**Set No. 1** | **18P/289/25**

343

Total No. of Printed Pages : 28

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)* .....(2018).....

Serial No. of OMR Answer Sheet .....

Centre Code No. | | | | |

.....

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 OMR 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.*
3. A separate OMR Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second OMR Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the OMR Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write all the entries by blue/black ball pen in the space provided above.
5. **On the front page of the OMR Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, write the Question Booklet Number, Centre Code Number and the Set Number (wherever applicable) in appropriate places.**
6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR Answer Sheet and also Roll No. and OMR Answer Sheet Serial 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 OMR Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle* in the corresponding row of the OMR Answer Sheet, by ball-point pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the OMR Answer Sheet.
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the OMR 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. On completion of the Test, the Candidate must handover the OMR Answer Sheet to the Invigilator in the examination room/hall. However, candidates are allowed to take away Text Booklet and copy of OMR Answer Sheet with them.
13. Candidates 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.

14. विशेष टिप्पणी : अन्तिम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर दिये गए हैं।

**No. of Questions : 120**

**Time** : 2 Hours **Full Marks** : 360

**Note :** (1) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries **3** marks. **One** mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer. Zero mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

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

**1.** Determine the water horsepower of a pump discharging at a rate of 10 lps against a total head of 25 m

(1) 2 (2) 2·5 (3) 3·3 (4) 5

**2.** A plot between rainfall intensity versus time is called as

(1) Hydrograph (2) Mass curve (3) Hyetograph (4) Isohyet

**3.** NDVI refers to

(1) National Digit Verification Index

(2) Normalised Difference Vegetable Index

(3) Normalized Digitization Value Index

(4) Numerical Difference Value Index

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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4. Pressure plate apparatus is used for the measurement of soil moisture tension up to

(1) 10 bars (2) 15 bars (3) 50 bars (4) 100 bars

5. To calculate the mean of the four observations of 2, 3, 4 and 20, one should adopt

(1) Arithmetic Mean (2) Geometric Mean

(3) Harmonic Mean (4) Weighted Mean

6. Infiltration is measured by

(1) USWB Class A pan (2) rain gauge

(3) cylindrical metal rings (4) lysimeter

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

(1) Surface float (2) H-flume

(3) Coshocton wheel (4) Current meter

8. A unit hydrograph consists of one unit of

(1) surface hydrograph (2) flood hydrograph

(3) unit hydrograph (4) direct runoff

9. Confined aquifer is also known as

(1) water table aquifer (2) artesian aquifer

(3) semi-confined aquifer (4) perched aquifer

**10.** A well installed in confined aquifer always contains

(1) higher water level than static water table

(2) lower water table than static water table

(3) same water level as static water table

(4) does not yield water all

**11.** The useful moisture of a soil is equal to its

(1) field capacity

(2) saturation capacity

(3) moisture content at permanent wilting point

(4) difference between field capacity and permanent wilting point within the root zone of plants

**12.** Irrigation water having an SAR value of 20 is called as

(1) very high sodium water (2) high sodium water

(3) medium sodium water (4) low sodium water

**13.** Sum of all allocated benefits of a water resources project divided by total cost of the project is known as

(1) Benefit-Cost Ratio (2) Cost-Benefit Ratio

(3) Project Cost Index (4) Project Benefit Index

**14.** Unit of runoff coefficient in the rational formula is

(1) dimensionless (2) mm

(3) cm (4) m

**15.** The plants start experiencing severe water stress due to physiological unavailability of water i.e., 'physiological draught' at about 1·44 bars which corresponds to electric conductivity of soil of

(1) 1·44 dS/m (2) 3·00 dS/m (3) 4·00 dS/m (4) 14·4 dS/m

**16.** The soil having electric conductivity less than 4 dS/m, pH more than 8·5 and exchangeable sodium percentage more than 15 falls in the category of (as per USDA Salinity Laboratory Classification)

(1) saline soil (2) sodic soil

(3) saline alkali sodic soil (4) normal soil

**17.** A cross regulator is provided on a main canal

(1) to minimize the amount of silt entering the branch canal

(2) to let maximum silt is carried into the branch canal

(3) for maintaining head in upstream canal

(4) to carry the canal across the drain

**18.** The cumulative infiltration equation is $I = 2t^{0.5}$ ($I$ in cm, $t$ in minutes). The instantaneous infiltration rate at 4 minutes from start will be

(1) 0·1 cm/min (2) 0·5 cm/min (3) 1·3 cm/min (4) 2·0 cm/min

**19.** General assumption made to study the mechanics of sediment transport is

(1) soil is incoherent ($c = 0$) (2) soil is coherent

(3) $c > 1$ (4) $c = 1$

20. Flow in an irrigation channel is considered as

(1) gradually varied
(2) spatially varied
(3) rapidly varied
(4) uniform

21. Rational formula is used to determine

(1) peak rate of runoff
(2) average rate of runoff
(3) peak rate of runoff and time to peak
(4) average rate of runoff and time lag

22. Determination of Exchangeable Sodium Percentage (ESP) is done by measuring

(1) soil pH
(2) soil EC
(3) soil bulk density
(4) soil hydraulic conductivity

23. Surge irrigation refers to

(1) applying total water quickly and in one go
(2) applying water in several wetting and drying cycles
(3) quickly flushing out standing water from field
(4) applying water slowly but continuously

24. The cross-slope ditch system of drainage is used for drainage of

(1) flat land
(2) ponded land
(3) sloping land
(4) None of the above

**25.** Cipolettie weir has side slopes of

(1) 1 : 4 (2) 4 : 1 (3) 1 : 2 (4) 2 : 1

**26.** Watershed shape is evaluated by

(1) form factor (2) compactness factor

(3) stream density (4) shape index

**27.** The best means for chemigation of micronutrients is

(1) raingun (2) drip system

(3) foggers (4) sprinkler system

**28.** Froude number is the ratio of the

(1) inertial force to the shear force

(2) inertial force to the viscous force

(3) inertial force to the gravitational force

(4) viscous force to the gravitational force

**29.** The system of linear equations has

$$X + 2Y = 4$$
$$3X + 6Y = 8$$

(1) unique solution (2) many solutions

(3) imaginary solution (4) No solution

**30.** The intensity of light received by a solar photovoltaic panel of size 2m × 3 m is 60 milliwatt per square centimetre. If the conversion efficiency is 5%, the output power will be

(1) 360 watts (2) 180 watts (3) 100 watts (4) 3600 watts

**31.** At critical condition of flow

(1) specific energy is minimum

(2) specific force is maximum

(3) viscous force is minimum

(4) total force is maximum

**32.** Well development refers to

(1) removal of well incrustation

(2) removal of fine particles from around the well screen

(3) well testing

(4) increasing well discharge

**33.** Intermediate stage between sheet erosion and gully erosion is called as

(1) path erosion (2) rill erosion

(3) micro-erosion (4) severe erosion

**34.** Deterministic model makes

(1) forecast (2) prediction

(3) guess (4) detrimental decision

**35.** Application of fertilizers with irrigation is called

(1) fertilization
(2) fertigation
(3) ferti-irrigation
(4) irri-fertigation

**36.** Cut throat flume is used for measuring

(1) air flow
(2) water flow
(3) flow of granular material
(4) None of the above

**37.** The Glover-Dumm equation is particularly used to calculate the drain spacing in

(1) humid areas
(2) irrigated areas
(3) dry areas
(4) sloping areas

**38.** The quick sand condition is created due to

(1) frictionless nature of soil
(2) low value of cohesion soil
(3) upward seepage force greater than submerged weight of soil
(4) downward seepage pressure

**39.** Particle density and bulk density of a soil are 2·8 $g/cm^3$ and 1·4 $g/cm^3$, its void ratio will be

(1) 0·5 (2) 1·0 (3) 2·4 (4) 4·2

**40.** The Thiessen polygon is

(1) a polygon obtained by joining adjoining rain gauge stations

(2) a representative area used for weighing the observed station precipitation

(3) an area used in the construction of depth-area curves

(4) the descriptive term for the shape of the hydrograph

**41.** Area under a hydrograph represents

(1) volume of runoff

(2) volume of rainfall

(3) area of watershed

(4) average rate of runoff

**42.** Ground water recharge by surface flooding is primarily governed by

(1) infiltration rate

(2) aquifer transmissibility

(3) aquifer storage coefficient

(4) saturated hydraulic conductivity

**43.** The conveyance of an open channel is directly proportional to

(1) bed slope

(2) channel roughness

(3) discharge

(4) side slope

**44.** Which of the term is not related to drip irrigation system?

(1) Venturi (2) Grommet (3) End plug (4) Mole

**45.** Soil erosion intensity is expressed in

(1) $m^3/ha$ (2) $m^3/ha/y$ (3) cm/y (4) cm/ha/y

**46.** A field measuring 30 hectares, 40 cm of water was stored in the root zone when 6 cumec of water was applied for 8 hours. What will be application efficiency?

(1) 70% (2) 75% (3) 69·44% (4) 80%

**47.** Warabandi, Shejpali and Osrabandi are the systems of rotational canal water distribution to achieve

(1) need based irrigation

(2) better uniformity in water application

(3) better equity in water distribution

(4) better recovery of water charges

**48.** If $D_{60}/D_{10}$ of a soil is 1, the soil is considered as

(1) loose (2) compact

(3) well graded (4) uniform graded

**49.** Those crops which do not show any significant effect on their growth and yield in a soil salinity ranging between 4-8 dS/m are called

(1) sensitive crops (2) semi-tolerant crops

(3) tolerant crops (4) highly tolerant crops

**50.** The process of water erosion follows

(1) splash, sheet, rill, gully (2) gully, sheet, rill, splash

(3) rill, sheet, splash, gully (4) sheet, rill, splash, gully

**51.** GIS refers to

(1) Geological Information System

(2) Geographical Information System

(3) Geometrical Information System

(4) Geographical Information Science

**52.** RUSLE (Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation) estimates

(1) long-term annual soil erosion

(2) long-term average annual sediment yield

(3) average sediment yield

(4) None of the above

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

(1) Linear Programming (2) Dynamic Programming

(3) Analog Simulation (4) Zero-one Programming

**54.** Evapotranspiration of a crop on a particular day is 4 mm, the concerned crop coefficient is 0·8. What is the net irrigation requirement if irrigation efficiency is 80% ?

(1) 3·2 mm (2) 4·0 mm (3) 5·0 mm (4) 6·25 mm

**55.** Removal of a thin and fairly uniform layer of the soil from the land surface by runoff water is called

(1) Torrent erosion (2) Sheet erosion

(3) Glacial erosion (4) Geologic erosion

**56.** In a land leveling operation cut : fill ratio is kept

(1) $C/F = 0$ (2) $C/F = 1$ (3) $C/F < 1$ (4) $C/F > 1$

**57.** Darcy's law is valid under condition of

(1) laminar flow with Reynold's number > 10

(2) Reynold's number < 1

(3) Newtonian flow

(4) steady uniform flow

**58.** Coefficient of storage is a property of

(1) confined aquifer (2) unconfined aquifer

(3) semi-confined aquifer (4) None of the above

**59.** Tensiometer can effectively measure soil moisture tension in the range of

(1) 0·0 to 1 atm (2) 0 to 15 atm

(3) < 0·8 atm (4) 15 to 33 atm

**60.** An $S$ curve in hydrology is obtained by summing

(1) rainfall (2) snowmelts (3) runoff (4) evaporation

**61.** Pumps used in surface drainage works are of the type

(1) centrifugal (2) reciprocating (3) axial flow (4) treadle

62. Drainage at a rate of 1·0 lps per hectare is equivalent to a drainage coefficient of

(1) 1·00 mm/day (2) 4·32 mm/day

(3) 8·64 mm/day (4) 10·00 mm/day

63. The fluids that do not undergo strain rates proportional to the applied shear stress are called

(1) Newtonian fluids (2) non-Newtonian fluids

(3) compressible fluids (4) non-compressible fluids

64. From the hydraulic efficiency point of view, the most efficient cross-section of an open channel is

(1) semi-circular (2) parabolic

(3) trapezoidal (4) rectangular

65. Hydrologic Soil Group-A stands for

(1) low runoff potential

(2) moderately low runoff potential

(3) moderately high runoff potential

(4) high runoff potential

66. Venturi used for doing fertigation in mico-irrigation system working on the following theorem

(1) Kennedy's (2) Khosla's (3) Bernoulli's (4) Jones

**67.** Retaining walls are constructed for the purpose of

(1) maintaining grade in ground level

(2) controlling soil erosion loss

(3) supporting a soil mass

(4) storing water behind it

**68.** Hydraulic drop takes place when flow passes from

(1) super-critical to sub-critical stage

(2) sub-critical to super-critical stage

(3) critical to super-critical stage

(4) sub-critical to critical stage

**69.** Water storage structure in canal commands to meet water requirement of cr when canal water is not available is called

(1) carry over storage reservoir

(2) seasonal storage reservoir

(3) intra-seasonal water storage reservoir

(4) balancing reservoir

**70.** Salinity problem can be controlled by

(1) surface drainage

(2) subsurface drainage

(3) deep tillage operations

(4) diversion drain

71. Mathematical equation used to describe saturated-unsaturated flow of water in drip irrigation

(1) Richard equation
(2) Continuity equation
(3) Bernoulli's theorem
(4) Laplace equation

72. The line joining the static water levels in several wells, excavated through a confined aquifer, is known as the

(1) cone of depression
(2) piezometric surface
(3) perched water table
(4) hypsometric curve

73. If the saturated hydraulic conductivity of a soil is 1 m/day, the rate of water transmission across a rectangular area 100 m long and 1 m height under a unit hydraulic gradient will be

(1) 10 $m^3$/day (2) 100 $m^3$/day (3) 1 $m^3$/day (4) 1000 $m^3$/day

74. In a wide open channel, the hydraulic radius is practically equal to

(1) flow depth
(2) flow area
(3) flow width
(4) wetted perimeter

75. The time of concentration of a watershed is proportional to

(1) $L^{1.77}$ (2) $S^{-0.385}$ (3) $L^{1.77}S^{0.385}$ (4) $S^{0.385}$

76. Land use capability classification is primarily based on

(1) soil texture
(2) rainfall
(3) groundwater
(4) land slope

**77.** A foot valve is used in a centrifugal pumping system so as to

(1) keep it primed

(2) measure the flow

(3) give strength at its foot

(4) control water flow in to pumping system

**78.** The most commonly used method for land grading calculations is

(1) four-point method (2) summation method

(3) method of least squares (4) leveling index

**79.** PIM refers to

(1) Program of Integrated Management

(2) Participatory Irrigation Management

(3) Pressure Irrigation Management

(4) Private Irrigation Management

**80.** Lands having slopes of more than 10 per cent should be cultivated only after making

(1) contour trenches (2) contour benches

(3) broad-based terraces (4) bench terraces

**81.** If the diameter of a pipe is halved, flow of water in it experiences the increase in the head loss due to friction is

(1) two times (2) four times (3) ten times (4) sixteen times

**82.** A linear reservoir is one in which

(1) volume varies linearly with elevation

(2) the storage varies linearly with the outflow rate

(3) the storage varies linearly with time

(4) the storage varies linearly with the inflow rate

**83.** A drip irrigated orchard with 360 guava plants spaced at 5 m × 4 m with a canopy factor of 0·8 needs to be irrigated in one hour. Calculate the minimum pump discharge if the evapotranspiration is 5 mm

(1) 4 lps (2) 5 lps (3) 8 lps (4) 10 lps

**84.** Subsurface drains remove

(1) excess surface water

(2) capillary subsurface water

(3) subsurface gravitational water

(4) excess runoff water from rainfall

**85.** If the electrical conductivity of irrigation and drainage water is 0·2 mmhos/cm and 0·4 mmhos/cm respectively, the leaching requirement will be equal to

(1) 80% (2) 40% (3) 50% (4) 20%

**86.** A circular shaped watershed has a Form Factor of

(1) 1 (2) 3·14 (3) 1·57 (4) 0·78

**87.** The rate of the flow of water through ground strata, can be estimated by

(1) Manning's formula
(2) Strickler's formula
(3) Dupuit's formula
(4) Darcy's formula

**88.** Drainable water is

(1) hygroscopic water
(2) capillary water
(3) perched water
(4) gravitational water

**89.** When a canal is carried over a natural drain at crossing, the structure provided is called

(1) syphon
(2) aqueduct
(3) super passage
(4) level crossing

**90.** The ratio of volume of pores to the volume of solid content is called

(1) void ratio
(2) porosity
(3) dry bulk density
(4) wet bulk density

**91.** Gypsum can be used to reclaim

(1) alkali soils
(2) sodic saline soils
(3) acidic soils
(4) can not be used for reclamation

**92.** Soils becoming waterlogged accompanied by accumulation of salts on the surface result in

(1) decreased erosion

(2) increased erosion

(3) erodibility remains unchanged

(4) erosion becomes zero

**93.** For vertical cut, the width ($W$) of bench terrace is when $D$ is the vertical interval and $S$ is the field slope

(1) $W = (D \cdot S)/100$

(2) $W = (100S)/D$

(3) $W = 100/S$

(4) $W = S/100$

**94.** Frequency-domain Reflectometry (FDR) is the method of monitoring

(1) soil moisture

(2) salt concentration

(3) vapour pressure

(4) solar radiation

**95.** A drop spillway is used for

(1) erosion control

(2) flow measurement

(3) flow diversion

(4) flow regulation

**96.** Small watersheds are those, in which

(1) runoff is major flow

(2) overland flow is major flow

(3) base flow is major flow

(4) All of the above

**97.** Depths of flow resulting upstream and downstream of a hydraulic jump, wit the upstream flow being supercritical and downstream flow being subcritic are called as

(1) hydraulic jump depths
(2) conjugate depths
(3) *consequent* depths
(4) complimentary depths

**98.** The velocity head in the case of fluid flow is the

(1) kinetic energy per unit area
(2) kinetic energy per unit flow area
(3) kinetic energy per unit weight
(4) kinetic energy per unit time

**99.** Rivers meander but manmade canals do not, why

(1) straight canals look good
(2) general slope of earth surface is too high to sustain uniform flow
(3) rivers are made by almighty to cover large area
(4) rivers do not like to run straight

**100.** An aquifer bounded by a partially pervious layer and below by a layer that is either impervious or partially pervious is called

(1) confined aquifer
(2) semi-confined aquifer
(3) unconfined aquifer
(4) perched aquifer

**101.** Cavity wells with blind pipe

(1) do not have strainers and water enters from bottom only

(2) do not have strainers and water enters from top only

(3) have strainers and water enters from both bottom and sides

(4) do not have strainers and water enters from both bottom and sides

**102.** The benefit that can be quantitatively measured in monetary terms is called

(1) intangible benefit

(2) tangible benefit

(3) project benefit

(4) indirect benefit

**103.** Relationship between discharge and depth of flow in an open channel is unique when

(1) Froude's number = 1

(2) Reynold's number = 1

(3) Poisson's number = 1

(4) Mach number = 1

**104.** If two centrifugal pumps of discharge capacities of 10 lps with discharge head of 5 m each are operating in series, we may expect

(1) discharge of 20 lps with discharge head of 10 m

(2) discharge of 20 lps with discharge head of 5 m

(3) discharge of 10 lps with discharge head of 10 m

(4) discharge of 10 lps with discharge head of 5 m

**105.** Isobath maps indicate

(1) areas affected by high water table problems

(2) flow of water

(3) extent of salinity

(4) line joining places having equal depth of water

**106.** Anisotropicity of a soil is determined from directional difference in

(1) soil texture

(2) soil structure

(3) infiltration rate

(4) saturated hydraulic conductivity

**107.** Curve number represents

(1) rainfall property

(2) watershed feature

(3) runoff trend

(4) stream flow

**108.** Annual maximum floods are most likely to fit in

(1) Normal distribution

(2) Beta distribution

(3) Gamma distribution

(4) Gumbel distribution

**109.** In turbine pump, the impeller is surrounded by

(1) plunger

(2) diffuser vanes

(3) volute casing

(4) pump bowl

**110.** The quantity $n$ as used in Manning's formula

(1) is considered dimensionless

(2) has the dimension of $L$

(3) has the dimension of $L^{1/3}$

(4) has the dimension of $L^{1/6}$

**111.** 10 cm of irrigation is applied to a field. 1 cm goes as runoff loss and 2 cm goes as percolation loss. The application efficiency is

(1) 90%

(2) 80%

(3) 70%

(4) 60%

**112.** Corrosion of tube well pipes may cause

(1) reduced discharge from the tube well

(2) excessive discharge of sand with water

(3) discharge of highly alkaline water

(4) more noise of pump

**113.** If $V$ is the velocity and $I$ is the hydraulic gradient, then in the relation $V = KI$. the dimensions of $K$ can be described by

(1) $LT^{-1}$ (2) $T^{-1}$ (3) $L^2T^2$ (4) dimensionless

**114.** A practical method of reducing sheet erosion from sloping lands is

(1) keeping the land fallow

(2) farming on contour strips

(3) construction of small reservoirs

(4) using plastic sheet covers

**115.** Maximum energy use in irrigated crop cultivation is in

(1) tillage (2) irrigation

(3) harvesting (4) sowing/planting

**116.** Effect of climate change is showing

(1) increased number of rain events

(2) increased rain intensity and decreased number of rain events

(3) decreased rain intensity

(4) decreased rain intensity and increased number of events

**117.** Groundwater contamination from non-point source pollution is caused by

(1) leaching of nutrients and pesticides

(2) groundwater exploitation

(3) aquifer rock weathering

(4) climate change

**118.** Bulking of soil refers to its increase in volume due to

(1) ploughing (2) freezing (3) wetting (4) drying

**119.** The numerical value of hydraulic exponent for critical flow computation in a rectangular channel is

(1) 3 (2) 1 (3) zero (4) 2

**120.** Dugwells in hard rock region can be made to yield more water by

(1) managing pumping and recovery times

(2) pumping after full recuperation

(3) making the well circular

(4) cleaning the well

★★★

**SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK**

रफ़ कार्य के लिए जगह

# अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर
केवल नीली/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 पृष्ठ या 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 *प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त*, लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।

3. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। ***इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा। केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।***

4. सभी प्रविष्टियाँ प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर नीली/काली बाल पेन से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।

5. **ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये गये को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक एवं केन्द्र कोड नम्बर तथा सेट का नाम उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।**

6. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक सं० और ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र सं० 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 अभ्यर्थी को ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को ओ०एम०आर० 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, काटने पर, 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. रफ कार्य के लिये प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अन्दर वाले पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।

12. परीक्षा की समाप्ति के बाद अभ्यर्थी अपना ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र परीक्षा कक्ष/हाल में कक्ष निरीक्षक को सौंप देंगे/देंगी। अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्र की प्रति ले जा सकते हैं।

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 भागी होगा/होगी।