

Man's Service to Man

'Man's prime duty is to serve mankind'

-S.W. R. D. Bandaranaike



→ Language Focus

Language Functions

01. **Introducing yourself**
 - I'm the secretary of the social services society.
02. **Making requests in writing**
 - e.g. The letter on Page 56.
03. **Making requests orally**
 - Sir, could you please say briefly how Sarvodaya victims.
04. **Presenting facts**
 - T. B. Jayah was born in Galagedara.
05. **Read and respond to literature**
 - the poem, 'Upagupta'.

Grammar

01. **The Noun Phrase**
 - a. **as subject**
 - *the management* is decentralized.
 - b. **as direct object**
 - studies have recorded *147 species of birds*.
 - c. **as subject complement**
 - There were *thickets of bamboo trees*.
02. **Adverbial Clauses of**
 - Time** - *After passing the London Matriculation Examination*, he became a teacher.
 - Purpose** - We took immediate action *to provide immediate urgent humanitarian assistance*.
 - Place** - *That's where* I started many Social Services Projects.

Please do not write anything in this book. Use your writing book for writing.

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Activity 4.1

Reading

A request for an appointment.

Tissa Central College,
Kalutara.
2nd July 2006.

The Secretary,
Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement,
Rawatawatta,
Moratuwa.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

I am the secretary of the Social Service Society of Tissa Central College, Kalutara. I would like to have an appointment with Dr. A.T.Ariyaratne, President of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement, to gather some information on the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement of Sri Lanka.

I am planning to write an article to the class magazine about Dr. A.T.Ariyaratne and the Sarvodaya Movement.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Desh Mithva

Activity 4.2 > Pair work

Speaking / Writing

Ask questions from your partner to get the underlined phrases as answers.

Question : Who has written this letter ?

Answer : Desh Mithva has written the letter.

1.
Dr. Ariyaratne is the President of the Sarvodaya Movement.
2.
Mithva is the Secretary of the Social Service Society.
3.
Mithva is planning to write an article about the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement.
4.
He requests an appointment.
5.
He wants to meet Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne.
6.
He has written this letter to the Secretary, the Sarvodaya Movement

Activity 4.3

Writing

Mithva received a letter from the Secretary of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement.

Mithva has been given an appointment

Date : 2nd October 2006

Time : 11. 30 a.m.

Place : Meth Madura, Rawatawatta, Moratuwa.

Write the letter that Mithva received from the secretary in your writing book.

Activity 4.4 > Reading

Desh : Good morning, sir.

Dr. Ariyaratne : Good morning.

Desh : Sir, I'm the secretary of the Social Service Society in our school. I want to write an article about the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement and how you developed it to be the world's biggest Shramadana Movement. Shall we start from the time you started life as a teacher?

THE MEETING WITH
DR. A.T. ARIYARATNE,
THE PRESIDENT
THE LANKA JATHIKA SARVODAYA
SHRAMADANA MOVEMENT.



Dr. Ariyaratne : I joined the staff of Nalanda College, Colombo as a trained teacher. Already Venerable Ananda Maithriya had formed the Social Service League. I was made the Vice-President.

Desh : What made you think of developing a village?

Dr. Ariyaratne : I was in the habit of travelling to under-developed villages, whenever I got free time. I used to discuss with the students, the problems these villagers faced. The students, themselves suggested that we should help them. So we started our first project at Kanatoluwa, in the Kurunegala district. That was a backward village.

Desh : Who joined you in this project?

Dr. Ariyaratne : Some students and teachers of Nalanda College, trainees of the Teachers' College and officials of the Rural Development Department. This was our first camp. We worked with the people of the village and, constructed a school for the children. We dug wells, made furniture and developed the village step by step.

Desh : Sir, wasn't it a revolution?

Dr. Ariyaratne : Yes. This was the beginning of a revolution to develop the under-privileged

villages. We worked to bring people together paying no heed to race, caste or creed.

Desh : Who inspired you in your service to humanity ?

Dr. Ariyaratne : The first and the foremost is the teachings of the Buddha. Next come the thinking of Mahathma Gandhi, and Dr. Vinoba Bhave.

Desh : Over four decades have passed since the Kanatoluwa camp. What is the position of the Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement now ?



Dr. Ariyaratne : Sarvodaya Shramadana Movement is among the world's largest voluntary service organizations today. We have over 4600 registered shramadana societies, in all the districts. We have numerous village reawakening programmes.

Desh : Sir, how do you manage such a vast organization? Who finances these activities ?

Dr. Ariyaratne : The management is decentralized. We are helped by local philanthropists and the W.H.O, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO and many other foreign organizations.

Desh : Sir, could you please say briefly how Sarvodaya brought about relief measures to the Tsunami victims ?

Dr. Ariyaratne : We took immediate action to provide urgent humanitarian assistance. We gave tents, mats, generators, water tanks and pumps, clothes and food items, including milk powder for children and infants.

Desh : Sir, you have been given many awards by local and foreign organizations. They are in recognition of your service to uplift the underprivileged communities. Can you mention some, please ?

Dr. Ariyaratne : Sri Jayawardhanapura University has awarded me a Doctorate. Since 1967, 15 International Awards have been conferred on me. The first was the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Community leadership. King Boudewyn Award was another. USA, Japan, India, and Korea are among other countries, that recognized our services and gave us awards.

Desh : Thank you sir, you have spent a lot of your valuable time with me. Thank you.

Dr. Ariyaratne : You're welcome!

Activity 4.5 > Comprehension

■ Writing

Answer the following questions in your writing book.

- a.
 1. What position did Dr. Ariyaratne hold in the Social Service League at Nalanda College?
 2. What did he do when he was free?
 3. What did the students want to do?
 4. In which way did the Sarvodaya come to the aid of the Tsunami victims?
- b.
 5. Why do you think he described the condition of those villagers to the students?
 6. Do you think selecting Kanatoluwa for development by Dr. Ariyaratne was a good decision?
 7. How did he start the Sarvodaya Award Fund?

Activity 4.6

■ Writing

Fill in the blanks with the words / phrases in the box. These are taken from 'The meeting with Dr. A.T. Ariyaratne.'

to uplift / relief / gather information / inspired / step by step / to say briefly / foremost / the habit of

1. The government provided _____ to the people made homeless by the floods.
2. The principal's talk, 'Be of Service to others', _____ the students.
3. The Gramaseva Niladaris _____ about the problems faced by the farmers.
4. Sansith is in _____ doing his home work before going to play.
5. He became a good cricketer by learning the game _____.
6. The teacher asked the secretary _____ about the programme of the meeting.
7. The volunteers served _____ the living conditions of the poor.
8. Martin Wickramasinghe is the _____ Sri Lankan novelist of his period.

Activity 4.7 > Pair work

Reading / Writing

- Prepare a write up about Dr. A. T. Ariyaratne for the class magazine using the information given in the interview. You may add any other facts you know.
- Read your write up to the class or exchange books and read.
- Select 03 good compositions and put them on the class notice board.

Activity 4.8 > Pair work

Writing

Complete the passage filling in the blanks with the phrases given below.
Write in your writing book.

Vinoba Bhave lived _____¹, made out of mud. He started his day at 3
_____² with meditation. _____³ he addressed his audience _____⁴.
From the audience people got up and offered him land ranging _____⁵ to thousands
of acres. He gave this land to the villagers _____⁶. Then he began his 'walk'
_____⁷. Vinoba workers went from door to door _____⁸ the villagers. The evening
was devoted _____⁹. Some came _____¹⁰. From 1951 to 1960 he had walked more
than 35,000 miles on *pada yathra*. This is how the *Boodan* movement was built.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. in a hut | f. in the morning |
| b. until 4.30 a.m | g. to receive visitors |
| c. from village to village | h. after meditation |
| d. for his advice | i. from quarter acre |
| e. to help and to advise | j. for community living |

T. B. Jayah



T. B. Jayah was born in Galagedara on 1st January 1890. After his primary education, his family moved to Colombo and he was admitted to St. Thomas' College, Mt. Lavinia for his Secondary Education. After passing the London Matriculation Examination he became a teacher. While being a teacher, he passed the London B.A. Examination.

T. B. Jayah began his teaching career at Dharmaraja College, Kandy. Next he taught at Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa and later at Ananda College, Colombo. He was one of the founder members of Zahira College, Colombo. As a result of the requests of Muslim leaders he assumed duties as the principal of Zahira College, Colombo. There were only six teachers at the time. Through his devotion, dedication and selfless service, he was able to bring up Zahira College, to the level of other leading schools in the country. Many philanthropists helped him with the funds necessary, to develop the school in every aspect.

During the second world war, T.B. Jayah established branches of Zahira College in Gampola, Matale, Aluthgama and Puttlam. After the war these schools developed on their own and became independent schools. Through his vision and efforts he served his community by opening new avenues for education.

In 1924, T. B. Jayah was appointed to the Legislative Council to represent the minority communities. He worked in unison with the members who represented other communities. From 1936 to 1947, he served in the State Council. When Sri Lanka was given Dominion status he represented the Colombo Central Electorate. He was appointed the Minister of Labour and Social Service. He joined hands with other leaders in the struggle for Independence. In 1950 he was appointed as the High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in Pakistan. He died in 1960, falling ill on a pilgrimage to Mecca, the holiest place for all Muslims. He is remembered by every Sri Lankan, specially for his contribution towards the struggle for independence and his service to education.

Activity 4.10 > Comprehension

■ Writing

Complete the sentences by selecting the right answer.

Write the sentences in your writing book.

1. T.B. Jayah came to Colombo because

- a. he wanted to live in Colombo.
- b. he wanted to join St. Thomas' College, Mt. Lavinia.
- c. his parents came to live in Colombo.

2. He became a teacher

- a. after his secondary education.
- b. to study for the B.A. Examination.
- c. to continue his studies.

3. He became the principal of Zahira College because

- a. he was ambitious.
- b. he did not like to be a teacher.
- c. those who pioneered the Muslim education made a strong request to him.

4. When he assumed duties as the principal, he found that

- a. Zahira College was already among the leading schools in Colombo.
- b. through dedication and hard work, he could make it a leading school.
- c. with little effort, he could make it a leading school.

5. He expanded Muslim Education

- a. by assisting the schools in other districts.
- b. by opening up new schools.
- c. by helping his community.

6. After becoming a member of the Legislative Council,

- a. he developed only his community.
- b. he fought for the rights of his community.
- c. he worked together with other members.

7. He is remembered by Sri Lankans because

- a. he was a great educationist.
- b. he was the High Commissioner for Sri Lanka in Pakistan.
- c. he was a politician.

Activity 4.11 > Pair work

■ Writing

Give in point form the bio-data of T.B. Jayah. Write in your writing book.

Activity 4.12 > Pair work

Reading / Writing

Write an article to the newspapers on Sir Ponnambalam Arunachalam. Make use of the information given below. Write in your writing book.



01. born on 14th September 1853.
02. secondary education at Colombo Academy.
03. bright student.
04. won a scholarship to Cambridge University.
05. wanted to be a lawyer.
06. joined the Civil Service, as the first Sri Lankan Civil Servant.
07. had administrative and judicial powers.
08. magistrate, district judge.
09. prestigious position, Registrar General.
10. only Whites held this post.
11. for eminent service he was made a knight.
12. retired in 1913.
13. unhappy about the Colonial Rulers.
14. wrote critical articles to 'Ceylon Observer'.
15. no longer a government servant, free to express his views.
16. 1915 riots.
17. Sinhala leaders were harassed.
18. petitioned to Colonial Secretary against arrests, killings and imprisoning.
19. man of high integrity, honesty.
20. founder member and president - Lanka National Congress.
21. Lanka Workers' Congress - President.
22. safeguarded Railway and Port workers.
23. initiated adult education - night schools for adults.
24. wanted the mother tongue to be the State Language.
25. worked in the freedom struggle.
26. died on 9th January 1924.

Activity 4.13 > Pair work

Reading

Read the points given below about

Dr. C. W. W. Kannangara



01. born on October 13, 1884.
02. primary education at Wesleyan English High School. Secondary education at Richmond College, Galle. Passed Cambridge Senior in 1901.
03. fine sportsman - captained the Richmond Cricket team, won colours in football.
04. became a teacher - Richmond College, Galle. Prince of Wales College, Moratuwa. Wesley College, Colombo. Methodist College, Colombo.
05. passed the law examinations. started practising law in Galle, in 1910.
06. married Edith Weerasuriya in 1922.
07. entered politics in 1919. became the president of the Ceylon National Congress, elected as the member for Galle under the Donoughmore Constitution in 1931.
08. appointed the first Minister of Education in the State Council.
09. introduced the Free Education Bill in the State Council - recommended free education from kindergarten to University Education.
10. the bill came into operation in 1945.
11. some main features
 1. no school fee will be charged in Government and Assisted schools.
 2. taught in the mother tongue in the primary classes - mother tongue or English in the secondary classes.
 3. English was made a compulsory subject.
 4. compulsory education from 5 - 16 years.
 5. religious education provided to all.
 6. mid - day meals for needy children.
12. in 1961, honoured with an LLD by the University of Ceylon. D. LITT by the Vidyodaya University.
13. death - September 23, 1969.
14. lovingly called, "Father of Free Education".

Activity 4.14 > Group work

■ Writing

Write a biography of Dr. C. W. W Kannangara

Divide the class into 6 groups and assign the points as given on the previous page to the groups as shown below.

Group	points	Group	points
1	1 - 3	4	9 - 10
2	4 - 5	5	11
3	7 - 8	6	12 - 14

- 1 Each group should write a paragraph making use of the information given. Give a title to the paragraph.
- 2 Read the paragraph you have written to the class. Start with the first group.
- 3 Put the paragraphs together, starting with group one and complete the biographical note. Copy down the composition in your writing books.

Activity 4.15 > Comprehension

■ Writing

Read the passage on C. W. W. Kannangara again. Write answers to the following questions in your writing book.

1. What were his achievements in school ?
2. Why did he give up teaching ?
3. When did he become a representative of the people ?
4. What was his greatest contribution to the nation ?
5. How did the Universities recognize his service to the nation ?
6. People call him “the Father of Free Education”. Do you think it is right to call him so?

Activity 4.16 > Comprehension

Reading

Find answers to these questions while reading the poem.

- 1 What time of the day is it?
Which line says so?
- 2 Where was Upagupta sleeping?
Write down the phrases that say so.
- 3 Who came to him?
What are the words that describe this person?
- 4 What did she say to him?
What are her words?
- 5 What was his reply?
What are his words?
- 6 What was the season?
What changes have come in nature?
- 7 Where was Upagupta?
What is the line that says so?
- 8 Where was the dancing girl lying?
Which lines describe her condition / plight?
- 9 What did Upagupta do?
Read out the lines.
- 10 What did the woman ask?
What was Upagupta's reply?
- 10 What do you learn from this poem?

UPAGUPTA

UPAGUPTA, the disciple of Buddha
lay asleep on the dust by the city wall of
Mathura.

Lamps were all out, doors were all shut, and
stars were all hidden

by the murky sky of August.

Whose feet were those tinkling with
anklets, touching his breast of a sudden?

He woke up startled, and a light from a
woman's lamp struck his forgiving eyes.

It was the dancing-girl, starred with jewels,
clouded with a pale-blue mantle,
drunk with the wine of her youth.

She lowered her lamp and saw the young
face, austere beautiful.

'Forgive me, young ascetic,' said the woman;
'graciously come to my house.

The dusty earth is not a fit bed for you.'

The ascetic answered, 'Woman, go on your way;
when the time is ripe I will come to you.'

Suddenly the black night showed its teeth in
a flash of lightning.

The branches of the wayside trees were
aching with blossom.

Gay notes of the flute came floating
in the warm spring air from afar.

The citizens had gone to the woods,



🔻 Activity 4.17 > Pair work

■ Speaking

Discuss the meanings of the lines below. Pay attention to the underlined words. You may use a dictionary.

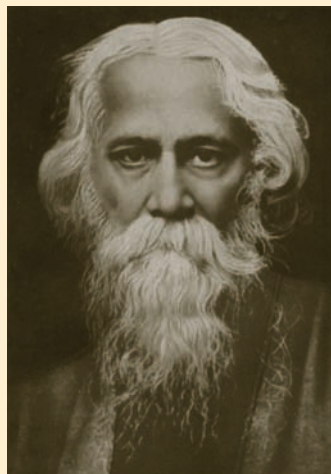
01. stars were all hidden by the murky sky.
02. tinkling with anklets.
03. starred with jewels.
04. he woke startled.
05. drunk with the wine of youth.
06. black night showed its teeth.
07. notes of the flute came floating.
08. from the mid-sky gazed the full moon.
09. Sleepless plaint.
10. body spotted with sores.

🔻 Activity 4.18 > Group Work

■ Reciting

Recite the poem aloud in groups. Each group may read parts of the poem.

to the festival of flowers.
 From the mid-sky gazed the full moon on
 the shadows of the silent town.
 The young ascetic was walking
 in the lonely street, while
 overheard the love-sick *koels*
 urged from the mango branches
 their sleepless plaint.
 Upagupta passed through the city gates, and
 stood at the base of the rampart.
 What woman lay in the shadow of the wall
 at his feet,
 struck with the black pestilence,
 her body spotted with sores,
 hurriedly driven away from the town?
 The ascetic sat by her side, taking her head
 on his knees,
 and moistened her lips with water and
 smeared her body with balm.
 ‘Who are you, merciful one?’ asked the woman.
 ‘The time, at last, has come to visit you,
 and I am here,’ replied the young ascetic.



RABINDRANATH TAGORE