M.Tech in Agricultural Engineering (Soil &
Water Conservation code No (355)

17P/289/22

Question Booklet No ....

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

Roll No. [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ]

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

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 : 26

161.

ROUGH WORK

रफ़ कार्य

M. Tech. in Agricultural Engineering c) soil water Conservation code No, (355)

(2017)

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. Bucket capacity of tipping bucket rain gauge is

   (1) 0.25 mm of rainfall   (2) 25 mm of rainfall

   (3) 12.7 mm of rainfall   (4) 50 mm of rain fall

2. The flow velocity of run-off at which washing of soil particle takes place is called as

   (1) Maximum velocity   (2) Permissible velocity

   (3) Critical velocity   (4) Design velocity

3. The average rainfall in India is about

   (1) 1194 mm   (2) 1384 mm   (3) 1591 mm   (4) 2000 mm

4. Infiltration is measured by

   (1) Cylindrical metal rings   (2) US WB class A pan

   (3) Lysimeter   (4) Rain gauge

(1)   (*Turn Over*)

5. Evaporation from water surface is the process by which liquid on free surface is transformed into

   (1) A solid state   (2) Clouds

   (3) A gaseous state   (4) Rainfall

6. Evaporation from a free water surface is measured by

   (1) Lysimeter   (2) Infiltrometer

   (3) USWB class A pan   (4) Anemometer

7. Infiltration index is the most commonly used method for determination of the

   (1) Infiltration rate   (2) Cumulative infiltration

   (3) Abstraction from precipitation (4) Consumptive use

8. Diameter of rainfall collector in a Non-recording type rain gauge is

   (1) 8 cm   (2) 13.5 cm   (3) 12.7 cm   (4) 30 cm

9. A hyetograph is drawn as a plot of

   (1) Runoff discharge vs. time

   (2) Rainfall intensity vs. time

   (3) Cumulative runoff vs. time

   (4) Rainfall volume vs. time

(2)   (Continued)

10. The mass rainfall curve is drawn as a plot of

   (1) Rainfall intensity vs. time

   (2) Accumulated rainfall depth vs. time in a chronological order

   (3) Cumulative rainfall intensity vs. time

   (4) Rainfall volume vs. time

11. Thiessen polygons are drawn by

   (1) Joining rain gauge stations

   (2) Drawing lines of equal elevation

   (3) Drawing perpendiculars of lines joining rain gauge stations

   (4) Drawing lines of equal rainfall

12. Isohyets are drawn by

   (1) Joining rain gauge stations

   (2) Drawing lines of equal elevation

   (3) Drawing perpendiculars of lines joining rain gauge stations

   (4) Drawing lines of equal precipitation depth for a given duration

(3)

13. While calculating optimal number of stations in a watershed, the allowable error for estimation of rainfall is generally taken as

    (1) 2%   (2) 8%   (3) 10%   (4) 25%

14. Which of the following is the most accurate instrument for measuring stream velocity ?

    (1) Coshocton wheel   (2) Surface float

    (3) Current meter   (4) H-flume

15. Base flow is separated from a

    (1) Surface hydrograph   (2) Flood hydrograph

    (3) Unit hydrograph   (4) Hyetograph

16. A Unit hydrograph consist of one unit of

    (1) Effective rainfall duration   (2) Peak discharge

    (3) Hydrograph time base   (4) Direct runoff

17. If a watershed has high drainage density, then the peak of its hydrograph compared to that of a low drainage density, when all other factors remain the same, will be

    (1) Sharp crested   (2) Wide crested

    (3) Flat crested   (4) Double crested

(4)   (Continued)

18. In a watershed the number of non-recording rain gauge are installed as

    (1) 10

    (2) 20

    (3) 90% of the total estimated rain gauge station

    (4) 5

19. In Rational formula i.e., $Q_p = CIA/360$, the value of rainfall intensity (I) is expressed in unit as

    (1) cm/hr   (2) mm/hr   (3) m/hr   (4) m/sec

20. Unit of runoff coefficient in the Rational formula is

    (1) Dimensionless   (2) cm

    (3) mm   (4) m

21. Watershed shape is evaluated by

    (1) Form factor

    (2) Compactness factor

    (3) Form factor and compactness factor

    (4) Stream density

    (5)

22. A small size watershed is dominated by

    (1) Surface runoff   (2) Base flow

    (3) Overland flow   (4) Indirect runoff

23. A stream in which flow is continued throughout the year is called

    (1) Ephemeral stream   (2) Perineal stream

    (3) Intermittent stream   (4) Spring

24. Area of hydrograph represents the

    (1) Rainfall depth   (2) Runoff rate

    (3) Total runoff volume   (4) Discharge rate

25. Pressure drop through a media filter used in drip irrigation should not exceed

    (1) 70 kPa   (2) 100 kPa   (3) 130 kPa   (4) 60 kPa

26. For chemigation of micro-nutrients the best means is

    (1) Raingun   (2) Sprinkler system

    (3) Drip system   (4) Foggers

27. Which of the following fertilizer can be suitably fertigated ?

    (1) Urea   (2) DAP (solid)

    (3) Potassium sulphate   (4) single super phosphate

(6)   (Continued)

28. If the Impellor speed of centrifugal pump is doubled, the power consumption will be

    (1) the same   (2) 4 times   (3) 8 times   (4) 16 times

29. Crown root initiation is one of the critical stages susceptible to moisture stress

    (1) Chickpea   (2) Pigeonpea   (3) Cowpea   (4) Wheat

30. Normally the root zone depth considered to be kept free from groundwater level below

    (1) 0.5 m   (2) 1.5 m   (3) 3 m   (4) 4 m

31. Application of fertilizer with irrigation is called

    (1) Chemigation   (2) Fertigation   (3) Fertilization   (4) Dosing

32. Overall project irrigation efficiency in Govt. owned irrigation projects in India is about

    (1) 10%   (2) 30%   (3) 60%   (4) 80%

33. In humid areas drainage is planned according to

    (1) Rainfall   (2) Humidity

    (3) Number of rainy days   (4) None of the above/All above

34. Canal lining is essential to check the

    (1) Seepage losses

    (2) Evaporation losses

    (3) Growth of weeds

    (4) Flow rate of canal

35. USWB Class A pan evaporimeter has diameter of about

    (1) 100 cm

    (2) 120 cm

    (3) 150 cm

    (4) 175 cm

36. Water meter is used for measuring the

    (1) Stream current

    (2) Pipe flow

    (3) Runoff

    (4) Channel flow

37. Which of the following is not related to irrigation ?

    (1) Check gate

    (2) Water course

    (3) Turnout

    (4) Coshocton wheel

38. Which of the term is not related to drainage ?

    (1) Venturi meter

    (2) Mole

    (3) 20-40 rule

    (4) Water logging

39. Drainable water is the

    (1) Hygroscopic water

    (2) Capillary water

    (3) Gravitational water

    (4) Perched water

(8)

(Continued)

40. 10 per cent drainable porosity refers that on draining 1 cm water from soil

   (1) The water table gets lowered by 10 cm

   (2) The water table gets lowered by 1 cm

   (3) 10% water volume has been removed

   (4) 100 mm depth of water has been removed from the soil water

41. Drainage period of vegetables is

   (1) 1 day   (2) 2 days   (3) 3 days   (4) 1 week

42. Salinity problem can be controlled by

   (1) Sub-surface drainage   (2) Surface drainage

   (3) Diversion drain   (4) Tillage operation

43. In soil, the available form of water to the plant is

   (1) Gravitational water   (2) Capillary water

   (3) Hygroscopic water   (4) Groundwater

44. Usually the salinity problem occurs in

   (1) Sub-humid region   (2) Arid region

   (3) Humid region   (4) Tropical region

(9)

(Turn Over)

45. A centrifugal pump running 1450 RPM discharges 20 lps at 30 m total head. The specific speed of the pump will be

   (1) 12   (2) 16   (3) 20   (4) 24

46. Rate of water loss from a short green grass which is never short of water is known as

   (1) Consumptive use   (2) Evapotranspiration

   (3) Potential evapotranspiration   (4) Transpiration

47. Which of the following crop is most susceptible to water logging ?

   (1) Fruits   (2) Vegetables

   (3) Field crops   (4) Paddy

48. Drainage coefficient is depth of water removal from an area within

   (1) 1 day   (2) 2 days   (3) 3 days   (4) 1 week

49. The safe entrance velocity through a well screen is

   (1) 0.3 mm/sec   (2) 3 mm/sec   (3) 30 mm/sec   (4) 300 mm/sec

50. An instrument used for measurement of Saturated hydraulic conductivity of soils is

   (1) Permeameter   (2) Hydrometer

   (3) Conductivity bridge   (4) Manometer

(10)   (Continued)

51. Ratio of volume of water added or removed directly from the saturated aquifer to the resulting change in volume of aquifer below the water table is called

(1) Apparent specific yield   (2) Specific yield

(3) Storage coefficient   (4) Specific storage

52. The imaginary line of the groundwater table from which the water table slope downward away from both side to called as

(1) Groundwater divide

(2) Drainage divide

(3) Boundary line of hydrologic unit

(4) None of the above

53. The well in which the water level remains at the water table level are

(1) Non-artesian wells

(2) Flowing artesian well

(3) Non-flowing artesian well

(4) Confined well

54. Keeping other factors constant, doubling diameter of tube well will increase the discharge by

(1) 11%   (2) 25%   (3) 50%   (4) 100%

(11)

(Turn Over)

55. Uniformity coefficient, Cu for characterization of aquifer is

    (1) d_{50}/d_{15} (2) d_{60}/d_{10} (3) d_{50}/d_{10} (4) d_{70}/d_{30}

56. Recommended value of Gravel pack design criteria (d_{50} of packed material / d_{50} of aquifer material) for uniform aquifer should be in the range

    (1) 4 to 12   (2) 15 to 30   (3) 40 to 60   (4) 60 to 70

57. Leaky aquifer are

    (1) Semi-confined aquifer   (2) Confined aquifer

    (3) Perched aquifer   (4) Water table aquifer

58. Air rotary drilling method is suitable for the formation

    (1) Consolidate   (2) Unconsolidated

    (3) Sandy   (4) Rocky or stoney

59. Drilling fluid is

    (1) Water

    (2) Mud-Water mixed with bentonite clay

    (3) Water plus chemical

    (4) Water mixed with cement

(12)

60. Cavity well is the

    (1) Shallow well   (2) Artesian well

    (3) Deep well   (4) Well gallery

61. Over pumping of well development is suitable for

    (1) Deep tube well   (2) Shallow tube well

    (3) Artesian well   (4) Skimming well

62. Improper well alignment causes

    (1) Well failure

    (2) Excessive wear and tear of turbine assembly

    (3) Reduction in well discharge

    (4) High H.P. requirement

63. Mechanical incrustation refers to the

    (1) Deposition of slims of iron bacteria

    (2) Deposition due to calcium carbonate

    (3) Deposition of clay materials around well strainer

    (4) Blockage of aquifer

(13)

64. Pumping test in the well is continued

    (1) Till steady state   (2) For 24 hours

    (3) For 48 hours   (4) For 72 hours

65. Jacobs II method evaluate the parameters of

    (1) Perched aquifer   (2) Confined aquifer

    (3) Unconfined aquifer   (4) Open well

66. Theis method is used for evaluating the parameters of

    (1) Root zone   (2) Confined aquifer

    (3) Unconfined aquifer   (4) perched aquifer

67. The most economical section of grass water way is

    (1) Parabolic   (2) Towards outlet

    (3) Triangular   (4) Rectangular

68. Transportation of soil particles under splash erosion will be greater on

    (1) Level land surface   (2) Uniform sloppy land

    (3) Irregular surface   (4) Level land without cover

69. Soil detachment by raindrop is independent of

    (1) Land slope   (2) Soil type   (3) Soil depth   (4) Soil texture

(14)   (Continued)

70. Maximum movement of soil particle takes place, when flow depth is

    (1) About or equal to particle diameter

    (2) Less than 5 cm

    (3) Equal to 10 cm

    (4) None of the above

71. Detachment and transportation of soil particle is greater in

    (1) Splash erosion

    (2) Rill erosion

    (3) Sheet erosion

    (4) Both (2) & (3)

72. On increment land slope 4 times the transportation of particle is increased by

    (1) 4 times

    (2) 8 times

    (3) 16 times

    (4) 32 times

73. The limit of slope length at which soil erosion begins is called as

    (1) Optimum slope length

    (2) Critical slope length

    (3) Allowable slope length

    (4) None of the above

74. Erosion under shifting cultivation, deforestation cultivation on steep slopes without protective measures is associated to

    (1) Anthropogenic erosion

    (2) Phytogenic erosion

    (3) Zoogenic erosion

    (4) Extraction

(15)

75. A soil composed of high silt content is

    (1) More erodible   (2) Least erodible

    (3) Rarely erosive   (4) Least erosive

76. Erosion intensity of severe erosion is

    (1) 5 m³ /ha/y   (2) 15 to 50 m³ /ha/y

    (3) 10 m³ /ha/y   (4) 0.5 m³ /ha/y

77. Location of permanent gully control structure is decided on basis of

    (1) Gully depth   (2) Gully width

    (3) Gully bed slope   (4) All above

78. The construction of dugout type form pond is found suitable for the area, where land slope is

    (1) Less than 4%   (2) 10%

    (3) 15%   (4) > 15%

79. For design of grassed way, permissible flow velocity for sparse grass cover condition is taken as

    (1) 0.9 m/s to 1.2 m/s   (2) 1.5 m/s to 2.0 m/s

    (3) 3.0 m/s to 4.5 m/s   (4) 1.0 m/s to 2.0 m/s

(16)   (Continued)

80. Use of diversion drains is essential when

   (1) Specified part of catchment is to keep under protection

   (2) Protection of barren land is essential

   (3) Diversion of water into gully is required

   (4) All above

81. Amongst the following, the most effective measure for erosion and soil loss control

   (1) Contour farming   (2) Strip cropping

   (3) Terracing and bunding   (4) Fertilizing

82. Mulch tillage is practiced to minimize

   (1) Moisture loss from soil

   (2) Sediment yield from the field

   (3) Splash effect

   (4) Sheet erosion

83. When drop height exceeds 4 m and there is possibility of silt accumulation in farm pond, then most suitable mechanical spillway to use is

   (1) Drop inlet spillway   (2) Straight drop spillway

   (3) Chute spillway   (4) Grassed waterway

(17)

(Turn Over)

84. Soil loss phenomena is

    (1) a dynamic   (2) a static event

    (3) a cyclic event   (4) None of the above

85. Factor-C of USLE is affected by

    (1) Land slope

    (2) Slope length

    (3) Soil properties

    (4) Cropping pattern and managment practices

86. The retaining walls are constructed for the purpose of

    (1) Maintaining unequal ground level

    (2) Controlling soil erosion flows

    (3) Supporting a soil mass

    (4) Both (1) & (3)

87. A greater soil erosion is observed in case of

    (1) Soil surface covered by plant canopy

    (2) Soil surface under grass cover

    (3) Soil under forest cover

    (4) Soil under cultivated crop

        (Continued)

88. The sequence of water erosion is

    (1) Splash, sheet, rill and gully

    (2) Sheet, rill, raindrop and gully erosion

    (3) Rill, sheet, splash and gully erosion

    (4) Gully, splash, rill and sheet erosion

89. Gully formation is mainly due to

    (1) Land surface without vegetative cover and over grazing

    (2) Adoption of faulty tillage work

    (3) Not checking of developed rills

    (4) Improper construction of channels etc.

90. Revised universal soil loss equation (RUSLE) estimates

    (1) Average sediment yield

    (2) Average annual sediment yield

    (3) Average annual soil erosion

    (4) All of the above

(19)

91. Percolation ponds are designed based on the consideration of

(1) Lesser water depth over larger spreading area

(2) Lesser water depth over lesser spreading area

(3) Greater water depth and lesser open surface area

(4) Greater water depth and greater open surface area

92. To ensure the hydraulic structure safe against sliding, the sum of all resisting forces should be equal to

(1) 0.75 times the sum of horizontal forces

(2) 1.5 times the sum of horizontal forces

(3) Weight of structure

(4) None of the above

93. The thickness of apron/stilling basin is decided based on

(1) Uplift pressure acting on it

(2) Eccentricity of all forces

(3) Frictional forces

(4) None of the above

(20)   (Continued)

94. Design of inlet section of drop structures is done by using by

    (1) Weir formula   (2) Orifice formula

    (3) Flume formula   (4) Darcy's formula

95. Design of outlet section of permanent gully control structures is done in such way so as to

    (1) Create hydraulic jump

    (2) Dissipate max. K E of flowing water

    (3) Get silt deposition in outlet

    (4) Both (1) & (2)

96. A hydraulic structure is expected to be safe against floating phenomenon, when resultant of horizontal and vertical forces is acting

    (1) Vertical downward   (2) Laterally

    (3) Vertically upward   (4) None of the above

97. A set of connected parts that form a whole is known as

    (1) System

    (3) Domain   (4) Mechanism

(21)

(Turn Over)

98. If the water reservoir is intended to meet the low flow requirement in the same year it is termed as

    (1) Seasonal storage

    (2) Intra-seasonal storage

    (3) Perennial storage

    (4) Carry over storage

99. Combined use of surface and groundwater in a canal command is termed as

    (1) Conjunctive use

    (2) Integrated use

    (3) Full water use

    (4) Joint water use

100. The conduction of system proper at any time and place is represented by variable known as

    (1) Objective

    (2) State variable

    (3) System parameter

    (4) Decision variable

101. If the constraint is an inequity rather than equity, an additional decision variable is introduced named as

    (1) Langrange multiplier

    (2) Slack variable

    (3) Decision variable

    (4) Extended variable

102. The simplex procedure is used to solve general maximization problem in

    (1) Dynamic programming

    (2) Non-linear programming

    (3) Linear programming

    (4) Analog simulation

(22)   (Continued)

103. Reproducing the assence of a system without reproducing the system itself is

   (1) Simulation

   (2) Forecasting

   (3) Prototype

   (4) Systemization

104. The benefits that can be quantitively measured in monitory terms is called

   (1) Intangible benefits

   (2) Tangible benefits

   (3) Indirect benefit

   (4) Project benefit

105. The rainfall during a season is

   (1) Deterministic event

   (2) Stochastic event

   (3) Constrained event

   (4) Static event

106. River flows are described as

   (1) Deterministic event

   (2) Stochastic event

   (3) Constrained event

   (4) Static event

107. Iconic model means

   (1) Ice like

   (2) Look alike model

   (3) Formal model

   (4) Stochastic model

(23)

108. Deterministic model make

(1) Forecasts

(2) Predicts

(3) Guess

(4) Detrimental decision

109. Device to detect electro-magnetic radiation are

(1) Platforms

(2) Sensors

(3) Detectors

(4) Satellites

110. CAD stands for

(1) Computer assisted drawing

(2) Computer aided design

(3) Computer added data

(4) Computer assisted digitization

111. Ground truth Information collected at

(1) Same site

(2) Same time

(3) Same site and same time

(4) Same season

112. Airphoto interpretation method predicts the groundwater availability based on

(1) Soil density

(2) Formation characteristic

(3) Features of top soil surface

(4) Vegetation

(24)   (Continued)

113. NDVI stands for

    (1) Numerical Digit Vegetation Index

    (2) Normalized Difference Vegetation Index

    (3) Numerical Digitization Value Index

    (4) Numerical Difference Value Indicator

114. Negative values of NDVI (values approaching-I) correspond to

    (1) Water
    (2) Barren area

    (3) Grassland
    (4) Tropical rain forest

115. Satellite imagery consists of photographs of Earth or other planets made by means of

    (1) Artificial satellites
    (2) Aeroplane

    (3) Radar
    (4) UFO

116. The pixel size of an image representing the size of the surface area (i.e., m²) being measured on the ground, determined by the sensors' instantaneous field of view (IFOV) is known as

    (1) Spectral resolution
    (2) Spatial resolution

    (3) Temporal resolution
    (4) Radiometric resolution

(25)

(Turn Over)

117. Spectroscopy is the study of the interaction between

(1) Matter and radiated energy

(2) Matters

(3) Energy sources

(4) Spectoral resolutions

118. The following is not related to electromagnetic radiation

(1) Gamma ray   (2) X-ray

(3) Ultraviolet ray   (4) Electric ray

119. Radar is a type of

(1) Active sensor   (2) Passive sensor

(3) X-ray sensor   (4) Electric-ray sensor

120. An image with a ground resolution of 10 meters shows no ground features with surface area

(1) Smaller than 10×10 meters

(2) Greater than 10×10 meters

(3) Smaller than 10 square meters

(4) Greater than 10 square meters

ROUGH WORK
रफ़ कार्य

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 ।