Soil & Water
Conservation

11P/289/2

Set No: (1)

Question Booklet No. 100

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

Roll No.

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

Serial No. of 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 10 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 Roll No. and OMR sheet No. on the Question Booklet.

7. Any changes 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 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 marks).

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 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 गये हैं]

Total No. of Printed Pages : 23

No. of Questions : 120
प्रश्नों की संख्या : 120

Time : 2 hours]   [*Full Marks* : 360

समय : 2 घण्टे]   [*पूर्णांक* : 360

Note : (1) 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.

         अधिकाधिक प्रश्नों को हल करने का प्रयत्न करें। प्रत्येक प्रश्न 3 (तीन) अंक का है। *प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर के लिए एक अंक काटा जायेगा।* प्रत्येक अनुत्तरित प्रश्न का प्राप्तांक शून्य होगा।

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

         यदि एकाधिक वैकल्पिक उत्तर सही उत्तर के निकट प्रतीत हों, तो निकटतम सही उत्तर दें।

1. The arithmetic mean method for computing missing rainfall data is suitable, when normal annual precipitations of various stations are within

     (1) 10% of the normal annual precipitation of missing station

     (2) 20% of the mean annual precipitation at the missing station

     (3) 10% of the mean annual precipitation at the missing station

     (4) 15% of the normal rainfall at missing station

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) Super critical velocity

3. The average rainfall in India is about

    (1) 1194 mm   (2) 1384 mm   (3) 1391 mm   (4) 2000 mm

4. Infiltration is measured by

    (1) Cylindrical metal rings   (2) USWB class A Pan

    (3) Lysimeter   (4) Rain gauge

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

(*Continued*)

8. Diameter of rainfall collector in 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) run-off discharge *vs.* time

    (2) rainfall intensity *vs.* time

    (3) cumulative runoff *vs.* time

    (4) rainfall volume *vs.* time

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

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

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

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

20. Unit of run-off 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

22. A small size watershed is dominated by

(1) Surface run-off

(2) Base flow

(3) Overland flow

(4) Indirect run-off

23. A stream in which flow is continued throught 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) Run-off rate

(3) Total run-off volume   (4) Discharge rate

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

(1) 0.0 to 1 atm

(2) < 0.8 atm

(3) 0 to 15 atm

(4) 15 to 33

26. Readily available soil moisture to plants in the soil profile (root zone) is approx equal to

(1) 100% of available water holding capacity (AWHC)

(2) 50% of AWHC

(3) 10% of AWHC

(4) 50% of field capacity

27. The capillary water in the soil is mostly held between tension of about

(1) 0 to 0.01 bar

(2) 1/3 bar to 15 bar

(3) 15 bar to 33 bar

(4) 1 bar to 33 bar

28. Adhesion is

(1) Attraction of similar molecules

(2) Attraction between two different molecules

(3) Both (1) & (2)

(4) None of the above

29. Wheat supplied with similar quantity of water will cause greatest uptake amongst the following in

(1) Saline soils

(2) Alkali soils

(3) Sodic soils

(4) Normal soils

30. Normally the root zone depth considered to be kept free from ground-water level below

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

31. The relation between duty and delta is

   (1) $\Delta = 864\, B/D$ (2) $\Delta = 860\, B/D$

   (3) $\Delta = 864\, D/B$ (4) None of the above

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

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

33. In normal condition water loss from surface irrigation varies from

   (1) 30 to 45%   (2) 25 to 30%   (3) 10 to 15%   (4) 15 to 20%

34. Canal lining is essential to check the

   (1) Seepage losses   (2) Evaporation losses

   (3) Growth of weeds   (4) Flow rate of canal

35. PIM refers to

   (1) Programme of integrated management

   (2) Participatory irrigation management

   (3) Pressure irrigation management

   (4) Private irrigation management

36. Water meter is used for measuring the

   (1) Stream current   (2) Pipe flow

   (3) Run-off   (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 following 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

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) Interceptor drains   (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) Ground water

44. Matric potential is the result of phenomena of

    (1) Adhesion   (2) Capillarity

    (3) Both (1) & (2)   (4) None of the above

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. 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

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

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. Groundwater refers to the water in

(1) Surface pond
(2) Aquifer

(3) Soils
(4) Capallaries

53. Confined aquifer is also known as

(1) Water table aquifer
(2) Artesian aquifer

(3) Semi-confined aquifer
(4) Perched aquifer

54. Unconfined aquifer is also known as

(1) Water table aquifer

(2) Artesian aquifer

(3) Semi-confined aquifer

(4) Perched aquifer

55. Perched aquifer is located

    (1) Below main water table

    (2) Above the main water table

    (3) Just below the water table

    (4) None of the above

56. A well installed in confined aquifer always contains

    (1) Higher water level than static groundwater table

    (2) Lower water level than static water table

    (3) Same water level as static water table

    (4) Very less yield of water

57. Semi-confined aquifer is also known as

    (1) Semi-unconfined aquifer   (2) Leaky aquifer

    (3) Perched-aquifer   (4) Water table aquifer

58. The formation which contains sufficient water but has very small quantity to transfer the water is called

    (1) Aquifuse   (2) Acquiclude

    (3) Aquitard   (4) Blind aquifer

59. Porosity of soil formation is the ratio of

    (1) Volume of formation to the volume of voids

    (2) Volume of voids to the volume of formation

    (3) Water volume to the soil volume

    (4) Per cent micropores in the formation

60. Cavity well is the

    (1) Shallow well   (2) Artesian well

    (3) Deep well   (4) Well gallery

61. Well log is prepared during

    (1) Gravel packing   (2) Well development

    (3) Bore drilling   (4) Strainer installation

62. Well development refers to

    (1) Removal of well incrustation

    (2) Increase in well discharge

    (3) Removal of final particle from the area around the well screen

    (4) Well testing

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

64. Pumping test in the well is continued

    (1) till study state   (2) for 24 hours

    (3) for 48 hours   (4) for 72 hours

65. Piezometer are installed for measuring pressure head in

    (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. Rill erosion is also known as

   (1) Gully erosion   (2) Micro channel erosion

   (3) Micro erosion   (4) Path erosion

69. Sheet flow is generated, when

   (1) Land slope is steep

   (2) Land surface is rough

   (3) Land surface is smooth with uniform slope

   (4) Land slope is negative

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

     (Turn Over)

71. Detachment and transportation of soil particle is greater in

    (1) Splash erosion
    (2) Rill erosion

    (3) Sheet erosion
    (4) Both (2) & (3)

72. Soil detachment in raindrop erosion takes place due to

    (1) K. E. of raindrop
    (2) Running flow

    (3) P. E. of raindrop
    (4) Land slope

73. Detachment of soil particle by flowing water varies as

    (1) $[\text{velocity}]^2$
    (2) $[\text{velocity}]^{1/2}$

    (3) $[\text{velocity}]^3$
    (4) $[\text{velocity}]^{3/2}$

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

75. Sheet erosion is also termed as

    (1) Attrition
    (2) Laminar erosion

    (3) Detrition
    (4) Phytogenic erosion

76. Erosion intensity of severe erosion is

    (1) $5 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}/\text{y}$
    (2) $15 \text{ to } 50 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}/\text{y}$

    (3) $10 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}/\text{y}$
    (4) $0.5 \text{ m}^3/\text{ha}/\text{y}$

(Continued)

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

    (1) Gully depth   (2) Gully width

    (3) Gully bed slope   (4) All the above

78. Stage-3 gully development refers to

    (1) Healing stage   (2) Stabilizes stage

    (3) Initiation stage   (4) None of the above

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

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

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

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 the 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

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 management practices

86. The retaining walls are constructed for the purpose of

    (1) Maintaining unequal ground level

    (2) Controlling soil erosion floss

    (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

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. The purpose of cut-off walls in drop structure is to

   (1) Provide structural strength against sliding

   (2) Spill the flow safely

   (3) Dissipate K E of flow

   (4) Support gully walls

90. The apron length in rubble masonry dam should

   (1) not less than 1.5 times the dam height

   (2) be 1.5 m

   (3) equal to the dam height

   (4) be 3/4 of dam height

91. Hydraulic jump takes place, when flow enters from

   (1) Super critical to sub critical

   (2) Critical state to super critical state

   (3) Sub critical state to super critical state

   (4) Uniform flow to non-uniform flow

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

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. 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.

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. 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

98. Use of canal water and groundwater in the same irrigation project command

(1) Integrated use   (2) Conjunctive use

(3) Consumptive use   (4) Double use

99. Any statement by which output of a system can be determined, given the policy, the initial value of the state variable and system parameters is known as

(1) State variable   (2) Objective function

(3) System parameter   (4) System constraint

100. The condition of system proper at an 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) Lagrange 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

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

   (1) Simulation
   (2) Forecosting

   (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. River flows are described as

   (1) Deterministic event
   (2) Stochastic event

   (3) Constrained event
   (4) Static event

106. For Water resources development project sum of all allocated benefits divided by total cost to arrive at

   (1) Benefit-cost ratio
   (2) Cost-benefit ratio

   (3) Project viability ratio
   (4) Project benefit index

(Continued)

107. Iconic model means

    (1) Ice like

    (2) Look alike model

    (3) Formal model

    (4) Stochastic model

108. Deterministic model make

    (1) Forecasts

    (2) Predicts

    (3) Guess

    (4) Detrimental decision

109. GIS refers to

    (1) Geological Information System

    (2) Geographic Information System

    (3) Geometrical Information System

    (4) Geological Information Science

110. CAD stands for

    (1) Computer Assisted Drawing

    (2) Computer Aided Design

    (3) Computer Added Data

    (4) Computer Assisted Digitization

111. NRSA stands for

    (1) National Remote Space Administration

    (2) National Remote Satellite Agency

    (3) National Remote Space Agency

    (4) National Remote Sensing Agency

112. Airphoto interpretation method predicts the groundwater availability based on

(1) Soil Density

(2) Formation characteristic

(3) Features of top soil surface

(4) Vegetation

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 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. Water bodies are observed in LISS III imagery in the colour as

(1) Blue

(2) Black

(3) Red

(4) Green

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 system to detect object using

   (1) Gamma ray　　　　　　(2) Radio waves

   (3) X-ray　　　　　　　　(4) Electric-ray

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

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

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

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख ले कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद है 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. ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या और ओ० एम० आर० 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. रफ कार्य के लिये इस पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अंदर वाला पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम खाली पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।

12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त *केवल ओ० एम० आर० उत्तर-पत्र* परीक्षा भवन में जमा करें।

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।