Ch-24

Our urban government

- **Tick the correct option:**

1. Which Amendment Act provided three types of urban local bodies in 1992?

a) 73rd Amendment Act

b) 74th Amendment Act

c) 42nd Amendment Act

d) 86th Amendment Act

Answer: b

2. Nagar Panchayats are for:

a) Big cities like Delhi, Mumbai

b) Semi-urban areas gradually developing into cities

c) Villages only

d) Rural areas

Answer: b

3. Municipal Councils or Nagar Parishad are for cities with population between:

a) 10,000 to 1 lakh

b) 1 lakh to 10 lakhs

c) 20,000 to 10 lakhs

d) More than 10 lakhs

Answer: c

4. Municipal Corporations are for cities where population is:

a) Less than 1 lakh

b) 1 lakh to 10 lakhs

c) More than 10 lakhs

d) 20,000 to 1 lakh

Answer: c

5. Members of urban local bodies are called:

a) Panchs

b) Municipal Councillors

c) MLAs

d) Sarpanchs

Answer: b

6. Each city is divided into:

a) Blocks

b) Wards

c) Tehsils

d) Districts

Answer: b

7. Age to become a member of municipality cannot be less than:

a) 18 years

b) 21 years

c) 25 years

d) 30 years

Answer: b

8. One-third seats in each municipality are reserved for:

a) SC/ST

b) OBC

c) Women

d) Minorities

Answer: c

9. Nagar Panchayat is the smallest local body in:

a) Rural areas

b) Urban areas

c) Tribal areas

d) Hilly areas

Answer: b

10. Chairperson of Nagar Panchayat is elected by:

a) Members themselves

b) Directly by the people

c) State Government

d) District Collector

Answer: b

11. Vice-Chairperson of Nagar Panchayat is elected by:

a) People directly

b) Members themselves

c) State Government

d) Mayor

Answer: b

12. Octroi is a tax levied on:

a) Houses

b) Goods entering a city

c) Water

d) Vehicles

Answer: b

13. Municipal Councils are also called:

a) Nagar Nigam

b) Municipal Boards or Municipal Committees

c) Zila Parishad

d) Gram Sabha

Answer: b

14. Population range for Municipal Council is:

a) 10,000 to 1 lakh

b) 20,000 to 10 lakhs

c) 1 lakh to 5 lakhs

d) More than 10 lakhs

Answer: b

15. Who is appointed by State Government to look after general administration of city in Municipal Council?

a) Mayor

b) Executive Officer

c) Municipal Commissioner

d) Chairperson

Answer: b

16. Municipal Corporation is also called:

a) Nagar Parishad

b) Nagar Nigam

c) Nagar Panchayat

d) Zila Parishad

Answer: b

17. Head of Municipal Corporation is called:

a) Chairperson

b) Mayor or Mahapaur

c) Commissioner

d) Sarpanch

Answer: b

18. Who implements decisions of Municipal Corporation?

a) Mayor

b) Deputy Mayor

c) Municipal Commissioner

d) Executive Officer

Answer: c

19. Toll tax is collected to recover cost of:

a) Schools

b) Newly constructed roads and bridges or maintenance of existing ones

c) Hospitals

d) Parks

Answer: b

20. Head of the district is called:

a) Tehsildar

b) District Officer, Deputy Commissioner, District Collector or District Magistrate

c) Patwari

d) Kanungo

Answer: b

- **Fill in the Blanks:**

1. The Seventy Fourth Amendment Act of 1992 has provided three types of urban local bodies.

2. Nagar Panchayats are for semi-urban areas which are gradually developing into cities.

3. Municipal Councils or Nagar Parishad are for cities with population between 1 lakh to 10 lakhs.

4. Municipal Corporations are for big cities like Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai, Kolkata, Kanpur, etc., where population is more than 10 lakhs.

5. The urban local bodies, popularly known as Municipalities, are elected by the people directly through regular elections.

6. Each city is divided into wards. The number of wards depends upon the population of a particular city or town.

7. The voters elect one representative from each ward for a period of five years.

8. Some wards are reserved for Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes.

9. One-third seats, in each municipality, are reserved for women.

10. Towns which are smaller than a city but bigger than a village have Nagar Panchayats.

11. The Chairperson of a Nagar Panchayat is elected directly by the people and the Vice-Chairperson is elected by the members themselves.

12. Octroi is a tax levied on goods entering a city. These days it has been abolished in Delhi, Haryana, etc.

13. Municipal Councils or Nagar Parishads are established in the cities with population between 20,000 to 10 lakhs.

14. The number of members in Municipal Council vary from 15 to 60 and are directly elected by the people for five years.

15. An Executive Officer, who is appointed by the State Government, looks after the general administration of the city.

16. Municipal Corporation or Nagar Nigam is for big cities with a large population.

17. Municipal Corporation is headed by a Chairperson who is called the Mayor or Mahapaur.

18. A Chief Executive Officer implements the decision of the Municipal Corporation. He is called Municipal Commissioner.

19. Toll tax is collected to recover the cost of newly constructed roads and bridges or towards the maintenance of existing ones.

20. A Tehsildar looks after the maintenance of land records and collection of land revenue at tehsil level.

- **One-Word Answer Questions:**

1. Q: Which Amendment Act provided urban local bodies in 1992?

A: SeventyFourth

2. Q: Urban local body for semi-urban areas?

A: NagarPanchayat

3. Q: Urban local body for cities with population 20,000 to 10 lakhs?

A: MunicipalCouncil

4. Q: Head of Municipal Corporation is called?

A: Mayor

5. Q: Tax on goods entering a city?

A: Octroi

6. Q: Officer who implements decisions of Municipal Corporation?

A: Commissioner

7. Q: Head of the district administration?

A: Collector

8. Q: Official who maintains revenue records of land?

A: Patwari

9. Q: Sub-division of a district?

A: Tehsil

10. Q: Change made in the Constitution of India is called?

A: Amendment