

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

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Question Booklet Number

B. B. A. (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, 2022-23

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

Paper Code						
B	B	A	2	0	1	N

Questions Booklet Series
A

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
 2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
 3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
 2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
 3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

(Only for Rough Work)

1. Which of the following is an example of a macroeconomic factor that can affect business ?
 - (A) Technological advancements
 - (B) Consumer preferences
 - (C) Labor laws
 - (D) Market demand

2. Which of the following is NOT a component of the microenvironment in business ?
 - (A) Customers
 - (B) Competitors
 - (C) Suppliers
 - (D) Government

3. What is the purpose of a code of ethics in a business organization ?
 - (A) Maximize shareholder wealth
 - (B) Minimize environmental impact
 - (C) Guide employees' behavior and decision-making
 - (D) Optimize supply chain efficiency

4. Which of the following is an example of a community responsibility of businesses ?
 - (A) Ensuring workplace safety
 - (B) Reducing carbon emissions
 - (C) Donating to local charities
 - (D) Ensuring product quality

5. Which of the following is an example of a responsible marketing practice for businesses ?
 - (A) Misleading advertising claims
 - (B) Targeting vulnerable consumer groups
 - (C) Providing accurate product information
 - (D) Increasing product prices excessively

6. Which economic system combines elements of both market-based capitalism and government intervention ?
 - (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Socialism
 - (C) Communism
 - (D) Mixed economy

7. How are resources allocated in a capitalist system ?
 - (A) Through market forces of supply and demand
 - (B) According to the needs of society
 - (C) By government planning and control
 - (D) Based on communal decision-making

8. What role does the government typically play in a capitalist system ?
- (A) Extensive control over the economy
 - (B) Minimal intervention in economic affairs
 - (C) Complete ownership of all resources
 - (D) Redistribution of wealth
9. Which of the following is a characteristic of private property rights in capitalism ?
- (A) Collective ownership of resources
 - (B) Government control over assets
 - (C) Shared ownership among citizens
 - (D) Exclusive control and use of assets by individuals
10. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a competitive business environment ?
- (A) Low barriers to entry
 - (B) Many competitors
 - (C) Limited customer choice
 - (D) Price wars
11. Which of the following is a key motivation for individuals in a capitalist system ?
- (A) Economic equality
 - (B) Social welfare
 - (C) Collective well-being
 - (D) Pursuit of profit and self-interest
12. In a capitalist system, who determines the wages of workers ?
- (A) Government authorities
 - (B) Trade unions
 - (C) Business owners and employers
 - (D) Consumer demand and supply
13. Which of the following is a characteristic of a free market in capitalism ?
- (A) Extensive government regulations
 - (B) Controlled prices and wages
 - (C) Centralized planning by the government
 - (D) Limited barriers to entry for businesses
14. Which of the following is an example of a social responsibility in the workplace ?
- (A) Reducing waste in manufacturing processes
 - (B) Providing equal employment opportunities
 - (C) Increasing advertising expenditures
 - (D) Expanding product lines

15. Which of the following is an example of a responsible marketing practice for businesses ?
- (A) Misleading advertising claims
 - (B) Targeting vulnerable consumer groups
 - (C) Providing accurate product information
 - (D) Increasing product prices excessively
16. What is the significance of conducting a social impact assessment for businesses ?
- (A) Identify potential profit opportunities
 - (B) Measure employees' job satisfaction
 - (C) Evaluate the effects of business activities on society
 - (D) Forecast market demand for products
17. Which of the following is an example of an ethical responsibility of businesses ?
- (A) Maintaining accurate financial records
 - (B) Reducing production costs
 - (C) Expanding market share
 - (D) Maximizing shareholder wealth
18. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) refers to :
- (A) Maximizing shareholder profits
 - (B) Minimizing environmental impact
 - (C) Following government regulations
 - (D) Fulfilling ethical obligations beyond legal requirements
19. What is the primary focus of philanthropic responsibility for businesses ?
- (A) Maximizing profits
 - (B) Donating to charitable causes
 - (C) Reducing carbon emissions
 - (D) Ensuring workplace safety
20. Which of the following is a social factor that can influence businesses ?
- (A) Political stability
 - (B) Income distribution
 - (C) Economic growth
 - (D) Technological advancements
21. Which of the following is a component of the internal business environment ?
- (A) Competitors
 - (B) Suppliers
 - (C) Government policies
 - (D) Organizational culture

22. In which economic system does the government own and control all resources and means of production, and the private ownership ?
- (A) Capitalism
(B) Socialism
(C) Communism
(D) Mixed economy
23. Which of the following is a characteristic of a market economy ?
- (A) Centralized government planning
(B) Equal distribution of wealth
(C) Private ownership of resources
(D) Limited individual freedoms
24. In a command economy, who makes decisions regarding resource allocation ?
- (A) Consumers
(B) Private businesses
(C) Market forces of supply and demand
(D) Central government authorities
25. Which economic system emphasizes collective ownership of resources and equal distribution of wealth ?
- (A) Capitalism
(B) Socialism
(C) Mixed economy
(D) Communism
26. In a traditional economy, how are economic decisions made ?
- (A) By market forces
(B) Through government planning
(C) Based on custom and tradition
(D) According to consumer demand
27. Which economic system combines elements of both market-based capitalism and government intervention ?
- (A) Capitalism
(B) Socialism
(C) Communism
(D) Mixed economy
28. What is the primary goal of an economic system ?
- (A) Maximizing individual profits
(B) Ensuring economic equality
(C) Promoting sustainable development
(D) Balancing economic efficiency and social welfare

29. In which economic system are prices primarily determined by supply and demand ?
- (A) Market economy
 - (B) Command economy
 - (C) Planned economy
 - (D) Barter economy
30. Which economic system relies on government intervention and regulation to protect consumer rights and protect competition ?
- (A) Market economy
 - (B) Traditional economy
 - (C) Planned economy
 - (D) Mixed economy
31. In a market economy, what is the role of competition among businesses ?
- (A) Minimize consumer choices
 - (B) Promote efficiency and innovation
 - (C) Stifle economic growth
 - (D) Centralize economic power
32. Which economic system emphasizes the equal distribution of income and wealth among society ?
- (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Socialism
 - (C) Communism
 - (D) Free market economy
33. In a command economy, how are resources allocated ?
- (A) Through market forces of supply and demand
 - (B) Based on consumer preferences
 - (C) According to government plans and directives
 - (D) Through individual choices and decisions
34. In which economic system is entrepreneurship and private initiative encouraged ?
- (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Socialism
 - (C) Communism
 - (D) Traditional economy

35. What is the role of the government in a market economy ?
- (A) Control and regulate all economic activities
 - (B) Plan and direct resource allocation
 - (C) Ensure fair competition and protect consumer rights
 - (D) Minimize its intervention in the economy
36. Which economic system allows individuals to freely buy and sell goods and services ?
- (A) Command economy
 - (B) Traditional economy
 - (C) Barter economy
 - (D) Market economy
37. In a planned economy, how are prices determined ?
- (A) By market forces
 - (B) Through negotiation and bargaining
 - (C) Based on government directives
 - (D) According to historical customs and traditions
38. Which economic system places a greater emphasis on collective decision-making rather than individual freedom ?
- (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Socialism
 - (C) Communism
 - (D) Mixed economy
39. Which economic system is characterized by a high degree of income and wealth inequality ?
- (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Socialism
 - (C) Communism
 - (D) Mixed economy
40. Which economic system is characterized by strong government control over the means of production and planning ?
- (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Socialism
 - (C) Communism
 - (D) Mixed economy

41. Which economic system is characterized by strong private property rights and minimal government intervention ?
- (A) Capitalism
 - (B) Socialism
 - (C) Communism
 - (D) Mixed economy
42. Industrial policy refers to government actions aimed at :
- (A) Limiting the growth of industries
 - (B) Promoting market deregulation
 - (C) Supporting and influencing industrial development
 - (D) Encouraging international trade barriers
43. Which of the following is a common objective of industrial policy ?
- (A) Reducing competition among industries
 - (B) Discouraging technological innovation
 - (C) Promoting regional disparities
 - (D) Enhancing economic growth and competitiveness
44. Industrial policy often involves measures to support which of the following ?
- (A) Subsidizing declining industries
 - (B) Limiting access to capital for small businesses
 - (C) Promoting research and development activities
 - (D) Restricting foreign investment and trade
45. The main focus of industrial policy is to :
- (A) Encourage monopolistic practices
 - (B) Promote the interests of multinational corporations
 - (C) Shape the structure and growth of industries
 - (D) Impose strict regulations on businesses
46. The main objective of the WTO is to :
- (A) Promote environmental sustainability
 - (B) Facilitate global economic cooperation and trade liberalization
 - (C) Regulate global financial markets
 - (D) Address climate change issues

47. The WTO operates on the principle of :
- (A) Free trade with no restrictions or barriers
 - (B) Protectionism and economic nationalism
 - (C) Bilateral trade agreements between member countries
 - (D) Regional trade blocs and customs unions
48. How many member countries are currently part of the WTO ?
- (A) 164
 - (B) 193
 - (C) 27
 - (D) 79
49. The WTO has its headquarters in which city ?
- (A) Geneva, Switzerland
 - (B) Washington, D.C., United States
 - (C) Brussels, Belgium
 - (D) Paris, France
50. The WTO has a dispute settlement mechanism to :
- (A) Promote fair competition among member countries
 - (B) Settle disputes related to intellectual property rights
 - (C) Arbitrate trade disputes between member countries
 - (D) Regulate the exchange rate policies of member countries
51. Industrial policy often involves measures to :
- (A) Limit foreign direct investment in domestic industries
 - (B) Promote competition and market liberalization
 - (C) Support the growth of strategic industries
 - (D) Deregulate labor markets and weaken worker protections

52. Which of the following is a potential benefit of industrial policy ?
- (A) Increased market volatility and instability
 - (B) Improved efficiency and productivity in industries
 - (C) Reduced government intervention and regulation
 - (D) Inequality in income and wealth distribution
53. Industrial policy can play a role in promoting :
- (A) Resource depletion and environmental degradation
 - (B) Unemployment and job insecurity
 - (C) Dependence on foreign imports and outsourcing
 - (D) Technological innovation and industrial upgrading
54. Industrial policy is often driven by :
- (A) Political considerations and lobbying pressures
 - (B) International trade agreements and regulations
 - (C) Market forces and consumer demand
 - (D) Technological advancements and scientific discoveries
55. The success of industrial policy depends on :
- (A) Government control and intervention in the economy
 - (B) Protectionist measures and trade restrictions
 - (C) Strong collaboration between the public and private sectors
 - (D) Market forces and laissez-faire principles
56. The process of liberalization, privatization, and globalization often leads to :
- (A) Increased income equality and reduced poverty levels
 - (B) Greater economic integration and interdependence among nations
 - (C) Weakened labor rights and increased exploitation of workers
 - (D) Enhanced social safety nets and welfare programs
57. One of the main criticisms of globalization is :
- (A) Limited access to global markets for developing countries
 - (B) Decreased economic growth and investment opportunities
 - (C) Loss of cultural diversity and homogenization of societies
 - (D) Excessive government regulation and intervention in the economy

58. Privatization of state-owned enterprises can lead to :
- (A) Increased competition and efficiency in the economy
 - (B) Strengthened government control and regulation of industries
 - (C) Reduced foreign direct investment and capital inflows
 - (D) Expansion of public sector employment and welfare programs
59. The liberalization of trade and investment often results in :
- (A) Protectionism and trade barriers among nations
 - (B) Decreased foreign direct investment and capital flows
 - (C) Weakened intellectual property rights and technology transfer
 - (D) Increased consumer choices and access to international markets
60. One of the challenges associated with globalization is :
- (A) Limited opportunities for international collaboration and cooperation
 - (B) Increased economic inequality within and between countries
 - (C) Strengthened local economies and self-sufficiency
 - (D) Reduced environmental degradation and resource exploitation
61. The privatization of public services such as healthcare and education can result in :
- (A) Improved quality and access to services for all citizens
 - (B) Increased affordability and reduced costs for consumers
 - (C) Enhanced government control and regulation of service providers
 - (D) Widening disparities and limited access for marginalized groups
62. One of the positive impacts of liberalization is :
- (A) Increased government control and intervention in the economy
 - (B) Expanded business opportunities and entrepreneurship
 - (C) Reduced foreign direct investment and capital inflows
 - (D) Enhanced protection of domestic industries and markets
63. Globalization can lead to :
- (A) Greater environmental sustainability and conservation efforts
 - (B) Weakened national sovereignty and decision-making power
 - (C) Reduced cross-cultural understanding and cooperation
 - (D) Enhanced social welfare programs and income redistribution

64. Monetary policy refers to the actions taken by the central bank to :
- (A) Control the money supply and interest rates
 - (B) Regulate government spending and taxation
 - (C) Manage international trade and exchange rates
 - (D) Determine the level of public debt and deficits
65. Fiscal policy refers to the use of government spending and taxation to :
- (A) Regulate the money supply and interest rates
 - (B) Control inflation and stabilize the economy
 - (C) Manage international trade and exchange rates
 - (D) Determine the level of public debt and deficits
66. Which of the following is a tool of monetary policy ?
- (A) Government spending
 - (B) Corporate tax rates
 - (C) Discount rate
 - (D) Public infrastructure projects
67. The main objective of monetary policy is typically to :
- (A) Maximize government revenue through taxation
 - (B) Promote economic growth and employment
 - (C) Regulate international trade and balance of payments
 - (D) Control government expenditure and public debt
68. Which entity is responsible for conducting monetary policy in most countries ?
- (A) Ministry of Finance
 - (B) Central bank
 - (C) Department of Treasury
 - (D) International Monetary Fund
69. Expansionary monetary policy is often used to :
- (A) Reduce inflation and cool down an overheating economy
 - (B) Stimulate economic growth and increase aggregate demand
 - (C) Control government spending and reduce public debt
 - (D) Stabilize exchange rates and promote export-led growth

70. Contractionary fiscal policy involves :
- (A) Increasing government spending and lowering taxes
 - (B) Decreasing government spending and raising taxes
 - (C) Maintaining stable government spending and taxation
 - (D) Implementing trade barriers and protectionist measures
71. Which of the following is a tool of fiscal policy ?
- (A) Open market operations
 - (B) Reserve requirement ratio
 - (C) Government expenditure
 - (D) Discount rate
72. The purpose of contractionary monetary policy is to :
- (A) Promote economic growth and investment
 - (B) Reduce unemployment and increase aggregate demand
 - (C) Stimulate inflation and increase consumer spending
 - (D) Control inflation and cool down an overheating economy
73. The crowding-out effect refers to :
- (A) Government expenditure crowding out private investment
 - (B) Increased government borrowing from international markets
 - (C) Decreased government revenue due to tax cuts
 - (D) Reduced private consumption and increased savings
74. Automatic stabilizers in fiscal policy refer to :
- (A) Tax and spending policies that automatically adjust with the business cycle
 - (B) Government regulations and subsidies in specific industries
 - (C) Trade barriers and protectionist measures
 - (D) Exchange rate interventions by the central bank
75. The Phillips curve suggests a trade-off between :
- (A) Inflation and unemployment
 - (B) Economic growth and income inequality
 - (C) Interest rates and exchange rates
 - (D) Fiscal deficit and public debt

76. The Taylor rule is a guideline for :
- (A) Conducting monetary policy
 - (B) Implementing fiscal stimulus packages
 - (C) Determining optimal tax rates
 - (D) Managing international trade and tariffs
77. Ricardian equivalence is a theory that suggests :
- (A) Changes in government spending have no impact on the economy
 - (B) Tax cuts are more effective than government spending in stimulating the economy
 - (C) Private savings increase in anticipation of future tax increases
 - (D) Monetary policy is more effective than fiscal policy in stabilizing the economy
78. A currency depreciation can be an effect of :
- (A) Expansionary fiscal policy
 - (B) Contractionary monetary policy
 - (C) Expansionary monetary policy
 - (D) Contractionary fiscal policy
79. EXIM Policy refers to :
- (A) Export and Import Policy
 - (B) External Importation Management
 - (C) Exchange of International Merchandise
 - (D) Executive Importation Measures
80. The objective of EXIM Policy is to :
- (A) Promote international trade and boost exports
 - (B) Restrict imports and protect domestic industries
 - (C) Regulate foreign exchange transactions
 - (D) Ensure compliance with customs regulations
81. FEMA stands for :
- (A) Foreign Exchange Market Analysis
 - (B) Federal Export and Import Management Act
 - (C) Foreign Economic Management Agency
 - (D) Foreign Exchange Management Act
82. The primary purpose of FEMA is to :
- (A) Regulate foreign direct investment
 - (B) Monitor foreign exchange reserves
 - (C) Facilitate international money transfers
 - (D) Control cross-border trade

83. Under FEMA, which authority is responsible for enforcing foreign exchange regulations ?
- (A) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- (B) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- (C) Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI)
- (D) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT)
84. EXIM Policy and FEMA are both regulatory frameworks that govern :
- (A) Intellectual property rights
- (B) Labor and employment laws
- (C) Foreign trade and exchange transactions
- (D) Environmental protection measures
85. The role of EXIM Policy in export promotion includes :
- (A) Providing financial incentives to exporters
- (B) Imposing tariffs on imported goods
- (C) Regulating foreign exchange rates
- (D) Restricting the outflow of foreign currency
86. Which document outlines the objectives and guidelines of EXIM Policy ?
- (A) Foreign Trade Policy (FTP)
- (B) Bill of Lading (B/L)
- (C) Export License
- (D) Import Declaration
87. FEMA focuses on regulating which of the following aspects ?
- (A) Intellectual property rights
- (B) Labor and employment practices
- (C) Consumer protection measures
- (D) Foreign direct investment (FDI)
88. The main objective of FEMA is to :
- (A) Restrict cross-border transactions and capital flows
- (B) Ensure compliance with customs regulations
- (C) Facilitate ease of doing business for foreign companies
- (D) Promote foreign exchange reserves and stability

89. Which of the following is considered an offense under FEMA ?
- (A) Excessive importation of goods
 - (B) Unauthorized foreign exchange transactions
 - (C) Overvaluation of domestic currency
 - (D) Non-compliance with labour laws
90. The penalty for violations of FEMA can include :
- (A) Monetary fines and imprisonment
 - (B) Termination of trade agreements
 - (C) Devaluation of domestic currency
 - (D) Suspension of export privileges
91. EXIM Policy and FEMA are important for promoting :
- (A) Environmental sustainability and conservation
 - (B) Social welfare programs and income redistribution
 - (C) International trade and economic growth
 - (D) Political stability and national security
92. The provisions of EXIM Policy and FEMA apply to :
- (A) Only multinational corporations (MNCs)
 - (B) Only small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)
 - (C) Both domestic and foreign companies
 - (D) Only government-owned enterprises
93. The revision of EXIM Policy and FEMA is typically carried out by :
- (A) Ministry of Finance
 - (B) Ministry of Commerce and Industry
 - (C) Ministry of External Affairs
 - (D) Ministry of Home Affairs
94. The World Trade Organization (WTO) was established in which year ?
- (A) 1995
 - (B) 1947
 - (C) 1985
 - (D) 2001

95. The predecessor of the WTO was known as :
- (A) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
 - (B) World Bank
 - (C) General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
 - (D) Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)
96. Which of the following is an example of an industrial policy tool ?
- (A) Tax breaks for multinational corporations
 - (B) Subsidies for mature industries
 - (C) Trade barriers to protect domestic industries
 - (D) All of the above
97. Which of the following is a potential criticism of industrial policy ?
- (A) It may lead to increased competition and market efficiency.
 - (B) It may result in government favoritism and rent-seeking behavior.
 - (C) It may discourage innovation and technological advancements.
 - (D) It may reduce government intervention in the economy.
98. Industrial policy is most commonly associated with which type of economic system ?
- (A) Market economy
 - (B) Planned economy
 - (C) Mixed economy
 - (D) Command economy
99. Which of the following is a long-term objective of industrial policy ?
- (A) Maximizing short-term profits for businesses
 - (B) Achieving sustainable industrial development
 - (C) Minimizing competition among industries
 - (D) Reducing labour market flexibility
100. The primary focus of industrial policy is typically on :
- (A) Supporting large multinational corporations
 - (B) Regulating and controlling industries
 - (C) Promoting small and medium-sized enterprises
 - (D) Maintaining status quo in the industrial sector

(Only for Rough Work)

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।