

An Indian farmer

Essay No. 01

An Indian farmer is one of the most important members of society. He is the giver of food to the people, to all practical purposes.

He gets up early in the morning and goes to his fields. Nowadays in a number of states, the days of ploughing the fields with the help of oxen are almost over except for the farmers who are too poor to purchase a tractor.

The farmer has many kinds of works to do. He ploughs his fields. He sows the seeds. He waters the fields regularly. He has to take care of the crops. He has to protect them against hail and frost. He has to apply compost and fertilizers. He has also to sprinkle insecticides and pesticides to protect the crops against pests and insects.

Most of the old farmers are illiterate. But the farmers of the new generation are mostly educated. They are being educated helps them a lot. They get the soil of their fields tested in a laboratory.

Most of the farmers are not interested in free electricity and water. They rather want an uninterrupted supply of electricity for which they are ready to pay.

Small farmers should also start some cottage industries. The crop rotation system and contract crop system has been started in some states. Such steps are in the right direction and will help the farmers in the long run.

Essay No. 2

The Indian Farmer

India is an agricultural country. More than 75% of its population lives in villages. People work as farmers. But it is a pity that our farmer lives in poverty though he is the backbone of our country. He works hard and gets little to eat.

The present condition of Indian farmers is very bad. He is too poor to have some comfort in life. he has very few clothes. He lives in an ordinary house. It is made of mud. It is not properly ventilated. It is dark and unhealthy. Our farmer is ignorant. He lives in dirt. He does not know the importance of cleanliness. He is open to diseases.

The Indian farmer is very hardworking. He is very honest. He works in the fields from morning till evening. The scorching heat of the sun, the cold winter winds and the heavy rain cannot stop him from doing his work outside the house. He is the son of nature.

The Indian farmer is quite ignorant. He still follows the old methods of agriculture. Owing to this poverty and ignorance, he cannot (or does not) make use of scientific implements and fertilizers as well. Indian agriculture is dependent on the monsoon. Very often it fails, sometimes it destroys his standing crops. Thus, monsoon betrays our farmers. Frequently, rains cause floods which destroy crops. Thus, we see that poverty and ignorance are two great curses for the Indian farmer.

The remedy to the Indian farmer's backwardness lies in spreading literacy among the farmers. The government should help them with money, implements, and good seeds. There should be good arrangements for irrigation also.

It is a matter of great pleasure that today Government is doing its best to help the Indian farmer. His position has now improved. He is now buying better agricultural implements, good seeds, and fertilizers. The old outdated plough is now being replaced by the tractor.

In the days of English rule, the farmer was in the clutches of money lenders and landlords. But now the position is changed. The government, co-operative societies, and banks are helping our farmers. These three agencies have brought a revolution in rural credit.

Distribution of surplus land, consolidation of land holdings, implementation of ceiling laws, and other land reforms have brought about a change in the status of the Indian farmers. Welfare measures like the spread of education, electrification, and supply of water, the building of roads, schools, and hospitals have raised the standards of living of the farmer. Now he lives in the pucca houses and puts on better clothes. He looks very cheerful. If our farmers and we should cooperate with our government, the conditions of the Indian farmer will improve in the future.

Essay No. 3

The Indian Farmer

India is an agricultural country. The majority of its population lives in villages and depend on agriculture. The Indian farmer is the backbone of society. His importance in the economy of the country cannot be over-emphasized. He grows corn, vegetables, and fruits for our food and cotton for our clothes.

An Indian farmer is a hard-working man. He works from morning till evening in the scorching heat and biting cold. Early in the morning, he drives his oxen to the fields. He ploughs the fields, sows' seeds, and waters the plants. An Indians Famer depends on the monsoon. He looks after the crops and saves them from being spoiled by stray cattle or wild animals. He enjoys no holiday. At noon he takes his meals under a shady tree and then takes a little rest. In the evening he returns home, tired and exhausted.

The Indian farmer leads a simple life. he lives in a mud house, eats simple food, and wears coarse clothes. Generally, he is illiterate. He believes in old customs and superstitions. His cattle are his most valuable property. Often during drought crops fail and he is in trouble. When the crop ripens, he feels happy. He reaps it, thrashes it, and takes the corn to the market. In times of a bad harvest, he had little money to buy seeds and manure and he runs into debt.

An Indian farmer earns his bread by the sweat of this brow. He is never idle. Our late Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri gave us the slogan, "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan", underlying the fact that a farmer is an important as a soldier. Really, he deserves better treatment. More educational, medical, and irrigation facilities should be provided to him. On him depends the well-being of the whole nation. In the real sense of the term, a farmer is the actual bread giver of the nation.

The farmer is fond of festivities. He spends lavishly on marriages and other social ceremonies. Recently, the use of agricultural machinery and chemical manures and the provision of credit facilities by cooperative societies and rural banks has improved his lot and changed his outlook on life.

In spite of being independent for the last more than fifty years, we have not been able to improve a lot of Indian farmers. Most of them still live under the poverty line. They do not get full return of their yield and they continue to be poor and neglected. The biggest industry of India is not attracted to the profession as it does not guarantee a prosperous living to them. The development in Science and Technology has not been able to make agriculture an enviable profession. This is the reason for the biggest problem of this land, that is, unemployment. If modernized on a large scale it can employ all the unemployed youths and the country will be more prosperous than we dream about it.

Essay No. 04

An Indian Farmer

An Indian farmer is the backbone of society. He grows corn, vegetables, and fruits for our food and cotton for our clothes. He is a hard-working man.

He works from morning till evening in the scorching heat and biting cold. Early in the morning, he drives his oxen to the fields. He ploughs the fields, sows' seeds, and waters the plants.

He looks after the crops and saves them from being spoiled by stray cattle or wild animals. He enjoys no holiday.

At noon he takes his meals under a shady tree and then takes a little rest. In the evening he returns home, tired and exhausted.

But he leads a simple life. He lives in a mud house, eats simple food, and wears coarse clothes. Generally, he is illiterate.

When the crop ripens, he feels happy. He reaps it, thrashes it, and takes the corn to the market. In times of a bad harvest, he has little money to buy seeds and manure and runs into debt.

He believes in old customs and superstitions. His cattle are his most valuable property. Often during drought crops fail and he is in trouble.

The farmer is fond of festivities. He spends lavishly on marriages and other social ceremonies.

Recently, the use of agricultural machinery and chemical manures and the provision of credit facilities by cooperative societies and rural banks has improved his lot and changed his outlook on life.

Essay No. 05

Indian Farmer

Ours is an agricultural country 85% of our population lives in villages. People work as farmers. But it is a pity that our farmer lives in poverty though he is the backbone of our country. He works hard and gets little to eat.

The present condition of Indian farmers is very pitiable. He is too poor to have some comfort in life. He has very few clothes. He lives in an ordinary house made of mud. It is not properly ventilated also. It is dark and unhealthy. Our farmer is ignorant. He lives in dirt. He does not know the importance of cleanliness. He gives an invitation to diseases.

The Indian farmer is very hardworking and innocent. He is very honest. He works in the fields from morning till evening. The scorching heat of the sun, the cold winter

winds, and the heavy rain cannot stop him from doing his work outside his house. He is the son of the soil and nature.

The Indian farmer is quite ignorant. He still follows the old methods of agriculture. Owing to his poverty and ignorance, he cannot make use of scientific implements and fertilizers. Indian agriculture is dependent on the monsoon. Very often it fails. Sometimes it destroys his standing crops. Thus, monsoon betrays our farmers. Frequently, rains cause floods which destroy crops. Thus, we see that poverty and ignorance are two great curses for the Indian farmer. The remedy of the Indian farmer's backwardness lies in spreading literacy among the farmers. Our Government should help them with money, implements, and good seeds. There should be good arrangements for irrigation also.

It is a matter of great pleasure that the Government is doing its best to help the Indian farmers. His position has now greatly improved as compared to the past. He is now buying better agricultural implements, good seeds, and fertilizers. The old, out-dated plough is now being replaced by the tractor.

During British Rules the farmer was in the clutches of money-lenders and landlords. But now the positions are changed. The government, co-operative societies, and banks are helping the farmers. These three agencies have brought a revolution in rural credit.

Distribution of surplus land, consolidation of land holdings, implementation of ceiling laws and other land reforms have brought about a change in the status of the Indian farmer. Welfare measures like the spread of education, electrification, and supply of water, building of roads, schools, and hospitals have raised the standard of living of the farmer. Now he lives in the pucca houses and puts on better clothes. He looks very cheerful. If our farmers and we co-operate with our government, the condition of the Indian farmers will considerably improve.