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आज़ादी का
अमृत महोत्सव
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ENGLISH PRACTICE BOOK

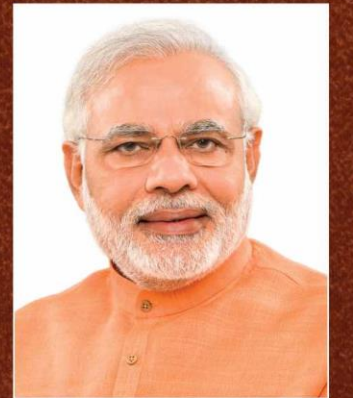
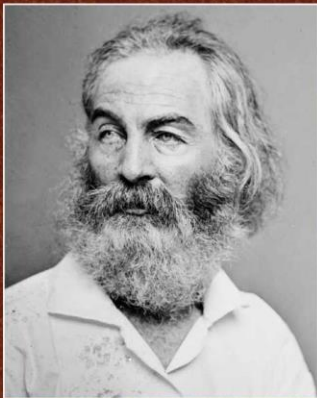
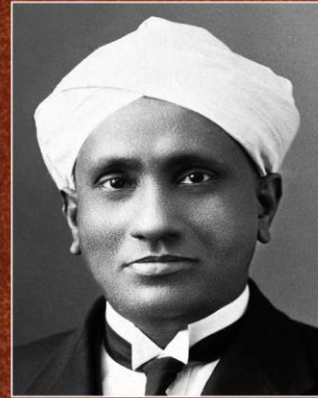
Veda Vibhushan I Year / Uttar Madhyama - I Year / Class XI

MAHARSHI SANDIPANI RASHTRIYA VEDA SANSKRIT SHIKSHA BOARD

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अग्नेनय सुपथा राये अस्मान् विश्वानि देव वयुनानि विद्वान् ।
युयोध्यस्मज्जुहुराणमेनो भूयिष्ठां ते नम उक्तिं विधेम ॥

O Agni! Through good path lead us to riches
Thou God who knowest every sacred duty;
Remove the sin that makes us stray and wander
Most ample adoration will we bring thee



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Basics of English /Grammar	
	Revision of previous Grammar Topics
1.	Narration – Direct and Indirect
2.	Precis Writing
3.	Advertisement
4.	Visualization
5.	Reading
6.	Article and Speech

Direct & Indirect Speech

Direct speech – reporting the message of the speaker in the exact words as spoken by him.

Direct speech example: Maya said ‘I am busy now’.

Indirect speech: reporting the message of the speaker in our own words

Indirect speech example: Maya said that she was busy then.

Rules for converting Direct into Indirect speech

To change a sentence of direct speech into indirect speech there are various factors that are considered, such as reporting verbs, modals, time, place, pronouns, tenses, etc. We will discuss each of these factors one by one.

Rule 1 – Direct To Indirect Speech Conversion – Reporting Verb

1. When the reporting verb of direct speech is in past tense then all the present tenses are changed to the corresponding past tense in indirect speech.

Direct to indirect speech example:

Direct: She **said**, ‘I am happy’.

Indirect: She **said** (that) she **was** happy.

1. In indirect speech, tenses **do not change** if the words used within the quotes (‘’) talk of a habitual action or universal truth.

Direct to indirect speech example:

Direct: He said, ‘We **cannot live** without air’.

Indirect: He said that we **cannot live** without air.

1. The **tenses of direct speech do not change** if the reporting verb is in the **future tense** or **present tense**.

Direct to indirect speech example:

Direct: She says/will say, ‘I am going’



Indirect: She says/will say she is going.

Rule 2 – Direct Speech to Indirect Speech conversion – Present Tense

- **Present Perfect Changes to Past Perfect.**

Direct to indirect speech example:

Direct: “I **have been** to Boston”, she told me.

Indirect: She told me that she **had been** to Boston.

- **Present Continuous Changes to Past Continuous**

Direct to indirect speech example:

Direct: “I **am playing** the guitar”, she explained.

Indirect: She explained that she **was playing** the guitar.

- **Present Perfect Changes to Past Perfect**

Direct to indirect speech example:

Direct: He said, “She **has finished** her homework”.

Indirect: He said that she **had finished** her homework.

- **Simple Present Changes to Simple Past**

Direct to indirect speech example:

Direct: “I **am** unwell”, she said.

Indirect: She said that she **was** unwell.

Rule 3 – Direct Speech to Indirect Speech conversion – Past Tense & Future Tense

- **Simple Past Changes to Past Perfect**

Direct to indirect speech example:

Direct: She said, “Isha **arrived** on Sunday.”

Indirect: She said that Isha **had arrived** on Sunday.

- **Past Continuous Changes to Past Perfect Continuous**

Direct to indirect speech example

Direct: “We **were playing** basketball”, they told me.



Indirect: They told me that they **had been playing** basketball.

- **Future Changes to Present Conditional**

Direct to indirect speech example

Direct: She said, “I **will be** in India tomorrow.”

Indirect: She said that she **would be** in India the next day.

Rule 4 – Direct Speech to Indirect Speech Conversion – Interrogative Sentences

- **No conjunction is used**, if a sentence in direct speech begins with a question (what/where/when) as the “question-word” itself acts as a joining clause.

Direct to indirect speech example

Direct: “**Where** do you live?” asked the boy.

Indirect: The boy **enquired where** I lived.

- If a direct speech sentence begins with an auxiliary verb/helping verb, the joining clause should be **if or whether**.

Direct to indirect speech example

Direct: She said, ‘**Will** you come for the party’?

Indirect: She asked **whether we would** come for the party.

- Reporting verbs such as ‘said/ said to’ changes to enquired, asked, or demanded.

Direct to indirect speech example

Direct: He **said to** me, ‘What are you wearing’?

Indirect: He **asked** me what I was wearing.

Rule 5 – Direct Speech to Indirect Speech Conversion – Changes in Modals

While changing direct speech to indirect speech, the modals used in the sentences change like:

1. Can becomes could
2. May becomes might



3. Must becomes had to /would have to

Check the examples:

- Direct : She said, ‘She **can** dance’.
- Indirect: She said that she **could** dance.
- Direct: She said, ‘I **may** buy a dress’.
- Indirect: She said that she **might** buy a dress.
- Direct: Rama said, ‘I **must** complete the assignment’.
- Indirect: Rama said that he **had to** complete the assignment.

There are modals that **do not change** – Could, Would, Should, Might, Ought to

- Direct: She said, ‘I should clean the house’
- Indirect: She said that she should clean the house.

Rule 6 – Direct Speech to Indirect Speech Conversion – Pronoun

1. The **first person** in direct speech **changes as per the subject** of the speech.

Direct speech to indirect speech examples-

Direct: He said, “I am in class Twelfth.”

Indirect: He says that he was in class Twelfth.

1. The **second person** of direct speech **changes as per the object** of reporting speech.

Direct speech to indirect speech examples –

Direct: She says to them, “You have done your work.”

Indirect: She tells them that they have done their work.

1. The **third person** of direct speech **doesn’t change**.

Direct speech to indirect speech examples –

Direct: He says, “She dances well.”

Indirect: He says that she dances well.



Rule 7 – Direct Speech to Indirect Speech Conversion – Request, Command, Wish, Exclamation

- Indirect Speech is supported by some verbs like requested, ordered, suggested and advised. Forbid-forbade is used for negative sentences. Therefore, the imperative mood in the direct speech changes into the Infinitive in indirect speech.

Direct: She said to her ‘Please complete it’.

Indirect: She **requested** her **to complete** it.

Direct: Hari said to Ram, ‘Sit down’.

Indirect: Hari **ordered** Ram **to sit** down.

1. In **Exclamatory sentences** that express grief, sorrow, happiness, applaud, **Interjections are removed** and the sentence is **changed to an assertive sentence**.

Direct: She said, ‘Alas! I am undone’.

Indirect: She exclaimed sadly that she was broke.

Rule 8 – Direct Speech to Indirect Speech Conversion – Punctuations

1. In direct speech, the words actually spoken should be in (‘’) quotes and always begin with a capital letter.

Example: She said, “I am the best.”

1. Full stop, comma, exclamation or question mark, are placed inside the closing inverted commas.

Example: They asked, “Can we sing with you?”

1. **If direct speech comes after the information about who is speaking, a comma is used** to introduce the speech, placed before the first inverted comma.

Direct speech example: He shouted, “Shut up!”



Rule 9 – Direct Speech to Indirect Speech Conversion – Change of Time

1. In direct speeches, the words that express nearness in time or place are changed to words that express distance in indirect speech. Such as :
 - Now becomes then
 - Here becomes there
 - Ago becomes before
 - Thus becomes so
 - Today becomes that day
 - Tomorrow becomes the next day
 - This becomes that
 - Yesterday becomes the day before
 - These become those
 - Hither becomes thither
 - Come becomes go
 - Hence becomes thence
 - Next week or month becomes following week/month

Rules of converting Indirect Speech into Direct Speech

The following rules should be followed while converting an indirect speech to direct speech:

1. Use the reporting verb such as (say, said to) in its correct tense.
2. Put a comma before the statement and the first letter of the statement should be in capital letter.
3. Insert question mark, quotation marks, exclamation mark and full stop, based on the mood of the sentence.
4. Remove the conjunctions like (that, to, if or whether) wherever necessary.
5. Where the reporting verb is in past tense in indirect, change it to present tense in the direct speech.
6. Change the past perfect tense either into present perfect tense or past tense, as necessary.



Precis Writing

Precis writing is summarising a comprehension in limited words, covering all the important aspects and details of the passage given.

Rules of Precis Writing

To avoid making any errors in writing a precis, follow a set of rules as mentioned below:

1. Read the comprehension carefully
2. Note down the important points
3. Make a rough draft of the precis
4. Make use of simple and precise language, as much as possible
5. Draft the final precis once all the points have been included

Dos for Precis Writing

- Begin with the basic idea of the passage to make the precis convenient to read.
- Give a clear idea pertaining to what the reader is about to read.
- While reading the passage, make a note of all the important points and include them in the precis.
- Follow the main idea of the passage with the facts/points of improvement/ methods,, etc. as mentioned in the comprehension.
- Include all the important keywords and terms which are used in the passage.
- Keep a track of the tenses you use. Data related to historical events of the past must be described in the past tense only.
- There must be a relation between the data you are writing in the precis. It should have some common links.

Don'ts for Precis Writing

- The length of the precis must be shorter than the length of the passage.
- Do not overcomplicate the precis and use easy vocabulary.
- Do not make assumptions or add information in the precis as per your own imagination.



- Do not give your own opinion or criticism over the comprehension.
- Avoid using abbreviations.
- Do not enter statements in the question format in the precis.
- Don't focus on any one point for very long. Keep the information as precise as possible.

Example-

Comprehension Passage:

Everybody knows what a 'good' man means and how he should be. Our definition of a good man is the one who does not smoke, or drink or avoids the usage of bad language. A good man is ideally expected to converse in front of men as he would in front of women. He is also expected to attend the Church regularly and have correct opinions on all subjects. He has a wholesome horror of wrong-doing and realizes that it is our painful duty to reprimand sin. He is not anticipated to have wrong thinkings and has the authority to protect the young. His duties are not just restricted to the professional front but also needs to spend quality time doing good deeds. He must be patriotic and a keen believer of military training, he should promote industry, must be sober and have virtue among wage earners and their children. He must be a role model for all and it is expected that he leads a way which the younger generation would willingly follow. Above all, of course, his "morals" in the narrow sense must be admirable.

Precis Writing:

Title: Attributes of a Good Man

The characteristics of a good man are known and he is expected to be religiously profound, must not smoke, drink or use bad language. His behaviour must be the same for all genders and he is expected to be a role model for the young ones. He must know his duties and avoid taking up the path of sin. He must be good not only in the professional space but also help people in need. He must be someone who can be admired and is praiseworthy.

Candidates may note that all the information which was mentioned in the comprehension has been precisely covered in the precis in understandable and easy to read language, along with an appropriate title.



Advertisement

An advertisement is a kind of a public announcement which is made through a popular media medium like a newspaper, magazine, radio, etc. It is also displayed on the placard as well. Advertisement is generally of around 50 words.

It is a notice or announcement made in a public medium promoting a product, service, or event or publicizing a job vacancy. There are two types of advertisement:

1. Classified
2. Commercial

Classified Ads

Classified ads are used by the general masses to promote or use services. The only concern in the classified ad is to get things noticed with as minimum words as possible.

Essential Details to Note

- Classified ads are of in between the range of 50 words.
- Clearly state the category like ‘For Sale’, ‘To Let’, etc.
- Put the matter in a box.
- Give contact address, mobile number, etc.

Type of Classified Ads

- Situation / Vacant
- Lost and Found
- Sale and Purchase
- Accommodation
- Educational
- Placement services
- Matrimonial
- To Let
- Tuitions
- Packers and movers



- Tours and Travels

Commercial Ads

Commercial or display advertisement by leading manufacturers, establishments, organisations etc. for the publicity and promotion of their products, services or some events.

Main characteristics

- It is designed for commercial purpose.
- It takes more space and is more expensive in terms of advertising cost.
- These are visually more attractive with varying font, shape and size.
- There are catchy slogans, punch lines with witty expression with pictures or sketches.

Essential Details to Note

- Do not forget to mention the name of the company / institute / organisers, etc.
- Mention the detail of the product / event / educational course etc.
- If there is any special discount.
- Mention the address of the company / institute / organisers, etc.

Format for Classified Advertisement Writing

The correct format for advertisement writing for Classified Ads is as follows:

- Heading (should be in capital letters)
- Content

Format for Situation Vacant types

- Always start with **wanted** or **required**.
- Do not forget to mention the name of the organisation.
- Clearly state the number of vacancies and post for which the advertisement is about.
- If stated, mention the age and gender of the candidate.
- Qualification and experience required for the post.
- Mention the pay scale, perks and also the mode of applying.
- Address and contact number for correspondence.



Format for To-Let ads

- Always start with **WANTED or AVAILABLE**.
- Mention the type of accommodation.
- Expected rent.
- Any other feature of the accommodation.
- Address and mobile number to contact.

Format for Sale / Purchase of Property / Assets

- These types of ads start with **SALE / PURCHASE / WANTED**.
- Give a brief description of the property / vehicle / good.
- In case of property, mention the number of floors, size, number of rooms, location and surroundings.
- In case of a vehicle, mention the colour, model, accessories, year, modifications (if any), price, mileage and condition.
- For household goods, mention the condition, the price offered or expected.

Format for Educational institutions

- Write the name of the Institution.
- Past record of the Institute.
- Courses offered and the duration of the courses.
- Eligibility criteria.
- Facilities provided and fee structure.
- Information on scholarship, if available.
- The last date to apply, etc.
- Contact number and address.

Format for Missing person

- Physical description like height, complexion, etc.
- Name, age and any health related issues.
- Any identifying feature like clothes, accessories, etc.
- Place where the person was last seen.
- Mention detail of the reward if there is any.
- Address and phone number.

Format for Tours and travels

- Start with **PACKAGE AVAILABLE**.



- Write the name of the travel agency.
- Mention the name of the destination and duration of the trip.
- Price and any special discounts if available.
- Contact address and phone number.

Advertisement

Question: You are Harish/Harshita of 12, Seva Nagar, Pune. You want to sell your flat as you are shifting to another city for work. Draft a suitable advertisement in not more than 50 words to be published in The Pune Times under the classified columns.

Answer-

FOR SALE

For sale- Flat No. 12, Seva Nagar, Pune. Ground floor with two bedrooms having attached bathrooms, car parking available, park facing, best location. Price negotiable. For further details, contact: Harish/Harshita 98100XXXXX

Example for Situation Vacant

Qus. You are the manager of ABC Ltd. Sector 30 Gurgaon. You need an efficient data entry operator for your office. Write an advertisement for the 'Situation Vacant' column of a local daily.

SITUATION VACANT

Wanted an efficient, smart and hardworking data entry operator for a leading manufacturing company in Gurgaon. Qualifications – Graduate, age 20-35 years. Typing speed 50 w.p.m. Preference to those who have 1-2 years of experience. Apply with complete bio data and update resume within 15 days to ABC Ltd., Sector 30, Gurgaon.



Qus. You want to purchase a flat in Anand Vihar. Write an advertisement in not more than 50 words detailing your requirements.

Ans.

FOR PURCHASE

For purchase -Flat in AnandVihar with two bed-rooms, attached bathroom, balcony.Price to be around 30-40 lakhs. Bonafide owners or dealers to contact, Rajeev, 132/98, Ramesh Nagar, Indore.

Phone – 89765XXXXX.



Speech and Article

A speech is a spoken discourse or expression of ideas which a speaker delivers in front of the audience.

An article is a piece of writing which can be included in newspapers, magazines or journals alongside other written works. OR An article is a text used for written communication in periodicals such as newspapers, magazines or journals.

Example-

Write an article on 'Presence of science in the Vedas'.

Many a Vedic scholars have said that the Vedas contain source of all knowledge, either physical or metaphysical. However, in the last 100 odd years, this belief has come under scrutiny due to the advances that modern science has claimed to have made. We can find Vedic *Mantras*, wherein ideas of scientific knowledge can be gleaned and further exploration can be made.

Motion of Earth (*Rig Veda* 10.22.14)

अहस्तायदपदीवर्धतक्षाः शचीर्भिवेद्यानाम्।

शुष्णंपरिप्रदक्षिणिद्विश्वायवेनिशिश्नथः ॥

“This earth is devoid of hands and legs, yet it moves ahead. All the objects over the earth also move with it, it moves around the sun.”

In this *Mantra*,

<i>Ksha</i>	=	Earth
<i>Ahastaa</i>	=	Without hands
<i>Apadee</i>	=	Without legs
<i>Vardhat</i>	=	Moves ahead
<i>Shushnampari</i>	=	Around the sun
<i>Pradakshinit</i>	=	Revolves

This states the accurate knowledge about planets and their position in the universe long ago before the invention of Telescope or any other advanced machine and gadget that is part of modern astronomy.



Rig Veda (10.149.1)

सवितायन्त्रैः पृथिवीमरम्णादस्कम्भनेसविताद्यामदृंहत्।

अश्वमिवाधुक्षद्वुनिमन्तरिक्षमूर्तर्तेबद्धंसवितासमुद्रम्॥

“The sun has tied earth and other bodies-planets, stars etc., through attraction, Sun extracted rains out of the fastened like ocean and moves them around itself as if a trainer moves newly trained horses around itself holding their reins.”

In this *Mantra*,

Savita	=	Sun
Yantraih	=	Through reins
Prithiveem	=	Earth
Aramanaat	=	Lies
DyaamAdrmhat	=	Other planets in sky as well
Atoorte	=	Unbreakable
Baddham	=	Holds
Ashwam Iv a adhukshat	=	Like horses

We can see the planetary position and movement in the solar system with these lines and this clearly shows the astrophysics in Vedas which was then an unknown subject.

The meaning of the above Rigvedic mantra is reflected in the Atharvvedic Mantra quoted hereunder.

Atharva Veda (4.11.1)

अनङ्गान्दाधारपृथिवीमुतद्यामनङ्गान्दाधारोर्वन्तरिक्षम्।

अनङ्गान्दाधारप्रदिशः षडुर्वीरनङ्गान्विश्वंभुवनमाविवेश ॥ १ ॥

“The Sun has held the earth and other planets.”

Gravitational Forces (*Rig Veda* 8.12.27-28)

आदित्तेह्यताहरीववक्षतुः।



यदातेह्यताहरीवावृधातेदिवेदिवे।

“O *Indra*! By putting forth your mighty rays, which possesses the qualities of gravitation, attraction, illumination and motion keep the entire universe in order through the power of your force. This line shows the forces of energy which is present in the universe and also the static force of solar system along with the water cycle and we find the glimpse of Physics and Geology.

Rig Veda (1.6.5), *Rig Veda* (8.12.30)

वीळुचिदारुजनुभिगुर्हाचिदिन्द्रवह्निभिः।

अविन्दउस्त्रियाअनु॥ 5 ॥

यदासूर्यममुंदिविशुक्रंज्योतिरधारयः।

आदित्तेविश्वाभुवनानियेमिरे॥

“O God, you have created this Sun. You possess infinite power. You are upholding the Sun and the other spheres and render them steadfast by your power of attraction.

This is also another instance of Geosciences and Astronomical science.

Yajur Veda (33.43)

आकृष्णेनरजसावर्त्तमानोनिवेशयन्नमृतंमर्त्यञ्च।

हिरण्ययेनसवितारथेनादेवोयातिभुवनानिपश्यन्॥

“The sun moves in its own orbit in space taking along with itself the mortal bodies like earth through force of attraction.

The rotation and revolution of solar bodies is evident in these lines and are also the subject matter of modern sciences.

About the position, movement and paths of the solar bodies we find many facts and sayings in Vedas which proves that astronomical science of modern age was already the subject matter of the Vedas. Here are few more instances of Vedic information about Solar bodies:

Rig Veda(1.35.9)



हिरण्यपाणिः सविताविचर्षणिरुभेद्यावापृथिवीअन्तरीयते।

अपामीवांबाधतेवेतिसूर्यमभिकृष्णेनरजसाद्यामृणोति ॥ 3 ॥

“The Sun moves in its own orbit but holding earth and other heavenly bodies in a manner that they do not collide with each other through force of attraction.”The orbit of heavenly bodies are mentioned here.

Rig Veda (1.164.13)

पञ्चारेचक्रेपरिवर्तमानेतस्मिन्नातस्थुर्भुवनानिविश्वा।

तस्यनाक्षस्तप्यतेभूरिभारः सनादेवनशीर्यतेसनाभिः ॥ 3 ॥

“Sun moves in its orbit which itself is moving. Earth and other bodies move around Sun due to force of attraction, because Sun is heavier than them.

Light of Moon (*Rig Veda* 1.84.15)

अत्राहगोरमन्वतनामत्वष्टुरपीच्यम्।

इत्थाचन्द्रमसोगृहे ॥

“The moving moon always receives a ray of light from Sun”. The science repeats the same fact as a theory today that Moon reflects the light coming from the Sun and doesn't has a light of its own.

Rig Veda (10.85.9)

सोमौवधूयुरभवदश्विनोस्तामुभावरा।

सूर्यायत्पत्येशंसन्तीमनसासविताददात् ॥

“Moon decided to marry. Day and Night attended its wedding and Sun gifted his daughter. “Sun rays” to Moon.” ... This shows the science behind the phenomenon of Moon visible with its light in night and sometimes in daytime also.

Eclipse (*Rig Veda* 5.40.5)

यत्त्वासूर्यस्वर्भानुस्तमसाविध्यदासुरः।



अक्षेत्रविद्यथामुग्धोभुवनान्यदीधयुः ॥

“O Sun! When you are blocked by the one whom you gifted your own light (Moon). Then the earth gets scared by sudden darkness... The exact position of planets in Solar eclipse of whom and whose shadow is cast on whom and what impact does it create - everything is put simply in one or two lines.

Then known natural elements and their activities are visualised in the Vedas in nucleic form and now the huge knowledge explosion in modern sciences is the result of experimentation. Mathematics and other subjects too have their seeds in Vedas. We can find the evidences in them but due to our limited knowledge we refuse to accept the scientific aspects of the Vedas. Vedas gave the scientific knowledge seeds to us and our knowledge system encouraged such in seed-form of scientific knowledge to be grown in proper environment. So, Veda remains the seed of modern sciences.

“SCIENCE OF BUILDING SHIPS AND AIRPLANES”

Swami Dayanand has detailed Mantras regarding these in his Vedic commentary and Introduction to Vedas” (1876). The scientists of IISc concluded that the mechanism of airplane as suggested by Dayanand is feasible. The first manned plane was built 20 years after death of Swami Dayanand.

The verses are difficult to translate in English here, but readers are advised to review “Introduction to Vedas” by Swami Dayanand or interpretations of following mantras: Rig Veda 1.116.3, 1.116.4, 10.62.1, 1.116.5, 1.116.6, 1.34.2, 1.34.7, 1.48.8 etc.

Example-

‘Grow more trees to reduce pollution.’ Write an article in 150-200 words on the topic given above for your school magazine.

Trees are our friends. They breathe in carbon dioxide and breath out oxygen. Trees purify the air and make the environment clean and pure. People always go for picnics to places where there are many trees., so they can enjoy the shade. Especially in summers, it is so very refreshing to sit in in the shade of trees and enjoy the cool breeze.



Trees are useful to us in other ways too. They give us Timber which we use to make our furniture and as firewood. We use timber to build our houses too and we use wood pulp to make paper.

Trees provide us with useful medicines. We get gum from trees and also fruits and vegetables. We get flowers from trees as well as spices.

We should grow trees and plants around our houses and in parks and gardens and also in the open spaces in cities and towns.

School children should be encouraged to plant trees. They can do it either in the school premises or around their houses. The government encourages social forestry. Subsidies are given to those who plant trees.

The festival of "Van Mahotsav" is held every year to encourage people to plant more trees. Trees check environmental pollution. Many social workers have tried and are trying to awaken the conscience of people to the need for more trees.

Do not cut down trees. Rather, plant more and more trees. Each one should plant one. Trees are the life source of everyone on earth, Trees our fore others, We should leave to respect and water them.

Example -

Speech on importance of Water

Water is said to be one of the earth's most essential resources and rightly so. Human beings can survive without food for many weeks, but without water, one will die in just a few days. The earth's uniqueness lies in the fact that it harbours life and it has water on its surface. Similarly, it can harbour life only because it has water so you see it is a primary thing. It is a proven fact that life was first found in water for billion of years and then it entered the land. So, you see water's ability to sustain life. However, nowadays, we are wasting water carelessly without realizing the utmost significance it carries in our lives. Read speech on water here.

Water's Significance for Humans

While water is essential to all living things, humans have been using it for multiple purposes and it is of utmost significance to us. In other words, it is the most essential element to keep our bodies healthy and organs in good shape. We don't only need it for drinking but also to



regulate the temperature of our bodies.

Furthermore, the agricultural field requires a lot of water. It is needed to produce crops and irrigate the fields so crops can grow successfully. After that, we have water as a mode of transport for passengers and goods.

In addition, it is also an important source of electricity. We need water for hydroelectric power generation. Further, we also need it in our daily lives from bathing to cooking to the toilet. Even our gardens need water, for instance, the small fountains and more.

Water is good for healthy skin and it helps to flush out toxins from our bodies. Sports like swimming and more require water. In fact, the water parks and more also need water.

Need to Conserve Water

Conservation of water is an urgent issue which the modern world is facing right now. As there has been an increase in the consumption of water, the need to conserve it arises even more. In other words, we need to come up with strategies and activities that will help conserve water.

To begin with, water conservation is important for future generations. Moreover, it will also help in reducing the level of used energy. Most importantly, as water is home to millions of aquatic animals and plants, we need to save it to save aquatic life.

Firstly, we must all become more economical with our use of water. That means we must regulate how we use it and in what amount while performing daily tasks. For instance, we can opt for low-flow shower heads and toilets, automatic faucets, and similar smart devices which aim to conserve water.

Similarly, at the time of brushing, we should use mug and bucket. Further, we must also avoid showers and use a bucket instead to bathe. Similarly, we must all fix and leaking taps or more to avoid wastage of water.

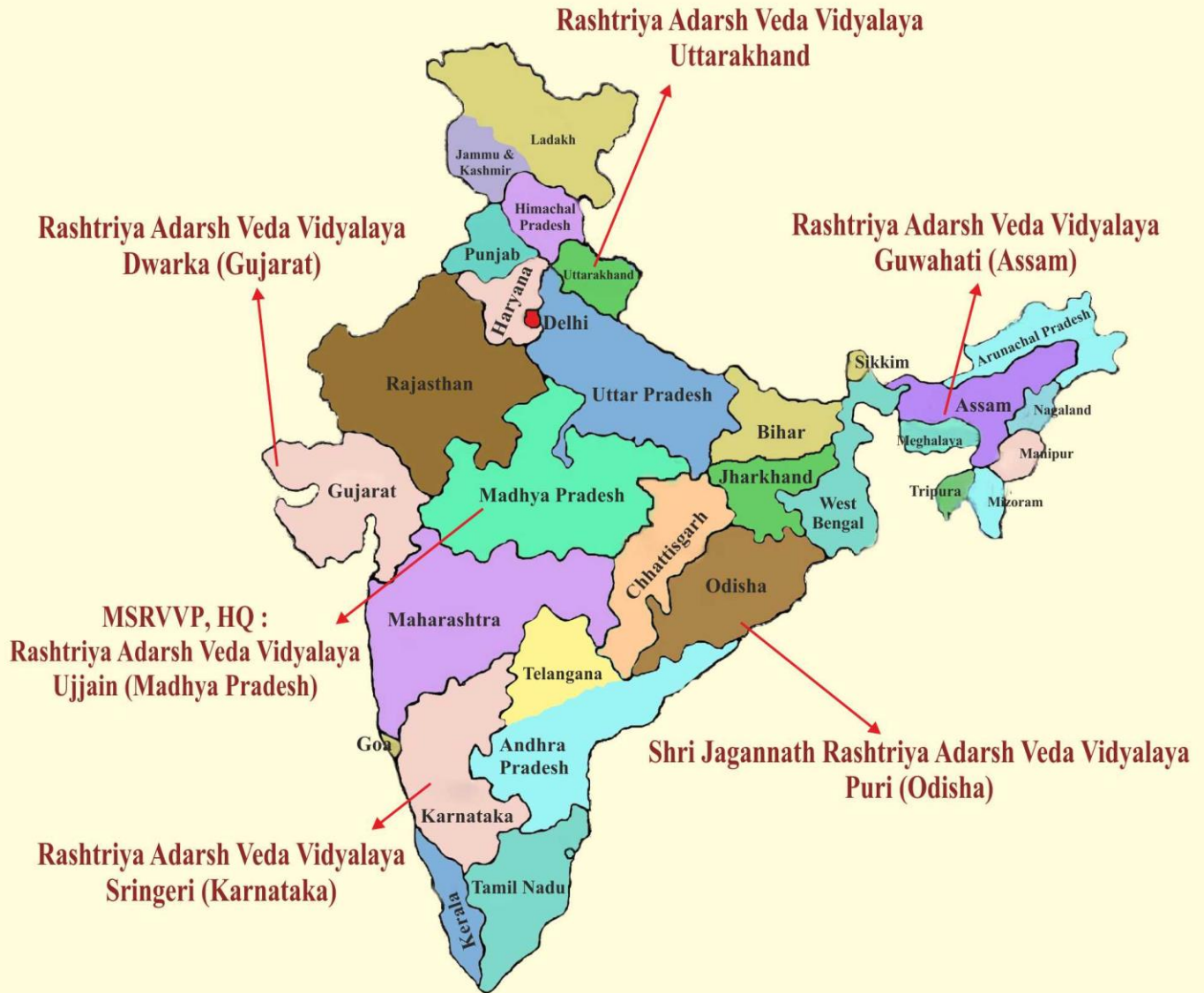


Apart from that, we also have the issue of water pollution. So, we must take measures to curb that as well. The government must regulate the industries which emit their industrial waste in water bodies, making it unfit for use and aquatic life.

To sum it up, humans can survive without almost anything but water. As any other resource gets exhausted, we may be able to prevent the negative impact of it. However, if we consume all or pollute all the water, the damage will be irreversible.



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