

# PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

## Sample Paper – 3

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.** BrahMos, the supersonic cruise missile inducted by India's armed forces, is a joint venture between India and which country?

- (A) France
- (B) Russia
- (C) Israel
- (D) United States

**Q2.** Tejas, the indigenous light combat aircraft of the Indian Air Force, was designed and developed under which organisation?

- (A) ISRO
- (B) BARC
- (C) BEL
- (D) DRDO (ADA)



- Q3.** The Agni series of missiles developed by India belongs to which category?
- (A) Surface-to-surface ballistic missiles
  - (B) Air-to-air missiles
  - (C) Anti-tank missiles
  - (D) Surface-to-air missiles
- Q4.** INS Arihant, commissioned into the Indian Navy, is India's first indigenously built vessel of which type?
- (A) Aircraft carrier
  - (B) Guided-missile destroyer
  - (C) Nuclear-powered submarine
  - (D) Frigate
- Q5.** The Malabar naval exercise is conducted among the navies of India, the United States, Japan and which fourth country?
- (A) United Kingdom
  - (B) France
  - (C) Russia
  - (D) Australia
- Q6.** The Rafale fighter jets inducted into the Indian Air Force were manufactured by Dassault Aviation of which country?
- (A) United States
  - (B) France
  - (C) Sweden
  - (D) Russia
- Q7.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the Election Commission of India?



- (A) Article 280
- (B) Article 148
- (C) Article 324
- (D) Article 76

**Q8.** The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is primarily responsible for which function?

- (A) Auditing the accounts of the Union and the States
- (B) Conducting general elections
- (C) Recruiting officers for the civil services
- (D) Advising the government on legal matters

**Q9.** The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is mainly responsible for which of the following?

- (A) Auditing government accounts
- (B) Conducting recruitment to All-India and central civil services
- (C) Recommending the sharing of taxes between Centre and States
- (D) Protecting human rights

**Q10.** The Finance Commission of India, which recommends the distribution of taxes between the Centre and the States, is constituted under which Article?

- (A) Article 324
- (B) Article 76
- (C) Article 148
- (D) Article 280

**Q11.** The Kalinga War, after which the emperor embraced Buddhism, was fought by which Mauryan ruler?



- (A) Ashoka
- (B) Bindusara
- (C) Samudragupta
- (D) Bimbisara

**Q12.** Chanakya (Kautilya), the chief adviser to the founder of the Maurya Empire, is credited with writing which famous treatise on statecraft and economics?

- (A) Ramcharitmanas
- (B) Rajatarangini
- (C) Arthashastra
- (D) Mudrarakshasa

**Q13.** The Gupta emperor Samudragupta, famed for his military conquests, is often described by historians by which title?

- (A) Light of Asia
- (B) Napoleon of India
- (C) Akbar the Great
- (D) Sher Shah

**Q14.** Which great astronomer-mathematician, who proposed that the Earth rotates on its axis, flourished during the Gupta “golden age”?

- (A) Aryabhata
- (B) Panini
- (C) Charaka
- (D) Patanjali

**Q15.** Who was the first Indian Army officer to be promoted to the rank of Field Marshal?



- (A) General K. M. Cariappa
- (B) General K. S. Thimayya
- (C) Sam Manekshaw
- (D) General Bipin Rawat

**Q16.** Avani Chaturvedi, along with Bhawana Kanth and Mohana Singh, made history in 2016 as India's first batch of women in which role?

- (A) Fighter pilots in the Indian Air Force
- (B) Naval commandos
- (C) Army artillery officers
- (D) Astronauts

**Q17.** Who was the first Indian to win an individual medal at the Olympic Games, taking bronze in wrestling at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics?

- (A) Milkha Singh
- (B) Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav
- (C) Leander Paes
- (D) Karnam Malleswari

**Q18.** The Param Vir Chakra is India's highest award for which kind of service?

- (A) Lifetime contribution to literature
- (B) Excellence in sports
- (C) Service to public administration
- (D) Gallantry in the presence of the enemy (wartime)

**Q19.** The Ashoka Chakra is India's highest peacetime gallantry award. It is equivalent in stature to which wartime award?

- (A) Vir Chakra
- (B) Maha Vir Chakra



- (C) Param Vir Chakra
- (D) Shaurya Chakra

**Q20.** Among the wartime gallantry awards of India, which one ranks second, immediately below the Param Vir Chakra?

- (A) Vir Chakra
- (B) Maha Vir Chakra
- (C) Ashoka Chakra
- (D) Kirti Chakra

**Q21.** Which is the highest mountain peak in India, situated on the India–Nepal border?

- (A) Kangchenjunga
- (B) Nanda Devi
- (C) Kamet
- (D) Saltoro Kangri

**Q22.** The mountain pass Nathu La, an important trade route on the India–China border, is located in which Indian state?

- (A) Himachal Pradesh
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Arunachal Pradesh
- (D) Sikkim

**Q23.** The Rohtang Pass, which connects the Kullu Valley with the Lahaul and Spiti valleys, lies in which state?

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
- (B) Uttarakhand
- (C) Himachal Pradesh



(D) Sikkim

**Q24.** What is the chemical symbol for the element sodium?

(A) So

(B) Na

(C) Sd

(D)  $\text{So}_4$

**Q25.** Sodium chloride ( $\text{NaCl}$ ) is commonly known by which everyday name?

(A) Common salt

(B) Baking soda

(C) Washing soda

(D) Bleaching powder

**Q26.** What is the chemical symbol for the element iron?

(A) Ir

(B) In

(C) Io

(D) Fe

**Q27.** The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the statutory body responsible for which function?

(A) Framing monetary policy

(B) Auditing government accounts

(C) Regulating the securities and capital markets

(D) Collecting income tax

**Q28.** Which is the oldest stock exchange in Asia, established in 1875 in Mumbai?



- (A) National Stock Exchange (NSE)
- (B) Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)
- (C) Calcutta Stock Exchange
- (D) Multi Commodity Exchange (MCX)

**Q29.** The classical dance form Mohiniyattam is associated with which Indian state?

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

**Q30.** The Ramsar Convention is an international treaty for the conservation of which type of ecosystem?

- (A) Wetlands
- (B) Tropical rainforests
- (C) Deserts
- (D) Coral reefs only



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept — Defence (Missiles):** BrahMos is one of the fastest supersonic cruise missiles in service.

**Explanation:** BrahMos is a joint venture between India's DRDO and Russia's NPO Mashinostroyeniya. Its name combines the **Brahmaputra** and **Moskva** rivers, reflecting the India–Russia partnership.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- France partners India on the Rafale, not BrahMos.
- Israel supplies systems such as Barak, and the United States is not a BrahMos partner.

**Final Answer:** BrahMos is an India–Russia joint venture ⇒  B

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

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — Defence (Aircraft):** Tejas is India's indigenous single-engine light combat aircraft.

**Explanation:** Tejas was developed by the Aeronautical Development Agency (ADA) under **DRDO**, with Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL) as the manufacturer, for the Indian Air Force.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- ISRO handles space programmes, and BARC handles atomic research.
- BEL makes electronics but did not design the Tejas airframe.

**Final Answer:** Tejas was developed under DRDO (ADA) ⇒  D

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



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept — Defence (Missiles):** Missiles are classified by launch and target platforms and by range.

**Explanation:** The Agni series (Agni-I to Agni-V) are **surface-to-surface ballistic missiles** capable of carrying nuclear warheads over medium to intercontinental ranges.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Akash is a surface-to-air missile, and Astra is an air-to-air missile.
- Nag is an anti-tank guided missile, unlike the long-range Agni.

**Final Answer:** Agni missiles are surface-to-surface ballistic missiles ⇒

[Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept — Defence (Navy):** The naval triad needs a submarine able to launch nuclear missiles.

**Explanation:** **INS Arihant** is India's first indigenously built **nuclear-powered submarine** (SSBN), giving India a credible sea-based nuclear deterrent.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- INS Vikrant is an aircraft carrier, not a submarine.
- Destroyers and frigates are surface warships, not submarines.

**Final Answer:** INS Arihant is a nuclear-powered submarine ⇒

[Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Defence (Joint Exercises):** Malabar is a major multilateral naval exercise.

**Explanation:** Malabar began as a bilateral India–US exercise and now involves India, the United States, Japan and **Australia** (the Quad navies), focusing on maritime security and interoperability.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The United Kingdom, France, and Russia are not the four permanent participants of Malabar.

**Final Answer:** The fourth Malabar participant is Australia ⇒

[Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Defence (Aircraft Procurement):** The Rafale is a twin-engine multi-role fighter.

**Explanation:** The Rafale jets inducted by the Indian Air Force were built by **Dassault Aviation of France**, under a government-to-government agreement signed in 2016.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Sweden makes the Gripen, the United States makes the F-16/F-18, and Russia makes the Sukhoi and MiG fighters.

**Final Answer:** The Rafale is built by Dassault Aviation of France ⇒

[Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Constitutional Bodies):** The Election Commission is an independent constitutional body.

**Explanation:** Article 324 provides for the Election Commission of India, which superintends, directs and controls elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Article 280 deals with the Finance Commission.
- Article 148 deals with the CAG, and Article 76 with the Attorney General.

**Final Answer:** The Election Commission is established under Article 324 ⇒  C

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

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Constitutional Bodies):** The CAG is the supreme audit authority of India.

**Explanation:** The **Comptroller and Auditor General** audits the accounts of the Union and State governments and reports to the legislature, acting as the guardian of the public purse.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Elections are conducted by the Election Commission.
- Civil-service recruitment is done by the UPSC.
- Legal advice to the government is given by the Attorney General.

**Final Answer:** The CAG audits Union and State accounts ⇒  A

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



Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Constitutional Bodies):** The UPSC is the central recruiting agency.

**Explanation:** The **Union Public Service Commission** conducts examinations for recruitment to the All-India Services and central civil services, such as the IAS, IPS and IFS.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Auditing accounts is the CAG's task.
- Tax-sharing recommendations are made by the Finance Commission.
- Human rights are protected by the NHRC.

**Final Answer:** The UPSC conducts civil-service recruitment ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q9](#)

Q10.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Constitutional Bodies):** The Finance Commission balances fiscal resources between Centre and States.

**Explanation:** **Article 280** provides for a Finance Commission, constituted every five years, to recommend the distribution of tax revenue between the Union and the States.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Article 324 deals with the Election Commission.
- Article 76 deals with the Attorney General, and Article 148 with the CAG.

**Final Answer:** The Finance Commission is constituted under Article 280 ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q10](#)



Q11.

**Solution**

**Concept — Ancient History (Mauryan Empire):** The Kalinga War was a turning point for the Maurya dynasty.

**Explanation:** Ashoka fought the Kalinga War around 261 BCE. The bloodshed led him to renounce violence and embrace Buddhism, after which he spread the message of Dhamma.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Bindusara was Ashoka's father and did not fight Kalinga.
- Samudragupta was a Gupta ruler; Bimbisara belonged to the Haryanka dynasty.

**Final Answer:** The Kalinga War was fought by Ashoka ⇒

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

Q12.

**Solution**

**Concept — Ancient History (Mauryan Empire):** Chanakya was the chief strategist behind the rise of the Mauryas.

**Explanation:** Chanakya, also called Kautilya or Vishnugupta, wrote the **Arthashastra**, an ancient treatise on statecraft, economics, and military strategy.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Ramcharitmanas was written by Tulsidas, and Rajatarangini by Kalhana.
- Mudrarakshasa is a later play by Vishakhadatta about Chanakya, not a work by him.

**Final Answer:** Chanakya wrote the Arthashastra ⇒

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



Q13.

**Solution**

**Concept — Ancient History (Gupta Empire):** Samudragupta greatly expanded the Gupta Empire.

**Explanation:** Because of his many successful military campaigns, the historian V. A. Smith called Samudragupta the “**Napoleon of India**”. His conquests are recorded in the Allahabad Pillar inscription.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “Light of Asia” refers to Gautama Buddha.
- Akbar and Sher Shah were medieval rulers, unrelated to Samudragupta’s title.

**Final Answer:** Samudragupta is called the Napoleon of India ⇒ **B**

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

Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Ancient History (Gupta Golden Age):** The Gupta period saw remarkable progress in science and mathematics.

**Explanation:** **Aryabhata**, who wrote the *Aryabhatiya*, proposed that the Earth rotates on its axis and made advances in astronomy and mathematics during the Gupta age.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Panini was a grammarian from an earlier period.
- Charaka was a physician, and Patanjali is linked to yoga and grammar.

**Final Answer:** Aryabhata flourished in the Gupta golden age ⇒ **A**

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q14](#)



Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Defence (Firsts):** Field Marshal is the highest, five-star rank in the Indian Army.

**Explanation:** **Sam Manekshaw** became India's first Field Marshal in 1973, honoured for leading the army to victory in the 1971 India–Pakistan war.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- K. M. Cariappa later became the second Field Marshal.
- Thimayya and Bipin Rawat held high command but not the Field Marshal rank.

**Final Answer:** Sam Manekshaw was India's first Field Marshal ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)

Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept — Defence (Firsts):** 2016 marked a milestone for women in combat roles.

**Explanation:** Avani Chaturvedi, Bhawana Kanth, and Mohana Singh became India's first three women **fighter pilots** in the Indian Air Force in 2016.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- They were commissioned as fighter pilots, not as naval commandos, artillery officers, or astronauts.

**Final Answer:** They were India's first women fighter pilots ⇒

[Go Back to Q16](#)



Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept — Sports (First):** An individual Olympic medal is won in a single-competitor event.

**Explanation:** Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav won a bronze medal in wrestling at the 1952 Helsinki Olympics, becoming the first Indian to win an individual Olympic medal.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Milkha Singh narrowly missed a medal at the 1960 Olympics.
- Leander Paes (1996) and Karnam Malleswari (2000) won later individual medals.

**Final Answer:** Khashaba Jadhav won the first individual Olympic medal ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q17](#)

Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Gallantry Awards):** India's wartime gallantry awards form a clear hierarchy.

**Explanation:** The **Param Vir Chakra** is India's highest military decoration, awarded for the most conspicuous **gallantry in the presence of the enemy** during wartime.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Literature, sports, and administration are honoured by civilian awards such as the Padma series, not the Param Vir Chakra.

**Final Answer:** The Param Vir Chakra is for wartime gallantry ⇒ **D**

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



Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Gallantry Awards):** India has parallel wartime and peacetime gallantry awards.

**Explanation:** The **Ashoka Chakra** is the highest peacetime gallantry award and ranks equivalent to the **Param Vir Chakra**, which is its wartime counterpart.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Kirti Chakra is the peacetime equivalent of the Maha Vir Chakra, and the Shaurya Chakra of the Vir Chakra.
- The Vir Chakra and Maha Vir Chakra rank below the Param Vir Chakra.

**Final Answer:** The Ashoka Chakra is equivalent to the Param Vir Chakra ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q19](#)

Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Gallantry Awards):** The wartime gallantry awards rank Param Vir Chakra, then Maha Vir Chakra, then Vir Chakra.

**Explanation:** The **Maha Vir Chakra** is the second-highest wartime gallantry award, ranking immediately below the Param Vir Chakra.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Vir Chakra ranks third among the wartime awards.
- The Ashoka Chakra and Kirti Chakra are peacetime awards.

**Final Answer:** The Maha Vir Chakra ranks second ⇒

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q20](#)



Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (Peaks of India):** The highest Indian peaks lie in the Himalayas.

**Explanation:** Kangchenjunga (8,586 m), on the India–Nepal border in Sikkim, is the highest mountain peak in India and the third-highest in the world.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Nanda Devi is the highest peak entirely within India but lower than Kangchenjunga.
- Kamet and Saltoro Kangri are high but not the highest in India.

**Final Answer:** Kangchenjunga is the highest peak in India ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q21](#)

Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (Mountain Passes):** Passes are gaps in mountain ranges used for travel and trade.

**Explanation:** Nathu La is a high mountain pass in the Himalayas in the state of Sikkim, connecting India with the Tibet region of China and serving as a trade route.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Himachal Pradesh has Rohtang and Shipki La; Uttarakhand has Lipulekh and Mana.
- Arunachal Pradesh has Bomdi La and Se La, not Nathu La.

**Final Answer:** Nathu La is in Sikkim ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q22](#)



Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (Mountain Passes):** Passes connect valleys separated by high ranges.

**Explanation:** The **Rohtang Pass** lies in **Himachal Pradesh**, connecting the Kullu Valley with the Lahaul and Spiti valleys on the Pir Panjal range.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Jammu and Kashmir has the Zoji La pass.
- Uttarakhand and Sikkim have different passes, not Rohtang.

**Final Answer:** Rohtang Pass is in Himachal Pradesh ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — General Science (Chemistry):** Many element symbols come from their Latin names.

**Explanation:** The chemical symbol for sodium is **Na**, derived from its Latin name *natrium*.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “So” and “Sd” are not valid element symbols.
- $\text{SO}_4$  is the sulphate ion, not the symbol for a single element.

**Final Answer:** The symbol for sodium is Na ⇒

[Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

**Solution**

**Concept — General Science (Chemistry):** Many laboratory compounds have familiar household names.

**Explanation:** Sodium chloride ( $\text{NaCl}$ ) is commonly called **common salt** (table salt), the salt used for cooking and food preservation.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Baking soda is sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ ).
- Washing soda is sodium carbonate ( $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ); bleaching powder is calcium oxychloride.

**Final Answer:** NaCl is common salt  $\Rightarrow$

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

Q26.

### Solution

**Concept — General Science (Chemistry):** Some common metals take their symbols from Latin.

**Explanation:** The chemical symbol for iron is **Fe**, from its Latin name *ferrum*.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Ir is iridium and In is indium.
- “Io” is not a valid chemical symbol.

**Final Answer:** The symbol for iron is Fe  $\Rightarrow$

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q26](#)

Q27.

### Solution

**Concept — Economics (Regulators):** India’s financial markets are overseen by specialised regulators.

**Explanation:** **SEBI** is the statutory regulator of the securities and capital markets, protecting investors and promoting fair, transparent trading on stock exchanges. It was given statutory status in 1992.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Monetary policy is framed by the RBI.
- Auditing is done by the CAG, and income tax is collected by the Income Tax Department.

**Final Answer:** SEBI regulates the securities markets  $\Rightarrow$

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



Q28.

**Solution**

**Concept — Economics (Stock Markets):** A stock exchange is a marketplace for trading securities.

**Explanation:** The **Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE)**, established in 1875, is the oldest stock exchange in Asia. Its benchmark index is the Sensex.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The NSE was set up in 1992 and its index is the Nifty.
- The Calcutta Stock Exchange and MCX are younger than the BSE.

**Final Answer:** The BSE is Asia's oldest stock exchange ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q28](#)

Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Classical Dances):** Each Indian classical dance is rooted in a particular region.

**Explanation:** **Mohiniyattam**, a graceful solo dance performed by women, originated in and is associated with **Kerala**.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Bharatanatyam is from Tamil Nadu and Odissi from Odisha.
- Kuchipudi is from Andhra Pradesh, not Mohiniyattam.

**Final Answer:** Mohiniyattam is associated with Kerala ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q29](#)

Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept — Environment (International Conventions):** Global treaties protect specific ecosystems.

**Explanation:** The **Ramsar Convention**, signed in 1971 in Ramsar, Iran, is an international treaty for the conservation and wise use of **wetlands** and their resources.



**Why other options are wrong:**

- Tropical rainforests and deserts are not the focus of Ramsar.
- The Ramsar Convention covers wetlands broadly, not coral reefs alone.

**Final Answer:** The Ramsar Convention protects wetlands ⇒

[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	B	10	D
11	A	12	C	13	B	14	A	15	C
16	A	17	B	18	D	19	C	20	B
21	A	22	D	23	C	24	B	25	A
26	D	27	C	28	B	29	D	30	A

