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Rt. Rev. Bishop Jaffna Diocese of the C.S.J.,

I am delighted to send this message of greetings to the Jaffna College Technical Institute to be included in the Institute's Souvenir. The Institute ever since its inception has sought to serve a felt need in the community. It is encouraging to note the increasing numbers of young people seeking to be trained there and the many who go out into this country and abroad to put their skills to gainful use.

Technical education today is a vital part of the total educational process and is as much a humanising agent as literature or philosophy. "If the looms and shuttles could work of themselves we should not need slaves," said Aristotle.



1 ... 00

Technology has been one of the most effective means of liberating man from meaningless toil and drudgery so that he could devote more time to human concerns. If technology has had evil consequences, the danger is not from the machine but from what man makes of it. The Jaffna College Technical Institute, I am confident, will in the great tradition of the College itself, contribute towards a more just and human society in our land. An eminent leader of the Church prayed some years ago 'that the noise of machines becomes music and the smoke of chimneys incense.' May the Jaffna College Technical Institute help to produce such music and incense to the glory of God and for the service of humanity.

D. J. Ambalavanar

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The Council Chairman

On behalf of the council of the Jaffna College Technical Institute, it gives me great pleasure to congratulate the students union in their effort to publish a magazine.

It is hoped that this magazine will contain articles of technological value as well as those of topical interest. It will serve as a medium of expression of the students body on matters of importance connected with the advancement of the institute.

I wish all success on this maiden venture of the student union and hope that the publication of the magazine will be a regular feature.

L. R. Muttiah

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The Director of Education Juffna District

The birth of Batticotta Seminary which grew into Jaffna College provided singular service to the educational and social development of this country and particularly to the Jaffna District. The Board of Directors of Jaffna College functioned with foresight and courage and took bold steps in the field of education and lately in the field of technical education. These activities match the developments in the social, economic, technical and technological change that take place in rapid succession.



There was a time when literacy was considered fashionable. At present Technocracy is the cry of the day. Our lives are influenced and fashioned by the technological changes that take place in this country and outside. The control, generation and use of electricity in varied ways of activities are the order of the day involving use of highly sophisticated electrical and electronic appliances. The use of complicated machineries developing society has become imperative. The continued survival and improvement of mankind largely depends on the developments in agriculture and farm through research and increased production that are essential for agricultural improvement. All these changes and developments must be made aware to the public. It is here that the Jaffna College has secured the first place in this part of the country.

As an Officer-in-charge of Education in Jaffna District, I am aware of the sacrifices the Board of Directors have to make in providing technical education to our children. Less than one percentage of the student population enter the University and therefore it becomes increasingly important to diversify the education at the terriary level.

I wish this Institute all success in their endeavour. I fervently wish that the students would contribute their share not only in maintaining the high ideals of this Institute, but also to spread the technocracy that is urgently needed by the society.

I express my sincere thanks to the Students' Union for having invited me to send a message for their Magazine.

K. Sivanathan.

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Dial — 7308



The Former Director and Council Member

I am very happly to learn that the Students' Union is arranging to publish a magazine of their own. This is both a desirable and enjoyable venture. Apart from making known each others ideas in an orderly form, it will enable students to learn to express themselves in an elegant and ordered form. This is an essential requirements for those who pass out of the Institute and go into working life. It is by what you say and how you say it that an employer or outsider will judge the personality and the ability. The certificate is after all only a guarantee that a certain level of knowledge and skill has been achieved in some technology.

The magazine should serve as an indicator of current thinking, and the ways of each generation. Looking back on it will be an enjoyment in later years. The matter in the magazine need not be confined to technical subjects. It can cover all matters in which the members are interested and can serve as a barometer of the Institute.

I wish you luck and trust, you will persevere with the publication and not let it die out, when some enthusiastic editor leaves the Institute.

S. Rajanayagam.

Compliments

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Appropriate Technology Services 121, POINT PEDFO FCAD NALLUR, JAFFNA No......

Our beloved Director.



Mr. G. D. Somasundaram

B. Sc. (Gen); B. Sc. (Sp. Maths); B. Sc. (Eng);
A. C. G. I.; C. Eng.; F. I. E. E. (Lond); F. I. Mech. E (Lond);
F. I. E. (Sri-Lanka).

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JAFFINA ACADEMY OF

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

Message from

San Halle North

Our Director

I welcome the opportunity given to me to send my greetings to the first magazine to be published by the students of the Jaffna College Technical Institute. A publication of this type requires a lot of efforts and a great deal of perseverance to bring it out regularly. The qualities of mind and character required for a venture of this type are what we would like to develop among our students and I wish the students every success in their endeayour.

G. D. Somasundaram

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Mr. M. G. Pillainayagam

B. Sc. (Eng); M. Sc. (Ag. Eng); C Eng; M. I. Mech. E. (Lond); A. M. I. E. E. (Lond); A. M. I. E. (Sri Lanka). Mast. Material



Ma. H. C. Policicayayasa A. Sa (capt: M. Sa (sg. Kush; C. Eng.) M. I. Mark D. Haadh: A. M. L. E. E. (Loed): A. H. I. E. (Sd Larks)

The Assistant Director

It gives me a great pleasure to be associated with the Student Union in their endeavour to publish the First Magazine "Northern Techno Cart".

The Board of Directors of Jaffna College, Vaddukoddai, as far back 1969, visualised the need for technical education to the school leavers to train them as technician and craftsmen. Amidst of several difficulties, this Institute became a reality to-day and gaining recognition among public. We are indeed very grateful to the Trustees in New York and Inter-Church Organisation in Netherlands for their generosity and continued assistance to establish and run this Institute.

The maiden effort to publish the first magazine of the Student Union is very welcome. It will in great way facilitate the students to cultivate their talents not only in presenting technical articles but also to enhance deeper thinking and organising their future life.

"My feeling is that the tendency to carry youthful characteristics into adult life, which renders man perpetually immature and unfinished, is at the root of his uniqueness in the universe, and is particularly pronounced in the creative individual. Youth had been called a perishable talent, but perhaps talents and originality are always aspects of youth, and the creative individual is an imperishable juvenile."—Eric Hoffer—

We appreciate your enthusiasm and wish you success for the Northern Techno Cart' continue to wheel away every year.

Wish you young technocrats, success in your academic courses and Prosperous future in your technical carrier.

M. G. Pillainayagam

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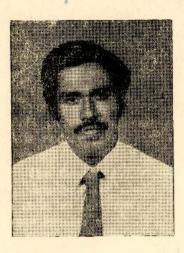
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The Advisor



The Jaffna College Technical Institute Student Union was formed three years after foundering of the Institute. Generally, student unions tend to serve useful purposes in a school. cultivate and friendly team sprit atmosphere among students and gain themselves opportunity not only to improve their knowledge and skill in their studies but also in other extra curricular activities.

The present Student Union decided to publish its first issue of their magazine with two views in mind. Firstly, to give an opportunity to the students to bring out their skill in the field of journalism and secondly to bring to the knowledge of the public about the activities carried out at the institute.

At the start the union faced some short commings regarding this publication, however they gradually learned to overcome these difficulties and now they have published it. As advisor to this union and their lecturer, it gives me great pleasure to offer my congratulations to the student union on the occasion of releasing their first magazine.

I wish them all success and I earnestly hope that they will continue their effort to publish their magazine annually.

N. Thangarajah Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering SPACE DONATED BY

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Our Datron

Publication of this magazine by our students is a mile stone in the history of our Institute. The idea to publish a union magazine was a great desire among the students for a long time but, it did'nt materialise until this date.

No doubt a magazine of this type serves many purposes It not only satisfied their long due desire but also gave them an opportunity to express their views freely on subjects interesting them.

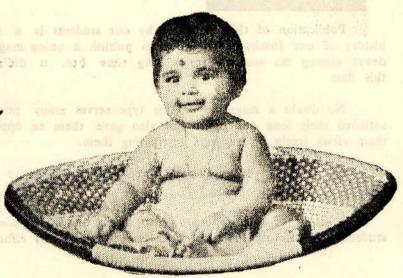
As patron I am very happy to congratulate them on their great endeavour.

I also take this opportunity to thank the management, staff and the students for offering their co-operation to make this effort a great success.

M. Thayananthan Instructor For

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GNANAWS

(AIR CONDITIONED)

JAFFNA.

A. I kependen A. M. Institution

HELLO: 7067

The President



Victory ! ... We made it ...

It is my previlage to enjoy with you on this great occasion for the student union which amidst of several difficulties has published their first magazine. Past seven years the union has attempted such endeavour but unsucessfuly. "Failures are the pillers of success". Our student union was very persistant and determined to work hard for success. With the persuation ard guidance of our directors and staff we

achieved our goal and are very happy to see our new blossom "Northern Techno Cart" — Victory! ... We made it ...

"Youths of today are the leaders of tomarrow" We are proud to hear that our past graduates are progressing well in the engineering sectors in Srilanka and abroad. I wish you all, my friends, to become a respectful citizen of mother Lanka and thoughtful leaders for our future youngsters.

I am very pleased to mention the fact that the strength and success of the union and their activities were greately influenced by the co-operative guidance and advise extended by the Directors and staff. I take this opportunity to thank them on behalf of the student union.

My best wishes are for the continued successful service of this institute for many years to come and the "Northern Techno Cart" to continue its journey carrying our achievements in the sphere of Engineering Technology.

M. C. R. Perinpanayagam President, Students Union.

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From the Editor

No.....

In Northern Lanka several magazines and souvenirs are being published, but there were none based on engineering technology. We student union of Jaffna College Technical Institute took great pain to publish a magazine with information and ideas on technological developments and related subjects. This is now reaching you as "Northern Techno Cart", our maiden gift to our community. The first cart has started its journey loaded with baggages full of informations for your reading pleassure. She will certainly continue to wheel away annually carrying tasty goods.

I would like to introduce you some of the interesting goods carried in this journey.

What kind of man the technician is? What qualifications he should posses?. It is an interesting question, isn't it? Open the first baggage. "The Technician Engineer" will give you the answer with historical example. The birth of industrial development in Sri Lanka and how the industrial network were established were briefly explained in "The industrial development in Ceylon". This is followed with "A wise policy for Technological Development".

Would you like to know about the scopes for electrical technician in north Lanka. Open the next baggage and you find the "Scopes & Hopes". explaining the job opportunities for electrical technicians. In the next one you find all the electronic gadgets, explaining you" "A brief survey of communication system development" from the basic radio signals to today's fancy "The benifits of computer system".

There is a baggage for the mechanical minded people, where you find the "Introduction to internal combustion engine" and explaining a novel method to "Purification of discarded lubrication oil". Not to forget the energy crisis we explain you the "Nature's gift". Our foundry techniques have gained recognition in the North and explained in detail.

Well, a variety of fictions in Tamil will certainly entertain you. Finally we bring you our marvelous achievement in our sports activities. Pardon us if we have made mistakes.

Come on! and have an enjoyable ride on our "Northern Techno Cart"

My best wishes.

T. Tharmasirirajan
Editor.

History of the Institute

The idea of establishing a Technical Institute as a part of Jaffna-College was mooted in 1967 by the joint colloboration of the Board of Trustees (Boston) and the Board of Directors of Jaffna College. At that time the activities were composed of the Primary and Secondary Schools, the Under graduate Department and an Institute for the Study of Society and Religion. Although there was a desire for a furher education complex, there were no facilities for Technical education, and the time seemed appropriate to introduce technical education, It was also noted at that time that although the requirements of the Industry for Engineers, Technicians and Craftsman were in the ratio 1:4:20, the training facilities available were not in that ratio and especially the facilities for Technicians being particularly low.

An advisory Committee was therefore set up, consisting of

Prof. J. V. C. Chinnappa — Professor of Mechanical Engineering, University of Sri Lanka.

Dr. W. L. Jeyasingham - President, Jaffna College.

Mr. S. Rajanayagam - Consulting Engineer.

Mr. J. M. Sabaratnam - Ceylon Administrative Service.

Mr. P. R. Samuel - Managing Director, Samuel Sons &

Co. Ltd.

Mr. G. D. Somasundram - Training Officer, State Fertilizer Manufacturing Corporation.

Mr. Z. C. Thangarajah - Chairman, National Paper Corporation.

Mr. N. A. Vaitilingam - Director, State Engineering Corporation.

This committee went into the feasibility of setting up a Technical-Institute and a 'Feasibility Report' was prepared in 1969 by Mr. S. Rajana-yagam, who was also, then, the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Jaffna College Briefly the proposal was to found a Technical Institute at Maruthanamadam with Technician and Craft courses and Agricultural courses. Some land and buildings were already available at Maruthanamadam. The capital expenditure was to be Rs. 1,456,000. Recurrent expenditure Rs. 149,400 and income Rs. 127,000. No provision was made for a Director as it was expected that a missionary would be available for this post. These proposals were fully debated by the Board of Directors and finally approved. The Advisory Committee then worked out details of the proposed Technical Institute.

It was finally decided to have the Engineering section at Vaddukodai, the Agricultural section remaining at Maruthanamadam, as originally planned at the beginning and the following courses of study were recommend:

Technicial — Electrical power Engineering
Electronics Engineering
Automobile Engineering
Machine Shop Practice

Craft - Foundry practice

The Board of Directors already had at Vaddukoddai some land, and a further 40 lachams were obtained on long lease. Additional land was to be bought when available at reasonable prices.

In the Middle of 1972 two missionaries Mr. Leslie Maust, an Expert in Agriculture and Mr. John N. Nomii who had wide experience in Poultry farming arrived and the Agricultural courses were then modified to suit the current demand and the personal available.

In February 1972 Rev. Dr. Telfer Nook, the Secretary for Southern Asia of the United Church Board for world Missions laid the foundation stone for the Stage - 1 buildings at Vaddukoddai and the Buildings were declared open in March 1973 by Mr. Carl Holdridge, the Treasurer of Board of Trustees for Jassa College. The First batch of 14 students were enrolled in May 1974.

The Board of Directors set up an independent Council to run the Institute and the Constitution of the Council was also drawn up. The Constitution provided for a Council of 15 members made up as follows:

The Director of the Technical Institute - Ex-officio

The President of Jassna College - Ex-Officio

The Principal of Jaffna College - Ex-Officio

4 Iembers to be elected by the Board of Directors of Jafina College, from its members.

4 Members to be nominated, one each by the Methodist Church of Ceylon,

The Diocese of Jaffna of the Roman Catholic Church,
The Colombo Diocese of the Church of Ceylon and the
Jaffna Diocese of the Church of South India.

4 Members to be nominated in the first instance by the Board of Directors

and thereafter by the Council to represent Industry, Business.

Agriculture, and similar interests.

The first Council formed in 1973 consisted of the following members:

Mr. G. D. Somasundram - Director

Dr. W. L. Jeyasingham - President

Mr. A. Kadirgamar - Principal

Nominated by the Board of Directors:

Rt. Rev. D. J. Ambalavanar

Mr. N. Kantharatnam

Mr. J. N. Sabaratnam

Mr. I. P. Thurairatnam

Nominated by the Churches:

Mr. W. N. G. Watson (Methodist)

Mr. A. C. Canagarajah (Church of Ceylon)

Mr. Anton St. George (Roman Catholic)

Mr. K. A. Selliah (Church of South India)

Representing Industry, Business, Agriculture Etc.:

Prof: R. R. Appadurai

Mr. K. C. Thangarajah

Mr. P. R. Samuel

Mr. S. Rajanayagam

Courses of Study:

In addition to the Engineering courses mentioned above, a six-month Craft course in Electrical wiring and installation was started in 1976, but owing to insufficient demand the course was soon discontinued when the first batch of students had passed out. A one-year Craft course in Welding was also commenced in 1976, but was later divided into two-six month courses in welding and Advanced welding.

In 1980 a One-year Craft course for Turners & Fitters was started. In 1980 the Institute aslo started a preliminary course for the Technician students who do not have the prescribed qualification to enter the Technical course. By the end of the 1980-81 session 100 Technicians and 121 Craftsmen had graduated from the Engineering section.

The Syllabuses of the Technician courses offered had been up graded to the standard of City & Guilds of London Institute. This scheme had been published in the new prospectus for the academic year 1982 on wards.

Phase (II)

The buildings originally put up and the equipments purchased enabled the institute to commence the technical training programme in 1974. However, need for administration block, assembly hall, library, hostels, and quarters etc. and additional equipment were required for the second stage of the development. Our trustees in New York have had some discussions with

Inter-Church Coordinating Committee for development projects in Netherland and this organisation had undertaken to finance the second stage of development, costing according to original estimates Rs. 3145,000. Work on Phase (II) was begun in 1978, and it is in progress. The trustees continue to help the Institute with recurrent expenditure and for any capital expenditure outside the agreement with ICCO. This expenditure now amounting to about Rs 360,000 per annum.

Staff:

There had always been difficulties experienced by the Institute in getting suitably qualified staff. Though salaries offered are comparable with that of Government and State Corporations, the institute has found it difficult to recruit suitable personal qualified academically and professionally Mr. L. Maust left in March 1973 and Mr. J. N. Nomii left in 1975. With the assistance of "Diarect in upcrese" the institute was fortunate enough to obtain the services of Mr. Manfred Kunnigar for a period of three years from mid 1973. Mr. Kunnigar was a Master Tool maker and helped considerably with the development of the workshop. Mr. Somasundaram the first director left at the end of 1973 and was succeded by Mr. S. Rajanayagam. In May 1975 it was found necessary to recall Mr. Somasundram who became the dean of studies of the institute. When Mr. Rajanayagam left at the end of 1980. Mr. Somasundaram again filled the post of Director. Mr. M. George Pillainayagam was appointed as Asst, Director of this Institute with the effect form November 1981.

N. Sovemann, B.A. Dip, Ed

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The Council Members 1981/82

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Messrs.

- L. R. Muttiah (Chairman)

 Irrigation Enginier (Retired)
- I. P. Thurairatnam: (Vice Chairman)
 M. A., B. Sc., J. P., Retired Principal
- A. Kadirkamar (Secretary)

 M. A., B.Sc., Principal
- K. A. Selliah (Treasurer)
- G. D. Somasundaram (Director)

 B. Sc. (Gen), B. Sc (Sp. Maths)., A. C. G. I., B. Sc. (Eng.) Lond.,

 C. Eng., F. I. E. E., F. I. Mech. E., F. I. E. (Sri Lanka)
- C. L. Devasahayam (Principal, Agricultural Institute)

 B. Sc. (Agriculture)., One time Lecturer and Asst. Registrar at Aquinas.
- Rt. Rev. D. J. Ambalavanar,
 Bishop, Jaffna Diocese, C. S. I.
 - C. R. Tissainayagam C. Eng, M. I. C. E (Cey)..

 Former Additional Secretary, Currently Project Director for

 Kotmale & Consultant Mahaweli Development.
 - N. Sivagnanam, B. A., Dip. Ed. Emeritus Principal
 - R. Rajalingam, Partner, New Lanka Aluminium Industries. Jaffna Private Hostptals, Yarl Metal Sales Centre and Proprietor Rajsons Co.
 - R. R. Blanchard, Retired Govt. Circuit Education Officer in charge of Handicraft and Vocational Education in Nothern Region.
 - S. R. Arasasingham, B. Sc. (Agric)., M. Sc. (Calif)., Deputy Director of Agri Extension. Dept. of Agriculture.
 - M. Jayapalan, B. Sc. (Agric); M. Sc. (Guelph), Deputy Director of Agriculture, Ministry of Agriculture.
 - S. Rajanayagam O B. E., B. Sc. (Eng)., A C. G. I., F. I. E. E., F. I. E. (S. L.)

 One time Chief Telecommunication Engineer Sri Lanka and Vice

 President & Executive Committee member of the World Federation

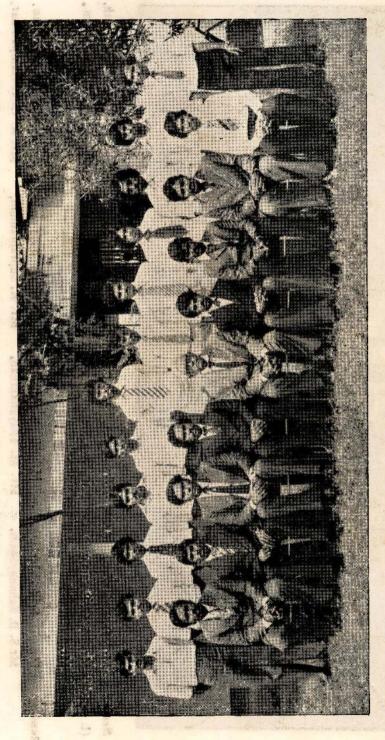
 of Engineering Organisations
 - Dr. J. P. C. Philips, M. B. B. S. (Cey), Philips Nursing Home.



Mrs. R. Rajendra, Mr. K. Thambiayah, Mr. S. Kanagasabai, Mr. K. Kandasamy, Mr. N. Thangarajah, Mr. G. Thirugnanam., Mr. G. D. Somasundaram. (Director), Mr. M. G. Pillainayagam. (Asst. Director) Mr. S. Sivathasan, and Mr. K. Nadesar. $(L \rightarrow R)$ Seated: Standing:

Mr. A. Gnanasampanthar, Mr. P. Ravindran, Mr. P. Sritharan, Mr. S. Ratnagopal, Mr. S. Nesarajah, Mr. T. Selvendran, and Mr. N. Satkunasivam. Mr. N. Supramaniam, Mr. K. Supramaniam, Mr. M. Thayananthan, Mr. K. Nagarajah, Mr. T. Sriskandarajah, Mr.S. B. Sabanayagam,

STUDENTS UNION



M. G. Pillainayagam (Asst. Director), C. R. Perinpanayagam(President), G.D. Somasundaram(Director), K. Thanabalasingham(Secretary), T. Tharmasriraja (Editor) N. Ravindran (Treasure), M. Thayananthan (Patron), Raviraj (Sports Monitor), Thangarajah (Advisor). C+R) Seated:

N. Kumarathas, T. Sivananthan, S. Selvachandran, T. Parameswaran, M. S. Chellapah, S. Balasupramaniam, R. Sathiyaseelan, E. P. Ponraj, G. Ramesh. Paskaragnanam, Pathipan, Vageesan. Standing:

T. Nagathas. N. Theivendran, T. Sivashanmugananthan, S. Umesh Senthi. Absent:

The Academic Statt 1981/82

Director

Mr. G. D.; Somasundaram, B. Sc. (Ggn)., B. Sc. (Sp. Maths)., B. Sc. (Eng)., A. C. G. E., C. Eng.,
F. I. E. (Lond)., F. I. Mech. E (Lond).,
F. I. E. (Cey).

Asst. 'Director

Mr. M. George Pillainayagam. B. Sc. (Eng)., M. Sc (Ag. Eng), C. Eng., M. I. Mech. E. (Lond)., A. M. I. E. E. (lond) A. M. I. E. (Sri Lanka)

Visiting Lecturers -

Mr. S. Kanagasabai, B. Sc. (Gen Sc.)., B. Sc. (Eng), Lond., M. Sc. (Biham)., P. Eng (Canada)., M. I. E. E. E (U. S. A.)

Mr. A. Gnanasambanthar, B. Sc. (Gen)..

C. N. A. A. (Lond) Pt. 1 & 11

Mr. K. Nadesar

Lecturers

Mr. N. Thangarajah, B. Sc. (Eng.) Hon..
 One Vacancy = Electrical Engineer.

Instructors

Mr. K. Kandasamy, Dip. Found Tech. (Ind).,
A. M. I. B. F. (Lond) : A. M. I. M. I. (Lond)
M. I. E. & T. (Lond)

Mr. S. B. Sabanayagam, Electronic Cert.
(W. Germany);

Tech. Energy Tech (W. Germany).

Mr. V. S. Sivathasan, B. Sc. (Eng) Pt 1 & 11

Mr. Thirugnanam,

Mr. Ratnagopal Tech. Dip; Dip (Ac & Ref)

Mr. S. Raveendran Tech. Dip.

Mr. M. Thayananthan Tech. Dip.

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Mr. P. Sritharan Tech. Dip.

The Secretary Reports

A general meeting of the student body was held on 10-6-81 to elect the office bearers of this union. The following members were elected to the office for the year 1981/82, and took charge of the office.

President: - M. C. R. Perinpanayagam

Secretary: - V. Asokan

Treasurer: - N. Ravindren

Sports. Monitor: - G. Raviraj

Editor: - A. Sivaraman

Common Room Charge: - A. Arumugathas

Carally St.

At this meeting the union decided to hold weekly meetings on every Wednesday at 11-10 am.

Within a month, on 8-7.81, two officers resigned their posts and left the institution seeking jobs abroad. At the next meeting held on 9-9-81 these posts were filled by re-election.

Secretary: - K. Thanabalasingham

Editor: - T. Tharmasirirajan

The union organised and Celebrated Saraswathy Pooja on 7-10-81 with the co-operation of the staff and management. The special lecture by Mr. T. Thambapillai and the musical recital by Mr. R. Ramanathan were the memorable events on this occasion.

The post of adviser to the union remained vacant for the past six years. The union too experienced difficulties without proper adviser and requested lecturer Mr. N. Thangarajah to take up this post. He was introduced to the student body on 19-10-81 and gladly accepted this post.

The next issue discussed was about a "Institute Magazine". It was in the aspirations of the past unions for several years but without success. Our union tookup the challenge and decided to achieve the goal somehow. Firstly the union decided to hold a raffle among friends and well wishers to meet the publication expenses. Raffle tickets were distributed among the members of the union and sold at schools. I thank all the principals, staff and students of these schools who were very co-operative with us in this regard. The raffle draw was held on 14-10-81 at the institute, under the supervision of Director G. D. Somasundaram. The list of winners was published on Eelanadu news paper on 17-10-81 and the winners were congratulated and the prizes were handed over to them.

The newly appointed Assistant Director, Mr. M. G. Pillainayagam was introduced to the union on 18-11-82.

An editorial committee was appointed to look into the publication of the magazine. Soon, our first issue "Northern Techno Cart" began to take shape. Mr. M. G. Pillainayagam was elected as the Chairman of this committee and I thank him for accepting this responsibility and helped us in many ways. I also thank all the staff and members who helped us in preparing and publishing this magazine.

Our institute did'nt have a proper play ground. On request, Director granted permission to develop the premises adjoining the institute into a play ground- A shramadana was organised by the union on 13-1-82 to commence this work. Soon we will enjoy a good play ground facilities

Once again I thank all those who spared no pain to help us in our activities and welfare of the union.

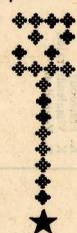
K. Thanabalasingham

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PRESENT STUDENTS (Technician Course)	MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE	Y. Rajakumar K. Thanabalasingham	J. N. Prabaskaran N. Jeyarooban T. Sivasanmuganathan	S. Thayaparan
AT STUDENTS	ELECTRONIC	S. Vivekanandan S. Velauther S. Sivaraman S. N. Devaranjan G. Raviraj N. Ravindran E. P. Ponrajah	G. Gunathasan T. Parameswaran S. Kugananthan M. S. Chellappah T. Sothilingam S. Kulenthirarajah T. Sivananthan P. Parameswaran P. Ganeshanathan G. Ramesh S. G. Franklyn K. Gnaneswaran F. A. C. Yoga N. Navindrarajah N. Kumarathas S. Murugathas	S. Vasagan J. F. Jeganathan T. Jeyashanthan S. Jeevananthasivam P. Nanthakumar T. Suthaharan M. Illamurukan A. Suganthirakumar
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(CRAFT COURSE) Present Students	FOUNDAY PRACTICE	S. Selvachchandran V. Nunnalivanan R. Panpalakan
	TURNERS AND FITTERS	S. A. Surendran A. Gobynathan K. Sritharan N. Thevarajah N. Surendran R. Yogalingam K. Parthiepan S. Sriskanthan S. Sriskanthan S. Lin eswaran S. Jayarajah P. Sarveswaran K. R. Yogalingam T. Vaitheeswaran
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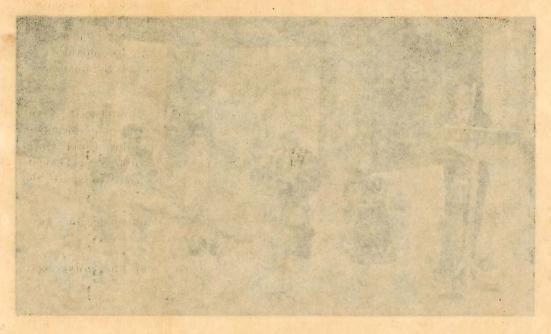
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Institute Day — 1981



Union President giving vote of Thanks

Institute Day - 1981



Union President giving vote of Thanks

Our Institute Day + 1981

The last Institute Day was celebrated on 19th September, 1981, at the Institute Quadrangle. On this day we celebrated the sixth presentation of Diplomas and Certificates to the Graduates at the patronage of Chief Guests Prof. A. Thurairajah and Mrs. Thurairajah. The Director of our Institute Mr. G. D. Somasundaram presided the graduation ceremony.

On this day at 3-30 p.m., the Chief Guests and visitors gathered at the Institute and inspected the exhibits and technical demonstrations held at the laboratories and workshops. They enjoyed the demonstrations and discussed with staff and students. At 4-30 p.m. all visitors gathered at the quadrangle, and short-eats and tea were served. The Chief Guests were convened by lecturers and staff on procession from the Director's office accompanied by Council members and Bishop Kulendran. The procession reached the quadrangle at 5-00 p.m.

After National anthem, the Graduation ceremony was commenced. Our Director presented his administration Report, thanking the out-going members of the Council and welcomed the new members. Following this, Chief Guest Prof. Thurairajah addressed the gathering. Then as our Lecturer Mr. Thangarajah read out the names, Mrs. Thurairajah presented the Certificates to the Graduates.

The President of the Student Union Mr. M. C. R. Perinpanayagam gave vote of thanks.

At about 7-00 p. m. the ceremony was concluded, with the prayer conducted by Rev. Bishop D. J. Ambalavanar.

AUTO MOBILE ENGINEERING	E. S. N. Selvadurai	C. Sivakumaran C. Sivanadian V. Vivekananthan	K.C. Sivaganeshanandan S Ravindran K. Jeyakandan	M Jeyakumaran E. Arunthavaseelan	S. Ganesanan R. Ravindran K. Gnanachandra K. Sivanesan T. Selvaendran.
MACHINE SHOP PRACTICE	S. Suntharesan	B. Palakugan M. Thayananthan	K. Ragulingam N. Jeyam J. Chachithananthakumar M. Janapalarajan	B. Sivarajan S. D. Thavarajah D. Selvachandran S. Saravanabawan	S. Shunmugathasan A. J. Ratnarajah T. Veerapadman S. Viyajakumar
ELECTRONIC MAC	K. Sriranganathan	T. Karunaharan P. Kunchithapatham	V. Sooriakumar A. Kohularajan	R. Shanmugarajah V, S. Rajeswaran J. Beadle T. Sivagnanasambanthan G. Subanthakumar	V. Gunatheesan R. Sukumar V. Sritharan S. Sathananthan G. Thevadas
ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERING	S. Ratnagopal P. Sarvananthan R. W. W. Bonney	A. Srikandarajab A. Jeyabalan J. H. Seemanpillai	S. Sahadevan R. Y. Thambirajah N. Shanmugananda T. Ratnarajah V.S.S. Goworee Sankaran R. Balasubramaniam P. Sivakumaran K. Gunaseelan S. Jebanesan	N. Jeyapalan S. Surendran S. Asokan N Manokumar P. Pakiratban	P Thayalan T. M. Mathiyalagan
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FOUNDRY PRACTICE	N. Asokan N. Maheswaran N. Sabesan E. Shanmugarajah S. S. Selvanayagam K. Thavaloganathan	S Jeanthisivam R. Rajeswaran K. Gnanaranjan S. Mehanathan S. Sabaratnam J. Thiviyasuthan N. Ganesaratnam P. Sritharan	K. Sritharan S. Thangarasa K. Yokarajah P. Sivanesan K. Sathananthan V. Sivakumaran N. Suntbaralingam T. Sivarajeswaran	
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A. Matheswaren T. Shanibakumar K. Gnanasegaran R. Sulbaharan M. Svakumar S. Amalathasan M. Manikkam N. Suriyakumar	N. Arudchelvam N. Balaskanthan S. Manoranjan K. Nagarajah V. Raveendran M. Scevaratnam G. R. Somasundran
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The Technician Engineer

I propose to write today about 'The Technician Engineer'. The engineering industry needs three classes of skills. At the top is the Technologist or Professional Engineer in which category the requirements of the country are about a 1000 a year. Then we have the Technician Grade of whom we require about 4000 a year and in the next grade of Craftsmen we want about 10,000. Adequate facilities do not exist in this country for the training of the numbers mentioned above. There seems to be in existence somewhat reasonable facilities for the training of technologist and also fair, but still inadequate facilities for the craftsmen, but we have to go a long way to provide the training for the technicians we need. This was one of the reasons which make the authorities responsible for the setting up of this Institute to decide to concentrate on the training of Technicians with some facilities for the training of craftsmen.

What kind of a man is the Technician and what qualification should he has? When the Portuguese first came to Ceylon nobody here had ever seen a gun. But some decades later when the Portuguese came to Jaffna, the Jaffna army was already equipped with a superior type of gun, the like of which the Portuguese had never seen before. How did this come about?

Sankily, the King of Jaffna had got hold of some Portuguese guns, probably captured in South Ceylon and made a thorough study of them. He found out how they were made and found ways and means of making them locally. He also found features of the Portuguese gun which could be changed and modified to improve the general design to produce a superior gun.

Secondly he wished not only to make the gun, but he ardently wished to have the very best type of gun. He wanted the very best and determined to produce the best, better than what the Portuguese had.

And finally he spared no pains to get what he wanted. He personally supervised the making of the guns in a workshop at Nallur. Night and day he would be there to see that these guns were properly made. Every detail was carefully attended to. The workmen were encouraged to put their heart and soul into their job.

The result was a fine lot of artilery. But what made these fine guns possible?

- i) Technical know-how
- ii) Determination to do a good job
- iii) Hard work

And that precisely is the make-up of a technician engineer, whatever he is doing, making a gun, casting a foot valve, or repairing a motor car. The Technical Institute endeavours to impart to its students mainly the first of the above requirements. The determination to do his best and the amount of work one puts into a job remains largely a matter for the individual. Technical know-how is most important but that alone will not achieve much. There must be an earnest desire to do a job as perfect as possible and finally there is no substitute for hard work. These three requirements form the three legs of a three-legged stool. With any one leg missing you cannot sit on it. To function properly all three legs must be strong and of equal length. But three sound legs do not make a good stool.

What other qualities are required of a Technician? What does an employer expect from an employee? He wants an honest, reliable, punctual, dedicated and hardworking person able to get along with other people, be they bosses, subordinates or equals. He must be able to co-operate with his collegues, give them his help and get help from them. He must be able to work smoothly as a member of a team, appreciate the difficulties of other members of the team whose work may be different from the type of work he himself is doing, He must be able to communicate his ideas and thoughts to his employer, collegues and subordinates. He must have a business sence, organising ability, understand economic working and further more he should be able to write a report improvise and creative.

It is hoped that this Institute not only imparts the technical know-how but also develops the other qualities which go to make up a good technician. The students themselves should strive not only to gather the technical know-how, but fully appreciate that there are several other qualities which go to make a good technician.

G. D. Somasundaram.

Industrial Development in Ceylon

There were no major industries whatever in our country during the time of foreign rule. These days, everything we wanted, was imported. But when we attained independance, the Government concentrated on various development schemes. It directed its immediate attention towards agriculture and industry.

Ceylon is mainly an Agricultural country. The Government took early steps to promote in everyway the Island's Agriculture. Satisfactory progress has been made in this field, and it is expected, that in a few years time we may reach a point of self-sufficiency.

Next the government intiated ways and means to develop the country industrially. It was aware of the large sum of money that was drained away by importing all our requirements. As a first step, it decided to stop importing many of the articles and some food items. It also launched the first few industries.

Besides this, it encouraged private sector also to open up factories whatever possible. Many work-shop plants were started in Colombo and other towns. It helped those in need of capital - in the way of loans to run the industries. Required machineries and raw materials were brought down from foreign countries. Industrially advanced nations like U. K, America, Germany, Russia, Japan, China and other continental countries came forward to help us. Through Aid plans, foreign experts and technicians were got down to advise and direct our men in the running of these industries skillfully and economically.

By starting new industries, we not only produce our own things but also provide employment to many of our youngsters. At the same time selected youngsters are given training in these centres. Some are awarded foreign scholarships and are sent to those countries for special training.

For a country to develop its industries, raw material is one of the important factor. For example, in the case of our Tyre production rubber-the chief of the raw material is found here in plenty. Russia was very helpful by sending us the machinery and experts needed for this plant They also loaned us a good amount of money for this purpose. After setting up this factory, they trained our men here on the simpler jobs.

At the same time some were selected and sent to Russia to get training in the more complicated works. Those trained men, on their return, helped in training more men. In this way we have a very efficient set of men producing good tyres. Soon we shall be self-sufficient in tyres.

It is the same with other industries. Some of the notable enterprises are the textile, cement, paper, glass, paint, and ceramic production. We no longer import rubber goods, paper, stationaries, fountainpens, razor blades batteries, cups, plates, glasses, matches, chemicals, plastics, paints, shirts and host, of other things.

Even though the previous government undertook oil explorations in Mannar and Delft, those attempts were not successful. Yet there is hope, and the present government now again explore such possibilities. In the field of Petroleum industry the oil refinery plant at Sapugaskande needs special mention. Part of the capital invested on this project was from the earnings of the Petroleum Corporation. If we are fortunate to get crude oil in our country, certainly a good part of the Island's revenue could be earned through this industry.

Ceylon is fast becoming an industrial country. All the available resources - men and materials - have to be harnessed to achieve the ultimate results. To expand our industrial capacities, merit has to be given its due place.

In the past, some of our talented men were compelled to leave their motherland in search of suitable jobs in other countries. This sort of affairs is not encouraging for a country that is struggling to build up its economy. It is hoped the present government will have a realistic approach to all factors that are contributive for a sound economy.

K. Nadesar.
(Visiting English Tuitor)

A Wise Policy For Technological Development

India and China were in the fore front of science & technology very much earlier than Europe. Arabia and Europe stole a much over them; and finally it was in Europe that the Industrial Revolution Started and from there it spread all over the world. The factors that contributed to the down fall of Indian technology are manifold. The chief among them are the emphasis on spiritual values and non-attachment to material goods; the peculiar educational system which discouraged a spirit of inquiry and scientific thinking; and too much of respect to things ancient and consideration of innovation and change as discourtesy to the fore fathers. The cast system which emphasized the good of the community specilising on skill particular rather than the individual, acted as a deterrant against the invention of new techniques which would deprive employment of their own kith and kin. The craftsmen who belonged to cast groups perfected the techniques and produced better goods qualitatively but did not think of increasing the quantity of their products that would glut the market and create periodic depressions.

These words of wisdom came from no less a person than Mr. Kasturi Srinivasan, one of the leading Indian textile technologists of international repute, who delivered the Sir Ramanathan memorial leatures at the University of Jaffna this year. We are in a state of dilemma with regard to our future development on one side the admirers of the Western Industrialized, contries advocate blind immitation of their methods of production. On the other hand, humanists point an accusing finger at their ecological problems, pollution, dehumanisation in big industrial cities, loss of values and myriad of the problems. But the scientists point out that our poverty, social stagnation, and lethargy cannot be irradicated without quick industrialization. What should be the choice?

"The Middle Way" seems to be the answer. We have neither the resources nor the know how to industrialize our country rapidly. Besides a policy of rapid industrialization brings in its wake unimaginable problems. Therefore we should aim at a slow balanced development.

The technical schools have a great responsibility towards society. They should teach skills that are urgently needed to develop our industries They should develop appropriate technology that is best suited to our environment.

They should not imitate the sophisticated methods of the advanced technological societies, such as schools have important role to play in the eduction and training of youth. Many of the people who are unfit for the parrot - training that is going on in our traditional schools find education boring, and un-profitable. The money wasted to teach them the subjects of purely academic nature, pay no dividends to the government, and society. The technical schools can train such young men to meet the craft and technician skill required for industry. There by the number of youths who seek entrance to the universities will also decrease. There will be less frustrations among youths and a healthy development of the country and more youths will become talented middle level technician & serve the country.

E. P. Ponraj
Final year,
Dip. in Electronic Engineering.

Scope for Electrical Power Technicians - Hopes!!

North Lanka is basically an agricultural area and it requires further development in primary industries and agro based industries. Electrical energy remains the cheapest power input for many development projects and production activities in this area. The electricity supply in now being provided by the national grid and largely utilised for domestic purposes and street lighting in the town areas. Rural electrification in North has commenced about a decade ago and many more villages are being supplied to meet their domestic consumption requirements. There is wide scope for utilising the electrical energy for small industrial purposes at rural level during day time.

In the agricultural production process heavy energy input (other than manual labour, animal, tractor, etc) is on operating the water pumps for lift irrigation. There are more than 10,000 kerosene fuel powered engine driven water pumps in use in these districts. With increasing cost of kerosene oil many farmers are willing to use electrical energy for irrigation operation. There are few industries in north now manufacturing electric water pumps and supplying the farmers. These farmers require the services of electrical technicians to help them with the installation repair and maintenance of their electric pumps at village level. Large quantities of perishable and expensive vegetables are of seasonal production in this area (such as potato, tomato etc). If the establishment of small scale cold stores in the major agricultural areas gain priorty, then more use of electric power for operation of such refrigerated cold stores will become a reality. The farmers could save all their produce and gain better market price during off season. Continued services of electrical technician may be required for such venture.

Now a days wide attention is given for development of fishing industries in the northern coastal villages, several projects are being planned, sea food processing units, ice plants, fish meal plants etc, and ready for commensuration in near future. Hence forth, these projects shall solely depend on the continued supply of electricity for operation of the electrical machinery, motors, heaters, driers etc for efficient and economic viability of the projects. Therefore it could be anticipated that the future fisheries development programme too, soon will require, technical skill of the electricians for better operation of these plants.

The textile industry in North Lanka now being monopolised by few power looms, are entirely opted to use electricity for operating the machines. The free import of textile during the recent past has virtually killed the local hand loom industries. Now its being understood that these local industries will be reopened with additional powered machinery inorder to improve rural employment.

This opportunity may help the local electrical craftsman to help instalation, operation and maintinance of such electrical machines.

Increased inflow of domestic electrical applicances in many homes in rural areas too demand the services of electrical technicians in those villages. A self employed electrician in these villages may help the villages with proper use and maintenance of such electrical applicances.

The service industry in building construction work too may require additional electrical technicians for house wiring, installation of electrical machinery etc. in the rural areas. Hence we could anticipate, that future development activities in North Lanka may require the services of more skilled electricans. This requirements need to be met by training youths as electrical craftmen and technicians.

Our institute has pioneered in this venture in North and training youths as middle level technicians and craftsman on electrical power ultilisation and electronic technicians. On successful completion of their course of study the youths gain basic skill and understanding in their fields. They are opted to gain more practical experiences in those specialised industries and serve the people at rural level in Northern area and elsewhere.

While the services of this institute are being appreciated by the public, we look forward more training to be given to the students and help them to gain better recognition in their profession.

M. C. R. Perinpanayagam.

Dip. in Electrical Power Engineering,
Final year.

Short Takes :-

* When a man exposes himself, he catches cold
When a women exposes herself, she catches a man!

visiting following to transport of the following the follo

* Many a chaps battles his way to the top
then bottles his way to the bottom!

A Brief Survey of Communication Systems.

The communication of information forms a vital part in human civilization. The use of electromagnetic waves for the transmission of information over distances constitutes a subject of very great importance in the world today. The earliest form of communication consisted of spoken words and written messages. With the advent of electronics, line communication was developed. The earliest form of this communication was telegraphy. In telegraphy, written messages are sent over a pair of lines in the form of suitably coded electrical signals such as "Morse Code". The next step was the invention of the telephone which permitted the direct transmission of the spoken words. In this form of communication, spoken words are converted with a microphone into electrical signals. These electrical signals are suitably processed and sent over a pair of lines to the receiving end. At this end, the information contained in the electronic communication were used widely, in the first quarter of the 20th century and they are still used for communication within a country or a region. The invention of submarine cable communication enhanced the use of wire telegraphy and telephone for intercontinental communications. The wire communications, further enabled transmission of still pictures by what is called facsimile system. The use of facsimile system for transmitting press photographs but, it has also proved valuable for transmitting weather maps and valid infomation. This facility is widely used by news med a to substant exciting news items with pictures and thus increase the circulation of the news papers.

The choice of communication system requires consideration of a number of factors, such as technical, economical, etc. Between fixed location, there is a choice between open wire line, cable and radio Between two mobile location and between a fixed and a mobile location, the choice is limited to radio. The ability to transmit electrical signals from one place to other without the use of wire was first demonstrated by the great inventor Gulelio Marconi. He further, proved that electrical signals can not only be transmitted over land; but also over water by his experiment on the transmission of signal from the Irish coast to St. Johns New Foundland in Canada. This form of communication initially known as wireless communication, is nowadays popularly known as radio communication. This opened new means of communications, and paved the way for explosive developments in the field of telecommunication. Radio communication is extensively used for telegraph, telephone and facsimile communications known respectively as radio telegraphy radio telephony and radio facimile. The facilities provided by radio communications have no doubt brought the geographically distant countries rather close Consequently, there is faster exchange of information and under_ standing which help social and economic development of diversified nations of the world.

From the development point of view radio communication led to radio broadcasting. In radio broadcasting programmes of speech, music, etc. are transmitted into the space by a transmitting antenna located in a radio station-the information carried by radio frequency carrier waves contain electromagne tic energy, which can travel to distant places. At any receiving location these information carrying radio frequency waves impinge on receiving, antenna, where a voltage proportional to the electromagnetic energy is produced. This radio frequency voltage is processed by the radio receiver which is connected to a loud-speaker and the original programme of speech or music can be heard. Any listener can listen to the radio programme transmitted by a radio station provided he or she has a suitable radio receiver. Thus, we see the radio broadcasting can be used with advantages to educate a community, to carry on propoganda and entertain the public.

The popular interest in radio broadcasting with the existence of facsimile transmission system prompted radio engineers and physicist to develop vedio transmission system capable of broadcasting motion pictures. This is infact, the television broadcasting system in which every body in our country is aware of the sound broadcasting is more or less similar to radio broadcasting. The motion picture transmision is effected by scanning a picture vertically and horizondally into cells, at which the light are detected and converted into electrical signals. These electrical signals are suitably processed by T. V Transmitter and radiated into the space by an antenna. At the receiving antenna, the electromagnetic waves carrying the vedio information together with the audio information are received and processed by the T. V. receiver from which the viewers see the picture and hear the sound originally transmitted at the T. V. transmitting station.

The scientific research done, in the leading industrial research laboratories in Europe; America and Japan. made it possible to synthesize various colours using three basic components colours red, green and blue by sophisticated electronics circuitry. Consequently, colour T. V by which motion pictures in colour together with their sound could be transmitted was invented. Colour T. V. became very popular in the late 60 s and as virtually submerged the black and white T. V broadcasting. So much so, that when Sri-Lanka installed broadcasting system for the first time in April 1979 went straight for colour T. V. transmission.

The line communication between, countries separated by wide distance both by land and sea was found to be too expensive to install and maintain. Therefore communications by this means limited in extent. With the invention of wireless (radio) communications, this extent of communication. between distant countries increased manyfold. Both radio and line communication complimented to each other and are used to connect all countries of the world, thus increasing inter - communications between various nations of the world. With the advent of satellite communications, since the beginning of the present half century, long distant communication has improved tremendously. The technical problems involved in communicating from every point on the earth to all other points were solved by the combined effort of all industrialized nations. This resulted in putting the synchronous satellite relay stations orbitting the earth at a radius of 6.61 times the radius of earth. These three satellites are called, Atlantic, Pacific and Indian Ocean satellites and they are spin-stabilized in their orbits about an axis at right angles to the equatorial plane of the earth. The information is sent from any one earth station to the near by satellites relay station at a carrier frequency of about 6 G Hz. At the space relay station the transmitted information is suitably amplified and the carreer frequency changed to about 4 GHz and retransmitted to earth where the information can be extracted.

Communication satellite is a two way communication system involving two satellites ground stations and space satellite relay station. At present, only national governments and multimillion dollar industrial organization can afford to use this facilities for point to point communications. Therefore the satellites over the Atlantic is perhaps the most busy station. Next busy satellites relay station could be the one over the Pacific which connects Japan to America. The satellites relay station over the Indian Ocean in perhaps used nowadays as a link for broadcasting of intercontinal importance such as the proceedings of a summit conference being held in one of the Acean countries,. Satellites communications are being used for domestic communication in U. S. A, U. S. S. R and Canada at the present time. As this means of communications become comparable in price, to other forms of communications one could expect domestic communications by satellite to become popular at least in thickly populated countries such as in India, China, and West Europe and widely scattered Countries like Indonesia and Meddle East.

As a by product of the development of satellite communications for which the power required to operate is obtained from solar energies using solar cells, it has been possible to explore the barnessing of solar energy to supplement the fuel power which is becoming expensive and exhaustive. Therefore, research into the method barnessing use of solar power is being done in almost all developed and some developing countries such as in India and Sri Lanka.

There are certain other communication system such as radar in which interrogation and reply from a distance object enable its location to be determined. Radar and direction finding (D. F) which do not fit within the broad definition of telecommunication, as discussed above but may be considered as being branches of telecommunications. Because similar techniques are used. Both are concerned with the location of objects and strictly, they are measuring systems rather than communications system In radar any object is located by illuminating it by radio waves and detecting the portion of radiated energy, which is reflected from the object, where as the direction finding system indicates the direction of arrival of radio frequency energy radiated from a distance source. A number of systems of radio navigations have been involved by using a communication of direction finding and allied techniques. Many of the basic systems are similar to those in pure communications and we will have occasions to draw examples from those associated fields.

S. Vivakanandan

Final year.

Dip. in Electronics Engineering.

The Computer

The Computer, which is often described as the "Electronic Brain" can be considered as a product of the industrial revolution, of the middle third years of the twentieth century. Although the early computer is a British invention, it has undergone many improvements in the United States of America, to take its present form. The contributions of computer to the human civilisation is unimaginable. Without computers, it would not have been possible to develop satellite communications, to explore the outer space of the earth or to go to the moon

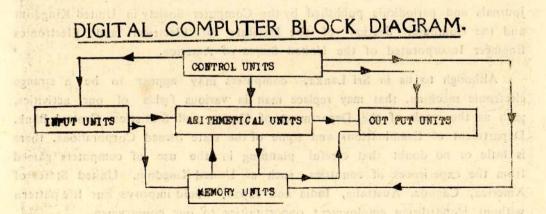
Computers were initially used to perform complex mathematical computations only. Today, however, they are used for many complex data processing, in almost every field of human activities such census and statistics, and academic fitness testing. In electronic industries itself. computers find applications in circuit analysis, printed circuit layout design, semiconductor technology, automatic testing and evaluation. reliability and maintainability analysis and library store of component data, purchases and sales analyses, marketing information, excetra. Computer usage in other branches of engineering such as electrical engineering, mechanical engineering, aeronautical engineering, chemical engineering and civil engineering had contributed to developments, which would have been difficult, if not impossible without it. The wide-spread use of computer in pure science would be clear to everybody, journals and periodicals published by the Computer Society in United Kingdom and the Computer Section of the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineer Incorporated of the United States of America.

Although to us in Sri Lanka, computers may appear to be a strange electronic machine, that may replace man in various fields of our activities, such as the work of the Department of Census and Statistics, Central Bank, Department of Examinations and some of the state owned Corporations, there is little or no doubt that careful planning in the use of computers gained from the experiences of countries, such as United Kingdom, United States of America, Canada, Australia, India and Japan, would improve our life pattern without jeopardising employment opportunities to our countrymen.

Since the present age, often, called the "Computer Age", due to the unimaginable impact, which computers have had in the civilisation of human life, may prompt various organisations in our country to regard computers

as a status symbol; it would be wise of us to have a few computers operating in time-shared mode, in central locations, for reasons of efficiency and economy; as for the National Universities, which may introduce computer science courses in their curriculum, one may again suggest them to install small computing units, such as mini-computers or micro-computers in each location and a large on-line time shared computing unit in a central place under the control the University Grants Commission.

To give an over view of electronic computer to a layman, one could say that there are two types of computers, namely analogue computers and digital computers. In analogue computers, mathamerical functions are stimulated by electrical analogues of voltages or currents the required operations are performed on the analogue electrical quantity and result obtained. In digital computers, the given operation are performed in suitably coded binary digits representing the functions in the arithmetic unit which gets its commands from the input and control units and the results are obtained in the output unit, usually as print-outs or digital displays. A memory unit, also, forms a part of the digital computer. This unit is used to stores commands, input information and output information. These input and output information and commands are controlled by the control unit. The sub-system consisting of the arithmetic, control and memory units together is called the central processing unit or C. P. U Perhaps, it is appropriate to conclude this brief description of computers, by mentioning that the C. P. U referred to above is nowadays available as the micro processor, as a small sub-system, due to advances made in large scale integration in the field of Electronics.





A View of the Electronic Lab.



A View of the Electrical Power Lab.



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A View of the Electrical Power Lab.

Introduction to Internal Combustion Engine

A prime mover or machine which derives mechanical energy from the combustion of any fuel is known as a combustion engine. In an engine if the combustion is done in one place and the derivation of mechanical energy from the heat energy occurs in another place then this engine is called as an external combustion engine. If the combustion of fuel and the conversion of heat energy to mechanical energy takes place in same chamber, then the engine is known as an Internal combustion engine. The internal combustion engines are classified based in the type of combustion fuel used. If the fuel used is gas then the engine is known as gas engine. If the fuel is heavier liquid fuel, the engine is known as oil compression ignition or Diesel engine. If a lighter liquid fuel is used, the engine is known as petrol engine or spark ignition engine. The crank, piston cylinder arrangement for an internal combustion engine is shown in fig. 1.

There are two different working principles, on which the design of diesel and petrol engines are based. They are (a) Four stroke cycle and (b) two stroke cycle.

Four Stroke Cycle Principle:

The method of working of four cycle engine is as follows:-

- (i) During the downward stroke of the piston, which is a gas tight sliding-fit in the cylinder, an explosive charge of air and fuel in the case of petrol engine (air in the case of diesel engine) is drawn into the cylinder through inlet valves (fig No. 2 (a))
- (ii) During the following upward piston movement, the charge is compressed into the combustion chamber. (fig No. 2 (b)).
- (iii) When the piston reaches the top of its stroke, known as the top dead centre, the compressed charge is ignited by an electric arc in the case of petrol engine. (atomised diesel is injected into the compressed hot air and self ignited in the case of diesel engine). It causes both the temperature and pressure of the combusted gas to increase considerably and this burnt gaseous products expanding continuously, forcing the piston to move downward. (fig. No. 2 (c))
- (iv) Near the end of the expansion stroke the exhaust valve opens and the burnt gases are discharged during the following upward stroke of the piston (fig. No. 2 (d))

to the gallaror where the hot water is a

All most all the engines of motor cars, lorries, buses and agricultural four wheel tractors are based on this principle irrespective of the fuel used for the combustion.

Two stroke cycle principle

The simple two stroke cycle engine employs no separate valves but instead arranges for the piston to open and close suitably located ports in the cylinder barrel for the admission of fresh charge and the exhausting of the burnt gases Refering the figure No. 3 in which the piston is shown at the bottom of its stroke in the position B-B and at the top by the dotted position A-A, in the former case the top of the piston has uncovered a port I in the cylindrical wall, thus allowing a charge of air and fuel in the case of petrol engine (air in the case of diesel engine) under slight compression, enter the cylinder. As the piston ascends on the following stroke of its upper edge cuts off inturn the inlet port I and the exhaust port E, thereafter compressing the air fuel charge in the case of petrol engine. (The air in the case of diesel engine) progressively until the upper edge of the piston reaches the top dead centre position at A-A when the ignition spark occurs in the case of petrol engine (when the diesel is injected into the cylinder in the case of diesel engine). The pressure of the exploded charge forces the piston downwards, thus doing useful work on the crankshaft of the engine until the upper edge of the piston uncovers the part E and alters the burnt gases to escape into the atmosphere when the pressure within the cylinder falls to atmospheres. The final movement of the piston casues it to uncover the inlet port I, when the cycle of operations is completed.

The complete cycle, consisting of one power stroke and an exhaust stroke is thus completed in one revolution, so that there are twice as many power strokes at a given engine speed in the case of the two stroke cycle engine. (note that the two strokes cycle engine does not give twice the power output of the four stroke cycle engine due to its not having positive exhaust stroke to scavenge exhaust gases effectively and also prevent the mixing of the fresh charge and burnt gases.)

All most all the engines of scooters, small water-pumps, small motor-cycles are working on this principle irrespective of the fuel used.

Cooling system:— When the temperature of the engine increases, the strength of the piston, cylinder and other parts of the engine decreases and the wear and tear of these parts will increase. Therefore, it is essential to control the temperature of the engine by cooling the engine. Two different cooling systems are used irrespective of fuel used. They are water cooling and air cooling.

Water cooling system:- The water in the radiator is pumped into the cylinder block and the water circulates through the cylinder block and absorbs the heat and control the temperature of the cylinder block. The hot water returns to the radiator where the hot water is again cooled by a fan.

Air cooling system:- Fins are constructed around the cylinder block to facilitate the transfer of heat to the atmosphere. Thereby the temperature of the engine is controlled.

Single and multi cylinder engines:- The advantages of a multi cylinder engine over a single cylinder engine are as follows:

- (i) When the number of cylinders increases the speed fluctuation of the crank decreases and hence the size of the flywheel is reduced.
- (ii) Static and dynamic balancing of the crank is easier.
- (iii) Continuous turning moment is obtained at the powershaft end.

Major differences between a Diesel Engine and a Petrol Engine

Fuel System

Petrol Engine

Petrol from the fuel tank flows by gravity or pumped by the fuel feed pump (electrical or mechanical) into the chamber of the carburator (carburator is a device for supplying the combustible mixture of air and liquid fuel in the correct proportions for proper combustion, to the engine under all conditions of speed load etc). The petrol enters the mixing chambers of the carburator, through various jets and mixes with air and the mixture of the fuel and air enters the cylinder of the engine through the inlet manifold.

Diesel Engine

Diesel from the fuel tank is pumped by the fuel feed pump through the diesel filters to, the diesel injection pump. The injection pump injects the diesel through atomisers (injectors) at high pressure into the cylinder of the engine at the end of the compression stroke of the cylinder.

Ignition System

A typical ignition system of a petrol engine is shown in fig. No. 4 a low voltage source (6V, 12V or 24V, battery depending on the type of engine) is connected to the S.W. terminal of the ignition coil (induction coil) and C.B. terminal is

When the air is compressed during the compression stroke, the temperature and pressure of the air increases. The temperature of the compressed air is sufficient to ignite the atomised diesel injected into the cylinder at the end of the compression stroke.

earthed to the body of the engine through a circuit contact breaker. When the contacts are closed there the primary will be a current in winding and there will be no current in the primary winding when the contacts are opened. The change in the magnitude of the current in the primary winding induces an instantaneous high voltage on the secondary winding. This instantaneous voltage is transmitted to the Spark plugs fitted to the cyclinders in a sequency suitable to the engine through a rotating electrode (rotating arm) in the distributor. The transmitted high voltage produces a spark between the gap of the spark plug at the end of the compression stroke. The spark between the gap of the spark plug ignites air fuel mixture.

Comparison of Diesel and Petrol Engine

- 1. Air is compressed to 14 atmospheric pressure in the diesel engine and the mixture of air and fuel is compressed to 8 atmospheric pressure in the petrol engine. Thus the compression ratio of the Diesel engine is higher than that of petrol engine.
- 2. As the compression of the diesel engine is higher than that of petrol engine, the diesel engine should be stronger than the petrol engine, and hence the diesel engine is heaviour than the petrol engine.
- 3. Thermal efficiency of the diesel engine is higher than that of a petrol engine.
- 4. Diesel engine have more uniform torque over a wide range of engine speeds providing a better top gear performance than the petrol engine.
- 5. Due to the Diesel engines reduced speed and robust construction employing higher grade steel and bearing material, longer intervals between the overhauls are possible resulting in lesser wear and tear than the petrol engine.
- 6. Due to the robust construction and high cost materials used in the fabrication of diesel engine, the cost of the diesel engine is higher than that of petrol engine.

N. Thangarajah B Sc (Mech. Eng) Hons Lecturer - in - Mechanical Engineering.

Purification of Discarded Lubrication Oil

Sri Lanka imports crude oil in bulk and refines the crude oil in to various types of fuels and lubricants at Sapugaskande for use of various mechinery and equipment. The purchase of crude oil costs foregin exchange. To reduce the demand on our foregin exchange it is necessary to economise the use of fuels and lubricants refined from imported crude oil. Further the increase in price of crude oil and the limitation on the production of crude oil by the OPEC countries compel us to use fuels and lubricants economically.

Hence it will be clearly seen how important it is for us to find a cheep substitute. This substitute is easily found in re-claiming used oil. Actually only 20% of the oil is consumed during lubrication process 80% of the oil remains. During lubrication process the oil acquires impurities. So it was replaced with new oil. It is worth while to reclaim and use the oil again.

Used lubrication oils are purified by following operation

- 1. Settling process
- 2. Acid treatment
- 3. Clay treatment
- 4. Filtration process.

Used lubrication oil is stored in tank. The oil is pumped from this storage tank to a kettle made of mild steel, having a conical shape. Here the oil is heated to 65°C temperature for two hours. After heating, the oil is left as such for 6 hours for settling. The Settled sludge is separated and the upper layer of the oil is pumped to another tank for acid treatment. This tank is also made of mild steel having lead linning. To this oil 2 to 5 percent (based on the weight of oil) of 98% cocentrated sulphuric acid is added. The whole mass is stirred for minutes with the help of an agitator. This oil is again kept as such for 7 hours time so that sludge may settle down. To facilitate in quick settling, this tank is also have a conicial shape. Settled sludge is taken out

The oil from this tank is taken to another tank for clay treatment. Activated clay 4-6% based on the weight of the oil) is taken in this tank. The oil is heated to $20.0^{\circ}-300^{\circ}$ C temperature with the help of an electrically heated coil. At this temperature the oil is vaporized. These vapours are condensed in a condenser. This oil is filtered. After filteration some additives are mixed to improve the quality of the oil. Sometimes $4-5 \cdot /$. pure lubrication oil is mixed as an additive.

The machinery and equipment required for reclaimation of used oil are mentioned below.

- 1. 6 Tanks
- 2. Kettle
- 3. Agitator
- 4. Heating Coil
- 5. Pumps
- 6. Filter Press.

T. Selvendran
Automobile Department

Our Machine Shop

I want to tell you something about our machine shop. Do you know about our machine shop? You know what is the machine shop. It is a place where only limited number of machines are likely to be used in the factory or the work shop is called the machine shop.

The chief of all machines which are in workshop is the "Lathe". This is called as a universal machine because so many different operations can be done in this machine such as turning, facing, boring, reaming, drilling, screwcutting, taperturning etc...... In this machine there are many types. One of them is used in our work shop is called "Centre Lathe" In centre lathe it can be found necessary to increase the lathe capacity before any of the other machine. These lathes should be of similar capacity and need not necessarily be fitted with a removable gap piece... once again good thread cutting ranges are necessary, so that other normal jobs can be done. The other few types are 'Turret lathe', 'Capston lathe' 'Vertical lathe', 'Multispindle lathe', etc... But in the capston or turret lathe mass production work can be done. The man who operate a lathe is called the Lathe Man.

The next important machine is the Milling machine. This machine is used to cut, Key ways, Gears, 'T' slot grooves etc... on flat and vertical surfaces Gear cutter which has several cutting points is called milling cutters. This is used to mill the work. This cutter revolves on a spindle and a work piece is moved against it. In this cutter, there are many shapes and variable out side diameters. The speed of the spindle is depending on the diameter of the cutter. In milling machine, there are many types and many attachments that have to be fitted on the machine. By means of various attachments, which have come to be recognised as practically standard equipment for the column and keen type milling machine many jobs can be done more quickly and conveniently that otherwise and in addition, a large variety of operations may be performed on one machine which without the attachments, would requires several kinds of machine.

The manufactures of milling machine furnish attachments that are interchangeable on their own make of machines of the same size and many of these attachments, especially those which are stamped to the table, may be used on different sizes of machines or even on different makes of mechines. The following attachments are to be used in the milling machine. The Index-Centres Rasing block, tilting table, vartical spindle milling attachments, high-speed milling attachments and milling attachments are used in milling machine for several types of work. The most important use of a milling mechine is to mill gears. This machine can be operated by one person.

The next machine in our work shop is the shaping machine. We call it 'Shaper'. The function of the shaper is, primarily, the production of flat surface. The work is held on an adjustable work table. While the cutting tool which is given a reciprocating motion, moving forward and back peels off the cutting stroke. The return stroke of the tool (ram) is slow when going forward and returns at faster speed. This is done in order to save our working time. The strokes of the ram can be changed by adjusting the stock-indicator dial. The feed can be given by hand. Most shapers cutting feed can be calculated by the scale which is placed at the tool post but in our work shop. Shapers feed rate can't be calculated because it is not scale divided. Let us look into the Drilling Machine. It can drill holes of differnt diameters, using different sizes of drill bits. In this machine there are many types. One of them is used in our work shop. It is called 'Pillar Drilling Machine' and the other few types are 'Sensitive Drilling' machine' 'Radial Drilling Machine'. In pillar driller, normal jobs could be easily carried out.

Another machine in our work shop is Grinding Machine. This machine has two grinding wheels. The grinding wheels are made up of hard material called abrasives embedded in a metrix called the bond. The abrasive grinds are second only to the diamond in hardness projecting at the surfaces of the wheels are thousands of edges of these sharp grinds, which when applied to the work to accept same way as seen in cutting tools, Naturally wear out by continueous use, the keen edges of the those grinds which are cutting well in time lose their cutting effect. In grinding wheels there are many types and of different diameters. The wheels standard marking depend on kind of abrasive, grain size, grade and hardness structures, bond type and manufactures record. The soft wheels are used on soft meterials and the rough wheels are used for coarse grinding on hard materials.

Another machine in our work shop is the Power Hacksaw. It is used to cut a metal or iron bar. up to 3" diameter. Large metal which can't be cut by hand hacksaw, the power saw is used. It has a movable vice. It is used to fix a metal or the work piece. There is a large fitters workbench used for variety of filters jobs. All these machines are used by the students following work shop practice course and they gain experience & confidence in satis factory use of these machines.

K. Thanabalasingam
Final year
Dip. in mechanical engineering.

Nature's Gift - (wind mills)

Man used wind energy to sail his boat across sea in ancient times. After the invention of engines, he completely gave up the idea of using wind, he has been using oil for operating engines. After the middle east war the price of oil has been increasing. Again he has turned to nature for his energy. He is trying to utilise solar energy for his requirement apart from harnessing wind energy for sailing, he is trying to utilise it to irrigate water with the help of wind mills.

One or two wind mills were built in Sri Lanka during the period of Dutch colonization. Holland which Dutch's native place, is considered to be the "land of windmill" throughout the areas where there is much opportunity to harness wind energy. The best wind potential is found in the costal areas such as Hambantota area, the Jaffna area, the Puttalam area and the Batticaloa area. The wind utilizing project was started in 1977, who this projects has become united together with the water Resources Board which takes tremendous efforts to introduce the wind mills wherever possible.

There are two types of wind-mills.

They are:-

- 1. Horizontal axis type wind mills which are used in Holland from ancient times.
- 2. Vertical axis type wind mills which are used through out the world.

The second type is an easier and efficient one. The maintenance for this type of wind mill is little. The Water Resources Board has introduced two types of vertical axis windmills. They are Proto type W. E. U. means wind enargy unit.

Proto type WEU 4						
Diameter of the wind mill		9 911				
Number of blades			8'			
Height of the tower			30'			
The total pumping head		****	43'			
Out Put						
Wind speed						
9 M. P. H.		360	gallons	per	hour	(appro.)
18 M. P. H.	*** ***	1160	gallons	per	hour	(appro.)

The wind mill rotates itself automatically when the wind blows when there is high blow the windmill automatically turns out of the wind as soon as the gust of the wind is over, it automatically comes back in the wind, By this way the wind mill is protected against storms. This type of wind mill can be stopped whenever we want. The blades are made of galvanized sheets which are curved, such blade is supported by self aligning ball bearings. The shaft drives an adjustable crank. A connecting rod contains two small permanently greased and sealed ball bearings. Through this rod the force and movements are transmited to a 1/2" pump rod which drives a 4" single action, reciprocating piston pump. The total weight if this windmill and the tower which has 3 legs is 200 kgs.

	As there is no complicated parts in it
Proto type WEU 11	cod even in rural areas, provided that
Diameter of the wind r	mill and steam ans 16' amble Vag bos
Number of blades	lable even in '21 remote areas.
Height of the tower	20' - 30' (adjestable)
Total pumping head	43' Spice the party will resources, Wind es
Out Put	vation of fuel energy is possible
Wind Speed	
9 M. P. H.	360 gallons per hour (appro)
18 M. P. H.	
CHILD ANIM OR SHELDS BERN SO	4. Local employment apportunities incited

The structure of this type slightly differs from that of the previous one. However the function is more or less same as the previous type. The total weight of this type of wind mill and the tower which has four legs is approximately 450 kgs.

When the wind blows its motion applies pressure on the blades of the wind mill, due to this pressure the blade wheel rotates. This rotation causes the pump rod to move up and down. This pump is submerged in water which comes out due to suction of the pump. Out put of water depends on the speed of the wind and height of the pump head when the speed of the wind increases out put of water increases where as when the height of the pump head decreases out put of water increases. The wind mill can pump up to depth from 100' - 200' where as an ordinary water pump would not pump water from such depths hence wind mills are far better than an ordinary pump.

Wind mills work with the help of the wind blow, so much care should be taken when a wind mill is located. It should be located on a land which is well exposed to uninterrupted wind. There should not be thick forest or tall trees with in a radius of 200 feet. Then only the maxum benefit can be achieved using the wind mill.

Wind mills can be used to irrigate small scale cultivations, to supply water to livestock farms, to supply water to industries, to drainwater from waterlogged areas and to pump sea water to the salterns. Apart from this wind mill can be used for domestic supply of water if there were adequate storage, wind mills can be used to operate generators which could supply electricity. There is another advantage of this wind mill the cost of maintenance is very little. All moving parts should be throughly lubricated at least once every ten days, better once a week.

Advantages :-

1. As there is no complicated parts in the wind mill it can be manufactured even in rural areas, provided there is a lathe, a drilling machine and a Welding plant, angle iron, G. I. sheets, P. V. C. pipes are freely available even in the remote areas.

siach action, recorrocation piston pamp. The total weight (t. this wiedfall)

- 2. Since the price of kerosene or diesel has been increasing we are forced to use the natural resources, Wind energy is one of them hence conservation of fuel energy is possible
- 3. Spare parts or the kerosence or diesel pumps need not to be imported & valuable foregin exchange could be saved.
- 4. Local employment opportunities increases when setting up wind mills.

When the wind blows its motion applies pressure on the blades of the

conces out due to suction of the rame. Our put of water depends on

5. Cost of maintenance is very little.

M. Thayananthan

Machine Shop Instructor

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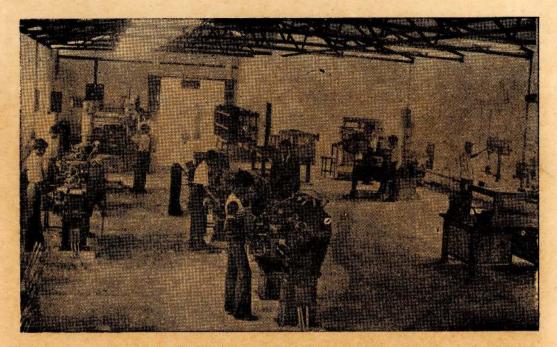
If m being all wains boushing of hea glated

and the tower which has 3 long is 200 kell.

Marriage ;-

- * Marriage is like a cafeteria You take what looks good and pay for it later.
- People judge men not by their clothes

 but by their wifes clothes.

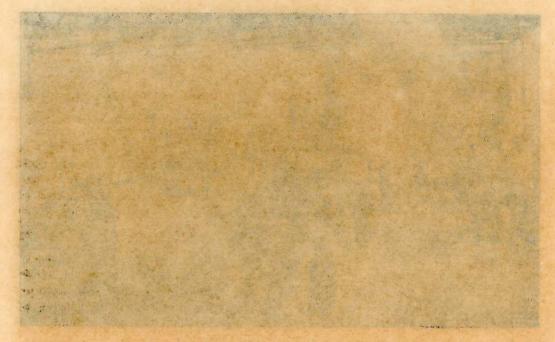


A View of the Machine Shop.



Automobile Lab.

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A View of the Machine Shop.



Automobile Lab.

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A Brief Study About The Fundamental Of Refrigerant Cycle.

In the pre history days the greatest concern of mankind had been the preservation of foods. As man learned the values of various meats and vegetables as foods, he became interested in their preservation.

The earliest method of preservation of food was by means of storing them in the caves where the temperature was lower than the out side air. The other methods of preservation of meat, fish, fruits and vegetables consisted of drying, smoking, dehydrating, pickling and cooking. But these methods tended the loss of the nutritive value of the foods.

Refrigeration in the true sense of the word was used by the Romans, Greeks, Egyptions. Who cooled the water and wines in crude vessels made of porous materials which extracted a small amount of heat by evaporation. The first method of cooling food for preservation was done by keeping in vessels immensed in cool water or storing them in holes in the ground.

During the 19th century natural ice was used for this purpose. The ice box was used to reduce the temperature of the food inside the box. This method has given better results than the former method.

With the advancement of science the household refrigeration was introduced, from 1923 onwards house hold refrigerators are being manufactured on commercial scale

CHANGE OF STATE.

In the case of refrigeration cycle, the temperature plays an important part. During the cycle the change of state takes place due to the varying temperature. How does it take place? We can explain with a very simple method. If an ice cube is dropped into a tumbler of tepid water it will be found that the colder substance (ice) absorbs heat from the warmer substance (water). Thus through this extraction we found that the water has been cooled or reduced in temperature. If we keep it sometime it will be found that the whole cube, has melted as water. Here we can see the change of state of an ice cube. The similer type of change take place during the refrigerant cycle.

REFRIGERANT.

The heat carrying mediums which during the refrigerant cycle absorb heat at low temperature are called the refrigerant. Ammonia, Sulphur dioxide, ethylchloride and the Freon family are suitable to use as refrigerant.

The requirement of a good refrigerant for use are:

- (1) Low boilling point.
- (2) Safe and nontoxic.

- (3) Ease of liquifying' action.
- (4) High latent heat value.(5) No effect of moisture.
- (6) Mix well with oil.

In the early days the refreigerants were selected for use depending on its boiling point but presently the Freon family is used for house hold and commercial refreigerators and air conditioners because the Freon family above properties.

THE REFRIGERATION CYCLE.

The definition of a cycle is an interval or period of time occupied by one round or course of events in the same order or services. The word cycle as applied here in which the heat is first absorbed by the refrigerant, changing it from liquid to gas. Then the gas is compressed in to condensor where the heat is absorbed outside thus bringing the refrigerant back to liquid state.

The cycle of operation consists of the following steps.

- The compressor pumps refrigerant through the whole system it draws cool refrigerant gas in through the suction line. From the freezer coil. At the same time it compresses the gas pumps into discharge line. The gas rises in temperature and enters the condensor.
- (2) The condensor is similer to a radiator in an automobile. It is the cooling coil for the refrigerant gas in the condensor the heat is dissipated to the out side air (Condensor is fixed out side of the cabinet) By these process the gas gives up the heat and changes in to a liquid state.
 - While the liquid enters the capillary tube, a drier stariner removes any moisture or impurities in the liquid
 - The capillary tube runs parallel adjacent to the suction line which helps to cool the hot liquid refrigerant in capillary tube, which is connected to larger diameter tubing of the evaporator.
- As the refrigerant leaves the capillary tube and enters the larger tubing of the evaporator, the sudden increase in tubing diameter bout makes the pressure low. In the process of passing through the evaporator the refrigerant liquid absorbs heat from the storage area and gradually changed into gas.
- (6) From the evaporator coil the low pressure gas enters the accumulator, the accumulator traps and liquid which may not have, changed to gas in evaporator.
 - (7) As the gas leaves the accumulator it returns to the compressor through the suction line which is part of the heat exchanger thus, completing the cycle.

S. Ratnakopal Instructor in Elect-Power Eng. Person-in Charge Electronics Lah.

About Our Foundry

The Jaffna College Technical Institute Foundry is in the stage of infancy, aged only a year. At present there are facilities for nonferrous melting and green sand moulding works. Students, who join for craft level course in Foundry practice are trained in theory and practice of Foundry Technology which comprises pattern making, moulding melting processes casting nonferrous products and mechanical drawing.

Though the students were novice to the Foundry field when they first join the course, yet they gradually gain experience and ability to handle the metal casting jobs as pattern marking, moulding and pouring the moltern independently by themselves within the short period of one year.

The students so far made statuary and ornamental casting. castings of mechanical components such as pump spares, marine propellers, cylinderheads etc, domestic utensils and several other variety of useful castings by green sand process. In addition they have practiced the casting of, some of non-ferrous alloys such as copper - zinc alloy, admirality gunmetal, copper aluminium alloy etc. Before completion of the course of training these students are taught on the dry sand and investment or precision casting processes.

In addition to normal class room studies the students visit other Foundry industries so that they get the opportunity to visualise the methods adopted by these Foundries for the mass production of casting fettling processes, core baking mathods to gain the first hand knowledge on industrial process. The students take great interest in their practical classes as they are look forward to see the things what they are casting came out as final product. What they put on the drawing paper can be found as a product on completion of the casting work. The students gain confidence by themselves when they feel that they would manufacture mechanical components which are useful in the engineering applications.

Foundry will offer the students good vocational possibilities when they are interested in entering a trade. There are good opportunities for them to enter into employments not only locally but in foreign countries too. Some local Foundry companies have already expressed their views of offering employments to our students on successful completion of their course of studies.

In due course, most probably by next year we may be able to install a Cupola for ferrous melting, centrifugal casting machines, (vertical as well as horizontal) and several other equipment as a mark of advancement and development of our foundry so that the students could gain more wide knowledge on foundry practice when they leave our Institute completing their Fundry course. In conclusion it goes without saying precisely that our Foundry will be able to turn out full fledged foundry men who would be entrusted with responsible jobs.

P. Sritharan (Foundry Department)

Modification in Feeding System of Castings

The basic objective of the foundrymen is to produce sound castings. The quality of the castings mostly depends on the system of feeding techniques. Therefore it will be appropriate here to discuss the techniques adopted by foundrymen at present to feed castings as well as any improvement and modification that could be easily adopted.

It has already been found by research people in the field on foundry technology that directional solidification, i. e., freezing of metal from the casting towards the feeder head (riser) will help the production of quality castings with considerable soundness. Now it goes without saying that the last zone in a casting unit to freeze or solidify will be the feeder head. For sufficient and better feeding the metal in the feeder head must be in liquid state for a longer time than that in the part or casting to be fed. So this situation enforce compulsion to use larger size riser to meet the foretold, satisfactory feeding. Now the foundrymen may get satisfied that better fed casting of good internal and external quality could be produced from technical point of view. But from the economical point of view employing larger size feeders will cause metal loss that ending in negative effect in the yield of casting.

Considering the above facts extensive studies and research have led to adopt extra methods in addition to normal risers to enhance the feeding efficiency. These methods help to retard the freezing time of risers thus equiping the latter with the chance of supplying sufficient quantity of liquid metal to the casting to compensate for liquid and casting shrinkage. These enhancing aids will increase the feeder head efficiency which can be defined as the amount of feed metal supplied to the casting in relation to total weight of metal initially present in the head.

i. e Efficiency $V = [(I - F)/I] \times 100^{\circ}$

where I = Initial volume of metal in the head

F = Final volume of metal in the head.

The efficiency of plain feeder heads (i. e without enhancement aids) has been found to be comparatively low, since solidification takes place in the head as well as in the casting at the same time. However, measures are given below could easily be taken to delay solidification of feeder head metal.

One of the methods which is a direct one of increasing the feeding period is topping up the head with superheated metal after initial feeding has occured. This renews the temperature differential and restores the liquid state of the metal in the head.

Rod feeding could be adopted as another method of increasing the feeding efficiency by influencing the atmospheric pressure by mechanical disturbance of the partially crystallized metal in the head.

In open risers electric arc is also successfully used to maintain the liquid state of head metal.

Insulation method are now a days used to lay freezing time by avoiding heat loss by radiation. Use of preformed refractory sleeves inserted in the risers, using paper jackets in risers etc., have had well proved the increase in feeder head efficiency. Covering the top of open risers with Silica sand or dry moulding sand also has same effect in avoiding thermal loss of feeder metal due to radiation.

Recently a practical research experiment was done in the foundry department of the Jaffna College Technical Institute with the aim of further improving or modifying the method of increasing the feeder head efficiency. The experiment was done on light alloy castings (i. e aluminium and copper base alloys) and was found to be very successful. In this case a premade chemical fuse was inserted in the top of the riser. When the hot liquid metal in the mould reached the fuse the latter got ignited and kept on ejecting a high temperature flame in the head. This helped the, head metal to restore its liquid state for an appreciably longer time. When compared to the other methods. The ignition period depends on the length of the fuse which had to be decided through experiments depending on the size of castings.

In the other methods of aiding increase of feeder efficiency additional labour is needed, it is understood; but according to this modification no extra labour was needed as the fuse was pre-set in the riser of the ignition of the fuse was done automatically.

It can be appreciated that in mass production foundries when pouring number of moulds in rows this modified method will need no extra hands except the pourer to work on the feeder heads as the fuse could be set up in the risers by the moulders. Here the size of feeder heads could be considerably reduced as the feeding efficiency are fairly high. So there would be metal saving as well as labour saving, according to this improved method thus causing a positive effect on the economy of the foundry industry.

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Dip. in F. Tech (India)
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A. M. I. M. I (Lond)
M. I. E. (Lond)

Inert Gas Metal Arc Welding

The advance of Science has helped mankind to rise to great heights. It cannot be denied that it is a great contributing factor to human progress. There can be very little progress in developing countries if they do not have the necessary technical skill.

Welding was invented in 1801 by Sir Humprey Davy. Today welding plays a big role in the field of technology. Welding is the process by which different metals can be joined together by melting. It is used in the manufacture of simple household goods, heavy industrial machinery and spare parts. Welding helps in making mass producton quick, economical and simple.

The technical skill, perseverance and research of experts which play an important role are praiseworthy. Welding makes an amazing contribution to the day to day advancement of mankind. It can be classified into eight different types.

Inert gas Metal Arc welding:

In this process the heat for welding is derived from an electric arc-The electrodes consisting of the work pieces and tungsten rod are completely protected from the atmosphere by a continuous stream of intert gas.

The inert gas metal are welding process can be applied to the welding of any nonvolatio metal. This is possible because the arc stream and molten metal are protected by an envelope of inert-gas, such as helium or argan. Some metals such as zinc and its alloys and rimmed steel examples of those that give off fumes and gases, thus contaminating the protective envelope and producing high porosity in the weld deposit.

Equipment:

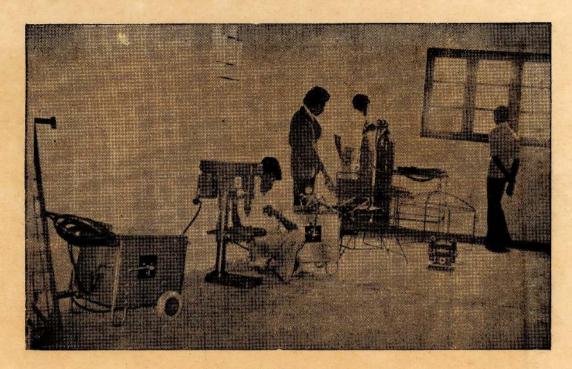
The source of power may be either D. C or A. C. For A. C welding a common arrangement is to use a 60 cycle A. C transformer with suitable welding current characteristic and to super impose upon this current, a high frequency for easy starting. The hazard of high open circuit voltage has been practically eliminated by use of proper controls, which allows this voltage to be impressed only a fraction of a second after the electrode is presented to the work, after the arc is broken the power is interrupted by the control unit. The electrode holder is similar to that used for metal arc welding, with the chief difference being that the inert-gas duct passes through the handle as well as water cooling coils in the holders of higher capacities.

The regulator is of same basic type described for use in Oxy-Acetylene welding.

The Tungsten should be adjusted to a maximum extension as given on the table. Re-adjustment of the tungsten extension should be made from time to time, since it is subject to slow consumption, thus becoming shorter. To adjust the inert-gas flow select a maximum current for the base metal to be used and adjust inert-gas pressure to about 10 p s. i. strike are and reduce inert gas pressure until leads begin to appear at the tungsten tips. This condition indicates sufficient coating. Increase the inert gas pressure until the tungsten is properly cooled and a well-shaped are is obtained, to stop the are, the tungsten, may be seperated or the stop-button pressed.

If the welding techniques and associated industry can be developed in Sri Lanka our industrial advancement is assured.

S. Raveendran
Welding Instructor.



A View of the Welding Lab.



A View of the Foundry Lab.

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A View of the Welding Lab.



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पारकां फीकां

முதல் தரமான அரிசி வகைகளேப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளவும் தரமாக நெல், வரகு, குரக்கன் வகைகளேக் குற்றியும், அரிசி மிளகாய் போன்றவற்றை அரைத்துப் பெற்றுக் கொள்ளவும் "பாலன் மில்ஸ்"

மாவடிச் சந்தி,

வட்டுக்கோட்டை.



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குறித்த தவணேயில் ஓடர் நகைகள் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படும்

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மாணவர் மன்றம்

சீரணி ந்து புகழோங்கு வட்டுக் கோட்டை மத்தியில் முடி மன்னர் வியக்குமாறு நவீன தாரணிந்த தொழில் நுட்பக் கல்லூரியும் பெரும் புலவர் பகுத்து வைத்த பண்ணிசைகள் பாரணிந்த நடனங்கள் பலவும் வளர்க்கும் கல்லூரியும் பெய்து பயிர்களெல்லாம் செழித்தோங்கும் பருவ மழை வயல்களும் நீர் நிறைந்த குளங்களும் தழைத் தோங்க தெற்கே தேச பக்தி அம்மன் ஆலயமும் அலேகடலும் ஆராய்ந்து இனிய செந்தமிழில் போதனே செய்ய மூல நூல்கள் கிறீஸ்த ஆலயமும் சூழ்ந்த மத்தியில்

அரிய பெரிய அறிவோர் உறவால்
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முன்னே வழக்கம் முற்று மாராய்ந்து
பின்னே வழக்கம் பிழை யெனத் தேர்ந்து
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ஆக்குதற் குரியவை ஆக்கியும் அழகாய்
கற்றவர் தமக்கும் கல்லாதவர்க்கும்
எளிதில் விளங்கிட இனிய மொழியால்
மாணவர் மன்றம் அமைந்த கீதம் என்றும்

வாழ்க! வாழ்க! வாழ்க!

உலகத்தின் ஒளியாம் மின்னியலும் உலகத் தொடர்பாம் இலத்திரனியலும் உலக அசைவாம் இயந்திரவியலும் உரைத் திடும் எம் கல்லூரி வாழ்க! வாழ்கவே!

> S. G. Franklyn First Year Electronic

இலத்திரனியலின் திறமை

மனி தஞல் ஆக்கப்பட்டவை பல. அவை மனித வாழ்விற்காக எமது சேவையை ஆற்றும் பலவகைப்பட்ட சாதனங்கள். இவற்றில் மின்னியக்க, தன்னியக்க முடைய வைகளே மிக அதிகமாகும்.

அவற்றின் நவீன விஞ்ஞான தொடர்புகளில் தொஃத் தொடர்புகளும், நுண்ணஃவியக்கமும் வெகு முன்னேற்றமடைந்து வரும் வேளேயில் நமது தொஃத் தொடர்புகள் வாணெனி [Radio], தொஃலக்காட்சி [Television], தொஃபேசி [Telephone] ஆகியனவாகும். அதிலும் தொஃபேசி கூடிய முக்கியத்துவமானது நாம் ஒரு தாபனத்தினிருந்து வேறு ஒரு தாபனத்திற்கு தொடர்பு கொள்ளும் போது நேரடியாகப் பேசக்கூடியதாயும் செய்திகளே நாடா உருவில் பதிக்கப்பட்டு கிடைக்கக் கூடியதாயும் உள்ளது செய்திகளே நாடாவில் பதிப்பது ''ரெலி பிரிண்டர்'' [Tele Printer] ஆகும்.

இதே போன்ற தொடர்புகளில் ''கம்பியில்லாத்தந்தி'' [Wireless] மூலம் தொடர்பு கொள்வதும் மிகப்பழக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது. இது இராணுவத்தினருக்கும், கப்பல் களிலும் பானிக்கப் படுவது கூடிய பாவினயாகும். அத்துடன் ''தொலேக்காட்சி'' தற்போது பலராலும் விரும்பக்கூடியது ஒன்று, இது வேறு இடங்களிலுள்ள நிகழ்ச்சிகளே நேரடியாக பார்க்கக் கூடியதாக வசதியளிக்கிறது அது மாத்திரமல்லாமல் ''வீடியோ'' [Vedio] எனும் அமைப்பு மூலம் நிகழ்ச்சிகளே ஒளிப்பதிவு மின்னதிர்வு களாக பதிக்கப்பட்டு பின்னர் தொலேக்காடசியில் பார்த்து இரசிக்கக்கூடிய வாறும் உதவுகின்றது.

தொலேக்காட்சியின் பகு தியான வேலேயையே 'ரேடியோ'' ஆற்றுகின்றது. இது மிகப் பழைமையாகவே எல்லாராலுப பாவிக்கப்படுகின்றது. ரேடியோ நிலேயங்கள் தங்களுக்கு என ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட அதிர்வுகளில் [Waves] பத்து, நூறு கிவேகேட்ஸ் [Khz] அகலத்திலும் வர்த்தக, கல்வி, கர்நாடக, ஒவிபரப்பு செய்யப்படு கிறது. இப்படியாக உலகெங்கிலும் உள்ள நாடுகளிலிருந்து அனுப்பப்படும் ஒலிபரப்பு கீன கேட்கக்கூடியதாக வசதியளிப்பது ரேடியோ என்று கூறுவதில் ஐயமில்லே. ரேடியோவில் சில பத்து, நூறு Khz இல் அகலத்தில் ஒவிபரப்பப்படுவதால் வேறு ஒவிபரப்புகள் கலக்கப்படாமலும், தெளிவாகவும் கேட்க முடிகிறது. ரேடியோ, தொலேக்காட்சி. தொலேபேசு என்பன நுண்ணலேயியக்கத்திலேயே இயங்குகின்றன. நுண்ணலேயில் இயங்கும் தொரே பேசித் தொடர்புகள் இலங்கையிலே தற்போது ஆரம்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது. சில நூற்றுக்கணக்கான உயரத்திலுள்ள ''ஏரியல்'' [Areal] உதவியுடன் செய்திகளே நுண்ணலேயாக மாற்றி செய்மதியின் உதவியினுல் வேறு இடத்திலுள்ள ஏரியலுக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டு செய்திகள் பரிமாறப்படுகின்றன.

மேலே கூறப்பட்ட ஏரியில் ''செய்மதி'' என்பது மனிதளுல் ஆக்கப்பட்ட கோள் ஒன்று விண்வெளியில் எமது பூமிக்கு நேராக அந்தரத்தில் நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருப்பது தான் அது. அது நிறுக்தப்பட்டிருப்பதாளுல் அது பூமியின் வேகத்தில் விண்வெளியில் அசைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இச் செய்மதி யானது [Sattelite] என்றும் இதின் சாதனங் கள் பூமியிலுள்ள கருவிகள் மூலமே இயக்கப்படுகின்றன.வேறு கிரகங்களுக்கான தொடர் புகளும், உலகில் எந்த இடத்திலுள்ள விபரங்களே அறியவும் படம் பீடிக்கவும், பூமியை நோக்கிவரும் பவன அமுக்கங்கள், மழை போன்றவற்றை முன் கூட்டியே நீர்மானிக்கவும் உதவுகின்றது. இவை மாத்திரம் அல்லாமல் ரேடியோ, தொகுக் காட்கி போன்றவை உலகின் எல்லாப் பகுதிகளிலும் செயற்படவும் எல்லா நாடுகளும்

தம்மிடையே தொடர்புகளே ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவும் நமக்கு வசதியளிக்கிறது. சில வருடங்களுச்குமுன் அமெரிக்கா, அவுஸ்திரேவியா, நாடுகள் செய்மதி மூலம் தொடர்பை ஆரம்பித்து சாதணேபை நிஃநாட்டின. 1975ம் இந்தியா ஆண்டு அமெரிக்காவுடன் ஓர் உடன்படிக்கையின் கீழ் செய்திப் பரிமாற்றம் நடத்தியது. அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து "யூரேனஸ்" எனும் கிரகத்துக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்ட செய்மதி எட்டு வருடங்களின் பின் சனி கிரகத்தை கடந்து சென்றுள்ளது. இச் செய்மதி 1983 ம் ஆண்டளவில் யூரேனஸ் கிரகத்தை சென்றடையும் எனத் தெரிவிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதன் பின்பு அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்து அனுப்பப்பட்ட 'கொலம்பியா 'எனும் செய்மதி பூமியை பலதடவை வலம் வந்து பின் விண்வெளிக்குச் சென்று பல ஆய்வுகளே நடத்திப் பின்னர் பூமியில் சாதாரண விமானம் போன்று தரையிலிறங்கி உலகையே வியப்பில் ஆழ்த்தியது. இச் செய்மதி மேலும் பலதடவை பாவிக்கக் கூடியதாக இருப்பது விஞ்ஞான முன்னேற்றத்தின் அறிகுறியே இக்கோள்களுக்கு 30 Mhz க்கு மேற்பட்ட அதிர்வீல் செய்திகளே அனுப்பி கட்டுப்பாட்டிற்குள் வைத்திருக்கவும் பரிமாற்றம் செய்யக் கூடியதாயும் உள்ளது.

இந்தியாவிஞல் அனுப்பப்பட்ட ''ரோகிணி'' ''அப்பிள்'' போன்ற செய்மதியின் உதவியிஞலேயே இலங்கையில் தொலேக்காட்சிச் சேவையும், தொலேத் தொடர்புகளும் நடத்தப்படுவது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது.

மேற் தெரிந்தவை நுண்ணஃயியக்கத்துடன் தொடர்புடையவையே. இனி நமது சாதாரண வாழ்விலும், வீடுகளிலும், அலுவலகங்களிலும் பாவிப்பவை ஏஃனயன, "கணணி" எனும் [Computor] சாதனம் கணக்கியல் துறையில் மிகத் திறமையா கவும் நூற்றக்கு நூறு வீதம் சரியாகவும் குறைந்த நேரத்தில் எமது தேவைகளே பூர்த்தி செய்து தருகின்றது. அத்துடன் பரீட்சை விஞைத்தாள்களே பகுப்பது, புள்ளிக ளின் கூட்டுத்தொகை போன்ற பல வேலேகளே விரைவாகச் செய்ய வல்லது. கணணி கனின் பிரிவிலேயே "போட்டோஸ்ரற்" [Photo State] கருவியும், கல்குலேட்டரும் [Calculator] அடங்குகின்றது. போட்டோ ஸ்ரற் என்பது நிலேத்த நேரத்தில் சிலபத்திரங்களின் பிரதியை எடுக்க உதவி செய்கின்றது. சில கல்குலேட்டர்கள் சாதாரன அலுவல்களேத் தவிர சென்ற நடக்கின்ற வரப்போகின்ற கால அட்டவணேகளேயும் உடனேயே தரக் கூடியதாயும் உண்டு என்பது வியப்பானதே.

மேலும் தீப்பற்றுதல், கொள்ளேகள் நடைபெறும் போது அறிவிக்கும் அபாய அறிவிப்புகளிலும் பலவகையில் உண்டு. அத்துடன் தினம் தினம் பாவிக்கும் மணிக்குடுகள் இலத்திரனியல் முறைக்கு [Electronic System] மாறியுள்ளது. இவை செக்கன்கள் கூட தவருது காட்டவல்லது. மேலும் இவை முன்னேற்றத்தி ஞவேயே மருத்துவத்துறையிலும் இலத்திரனியல் முன்னணியில் நிற்கின்றது என்பது பெருமைக்குரியது. அவற்றில் X கதிர்பிடிக்கும் [X—Ray] கருவிகள் உடலினுள் உள்ள எந்தப் பகுதிகளேயும் படம் பிடித்துத்தரவல்லது. இதனுதவியினுல் சிதைவடைந்த பகுதியை கண்டுபிடிப்பது சுலபம். சில வருடங்களுக்கு முன் இந்தியாவில் கண்டுபிடிக் கப்பட்ட கருனி யொன்று பெண்களின் மார்புப் புற்று நோயை தெரிவிக்கும் தன்மை கொண்டது. இதனுதவியினுல் சில பாரதூரமான விளேவுகளே முன்குட்டியே அறியக் கூடியதாயிருப்பது மனித ஆசையில் ஒன்ருகும்.

இவற்றைவிட சில முன்னேற்ற மடைந்த நாடுகளில் சமையல் வேலேகளேக்கூட கச்சிதமாகச் செய்து முடிக்கும் சாதனங்களும் இலத்திரனியல் சாதனம் என்பது போற்றத்தக்கது. மேற்கூறப்பட்ட இவ்வளவும் மனித படைப்பின் **மி**கச்சிலவும் எனக்கு எட்டியவையுமே ஆகும். ஆளுல் மனிதளுல் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டவை பல மனிதனுல் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட இருப்பவை பற்பல. இவையாவும் மனிதனே அடிமைத்தனத்தினின்று மீண்டு மனித முன்னேற்றத்துக்காக உழைக்கவல்ல மிகப் பெரும் சக்தியேயாகும்.

T. Sothilingam

1st Year Electronic

தொழிற் கல்வியும் அதன் அவசியமும்

கற்புக்கரசி கண்ணகியின் காற்சிலம்பு கையிலேந்தி மாமதுரை நகரில் பொற் கொல்லர் வசிக்கும் வீதிக்குச் சென்முன் கோவலன். இது இற்றைக்கு இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் இளங்கோ இயற்றிய சிலப்பதிகாரத்தில் ஒரு காட்சி.

இதிலிருந்து நாம் அறியக்கூடியது பண்டைக்காலத்திலிருந்து ஒரு தொழில் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட சமூகத்தினர் பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாகச் செய்துவந்துள்ளார்கள் என்ப தாகும். அதாவது ஒருவர் தான் செய்யும் தொழிலத் தன் பிள்ளேகளுக்கும், அவர்கள் தங்கள் பிள்ளேகளுக்குமாக பயிற்றுவித்து வந்துள்ளார்கள். இப்படியேதான் ஒரு தொழில் வளர்ந்து வந்துள்ளது. இதஞல் ஒரு தொழிலின் இரகசியம் அதாவது தொழில்நுட்பம் — தொழிற்கலே ஓர் குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு பிரிவினரின் ஆதிக்கத்தின் கேழேயே இருந்து வந்துள்ளது.

உதாரணமாக கொல்லவேல். மேசன்வேல், மரவேல், சிற்பவேல் சித்திரவேல்மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட தொழில்கள் யாவும் ஓர் குறிப்பிட்ட பட்டறையிலோ அல்லது வீடுகளிலோ மட்டும் கற்கக்கூடியவையாக இருந்தபடியால் பட்டறைமுறையில் தான் தொழிலேக் கற்று வந்தார்கள்.

காலப் போக்கில் மனித அறிவு வளர்ச்சியின் ஒரு சின்னமாக மின்சாரம் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டது. இதன் பின்தான் உலகில் ஒரு மாற்றம், ஏன் புரட்சி ஒன்றே ஏற்பட்டது எனலாம். ஆம். மின்சாரம் மனிதனிற்கு உற்ற தோழஞைக அமைந்த போதிலும் அத்துடன் கண்டபடி பழக முடியவில்லே. அதாவது எவ்வளவிற்கு உதவிற்றே அவ்வளவிற்கு ஆபத்தும் நிறைந்திருந்தது. இதஞல் தொழிலாளி மின்சாரத்தைப் பட்டறைகளில் கையாளவோ கற்கவோ முடியவில்லே. அப்போதுதான் ஒரு ஆய்வு கூடத்தின் அவசியம் உணரப்பட்டது. எனவே எல்லாத் தொழில்களும் கற்கக்கூடிய வகையில் ஆய்வுகூடங்களுடன் கூடிய தொழில்நுட்ப நிறுவனங்கள் அமைக்கப்பட்டன. இருந்த போதிலும் தொழில்நுட்பத்துறையில் தனக்கெனத் தனியிடத்தை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்ட நிறுவனம் என்று கூறும் போது உண்டனேச் சேர்ந்த City & Guilds என்ற நிறுவனத்தைக் குறிப்பிடலாம். இது தனிப்பட்டவர்களின் கட்டுப்பாட்டில் இயங்கி வந்தாலும் முதன் முதனில் பிரித்தானிய அரசாங்க அங்கோரம் பெற்ற நிறுவன மாகும்.

இன்று எல்லா நாடுகளும் தொழிற்கல்வியின் அவசியம் கருதி தொழில் நுட்ப நிறுவனங்களே அமைத்துள்ளன. அபிவிருத்தியடைந்துவரும் நாடாகிய எமது நாட்டில் உண்மையான அபிவிருத்தி ஏற்படவேண்டு மெனில் அதிகமான தொழில்நுட்ப ஊழியர்களே பயிற்றுவிக்கவேண்டும். இதன் மூலம் எமது நாடு கைத்தொழில் நாடாக மாற முடியும்.

இலங்கை மாணவன் ஒருவன் தற்போது பல்கலேக் கழகம் செல்வது என்பது கிமாலயப்பிரயத்தனமாகவே உள்ளது. எனவே எல்லோரும் பல்கலேக்கழகம் போவது முடியாதகாரியம். இவற்றை எல்லாம் நன்கு உணர்ந்த எமது அரசாங்கமும் தற்போது வெளியிட்டுள்ள வெள்ளே அறிக்கையில் தொழிற்கல்விக்கு முக்கிய இடத்தைக் கொடுத் துள்ளது.

S. Vageesan

Dip. - in - Electrical Power Engineer Final Year.

சினிமா சமூகத்துக்கு ஆற்றும் நன்மை தீமை.

இன்று நாகரீகம் அடைந்து செல்லும் உலகைப் பார்க்கும் போது இதற்கெல் லாம் காரண கர்த்தாவாக இருப்பது சினிமா. சினிமா பிறக்கும் போது அசையாத கற்சிஸ் போல் காணப்பட்டது. காலம் செல்லச் செல்ல ஆராய்ச்சியாளர்களின் வைத்தியத்தால் பேசியது, பாடியது, ஆடியது இன்று எல்லோர் கவனத்தையும் கவர்ந்து இளங்காளேயாய் இறுமாப்புடன் திகழ்கின்றது.

தினிமா, தொடங்கிய நாள் முதல் இன்று வரை மக்களுடைய கவலேகளே நீக்கி ஆனந்தம் அளிக்கும் இன்னுயிர் தோழஞைக வீளங்குகின்றது. கினிமா சமூகத்திற்கு ஆற்றும் நண்மைகள் அளப்பெரியன. கினிமாவின் உதவியால் வெளிநாடுகளேப் பற்றி யும் அங்குள்ள மக்களது நடையுடை பாவணேகளேப் பற்றி அவர்களுடைய கலாச் சாரங்களேப் பற்றி அறியவும், கடந்தகால மன்னர்கள் அறிஞர்கள் பற்றிய வரலாறு களும், அன்று நடைபெற்ற வீரச்செயல்களான போர்களேப் பற்றியும், தெய்ல பக்தியான கதைகளேயும், துள்ளித்திரியும் பள்ளிச் சிறுவர் சிறுமிகளுக்கேற்ற சித்திரங்கள், விளேயாட்டுக்கள், மாணவர்களுக்கேற்ற கல்வி சம்பந்தமான கதைகளும் திரைப்படமாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. இப்படியான படங்களே கற்றறிந்த மேதைகள் தொடங்கி கல்லாத பாமரர் வரை பார்த்து ரசித்து மகிழக்கூடியதாய் உள்ளது.

சமூகத்தில் உள்ள ஊழல்களேயும் பண்பாடற்ற செயல்களேயும் கண்டிப்பதற்கு சினிமா ஒரு சிறந்த கருவியாகும். சினிமாவில் உள்ள உயர்ந்த கொள்கைகள் மக்களது வாழ்விற்கு சிறந்த வழிகாட்டியாக அமைகின்றது. மது அருந்தி பணத்தை விரயமாக்கி தனது அன்பான மனேவி பிள்ளே களே அணு அணுவாகச் செய்து வாட்டுகின்ற ஒரு மானிடன் மதுவிலுள்ள தீமைகளேப்பற்றி எடுத்துரைக்கின்ற கதை அம்சம் கொண்ட படத்தைப் பார்த்து தன்குற்றங்களே உணர்ந்து புது ஜென்மம் எடுத்து அன்று முதல் புதுமனிதனுக வாழ வழி வகுக்கின்றுன். இதேபோல் புகைத்தலே புகைத்துவரும் ம் னிடர்களுக்கு புகைத்த**ஃ**ப்பற்றி தீமைகளே சினிமாமூலம் காட்டப்படும்போது அப்பழக்கத்தை கைவேட முயற்சிச்கின்றுன் கொலே, கொள்ளே, காமம் போன்ற இழிவான செயல்களில் ஈடுபடுபவர்களேயும் சினிமா சிறந்த குணமுள்ளவர்களாக்கி வாழவைப்பதை நம்முடைய கண்முன்னுல் காணக்கூடியதாகவுள்ளது. வாழ்க்கைப் பிரச்சனேக‰ பற்றி எந்நேரமும் சிந்தித்து மனம் சாம்புபவர்கள் நகைச்சுவையான கதையம்சமுள்ள திரைப்படத்தைப் பார்த்து பிணைர் துண்பத்திலும் சிரித்துப் பழகு வதை சொந்த வாழ்க்கையிலே காணலாம். கற்பு நெறி தவருத பத்தினிப் பெண் களாய் வாழவேண்டும் என்ற கருத்தையுணர்த்தும் எத்தனேயோ படங்கள் வந்துள்ளன: இப்படங்களே பார்த்து விபச்சாரவாழ்க்கை வாழ்ந்த பெண்கள் சீரழிந்து போகாது நேர்மையான பாதையில் செல்ல வழி கிடைக்கின்றது.

இப்படி வளர்ந்து வந்த சினிமா இன்று சமூகத்தை பாழான வழிக்கு இழுத்துச் சென்று விட்டது. இன்றைய இளஞர்கள் தான் வருங்கால அறிஞர்கள், தேசபக்தர் கள் என்று அறிவைப்புகட்டிய சினிமா இன்று மாணவரைக் கயமைத்தனத்தின் எல்லேக்கு அழைத்துப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கி நது. அன்று எத்தணேயோ நாஸ்திகர்களே ஆஸ்திகர்களாக்கிய சினிமா இன்று ஆஸ்திகர்களேக்கு நாஸ்திகம் பேசவைத்துவிட்டது. அன்று பத்தினிப் பெண்களாக வாழவேண்டும் என்ற உணர்த்திய சினிமா இன்று கற்பு தவறி வாழ வழிவகுத்துநிற்கின்றது. சமூகத்தைக் கெடுப்பதற்கே இன்றைய திரைப்படங்கள் வழி செய்து வருகின்றன. கல்வி கற்கசசென்ற மாணவர்களே வகுப் பறையில் காண்பது மிகவும் அரிது. ஆணுல் அவர்களில் அனேகரை கொட்டகை களுக்குள்ளும், கொட்டகைகளுக்குள் நுழைவதற்கு நிற்கும் வரிசையிலும் நிச்சயமாகக்

காணக் கூடியதாகவுள்ளது. ஆஞல் அவர்கள் தப்பித் தவறி வகுப்புக்குள் நுழைந்து விட்டால் அவர்களுடைய வாயில் இருந்து பிறப்படும் ஒவ்வொரு வார்த்தையும் திரைப்படத்தைப்பற்றிய விமர்சனங்களும், ஆபாசமான வார்த்தைகளுமாக காணக் கூடியதாக உள்ளது. இன்றைய பத்திரிகைகளேப் பார்க்கும்போது மாணவன் மாணவியை இழுத்துக்கொண்டு ஓடிஞன், மாணவன் மாணவியைப் பாரத்துக் கண்ணடித் தான், பின்ளேகளுக்குத் தாய் ஆகிய மாது இன்னெரு இள்ளுருடன் சென்று விட்டாள். என்ற செய்திகளேத்தான் காணக்கூடியதாகவுள்ளது. ஆண்ல இதற்கு பாலுணர்ச்சி தான் காரணம் என்று விவாதித்தாலும் அந்ந உணர்வைத் தூண்டிவிடும் கருவி சினிமா என்பதை எவராலும் மறுக்கவோ, மறைக்கவோ முடியாது. இப்போது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கொலேகளும், களவுகளும், காமம் போன்ற இழிவான செயல்களேத் தான் காணக்கூடியதாக உள்ளது. இதற்குக் காரணம் சினிமா.

இன்று நல்ல கருத்துக்களேயுடைய படங்கள் வராமலில்லே. ஆணுல் நெற்பயிரை வளரவிடாது களேகள் வளர்ந்து தடுப்பது போன்று வயதானவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் என்ற குறிப்புடன் வெளிவரும் படங்களும், இரவில் நடக்கும் சம்பவத் தொகுப்பை பச்சையாகவே எடுத்துவரும் படங்களும் நல்ல படங்களின் வளர்ச்சியை தடுத்துவிடுகின்றன. மீசை நரைத்தாலும் ஆசை நரைக்கவில்லே என்ற முது மொழிக்கு ஏற்ப இன்று பல குழந்தைகளேப் பெற்ற கணவர்கள் அன்பான மணேவியைத் துறந்து காமப்பகியால் விபச்சார விடுதிகளே நாடி ஓடுகின்றனர். இதற்கு இன்றைய திரைப் படம் தான் முக்கிய காரணம். ஏனெனில், இன்றைய திரைப்படங்களில் பெரும் பாலானவை இரவு விடுதிகளேயும் அங்கு நடைபெறும் சகிக்க முடியாத கூத்துக்களேயும் கொண்டு தொகுக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஆகவே இப்படிப்பட்ட படங்களால் வளர்ந்தவர் களே மட்டுமன்றி மீசை அரும்பாத இளம் பாலகரைக்குட பாழாக்கி விட முடிகின்றது.

ஆகவே இதற்கு இன்றைய திரைப்படத் தயாரிப்பாளர்களினதும், இயக்குனர் களினதும் காசு ஆசைதான், இவர்கள் தான் மக்களது தூய இரசணேயை தரங்கெடச் செய்து விட்டார்கள். திரைக்கதாசிரியர்கள் சிறந்த அறிஞர்களின் கருத்துக்களே தான் சிறந்தவை என்று கூறுகின்றனர். இப்படிப்பட்ட தயாரிப்பாளரும், இயக்குனரும், கதாசிரியரும் திரைத்துறையை விட்டு ஒழிய வேண்டும். கலேக்காகச் சேவை செய்வதாகக் கூறி கலேயை காசுக்கு விற்பவர்கள் இருக்கும் வரை திரையுலகமோ, சமூகமோ உருப்படப் போவதில்லே. ஆகவே இனிவரும் திரைப்படங்கள் சமூகத்தில் நேர்ந்த தவறுகளே திருத்தும் நோக்குடன் தயாரிக்கப்படவேண்டும். கருத்தாழம் கூடிய திரைப்படங்களே எடுக்க முன்வரவேண்டும். இப்படி இலட்சிய வேட்கையுடைய தயாரிப்பாளர்கள் இருந்தால் போதும். திரையுலகமும், சமூகமும் சீர்பெற்றுவிடும். சினிமா சமூகத்தை சிறப்பிக்கவும், மகிழ்விக்கவும் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட தேயன்றிக் கெடுத்தழிப்பதற்கு அன்று என்ற எண்ணம் ஒவ்வொரு தயாரிப்பாளனதும் நடிகர், நடிகை, இயக்குனர், இரசிகன் ஆகியோரின் உள்ளத்தில் இருந்தால் சமூகம் சீர் பெற்று விளங்கும் என்பதில் எவ்வளவு வேனும் ஐயமில்லே.

J. N. Prabasharan

First year Machine Shop

நண்பனுக்கு இடித்துரை

'' நகுதற் பொருட்டன்று நட்டல் மிகுதிக்கண் மேற் சென் றிடித்தற் பொருட்டு '' – திருக்குறள்.

கருமுகில்கள் செம்மு**கில்**களாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஐக்கிய இனமான காக்கையின் குரல் ஒலித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றது. பட்சியினங்கள் பரவசத்தோடு பற‡கின்றன. மக்கள் நடமாட்டம் வீதியில் அதிகரித்த வண்ணம் இருக்கின்றது. எதிரே சிவனும் அவன் நண்பனும் சந்திக்கின்றனர். இருவரி**ன்** உதடுகளும் அசை கின்றன. பற்கள் வெளியே தெரிகின்றன. சிவனின் உதடுகள் தாளம் போடத் தொடங்குகின்றன:

'' அடே! உன்னேப் பல நாட்களாகச் சந்திக்க வேண்டும் என எதிர்பார்த்தேன். இன்றுதான் சந்தித்தாய் வா அந்த மரத்தடியில் நின்று கொஞ்சம் பேசுவோம்: (மரத்தடியை அடைந்ததும்)

அடே உனது திய போக்கைப் பற்றி எல்லோரும் குறை கூறுகிருர்களே. என்ணேப் பொறுத்தமட்டிலும் உனது போக்கு நல்லதாகத் தெரியவில்லே. நீ நல்லவஞக வாழ வேண்டும். நண்பன் என்ற முறையில் நுன் சொல்வதைக் கேட்பாயா? "எலொரும் என்னே வெறுக்கின்ற நிலேயில், அதுவும் கழிக்கப்படுகின்ற நிலேயில் இருக்கின்றேன். இந்த நிலேயில் நீ சொல்வது சரியாளுல் நிச்சயம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வேன்.''

''நண்பா நீ இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு ஒரு நண்பணே இழந்தாயே அது ஏன்''? ''சிவன் என்னுடைய வேருர் நண்பன் எங்கோ செல்வதற்காக ஒரு நாள் தவணே யில் ஒரு கைக்கடிகாரத்தைத் தேவை என்று கேட்டான். அதற்காக இந்த நண்ப னிடம் இரவலெடுத்து அந்த நண்பனிடம் கொடுத்தேன். பின் தேவை முடிந்ததும் திருப்பித் கந்தான் நானும் இரவலெடுத்தவரிடம் திருப்பிக் கொடுத்தேன். ஆண் கடிகாரத்தின் கண்ணுடி கிறுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆழமான உராய்வு ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது உண்மைதான். அதற்காக என்னே மிகவும் தாக்கிப் பேசிணுன். ஆத்திரம் பொறுக்க முடியவில்லே. நானும் அற்பத்தனத்தைக் காட்டேதேயடா! என்று ஏசி விட்டு புதிய கண்ணுடி யொன்றை வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தேன். அதன்பின் அவனுடன் கதைக்கவே எனக்கு மனம் வரவில்லே. எதிரியானேம்.

சிவன் நான் காதலித்தேன் அந்த சுகந்தி என்னே ஏமாற்றி விட்டாளே இதுவும் என்தவறு என்பாயா? "அட பாசியையும் மண்ணேயும் பார்க்கும் போது பாசி கொஞ்சம் அழகாகத்தான் தோன்றும். அழகெறை காரணத்திற்காகக் காலே வைத் தாயே. இப்போது சறுக்கி விழுந்து விட்டாயே அழகென்ற காரணத்திற்காகப் பாசி படிந்த இடத்திலே கால் வைத்து வழுக்கி விழலாமா?"

'' சிவன் எல்லாமே துன்பமாச்சு , நஞ்சிடம் தஞ்சம் புகப் போகிறேன் ''.
' அட அசடே! நீ ஒரு கோழையடா. வாழ்க்கையென்பது ஒரு பெரிய சிக்கலடா:
அதற்கு உதாரணம் சொல்கின்றேன் கேள். தேங்காயை வெளி வாரியாகப் பார்க்கும் போது அது மிகச் சுலபமானதாகவும், சாதாரணமானதாகத் கோன்றும். அதே போலத்தான் வாழ்க்கையும் வெளி வாரியாகச் சுலபமானதாகத் தோன்றும். உலக் கும் அப்படித்தான் தோன்றியிருக்கிறது. தேங்காயின் தோலே உரித்ததும் எவ்வாறு தும்புச் சிக்கலோ அதே போல வாழப் புகுந்ததும் சிக்கலானதாகத்தான் இருக்கும். தும்புச் சிக்கல் என்றதற்காகத் தேங்காயை வீசி விட்டால் அதன் சுவையை அனுப விக்க முடியாமற்போய்விடும். எவ்வாருயினும் சிக்கலான தும்பைக் களேய வேண்டும் அதுமட்டுமல்ல சிரட்டையைப் போன்ற வாழ்க்கையின் கடினத்தை உடைத்தால் சுவையை, இனிடையை, அதேபோல் தூய்மையான வாழ்வை அடையலாம். இதை விடத் தற்கொலேயா செய்யப் போகிருய்? தும்பு என்பதற்காகத் தேங்காய் ஆன தேங்காயை வீணே வீசப் பார்க்கின்ருயா? அப்படிச் செய்யாதே. வளம் இல்லே என்ற காரணத்திற்காக உன் வாழ்க்கையை உதறித் தள்ளாதே! கெட்ட வழியில் வளத்தைத் தேடாதே. 'வள்ளுவர்' சொன்னதைக் கேள். ''ஆயீரம் ஆண்டுவரை ஒரு மதில் இருக்கலாம். ஐம்பதாண்டுவரை தான் மனிதன் இருக்கலாம். கூடிய காலம் மதில் இருந்ததற்காக மதில் வாழ்ந்தது என்று சொல்வதற்கில்லேயே! மனித வேத்தானே வாழ்ந்தவன் என்று கூறுகிறேம்! இதிலிருந்து உணர்ந்து கொள். கால நீடிப்போ வசதிப் பெருக்கமோ வாழவல்ல. எப்படி வாழ்வதென்பதில்தான் வாழ்வு தங்கியிருக்கின்றது. இனிமேலாவது நல்லவளுக வாழ்வாயா?

''வாழ் இன்றேன், ஆணுல் என்னே உற்றுர் உறவினர்கள் எல்லோரும் கழித்து விட்டார்களே.'' ''நண்பா! கிணற்றில் நீரில்லேயென்றுல் யாராவது வழியை விடு வார்களா? குளத்தில் நீரில்லாவிட்டால் கொக்குத்தான் வருமா? வாழ்க்கையின் சாக்கடை நீராக இருக்கும்வரை உன்னே யாரும் தேடுவார்களா?

அப்ப ஏன் நான் சுறுவளுய் இருக்கும் போது பேணிஞர்கள் என்று கேட்பாய். பசுவில் கன்றை ஊட்டவிடுவது கன்றுக்காக அல்ல; கூடப் பால்கறக்க. வரம்பால் நீர்ப்பாச்சுவது வரம்புக்காக அல்ல; பயிருக்காக. இதற்குள் உள்ள தத்துவப் புதையலே அறியாது உலகத்தவர் எத்தனேயோ பேர் வாழ்க்கையில் துன்பப் படுகிருர்கள். ''ஓட்டைப் பாத்திரத்திலே நீரைத் தேக்காதே'' பொழுது சரிகிறது. நான் விடை பெறுகின்றேன்.

S. Sivendran.

Prelim.

" அன்பு தாகுகவருவது அதை விலேக்கு வாங்க முடியாது"

" இன்பமும் து<mark>ன்பமும்</mark> மனம் என்னு<mark>ம்</mark> தாய் பெற்**செ**றடுத்த இரட்டைக் குழ**ந்தைகள்** "

ஆளப்படும் அன்பும் ஆட்படுகின்ற அன்பும்.

அன்புக்கு ஒரு தெய்வம் நீங்களண்ணு அன்னே தந்தை ஆகியதும் நீயே அண்ணு கண்ணிலிமை போல எனேக் காக்கும் அண்ணு என்று கூறி அண்ணன் முகம் பார்த்தேன் அன்று,

கண்மணியே என்னருமைத் தங்கை உன் மேல் கருவாய் நீ உள்ள போதே அன்பு கொண்டேன் இன்னமுதே என்னுயிரே என்றே சொல்லி இணேத் தென்ணத் தழுவி விடும் எந்தன் அண்ணு,

காலங்கள் யாவும் அன்பு பாயக் கண்டோம் கான மழை பொழிவதுபோல் சேர்ந்து நின்ருும். வானவில்லின் வண்ணத்தினே வாழ்வில் கண்டோம் கால மகள் துன்பமதை நோக்க மறந்தோம்

தந்தை தன் வற்புறுத்தல் அண்ணன் மீது திருமணமாம் எனக்கு ஒன்று பேசிவந்தார் அரைக் கிழவன் என் வாழ்க்கை துணேயென்ருக்க அண்ணனின் சம்மதத்தை நாடி நின்ருர்

பாலூற்றி வளர்த்த கிளி எந்தன் தங்கை பாழ் கிணற்றில் அவளே நான் தள்ள மாட்டேன் என்ற என் அண்ணனின் கூற்ருல் தந்தை வெகுண்டு பெல்ற்ருல் விளாசி அடித்து விட்டார்.

சொன்ன சொல்லேக் காப்பாற்ற எந்தன் அண்ணு சொல்லாமல் மருந் தொன்றைக் குடித்து விட்டார் என்னுயிரில் அரைப்பங்கு போய்விட்டது என்ன செய்வேன் என் நிலேமை யார்க்கும் வேண்டாம்

கல்லூரிதனில் கற்கும் போது என் மேல் காதல் கொண்டார் ஒருவர் என் மைத்துனன் வாழ் வதனின் வேதீனயை மறக்கவைத்தார் - வாழ்வில் வான வில்லின் வண்ணமதை காட்ட முனேந்தார். ஒருவாறு மனத்திணத் தேற்றியே நான் என்னே மறக்க முயல்கின்றவேளே தன்னில் பழவிணகள் யாவும் ஒரு வடிவெடுத்து பாழ் நோயாய் என்னுடலில் புகுந்தன்ரே.

புற்றுநோய் எனும் நோய் தன்னேக் கண்டு உள்ளம கலங்காமல் வைத்தியரும் சிகிச்சை செய்தார் சத்திர சிகிச்சையில் நான் நித்திரையானேன் - விதி சித்திரமாய் என் வாழ்வில் ஆடுவதேனே.

என் அன்பர் என்னருகே என்று மிருந்தார் என் மன மதை அன்பு கொண்டு நன்று கவர்ந்தார் பண்புடனே பூமிதன்னில் பழகி மகிழ்ந்தார் - அவரைப் பரிதவிக்க விடும்வேளே நெருங்குதன்ரே.

வைத்தியசாலேயிலே வண்ணமலர் நான் வாடித்துயில்கின்ற மாலே வேளே — டாக்டர் மூளேயை அணுகி வெட்டி விட்டார் முன்போல் நோயையும் அகற்றிவிட்டார்.

சுகமாகத்தப்பிவிட்டேன் என்று மகிழ்ந்தே கண்விழித்த வேளேயதில் அவரைக்கண்டேன் ஆயினும் என்னுயிர் உடலே விட்டு புறப்படும் நேரத்தை அண்மித்து விட்டேன்.

கண்கலங்க அவர் தமது கையைப் பிடித்தே கண்ணீரை என் அன்புக் காணிக்கையாக்கி சென்றிடுவேன் எணப்படைத்த இறைவனே நோக்கி மறு பிறப்பில் எமையிணேப்பாய் என்று கேட்பேன்.

M. Illamurukan

Electronic Prelim.

தொடரும் துன்பத்தை துடைப்பது எப்படி?

துன்பம் ஒரு கொடிய தொற்று நோய், அதிக ஆசையே அநேக துன்பங் களுக்குக் காரணம். பொதுவாக இளேஞர்களும், மணமாகாதவர்களும் அனுபவிக்கும் துன்பத்திற்குப் பல காரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் காரணங்களில் முக்கியமான வற்றை நாம் தெரிந்து கொண்டால் துன்பப்படாது நாம் வாழலாம். கவஃக்குரிய பழைய நினேவுகளுக்கு நாம் அடிமையாகக் கூடாது. அம்மா அன்று சொன்னதையும் அப்பா அன்று ஏசியதையும் ஆயுள் முழுதும் நிணத்துக் கவஃப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக் கலாமா?

ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட பெண்ணேயே மணம் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று ஆசை கொண்ட ஓர் இள்ளுன் சந்தர்ப்ப வசத்தால் அந்தப் பெண்ணே மணக்கமுடியாமல் வேறு ஒரு பெண்ணே அவன் மணம் செய்து கொள்கின்றுன். மணமான பின்பும் தான் ஏதோ தவறு செய்து விட்டதாக எண்ணி முதலில் அவன் வாழ்வில் குறுக்கிட்ட அந்தப் பெண்ணேயே எண்ணிக்கவலே கொண்டிருந்தால் வாழ்க்கையில் அவனேச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு எப்படி இன்பம் கிடைக்கும்?

நடந்து விட்டதை மறக்கவேண்டுமே தவிர, மாருக நடந்த துன்பத்தை நாம் நம் தலே மேல் போட்டு நாளெல்லாம் வருந்திக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடாது. நடந்தது நடந்ததே! அப்புறம் அதைப்பற்றி என்ன கவலே. வாழ்க்கையில் எதற்கும் ஒரு அளவு உண்டு. அந்த அளவை நாம் வரையறுத்க்கொள்ளவேண்டும். பெரிய கட்டிடங்களே ஓரிரு நாட்களிலே கட்டிவிடமுடிகிறதா? சிறிது சிறிதாகத் தொடர்ந்து கட்டப்பட்டுத் தான் வானளாவி நிற்கின்றன. இதேபோலத்தான் நமக்கு பெயரும் புகழும் பணமும் திடீரென வந்தடையும் என்று எதிர்ப்பார்த்து ஆசை கொள்ளாது, விடாமுயற்சியுடன் சிறிது சிறிதாக புகழ் பெற்று உயர்ந்து அனுபவித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

துன்பம் ஊற்றுப் போல சுரந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு சுரங்கம், சிலர் வயதாகி விட்டால் முன்பு தாங்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் இருந்த நாட்களே எண்ணிப்பார்த்து இப்போது அப்படி இருக்க முடியவில்ஃயே என்று எண்ணி கவஃ கொள்கின்ருர்கள் வயதாகி விட்டால் அதற்காக துன்பப்படவேண்டுமா? தேவையில்ஃ. உடலுக்குத்தான் வயதாகி விடுகின்றதே தவிர உள்ளத்திற்கு ஒரு போதும் வயதாவதில்ஃ. இதை அறிந்தவர்கள் எந்தவயதிலும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வாழமுடியும். உள்ளத்தை உணர்ந்த வர்களுக்கு எல்லா வயதும் ஒன்றுதான். சிலருக்குப் பணம் இருந்தும் வாழ்க்கையில் துன்பப்படுகிருர்கள். வாய்ப்புக்கள் இவர்களுக்கு இயற்கையாக ஏற்பட்டும் கூட ஏதோ ஒரு வகை மனக் கோளாறிளுல் நாம் கிடைத்ததைக்கொண்டு மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வாழவேண்டும் என்ற மன நிறைவு இல்லாமல் வாழ்க்கையில் எப்போதும் தடுக்கி விழுந்து கொண்டேயிருக்கிருர்கள். சிலர் நோய்வாய்ப்படும்போது கவஃப்படுகிருர்கள். மனிதனுக்கு நோய் வருவது மிக இயற்கை. நோய் வராமல் நம் உடஃ நாம் விழிப் புடன் பாதுகாக்கலேண்டும். அப்படியும் நோய் வந்தாலும் அதற்கு நாம் பரிகாரம் தேடுவதையிட்டு கவஃப்பட்டு. மனம் தளர்ச்சியுற்றுல் நாம் சுகம் பெறமுடியாது.

துன்பத்தைப் போக்க சில தலேயாய விதிகளே நாம் நம் கருத்தில், கொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்த விதிகள் நமக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் மிகப் பயன்படும். அவைகளேப் புரிந்து கொள்கின்றவர்கள் என்றும் முன்னேற்றப்பாதையில் விரைந்து செல்வார்கள் என்பது உறுதி, நாம் நமது வாழ்க்கையில் மற்றவர்களுக்கு நீதிபதியாக இருக்கக் கூடாது. நீதி என்பது எது என்றும் நீதிக்குப் புறம்பானது எது என்றும் நாம் புரிந்து கொள்ளலாம்: நம் சொற்படிதான் மற்றவர்கள் தம் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தவேண்டும். என்று எண்ணுவது தோல்வியைத் தரும். நம்மைப்பற்றி மற்றவர்கள் என்ன எண்ணு கிருர்கள் என்று கற்பனே செய்து கவலேப்படவேண்டியதில்லே. மற்றவர்கள் நம்மைக் கண்டித்துப் பேசுவதோ, நம்மைப்பற்றி மற்றவர்கள் முடிவு செய்வகோ நமக்குப் பிடிப்பதில்லே ஒவ்வொருவரும் இப்படித்தான் எண்ணுகிருர்கள். நாம் மற்றவர்களுக்கு வீண் உபதேசம் செய்து பலரின் வாழ்க்கையை வீணு≠கவேண்டியதல்ஃல. சிலர் வாழ்க் கையில் வெற்றியடைந்ததாகச் சொல்ல நாம் எதுவுமே சாநிக்கவில்& என்று எண்ணி துன்பத்தினுள் முழ்கிக்கிடப்பார்கள். வாழ்க்கையில் நாம் தோல்வியடைந்து விட்டோம் என்று தீர்மானித்து அந்த எண்ணத்தை தம் குடும்பத்திலுள்ள அணேவருக்கும் உண் டாக்கி கஸ்டப்படுவதைத் தவிர்த்து தனது தகுதிக்கும் வசதிக்கும் ஏற்ப வாழ்வதே மேல், அதே வயதினே ஒத்த மற்றப்பிள்ளேகளின் அரிய செயல்களேச் சுட்டிக்காட்டும் பேற்ளூர் கள் அதே சாதனேயை தமது பிள்ளேயால் செய்யமுடியவில்லே என்பதையும் காரணங்களேயும் அறிபாமல் இல்லே. ஆனுலும் அறியாமையின் காரணமாக இப்பெற் ளூர்கள் தங்களது பிள்ளேக்கு தாழ்வு மனப்பான்மையை உண்டாக்கி விடுகிருர்கள். இதைத் தவிர்க்கவேண்டும். பிள்ளேகள் செய்யும் சிறிய செயல்களேயும் நாம் பாராட்டி அவர்களுக்கு ஊக்கம் அளிக்கவேண்டும். மற்றப் பிள்ளேகளுடன் ஒப்பிட்டு நமது பிள்ளேகளே இழிவுபடுத்தக் கூடாது.

நம்முடைய குறறங்களே நம் வீட்டில் உள்ளவர்கள் சுட்டிக்காட்டி விட்டார்களே என்பதற்காக அலுவலகத்திலோ, தொழிற்சாஃயிலோ, வெளியிலோ நாம் செய்யும் இதே குற்றம் மற்றவர்களிடம் இருப்பதாக சுட்டிக் காட்டுவது மிகப்பெரியதவறு கிடைத்ததை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கிடைக்காததை எண்ணித் துன்பப்படவே கூடாது. பணமிருந்தும், பொருளிருந்தும், வாழவசதியிருந்தும் எப்போதோ நாம் இழந் துவிட்ட ஒரு சிறிய பொருளே எண்ணி கவஃப்பட்டால் அதனுல் நமக்கு நன்மை எதுவும் இல்ஃல.

மிக எளியவழியில் பணமும் பொருளும் சேர்த்துவிடவேண்டும் என்று எண்ணு பவர்கள் துன்பத்தைத்தான் காண்கிருர்கள். எளிய வகையால் குறுக்குவழியில் இது வரை எவருமே பணம் தேடி மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வாழ்ந்ததாக சரித்திரம் சொன்னதில்லே. நாமும் கேள்விப்படவில்லே. எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் என்னுல் முடியாது என்ற எண்ணம் கொண்டவர்கள் வாழ்க்கையில் முன்னேறமுடியாது. ஏதோ ஒரு சில எண்ணங்களே மணதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு எப்படியாவது அதை அடைந்தே தீருவேன் என்ற எண்ணத் துடன் கண்மூடித்தனமாக முரட்டு முயற்சி செய்பவர்கள் துன்பத்தையே விலேக்கு வாங்குகிருர்கள். வாய்ப்புக்கள் நமக்கு வரவே இல்லே இனியும் வராது என்று வாழாவிராது முன்னேற வாய்ப்பையும் சந்தர்ப்பங்களேயும் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ள முயற்சிப்பதே சிறந்த வழி, நமது முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு இடைஞ்சலாக நமது குடும்ப நிலேயையும், பாரம்பரியத்தையும் சகோதர சமூகத்தையும் சட்டிக்காட்டி குறை கூறு வதினுல் தோல்வியையே நாம் அடைகிறேம். வீண் கவில் கொள்கிறேம்.

நாம் எட்டாம் வகுப்பு வரையில் தான் படித்தேன் அதற்கே பணம் இல்லே, என் பெற்ருரே அதற்கு மேல் படிக்க வைக்கவில்லே உன்னே 10 ம் வகுப்புவரை படிக்கவைத்தது பெரிய செயல் அல்லவா? என்று கூறும் பெற்ருர்கள் தங்களுக்கும் தங்கள் பிள்ளேகளுக்கும் வாய்ப்புகளே அளிப்பதல்லே, தங்களுக்கு கிறிய வயதில் கிடைக்காத வாய்ப்புகளே தங்கள் பிள்ளேகளுக்கு அளிக்காத பெற்ருர்கள் துன்பத்தை நோக்கி விரைகின்ருர்கள், தன்னுல் அடையமுடியாத ஒன்றை மற்றவர்களுக்கு அளிப்பதுதான் மனிதத் தன்மை இதை ஒவ்வொருவரும் உணரவேண்டும்.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட உண்மைகளே நினேவில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு பொதுவாக மனிதர்கள் ஏன் துன்பத்தில் வாடுகின்றுர்கள் என்று ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். துன்பம் பரம்பரைச் சொத்தாக வந்ததா? இவர்களாகத் தேடிக்கொண்டதா? என ஆராய்ந்து பார்த்தால் உண்மை விளங்கும். துன்பம் இந்த இரண்டு வகையிலும் ஏற்பட இன்றைக்கு நீதியுண்டு, பரம்பரையாக குடும்பத்தில் துன்பம் தொடர்ந்து வந்தால் அந்தக் குடும்பத்தில் அச்சம் தரும் நிகழ்ச்சி ஒன்று இரகசியமாக இருக்கலாம். இந்த இரக்கியத்தை மூடி வைக்காமல் உடைத்தெறிந்து அச்சத்தைப் போக்கிருல் தான் எதிர்காலத்தில் குடும்பம் வளமுடன் வாழமுடியும். பேய் உள்ள வீட்டில் தூங்கள் இருப்பதாக எண்ணிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் குடும்பத்தினர் எப்படி மகிழ்ச்சியாக இருக்க முடியும்? பேய் என்பதே உலகில் இல்லே என்ற உண்மையை அவர்கள் உணர வேண்டும். அப்போது கான் அச்சம் நீங்க நம்முடைய பெற்றோர்களோ. முதியோர் களோ செய்த தவறுக்கு நாம் துன்பம் கொள்ளலாமா? கூடாது. குற்றமுள்ள நெஞ்சு எப்பொழுதும் துன்பத்தையே அளிக்கும். துன்பத்தை உண்டாக்க உடல் நிஃயொ காரணமாக இருக்கலாம். உண்மையான காரணக்கை நாம் போக்கிக் கொள்ளலாம். எனவே எந்த வகையில் பார்த்தாலும் நம்முடைய துன்பத்திற்கு நாமே தான் காரண மாக இருக்கின்ரேம் என்பதை உணர்ந்து நம்மை நாமே மாற்றிக் கொண்டு மண்ணில் வாழும் வரை மன மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வாழ்வோம்

T. Sivananthan

Dip. in Electronic Engineering 1st Year

Sports Report

the Control of the Co

The Sports activites in 1981/82 is reviewed.

CRICKET:— The Team was Captained by G. Raviraj who is a Colours man. We played six matches during this period. Though we have in our team past captains and experienced players of leading colleges, we could not rise to the high esteem expected, due to lack of ground facilities and practice. Special mention is made to Messrs. G. Raviraj, M. S. Chellapah and K. Siritharan who played well either scoring more than 50 runs or captured five or more wickets in an innings.

RESULTS

College	Played on	Result
1. Kokuvil Technical Institute	21-2-81 Kokuvil	Won by 98 runs
2. St. John Vocational Training Institute	14-3-81 Jaffna	Won by 4 wts.
3. Manipay Hindu College	23-1-82 Manipay	Drawn (Lost in 1st Inning)
4. Jaffna College	4-2-82 Voddukoddai	Drawn (Won. 1st Innings)
5. Kokuvil Hindu College	6-2-82 Kakuvil	Drawn (Won 1st. Innings)

soccer: We had a well balanced team captained by Coloursman Mr. S. Sivaraman and G. Raviraj, S. Jeyarajan and G. Ramesh are other two coloursmen in our team. We played five matches during the Soccer season, won two, drawn one and lost two. Due to unforseen circumstances, several other matches arranged were to be cancelled.

RESULTS

1.	Kokuvil Hindu College		Lost	1-2
2.	Jaffna Hindu College		Lost	2-6
3.	Y. M. H. A Vaddukoddai	1.4	Won	2-1
4.	St. John's Vocational Inst	Strick Live	Won	3-0
5.	Vaidyeswara Vidyalaya	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Drawn	2-2

Appropriate Technology Services

NALLU

No



CRICKET TEAM

N. Thangarajah. S. Sivaraman (V. Capt. G. D. Somasundaram (Director), G. Raviraj (Captain), M. C. R. Perinpanayagam, M. Thayananthan. M. G. Pillainayagam (Asst. Director),

M. S. Chellapah, R. Sathiyascelan, S. Jeyarajah, K. Sritharan, T. Suthakaran, S. Sivendran, T. Parameswaran, K. Thanabalasingham, S. G. Franklyn, T. Sivananthan, N. Ravindran,

S. Lingeswaran.

T. Tharmasriraja, A. Kobinath.

Appropriate Te. n

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FOOTBALL TEAM



S. Sivaraman (Captain), G. Ramesh, M. G. Pillaineyagam (Asst. Director) G. D. Somasundaram (Director), M. Thayananthan (Patron), Seated: (L-R)

A. Suganthirakumar, R. Yogalingam, S. Suthaharan, S. G. Franklyn, K. Sritharan, S. Lingeswaran. S. Sivendran, N. Surendren. T. Tharmasriraja, S. Jeyaranjan, J. N. Prabaskaran, Standing: Ground:

Indoor Games:- A few indoor games, are now being introduced and students require little more practice before take part in any competitions.

Play ground:-We thank our Director for making necessary arrangements to provide us a suitable playground at the Institute premises. It will certainly help us to improve our sports activities.

While appreciating the co-operation extended to me by my fellow teammates I thank all the schools and clubs who had been kind enough to give us the facilities and opportunities to develop our sports activities.

town that therein every executions electricity and

Aprilute confise manifelia, a madanan indu a ral M. C. Personant and accommended S. awar and M.

K Milan, G. Magnessii, K. schilgenswingel

G. Raviraj Sports Monitor.

The Student's Union Welfare Unit conducted a Lottery among friends Wellwishers. Results of this lottery drawn on 14th Oct. 1981 are the Follows:

1st Prize: No: 2642 Miss. P Sunitra, Camp Road, Kayts.

e admin state of news of application of

2nd Prize: No: 0752 Mr. T. Sivapalan, Fire Service, Dock yard, Trincomalee,

3ed Prize: No: 1714 Miss. K. B. Hema Indrani, Sea view Road, Trincomalee.

Five other Consolation Prizes are:

No: 2041 Miss. S Yogaranee, 29/10 Church Rd, Oddumadam, Jaffna.

No: 1923 Mr. A. Ravi, c/o Arulappu, Naranthanai North, Kayts.

Mr. V. Suntharathas, "Senthi Mahal", Kaddudai, Manipay. No: 1581

No: 3068 Mr. M. Umah kanthan, Gr. 8 A, St. Antony's College, Kayts.

No: 0600 Mr. Y. Rajakumar, Vaddu East, Vaddukoddai.

நன்றி சோல்ல வேண்டும்...!..!!!

- * கன்னி வெளியீடாம் இம் மலரின் உதயத்திற்கு ஆக்கமும் ஊக்கமும் தந்து உதவிய நிறுவன இயக்குனர், உதவி இயக்குனர் அவர்களுக்கும்
- 💥 வாழ்த்துச் செய்தி அளித்து மலரைக் கௌரவித்த பெரியோருக்கும்
- * கட்டுரை, கதை, கவிதை தந்துதவி மலரைச் சிறப்பித்த விரிவுரை யாளர், போதனுசிரியர்கள், மாணவர்கள் ஆகியோருக்கும்.
- ★ மலர் மலர மணம் கமழ ஆதாரமாக விளம்பரங்கள் தந்துதவிய விளம்பரதாரர்களுக்கும்
- * சிறப்பாக மலரின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு உறுதுணேயாற்றிய உதவி இயக்குனர் M. G. பிள்ளநாயகம் விரிவுரையாளர்கள் S. கனகசபை, N. தங்கராஜா K. நடேசர், G. திருஞானம், K. சுப்பிரமணியம் ஆகியோருக்கும்
- ★ பல இன்னல்களின் மத்தியிலும் தோளோடு தோள் நின்று ஈடு இணேயற்ற உதவியாற்றிய மாணவ மன்ற தோழர்களுக்கும்
- ☀ ஏழாம் வருடத்தில் தன் எழிலுடன் மலர் மலர அதைத் தாங்கி காற்றிலும், மழையிலும் காத்து வரும் கிளே போல் தாங்கிக் காத்த மாணவ மன்ற செயற்குழுவிற்கும்
- 🛊 பெயர் விரும்பாது பேருதவியாற்றிய ஏனேய நண்பர்களுக்கும்
- * அக்கறையுடன் இம்மலரை அழகுற அமைத்துத்தந்த வஸ்தியன் அச்சக உரிமையாளர், ஊழியர்கள் அணேவருக்கும் எமது நன்றிகள்.

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