

**UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE**  
**Postgraduate Entrance Examination October-2021**



**QUESTION PAPER  
BOOKLET NO.**

**Entrance Reg. No.**

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**SUBJECT CODE : 36**

**QUESTION BOOKLET**

(Read carefully the instructions given in the Question Booklet)

**COURSE : L.L.M.**

**SUBJECT : LAW**

**MAXIMUM MARKS : 50**

**MAXIMUM TIME : 1.15 HOURS**

(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) (C) (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) The Preamble of the Indian constitutional was inserted to the constitution
  - (A) Before the Constitution was drafted
  - (B) After the Constitution was drafted
  - (C) During the time of discussion taking place in the constituent Assembly
  - (D) None of the Above
  
- 2) Which of the following is not the salient feature of the Indian Constitution?
  - (A) Independence of Judiciary
  - (B) Adult Franchise (Suffrage)
  - (C) Right to Equal remuneration
  - (D) Single citizenship
  
- 3) Which of the following right is not a fundamental right under the Constitution of India ?
  - (A) Right to Property
  - (B) Right to Life
  - (C) Right against Hand cuffing
  - (D) Right to Speedy trial.
  
- 4) In which of the following amendments the Fundamental duties were inserted to the Constitution of India?
  - (A) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act
  - (B) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act
  - (C) 46<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act
  - (D) 49<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act
  
- 5) Which of the following is not a Constitutional Remedy under the Constitution of India ?
  - (A) Writ of Certiorari
  - (B) Writ of Res Judicata
  - (C) Writ of Habeas Corpus
  - (D) Writ of Mandamus
  
- 6) In which of the following case the “ Polluter pay Principle was recongnized by the Judiciary ?
  - (A) Olga Tellis V. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation Bombay
  - (B) Paramananda Khatara V. State of Bihar
  - (C) Ratlam Municipal Council V. Vardichand
  - (D) Kamalnath & other V. Union of India

- 7) In Which of the following case the Absolute Liability principle was evolved by the supreme Court?
- (A) Subhash Kumar V. State of Bihar
  - (B) Union Carbide Corporation V. Union of India
  - (C) Chhetriya Pardushan Mukti Sangarsh Samiti V. State of U P
  - (D) Keshavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
- 8) Which of the following is correct :
- (A) Article 51-A says ‘ Every citizen has the duty to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
  - (B) To protect the self acquired property
  - (C) To assist the others to secure public employment
  - (D) To endeavour to secure human dignity
- 9) The Forest Conservation Act, 1980 was enacted to :
- (A) Protect the species which are in extinction
  - (B) To establish the Pollution Control Boards
  - (C) To regulate the deforestation activities
  - (D) To identify the wild life.
- 10) The Concept of ‘ Sustainable development ’ means
- (A) Develop the Industries for securing Economic development
  - (B) State should sustain the expenditure for development activities
  - (C) To regulate all kinds of economic activities
  - (D) It meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.
- 11) In which of the following case, the principle of general offer was recognized by the court?
- (A) Ashby V. White
  - (B) Carlill V. Carbolic smoke Ball Co.
  - (C) Adams V. Lindsell
  - (D) Brogden V. Metropolitan Railway Co.

**12)** Which of the following is not correct?

Consent is said to be free when it is not caused by

- (A) Co-ersion
- (B) Misrepresentation
- (C) Fraud
- (D) Docoity

**13)** Which of the following is not correct

'A contract may be discharged'

- (A) By Breach
- (B) By Agreement
- (C) By Conspiracy
- (D) By Performance

**14)** When an acceptance can be revoked?

- (A) Acceptance can be revoked before 24 hours
- (B) Acceptance can't be revoked by the Offeree
- (C) Acceptance can be revoked at any time before the communication of the acceptance is complete as against the acceptor
- (D) Acceptance can be revoked only after the acceptance is complete.

**15)** Which of the following agreement is valid

- (A) Agreement in restraint of marriage
- (B) Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings
- (C) An agreement for executing dramatic performance
- (D) Wagering agreements

**16)** Judicial review over administrative action can be exercised on grounds

- (A) Jurisdictional error and irrationality
- (B) Procedural impropriety
- (C) Legitimate expectation
- (D) All the above

**17)** Rule of law derives from

- (A) Article 14 of the Indian Constitution
- (B) Article 21 of the Indian Constitution
- (C) 32 and 226 of the Indian constitution
- (D) None of the above

- 18) Dr. Bonham's case relates to
- (A) No man shall be a judge in his own case
  - (B) Hear the other party
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) (A) alone and not (B)
- 19) Violation of principles of natural justice amounts to
- (A) Void ab initio
  - (B) Voidable
  - (C) Void except in certain contingencies
  - (D) Mere irregularity
- 20) Validity of subordinate legislation can be challenged on the grounds of
- (A) Lack of legislative competence
  - (B) Violation of fundamental rights
  - (C) (A) alone and not (B)
  - (D) Both (A) and (B)
- 21) The doctrine of strict liability was laid down in
- (A) M.C. Mehta vs. Union of India
  - (B) Charan Lal Sahy v. union of India
  - (C) Ryland v. Fletcher
  - (D) Ratanlal v. Vardesh Chander
- 22) The Supreme Court of India in M.C. Mehta v. Union of India has established a new doctrine
- (A) Doctrine of Absolute Liability
  - (B) Doctrine of strict liability
  - (C) Doctrine of vicarious liability
  - (D) Doctrine of justice, equity and good conscience
- 23) The torts is concerned with those situations where the activities of persons
- (A) Cause of threaten to the interests of others
  - (B) Cause loss to the person concerned
  - (C) Cause damage to the activities done for the right cause
  - (D) Cause loss the reputation of other

- 24) Unliquidated damages means
- (A) Unascertained sum of money
  - (B) Certain sum of money
  - (C) Damages arising of *res ipsa loquitur*
  - (D) (A) and (B)
- 25) *Ashby v. White* is a leading case on
- (A) *volenti non fit injuria*
  - (B) *injuria sine damno*
  - (C) *damnum sine injuria*
  - (D) none of the above
- 26) *De Jure Belli ac Pacis* was written by
- (A) Pufendorf
  - (B) Bynkershoek
  - (C) Martens
  - (D) Hugo Grotius
- 27) The purposes of United Nations Organization are stated in
- (A) Article 2 of the United Nations Charter 1945
  - (B) Article 4 of the United Nations Charter 1945
  - (C) Article 1 of the United Nations Charter 1945
  - (D) Article 6 of the United Nations Charter 1945
- 28) “All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights” are reflected in
- (A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights
  - (B) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
  - (C) Article 12 of ICESCR, 1966
  - (D) Article 24 of Convention on Rights of Child, 1989
- 29) The monistic conception advocating the primacy of international law, first outlined in 1899 by
- (A) The German W. Kaufmann
  - (B) The Austrian H Kelsen
  - (C) The French G. Scelle
  - (D) The Austrian Verdross

- 30)** Article 56 of the UNCLOS outlines parameters for the establishment of a country's Exclusive Economic Zone, which extends to
- (A) 200 nautical miles from the country's coastline
  - (B) 24 nautical miles from the country's coastline
  - (C) 12 nautical miles from the country's coastline
  - (D) 350 nautical miles from the country's
- 31)** The doctrine of social engineering was conceived and developed by:
- (A) John.F.Austin
  - (B) Roscoe Pound
  - (C) Jerom Bentham
  - (D) Mahatma Gandhi
- 32)** What is possession?
- (A) it is Prima facie evidence to the ownership.
  - (B) final evidence to the ownership.
  - (C) ownership with title
  - (D) title to the ownership
- 33)** Who is father of historical school of Jurisprudence?
- (A) HLA Hart
  - (B) sir Henry Maine
  - (C) Karl Von Savigny
  - (D) Salmond
- 34)** Who says “ there is no rationally necessary correction between law and coercion or between law and coercion or between law and morality”.
- (A) Paton
  - (B) Thomas Hobbes
  - (C) Rousseou
  - (D) HLA Hart
- 35)** American Realism believe that
- (A) law is what people says
  - (B) law and morality are two faces of the same coin
  - (C) Law means what the court says
  - (D) law means what command says

**36)** Match the following

List I

- A. Capital Punishment
- B. Limits of punishment
- C. Victim's testimony
- D. Unnatural offence

List II

- 1. Suresh Kumar v. Naz foundation
- 2. Bachan Singh
- 3. Reshanlal's Case
- 4. Aman Kumar v. State of Haryana

CODES

	A	B	C	D
(A)	2	3	4	1
(B)	1	3	2	4
(C)	4	2	1	3
(D)	2	1	4	3

**37)** A shoots Z with the intention of killing him, Z dies in consequences. A commits

- (A) Culpable homicide
- (B) Murder
- (C) Culpable homicide is not murder
- (D) Causing death by negligence

**38)** Nothing is an offence which is done by

- i. accident
- ii. without any original intention
- iii. which is not misfortune
- iv. knowledge

Code

- (A) (i) is true
- (B) (ii) & (iii) are true
- (C) (ii) & (iv) are true
- (D) (i), (ii) & (iv) are true

**39)** A finds a purse with money not knowing to whom it belongs, he afterwards discovers that it belongs to Z, and appropriates it for his own use, A is guilty of

- (A) Dacoity
- (B) Robbery
- (C) Dishonest Misappropriation of Property
- (D) Theft



- 40) Under which of the following cases it was held that mere proof that a child is under 7 years of age will be a conclusive proof of his innocence in criminal case?
- (A) Queen v. Lukhini Agradanini
  - (B) R.v. Shorty
  - (C) Ram Autar Sah v. State of Bihar
  - (D) N.K. Sharma v. Abhimanyu
- 41) A Conversion to another religion under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955
- (A) Automatically dissolves the marriage
  - (B) Does not automatically dissolve the marriage
  - (C) May or may not automatically dissolve the marriage depending on the facts and circumstances of the case
  - (D) Discretionary power of the court to decide
- 42) A Joint Hindu family status comes to an end when the members of the family become separate
- (A) In estate
  - (B) In food and worship
  - (C) In both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Only (B) and not (A)
- 43) In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that the State should enact the Uniform Civil Code for Hindu, Christian and Muslim
- (A) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
  - (B) Vinayaka v. State of UP
  - (C) Saritha v. Venkata Subbaiah
  - (D) John Vallamattom v. Union of India
- 44) Mohammedan law applies to
- (A) All persons who are Muslims by birth
  - (B) All persons who are Muslims by conversion
  - (C) All persons who are Muslims either by birth or by conversion
  - (D) All persons who are Muslims by birth only and not to Muslims by conversion

- 45) Regarding Stridhan, a woman has  
(A) Contingent right (B) Limited right  
(C) Absolute right (D) All the above
- 46) Workers' participation in safety management permitted under  
(A) Section 9 of Factories Act, 1948  
(B) Section 49 of Factories Act, 1948  
(C) Section 41-G of Factories Act, 1948  
(D) Section 43 of Factories Act, 1948
- 47) Under which of the following Lists of the Constitution of India, "Labour" is a subject?  
(A) State List (B) Union List  
(C) Concurrent List (D) None of these
- 48) Which one of the following legislations is not dealing with Working Hours, Conditions of Services and Employment  
(A) Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972  
(B) Factories Act, 1948  
(C) The Plantation Labour Act, 1951  
(D) The Mines Act, 1952
- 49) According to which Section of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 "industrial dispute" is defined  
(A) Section 2(b) (B) Section 2(j)  
(C) Section 2(c) (D) Section 2(k)
- 50) In 2019, the Ministry of Labour and Employment introduced four Bills on labour codes to consolidate  
(A) 29 central laws (B) 26 central laws  
(C) 16 central laws (D) 10 central laws

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# Rough Work

### 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 ಮೊಹರು 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 ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೀರಿ.
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.