$$\int_M f^*\psi_N > 0.$$

See p18 for the orientation preservance of a holomorphic map.

On the other hand, for any $q \in N$ we have

$$H^{2n}(N-\{q\}, \mathbb{R}) = 0,$$

hence in $N-\{q\}$

$$\psi_N = d\varphi$$

for some $\varphi \in A^{2n-1}(N-\{q\})$.

Since $H_n(M-p) = H_n(M-B_\varepsilon(p)) = 0$, & $H^n(M-p, \mathbb{R}) \cong \mathrm{Hom}(H_n(M-p), \mathbb{R}) = 0$.

Then if $q \notin f(M)$, $\displaystyle\int_M f^*\psi_N = \int_{\partial M} d f^*\varphi = 0$,

a contradiction.

$$\int_M f^*\psi_N = \int_M f^* d\varphi = \int_M d f^*\varphi \overset{\text{Stokes' theorem}}{=} \int_{\partial M} f^*\varphi = 0$$

$$f^*\psi_N = f^* d\varphi \quad \text{on } M.$$

$$M \xrightarrow{f} N-\{q\} \subset N$$

$$T^{*\prime}(N-\{q\}) \xrightarrow{f^*} T^*M$$

$$\begin{array}{c}\Psi\\ d\varphi = \psi_N\big|_{N-\{q\}}.\end{array}$$