

The Song of Veda about Man

Veda Aryan's book ^{veda} is a first ever book in globe. People have thought that are written in old language. The book explains the event of human life and emphasizes that there is no counterpart of man in world. As well as, book's melody mentions man's early days and how he ~~skoles~~ overcomes difficulties of world. He has qualities of animal nature and things around him. When he opens his body part and questions about ^{his} existence. After that he is known about objects that surrounds him and their specific work. So he has called ~~manee~~ name to every nature's object then he perceives and admires them. Due to all these factors, Sadly poets cannot understand about him.



Strength is maintained by Norsemen to the end carrying hammer. This is an extremely important quality in a truly great character. Energy is an energetic individual who make a state strong. Energy can accomplish more than even genius and talent, what matters in life is not the power to achieve but the will to work ceaselessly for the goal. This needs energy. A good and minute observer can understand the character of a person by seeing his trivial actions. The cultivation of this quality (energy) is of paramount importance as it provides the resolution so badly needed in pursuit of noble objects and is the very basis of true and great character. (135 words)

Title

- (i) Energy—All Important
- (ii) Energy—basis of character.

EXERCISE 4

In the Veda we have ancient thought expressed in ancient language. Without insisting on the fact that even chronologically the Veda is the first book of the Aryan nations, we have in it, at all events, a period of intellectual life of man to which there is no parallel in any other part of the world. In the hymns of the Veda we see man left to himself to solve the riddle of the world. We see him crawling on like a creature of the earth with all the desires and weaknesses of animal nature. Food, wealth and power, a large family and a long life, are the themes of his daily prayers. But he begins to lift up his eyes. He stares at the tent of heaven, and asks who supports it? He opens his ears to the winds, and asks them whence and whither? He is awakened from darkness and slumber by the light of the sun and him whom his eyes cannot behold, and who seems to grant him the daily pittance of his existence, he calls his life, his breath, his brilliance Lord and Protector. He gives names to all the powers of nature and after he has called the fire—Agni, the sun light—Indra, the storms—Marut, the dawn—Usha, they all seem to grow

naturally into beings like himself, nay, greater than himself. He invokes them, he praises them, he worships them. But still with all these gods around him, beneath him, and above him, the early poet seems ill at ease with himself. (360 words)

Aids to Vocabulary

- 1. Parallel —equal
- 2. Crawling —moving
- 3. Stare —to see continuously,
- 4. Slumber —deep sleep
- 5. Pittance —allowance or remuneration
- 6. Protector —one who protects or saves
- 7. Invokes —To pray to
- 8. Beneath —below
- 9. Ill-at-ease —not comfortable

Points for precis making

1. In Veda the ancient thought has been expressed in ancient language.
2. Veda belongs to a period of life when intellectual activity had begun.
3. It reveals man having all desires and weaknesses of animal nature.
4. Man at that time also prayed to God and recognised the different forces which were more powerful.
5. The poet of the age felt ill at ease at that time.

Precis

Vedas—the first book of the Aryan civilization reveals that man had already started having intellectual exercises. Vedas truly reflect the age and tell us about man at that early age. Man had all the desires, cravings and weaknesses of animal nature. He did realise that there were superior beings than him and recognized the different forces. He was certain of the existence of an All Powerful God and was prepared to submit before his authority. He knew that he had to struggle for his

... world. ... his eyes ...