

# PU LLB Current Affairs & General Knowledge

## Sample Paper – 5

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 Ayushman Bharat – PM Jan Arogya Yojana, launched in 2018, is a flagship scheme in which sector?

- (A) Rural employment
- (B) Housing for the poor
- (C) Health insurance
- (D) Free school education

**Q2.** The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, launched in 2015, aims to provide which of the following to eligible beneficiaries?

- (A) Pucca houses
- (B) Cooking gas connections
- (C) Bank accounts
- (D) Toilets in schools



- Q3.** Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), how many days of guaranteed wage employment are provided per rural household in a financial year?
- (A) 50 days
  - (B) 75 days
  - (C) 90 days
  - (D) 100 days
- Q4.** The Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, launched in 2016, provides free connections of which of the following to poor households?
- (A) Electricity
  - (B) LPG (cooking gas)
  - (C) Piped drinking water
  - (D) Broadband internet
- Q5.** The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, launched in 2014, was designed primarily to promote which of the following?
- (A) Financial inclusion through bank accounts
  - (B) Crop insurance for farmers
  - (C) Skill training for the youth
  - (D) Affordable medicines
- Q6.** In which year was the Swachh Bharat Mission, the nationwide cleanliness and sanitation campaign, launched?
- (A) 2012
  - (B) 2013
  - (C) 2014
  - (D) 2016
- Q7.** What is the normal term of the Lok Sabha, unless dissolved earlier?



- (A) 4 years
- (B) 5 years
- (C) 6 years
- (D) 7 years

**Q8.** A member of the Rajya Sabha is elected for a term of how many years?

- (A) 3 years
- (B) 4 years
- (C) 5 years
- (D) 6 years

**Q9.** Who has the authority to certify whether a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- (A) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (B) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (C) President of India
- (D) Finance Minister

**Q10.** A motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers can be moved only in which House of Parliament?

- (A) Rajya Sabha
- (B) Either House
- (C) Lok Sabha
- (D) Joint sitting of both Houses

**Q11.** Which was the first dynasty to rule the Delhi Sultanate, founded by Qutb-ud-din Aibak in 1206?

- (A) Khilji dynasty
- (B) Slave (Mamluk) dynasty



- (C) Tughlaq dynasty
- (D) Lodi dynasty

**Q12.** The construction of the Qutub Minar in Delhi was begun by which ruler of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Alauddin Khilji
- (B) Iltutmish
- (C) Balban
- (D) Qutb-ud-din Aibak

**Q13.** Alauddin Khilji, famous for his market control reforms, belonged to which dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Khilji dynasty
- (B) Tughlaq dynasty
- (C) Sayyid dynasty
- (D) Slave dynasty

**Q14.** Which was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate, ending with its defeat by Babur at the First Battle of Panipat in 1526?

- (A) Sayyid dynasty
- (B) Tughlaq dynasty
- (C) Lodi dynasty
- (D) Khilji dynasty

**Q15.** Who was the first Prime Minister of independent India?

- (A) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (D) Rajendra Prasad



- Q16.** Who was the first President of the Republic of India?
- (A) S. Radhakrishnan
  - (B) Zakir Husain
  - (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
  - (D) Rajendra Prasad
- Q17.** Who was the first Chief Justice of India?
- (A) H. J. Kania
  - (B) M. Patanjali Sastri
  - (C) B. R. Ambedkar
  - (D) Fazal Ali
- Q18.** For which film did A. R. Rahman win two Academy Awards (Oscars) in 2009?
- (A) Lagaan
  - (B) Taare Zameen Par
  - (C) Slumdog Millionaire
  - (D) Roja
- Q19.** Who became the first Indian to win an Academy Award (Oscar), for Best Costume Design in the film “Gandhi” (1982)?
- (A) Satyajit Ray
  - (B) Bhanu Athaiya
  - (C) A. R. Rahman
  - (D) Resul Pookutty
- Q20.** The National Film Awards in India are presented annually under the aegis of which body?
- (A) Film Federation of India



- (B) Central Board of Film Certification
- (C) Sahitya Akademi
- (D) Directorate of Film Festivals (Government of India)

**Q21.** Wular Lake, one of the largest freshwater lakes in India, is located in which state or union territory?

- (A) Jammu and Kashmir
- (B) Rajasthan
- (C) Odisha
- (D) Kerala

**Q22.** Chilika Lake, the largest coastal saltwater (brackish) lagoon in India, lies along the coast of which state?

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

**Q23.** Which of the following is regarded as the highest waterfall in India?

- (A) Jog Falls
- (B) Kunchikal Falls
- (C) Dudhsagar Falls
- (D) Hogenakkal Falls

**Q24.** The deficiency of which vitamin causes the disease scurvy?

- (A) Vitamin A
- (B) Vitamin B12
- (C) Vitamin K
- (D) Vitamin C



- Q25.** The deficiency of which mineral in the diet leads to the disease goitre (swelling of the thyroid gland)?
- (A) Iodine
  - (B) Iron
  - (C) Calcium
  - (D) Sodium
- Q26.** Malaria in humans is transmitted through the bite of which of the following?
- (A) Aedes mosquito
  - (B) Culex mosquito
  - (C) Female Anopheles mosquito
  - (D) Housefly
- Q27.** In which year did the Government of India nationalise 14 major commercial banks in a single move?
- (A) 1955
  - (B) 1969
  - (C) 1980
  - (D) 1991
- Q28.** NABARD, set up in 1982, is the apex institution in India for financing and developing which sector?
- (A) Foreign trade
  - (B) Heavy industry
  - (C) Housing finance
  - (D) Agriculture and rural development
- Q29.** Which Indian musical instrument is most closely associated with the maestro Pandit Ravi Shankar?



- (A) Sitar
- (B) Tabla
- (C) Flute
- (D) Shehnai

**Q30.** Project Tiger, the wildlife conservation programme launched by the Government of India in 1973, was started to protect which animal?

- (A) Asiatic lion
- (B) Bengal tiger
- (C) One-horned rhinoceros
- (D) Indian elephant



**Detailed Solutions**

Q1.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Welfare Schemes):** Government schemes are launched to address specific needs such as health, housing, or employment.

**Explanation: Ayushman Bharat – PM Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY),** launched in 2018, is the world's largest government-funded **health insurance** scheme, offering eligible families health cover of up to Rs. 5 lakh per year.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Rural employment is covered by MGNREGA, not Ayushman Bharat.
- Housing for the poor is the aim of PM Awas Yojana.
- Free school education is not the purpose of this health scheme.

**Final Answer:** Ayushman Bharat is a health insurance scheme ⇒

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

Q2.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Welfare Schemes):** “Awas” means housing, which points to the aim of the scheme.

**Explanation: The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY),** launched in 2015, seeks to provide affordable **pucca houses** to eligible urban and rural beneficiaries, with the goal of “Housing for All”.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Cooking gas connections are provided under the Ujjwala Yojana.
- Bank accounts are opened under the Jan Dhan Yojana.
- Toilets are built under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

**Final Answer:** PM Awas Yojana provides pucca houses ⇒

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



Q3.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Welfare Schemes):** MGNREGA guarantees a fixed number of days of paid work as a legal right.

**Explanation:** Under MGNREGA (2005), every rural household whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work is guaranteed at least **100 days** of wage employment in a financial year.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 50, 75, and 90 days are all less than the statutory guarantee of 100 days.

**Final Answer:** MGNREGA guarantees 100 days of employment ⇒ **D**

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q3](#)

Q4.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Welfare Schemes):** The Ujjwala Yojana focuses on clean cooking fuel for poor women.

**Explanation:** The **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (PMUY)**, launched in 2016, provides free **LPG (cooking gas)** connections to women from below-poverty-line households, to reduce dependence on smoky traditional fuels.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Electricity for households is the aim of the Saubhagya scheme.
- Piped drinking water is delivered under the Jal Jeevan Mission.
- Broadband internet is not part of this scheme.

**Final Answer:** Ujjwala Yojana provides free LPG connections ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q4](#)



Q5.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Welfare Schemes):** “Jan Dhan” literally means “people’s wealth”, linked to banking access.

**Explanation:** The **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)**, launched in 2014, is a national mission for **financial inclusion**, opening zero-balance bank accounts for the unbanked along with debit cards and insurance benefits.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Crop insurance is provided under the PM Fasal Bima Yojana.
- Skill training is the aim of the Skill India Mission.
- Affordable medicines are sold through Jan Aushadhi stores.

**Final Answer:** Jan Dhan Yojana promotes financial inclusion ⇒

**Answer: (A)** [Go Back to Q5](#)

Q6.

**Solution**

**Concept — Current Affairs (Welfare Schemes):** The Swachh Bharat Mission is a nationwide sanitation campaign.

**Explanation:** The **Swachh Bharat Mission** was launched on 2 October **2014**, on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, to achieve universal sanitation coverage and eliminate open defecation.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 2012 and 2013 are before the mission’s launch.
- 2016 is when the Ujjwala Yojana was launched, not Swachh Bharat.

**Final Answer:** Swachh Bharat Mission was launched in 2014 ⇒

**Answer: (C)** [Go Back to Q6](#)



Q7.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Parliament):** The Lok Sabha is the directly elected House of the people.

**Explanation:** The normal term of the **Lok Sabha** is **5 years** from the date of its first sitting, unless it is dissolved earlier by the President.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 4 and 7 years are not the prescribed term.
- 6 years is the term of a Rajya Sabha member, not of the Lok Sabha.

**Final Answer:** The Lok Sabha has a normal term of 5 years ⇒ **B**

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

Q8.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Parliament):** The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House that is never fully dissolved.

**Explanation:** A member of the **Rajya Sabha** is elected for a term of **6 years**. One-third of its members retire every two years, so the House is never dissolved.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 3, 4, and 5 years are not the term of a Rajya Sabha member.
- 5 years is the term of the Lok Sabha, not a Rajya Sabha member.

**Final Answer:** A Rajya Sabha member serves a 6-year term ⇒ **D**

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

Q9.

**Solution**

**Concept — Indian Polity (Legislative Procedure):** A Money Bill follows a special procedure under Article 110.

**Explanation:** The **Speaker of the Lok Sabha** has the final authority to certify whether a Bill is a Money Bill, and the Speaker's decision on this is final and not open to question.



**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has no such certifying power.
- The President assents to Bills but does not certify Money Bills.
- The Finance Minister introduces money proposals but does not certify them.

**Final Answer:** The Speaker certifies a Money Bill ⇒

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

**Q10.**

### Solution

**Concept — Indian Polity (Parliament):** The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the popular House.

**Explanation:** A **no-confidence motion** can be moved only in the **Lok Sabha**, because the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha alone.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Rajya Sabha cannot move a no-confidence motion against the government.
- It cannot be moved in either House or at a joint sitting; it is exclusive to the Lok Sabha.

**Final Answer:** A no-confidence motion lies only in the Lok Sabha ⇒

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

**Q11.**

### Solution

**Concept — Medieval History (Delhi Sultanate):** The Delhi Sultanate (1206–1526) was ruled by five successive dynasties.

**Explanation:** The **Slave (Mamluk) dynasty**, founded by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** in 1206, was the first dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. Its rulers were of slave origin, hence the name.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Khilji dynasty came after the Slave dynasty.
- The Tughlaq and Lodi dynasties ruled much later.



**Final Answer:** The Slave (Mamluk) dynasty was the first ⇒  B

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

Q12.

### Solution

**Concept — Medieval History (Monuments):** The Qutub Minar is a famous Indo-Islamic tower in Delhi.

**Explanation:** The construction of the **Qutub Minar** was begun by **Qutb-ud-din Aibak** around 1199, and it was completed by his successor Iltutmish.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Iltutmish completed the tower but did not begin it.
- Balban and Alauddin Khilji ruled later and did not start its construction.

**Final Answer:** The Qutub Minar was begun by Qutb-ud-din Aibak ⇒  D

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

Q13.

### Solution

**Concept — Medieval History (Delhi Sultanate):** Each Sultanate ruler belonged to a particular dynasty.

**Explanation:** **Alauddin Khilji** (reigned 1296–1316) belonged to the **Khilji dynasty**. He is remembered for his price-control (market reform) measures and his military campaigns.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Tughlaq and Sayyid dynasties ruled after the Khiljis.
- The Slave dynasty preceded the Khilji dynasty.

**Final Answer:** Alauddin Khilji belonged to the Khilji dynasty ⇒  A

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



Q14.

**Solution**

**Concept — Medieval History (Delhi Sultanate):** The Sultanate ended when the Mughals defeated its last ruling house.

**Explanation:** The **Lodi dynasty** was the last dynasty of the Delhi Sultanate. Its ruler Ibrahim Lodi was defeated and killed by Babur at the **First Battle of Panipat in 1526**, which founded the Mughal Empire.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Sayyid, Tughlaq, and Khilji dynasties all ruled before the Lodi dynasty.

**Final Answer:** The Lodi dynasty was the last of the Delhi Sultanate ⇒

[Go Back to Q14](#)

Q15.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (First Office-Holders):** India's first Prime Minister led the country at independence.

**Explanation:** **Jawaharlal Nehru** became the first Prime Minister of independent India on 15 August 1947 and served until his death in 1964.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Sardar Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister.
- Lal Bahadur Shastri became Prime Minister in 1964, after Nehru.
- Rajendra Prasad was the first President, not Prime Minister.

**Final Answer:** Jawaharlal Nehru was India's first Prime Minister ⇒

[Go Back to Q15](#)



Q16.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (First Office-Holders):** The first President took office when India became a Republic.

**Explanation:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad became the first President of the Republic of India on 26 January 1950 and remained the longest-serving President, holding office until 1962.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- S. Radhakrishnan was the first Vice-President and the second President.
- Zakir Husain became President later, in 1967.
- Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, not the President.

**Final Answer:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q16](#)

Q17.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (First Office-Holders):** The Chief Justice of India heads the Supreme Court.

**Explanation:** Justice H. J. Kania became the first Chief Justice of India when the Supreme Court was established on 26 January 1950.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- M. Patanjali Sastri was the second Chief Justice of India.
- B. R. Ambedkar was the first Law Minister and chairman of the Drafting Committee, not a judge.
- Fazal Ali was an early judge of the Supreme Court but not its first Chief Justice.

**Final Answer:** H. J. Kania was the first Chief Justice of India ⇒

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



Q18.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Awards):** Indian artists have won top honours at the Academy Awards.

**Explanation:** A. R. Rahman won two Oscars in 2009 for “**Slumdog Millionaire**”, taking the awards for Best Original Score and Best Original Song.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- “Lagaan” was nominated for an Oscar but did not win.
- “Taare Zameen Par” was India’s official entry but was not nominated; “Roja” was an earlier Rahman film with no Oscar.

**Final Answer:** A. R. Rahman won his two 2009 Oscars for “Slumdog Millionaire” ⇒  C

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

Q19.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Achievements):** The Academy Award (Oscar) is the world’s most famous film honour.

**Explanation:** **Bhanu Athaiya** became the first Indian to win an Academy Award, taking the Oscar for **Best Costume Design** for the film “Gandhi” in 1983 (for the 1982 film).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Satyajit Ray received an Honorary Oscar in 1992, not a competitive one before her.
- A. R. Rahman and Resul Pookutty won Oscars in 2009 for “Slumdog Millionaire”, much later.

**Final Answer:** Bhanu Athaiya was the first Indian Oscar winner ⇒  B

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



Q20.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Awards):** The National Film Awards are India's official film honours.

**Explanation:** The **National Film Awards** are presented annually under the aegis of the **Directorate of Film Festivals**, a body of the Government of India (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Film Federation of India selects India's Oscar entry, not the National Awards.
- The Central Board of Film Certification certifies films for release.
- The Sahitya Akademi is concerned with literature.

**Final Answer:** The National Film Awards are run by the Directorate of Film Festivals ⇒

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

Q21.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (Lakes):** Indian lakes differ in size, location, and type (freshwater or saltwater).

**Explanation:** **Wular Lake**, one of the largest freshwater lakes in India, is located in **Jammu and Kashmir**. It is fed mainly by the Jhelum river.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Rajasthan is known for Sambhar (a salt lake), not Wular.
- Odisha has Chilika lagoon; Kerala has the Vembanad backwaters.

**Final Answer:** Wular Lake lies in Jammu and Kashmir ⇒

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



Q22.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (Lagoons):** A brackish lagoon mixes seawater with river water.

**Explanation:** **Chilika Lake**, the largest coastal saltwater (brackish) lagoon in India, lies along the coast of **Odisha**. It is a famous habitat for migratory birds.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Andhra Pradesh has the Pulicat lagoon (shared with Tamil Nadu).
- West Bengal and Tamil Nadu do not host Chilika.

**Final Answer:** Chilika Lake lies in Odisha ⇒

[Go Back to Q22](#)

Q23.

**Solution**

**Concept — Geography (Waterfalls):** Waterfalls are ranked by their total height of fall.

**Explanation:** **Kunchikal Falls**, located in Karnataka, is generally regarded as the highest waterfall in India, with a height of about 455 metres.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Jog Falls is famous but lower than Kunchikal.
- Dudhsagar and Hogenakkal falls are well known but not the highest.

**Final Answer:** Kunchikal Falls is the highest waterfall in India ⇒

[Go Back to Q23](#)

Q24.

**Solution**

**Concept — General Science (Deficiency Diseases):** A lack of a specific nutrient causes a specific disease.

**Explanation:** Scurvy is caused by the deficiency of **Vitamin C** (ascorbic acid). It leads to bleeding gums, weakness, and poor wound healing.

**Why other options are wrong:**



- Vitamin A deficiency causes night blindness.
- Vitamin B12 deficiency causes anaemia.
- Vitamin K deficiency affects blood clotting.

**Final Answer:** Scurvy is caused by Vitamin C deficiency ⇒

**Answer: (D)** [Go Back to Q24](#)

Q25.

### Solution

**Concept — General Science (Deficiency Diseases):** Some diseases are caused by lack of minerals, not vitamins.

**Explanation:** Goitre, the swelling of the thyroid gland, is caused by a deficiency of **Iodine**. Iodine is needed by the thyroid to make its hormones, which is why iodised salt is promoted.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Iron deficiency causes anaemia.
- Calcium deficiency weakens bones and teeth.
- Sodium deficiency affects fluid balance but does not cause goitre.

**Final Answer:** Goitre is caused by iodine deficiency ⇒

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

Q26.

### Solution

**Concept — General Science (Vector-borne Diseases):** Many diseases spread through the bite of specific insects.

**Explanation:** Malaria is transmitted to humans through the bite of the **female Anopheles mosquito**, which carries the malaria parasite (Plasmodium).

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Aedes mosquito transmits dengue, chikungunya, and Zika.
- The Culex mosquito spreads filariasis and Japanese encephalitis.
- The housefly spreads diseases like cholera and typhoid through contamination, not malaria.

**Final Answer:** Malaria is spread by the female Anopheles mosquito ⇒



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

Q27.

### Solution

**Concept — Economics (Banking History):** Nationalisation brought major private banks under government ownership.

**Explanation:** In 1969, the Government of India nationalised 14 major commercial banks in one move to extend banking to rural areas and priority sectors. A further six banks were nationalised in 1980.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- 1955 was the year the Imperial Bank was converted into the State Bank of India.
- 1980 saw the second round of nationalisation (six banks), not the first of 14.
- 1991 marks the start of economic liberalisation.

**Final Answer:** 14 banks were nationalised in 1969 ⇒ **B**

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

Q28.

### Solution

**Concept — Economics (Institutions):** Apex institutions specialise in financing a particular sector.

**Explanation:** NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development), set up in 1982, is the apex body for financing and developing **agriculture and rural development** in India.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- Foreign trade is supported by EXIM Bank.
- Heavy industry and housing finance are handled by other specialised institutions, not NABARD.

**Final Answer:** NABARD finances agriculture and rural development ⇒ **D**

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



Q29.

**Solution**

**Concept — Static GK (Music):** Indian classical maestros are identified with particular instruments.

**Explanation:** Pandit **Ravi Shankar** was the world-famous exponent of the **sitar**, a plucked string instrument, and he brought Indian classical music to global audiences.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The tabla is associated with Zakir Hussain.
- The flute is associated with Hariprasad Chaurasia.
- The shehnai is associated with Bismillah Khan.

**Final Answer:** Ravi Shankar is associated with the sitar ⇒ **A**

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

Q30.

**Solution**

**Concept — Environment (Conservation):** India runs species-specific conservation projects.

**Explanation:** **Project Tiger** was launched in 1973 to protect the **Bengal tiger** and its habitat, leading to the creation of a network of tiger reserves across the country.

**Why other options are wrong:**

- The Asiatic lion is protected through efforts focused on Gir, not Project Tiger.
- The one-horned rhinoceros is protected mainly in Kaziranga.
- The Indian elephant is the focus of the separate Project Elephant (1992).

**Final Answer:** Project Tiger protects the Bengal tiger ⇒ **B**

**Answer: (B)** [Go Back to Q30](#)



**Answer Key**

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

