

Roll No.

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No.

| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|

M. Sc. (Industrial Chemistry) (Fourth Semester)

EXAMINATION, July, 2022

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

Paper Code

| | | | |
|------|---|---|---|
| MSIC | 4 | 0 | 1 |
|------|---|---|---|

Questions Booklet
Series

C

Time : 1:30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 100

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer any 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. If more than 75 questions are attempted by student, then the first attempted 75 questions will be considered for evaluation. 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.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को किन्हीं 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। यदि छात्र द्वारा 75 से अधिक प्रश्नों को हल किया जाता है तो प्रारम्भिक हल किये हुए 75 उत्तरों को ही मूल्यांकन हेतु सम्मिलित किया जाएगा। 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. is the example of non-renewable natural resources.
 (A) Water
 (B) Solar energy
 (C) Crops
 (D) Coal and petroleum
2. In which year, U. N. Conference on Human Environment was held at Stockholm ?
 (A) 1962
 (B) 1972
 (C) 1982
 (D) 1992
3. What is Biodiversity ?
 (A) Many populations of one species in one forest
 (B) Many types of flora and fauna in one forest
 (C) Many types of flora and fauna in many forests
 (D) All of the above are true.
4. The concept of sustainable development encourages the :
 (A) A change in all respects of life
 (B) Form of growth that meets the current basic needs
 (C) Preservation of the resources for the need of future generation
 (D) Growth to meet current needs, preservation for the needs of future and change in all respects of life
5. Poverty is a/an :
 (A) Economic problem
 (B) Social problem
 (C) Political problem
 (D) Religious problem
6. Which process improves efficiency of solid waste management ?
 (A) Disposal
 (B) Collection
 (C) Composting
 (D) Processing
7. Which of the following integrated waste management is reduced in an individual level ?
 (A) Disposal
 (B) Recycling
 (C) Burning
 (D) Source reduction
8. Hotspot areas have :
 (A) Low density of biodiversity
 (B) Only endangered plants
 (C) High density of hot springs
 (D) High density of biodiversity

9. Cost-benefit analysis is performed during :
 - (A) Design phase
 - (B) Feasibility study phase
 - (C) Implementation
 - (D) Maintenance phase
10. What is the colour coding of the bag used in hospitals to dispose off human anatomical wastes such as body parts ?
 - (A) Yellow
 - (B) Black
 - (C) Red
 - (D) Blue
11. What is Environment Accounting ?
 - (A) It is a method to measure the consumption of the environment/ natural resources.
 - (B) It is a method to statistically analyze the green areas of the country.
 - (C) It is a method of accounting in which all units are expressed in terms of loss/gain of carbon dioxide.
 - (D) It is a method of accounting in which all measurement is expressed in carbon credits.
12. EIAs commenced in the year :
 - (A) 1960s
 - (B) 1890s
 - (C) 1880s
 - (D) 1950s
13. Which of the following area has the lowest chance of producing a biomedical waste ?
 - (A) Hospitals
 - (B) Clinics
 - (C) Laboratories
 - (D) Agricultural lands
14. Biodiversity can be broadly classified into how many types ?
 - (A) 4
 - (B) 2
 - (C) 5
 - (D) 3
15. Environmental studies is defined as the branch that deals with the :
 - (A) Design, study and discovery of new materials.
 - (B) The study of humanities, social, biological and physical sciences.
 - (C) Incorporate the information and physical sciences.
 - (D) Approach about the natural world and the impact of humans on its integrity.
16. Which one of the following is a primary pollutant ?
 - (A) Sulphur trioxide
 - (B) Sulphur dioxide
 - (C) Sulphuric acid
 - (D) Sulphurous acid

17. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 consists of :
 - (A) 2 Chapters
 - (B) 4 Chapters
 - (C) 8 Chapters
 - (D) 7 Chapters
18. As per the colour coding of Biomedical Waste Management Rules, 2016 all recyclable plastics are to be put in which colour dustbin ?
 - (A) Yellow
 - (B) Black
 - (C) Red
 - (D) Blue
19. What is the purpose of the 'screening' step of EIA ?
 - (A) To assess the quality of the project design
 - (B) To facilitate informed decision-making by providing clear, well-structured, factual analysis of the effects and consequences of proposed actions
 - (C) To determine whether a full EIA needed
 - (D) Both (B) and (C)
20. A typical EIA procedure involves :
 - (A) 2 stages
 - (B) 3 stages
 - (C) 4 stages
 - (D) 5 stages
21. Which of the following is not a level in EIA ?
 - (A) Regional level
 - (B) National level
 - (C) Global level
 - (D) None of the above
22. Guidelines on environmental aspects during EIA studies and report construction are issued by :
 - (A) Ministry of Environment and Forest
 - (B) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (C) Ministry of Rural Development
 - (D) All of the above
23. An EIA report includes :
 - (A) Introduction of project
 - (B) Project description
 - (C) Summary
 - (D) All of the above
24. The clearance process involves consultation between :
 - (A) The project proponent (assisted by consultant)
 - (B) Impact Assessment Authority (IAA)
 - (C) The expert committee
 - (D) All of the above
25. The submitted developmental project proposal does not include the category :
 - (A) A
 - (B) A1
 - (C) B1
 - (D) B2

26. The chance to present the proposal is given to :
- (A) Proponent
 - (B) MOEF
 - (C) IAA
 - (D) None of the above
27. The B₁ category are evaluated by :
- (A) Local level
 - (B) State level
 - (C) National level
 - (D) All of the above
28. Which category projects do not require EIA clearance ?
- (A) B1
 - (B) B2
 - (C) A
 - (D) A2
29. Category A proposal are screened, scoped and appraised by :
- (A) SEAC
 - (B) EAC and MOEF
 - (C) SEIAA
 - (D) All of the above
30. EIA report should contain :
- (A) Plant input information
 - (B) Plant operation details
 - (C) Waste management plan
 - (D) All of the above
31. The chairman of EAC should be expert in :
- (A) EIA process and environmental laws
 - (B) NGO personal
 - (C) Government officers
 - (D) EIA process and criminal laws
32. In the EIA report the flow of solid, liquid and gaseous waste must be maintained in the form of detailed :
- (A) Flowchart
 - (B) Report
 - (C) Table
 - (D) None of the above
33. In the EIA report the description of project must contain :
- (A) Detail of the process
 - (B) Raw material to be used
 - (C) Expected products
 - (D) All of the above

34. Which of the following is not a methodology used for EIA ?
- (A) Adhoc method
 - (B) Checklist method
 - (C) Matrix method
 - (D) Systematic method
35. Impact tree or sequence diagram belongs to which of the following EIA methods ?
- (A) Checklist method
 - (B) Network method
 - (C) Overlays method
 - (D) None of the above
36. The method which compares the cost and benefit of a proposal in monetary terms is :
- (A) CBA
 - (B) Checklist
 - (C) Overlays
 - (D) None of the above
37. In which of the following methods is a set of map of project area's environmental characteristics are created ?
- (A) CBA
 - (B) Checklist
 - (C) Overlays
 - (D) None of the above
38. Listing out project activities and their corresponding possible impacts on environment is done by :
- (A) CBA
 - (B) Overlays
 - (C) Checklist
 - (D) Matrix method
39. Which of the following is not a checklist method ?
- (A) Descriptive checklist
 - (B) Scaling and weighing checklist
 - (C) Leopold checklist
 - (D) Questionnaire type checklist
40. Which of the following is not a matrix method ?
- (A) Simple
 - (B) Interaction
 - (C) Leopold
 - (D) Scaling

41. Project planning matrices that are goal-oriented are referred as :
- (A) Ziel-Orientierte Projekt Planung
 - (B) Zero-Orientierte Projekt Planung
 - (C) Zeita-Orientierte Projekt Planung
 - (D) None of the above
42. Risk associated with project is assessed using :
- (A) Probability theory
 - (B) Systematic theory
 - (C) Strategic theory
 - (D) Random theory
43. Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) is a :
- (A) Transformative evaluation technique
 - (B) Descriptive evaluation technique
 - (C) Random evaluation technique
 - (D) None of the above
44. CBA compares different projects purely on a/an :
- (A) Monetary terms only
 - (B) Maps and geographical
 - (C) Environmental facts
 - (D) None of the above
45. and are the preliminary methods associating project activities to various environmental factors.
- (A) Checklist and matrix
 - (B) Systematic and matrix
 - (C) Adhoc and overlaying
 - (D) Matrix and overlaying
46. In any kind of checklist the are given and expected are tabulated in cells.
- (A) parameters, impacts
 - (B) tables, observations
 - (C) cost, assumptions
 - (D) maps, cost
47. The Leopold matrix has :
- (A) 100 rows and 80 columns
 - (B) 80 rows and 100 columns
 - (C) 100 rows and 88 columns
 - (D) 88 rows and 100 columns

48. matrix tells which project activity will impact which environmental factors linking project activities to specific environmental issues.
- (A) Leopold
 - (B) Interaction
 - (C) Simple
 - (D) None of the above
49. Networks predict and impacts of project activities on environment.
- (A) secondary, tertiary
 - (B) primary, secondary
 - (C) primary, tertiary
 - (D) None of the above
50. Which of the following is not a major goal of sustainable development ?
- (A) The environmental health
 - (B) The economic wealth
 - (C) The social equity
 - (D) The population
51. The process of burning municipal solid wastes under suitable temperature and conditions in a specific furnace is called..... .
- (A) Landfill
 - (B) Incineration
 - (C) Recycling
 - (D) Vermicomposting
52. When did the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 come into force ?
- (A) 1st April, 1986
 - (B) 1st March, 1986
 - (C) 1st May, 1986
 - (D) 19th November, 1986
53. The Earth Summit held at Rio-de-Janeiro, Brazil was on :
- (A) The Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Waste
 - (B) United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
 - (C) United Nations Conference on the Human Environment
 - (D) None of the above
54. Which of the following is the oldest and the most common method used to dump solid wastes ?
- (A) River
 - (B) Ocean
 - (C) Landfill
 - (D) None of the above

55. The term 'Environmental Pollution' has been defined under which Section of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ?
- (A) 2(c)
(B) 2(b)
(C) 2(d)
(D) 2(a)
56. Full form of UNCHE is :
- (A) Union Nations Conference on the Human Environment
(B) United National Conference on the Human Environment
(C) United Nations Conference on the Human Ecology
(D) United Nations Conference on the Human Environment
57. Latest amendment in Hazardous Waste Management Rules came in :
- (A) 2016
(B) 2006
(C) 2007
(D) 2012
58. What is the full form of CPCB ?
- (A) Central Pollution Control Board
(B) Central Parliament Control Board
(C) Central Province Control Board
(D) Council Pollution Control Board
59. First stage of EIA cycle :
- (A) Public hearing
(B) Screening
(C) Scoping
(D) Appraisal
60. Imprisonment for contravention of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 :
- (A) 2 years
(B) 1 year
(C) 5 years
(D) 3 years
61. Definition of hazardous substance in The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 is given in Section
- (A) 2(a)
(B) 2(e)
(C) 2(b)
(D) 2(d)
62. Draft EIA Notification, 2020 has reduced the time of public hearing to how many days ?
- (A) 40 days
(B) 20 days
(C) 10 days
(D) 30 days
63. Who is responsible for safe disposal of the generated hazardous waste ?
- (A) Generator
(B) Receiver
(C) Waste facility
(D) TSDF

64. Definition of environment is given in which Section of Environment (Protection) Act ?
- (A) 2(d)
 - (B) 2(b)
 - (C) 2(c)
 - (D) 2(a)
65. Chapter 5 of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2016 titled as :
- (A) Packaging, Labelling and Transport of Hazardous and Other Wastes
 - (B) Procedure for Management of Hazardous and Other Wastes
 - (C) Import and Export of Hazardous and Other Wastes
 - (D) Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility for Hazardous and Other Wastes
66. Where was sustainable development explain first time ?
- (A) World Development Report
 - (B) First Earth Summit Report
 - (C) Brundtlandt Commission Report
 - (D) Human Development Report
67. The Nodal Ministry to deal with the transboundary movement of the hazardous and other wastes is :
- (A) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
 - (B) Central Pollution Control Board
 - (C) State Pollution Control Board
 - (D) None of the above
68. The export and import of hazardous or other wastes shall be deemed illegal, if :
- (A) It is without permission of the Central Government.
 - (B) The permission has been obtained through falsification.
 - (C) It does not conform to the shipping details provided in the movement documents.
 - (D) All of the above
69. Modern concept of sustainable development focuses more on :
- (A) Economic Development
 - (B) Social Development
 - (C) Environmental Protection
 - (D) All of the above
70. Full form of EIA is :
- (A) Environmental Impact Assessment
 - (B) Economic Impact Assessment
 - (C) Environmental Interest Assessment
 - (D) None of the above

71. Social, economic and ecological equity is the necessary condition for achieving :
- (A) Social Development
 - (B) Economic Development
 - (C) Sustainable Development
 - (D) Ecological Development
72. Number of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by the United Nations is :
- (A) 15
 - (B) 16
 - (C) 17
 - (D) 18
73. Basel Convention is related to :
- (A) Earth Summit
 - (B) Ozone Layer Depletion
 - (C) Sustainable Development
 - (D) Transboundary Movement of Hazardous Wastes
74. Duties of Waste Generators in Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016 are given under :
- (A) Rule 2
 - (B) Rule 4
 - (C) Rule 5
 - (D) Rule 7
75. EIA Report is also called :
- (A) Environmental Assessment Statement
 - (B) Environmental Impact Decision
 - (C) Environmental Impact Statement
 - (D) None of the above
76. The first step towards sustainable development was taken at :
- (A) Stockholm Conference
 - (B) Bangkok Conference
 - (C) San Francisco Conference
 - (D) All of the above
77. The concept of environmental audit was introduced in India in 1992 in the Environment (Protection) Rules, in the :
- (A) Form of Rule 11
 - (B) Form of Rule 12
 - (C) Form of Rule 13
 - (D) Form of Rule 14
78. The emphasises on protecting the future generation :
- (A) Intergenerational equity
 - (B) Intragenerational equity
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
79. Which of the following is not a factor requiring new set of ethics for the environment ?
- (A) Changing food habits
 - (B) New effect on nature
 - (C) New knowledge about nature
 - (D) Expanding moral concerns
80. Which nation introduced the concept of EIA ?
- (A) India
 - (B) Canada
 - (C) U.S.A.
 - (D) Japan

81. The most important reason for biodiversity loss in today's age is :
- (A) over-exploitation
 - (B) co-extinctions
 - (C) alien species invasions
 - (D) fragmentation and habitat loss
82. When was the term 'Sustainable Development' came into existence ?
- (A) 1987
 - (B) 1980
 - (C) 1978
 - (D) 1992
83. Power of central government to take measures to protect and improve environment is given under which Section of Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 ?
- (A) Section 2
 - (B) Section 3
 - (C) Section 4
 - (D) Section 5
84. Which Section of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with the persons handling hazardous substances to comply with procedural safeguards ?
- (A) Section 12
 - (B) Section 9
 - (C) Section 14
 - (D) Section 20
85. As per Sec. 2 (a) of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 environment refers to :
- (A) water, air and land
 - (B) the inter-relationship which exists among and between water, air and land and human beings
 - (C) other living creatures, plants, micro-organism and property
 - (D) All of the above
86. What is the number of biodiversity hotspots in the world ?
- (A) 18
 - (B) 28
 - (C) 32
 - (D) 36
87. Section 25 of The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 deals with
- (A) Government analysts
 - (B) Power to make rules
 - (C) Protection of action taken in good faith
 - (D) Bar of jurisdiction

88. Environment is a composite state of :
- (A) Biotic factors
 - (B) Physiographic factors
 - (C) Abiotic factors
 - (D) All of the above
89. 'Hazardous substance' means any substance or preparation which, by reason of its chemical or physico-chemical properties or handling, is liable to cause harm to :
- (A) Human beings
 - (B) Other living creatures, plant, micro-organism, property or the environment
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) Only (A)
90. Environment is a composite state of :
- (A) Biotic factors
 - (B) Physiographic factors
 - (C) Abiotic factors
 - (D) All of the above
91. Which of the following statements is not correct ?
- (A) Central Board is bound by the written directions of the Central Government.
 - (B) State Board is bound by the written directions of Central Board and State Government.
 - (C) In the case of inconsistency between the direction of State Government and of Central Board, the State Board shall be bound by the directions of the State Government.
 - (D) In case of inconsistency between the directions of State Government and of Central Board, the matter will be referred to the Central Government for decision.
92. For the offence committed under the The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, the incharge of the company or any person responsible for it shall not be liable if he proves that :
- (A) Offence was committed without his knowledge
 - (B) He took all the reasonable care to stop the commission of the offence
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Any one of (A) and (B)

93. The U. N. Convention on Biological Diversity, 1992 came into force on :
- (A) 21st December, 1993
 - (B) 21st December, 1994
 - (C) 29th December, 1993
 - (D) 29th December, 1994
94. 2006 Amendment to the EIA Notification has classified the developmental projects in how many categories ?
- (A) 4
 - (B) 3
 - (C) 2
 - (D) 6
95. Environmental protection has been made a fundamental duty of every citizen of India under Article :
- (A) 51-A (g)
 - (B) 51
 - (C) 51-A (a)
 - (D) 51-A (e)
96. On which day is the World Environment Day celebrated ?
- (A) 5th April
 - (B) 15th May
 - (C) 5th June
 - (D) 25th April
97. The 3R principle is in which of the following orders ?
- (A) Reduce, Reuse, Recycle
 - (B) Reuse, Reduce, Recycle
 - (C) Recycle, Reuse, Reduce
 - (D) None of the above
98. The Central Pollution Control Board constituted under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 discharges its functions and exercises its power under :
- (A) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
 - (B) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
 - (C) The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
 - (D) All of the above
99. Environment is formed of :
- (A) Only biotic components
 - (B) Only abiotic components
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) None of the above
100. Modern concept of sustainable development focuses more on :
- (A) Economic Development
 - (B) Social Development
 - (C) Environmental Protection
 - (D) All of the above

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

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

Q. 2 (A) (B) ☒ (C) (D)

Q. 3 (A) ☒ (B) (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 एक सबसे सही अथवा सबसे उपयुक्त उत्तर छोटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ☒ (B) (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ☒ (C) (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ☒ (B) (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।