

Life in an Indian Village

Essay No. 1

India is a developing country. The villages outnumber the towns and cities in India. More than seventy-two percent of the Indian population lives in villages. Almost all villagers are dependent on agriculture. Since Independence, the villages in India have been developing. A village is free from the hustle and bustle of city life. Life in a village is peaceful, calm, and quiet. The natural beauty and greenery are a feast for the eyes. There are village panchayats and village heads to look after the affairs of the village.

Life in a village is not as fast as it is in a city. Most Indian villages have one primary school. Students go to the nearest town for higher education. Unlike in a city, schools start late in a village. Students either walk or commute by bicycle. Very few vehicles run on the roads. Only a few buses are available at fixed hours.

The houses in Indian villages are mostly built of bamboo with thatched roofs. The bamboo walls are plastered with mud. A developed Indian village has brick houses with plastered roofs or tinned roofs. The typical village home also houses cattle, sheep, goats, and poultry.

Villages have narrow roads. They have muddy roads or cobbled streets. A village road has paddy fields, vegetable fields, and cornfields on either side. Small streams which facilitate irrigation adorn the fields.

Villages are thinly populated as compared to towns and cities. Every house has a big open area at the front and a vegetable garden in the backyard. Some houses have flower gardens in front of them.

Most Indian villages have weekly mobile markets. Things of all kinds starting from clothes, food, and grocery to electrical goods, cattle, etc. are sold to her. There are very few shops. People living in villages go to the towns for purchasing goods.

Villagers in hilly areas use the water of streams for drinking and washing. Villagers in the plains use well hand pump, or pond water for the same. Those residing near the river use river water. Most houses in remote villages. Some villages have a government water supply facility. Most villages do not have provisions for clean drinking water. Some villagers take their cattle to the pond. Buffaloes go deep into the water and make it dirty.

Most of the rural areas are characterized by poverty. The levels of productivity are low. There is a lack of basic minimum services. Villagers are superstitious to some extent.

However, unlike a city, a village has lots of open space and greenery. One can breathe fresh air. Villages are free from pollution. The natural beauty of a village soothes the senses of its inhabitants. In the village, a person always gets fresh air to breathe which is good for his health. Country people are healthier than the people of cities because they, unlike city people, get pollution free air to breathe in. They do more physical labor in their fields and stay active while people of cities do not have enough time even for a morning walk due to their faster and hectic life. Even doctors suggest many a patient spend some time in the countryside to heal themselves. Neighbors in a village live like a family. They help each other with the four needs. Villagers are simple, sincere, and honest. The village folk not only dress simply but also display simplicity in their meals and work life. They are hardworking. They toil in the fields despite rain and heat.

Transportation is a big problem in villages. There are no proper roads in many villages. There is no electricity in a number of villages even after over six decades of independence. There is an acute scarcity of proper drinking water in many villages. The condition of healthcare is pathetic in remote villages.

The government of India has formulated the National Common Minimum program for the overall development of our country. Under this program, different Ministries carry out different projects. The ministry of rural development has given foremost priority to the development of rural areas and the eradication of poverty and hunger from the face of rural India. A number of projects like the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojna, and Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana, etc. have been taken up. A vigilance committee has also been set up to oversee the implementation and ensure that the benefits of such programs actually reach the rural masses.

Essay No. 2

Life In An Indian Village

India is an agricultural country. Most of the people live in villages. They depend on land for their bread. They work hard in the open fields till it is almost dark. There are three types of villages in India. Those having many facilities are included in the first category. In the second category, we have some facilities. In the third category, there is no facility such as post office, school, road, drains, light, telephone, etc.

The villagers lead a very simple life. The farmers breathe in the fresh air and take a simple diet which keeps them fit and strong. Their family is a good example of industry and co-operation. Wives help their husbands in the fields besides doing domestic duties. Even small children share their parent's work.

It does not, however, mean that village life is all work and no play. The villagers have their own pleasures. While gathering the harvest, they chat, sing, dance, and make merry. In leisure time, they gather in one place and sing songs and do country dances. Every day they have hours of rest and recreation. At noon they sit under some shady tree and enjoy smoking. In the evening, when the day's work is over, they return home singing merry songs.

One thing that pains me the most. It is rural illiteracy. The village people are mostly uneducated. One can deceive them easily. The Chukars rob them of their money. They are prey to so many evils due to their ignorance. The custom of early marriage is very popular among them. Now it is losing ground with the spread of education.

The villagers quarrel with one another over little things. They often do murders for their false prestige. They sometimes do acts of robberies. They run to courts for settlement of their dispute. Thus they spend like water their hard-earned money. Besides this, drinking is another vice. They are very fond of it. Especially on the occasions of marriage and festivals, they take wine like water. These are two important causes of poverty. There is no post office in a village. So it is very difficult to send and get letters. There are no means of recreation in a village. They pass their time in gossips. There is no hospital. There is no road. There are no drains.

The villagers have health but no wealth. They have strength but they have no culture. The villager is simple. He believes in unnecessary things. He knows no acts of cunningness. He is God-fearing and not man – fearing. He is so superstitious that he does many bad things out of ignorance. He has great respect for the dead but does not care for old people. The village which is near the city is changing and progressing.

Essay No. 3

Life in an Indian Village

It is often said that India lives in the villages. Near about sixty-five percent of the Indian population lives in villages. Since independence, the villages in India are developing. Life in a village is peaceful, calm, and quiet. The natural beauty and greenery are a feast for the eyes. Life is a slow in-a village compared to a city.

Villages have primary schools. Higher educational facilities are hardly available in the remote villages. Most villages depend on agriculture.

Villages have narrow, cobbled roads. Mobile markets are held once a week in the Indian villages. Villages are free from pollution. Neighbors in a village live like a family. They are simple, sincere, honest, and hardworking: Effective steps should be taken for the development of the villages.

The houses in Indian villages are mostly built of bamboo with thatched roofs. The bamboo walls are plastered with mud. A developed Indian village has brick houses with plastered roofs.

Villages have narrow roads. They have muddy roads. At present, the central government has allocated funds for making concrete roads in the villages. It has already been implemented in many villages of the country. A village road has paddy fields, vegetable fields, and cornfields on either side.

Villages are thinly populated as compared to cities. Every house has a big open area at the front and a vegetable garden in the background. Some houses have flower gardens in front of them.

Villagers in hilly areas use the water of streams for drinking and washing. Villagers in the plains use well, hand pump, or pond water for the same. Those residing near the river, use river-water. Most houses in remote, villages have ponds in front. They use the same water for different purposes. Some villages have government water supply facilities. Most villages do not have provisions for clean drinking water.

Most villages do not understand the value of sanitation. They do not have proper sanitation facilities. Some villages keep-their cattle are adjacent to their house which is unhygienic. Most of the villages in India do not have medical facilities.

Most of the rural areas are characterized by poverty. The levels of productivity are low. There is a lack of basic minimum services. Villagers are also superstitious. Our government is trying to solve rural problems.

However, unlike a city, a village has a lot of open space and greenery. One can breathe fresh air. Villages are free from pollution. The natural beauty of a village soothes the senses of its folks. Even doctors suggest their patients spend some time in the countryside.