

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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**B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-VI) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
(NEP & BACK PAPER)**

**COMMERCE (GROUP-D : HUMAN
RESOURCE MANAGEMENT)**

(Industrial Relations)

[CODE : BCH-605 (HRM)]

Paper Code

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Question Booklet
Series

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. 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. 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.
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 :

(Remaining instructions on 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। 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, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
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 छॉटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Industrial Relations (IR) essentially deals with the relationship between:
 - (A) Shareholders and the Board of Directors
 - (B) Employers and Employees (Labour)
 - (C) Customers and Service Providers
 - (D) The Government and the Public
2. Which of the following is considered a 'Consequence' of industrial disputes?
 - (A) Unfair labour practices by management
 - (B) Demand for higher wages
 - (C) Loss of national income and productivity
 - (D) Poor working environment
3. In the context of IR, "Significance" refers to:
 - (A) Maintaining industrial peace for economic growth
 - (B) Minimizing the number of employees in a factory
 - (C) Ensuring the employer has absolute power
 - (D) Increasing the legal fees of the company
4. "Inter-Union Rivalry" is categorized as which type of cause for disputes?
 - (A) Legal Cause
 - (B) Psychological and Political Cause
 - (C) Economic Cause
 - (D) Physical Cause
5. A "Recent Trend" in Industrial Relations in India is:
 - (A) Increased frequency of violent strikes
 - (B) Total ban on Trade Unions
 - (C) Disregard for International Labour Standards
 - (D) Shift from conflict to proactive cooperation
6. The "Unitary Perspective" of IR views the organization as:
 - (A) A collection of diverse interest groups
 - (B) A permanent battleground for power
 - (C) One happy family with a common goal
 - (D) A government-controlled entity
7. A "Lockout" is a weapon of industrial warfare used by:
 - (A) The Employer
 - (B) The Trade Union
 - (C) The Local Police
 - (D) The Government
8. Industrial Relations is "Multidisciplinary" because it draws from:
 - (A) Only Accounting Principles
 - (B) Sociology, Psychology, and Economics
 - (C) Only Civil Law
 - (D) Only Mechanical Engineering

9. Which of the following is an “Economic Cause” of industrial disputes?
- (A) Political interference
 - (B) Violation of the Code of Discipline
 - (C) Bad leadership style
 - (D) Dispute over Bonus and Dearness Allowance
10. A “Stay-in Strike” occurs when workers:
- (A) Protest outside the factory gates
 - (B) Resign from their jobs simultaneously
 - (C) Stay at home and do not come to work
 - (D) Come to the workplace but refuse to work
11. The “Pluralist Perspective” suggests that conflict is:
- (A) Inevitable due to different interest groups
 - (B) Illegal and should be punished
 - (C) Non-existent in a good company
 - (D) Only caused by outside agitators
12. The “Scope” of Industrial Relations excludes:
- (A) Grievance Redressal
 - (B) Personal family disputes of a worker
 - (C) Collective Bargaining
 - (D) Standing Orders
13. “Sympathetic Strike” is conducted to:
- (A) Request more medical leaves
 - (B) Gain a higher salary for oneself
 - (C) Support other workers who are on strike
 - (D) Protest against the government’s tax policy
14. What is the primary objective of studying Industrial Relations?
- (A) To eliminate the need for Human Resource Management
 - (B) To help management avoid paying taxes
 - (C) To maximize the working hours of labour
 - (D) To achieve industrial harmony and social justice
15. A “Gherao” is often considered:
- (A) A government-led meeting
 - (B) A coercive and often illegal physical blockade
 - (C) A legal method of negotiation
 - (D) A voluntary retirement scheme
16. Recent trends show that IR is increasingly focusing on:
- (A) Service sectors and the IT industry
 - (B) Only manufacturing sectors
 - (C) Reducing worker safety standards
 - (D) Abolishing the concept of minimum wage

17. Which factor signifies the importance of IR for the "State"?
- (A) Reduction in the number of public holidays
 - (B) Higher profits for individual politicians
 - (C) Maintenance of law and order and economic stability
 - (D) Control over private bank accounts of citizens
18. "Psychological Causes" of disputes include:
- (A) Change in the exchange rate
 - (B) Faulty machinery
 - (C) Lack of recognition and ego clashes
 - (D) Shortage of raw materials
19. What is "Picketing"?
- (A) Damaging the company's property
 - (B) Posting workers at the entrance to discourage others from working
 - (C) Refusing to eat lunch in the canteen
 - (D) Putting up posters on a wall
20. The "Marxist Perspective" sees IR as:
- (A) A reflection of the power struggle in a capitalist society
 - (B) A partnership of equals
 - (C) A religious obligation
 - (D) A purely administrative task
21. In the context of IR, "Productivity" is affected by disputes because:
- (A) Management forgets the company goals
 - (B) Stoppage of work leads to idle capacity
 - (C) Workers become too tired to work
 - (D) Government taxes increase
22. The significance of IR for "Employees" is:
- (A) Abolishing all rules in the factory
 - (B) More work with less pay
 - (C) Improved working conditions and job security
 - (D) Getting to stay home without any reason
23. "Indiscipline" in the workplace is:
- (A) A legal requirement
 - (B) A method of settlement
 - (C) A consequence of a dispute
 - (D) A potential cause of a dispute
24. A "General Strike" is one that involves:
- (A) Only the supervisors of a company
 - (B) All or most of the workers in an entire industry or region
 - (C) Only the permanent workers of one small shop
 - (D) Only the female employees of a sector

25. "Tripartism" in IR involves:
- (A) Employer, Employee, and Government
 - (B) Employer, Employee, and Customer
 - (C) Management, Union, and Press
 - (D) Employer, Employee, and Shareholder
26. The Trade Unions Act in India was enacted in the year:
- (A) 1926
 - (B) 1947
 - (C) 1951
 - (D) 1923
27. A "Trade Union" is primarily a/an:
- (A) Social club for workers
 - (B) Continuous association of wage earners for maintaining/improving conditions
 - (C) Political party wing only
 - (D) Extension of the HR department
28. In the context of "Liberalization," Trade Unions in India are:
- (A) Focusing only on closing down factories
 - (B) Becoming illegal under new laws
 - (C) Moving from a confrontational role to a developmental one
 - (D) Discouraging workers from learning new skills
29. What is the minimum number of members historically required to register a Trade Union in India?
- (A) 50 (Fifty)
 - (B) 7 (Seven)
 - (C) 100 (One Hundred)
 - (D) 10 (Ten)
30. A "Craft Union" consists of workers who:
- (A) Belong to the same trade or specialized skill
 - (B) Work in the same factory regardless of skill
 - (C) Are all unskilled labourers
 - (D) Are all temporary workers
31. The "Role" of Trade Unions has changed post-liberalization to include:
- (A) Prohibiting workers from taking leave
 - (B) Increasing the number of political strikes
 - (C) Opposing every new technology
 - (D) Productivity-linked wage negotiations
32. Which of the following is a "Central Trade Union" in India?
- (A) NITI Aayog
 - (B) SEBI
 - (C) INTUC (Indian National Trade Union Congress)
 - (D) BCCI
33. Inter-Union Rivalry" often leads to:
- (A) Better relations with management
 - (B) Reduction in the number of workers
 - (C) Weakening of the collective bargaining power
 - (D) Higher wages for all

34. Trade Union "Structure" in India is characterized by:
- (A) Unions managed by factory owners
 - (B) Multiplicity of unions and political affiliation
 - (C) A single union for the whole country
 - (D) Non-political independent bodies only
35. The primary purpose of a "General Union" is to:
- (A) Organize workers across different industries and crafts
 - (B) Organize only the doctors and engineers
 - (C) Organize only the government servants
 - (D) Organize only the managers
36. Liberalization has led to "Labor Flexibility," which means:
- (A) Abolishing the concept of overtime pay
 - (B) Freedom for employers to adjust labor according to market demand
 - (C) Workers can come to work at any time
 - (D) Workers don't have to follow any safety rules
37. A "Registered" Trade Union is a "Body Corporate," meaning:
- (A) It cannot sue anyone in court
 - (B) It must be closed every five years
 - (C) It has perpetual succession and a common seal
 - (D) It is owned by a private corporation
38. "Outside Leadership" in Indian Trade Unions refers to:
- (A) Leaders who are retired managers
 - (B) Leaders who work in the night shift
 - (C) Leaders who are not actual workers in the industry (often politicians)
 - (D) Leaders from other countries
39. In the context of Globalization, Trade Unions are now concerned with:
- (A) Preventing workers from using computers
 - (B) Skill up-gradation and multi-skilling
 - (C) Only increasing the tea break time
 - (D) Promoting child labor
40. The "AITUC" was formed in the year:
- (A) 1950
 - (B) 1947
 - (C) 1920
 - (D) 1926
41. A "Federation" of Trade Unions is:
- (A) A union that only operates in one city
 - (B) A local branch of one union
 - (C) An association of several individual trade unions
 - (D) A union for the management only

42. The "Immunity" provided to registered trade unions protects them from:
- (A) Civil suit in case of a legal strike
 - (B) Criminal prosecution for theft
 - (C) Paying any income tax
 - (D) Following any safety laws
43. One major challenge for Trade Unions in the "Liberalization" era is:
- (A) Lack of political interest
 - (B) Rise of the informal and gig economy
 - (C) Too much government funding
 - (D) Workers being too highly paid
44. "Closed Shop" is a system where:
- (A) Workers are not allowed to join any union
 - (B) The factory is closed on Sundays
 - (C) Only union members can be hired by the employer
 - (D) The union is closed by the government
45. Trade Union "Movement" in India was greatly influenced by:
- (A) The construction of the Taj Mahal
 - (B) The Indian National Movement and Independence struggle
 - (C) The invention of the steam engine
 - (D) The software revolution of the 1990s
46. What is a "Yellow Union"?
- (A) A union that is influenced or controlled by the employer
 - (B) A union for workers in the gold industry
 - (C) A union that is very aggressive
 - (D) A union with a yellow flag
47. The "General Fund" of a Trade Union can be used for:
- (A) Lending money to other businesses
 - (B) Salaries of staff and expenses of disputes
 - (C) Buying personal gifts for leaders
 - (D) Funding a political party's election campaign
48. An "Industrial Union" organizes:
- (A) Only the industrial engineers
 - (B) Only the security guards of the industry
 - (C) All workers in a particular industry regardless of their craft
 - (D) Only the owners of the industry
49. "Union Security" refers to:
- (A) Provisions that protect the union's existence and membership
 - (B) Locking the union files in a safe
 - (C) The physical safety of union members at home
 - (D) Hiring security guards for the union office

50. Trade Union functions are often divided into:
- Manufacturing and Design functions
 - Legal and Illegal functions
 - Militant (protective) and Fraternal (benevolent) functions
 - Sales and Marketing functions
51. "Machinery for Prevention" of disputes includes:
- The Supreme Court of India
 - Works Committees and Standing Orders
 - Labour Courts and Tribunals
 - Only the Police
52. The "Code of Discipline" was evolved in the year:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1961 | (B) 1972 |
| (C) 1958 | (D) 1947 |
53. "Conciliation" is a process where the third party:
- Arrests the striking workers
 - Gives a binding judgment
 - Facilitates a dialogue to reach an amicable settlement
 - Represents the management's interest
54. In "Voluntary Arbitration," the decision of the arbitrator is:
- Binding on both parties
 - Just a suggestion that can be ignored
 - Only binding on the employee
 - Not valid if the government disagrees
55. "Adjudication" refers to:
- Settlement through mutual discussion
 - Settlement through a religious leader
 - Settlement through a legal authority like a Labour Court
 - Settlement through a strike
56. A "Works Committee" must be constituted in establishments with:
- 50 or more workers
 - 10 or more workers
 - 100 or more workers
 - 500 or more workers
57. The "Appropriate Government" appoints a Conciliation Officer to:
- Act as a manager of the factory
 - Mediate and promote the settlement of industrial disputes
 - Manage the accounts of the trade union
 - Fire the non-performing workers
58. The primary aim of the "Code of Discipline" is:
- To avoid work stoppages and promote voluntary settlement
 - To provide weapons to the management
 - To make strikes mandatory every year
 - To increase the number of court cases

59. "Promotion of Harmonious Relations" involves:
- (A) Keeping the workers and management in separate buildings
 - (B) Mutual trust, cooperation, and bipartite communication
 - (C) Frequent interventions by the police
 - (D) Increasing the number of security guards
60. A "Labour Court" primarily deals with:
- (A) National wage policy only
 - (B) Interpretation of Standing Orders and individual discharges
 - (C) Personal divorce cases of employees
 - (D) International trade laws
61. "Compulsory Adjudication" is often criticized because:
- (A) It allows workers to decide their own salary
 - (B) It inhibits the growth of Collective Bargaining
 - (C) It is too fast and efficient
 - (D) It doesn't cost any money
62. The "Board of Conciliation" consists of:
- (A) Only the Board of Directors of the company
 - (B) Only union leaders
 - (C) An independent Chairman and equal representatives of parties
 - (D) Only government officers
63. The "Court of Inquiry" is used to:
- (A) Investigate the facts of a dispute and report to the government
 - (B) Punish the workers for striking
 - (C) Award a new wage to the workers
 - (D) Settle the dispute immediately
64. "Arbitration" is different from "Conciliation" because:
- (A) Conciliation is always binding
 - (B) Arbitration is always free of cost
 - (C) The arbitrator gives a decision, the conciliator only assists
 - (D) The conciliator is always a judge
65. The "Industrial Tribunal" can hear matters related to:
- (A) Wages, allowances, hours of work, and leave
 - (B) Only the dismissal of one clerk
 - (C) The personal life of the factory owner
 - (D) The foreign policy of India
66. "Grievance Procedure" is a tool for:
- (A) Promoting the manager's friend
 - (B) Reducing the salary of the worker
 - (C) Preventing disputes at the individual level
 - (D) Starting a major strike
67. The Code of Discipline prohibits:
- (A) Having lunch breaks
 - (B) Providing safety equipment
 - (C) Unilateral actions and go-slow tactics
 - (D) Paying salaries on time

68. Which of the following is a "Bipartite" body?
- (A) National Tribunal
 (B) Labour Court
 (C) Works Committee
 (D) Industrial Tribunal
69. A "Settlement" reached in conciliation is recorded in a:
- (A) Private diary of the officer
 (B) Letter to the local newspaper
 (C) Memorandum of Settlement
 (D) Verbal agreement only
70. "Collective Bargaining" is considered better than Adjudication because:
- (A) The parties reach their own agreement voluntarily
 (B) It is managed by the police
 (C) It requires a judge to decide
 (D) It always leads to a lockout
71. The "National Tribunal" is appointed by the Central Government for:
- (A) Disputes about the office furniture
 (B) Disputes of national importance or affecting multiple states
 (C) Disputes involving only one small shop
 (D) Disputes about the weather
72. What is "Standing Orders"?
- (A) Orders to stand up when the manager enters
 (B) Rules of conduct and service conditions in an establishment
 (C) Orders to close the company
 (D) Orders to buy new machines
73. The Conciliation Officer must submit a report within:
- (A) 5 years
 (B) 24 hours
 (C) 14 days (unless time is extended)
 (D) One year
74. "Harmonious Relations" lead to:
- (A) Industrial peace, high morale, and higher productivity
 (B) Management losing all control
 (C) More profits for the government only
 (D) Workers getting more holidays than working days
75. Which machinery is the "Last Resort" in dispute settlement?
- (A) Works Committee
 (B) Suggestion Scheme
 (C) Adjudication
 (D) Conciliation
76. The Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules were framed in the year:
- (A) 1923 (B) 1961
 (C) 1957 (D) 1947

77. "Collective Bargaining" (CB) is a process of:
- (A) Workers begging for more salary
 - (B) Buying goods at a discount in a market
 - (C) Negotiation between employer and union for terms of employment
 - (D) Government fixing the wages unilaterally
78. What is a "Contemporary Trend" in Industrial Relations?
- (A) Employee Empowerment and Quality Circles
 - (B) Abolishing all labor laws
 - (C) Hiring only child labor
 - (D) Promoting safe lockouts
79. "Integrative Bargaining" is also known as:
- (A) Coercive bargaining
 - (B) Distributive bargaining
 - (C) Win-win bargaining (problem-solving)
 - (D) Zero-sum bargaining
80. "Participative Management" (WPM) involves:
- (A) Workers doing the Manager's personal work
 - (B) Workers' involvement in the decision-making process
 - (C) Management giving orders without any discussion
 - (D) Workers having no say in safety matters
81. Which of the following is a "Form" of WPM?
- (A) Deduction of wages
 - (B) Termination of service
 - (C) Joint Management Councils (JMCs)
 - (D) Lockout of the factory
82. In India, Workers' Participation is often found at the:
- (A) Shop-floor level and Plant level
 - (B) Family level of the owner
 - (C) International level only
 - (D) Political party level only
83. "Conflict Management" strategy "Collaborating" aims for:
- (A) Avoiding the issue completely
 - (B) A win-win outcome for both parties
 - (C) One party winning and the other losing
 - (D) Both parties losing
84. Collective Bargaining "Practices" in India show a shift towards:
- (A) Decentralized (enterprise-level) bargaining
 - (B) More government interference
 - (C) No bargaining at all
 - (D) Only national-level industry-wide bargaining
85. "Distributive Bargaining" is characterized by:
- (A) Mutual problem solving
 - (B) High levels of trust and transparency
 - (C) A "fixed-pie" approach where one's gain is another's loss
 - (D) Both parties getting everything they want

86. The "Shop Council" in a WPM scheme consists of:
- (A) Only government inspectors
 - (B) Equal number of representatives from employers and workers
 - (C) Only the union president
 - (D) Only supervisors
87. Collective Bargaining is successful when:
- (A) The management refuses to talk
 - (B) There is a strong and recognized trade union
 - (C) The government makes all the decisions
 - (D) There is no trust between the parties
88. "Cooperation" in IR implies:
- (A) Joint effort to achieve organizational goals
 - (B) Workers obeying every order without question
 - (C) Management paying workers without any work
 - (D) Management and Union never meeting
89. Under the Industrial Dispute Rules 1957, "Form L" is typically used for:
- (A) Requesting a lunch break
 - (B) Notice of Strike
 - (C) Applying for a new job
 - (D) Notice of a birthday party
90. "Levels of Participation" in WPM include:
- (A) Informative, Consultative, and Decisive
 - (B) Secret, Public, and Private
 - (C) Beginner, Intermediate, and Advanced
 - (D) Low, Medium, and Zero
91. What is "Conflict Management"?
- (A) The process of starting a new fight
 - (B) The process of limiting the negative aspects of conflict and increasing the positive
 - (C) The process of ignoring all problems
 - (D) The process of firing everyone who disagrees
92. "Collective Bargaining" helps in:
- (A) Industrial democracy and humanizing the workplace
 - (B) Increasing the legal disputes
 - (C) Helping the manager become more autocratic
 - (D) Reducing the profit of the company to zero
93. "Joint Management Councils" were introduced to:
- (A) Replace the trade unions
 - (B) Promote cordial relations and increase productivity
 - (C) Take over the ownership of the factory
 - (D) Reduce the number of workers

94. The "Industrial Dispute Rules 1957" provide the procedure for:
- (A) The recruitment of new staff
 - (B) The marketing of products
 - (C) The calculation of income tax
 - (D) The working of Works Committees and Conciliation
95. "Cooperation and Conflict Management" are:
- (A) Two sides of the same coin in Industrial Relations
 - (B) Not related to each other
 - (C) Only for the government to decide
 - (D) Illegal under the 1957 Rules
96. In "Concessions Bargaining":
- (A) No one agrees to anything
 - (B) Management gives away all profits to the workers
 - (C) Unions agree to give back previous gains to save jobs
 - (D) Government provides free electricity to the factory
97. WPM "Schemes" in India have been:
- (A) Mostly voluntary but some have statutory backing
 - (B) Banned by the government
 - (C) Highly successful in every single shop
 - (D) Managed by the United Nations
98. "Participative Management" works best in an environment of:
- (A) No communication
 - (B) Open communication and mutual respect
 - (C) High secrecy and fear
 - (D) Only written commands from the top
99. "Productivity Bargaining" involves:
- (A) Linking wage increases to increases in productivity/efficiency
 - (B) Reducing wages when workers produce more
 - (C) Giving wages based on the worker's age only
 - (D) Paying wages only in terms of the company's products
100. The ultimate goal of Collective Bargaining and WPM is:
- (A) To make the union more powerful than the management
 - (B) To close the HR department forever
 - (C) To make the management more powerful than the union
 - (D) Sustainable industrial harmony and organizational success

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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.

Imp. 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.

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 ओ०एम०आर० 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. ओ०एम०आर० 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: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।