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Role and spatial variation of performance of village development councils for the development of rural areas: A study in Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal

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Abstract

All types of developmental works of rural areas are implemented by the village development councils or Gram Panchayat. In every Gram Panchayat there is an elected body and five sub-committees. Village development council conduct Gram Sansad meeting (village constituency meeting) and Gram Sabha meeting and council (village development council) prepared the sub-committee wise integrated plan on the basis of priority basis discussing items in the village constituency meetings. Rate of attendance in the village constituency meeting affected the process, function and the spatial variation of performance of village development council about the effectiveness of developmental work of rural areas, because any type of decision taking and making decided in the village constituency meeting. Population educational institute ratio (PEIR) and population functional tube well ratio (PFTWR) depends on the average attendance in the village constituency meeting. Because village constituency meeting is the platform where people raised their voices about the problems of the area and councils take decisions on the basis of demand of local people. Spatial variation of performance of village development councils in the whole areas determine by the cumulative ranking of percentage of average attendance in Gram Sansad meeting(PAAIGSM), population educational institute ratio (PEIR), population functional tube well ratio (PFTWR).

Keywords: Village development council, Village constituency meeting, Gram Sabha, PAAIGSM, Decision making, PEIR, PFTWR, Rank, Cumulative rank, Performance, Spatial variation.

1. Introduction

Decentralized planning focused on the participatory planning system in our country. Participatory planning refers the plan preparation and implementation or the all work in this system completed through the active participation of the local inhabitants. This type of planning (Participatory planning) totally different then top-down approach, which practice by the Govt. during previous time for rural development. 73rd constitutional amendment act of Indian constitution overemphasized on the Panchayati raj system. Now in West Bengal three tier Panchayati raj system prevail-village Panchayat or Gram Panchayat, Block or intermediate Panchayat and Zilla Panchayat (Dutta, 2014) [9]. All types of developmental works of rural areas are completed by the village development councils or Gram Panchayat. *G.K. Lieten* told that the Panchayats have become the ubiquitous political institution in rural West Bengal through which all kinds of developmental programmes are now being executed in the state. Maximum developmental works in the village completed through the process of Participatory planning system. Each village development council has some village wards and each ward has elected Panchayat members and they are the members of the Gram Panchayat (village development council). Local people participate in the village constituency meeting (Gram sansad meeting) and Gram Sabha meeting and they give their suggestions about plan preparation and implementation system of their areas development. Performance of the council about the development of rural areas depends on the level of awareness and rate of attendance of the enlisted electors in the village constituency and Gram Sabha meeting. Because any type of developmental work related plan preparation and implementation discuss in these meeting. Performance of the council is also highlighted by the development of water supply and educational facilities in the areas. In a village development council there

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is several number of Gram Sansad and the performance of the councils about the development of the areas is vary from one Sansad (Gram Sansad) to another Sansad and from one village to another village.

2. Study area

The Nandakumar community development block located northern side of the Purba Medinipur district and it is an administrative division of Tamluk subdivision in the Indian state of West Bengal. Nandakumar community development block has an area of 165.38 sq.km.The block consist 12 Gram Panchayat i.e. Byabarttarhat Paschim,Byabarttarhat Purba, Dakshin Narikelda, Kumarchak, Borgodaguder, Chalksimulia, Basudevpur, Kumarara, Saoraberia jalpai-I, Saoraberia jalpai-II, Sitalpur Paschim, Kalyanpur.The study area is Kumarara village development council or Kumarara Gram Panchayat. The Kumarara Gram Panchayat encircled by Byabarttarhat Purba Gram Panchayat in the north, Basudevpur Gram Panchayat in the in the west, Kalyanpur Gram Panchayat in the south and Mahishadal block in the east. The study area is formed by the deposition of Haldi River. The climatic condition of the study area is comfortable and tropical monsoon type in nature i.e. wet summer and dry winter. Soil of this area is alluvial in nature and purely fertile and the area is familliar for agriculture and Paddy is the main crops of the area. The Kumarara Gram Panchayat consist 13 mouzas -Mandergechia, Jamburbasan, Rauturi, Jashnan, Dhitaibasan, Khejurberia, Namal, Bagmari, Haripur, Kumarara, Naikundi, Mahammadpur, Fatepur. The area consist eighteen Gram Sansad- Namal, Bagmari, Naikundi Maktab, Naikundi primary, Kumarara attayik, Kumarara board, Kumarara, Mahammadpur attayik, Fatepur, Mahammadpur board, Mahammadpur high, Haripur, Dhitaibasan, Jashnan, Rauturi, Mandergechia-XIV, Mandergechia-XV, Jamburbasan. Digha –Tamluk railway line, NH-41 and Haldia–Mechada state high way passes through this Gram Panchayat.

3. Objectives

The major objectives of this work are as follows-
1. To study the performance of village development council to conduct the Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha meeting.
2. To examine the performance of the council for water supply and educational development of the area.
3. To highlight the spatial variation of performance of village development council for the areas development.

4. Methods and materials

The present study is carried out based on secondary data. Kumarara Gram Panchayat divided the Kumarara board, Jashnan and Mandergechia Gram Sansad before the November, 2013 Gram Sansad meeting and form eighteen Gram Sansad in May, 2014 meeting (Sansad meeting). But author not divided the three Gram Sansad for the continuation of data and better analysis and inferences; because without continuation of data performance of the council could not determine by the author. So, author added the new name of divided Sansad with old Sansad name and analysis the data of fifteen Gram Sansad. Some selected parameters are used to measure the spatial variation or Gram Sansad wise or mouzas wise variation of performance of village development council or Gram Panchayat in the area for the rural areas development. The parameters are-the

percentage of average attendance in Gram Sansad meeting (PAAIGSM), population educational institute ratio (PEIR), and population functional tube well ratio (PFTWR).
The Collection of materials and Methodology adopted for this work are as follows.
1. **Pre field stage:** Collection block map, GP (Gram Panchayat) ward map and general information about Gram Panchayat, information of selected mouzas from block office and Gram Panchayat office, literature survey.
2. **Field work:** Collection secondary data from census report, statistical abstract, block development office and Gram Panchayat office and other published sources. Gram Sansad wise and mouzas wise secondary data are collected from local Gram Panchayat office.
3. **Post field work:** After collection the data, compile raw data, and arrange it in a proper manner and prepared as a tabular form and applied statistical techniques i.e. mean, Nested mean, for analysis and inferences. Determine the rank of each parameter (Nagaraj and Murthy, 2007) [11] and summed up and prepared the cumulative rank (Table no.8).Cumulative rank has been arranged in ascending order and prepared the final rank of each Sansad. The Gram Sansad has been assigned the same rank for the same value of cumulative rank. After completion of ranking applied *Nested mean* method (Adhikary and Chakraborty, 2012) [12] for clear analysis and inferences. For Nested mean analysis, first calculate the arithmetic mean of cumulative rank and then divided the data into two equal series and determine the nested mean (Table no.9) of each series like arithmetic mean. Here total no. of frequency is fifteen. So the frequency at the centre has considered twice.

5. Village development councils

Village development councils or Gram Panchayat is the lowest body of Panchayati raj system in West Bengal. Each council has different village ward and each ward has an elected members and among the elected members one is the chairman (Pradhan) and one is deputy chairman (upa pradhan). Others elected members from each ward is the members of the village development councils. The Panchayat samiti member in the Gram Panchayat is the ex-officio members of village development councils (Bakshi and Okabe, 2008) [10]. Each council has divided the all village wards into Gram Sansad and gives the specific name to the each Sansad. Sansad is composed of all persons whose names are included in the electoral roll of West Bengal legislative assembly pertaining to the area of a GP (Gram Panchayat) ward, as demarcated on the basis of number of electors (Mandal, 2012) [7]. Chairman or deputy chairman of the council circulate the notice of Gram Sansad and Sabha meeting minimum before seven days of the meeting. Councils conduct Gram sansad or Sansad meeting in each village twice in a year- half yearly in November and annually in May. Ten percent voters present is mandatory out of total voters in each Sansad for quorum formation, without it the meeting is adjourned and the next meeting will be held after seven days at the same place and time with same agenda and five percent attendance is essential out of total voters for quorum formation for adjourned meeting. Members in Gram Sansad meeting give the advice and suggestions to the village council about the process of developmental work and social justice of the area. Gram Sabha meeting conduct by

the village development councils in December in each year and discussing items is annual action plan preparation and give the priority of discussing items in the each Sansad meeting of the council. Five percent attendance is mandatory for quorum formation out total voters of the council, without it the meeting is adjourned and no quorum is essential for adjourned meeting. Gram Sansad or Gram Sabha meeting is the platform where the local people assessed the developmental work of their elected members and Village development councils. Each council has five sub-committee

i.e. Finance and planning, Agriculture and animal resource development, Education and public health, Women-Child development and social welfare, Industry and infrastructure. Each committee has a convenor among the elected members for monitoring the developmental works. Chairman (Pradhan) is the convenor of Finance and planning sub-committee.

6. Result and discussion
6.1. Demographic characteristics

Table 1: Demographic characteristics

Sl. No	Gram Sansad name	Total population	Male	Female	SC	OBC	Minority
1	Namal	2364	1173	1191	07	49	1202
2	Bagmari	1280	575	705	24	00	00
3	Naikundi maktab	1735	917	818	00	132	1428
4	Naikundi primary	1752	882	870	00	00	80
5	Kumarara attayik	1219	631	588	21	00	05
6	Kumarara board and Kumarara	2104	1057	1047	141	97	17
7	Mahammadpur attayik	2045	1026	1019	642	23	15
8	Fatepur	1415	735	680	02	156	325
9	Mahammadpur board	1266	649	617	125	31	60
10	Mahammadpur high	1094	579	515	15	00	55
11	Haripur	1697	839	858	63	24	12
12	Dhitaibasan	1601	820	781	70	58	00
13	Jashnan and Rauturi	1647	850	797	00	16	184
14	Mandergechia (XIV and XV)	2667	1397	1270	74	78	459
15	Jamburbasan	1740	877	863	40	00	00
	Total	25626	13007	12619	1224	664	3842

Source: Gram Panchayat office, July-2015

Above table reveals the demographic characteristics of the area and total population of the area is 25626, total male 13007 (50.76%), total female 12619 (49.24%), SC 1224 (4.78%), OBC 664 (2.59%), Minority 3842 (14.99%). Namal and Naikundi maktab is the minority dominating Sansad and the percentage is 50.85% and 82.31%. Population is

minimum in Mahammadpur high Sansad and maximum is Mandergechia xiv and xv Sansad

6.2. Percentage of average attendance in Gram Sansad meeting

Table 2: Total no. of electors in the time of Gram Sansad meeting

Sl. No	Gram Sansad name	May, 2010	November, 2010	May,2011	November, 2011	May,2012	November, 2012	May,2013	November, 2013	May, 2014	November, 2014
1	Namal	1047	1157	1209	1209	1209	1209	1209	1427	1427	1427
2	Bagmari	672	705	720	720	720	720	720	791	791	791
3	Naikundi maktab	788	872	887	887	887	887	887	1034	1034	1034
4	Naikundi primary	896	934	954	954	954	954	954	1080	1080	1080
5	Kumarara attayik	761	784	797	797	797	797	797	909	909	909
6	Kumarara board and Kumarara	1304	1366	1388	1388	1388	1388	1388	1807	1807	1807
7	Mahammadpur attayik	1090	1114	1149	1149	1149	1149	1149	1316	1316	1316
8	Fatepur	850	905	907	907	907	907	907	1033	1033	1033
9	Mahammadpur board	754	803	833	833	833	833	833	935	935	935
10	Mahammadpur high	635	694	706	706	706	706	706	776	776	776
11	Haripur	1071	1122	1139	1139	1139	1139	1139	1241	1241	1241
12	Dhitaibasan	898	938	972	972	972	972	972	1080	1080	1080
13	Jashnan and Rauturi	1044	1092	1144	1144	1144	1144	1144	1286	1286	1286
14	Mandergechia (XIV and XV)	1607	1665	1705	1705	1705	1705	1705	1875	1875	1875
15	Jamburbasan	1018	1090	1121	1121	1121	1121	1121	1250	1250	1250
	Total	14435	15241	15631	15631	15631	15631	15631	17640	17640	17640

Source: Gram Panchayat office, July-2015

Table 3: Total no. of attendance in the Gram Sansad meeting

Sl. No	Gram Sansad name	Total no. of attendance in the Gram sansad meeting									
		May, 2010	November, 2010	May,2011	November, 2011	May, 2012	November, 2012	May,2013	November, 2013	May,2014	November, 2014
1	Namal	52	132	130	121	121	84	122	131	143	82
2	Bagmari	67	82	75	73	77	73	77	95	82	83
3	Naikundi maktab	62	06	103	16	112	70	92	112	103	105
4	Naikundi primary	92	93	118	96	101	100	96	112	117	110
5	Kumarara attayik	39	79	80	80	89	80	83	90	91	96
6	Kumarara board and Kumarara	204	227	169	139	142	140	140	178	237	215
7	Mahammadpur attayik	89	117	115	118	128	130	114	143	132	132
8	Fatepur	13	108	97	98	94	93	94	133	165	52
9	Mahammadpur board	76	86	84	88	98	87	87	93	126	112
10	Mahammadpur high	33	73	75	72	85	82	87	78	85	83
11	Haripur	23	113	114	53	119	122	101	122	124	63
12	Dhitaibasan	90	94	100	98	134	98	98	102	109	109
13	Jashnan and Rauturi	116	152	131	133	120	134	115	148	231	160
14	Mandergechia (XIV and XV)	161	171	171	173	174	179	172	211	165	172
15	Jamburbasan	58	109	114	27	132	112	112	126	125	128
	Total	1175	1642	1676	1385	1726	1584	1590	1874	2035	1702

Source: Gram Panchayat office, July-2015

Table 4: Attendance in the Gram Sabha meeting

Time of Gram Sabha	Total no. of electors	No. of attendance	Percentage	Total no. of meeting held
December 2010	15241	763	5.00	01
December 2011	15631	793	5.07	01
December 2012	15631	840	5.37	01
December 2013	17640	1200	6.80	02
December 2014	17640	890	5.05	02

Source: Gram Panchayat office, July-2015

Table 5: Percentage of average attendance

Sl. No	Gram Sansad name	Aggregate no. of electors	Average no. of electors	Aggregate no. of attendance in the time of Gram Sansad meeting	Average no. of attendance	Percentage of average attendance in respect to the average no. of electors
1	Namal	12530	1253	1118	112	8.94
2	Bagmari	7350	735	784	78	10.61
3	Naikundi maktab	9197	920	781	78	8.48
4	Naikundi primary	9840	984	1035	104	10.57
5	Kumarara attayik	8257	826	807	81	9.81
6	Kumarara board and Kumarara	15031	1503	1791	179	11.91
7	Mahammadpur attayik	11897	1190	1218	122	10.25
8	Fatepur	9389	939	947	95	10.12
9	Mahammadpur board	8527	853	937	94	11.02
10	Mahammadpur high	7187	718	753	75	10.45
11	Haripur	11611	1161	954	95	8.18
12	Dhitaibasan	9936	994	1032	103	10.36
13	Jashnan and Rauturi	11714	1171	1440	144	12.30
14	Mandergechia (XIV and XV)	17422	1742	1749	175	10.05
15	Jamburbasan	11463	1146	1043	104	9.08

Source: Computed by author

People participation rate in Gram Sansad and Gram Sabha meeting depends on the level of awareness of local people about this and the effort of village development council to successfully conduct meetings. The Kumarara village development council conduct Gram Sabha meting more than one time in December 2013 and 2014 and percentage of attendance near the 5%. Not only that average attendance in Gram Sansad meeting in five Sansad is below 10% i.e. Namal, Naikundi Maktab, Kumarara attayik, Haripur, Jamburbasan, but 10% attendance is mandatory for quorum formation, but in adjourned meeting five percent attendance is essential for quorum and this condition is also produce

adverse impact on the rate of average attendance; keeping this limitation in mind the rate of attendance in the five Sansad is very poor. Rate of attendance cross 11% is in only three Sansad (Kumarara board and Kumarara, Mahammadpur board, Jashnan and Rauturi) and the attendance rate near 10% in remaining seven Sansad. The above data and analysis reveals the spatial variation of

performance of council to conduct the Gram Sansad meeting (village constituency meeting) and Gram Sabha meeting and it is the only one platform where people start the plan preparation for their own development.

6.3 Population Educational institute ratio (PEIR) and population Functional tube well ratio (PFTWR)

Table 6: Sansad wise distribution of educational institute and functional tube well.

Sl. No	Gram Sansad name	Primary school	Sishu siksha kendra	High school	Madhyamik siksha kendra	Total no. of educational institute	Total no. of Functional tube well
1	Namal	01	01	00	00	02	12
2	Bagmari	01	00	00	00	01	13
3	Naikundi maktab	01	01	00	00	02	09
4	Naikundi primary	01	00	00	01	02	11
5	Kumarara attayik	01	00	00	00	01	13
6	Kumarara board and Kumarara	01	00	00	00	01	10
7	Mahammadpur attayik	01	00	00	00	01	08
8	Fatepur	01	01	00	00	02	10
9	Mahammadpur board.	01	01	00	00	02	09
10	Mahammadpur high	01	00	01	00	02	05
11	Haripur	01	00	00	00	01	12
12	Dhitaibasan	01	00	00	00	01	11
13	Jashnan and Rauturi	02	00	00	00	02	14
14	Mandergechia (XIV and XV)	01	01	00	00	02	19
15	Jamburbasan	02	00	00	00	02	11

Source: Gram Panchayat office and computed by author

Table 7: Population Educational institute ratio (PEIR) and Population Functional tube well ratio (PFTWR)

Sl. No	Gram Sansad name	Total population	Total no. of educational institute	PEIR	Total population	Total no. of functional tube well	PFTWR
1	Namal	2364	02	1182	2364	12	197
2	Bagmari	1280	01	1280	1280	13	98.46
3	Naikundi maktab	1735	02	867.5	1735	09	192.77
4	Naikundi primary	1752	02	876	1752	11	159.27
5	Kumarara attayik	1219	01	1219	1219	13	93.77
6	Kumarara board and Kumarara	2104	01	2104	2104	10	210.4
7	Mahammadpur attayik	2045	01	2045	2045	08	255.63
8	Fatepur	1415	02	707.5	1415	10	141.5
9	Mahammadpur board	1266	02	633	1266	09	140.67
10	Mahammadpur high	1094	02	547	1094	05	218.8
11	Haripur	1697	01	1697	1697	12	141.42
12	Dhitaibasan	1601	01	1601	1601	11	145.55
13	Jashnan and Rauturi	1647	02	823.5	1647	14	117.64
14	Mandergechia (XIV and XV)	2667	02	1333.5	2667	19	140.37
15	Jamburbasan	1740	02	870	1740	11	158.18
	Total	25626	24	1067.75	25626	167	153.45

Source: Gram Panchayat office and computed by author

Above data reveals the Sansadwise distribution of educational institute and functional tube well. Total no. of educational institute and functional tube well in the whole area is 24 and 167 and the ratio is 1:1067.75 and 1: 153.45 or 1068 and 153 population in the area depends on one educational institute and one functional tube well. So, the condition reveals the education service and condition of water supply of the area. In Mahammadpur high, Mahammadpur board and Fatepur Sansad educational service is good but in the remaining part of the area is very

bad. Not only that in the area in Kumarara attayik, Bagmari, Jashnan and Rauturi Sansad condition of drinking water availability is satisfactory but in the remaining part of the area the condition is worst and during summer season when water level of the ground water is decreased the people of the area faces lack of drinking water for their livelihood. So the above data and analysis highlight the spatial variation of performance of village development council about the process and functional variation of rural development activity.

6.4. Cumulative ranking and spatial variation of performance of village development council

Table 8: Cumulative ranking

Sl. No	Gram Sansad name	Percentage of average attendance	Rank (D.O.)	PEIR	Rank (A.O.)	PFTWR	Rank (D.O.)	Cumulative rank	Final rank (A.O.)
1	Namal	8.94	13	1182	8	197	12	33	10
2	Bagmari	10.61	4	1280	10	98.46	2	16	3
3	Naikundi maktab	8.48	14	867.5	5	192.77	11	30	9
4	Naikundi primary.	10.57	5	876	7	159.27	10	22	6
5	Kumarara attayik	9.81	11	1219	9	93.77	1	21	5
6	Kumarara board and Kumarara	11.91	2	2104	15	210.4	13	30	9
7	Mahammadpur attayik	10.25	8	2045	14	255.63	15	37	12
8	Fatepur	10.12	9	707.5	3	141.5	7	19	4
9	Mahammadpur board.	11.02	3	633	2	140.67	5	10	2
10	Mahammadpur high	10.45	6	547	1	218.8	14	21	5
11	Haripur	8.18	15	1697	13	141.42	6	34	11
12	Dhitaibasan	10.36	7	1601	12	145.55	8	27	8
13	Jashnan and Rauturi	12.3	1	823.5	4	117.64	3	8	1
14	Mandergechia (XIV and XV)	10.05	10	1333.5	11	140.37	4	25	7
15	Jamburbasan	9.08	12	870	6	158.18	9	27	8

Source: Computed by author   D.O.-Descending order; A.O.-Ascending order

PEIR=Total no. of population / Total no. of educational institute.
PFTWR=Total no. of population / Total no. of functional tube well.

Table 9: Calculation table for Arithmetic and nested mean

Sl. No	Gram Sansad name	Final rank	Cumulative rank(X)	Arithmetic mean	Nested mean
1	Jashnan and Rauturi	1	8		*1.Nested Mean of first eight frequency*
2	Mahammadpur board	2	10		
3	Bagmari	3	16	Mean, $\bar{X}=\sum X/N$	
4	Fatepur	4	19		Mean, $\bar{X}_1 =\sum X_1/N$
5	Kumarara attayik	5	21	=360/15	= 142/8
6	Mahammadpur high	5	21		= 17.75
7	Naikundi primary	6	22	=24	
8	Mandergechia(XIV & XV)	7	25		*2.Nested Mean of last eight frequency*
9	Dhitaibasan	8	27	N=Total no. of frequency	
10	Jamburbasan	8	27		Mean, $\bar{X}_2=\sum X_2/N$
11	Kumarara board and Kumarara	9	30		= 243/8
12	Naikundi maktab	9	30		= 30.31
13	Namal	10	33		
14	Haripur	11	34		N = Total no. of frequency
15	Mahammadpur attayik	12	37		

Source: Computed by author $\sum=360$

Table 10: Sansadwise performance variation list of village development council

Class	Values	Frequency of Gram Sansad	Gram Sansad name	Percentage of Gram Sansad	Performance of Council or Condition of development
$<\bar{X}_1$	< 17.75	03	Jashnan and Rauturi, Mahammadpur board, Bagmari	20	Good
$\bar{X}_1- \bar{X}$	17.75-24	04	Mahammadpur high,Fatepur,Kumarara attayik, Naikundi primary	26.67	Moderate Good
$\bar{X}-\bar{X}_2$	24-30.31	05	Naikundi maktab, Kumarara board and Kumarara,Dhitaibasan,Mandergechia XIV &XV,Jamburbasan	33.33	Moderate Bad
$>\bar{X}_2$	>30.31	03	Namal, Mahammadpur attayik, Haripur	20	Bad

Source: Computed by author $\sum= 15$

The data reveals the spatial variation of performance of the village development council about the development of rural areas. Performance of the council in Jashnan and Rauturi, Bagmari, Mahammadpur board Sansad is good. The condition is moderate good in Mahammadpur high, Fatepur, and Kumarara attayik and in Naikundi primary Sansad. The performances of the council is moderate bad in five Gram Sansad i.e. Naikundi maktab, Kumarara board and Kumarara, Dhitaibasan, Mandergechia XIV & XV, Jamburbasan and performance of the council is bad in three

Sansad, Namal, Mahammadpur attayik, Haripur. The above analysis prove that spatial variation of performance of village development council i.e. Kumara Gram Panchayat about rural livelihood development of an area.

7. Findings and conclusion
The major findings of this work as follows-

i. The village development councils or Gram Panchayat which take part active role for the development of rural areas, performance of the councils in this regard are vary from place to place or from one Sansad to another Sansad.

ii. All type of developmental work or implementation of any type of rural developmental scheme discuss in the Gram Sansad meeting and where rate of attendance in the Sansad meeting is high the rate of development and process of function of village council is good in concerned Sansad. Such as Jashnan and Rauturi Sansad, rate of attendance is highest in Sansad meeting and consequently the performance of the council in this Sansad is good. Contrary the condition is opposite in Namal Gram Sansad.

iii. Quorum is not required for an adjourned meeting or five percent attendance is required for quorum formation. This condition produced adverse effect on public participation system in decision making in the grass root level as well as responsible for below ten percent average attendance in the Sansad meeting. The system is also responsible for low level of performances of the village council, because decision making about the development of Sansad area without proper interaction with the local inhabitants. The best example is found in the Namal, Naikundi Maktab, Kumarara attayik, Haripur, Jamburbasan Gram Sansad.

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