



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 10757540

Roll No. 24039000085
Total Mark 56/75.00

Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A090906T - Counselling Psychology (Elective)

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 4/5

1B 3/5

1C 4/5

1D 3/5

1E 4/5

1F 3.5/5

1G 3/5

1H 3/5

1I 3.5/5

2A 13/15

2B 0/15

2C 0/15

2D 0/15

3A 0/15

3B 0/15

3C 12/15

3D 0/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures						Max. Marks				
Total Marks in Words										



A 0 9 0 9 0 6 T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 17/11/25 Shift: 3 Room No: 24
 Paper Code: A090906T Subject: Counselling Psychology Year: 3
 Name of Candidate: AREEBA AFTAB

Roll No: 2403900085-
 Signature of Candidate: *AreebaAftab*
 Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

Course: M.A. PSYCHOLOGY
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: 3
 Subject: Counselling Psychology
 Paper Code: A 0 9 0 9 0 6 T
 Exam Date: 1 7 1 1 2 0 2 5
 Name of Candidate: AREEBA AFTAB
 Father's Name: AFTAB AHMAD

संस्थान का कोड College Code: K N 0 4 -
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: K N 0 4 -

A	A	0	0
B	1	1	1
C	2	2	2
D	3	3	3
E	4	4	4
F	5	5	5
G	6	6	6
H	7	7	7
I	8	8	8
J	9	9	9
K	0	0	0

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam:
 Regular Ex. Student
 Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 10757540
 Paper Code: A 0 9 0 9 0 6 T

संस्थागत संख्या Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 9 8 6 1

परीक्षार्थी अभ्यर्थक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number: 2 4 0 3 9 0 0 0 0 8 5

0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

पत्र संख्या Paper Code: A 0 9 0 9 0 6 T

0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9



Signature of Candidate: *AreebaAftab*
 Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*
 CS Facsimile: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

नोट: 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों से पूरा ध्यान रख अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. कोश में सही जाने वाली उम्मीदवारों की संख्या से शुद्ध की जाएगी। 3. सत्रों को कानून या नीचे बोलचाल से भंग नहीं करेंगे।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS):

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मैमोरी लैस साइटफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में कपड़े न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें; ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रत्येक पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर केंद्र निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त श्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits, Please leave first three columns



Section-A

Ans-a) Counselling, as defined by the American Psychological Association (APA) is "a generalist health service (HSP) speciality that uses a variety of culturally informed and culturally sensitive practice to improve a person's well-being, alleviate distress or maladjustment, resolve crises and improve a person's interpersonal functioning. It focuses specifically but not exclusively on normative life-span development with particular emphasis on prevention, education and amelioration, considering the individuals and the contexts in which they function." (APA, n.d.)

Counselling services are provided by a trained professional counsellor who, via various psychological interventions resolves the client's issues.

Art: Counselling is "an art of humanistic nature" as it uses empathy, unconditional positive regard, acceptance, warmth, patience and rapport building.

Science: As a science, it is rooted in empirical research on mental processes and human behaviour, using established theories and interventions to provide therapy.



Ques b) Counsellor can establish rapport with a client by —

i) Greeting ⁱⁿ warmly, showing genuine ~~and~~ interest and curiosity in their well-being and asking about their background before delving into more serious topics.

Eg: "What are your hobbies?", "How are you doing today?"

ii) Environment: Creating an ~~an~~ environment of acceptance, warmth, empathy and ~~non~~ non-judgement.

The client should be made comfortable and they must feel seen, heard and valued.

iii) Goal-setting: Identifying concerns, issues and problems of the client and collaboratively setting up realistic, achievable goals for the counselling process.

iv) Informed Consent: ~~is~~ Informing client about the nature, strategies, advantages and limitations of the counselling process ^{first} and then gaining their voluntary consent to



participate. Make them aware of their rights to withdraw at any moment.

v) Confidentiality: Ensuring confidentiality is key to obtaining client trust and ensuring their psychological safety. Client data must not be revealed except under special circumstances like:

- i) Risk of harm to self or others (suicide/aggression)
- ii) Ordered by court of law
- iii) Cases of child/elderly abuse

These exceptions must also be informed to the client.

Ans c)

EMPATHY

Empathy is a core technique of counselling and one of the most important therapeutic tools in counselling.

Empathy refers to understanding the client's emotions, behaviours and experiences from their perspective to enhance acceptance and understanding of the client's problems.

Features of Empathy

- i) Counsellor tries to enter the client's inner



world so they can understand the client's beliefs, causes of problems and worldviews from the client's viewpoint while also remaining objective and emotionally separate.

2) Empathy can be shown by:
Non-verbal behaviour: nodding, calm posture, looking attentive, gentle expression

Verbal behaviour: "It must have been so hard for you", soft tone, gentle voice, etc.

3) There are 3 types of empathy —

i) Cognitive Empathy: Understanding what the client thinks and feels

ii) Emotional Empathy: Resonating with client's emotions.

iii) Communicative Empathy: Reflecting your understanding back to the client in a gentle manner.

4) Empathy makes the client feel heard, seen, valued and understood — the key to healing and growth.



Ans: d) A counsellor might apply group counselling for:

- i) Conditions / issues / problems that are being faced by many people simultaneously in their respective lines. For example: people struggling with bullying, peer pressure to use substances, difficulty in social interaction, chronic illnesses, etc.
- ii) In group counselling, a counselor is the facilitator who initiates conversations and guides the flow of the session but it is the clients who keep the session alive by interacting with each other.
- iii) Clients can:
 - a) Interact with each other
 - b) Share their personal struggles related to the problem (e.g., cancer patient shares daily life struggles with other patients in the group)
 - c) Give solutions to each other
 - d) Provide support
 - e) Make each other feel less alone
 - f) Cultivate a sense of community and support for each other.
- iv) Counsellor can use group sessions to do problem-solving. Example: All clients have



• difficulty with public speaking. Counsellor makes them do role-plays, speech activities, assertiveness teaching, etc.

- v) Self-confidence and self-esteem can be improved via counselling in group.

UNCONDITIONAL POSITIVE REGARD

Carl Rogers, one of the pioneering founders of the humanistic school of thought gave the concept of unconditional positive regard in his counselling approach called person-centered or client-centered therapy.

Meaning: Unconditional Positive Regard means accepting the client with warmth, compassion, understanding and non-judgement so that the client can open up honestly about their problems, thoughts and behaviour.

Features of Unconditional Positive Regard

- 1) Accepting the client without prejudice, judgement, discrimination and irrespective of their backgrounds, beliefs and values.
- 2) Treating client with respect, dignity



and warmth.

- 3) Making the client feel important and understood. So that they can freely express themselves.
- 4) Counsellor must "bracket" or suspend their own biases, assumptions, personal values so as to understand the client as deeply as possible.
- 5) For example: A client confesses to feeling jealous of his siblings growing up. He has a hard time sharing this openly due to guilt and shame and fear of judgement.

The therapist approaches him with, "Close bonds are complex. It is okay to feel jealous at times," instead of giving a moral judgement.

This helps understand client's underlying beliefs and patterns better which are crucial ~~for~~ for progress.



Ans. f)

The most commonly used technique to improve problematic behaviour in counselling is COGNITIVE BEHAVIOURAL THERAPY (CBT).

Cognitive-Behavioural Therapy :-

Problematic behaviour often arises from distorted thinking, negative beliefs and cognitive distortions.

For eg: A violent person who easily gets into aggressive fights (problem behaviour) believes "all people are bad" (cognitive distortion) and hence, gets into fights with those people too who are genuinely providing feedback which he takes as "criticism" (another cognitive distortion).

CBT can be used for such cases as -

- 1) It helps clients identify their negative thinking patterns.
- 2) Counsellor helps them restructure their perception to see the world from a different perspective.
- 3) Client understands the underlying reasons for their distortions which helps them

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



become more self-aware.

- 4) This self-awareness leads to self-acceptance which improves problematic behaviour.

Example: The person understands that their "all people are bad" worldview is overgeneralization due to a traumatic childhood experience and it has nothing to do with the people in their present. This helps them work on underlying issues and improve behaviour.

Ans. 9) Conditions specific to women in which counselling is required are as follows —

- 1) Violence and Abuse: Domestic violence, physical/sexual violence, financial abuse, emotional abuse — all require counselling services due to their severe traumatic nature.
- 2) Roles, responsibilities and expectations: The pressure to become a "good" daughter, mother, wife can take a toll on one's mental health. Expectations to sacrifice one's own needs for others, become accommodating for all — women's needs get ignored leading to distress and dissatisfaction with life.



- 3) Beauty standards: Concerns about weight, looks, complexion, appearance and desirability can cause body-image issues and low self-esteem.
- 4) Workplace discrimination: Glass-ceiling effect, pay gaps as compared to male colleagues, difficulty balancing work and household responsibilities and gender-based discrimination in leadership roles at work can worsen mental health.
- 5) Reproductive & sexual health issues: Childbirth, postpartum depression, menstruation, menopause, contraception, pregnancy, abortion, etc. can be both physically and psychologically deteriorating.

Via counselling techniques like trauma-informed therapy, empowerment-focused work and supportive counselling, these issues can be tackled to support women's mental health.

Ans.
h)

Marital counselling is a specialized field in counselling which aims to improve the relationship quality of a married couple or long-term partners when they have communication, sexual, ~~physic~~ emotional or trust issues with each other. It is also called couples therapy and marriage counselling.

Goals of marital counselling —

- 1) Improve communication and ~~and~~ emotional understanding ✓ between the couple.
- 2) Reduce destructive conflict
- 3) Improve co-operative problem-solving
- 4) Strengthen commitment, trust and shared meaning.
- 5) If reconciliation is not possible, help with divorce or separation in the least destructive manner possible.

Common issues of marital counselling clients are —

- 1) Communication issues: • Feeling unheard, misunderstood
- 2) Breach of trust: Infidelity ✓, secrecy about money
- 3) Loss of physical intimacy; difficulty being emotionally vulnerable with each other.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion

- Ans
- i) Issues addressed in school counselling -
- ii) Academic problems: Exam anxiety, low grades, low study motivation, inability to understand a specific class, etc.
- iii) Social problems: Bullying, peer pressure, inability to form friendships, difficulty talking to peers, public-speaking hesitancy, etc. require development of problem-solving and critical life skills.
- iv) Adverse issues: Teenage pregnancy, abuse, alcoholism, delinquency, aggressive/defiant behaviour require the counsellor to provide counselling, inform parents, involve teachers and refer the students to another professional, if required (social worker, psychologist, legal help, etc.)
- v) Psychological issues: Anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, low self-confidence, etc. are addressed in counselling for improvement.



- v) Career advice : Career path guidance, subject selection, college selection and application assistance, aptitude and interest assessment — all a. done via counselling.

Section-B

- 2) a) Counselling in India has developed from ancient philosophical texts and traditions as well as the modern scientifically established approaches that were introduced in the 20th century. The history and timeline is as follows:

Ancient Philosophical texts

- 1) Counselling is rooted in the teachings of ancient texts like the Upanishads and the Bhagavad Gita.
- 2) Their exploration of the themes of self-awareness, human suffering, emotional regulation and moral upliftment have influenced later concepts of well-being and personal growth.
- 3) For example: The age-old practices of yoga and mindfulness are a centric relaxation approach in modern-day counselling techniques.



Early 20th Century Developments —

- 1) The scientific approach was introduced to India with the establishment of psychological laboratories at Calcutta University in 1915.
- 2) Universities of Bombay and Pune further established psychological labs and counselling centres in the 1940s and the 1950s.
- 3) The Secondary Education Commission (1952) and Central Bureau of Educational & Vocational Guidance (1954) institutionalized counseling & guidance services, especially in educational contexts.

Present Status

- 1) Expansion & Diversification: Counselling is not limited to education anymore but also present in marital counseling, family counselling, trauma counselling, school counselling, etc.
- 2) Government initiatives: The Mental HealthCare Act (2017) and the NEP (2020) have emphasized



the importance of mental health strongly. The Mental Healthcare Act decriminalized suicide and NEP focuses on appointing school counsellors and developing life skills in students.

- 3) Education and Governing Bodies: The RCI - Rehabilitation Council of India and IACP - Indian Association of Clinical Psychologists are established to regulate education programs, training, and licensing of mental healthcare professionals.

Counselling Psychology programs are also available for university-level education.

- 4) Challenges : Though counseling has significantly grown in India, there are many challenges like:
- i) Lack of Trained Counsellors
 - ii) Inadequate Infrastructure
 - iii) Inadequate Resources
 - iv) Limited Awareness & Stigma - The stigma around seeking help for mental issues keeps many people back from finding



professional help.

- People don't want to be labelled "weak" or "crazy" - labels often attached with mental illnesses in India and abroad.



Counselling in India has developed significantly over the years. From integrating cultural practices like family values, traditions, community bonding with western scientific theories, it has created its own culturally informed therapeutic approaches that cater to the Indian population effectively.

However, it is still a long way to go.





Section - C

Ans. Application of counselling in persons with chronic medical illness —

c)

The techniques involved to counsel patients of chronic illnesses (eg: HIV & Cancer and other illnesses) are:

1) Psychoeducation

i) To client: Gently explaining in easy language the symptoms, criteria, issues related to the illness, treatment, prognosis and potential struggles involved.

ii) To client's family: Explaining the illness, ways to support the client, & emotional regulation for personal strength.

2) Cognitive - Behavioural Therapy

i) Helps identify and tackle negative beliefs of patient such as, "I will die," "I am a burden," and "I am useless/worthless now."

ii) Positive restructuring of negative beliefs will improve psychological strength which is essential for resilience — the path to recovery.



3) Supportive Counselling

- i) Empathy, active listening, reassurance, silence — all are required to create a safe environment for the patient to express their grief, fears, future concerns.
- ii) Non-judgement regarding the cause of chronic illness such as chronic alcoholism, substance-use, etc.

4) Loss work and Legacy

- i) In situations of incurability, focus is shifted to dignity and making the most out of remaining time.
- ii) Help patient with processing grief.
- iii) Address existential concerns (meaning of life, death, etc.)
- iv) Legacy work assistance (sending letters to close loved ones, helping patient share life lessons/ values with their children, etc.)

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



5) Meaning-making

- i) Help patients find meaning despite illness.
- ii) Adjustment to "the new normal" of their lives.
- iii) Help patients find new goals and aspirations.
Eg: cancer survivors working for cancer awareness, etc.

6) Strength-Building

- i) Develop perseverance, resilience, courage to deal with treatment, side effects, stigma, etc.
- ii) Highlight the patient's strengths to instill strength and hope.



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



20

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



21

X

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



22

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



23

X



Paper Code

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



24

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

X

X