HIGHLIGHTS OF FINDINGS:

Education wise frequency distribution of this respondents is 58.9% secondary education \( [n=2117] \) and 23.6 % Graduate \( [n=850] \) while 17.6% post graduate \( [n=633] \)

Occupation wise frequency distribution of this respondents is 35.9% Job \( [n=1291] \), 23.4 % Farmer \( [n=841] \), 22.6% post graduate \( [n=812] \), 15.4% House wife \( [n=555] \) while 2.8% other work \( [n=101] \).

Religion wise frequency distribution of this respondents is 76.9% Hindu \( [n=2768] \), 12.7% Muslim \( [n=456] \), 10.4% Christian \( [n=376] \).

Majority respondents i.e.32.8% \( [n=1180] \) belongs to middle age 31 to 40 years.

Majority of the respondents are male i.e. 94.4% \( [n=3404] \).

Majority i.e. 35.9% \( [n=1291] \) respondents doing Job.

Majority of the respondents are having 5 – 8 members in their family.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 86.25% live in their villages from birth.

According to the respondents various services are provided by government in their village.

Majority respondents i.e. 91.25% agreed that village is developing.

According to majority of the respondents i.e. 91.25% village development process is quite positive.

Majority of the villages have school only up to secondary education i.e. 75%

Majority of the respondent i.e. 98.75% visit the schools of their villages.
Majority of respondents i.e. 87.5% reply that they are aware about basic facilities provided in the school of the village.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 96.25% agreed that government is provide facilities in village school.

Majority of the respondent i.e. 47% agreed that financially government has contributed more in the school building construction.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 98.25% know that NRI has given more donations in the village school in the form of helping economically weaker students.

Majority of the respondent i.e. 85% agreed that NRI donates on voluntary basis.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 98.75% said that PHC facility is available in their villages.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 95% said that P.H.C. services are used by the villagers.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 83.75% said that garbage facility is available in the village.

Majority of the respondent i.e. 90% said that frequent health checks up camps are organized in village frequently.

Majority of the respondent i.e. 60% said that government organizes camps in village.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 92.5% said that they are satisfied with the P.H.C service.

All the villages have Marriage hall facility in their village by the NRIs.

Majority of the respondent i.e. 98.75% said that government had built R.C.C. road.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 67.5% said that NRI has contributed in construction of water tank.

Majority of the respondents in villages i.e. 90% said that they have drainage system.
Majority of the respondent i.e. 85% said that government had constructed the drainage system in the villages.

Majority of the respondent i.e. 91.25% said that NRI had contributed in marriage hall / Community hall in village.

Majority occupation of the respondents is private and government job.

According to majority 87.90% of the respondent, NRI have provided economical assistance to villagers.

Majority of the respondents said that NRI are partners of villagers in land ownership.

Majority respondents are member of various committee / Mandals of village.

Majority of the village committees and Mandals received donation given by NRI.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 78.75% said that NRI have their contribution in village development

Majority of the respondents i.e. 95% have participated in village development.

Majority of the respondents i.e. 95% said that they are satisfied with the participation of Sarpanch in village development.

However there are present points between NRIs and respondents are:

Majority of the respondents i.e. 77.5% said that NRI do not giving contribute for the backward class development.

Majority villagers i.e. 78.75% viewed that NRI have not contributed to occupational development of villagers.

In all the villages Sarpanch / Talati have agreed that NRIs contribution has improved the condition of Villages.
CONCLUSION:

Respondents are under the age group of 51 – 61 years, and majority is illiterate males. Villagers are mostly engaged in agricultural activity. They are active members of different committees observed in villages.

Villagers are aware about various facilities in villages provided by Government. They find village development process quite positive.

Villages have school up to secondary education.

Villagers are interested in their own village development and willing to participate any activity which enhances well being of local community people.

To conclude the focus of NRIs contribution should be on improving the quality of services rather than nearly improving infrastructure.

LIMITATION OF STUDY:

- Time was a constraint in data collection process.
- Study is applicable to area covered there under.
- Language barrier with Villagers.
- Lack of awareness about development of village by Laymen.

Action Plan [Scope of the future study]

Need for Improvement little as below points:

NRI do not giving contribute for the backward class development due to may be communication Gap between Panchayat authority and needy people.

NRI have not contributed to occupational development of villagers.
Chart shows that Comparison of Facilities and contribution given by the NRIs in all targeted village. [Infrastructure facility and other facility]

Above Chart shows that NRIs must contribute for the Other Backward Class people area in compared to upper class people in all targeted villages.

There is only 8.9% development done for Other Backward class people area.

[Roads/drainage/water tank]

There are only 12.4% Increase Economic conditions of lower class in last 10 years.

While 78.7% other facilities for upper class are in use properly.

It shows that if NRIs will get proper trained social worker than Lower class people get the benefit in up-coming years.
SUGGESTION:

1. NRIs have contributed for youth development. However some constructive inputs are required so that energy of youth can be channelized and used for advanced village development. This can include organizing training programme, educational programme, computer classes, training based on vocational guidance.

2. Backward class and low income, minority group needs concentration of NRIs. Based on need assessment of the socio-economical background for appropriate allotment of fund for scholarship, concession and coaching classes, for improving quality of education.

3. Village economy depends on agriculture so NRIs should give necessary inputs for development of organized agriculture. New techniques should be introduced to have maximum output from the agricultural sector. NRIs have to organize training programme for the farmers such as lectures on increasing production, guidance about proper use of pesticides, different corps, advanced technologies etc. Farmers cooperative can also be initiated for better development.

4. An accreditation committee should be form which may include government officers, representative of different caste, local leaders, representative from standard NGOs, to assess the needs and development annually.

5. Healthcare and awareness camps in various areas like fatal dieses/communicable disease /reproductive child health/eye check up/should be introduce NRI contribution. The facilities in terms of equipments, beds and quality drugs available in PHC/CHC/Clinics and hospitals should be improve by NRI contribution.

6. Training of teachers and health care personal periodically should be introduced by NRIs contribution.

7. Constructing / Marriage hall/community hall, study centre/library, play ground should be done by the NRIs.

8. Promotion of cottage industry for youth and women should be done by NRIs.

9. The facilities, training and camps should be organized irrespective of religious bias.