

## Weekly GK Quiz for High Court Assistant Exam 15th – 21st September 2024

Q1.  
PURA (Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas)  
model was given by  
(a)A.P.J. Abdul Kalam

(b)Manmohan Singh

(c)Lal Krishna Advani

(d)Rajiv Gandhi

Ans(a)

Sol.

The Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA) is a method for rural development in India given by former President APJ Abdul Kalam. This scheme proposes holistic development of compact areas around a potential growth centre in a Gram Panchayat(s) through Public Private Partnership (PPP) framework for providing livelihood opportunities and urban amenities to improve the quality of life in rural areas.

Q2.  
Bharatnet Project is related to which of the following?  
(a)free Wi-Fi to students in rural area

(b)High speed internet to farmers

(c)Broadband connectivity to gram panchayats

(d)A project connecting rural area with urban area

Ans(c)

Sol.

The BharatNet Project is a project to provide broadband connectivity to all gram panchayats in India. So the answer is (c).

Q3.  
Human conference-1972 was held at?  
(a)Stockholm.

(b)Paris.

(c)Geneva.

(d)Australia.

Ans(a)

Sol.

• UN Conference on Human Environment-1972 was an international conference held on 5-16, June 1972 in Stockholm.

Q4.  
Human Rights Day is celebrated annually across the world on?  
(a)24th October

(b)10th December

(c)21st June

(d)22nd April

Ans(b)

Sol.

Human Rights Day is observed every year on 10 December. It commemorates the day on which, in

1948, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 1950, the Assembly passed resolution 423 (V), inviting all States and interested organizations to observe 10 December of each year as Human Rights Day.

Q5.

Who among the following served as the first women speaker in Lok Sabha?

(a)Pratibha Patil

(b)Urmila Singh

(c)Meira Kumar

(d)Sushma Swaraj

Ans(c)

Sol.

Meira Kumar is the first woman speaker of the Lok Sabha, India's lower house of parliament. She was elected unopposed on June 3, 2009 and served from 2009 to 2014. Kumar is a lawyer who has been elected to the Lok Sabha five times. Before becoming speaker, she served as a Cabinet Minister in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment from 2004–2009

Q6.

Using voting rights during the election is related to which type of value?

(a)Authoritative

(b)Democratic values

(c)Fundamental rights

(d)Autocratic values

Ans(b)

Sol.

Voting rights during an election are related to democratic values. Voting can be described as a fundamental concept in the entire democratic process. It is a means to participate in the democratic process. Voting can be described as a foundation of democracy. It can be said that voting makes a system 'Democratic'.

Q7.

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees freedom of speech and expression?

(a)Article 19

(b)Article 21

(c)Article 32

(d)Article 44

Ans(a)

Sol.

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression. It allows citizens to express their opinions, thoughts, and ideas freely, subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of public order, security, and morality.

Q8.

Part VIII of the constitution deals with-

(a)Union territories

(b)Parliament

(c)Supreme court and High Court

(d)Comptroller and Auditor General

Ans(a)

Sol.

Part VIII of the constitution deals with Union territories from Article 239 to 242. Part VIII of the Constitution contains provisions for the administration of the Union Territories, including the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Q9.

Who established Swaraj Party in 1923?

(a)Mahatma Gandhi

(b)Vallabhbhai Patel

(c)C.R Das and Motilal Nehru

(d)B.R Ambedkar

Ans(c)

Sol.

The Swaraj Party was established in 1923 by Chittaranjan Das (C.R. Das) and Motilal Nehru. It was formed in response to dissatisfaction with the Indian National Congress's decision to boycott the legislative councils under British rule. The founders aimed to

contest elections to these councils to obstruct British governance from within and push for self-rule (Swaraj). C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru were prominent leaders who sought to use constitutional means to achieve political objectives, unlike Mahatma Gandhi's non-cooperation movement.

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Q10.  
Who was the father of local self-government of India?  
(a) Lord Dalhousie

(b) Lord Mountbatten

(c) Lord Macaulay

(d) Lord Ripon

Ans(d)

Sol.

The foundational framework for the government's decentralization policy can be credited to Lord Ripon. His landmark resolution on local self-government, dated May 18, 1882, acknowledged two fundamental aspects of local governance: a) Administrative efficiency and b) Political education. This resolution, which was centered on urban areas, established local councils predominantly composed of elected non-official members and chaired by a non-official leader.



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Q1.  
The most appropriate measure of a country's economic growth is its

(a) Gross Domestic Product

(b) New Domestic Product

(c) New National Product

(d) Per Capita Real Income

Ans(d)

Sol.

The correct answer is (d) Per Capita Real Income. Per Capita Real Income is the most appropriate measure of a country's economic growth when considering the standard of living. It represents the average income earned per person in a year, adjusted for inflation. This measure gives a clearer picture of how the economic output (GDP) affects individuals and helps in assessing the wealth distribution among the population.

- Per Capita Real Income takes into account the population size, offering insight into the prosperity and well-being of the average citizen.
- It is a better measure of economic growth's impact on individuals than GDP alone, as it reflects how the wealth generated by the economy is distributed.

Information Booster:

- Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Measures the total value of goods and services produced in a country but does not account for population or individual well-being.
- Net Domestic Product (NDP): Similar to GDP but excludes depreciation of capital goods.
- Net National Product (NNP): Measures the value of goods and services produced by a country's residents, including those working abroad, minus depreciation.

Additional Information:

- Per Capita Real Income helps policymakers understand how economic growth translates into real improvements in the quality of life for individuals.
- GDP is important for measuring overall economic size, but Per Capita Real Income focuses more on individual prosperity.

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Q2.

Who among the following introduced Preamble in Constituent Assembly?

(a) Dr. B R Ambedkar

(b)Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(c)Sardar Ballabhbai Patel

(d)Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans(d)

Sol.

The correct answer is (d) Jawaharlal Nehru.

He introduced the Objectives Resolution on December 13, 1946, which laid the foundation for the Preamble of the Indian Constitution. The Preamble, often referred to as the "soul" of the Constitution, embodies the guiding principles of the Constitution and reflects the vision and aspirations of the Indian people.

Information Booster:

### The Preamble:

- Introduction: The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic.
- Adoption: The Preamble was adopted on November 26, 1949, along with the rest of the Constitution and came into effect on January 26, 1950.
- Purpose: It outlines the objectives of the Constitution, including justice (social, economic, and political), liberty (of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship), equality (of status and opportunity), and fraternity (assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation).
- Amendment: The Preamble was amended only once, by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, which added the words "socialist" and "secular" and changed "unity of the nation" to "unity and integrity of the nation."
- Legal Status: Although the Preamble is a part of the Constitution, it is non-justiciable, meaning it cannot be enforced by courts. However, it plays a crucial role in the interpretation of the Constitution.

Q3.

The standard of living in a country is represented by its:

(a)poverty ratio

(b)per capita income

(c)national income

(d)unemployment rate

Ans(b)

Sol.

The correct answer is (b) per capita income.

The standard of living in a country is typically represented by per capita income, which measures the average income earned per person in a particular year. This metric is widely used to assess and compare the economic well-being of individuals within different countries.

Information Booster:

- Per Capita Income: This is calculated by dividing the national income of a country by its population. It is an indicator of the average income per person, reflecting the wealth distribution and economic conditions in a country.
- Comparison Tool: It is often used to compare the living standards between countries or regions. Higher per capita income generally indicates a higher standard of living.
- Global Classifications: Organizations like the World Bank use per capita income to classify countries into categories such as low-income, middle-income, and high-income economies.
- Limitations: Although it is a useful indicator, per capita income does not account for the income inequality within a country, which means the actual standard of living for different segments of the population can vary significantly.

Q4.

Which of the following national movements is also known as the 'August Revolution'?

(a)Khilafat Movement

(b)Swaraj Movement

(c)Quit India Movement

(d)More than one of the above

Ans(c)

Sol.

The correct answer is (c) Quit India Movement.

The Quit India Movement is also known as the 'August Revolution'. It was launched by Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian National Congress in 1942, calling for the immediate end of British rule in India. This movement played a critical role in shaping the final phase of India's independence struggle.

Information Booster:

- Launch Date: Initiated on August 8, 1942, in Bombay during the All-India Congress Committee session.
- Slogan: Gandhi's call to action was "Do or Die", pushing Indians to demand complete independence.
- Effect: It triggered widespread protests, strikes, and civil disobedience across the country, with millions participating.
- British Response: The British swiftly arrested key leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Sardar Patel, leading to mass detentions across India.
- Mass Involvement: Unlike earlier movements, it saw active participation from women, students, and labor unions.
- Underground Activities: With top leaders imprisoned, the movement was led by underground groups, including figures like Jayaprakash Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali, who kept the resistance alive.
- Crackdown: The British responded with severe repression, using brutal force, and deploying armed forces to control uprisings.
- Outcome: Although the movement was violently suppressed, it intensified Indian resolve for freedom and weakened British authority.

Q5.

Which one of the following is the scientific name of man?

- (a) Canis familiaris
- (b) Homo habilis
- (c) Homo erectus
- (d) Homo sapiens

Ans(d)

Sol.

The correct answer is (d) Homo sapiens.

Homo sapiens is the scientific name for modern humans. It is derived from Latin, where "Homo" means "man" and "sapiens" means "wise" or "knowing." This classification places humans in the species category within the genus Homo.

Information Booster:

- Evolutionary History: Homo sapiens evolved approximately 300,000 years ago in Africa

and are the only surviving species of the genus Homo.

- Distinct Features: Modern humans are characterized by a larger brain capacity, upright posture, and the ability for complex thought, language, and culture.
- Global Distribution: Homo sapiens have spread across all continents, adapting to various environments and developing diverse cultures.
- Interaction with Other Species: Early Homo sapiens coexisted with other hominid species, such as Neanderthals (Homo neanderthalensis), but eventually became the dominant species.

Q6.

What is the length of the Indian border with Afghanistan?

- (a) 106 km
- (b) 575 km
- (c) 601 km
- (d) 755 km

Ans(a)

Sol.

The correct answer is (a) 106 km.

- The length of the Indian border with Afghanistan is 106 km.
- This border lies in the extreme northwestern part of India, along the Wakhan Corridor in the state of Jammu & Kashmir, specifically in the region now administered as Union Territory of Ladakh.
- However, this region is currently under Pakistan's control as part of the area known as Pakistan-Occupied Kashmir (PoK), but India claims it as part of its territory.

Information Booster:

- India shares its borders with seven countries: Pakistan, China, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Afghanistan.
- Among these, the border with Afghanistan is the shortest.

Additional Information:

- Wakhan Corridor: A narrow strip of land that extends from Afghanistan towards China and separates Tajikistan from Pakistan.
- Although geographically significant, the India-Afghanistan border is not currently under direct Indian control due to territorial disputes.

Q7.

The articles 17 & 18 of constitution provide

(a) economic equality

(b) social equality

(c) political equality

(d) religious equality

Ans(b)

Sol.

The correct answer is (b) social equality.

Articles 17 and 18 of the Indian Constitution promote social equality by prohibiting discriminatory practices and titles that foster social inequality.

Information Booster:

- Article 17 abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. This ensures that individuals cannot be discriminated against based on their caste or social status.
- Article 18 abolishes the practice of conferring titles, except for military or academic distinctions. This prevents the state from granting titles that could create a social hierarchy, ensuring equality among all citizens.
- Untouchability under Article 17 is considered a punishable offense, ensuring strict enforcement of social equality.
- Article 18 ensures that no titles of nobility are granted, safeguarding the democratic principle that all citizens are equal before the law.

Q8.

Which type of work was looked after by the department of Diwan-i-Kohi under Muhammad Tughlaq?

(a) Agriculture

(b) Army

(c) Justice

(d) Royal correspondence

Ans(a)

Sol.

The correct answer is (a) Agriculture.

The Diwan-i-Kohi was a department established by Muhammad bin Tughlaq during his reign (1325-1351) to look after agriculture. The primary aim of this department was to improve agricultural practices and increase agricultural production, particularly in the fertile region of Doab (between the Ganges and Yamuna rivers).

Information Booster:

- The Diwan-i-Kohi was responsible for implementing reforms to improve farming techniques and expand cultivation in underdeveloped or uncultivated areas.
- Muhammad Tughlaq introduced schemes like providing loans (Taccavi loans) to farmers to encourage agriculture, making this department central to his agrarian policies.
- The department focused on increasing the revenue of the state by ensuring a better agricultural yield, which was vital for the economic prosperity of his kingdom.
- Despite his good intentions, many of Muhammad Tughlaq's agricultural reforms under the Diwan-i-Kohi were not successful due to poor implementation and natural calamities.

Additional Information:

- Army (Diwan-i-Arz): Looked after military affairs and the administration of the army.
- Justice (Diwan-i-Qaza): Dealt with judicial matters and the administration of justice.
- Royal Correspondence (Diwan-i-Insha): Handled royal correspondence and official communications.

Q9.

Chilka Lake is Asia's biggest internal salt water pond studded with few tiny islands. Chilika Lake is located in which of the following state?

(a) West Bengal

(b) Andhra Pradesh

(c) Uttar Pradesh

(d) Odisha

Ans(d)

Sol.

The correct answer is (d) Odisha.

Chilika Lake, Asia's largest brackish water lagoon, is located in the state of Odisha along the eastern coast of India. It is known for its rich biodiversity and serves as a critical habitat for a variety of flora and fauna, including migratory birds.

Information Booster:

- Chilika Lake spans over 1,100 square kilometers and is connected to the Bay of Bengal, making it a unique ecosystem with a mix of salt and freshwater.
- The lake is famous for its Nalaban Island, which is a bird sanctuary, and attracts thousands of migratory birds during the winter season, including flamingos, pelicans, and herons.
- Chilika is also an important source of livelihood for local fishermen and is known for its rich fishery resources, particularly prawns and crabs.
- The lake has been designated as a Ramsar Wetland of international importance due to its

Q10.

Who among the following has given a detailed account of the postal system during the Sultanate period?

- (a) Amir Khusro
- (b) Ibn Battuta
- (c) Sultan Firoz Shah
- (d) Ziauddin Barani

Ans(b)

Sol.

The correct answer is (b) Ibn Battuta.

Ibn Battuta, the famous Moroccan traveler and explorer, gave a detailed account of the postal system during the Sultanate period in his travelogue, Rihla. He visited India during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughlaq in the 14th century and described the efficient postal system that existed at the time.

Information Booster:

- Postal System: Ibn Battuta mentioned that the postal system in the Sultanate period consisted of two types of couriers—horsemen (Uluq) and foot runners (Dawa)—who carried

letters and royal messages efficiently across the empire.

- The system was well-organized, with rest stations (dak chowkis) set up at intervals to allow couriers to rest or hand over the messages to the next set of couriers.
- The postal system was crucial for maintaining communication across the vast empire, enabling swift communication between the sultan and his governors or officials.



Q1.

Who is considered the Father of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Ans(b)

Sol.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is widely regarded as the Father of the Indian Constitution. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly and played a pivotal role in formulating the Constitution of India. His efforts ensured that the Constitution enshrines principles of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. Ambedkar's deep knowledge of law and his commitment to social justice were instrumental in shaping the legal and social framework of independent India.

Q2.

Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

(a)Part II

(b)Part III

(c)Part IV

(d)Part V

Ans(b)

Sol.

Part III of the Indian Constitution, consisting of Articles 12 to 35, deals with Fundamental Rights. These rights are considered essential for the holistic development of individuals and include rights such as the Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Right to Freedom of Religion, Cultural and Educational Rights, and the Right to Constitutional Remedies. Fundamental Rights are justiciable, meaning that individuals can approach the courts if these rights are violated.

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Q3.

The President of India can proclaim a National Emergency on which of the following grounds?

(a)War

(b)Internal disturbance

(c)Economic instability

(d)Financial emergency

Ans(a)

Sol.

Under Article 352 of the Indian Constitution, the President of India can proclaim a National Emergency on three grounds: war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Such an emergency can be declared if the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened. During a National Emergency, the fundamental rights under Articles 19 can be suspended, and the federal structure of governance can be altered to give more power to the central government.

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Q4.

Which constitutional amendment is known as the 'Mini Constitution'?

(a)42nd Amendment

(b)44th Amendment

(c)61st Amendment

(d)86th Amendment

Ans(a)

Sol.

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 is often referred to as the 'Mini Constitution' because of the extensive changes it made to the Indian Constitution. It was enacted during the Emergency period under the Indira Gandhi government and included significant alterations to the Preamble, fundamental rights, directive principles, and the power of the judiciary. This amendment increased the power of the central government and curtailed the power of the judiciary, leading to widespread criticism. Many of its provisions were later rolled back by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.

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Q5.

Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian Parliamentary system?

(a)Collective Responsibility

(b)Separation of Powers

(c)Leadership of the Prime Minister

(d)Bicameralism

Ans(b)

Sol.

While the Indian Parliamentary system incorporates features such as collective responsibility, leadership of the Prime Minister, and bicameralism, it does not strictly adhere to the principle of separation of powers as practiced in the presidential systems like that of the United States. In India, there is a fusion of powers between the executive and the legislature, as members of the executive (the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers) are drawn from the legislature and are responsible to it.

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Q6.

Who amongst the following elects the Vice President of India?

1. Members of Lok Sabha

2. Members of Rajya Sabha



3. Members Legislative Assemblies

4. Members of Legislative Councils

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a)1 and 2 only

(b)1 and 3 only

(c)1, 2 and 3 only

(d)1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans(a)

Sol.

The Electoral College to elect a person to the office of the Vice-President consists of all members of both Houses of Parliament that is Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Electoral college works in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote through secret ballot.

Q7.

Who is responsible for the construction and maintenance of the National Highways?

(a)State Government

(b)Central Government

(c)Both a and b

(d)None of these

Ans(b)

Sol.

The National Highway System is the primary road grid of the country. The construction and maintenance of the National Highways is the direct responsibility of the Central Government.

Q8.

The Council of Ministers has to resign if a no-confidence motion is passed by a majority of members of

(a)Lok Sabha

(b)Rajya Sabha

(c)Both the Houses separately

(d)Both the Houses in Joint sitting

Ans(a)

Sol.

In India, a motion of no confidence can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha (the lower house of the Parliament of India). If a majority of the members vote in favour of the motion, it is passed, and the government is bound to vacate the office. The most recent no confidence motion was against the Narendra Modi government and accepted by the Speaker but defeated by 325–126.

Q9.

In which part of the Indian Constitution, legislative relation between centre and state is given?

(a)X

(b)XI

(c)XII

(d)XIII

Ans(b)

Sol.

In part XI relations between the union and the states is mentioned. Part XIII deals with Trade and commerce within the territory of India. Part XII is about Finance, property, contracts and suits.

Q10.

Under which article of Indian Constitution Hindi is declared as the official language?

(a)Article 273

(b)Article 343

(c)Article 360

(d)Article 370

Ans(b)

Sol.

Article 343 of Indian Constitution Hindi is declared as the official language. Article 343 (1) of the Indian Constitution specifically mentions that, "The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.



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Q5.

According to Census of India 2011, what is the gap (in %) between male and female literacy rate in India?

(a)15.23%

(b)16.68%

(c)17.75%

(d)18.86%

Ans(b)

Sol.

According to the census of India 2011, there is a gap of 16.68% In the literacy rate of males and females.

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Q6.

Who among the following is known as the “Missile Man” of India?

(a)MF Hussain

(b)Homi Bhabha

(c)Rajiv Gandhi

(d)APJ Abdul Kalam

Ans(d)

Sol.

APJ Abdul Kalam is known as the missile man of India. His work with the Defense Research and Development Organization in developing military equipment like missiles and a civilian space program earned him the title of Missile Man of India.

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Q7.

\_\_\_\_\_are in Madhya Pradesh.

(a)Bagh caves

(b) Ajanta caves

(c)Bhaja caves

(d)Kanheri caves

Ans(a)

Sol.

Bagh caves are in Madhya Pradesh. The Bagh Caves are a group of nine rock-cut monuments, situated among the southern slopes of the Vindhyas in Bagh town of Dhar district in Madhya Pradesh.

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Q8.

The first Paralympic Games was organized by \_\_\_\_\_.

(a)Australia

(b)Italy

(c)The US

(d)England

Ans(b)

Sol.

The first Paralympic games were organized by Italy. The first Paralympic Games in Rome in 1960 featured 400 athletes from 23 countries. The Games are now the 2nd biggest sporting event in the world.

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Q9.

which of the above statement/s is/are correct

Consider the following statements about separation of power:

1) The idea of separation of power was provided by Montesquieu.

2) It is based on the ideas of separation of power among the three branches of the government- executive, legislature and judiciary.

(a)1 only

(b)2 only

(c)Both 1 & 2

(d)None

Ans(c)

Sol.

The modern idea of separation of powers is found in the work of the Baron de Montesquieu's The Spirit of the Laws (1748), which states that "There can be no liberty where the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person, or body body of magistrates, if the power of judging be not separated from the legislative and executive powers. He believed that powers of one branch should not be in conflict with those of the other branches.

Q10.

If a financial emergency is declared, what is its impact on the relations between the Centre and the state?

(a)The President can reduce the salaries of all the states' servants except the judges of High Courts.

(b)The President can reduce the salaries of state civil servants including those of the judges of High Courts.

(c)The state legislatures are deprived of the right to enact Money Bills.

(d)None of the above.

Ans(b)

Sol.

While the proclamation of financial emergency (under Article 360) is in operation, the Centre can give directions to the states: (i) to observe the specified canons of financial propriety; (ii) to reduce the salaries and allowances of all class of persons serving in the state (including the high court judges); and (iii) to reserve all money bills and other financial bills for the consideration of the President.

