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Roll No. _____

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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Question Booklet Number

BBA (IV Semester) Examination, 2025-26
(NEP Back Paper)

F010401T – A : SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

F010401T – B : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Paper Code							
F	O	1	O	4	O	1	T

Question Booklet Series

B

Time : 1 : 30 Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 75

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 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. Booklet is in two Section : **Section-A (1-50) & Section-B (51-100)**. Candidate should select 37 and 38 questions respectively from both Sections. **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.

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

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 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। प्रश्न-पुस्तिका दो खण्डों : **खण्ड-अ (1-50) तथा खण्ड-ब (51-100)** में है। परीक्षार्थी को प्रत्येक खण्ड से क्रमशः 37 और 38 प्रश्न करने हैं। **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 गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

F010401T – A : SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

1. A firm focuses only on transporting goods from warehouse to retailer without managing suppliers or production. Why is this NOT complete Supply Chain Management?
 - (A) It ignores customer demand
 - (B) It reduces efficiency
 - (C) It increases inventory
 - (D) It focuses only on logistics, not the entire chain
2. A company integrates information, material flow, and finances from raw material suppliers to end customers. This reflects which concept?
 - (A) Logistics management
 - (B) Production planning
 - (C) Inventory control
 - (D) Supply Chain Management
3. A manager defines SCM as "managing relationships and flows across multiple organizations to deliver value to the final customer." Which element is most emphasized here?
 - (A) Internal efficiency only
 - (B) Supplier cost reduction
 - (C) End-to-end integration
 - (D) Production volume
4. A company initially focused only on transportation efficiency, later integrated warehousing and inventory, and finally adopted end-to-end coordination with suppliers and customers using digital platforms. This progression reflects:
 - (A) Shift from marketing to finance orientation
 - (B) Evolution from logistics to integrated Supply Chain Management
 - (C) Transition from production to sales orientation
 - (D) Change from push to pull strategy only

5. A firm still operates in silos where procurement, production, and distribution work independently, causing delays and inefficiencies. Compared to modern SCM practices, this firm represents:
- (A) Agile supply chain stage
 - (B) Integrated supply chain stage
 - (C) Traditional functional stage
 - (D) Digital supply chain stage
6. A firm improves internal coordination but fails to collaborate with external partners like suppliers and distributors. According to SCM evolution, what is the limitation?
- (A) It has reached the final stage of SCM
 - (B) It lacks internal efficiency
 - (C) It focuses too much on customers
 - (D) It has not achieved external integration
7. A company that once focused only on cost minimization now emphasizes sustainability, supplier collaboration, and customer responsiveness across global networks. This shift indicates evolution toward:
- (A) Traditional logistics management
 - (B) Cost-oriented supply chains
 - (C) Isolated functional management
 - (D) Sustainable and strategic supply chain management
8. A firm implements advanced analytics and AI to predict demand and coordinate activities across suppliers, manufacturers, and retailers in real time. This reflects which stage in SCM evolution?
- (A) Fragmented functional stage
 - (B) Basic logistics stage
 - (C) Digitally integrated and intelligent supply chain stage
 - (D) Inventory-centric stage

9. A company increases the number of warehouses closer to customers, improving delivery speed but significantly increasing operating costs. Which combination of drivers is primarily responsible for this trade-off?
- (A) Pricing and Sourcing
 - (B) Facilities and Inventory
 - (C) Transportation and Information
 - (D) Sourcing and Pricing
10. A firm uses advanced data analytics to reduce demand uncertainty and optimize inventory levels across the supply chain. Which key driver is being leveraged to influence others?
- (A) Information
 - (B) Transportation
 - (C) Facilities
 - (D) Pricing
11. A company outsources manufacturing to a low-cost country, reducing production cost but increasing lead time and risk of disruption. Which driver is primarily involved, and what is the trade-off?
- (A) Inventory - cost vs storage
 - (B) Transportation - speed vs cost
 - (C) Sourcing - cost vs responsiveness
 - (D) Pricing - demand vs supply
12. A company uses faster modes of transport like air instead of road to reduce delivery time. Which driver is being primarily adjusted?
- (A) Inventory
 - (B) Transportation
 - (C) Pricing
 - (D) Facilities

13. A firm increases safety stock to avoid stockouts during uncertain demand. Which driver is directly involved?
- (A) Facilities
 - (B) Inventory
 - (C) Sourcing
 - (D) Pricing
14. A company installs an ERP system to improve coordination between suppliers and distributors. Which driver is enhanced?
- (A) Information
 - (B) Transportation
 - (C) Facilities
 - (D) Pricing
15. A business decides to procure raw materials from multiple suppliers to reduce risk of disruption. Which driver is being managed?
- (A) Pricing
 - (B) Inventory
 - (C) Sourcing
 - (D) Transportation
16. A retailer changes product prices based on demand fluctuations to balance supply and demand. Which driver is being used?
- (A) Information
 - (B) Inventory
 - (C) Facilities
 - (D) Pricing
17. A customer places an order on an e-commerce platform. The order is processed, packed in a warehouse, and shipped directly to the customer. Meanwhile, the warehouse later places an order to the manufacturer to replenish its stock. Which combination of cycles is correctly represented?
- (A) Procurement Cycle ---> Manufacturing Cycle
 - (B) Replenishment Cycle ---> Customer Order
 - (C) Manufacturing Cycle ---> Procurement Cycle
 - (D) Customer Order Cycle ---> Replenishment Cycle

18. A company delays final production decisions until demand information becomes clearer to reduce forecasting errors. This is:

- (A) Quick Response
- (B) Mass customization
- (C) Push strategy
- (D) Accurate Response

19. A firm produces generic products first and customizes them later based on actual demand. This approach reflects:

- (A) Quick Response
- (B) Continuous replenishment
- (C) Bulk production
- (D) Accurate Response

20. A car manufacturer receives steel from a supplier, converts it into automobile parts, and then assembles finished cars. Later, dealers place orders to restock vehicles based on sales. Which sequence of cycles is correctly followed?

- (A) Procurement → Manufacturing → Replenishment
- (B) Customer Order → Procurement → Manufacturing
- (C) Replenishment → Manufacturing → Procurement
- (D) Manufacturing → Procurement → Customer Order

21. A retail chain uses real-time sales data. When inventory falls below a threshold, it automatically triggers orders to the distributor, who then coordinates with manufacturers for production. Which cycles are primarily involved in this automated process?

- (A) Replenishment and Manufacturing Cycles
- (B) Customer Order and Procurement Cycles
- (C) Procurement and Customer Order Cycles
- (D) Manufacturing and Customer Order Cycles

22. A company observes that small fluctuations in customer demand lead to large variations in orders placed upstream to suppliers, causing excess inventory and shortages alternately. What is the core problem?
- (A) Bullwhip effect due to demand distortion
 - (B) Poor transportation planning
 - (C) Inefficient warehousing
 - (D) Lack of economies of scale
23. A firm maintains separate information systems for procurement, production, and distribution, resulting in delays and inconsistent decision-making. What is the major SCM problem here?
- (A) Lack of supply chain integration
 - (B) High inventory cost
 - (C) Poor supplier selection
 - (D) Inefficient transportation
24. A company sources from a single low-cost supplier. When disruption occurs, production stops completely. Which problem does this highlight?
- (A) Excessive inventory
 - (B) Lack of demand forecasting
 - (C) Supply risk due to poor sourcing strategy
 - (D) Inefficient pricing policy
25. A retailer frequently runs out of stock even though warehouses are full of unsold goods. What is the most likely SCM issue?
- (A) Poor transportation mode
 - (B) Demand-supply mismatch due to poor coordination
 - (C) High safety stock
 - (D) Excessive production

26. A manufacturing firm compares its production efficiency with an industry leader to improve its processes. This is an example of:
- (A) Internal benchmarking
 - (B) Competitive benchmarking
 - (C) Functional benchmarking
 - (D) Generic benchmarking
27. A company compares the performance of its own departments across different regions to identify best practices. This refers to:
- (A) Competitive benchmarking
 - (B) External benchmarking
 - (C) Strategic benchmarking
 - (D) Internal benchmarking
28. A company sells products directly to customers through its website, bypassing traditional intermediaries. This reflects:
- (A) Disintermediation
 - (B) Inventory pooling
 - (C) Mass production
 - (D) Outsourcing
29. A logistics firm studies the inventory practices of a company in a different industry to improve its own system. This is:
- (A) Competitive benchmarking
 - (B) Internal benchmarking
 - (C) Functional benchmarking
 - (D) Reverse benchmarking
30. A firm identifies a gap between its delivery time and that of the best-performing company and sets improvement targets. This step belongs to:
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Gap analysis
 - (C) Implementation
 - (D) Planning
31. A company collects data on competitors' pricing and service levels before analyzing performance gaps. This stage is:
- (A) Implementation
 - (B) Monitoring
 - (C) Action planning
 - (D) Data collection

32. A firm converts raw materials into finished goods using machines and labor in its production unit. This activity belongs to:

- (A) Procurement
- (B) Manufacturing
- (C) Distribution
- (D) Retailing

33. A company manages warehousing, transportation, and delivery of finished goods to retailers across regions. Which component is being emphasized?

- (A) Procurement
- (B) Manufacturing
- (C) Distribution
- (D) Sourcing

34. After identifying best practices, a company modifies its processes and trains employees accordingly. This step is:

- (A) Planning
- (B) Analysis
- (C) Implementation
- (D) Evaluation

35. A firm benchmarks its long-term strategies such as market positioning and customer value proposition. This is:

- (A) Operational benchmarking
- (B) Strategic benchmarking
- (C) Internal benchmarking
- (D) Process benchmarking

36. A company continuously monitors its performance after adopting benchmarking practices to ensure sustained improvement. This stage is:

- (A) Review and control
- (B) Data collection
- (C) Planning
- (D) Gap analysis

37. A retailer benchmarks customer service practices against a non-competing but highly reputed service firm. This is:

- (A) Generic benchmarking
- (B) Internal benchmarking
- (C) Competitive benchmarking
- (D) Reverse benchmarking

38. A company fails in benchmarking because it directly copies another firm's practices without considering its own environment. What is the key issue?

- (A) Absence of adaptation
- (B) Poor implementation
- (C) Lack of data
- (D) Ineffective monitoring

39. A company first decides which process (e.g., delivery time) needs improvement before starting benchmarking. This step is:

- (A) Data analysis
- (B) Planning
- (C) Implementation
- (D) Review

40. After implementing changes, a company regularly checks whether performance has improved as expected. This step is:

- (A) Data collection
- (B) Monitoring and review
- (C) Planning
- (D) Gap analysis

41. A company fails in benchmarking because it skips the step of identifying appropriate benchmarking partners. Which stage was weak?
- (A) Planning
 - (B) Implementation
 - (C) Monitoring
 - (D) Control
42. A firm identifies top-performing companies to compare its logistics performance. This activity belongs to:
- (A) Data collection
 - (B) Implementation
 - (C) Gap analysis
 - (D) Planning
43. An organization adopts ERP systems, real-time tracking, and collaborates with global partners to optimize the entire value chain. Which stage of SCM evolution does this represent?
- (A) Fragmented logistics stage
 - (B) Functional integration stage
 - (C) Global and digital supply chain stage
 - (D) Inventory-focused stage
44. A company moves from mass production based on forecasts to demand-driven production using customer data and analytics. This shift indicates evolution toward:
- (A) Push-based traditional systems
 - (B) Local sourcing systems
 - (C) Cost-only focused supply chains
 - (D) Customer-centric and responsive supply chains
45. A company gathers information on competitors' delivery systems and service levels. This step is:
- (A) Implementation
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Evaluation
 - (D) Data collection

46. After collecting data, a firm compares its performance with the benchmark company and identifies performance gaps. This stage is:
- (A) Gap analysis
 - (B) Planning
 - (C) Monitoring
 - (D) Control
47. A company sets realistic targets based on the gap identified between its performance and best practices. This is part of:
- (A) Analysis stage
 - (B) Planning stage
 - (C) Implementation stage
 - (D) Control stage
48. A firm redesigns its processes and trains employees based on benchmarking insights. This step is:
- (A) Planning
 - (B) Data collection
 - (C) Implementation
 - (D) Gap analysis
49. A firm collects excessive irrelevant data, making analysis difficult. Which step needs improvement?
- (A) Planning
 - (B) Data collection
 - (C) Implementation
 - (D) Review
50. A company successfully implements benchmarking but does not track long-term results, leading to performance decline. Which stage is missing?
- (A) Planning
 - (B) Gap analysis
 - (C) Monitoring and control
 - (D) Data collection

F010401T – B : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

51. What is the main purpose of a research report?
- (A) To entertain readers
 - (B) To communicate research findings systematically
 - (C) To collect data from respondents
 - (D) To conduct experiments
52. Which section of a research report provides a brief overview of the entire study?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Literature Review
 - (D) Methodology
53. Which part of the research report explains how the study was conducted?
- (A) Results
 - (B) Discussion
 - (C) Methodology
 - (D) Conclusion
54. The literature review section mainly helps to:
- (A) Present raw data
 - (B) Identify research gaps and previous studies
 - (C) Analyze statistical data
 - (D) Present recommendations
55. Which section presents the analyzed findings of the study?
- (A) Methodology
 - (B) Results
 - (C) References
 - (D) Appendix
56. The discussion section of a research report mainly:
- (A) Lists references only
 - (B) Interprets and explains the results
 - (C) Presents questionnaire format
 - (D) Defines research problem

57. Which part of the report contains suggestions based on research findings?
- (A) Conclusion and Recommendations
 - (B) Literature Review
 - (C) Abstract
 - (D) Title Page
58. Which citation style is commonly used in social science research reports?
- (A) APA style
 - (B) MLA style
 - (C) Chicago style
 - (D) Harvard style
59. The title page of a research report usually includes:
- (A) Research title, author name, and institution
 - (B) Data analysis tables
 - (C) Hypothesis testing results
 - (D) Questionnaire details
60. Which section explains the importance and background of the research problem?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) References
 - (D) Appendix
61. Which of the following improves clarity in research report writing?
- (A) Complex sentences only
 - (B) Clear and concise language
 - (C) Repetition of ideas
 - (D) Informal writing style
62. What is the purpose of the reference section?
- (A) To list all sources cited in the research
 - (B) To explain research methods
 - (C) To summarize results
 - (D) To show statistical calculations

63. Which part of the research report may include questionnaires and additional data ?
- (A) Appendix
 - (B) Abstract
 - (C) Introduction
 - (D) Discussion
64. Which element ensures that the report is logically organized?
- (A) Proper structure and headings
 - (B) Long paragraphs
 - (C) Personal opinions
 - (D) Informal language
65. What is plagiarism in research writing?
- (A) Using statistical tools
 - (B) Copying someone else's work without proper citation
 - (C) Writing long reports
 - (D) Using tables and graphs
66. Tables and graphs in a research report are mainly used to:
- (A) Increase report length
 - (B) Present data clearly and effectively
 - (C) Replace all explanations
 - (D) Avoid data interpretation
67. The conclusion section should:
- (A) Introduce new data
 - (B) Summarize key findings of the study
 - (C) Present raw data
 - (D) List references only
68. Which section describes the research objectives and problem statement?
- (A) Introduction
 - (B) Results
 - (C) Appendix
 - (D) References
69. What is the role of headings and subheadings in a research report?
- (A) Increase word count
 - (B) Improve organization and readability
 - (C) Replace paragraphs
 - (D) Avoid explanation

70. Which aspect is essential for a good research report?
- (A) Personal bias
 - (B) Objectivity and accuracy
 - (C) Informal writing
 - (D) Lack of references
71. Which step usually comes first in preparing a research report?
- (A) Writing conclusions
 - (B) Organizing research material and outline
 - (C) Printing the report
 - (D) Preparing references
72. The bibliography in a research report:
- (A) Lists only books used for analysis
 - (B) Lists all sources consulted during research
 - (C) Contains only journal articles
 - (D) Includes statistical formulas
73. What is the main purpose of the abstract in a research report?
- (A) Provide a short summary of the study
 - (B) Present references
 - (C) Show statistical calculations
 - (D) Provide detailed analysis
74. Which feature improves the credibility of a research report?
- (A) Proper citation and referencing
 - (B) Personal opinions
 - (C) Informal language
 - (D) Lack of structure
75. A well-written research report should be:
- (A) Complex and lengthy only
 - (B) Clear, logical, and systematic
 - (C) Informal and conversational
 - (D) Based only on opinions

76. What is the first step in hypothesis testing?
- (A) Select the test statistic
 - (B) State the null and alternative hypothesis
 - (C) Calculate the p-value
 - (D) Interpret the result
77. The null hypothesis (H_0) usually represents:
- (A) The expected research result
 - (B) A statement of no effect or no difference
 - (C) The research conclusion
 - (D) The sampling technique
78. Which hypothesis indicates the presence of an effect or relationship?
- (A) Null hypothesis
 - (B) Statistical hypothesis
 - (C) Alternate hypothesis
 - (D) Directional hypothesis
79. What does the significance level (α) represent?
- (A) Probability of accepting the null hypothesis
 - (B) Probability of rejecting a true null hypothesis
 - (C) Probability of selecting the sample
 - (D) Probability of collecting data
80. Which test is commonly used when the population standard deviation is known and sample size is large?
- (A) t-test
 - (B) Z-test
 - (C) Chi-square test
 - (D) ANOVA
81. The t-test is generally used when:
- (A) Population variance is unknown and sample size is small
 - (B) Sample size is very large
 - (C) Data is categorical
 - (D) Population variance is known

82. Which statistical test is used to examine association between categorical variables?
- (A) Z-test
 - (B) t-test
 - (C) Chi-square test
 - (D) ANOVA
83. What does ANOVA test primarily compare?
- (A) Two population means
 - (B) Several population means simultaneously
 - (C) Population proportions
 - (D) Population variances only
84. In hypothesis testing, the p-value indicates:
- (A) Probability that the null hypothesis is true
 - (B) Probability of obtaining the observed result if H_0 is true
 - (C) Probability of sample selection
 - (D) Probability of rejecting the alternative hypothesis
85. What decision is made if standard value < calculated value?
- (A) Accept null hypothesis
 - (B) Reject null hypothesis
 - (C) Increase sample size
 - (D) Change hypothesis
86. Which error occurs when a true null hypothesis is rejected?
- (A) Type I error
 - (B) Type II error
 - (C) Sampling error
 - (D) Measurement error
87. Which error occurs when a false null hypothesis is not rejected?
- (A) Type I error
 - (B) Type II error
 - (C) Random error
 - (D) Standard error

88. Which distribution is used in a Z-test?

- (A) Normal distribution
- (B) Binomial distribution
- (C) Poisson distribution
- (D) Uniform distribution

89. Degrees of freedom in a one-sample

t-test are calculated as:

- (A) n
- (B) $n - 1$
- (C) $n + 1$
- (D) n^2

90. The Chi-square test is mainly applied

to:

- (A) Continuous data
- (B) Numerical averages
- (C) Frequency or categorical data
- (D) Correlation coefficients

91. What is the main assumption of ANOVA?

- (A) Data must be categorical
- (B) Population variances are equal (homogeneity of variance)
- (C) Data must be ordinal
- (D) Sample size must be one

92. Which test is used to compare means

of two independent samples when population variance is unknown?

- (A) Independent sample t-test
- (B) Z-test
- (C) Chi-square test
- (D) ANOVA

93. A one-tailed test is used when:

- (A) Testing for difference in both directions
- (B) Testing for a specific direction of effect
- (C) Population variance is known
- (D) Sample size is large

94. A two-tailed test is appropriate when:

- (A) Only Increase is expected
- (B) Only decrease is expected
- (C) Any difference (increase or decrease) is considered
- (D) Population variance is zero

95. The critical value in hypothesis testing is:

- (A) Value calculated from sample data
- (B) Value used to determine whether to reject H_0
- (C) Population mean
- (D) Sample variance

96. Which test statistic is used to test independence in contingency tables?

- (A) Z statistic
- (B) t statistic
- (C) Chi-square statistic
- (D) F statistic

97. ANOVA uses which test statistic?

- (A) Z statistic
- (B) t statistic
- (C) F statistic
- (D) Chi-square statistic

98. Which condition increases the power of a statistical test?

- (A) Smaller sample size
- (B) Larger sample size
- (C) Higher sampling error
- (D) Lower significance level only

99. What does the power of a test indicate?

- (A) Probability of rejecting a false null hypothesis
- (B) Probability of making Type I error
- (C) Probability of accepting null hypothesis
- (D) Probability of sampling error

100. Which step comes after calculating the test statistic in hypothesis testing?

- (A) Define population
- (B) Select sample
- (C) Compare with critical value and make decision
- (D) Collect data

Rough Work
रफ़ कार्य

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)

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 & 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 तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक 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)

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 में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, 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 : प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।