

**UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE**  
Postgraduate Entrance Examination October - 2022



QUESTION PAPER  
BOOKLET NO.

105350

Entrance Reg. No.

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SUBJECT CODE : **24**

**QUESTION BOOKLET**

(Read carefully the instructions given in the Question Booklet)

COURSE : **M.Sc.**

SUBJECT :

**Criminology and Forensic  
Science**

**MAXIMUM MARKS : 50**

**MAXIMUM TIME : 75 MINUTES**

(Including time for filling O.M.R. Answer sheet)

**INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATES**

1. The sealed question paper booklet containing 50 questions enclosed with O.M.R. Answer Sheet is given to you.
2. Verify whether the given question booklet is of the same subject which you have opted for examination.
3. Open the question paper seal carefully and take out the enclosed O.M.R. Answer Sheet outside the question booklet and fill up the general information in the O.M.R. Answer sheet. If you fail to fill up the details in the form as instructed, you will be personally responsible for consequences arising during evaluating your Answer Sheet.
4. During the examination:
  - a) Read each question carefully.
  - b) Determine the Most appropriate/correct answer from the four available choices given under each question.
  - c) Completely darken the relevant circle against the Question in the O.M.R. Answer Sheet. For example, in the question paper if "C" is correct answer for Question No.8, then darken against Sl. No.8 of O.M.R. Answer Sheet using Blue/Black Ball Point Pen as follows:  

Question No. 8. (A) (B) ● (D) (Only example) (Use Ball Pen only)
5. Rough work should be done only on the blank space provided in the Question Booklet. Rough work should not be done on the O.M.R. Answer Sheet.
6. If more than one circle is darkened for a given question, such answer is treated as wrong and no mark will be given. See the example in the O.M.R. Sheet.
7. The candidate and the Room Supervisor should sign in the O.M.R. Sheet at the specified place.
8. Candidate should return the original O.M.R. Answer Sheet and the university copy to the Room Supervisor after the examination.
9. Candidate can carry the question booklet and the candidate copy of the O.M.R. Sheet.
10. The calculator, pager and mobile phone are not allowed inside the examination hall.
11. If a candidate is found committing malpractice, such a candidate shall not be considered for admission to the course and action against such candidate will be taken as per rules.
12. Candidates have to get qualified in the respective entrance examination by securing a minimum of 8 marks in case of SC/ST/Cat-I Candidates, 9 marks in case of OBC Candidates and 10 marks in case of other Candidates out of 50 marks.

**INSTRUCTIONS TO FILL UP THE O.M.R. SHEET**

1. There is only one most appropriate/correct answer for each question.
2. For each question, only one circle must be darkened with BLUE or BLACK ball point pen only. Do not try to alter it.
3. Circle should be darkened completely so that the alphabet inside it is not visible.
4. Do not make any unnecessary marks on O.M.R. Sheet.
5. Mention the number of questions answered in the appropriate space provided in the O.M.R. sheet otherwise O.M.R. sheet will not be subjected for evaluation.

ಗಮನಿಸಿ : ಸೂಚನೆಗಳ ಕನ್ನಡ ಆವೃತ್ತಿಯು ಈ ಪುಸ್ತಕದ ಹಿಂಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮುದ್ರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ.



- 1) Which among the following is the nearest meaning for the term actus rea?
- (A) Criminal misconduct (B) Criminal habit  
(C) Criminal intent (D) Criminal profession
- 2) Who among the following is not a proponent of Italian School of Criminology?
- (A) Enrico Ferri (B) Ceasare Beccaria  
(C) Ceasare Lombroso (D) Raphael Garofalo
- 3) Which among the following is the most serious of offences falling under the English Common Law?
- (A) Felony (B) Offence  
(C) Treason (D) Misdemeanor
- 4) The principal proponent of the Neo-Classical Criminology is
- (A) Jeremy Bentham (B) Emile Durkhiem  
(C) Enrico Ferri (D) Adolph Quatlet
- 5) When a crime is bias motivated, prejudice motivated or bias oriented, it is termed as
- (A) Situational Crime (B) Hate Crime  
(C) Organized Crime (D) White Collar Crime
- 6) The School of Criminology that used the term 'Economic Deterministic' as an explanation to cause of crime has been propounded by:
- (A) Merton (B) Bonger  
(C) Sutherland (D) Creassey



- 7) The opinion 'Completely innocent Victim' is propounded by?
- (A) Mendolshon (B) Fathih  
(C) Schaffer (D) Von Hentig
- 8) Any child "in Conflict with Law" is referred to the
- (A) Juvenile Justice Board (B) Juvenile Police Unit  
(C) Child Activists (D) Child Welfare Committee
- 9) Which among the following is attributed to be a psychological cause of crime?
- (A) Voluntary Misdemeanor (B) Voluntary Drunkenness  
(C) Sociopathic Conditions (D) Economic Disparity.
- 10) According to the JJ Act Amendment of 2015, any person who has completed 16 years of age can be tried as an adult if charged with
- (A) Petty Cases  
(B) Any Serious and Heinous offence  
(C) Any act or misconduct at school  
(D) Any misconduct in the neighborhood
- 11) Which of these punishments is not prevalent in India?
- (A) Capital Punishment (B) Corporal Punishment  
(C) Forfeiture of Property (D) Payment of fine
- 12) Which among the theories of punishments proposes the concept of instilling fear of the punishment?
- (A) Preventive (B) Reformative  
(C) Retributive (D) Deterrent



- 13) The concept of probation is a
- (A) Institutional Based Correction
  - (B) Pardon
  - (C) Community Based Correction
  - (D) Part Institutional and part Community Based Correction
- 14) Which of these is a Minimum Security Jail in India?
- (A) District Jail
  - (B) Open Air Prison
  - (C) Sub-Jail
  - (D) Central Jail
- 15) Which of these is an unusual problem in prisons?
- (A) Recreation
  - (B) Visitation
  - (C) Conjugal rights
  - (D) Homosexuality
- 16) Which of these theories have conceptualized that nothing is criminal but certain things have been defined so and labeled by the society. This was propounded by:
- (A) William Healy
  - (B) Robert King Merton
  - (C) Gresham Sykes
  - (D) Howard Becker
- 17) According to the Indian Penal Code- 1861, *non compos mentis* is in reference to a person who is:
- (A) A person who is voluntarily drunk
  - (B) A person of unsound mind
  - (C) A person below the age of seven years
  - (D) A person of immature understanding



18) Which among the following indicated that it comprised the body of crime?

(A) *Corpus Coliseum*

(B) *Corpora Cerebra*

(C) *Corpus Delicti*

(D) *Corpus vividendi*

19) Which of the following is not a scene of crime?

(A) Indoor

(B) Field

(C) Mobile

(D) Outdoor

20) 'Contacts Exchange Traces' is a principle given by

(A) Hans Gross

(B) Paul Kirk

(C) Edmund Locard

(D) August Vollmer

21) The term '*forensis*' is drawn from which of the following language?

(A) Greek

(B) Latin

(C) Sanskrit

(D) Cyrillic

22) Which among the following is a branch of forensic Biology?

(A) Forensic Chemistry

(B) Forensic Serology

(C) Forensic Trace Evidence

(D) Forensic Dermatoglyphics

23) The father of Forensic Toxicology is:

(A) Mathieu Orfila

(B) Sidney Smith

(C) Francis Galton

(D) Arthur Conan Doyle



- 24) Who discovered the application of DNA as a means of identification for Forensic Science?
- (A) Joseph Keeler (B) Francis Galton  
(C) Alec Jeffries (D) Calvin Goddard
- 25) The Extended form of BPR&D is:
- (A) Bureau of Public Resources and Development  
(B) Bureau of Police Research and Development  
(C) Bureau of Policy Research and Development  
(D) Bureau of Police Research and Deployment
- 26) Who pioneered in the examination and determining the blood group from dry blood stains?
- (A) Karl Landsteiner (B) Anton Levin  
(C) William Ulenuth (D) Leon Lattes
- 27) Suspected Currency Notes are examined in the Forensic Science Laboratories:
- (A) Physics Section (B) Chemistry Section  
(C) Ballistics Section (D) Questioned Document Section
- 28) *Mahajar or Pancha witnesses are*
- (A) Eye Witness (B) Victims  
(C) Offenders' relatives (D) Respectable Members
- 29) Which of the following is not a procedure for sample preparation for chromatographic examination
- (A) Autolysis (B) Steam Distillation  
(C) Filtration (D) Extraction



- 30) Which of these is a method of choice for most of the preliminary investigations, purification and identifications of narcotics, drugs and poisons?
- (A) Spectrophotometry (B) Near IR Spectroscopy  
(C) Thin Layer Chromatography (D) Mass Spectroscopy
- 31) Tool marks are regarded as:
- (A) Corpus Delicti evidence (B) Linking evidence  
(C) Comprehensive evidence (D) Complete evidence
- 32) Punched Marks on wood can be deciphered by spraying the surface with:
- (A) A jet of steam (B) Hot Air  
(C) 2N Sodium Hydroxide (D)  $H_2SO_4$
- 33) Which of the following is a chemical separation technique?
- (A) Spectroscopy (B) Chromatography  
(C) Spectrophotometry (D) Spectrography
- 34) Which of following is the importance of Physical Clues?
- (A) Investigative Lead  
(B) Total Proof of the Crime  
(C) Name and Address of the Victim  
(D) Name and Address of the offender.
- 35) Which of the following is known as the universal solvent of explosives?
- (A) Acetone (B) Nitric Acid  
(C) Ethanol (D) Water



- 36) Post Mortem blood should not be collected from:
- (A) Cavity of the cadaver (B) Femoral Artery  
(C) Heart (D) Brachial Vein.
- 37) Saliva from a suspect is not collected to conduct DNA examination by using:
- (A) Cotton Gauze  
(B) Making the suspect to chew gum and collect the saliva in a glass vial  
(C) Buccal Swab  
(D) Tooth brush of the accused
- 38) 'Bore' is a term associated with:
- (A) Revolver (B) Pistol  
(C) Shot Gun (D) Machine Gun
- 39) Which of these is a physical property of semen, which enables detection of its stains?
- (A) Luminescence under UV light  
(B) Luminescence under IR Rays  
(C) Luminescence under X rays  
(D) Luminescence under bright Halogen Light
- 40) Gunshot residue from a close range shooting can be visualized under:
- (A) Bright Halogen Light (B) X Rays  
(C) Ultraviolet rays (D) Infra-Red rays



- 41) Community participation in policing is the involvement of the citizens in
- (A) Maintenance of Cleanliness                      (B) Prevention of Crime  
(C) Assistance during emergencies                  (D) Criminal Investigation
- 42) The prevalent use of Narco-analysis is as an:
- (A) Investigative tool                                      (B) Psychotherapy  
(C) Interrogatory Method                                (D) Correctional Method
- 43) Which of the Sections of the Indian Penal Code 1861 provides punishment for Murder?
- (A) Section 302    (B) Section 300  
(C) Section 301    (D) Section 303
- 44) Which of these Courts has the powers to reverse a judgment leading to punishment with death penalty?
- (A) High Court having Jurisdiction  
(B) District Sessions Court  
(C) Chief Judicial Magistrates Court  
(D) Judicial Magistrate First Class Court
- 45) Which of the following pioneers devised the single Digit classification of fingerprints?
- (A) Henry    (B) Faulds  
(C) Battley    (D) Galton



- 46) A series of footprints located at a scene of crime, probably belonging to the suspect is known as:
- (A) Foot Print Track (B) Walking Line  
(C) Walking Track (D) Gait Pattern
- 47) In medico-legal terms, an 'Abrasion' is considered as a:
- (A) Serious hurt (B) Fatal Injury  
(C) Grievous Hurt (D) Simple hurt
- 48) Whenever a suspicious unnatural death takes place in a prison, the inquest is carried out by:
- (A) Police (B) Prison officials  
(C) Magistrate (D) Medical Officers
- 49) The crystals resulting from the successful conduction of Florence's test is
- (A) Spermine Picrate (B) Chorine Iodide  
(C) Heamine (D) Heamochromogen
- 50) When a ridge branches out into two, and continues to flow, it is known as:
- (A) Hollow (B) Bifurcation  
(C) Island (D) Hiatus





# Rough Work

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general introduction to the subject of the book. It discusses the scope and objectives of the work and the methods used in the investigation.

2. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed study of the various aspects of the subject. It is divided into several chapters, each dealing with a different aspect of the subject.

3. The third part of the book is devoted to a summary of the results of the investigation. It discusses the main findings of the work and their implications for the subject.

4. The fourth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various aspects of the subject. It discusses the various aspects of the subject and their interrelationships.

5. The fifth part of the book is devoted to a summary of the results of the investigation. It discusses the main findings of the work and their implications for the subject.

6. The sixth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various aspects of the subject. It discusses the various aspects of the subject and their interrelationships.

7. The seventh part of the book is devoted to a summary of the results of the investigation. It discusses the main findings of the work and their implications for the subject.

8. The eighth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various aspects of the subject. It discusses the various aspects of the subject and their interrelationships.

9. The ninth part of the book is devoted to a summary of the results of the investigation. It discusses the main findings of the work and their implications for the subject.

10. The tenth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various aspects of the subject. It discusses the various aspects of the subject and their interrelationships.

11. The eleventh part of the book is devoted to a summary of the results of the investigation. It discusses the main findings of the work and their implications for the subject.

12. The twelfth part of the book is devoted to a discussion of the various aspects of the subject. It discusses the various aspects of the subject and their interrelationships.



**ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು**

1. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಜೊತೆಗೆ 50 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವ ಮೊಹರು ಮಾಡಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ನಿಮಗೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
2. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವು, ನೀವು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಆಯ್ಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿರಿ.
3. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೊಹರನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ತೆರೆಯಿರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದು, ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿರಿ. ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸೂಚನೆಯಂತೆ ನೀವು ನಮೂನೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ವಿಫಲರಾದರೆ, ನಿಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗುವ ಪರಿಣಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ವೈಯಕ್ತಿಕವಾಗಿ ನೀವೇ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
4. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ:
  - a) ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಿಂದ ಓದಿರಿ.
  - b) ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಕೆಳಗೆ ನೀಡಿರುವ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಲಭ್ಯ ಆಯ್ಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸರಿಯಾದ/ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಿ.
  - c) ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬಿರಿ. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8ಕ್ಕೆ "C" ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಬಳಸಿ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯ ಕ್ರಮ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8ರ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನಂತೆ ತುಂಬಿರಿ:  
 ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ಮಾತ್ರ) (ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್ ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ)
5. ಉತ್ತರದ ಪೂರ್ವಸಿದ್ಧತೆಯ ಬರವಣಿಗೆಯನ್ನು (ಚಿತ್ತು ಕೆಲಸ) ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಿದ ಖಾಲಿ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರವೇ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು (ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು).
6. ಒಂದು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವೃತ್ತಾಕಾರವನ್ನು ಗುರುತಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಂಕವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಉದಾಹರಣೆ ನೋಡಿ.
7. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟಪಡಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಹಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.
8. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ನಂತರ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಮೂಲ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಉತ್ತರ ಹಾಳೆ ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿರುಗಿಸಬೇಕು.
9. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪುಸ್ತಕವನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ಪ್ರತಿಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಜೊತೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಬಹುದು.
10. ಕ್ಯಾಲ್ಕುಲೇಟರ್, ಪೇಜರ್ ಮತ್ತು ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಫೋನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಒಳಗೆ ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.
11. ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯು ದುಷ್ಕೃತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವುದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದರೆ, ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಕೋರ್ಸ್‌ಗೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಮತ್ತು ನಿಯಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಂತಹ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದು.
12. ಈ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಹರಾಗಲು ಒಟ್ಟು 50 ಅಂಕಗಳಲ್ಲಿ SC/ST/Cat-I ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 8 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು, OBC ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 9 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನಿತರ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 10 ಅಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.

**ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ತುಂಬಲು ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು**

1. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದೇ ಒಂದು ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಸೂಕ್ತವಾದ/ಸರಿಯಾದ ಉತ್ತರವಿರುತ್ತದೆ.
2. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಒಂದು ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಾಲ್ ಪಾಯಿಂಟ್ ಪೆನ್‌ನಿಂದ ಮಾತ್ರ ತುಂಬತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಉತ್ತರವನ್ನು ಮಾರ್ಪಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಿಸಬೇಡಿ.
3. ವೃತ್ತದೊಳಗಿರುವ ಅಕ್ಷರವು ಕಾಣದಿರುವಂತೆ ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ತುಂಬುವುದು.
4. ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅನಾವಶ್ಯಕ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬೇಡಿ.
5. ಉತ್ತರಿಸಿದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಒಟ್ಟು ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು O.M.R. ಹಾಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿರುವ ಜಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು, ಇಲ್ಲವಾದಲ್ಲಿ O.M.R. ಹಾಳೆಯನ್ನು ಮೌಲ್ಯಮಾಪನಕ್ಕೆ ಪರಿಗಣಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

**Note : English version of the instructions is printed on the front cover of this booklet.**