Roll. No. ....

O.M.R. Serial No. | | | | | | | |

Question Booklet Number

BBA (Retail Operations) (SEM.-II) EXAMINATION, 2025-26
Old Syllabus (Effective from 2024) (AEDP)
BACK PAPER
(Managerial Economics)
[Code : DSC-203]

Paper Code							
A	9	0	1	0	5	0	T

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 only 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 केवल 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 छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. Who is widely regarded as the 'Father of Economics'?
   (A) Alfred Marshall
   (B) Lionel Robbins
   (C) Adam Smith
   (D) J.M. Keynes
2. Which definition of economics focuses on human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses?
   (A) Definition of Wealth
   (B) Definition of Scarcity
   (C) Definition of Growth
   (D) Definition of Welfare
3. Managerial Economics is best described as :
   (A) Pure economic theory without any practical application
   (B) The study of macroeconomics only
   (C) The integration of economic theory with business practice for decision-making
   (D) A branch of sociology studying consumer movements
4. The study of an individual consumer or a specific business firm is known as :
   (A) Macroeconomics
   (B) Microeconomics
   (C) Econometrics
   (D) Descriptive economics
5. Which of the following is an operational or internal issue in managerial economics?
   (A) Government fiscal policy
   (B) Foreign trade trends
   (C) Demand forecasting
   (D) The type of economic system in the country
6. Microeconomics deals with the behaviour and problems of :
   (A) Single individuals and micro organisations
   (B) The economy as a whole
   (C) Aggregate consumption and employment
   (D) National income and total investment
7. "Economics is a study of man's actions in the ordinary business of life." This welfare definition was given by :
   (A) Adam Smith
   (B) Dr. Alfred Marshall
   (C) Prof. Lionel Robbins
   (D) Paul Samuelson
8. Macroeconomics is concerned with which of the following?
   (A) The behaviour of a single household
   (B) Price determination of an individual commodity
   (C) The flow of economic resources at an aggregate level in a country
   (D) The marginal utility of a specific product
9. Which of the following is an example of an external or environmental issue that a manager cannot directly control?
   (A) Production cost analysis
   (B) Resource allocation
   (C) Capital budgeting
   (D) Government's industrial and monetary policy
10. "Managerial Economics" is also frequently referred to as :
   (A) Pure Economics
   (B) Business Economics
   (C) Welfare Economics
   (D) Positive Economics

11. The fundamental premise that gives rise to economic problems is :
   (A) Unlimited resources and limited human wants
   (B) Unlimited resources and unlimited human wants
   (C) Scarce resources and alternative uses for those resources
   (D) Abundance of resources in every nation

12. In managerial economics, the study of the dependence of one variable on various other explanatory variables to predict an average value is called :
   (A) Opportunity cost analysis
   (B) Time series analysis
   (C) Equi-marginal analysis
   (D) Regression analysis

13. Which branch of economics discusses concepts like aggregate investment, general price levels, and theories of employment?
   (A) Microeconomics
   (B) Macroeconomics
   (C) Positive economics
   (D) Normative economics

14. Demand analysis in managerial economics primarily provides a basis for :
   (A) Analyzing market influences on the firm's products
   (B) Calculating the historical sunk costs of a firm
   (C) Understanding the social structure of the employees
   (D) Eliminating government taxes

15. Managerial Economics generally borrows its core analytical tools from :
   (A) Macroeconomics
   (B) Microeconomics
   (C) Agricultural economics
   (D) Development economics

16. Which concept is used to find the optimal level of output that maximizes profit in resource allocation?
   (A) Marginal analysis
   (B) Sunk cost analysis
   (C) Fixed cost analysis
   (D) Historical cost analysis

17. The process of finding the values for demand in future time periods is known as :
   (A) Demand analysis
   (B) Demand forecasting
   (C) Law of Demand
   (D) Elasticity of Demand

18. Which of the following is not typically classified as a factor of production?
   (A) Land
   (B) Labour
   (C) Money in a savings account
   (D) Capital

19. When economists state that a decision has an "opportunity cost," they mean that :
   (A) You must pay a financial penalty for making a choice
   (B) Every choice involves giving up the next best alternative
   (C) Economic decisions have no real-world consequences
   (D) Only businesses face scarcity, not individuals

20. A discipline that studies the behaviour patterns of human beings to analyse how scarce resources are used to achieve maximum satisfaction or profit is called :
   (A) Sociology
   (B) Economics
   (C) Political Science
   (D) Anthropology

21. In a business decision-making environment, which of the following is an internal operational issue?
(A) Trends in labour and capital markets
(B) The general price level of the country
(C) Selection of product or service to be produced
(D) Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates

22. Which of the following mathematical tools is not commonly used by a managerial economist?
(A) Calculus
(B) Logarithms
(C) Geometry
(D) Quantum mechanics

23. The scope of managerial economics encompasses which of the following areas?
(A) Demand analysis and forecasting
(B) Cost and production analysis
(C) Pricing policies and practices
(D) All of the above

24. Qualitative methods of demand forecasting include :
(A) Time series methods
(B) Regression methods
(C) Simultaneous equation models
(D) Market surveys or expert opinion methods

25. Traditional economic theory applied to the problem of optimum allocation of scarce resources heavily relies on :
(A) Guesswork and intuition
(B) Historical anecdotes
(C) Marginal analysis and linear programming
(D) Ignoring the cost of capital

26. Which of the following is considered a fixed cost for a manufacturing firm in the short run?
(A) Raw material costs
(B) Direct labour wages
(C) Factory rent
(D) Electricity used in production

27. Marginal cost is best defined as the :
(A) Opportunity cost of the best alternative forgone
(B) Total cost divided by the number of units produced
(C) Change in total cost resulting from a one-unit change in output
(D) Average variable cost + average fixed cost

28. At the Break-Even point, a company's total revenue is equal to its :
(A) Total variable costs only
(B) Total fixed costs only
(C) Total costs (Fixed + Variable)
(D) Net profit

29. When average cost is falling as output increases, marginal cost must be :
(A) equal to average cost
(B) rising above average cost
(C) below average cost
(D) at its maximum point

30. The formula to calculate the Break-Even point in units is :
(A) Total Fixed Cost / (Selling Price per Unit - Variable Cost per Unit)
(B) Total Fixed Cost / Total Revenue
(C) Total Cost / Total Units Sold
(D) Total Variable Cost / Contribution Margin per Unit

31. Which cost curve typically declines continuously as output increases?
    (A) Average Variable Cost curve
    (B) Total Variable Cost curve
    (C) Average Fixed Cost curve
    (D) Marginal Cost curve

32. In managerial economics, the Profit-Volume (P/V) ratio is calculated as :
    (A) Sales / Variable Cost × 100
    (B) Contribution / Sales × 100
    (C) Fixed Cost / Sales × 100
    (D) Profit / Fixed Cost × 100

33. If a firm's total fixed cost is ₹5,000 and it produces 500 units, the average fixed cost in Rupees is :
    (A) ₹0.10
    (B) ₹1.00
    (C) ₹10.00
    (D) ₹50.00

34. The point where the total revenue curve and the total cost curve intersect is called the :
    (A) Profit maximization point
    (B) Margin of safety
    (C) Break-even point
    (D) Shutdown point

35. "Contribution" in a break-even analysis refers to :
    (A) Total Revenue + Total Cost
    (B) Sales - Variable Cost
    (C) Sales - Fixed Cost
    (D) Profit - Variable Cost

36. Which of the following factors would cause a firm's break-even point to increase?
    (A) A decrease in variable cost per unit
    (B) An increase in total sales volume
    (C) An increase in total fixed costs
    (D) An increase in the selling price per unit

37. The U-shape of the short-run average cost curve is primarily due to the :
    (A) Economies of scale
    (B) Law of demand
    (C) Constant returns to scale
    (D) Law of diminishing marginal returns

38. A firm has a selling price of ₹20, variable cost of ₹12, and fixed costs of ₹2,000. What is the break-even point in units?
    (A) 500 units
    (B) 250 units
    (C) 166 units
    (D) 100 units

39. Margin of Safety is calculated as :
    (A) Actual Sales - Break-Even Sales
    (B) Actual Sales - Variable Costs
    (C) Break-Even Sales - Fixed Costs
    (D) Total Revenue - Marginal Cost

40. If a manager wants to reduce the break-even point, they should attempt to :
    (A) Increase variable costs per unit
    (B) Lower the selling price per unit
    (C) Reduce the total fixed costs
    (D) Decrease the contribution margin

41. Which of the following is an example of an implicit cost?
   (A) Interest paid on a bank loan
   (B) The salary the owner could have earned working elsewhere
   (C) Wages paid to assembly line workers
   (D) Payment for raw materials

42. When a firm experiences "Economies of Scale," it means that its long-run average costs are :
   (A) Rising as output increases
   (B) Falling as output increases
   (C) Remaining constant as output increases
   (D) Equal to its total fixed costs

43. The change in total variable cost due to a one-unit change in output is called :
   (A) Average fixed cost
   (B) Marginal cost
   (C) Average variable cost
   (D) Total fixed cost

44. In a standard break-even chart, the variable cost line starts from :
   (A) The point of origin (zero)
   (B) The level of total fixed cost on the Y-axis
   (C) The break-even point
   (D) The point of maximum profit

45. If the P/V ratio of a product is 40%, it means that :
   (A) 40% of sales goes to covering fixed costs and profit
   (B) Variable costs are 40% of sales
   (C) Profit is 40% of total revenue
   (D) Fixed costs are 40% of total costs

46. Which of the following cost concepts is most relevant for decision-making regarding whether to accept a special, one-time order?
   (A) Sunk cost
   (B) Historical cost
   (C) Marginal cost
   (D) Average fixed cost

47. An increase in selling price per unit will :
   (A) increase the break-even point
   (B) increase the P/V ratio
   (C) decrease the contribution margin
   (D) have no effect on the margin of safety

48. Total Cost (TC) is equal to :
   (A) Fixed Cost + Marginal Cost
   (B) Total Fixed Cost + Total Variable Cost
   (C) Average Cost × Marginal Cost
   (D) Total Revenue - Total Profit

49. The difference between actual sales and break-even sales is called :
   (A) Margin of safety
   (B) Profit volume
   (C) Contribution margin
   (D) Sunk cost

50. If variable cost per unit decreases while the selling price remains constant, the contribution margin will :
   (A) remain unchanged
   (B) become negative
   (C) increase
   (D) decrease

51. In the long run, all costs are considered to be :
(A) Fixed costs
(B) Variable costs
(C) Sunk costs
(D) Semi-variable costs

52. The point where a firm covers all its variable costs but none of its fixed costs is called the :
(A) Break-even point
(B) Shutdown point
(C) Profit maximization point
(D) Optimal output point

53. Which of the following is a limitation of Break-Even Analysis?
(A) It considers the time value of money
(B) It assumes that fixed costs will change with output
(C) It considers the impact of risk and uncertainty accurately
(D) It assumes that selling price per unit remains constant at all levels of output

54. If a firm sells 1,000 units at ₹10 each, has variable costs of ₹6 per unit, and fixed costs of ₹2,000, what is its net profit in Rupees?
(A) ₹4,000 (B) ₹2,000
(C) ₹1,000 (D) ₹6,000

55. Under perfect competition, a firm is a :
(A) Price maker
(B) Price taker
(C) Price leader
(D) Price discriminator

56. Which market structure is characterized by a single seller selling a unique product with no close substitutes?
(A) Perfect competition
(B) Monopolistic competition
(C) Monopoly
(D) Oligopoly

57. In a perfectly competitive market, the demand curve faced by an individual firm is:
(A) Upward sloping
(B) Perfectly elastic (horizontal)
(C) Perfectly inelastic (vertical)
(D) Downward sloping

58. Profit planning and management primarily involves :
(A) Only reducing the cost of production
(B) Projecting future revenues and costs to maximize profitability
(C) Setting the highest possible price for a product
(D) Eliminating all variable costs

59. A market with a few large sellers who are mutually interdependent in their decision-making is called :
(A) Monopoly
(B) Perfect competition
(C) Monopolistic competition
(D) Oligopoly

60. Under perfect competition, the condition for a firm's long-run equilibrium is :
(A) Price = Marginal Cost = Marginal Revenue
(B) Price = Marginal Cost = Average Cost
(C) Marginal Revenue = Marginal Cost
(D) All of the above

61. "Residual Claimant Theory" suggests that profit is the reward that goes to the entrepreneur :

(A) After paying all other factors of production (land, labour, capital)

(B) For bearing the risk of the business

(C) Based on the monopoly power they hold

(D) As a reward for innovation

62. Price discrimination is possible only under which market structure?

(A) Oligopoly

(B) Monopoly

(C) Perfect competition

(D) Monopolistic competition

63. The difference between total revenue and the total explicit and implicit costs of production is known as :

(A) Gross profit

(B) Super-normal profit

(C) Economic profit

(D) Accounting profit

64. In the short run, a monopoly firm will maximize profits by producing where :

(A) Marginal Revenue equals Marginal Cost (MR = MC)

(B) Average Revenue equals Average Cost (AR = AC)

(C) Price equals Average Variable Cost (P = AVC)

(D) Total Revenue is equal to Total Cost (TR = TC)

65. Which of the following is a feature of Monopolistic Competition?

(A) Homogeneous products

(B) Product differentiation

(C) A single seller

(D) Mutual interdependence in pricing

66. The concept of "Consumer Surplus" is best described as the difference between :

(A) What consumers are willing to pay and what they actually pay.

(B) Total revenue and total cost.

(C) Price and marginal cost.

(D) Actual sales and break-even sales.

67. Which theory states that profits arise because of dynamic changes and frictions in the economy?

(A) Risk-Bearing Theory of Profit

(B) Monopoly Theory of Profit

(C) Dynamic Theory of Profit

(D) Innovation Theory of Profit

68. A firm under perfect competition faces a horizontal demand curve, which means its marginal revenue is always :

(A) Greater than average revenue

(B) Less than average revenue

(C) Equal to average revenue (Price)

(D) Zero

69. Which of the following is an example of a long-term dynamic that can affect a firm's profit?

(A) Daily fluctuations in raw material prices

(B) Changes in consumer tastes and technological advancements

(C) Seasonal sales promotions

(D) Monthly rent payments

70. If the demand for a monopolist's product is highly inelastic, the monopolist can :

(A) lower the price to increase total revenue

(B) charge a higher price without losing many customers

(C) not change the price at all

(D) only sell a very small quantity

71. In the context of pricing, "Profit Planning" helps a business to :

(A) Determine the break-even point only

(B) Set target profit goals and align pricing strategies to achieve them

(C) Ignore fixed costs in the short run

(D) Keep prices as low as possible for consumers

72. A "Natural Monopoly" usually arises because of :

(A) aggressive predatory pricing by a large firm

(B) huge economies of scale that allow one firm to supply the entire market at a lower cost

(C) government patents and copyrights

(D) control over a scarce physical resource

73. In Cost-Volume-Profit analysis, the P/V ratio can be improved by :

(A) Decreasing the selling price per unit

(B) Increasing the volume of sales

(C) Reducing the variable cost per unit

(D) Increasing the total fixed costs

74. Under Monopoly, the Marginal Revenue curve :

(A) lies above the Average Revenue curve

(B) lies below the Average Revenue curve

(C) is identical to the Average Revenue curve

(D) is a horizontal straight line

75. Which of the following is not a characteristic of Perfect Competition?

(A) A large number of buyers and sellers

(B) No barriers to entry or exit

(C) Product differentiation

(D) Perfect knowledge of the market by buyers and sellers

76. Which of the following is an example of first-degree price discrimination?

(A) A doctor charging different fees to different patients based on their ability to pay

(B) An airline charging more for last-minute bookings

(C) A cinema offering discounts to senior citizens and students

(D) A utility company charging a higher rate after a certain amount of electricity is used

77. The "Theory of Residual Claimant" is associated with which economist?

(A) Adam Smith

(B) Francis A. Walker

(C) Joseph Schumpeter

(D) Frank H. Knight

78. In a perfectly competitive market, if a firm increases its price above the market price, its total revenue will :

(A) drop to zero because consumers will buy from competitors

(B) increase because the product is identical

(C) remain the same

(D) increase slightly

79. Which of the following factors does not typically determine profit in the short run?

(A) Fluctuating market demand for the product

(B) Changes in the cost of variable inputs like raw materials

(C) Long-term investments in research and development

(D) Current capacity utilization of the plant

80. A firm that is a "price maker" generally operates in a market that is :

(A) Highly competitive with many substitutes

(B) Characterized by many sellers and homogeneous products

(C) Dominated by a single seller or a few sellers with differentiated products

(D) Regulated strictly by the government to keep prices at marginal cost

81. "Normal profit" is best defined as :

(A) Total revenue minus explicit costs only

(B) The profit earned only during a monopoly

(C) The minimum return required to keep an entrepreneur in a particular business

(D) The excess of total revenue over total implicit and explicit costs

82. The situation where a firm charges different prices in different markets for the exact same product is called :

(A) Cost-plus pricing

(B) Price discrimination

(C) Perfect competition

(D) Break-even pricing

83. According to Joseph Schumpeter, profit is the reward for :

(A) Bearing uninsurable risks

(B) Innovations introduced by entrepreneurs

(C) Exploiting labour

(D) Having monopoly power

84. In the long run, a firm under monopolistic competition will earn :

(A) Super-normal profits

(B) Only normal profits

(C) Constant losses

(D) Profits equal to its total fixed costs

85. The elements of pricing in a business decision do not typically include :

(A) The calculation of historical sunk costs

(B) The estimation of product demand

(C) The understanding of the firm's cost structure

(D) The analysis of competitor prices

86. A market with a large number of sellers selling differentiated products is called :

(A) Monopolistic competition

(B) Perfect competition

(C) Monopoly

(D) Oligopoly

87. Which of the following is a key feature of an Oligopoly market?

(A) Free entry and exit of firms

(B) Interdependence among a few large firms

(C) A single seller controlling the entire market

(D) Homogeneous products sold by thousands of sellers

88. "Super-normal profit" occurs when :

(A) Total Revenue is less than Total Variable Cost (TR < TVC)

(B) Average Revenue is less than Average Cost (AR < AC)

(C) Total Revenue exceeds Total Economic Cost (TR > TC)

(D) Total Revenue is exactly equal to Total Cost (TR = TC)

89. Under perfect competition, the firms Average Revenue (AR) curve is :

(A) Downward sloping

(B) U-shaped

(C) A horizontal straight line

(D) Upward sloping

90. Which of the following is a concept related to profit in the short run?

(A) Strategic pivot to a new industry

(B) Windfall profits due to sudden favourable market shifts

(C) Full automation of the factory floor

(D) Expansion into global markets

91. The "Risk-Bearing Theory of Profit" was propounded by :

(A) F.B. Hawley

(B) Joseph Schumpeter

(C) J.B. Clark

(D) Frank H. Knight

92. In a monopoly, because the firm is the sole seller, its demand curve is the same as the:

(A) Average fixed cost curve

(B) Marginal revenue curve

(C) Market demand curve

(D) Marginal cost curve

93. When a company plans its profit by looking at fixed costs, variable costs, and target sales volume, it is using :

(A) Cost-Volume-Profit (CVP) analysis

(B) Demand forecasting

(C) Consumer surplus analysis

(D) Elasticity of demand

94. Which of the following market structures has the highest barriers to entry?

(A) Perfect competition

(B) Monopoly

(C) Oligopoly

(D) Monopolistic competition

95. A monopoly firm can maximize its profit by:

(A) Setting the highest possible price regardless of demand

(B) Producing at an output level where MR = MC and charging the corresponding price on the demand curve

(C) Selling at a price equal to average fixed cost

(D) Producing as many units as physically possible

96. In the context of market structures, "Product Differentiation" means :

(A) Making a product appear distinct from competitors through branding, design, or quality

(B) Selling the exact same product at different prices to different customers

(C) Lowering the price of a product to match the competitor's price

(D) Producing only one type of good to dominate the market

97. The "Theory of Profit" which states that profit arises because the entrepreneur bears uncertainty (unforeseeable risks) was given by :

(A) F.B. Hawley

(B) Joseph Schumpeter

(C) Francis A. Walker

(D) Frank H. Knight

98. Under perfect competition, a firm will continue to produce in the short run as long as it can cover its :

(A) Total fixed costs

(B) Total variable costs

(C) Total economic costs

(D) Sunk costs

99. Profit planning is a part of :

(A) Financial accounting

(B) Managerial economics and strategic management

(C) Human resource management

(D) Pure macroeconomics

100. Which of the following is true for a monopoly but not for perfect competition?

(A) There are many buyers in the market

(B) The firm aims to maximize profit

(C) The firm can earn super-normal profits in the long run

(D) The firm produces where MR = MC

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

Example :

Question :

Q.1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

Q.2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

Q.3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

प्रश्न 2 Ⓐ Ⓑ ● Ⓓ

प्रश्न 3 Ⓐ ● Ⓒ Ⓓ

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।

महत्वपूर्णः 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।