

PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

Sample Paper – 1

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. India hosted the G20 Leaders' Summit in 2023. In which city was the main summit held?

- (A) Mumbai
- (B) New Delhi
- (C) Bengaluru
- (D) Hyderabad

Q2. In 2023, which country overtook China to become the most populous country in the world?

- (A) Indonesia
- (B) United States
- (C) Nigeria
- (D) India



- Q3.** The high-level committee set up to examine “One Nation, One Election” was chaired by which former President of India?
- (A) Ram Nath Kovind
 - (B) Pranab Mukherjee
 - (C) Pratibha Patil
 - (D) M. Venkaiah Naidu
- Q4.** What is the name of India’s first indigenously built aircraft carrier, commissioned into the Indian Navy in 2022?
- (A) INS Vikramaditya
 - (B) INS Viraat
 - (C) INS Vikrant
 - (D) INS Arihant
- Q5.** Which city hosted the 2024 Summer Olympic Games?
- (A) Los Angeles
 - (B) Tokyo
 - (C) Brisbane
 - (D) Paris
- Q6.** India’s Chandrayaan-3 mission soft-landed near the Moon’s south pole in 2023. What was the name of its lander module?
- (A) Pragyan
 - (B) Vikram
 - (C) Aryabhata
 - (D) Bhaskara
- Q7.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies?



- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 32
- (D) Article 19

Q8. Which body is regarded as the final interpreter and guardian of the Indian Constitution?

- (A) Supreme Court of India
- (B) Parliament of India
- (C) President of India
- (D) Election Commission of India

Q9. How many Fundamental Duties are currently listed in the Indian Constitution?

- (A) 7
- (B) 9
- (C) 10
- (D) 11

Q10. The anti-defection law in India is contained in which Schedule of the Constitution?

- (A) Eighth Schedule
- (B) Ninth Schedule
- (C) Twelfth Schedule
- (D) Tenth Schedule

Q11. Who founded the Maurya Empire in ancient India?

- (A) Chandragupta Maurya
- (B) Ashoka



- (C) Bindusara
- (D) Bimbisara

Q12. In which year was the Quit India Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (A) 1920
- (B) 1930
- (C) 1942
- (D) 1947

Q13. In which year did the Jallianwala Bagh massacre take place at Amritsar?

- (A) 1919
- (B) 1921
- (C) 1925
- (D) 1930

Q14. Who was the first and only woman to rule the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Razia Sultana
- (B) Nur Jahan
- (C) Chand Bibi
- (D) Rani Durgavati

Q15. Who took office in 2022 as the 15th President of India and the first tribal woman to hold the post?

- (A) Pratibha Patil
- (B) Droupadi Murmu
- (C) Ram Nath Kovind
- (D) Meira Kumar

Q16. Who was the first Indian to win an individual gold medal at the Olympic Games?



- (A) Neeraj Chopra
- (B) Milkha Singh
- (C) Abhinav Bindra
- (D) Vijender Singh

Q17. Who became the first Indian-origin Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in 2022?

- (A) Rishi Sunak
- (B) Sadiq Khan
- (C) Priti Patel
- (D) Suella Braverman

Q18. Which team won the ICC Men's Cricket World Cup 2023, held in India?

- (A) India
- (B) England
- (C) New Zealand
- (D) Australia

Q19. What is the highest civilian award of the Republic of India?

- (A) Padma Vibhushan
- (B) Bharat Ratna
- (C) Param Vir Chakra
- (D) Padma Bhushan

Q20. The Dronacharya Award is conferred on outstanding individuals in which category?

- (A) Sportspersons
- (B) Umpires and referees
- (C) Coaches



(D) Sports administrators

Q21. The Tropic of Cancer passes through how many Indian states?

(A) 6

(B) 7

(C) 8

(D) 9

Q22. Which is the highest mountain peak located entirely within the territory of India?

(A) Kangchenjunga

(B) K2 (Godwin-Austen)

(C) Mount Everest

(D) Nanda Devi

Q23. Which river is popularly known as the “Sorrow of Bihar” because of its frequent flooding?

(A) Gandak

(B) Kosi

(C) Son

(D) Ganga

Q24. What is the chemical symbol for the element gold?

(A) Ag

(B) Gd

(C) Go

(D) Au

Q25. Which vitamin is synthesised by the human skin on exposure to sunlight?



- (A) Vitamin D
- (B) Vitamin A
- (C) Vitamin C
- (D) Vitamin K

Q26. What is the SI unit of electric current?

- (A) Volt
- (B) Ampere
- (C) Ohm
- (D) Watt

Q27. Which institution is responsible for framing and implementing monetary policy in India?

- (A) SEBI
- (B) Ministry of Finance
- (C) Reserve Bank of India
- (D) NITI Aayog

Q28. The Goods and Services Tax (GST) came into force across India on 1 July of which year?

- (A) 2017
- (B) 2016
- (C) 2018
- (D) 2019

Q29. The autobiography “Wings of Fire” was written by which Indian personality?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam



- (C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (D) S. Radhakrishnan

Q30. On which date is World Environment Day observed every year?

- (A) 22 April
- (B) 5 June
- (C) 16 September
- (D) 2 October



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (National Events): India held the Presidency of the G20 grouping in 2022–23, and the Leaders’ Summit was its highlight event.

Explanation: The 18th G20 Leaders’ Summit was held on 9–10 September 2023 at the Bharat Mandapam in **New Delhi**, under the theme “Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” (One Earth, One Family, One Future).

Why other options are wrong:

- Mumbai, Bengaluru, and Hyderabad hosted preparatory and ministerial meetings, but not the main Leaders’ Summit.

Final Answer: The G20 Leaders’ Summit 2023 was held in New Delhi ⇒

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q1](#)

Q2.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Demography): World population estimates are tracked by the United Nations.

Explanation: In April 2023, UN data confirmed that **India** had surpassed China to become the most populous country in the world, with a population of over 1.42 billion.

Why other options are wrong:

- Indonesia and the United States are far smaller in population.
- Nigeria is the most populous African nation but ranks well below India.

Final Answer: India is now the most populous country ⇒

Answer: (D) [Go Back to Q2](#)



Q3.

Solution

Concept — Polity & Current Affairs: Simultaneous elections to the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies is a major electoral reform proposal.

Explanation: In September 2023 the Union Government formed a high-level committee on “One Nation, One Election” chaired by former President **Ram Nath Kovind**, which submitted its report in 2024.

Why other options are wrong:

- Pranab Mukherjee and Pratibha Patil were earlier Presidents and did not head this committee.
- M. Venkaiah Naidu served as Vice-President, not as the committee’s chairperson.

Final Answer: The committee was chaired by Ram Nath Kovind ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

Solution

Concept — Defence & Current Affairs: “Indigenous” means designed and built within the country.

Explanation: **INS Vikrant** (IAC-1), built at Cochin Shipyard, was commissioned in September 2022 as India’s first indigenously built aircraft carrier.

Why other options are wrong:

- INS Vikramaditya was acquired from Russia.
- INS Viraat (now decommissioned) was originally a British carrier.
- INS Arihant is a nuclear-powered submarine, not an aircraft carrier.

Final Answer: INS Vikrant is India’s first indigenous aircraft carrier ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

Solution

Concept — Sports Current Affairs: The Summer Olympics are held every four years at a chosen host city.

Explanation: The 2024 Summer Olympic Games (Games of the XXXIII Olympiad) were hosted by **Paris**, France.

Why other options are wrong:

- Tokyo hosted the 2020 Games (held in 2021).
- Los Angeles will host in 2028 and Brisbane in 2032.

Final Answer: Paris hosted the 2024 Summer Olympics ⇒ **D**

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

Q6.

Solution

Concept — Space & Current Affairs: Chandrayaan-3 carried a lander and a rover to the lunar surface.

Explanation: The lander module was named **Vikram** (after Vikram Sarabhai) and it carried the rover **Pragyan**. It soft-landed near the Moon's south pole on 23 August 2023.

Why other options are wrong:

- Pragyan was the rover, not the lander.
- Aryabhata and Bhaskara were early Indian satellites, unrelated to Chandrayaan-3.

Final Answer: The lander was named Vikram ⇒ **B**

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



Q7.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Fundamental Rights): Part III of the Constitution lists the Fundamental Rights and the means to enforce them.

Explanation: **Article 32** guarantees the Right to Constitutional Remedies, allowing a citizen to move the Supreme Court directly for enforcement of Fundamental Rights. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar called it the “heart and soul” of the Constitution.

Why other options are wrong:

- Article 14 deals with equality before law.
- Article 19 deals with freedoms of speech, assembly, etc.
- Article 21 deals with protection of life and personal liberty.

Final Answer: Article 32 covers Constitutional Remedies ⇒

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

Q8.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Judiciary): A written constitution needs a final authority to interpret it.

Explanation: The **Supreme Court of India** is the final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution, with the power of judicial review over laws and executive actions.

Why other options are wrong:

- Parliament makes laws but cannot be the final interpreter of the Constitution.
- The President is the constitutional head of state, not its interpreter.
- The Election Commission conducts elections only.

Final Answer: The Supreme Court is the guardian of the Constitution ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q8](#)



Q9.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Fundamental Duties): Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Amendment in 1976.

Explanation: Originally ten duties were listed in Article 51A. The 86th Amendment (2002) added one more (duty of a parent to provide education to children), making the present total **11**.

Why other options are wrong:

- 10 was the original number before the 86th Amendment.
- 7 and 9 are simply incorrect counts.

Final Answer: There are 11 Fundamental Duties ⇒

[Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

Solution

Concept — Indian Polity (Schedules): The Constitution has 12 Schedules, each dealing with a specific subject.

Explanation: The anti-defection law, added by the 52nd Amendment (1985), is contained in the **Tenth Schedule**. It provides for the disqualification of legislators who defect from their party.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Eighth Schedule lists official languages.
- The Ninth Schedule protects certain laws from judicial review.
- The Twelfth Schedule lists powers of municipalities.

Final Answer: The anti-defection law is in the Tenth Schedule ⇒

[Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

Solution

Concept — Ancient History: The Maurya dynasty was the first large empire to unify most of the Indian subcontinent.

Explanation: Chandragupta Maurya founded the Maurya Empire around 322 BCE, with the guidance of his mentor Chanakya (Kautilya), after overthrowing the Nanda dynasty.

Why other options are wrong:

- Bindusara and Ashoka were later Maurya rulers (son and grandson of Chandragupta).
- Bimbisara belonged to the earlier Haryanka dynasty of Magadha.

Final Answer: The Maurya Empire was founded by Chandragupta Maurya ⇒

Answer: (A) [Go Back to Q11](#)

Q12.

Solution

Concept — Modern History (Freedom Struggle): The Quit India Movement was a mass civil disobedience call against British rule.

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi launched the Quit India Movement on 8 August 1942 from Bombay, giving the famous “Do or Die” call.

Why other options are wrong:

- 1920 marks the Non-Cooperation Movement.
- 1930 marks the Civil Disobedience (Salt) Movement.
- 1947 is the year of independence.

Final Answer: The Quit India Movement began in 1942 ⇒

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



Q13.

Solution

Concept — Modern History: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre was a turning point in the freedom struggle.

Explanation: On 13 April 1919, General Dyer ordered troops to fire on an unarmed gathering at Jallianwala Bagh, Amritsar, killing hundreds.

Why other options are wrong:

- 1921, 1925, and 1930 do not correspond to the massacre.

Final Answer: The Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in 1919 ⇒

[Go Back to Q13](#)

Q14.

Solution

Concept — Medieval History (Delhi Sultanate): The Delhi Sultanate was ruled by several dynasties between 1206 and 1526.

Explanation: Razia Sultana, daughter of Iltutmish, ruled Delhi (1236–1240) and was the first and only woman to sit on the throne of the Delhi Sultanate.

Why other options are wrong:

- Nur Jahan was a Mughal empress (wife of Jahangir), not a Sultanate ruler.
- Chand Bibi defended Ahmednagar; Rani Durgavati ruled Gondwana, neither ruled Delhi.

Final Answer: Razia Sultana was the first woman ruler of the Delhi Sultanate ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

Solution

Concept — Current Affairs (Appointments): The President of India is the head of state, elected by an electoral college.

Explanation: Droupadi Murmu took office in July 2022 as the 15th President of India. She is the first person from a tribal community and the second woman to hold the office.

Why other options are wrong:

- Pratibha Patil was the first woman President (2007–2012).
- Ram Nath Kovind was her immediate predecessor.
- Meira Kumar was a former Lok Sabha Speaker.

Final Answer: Droupadi Murmu is the 15th President of India ⇒ **B**

Answer: (B) [Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

Solution

Concept — Sports (Achievements): An “individual” gold is won in a single-competitor event, not a team event.

Explanation: Abhinav Bindra won India’s first individual Olympic gold medal in the 10m Air Rifle event at the Beijing 2008 Olympics.

Why other options are wrong:

- Neeraj Chopra won gold later, at Tokyo 2020.
- Milkha Singh and Vijender Singh won acclaim but not an Olympic gold.

Final Answer: Abhinav Bindra won India’s first individual Olympic gold ⇒ **C**

Answer: (C) [Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

Solution

Concept — International Current Affairs: The UK Prime Minister is the head of government, leader of the majority party.

Explanation: Rishi Sunak became the first Indian-origin Prime Minister of the United Kingdom in October 2022.

Why other options are wrong:

- Sadiq Khan is Mayor of London.
- Priti Patel and Suella Braverman served as Home Secretaries, not Prime Ministers.

Final Answer: Rishi Sunak became the first Indian-origin UK Prime Minister ⇒

A

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

Q18.

Solution

Concept — Sports Current Affairs: The ICC Men's Cricket World Cup is held once every four years.

Explanation: Australia won the 2023 World Cup, defeating India in the final at Ahmedabad to claim their sixth title.

Why other options are wrong:

- India were the runners-up.
- England won in 2019; New Zealand did not win in 2023.

Final Answer: Australia won the 2023 Cricket World Cup ⇒

D

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



Q19.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Awards): India confers a hierarchy of civilian honours.

Explanation: The **Bharat Ratna** is the highest civilian award of India, given for exceptional service in any field. It ranks above the Padma awards.

Why other options are wrong:

- Padma Vibhushan and Padma Bhushan rank below the Bharat Ratna.
- Param Vir Chakra is the highest military (gallantry) award, not a civilian one.

Final Answer: Bharat Ratna is India's highest civilian award ⇒ **B**

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

Q20.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Sports Awards): India has separate awards for athletes and for those who train them.

Explanation: The **Dronacharya Award** is given to outstanding **coaches** who have produced medal-winning sportspersons. It is named after Dronacharya, the teacher in the Mahabharata.

Why other options are wrong:

- Sportspersons receive the Arjuna Award or the Major Dhyan Chand Khel Ratna.
- Umpires and administrators are not the intended recipients.

Final Answer: The Dronacharya Award honours coaches ⇒ **C**

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



Q21.

Solution

Concept — Geography (India): The Tropic of Cancer (23.5°N) divides India roughly into two halves.

Explanation: The Tropic of Cancer passes through **8** Indian states: Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Why other options are wrong:

- 6, 7, and 9 are incorrect counts of the states it crosses.

Final Answer: The Tropic of Cancer passes through 8 Indian states ⇒

[Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

Solution

Concept — Geography (India): A peak “entirely within India” must not lie on an international border.

Explanation: **Nanda Devi** (7,816 m) in Uttarakhand is the highest mountain located entirely within Indian territory.

Why other options are wrong:

- Kangchenjunga, the highest peak in India, lies on the India–Nepal border.
- K2 lies in the Pakistan-administered region; Mount Everest is on the Nepal–China border.

Final Answer: Nanda Devi is the highest peak entirely within India ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

Solution

Concept — Geography (Rivers): Several Indian rivers carry nicknames linked to floods.

Explanation: The Kosi river is called the “Sorrow of Bihar” because it frequently changes course and causes severe floods in the state.

Why other options are wrong:

- The Damodar is the “Sorrow of Bengal”.
- The Gandak, Son, and Ganga are not given this particular title.

Final Answer: The Kosi is the “Sorrow of Bihar” ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Chemistry): Chemical symbols often come from Latin names of elements.

Explanation: The symbol for gold is **Au**, from its Latin name *aurum*.

Why other options are wrong:

- Ag is the symbol for silver (*argentum*).
- Gd is gadolinium; “Go” is not a valid element symbol.

Final Answer: The symbol for gold is Au ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Biology): Some vitamins can be made by the body itself.

Explanation: **Vitamin D** is synthesised in the skin when it is exposed to ultraviolet rays in sunlight, which is why it is called the “sunshine vitamin”.

Why other options are wrong:



- Vitamins A, C, and K are obtained mainly from the diet, not made by sunlight on the skin.

Final Answer: Sunlight helps the skin make Vitamin D ⇒

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

Q26.

Solution

Concept — General Science (Physics): The SI system fixes one base unit for each physical quantity.

Explanation: The SI unit of electric current is the **ampere (A)**, one of the seven base units.

Why other options are wrong:

- The volt is the unit of potential difference.
- The ohm is the unit of resistance, and the watt is the unit of power.

Final Answer: The SI unit of current is the ampere ⇒

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

Q27.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Institutions): Monetary policy controls money supply and interest rates.

Explanation: The **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** is the central bank that frames and implements monetary policy, including setting the repo rate through its Monetary Policy Committee.

Why other options are wrong:

- SEBI regulates the securities market.
- The Ministry of Finance handles fiscal policy (taxation and spending).
- NITI Aayog is a policy think-tank, not a monetary authority.

Final Answer: The RBI frames monetary policy in India ⇒

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



Q28.

Solution

Concept — Economics (Taxation): GST is a single indirect tax that replaced many earlier taxes.

Explanation: The Goods and Services Tax came into force across India on 1 July 2017, following the 101st Constitutional Amendment.

Why other options are wrong:

- 2016 was when the GST Constitutional Amendment was passed, not when GST began.
- 2018 and 2019 are after the rollout.

Final Answer: GST came into force on 1 July 2017 ⇒

[Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

Solution

Concept — Static GK (Books & Authors): Autobiographies are written by the person about their own life.

Explanation: “Wings of Fire” is the autobiography of Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, co-written with Arun Tiwari, covering his early life and work as a scientist.

Why other options are wrong:

- Nehru wrote “The Discovery of India” and “An Autobiography”.
- Rajendra Prasad and S. Radhakrishnan did not write “Wings of Fire”.

Final Answer: “Wings of Fire” was written by A. P. J. Abdul Kalam ⇒

[Go Back to Q29](#)



Q30.

Solution

Concept — Environment (Important Days): The UN marks several days to raise environmental awareness.

Explanation: World Environment Day is observed every year on **5 June**, led by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) since 1974.

Why other options are wrong:

- 22 April is Earth Day.
- 16 September is World Ozone Day; 2 October is Gandhi Jayanti.

Final Answer: World Environment Day is on 5 June ⇒

[Go Back to Q30](#)



Answer Key

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

