

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

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Class: VI	Subject: Social Science	Session: 2025-26
Chapter: 12 - Local Government in Urban Areas	Time: 1½ Hours	Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper contains 20 questions divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A contains 10 MCQs of 1 mark each.
4. Section B contains 4 questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C contains 3 questions of 3 marks each.
6. Section D contains 1 question of 5 marks.
7. Section E contains 2 Case Study Based questions of 4 marks each.

SECTION A - Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

- Q1.** The charter for Madras Corporation was issued in which year?
- (a) 1687
 - (b) 1688
 - (c) 1792
 - (d) 1865
- Q2.** What is the urban equivalent of Gram Panchayat in rural areas?
- (a) Ward Committee
 - (b) Municipal Corporation
 - (c) Zila Panchayat
 - (d) State Government
- Q3.** Which of the following is responsible for issuing trade licenses in urban areas?
- (a) State Government
 - (b) Union Government
 - (c) Urban Local Bodies
 - (d) District Collector
- Q4.** Fort St. George was the original name of which city's area?
- (a) Mumbai
 - (b) Kolkata
 - (c) Chennai
 - (d) Delhi
- Q5.** Which of the following is NOT a responsibility of ward committees?
- (a) Conducting health camps
 - (b) Printing currency notes

- (c) Organizing anti-plastic campaigns
- (d) Reporting water leakages

Q6. The term 'decentralised' means:

- (a) Power concentrated at the top
- (b) Power distributed to local communities
- (c) No governance system
- (d) Military rule

Q7. How many consecutive years has Indore won the cleanest city award?

- (a) Three
- (b) Five
- (c) Seven
- (d) Ten

Q8. Which level forms the top of the governance pyramid in India?

- (a) Local Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Union Government
- (d) District Administration

Q9. Marriage certificates in urban areas are issued by:

- (a) State Government
- (b) Central Government
- (c) Urban Local Bodies
- (d) Courts

Q10. Which of the following describes the relationship between citizens and urban local bodies?

- (a) Citizens have no role in governance
- (b) Citizens only pay taxes
- (c) Citizens participate and help in efficient functioning
- (d) Only officials decide everything

SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q11. Why are urban areas generally more complex and diverse than rural areas?

Q12. What is the role of urban local bodies in economic and social development?

Q13. How can citizens report problems in their ward? Give two examples of problems they might report.

Q14. What is a ward committee? Who are its members?

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

Q15. Explain the different levels of governance in India using the pyramid structure. How are rural and urban governance different at the local level?

Q16. How did municipal administration begin in India? Describe with reference to Madras Corporation.

Q17. "Everyone's voice matters in a democracy." Explain this statement with examples from both rural and urban governance.

SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

Q18. What is the importance of urban local bodies in governance and democracy? Explain with reference to their functions and the role of citizens.

SECTION E - Case Study Based Questions (4 marks each)

Q19. Read the following case study and answer the questions:

On your way to school, you and your friends notice that a water pipe is leaking badly. A lot of water is being wasted. You know that water is a precious resource and such wastage should be stopped immediately. You also know that urban local bodies are responsible for water supply and maintenance in the city.

- (a) Who is responsible for maintaining water pipes in urban areas? (1 mark)
- (b) What should you and your friends do in such a situation? (1 mark)
- (c) Why is it important for citizens to report such problems? (1 mark)
- (d) This action is an example of which type of democracy? (1 mark)

Q20. Read the following case study and answer the questions:

The governance pyramid shows Union Government at the top, followed by State Government, then Local Government. For urban areas, local governance includes Municipal Corporation or Municipal Council or Nagar Panchayat (depending on population), then Ward Committees, and finally the People of the Ward at the base. For rural areas, it includes Zila Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Gram Panchayat, and Gram Sabha at the base.

- (a) What is at the top of the governance pyramid? (1 mark)
- (b) What is at the base of the governance pyramid for urban areas? (1 mark)
- (c) What determines whether a city has Municipal Corporation or Municipal Council? (1 mark)
- (d) What is the rural equivalent of 'People of the Ward'? (1 mark)

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SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

Ans 1. (a) 1687

The East India Company issued a charter in 1687 constituting the town of 'Fort St. George' into a corporation. The corporation was formally established on 29 September 1688.

Ans 2. (a) Ward Committee

Ward Committee in urban areas is equivalent to Gram Panchayat in rural areas - both are the lowest tier of local self-government dealing directly with citizens.

Ans 3. (c) Urban Local Bodies

Urban local bodies (Municipal Corporations, Municipal Councils) are responsible for issuing business, hoarding, and trade licenses in urban areas.

Ans 4. (c) Chennai

Fort St. George was the original name of the area that became Madras (now Chennai). The Madras Corporation was created covering this fort and all territories within 16 km.

Ans 5. (b) Printing currency notes

Printing currency is the function of the Reserve Bank of India under the Union Government. Ward committees handle local civic activities like health camps, campaigns, and reporting local problems.

Ans 6. (b) Power distributed to local communities

Decentralised means that instead of operating under a central authority at the top, the local communities have a direct say on how their areas are managed.

Ans 7. (c) Seven

Indore in Madhya Pradesh has been awarded the cleanest city in India under Swachh Survekshan for seven years in a row.

Ans 8. (c) Union Government

The Union Government (National Level) forms the top of the governance pyramid in India, while the local government (People/Gram Sabha/Ward) forms the base.

Ans 9. (c) Urban Local Bodies

Marriage certificates in urban areas are issued by urban local bodies through their Citizen Relationship Management (CRM) services.

Ans 10. (c) Citizens participate and help in efficient functioning

In a participatory democracy, citizens actively participate in governance by reporting problems, following civic rules, and helping urban local bodies function efficiently.

SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 11.

Reasons for Urban Areas Being More Complex:

1. **Population:** Urban areas have larger and denser populations compared to rural areas, requiring more extensive services and infrastructure.
2. **Diversity:** Cities have diverse communities from different backgrounds, religions, languages, and economic levels living together, making governance more challenging.
3. **Infrastructure:** Urban areas have complex infrastructure like multi-storied buildings, underground utilities, traffic systems, and public transport that require sophisticated management.

Ans 12.

Role in Economic and Social Development:

1. **Economic Planning:** Urban local bodies have a role in planning for the area's economic development, including issuing trade licenses, regulating businesses, and promoting local commerce.
2. **Social Development:** They work on social development through health camps, education initiatives, public welfare schemes, and ensuring access to basic amenities for all sections of society.

Ans 13.

How Citizens Report Problems:

Citizens can report problems to their ward councillors, ward committee members, or through the municipal corporation's grievance redressal system (CRM portals, helplines, or direct complaints).

Examples of Problems:

1. Water leakage in streets causing wastage of precious water
 2. Blocked drains causing water logging
- (Other examples: damaged roads, dangling electricity wires, garbage accumulation, broken streetlights)

Ans 14.

Ward Committee:

A ward committee is the basic unit of urban local governance. Cities and towns are divided into smaller units called 'wards', and each ward has a committee to manage local affairs.

Members:

- Elected ward councillor (representing the ward in municipal body)
- Nominated members from the ward
- Resident representatives
- Officials from municipal corporation

SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 15.

Levels of Governance (Pyramid Structure):

Top: Union Government (National Level)

Middle: State Government

Base: Local Government

Difference at Local Level:

Rural Governance (Panchayati Raj):

- Zila Panchayat (District level)

- Panchayat Samiti (Block level)
- Gram Panchayat (Village level)
- Gram Sabha (People/Base)

Urban Governance (Urban Local Bodies):

- Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council/Nagar Panchayat (City level)
- Ward Committee (Ward level)
- People of the Ward (Base)

The base of the pyramid represents people who are closest to governance, while the top represents national authority.

Ans 16.

Beginning of Municipal Administration in India:

Establishment of Madras Corporation:

- The Madras Corporation (now Greater Chennai Corporation) is the oldest municipal institution in India.
- It was established on 29 September 1688.
- The East India Company issued a charter in 1687 constituting the town of 'Fort St. George' and all territories within 16 km from the Fort into a corporation.

Beginning of Municipal Administration:

- A Parliamentary Act of 1792 gave the Madras Corporation power to levy municipal taxes in the city.
- This is when municipal administration properly began in India.
- The power to collect taxes enabled the corporation to fund civic services and development activities.

This established the model for urban local governance that later spread across India.

Ans 17.

"Everyone's voice matters in a democracy":

Example from Rural Governance:

In a village, some children noticed that an electricity wire was hanging dangerously low, almost touching a building's roof. They reported it to a Gram Sabha member and even suggested that an electric post should be shifted. The authorities listened and the post was shifted. This shows that even children can participate and make a difference in local governance.

Example from Urban Governance:

In cities, citizens can participate by attending ward committee meetings, reporting problems like water leakages or blocked drains, participating in cleanliness drives, and following waste segregation rules. Indore became India's cleanest city because citizens actively participated in the Swachh Bharat initiative.

Conclusion: In a participatory democracy, whether in villages or cities, governance works best when citizens actively engage. Everyone - from children to adults - can contribute to making their area better.

SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

Ans 18.

Importance of Urban Local Bodies in Governance and Democracy:

1. Decentralised Governance:

Urban local bodies ensure decentralised governance where local communities have a direct say on how their areas are managed. Instead of all decisions coming from a central authority, citizens can participate in decisions affecting their daily lives.

2. Functions Affecting Daily Life:

- **Infrastructure:** Maintaining roads, drainage, streetlights
- **Sanitation:** Garbage collection, disposal, burial ground maintenance
- **Water Supply:** Providing clean water, maintaining pipelines
- **Public Safety:** Fire services, emergency response
- **Licensing:** Trade licenses, building permits, marriage certificates
- **Taxation:** Property tax collection, water charges

3. Economic and Social Development:

Urban local bodies plan for the area's economic and social development, implementing government schemes and ensuring inclusive growth.

4. Role of Citizens:

- Citizens must perform their duties for efficient functioning of local bodies
- Following waste segregation rules makes garbage collection easier
- Reporting water leakages prevents wastage
- Paying taxes on time enables better services
- Participating in ward meetings strengthens democracy

5. Democratic Values:

Urban local bodies promote democratic values by having elected representatives, allowing public participation, and ensuring transparency in governance. They bring democracy to the grassroots level.

Conclusion: Urban local bodies are essential for good governance as they bring government closer to the people, enable citizen participation, and ensure efficient delivery of civic services in a democratic manner.

SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

Ans 19.

(a) **Responsibility:** Urban Local Bodies (Municipal Corporation/Municipal Council) are responsible for maintaining water pipes and water supply infrastructure in urban areas.

(b) **Action to Take:** You and your friends should immediately report the leaking pipe to the municipal authorities. You can call the municipal helpline, use the online grievance portal (CRM system), inform your ward councillor, or report to the nearest municipal office. You could also try to alert nearby adults to help contain the damage temporarily.

(c) **Importance of Reporting:** It is important for citizens to report such problems because:

- Water is a precious resource and wastage must be prevented
- Municipal authorities cannot monitor every street constantly
- Prompt reporting leads to quick repairs, preventing further damage
- It's the civic duty of responsible citizens

(d) **Type of Democracy:** This action is an example of Participatory Democracy, where citizens actively participate in governance by identifying and reporting problems, thus helping the local government function efficiently.

Ans 20.

(a) **Top of Governance Pyramid:** The Union Government (Government at the National Level) is at the top of the governance pyramid in India.

(b) **Base for Urban Areas:** The 'People of the Ward' form the base of the governance pyramid for urban areas. They are the citizens who participate in local governance through ward committees.

(c) **Determining Factor:** Population determines whether a city has Municipal Corporation or Municipal

Council:

- Population above 10 lakhs → Municipal Corporation (Mahanagar Nigam)
- Population between 1-10 lakhs → Municipal Council (Nagar Palika)
- Smaller populations → Nagar Panchayat

(d) **Rural Equivalent:** 'Gram Sabha' is the rural equivalent of 'People of the Ward'. Just as People of the Ward form the base of urban governance, Gram Sabha (all adult members of a village) forms the base of rural governance under the Panchayati Raj system.

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