

Msc (Ag) in Agroforestry code no (473)

17P/300/27

Question Booklet No

(To be filled up by the candidate by blue/black ball-point pen)

Roll No.

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Roll No.
(Write the digits in words) 2017 215.

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet

Day and Date (Signature of Invigilator)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only blue/black ball-point pen in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

1. Within 30 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card without its envelope.*
3. A separate Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write your **Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen** in the space provided above.
5. *On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.*
6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and also Roll No. and OMR sheet No. on the Question Booklet.
7. Any change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.
8. *Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. For each question, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.*
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed. If you do not wish to attempt a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero mark).*
11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
12. Deposit *only the OMR Answer Sheet* at the end of the Test.
13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

[उपर्युक्त निर्देश हिन्दी में अन्तिम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर दिये गए हैं]

Total No. of Printed Pages : 22

192.



ROUGH WORK
रफ़ कार्य

212

M.Sc (Ag) in Agroforestry code No (473)

17P/300/27

No. of Questions : 120

Time : 2 Hours]

[Full Marks : 360

Note : (i) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 (Three) marks. **One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.**

(ii) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

1. The major cause of deforestation is :
 - (1) Fire wood collection
 - (2) Mining
 - (3) Urbanization and Industrialization
 - (4) Expansion of agriculture
2. Area under forest in India according to National Remote Sensing Agency is :
 - (1) 57 million ha
 - (2) 67 million ha
 - (3) 77 million ha
 - (4) 87 million ha
3. The term 'Social Forestry' was first used in India by The National Commission on Agriculture in the year :
 - (1) 1996
 - ~~(2) 1986~~
 - ~~(3) 1976~~
 - (4) 1966

(1)

(Turn Over)

17P/300/27

4. *Zabo* system of Nagaland is a combination of :

- (1) Forest and Agriculture
- (2) Forest and Animal Husbandry
- (3) Forest and Pisciculture
- (4) Forest, Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Pisciculture

5. Plantation of trees on the sides of roads, railways is known as :

- (1) Community Forestry
- (2) Extension Forestry
- (3) Farm Forestry
- (4) Agroforestry

6. Tree livestock crop mixtures around the homestead is known as :

- (1) Tree farming
- (2) Ley farming
- (3) Compound farming
- (4) Alley farming

7. The major driving force for agroforestry adaptation in traditional agroforestry region is :

- (1) Additional income
- (2) Fuel wood
- (3) Timber
- (4) Shade

8. 'Green India Mission' was launched in the year :

- (1) 1995
- (2) 2000
- (3) 2005
- (4) 2010

(2)

(Continued)

9. Area under agroforestry in India is approximately _____ million ha.
- (1) 20 (2) 25 (3) 30 (4) 35
10. The National Research Centre for Agroforestry (NRCAF) was established in the year :
- (1) 1978 (2) 1988 (3) 1998 (4) 2008
11. Which one is the dominate component in Silvo-agri-pasture system ?
- (1) Tree (2) Field crop
- (3) Fodder crop (4) None of the above.
12. The State accounts for the largest area under shifting cultivation in India is :
- (1) M.P. (2) U.P. (3) W.B. (4) Odisha
13. In India shifting cultivation is also known as :
- (1) Slash-and-burn (2) Jhumming
- (3) Swidden cultivation (4) Bush-fallow
14. NRCAF is located at :
- (1) Lucknow (2) Patna
- (3) Kanpur (4) Jhansi

(3)

(Turn Over)

17P/300/27

15. In India's dry lands which farming is used as a way to restore soil fertility ?

- (1) Alley farming (2) Ley farming
(3) Jhum farming (4) Multi tier farming

16. Which cultivation is a primitive practice of cultivation in States of North Eastern Hill Region of India ?

- (1) Ley farming (2) Alley cropping
(3) Jhumming (4) Multiple cropping

17. In Odisha shifting cultivation is locally known as :

- (1) *Podu* cultivation (2) Swidden farming
(3) *Kumari* cultivation (4) *Taungya*

18. Indian Forest Act was enacted during :

- (1) 1917 (2) 1927 (3) 1937 (4) 1947

19. The Indian State having highest forest area is :

- (1) Bihar (2) Nagaland
(3) Karnataka (4) Madhya Pradesh

20. Pollarding involves the removal of the :

- (1) Tree's barks (2) Tree's leaves
(3) Tree's branches (4) Tree's crown

(4)

(Continue:)

21. The ICRAF centre is situated at :

- (1) Indonesia (2) Pakistan (3) China (4) Nairobi

22. Agroforestry is the planting of :

- (1) Trees in a forest
(2) *Legume fodders and field crops*
(3) Woody perennial plants with agricultural crops
(4) Two or more crops as intercropping

23. Which one of the following is not a timber yielding tree species ?

- (1) Mahogini (2) Subabul (3) Teak (4) Sissoo

24. Most of the *alley farming* species are coppiced at a height of :

- (1) 10 cm-20 cm (2) 40 cm-60 cm
(3) 100 cm-120 cm (4) 150 cm-200 cm

25. *Shifting cultivation* is the practice of :

- (1) Rotating crops from year to year
(2) Shifting residence immediately after harvesting of crop
(3) Repeatedly cultivating land and leaving it fallow over long periods of time
(4) Shifting the village away from cultivated land

(5)

(Turn Over)

17P/300/27

26. The maximum percentage of forest cover in relation to total geographical area is in :

- (1) Goa (2) Assam (3) Kerala (4) Mizoram

27. Which one of the following tree is most harmful for crop plants ?

- (1) Subabul (2) Ber (3) Eucalyptus (4) Poplar

28. 'National Bamboo Mission' was initiated in the year :

- (1) 2000 (2) 2002 (3) 2004 (4) 2006

29. The first nation in the world who adopted an agroforestry policy is :

- (1) India (2) China (3) Nigeria (4) Sri Lanka

30. The present demand of fuel wood in India is nearly ——— million tonnes.

- (1) 101 (2) 151 (3) 201 (4) 251

31. The National Agroforestry Policy (NAP) was launched in the year :

- (1) 2014 (2) 2012 (3) 2010 (4) 2008

32. The word *Taungya* is originated from :

- (1) Pakistan (2) Ghana (3) Bangladesh (4) Myanmar

33. A homestead is a very common age-old practice in :

- (1) Assam (2) W.B. (3) U.P. (4) Rajasthan

(6)



34. National Forest Policy was started in the year :
- (1) 1988 (2) 1998 (3) 2004 (4) 2008
35. *Taungya* means :
- (1) Forest (2) Hill
(3) Woody perennials (4) Hill cultivation
36. Around _____ of our timber requirement is met from the trees grown on farms.
- (1) 44% (2) 54% (3) 64% (4) 74%
37. One of the desirable characters of tree species for alley cropping is :
- (1) Shallow rooted (2) Intolerant to high pruning
(3) Legume (4) Susceptible to atmospheric stress
38. The ideal shape of shelter belt is :
- (1) Round (2) Triangle (3) Square (4) Rectangle
39. The *Taungya* system is practiced in areas having an assured annual rainfall of _____ mm.
- (1) 700 (2) 900 (3) 1000 (4) 1400
40. The spacing normally given between hedge-rows in alley cropping is :
- (1) 1 m-2 m (2) 2 m-3 m (3) 5 m-8 m (4) 15 m-20 m

(7)

(Turn Over)



17P/300/27

41. The important horticultural crop for agri-horti system in North Eastern Hill region of India is :
- (1) Ber (2) Guava
(3) Apple (4) Mandarin orange
42. Forest school at Dehradun was established during :
- (1) 1878 (2) 1902 (3) 1935 (4) 1947
43. In agroforestry system more than one crop are grown on the same piece of land among which one plant species must be :
- (1) Herb (2) Shrub
(3) Fodder (4) Woody perennial
44. Agroforestry :
- (1) Encourages slash and burn agriculture
(2) Reduces soil erosion
(3) Enhances soil moisture loss
(4) Increases risk of crop cultivation
45. Which one of the following is not a desirable character of tree species for agroforestry system ?
- (1) Fast growing (2) Wide adaptability
(3) N₂-fixer (4) Thorny

(8)

(Continued)

46. Tree species suitable for agroforestry system should have :
- (1) High crown diameter to bole diameter ratio
 - (2) Heavy branching habit
 - (3) Low crown diameter to bole diameter ratio
 - (4) Inability to resprout after pruning
47. The components of Agro-Horti-Silviculture are :
- (1) Field Crops + Fruit Trees
 - (2) *Field Crops + Trees*
 - (3) Field Crops + Pasture + MPTs
 - (4) Field Crops + Fruit Trees + MPTs
48. The word *Silva* means :
- (1) *Collection of fuel wood*
 - (2) *The assemblage of trees in a region*
 - (3) Afforestation
 - (4) Expansion of field crop area
49. When the classification of agroforestry system is done on _____ basis then it is widely adopted and easy to understand.
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (1) <i>Functional basis</i> | (2) <i>Structural basis</i> |
| (3) Ecological basis | (4) <i>Socio-economical basis</i> |

(9)

(Turn Over)

17P/300/27

50. Which of the following is not a major constraint for the adoption of agroforestry system ?
- (1) Occasional grazing
 - (2) Small holdings of the farmers
 - (3) Non-availability of quality seeds or saplings
 - (4) Lack of knowledge about tree cultivation
51. Which one among the following is a long term benefit from agroforestry ?
- (1) Reduction of soil temperature
 - (2) Minimisation of run-off
 - (3) Conservation of soil/environment
 - (4) Reduction of soil moisture loss
52. Which one is a better practice for agroforestry system ?
- (1) Early and heavy thinning
 - (2) Early and light thinning
 - (3) Late but light thinning
 - (4) Late and heavy thinning
53. Association of tall perennials with shorter biennials and annual crops is the best example of :
- (1) Relay cropping
 - (2) Sequential cropping
 - (3) Multi-tier cropping
 - (4) Utera cropping

(10)

(Continued)

54. Wind breaks can protect the field from desiccating winds in downwind side up to :
- (1) 5 times of height (2) 10 times of height
(3) 15 times of height (4) 25 times of height
55. The felling made in an immature tree stand for improving the growth and form of tree is termed as :
- (1) *Thinning* (2) *Pruning* (3) *Coppicing* (4) *Pollarding*
56. Conical crown is generally formed in ——— tree species.
- (1) Pine (2) Mango (3) Siris (4) Neem
57. The crown of ——— tree is formed by large leaves and there is no branching in the stem.
- (1) *Mahogany* (2) *Fir* (3) *Phoenix* (4) *Jack fruit*
58. One negative effect of agroforestry on soil is :
- (1) *Addition of organic matter*
(2) *There may be accumulation of toxic exudates*
(3) *Fixation of atmospheric nitrogen*
(4) *Nutrient cycling*



17P/300/27

59. An example of woody perennial, not tree botanically, is :

- (1) *Cocos nucifera* (2) *Salix alba*
(3) *Tectona grandis* (4) *Albizia lebbek*

60. The tree species commonly grown as shade tree in tea and coffee is :

- (1) *Acacia senegal* (2) *Gravillea robusta*
(3) *Tamarindus indica* (4) *Anacardium occidentale*

61. Seed collection of *Azadirachta indica* is done during the month of :

- (1) February-March (2) May-June
(3) August-September (4) November-December

62. Pasture is major, tree is secondary in ——— system.

- (1) Agro-silviculture (2) Pastoral siliculture
(3) Silvo-agri-pasture (4) Horti-silviculture

63. The most suitable field crop under semi-arid tropics of agroforestry system is :

- (1) Rice (2) Wheat (3) Potato (4) Millets

64. Best agroforestry system for the wastelands with marginal fertility is :

- (1) Agri-silviculture (2) Horti-silviculture
(3) Agri-horti silviculture (4) Silviculture

(12)

(Continued)

65. We can get matchwood from :
- (1) *Alianthus grandis* (2) *Pongamia Pinnata*
 (3) *Cocos nucifera* (4) *Mangifera indica*
66. The tree which is a component of sericulture is :
- (1) *Leucaena leucocephala* (2) *Morus alba*
 (3) *Acacia senegal* (4) *Celitis australis*
67. The cycle of an agroforestry system is always :
- (1) One year (2) Less than one year
 (3) More than one year (4) More than 10 years
68. The conifers are found in :
- (1) Eastern ghats (2) Western ghats
 (3) Eastern Himalayas (4) Northern plains
69. The *Kanha* forest is located in :
- (1) M.P. (2) U.P. (3) Bihar (4) W.B.
70. The Great Indian Bustard is a :
- (1) Flourishing species (2) Vulnerable species
 (3) Endangered species (4) Rare species

17P/300/27

71. Windbreaks are :

- (1) Narrow planting of short height trees
- (2) Wide planting of short height trees
- (3) Narrow planting of tall height trees
- (4) Narrow planting of field crops

72. Windbreaks have considerable production potential for :

- (1) Timber
- (2) Non-timber forest products
- (3) Both timber and non timber forest products
- (4) Fodder

73. An example of woody perennial plantation crop is :

- (1) Oil palm
- (2) Neem
- (3) Babul
- (4) Siris

74. Character should consider as very important while selecting a plant species for fuel wood production is :

- (1) No thorn
- (2) Site improver
- (3) Cheap to establish
- (4) High calorific value

(14)

(Continued)

75. The best source of renewable energy is :
- (1) Water (2) Coal (3) Tree (4) Petroleum
76. The forests are :
- (1) Inexhaustible resources (2) Renewable resources
(3) Non-renewable resources (4) None of these.
77. MFP means :
- (1) Minor Field Produce (2) Minor Fruit Produce
(3) Minor Forest Produce (4) Minor Fish Produce
78. Three dimensional forest means :
- (1) Forestry, Horticulture and Agriculture
(2) Forestry, Agriculture and Animal Husbandry
(3) Forestry, Agriculture and Sericulture
(4) Forestry, Horticulture and Sericulture
79. _____ is the biggest ~~Tendu Leaves~~ *(source of Diospyros melonoxylon)* producing State of India.
- (1) Maharashtra (2) Madhya Pradesh
(3) West Bengal (4) Tamil Nadu

(15)

(Turn Over)

17P/300/27

80. Project Tiger was launched in ——— by the Government of India.

- (1) 1963 (2) 1973 (3) 1983 (4) 1993

81. Deforestation refers to :

- (1) Planting of trees (2) Cultivation of woody plants
(3) Disappearance of forests (4) Harvesting of forest plants

82. Which one of the following is not a protective function of agroforestry ?

- (1) Fire wood production (2) Wind break
(3) Shade (4) Soil conservation

83. The Chipko Movement (India) was started during the period :

- (1) 1962-63 (2) 1972-73 (3) 1982-83 (4) 1992-93

84. In India *Taungya* system was first introduced in :

- (1) Karnataka (2) Tamil Nadu
(3) North Bengal (W.B.) (4) Kerala

85. Spherical crown is generally formed in ——— tree species.

- (1) Deodar (2) Mahua (3) Fir (4) Babul

86. The word forest is derived from the Latin word 'Foris', meaning :

- (1) Fire wood (2) Wood (3) Timber (4) Outside

(16)



87. The principal resin-producing tree of India is :
- (1) *Pinus roxburghii* (2) *Cedrus deodara*
(3) *Ficus bengalensis* (4) *Acacia arabica*
88. Usually a forest fallow is :
- (1) Less than 1 year (2) One year
(3) Two years (4) Several years
89. Lopping is a practice done for :
- (1) Crop management (2) Tree management
(3) Forage management (4) Animal management
90. The Integrated Wasteland Development Programme (IWDP) was launched in the year :
- (1) 1985 (2) 1987 (3) 1989 (4) 1994
91. Which agroforestry system is considered as a step further in the process of transformation from shifting cultivation to typical agroforestry ?
- (1) Multiple cropping (2) Alley cropping
(3) Shelter belt (4) *Taungya*
92. Uttar Pradesh Private Forest Act was enacted in :
- (1) 1946 (2) 1948 (3) 1950 (4) 1955

17P/300/27

93. A minimum of ——— of the total geographical area under forest/tree cover has been determined desirable.

- (1) 20% (2) 25% (3) 33% (4) 40%

94. The time of seed collection of *Dalbergia sissoo* tree is :

- (1) January-February (2) April-May
(3) July-August (4) October-November

95. The Protein Banks should preferably grown on :

- (1) Low land (2) High land
(3) Degraded land (4) Humid sloppy land

96. We can get plywood from :

- (1) *Leucaena leucocephala* (2) *Anacardium occidentale*
(3) *Schima wallichii* (4) *Morus alba*

97. The medicinal plant *Leptadenia reticulata* is a :

- (1) Rare species (2) Endangered species
(3) Vulnerable species (4) Flourishing species

98. The bog plants show :

- (1) Xeric characters (2) Mesic characters
(3) Hydric characters (4) Aerobic characters

99. Bending operation is commonly done in ——— fruit crop.
(1) Coconut (2) Litchi (3) Mango (4) Guava
100. Which one is the most important tree management practice ?
(1) Thinning (2) Rouging (3) Weeding (4) Pruning
101. Example of a woody perennial having unbranched stem is :
(1) *Cocus* sp. (2) *Tamarindus* sp.
(3) *Sapindus* sp. (4) *Shorea* sp.
102. *Dalbergia latifolia* is the scientific name of :
(1) Rosewood (2) Satinwood (3) Sandalwood (4) Redwood
103. *Eucalyptus* is native of :
(1) America (2) China (3) India (4) Australia
104. A-Grade ground thinning is a :
(1) Light thinning (2) Moderate thinning
(3) Heavy thinning (4) Very heavy thinning
105. Bhitarkanika National Park is situated at :
(1) Bihar (2) Andhra Pradesh
(3) Telengana (4) Odisha

17P/300/27

106. About _____ of the total revenue from forestry industry in India is in non-wood forest products category.

- (1) 25% (2) 30% (3) 40% (4) 50%

107. The tree species known as 'Paragon of Indian Timber' :

- (1) Jarul (2) Teak (3) Pine (4) Bakul

108. Synecology is study of :

- (1) Environment (2) Soil
(3) Birds (4) Communities of plants and animals

109. The sanctuary that works as asylum is :

- (1) Shivpuri (in M.P.) (2) Betla (in Jharkhand)
(3) Jaldapara (in W.B.) (4) Gir (in Gujarat)

110. Population of species decreasing over a period called as :

- (1) Endangered (2) Rare (3) Extinct (4) Eliminated

111. Plants of endangered species are conserved through

- (1) Herbarium (2) Gene library
(3) Gene bank (4) Reducing pollution

(20)

(Continued)

112. The family of *Eucalyptus* is :
- (1) *Papilionaceae* (2) *Mimosaceae*
 (3) *Myrtaceae* (4) *Asteraceae*
113. Leaves of ——— tree are used for making cups and plates.
- (1) *Bauhinia vahlii* (2) *Casuarina equisetifolia*
 (3) *Diospyros melanoxylon* (4) *Terminalia arjuna*
114. How many major types of forest are found in India ?
- (1) 10 (2) 12 (3) 14 (4) 16
115. The mangrove cover is maximum in ——— State of India.
- (1) West Bengal (2) Gujarat (3) Goa (4) Odisha
116. In India social forestry programmes became most successful in ——— State.
- (1) Chhattisgarh (2) Uttar Pradesh
 (3) Gujarat (4) Himachal Pradesh
117. The average yield of bamboo in India is ——— tonnes per hectare per annum.
- (1) 3-5 (2) 6-8 (3) 9-11 (4) 12-14

(21)

(Turn Over)

17P/300/27

118. ——— richest country of the world in bamboo genetic resources.

- (1) India (2) Bangladesh (3) China (4) Pakistan

119. Which State in India has minimum forest area ?

- (1) Haryana (2) Punjab
(3) Jammu & Kashmir (4) Rajasthan

120. Recently there is 5,871 sq. km. increases in the forest cover of India and accounts for nearly 64 per cent of this rise.

- (1) West Bengal (2) Nagaland (3) Manipur (4) Punjab

ROUGH WORK
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अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल नीली या काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन से ही लिखें)

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
2. परीक्षा भवन में लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा, केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।
4. अपना अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।
6. ओ. एम. आर. पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या और ओ. एम. आर. पत्र संख्या की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।
7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।
9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिये केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।
10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ़ कार्य के लिये प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अन्दर वाले पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।
13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की, भागी होगा/होगी।

