



INDO ENGLISH SCHOOL

URBAN LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

CLASS: - 6 SUB: - CIVICS CHAPTER NO: - 2

QUESTIONS GIVEN AT THE END OF THE CHAPTER AND THEIR ANSWERS

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I. Tick (✓) the correct answer: -

1. What is the minimum age required to contest an election to Municipality?
 - a. 18
 - b. 20
 - c. 21
 - d. **25**
2. Which constitutional Amendment Act defines a metropolitan area?
 - a. 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
 - b. **74th Amendment Act, 1992**
 - c. 74th Amendment Act, 1994
 - d. 76th Amendment Act, 1994
3. Which of the following is not a source of Municipal Corporation?
 - a. Entertainment Tax
 - b. Octroi Duty
 - c. Profession Tax
 - d. **Cattle Tax**
4. Metropolitan city is a city with a population of more than
 - a. 5 lakhs
 - b. **10 lakhs**
 - c. 15 lakhs
 - d. 20 lakhs
5. The head of the Municipal Corporation is
 - a. **Mayor**
 - b. Deputy Mayor
 - c. Councillor
 - d. Vice-chairperson

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Big cities have Municipal Corporation as local self-government.
2. The head of a corporation is called Mayor.
3. The municipality arranges for checking food adulteration.
4. Towns having ten to twenty thousand people have small bodies known as Municipal committees.
5. Tax on goods and animals brought into or taken out of the town is known as Octroi Duty.

III. State whether the following statements are true or false.

1. Municipal corporations have more powers than the municipalities. True
2. A person who has attained the age of 25 can vote in a municipal election. True
3. The mayor and the deputy Mayor are elected for one year. False
4. Record of births and deaths in a city are kept by the state government. False
5. The municipalities receive grants from the state government. True

IV. Answer the following questions:

1. Differentiate between Municipal Corporation and a municipality.

Municipal Corporation	Municipalities
1. Meant for big cities having large population	Meant for small cities and towns.
2. Have more power.	Have less power.
3. Have more resources.	Have less resources.
4. Deal with the state government directly	Work through the district administration.

2. How are the two types of urban local bodies constituted?

Ans: The urban local bodies are constituted as municipality or Municipal corporations.

3. List five main compulsory functions performed by a municipality or a Municipal Corporation.

Ans: The five-man compulsory functions performed by a municipality or Corporation are as follows: -

- Keeping the city clean is the primary duty of a municipality. They make arrangements for the removal of the garbage and waste.
- A Municipality make arrangements for vaccination against smallpox and against diseases like Cholera, plague and tuberculosis.
- They also make arrangements for checking food adulteration.
- The municipalities open hospitals, dispensaries and other medical centres and different localities where qualified doctors are employed.
- They also keep a record of all the births and deaths in the city.

4. How do the Municipalities get funds?

Ans: The Municipalities get funds from different taxes such as Octroi Duty, Income from Municipal Property, Entertainment Tax, Government Grants, House Tax, Water Tax, Profession Tax, etc.

V. Picture study



1. Is this a metropolitan city?

Ans: Yes.

2. How is a metropolitan city different from other cities?

Ans: A metropolitan city is a city having a population of 10 lakhs or more whereas other cities have a population less than 10 lakhs.

3. Describe its features.

Ans: Metropolitan cities have better infrastructure, health facilities, connectivity and growth opportunities. Metropolitan cities play a key role in the development of the country.