Kerala PSC LDC 2027

Cyber Wrongs, IT Act 2000 & Important Acts - 20 Questions with Answers

1. The Information Technology Act, 2000 came into force on:

(A) 15 June 2000
(B) 17 October 2000
(C) 12 October 2005
(D) 26 January 2001

Answer: (B) 17 October 2000

The Act was passed in May 2000 and notified on 17 October 2000. It gave legal recognition to electronic records and digital signatures.

2. Which section of the IT Act, 2000 deals with identity theft?

(A) 66A
(B) 66B
(C) 66C
(D) 66E

Answer: (C) 66C

Section 66C punishes fraudulent use of another person's password, digital signature or unique ID: up to 3 years' imprisonment and a fine up to Rs 1 lakh. Section 66D covers cheating by personation using a computer resource.

3. Section 66A of the IT Act (punishment for offensive messages) was struck down by the Supreme Court in which case?

(A) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(C) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India
(D) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan

Answer: (C) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India

Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (24 March 2015) held Section 66A unconstitutional for violating freedom of speech under Article 19(1)(a).

4. Which section of the IT Act deals with cyber terrorism, punishable with imprisonment for life?

(A) Section 66F
(B) Section 67
(C) Section 43
(D) Section 72

Answer: (A) Section 66F

Section 66F covers cyber terrorism. Section 67 deals with publishing obscene material electronically, and Section 67B with child pornography. Section 43 deals with damage to computer systems and compensation.

5. The Right to Information Act, 2005 provides that a PIO must normally supply information within:

(A) 15 days
(B) 30 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 90 days

Answer: (B) 30 days
The time limit is 30 days, and 48 hours where the information concerns the life or liberty of a person. The Act received assent on 15 June 2005 and came into full force on 12 October 2005. The application fee under the central rules is Rs 10.

6. Under which section of the RTI Act are certain categories of information exempted from disclosure?

(A) Section 4
(B) Section 6
(C) Section 8
(D) Section 19

Answer: (C) Section 8
Section 8 lists exempt information, for example matters affecting sovereignty, security or strategic interests, or information whose disclosure would endanger life. Section 24 exempts intelligence and security organisations listed in the Second Schedule, except in cases of corruption and human rights violations.

7. Who appoints the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC)?

(A) Prime Minister
(B) Chief Justice of India
(C) President of India
(D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Answer: (C) President of India
The President appoints the CIC on the recommendation of a committee: the Prime Minister (chair), the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.

8. Under the RTI Act, the second appeal against a PIO's decision lies with:

(A) High Court
(B) The first appellate authority
(C) The Information Commission
(D) The District Collector

Answer: (C) The Information Commission
The first appeal goes to an officer senior to the PIO within 30 days. The second appeal goes to the Information Commission (Central or State) within 90 days, under Section 19. Section 4 requires proactive (suo motu) disclosure by public authorities.

9. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019 came into force on:

(A) 24 December 2019
(B) 15 March 2020
(C) 20 July 2020
(D) 1 January 2021

Answer: (C) 20 July 2020

It replaced the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 and set up the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA). Consumer disputes are heard by the District, State and National Commissions. National Consumer Day is 24 December; World Consumer Rights Day is 15 March.

10. Which of the following is NOT one of the six rights of a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act?

(A) Right to safety
(B) Right to be informed
(C) Right to seek redressal
(D) Right to free legal aid

Answer: (D) Right to free legal aid

The six rights are: safety, to be informed, assured access to goods and services at competitive prices, to be heard, to seek redressal, and consumer awareness. Free legal aid is not among them.

11. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 was enacted to give effect to which Article of the Constitution?

(A) Article 14
(B) Article 15
(C) Article 17
(D) Article 21

Answer: (C) Article 17

Article 17 abolishes untouchability. The Act was originally called the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 and was renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act in 1976.

12. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was passed in:

(A) 1955
(B) 1976
(C) 1989
(D) 2005

Answer: (C) 1989

The SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 provides for special courts and relief and rehabilitation of victims. It was amended in 2015 and 2018.

13. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes were established as separate bodies by which Constitutional Amendment?

(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 73rd Amendment
(C) 86th Amendment
(D) 89th Amendment

Answer: (D) 89th Amendment

The 89th Amendment Act, 2003 split the earlier joint commission into the NCSC (Article 338) and the NCST (Article 338A).

14. The National Commission for Minorities was set up under the Act of:

(A) 1950
(B) 1992
(C) 2005
(D) 2012

Answer: (B) 1992

The National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 applies to the notified minorities: Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Zoroastrians (Parsis) and Jains (notified in 2014).

15. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established under the Protection of Human Rights Act of:

(A) 1986
(B) 1993
(C) 2000
(D) 2006

Answer: (B) 1993

The NHRC was constituted on 12 October 1993, with headquarters in New Delhi. State Human Rights Commissions (SHRC) are set up under the same Act; the Kerala SHRC was constituted in 1998.

16. The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act was passed in:

(A) 1999
(B) 2003
(C) 2007
(D) 2012

Answer: (C) 2007

The 2007 Act makes it a legal obligation for children and relatives to maintain senior citizens. A senior citizen is a person aged 60 years or above, and a parent can claim maintenance regardless of age.

17. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, which deals with offences against public decency, was passed in:

(A) 1961
(B) 1986
(C) 1990
(D) 2013

Answer: (B) 1986

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 prohibits indecent depiction of women in advertisements, publications, writings and paintings.

18. Who was the first chairperson of the Kerala State Commission for Women?

(A) Justice Fathima Beevi
(B) Sugathakumari
(C) K. R. Gouri Amma
(D) Jayanti Patnaik

Answer: (B) Sugathakumari

Poet Sugathakumari was the first chairperson of the Kerala Women's Commission, formed in 1996 under the Kerala State Commission for Women Act, 1990. The National Commission for Women was constituted on 31 January 1992 under the NCW Act, 1990; its first chairperson was Jayanti Patnaik.

19. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 came into force on:

(A) 13 September 2005
(B) 26 October 2006
(C) 8 March 2007
(D) 14 November 2012

Answer: (B) 26 October 2006

The Act was passed in 2005 and came into force on 26 October 2006. It provides civil remedies such as protection, residence and monetary orders, and relies on Protection Officers; applications are made to a Magistrate.

20. Under the POCSO Act, 2012, a 'child' means any person below the age of:

(A) 12 years
(B) 14 years
(C) 16 years
(D) 18 years

Answer: (D) 18 years

POCSO defines a child as anyone below 18 years. The Act came into force on 14 November 2012, provides for Special Courts and child-friendly procedures, and requires mandatory reporting of offences. The 2019 amendment introduced stricter punishment, including the death penalty, for aggravated penetrative sexual assault.

21. Which of the following is correctly matched?

(A) RTI Act – 1986
(B) POCSO Act – 2012
(C) Consumer Protection Act (new) – 2005
(D) IT Act – 2012

Answer: (B) POCSO Act – 2012

POCSO is from 2012. The RTI Act is from 2005, the new Consumer Protection Act is from 2019 and the IT Act is from 2000.

Quick Revision: Key Years

Law	Year
IT Act	2000
RTI Act	2005
Domestic Violence Act	2005 (in force 2006)
Consumer Protection Act (new)	2019 (in force 2020)
POCSO Act	2012
Protection of Civil Rights Act	1955
SC/ST Atrocities Act	1989
National Commission for Minorities Act	1992
Protection of Human Rights Act	1993
Senior Citizens Act	2007
Indecent Representation of Women Act	1986