

Law
Paper III

Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 150

Note : This Paper contains Seventy Five (75) multiple choice questions, each question carrying Two (2) marks. Attempt *All* questions.

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| <p>1. Article 16(4A) which gives power to the state to make laws regarding reservation in the matters of promotion in favour of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes was added by the :</p> <p>(A) 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India</p> <p>(B) 76th Amendment to the Constitution of India</p> <p>(C) 77th Amendment to the Constitution of India</p> <p>(D) 94th Amendment to the Constitution of India</p> | <p>2. In additional District Magistrate Jabalpur Vs. Shivakant Shukla (1976) a dissenting judgment, as to the enforcement of fundamental rights during the operation of Presidential Order under Article 359(1) of the Constitution of India, was delivered by</p> <p>(A) Justice H.R. Khanna</p> <p>(B) Justice Fazl Ali</p> <p>(C) Justice Y.V. Chandrachud</p> <p>(D) Justice P.N. Bhagwati</p> |
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[P.T.O.]

3. The Section 303 of the Indian Penal Code dealing with compulsory death sentence for murder committed by a life convict undergoing the sentence of imprisonment for life was declared as unconstitutional in :
- (A) D.K. Basu Vs. State of West Bengal (1997)
 - (B) Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India (1978)
 - (C) Bachan Singh Vs. State of Punjab (1980)
 - (D) Mithu Vs. State of Punjab (1983)
4. In which of the following cases the Certificate of the High Court is not required to appeal to the Supreme Court under the Constitution of India ?
- (A) If the High Court has an appeal reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced him to death
 - (B) If the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the constitution
 - (C) If in the opinion of the High Court the said question needs to be decided by Supreme Court
 - (D) If the case involves a substantial question of law of general importance
5. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides for the power of the Supreme Court to sit in Delhi or in such other place or places, as the Chief Justice of India may, with the approval of the President, from time to time, appoint ?
- (A) Article 131
 - (B) Article 130
 - (C) Article 143
 - (D) Article 133
6. Which Amendment to the Preamble of the Constitution of India substituted the words "Unity and Integrity of the Nation" for the words "Unity of the Nation" ?
- (A) 25th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (B) 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (C) 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India
 - (D) 94th Amendment to the Constitution of India

7. The doctrine of territorial nexus is relevant in interpretation of the provisions of
- (A) Article 13 of the Constitution of India
- (B) Article 32 of the Constitution of India
- (C) Article 246 of the Constitution of India
- (D) Article 245 of the Constitution of India
8. The Article of the Constitution of India provides for principle of adult suffrage.
- (A) 324
- (B) 325
- (C) 326
- (D) 327
9. According to Dicey, the separate hierarchy of Administrative Courts provided by the French droit administratif resulted in the :
- (A) Separation of governmental powers
- (B) Prevention of discretionary powers
- (C) Denial of equality before law
- (D) Denial of supremacy of law
10. Which Article of the Constitution of India expressly provides for exclusion of application of *audi alteram partem* rule ?
- (A) Article 301
- (B) Article 306
- (C) Article 311
- (D) Article 312

11. The reasonable likelihood test was applied by the Supreme Court in wherein it was observed that a person who sits on a committee for selection of candidates for jobs or admission to a course must not be a candidate himself/herself or must not be interested in any candidate.
- (A) Maneka Gandhi Vs. Union of India
 (B) Pavadai Goundev Vs. State of Madras
 (C) A.K. Kraipak Vs. Union of India
 (D) State of Rajasthan Vs. Union of India
12. Assertion (A) : Several aborted attempts have been made by the Parliament of India to enact Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill since independence.
- Reason (R) : Although the Union has repeatedly failed in this regard, 12 states have successfully enacted the State Legislations till 2010
- Code :
- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
 (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
 (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true
13. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India does *not* impose restriction on the exercise of administrative discretion ?
- (A) Article 21
 (B) Article 265
 (C) Article 300 A
 (D) Article 301
14. Mandamus is a writ issued by the court while involved in judicial review of administrative actions wherein :
- (A) asking a public official or any authority to perform legal duties
 (B) Enquiring into the legality of claim of any person to public office
 (C) Asking a person who has detained any other person, to appear before a court
 (D) Against any lower court to do any act excess of their jurisdiction

15. Assertion (A) : Adaptability is truly a condition *sine qua non* of the continued existence of a legal system.

Reason (R) : Law is for society and since society is ever changing law has to follow the needs of society.

Codes :

- (A) (A) is true but (R) is false
- (B) (A) is false but (R) is true
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are true
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are false

16. Disobedience is a bad incidence in a legal system and widespread problem in many societies. However it is an element of

- (A) Corruption
- (B) Multi-party democracy
- (C) Process of law making
- (D) Process of social change

17. Who supported the statement that judges do not make law but only declare it ?

- (A) Richardson
- (B) Julius Stone
- (C) Black Stone
- (D) Living Stone

18. The element of certainty and continuity is achieved in judicial process by application of

- (A) Doctrine of Eclipse
- (B) Doctrine of Anonymity
- (C) Doctrine of Precedent
- (D) Doctrine of Reasonability

19. The general condition for regulating behaviour by imposing duty of general, prospective, intelligible, etc. nature was propounded by
- (A) Prof. Pound
- (B) Prof. Fuller
- (C) Prof. Hart
- (D) Prof. Kant
20. Who is regarded as the father of Judicial Process ?
- (A) J.S. Mill
- (B) Benjamin Cardozo
- (C) B.T. Carmozo
- (D) Prof. Tolson
21. Who stated that possession is one of the most vague of all vague terms and shifts its meaning according to the subject matter to which it is applied ?
- (A) Erle C.J.
- (B) Lord Denning
- (C) Cardozo
- (D) Lord Parker
22. The concept of Compensatory Jurisprudence was advocated in the following case by the Supreme Court of India :
- (A) Rudul Shah Vs. State of Bihar
- (B) R.C. Cooper Vs UOI
- (C) V.V. Chaudhari Vs. State of Maharashtra
- (D) State of Orissa Vs. Hari Narayan

23. When is preparation to commit an offence punishable ?
- (A) Preparation to commit dacoity
 - (B) Preparation to commit adultery
 - (C) Preparation to commit rape
 - (D) Preparation to commit double murder
24. When is the principle of 'joint criminal liability' applicable ?
- (A) When two or more persons jointly commit an offence
 - (B) When two or more persons commit an offence with common intention
 - (C) When one commits an offence and other helps in concealing the same
 - (D) When there is a group of at least four persons together acting with common purpose, object and intention to commit an offence
25. Sexual intercourse with a wife will amount to rape under the Indian Penal Code, when
- (A) The age of wife is under 15 years
 - (B) Between 16 years to 18 years with her implied consent
 - (C) Irrespective of the age but against her will
 - (D) Will never amount to rape with or without consent
26. Fill in the gap with appropriate words : Whoever intending to take dishonestly any movable property, out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, commits the offence of
- (A) Stealing
 - (B) Robbery
 - (C) Extortion
 - (D) Theft

27. 'A' not believing in good faith that he has lawful right to stop the path of 'Z' who has right to pass on the path, stops 'Z' from passing, commits the offence of
- (A) wrongful confinement
 (B) wrongful restrain
 (C) wrongful force
 (D) wrongful conduct
28. Defamation means which of the following ?
- (i) Statement of truth which public good requires
 (ii) Merits of case decided in Court
 (iii) Statement of caution intended for good of person
 (iv) Statement to lower moral character of person
- Codes :*
- (A) (i), (iii) and (iv)
 (B) (ii) and (iv)
 (C) (i)
 (D) (iv)
29. Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life is covered under Section :
- (A) 511
 (B) 340
 (C) 203
 (D) 510
30. 'A', a Police Officer, tortures 'B' to induce him to point out where certain stolen property is deposited. 'A' is guilty of offence under section of IPC.
- (A) 316
 (B) 330
 (C) 446
 (D) 463 and 464

31. Assertion (A) : Use of Loudspeakers is not an integral part of Right to Religion

Reason (R) : No Religion advocates disturbance to other public in their propagation

Codes :

- (A) (A) is not right but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) (A) and B are right. (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) and (R) both are correct
- (D) (A) is not correct and (R) is correct

32. Assertion (A) : The term Pollution is employed differently in different statutes.

Reason (R) : Each Act of the State is based on the circumstances relevant to that Act.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct. (R) is the correct explanation to (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are not correct. (R) is not the correct explanation to (A)
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (D) (A) is correct and (R) is not correct

33. In which city was the UN Habitat Conference on Human Settlement conducted ?

- (A) Stockholm
- (B) New York
- (C) Vienna
- (D) Vancouver

34. 'Right to Life enshrined in Art. 21 cannot be restricted to mere animal existence.' Which judge of the Supreme Court of India expressed the above view ?
- (A) Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer
- (B) Justice Bhagwati
- (C) Justice A.S. Anand
- (D) Justice J.S. Verma
35. Global warming is attributed to release of which gases ?
- (A) Greenhouse gases
- (B) Carbon dioxide gas
- (C) Petroleum gases
- (D) Non-petroleum gases
36. In which case the Supreme Court of India held that Rule of Strict Liability is *not* a suitable principle in assessing environmental damage ?
- (A) Rylands Vs. Fletcher
- (B) Maneka Gandhi
- (C) Bhopal Gas Leak
- (D) Bawwai Seva Ashram
37. Section 33 of the Environmental Protection Act deals with which kind of pollution ?
- (A) Air pollution
- (B) Water pollution
- (C) Hazardous pollution
- (D) Apprehended pollution

38. In which case the Supreme Court of India held that children working in Hazardous Industries is violative of their basic fundamental right to development ?

- (A) M.C. Mehta Vs. Delhi Government
- (B) M.C. Mehta Vs. Union of India
- (C) M.C. Mehta Vs. State of Tamil Nadu
- (D) M.C. Mehta Vs. State of Maharashtra

39. Which Article of the Statute of International Court of Justice deals with sources ?

- (A) Article 37
- (B) Article 38
- (C) Article 12
- (D) Article 25

40. Assertion (A) : Peakeeping involves deployment of Armed Forces by UN.

Reason (R) : The first peakeeping force was stationed in Greece.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are not correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are not correct

41. Assertion (A) : Asylum is granted to political offenders of a foreign state.

Reason (R) : Asylum is the discretionary power of a state.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct. (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are not correct but (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) Both (A) and (R) are correct
- (D) Both (A) and (R) are not correct

42. How many members are there in the Security Council ?
- (A) Fifteen
 - (B) Big Five
 - (C) Eleven
 - (D) Seven
43. What is the total stipulated period in the WTO to decide a dispute ?
- (A) 3 months fifteen days
 - (B) Six months
 - (C) Ninety days
 - (D) One year
44. 'Monroe' Doctrine deals with which area of International Law ?
- (A) Extradition
 - (B) Sources of International Law
 - (C) Law of Recognition
 - (D) Sovereignty
45. Which author of international law advocated that International law is the vanishing point of Jurisprudence ?
- (A) L. Oppenheim
 - (B) Holland
 - (C) John Austin
 - (D) Brownlie

46. In which year the Refugee Convention was adopted ?

- (A) 1950
- (B) 1951
- (C) 1954
- (D) 1952

47. In Lord Penzance stated that "marriage as understood in christendom may be defined as the voluntary union for life of one man and one woman to the exclusion of all others."

- (A) Hyde Vs. Hyde
- (B) Jacob Mathew Vs. Maya Philip
- (C) Jose Vs. Alice
- (D) Molly Joseph Vs. George Sebastin

48. Assertion (A) : Divorce is the most copious and uninhibited aspect of Muslim matrimonial law.

Reason (R) : Under Muslim Law of divorce in most cases no judicial or non-judicial authority is needed to affect dissolution of marriage.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is not a correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

49. As per the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 if the adoption is by a female the adopted boy should be years younger than the adoptive mother.

- (A) 22
- (B) 21
- (C) 23
- (D) 24

50. Assertion (A) : Under the Mohammedan Law mother is the *de facto* guardian. However, she cannot execute a waqf on behalf of the minor.

Reason (R) : Such execution is void as *de facto* guardian had no right to alienate minor's property, unless appointed as guardian by Court.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

51. Section of the *Hindu Marriage Act*, defined 'Desertion' as abandoning wife without reasonable cause and without her consent or against her wish or of wilfully neglecting her.

- (A) 2 (18)
- (B) 18 (2)
- (C) 19 (2)
- (D) 2 (19)

52. In , the Supreme Court directed the Central Government through the Prime Minister to take a fresh look at Article 44, a directive that provides for Uniform Civil Code.

- (A) Unni Krishnan Vs. State of A.P.
- (B) Sarla Mudgal Vs. U.O.I.
- (C) Kamgar Sabha Vs. Abdul Bhai
- (D) All India Reserve Bank Employees Vs. Reserve Bank

53. Which one of the following Sections of the *Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act*, 1956 provides for the list of persons who are dependents of a Hindu, male or female ?
- (A) Section 21
(B) Section 31
(C) Section 11
(D) Section 41
54. Under Section 13 of the *Hindu Marriage Act*, 1955 which of the following number of grounds are exclusively available to the wife for divorce ?
- (A) two
(B) three
(C) four
(D) five
55. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 contains :
- (i) Civil and political rights
(ii) Economic, social and cultural rights
(iii) Rights of the groups
- (A) (i) and (iii)
(B) (i), (ii) and (iii)
(C) (ii) and (iii)
(D) (i) and (ii)
56. Which of the following rights have been described as first generation of rights ?
- (A) Civil and political rights
(B) Social and economic rights
(C) Cultural and development rights
(D) Social, economic and cultural rights

57. Women rights were recognised as human rights in :
- (A) Beijing Conference
 - (B) Tehran Conference
 - (C) Vienna Conference
 - (D) San Francisco Conference
58. To examine the problems of caste discrimination the United Nations appointed in 2005 two :
- (A) Ambassadors
 - (B) Rapporteurs
 - (C) Representatives
 - (D) Secretaries
59. The Sachar Report tells about the plight of :
- (A) Adivasis
 - (B) Backward classes
 - (C) Minorities
 - (D) Muslims
60. The UNICEF provides long-term humanitarian and development assistance to :
- (A) The underprivileged children
 - (B) The infants with low immunity system
 - (C) The voluntary organisations working in the field of children
 - (D) The children and mothers in developing countries
61. The Pigeon-hole theory, about the nature of tort, has been propounded by whom among the following ?
- (A) Salmond
 - (B) Winfield
 - (C) Street
 - (D) Pollock

62. Match List I with List II and select *correct* answer using the code given below the lists :

List I

(Judicial Principle)

- (a) Injuria Sine Damno
- (b) Damnum Sine Injuria
- (c) Rule of Last Opportunity
- (d) Doctrine of Alternative Danger

List II

(Decision)

- (i) Jones Vs. Boyce
- (ii) Davies Vs. Mann
- (iii) Ashby Vs. White
- (iv) Gloucester Grammar School case

Codes :

- | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|------|
| (a) | (b) | (c) | (d) |
| (A) (i) | (ii) | (iii) | (iv) |
| (B) (i) | (iii) | (ii) | (iv) |
| (C) (iii) | (iv) | (ii) | (i) |
| (D) (iii) | (ii) | (iv) | (i) |

63. The guiding principle of foreseeability laid down in *Wagon Mound's* case for determination of liability in tort has been followed in India in which one of the following cases ?

- (A) Sushma Mitra Vs. M.P.S.R.T. Corporation
- (B) Veeran Vs. Krishnamurthy
- (C) C.B. Singh Vs. The Cantonment Board, Agra
- (D) Manindra Nath Vs. Mathuradas

64. Assertion (A) : In the tort of nuisance, interference by the defendant may cause damage to the plaintiff's property or personal discomfort in the enjoyment of property.

Reason (R) : Every interference in the use of property is a nuisance.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is false
- (D) (A) is false, but (R) is true

65. Which one of the following statements is *correct* ?

Truth is a defence in defamation, if the statement is true in :

- (A) Substance only
- (B) Contents only
- (C) Contents as well as substance
- (D) Its natural meaning

66. Identify the *correct* statement from the following :

The standard of care generally used in case of negligence is :

- (A) The skill and care of a qualified person
- (B) The skill and care of an average person of prudence and competence
- (C) The care taken by an intelligent and prudent man
- (D) The foresight and judgement of an adult man

67. Assertion (A) : Under the proviso to Section 10(1) (b) of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 list of persons who shall be disqualified for appointment as a member in several situations is provided.

Reason (R) : The list referred to in the above assertion (A) includes person convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which involves moral turpitude but does not include an undischarged insolvent person.

Codes :

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are individually true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are individually true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
- (C) (A) is false, but (R) is true
- (D) (A) is true, but (R) is false

68. Under Section of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 partnership at will is described.
- (A) 2
(B) 5
(C) 7
(D) 9
69. Identify the *correct* statement from the following :
- Section 13 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 is a mixed statement of
- (A) rights, duties and liabilities of the partners
(B) rights and duties of the partners
(C) duties and liabilities of the partners
(D) rights and liabilities of the partners
70. During the subsistence of partnership under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 a partner
- (A) Cannot deal with any particular property or any portion of the property as his own
(B) Can deal the partnership property as his own
(C) Can deal with the property as his personal property
(D) Can deal with a portion of the property upto his share
71. The term 'Property' under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 means :
- (A) A special property
(B) immovable property
(C) both movable and immovable properties
(D) the general property in goods and not merely a special property

72. Under Section 7 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 in which of the following conditions a contract for sale of specific goods is void ?
- (A) In case of perishing goods to the knowledge of the seller
- (B) In case of perishing the goods to the knowledge of the buyer
- (C) In case of perishing goods without knowledge of the seller
- (D) Both (A) and (C)
73. In , it was held that the marking of cheque as good for payment did not constitute acceptance within the meaning of Negotiable Instruments Act.
- (A) Punjab National Bank Vs. Satyendra Nath
- (B) Bengal Bank Ltd. Vs. Satyendra Nath
- (C) Bank of Baroda Vs. Punjab National Bank
- (D) Canara Bank Vs. P.R.N. Upadhyay
74. Section of the Company Act, 1956 defines the memorandum of association.
- (A) 2 (27)
- (B) 2 (26)
- (C) 2 (28)
- (D) 2 (29)
75. Doctrine of *Ultra Vires* in the context of Company Act, means :
- (A) Protection of investor according to memorandum of association
- (B) Protection of shareholder according to memorandum of association
- (C) Protection of investor according to memorandum of settlement
- (D) Both (A) and (B)

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ROUGH WORK

FEB - 60313/III

ROUGH WORK

Test Booklet No.

प्रश्नपत्रिका क्र.

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Paper-III LAW

Seat No.

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(In figures as in Admit Card)

Seat No.

(In words)

OMR Sheet No.

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(To be filled by the Candidate)

Signature and Name of Invigilator

1. (Signature)

(Name)

2. (Signature)

(Name)

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Time Allowed : 2½ Hours]
[Maximum Marks : 150
Number of Pages in this Booklet : 24
Number of Questions in this Booklet : 75

Instructions for the Candidates

- Write your Seat No. and OMR Sheet No. in the space provided on the top of this page.
- This paper consists of 75 objective type questions. Each question will carry two marks. All questions of Paper-III will be compulsory, covering entire syllabus (including all electives, without options).
- At the commencement of examination, the question booklet will be given to the student. In the first 5 minutes, you are requested to open the booklet and compulsorily examine it as follows :
 - To have access to the Question Booklet, tear off the paper seal on the edge of this cover page. Do not accept a booklet without sticker-seal or open booklet.
 - Tally the number of pages and number of questions in the booklet with the information printed on the cover page. Faulty booklets due to missing pages/questions or questions repeated or not in serial order or any other discrepancy should not be accepted and correct booklet should be obtained from the invigilator within the period of 5 minutes. Afterwards, neither the Question Booklet will be replaced nor any extra time will be given. The same may please be noted.**
 - After this verification is over, the OMR Sheet Number should be entered on this Test Booklet.
- Each question has four alternative responses marked (A), (B), (C) and (D). You have to darken the circle as indicated below on the correct response against each item.
Example : where (C) is the correct response.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- Your responses to the items are to be indicated in the **OMR Sheet given inside the Booklet only**. If you mark at any place other than in the circle in the OMR Sheet, it will not be evaluated.
- Read instructions given inside carefully.
- Rough Work is to be done at the end of this booklet.
- If you write your Name, Seat Number, Phone Number or put any mark on any part of the OMR Sheet, except for the space allotted for the relevant entries, which may disclose your identity, or use abusive language or employ any other unfair means, you will render yourself liable to disqualification.
- You have to return original OMR Sheet to the invigilator at the end of the examination compulsorily and must not carry it with you outside the Examination Hall. You are, however, allowed to carry the Test Booklet and duplicate copy of OMR Sheet on conclusion of examination.
- Use only Blue/Black Ball point pen.
- Use of any calculator or log table, etc., is prohibited.
- There is no negative marking for incorrect answers.

विद्यार्थ्यांसाठी महत्वाच्या सूचना

- परिक्षार्थीनी आपला आसन क्रमांक या पृष्ठावरील वरच्या कोपऱ्यात लिहावा. तसेच आपणांस दिलेल्या उत्तरपत्रिकेचा क्रमांक त्याखाली लिहावा.
- सदर प्रश्नपत्रिकेत 75 बहुपर्यायी प्रश्न आहेत. प्रत्येक प्रश्नास दोन गुण आहेत. या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील सर्व प्रश्न सोडविणे अनिवार्य आहे. सदरचे प्रश्न हे या विषयाच्या संपूर्ण अभ्यासक्रमावर आधारित आहेत.
- परीक्षा सुरु झाल्यावर विद्यार्थ्यांला प्रश्नपत्रिका दिली जाईल. सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनीटांमध्ये आपण सदर प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडून खालील बाबी आवश्यक तपासून घ्याव्यात.
 - प्रश्नपत्रिका उघडण्यासाठी प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर लावलेले सील उघडावे. सील नसलेली किंवा सील उघडलेली प्रश्नपत्रिका स्विकारू नये.
 - पहिल्या पृष्ठावर नमूद केल्याप्रमाणे प्रश्नपत्रिकेची एकूण पृष्ठे तसेच प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील एकूण प्रश्नांची संख्या पडताळून घ्यावी. पृष्ठे कमी असलेली/कमी प्रश्न असलेली/प्रश्नांचा चुकीचा क्रम असलेली किंवा इतर त्रुटी असलेली सदोष प्रश्नपत्रिका सुरुवातीच्या 5 मिनिटातच पर्यवेक्षकाला परत देऊन दुसरी प्रश्नपत्रिका मागवून घ्यावी. त्यानंतर प्रश्नपत्रिका बदलून मिळणार नाही तसेच वेळही वाढवून मिळणार नाही याची कृपया विद्यार्थ्यांनी नोंद घ्यावी.
 - वरीलप्रमाणे सर्व पडताळून पहिल्यानंतरच प्रश्नपत्रिकेवर ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेचा नंबर लिहावा.
- प्रत्येक प्रश्नासाठी (A), (B), (C) आणि (D) अशी चार विकल्प उत्तरे दिली आहेत. त्यातील योग्य उत्तराचा रकाना खाली दर्शविल्याप्रमाणे ठळकपणे काळा/निळा करावा.
उदा. : जर (C) हे योग्य उत्तर असेल तर.

(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)
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- या प्रश्नपत्रिकेतील प्रश्नांची उत्तरे ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेतच दर्शवावीत. इतर ठिकाणी लिहिलेली उत्तरे तपासली जाणार नाहीत.
- आत दिलेल्या सूचना काळजीपूर्वक वाचाव्यात.
- प्रश्नपत्रिकेच्या शेवटी जोडलेल्या कोऱ्या पानावरच कच्चे काम करावे.
- जर आपण ओ.एम.आर. वर नमूद केलेल्या ठिकाणा व्यतिरीक्त इतर कोठेही नाव, आसन क्रमांक, फोन नंबर किंवा ओळख पटेल अशी कोणतीही खूण केलेली आढळून आल्यास अथवा असभ्य भाषेचा वापर किंवा इतर गैरमार्गाचा अवलंब केल्यास विद्यार्थ्यांला परीक्षेस अपात्र ठरविण्यात येईल.
- परीक्षा संपल्यानंतर विद्यार्थ्यांनी मूळ ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिका पर्यवेक्षकांकडे परत करणे आवश्यक आहे. तथापी, प्रश्नपत्रिका व ओ.एम.आर. उत्तरपत्रिकेची द्वितीय प्रत आपल्याबरोबर नेण्यास विद्यार्थ्यांना परवानगी आहे.
- फक्त निळा किंवा काळा बॉल पेनचाच वापर करावा.
- कॅलक्युलेटर किंवा लॉग टेबल वापरण्यास परवानगी नाही.
- चुकीच्या उत्तरासाठी गुण कपात केली जाणार नाही.