

\* Select and write one most appropriate option out of the four options given for each of the questions [34]

1. The organisation that looks after the welfare of small towns:

- (A) Mahanagar Nigam (B) Nagar Palika  
(C) Panchayat Samiti (D) Councillor

**Ans. :** (B) Nagar Palika

2. A member or a group of people appointed or elected to make laws or give advice is called

- (A) Councillor (B) Gram Pradhan (C) Mayor (D) None of these

**Ans.:** (A) Councillor

3. Territorial constituencies of urban local body are called

- (A) Panchayat Samitis (B) Commissioner  
(C) Wards (D) None of these

**Ans. :** (C) Wards

4. People who own homes pay

- (A) Water tax (B) General tax (C) Education tax (D) Property tax

**Ans. :** (D) Property tax

5. Which of that following cities has been awarded the cleanest city in India under the Swachh Sarvekshan government scheme?

- (A) Haridwar (B) Surat (C) Chandigarh (D) Indore

**Ans. :** (D) Indore

6. Which one is not the job of the Municipal Corporation?

- (A) It keeps the streets and markets clean.  
(B) It builds gardens and maintains them.  
(C) It builds hotels for the tourists.  
(D) It runs schools, hospitals and dispensaries.

**Ans. :** (C) It builds hotels for the tourists.

7. The Municipal Councils are found in

- (A) Big cities (B) Small towns  
(C) villages (D) Metropolitan cities

**Ans. :** (B) Small towns

8. What is the primary function of urban local bodies?

- (A) National Defense
- (C) Local Administration

- (B) Rural Development
- (D) State Legislation

**Ans. :** (C) Local Administration

9. In which type of city does a Municipal Corporation operate as the highest urban body?

- (A) Cities with a population below 1 lakh
- (B) Cities with a population between 1 and 10 lakhs
- (C) Cities with a population above 10 lakhs
- (D) Rural towns

**Ans. :** (C) Cities with a population above 10 lakhs

10. Which historical institution is considered the oldest municipal body in India?

- (A) Mumbai Corporation
- (B) Greater Chennai Corporation
- (C) Kolkata Municipal Corporation
- (D) Delhi Municipal Corporation

**Ans. :** (B) Greater Chennai Corporation

11. Which Act gave the Madras Corporation the power to levy municipal taxes?

- (A) Municipal Act of 1860
- (B) Parliamentary Act of 1792
- (C) East India Company Charter
- (D) Local Government Act of 1857

**Ans. :** (B) Parliamentary Act of 1792

12. Which type of urban local body is responsible for cities with populations between 1 and 10 lakhs?

- (A) Nagar Panchayat
- (B) Municipal Council
- (C) Municipal Corporation
- (D) Gram Panchayat

**Ans. :** (B) Municipal Council

13. In urban local bodies, which of the following is typically responsible for managing large cities with populations over 1 million?

- (A) Municipal Council
- (B) Nagar Panchayat
- (C) Municipal Corporation
- (D) Village Panchayat

**Ans. :** C

Explanation: Municipal Corporations manage large cities and handle complex urban issues due to their extensive population and infrastructure needs.

14. Which type of urban local body is usually found in towns with populations between 1,00,000 and 1 million?

- (A) Municipal Corporation
- (B) Municipal Council
- (C) Nagar Panchayat
- (D) Gram Panchayat



**Ans. : B**

Explanation: Municipal Councils are designed for medium-sized towns and are responsible for local governance and service delivery in these areas.

15. What is a primary function of urban local bodies?

- (A) Managing rural development projects
- (B) Overseeing public health and sanitation
- (C) Organising traditional festivals
- (D) Implementing national defense policies

**Ans. : B**

Explanation: Urban local bodies are primarily responsible for managing public health, sanitation, and other essential services in urban areas.

16. In cities, what is an example of an urban local body responsible for local governance?

- (A) Gram Panchayat
- (B) Municipal Corporation
- (C) Zilla Panchayat
- (D) Panchayat Samiti

**Ans. : B**

Explanation: Municipal Corporations are responsible for governance in large cities, managing local services and infrastructure.

17. The Indore Municipal Corporation is known for its success in which area?

- (A) Property tax management
- (B) Rural development
- (C) National policy formation
- (D) International diplomacy

**Ans. : A**

Explanation: The Indore Municipal Corporation is recognised for effective property tax management and maintaining cleanliness in the city.

18. The Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai was created in:

- (A) 1865
- (B) 1965
- (C) 1866
- (D) 1951

**Ans.: (A) 1865**

19. Where does the election for Urban Bodies take place?

- (A) Vidhan Sabha
- (B) Municipal Council
- (C) Ward
- (D) Nagar Panchayat

**Ans. : (C) Ward**

20. Participatory democracy involves participation of:

- (A) women
- (B) children
- (C) old age people
- (D) all of the above

**Ans. : (D) all of the above**

21. Which is the oldest Municipal Corporation in India?



- (A) Municipal Corporation of Delhi.
- (B) Bombay Municipal Corporation.
- (C) Kolkata Municipal Corporation.
- (D) Greater Chennai Corporation.

**Ans. :** (D) Greater Chennai Corporation.

22. Identify the state in which the following Municipal Corporation is located?



- (A) Kerala
- (B) Tamil Nadu
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Maharashtra

**Ans. :** (B) Tamil Nadu

23. Identify the given Municipal Corporation located in financial capital city of India.



- (A) Kolkata
- (B) Chennai
- (C) Delhi
- (D) Mumbai

**Ans. :** (D) Mumbai

24. Which of the following is not typically a function of urban local bodies?

- (A) Collecting local taxes
- (B) Planning national economic policies
- (C) Maintaining local infrastructure
- (D) Implementing government schemes at the local level

**Ans. :** (B) Planning national economic policies

25. What is a primary function of a ward committee in an urban area?

- (A) National policy making
- (B) Enforcing state laws
- (C) Setting international tariffs
- (D) Conducting health camps and reporting local issues

**Ans. :** (D) Conducting health camps and reporting local issues

26. What is the characteristic of urban local bodies that allows them to function independently?

- (A) Centralised authority
- (B) Decentralised governance
- (C) State-level control
- (D) National-level oversight

**Ans. :** (B) Decentralised governance

27. What is the outcome of citizens participation in waste segregation and reporting issues promptly?

- (A) Inefficient waste management
- (B) Effective service delivery
- (C) Increased tax burden
- (D) Decreased civic engagement

**Ans. :** (B) Effective service delivery

28. Which of the following is correct with respect to the concept of participatory democracy?

- (A) Citizens' participation in national-level decisions
- (B) Citizens' participation in local-level decisions
- (C) Citizens' participation in state-level decisions
- (D) Citizens' participation in regional-level decisions

**Ans. :** (B) Citizens' participation in local-level decisions

29. Urban local bodies are involved in checking the implementation of

- (A) National policies
- (B) Government schemes
- (C) International regulations
- (D) Corporate strategies

**Ans. :** (B) Government schemes

30. Which of the following is not a responsibility of urban local bodies?

- (A) Maintaining infrastructure
- (B) Managing burial grounds
- (C) Collecting local taxes and fines
- (D) Implementing national-level schemes

**Ans. :** (D) Implementing national-level schemes

31. What is the highest urban local body in cities with a population above 10 lakhs?

- (A) Municipal Council
- (B) Municipal Corporation
- (C) Nagar Panchayat
- (D) Nagar Palika

**Ans. :** (B) Municipal Corporation

32. Chennai and Indore have which type of urban body as their highest authority?

- (A) Nagar Panchayat
- (B) Municipal Council



(C) Municipal Corporation

(D) Gram Panchayat

**Ans. :** (C) Municipal Corporation

33. Consider the following statements

I. Urban local bodies are responsible for maintaining infrastructure.

II. Urban local bodies are responsible for collectin local taxes and fines.

III Urban local bodies are responsible for implementing national-level schemes.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) I and II only

(B) II and III only

(C) I and III only

(D) All of these

**Ans.:** (A) I and II only

34. Consider the following statements

I. Urban local bodies are decentralised.

II. Urban local bodies operate under a central authority.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(A) I only

(B) II only

(C) Both I and II

(D) Neither I nor II

**Ans.:** (A) I only

\* **Assertion - Reasoning based questions.**

[14]

35. Assertion (A): Urban local bodies are responsible for a range of functions affecting citizens' lives.

Reason (R): Urban local bodies are decentralized and allow local communities to make decisions about their areas.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

**Ans.:** (A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

36. Assertion (A): The Madras Corporation was established before the East India Company issued a charter.

Reason (R): The East India Company issued a charter in 1688.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

**Ans. :** (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

37. Assertion (A): Citizens have a role in ensuring that urban local bodies perform their functions efficiently.



Reason (R): Urban local bodies are centralized and have no interaction with citizens.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

**Ans. :** (C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

38. Assertion (A): Nagar Panchayat is the highest urban local body for cities with populations above 10 lakhs.

Reason (R): Nagar Panchayat manages towns with smaller populations.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

**Ans. :** (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

39. Assertion (A): Municipal Councils are found in cities with populations above 10 lakhs.

Reason (R): Municipal Councils handle smaller scale administrative functions compared to Municipal Corporations.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(C) (A) is correct but (R) is wrong.

(D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

**Ans. :** (D) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct.

40. Assertion (A): Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) play a crucial role in managing city infrastructure and services.

Reason (R): Wards are subdivisions within cities that manage local issues like sanitation and infrastructure maintenance.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Ans. :** B

Explanation: While ULBs are indeed crucial for managing city infrastructure, wards

are just one aspect of their management and do not fully explain the overall role of ULBs.

41. Assertion (A): The Panchayati Raj system operates at three levels: village, block, and district.

Reason (R): The Panchayati Raj system is a modern governance structure developed in the 21st century.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Ans. : C**

Explanation: The Panchayati Raj system indeed operates at village, block, and district levels, but it was established earlier, in the 20th century, not the 21st.

42. Assertion (A): The Greater Chennai Corporation is the oldest municipal institution in India.

Reason (R): It was established by the British East India Company to manage Fort St. George and its surrounding areas.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Ans. : A**

Explanation: The Greater Chennai Corporation is indeed the oldest municipal institution, established by the British to manage areas around Fort St. George.

43. Assertion (A): The Indore Municipal Corporation is known for providing emergency services like ambulances and fire services.

Reason (R): Indore has been recognised as the cleanest city in India for seven consecutive years.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Ans. : B**

Explanation: Indore's recognition as a clean city is true, but it does not directly explain its role in providing emergency services.

44. Assertion (A): Wards in urban areas ensure that governance is decentralised and responsive to residents' needs.

Reason (R): Urban Local Bodies are responsible for managing city infrastructure, services and development

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

**Ans. : B**

Explanation: Wards contribute to decentralised governance, but the reason provided is a broader function of Urban Local Bodies and not a direct explanation of the role of wards in decentralisation

45. Assertion (A) Urban local bodies perform tasks like garbage collection and maintaining burial grounds.

Reason (R) They are responsible for handling local administrative functions and collecting taxes.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false, but R is true

**Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**

46. Assertion (A) Citizens should show care and concern for their area.

Reason (R) It helps urban local bodies to perform their functions inefficiently.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A

(C) A is true, but R is false

(D) A is false, but R is true

**Ans. : (C) A is true, but R is false**

47. Assertion (A) Nagar Panchayats are found only in cities like Delhi and Kolkata.

Reason (R) They are responsible for contributing to planning for the area's economic development.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

**Ans. :** (D) A is false, but R is true

48. Assertion (A) Indore has been awarded the cleanest city in India for ten consecutive years.

Reason (R) The achievement is largely due to the active participation of Indore citizens in maintaining cleanliness.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true, but R is false
- (D) A is false, but R is true

**Ans. :** (D) A is false, but R is true

**\* Fill in the blank with correct answer.[1 Mark each]**

**[11]**

49. Urban local bodies manage local issues such as \_\_\_\_\_ and sanitation.

**Ans. :** waste management

50. In large cities, the \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for municipal governance.

**Ans. :** Municipal Corporation

51. The Bhil community's initiative for water conservation is an example of \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. :** community service

52. The main source of revenue for urban local bodies often includes \_\_\_\_\_ and grants.

**Ans. :** taxes

53. Municipal Councils manage towns with populations between \_\_\_\_\_ and 1 million.

**Ans. :** 1,00,000

54. The concept of citizens actively participating in the functioning of the country is known as \_\_\_\_\_ democracy.

**Ans. :** participatory

55. Urban local bodies are \_\_\_\_\_ meaning that local communities have a direct say in the management of their areas.

**Ans. :** decentralised

56. Cities and towns are divided into smaller units known as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Ans. :** wards



57. The Madras Corporation gained the power to collect municipal taxes in \_\_\_\_\_ through a Parliamentary Act.

**Ans. :** 1792

58. \_\_\_\_\_ are the highest urban local bodies in cities with a population between 1 to 10 lakhs.

**Ans. :** Municipal councils

59. Urban local bodies have \_\_\_\_\_ members who represent the local citizens.

**Ans. :** elected

**\* State if the following are true or false.[1 Mark each]**

**[17]**

60. Municipal Corporations are present in cities with a population above 10 lakhs.

**Ans. :** True

61. Ward committees do not have a role in reporting infrastructure problems.

**Ans. :** False

62. Citizens have no role in the functioning of urban local bodies.

**Ans. :** False

63. The role of urban local bodies includes maintaining burial grounds.

**Ans. :** True

64. Cities and towns are divided into wards for better management and organization.

**Ans. :** True

65. Urban local bodies are only responsible for managing rural areas.

**Ans. :** False

Explanation: Urban local bodies manage urban areas, while rural areas are governed by different bodies like the Panchayati Raj system.

66. Municipal Councils are found in cities with populations over 1 million.

**Ans. :** False

Explanation: Municipal Councils are for smaller towns, whereas Municipal Corporations manage cities with larger populations.

67. Urban local bodies often receive revenue from property taxes.

**Ans. :** True

Explanation: Property taxes are a significant source of revenue for urban local bodies to fund their activities.

68. The Indore Municipal Corporation is known for managing rural development.

**Ans. :** False

Explanation: The Indore Municipal Corporation focuses on urban issues, such as city cleanliness and infrastructure, not rural development.

69. Nagar Panchayats manage very large cities with high populations.

**Ans. :** False

Explanation: Nagar Panchayats are for very small towns, not large cities with high populations.

70. Bombay Municipal Corporation was renamed the Mumbai Municipal Corporation.

**Ans. :** false

71. Urban local bodies' operating under a central authority.

**Ans. :** false

72. Citizens cannot report about a damaged road in their area to local authorities.

**Ans. :** false

73. Urban local bodies have the power to collect local taxes and fines.

**Ans. :** false

74. The functioning of wards is the same across all states.

**Ans. :** false

75. Citizens can contribute to the functioning of urban local bodies by participating in waste segregation.

**Ans. :** true

76. The Greater Chennai Corporation is India's oldest municipal institution.

**Ans. :** true

**\* Answer the questions.[1 Mark each]**

**[29]**

77. Why are they important in governance and democracy?

**Ans. :** They are important because they provide basic infrastructure and services in urban areas.

78. Why is a city like Kolkata, Chennai or Mumbai more complex and diverse than a village or a town?

**Ans. :** A city like Kolkata, Chennai or Mumbai is more complex and diverse than a village or a town because of the following reasons

- Larger population with varied socio-economic backgrounds, cultures and lifestyles.
- Diverse range of industries, businesses and economic activities.
- Complex infrastructure, including transportation systems, utilities and public services.
- Higher density of population, leading to unique urban challenges and issues.
- Greater need for specialised services, such as healthcare, education and waste management.
- More complex governance and administrative structures to manage the city's affairs.

Overall, the larger size, density and economic activity of a city create a more complex and diverse environment compared to a smaller village or town.

79. With your classmates, make a list of diverse communities residing in any city that you are familiar with. How many were you able to list? What else do you observe in the list?

**Ans. :** The list of diverse communities in a city is as follows

- Religious groups (Hindus, Muslims, Christians, etc.)
- Ethnic groups (North Indians, South Indians, etc.)
- Language groups (Bengali, Tamil, Hindi, etc.)
- Socio-economic groups (Rich, Middle class, Poor)
- Cultural groups (Artists, Writers, Food vendors)
- Other groups (Seniors, People with disabilities, Migrant workers)

Key observations in the list are

- Many communities exist in a city
- Individuals can belong to multiple communities
- Communities can overlap
- Diversity makes a city rich and complex
- Understanding and appreciating diversity is important for a harmonious city

80. On your way to school, you and your friends notice that a water pipe is leaking. A lot of water is being wasted on account of the leak. What would you and your friends do in such a situation?

**Ans. :** If my friends and I noticed a leaking water pipe on our way to school, we would

- Take a photo or video of the leak as evidence.
- Note the location of the leak, including the nearest landmark or address.
- Report the leak to the local municipal authority or water department immediately, either by
  - Calling their helpline number
  - Sending an email or message through their website or social media
  - Informing a nearby authority figure, such as a school teacher or local shopkeeper
- If possible, try to temporarily stop the leak by turning off the valve (if accessible) or using a makeshift plug (like a cloth or stick) to reduce water waste.
- Follow up with the authorities to ensure the leak is fixed promptly.

By taking these steps, we can help conserve water, prevent wastage, and contribute to a more responsible and sustainable community.

81. Invite a member of an urban local body near you to your class. Discuss with them their role and responsibilities. Prepare a set of questions to ask them so that the meeting is fruitful.

**Ans. :** The following is a set of questions that can be asked to a member of an urban local body



- Can you introduce yourself and explain your role in the urban local body?
- What are your key responsibilities and areas of focus?
- How do you interact with citizens and address their concerns?
- What initiatives has the urban local body taken to improve infrastructure, sanitation and public services?
- How do you prioritise projects and allocate resources?
- How does the urban local body handle emergencies like natural disasters or public health crises?
- What measures are taken to ensure transparency and accountability in decision-making and fund allocation?
- How can citizens like us get involved and contribute to the urban local body's efforts?
- What challenges do you face in your role and how do you overcome them?
- What message would you like to share with our class about the importance of urban governance and civic engagement?

82. Indore in Madhya Pradesh has been awarded the cleanest city in India under the Swachh Survekshan government scheme for seven years in a row. What could have been the role of Indore citizens in this achievement?

**Ans. :** The citizens of Indore played a crucial role in achieving the city's status as the cleanest city in India for seven years in a row. Some possible contributions they made are as follows

- **Active Participation in Waste Management** Citizens may have taken responsibility for segregating waste, recycling and properly disposing of trash.
- **Community Initiatives** Residents might have organised cleanliness drives, awareness campaigns and rallies to promote cleanliness and hygiene.
- **Cooperation with Municipal Authorities** Citizens may have worked closely with the municipal corporation, providing feedback and supporting their efforts to improve sanitation and waste management.
- **Adoption of Sustainable Practices** Indore citizens might have adopted eco-friendly habits, such as reducing plastic use, conserving water and using public transport.
- **Social Pressure and Accountability** Citizens may have held their neighbours, local businesses and authorities accountable for maintaining cleanliness, creating a sense of collective responsibility.
- **Education and Awareness** Residents might have educated themselves and others about the importance of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation, leading to a cultural shift towards cleanliness.

The collective efforts of Indore's citizens, combined with effective governance and municipal initiatives, likely contributed to the city's remarkable achievement.

83. What is a city? What are its major features?



**Ans. :** A city is much larger than a village. It has electric and water facilities, hospitals, big market and sufficient transport.

84. What are the effect of accumulation of garbage in streets?

**Ans. :** Accumulation of garbage attracts flies, rats, cows and dogs. It gives foul smell which causes people to fall ill.

85. How can common people keep their streets clean?

**Ans. :** They can do this by keeping dustbin/dustbins at home.

86. What is a tax?

**Ans. :** A tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government provides.

87. What types of taxes people have to pay?

**Ans. :** People have to pay property tax on their homes as well as taxes for water and other services.

88. Name two departments of the Municipal Corporation.

**Ans. :** Water department and garbage collection department.

89. Who are councillors?

**Ans. :** The city is divided into different wards for the purpose of election. Thus the members elected are called councillors or ward councillors.

90. What is the difference between the Ward Commissioner and the Ward Councillors?

**Ans. :** The Commissioner is the body elected by the Councillors while the Councillors are elected by the general voters of the world.

91. What does decentralization mean in the context of urban governance?

**Ans. :** Local communities have direct control and decisionmaking power.

92. What is a ward?

**Ans. :** A smaller administrative unit within a city or town.

93. When was the Madras Corporation established?

**Ans. :** 29 September 1688.

94. What is the highest urban local body for cities with populations between 1 and 10 lakhs?

**Ans. :** Municipal Council.

95. Which body is responsible for the administration of small towns?

**Ans. :** Nagar Panchayat.

96. What is participatory democracy?

**Ans. :** Participatory democracy is a principle where citizens actively participate in their country's decision-making processes.

97. What challenges are unique to urban governance compared to rural governance?

**Ans. :** Urban governance is more complex and diverse, requiring well-structured systems to manage the complexities of city life.

98. What are Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)?

**Ans. :** Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are local government bodies in cities and towns that manage local areas and allow residents to participate in decision-making about their community.

99. What is the function of a ward committee in urban areas?

**Ans. :** A ward committee helps with tasks like organising health camps, running campaigns, and addressing local issues within their designated area.

100. How can citizens contribute to the effectiveness of Urban Local Bodies?

**Ans. :** Citizens can contribute by following waste segregation rules, reporting local issues such as water leaks, and actively participating in community decisions.

101. What is the significance of the Greater Chennai Corporation in Indian history?

**Ans. :** The Greater Chennai Corporation is India's oldest municipal institution, established in 1688, marking the beginning of its formal municipal administration in India.

102. How does the Indore Municipal Corporation serve its community?

**Ans. :** The Indore Municipal Corporation provides services like property tax management, water management and emergency

103. What defines the top urban body in cities with a population over 1 million?

**Ans. :** The top urban body in cities with a population over 1 million is a Municipal Corporation.

104. What type of local body governs a town with a population between 1,00,000 and 1 million?

**Ans. :** A Municipal Council governs towns with populations between 1,00,000 and 1 million.

105. How did Anita's visit to her grandparents' village help her understand local governance?

**Ans. :** Anita learned about the village Panchayat and how community involvement in solving local issues reflects the essence of democracy.

**\* very short answer questions. [2 Mark each]**

**[32]**

106. Select a few cities, from your State and from a few neighbouring States. These may include the city you live in or the city nearest to your town or village. How will

you find out if they have a Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council or Municipal Corporation? Draw a table with the names of the cities and the type of urban local body each of them has.

**Ans. :** The following is a table with a few cities from different states and their corresponding urban local bodies

City	State	Urban local body
Indore	Madhya Pradesh	Municipal Corporation
Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	Municipal Corporation
Mumbai	Maharashtra	Municipal Corporation
Pune	Maharashtra	Municipal Corporation
Nagpur	Maharashtra	Municipal Corporation
Jaipur	Rajasthan	Municipal Corporation
Udaipur	Rajasthan	Municipal Council

To find out the type of urban local body for each city, I would take the following steps

- Check the official website of the city's municipal body or local government.
- Look for information on the city's wikipedia page or other reliable online sources.
- Contact the city's municipal office or local government department directly to ask about their urban local body.

107. How do urban local bodies fund their activities? (Hint: Look carefully at the pictures of the functions performed by Indore Municipal Corporation in Figure on page 178.) Are some of them paid services?



**Ans. :** Urban local bodies fund their activities through a combination of sources, including

- Property taxes which are collected from property owners within the city limits.
- Water and sewerage charges which are collected from residents and businesses for water supply and sewerage services.
- Garbage collection fees which are collected from residents and businesses for waste management services.
- Parking fees which are collected from vehicle owners for parking in public spaces.
- Licenses and permits which are issued to businesses, vendors and other entities for various activities.
- Grants and aid received from state and central governments for specific projects and initiatives.
- User charges which are collected for services like public toilets, streetlights and other amenities.

Yes, some of the services provided by Indore municipal corporation are paid services, such as water supply, sewerage services, garbage collection, property, licenses and permits.

108. Describe the impact of decentralization on urban local bodies.

**Ans. :** Decentralization allows local communities to have direct control and decision-making power, making governance more responsive to local needs and issues.

109. How does a Municipal Council differ from a Municipal Corporation? Explain the role of a Municipal Corporation in urban governance.

**Ans. :** A Municipal Council manages cities with populations between 1 and 10 lakhs, while a Municipal Corporation oversees larger cities with populations above 10 lakhs. A Municipal Corporation manages and oversees various functions such as infrastructure maintenance, garbage collection, and local development in cities with populations above 10 lakhs.

110. What are the basic principles of urban governance?

**Ans. :** Urban governance focuses on managing the complexities of city life through organised systems. These systems ensure efficient service delivery and encourage citizen participation in decision-making processes. The principles include transparency, accountability, inclusiveness, and responsiveness to meet the diverse needs of urban populations effectively.

111. How do Urban Local Bodies vary across different states in India?

**Ans. :** Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India vary according to state-specific rules and regulations. These variations affect how ward committees operate, including their structure, responsibilities, and functions. Differences arise in governance models, resource allocation, and administrative processes, reflecting the unique Political and social contexts of each state.

112. What roles do Urban Local Bodies play in city planning and development?

**Ans. :** Urban Local bodies are integral to city planning and development. They maintain infrastructure, manage waste collection, implement government Schemes, and oversee local development projects.

ULBs are also involved in land-use planning, public health initiatives and community services, ensuring that urban areas develop sustainably and meet residents' needs. -

113. How did the East India Company influence the establishment of urban governance in India?

**Ans. :** The East India Company played a key role in establishing urban governance in India by founding the Madras Corporation in 1688. This corporation was created to manage the town of Fort St. George, laying the foundation for formal municipal administration in India and influencing the development of urban governance systems nationwide.

114. Why is active citizen participation crucial in urban governance?

**Ans. :** Active citizen participation is essential in urban governance as it ensures that community needs are addressed, enhances accountability, and improves the effectiveness of local government. When citizens engage in decision-making and community activities, it fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to better-managed and more vibrant urban spaces.

115. What impact has citizen participation had on the cleanliness of Indore?

**Ans. :** Citizen participation has been pivotal in making Indore the cleanest city in India for seven consecutive years. Through active involvement in waste segregation, reporting issues, and community initiatives, residents have significantly contributed to maintaining cleanliness. This collective effort highlights the importance of public engagement in achieving urban hygiene goals.

116. Compare the governance structure of a Municipal Corporation with that of a Nagar Panchayat.

**Ans. :** Municipal Corporations govern large cities with populations over 1 million, handling complex urban management tasks, including infrastructure development and public services. In contrast, Nagar Panchayats manage smaller towns with populations below 1,00,000, focusing on basic governance needs like sanitation and local development, with simpler administrative structures.

117. How does local governance in urban areas differ from that in rural areas?

**Ans. :** Local governance in urban areas addresses more diverse and complex issues due to higher population density and greater infrastructure demands. In contrast, rural governance is typically more community-oriented, with simpler structures and a focus on agricultural management, basic services, and close-knit community interactions.

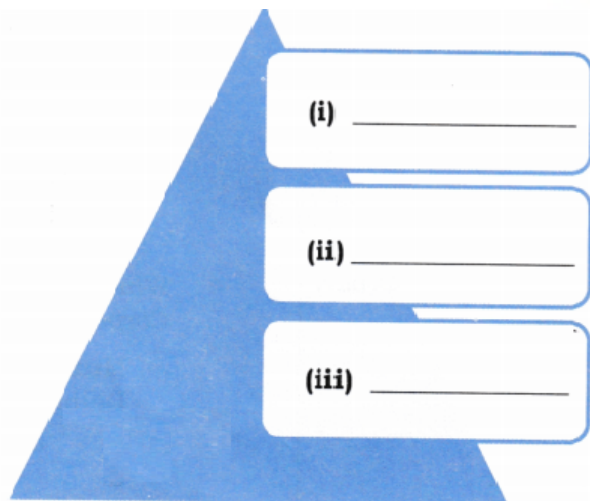
118. What is the role of ward committees in managing local urban issues?

**Ans. :** Ward committees play a crucial role in addressing local urban issues by organising tackling neighbourhood problems, and ensuring citizen participation in governance. They serve a bridge between residents and the municipal administration, and public health concerns.

119. How does the story of Anita and Sameer illustrate the difference in local governance between urban and rural areas?

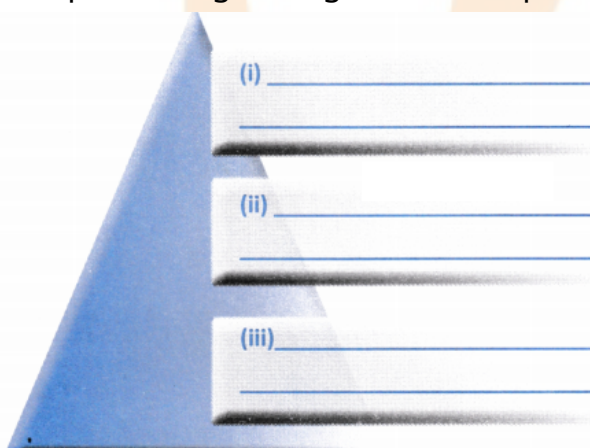
**Ans. :** Anita and Sameer's story highlights the contrast between urban and rural governance. In rural areas, such as Sameer's village, governance is more community-driven, with close-knit involvement in local issues. In urban areas, as Anita experienced, governance is more formalised and structured, often leading to a sense of distance among residents.

120. Complete the given figure of Urban local bodies:



**Ans. :** (i) Municipal Corporation  
(ii) Ward Committee  
(iii) People of Ward

121. Complete the given figure with respect to Tiers/Levels of government in India.



**Ans. :** (i) Central Government  
(ii) State Government



(iii) Local Government

\* Answer short answer questions. [3 Mark each]

[36]

122. What are urban local bodies and what are their functions?

**Ans. :** Urban local bodies govern a city or a town of specified population.

Functions :

- Registering of births and deaths in the city.
- Sewage treatment and solid waste management.
- Garbage disposal and street cleanliness.
- Street lighting.
- Conservation of heritage sites.
- Building and maintenance of municipal schools roads, streets, flyovers and parks.
- Disease control including immunisation.
- Maintenance of cemeteries and crematoriums.
- Water purification and water supply.

123. Discuss with adult members of your family and neighbourhood, and make a list of their expectations from the urban local bodies.

**Ans. :** From the discussions with adult members of my family and neighbourhood, I made the following list of their expectations from the urban local bodies

- Keep our streets and public spaces clean and free of waste.
- Maintain good roads and provide adequate streetlights for safety.
- Ensure we have access to clean water and proper sewage management.
- Keep our community safe with effective law enforcement and emergency services.
- Protect the environment by planting trees, controlling pollution and managing waste.
- Support vulnerable populations like seniors and the disabled by organising social programmes and providing affordable healthcare.
- Be transparent and accountable by sharing information on projects, budgets and expenditures.
- Encourage citizen participation by listening to feedback, involving us in decision-making and supporting community-led initiatives.

These expectations highlight what urban local bodies can do to improve our daily lives and create a better community.

124. What are the similarities and differences between the Panchayati Raj system in rural areas and the urban local bodies?

**Ans. :** The similarities between the Panchayati Raj system in rural areas and the urban local bodies are as follows

- Both are local self-governance systems, empowering citizens to manage their own affairs.
- Both have elected representatives (Gram Panchayat/Municipal Councilors)



accountable to the people.

- Both focus on providing basic services like water, sanitation, roads and healthcare.
- Both encourage citizen participation and involvement in decision-making.

The differences between the Panchayati Raj system in rural areas and the urban local bodies are as follows

- **Location** Panchayati Raj system operates in rural areas, while urban local bodies operate in cities and towns.
- **Structure** Panchayati Raj has a three-tier system (Gram Panchayat, Block Panchayat and District Panchayat), while urban local bodies have a single-tier system (Municipal Corporation or Council).
- **Powers and functions** Urban local bodies have more powers and responsibilities, such as urban planning, transportation and taxation, whereas Panchayati Raj focuses on rural development and basic services.
- **Funding** Urban local bodies receive more funding and have greater financial autonomy compared to Panchayati Raj institutions.
- **Election process** Urban local body elections are more formalised, while Panchayati Raj elections may have more informal or traditional processes.

In summary, while both systems aim to decentralise power and empower local communities, they differ in structure, powers and focus due to the unique needs and contexts of rural and urban areas.

125. Differentiate between a municipal corporation and municipal councils?

**Ans. :** There are some differences between the two :

1. Municipal Corporations are established in big cities with large population. On the other hand, Municipal Committees are set up in smaller cities and towns.
2. Municipal Corporations have more powers and higher status than those of Municipal Committees.
3. Municipal Corporations have better and have more financial powers than Municipal Councils.
4. Municipal Corporations deal with the State Government directly. But Municipal Committees have to deal with the Government through the District Administration, for example, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Delhi, Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Lucknow, Patna, etc. have Municipal Corporations.

126. Discuss the structure and functions of urban local bodies in the context of participatory democracy.

**Ans. :** Urban local bodies, such as Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, and Nagar Panchayats, are decentralized structures that manage local governance in urban areas. They are crucial in participatory democracy as they allow citizens to actively participate in decision-making processes. These bodies handle functions such as infrastructure maintenance, garbage collection, and local development.

They work through elected representatives who address local issues and implement



government schemes. Citizens contribute by reporting problems, following guidelines, and participating in local activities. This participatory approach ensures that governance is more responsive to local needs and that the community plays an active role in managing its environment.

127. Explain the historical development of municipal governance in India, focusing on the Madras Corporation and its evolution.

**Ans. :** The Madras Corporation, established on September 29, 1688, is recognized as the oldest municipal institution in India. Its origins trace back to the East India Company's charter, which constituted the town of Fort St. George and surrounding areas into a corporation. The Parliamentary Act of 1792 further empowered the Madras Corporation by granting it the authority to levy municipal taxes, marking the beginning of formal municipal administration in India.

Over time, municipal governance evolved, with various cities developing their local bodies based on population size and administrative needs. The Greater Chennai Corporation, as the restructured Madras Corporation, continues to serve as a model for urban governance, illustrating the historical significance and development of municipal institutions in India.

128. Analyze the role of citizen involvement in ensuring the efficiency of urban local bodies.

**Ans. :** Citizen involvement is fundamental to the efficiency of urban local bodies. Active participation from residents helps in addressing local issues effectively. Citizens contribute by reporting problems such as water leaks or road damage, following waste segregation guidelines, and participating in local campaigns. Their engagement ensures that urban local bodies are aware of and can respond to immediate concerns.

Moreover, community involvement fosters a sense of responsibility and ownership, which encourages individuals to take proactive steps in maintaining their environment. By participating in local governance, citizens help urban local bodies perform their functions more efficiently, leading to better management of resources and improved quality of life in urban areas.

129. Compare and contrast the roles of different urban local bodies like Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, and Nagar Panchayats.

**Ans. :** Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils, and Nagar Panchayats are different types of urban local bodies with distinct roles based on the population and size of the urban area they serve. Municipal Corporations are responsible for large cities with populations above 10 lakhs.

They handle a wide range of functions, including infrastructure maintenance, waste management, and local development. Municipal Councils are found in cities with populations between 1 and 10 lakhs and manage similar functions but on a smaller scale. Nagar Panchayats are the highest urban local body for smaller towns with



populations below 1 lakh.

They focus on basic urban services and developmental activities suited to their smaller size. While all three types of bodies aim to improve local governance and address community needs, their responsibilities and scale of operations vary according to the size and complexity of the urban area they serve.

130. The Madras Corporation (now Greater Chennai Corporation), established on 29 September 1688, is the oldest municipal institution in India. The East India Company issued a charter the previous year constituting the town of 'Fort St. George' and all territories within 16 km from the Fort into a corporation. A Parliamentary Act of 1792 gave the Madras Corporation power to levy municipal taxes in the city, which is when the municipal administration properly began.

1. What is the historical significance of the Madras Corporation ?
2. What Act give Madras Corporation the power to levy municipal taxes ?
3. What is Charter ?

**Ans. :** 1. The Madras Corporation is the oldest municipal body in India, established in 1688.

2. Parliamentary Act of 1792

3. It is a formal document granting rights or powers.

131. Write some basic functions of Municipal Corporations.

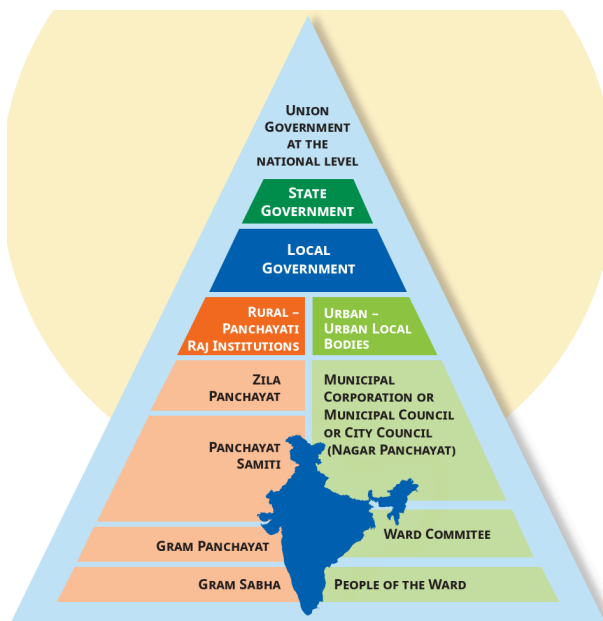
**Ans. :** Some basic functions of Municipal Corporations are given below :

- (i) Registering of births and deaths in the city.
- (ii) Sewage treatment and solid waste management.
- (iii) Garbage disposal and street cleanliness.
- (iv) Street lighting.
- (v) Conservation of heritage sites.
- (vi) Building and maintenance of municipal schools roads, streets, flyovers and parks.
- (vii) Disease control including immunisation.
- (viii) Maintenance of cemeteries and crematoriums.
- (ix) Water purification and water supply.

132. In the figure given below, what similarities and differences do you notice between the Panchayati Raj system and the urban local government?

Student Bro





**Ans. :** The similarities between the Panchayati Raj system and the urban local government area as follows

- Both occupy the bottom position in the pyramid of government working in the country.
- Both the governments are closer to the common people.
- Both work for smaller and local areas.
- Both include the participation of people living in the area.
- Both have elected representatives.

The differences between the Panchayati Raj system and the urban local government area as follows

- Panchayati Raj system is for rural areas while urban local government is for urban areas.
- Panchayati Raj system is sub-divided into three bodies at the village, block and district level while urban local government is of different types depending upon the population of the city.

133. Can you think of four or five more actions that responsible citizens might take to help their area of the city?

**Ans. :** The actions that responsible citizens might take to help their area of the city are as follows

- Citizens can plant trees and help keep the area clean to make it a nicer place to live.
- Citizens can share their skills and experience with young people to help them learn and grow.
- Citizens can help reduce waste, recycle and conserve resources to make their area cleaner and healthier.
- Citizens can come together to organise events and festivals that celebrate their community's diversity and bring people together.

- Citizens can volunteer or donate to help people who are struggling, such as the homeless or elderly, to make their community a kinder place.

**\* Long answer questions [4 Mark each]**

**[4]**

134. Make a list of characteristics of a good urban local body.

**Ans. :** The list of characteristics of a good urban local body is as follows

- A good urban local body is responsive to citizens' concerns and addresses them promptly.
  - It is transparent in its decisions, budgets and projects.
  - It is accountable for its actions and decisions.
  - It is inclusive and represents all communities.
  - It delivers quality services efficiently and effectively.
  - It prioritises sustainability and environmental conservation.
  - It communicates regularly with citizens and is adaptive to changing circumstances.
- These characteristics help urban local bodies serve their citizens well and build trust.

**\* Long answer questions [5 Mark each]**

**[10]**

135. Discuss the significance of participatory democracy in urban governance and how it enhances the effectiveness of local government bodies.

**Ans. :** Participatory democracy is crucial in urban governance, fostering citizen involvement in decision-making processes and enhancing the effectiveness of local government bodies.

(i) Citizen Engagement : Participatory democracy ensures that citizens are actively involved in shaping policies and making decisions that affect their communities. In urban areas, where complexities and diverse needs are prevalent, involving residents in governance leads to more tailored solutions. For instance, residents' input in planning public spaces, waste management, or infrastructure projects ensures that the outcomes align with community needs, leading to higher satisfaction and compliance.

(ii) Transparency and Accountability : When citizens participate in governance, there is increased transparency and accountability. Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) become more responsive to the needs of the population, as regular public consultations and feedback mechanisms make it easier to identify issues and correct them promptly. For example, ward committees that regularly engage with residents can swiftly address local problems such as sanitation or traffic congestion, leading to more efficient service delivery.

(iii) Strengthening Community Bonds : Participatory governance strengthens community bonds by fostering a sense of ownership among residents. When people are involved in decision-making, they are more likely to contribute to and take care of their surroundings. This sense of responsibility not only improves the quality of urban life but also empowers citizens to hold their local governments accountable,



ensuring that resources are used effectively and equitably.

(iv) Example of Success : The success of participatory democracy is evident in cities like Indore, where active citizen involvement has led to the city being recognised as the cleanest in India for several years. The collaboration between the local government and residents in maintaining cleanliness and implementing waste management practices highlights how participatory democracy can lead to significant positive outcomes in urban governance,

(v) Challenges and Opportunities : While participatory democracy has clear benefits, it also presents challenges, such as ensuring broad and inclusive participation across diverse urban populations. Effective strategies must be implemented to engage marginalised groups and ensure that all voices are heard. Overcoming these challenges presents an opportunity to build stronger, more resilient urban communities that are capable of addressing complex issues collaboratively.

136. Analyse the evolution of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in India and their role in managing modern cities, with a focus on challenges and opportunities.

**Ans. :** Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have evolved significantly in India, playing a pivotal role in managing modern cities, but they also face numerous challenges and opportunities.

(i) Historical Evolution : The concept of ULBs in India dates back to the establishment of the Madras Corporation by the East India Company in 1688, marking the beginning of formal municipal administration. Over time, ULBs have evolved to manage the growing complexities of urban life, transitioning from colonial administrative bodies to democratic institutions that are now integral to local governance.

(ii) Role in Modern Cities : Today, ULBs are responsible for a wide range of functions, including maintaining infrastructure, managing waste, providing public health services, and implementing government schemes. They also play a key role in urban planning and development, ensuring that cities grow sustainably and meet the needs of their populations. In large cities like Mumbai and Delhi Municipal Corporations manage everything from road maintenance to public transportation, showcasing the broad scope of ULB responsibilities.

(iii) Challenges : ULBs face significant challenges, including resource constraints, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and the need to cater to rapidly growing urban populations. The complexity of modern cities, with their diverse populations and vast infrastructure needs, often overwhelms ULBs, leading to issues such as inadequate waste management, traffic congestion, and pollution. Additionally, the fragmentation of authority between ULBs and state governments can lead to overlapping responsibilities and inefficiencies.

(iv) Opportunities : Despite these challenges, ULBs have numerous opportunities to enhance urban governance. The growing emphasis on smart cities and digital governance provides ULBs with tools to improve service delivery, increase

transparency, and engage citizens more effectively. For instance, the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for urban planning or mobile apps for citizen reporting can streamline operations and make ULBs more responsive to public needs.

(v) Future Directions : To fully realise their potential, ULBs must adapt to changing urban dynamics by embracing innovation, fostering public-private partnerships, and ensuring that governance " UCITS . are, Inclusive and participatory. Strengthening the capacity of ULBs through better training, resource allocation, and technolov adoption will be crucial in addressing the challeng^ of modern urban management and making cihes more livable and sustainable.

\* Match the following.

[20]

137.

1. Councillors	(a) Provides basic amenities
2. Commissioner and administrative staff	(b) Collected by Corporation
3. Municipal Corporation	(c) Elected bodies
4. Property taxes	(d) Oldest Municipal Institution
5. Greater Chennai Corporation	(e) Appointed by the government

Ans. :

1. Councillors	(c) Elected bodies
2. Commissioner and administrative staff	(e) Appointed by the government
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5. Greater Chennai Corporation	(d) Oldest Municipal Institution

138.

Column A	Column B
(1) Large city governance	(i) Municipal Council
(2) Small cities	(ii) Nagar Panchayat
(3) Revenue sources for urban bodies	(iii) Property taxes, grants
(4) Urban local body in cities over 1 million	(iv) Municipal Corporation
(5) Urban local body for very small towns	(v) Municipal Corporation

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
(1) Large city governance	(iv) Municipal Corporation
(2) Small cities	(i) Municipal Council
(3) Revenue sources for urban bodies	(iii) Property taxes, grants
(4) Urban local body in cities over 1 million	(v) Municipal Corporation
(5) Urban local body for very small towns	(ii) Nagar Panchayat

139.

List I (Terms Related To Urban Governance)	List II (Description)
A. Urban local bodies	1. Citizen active participation in country's functioning
B. Wards	2. Decentralised local government structures in urban areas
C. Participatory democracy	3. Groups that organise activities and report local issues
D. Ward committees	4. Smaller units of cities and towns

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 |
| (b) | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |

Ans. :

List I (Terms Related To Urban Governance)	List II (Description)
A. Urban local bodies	2. Decentralised local government structures in urban areas
B. Wards	4. Smaller units of cities and towns
C. Participatory democracy	1. Citizen active participation in country's functioning
D. Ward committees	3. Groups that organise activities and report local issues

140.

List I (Terms)	List II (Meaning)
A. Madras Corporation	1. Established in 1688
B. Nagar Panchayat	2. Population between 1-10 lakhs
C. Municipal Council	3. Smaller towns and cities
D. Bombay Municipal Corporation	4. Established in 1865

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 |



- (b) 2 4 1 3  
(c) 1 4 3 2  
(d) 1 3 2 4

Ans. :

List I (Terms)	List II (Meaning)
A. Madras Corporation	1. Established in 1688
B. Nagar Panchayat	3. Smaller towns and cities
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