M.Sc. Plant Biotechnology M.Sc. Plant Biotech

13P/287/21

Question Booklet No. .....

(To be filled up by the candidate by ***blue/black ball-point pen***)

Roll No. | | | | | | | | |

Roll No.

(Write the digits in words) .....

Serial No. of Answer Sheet .....

Day and Date ....

(Signature of Invigilator)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

(Use only ***blue/black ball-point pen*** in the space above and on both sides of the Answer Sheet)

1. Within 10 minutes of the issue of the Question Booklet, check the Question Booklet to ensure that it contains all the pages in correct sequence and that no page/question is missing. In case of faulty Question Booklet bring it to the notice of the Superintendent/Invigilators immediately to obtain a fresh Question Booklet.
2. Do not bring any loose paper, written or blank, inside the Examination Hall *except the Admit Card without its envelope.*
3. A separate Answer Sheet is given. *It should not be folded or mutilated. A second Answer Sheet shall not be provided. Only the Answer Sheet will be evaluated.*
4. Write your *Roll Number and Serial Number of the Answer Sheet by pen* in the space provided above.
5. *On the front page of the Answer Sheet, write by pen your Roll Number in the space provided at the top, and by darkening the circles at the bottom. Also, wherever applicable, write the Question Booklet Number and the Set Number in appropriate places.*
6. No overwriting is allowed in the entries of Roll No., Question Booklet No. and Set No. (if any) on OMR sheet and Roll No. and OMR sheet No. on the Question Booklet.
7. Any changes in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfairmeans.
8. Each question in this Booklet is followed by four alternative answers. *For each question, you are to record the correct option on the Answer Sheet by darkening the appropriate circle in the corresponding row of the Answer Sheet, by pen as mentioned in the guidelines given on the first page of the Answer Sheet.*
9. For each question, darken only one circle on the Answer Sheet. If you darken more than one circle or darken a circle partially, the answer will be treated as incorrect.
10. *Note that the answer once filled in ink cannot be changed.* If you *do not wish to attempt* a question, leave all the circles in the corresponding row blank (such question will be awarded zero marks).
11. For rough work, use the inner back page of the title cover and the blank page at the end of this Booklet.
12. Deposit *only the OMR Answer Sheet* at the end of the Test.
13. You are not permitted to leave the Examination Hall until the end of the Test.
14. If a candidate attempts to use any form of unfair means, he/she shall be liable to such punishment as the University may determine and impose on him/her.

[उपर्युक्त निर्देश हिन्दी में अन्तिम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर दिये गये हैं।]

Total No. of Printed Pages : 14

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No. of Questions : 120

Time : 2 Hours] *[Full Marks : 360*

Note : (i) Attempt as many questions as you can. Each question carries 3 (three) marks. ***One mark will be deducted for each incorrect answer.*** **Zero** mark will be awarded for each unattempted question.

(ii) If more than one alternative answers seem to be approximate to the correct answer, choose the closest one.

1. One of them is not a kharif crop :
(1) Maize (2) Rice (3) Cotton (4) Gram

2. Yellow mosaic virus disease of mung bean can be best controlled by :
(1) Antibiotics (2) Resistance breeding
(3) Fungicide (4) Insecticide

3. 2, 4-D is a weedicide to control :
(1) Dicot weeds (2) Monocot weeds
(3) Phalaris minor (4) Both monocot and dicot

4. Is an important micronutrient of wheat and rice :
(1) Iron (2) Nitrogen (3) Potassium (4) Sodium

5. Cereals are the rich source of dietary nutrient :
(1) Proteins (2) Lipids (3) Vitamins (4) carbohydrates

6. Rich in essential amino acid lysine :
(1) Barley (2) QP maize (3) Rice (4) wheat

7. International centre of FAO for breeding of pigeon pea in India
(1) IRRI (2) CIMMYT (3) ICRISAT (4) ICARDA

8. Bread wheat *Triticum aestivum* is a :
(1) Hexaploid (2) Diploid (3) Triploid (4) Tetraploid

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9. Viral disease of plants are spread by :
(1) Soil (2) Wind (3) Insects (4) Nematodes

10. Rich in omega-3 fatty acid :
(1) Soyabean (2) Linseed
(3) Groundnut (4) Rape seed mustard

11. Rust fungi pathogens of wheat are:
(1) Saprophytes (2) Symbionts
(3) Obligate parasites (4) facultative parasites

12. MS plant tissue culture medium was developed by Murashige & Skoog in :
(1) 1958 (2) 1934 (3) 1962 (4) 1960

13. Regarded as the father of plant tissue culture:
(1) John Mendel (2) Hoagland
(3) Edward Cocking (4) Haberlandt

14. Virus resistant plant varieties can be developed by:
(1) Meristem culture (2) Somatic embryogenesis
(3) Genetic engineering (4) Micropropagation

15. In cereals protoplasts to plants can be regenerated from
(1) Immature embryo suspension cultures
(2) Mature embryo callus cultures
(3) Leaf mesophyll protoplasts
(4) Anther cultures

16. Dioecious plants have:
(1) Hemaphrodite flowers
(2) Unisexual flowers on the same plant
(3) Pistillate and staminate flowers on different plants
(4) Bisexual and unisexual flowers on the same plant.

17. Photoinsensitive plants flower under:
(1) Long days (2) Short days
(3) Equal day and light (4) Under all photoperiods

18. Potato (Solanum tuberosum) was domesticated in:
(1) Europe (2) South America (3) Africa (4) Indo-China

19. Which one is the C_4 plant:
(1) Rice (2) Sorghum (3) Sugarcane (4) Maize

20. Which one is the best method for transformation of cereals :
(1) Microprojectile gun
(2) Protoplast mediated DNA uptake
(3) *Agrobacterium* mediated
(4) Electroporation

21. Which one has linear chromosomes?
(1) Prokaryotes (2) Mitochondria (3) Chloroplasts (4) Yeast

22. Coupled transcription and translation is present in:
(1) Fungi (2) Plants (3) Animals (4) Bacteria

23. An organism with 55% A + T will also have:
(1) 55% G+C (2) 45% G+C (3) A=G (4) C=T

24. Which of the following RNA is translated:
(1) rRNA (2) dsRNA (3) microRNA (4) mRNA

25. The sequence of mRNA is complementary to:
(1) Antisense strand
(2) Sense strand
(3) cDNA
(4) 3'-5' of sense strand

26. Amino acid sequence of a protein corresponds to triplet codons of:
(1) Eukaryotic genomic DNA
(2) tRNA
(3) processed mRNA
(4) primary mRNA

27. A bacterial gene can be transferred to a eukaryote organism through:
(1) Transduction
(2) Transformation
(3) Transfection
(4) Conjugation

28. Cloning of an animal can be done by :
(1) In vitro culture of any somatic cell
(2) In vitro culture of stem cells
(3) In vitro embryogenesis from a somatic cell and transplantation in foster mother
(4) Micromanipulation of somatic nucleus into enucleated egg cytoplasm, in vitro embryogenesis and transplantation in foster mother

29. Two species with same genome size could have :
(1) Different no. of genes
(2) Same number of genes
(3) Same number of chromosomes
(4) Same size of chromosomes

30. Centromeres are similar of:
(1) All eukaryotic chromosomes
(2) All prokaryotic and eukaryotic chromosomes
(3) Non-homologous chromosomes
(4) Homologous chromosomes

31. Full form of BLAST is:
(1) Basic Local Associated Searching Technique
(2) Basic Local Alignment Search Tool
(3) Building Local Assignment of Simple Template
(4) Building Local Assessment of Search Technique

32. We can obtain the full length research article from which database in NCBI
(1) Pubmed
(2) Pubmed Central
(3) Books
(4) Biosystems

33. PAM and BLOSUM are:
(1) structure prediction tools
(2) multiple sequence alignment tools
(3) scoring matrices
(4) None of the above

34. What is the function of blastp ?
(1) Search protein database using protein query
(2) Search translated nucleotide database using protein query
(3) Search a protein database using translated nucleotide query
(4) Search protein database using translated nucleotide query

35. Which of the following generates phi-psi values?
(1) Ramachandran plot
(2) WHAT_CHECK
(3) PROVE
(4) none of the above

36. Which is the nucleotide database?
(1) NCBI
(2) Swiss-model
(3) Phyre
(4) 3D-PSSM

37. Which of the following used for computational 3D structure prediction?
(1) Confocal
(2) Circular Dichroism
(3) cryo-electron microscopy
(4) homology modeling

38. What is pair wise sequence alignment?
(1) where many sequences are aligned
(2) two sequence are aligned
(3) multiple structures are aligned
(4) none of the above

39. Name a phylogenetic tool:
(1) PHYLIP (2) AMAS (3) SVA (4) PVS

40. Which is the software used for receptor -ligand docking?
(1) REEMA
(2) CNS
(3) AUTODOCK
(4) none of the above

41. A totipotent cell is capable of regeneration of:
(1) Shoot only (2) Root only (3) Complete plant (4) Callus only

42. Somatic embryos develop from one of the following:
(1) Parthenogenesis
(2) Nucellar tissue
(3) Apomixis
(4) Embryogenic cultures

43. True to type virus free plants from a virus infected plant can be developed through:
(1) Axillary bud proliferation
(2) Meristem culture
(3) Somatic embryos
(4) Callus cultures

44. Androgenetic haploid plants can be obtained by culturing :
(1) Unfertilized embryo sacs
(2) Mature pollen grains
(3) Chromosome elimination wide crosses
(4) Anther culture with uninucleate microspores

45. Which of the following methods of genetic transformation produces transient transformants?
(1) Electroporation
(2) Microinjections
(3) Agrobacterium mediated
(4) Viral vectors

46. Which one of the national committee looks after the introduction of the genetically modified organisms?
(1) GEAC (2) RCGM (3) BCIL (4) NBPGR

47. Cry I A(c) endotoxin gene is effective against following insects:
(1) Coleoptera
(2) Diptera
(3) Lepidoptera
(4) Hymenoptera

48. The most useful somaclonal variation in seed propagated plant should be caused by:
(1) Variation in chromosome number
(2) Mobilization of active transposable elements
(3) DNA methylation
(4) Heritable point mutation

49. One of the following DNA has left handed double helix rotation:
(1) B-DNA
(2) Z-DNA
(3) A-DNA
(4) poly purine DNA

50. *Oryza sativa* genome sequenced has nucleotide pairs:
(1) 423 Mbp (2) 145 Mbp (3) 16Bbp (4) 2500 Mbp

51. Processing of mRNA in eukaryotic nucleus does not include:
(1) Poly A addition at 3'
(2) 7 methyl Gppp cap at 5'
(3) Intron splicing
(4) RNA editing

52. Retroviruses and Class I retrotransposons differ with respect to following gene:
(1) RNAase H (2) RT (3) int (4) env

53. Recombination through crossing over takes place during the following stage of first meiotic prophase:
(1) Zygotene (2) leptotene (3) pachytene (4) diplotene

54. Embryo sac the female gametophyte develops from:
(1) Three mitotic division cycles from single megaspore
(2) Two megaspores after two mitotic divisions
(3) Three mitotic divisions from the egg nucleus
(4) Four megaspores after one mitotic divisions of each.

55. The following high capacity vector is most commonly used for cloning and of large DNA fragments:
(1) pTAC (2) pBAC (3) pYAC (4) pPAC

56. One of the following is not being used as selectable marker:
(1) EPSPS (2) lux (3) bar (4) amp^R

57. The most frequently used non-destructive reporter gene assay for enrichment of transgenic cells and tissues is:
(1) nptII (2) hpt (3) GUS (4) gpf

58. In binary vector the TDNA contains only the following Ti sequences:
(1) tmr (2) NOS (3) vir (4) RB-LB

59. The following *vir* genes product helps in transport of TDNA:
(1) B (2) D (3) E (4) G

60. The most critical step of specific PCR mediated amplification of DNA is:
(1) Annealing temperature (2) Taq polymerase
(3) Primer extension temperature (4) Mg^{2+} concentration

61. Which one of the following is not a PCR based molecular markers:
(1) RAPD (2) STMS (3) RFLP (4) CAPS

62. Which one is present in both prokaryote and eukaryotic organisms ?
(1) Nucleolus (2) Histones
(3) Ribosomes (4) Heterochromatin

63. The RNA and DNA differ from each other with respect to:
(1) Pyrimidines (2) purines
(3) Phosphodiester bond (4) double strandedness

64. A gene interaction in which one gene prevents expression of another gene is called:
(1) Complete dominance (2) Heterosis
(3) Epistasis (4) Pleiotropy

65. A form of an active chromatin may also be referred to as:
(1) Bar body (2) Heterochromatin
(3) B chromosome (4) Euchromatin

66. Which refers to change of gene order within a chromosome:
(1) Transversion (2) Translocation
(3) Inversion (4) Transposition

67. A mutation that causes a change in an amino acid
(1) Frameshift mutation (2) Missense mutation
(3) Nonsense mutation (4) Thymidine dimmer

68. Which is the most widely used male sterility system in hybrid seed production?
(1) Genetic (2) cytoplasmic-genetic
(3) Temperature sensitive-genetic (4) cytoplasmic

69. Selfing reduces heterozygosity in each generation by the factor:
(1) 1/4 (2) 1/2 (3) 1/8 (4) 1/16

70. Additive gene interaction of two loci gives following phenotypic ration in F2:
(1) 15:1 (2) 13:3 (3) 9:3:4 (4) 9:7

71. What will be the phenotypic segregation ratio in F2 generation when AaBbCcDD F1 is selfed?
(1) 9:3:3:1 (2) 27:9:9:9:3:3:3:1 (3) 3:1 (4) 63:1

72. Which of the breeding method will be preferred for changing a single gene in an otherwise elite variety of plant?
(1) pedigree
(2) back cross breeding
(3) backcross breeding with marker assisted selection
(4) mutation breeding.

73. According to Binomial nomenclature the name of an organism includes two names in one of the following orders:
(1) species and genus (2) genus and variety
(3) species and variety (4) genus and species

74. Which of the following organelle is called the food source of the cell?
(1) Chloroplast (2) Mitochondria
(3) Lysosome (4) Nucleus

75. Net gain of ATP during the aerobic respiration is:
(1) 12 ATPs (2) 38 ATPs (3) 2 ATPs (4) 8 ATPs

76. Translocation of mineral takes place through which tissue?
(1) Xylem (2) Phloem (3) Endodermis (4) Pith

77. Wilt disease is caused by :
(1) *Alternaria solani* (2) *Phytopthora infestans*
(3) *Aschochyta rabei* (4) *Fusarium oxysporum*

78. Red rot of sugarcane is a:
(1) Bacterial disease (2) Fungal disease
(3) Mycoplasmal disease (4) Viral disease

79. Which of the plant improvement approach will be most effective if the required variability is available in a sexually incompatible related species?

(1) Somatic hybridization (2) Wide hybridization

(3) Somaclonal variation (4) Genetic engineering

80. The change in DNA sequence of a codon in a gene from AAT to AAC is called:

(1) Insertion (2) Point mutation

(3) Deletion (4) Frame shift mutation

81. Genetic recombination produces:

(1) New chromosomes (2) Mutations

(3) New combination of alleles (4) Change in chromosome size

82. All of the following are directly involved with translation except:

(1) Ribosomes (2) tRNA (3) Amino acids (4) DNA

83. A eukaryotic chromsosome contains:

(1) DNA only (2) Histones and nucleic acids

(3) Centromeres and centrioles (4) Loops of naked DNA

84. Which one is catalytic RNA ?

(1) Ribosomes (2) rRNA (3) mRNA (4) tRNA

85. Turner syndrome is:

(1) Present in females only (2) Due to XXY

(3) Cannot be detected at birth (4) I lave one isochromosome

86. Common lesions found in DNA after exposure to Ultra violet rays are:

(1) Purine dimmers (2) Pyrimidine dimmers

(3) Single strand breaks (4) Transposition

87. The specialized structures located at the ends of eukaryotic chromosomes are called:

(1) Kinetochores (2) LTR (3) Terminators (4) Telomeres

88. Mitosis involves separation of only of sister chromatids while meiosis:

(1) Separation of only sister chromatids

(2) Separation of homologous chromosomes as well as of sister chromatids

(3) Separation of only homologous chromosomes

(4) Separation of sister chromatids twice.

89. Four cells produced in meiosis have:
(1) Genetically similar with 2n chromosomes
(2) Genetically different with 2n chromosomes
(3) Genetically identical with n chromosomes
(4) Genetically different with n chromosomes

90. Transposons were first discovered by:
(1) Barbara McClintock (2) Hershey & Chase
(3) Joshua Lederberg (4) Maurice Wikins

91. Fertilization in frogs takes place in :
(1) the uterus (2) fallopian tubes
(3) Water (4) Upper part of oviduct

92. Which of the cells lack DNA?
(1) RBC (2) WBC (3) Platelets (4) Lymphocytes

93. Antibodies are produced by:
(1) T cells (2) B Cells
(3) Liver cells (4) Bone marrow cells

94. Antigens are mostly:
(1) Carbohydrates (2) Lipids
(3) Peptides (4) Nucleic acids

95. Golden rice has been genetically engineered for:
(1) High protein (2) Vitamin A
(3) Vitamin B (4) Anthocyanin pigments

96. BT cotton is resistant against:
(1) Bacterial diseases (2) Weedicides
(3) Aphids (4) Helicoverpa armigera

97. Exercising certain genes from genomic DNA precisely requires:
(1) Nucleases (2) Restriction endonucleases
(3) Transcriptases (4) Polymerases

98. A genomic DNA library contains:
(1) Collection of all genes sequenced so far
(2) Collection of DNA fragments that make up the entire genome of an organism
(3) All the expressed genes
(4) All DNA fragments identified by a probe.

99. Which of following does not involve genetic engineering?
(1) Nitrogen fixation
(2) DNA vaccines
(3) Resistance to glyphosate
(4) Production of bacterial proteins in plants

100. Which of the following is not present in a eukaryotic transcription complex?
(1) Activator (2) Enhancer
(3) TATA- binding protein (4) RNA

101. The pairing sticky ends of DNA can be joined by:
(1) DNA polymerase (2) Nuclease
(3) DNA ligase (4) Alkaline phosphatase

102. Recombinant clones have the following colony colour with X-gal:
(1) Yellow (2) Red (3) Blue (4) Colourless

103. Essential fatty acid is:
(1) Stearic acid (2) Linolenic acid
(3) Oleic acid (4) Palmitic acid

104. Nuclei are absent in:
(1) Xylem vessels (2) Phloem
(3) Chlorenchyma (4) Parenchyma

105. Transpososnes were first discovered in :
(1) Rice (2) Maize (3) Petunia (4) Arabidopsis

106. The most abundant enzymes in green plants is:
(1) Alpha amylase (2) RUBISCO (3) Peroxidase (4) Phytase

107. Net gain of ATP molecules in glycolysis is :
(1) 2 (2) 4 (3) 8 (4) 6

108. The apical dominance is due to:
(1) Auxins (2) ABA (3) Cytokinins (4) Ethylene

109. Asexual reproductive process of budding takes place in:
(1) Fungi undergoing sexual reproduction
(2) All fungi
(3) Bacillus subtilis
(4) Yeast

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110. Nucleosome is composed of:
(1) DNA, RNA and histones.
(2) DNA and histones
(3) DNA, histones and non-histone proteins
(4) RNA, histones And non-histone proteins

111. When a number of genes are transcribed as single mRNA, such mRNA is termed as:
(1) Polysomal (2) Polycistronic (3) Multimeric (4) Polymeric

112. Most abundant organic polymer in nature is:
(1) Lignin (2) Chitin (3) Starch (4) Cellulose

113. Contact inhibition occurs in:
(1) Animal cell culture (2) Plant cell culture
(3) Fungal cell culture (4) Bacterial cell culture

114. Shine-Delgarno sequence is a part of:
(1) Eukaryotic mRNA (2) tRNA
(3) Eukaryotic rRNA (4) Prokaryotic mRNA

115. Which leads to protein degradation?
(1) Ubiquitination (2) Methylation
(3) Glycosylation (4) Phosphorylation

116. An effective method of sterilizing heat sensitive liquids:
(1) UV radiation (2) Membrane filteration
(3) Exposure to ozone (4) Use of Microwave

117. Nonbiological foreign chemicals are termed:
(1) Xenobiotics (2) Probiotics (3) Prebiotics (4) Antibiotics

118. The organisms that thrive in the cold are called:
(1) Mesophiles (2) Extremophiles (3) Aerophiles (4) Psychrophiles

119. The compound that enters the TCA cycle from glycolysis is:
(1) Citric acid (2) Pyruvic acid (3) Acetyl coA (4) Oxalic acid

120. The universal donor in ABO blood group is blood group:
(1) AB (2) A (3) B (4) O

अभ्यर्थियों के लिए निर्देश

(इस पुस्तिका के प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर तथा उत्तर-पत्र के दोनों पृष्ठों पर केवल ***नीली/काली बाल-प्वाइंट पेन*** से ही लिखें)

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अन्दर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पृष्ठ मौजूद है और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोषयुक्त पाये जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कक्ष निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की दूसरी पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।
2. परीक्षा भवन में ***लिफाफा रहित प्रवेश-पत्र के अतिरिक्त,*** लिखा या सादा कोई भी खुला कागज साथ में न लायें।
3. उत्तर-पत्र अलग से दिया गया है। ***इसे न तो मोड़ें और न ही विकृत करें। दूसरा उत्तर-पत्र नहीं दिया जायेगा। केवल उत्तर-पत्र का ही मूल्यांकन किया जायेगा।***
4. अपना ***अनुक्रमांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेन से*** निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।
5. ***उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेन से अपना अनुक्रमांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नम्बर उचित स्थानों पर लिखें।***
6. ओ० एम० आर० पत्र पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर अनुक्रमांक संख्या और ओ० एम० आर० पत्र संख्या की प्रविष्टियों में उपरिलेखन की अनुमति नहीं है।
7. उपर्युक्त प्रविष्टियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कक्ष निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिये अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। ***प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिये आपको उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेन से गाढ़ा करना है।***
9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिये केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अथवा एक वृत्त को अपूर्ण भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।।
10. ***ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्याही द्वारा अंकित उत्तर बदला नहीं जा सकता है।*** यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का ***उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं,*** तो सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शून्य अंक दिये जायेंगे।
11. रफ कार्य के लिये इस पुस्तिका के मुखपृष्ठ के अंदर वाला पृष्ठ तथा अंतिम खाली पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।
12. परीक्षा के उपरान्त ***केवल ओ० एम० आर० उत्तर-पत्र*** ही परीक्षा भवन में जमा करें।
13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।
14. यदि कोई अभ्यर्थी परीक्षा में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निर्धारित दंड का/की भागी होगा/होगी।