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Grassroots Democracy Part 3 Local Government in Urban Areas

A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).

1. Urban local bodies are:

a) Centralised

☐

c) state governments controlled

☐

b) Decentralised

☐

d) None of these

☐

2. Which of the following is an example of participatory democracy?

a) Citizens paying taxes

☐

b) Citizens watching elections on TV

☐

c) Citizens living in colonies

☐

d) Citizens electing representatives in wards

☐

3. A Nagar Panchayat is found in:

a) Villages

☐

c) Transitional or smaller towns

☐

b) Metropolitan cities

☐

d) District headquarters only

☐

4. The Parliamentary Act of 1792 gave the Madras Corporation power to:

a) Levy municipal taxes

☐

c) Conduct elections

☐

b) Elect a mayor

☐

d) Build schools

☐

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

a) 1792

☐

c) 1688

☐

b) 1865

☐

d) 1950

☐

6. Segregating waste at home helps:

a) Reduce municipal workload

☐

c) Cleaner environment

☐

b) Easier garbage collection

☐

d) All of the above

☐

7. Panchayati Raj is for rural areas, while urban areas have:

a) State Assemblies

☐

c) Urban Local Bodies

☐

b) Zila Parishads

☐

d) Lok Sabha

☐

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

a) Garbage collection

☐

c) Conducting health camps

☐

b) National defence

☐

d) Monitoring government schemes.

☐

9. Which city has been declared India's cleanest city for seven years in a row under Swachh Survekshan?

a) Mumbai ☐c) Indore ☐b) Delhi ☐d) Jaipur ☐

10. The Madras Corporation is now called?

a) Greater Chennai Corporation ☐c) Chennai Corporation ☐b) Greater Madras Corporation ☐d) Chennai Urban Body ☐**B. Fill in the Blanks.**

- Urban local bodies are examples of _____ democracy.
- A _____ is set up for small towns in transition from rural to urban.
- In governance, the base of the pyramid is the _____ level and the top is the _____ level.
- Municipal bodies collect _____ and fines to raise funds.
- A Parliamentary Act of _____ gave the Madras Corporation power to levy municipal taxes in the city.
- Residents can contribute to effective waste management by following _____ guidelines.

C. True or False.

- Urban governance is simpler than rural governance ☐
- Municipal corporations provide services like water supply, garbage collection, and licenses. ☐
- Only citizens are responsible for urban cleanliness; local bodies play no role. ☐
- Urban local bodies have no role in the social development of their area. ☐
- Decentralisation means decision-making is closer to the people. ☐
- Wards in urban areas are managed by national authorities. ☐

D. Match the Following.

Column A	Column B	Ans.
1. Nagar Panchayat	1. Above 10 lakhs population	1. ____
2. Municipal Council	2. Local problem solving	2. ____
3. Municipal Corporation	3. Smaller towns	3. ____
4. Madras Corporation	4. 1 to 10 lakhs population	4. ____
5. Ward Committee	5. Established in 1688	5. ____

E. Short Answer Questions.

1. What is meant by urban local bodies?

Ans. _____

2. Why is urban governance more complex than rural governance?

Ans. _____

3. Write two functions of a ward committee.

Ans. _____

4. Name any two services provided by Indore Municipal Corporation.

Ans. _____

5. How do urban local bodies collect funds?

Ans. _____

6. Give one difference between Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies.

Ans. _____

7. Who elects the members of Urban Local Bodies?

Ans. _____

8. Mention one duty of citizens in maintaining their city.

Ans. _____

9. Which city has the oldest municipal corporation in India?

Ans. _____

10. What is the role of Citizen Relationship Management (CRM) in urban governance?

Ans. _____

F. Long Answer Questions.

1. Explain the major functions of Urban Local Bodies.

Ans. _____

2. Discuss the three types of Urban Local Bodies with examples.

Ans. _____

3. Why is citizens' participation important in urban governance? Give examples.

Ans. _____

4. Write about the history of the Madras Corporation and its significance.

Ans. _____

5. Compare the Panchayati Raj system with Urban Local Bodies.

Ans. _____

G. Jumbled Words

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|----------------|---------|
| 1. ANBRU | – _____ | 4. ARPOTNIOROC | – _____ |
| 2. EDIMUNL | – _____ | 5. PACHNAYT | – _____ |
| 3. CITZNEI | – _____ | 6. TIUTOINTSNI | – _____ |

H. One-Word Answer.

- The oldest municipal institution in India. – _____
- The Hindi term for Municipal Corporation. – _____
- The survey that ranks Indian cities for cleanliness. – _____
- A local body for towns between 1–10 lakh population. – _____
- The organisation that issued a charter for the establishment of the Madras Corporation in 1688. – _____
- The system where citizens directly participate in governance. – _____

I. Assertion–Reason Questions

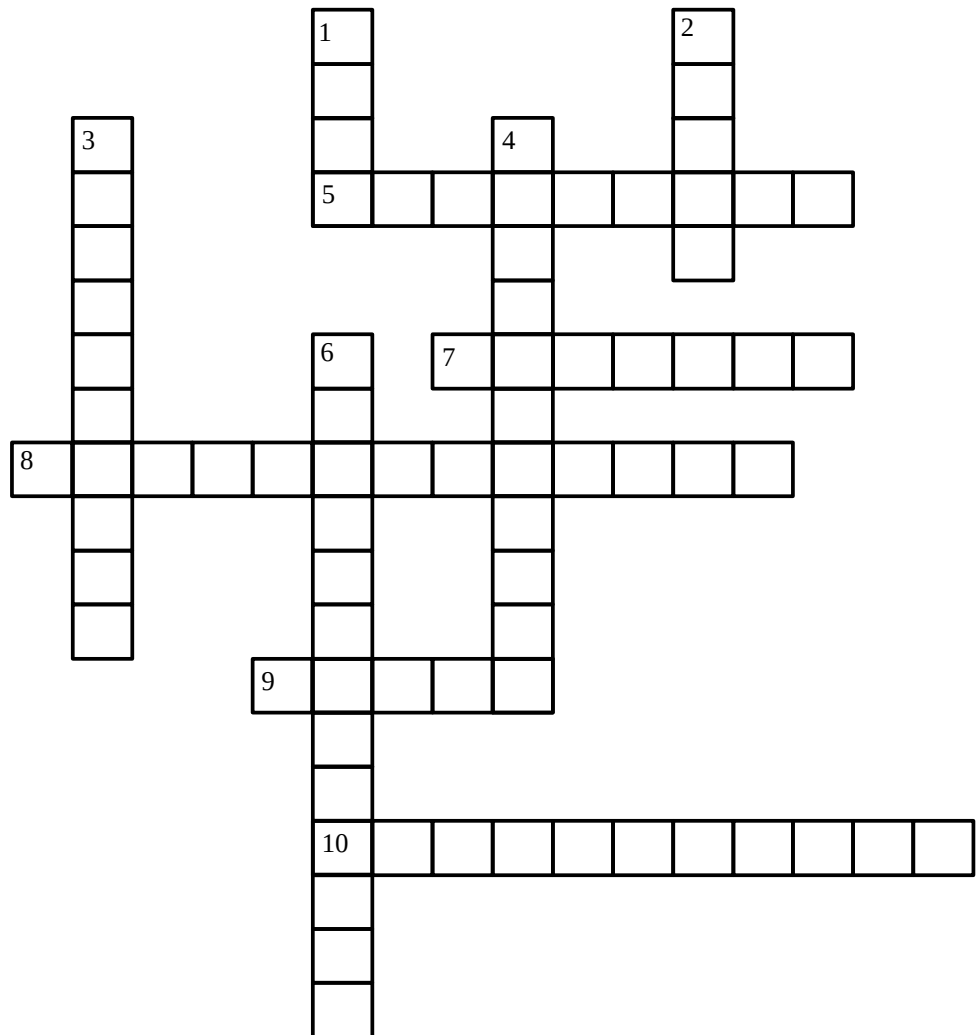
- Assertion (A): Urban Local Bodies are decentralised institutions.
Reason (R): They allow citizens to directly take part in local decision-making.
a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true, but R is false.
d) A is false, but R is true.
Ans. _____
- Assertion (A): Citizens play no role in the success of cleanliness drives in cities.
Reason (R): Cleanliness is only the responsibility of municipal workers.
a) Both A and R are true.
b) Both A and R are false.
c) A is true, but R is false.
d) A is false, but R is true.
Ans. _____

J. Solve the crossword.**ACROSS**

5. Government by the people.
7. Governs towns (1–10 lakh population).
8. Citizens' involvement in governance.
9. Related to cities or towns.
10. Organised body like a municipal office.

DOWN

1. Smallest unit of a city.
2. Government closest to people.
3. Process of managing a city or country.
4. Governs big cities (above 10 lakh).
6. Power shared at many levels.



Answer**A. Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)**

- | | | |
|--|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. b) Decentralised | 4. a) Levy municipal taxes | 9. c) Indore |
| 2. d) Citizens electing representatives in wards | 5. b) 1865 | 10. a) Greater Chennai Corporation |
| 3. c) Transitional or smaller towns | 6. d) All of the above | |
| | 7. c) Urban Local Bodies | |
| | 8. b) National defense | |

B. Fill in the Blanks

- | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. participatory | 3. Local, National | 5. 1792 |
| 2. Nagar Panchayat | 4. local taxes | 6. waste segregation |

C. True or False

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| 1. False | 2. True | 3. False | 4. False | 5. True | 6. False |
|----------|---------|----------|----------|---------|----------|

D. Match the Following

1. → 3. 2. → 4. 3. → 1. 4. → 5. 5. → 2

E. Short Answer Questions

1. Institutions that manage cities and towns, providing civic services and local development.
2. Cities have higher population, more services to manage, diverse communities, and faster development.
3. Supervising local civic services; addressing citizen grievances.
4. Garbage collection; water supply.
5. Through local taxes, fines, service fees, and government grants.
6. Panchayati Raj functions in rural areas, while Urban Local Bodies manage governance in towns and cities.
7. Members of Urban Local Bodies are elected by the residents of the city or town through local elections.
8. Citizens should segregate waste and dispose of garbage properly to keep the city clean.
9. Madras (now Chennai) has the oldest municipal corporation in India.
10. CRM helps citizens lodge complaints, track civic issues, and receive timely responses from municipal authorities.

F. Long Answer Questions

1. Urban Local Bodies perform several key functions:
 - Provide essential services like water supply, street lighting, and waste management.
 - Maintain roads, parks, and public spaces.
 - Implement government schemes at the local level.
 - Collect local taxes and fines to fund city development.
 - Promote public health through sanitation, health camps, and awareness programs.
2. Municipal Corporation: For large cities with more than 10 lakh population (e.g., Mumbai, Delhi).
 Municipal Council / Nagar Palika: For smaller towns with 1–10 lakh population (e.g., Gwalior, Agra).
 Nagar Panchayat: For transitional towns moving from rural to urban (e.g., Chikhali, Tarangfal).
3. Citizens' participation ensures that urban governance is effective and responsive to local needs. Examples include:
 - Voting in municipal elections to choose representatives.

- Participating in cleanliness drives.
- Reporting local issues like potholes or water leakage through CRM or helplines.
- This participation helps authorities plan better and improve services.

4. The Madras Corporation was established in 1688 by the East India Company, making it the oldest municipal corporation in India.

In 1792, it received the power to levy municipal taxes.

Today, it is called the Greater Chennai Corporation.

Its significance lies in setting the foundation for urban governance in India and introducing structured civic administration.

5.

Aspect	Panchayati Raj	Urban Local Bodies
i. Area	Rural	Urban
ii. Units	Gram/Block/Zila Panchayat	Nagar Panchayat/Municipal Council/Corporation
iii. Functions	Agriculture, rural development, sanitation	Water, roads, waste management, health
iv. Citizen participation	Village residents elect members	City residents elect members
v. Funding	Grants, local taxes	Taxes, fines, grants

G. Jumbled Words

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. ANBRU → URBAN | 4. ARPOTNIOROC → CORPORATION |
| 2. EDIMUNL → MUNICIPAL | 5. PACHNAYT → PANCHAYAT |
| 3. CITZNEI → CITIZEN | 6. TIUTOINTSNI → INSTITUTION |

H. One-Word Answer

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Madras Corporation | 4. Municipal Council / Nagar Palika |
| 2. Mahanagar Nigam | 5. East India Company |
| 3. Swachh Survekshan | 6. Participatory Democracy |

I. Assertion–Reason Questions

- a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) Both A and R are false.

J. Crossword

ACROSS

- Democracy
- Municipal Council
- Participation
- Urban
- Corporation

DOWN

- Ward
- Local
- Governance
- Municipal Corporation
- Decentralisation