

Tender Heart High School

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Class: IX

Date: 18.11.24 Ch: 6 Local Self - Government - Urban

Subject: History and Civics

Ms. Rameet

Good Morning students!

This lesson is of Class IX for the Subject of History and civics. This lesson is being Submitted to you on 18.11.24 and the voice is of Rameet Duggal. All the students now please open page number 157 of your textbook and listen very carefully.

An urban area is a town or a city which is densely populated. They have local self-government institutions called municipalities or municipal corporations. Municipal administration is necessary to provide basic civic facilities like water supply, drainage, public health, primary education and maintenance of roads and sanitation for the citizens.

Any city with a population of more than 40 lakh are known as metropolitan cities.

In 1992, the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act was passed to ensure proper functioning of the urban local self-government bodies.

The salient features of the Act are the following:-

- (1) It gives constitutional status to urban local bodies.
- (2) The state election commission would conduct elections to the urban local self-governing bodies.
- (3) A fixed tenure of five years for the local self-governing institutions has been given by the act.
- (4) Seats would be reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
- (5) one-third of the seats would be reserved for women.
- (6) District Planning Committee would be established by the State Government.

The Constitution 74th Amendment Act, 1992 is also known

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as the Nagarpalika and Municipalities Act.

The Act provides for three tier local bodies for urban areas as following:-

- (1) Municipal Corporations for large urban areas.
- (2) Municipal Councils for small urban areas.
- (3) Nagar Panchayats for areas changing from a rural area to urban area.

There are also other local bodies like Town Area Committees, Cantonment Boards and Port Trusts in some urban areas.

Municipal Corporation:-

A municipal corporation is the highest local self-government institution working in big cities.

The Municipal Corporation works with the help of various departments like Water supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking, Housing Board, Education Department and Electricity Department.

Election:-

The elections to the municipal corporations are conducted under the guidance, direction and control of the state election commission. The members of the municipal corporation are directly elected by the people through direct elections.

Municipal areas where elections are held are known as Wards. The elections are held on the basis of universal adult franchise and secret ballot. Every adult registered voter of 18 years of age or above has the right to vote and elect the representatives.

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The term of the Municipal Corporation is five years.
If it is dissolved earlier fresh elections are held
within six months.

Composition:-

A Municipal Corporation consists of following members:-

(1) General Council:-

The General Council is made up of elected members known as Municipal Councillors. These members are elected directly on the basis of Universal Adult Franchise. The number of seats depends on the population of the city and is decided by the state government. Seats are reserved for backward classes. One third seats are reserved for women. There are also some Aldermen in the General Council elected by the Councillors. The Aldermen are very responsible and respected persons of the area.

(2) Mayor:-

The Councillors and Aldermen together elect a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor from among themselves. He is the first citizen of the town and holds a highly respected and responsible position. He is elected for one year, but usually, he is elected for the full term of the Municipal Corporation i.e., 5 years.

Functions of the Mayor:-

- (1) He presides over the meetings of the Municipal Corporation.
- (2) To maintain discipline and order in the meetings.
- (3) To act as link between the Corporation and State Government.
- (4) To receive the foreign representatives visiting the town.
- (5) To collect the information and reports from various

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officers working in the Municipal Corporation.

Before we go any further, children its Question time. Please write the answers in your note-book.

Q1. What do you understand by the term urban area?

Q2. Mention any two salient feature of the constitution 74th Amendment Act 1992.

Q3. Who is known as the Mayor.

Children you can pause the audio for 3 minutes to write the answers.

Children I hope you have finished writing the answers lets continue.

(3) Standing Committees:-

The Municipal Corporation has certain standing Committees elected by the General Council, to perform different functions. There are Standing Committees on Taxation, Health and Sanitation, Education, Economic Development, Welfare of the Weaker Sections, Markets, Gardens and Parks etc.

(4) Municipal Commissioner:-

The Municipal Commissioner is the chief Executive officer of the Municipal corporation. He is usually an I.A.S. officer. He is appointed by the Governor usually for a term of 5 years. In case of the Union Territory he is appointed by the central government. His main functions are:-

1. To give instructions to all officers of the municipal corporation.
2. To take part in the meetings of the corporation.
3. To prepare financial budgets.

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4. To maintain and protect all municipal properties and records etc.

Functions of the Municipal Corporation:-

- (1) Provision of electricity, water, sewage disposal.
- (2) Provision of public health services like provision of hospitals, dispensaries, family welfare centres.
- (3) Maintenance of records of births and deaths.
- (4) Doing welfare schemes, organising fairs, functions, melas.
- (5) provision of transport facilities.
- (6) establishment and maintenance of primary and secondary schools.

Municipal Committee:-

A Municipal Committee is set up in smaller towns with population roughly ranging from 20,000 to 10 lakhs. However it depends upon the decision of the state government. These are also known as the Municipality or the Municipal Board.

Members:-

It consist of the following members:-

- (1) General Body of the Municipal Committee:-

The members of the General Body are called Councillors. They are elected from different wards.

The number of members depends on the population of the city.

Term:-

It has a term of five years.

- (2) Chairman / President:-

It has a chairman and a Vice-chairperson who are elected indirectly. They perform various kinds of

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functions.

Chairman presides over the meetings of the Municipal Committee. He regulates and conducts business of the Municipal Committee.

(3) Chief Executive Officer:-

The chief Executive officer is appointed by the State government and he belongs to the State civil services. He looks after the administration of the Municipal Committee.

Other office Bearers:-

A Municipal Committee has various department like Education, Health, Engineering, Taxation etc. These departments are looked after by senior officers and other expert members.

Children before we go any further it is Question time. Please write the answers of the given questions in your note-book.

Q4. State any one function of the Mayor.

Q5. What is the tenure or term of office of a Municipal Corporation?

Q6. Define a Ward.

Difference between a Municipal Corporation and a Municipal Committee:-

<u>Municipal Corporation</u>	<u>Municipal Committee</u>
(1) These are found in big cities.	(1) These are found in smaller cities.
(2) Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation.	(2) chairperson / President is the head of the Municipal Committee.

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<u>Municipal Corporation</u>	<u>Municipal Committee</u>
(3) It has more powers and more sources of revenue.	(3) It has less powers and less sources of revenue compared to Municipal Corporation.
(4) It deals directly with the State government.	(4) It deals with the state government through the District Administration.

Cooperation and Coordination Between Local self-Government and Local Government

The District Administration:-

The local government at the district level is looked after by the District Collector or Deputy Commissioner. A Deputy Commissioner not only looks after the administration of the District but also takes care of the revenue collection and is therefore also called District Collector.

Appointment:-

The Deputy Commissioner belongs to the Indian Administrative Service and is appointed by the State Government.

Other office Bearers:-

A number of government officers looking after various departments work under the Deputy Commissioner. Some officers who work in the rural areas are Tehsildar, Naib Tehsildars, Lekhpal, Patwari all these officers looked after the maintenance of land records and revenue collection.

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In a district law and order is looked after by the Superintendent of Police. Under him work deputy Superintendents, inspectors and subedars. Many villages have police chowki and a chowkidar also works in different villages. Other important officers at the district level are chief Medical officer, Inspector of Education and District Judge, etc.

Functions of the Deputy Commissioner:-

- (1) Collection of Revenue of the area.
- (2) To maintain law and order in the district.
- (3) Maintenance of Land record.
- (4) Implementation of policies and programmes in the district.

With this explanation I end this interactive session. I hope you have understood the chapter. Please do the given questions in your note-book.

Q7. With reference to the Municipal Corporation, answer the following questions:-

- (1) State its composition.
- (2) State any three functions of the Mayor.
- (3) State any four functions of the Municipal Corporation.

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