“AN EVALUATIVE STUDY ON NRI’S CONTRIBUTION IN RURAL COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT IN GUJARAT“

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ABSTRACT

The Charotar Region and the State of Gujarat is renowned for Migration to foreign Country. This NON Resident Indian [NRI] or Non Resident Gujarati [NRG] have their roots in their land. There for majority of them contribute directly or indirectly to the State from Time to Time for the Socio Economic development.

The present study is a humble effort to evaluate the contribution of the NRIs towards the development of Rural Community.

Government of India has made constant efforts to cope with various problems of rural areas. Every year after assessment of need various schemes related to agriculture, infrastructure, employment, handicrafts are implemented throughout country. Due to significant efforts in recent time development in villages is visible in different modes like change in the lifestyle of rural people, their socio-economic condition and available infrastructural facilities by the contribution of Non Resident Indian [NRI] intervention.

Rural development and improving the quality of life in rural areas has been in force in our planning and developmental strategies all long. The numerous schemes that the government of India has launched have had a sorry state of affairs in implementation. The ‘output’ and ‘outcome’ of these schemes with waste expenditure have been poor.

Majority of population of India live in villages so nation development is feasible only if development of rural area is concentrated and developed.

Government, Voluntary Organizations, Welfare agencies & other Non Government organizations work for the village development and in current scenario Non Resident Indian [NRI] have also contributed for improvement of condition of village.
Since last two decades N.R.I play very significant role in village development and motivating development in various field such as educational, religious, economical, social, cultural, infrastructure, health and many more.

Through this study an attempt has been made to clearly define the areas wherein NRIs have contributed and areas where still there is need for development.

As India inches forward and takes its seat on the World stage, we must fully understand the 2 extremes in India prosperity and poverty. If current projections materialize, India will soon become the 4th largest economy in the world. United Nations established the Millennium Development Goals and classified the poorest 1 billion people in the world as people in ‘extreme poverty’. People in this category earn less than $ 1.00 per day. The next 1 billion people earn $ 2.00 per day and are classified into a group as living in ‘poverty’.

More than 25% of India’s population of 1.03 Billion falls under the ‘extreme poverty’ group. Another 40% of the population falls under the category of ‘poverty’ leaving around 30% as the ‘urban middle class’. This urban middle classes of around 300 million people have just started their consumer goods spending spree.

Almost 72% of India lives in its 700,000 villages. People from villages have been migrating to large cities seeking employment and other opportunities for themselves.

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.