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JAFNA, FRIDAY DECEMBER 4, 1970

Sir Ramanathan's Services Remembered on Founder's Day

HOMAGE TO A NATIONAL HERO

Ramanathan Day was observed at the Ramanathan College yesterday.

The full day program began with a Special Poojah at the Ramanathan Samadhi Shrine in the morning in which the students of Parameshwara College and Ramanathan College with the staff participated.

In the afternoon there was a public meeting over which Shrimathi R. R. Navaratnam, former Director of Education, Northern Region, presided. Paying a glowing tribute to the services of Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan during the entire period of his spectacular life Shrimathi R. R. Navaratnam who was former Principal of Ramanathan College recalled the days at the Ramanathan College where the inspiration of Sir Ramanathan was visible in every aspect of activity and said that the stamp of spiritual awareness, true culture and national feeling could be seen in whatever Sir Ramanathan did. She drew the attention of teachers and students to the scholastic attainments of the Great Hero particularly in the sphere of religion. Continuing the speaker referred to the philanthropy of Sir Ramanathan and the other distinguished members of his illustrious family and added that the founding of two big colleges one for boys and the other for girls was a patriotic contribution for the welfare of the people for all time and laid emphasis on the farsightedness of Sir Ramanathan in providing education based on religious tradition to the boys and girls of this island and added that the women of the North owe

a debt of gratitude to this great educationist.

Mr. M.T.W. Amarasekera, the Government Agent of Jaffna, was full of praise for the national service rendered by Sir Ramanathan.

The Government Agent went on to explain how culture and learning helped to make man become more patriotic and less selfish and added that Sir Ponnambalam Ramanathan was an emblem of culture and scholarship. That was how Sir Ramanathan set his mind to the national duty of providing proper education to the children so that they might become useful citizens. The Colleges established by him stand out as beacons of cultural radiance. Continuing his address Mr. Amarasekera dwelt on the heroic mission of Ramanathan the patriot to London at a time when there was a world war on braving the mine-infested seas and how he obtained redress for the Sinhalese leaders who had been detained in prison by the Colonial Government. Mr. Amarasekera saw in Sir Ramanathan a leader of great capacity and his farsightedness in prevailing on the Government to build the Panamada Tank enabling it to irrigate twenty thousand acres and making that area a typical paddy producing district. In conclusion the G.A. recalled to mind how during his school days he had studied about the patriotic activities of Sir Ramanathan and said that as a national hero of Lanka he was for national unity and worked for the common good.

Shri M. Guanaprasam Principal Parameshwara College proposed a vote of thanks.

Earlier the Principal Mrs Arunachalam wel-

DR. C. V. RAMAN THE NOBEL LAUREATE

AN APPRECIATION

BY
"GANESHAN"

The man to whom "The Raman Effect" is attributed is no more. The man who played with— who observed — the light eruditely has closed his eyes to the light on Nov. 21.

Chandra Sekhara Venkata Raman was born on November 7 1888 in Trichinapalli. His father was a Professor of Mathematics and Physics at the A. V. N. College Visakapatnam. He had his education at that college and later at the Presidency College Madras where he took his Bachelor's and Master's degrees with high distinctions. His original investigations in Acoustics and Optics brought him world wide fame. Academic circles took notice of his proficiency and he was offered the Palit Professorship in 1917 which he held for 16 years.

As Palit Professor Dr. Raman made his first visit to Europe to attend the Congress of the Universities of the British Empire at Oxford in 1921. In 1930 he began research on the scattering of light and had attained eminence in that field. Four years later his researches on the scattering of light led to the discovery of the phenomenon that bears his name the Raman Effect. This discovery and his valuable contribution to Physics brought him the coveted Nobel Prize.

He has written a number of books. Molecular

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coned the G. A. Shrimathi Navaratnam and others and said that the memory of Sir P. Ramanathan would be ever enshrined in the hearts of the present generation and posterity would always remember with reverence this National Hero.

What is Meant by Standardisation of Marks?

BY I. P. THURAIRATNAM, M. A., B. Sc.

In reply to the striking students of Katubedde, the Minister of Education said in a press statement that all the 23 Muslim students' whose admission was being challenged had satisfied the basic requirements stipulated in the Gazette notification. He also added that "a certain amount of standardisation has been made". Perhaps the striking students did not find the first part of the answer sufficient because the selection was presumed to have been made from among those who had satisfied the qualifying requirements. The second part of the answer seems to have failed to reassure them. It all depends on what is meant by standardisation.

Technique of Standardisation

Mental tests and measurements are a highly developed science. Educational psychologists have done extensive research and worked on these for nearly a century. Standardisation of scores is a complicated technique based on mental measurements. Before standardisation can be done the Central Tendency of a group and its Variability have to be examined. This is done by calculating the Standard Deviation by the application of a formula which consists of such factors as frequency of scores, their deviations and the number of cases. Raw scores are then converted to standard scores by the application of another formula which takes into account the mean of the raw scores and the Standard Deviation. What happens is that in standard scores the mean of a group is placed arbitrarily at 50.

What Does a Mark Mean?

The usefulness of such conversion may be appreciated if we can answer the question, "What does a mark mean?". Whatever

it means, only the person who has given it can tell. Does an A in one school mean the same as an A in another school? Does an A in one subject mean the same as an A in another subject? Does an A in one year mean the same as an A in another year?

Examinations have many inherent defects and yet no satisfactory substitute has been found for them. Therefore we must reduce the inequalities resulting from examinations to a minimum as far as possible. Some examiners set difficult question papers, others easy ones. Some mark the scripts strictly and others mark them liberally. Can a 60 in Physics be compared to a 60 in Botany? It depends on many factors but perhaps chiefly on the examiners themselves. So if the examiners have different scales, can the marks obtained in the four subjects constituting an examination be added together to make up a meaningful aggregate? It will be like adding yards, feet and inches without first converting them all to a common denomination. Or to give another example: in order to add $1/4$, $2/3$, $3/4$ and $5/7$ we must first find a common denominator. Then the numerators can be added. They can also be compared. This is what standardisation does. The raw scores in the different subjects are all converted to standard scores with a mean of 50. The low range of marks obtained from a strict examiner are raised and the high range of marks received from a liberal examiner are lowered in a scientific way so that both sets of marks have a mean of 50. Now the marks in one subject are comparable to the marks in another.

Relative positions remain unaltered

It may be noted that the application of the de-

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THOUGHTS TO BE
TREASURED

சுருதியே சிவாகமங்களை,
உங்களைத் தொல்லை
ஒரு தனிப்பொருள் அனலை
சுது என்னவாய் உன்டோ,
பொருதிதரக்கடல் நான்மனல்
எண்ணியும் புகலக்
சுருத எட்டிடா மிறை பொருள்
அனலை யார் காண்பார்
(Thayumanavar)

Oh! Vedas, Oh! Sivagamas, is it possible to visualise the magnitude of the One Incomparable Truth described by you? Even if one can count the tiny sands of the ferocious, foaming sea, who is there that can find out the immensity of the Indescribable, Inconceivable, All-filling Truth?



தமச்சிவாயவே ஜானாராம் கவிவியும்
தமச்சிவாயவே நானதி விக்கையும
தமச்சிவாயவே நானதி நேத்துமே
தமச்சிவாயவே நன்னெறி காட்டுமே
திருச்சித்தம்பவம்.

Hindu Organ

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1970

HAIL HIS HOLINESS
THE POPE

The visit today of His Holiness the Pope to Lanka which is not predominantly Christian signifies a historic event in which the entire nation is deeply interested. As head of the Roman Catholic Church, His Holiness the Pope, brings with him a significant message to the people of this historic Isle. As authoritative Ambassador of a great religion, His Holiness Pope VI extends goodwill not merely to members of the Christian Church but also to every Hindu, Buddhist and Muslim.

Religion is a system of faith and worship. In effect it is the expression of human recognition of super human controlling power known to all as God. Hence the high worth of the visit of His Holiness Pope Paul VI. The spontaneous and universal acclamation of the visit of the Head of the Roman Catholic Church makes it clear that notwithstanding the all-out effort of irreligion, religion has survived. This is in short the message of the spiritual leader who is in our midst at present.

Lanka is lucky to enjoy this memorable visit.

PENSION OFF ALL
PARLIAMENTARIANS!

To the ever increasing number of pensioners a new group of this variety will soon be added. And they are those privileged persons who legislate for

the people and also for themselves. Like unto the committee of a Multi-Purpose Co-operative Society framing regulations to enable its members enjoy the concession of loans of money and agricultural implements in preference to ordinary members, the House of Representatives has sanctioned the provision of pension for Parliamentarians.

It is to be said to the lasting credit of our legislators that they have not been slow in providing themselves with every comfort in addition to free facilities of travel and telecommunication. And as a crowning glory the payment of pension to parliamentarians of seven years or more of service has been achieved. Contrasting this large-heartedness with the cold shoulder given to the common man who has been instrumental in projecting all and sundry into the space of parliamentary sphere it appears that our legislators have well understood the fitting saying—now or never—make hay while the sun shines.

Aspirants to pensionable parliamentary career will now be as numerous as the hordes of candidates who strain their nerves to breaking point to obtain the General Certificate of Education at the ordinary level. And perhaps standardisation, that socialistic feature now most in the minds of Ministers, may have to be applied to the method of voting! Parliament will be paradise *par excellence* on earth. And quite appropriately has some tolerant tourist discovered Lanka as paradise proper and no mere terrestrial spot.

The cynical common man, however, wishes to know why on earth should there be a parliament or for a matter of that any local body or even administrative authorities when the People's Committees are there saddled with omnibus arrangements to supervise, superintend and even superpose themselves on all authorities. The members of these *Mahajana Manams* can be the rulers and he ruled, legislators and the legislated, guardians and the guarded all rolled into one. Some splendid day in the future the members of these committees will provide themselves with concessions of pension. Pension off the Parliamentarians and usher in the Committees of the people! Austerity will then appear in reality. But there is the danger of People's Committees becoming a pensionable service!

SCOPE AND
SIGNIFICANCE OF
STANDARDISATION

The studied comments on the full aspect of standardisation in the context of examinations appearing in this issue of the *Hindu Organ* are from a well known educationist who had been all along a teacher. His academic distinction and vast experience along with the abiding interest he has been taking in educational affairs entitle Mr. I. P. Thuraiatnam to be heard on the subject of examinations particularly at a time when confusion worse confounded has clouded the sphere of education in this country.

Now that the idea of standardisation has not only taken root but also developed in the Ministry of Education, the last place where such a technique should be entertained, the scope and the significance of this sudden innovation require to be studied and understood by all those who have anything to do with the subject of education.

Mr. Thuraiatnam has graphically explained the meaning of a mark in the context of marking answer scripts. The anomalies that are natural to the marking of answers in an examination where there are several thousands of candidates and where the marking of scripts of one subject alone has to be done by a number of assessors are not ordinarily recognized except by those teachers who are concerned with the results of their dedicated efforts in the classroom. If even after the markings of answers by different examiners but based on a carefully prepared scheme of marking, the selection of successful candidates is to be guided by a novel method that requires 'weightage' to be considered then the attempt must be something inimical to the best interests of the nation and its educational progress.

We do admit that the Minister of Education has sufficient experience of teaching. And therefore we appeal to him that the introduction of standardisation must await further deliberation at a conference of distinguished educationists. There are a number of retired teachers mostly Principals and Specialists whose views would be very helpful to the Minister. Unlike in other spheres, retirement

in the educational service must not be looked upon as banging the door of public service from such pensioners. These experienced educationists must be invited by the Minister to sit on a Council of Experts to advise him on the higher aspects of education.

Answering the question 'what is meant by standardisation of marks,' Mr. Thuraiatnam has explained in a nutshell that 'only the person who has given the mark can tell' and has well observed that 'inequalities resulting from examinations must be reduced to a minimum as far as possible.' In the matter of admitting students to Universities it is imperative that 'inequalities' must be eliminated. Providing equality of opportunity to receive education from the Kindergarten class to the University level should be the policy of the Ministry of Education. This and not standardisation of marks should receive the prior consideration of the Minister. Standardisation should not be allowed to set up the scornful situation of inequalities in the admission to Universities.

Here is a subject that deserves to be thought over and deliberated upon by educationists of eminent achievements. Hence our appeal to the Minister of Education to cry halt to his call for standardisation and to set up a Council of Experts to examine this question in all its aspects so that our country can follow a correct and convincing educational policy at all levels.

Navalar Festival
In London

The 91st Anniversary of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar was celebrated at the Y.M.C.A. Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Hall Fitzgerald Square W 1 on Sunday 29th November from 4 p.m. by the London Tamil Kalagam for the first time in U.K.

An important item was an illuminating talk on 'Navalar Peruman' by Mr. V. Muttucumaraswamy (the author of Sri La Sri Arumuga Navalar's biography). This was followed by songs in praise of Navalar and songs by Navalar which were rendered beautifully by Mrs. Packiam Guanapiragasam (formerly of Radio Cey-

lon). Orchestral (Veena) music was provided by the sisters Mrs. Jeyaledchumi Kandiah and Mrs. Yoga Rasanayagam (a Ph.D. student from Cambridge University).

A Navalar drama (a few scenes from Navalar's life) was staged in which Mr. K. Sivagurunathapillai (Navalar) Mrs. Uma Moorthy (Sivakamy) and Mr. Mohan (Astrologer) took part. The script was by Mr. V. Muttucumaraswamy. A dance item was provided by Miss Prema Victor. Songs were sung also by Mrs. Thangaratnam Muttucumaraswamy and Mrs. Bhanumathi Chandrasegaram. Mr. Kumaravelu (President) in his Welcome Address, dwelt on the importance of Navalar and the Secretary thanked the participants.

Books of Navalar and books on Navalar were also exhibited.

What is Meant...

(Continued from page 5)

vice of standardisation does not alter the relative positions of the candidates. Standard scores do not mean weighted scores. It is not as if the Minister of Education has in his lap thousands of marks and he distributes them from his bounty to some 20, to some 10 and to others nothing according to his whim. The question may then be asked how allowances can be made to students coming from educationally backward areas or from schools which are ill-equipped and ill-staffed. There cannot be any question of making allowances on a racial or communal basis as students are distributed in the various schools in the island irrespective of communities. Muslim students, for example, are found in Katankudias as well as Colombo and so are the Tamils and the Sinhalese. Many Muslim students attend high-ranking schools like Zabira, Ananda, Royal and St. Thomas. They get the best of opportunities. One might ask how they are entitled to special consideration. If allowances have to be made to students from backward areas it can only be done by treating all students from all such areas in the island as a separate group and standardising their marks separately. But the snag is that this method which is scientifically inescapable cannot

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What is Meant by.....

(Continued from page 6)

confer an advantage on one community which it does not confer on other communities.

Admissions for Professional Studies

The question whether this method is desirable is another matter. First it will create other inequalities. Second, perhaps it may be defended for awarding a School Leaving Certificate or for recruiting personnel for minor government services but certainly not for admission to professional education in a University which should be selective. A distinction must be made between a general education in a secondary school and professional education in a University. "Its purpose is not professional education for every one but education for those who have the ability and the willingness to put forth the effort which qualifies them for membership in the profession."

Are inequalities inevitable?

Are we to resign ourselves to the idea that inequalities in the standard of education as between different areas and different schools - urban and rural - are bound to exist and try to compensate for these by artificial and arbitrary means or do something to rectify the shortcomings by wise, impartial and farsighted educational administration? The American constitution is silent on the subject of education and thus education became a matter for the states. And as is well known, the states jealously guard their rights and their autonomy. There are wealthy states like New York, California and New Jersey and poor states like Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi. Within each state there are hundreds of local education districts. Each of these levies its own rate of education tax for the support of its schools and

also decides the kind of education its children shall have. Thus there are inequalities not only between states but also within such state. Some years ago the inequality in the per capita expenditure on pupils and consequently in educational opportunity was in the ratio of 60 to 1. On the other hand Ceylon is a small country with a unitary form of government and as conclusively state system of education Education is also universal and free. It is centrally controlled. Such a situation may not be an un-mixed blessing. But there is certainly one distinct advantage. Since the provision of buildings, equipment and staff are in the hands of the state, it should be possible with efficient and impartial administration to reduce and in fact eliminate in the course of a few years the big gap that now exists between urban and rural schools. This is a duty we owe to the children of the nation, rich or poor, urban or rural.

Educational Research

In this connection one may ask if there is an active Research Branch in the Education Department. We hear of a Salaries Branch, a Pensions Branch, a Transfer Branch etc. but we don't hear of a Research Branch which is indispensable for any creative and imaginative work in the field of education. The work of research should include such activities as mental and educational testing of pupils, conduct of surveys, collection of statistics, vocational and educational guidance, supervision of educational experiments, investigation of financial needs etc. Experimentation and evaluation should go hand in hand all the time. One wonders what amount of research is being done by the Faculties of Education of the different universities and the Teachers' Colleges which can help a great deal. This is a national service which will be its own reward.

VILAKEEDU DAY

Thiru-Karthikai or Sökkapanae

BY V. SUBRAMANIAM
Saiva - Pulavar

This falls in the month of Karthikai (November-December) on the Karthikai Asterisk day. It is the day when Sivalingam (Lord Siva) exhibits His Supreme power by His pillar of fire. Sökkapanai சொக்கப்பனை (properly சொர்க்கப்பனை) is a collection of firewood and other combustible materials turned into light by fire. This is done in the temple as a divine fire of Siva. All the evils of Asuras are burned in this fire. Vilakeedu is the festival of lamp-lighting. Rows of light are lit in the homes of people (சர்வாலய தீபம்) as a display of the

Lingam's pillar of fire which burns on this day in Kai'asam. It also means the destruction of ignorance and darkness by fire and light. The story connected with this event runs as follows: Brahma and Vishnu were having a contest as to who was more powerful. In the course of this fight Narada Rishi intervened and told them that they were fighting unnecessarily without counting the great power, Siva. This power was the pillar of fire of Lingam. Brahma and Vishnu thereupon stopped their contest and went out in the

(Continued on page 8)

Letter to the Editor

Hush - Hush Admissions

Dear Sir,

One would think that there is a war on. By this I refer to the question of the admission to the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya, as no precise detailed statement of the process (standardisation) now adopted or being adopted regarding the admission of students to the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya has been published yet.

According to the Oxford Dictionary "Standard" means (a) "An authoritative or recognised exemplar of correctness, perfection or some definite degree of any quality".

(b) "a definite level of excellence, attainment, wealth, or the like or a definite degree of any quality viewed as a prescribed object of endeavour or on the measure of what is adequate for some purpose".

It will be noticed that what is stressed is definite degree of any quality to serve as an object of endeavour or a measure of what is necessary for a particular purpose.

Whatever method that may be adopted to serve as an exemplar of correctness and perfection for deciding on who should be selected so as to conform with the above definition

of "Standard", I do not think a better system than an examination can be evolved.

What ever objective the Ministry may have it is clear that "Standardisation" as supposed to have been done by the Ministry does not conform to the definition of the Oxford Dictionary as giving different weightage to different rural areas in the assigning of marks does not conform to be definite degree of quality as implied in the definition of standard by the Oxford Dictionary.

What has been done is not standardisation but politicalisation where the standard for determination of selection of students has been destandardised and thrown open to considerable differences of opinion, for example what particular areas should be treated as rural areas. And again if students within twenty miles of Peradeniya have been automatically selected, why not Batticaloa or Galle. Are all rural schools being given equal weightage and if not on what basis have they been differently weighted.

Will the Ministry kindly inform us (a) of the names and villages or towns and schools from which the hundred and fifty students who had qualified to

NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
JAFNA

No. P/1314

Kanagasabapathy Sinnathamby of Urumpirai North Urumpirai.

Vs. Plaintiff

- 1 Rajaratnam Manokanthan
- 2 Rajaratnam Kuharajan
- 3 Rajaratnam Manoranjini all of Sandilipay the 1st to 3rd defendants being minors appearing by their Guardian-ad-litem
- 4 Velauthar Rajaratnam of Sandilipay presently of Forest Department, Key Road, Colombo 2

Defendants

It is hereby notified that action No. P. 1314 has been instituted in the District Court of Jaffna under the Partition Act for the partition/ sale of the land called "Anthirennai and Kurumbasiddy" in extent 45 lms v-c situated at Sanguvely in the Parish of Uduvil in the Valigamam North Division in the District of Jaffna, Northern Province.

The defendants in the aforesaid action are summoned to appear in Court on the 10th day of December 1970 at 10 O'clock in the forenoon.

By Order of Court
Sgd. S. Velauthar
Secretary, D. O. Jaffna

This 1st December, 1970.

Drawn by
(Sgd) A. Thanabalasingam,
Proctor for Plaintiff

145 4

enter the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya, according to procedure adopted hitherto, come from, and the marks they scored.

In this context it is relevant to point out that the present situation originated on the eve of the admissions as trouble was expected at the Campus at Peradeniya, due to many Tamils who were to be admitted and regarding which the Vice-Chancellor addressed the Ministry according to uncontradicted reports in the press.

(b) Of the names of students now supposed to have been selected for admission to the University of Ceylon at Peradeniya and the towns and villages and schools they come from and the marks they have now scored.

Yours etc,
J R Sinnatamby

286 Bullers Road,
Colombo 7.
30-11-70

தஞ்சைவாணன் கோவை

போய்யாமொழியார் புசன்ற "தஞ்சைவாணன் கோவை" சொக்கப்ப நாவலர் இயற்றிய பழையபுரணைய இருமொழிப்புலமையும் வாய்ந்த வித்துவான் ந. சுப்பைய பிள்ளையவர்கள் பரிசோதித்து எழுதிய விளக்கக் குறிப்புக் குடன் யாழ்ப்பாணம் சைவப்பாலன் சபையார் வெளியிட்டது. விலை: ரூபா 7/-

இடைக்குமிடம்:

[சைவப்பிரகாச அச்சியந்திரசாலை
450, கே.கே. எஸ் வீதி, — யாழ்ப்பாணம்.

TIRUMANTIRAM

Dr. P. NADARAJAN M. A., D. Litt.

சத்தும் அசத்துமெல்
வாறெனத் தானுன்னிச்
சித்தை யுருக்கிச் சிவனருள்
கைகாட்டப்
பத்தியின் ஞானம் பெறப்
பணிந் தானந்தச்
சத்தியில் இச்சைத் தரு
வோன் சந்தேனே.

He scans that which di-
vides the Real and the
Unreal
He melts in the soul of
his being
And with Siva's Grace to
guide,

He receives Gnana in de-
votion true;
And he humbles himself
before the Lord
And seeks the bliss of
His Sakti:
He is the fit one, the dis-
ciple good and true.

சத்தின் இயல்பென்ன,
அசத்தின் இயல்பென்ன
என்று சிந்தித்து, ஆன்மாவை
யுருக்கி, சிவனருள் வழி
காட்ட பத்தியைமையால்
ஞானம் பெற்று, இறை
வனைப் பணிந்து, ஆனந்த சத்-
தியின் விருப்பம் கொள்ளத்
தகுந்தவனே சந்தேனாகும்.
அடிவைத்த ருளுதி யாசா
னின் றுனனு
அடிவைத்த மாமுடி மாயப்
பிறவி

அடிவைத்த காய அருட்
சத்தியானே
அடிபெற்ற ஞானத்த
ஞான்று னோனே.

"Oh! mine holy master!
Thou do grace me with
thy feet on my head"
—Thus, I prayed, this
day.
And as he placed his feet
laden with grace
At the spreading tree of
baffling Births
Lo! it fell uprooted, and
instant shrivelled up
Thus am I in impregna-
ble Gnana instructed
All despair vanquished.

"ஆசிரியனே! உனது திரு
வடி என் சிரமீது குட்டி
அருள் தருவாயாக" என்று
இன்று வேண்டினேன். அடி
படுத்துகிற விருந்து மீன்ற
வஞ்சப்பிறவி என்னும் மரத்
தின் வேருங் காய்த்து பட
வல்லமை கொண்ட அவன்
திருவடி பதிந்தது. மேல்
யான ஞானத்தைப் பெறலா
னேன். கவலை நீங்கினேன்.

சீராக ஞானத்தின் இச்சை
செலச்செல்ல
வாராத காதல் குருபான்
பாலாகச்
சாராத சாதக நான்குந்தன்
பாலுற்றேன்
ஆராயும் ஞானத்தினுமடி
வைக்கவே

He is the master of the
difficult paths four;
He is the seeker incessant
of gnana divine;
And as he placed his feet
on my head,
Higher and higher, my ar-
dour in gnana mounted,

Higher and higher, my
love for Gurupara
welled up.

பயிலற்கரிய சரியாதி நான்கு
பாதங்களையும் முற்றப்
பயின்றவன்; மேய்ஞ்ஞானி,
இத்தகைய ஆசான் என்முடி-
மீது அடிவைக்கவே. ஞா-
னத்தின் மீது என் விருப்பப்-
பதிந்தது. இருபான் பால்
எல்லையற்ற பக்தி பெருக்-
கெடுத்தது.

—Kumarakuruparan

DR. C. V. RAMAN

(Continued from page 5)

Distraction of Light,
Music Instruments and
the Physiology of Vision
are the chief among them.

The British Govern-
ment knighted him in
1942. Dr. Raman was
awarded the Bharata Ra-
tna title in 1954. The So-
viet Union had also ho-
noured him by conferr-
ing on him the Lenin
Award.

Dr. Raman had esta-
blished his institute call-
ed Raman's Institute in
1951 and was carrying a
Research work. Several
young scientists trained
by him now occupy im-
portant positions in the
scientific and educa-
tional institutes.

Mr. C. Rajagopala-
chari said Dr. Raman
was one of the most em-
inent scientists of India.
"In particular, the Ta-
mil people were proud of
him. His eminence in
Science was recognised
by the Royal Society of
England of which he was
elected a fellow. His dis-
covery of what came to
be known as the Raman
effect which threw light
on one of the most im-
portant fundamentals of
the nature of liquid made
him the recipient of the
Nobel Prize for Physics.
To the end he loved and
worked for the progress
of science. He helped
young men to grow up in
dedication to the growth
of science. His Academy in
Bangalore has done great
work in all these direc-
tions."

His discovery—the so-
called "Raman effect"
will remain as a monu-
ment—as a reminder of
him—to the man who
helped to solve many
riddles in the annals of
science and technology.

Vilakeedu Day

(Continued from page 7)

form of swan and pig
respectively Vishnu as
pig tried to probe the
depth of the fire-pilar,
while Brahma tried to
find out the top of the
fire by flying as a swan,
both of them were un-
successful in their at-
tempts. It is said that
Brahma falsely brought
a 'talam flower' (தாமழை)
and showed it to Vishnu
saying that he had suc-
ceeded in seeing the head
of the light which was
that flower Vishnu was
honest in saying that he
could not get at the
depth. Now, Siva ap-
peared before them in all
His glory to show His
superiority in might over
Brahma and Vishnu, by
exhibiting His Lingam of
fire which was accepted
by both of them.

Karthikai fasting
should be observed for
twelve years commen-
cing from Tirukarthikai
in the month of Kar-
thikai every month
on Karthikai asterisk day
in honour of God Subra-
mania, Entire abstention
from food by those who
engage in this fasting is
preferable to taking milk
fruits, etc.

Seeing the image of the
Almighty God Subra-
mania in temples on this
important and auspicious
day and worshipping Him
ardently is considered a
great merit—whereas those
who are not blessed with
His sight on this day will
suffer by falling into the
pit of hell as is described
by the following verse
from Tiruchendur Pura-
nam:—(திருச்செந்தூர்
புராணம்)

கார்த்திகை ஆரலில்
கந்தன் செஞ்சுடர்
போர்த்த மூவிருமுடி
புண்டரீகங்கள்
பார்த்திடார் அட்டைமீம்
படுகுழக்கனே
ஆர்த்திடு நிரயத்துடு
அழுத்துவார்களே
—(மாதபூசவிதியுரைத்த
அத்தியாயம் 35)

The next verse says:
Those who worship the
God on this benefi-
cial day by offering
Nelli leaves (நெல்லிப்
பத்திரங்கள்) will derive
the benefit of performing
as many sacrifices (ya-
gams) as the number of
leaves offered—(So de-
clare the four Vedas)

நிலைதருங் கார்த்திகைத்
தினத்து நெல்லியின்
இலைகொடு குகனடிச்
சிறைத்துளோ ரெலாஞ்
சொலுமிலைக் கொருமகன்
தொடர்பினுற்றிய
பலனடைவாரெனப்
பகருகான்மறை)

(Do 36)

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF
MANNAR

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 889

In the matter of the intestate
of the late Sinnavan Tham-
biah of Keerimalai Road,
Kankesanturai Deceased

Saraswathy widow of Sinna-
van Thambiah of Keeri-
malai Road, Kankesanturai
Vs. Petitioner

1 Thambiah Parames-
waran of Keerimalai
Road, Kankesanturai
2 Thambiah Balachan-
dran of do presently
of Loucula Poona,
Bombay

Minor 3 Thambiah Ledchumi-
kanthan

do 4 SriRanganayaki
daughter of Them-
biah

do 5 Thambiah Vaikun-
thavasan

do 6 Saththiabama daugh-
ter of Thambiah

do 7 Ranjithvevy daugh-
ter of Thambiah all
of Keerimalai Road
Kankesanturai

The 3rd to 7th Respon-
dents are minors appear-
ing by their Guardian-
ad-Litem the 1st Res-
pondent

This matter coming on for
disposal before K. V. Nava-
ratnam Esquire, Additional
District Judge, Mannar on the
20th day of July 1970 in
the presence of Mr. R. N.
Sivapirakasam, Proctor on the
part of the Petitioner and the
petition and affidavit of the
Petitioner having been read;

It is ordered that the 1st
Respondent be and he is
hereby appointed Guardian-
ad-Litem over the Minors the
3rd to 7th Respondents for
the purpose of these proceed-
ings and that that the Peti-
tioner be and she is hereby
declared entitled to have
Letters of Administration to the
Estate of the above-
named deceased and that
Letters of Administration be
issued to her accordingly un-
less the Respondents or any
other person or persons shall
on or before the 29th day of
August 1970 appear before
this Court and show suffi-
cient cause to the contrary

The 20th day of July 1970

Sgd. S. V. Navaratnam
Additional District Judge

29-8-1970 Extended to be
reissued for 12-10-1970

Sgd. M. B. G. Dissanayake
District Judge

12-10-1970 Extended to be
reissued for 9-12-1970

Sgd. M. B. G. Dissanayake
District Judge

Drawn by
Sgd. R. N. Sivapirakasam
Proctor for Petitioner
143 27 & 4

எனதுமிக் அழகு பெய்த மலிகாஞ் சாக்க மன்னன்
கோளுறையார் செய்த குறையினா துயில்க் காழ்
என்மறை யந்த கோக்க சந்தனம் வேண்டி மல்
கேள்வாரென்கை கைநி திவிவந்து அடை மெல்லாம்.

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Vannarpennai, Jaffna, on Friday December 4, 1970

Editor: R. N. SIVAPIRAKASAM

ORDER NISI

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF

JAFFNA

Testamentary Jurisdiction
No. 2647 T.

In the matter of the Last Will
and Testament of the late
George Dorai Rajah of
No. 35, First Cross Street,
Jaffna Deceased

Stella Ruby Rajah of No 35,
First Cross Street, Jaffna,
Vs. Petitioner

Minor 1 Carmalins Indra Ra-
jah

do 2 Ravindran Joseph
Rajah

do 3 Ranjit Lewis Rajah

do 4 Celine Sushila Rajah

do 5 Rishiya George Ra-
jah, all of No. 35,
First Cross Street,
Jaffna

6 Stanislaus Rajendram
Nevins of No. 120,
Main Street Jaffna

The 1st to 5th Respon-
dents are Minors appearing
by their Guardian - ad-
Litem, the 6th Respondent
Respondents

This matter coming on for
disposal before K. E. Kathir-
galingam, Esquire, Acting
District Judge, Jaffna on the
6th day of October 1970 in
the presence of Mr. S. Selva-
raja Proctor on the part of
the Petitioner and he Peti-
tioner of the petitioner dated
8-10-1970, Affidavit of the
Petitioner dated 4-10-1970 and
the Affidavit of the Witnesses
dated 29-3-1970 to the Last
Will dated the 22nd day of
March 1964 having been read.

It is ordered that 6th Res-
pondent be and he is hereby
appointed as Guardian-Ad-
Litem over the minors, the 1st
to 5th Respondents above-
named for the purpose of
watching their interests in
these proceedings;

It is further ordered that
the Last Will of the deceased
now deposited in this Court
be and same is hereby declar-
ed proved that the petitioner
above named as the Executrix
named in the said Will be and
she is hereby declared entitled
to obtain Probate thereof and
that Probate be issued to her
accordingly unless the Res-
pondents or any other person
or persons interested in the
subject matter of this applica-
tion shall on or before the
16th day of December 1970
at 10 a.m. show sufficient
cause to the contrary

It is further ordered that
the 6th respondent do produce
the said minors the 1st to 5th
respondents on the 16th day
of December 1970.

This 16th day of October 1970
Sgd. A. Vythialingam
District Judge, Jaffna

Drawn by
Sgd. S. Selvarajah
Proctor for Petitioner
138 27 & 4