

PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 12

Duration: 27 Minutes

Maximum Marks: 30

Instructions

- This paper contains **30** Multiple Choice Questions (Single Correct Answer), modelled on the Current Affairs & General Knowledge section of the **PU LLB** (Panjab University 3-Year LLB) entrance.
- Each correct answer carries **+1 mark**. **0.25 marks** are deducted for every incorrect answer. Unattempted questions carry **no penalty**.
- Only **one** option is correct. Choose carefully.
- The actual exam is held **offline** on an OMR sheet in English, Hindi, or Punjabi.
- Use of mobile phones, calculators, or other electronic gadgets is strictly prohibited.

Q1. The “Digital India” programme, aimed at transforming India into a digitally empowered society, was launched by the Government of India in which year?

- (A) 2014
- (B) 2015
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2017

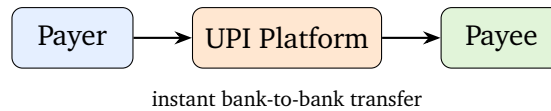
Q2. The “Make in India” initiative was launched primarily to boost which sector of the economy?

- (A) Agriculture
- (B) Tourism
- (C) Manufacturing



(D) Higher education

Q3. The diagram below shows money moving instantly from a payer to a payee through India's Unified Payments Interface (UPI). UPI is built and operated by which organisation?



- (A) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (B) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
- (C) National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)
- (D) State Bank of India (SBI)

Q4. The “Startup India” initiative, launched to nurture innovation and new enterprises, was rolled out in which year?

- (A) 2016
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2018
- (D) 2012

Q5. The 12-digit Aadhaar unique identity number is issued by which authority?

- (A) NITI Aayog
- (B) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)
- (C) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)
- (D) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

Q6. The “Skill India” mission is implemented mainly through which flagship skill-training scheme?

- (A) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

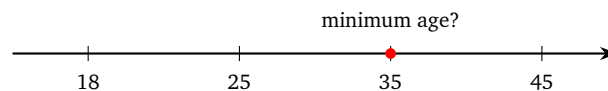


- (B) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
- (C) Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- (D) Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana

Q7. What is the minimum age required to become a member of the Lok Sabha?

- (A) 18 years
- (B) 21 years
- (C) 25 years
- (D) 30 years

Q8. On the age line below, the marked value is the minimum age required to be eligible for election as President of India. What is that minimum age?



- (A) 25 years
- (B) 30 years
- (C) 35 years
- (D) 40 years

Q9. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India?

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

Q10. The Attorney General of India, the highest law officer of the country, is appointed by which authority?

- (A) The President



- (B) The Chief Justice of India
- (C) The Prime Minister
- (D) Parliament

Q11. The ancient seat of learning, Nalanda University, was located in which present-day Indian state?

- (A) Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Bihar
- (C) West Bengal
- (D) Odisha

Q12. The famous rock-cut Ajanta and Ellora caves are located in which present-day state?

- (A) Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Karnataka
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Gujarat

Q13. The Konark Sun Temple, shaped like a giant chariot and a UNESCO World Heritage Site, is located in which state?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Odisha
- (C) Andhra Pradesh
- (D) West Bengal

Q14. The Khajuraho group of temples, renowned for their sculpture, were built mainly by which dynasty?

- (A) Chola dynasty
- (B) Pallava dynasty



- (C) Chandela dynasty
- (D) Rashtrakuta dynasty

Q15. Who was the first Education Minister of independent India?

- (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) C. Rajagopalachari
- (D) Rajendra Prasad

Q16. Who was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (A) T. N. Seshan
- (B) Sukumar Sen
- (C) K. V. K. Sundaram
- (D) S. P. Sen Verma

Q17. Who became the first woman Chief Minister of an Indian state?

- (A) Indira Gandhi
- (B) Nandini Satpathy
- (C) Sucheta Kripalani
- (D) Sarojini Naidu

Q18. The Agha Khan Cup is a tournament associated with which sport?

- (A) Cricket
- (B) Football
- (C) Hockey
- (D) Polo

Q19. The Vyas Samman, instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation, is awarded for outstanding work in which field?



- (A) Science
- (B) Hindi literature
- (C) Cinema
- (D) Classical music

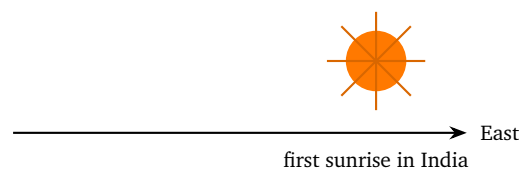
Q20. The Ryder Cup, a famous team competition between Europe and the United States, is associated with which sport?

- (A) Tennis
- (B) Hockey
- (C) Cricket
- (D) Golf

Q21. The Indira Gandhi Canal, one of the longest canals in India, mainly carries water for irrigation to which state?

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Gujarat
- (D) Haryana

Q22. As shown below, India's first sunrise of the day occurs in the far east of the country. In which state does the sun rise first?



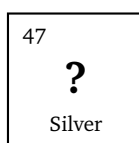
- (A) Assam
- (B) Nagaland
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Manipur



Q23. Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in north-east India and famous for its floating “phumdis”, is located in which state?

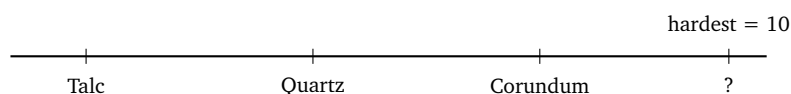
- (A) Assam
- (B) Mizoram
- (C) Manipur
- (D) Tripura

Q24. In the periodic-table cell shown below, the element silver is represented by which chemical symbol?



- (A) Si
- (B) Ag
- (C) Au
- (D) Sl

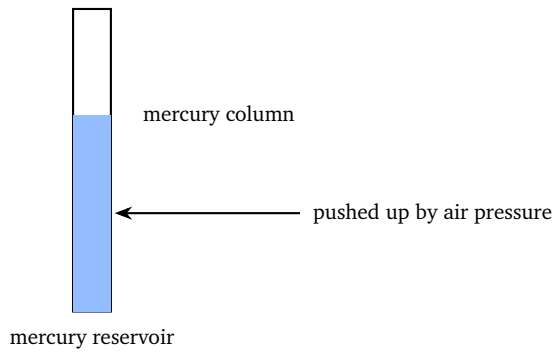
Q25. On the hardness scale below, the substance with the maximum hardness (rated 10) is the hardest naturally occurring material known. Which substance is it?



- (A) Iron
- (B) Graphite
- (C) Diamond
- (D) Quartz

Q26. The instrument shown below uses the height of a mercury column to measure atmospheric pressure. What is this instrument called?



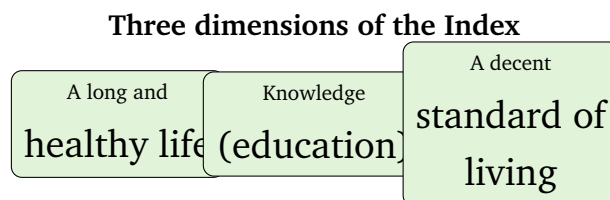


- (A) Thermometer
- (B) Barometer
- (C) Hygrometer
- (D) Ammeter

Q27. In government finance, the term “fiscal deficit” refers to which of the following?

- (A) The excess of revenue over expenditure
- (B) The excess of total expenditure over total revenue (excluding borrowings)
- (C) The total external debt of the country
- (D) The difference between exports and imports

Q28. The index built from the three dimensions shown below is published every year by which United Nations body?



- (A) World Bank
- (B) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- (C) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- (D) World Trade Organisation (WTO)



Q29. What is the national bird of India?

- (A) Sparrow
- (B) Peacock
- (C) Parrot
- (D) Eagle

Q30. The Chipko Movement, in which villagers hugged trees to stop them being felled, was associated with the protection of which of the following?

- (A) Rivers
- (B) Wildlife
- (C) Forests and trees
- (D) Wetlands



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Government Initiatives): “Digital India” is a flagship technology programme.

Explanation: The Digital India programme was launched in **2015** to improve on-line infrastructure, expand internet connectivity and deliver government services digitally.

Why other options are wrong:

- 2014, 2016 and 2017 are not the launch year of Digital India.

Final Answer: Digital India was launched in 2015 ⇒

[Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Economic Initiatives): “Make in India” encourages domestic production.

Explanation: The Make in India initiative (launched in 2014) was designed mainly to boost **manufacturing**, attract investment and make India a global manufacturing hub.

Why other options are wrong:

- While the scheme touches many sectors, its primary focus is manufacturing, not agriculture, tourism or higher education.

Final Answer: Make in India promotes manufacturing ⇒

[Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Digital Payments): UPI has transformed retail payments in India.

Explanation: The Unified Payments Interface (UPI) is built and operated by the **National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI)**, which lets money move instantly between bank accounts using a mobile app.

Why other options are wrong:

- The RBI regulates payment systems but does not operate UPI; SEBI regulates securities; the SBI is just one of many participating banks.

Final Answer: UPI is operated by the NPCI ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Entrepreneurship): “Startup India” supports new ventures.

Explanation: The Startup India initiative was launched in **2016** to build a strong ecosystem for innovation and startups, offering tax benefits and easier compliance.

Why other options are wrong:

- 2012, 2014 and 2018 are not the launch year of Startup India.

Final Answer: Startup India was launched in 2016 ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q4](#)

Q5.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Identity Systems): Aadhaar is a unique biometric identity.

Explanation: The Aadhaar number is issued by the **Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)**, a statutory authority that maintains biometric and demographic data of residents.



Why other options are wrong:

- NITI Aayog is a policy body, TRAI regulates telecom, and the RBI is the central bank; none issues Aadhaar.

Final Answer: Aadhaar is issued by the UIDAI ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Skilling): “Skill India” aims to train the workforce.

Explanation: The Skill India mission is implemented mainly through the **Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)**, which provides short-term skill training and certification to youth.

Why other options are wrong:

- PMAY is a housing scheme, the Atal Pension Yojana is a pension scheme, and Mudra Yojana provides small business loans.

Final Answer: Skill India works mainly through PMKVY ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q6](#)

Q7.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Eligibility): The Constitution lays down age qualifications for legislators.

Explanation: The minimum age to become a member of the **Lok Sabha** is **25 years**. (For the Rajya Sabha it is 30 years.)

Why other options are wrong:

- 18 years is the voting age; 21 and 30 are not the minimum age for Lok Sabha membership.

Final Answer: The minimum age for the Lok Sabha is 25 years ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q7](#)



Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Office of President): The President must meet certain qualifications.

Explanation: A person must have completed **35 years** of age to be eligible for election as President of India, as marked on the age line.

Why other options are wrong:

- 25 years is the Lok Sabha age, 30 the Rajya Sabha age; 40 is not a constitutional requirement for the President.

Final Answer: The minimum age for President is 35 years ⇒

[Go Back to Q8](#)

Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Oaths): The Constitution specifies who administers oaths to high offices.

Explanation: The oath of office to the President of India is administered by the **Chief Justice of India**, or in their absence, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Vice-President, Speaker and Prime Minister do not administer the President's oath.

Final Answer: The Chief Justice of India administers the President's oath ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)



Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Law Officers): The Attorney General is the chief legal adviser to the government.

Explanation: The Attorney General of India is appointed by the **President** under Article 76 and holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Chief Justice, the Prime Minister and Parliament do not formally appoint the Attorney General.

Final Answer: The Attorney General is appointed by the President ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)

Q11.

Solution

Concept — Ancient History (Centres of Learning): Ancient India had renowned universities.

Explanation: **Nalanda** University, a great centre of Buddhist learning, was located in present-day **Bihar**. It flourished from about the 5th to the 12th century CE.

Why other options are wrong:

- Nalanda was not in Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal or Odisha. (Taxila, another ancient university, lay in the northwest, now in Pakistan.)

Final Answer: Nalanda was in Bihar ⇒

[Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Ancient/Medieval History (Cave Architecture): India has famous rock-cut cave complexes.

Explanation: The **Ajanta and Ellora** caves, noted for their Buddhist, Hindu and Jain art, are located in **Maharashtra**, near Aurangabad (Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar).



Why other options are wrong:

- The caves are not in Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka or Gujarat.

Final Answer: Ajanta and Ellora are in Maharashtra ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q12](#)

Q13.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Temple Architecture): India has many heritage temples.

Explanation: The **Konark Sun Temple**, built in the 13th century and designed as the chariot of the Sun God, is located in **Odisha** and is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Why other options are wrong:

- The temple is not in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh or West Bengal.

Final Answer: The Konark Sun Temple is in Odisha ⇒ B

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Dynastic Architecture): Many temples were built by ruling dynasties.

Explanation: The **Khajuraho** temples in Madhya Pradesh were built mainly by the **Chandela dynasty** between the 10th and 12th centuries, and are famous for their intricate sculpture.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Cholas and Pallavas built temples in the south; the Rashtrakutas are linked to the Kailasa temple at Ellora, not Khajuraho.

Final Answer: Khajuraho was built by the Chandelas ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — General Knowledge (Firsts in India): Several leaders held key “first” posts after 1947.

Explanation: Maulana Abul Kalam Azad was the first Education Minister of independent India; his birthday (11 November) is observed as National Education Day.

Why other options are wrong:

- Nehru was the first Prime Minister, Rajagopalachari the first Indian Governor-General, and Rajendra Prasad the first President.

Final Answer: Maulana Azad was the first Education Minister ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — General Knowledge (Constitutional Bodies): The Election Commission conducts elections in India.

Explanation: Sukumar Sen was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India, who oversaw the first general elections of 1951–52.

Why other options are wrong:

- K. V. K. Sundaram and S. P. Sen Verma were later CECs; T. N. Seshan served in the 1990s.

Final Answer: Sukumar Sen was the first CEC ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — General Knowledge (Firsts in India): Women have led several Indian states.

Explanation: **Sucheta Kripalani** became the first woman Chief Minister of an Indian state, heading the government of Uttar Pradesh in 1963.

Why other options are wrong:

- Indira Gandhi was Prime Minister; Nandini Satpathy (Odisha) became Chief Minister later; Sarojini Naidu was a Governor.

Final Answer: Sucheta Kripalani was the first woman CM ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Tournaments): Trophies are linked to particular sports.

Explanation: The **Agha Khan Cup** is one of India's oldest **hockey** tournaments, first held in 1896.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Agha Khan Cup is not a cricket, football or polo competition.

Final Answer: The Agha Khan Cup is a hockey tournament ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q18](#)

Q19.

Solution

Concept — Awards (Literary Honours): Several private foundations confer literary awards.

Explanation: The **Vyas Samman** is given for an outstanding literary work in **Hindi** published over the preceding decade, instituted by the K. K. Birla Foundation.

Why other options are wrong:



- It is not awarded for science, cinema or classical music.

Final Answer: The Vyas Samman is for Hindi literature ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Sports (International Trophies): Some cups are contested between regions or nations.

Explanation: The **Ryder Cup** is a biennial men's **golf** competition between teams from Europe and the United States.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Ryder Cup is not a tennis, hockey or cricket event.

Final Answer: The Ryder Cup is a golf competition ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q20](#)

Q21.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Canals and Irrigation): Long canals carry water to dry regions.

Explanation: The **Indira Gandhi Canal** draws water from the Sutlej–Beas system and carries it across to irrigate the arid Thar region of **Rajasthan**.

Why other options are wrong:

- Although it begins in Punjab/Haryana, its main purpose is to irrigate Rajasthan, not Punjab, Gujarat or Haryana.

Final Answer: The Indira Gandhi Canal serves Rajasthan ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q21](#)



Q22.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Location and Time): The sun rises first in India's easternmost region.

Explanation: Arunachal Pradesh, the easternmost state, sees the country's **first sunrise**; the village of Dong is often cited as the point where the sun first reaches India.

Why other options are wrong:

- Assam, Nagaland and Manipur lie to the west of Arunachal Pradesh, so the sun reaches them slightly later.

Final Answer: The sun rises first in Arunachal Pradesh ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Lakes): India has several famous freshwater lakes.

Explanation: Loktak Lake, the largest freshwater lake in north-east India, lies in Manipur and is known for its floating "phumdis" and the Keibul Lamjao National Park.

Why other options are wrong:

- Loktak Lake is not located in Assam, Mizoram or Tripura.

Final Answer: Loktak Lake is in Manipur ⇒ C

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Chemical Symbols): Many symbols are based on Latin names.

Explanation: The symbol for silver is Ag, from its Latin name *argentum*. Its atomic number is 47.

Why other options are wrong:



- “Si” is silicon, “Au” is gold (*aurum*), and “Sl” is not a valid element symbol.

Final Answer: The symbol for silver is Ag ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Materials): Hardness can be ranked on a scale.

Explanation: **Diamond**, a form of carbon, is the hardest naturally occurring substance, rated 10 (the maximum) on the Mohs scale.

Why other options are wrong:

- Iron and quartz are much softer; graphite (also carbon) is in fact very soft.

Final Answer: The hardest natural substance is diamond ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q25](#)

Q26.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Measuring Instruments): Different instruments measure different quantities.

Explanation: A **barometer** measures atmospheric pressure, often using the height of a mercury column that is pushed up by the air pressure.

Why other options are wrong:

- A thermometer measures temperature, a hygrometer measures humidity, and an ammeter measures electric current.

Final Answer: The instrument is a barometer ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q26](#)



Q27.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Public Finance): Government deficits measure the gap in finances.

Explanation: The **fiscal deficit** is the **excess of total expenditure over total revenue (excluding borrowings)**; it shows how much the government must borrow in a year.

Why other options are wrong:

- Revenue exceeding expenditure is a surplus; external debt and the trade balance are different concepts.

Final Answer: Fiscal deficit = total expenditure minus total revenue (excluding borrowings) ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q27](#)

Q28.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Development Indicators): The Human Development Index measures well-being.

Explanation: The three dimensions shown – a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living – form the **Human Development Index (HDI)**, published every year by the **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)**.

Why other options are wrong:

- The World Bank, IMF and WTO publish other reports, but the HDI is a UNDP publication.

Final Answer: The HDI is published by the UNDP ⇒

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q28](#)



Q29.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (National Symbols): India has officially designated national symbols.

Explanation: The **Indian peacock** (*Pavo cristatus*) is the national bird of India, chosen for its beauty and its place in Indian culture.

Why other options are wrong:

- The sparrow, parrot and eagle are common birds but are not the national bird.

Final Answer: The national bird of India is the peacock ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

Solution

Concept — Environment (Conservation Movements): India has a history of grassroots environmental movements.

Explanation: The **Chipko Movement** of the 1970s, in the Himalayan region of Uttarakhand, involved villagers hugging trees to prevent them being cut, making it a movement for the protection of **forests and trees**.

Why other options are wrong:

- The movement was about trees and forests, not specifically rivers, wildlife or wetlands.

Final Answer: The Chipko Movement protected forests and trees ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	C	4	A	5	B
6	A	7	C	8	C	9	D	10	A
11	B	12	C	13	B	14	C	15	A
16	B	17	C	18	C	19	B	20	D
21	B	22	C	23	C	24	B	25	C
26	B	27	B	28	C	29	B	30	C

