CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

India is the largest democracy in the world. Village is the fundamental unit of Indian republic. The administration in the country is democratic where institution of Panchayatiraj holds a right place in the constitution. India is primarily a land of village (6,25,000) and the rural progress of the country directly depends upon progress of these villages. In traditional Indian village there were basis of power viz., feudal system, village panchayat and caste panchayat. On the one hand feudal system played the role representative in improving the physical and economic welfare and aspiration of the people of the mass and on the other hand village panchayats and caste panchayats were the symbol of socio-characteristics of the rural politics. Gradually the feudal system has been developed in a form of power institution in the village and this system helped in emerging out leadership trait in some individual.

For progress of rural economy of India, the rural people need to be involved in planning, decision making, monitoring and execution of development programmes in order to hasten the process of development. Unfortunately, the people are not actively involved in the development process because of the obvious reasons such as lack of awareness, education, knowledge etc. Hence active participation of people is very essential for successful implementation of agriculture and rural development programmes.

Providing infrastructure for rural development has been a continuous process since the beginning of first five year plan. Since independence the beneficiaries of the various development departments has been kept perpetually at the receiving end without making them feel that the programmes are of the people, by the people and for the people. People’s participation is thus, essential not only to enlist the support of the masses for development policies but also to seek their whole hearted participation in both formulation and implementation of policies and
programme. In order to be meaningful, development endeavors have to be based on felt needs of the people to whom they are meant. For this reason the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRI’s) have been given prominence in India’s rural development set up. PRI’s are basically political institutions as they are seats of power and authority.

Furthermore, most of the development activities in rural areas are implemented through these institutions. Panchayat Raj Institutions are the best institution to meet the need of the people, as the programmes are manifestations of will of the masses of the local level.

1.1. Evolution of Panchayati Raj Institution in India

The development of Panchayati Raj Institution system in India is analysed and presented in three sections viz.

A. The Vedie period to Mughal period

B. The British period

C. The post independence period.

1.1.A The Vedic Period to Mughal Period

During the time of the Rig-Veda (1700 BC), evidence suggests that self-governing village bodies called ‘sabhās’ existed. With the passes of time, these bodies became Panchayats (council of five persons). Panchayats were functional institution of grassroot governance in almost every village. The village panchayat or elected council had large power, both executive and judicial. Land was distributed by this panchayat which also collected taxes out of the produce and paid the government’s share on behalf of the village. Above a number of these village councils there was a larger panchayat on council to supervise and interfere if necessary. Casteism and feudalistic system of governance under Mughal rule in the medieval period slowly eroded the self-government in village. A new class of feudal chief and revenue collectors (Zaminders) emerged between the ruler and the people. And, so began the stagnation and decline of self-government in villages. The panchayat system in the state of Assam had been existed in some form or the other during
different period of history. For example, organization such as Sarumel, the Majumel, the Dekamel, the Gabharumel has been functioning in various parts of the state during Ahom rule. Bodo-kacharies has village committees which were responsible for various agro base development works.

1.1.B The British period

During the British rule, however the traditional form of these bodies underwent some changes and officials such as the ‘Patels’ and ‘Patwaris’, the ‘Mandals’ and ‘Gaon buras’, the ‘Mouzadar’ and ‘Tashildars’ became the new leaders in village. Thus with the advent of the British ruling the village lost their self governing character. The state began to deal directly with the village instead of through the village assemblies or panchayats. Hence, panchayats languished with this effect, by the middle of the 19th century the panchayats disappeared. Later they realized the importance of panchayat for advantage of two items namely, the administrative problems arising out of large size of the country and the paucity of finance of imperial power. The different commissions constituted to bring administrative change in local self government during British rural are-

**Lord Mayo’s Resolution (1870)**

Viceroy Lord Mayo’s Resolution for decentralisation of power to bring about administrative efficiency in meeting peoples demand and to add to the finance of colonial regime gave the needed impetus to the development of local institutions. It was a landmark in the evolution of colonial policy towards local government.

**The Famine commission (1880)**

The Famine commission paved the way for the development of village level self government. It recommended for strengthening the village organization and use team in relief works. In pursuance of this, the village agencies, including panchayats were called upon to control famines.
The Lord Rippon’s Resolution (1882)

The real benchmarking of the government policy on decentralization can, however, be attributed to Lord Rippon who, in his famous resolution on local self government on May 18, 1882, recognize the twin consideration of local government (i) administrative efficiency (ii) political education. He established two tier systems only at district and taluk levels but not at the village level. Due to lack of power or authority, administration at both the level not progress.

The Royal Commission (1907)

The Royal Commission on Decentralisation under the chairmanship of C. E. H. Hobhouse recognizes the importance of panchayat at the village level. The commission considered that village should be the unit of administration. The village headman should become Sarpanch and other members be informally elected. The function should include petty civil and criminal jurisdiction, village sanitation, minor public works, management and village schools.

Montagu-Chemsford reforms (1919)

Montagu-Chemsford reforms brought local self-government as a provincial transferred subject, under the domain of Indian ministers in the provinces. Due to organizational and fiscal constraints, the reform was unable to make panchayat institutions truly democratic and vibrant. However, the most significant development of this period was the “establishment of village panchayats in a number of provinces, that were no longer mere adhoc judicial tribunal, but representative institutions symbolizing the corporate character of the village and having a wide jurisdiction in respect of civil matters’.

1.1.C Post Independence Period

After independence the development process was initiated through the five year plans to ameliorate the socio economic conditions of the masses (poverty, hunger, disease and ignorance). The efforts were directed towards increasing productivity in all spheres so that standard of living could be improved in accordance
with human dignity. The planning commission observed that unless a village agency can assume responsibility and initiative for developing the resources of the villages, it will be difficult to make a marked impression on rural life. It suggested that each state should establish panchayats for group of villages for their development.

**Community Development Programme and National Extension service**

Drawing inspiration from the various development programme, report of commissions and committees, the Planning Commission came to conclusion that rural development to be meaningful must embrace all aspects of rural life. The Planning Commission, therefore, thought of shaping the village development programme, so as to attack five giants of hunger, poverty, disease squalor and ignorance through a self help programme of community development. Community development and National Extension Service programme were introduced in 1952 and 1953 in order to increase the pace of development. Its objective is to promote self help and self reliance among the rural people and generate a power of integrated social and economic and cultural change with ultimate aim of improvement of social and economic life of villages.

This programme failed miserably, especially in mobilizing rural masses to participate in the programme. The committee realized that unless the community understands its problems, realizes its responsibilities exercise the power through its elected body and the community development could not be achieved. To secure this, the committee envisaged a three tire system of rural local government popularly known as Panchayati Raj, consisting of village panchayat at village level, the panchayat samittee at block level and zilla parishad at district level. Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh were the states first to adopt the Panchayat Raj in 1959, followed by Karnataka, Orissa and other States.

**The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957)**

In 1957, Balwant Rai Mehta committee studied the Community Development Projects and National Extension Service and assessed the extent to which the movement had succeeded in utilizing local initiatives and in creating
institutions to ensure continuity in the process of improving economic and social conditions in rural areas. The committee had laid down the following five fundamental principles which underline the spirit of democratic decentralization.

i. There should be a three tire structure of local self government bodies from the village to the district level and these bodies should be linked together.

ii. There should be a genuine transfer of power and responsibilities to these bodies to enable them to discharge their responsibilities.

iii. Adequate resources should be transferred to these bodies to enable them to discharge their responsibilities.

iv. All welfare and development schemes and programme at the three levels should be channeled through these bodies only, and

v. The three tire system should facilitate further devolution and disposal of power and responsibility in future.

Ashok Mehata Committee (1978)

With the coming of Janata Party into power at the centre in 1977, a serious view was taken of the weaknesses in the functioning of Panchayati Raj. It was decided to appoint a high level committee under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehata to examine and suggest measure to strengthen PRI’s. The Ashok Mehata committee suggested the following recommendations.

i. The district is a viable administrative unit for which planning, co-ordination and resource allocation is feasible and technical expertise available.

ii. PRI as a two-tire system, with Mandal Panchayat at the base and Zilla Parishad at the top.

iii. The PRI’s are capable of planning for themselves with the resources available to them.

iv. District planning should take care of the urban-rural continuum.
v. Representative of Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes in the election to PRI’s on the basis of their population.

vi. Four year term of Panchayati Raj Institutions.

vii. Open participation of political parties in the panchayat election.


G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985)

The planning commission set up another committee under the chairmanship of G.V.K. Rao. The committee recommended the following.

i. PRI’s have to be activated and provided with all the required support to become effective organization.

ii. PRI’s at district level and below should be assigned the work of planning, implementation and monitoring of rural development programme.

iii. The block development office should be the spinal cord of the rural development process.

L. M. Singhoi Committee (1986)

The committee recommended that PRI’s are to be constitutionally proclaimed as a three tire government by providing a new chapter in the constitution to define their power, function, free and fair elections through the election commission, appointment of financial commission by the Union government under the constitution of funds. All the rural development programmes are entrusted to the Panchayati Raj Institution by amending schedule VII of the constitution.

The 73rd constitutional Amendment Act

The constitutional (73rd Amendment) Act, passed in 1992 by the Narasimha Rao Government, came into force on April, 24, 1993. It was meant to provide constitutional sanction to establish “democracy at the grassroot level as it is at the state level or national level”. Its main features are as follows,
i. The gram sabha or village assembly as a deliberative body to decentralised governance has been envisaged as the foundation of Panchayati Raj system.

ii. A uniform three-tire structure of Panchayats at village (Gram Panchayat = GP), Intermediate or Block (Panchayat Samittee = PS) and District (Zilla Parishad = ZP) levels.

iii. All the seats in a panchayat at every level are to be filled by election from respective territorial constituencies.

iv. Not less than one third of the total seats for membership as well as office of chairpersons of each tier has to reserve for women.

v. To supervise, direct and control the regular and smooth election to panchayats, a State Election Commission has to be constituted in every state.

vi. An indicative list of 29 items has been given in Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of Panchayats are expected to play an effective role in planning and implementation of works related to these 29 items.

**Panchayati Raj in Assam**

While historically Assam had a mosaic of tribal and non-tribal constitution, it was principally the system prevailing under the Ahoms provided the background to evolution of Panchayati Raj institutions in the state.

**Ahom ruling period:** The Ahoms who had ruled Assam for nearly six hundred years (1228-1826AD), had introduced the khel system and Mel system. The usual meaning of mel is meeting of assembly or a tribunal. Khel mesns clan or fraternity. It was a kind of classification of people made by Ahom kings on the basis of specific professions. It also meant a homogeneous group of people living in a definite territory.

There were other institutions namely Namghar (prayer house for Assamese Vaisnava sect.) and the Sattras (the vaisnava monasteries). The Namghar and Sattras also served as a village assembly hall.
Assam was one of the pioneering states in India to enact Assam local self government Act, 1915. The Act provided for establishment of the village panchayat, for the first time on a formal and legal basis.

Subsequently in 1926, another act was passed, this time as a panchayat act because of the failure of the panchayat schemes under the act 1915 act. The functions of the village authority under the act of 1926 were listed as water supply, medical relief and sanitation. The outcome of the act of 1926 was that some village authorities were found to exist only on paper and out of those functioned, a sizable number turned out to be ineffective for want of suitable machinery and necessary resources.

**Post independent period**

**The Assam Rural Panchayat Act, 1948**

In 1948, the Assam Rural Panchayat Act was passed to aim at achieving an all round development of the village government. The Act provided for division of rural Assam into several Rural Panchayats areas. The rural panchayats consisted of a number of villages. Each village, again, had a primary Panchayat. The Act empowered the Primary Panchayats to set up an executive authority.

Accordingly each primary panchayat had an executive body comprising minimum of 9 and minimum of 15 members including the president and vice president of the primary panchayats. Under this Act, 422 Mouza Panchayats were constituted.

The Assam Panchayat Act 1959 enacted by Assam Government as per recommendation of Balwant Rai Mahta committee. This Act provided for a scheme of three tire Panchayati Raj system i.e. Mahkuma Parishad at sub-division level, Anchalik Panchayat at the intermediate level and Gaon Panchayat at village level. There were 2,574 Gaon Panchayats, 121 Anchalik Panchayats and 20 Mahkuma parishad in the plain districts of Assam.
The Assam Panchayat Act (1972)

The Assam Panchayat Act 1959 was further amended and it was replaced by the Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1972. In this Act the Anchalik Panchayat was abolished and more power at the Sub Divisional level Panchayats called Mahkuma Parishad.

Accordingly a two tier Panchayati Raj system having Mahkuma Parishad at the sub-divisional level and gaon Panchayat at the lower level was introduced. A salient feature of the Act was the extension of Panchayati Raj system of administration to tea garden areas. Provision for representation of SC and ST people including women at the both the level was also there.

Under this Act, 714 gaon Panchayat with fifteen to twenty thousand populations at 32 Mahkuma Parishad at the civil sub-division level were constituted.

The Assam Panchayat Act, (1986)

The Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1986, replaced the Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1972. Under this Act, election to the Panchayati Raj bodies were conducted the February, 1992. The salient facture of the Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1986, are as follows.

(i) Reintroducing of three tier PRI system, viz., gaon panchayat with a population of 6000 to 8000 at the village level, Anchalik Panchayat at the Block level and Mahkuma Parishad at the sub-divisional level.

(ii) The number of Gaon Panchayat members were reduced to 10.

(iii) 33% of the total seats of each tier of panchayats were reserved for women candidates.

(iv) The Directly elected anchalik panchayat members constituted the Mahkuma Parishad. For the first time, planning and development council was formed with the head of departments (sub-division level), local MLA, MPs the
Deputy Commissioner and then sub-divisional officer (civil) of the concerned sub-division.

A total of 2486 nos. Gaon Panchayats, having population ranging from six to eight thousand in each at the village level and 196 Anchalik Panchayats at the Block level and 43 Mahkuma Parishad at the sub-divisional had been constituted.

**The Assam Panchayat Act, (1994)**

To incorporate the provisions of 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 of the constitution, the Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 was introduced and replaced the Assam Panchayati Raj Act, 1986 and introduced three tier system viz., Gaon Panchayat at village level; Anchhalik Panchayat at Block level and Zilla Parishad at district level.

Assam has entered into a new phase of establishing strong and effective Panchayati Raj system in the state. Activity mapping were prepared and notified vide notification No- PDA 336/2001/ pt-III/32 dated 25th June 2007 for devolution of function, functionaries and funds to Zilla Parishad, Anchalik Panchayats and Gaon Panchayat.

It may however be mentioned that although the structure of the panchayats under the Assam Panchayat Act. 1959, broadly followed the pattern of Balwantray Mehata committee, it had few significant differences.

Firstly there was, no zilla parishad at district level, but a mahkuma parishad had been established in every civil sub-division. This deviation is due partly to historical and partly to administrative reasons. The state of Assam had a long tradition of local boards which jurisdiction coincides with the boundaries of sub-division. The mahkuma parished, therefore, naturally fitted into the territorial vacuum caused by the abolition of local boards, though not fully in its power and function. It may be mentioned here that a sub-division in Assam in larger than a district in many other states and therefore, a zilla parishad would have been too big a territorial jurisdiction, too far from the village.
Secondly a mahkuma parishad has a non official president and the deputy commissioner is included only as a member, where as the Mehta Committee had suggested that the collector should be the chairperson of mahkuma parished, so that the task of co-ordination may become easier.

**Present scenario of Panchayati Raj in Assam**

At present there are about 25991 elected representatives at all the levels of the panchayat fifty percent of which are women. These members represent more than 266.55 lakhs rural population, 2223 Gaon Panchayats; 188Nos. Anchalik Panchayats and 20Nos. Zilla Parishad. Spread over the length and breath of the state of Assam, the new panchayats cover about 24247nos. villages i.e. 87% of rural population. This is the largest experiment in decentralization of governance in the history of humanity in Assam.

**1.2. Statement of the problem**

The first and foremost precondition for planning and implementation of any organization is its autonomy in decision making as well as its role clarity. It is more relevant for the PRI’s particularly because multilevel tiers alongwith the different line departments are involved in the process. For example if we examine the legal provision of the panchayat Act of Assam, it is the district, block and gaon panchayat who are equally assigned with the task of social development delivery like health, education, agriculture etc. and still there are concerned line departments of the state government with similar responsibilities. Thus a question of demarcation of the jurisdiction arises.

In the three tier system of Panchayati Raj the non officials are playing an important role in establishing linkage between officials and the beneficiaries. The members of PRI’s are expected to plan and implement the programmes for agriculture, horticulture and allied sector. However, the line of resistance between a farmer and a officer is hard. Therefore it is expected the knowledge on various programmes of agricultural development should infiltrate through non official who is
nearer and dearer to farmers, who is at the grass root level of community development by providing assistance.

Elected members of Panchayati Raj at various levels are therefore very important, because they are direct carrier of knowledge of agricultural development programme and rural people are convinced to a greater extent by them. Further, no development can takes place unless there is active participation of the people. The officials of agriculture department are working as per official schedule only. They are important no doubt, but more important are elected members of Panchayati Raj Institution.

So, it becomes clear that the elected members of PRI’s could play a significant role in agriculture development programmes. Within its jurisdiction to what extent the members of PRI’s serve the agriculture need of the people, need to be evaluated and assessed so that the PRI’s can be revitalized to meet the challenges in the coming decade. For successful implementation of various agricultural development programmes it is very essential for the member of the PRI’s to perceive their specific roles as specified by Assam Panchayat Act.

“How this study on role perception and role performance of PRI members serve the social purpose for a researcher of line department?”- is a question obviously arise to everybody’s mind as well as the researcher while attempting it. The study aims to answer this question as the very purpose employed here is related with the livelihood system of rural people by proper implementation of agricultural development programmes.

For in depth inferences, the study aims to obtain the answers of how best the members of PRI’s able to perceive the designated roles? What may be the effect of socio-personal and socio psychological attributes of the respondents on performance? What the level of performance is as ratted by the members and as per ratting of the beneficiaries? What are the constraints responsible for the gap between role perception and role performance of the PRI members? To what extent the member of the PRIs serve the agriculture need of the people needs to be assessed and
evaluated so that the PRI’s can be revitalized to meet the challenges in the coming decades. With all these views in the preceding programme the present study was designed and conducted with the following objectives.

1.3 The objectives of the present study -

1. To study the role perception of elected members of panchayati Raj institution in three tire system about various agricultural development programmes.

2. To study the role performance of elected members of panchayati raj institution in relation to various agricultural development programmes.

3. To study the influence of some socio personal and socio psychological characteristics of PRI members with their role perception and role performance.

4. To study the opinion of beneficiaries about role performance of PRI members.

5. To study the constraints faced by the PRI members in performance their assigned roles.

1.4 Theoretical orientation -

Research is a process by which science is produced and the science is the systematic study which aims to validate or modify the existing tested hypothesis or construct a new one (Young, 1966).

Social research refers to research conducted by social scientist, which follows by the systematic plan. By contrast, a researcher who seeks full contextual understanding of an individual’s social actions may choose ethnographic participant observation or open ended interview (Elizabeth, 2007).

In the post independence Indian political system, panchayat have been viewed as the institution that allowed the political bodies to penetrate into the power structure in village in collaboration with the dominant section of rural society.

The panchayat Act prescribed agriculture as one of the functions of all the three tires and accordingly the activity mapping made by government notification.
The achievement in agricultural production should prove a good yardstick for assessing the role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in bringing about social and economic growth of rural people. In addition to this important responsibility, Panchayati Raj is required to pay special attention to the weaker sections which consist of small land holder and landless labour. Thus the panchayati raj institutions are justifiably expected to play a vital role in increasing agricultural productivity. For implementation of various development programmes of department of agriculture, government of Assam, the elected member of Panchayati raj institution must clear perception about the designated roles as per Panchayat Act of Assam government.

An empirical study conducted by PRR Sinha and S.P. Jain (1974), in the states of of Andhra Pradesh, Gujart, Madhya Pradesh and Tamilnadu to assess certain aspects of three tiers of PRI’s with reference to agriculture reveals that, in Tamilnadu, PRI’s seem to have made an all round impact on community development services and that almost all services connected with agriculture were considered to have improved after the introduction of Panchayati Raj. In Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh significant improvements were deemed to have occurred with respect to distribution of fertilizer, seed and insecticides, implements and loans for irrigation and guidance in cropping pattern. In Madhya Pradesh, however, little improvement in service was noted.

In this study, a conceptual model was attempted to provide an effective backdrop against which theoretical conclusion and the relationship predicted among the multifarious characteristics in the present investigation could be empirically verified. As the Panchayatiraj became the organizational frame work for earring out the community development programmes, therefore, had to judge by its contribution in terms of improvement in agriculture production. Upto to 73rd amendment i.e. upto 1993 in Assam, there was considerably dissatisfaction with the performance of PRI’s.

Now the Panchayati Raj Institution is the best instrument to meet the need of the people as the programmes of the masses at local level. The active involvement of the PRI’s members in the planning will provide a better climate for
people’s participation in the implementation of the plans. Now the PRI’s are expected to plan, design and implement the programme for developing rural people. It is therefore expected that the knowledge of various agricultural development programmes should percolate through a panchayat member to beneficiaries. The beneficiaries are convinced to a greater extent by PRI members. However, their success and efficiency depend upon the level of perception of the roles assigned to them. The Panchayati Raj Institution with three tire hierarchical structure giving rise to different cadres like president of zilla parishad, anchalik panchayats and gaon panchayat each with predefined roles and responsibilities.

The members of the PRI’s must perceive their designated roles and must provide expected performance as expected by the beneficiaries who have elected them in panchayat election.

In this present study role perception and role performance of elected members of PRI’s were taken as dependent variables. The role perception was operationalised as the view point of the respondents on the prescribed list of agricultural role items as per Assam Panchayat Act, 1994.

The another dependent variable role performance is operationally defined as the actual behaviour of the members of the PRI’s in accomplishing prescribed roles in specific agricultural activities. Role performance reflects the “actually done” part of the role incumbent.

The conceptual model of the study developed based on the objectives and review of available literature and within the framework of which the study was conducted is diagrammatically represented in Fig. 1(a). The conceptual model clearly depicts the profile characteristics of PRI member which in turn have influence on the “role perception” and “role performance” of elected members of PRI’s about various agricultural development programmes. Thus the conceptual model upon empirical verification world provide vital information on crucial aspects having strategic importance in moulding the “role perception” and “role performance” of member of PRI’s.
1.5. Scope and importance of the study -

The aim of the present study was to gain an insight into the activities of members of Panchayati Raj Institutions. The findings of the study will indicate the level of perception of members of PRI’s about their assigned roles and the level of performance in performing their assigned roles for various agricultural development programmes. The study will provide research base informations which may be of some help to the planners and administrators at the government level and to the members of PRI’s, who are the actual programme implementers and have moral obligation to the beneficiaries, so that in future the various agricultural development programme can be planned systematically and scientifically to make them more meaningful, effective and useful to the beneficiaries of rural areas. The study will throw light on effect of some socio personal and socio psychological attributes on role perception and role performance of members of PRI’s and also the constraints faced by them in performing their assigned roles and the suggestions regarding implementation of various agricultural development programmes.

1.6. Limitation of the present study -

1. As the study is of extensive in nature, it was difficult to go into details of the Panchayati Raj Institutions. This study is conducted in partial fulfillment required for award of degree of Ph.D. in Extension Education. Due to limitation of time, the study was restricted to a few selected gaon panchayats. The data was collected from 27 gaon panchayats from Golaghat, Jorhat and Sibsagar district. Hence, the data can be generalised beyond the limits of the area of the study. However, the findings of the study may be applicable in the areas where similar agricultural development programmes are being implemented.

2. As the required information from the respondents are more and respondents are grass root level politician, the data collecting schedule are larger and time consuming.
3. The researcher had no alternative but to rely on whatever the informations provided by the respondents. The validity of findings are limited to the extent of their truthfulness in providing the responses.

In spite of these limitations every effort was made by the researcher to keep the study as objective as possible, by following all the norms of scientific social research with adequate sampling, well structured schedule and objective measurement.

1.7 Organisation of thesis

The text of the thesis has been arranged in six chapters.

(1) First Chapter:

i. Introduction and historical information of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Panchayati Raj in Assam and present scenario of Panchayati Raj in Assam.

ii. Statement of the problem.

iii. Objectives of the study.

iv. Scope and limitation of the study.

(2) Second Chapter

Review of literature

(3) Third Chapter

The research methodology

(4) Fourth Chapter

The findings and discussion

(5) Fifth Chapter

The summery and conclusion

(6) Sixth Chapter

Bibliography and appendices