Roll No. .....

Question Booklet Number

O. M. R. Serial No. | | | | | | | |

M. Sc. (Biochemistry) (Second Semester) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

(New Syllabus Effective from 2023)

RECOMBINANT DNA TECHNOLOGY

Paper Code								
L	0	2	0	8	0	5	T	(N)

Questions Booklet Series
C

Time : 1:30 Hours] [*Maximum Marks : 75*

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।

(Remaining instructions on the last page) **(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)**

1. Nested PCR is used to :

   (A) Increase DNA mutation

   (B) Improve specificity of amplification

   (C) Reduce DNA concentration

   (D) Stop PCR reaction

2. E*co*RI is a ….. .

   (A) Ligase

   (B) Exonuclease

   (C) Restriction Endonuclease

   (D) RNaseH

3. Which of the following is the correct order of steps when performing a southern blot after isolation of the DNA ?

   (A) Probe hybridization, restriction enzyme digestion, denaturation, electrophoresis

   (B) Denaturation, electrophoresis, probe hybridization, restriction enzyme digestion

   (C) Restriction enzyme digestion, electrophoresis, denaturation, probe hybridization

   (D) Electrophoresis, Restriction enzyme digestion, probe hybridization, denaturation

4. Colony PCR saves time because :

   (A) No DNA extraction required

   (B) No primers required

   (C) No polymerase required

   (D) No gel electrophoresis required

5. If any protein-encoding gene is expressed in a heterologous host, it is called at :

   (A) Pure protein

   (B) Mixed protein

   (C) Recombinant protein

   (D) Similar protein

6. Touchdown PCR is used to :

   (A) Improve specificity

   (B) Increase mutation

   (C) Stop PCR reaction

   (D) Degrade DNA

7. Nested PCR involves :

   (A) One set of primers

   (B) Two sets of primers

   (C) Three sets of primers

   (D) No primers

8. In a gel electrophoresis experiment, the visualization of DNA is facilitated by addition of :

   (A) Bromophenol blue

   (B) Ethidium bromide

   (C) Ortho-xylene

   (D) Texas red

9. Reverse transcription PCR uses :

(A) Protein as a template to form cDNA

(B) mRNA as a template to form cDNA

(C) DNA as a template to form single stranded DNA

(D) All of the above

10. Nick translation and random priming are methods usually used in :

(A) Detection of RNA

(B) Preparation of DNA probes

(C) Screening of recombinant vectors

(D) Production of heterologous proteins

11. 3′- end labeling of DNA with radioactive phosphorous is performed with :

(A) Terminal deoxynucleotidyl transferase

(B) Polynucleotide kinase

(C) Alkaline Phosphatase

(D) DNA Ligase

12. Fluorescein label is used for the generation of :

(A) Radioactive hybridization probes

(B) Non-radioactive hybridization probes

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

13. DNase I footprinting is analyzed using :

(A) Agarose gel electrophoresis

(B) DNA sequencing gel

(C) Western blot

(D) ELISA

14. The southern blotting technique depends on :

(A) Similarities between the sequences of probe DNA and experimental DNA

(B) Similarities between the sequences of probe RNA and experimental RNA

(C) Similarities between the sequences of probe protein and experimental protein

(D) The molecular mass of proteins

15. A molecular technique in which DNA sequences between two oligonucleotide primers can be amplified is known as :

(A) Southern blotting

(B) Northern blotting

(C) Polymerase chain reaction

(D) DNA replication

16. Elution of MBP (Maltose binding protein) -tagged protein from amylose resin is performed by :

(A) Amylose
(B) Maltose
(C) Lactose
(D) Glucose

17. What is a transgene ?

(A) Viral vector gene
(B) Exogenous genetic material
(C) Endogenous genetic material
(D) Bacterial gene

18. Northern blotting is the technique for the detection of :

(A) Specific protein in the sample
(B) Specific DNA in the sample
(C) Specific RNA in the sample
(D) Specific glycolipid in the sample

19. DNase I footprinting is used to identify :

(A) Protein binding sites on DNA
(B) RNA sequences
(C) Protein molecular weight
(D) DNA replication origin

20. A thermostable polymerase used for PCR is extracted from :

(A) *Escherichia coli*
(B) *Homo sapiens*
(C) *Thermus aquaticus*
(D) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

21. In phage display, foreign peptides are expressed on :

(A) DNA
(B) Bacterial membrane
(C) Ribosomes
(D) Phage coat proteins

22. Phage display technique is used to study :

(A) DNA replication
(B) Protein-protein interactions
(C) Lipid metabolism
(D) RNA transcription

23. Using the Wallace rule, find the Tm (°C) for the primer :

5′- AATGTATGAACCTGCATA-3′.

(A) 56
(B) 52
(C) 48
(D) 42

24. In EMSA, protein-DNA complex moves :

(A) Faster than free DNA
(B) Slower than free DNA
(C) Same as free DNA
(D) Randomly

25. What kind of resin or support medium is used for the purification of GST-tagged recombinant proteins ?

(A) Gultathione sepharose

(B) Amylose resin

(C) Ni-NTA (Nitriloacetic Acid) column

(D) Maltose resin

26. Which of the following is the basic requirement of PCR reaction ?

(A) Two oligonucleotide primers

(B) DNA segment to be amplified

(C) A heat-stable DNA polymerase

(D) All of the above

27. What kind of resin or support medium is used for the purification of His-tagged recombinant proteins ?

(A) Gultathione sepharose

(B) Amylose resin

(C) Ni-NTA (Nitriloacetic Acid) column

(D) Maltose resin

28. EMSA is mainly used to study :

(A) Protein-DNA interactions

(B) DNA replication

(C) Protein purification

(D) RNA splicing

29. Phage display commonly uses which bacteriophage ?

(A) T4

(B) λ phage

(C) M13

(D) P1

30. EMSA stands for :

(A) Enzyme Mobility Shift Assay

(B) Electrophoretic Mobility Shift Assay

(C) Electrophoresis Molecular Shift Assay

(D) Enzyme Molecular Separation Assay

31. What do the sequences TEL signify in a YAC vector ?

(A) Telomeres

(B) Origins

(C) Gene center

(D) Centromere

32. What is the CEN4 region in the YAC vector ?

(A) DNA from centromere

(B) DNA from telomere

(C) DNA from origin

(D) Bacterial DNA

33. Which complex is involved in siRNA-mediated gene silencing ?

(A) Ribosome

(B) Proteasome

(C) RISC complex

(D) Spliceosome

34. siRNA mediates gene silencing by :

(A) Blocking transcription

(B) Degrading mRNA

(C) Increasing translation

(D) DNA mutation

35. pET vectors are best suited for :

(A) Gene knockout

(B) High-level protein expression

(C) DNA sequencing

(D) RNA transcription only

36. What does "I" in YIp vectors stand for ?

(A) Infected

(B) Integrative

(C) Insertional

(D) Initiation

37. What is a shuttle vector ?

(A) Hybrid vector

(B) Mutated yeast plasmid

(C) A vector that can be used with two/more systems

(D) The transformed cell further used for transformation

38. The first human protein produced through recombinant DNA technology is :

(A) Insulin

(B) Interferon

(C) Somatostatin

(D) Erythropoietin

39. Which feature allows tight regulation in pET vectors ?

(A) *lac* operator

(B) Antibiotic resistance gene

(C) *ori* sequence

(D) MCS region

40. Which host strain is commonly used with pET vectors ?

(A) DH5α

(B) BL21(DE3)

(C) JM109

(D) XL1-Blue

41. The 2μm plasmid was discovered from :

(A) *Staphylocoocus aureus*

(B) *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*

(C) *Escherichia coli*

(D) *Bacillus subtilis*

42. pET vectors are based on which promoter system ?

(A) *lac* promoter
(B) SV40 promoter
(C) T7 promoter
(D) CMV promoter

43. Bluescript vectors allow blue-white screening based on :

(A) GFP expression
(B) Fluorescent dye binding
(C) Antibiotic resistance
(D) *lac*Z α-complementation

44. siRNA stands for :

(A) Small interfering RNA
(B) Short inhibitory RNA
(C) Single interfering RNA
(D) Small internal RNA

45. When YAC is used to clone DNA. What is the size of the DNA that can be cloned ?

(A) Large (usually 200-500kb)
(B) Small (upto few hundred bases)
(C) Medium (usually 50-100kb)
(D) No size restriction

46. The multiple cloning sites in Bluescript vectors is located within :

(A) *amp*R gene
(B) T7 promoter only
(C) *ori* region
(D) *lac*Z gene

47. Bluescript vectors carry which selectable antibiotic marker ?

(A) Tetracycline
(B) Ampicillin
(C) Kanamycin
(D) Hygromycin

48. Sequences that can function as origins of replication are called :

(A) Partial replicating sequences
(B) Self-replicating sequences
(C) Autonomously replicating sequences
(D) Modified replicating sequences

49. The Ti (tumor inducing) plasmid is found in :

(A) *Agrobacterium*
(B) Yeast as a 2-micron plasmid
(C) *Rhizobium*
(D) *Azotobacter*

50. Fusion tags such as MBP or GST help by :

(A) Increasing aggregation
(B) Blocking translation
(C) Enhancing solubility
(D) Destroying proteins

51. What are BAC vectors ?

(A) Bacterial artificial vectors
(B) Bacterial aggregative vectors
(C) Bacterial artificial chromosomes
(D) Bacterial aggregative chromosomes

52. Co-expression of molecular chaperones helps to :

(A) Increase transcription
(B) Improve protein folding
(C) Increase plasmid replication
(D) Degrade proteins

53. Cloning vectors that are used for recombinant protein production is called :

(A) Advanced vectors
(B) Hybrid vectors
(C) Expression vectors
(D) All of the above

54. Which size of the insert is accepted by the cosmids ?

(A) 10-20 kb
(B) 35-45 kb
(C) 50-60 kb
(D) 100-120 kb

55. What is the function of the TRP1 gene located on the yeast replicating plasmid, YRp7 ?

(A) Termination
(B) Tetracycline biosynthesis
(C) Tryptophan biosynthesis
(D) Tyrosine biosynthesis

56. Choose the correct statement for cosmids :

(A) It can be regarded as lambda substitution vector
(B) Less amount of phage DNA is deleted
(C) Only *cos* packaging sites are left
(D) It doesn't contains a origin of replication

57. If a plasmid is having two antibiotic resistant genes, say ampicillin resistant and kanamycin resistant. After successful cloning, if the plasmid grows in kanamycin containing medium but not in ampicillin, what can be concluded ?

(A) The insert is not present in any of the gene
(B) The insert is present in ampicillin gene but not in kanamycin gene
(C) The insert is present in kanamycin gene but not in ampicillin gene
(D) The insert is present between both of the genes

58. A cloning vector, which has both phage and plasmid properties is known as :

(A) Fosmid
(B) Phagemid
(C) YAC
(D) HAC

59. Identify the correct order for the following cloning vectors in terms of cloning capacity :

(A) Plasmid > Cosmid > BAC > YAC

(B) BAC > YAC > Plasmid > Cosmid

(C) YAC > BAC > Cosmid > Plasmid

(D) BAC > YAC > Plasmid > Cosmid

60. Choose the correct statement for the infectious particle of lambda phage :

(A) It is single stranded genome

(B) It is circular double stranded genome

(C) The ends are blunt with *cos* sequences

(D) The ends are created by cleavage at *cos* sites during phage packaging

61. Which of the following is commonly used to reduce inclusion body formation ?

(A) Increasing temperature

(B) Decreasing temperature

(C) Increasing agitation

(D) Increasing antibiotic concentration

62. The bacteriophage M13 vectors belong to a group of phages called as :

(A) Filamentous phage

(B) M phage group

(C) Mu phage group

(D) Double stranded phage

63. Single stranded DNA vectors are useful :

(A) For sequencing of cloned DNA

(B) For oligonucleotide directed mutagenesis

(C) For probe preparation

(D) All of the above

64. Find the range of size (Minimum-Maximum) of DNA that can be packaged into a λ phage is :

(A) 10 Kb - 45 Kb

(B) 38 Kb - 52 Kb

(C) 70 Kb - 100 Kb

(D) 29 Kb - 49 Kb

65. pUC vector series was developed at :

(A) University of Calgary

(B) University of California

(C) University of Chicago

(D) University of Calcutta

66. The correct order of the three steps involved in PCR are :

(A) Annealing, extension, and denaturation

(B) Extension, denaturation, and annealing

(C) Denaturation, annealing, and extension

(D) Denaturation, extension, and annealing

67. Insertional and replacement vector are type of :

(A) Plasmids of bacterial origins

(B) Phage lambda (λ) vectors

(C) Cosmids

(D) YAC

68. Inclusion bodies are primarily composed of :

(A) Lipids

(B) RNA molecules

(C) Misfolded proteins

(D) DNA fragments

69. The process of introducing DNA molecules into the recipient host organism is known as :

(A) Translation

(B) Transformation

(C) Transduction

(D) Transcription

70. Klenow enzyme is commonly used for :

(A) DNA labelling and fill-in reactions

(B) RNA transcription

(C) Protein purification

(D) Restriction digestion

71. Identify the name of chromogenic substrate used in the blue-white screening :

(A) IPTG

(B) Fluorescein

(C) X-Gal

(D) Allolactose

72. Blue-white screening can be performed using :

(A) pBR322 vector

(B) pUC18 vector

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of the above

73. Identify the desirable properties of plasmid cloning vehicles :

(A) Multiple cloning sites

(B) Selectable marker

(C) Low molecular weight

(D) All of the above

74. Plasmid incompatibility is :

(A) Inhibition of growth of the bacterial host cell by the plasmids.

(B) Ability of two different plasmids to coexist in the same cell in the absence of selection pressure.

(C) Inability of two different plasmids to coexist in the same cell in the absence of selection pressure.

(D) None of the above

75. Which of the statement is true for pBR322 ?

(A) It contains only an ampicillin resistance gene.

(B) It contains both ampicillin resistant and tetracycline resistant gene.

(C) The cloning site is present only in the ampicillin resistant gene.

(D) The size of this vector is 1 Kb.

76. Klenow fragment lacks which activity ?

(A) Polymerase activity

(B) 5' → 3' exonuclease activity

(C) 3' → 5' exonuclease activity

(D) Proofreading activity

77. What will be the consequence of not having an origin of replication (*ori*) in the vector ?

(A) If an *ori* is absent, replication of vector would not take place.

(B) As the cells divide after taking up the vector, both the daughter cells would be having the vector.

(C) Transformation of the vector will take place with enhanced efficiency.

(D) This will facilitate the cloning.

78. Klenow enzyme is a fragment of which enzyme ?

(A) DNA polymerase I

(B) DNA polymerase II

(C) DNA polymerase III

(D) Reverse transcriptase

79. The cell in which the recombinant molecules are propagated is termed as :

(A) Host

(B) Vector

(C) Plasmid

(D) Carrier

80. T4 DNA polymerase is obtained from a :

(A) *E. coli* strain

(B) Yeast strain

(C) Bacteriophage

(D) *Bacillus subtilis* strain

81. There are various methods to distinguish whether a colony contains a recombinant vector or not. One such method is :

(A) Checking whether vector replication is taking place or not

(B) Checking the number of vector copies

(C) Blue-white screening

(D) All of the above

82. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

(A) A library encompassing an entire genome is called a genomic library.

(B) Genomic library does not contain both coding and noncoding DNA.

(C) A cDNA library is made using mRNA instead of DNA as the starting material.

(D) A cDNA library contains only coding DNA.

83. Which enzyme is used to generate complementary DNA (cDNA) from an mRNA template ?

(A) RNA polymerase

(B) Reverse Transcriptase

(C) DNA Ligase

(D) RNA Methyltransferase

84. Which enzyme is required to prevent unwanted self-ligation of vector DNA molecules in recombinant DNA technology ?

(A) DNA Polymerase

(B) DNA Ligase

(C) Alkaline Phosphatase

(D) Reverse Transcriptase

85. Which enzyme is used to join together two different types of DNA molecules ?

(A) Transferase

(B) Reverse transcriptase

(C) Ligase

(D) DNase

86. Insertion of foreign DNA into M13mp vectors results in :

(A) Blue plaques

(B) Red plaques

(C) Green plaques

(D) White plaques

87. Alkaline Phosphatase enzyme ..... .

(A) Removes phosphate group from the 5' end of the DNA

(B) Add the phosphate group to the 5' end of the DNA

(C) Add phosphate group to the 3' end of the DNA

(D) Removes phosphate group from the 3' end of the DNA

88. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

(A) Klenow enzyme synthesizes double-stranded DNA from single-stranded template

(B) Klenow enzyme cannot make 5' overhangs blunt

(C) Klenow enzyme can make 3' overhangs blunt

(D) Klenow enzyme lacks the $5' \rightarrow 3'$ exonuclease activity

89. Which enzyme is used in homopolymer tailing procedure ?

(A) Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase

(B) Alkaline Phosphatase

(C) Polynucleotide Kinase

(D) DNA Polymerase

90. Which is the enzyme used to add phosphate group to the 5' end of the DNA ?

(A) Polynucleotide Kinase

(B) Terminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase

(C) Alkaline Phosphatase

(D) Restriction Endonuclease

91. Find the microorganism that can be the source of the restriction endonuclease X*ba*I.

(A) *Xanthomonas oryzae*

(B) *Xanthomonas campestris*

(C) *Xanthomonas holicicola*

(D) *Xanthomonas badrii*

92. The T4 DNA ligase requires ..... cofactor for its function.

(A) FAD

(B) ATP

(C) NADH

(D) GTP

93. DNA X and DNA Y were digested with restriction enzyme B*am*HI and analyzed by agarose gel electrophoresis. If DNA X gave two fragments and DNA Y gave three fragments, then which of the following are correct ?

(P) DNA X has two restriction recognition sites and is circular

(P) DNA X has two restriction recognition sites and is linear

(R) DNA Y has two restriction recognition sites and is circular

(S) DNA Y has two restriction recognition sites and is linear

(A) Q and R

(B) P and S

(C) P and Q

(D) R and S

94. Type II restriction endonuleases :

(A) Cleave within recognition site

(B) Do not require ATP

(C) Most require divalent cation for optimum activity

(D) All of the above

95. Pairs of restriction enzymes that have same recognition sequences but cuts it differently, are called :

(A) Isoschizomers

(B) Neoschizomers

(C) Isocaudomers

(D) None of the above

96. Which type of restriction endonucleases is used most in recombinant DNA technology ?

(A) Type I

(B) Type II

(C) Type III

(D) Type IV

97. Restriction enzymes are enzymes :

(A) Capable of restricting protein synthesis

(B) Capable of cutting DNA molecules

(C) Capable of adding nucleotides to the 3' end of DNA

(D) Capable of joining DNA molecules

98. Entry of M13 phage into host cells requires :

(A) Col-plasmid

(B) Ti-plasmid

(C) R-plasmid

(D) F-plasmid

99. M13mp vectors are commonly used for :

(A) Protein purification

(B) DNA sequencing

(C) RNA transcription

(D) Gene knockout

100. The process of DNA cutting and joining is usually performed in the :

(A) DNA synthesis

(B) DNA degradation

(C) DNA manipulation

(D) DNA replication

(Only for Rough Work)

4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as—A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

Example :

Question :

Q. 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
Q. 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
Q. 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

Illegible answers with cutting and over-writing or half filled circle will be cancelled.

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager and cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. : On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर—A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छाँटना है। उत्तर को OMR आन्सर-शीट में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)
प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)
प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

अपठनीय उत्तर या ऐसे उत्तर जिन्हें काटा या बदला गया है, या गोले में आधा भरकर दिया गया, उन्हें निरस्त कर दिया जाएगा।

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ. एम. आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के अन्त में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैलकुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण : प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।