

How the State Government Works

Question 1.

The head of the executive is:

- (a) Governor
- (b) Minister
- (c) Chief minister

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Chief minister

Question 2.

Government works at levels:

- (a) 4
- (b) 3
- (c) 2

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 3

Question 3.

How many assembly constituencies Himachal Pradesh has?

- (a) 56
- (b) 68
- (c) 67

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 68

Question 4.

An MLA is elected by the:

- (a) People
- (b) Government
- (c) Chief minister

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) People

Question 5.

Who appoints the chief minister and other minister?

- (a) Prime minister
- (b) MLA
- (c) Governor

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Governor

Question 6.

Ministers and their portfolio are decided by:

- (a) Chief minister
- (b) Prime minister
- (c) Governor

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Chief minister

Question 7.

what do you mean by Legislature?

- (a) Member of opposition party
- (b) Member in legislative assembly
- (c) Member in ruling party
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Member in legislative assembly

All the MLAs who gather together in the Legislative Assembly are called Legislature.

Question 8.

what does MLAs dual responsibilities mean?

- (a) As a MLA
- (b) As a minister
- (c) Both a and b
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Both a and b

Some MLAs have dual responsibilities. Dual responsibilities of some MLAs are one as an MLA and other a minister.

Question 9.

what name is given to the elected representatives who are not member of ruling party?

- (a) Opposition
- (b) Constituency
- (c) Majority
- (d) Press conference

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Opposition

Opposition refers to elected representatives who are not members of the ruling party and who play the role of questioning government decisions and actions as well as raise new issues for consideration in the Assembly.

Question 10.

Who becomes the chief minister?

- (a) Leader of the winning party
- (b) Leader of the losing party
- (c) Prime minister of the country
- (d) President of the country

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Leader of the winning party

A political party that MLAs have won more than half the number of constituencies in a state can be said to be in a majority. The leader of the winning party becomes the chief minister.

Question 11.

what is the full form of MLA?

- (a) Member of Law Authority
- (b) Member of Legal Arm
- (c) Member of Legislative Assembly
- (d) Member of Legislative Arm

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Member of Legislative Assembly

Members of the Legislative Assembly (MLAs) are elected by the people. They then become members of the legislative assembly and also form the government.

Question 12.

What do you mean by majority?

- (a) Situation when more than half the number is on one idea
- (b) Situation when less than half the number is on one idea
- (c) Situation of equal voting
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Situation when more than half the number is on one idea

Majority is a situation when more than half the number in a group supports a decision or an idea. This is also called a simple majority.

Question 13.

What were organized by the assembly to discuss about government work?

- (a) Live session
- (b) Press conference
- (c) Janta polls
- (d) none of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Press conference

Soon after the discussion in the assembly, there was a press conference organized by the health

minister.

Question 14.

What do you mean by coalition?

- (a) Group of poor farmers
- (b) Group of rich merchants
- (c) Group of parties working together
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Group of parties working together

At times, the ruling party may not be a single party but a group of parties working together. This is called a coalition.

Question 15.

By whom the governor is appointed?

- (a) MLA
- (b) Central Government
- (c) President
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Central Government

The Head of the State is the Governor. She/he is appointed by the Central Government to ensure that the State Government works within the rules and regulations of the Constitution.

Question 16.

Who is responsible for the welfare of the constituency?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) MLA
- (d) None of these

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) MLA

The MLA is responsible for the welfare of the constituency.

[Match the following](#)

1.

Column I	Column II
1. Constituency	(a) Protest
2. Himachal Pradesh	(b) Legislative Assembly
3. Chief minister	(c) Head of the state
4. Rally	(d) Real authority of the

	state
5. MLA	(e) State
6. Governor	(f) 68 assembly constituencies

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column I	Column II
1. Constituency	(e) State
2. Himachal Pradesh	(f) 68 assembly constituencies
3. Chief minister	(d) Real authority of the state
4. Rally	(a) Protest
5. MLA	(b) Legislative Assembly
6. Governor	(c) Head of the state

Fill in the blanks

1. An MLA is a member of the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Legislative Assembly

2. Every in India has a legislative assembly.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: state

3. Each state in India is divided into

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: constituencies

4. A is generally held in the assembly to discuss current problems.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: debate

5. The head of the state is the

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Governor

6. ORS packets are given to those who are suffering from

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: diarrhoea

7. The governor of the state is appointed by the government.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: central

8. is the leader of the ruling party.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Chief minister

9. The head of the government consists of the council of headed by chief minister.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: ministers

10. Every MLA is elected from one are(a) This area is known as

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: constituency
