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 change in the aforesaid entries is to be verified by the invigilator, otherwise it will be taken as unfair means.

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 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.

Total No. of Printed Pages: 28
ROUGH WORK
राख कार्य
16P/300/2
No. of Questions : 120

Time : 2 Hours

Full Marks : 360

Note : (1) 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.

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

01. The art of growing and reproducing a forest is known as :

(1) Silviculture
(2) Mensuration
(3) Ecology
(4) Ecosystem

02. Identification of trees according to species is called :

(1) Forestry
(2) Silvics
(3) Ecology
(4) Dendrology

03. A mixed stand is one in which less than ..............% of the trees are of same species :

(1) 75 to 80
(2) 60 to 70
(3) 50
(4) 30 to 40

3

P.T.O.
04. Day length or .......... influences diameter growth in trees:
   (1) Photoperiod                  (2) Photorespiration
   (3) Photosynthesis              (4) Respiration

05. In India plantation forestry was started in:
   (1) 1942                        (2) 1842
   (3) 1947                        (4) 1847

06. Living fossil is:
   (1) Rhododendron spp.          (2) Gingko biloba
   (3) Sesquioia sempervirens      (4) Coelacanths

07. The study of life history and general characteristics of forest trees
    and crops with reference to environment is called:
   (1) Silviculture                (2) Silvis
   (3) Agronomy                   (4) Ecology

08. Shorea robusta is:
   (1) Susceptible to drought     (2) Drought hardy
   (3) Moderately drought hardy   (4) Highly drought hardy
09. Nitrogen fixing non-leguminous tree is:
   (1) Dalbergia
   (2) Acacia
   (3) Leucaena
   (4) Casuarina

10. The dieback is common disease in:
   (1) Teak
   (2) Deodar
   (3) Sal
   (4) Sissoo

11. Arrangement of individual soil particles into aggregates is called:
   (1) Soil class
   (2) Soil structure
   (3) Soil texture
   (4) Soil group

12. A succession in which vegetation affects the ecosystems to bring about consequent changes is called:
   (1) Cyclic succession
   (2) Primary succession
   (3) Secondary succession
   (4) Seasonal succession

13. Indian forests are classified into forest types based on ............ classification:
   (1) Mayr
   (2) Koppen
   (3) Seth and Khan
   (4) Champion and Seth

14. Mature sorghum plant roots can extract soil moisture from up to:
   (1) 50 cm depth
   (2) 100 cm depth
   (3) 150 cm depth
   (4) 200 cm depth
15. Sorghum forage poisoning is caused by:
   (1) Fumic acid                (2) HCN
   (3) Oxalic acid               (4) Gibberellic acid

16. Scion is:
   (1) Graft of shoot            (2) Graft of root
   (3) A bud                    (4) Clone

17. The sustainable land use systems involving trees combined with crops and/or animals on the same unit of land is termed as:
   (1) Agroforestry
   (2) Sustainable forest management
   (3) Social forestry
   (4) Farm forestry

18. Social forestry was first coined by:
   (1) Westoby                   (2) Shah
   (3) Brandis                   (4) Nair

19. Taungya was first introduced by:
   (1) Dr. Brandis               (2) Nair
   (3) Clements                  (4) L.S. Khanna
20. The practice of managing rows of closely planted woody plants with annual crops planted in alleys in between hedges is called as:

(1) Hedge row intercropping  (2) Woody hedgerows
(3) Soil conservation hedges  (4) Multipurpose tree gardens

21. The most suitable species for reclamation of sandy soils is:

(1) Casuarina equisetifolia  (2) Acacia spp.
(3) Melia dubia  (4) Azadirachta indica

22. Agroforestry D & D covering entire ecological zone within a country is known as:

(1) Macro D & D  (2) Micro D & D
(3) Meso D & D  (4) Technology design

23. Jhuming is the other name of:

(1) Shifting cultivation  (2) Taungya
(3) Permaculture  (4) Biodynamic agriculture

24. For peral millet cultivation, India has been divided into ecological zone:

(1) 4  (2) 5
(3) 6  (4) 7
25. Based on the nature of components, Nair (1985) classified the Agroforestry system into ................ Groups:

(1) Four  
(2) Five  
(3) Six  
(4) Sixteen

26. A hormone which is also known as stress hormone in plants is:

(1) ethylene  
(2) auxin  
(3) gibberellins  
(4) ABA

27. Nitorgen fixing ability of Casuarina is attributable to:

(1) *Azotobacter*  
(2) Frankia  
(3) *Rhizaobium*  
(4) Azospirillum

28. Shifting cultivation is most prevalent in:

(1) North East India  
(2) Eastern part of India  
(3) Northern part of India  
(4) Southern part of India

29. Central Arid Research Institute is located at:

(1) Jabalpur  
(2) Jhansi  
(3) Jodhpur  
(4) Dehradun
30. ICFRE is located at:

(1) New Delhi  (2) Dehradun
(3) Jhansi      (4) Ibadan

31. Green gold is:

(1) Sal        (2) Sandal
(3) Bamboo     (4) Teak

32. Home garden is highly suitable for:

(1) Humid/sub humid region  (2) Arid/semi arid region
(3) Hilly region            (4) High lands

33. Generally Shelter belt assumes the shape of:

(1) Quadrangle  (2) Rectangle
(3) Triangle    (4) Trapezoidal

34. The combination of wheat with eucalyptus was common in:

(1) Punjab      (2) Rajasthan
(3) Karnataka   (4) Orissa
35. The queen of timbers is:
   (1) Rose wood    (2) Vagai
   (3) Teak         (4) Eucalyptus

36. Agroforestry practice of growing Albizia lebbeck with sorghum is called:
   (1) Hydromorphic system
   (2) Xexomorphic system
   (3) Mesophytic system
   (4) Geomorphic system

37. Silvipasture means:
   (1) Growing trees with grass
   (2) Growing trees with annuals
   (3) Growing trees with fruit crops
   (4) Growing trees with medicinal plants

38. On sloping ground, the dbh should be measured on:
   (1) Down hill side    (2) Accessible side
   (3) Up hill side      (4) Non accessible side
39. Breaking of seed dormancy by low temperature treatment of moist seed in termed as:

(1) stratification  (2) vernalization
(3) seasification  (4) hardening

40. Volume of log is calculated by using the following formula:

(1) \( G/4 \times 1 \)  (2) \( (g^2/4) \times 1 \)
(3) \( (g/4)^2 \times 1 \)  (4) \( G/4 \times \frac{1}{2} \)

41. Pressler’s increment borer is used to determine:

(1) Increment of a tree  (2) Height of a tree
(3) Volume of a tree  (4) Age of a tree

42. The formula for converting d.o.b. into d.u.b. is:

(1) \( g = g' - 2\pi t \)  (2) \( g' = g - 2\pi h \)
(3) \( g = d' - 2\pi t \)  (4) \( g = g' - 2\pi h \)

43. The branch of forestry which deals with the determination of dimension, form, age and increment of single trees, stands or whole woods either standing or after felling is called:

(1) Dendrology  (2) Forest management
(3) Dendrometry  (4) Forest protection
44. Orthotropic growth refers to:
   (1) Tree  (2) Shrub
   (3) Herb  (4) Creeper

45. Pigments which prevent photo oxidation of chlorophyll are:
   (1) Phycobilins  (2) Carotinoids
   (3) Phytochromes  (4) Cryptochromes

46. The First Environmental Law in India was enacted in:
   (1) 1950  (2) 1960
   (3) 1970  (4) 1980

47. Kanha National Park is located in:
   (1) Karnataka  (2) Uttar Pradesh
   (3) Madhya Pradesh  (4) Assam

48. First Indian Forest Act was drafted in the year:
   (1) 1865  (2) 1848
   (3) 1894  (4) 1927
49. The Head Quarters of Inspector General of Forest is in:
   (1) Dehra Dun       (2) Missouri
   (3) Delhi           (4) Mumbai

50. The project tiger was launched in the year:
   (1) 1972            (2) 1995
   (3) 1973            (4) 1980

51. First Indian Inspector General of forest was:
   (1) Dictrich Brandis (2) M.D. Chaturvedi
   (3) Dr. Troup       (4) Schlich

52. Gas released from paddy straw is:
   (1) Methane         (2) $\text{CO}_2$
   (3) $\text{NO}_2$     (4) $\text{CO}$

53. The technical name of Earth Summit 1992 was:
   (1) Convention on Biological Diversity
   (2) Helsinki
   (3) G15
   (4) Montreal Protocol
54. Khus oil extracted from which species:

(1) Vatever zuzonoides  (2) Saccharum spontaneum
(3) Dactyloriza hategeria  (4) Pennisetum typhoideum

55. Where ICFRE is situated:

(1) Coimbatore  (2) New Delhi
(3) Jabalpur  (4) Dehradun

56. Which of these is a non-coppice:

(1) Dalbergia  (2) Albizia
(3) Cedrus  (4) Salix

57. C : N ratio is a measure of:

(1) Nitrate status in soil  (2) Organic matter
(3) CO₂ in soil  (4) Biomass carbon

58. Where is ICRAF situated:

(1) Nairobi  (2) Indonesia
(3) Rome  (4) Pakistan
59. The primary purpose of blocking in field experimentation is to reduce:

(1) experimental error  (2) block error
(3) replication error  (4) treatment error

60. The error degree of freedom (DF) for 7 treatments laid out in latin square design (LSD) is:

(1) 20  (2) 30
(3) 36  (4) 42

61. Most resistant compound for degradation is:

(1) Cellulose  (2) Hemicellulose
(3) Lignin  (4) Protein

62. The correct sequence of nitrogen mineralization process is:

(1) Ammonium ⇒ Amino Acid ⇒ Nitrate ⇒ Nitrite
(2) Ammonium ⇒ Amino Acid ⇒ Nitrite ⇒ Nitrate
(3) Amino Acid ⇒ Ammonium ⇒ Nitrite ⇒ Nitrate
(4) Amino Acid ⇒ Ammonium ⇒ Nitrate ⇒ Nitrite
63. If a microorganism has their body C : N ratio 6 : 1, what will be the exact value of the substrate C : N ratio that can be decomposed:

(1) 6 : 1
(2) 12 : 1
(3) 18 : 1
(4) 24 : 1

64. Which one amongst the following has the constant value?

(1) Bulk density
(2) Particle density
(3) Porosity
(4) Viscosity

65. The term ozonosphere is synonymous to:

(1) Troposphere
(2) Stratosphere
(3) Mesosphere
(4) Thermosphere

66. If at some altitude the temperature abruptly increases instead of decreasing, the process is called:

(1) Temperature gradient
(2) Lapse rate
(3) Adiabatic lapse rate
(4) Inversion
67. Which one type of the monsoon in India is responsible for most of the rainfall?

(1) North–East  (2) North–West
(3) South–East  (4) South–West

68. Which growth regulator is responsible for apical dominance?

(1) Auxin  (2) Cytokinlin
(3) Gibberellin  (4) Abscisic acid

69. The law of optima was given by:

(1) Wilcox  (2) Blackman
(3) Mitscherlich  (4) Liebig

70. If a soil has EC > 4, ESP > 15 and pH < 8.5 that will be:

(1) Acidic soil  (2) Saline soil
(3) Saline–alkaline soil  (4) Alkali soil
71. Which one is 2:2 type clay mineral?

(1) Kaolinite  (2) Illite
(3) Montmorillonite  (4) Vermiculite

72. When only furrows are opened for sowing of the seeds, that type of tillage is known as:

(1) Stubble mulch tillage  (2) Zero tillage
(3) Minimum tillage  (4) Conventional tillage

73. "Everything else may wait but not agriculture" – the famous statement given by:

(1) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru  (2) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(3) Indira Gandhi  (4) Mahatma Gandhi

74. The contribution of agriculture in GDP is continuously decreasing.
This fact of the modern economy indicates that:

(1) Dependency on agriculture is increasing
(2) Dependency on agriculture is decreasing
(3) No change in dependency on agriculture
(4) Can’t be said
75. How many agro-ecological zones in India are found?
   (1) 15  (2) 18  (3) 21  (4) 24

76. The minamata disease is caused by the toxicity of:
   (1) Cadmium  (2) Arsenic  (3) Lead  (4) Mercury

77. Methane emission mostly occurs in:
   (1) Rice field  (2) Wheat field  (3) Cotton field  (4) Maize field

78. LER > 1 indicates that:
   (1) Pure cropping is disadvantageous
   (2) Intercropping is disadvantageous
   (3) Both are disadvantageous
   (4) None one is disadvantageous

79. Under normal condition which type of absorption mostly takes place:
   (1) Active absorption  (2) Passive absorption
   (3) Aerial absorption  (4) Foliar absorption

80. Energy status of water at saturation is:
   (1) 0  (2) < 0  (3) > 1  (4) \( \infty \)
81. World Agroforestry Centre was initially known as:
   (1) NRCAF
   (2) ICRAF
   (3) ICRISAT
   (4) ICARDA

82. Available water is found in between:
   (1) FC-TWP
   (2) FC-PWP
   (3) FC-UWP
   (4) FC-IWP

83. Which one amongst these potential is positive?
   (1) Matric
   (2) Osmotic
   (3) Gravitational
   (4) Pressure

84. According to LUCC, alluvial soils of Indo-Gangetic Plains comes under the group of:
   (1) Class I
   (2) Class II
   (3) Class III
   (4) Class IV

85. Which one amongst the group of plants is called drought resistant?
   (1) C₃
   (2) C₄
   (3) Kharif
   (4) Rabi

86. Reflectant type of antitranspirant is:
   (1) PMA
   (2) Atrazine
   (3) Hexadecanol
   (4) Kaolin
87. Application of herbicides after sowing of the crop but before emergence is called:
   (1) Fallow application
   (2) Pre plant application
   (3) Pre emergence application
   (4) Post emergence application

88. The herbicides that contain carbon in their molecules are called:
   (1) Soil active herbicides
   (2) Foliage active herbicides
   (3) Inorganic herbicides
   (4) Organic herbicides

89. Meiotic division of cells is also known as:
   (1) Reduction division
   (2) Equatorial division
   (3) Vertical division
   (4) Horizontal division

90. A variety of crop developed by pure line selection is a:
   (1) Composite
   (2) Synthetic
   (3) Hybrid
   (4) Population of plants with same genotype

91. Gamete in plants are:
   (1) Haploid
   (2) Diploid
   (3) Triploid
   (4) Polyploid

92. The male sterile line in a cross to produce hybrid seed is known as:
   (1) A line
   (2) B line
   (3) C line
   (4) R line
93. Wheat is a:
   (1) Self pollinated crop  (2) Cross pollinated crop
   (3) Often cross pollinated crop  (4) Self incompatible crop

94. The seed rate (g/ha) of tomato is:
   (1) 100-150  (2) 400-500
   (3) 800-900  (4) 1000-1100

95. Alternate bearing is most common in:
   (1) Guava  (2) Pear
   (3) Apple  (4) Mango

96. Blue colour tag is used for:
   (1) Nucleus seed  (2) Breeder seed
   (3) Foundation seed  (4) Certified seed

97. Diacrisia obliqua is the scientific name of:
   (1) Termite  (2) Bihar hairy caterpillar
   (3) Top borrer  (4) Leaf hopper

98. Albago candida is the causal organism of:
   (1) Late blight of potato  (2) Early blight of potato
   (3) White rust of crucifers  (4) Ergot of bajra

99. Reserve Bank of India was established in the year of:
   (1) 1932  (2) 1934
   (3) 1935  (4) 1938
100. Panchayati Raj System in India was introduced at the recommendation of:
   (1) Ford Foundation Committee
   (2) Ashok Mehta Committee
   (3) Rakesh Mehta Committee
   (4) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

101. Milk fever is caused due to the deficiency of:
   (1) Mg     (2) P
   (3) Ca     (4) K

102. A combination of trees + crops are called as:
   (1) Silvi – pasture   (2) Agri – silvi culture
   (3) Agri – horti culture (4) Horti – Pasture

103. Slash and burn agriculture is also called as:
   (1) Alley cropping   (2) Taungya cultivation
   (3) Shifting cultivation (4) Homegardens

104. The corner stone of agroforestry is:
   (1) Productivity   (2) Profitability
   (3) Adoptability (4) Sustainability
105. If two components interact in such a way that yield of one component exceeds yield corresponding to its sole crop without affecting the yield of the other component, the interaction is known as:

(1) Complementary  (2) Supplementary
(3) Competitive     (4) Mutualism

106. *Leucaena leucocephala* is the scientific name of:

(1) Chikami  (2) Bakain
(3) Subabul  (4) Anjan

107. *Mimosine* is found in:

(1) Mulberry  (2) Mahua
(3) Mulga    (4) Subabul

108. Mat nursery is related with:

(1) Rice   (2) Wheat
(3) Maize  (4) Cotton

109. Calculate the plant population of maize in 5000 m² area if sown at spacing of 50 x 20 cm.:

(1) 40,000  (2) 50,000
(3) 60,000  (4) 70,000
110. One percent is equivalent to:
   (1) 100 ppm  
   (2) 1000 ppm  
   (3) 10000 ppm  
   (4) 100000 ppm

111. The 'Akiochi' disease of rice is due to:
   (1) B deficiency  
   (2) Al toxicity  
   (3) Fe toxicity  
   (4) H₂S poisoning

112. CAM system is prevalent in:
   (1) Arid legumes  
   (2) Pineapple  
   (3) Pearl millet  
   (4) Sorghum

113. Growing of annual crops in between the perennial crop is:
   (1) Relay cropping  
   (2) Inter – cropping  
   (3) Alley cropping  
   (4) Multiple cropping

114. White tip of maize is caused due to the deficiency of:
   (1) Cu  
   (2) Mo  
   (3) Zn  
   (4) Fe

115. Which design is suitable when fertility gradient is in two directions of the field:
   (1) R.B.D.  
   (2) L.S.D.  
   (3) Split-plot design  
   (4) C.R.D.

116. Movement of P and K from soil to the root surface takes place due to:
   (1) Root interception  
   (2) Diffusion  
   (3) Mass flow  
   (4) Osmosis
117. Which of the following is a C₄ plant?

(1) Rice           (2) Wheat
(3) Soybean       (4) Maize

118. The first mustard variety developed by somatic hybridization is:

(1) Pusa Bold      (2) Pusa Jaikisan
(3) Pusa Agrani   (4) Pusa Kalyani

119. The cause of the great Bengal Famine was:

(1) Blast of rice  (2) Brown spot of rice
(3) Rust of wheat  (4) Karnal bunt of wheat

120. Which among the following is another name for vitamin B₁₂?

(1) Niacin         (2) Pyridoxal phosphate
(3) Cyanocobalmin  (4) Riboflavin
ROUGH WORK
रफ कार्य
अभ्यासियों के लिए निर्देश

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

1. प्रश्न पुस्तिका मिलने के 10 मिनट के अंदर ही देख लें कि प्रश्नपत्र में सभी पुष्ट मौजूद हैं और कोई प्रश्न छूटा नहीं है। पुस्तिका दोबारा पाठ जाने पर इसकी सूचना तत्काल कवास-निरीक्षक को देकर सम्पूर्ण प्रश्नपत्र की टूटती पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर ले।

2. परीक्षा भवन में लिफाफा रहित प्रश्न-पत्र के अंतिक्रम, लिखा या लट्ठा 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 अनुत्तरकांक तथा उत्तर-पत्र का क्रमांक प्रथम आवरण-पृष्ठ पर पेंस से निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें।

5. उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर पेंस से अपना अनुत्तरकांक निर्धारित स्थान पर लिखें तथा नीचे लिखें दिये वृत्तों को गाढ़ा कर दें। जहाँ-जहाँ आवश्यक हो वहाँ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका का क्रमांक तथा सेट का नंबर अंकित स्थानों पर लिखें।

6. ओ० एम० आर० ऑर० पत्र पर अनुत्तरकांक संख्या, प्रश्नपुस्तिका संख्या व सेट संख्या (यदि कोई हो) तथा प्रश्नपुस्तिका पर अनुत्तरकांक और ओ० एम० आर० ऑर० पत्र संख्या की प्रबन्धियों में उपलब्धहृक्ष की अनुमति नहीं है।

7. उपरुपर प्रबन्धियों में कोई भी परिवर्तन कवास-निरीक्षक द्वारा प्रमाणित होना चाहिए अन्यथा यह एक अनुचित साधन का प्रयोग माना जायेगा।

8. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रश्नक्रम के बारे में वैकल्पिक उत्तर दिये गये हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के वैकल्पिक उत्तर के लिए आपकी उत्तर-पत्र की सम्बन्धित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये वृत्त को उत्तर-पत्र के प्रथम पृष्ठ पर दिये गये निर्देशों के अनुसार पेंस से गाढ़ा करना है।

9. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के उत्तर के लिए केवल एक ही वृत्त को गाढ़ा करें। एक से अधिक वृत्तों को गाढ़ा करने पर अवश्य एक वृत्त को अवृत्त भरने पर वह उत्तर गलत माना जायेगा।

10. ध्यान दें कि एक बार स्पष्टीकरण अंकित उत्तर बदलना नहीं जा सकता है। यदि आप किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं देना चाहते हैं, तो संबंधित पंक्ति के सामने दिये गये सभी वृत्तों को खाली छोड़ दें। ऐसे प्रश्नों पर शुरू प्रारंभ अंक दिये जाएँगे।

11. रफ कार्य के लिए प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के उत्तर पृष्ठ से तथा उत्तर-पुस्तिका के अंतिम पृष्ठ का प्रयोग करें।

12. परीक्षा के उपयोग के लिए ओ० एम० आर० ऑर० परीक्षा भवन में जमा कर दें।

13. परीक्षा समाप्त होने से पहले परीक्षा भवन से बाहर जाने की अनुमति नहीं होगी।

14. यदि कोई अवसरों में अनुचित साधनों का प्रयोग करता है, तो वह विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा निरीक्षित दंड का/की, भारी होगा/होगी।