

Grade : VI

Subject : Social science

Chapter: 7. Urban Administration

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|----|---------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| | Objective Type Questions | ; | | |
| | B.W | I. Multiple choice | questions | |
| 1. | In which of the following | <mark>ar</mark> e lives fester | ? | |
| | a. In villages b. Ir | n cities c. | In Both (a) and (| b) d. None of these |
| 2 | Who prepares budgets an | id spend the mor | ney according to | them? |
| | a. Ward Councillors b. W | 'ard boys c. | Nurses | d. Teachers |
| 3 | Who takes decisions that | affect the enti | re city? | |
| | a. A group of Councillors | b. | A group of teach | ners |
| | c. A group of doctors | d. | None of these | |
| 4 | Where is the relationship | between neight | oours are healthi | er? |
| | | n cities c. | | d. In dispensaries |
| 5 | Which of the following is | a task of a Mun | icipal Corporation | n? |
| | a. To run Schools b. To | | • | |
| | | | | |
| | 1. (b) 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (d) |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

I. Fill in the blanks

| 1. | The work in the city is divided into different | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| 2. | The city of Surat had a plague scare in | |
| 3. | Surat was one of thein India | |
| 4. | A city is much than a village and more spread out. | |
| 5. | . The city is divided into different wards and get elected. | |
| 6. | The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are taken taken by groups | |
| | of who form committees to decide and debate issues. | |
| 3. 4. 5. 6. | Surat was one of the in India. A city is much than a village and more spread out. The city is divided into different wards and get elected. The complicated decisions that affect the entire city are taken taken by group | |



| 7. | he and the staff are appointed, councillors are elected. | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------|--|
| 8. | The ward councillors try and ensure tha | t the of their ward are placed | |
| | before the entire council. | | |
| 9. | Property taxes however form only 20-3 | O percent of the money that a | |
| | earns. | Pi- C | |
| | 1. Departments | 2. 1994 | |
| | 3. Dirtiest cities | 4. Bigger | |
| | 5. Ward Councillors | 6. Councillors | |
| | 7. Commissioner, administrative | 8. Particular demands | |
| | O Municipal Componetion | | |

I. Match the following

| Column A | | Column B |
|-----------------------------|--------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Hit plague in 1994 | | a. Property tax |
| 2. Municipal Council | | b. Commissioner and administrative |
| 3. Collected by corporation | | staff |
| 4. Appointed by government | | c. Chandigarh |
| 5. Cleanest city in India | | d. Surat |
| | | e. Small towns |
| | | |
| | 1 | |
| 1. (d) 2. (e) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) 5. (c) |

I. True or False

- 1. Pune, being a big city, has a Municipal Corporation.
- 2. The commissioner and the administrative staff implement the decisions taken by the Councillor's Committees and the Councillors.
- 5. Sangabai was a timid lady.4. Yasmin Khala was a retired judge.
- 5. Larger houses have to pay less taxes.

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



Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Define Urbanisation

Urbanisation means the increase in the proportion of population of a country who live in the urban areas.

2. Who looks into the elections of the Municipalities?

According to the Indian Constitution, "the superintendent, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for and the conduct of all elections to the Municipalities shall be vested in the State Election Commission".

3. Why did Surat come into notice earlier in 1990?

The city of Surat had a plague scare in 1994. Surat was one of the dirtiest cities in India.

4. What was the reason for the spread of plague in Surat?

The main reasons for the epidemic plague in Surat were the unhealthy sewerage conditions and the insufficient health infrastructure.

5. What are the public amenities?

Public amenities are facilities or benefits continuously offered to the general public for their use or enjoyment, with or without any charge for example, the essential services like arrangement of drinking water, lights, hospitals, education, etc.

6. Who is a 'District Collector'?

A District Collector is a Central Indian Government Officer who is in charge of the government of a district in a state. He is the most powerful official of the district.

7. Who is a 'Session Judge'?

A District Judge is also called the "Metropolitan Session Judge". He presides over a District Court in a city which is designated as a metropolitan area by the State Government. A Session Judge conducts or administers the highest Criminal Court in a district.

8. What is Grant-in-Aid?

A Grant-in aid given to the local bodies by the government for meeting their expenditures.

9. Who is a Mayor?

The presiding officer or the Chairman of a Municipal Corporations is called a Mayor.

10. Define the term 'Octroi'.

The duty levied on goods brought into towns is called an Octroi.



11. What is Municipality?

Municipality is the local body of a city having a large population.

12. What is the meaning of a town?

If the urban habitat with a population between ten thousand to twenty thousand then it should be should a town.

13. Give any four examples of metropolitan cities in India.

The four famous metropolitan cities in India are Chennai, Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai.

Short Answer Type Questions

1. Why is the cleaning of roads and garbage a must?

Garbage and dirt lying over roads and streets it remain uncollected, attract flies, rats, dogs, etc. and this harms the people. People get sick from the foul smell. After a certain point, movement of people and playing of children gets stopped due to the fear of illness. So, to save the people from diseases, regular cleaning is required.

2. Why do State Governments give grants to the Municipalities?

The source of income of the Municipalities are very limited while the expenditure is more than the income. So, the State government give grants to the Municipalities.

3. What qualifications are needed to become a member of the Municipality?

The following qualifications are needed to become a member of the Municipality:

- (i) His minimum age should be 25 years.
- (ii) He should not be mad, a bankrupt or a criminal.

4. What are the main functions of a Chief Executive Officer?

Every corporation has a Chief Executive Officer. He is not elected by the people, but appointed by the State Government. His main function is to implement the decisions of the Municipal Corporation. He supervises the work of engineers, doctors and educationists.

5. Explain the features of Municipal Corporation.

The local bodies of the cities having large population are called Municipal Corporations. The area of the work of the Corporation is wider. The number of elected representatives varies in between 50 to 100. The day-to-day work is looked after by various committees.



6. Mention any two functions of District Administration.

The two functions of District Administration are to maintain land records and to release and revenue. For this purpose, the Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildar, Kanungo and famines occur. All police officers work under the supervision of the Collector to maintain law and order.

7. What are Civil Court and Criminal Courts?

In Judicial administration, there are two types of courts named Civil and the Criminal Courts. The Civil Courts seal with cases related to property and money. It consists of a District Judge, a Civil Judge and a Munsif. However, the Criminal Courts hear the cases of thefts, murders and threat to life and property.

8. Why is Urban Administration important?

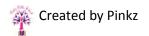
Urban administration is necessary to provide basic amenities like street lights, garbage collection, water supply, keeping the streets and markets clean, collecting house tax and water taxes, etc. it is responsible for cleaning the city's drainage system, maintenance of parks and markets. It has made possible the regulation of the urban development and local management of civil facilities.

9. How does Municipality or Municipal Corporation get its money?

For providing and running several services, the Municipality needs a lot of money. The Municipal Corporation collects it in diverse ways. A tax is a sum of money that people pay to the government for the services the government supplies. People who own homes have to pay a property tax as well as taxes for water and other services. The larger the house the more the tax, i.e., tax according to quantity. Property levies however form 25-30 percent of the total money that a Municipal Corporation earns. There are taxes for education. Taxes like entertainment tax on tickets, etc. are also levied. Rich people account for property taxes while wider population pays more general taxes.

10. What is the difference between Councillors and Administrative Officers?

Councillors are elected by the people and hold. Their positions only if they are re-elected. Officials are appointed on the bases of merit by the council Management to specified jobs within the municipal administration and they are like any other employee in a job. Officials possess the knowledge and skills on the technical and specialised aspects of municipal affairs. Councillors who don't have this knowledge have to rely on the reports of the officials to help them make decisions. Both the Councillors and officials decide the policies and directions of the Municipality. Once the Council has reached a decision then officials decide the policies and directions of the Municipality. Once the Council has reached a





decision then officials are expected to carry these out in the most efficient and cost-effective manner.

11. What is the relation between local bodies and state governments?

The local bodies cannot work without the permission of the State Government. The State Government keeps a strict watch on the financial grants that are given to the local bodies. It should get the permission of the State for levying any new tax and for getting public loans. A State Government can dissolve any Municipality or Municipal Corporation if it is not satisfied with its performance. The main function of the local bodies and the state government is to promote the welfare of the people.

12. Explain how a District Magistrate maintains law and order in the district.

The District Magistrate or the District Collector maintains peace, law and order in the district. He supervises the actions taken by all police officers including the Superintendent of Police and Station House Officer in a number of issues relating to law and order. In case of riots in a city or village if situation worsens he can impose curfew and can prohibit meetings and proceedings.

13. Explain the functions of district Civil Surgeon and District Education Officer.

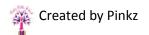
District Education Officer and the District Civil Surgeon are two important officers. The health services of a district are under the Chief Medical Surgeon. He supervises all the hospitals and dispensaries of the district. Doctors, compounders and nurses assist the C.M.O. in his work. The Education Department of the district is looked after by the District Inspector of Schools. He makes frequent inspections to the schools and looks after the Education Department.

14. Who appoints the Mayor in a district? What are his functions?

The Mayor in a Municipal Corporation is a State appointed officer, chosen through direct vote for a term of five years. He lacks executive authority. The Municipal Commissioner serves as the Principal Executive Officer, subject to the Chief Executive Officer.

Long Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are the functions of Ward Committee?





The important functions of Ward Committee are as follows:

- (i) Supervision of the overall Municipal work.
- (ii) Fulfil water and sanitation requirements.
- (iii) Identification of slums and their upgradation.
- (iv) Public health information dissemination.
- (v) Environment protection.
- (vi) Supervision of public physical infrastructure like hospitals, schools and roads

2. State any five functions of Municipalities.

Five functions of the Municipalities are as follows:

- (i) Supply of adequate drinking water.
- (ii) Providing and maintaining drainage and sewage systems.
- (iii) Maintenance of public street lighting.
- (iv) Construction and maintaining of bus terminals, roads and bridges.
- (v) Maintenance of birth and death records.

3. What are the functions of a District Collector?

It is the duty of the District Collector to provide various civic amenities and public services. The district authority repairs and maintains roads and highways as-well-as. Improves transport facilities, opens hospitals and dispensaries and maintains government buildings. In the recent years, his major task has been to promote education development programmes. There is a special department for the construction, repair and maintenance of roads. He also supervises and gives direction for the working of the Panchayati Raj. The Collector has the power to suspend any member who is misusing his authority by sending the report to the State Government.

4. List the functions of the Chief Executive Officer in a Municipal Corporation.

The Chief Executive Officer in a Municipal Corporation is also known as the Municipal Commissioner. The State Government appoints this person. The Executive Officer acts as a link between the State Government and Municipal Corporation. Various officers in charge of departments like those in charge of health, education, engineering and sanitation help him or her in this work. The Municipal Commissioner co-ordinates their work and has the power to a appoint lower level employees. He/she is the head of the executive branch of the Municipal Corporation. The Municipal Commissioner has all the executive powers. The day-to-day work of the Municipal Corporations is carried out with the help of a number of committees.



