

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **IMPORTANT** :CANDIDATES TO NOTE THAT ADDITIONAL SHEETS WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED AND CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR ANSWERS JUDICIOUSLY. CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR REGISTRATION NUMBER IN SPECIFIED SPACE ON FRONT PAGE ONLY. WRITING NUMBER OR NAME IN ANY OTHER PART OR MAKING SPECIFIC MARKS IS TREATED AS DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE EXAMINER AND WILL BE DEALT SERIOUSLY AS PER UNIVERSITY RULES(MALPRACTICE IN EXAMINATION).
2. Write on both sides. Do not write in the margin space.
3. Enter all details with Registration No., Programme, Semester etc. in the front page and do not write anything in any other space. Registration No. should be written legibly and shade the Corresponding circle in the OMR clearly with black/blue ball pen.
4. Candidates are required to put their signature and left hand thumb impression in the specified places.
5. No sheet shall be torn of from the answer-book provided, if any page is spoiled/damaged, put a line across it.
6. Do not leave any blank page between your answers. Answers written beyond blank pages may not be assessed, if by accident a page is left blank write on it "P.T.O" in bold letters.
7. At the end of the examination, answer-book whether written or blank, must be handed over to the Room Superintendent.
8. Nothing shall be written on the question paper or the blotting paper.
9. See that the answer-book supplied to you bear the signature of the Room Superintendent and date.
10. Write the question numbers (specifying the sub question, if any) in the margin and leave sufficient space after completion of answer to each question.
11. Exchange of writing materials, Communicating with other students, is strictly prohibited.
12. You will not be permitted to leave the examination hall until half an hour after the question papers are distributed.
13. During the last thirty minutes, you will not be allowed to leave the hall.
14. A Candidate is liable to be expelled from the examination hall and his/her case will be reported to the Registrar / Concerned officer of the University, if he / she
 - (i) Brings any book, notes, mobiles any electronic instruments etc., into the examination hall,
 - (ii) Speaks to or communicates in any other way with any other candidate while the examination is going on,
 - (iii) Or takes with him/her any answer-book written or blank or Question Papers, while leaving the examination hall during examination,
 - (iv) If found giving or receiving assistance, or copying from any paper book or notes or allowing any other candidates to copy from his/her answer book etc.
 - (v) Writes either on blotting paper or any other paper clues or points which might possibly be of help to any other candidates during the examination,
 - (vi) Uses or attempts to use in any other unfair means like smuggling in any other answer-book written outside or found guilty of impersonation,
 - (vii) Discloses his/her identity or makes peculiar marks in his/her answer-book,
 - (viii) Or uses abusive or obscene language or is guilty of any other misconduct of a serious nature.
15. A warning bell will be given ten minutes before the close of the examination. At the second bell, You must stop writing and be ready to hand over answer-book to the Room Superintendent. You must not leave your seat until all answer-books are collected by the Room Superintendent.
16. Candidates are forbidden to smoke or to take tea, coffee etc. In the Examination Hall, Drinking water will be supplied at the seat itself, if necessary.
17. Candidates who are not in their seats by the time notified, will not be admitted to the examination. The Chief Superintendent may however, at his discretion admit those who give him a satisfactory reason for the delay not exceeding 30 minutes after the commencement of examination.
18. A candidate who disobeys any instructions issued by the Chief Superintendent or Room Superintendent, or who is guilty of rude or disobedient behavior, is liable to be instantly expelled.
19. Use either blue or black ink pen or ballpoint pen. Do not change the color of ink in any condition. In case you are compelled to change the color do not forget to take the signature of Room Superintendent explaining him/her the situation.

1.

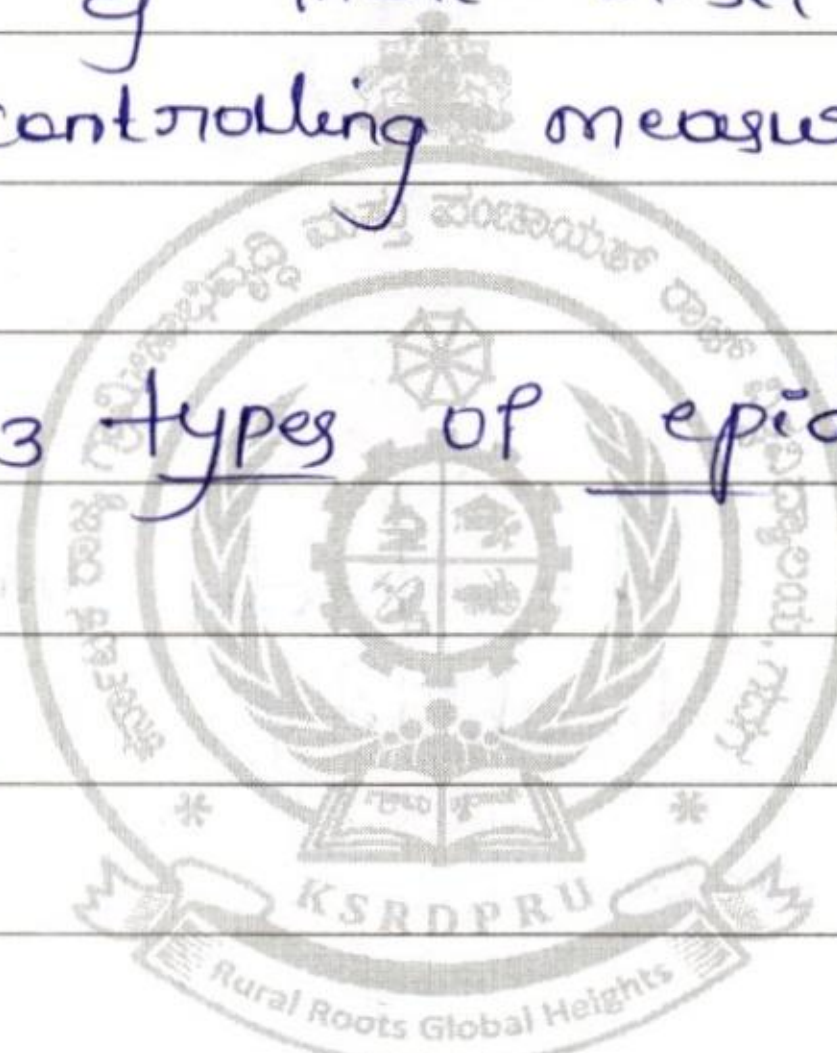
a) Epidemiology :

"Epidemiology is defined as branch of medicine & public health"

It distribution of causes of risk factor & health prevention
It shows how disease occur when, where & there risk factors, what are the controlling measures.

There are 3 types of epidemiology

- 1] Descriptive
- 2] Analytical
- 3] Experimental



1] Descriptive : A disease who, where & when it occur.

2] Analytical :- who & how it occur
Investigate disease called analytical

3] Experimental: To know about what type of disease occur basement gave vaccination

treatment at all is called experimental.

c] Disability is "umbrella term" covering impairments & political distributions & it denotes negative impacts of individuals like that textual impairment is known as disability.

* Disability Indicators :

1] short term

2] man type

1] short term : the body which depict or fully get disability

Ex : ~~the~~ coma.

2]

2] man type : A person who recovers in half, another part will be damaged.

Ex :- stroke, paralysis.

d] Risk factor : A person is in normally lead their life. But he smoke daily in his day to day life on that time his life become risk factor.

* He know if i consume this smoke i get lung cancer.

* But he didn't leave that & that time his life become or on that time risk factor may arrive.

Ex : * Smoking

* Alcohol

* Tobacco

* Cheats

Q] CFR [case fatality Rate] :

Case fatality Rate means a death is by not occurring immediate its dangerous & particular disease is called case fatality rate

* A person died from particular disease is known as "case fatality rate"

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{Number of disease deaths from particular disease}}{\text{Number of death cases in same disease.}}$$

F) Incidence & prevalence :

Incidence :

The number of new cases in specific given period of time

formula :
$$\frac{\text{Numbers of new cases in specific period of time}}{\text{population at risk at given period of time.}}$$

prevalence :

The number of existing cases & numbers of old + new cases in given period of time.

formula :
$$\frac{\text{Numbers of existing (New + old) cases in given period of time}}{\text{population at risk in given period of time.}}$$

Q] Endemic : The disease is constant place or in specific area in place that is continuous birth again. That's called endemic.

* Epidemic : The sudden onset of disease outbreaks in a specific time period is known as epidemic.

* Pandemic : It is spread thorough worldwide & everywhere is called pandemic.

Examples :

Epidemic : Dengue outbreaks

Endemic : Malaria [After heavy rainfall]

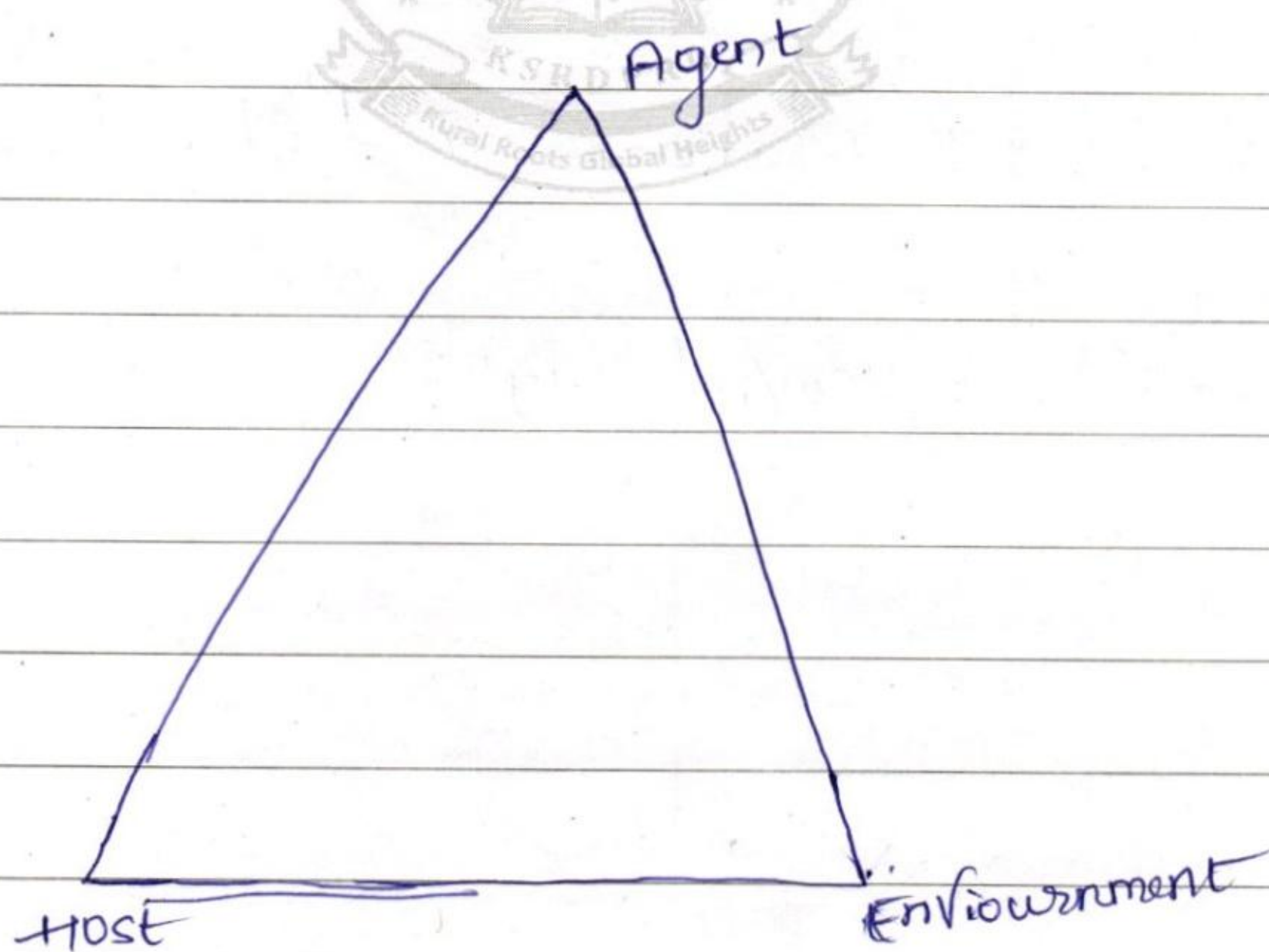
pandemic : COVID - 19 .

PART - B

2) Epidemiological Triad

Epidemiology is a branch of public health & medicine it is distribution in causes of health & disease, disease prevention & whose risk factors, who is agent, host environment it all learn in epidemiological triad.

* It is relationship between agent, host environment



* In this agent, host & environment relationship between these three.

* Agent :- Who is disease cause is known as agent.

physical :- Radiations, electricals

chemical :- Bacteria, Virus, fungi, parasite

* Host :- Who causing the ill on disease causing by host.

Ex :- Human.

Environment :- The disease where place it may come.

- * Who was agent
- * Who causing the disease by agent
- * It both are leading or situated in Environment

Ex :- Tree, Buildings, air, water, electricals

3] Measures of mortality :

mortality is the departure from the number of deaths among live births in given period of time.

Birth rate :-

The number of live births in given specific period of time.

formula :

The number of live birth in
given specific time
mid-day population.

Infant mortality rate :

The number infants death under 1 year among live birth in that specific period of time.

formula :

The number of infants death in
specific given time
mid year population

* Death Rate :

The number of death rate in during time period estimate in 1000 population 8 person are death.

* Crude death Rate :

CDR is measure it causes from all causes in 1000 estimated. mid year population +.

Formula :
$$\frac{\text{Number of death from all causes}}{\text{mid year population}}$$

Specific death Rate :

It also called age specific rate & Cause specific rate also called specific death rate.

Formula :
$$\frac{\text{Number of death from particular TB disease among calendar method}}{\text{mid year population}}$$

* cause fatal specific Rate:

It occurs from accidents, cancers etc.

* Age specific Rate:

It comes under specific age under 5 year children & 60+ years.

* Sex specific Rate:

The number of death Rate in male
& female

* specific death from male:

The no. of death among male in
calender method
mid year population

15 to 20 age specific death

No of death 15 to 20 calender
method

mid year population

maternal mortality rate :

It is occurs when mother after delivery from c-section or unhealthy delivery abortion its using unsterile things called MMR.

MM Ratio :-
$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths from maternal mortality}}{\text{mid year population}}$$

MM Rate :-
$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths from maternal from 15 to 49.}}{\text{live births of women}}$$

$$\frac{\text{no. of deaths from maternal mortality}}{\text{15 to 49 live births of women}}$$

proportionate mortality Rate [Ratio]

i) proportionate mortality rate

It is specific cause & specific age group is called proportionate mortality Rate.

(100 to 1000 population)

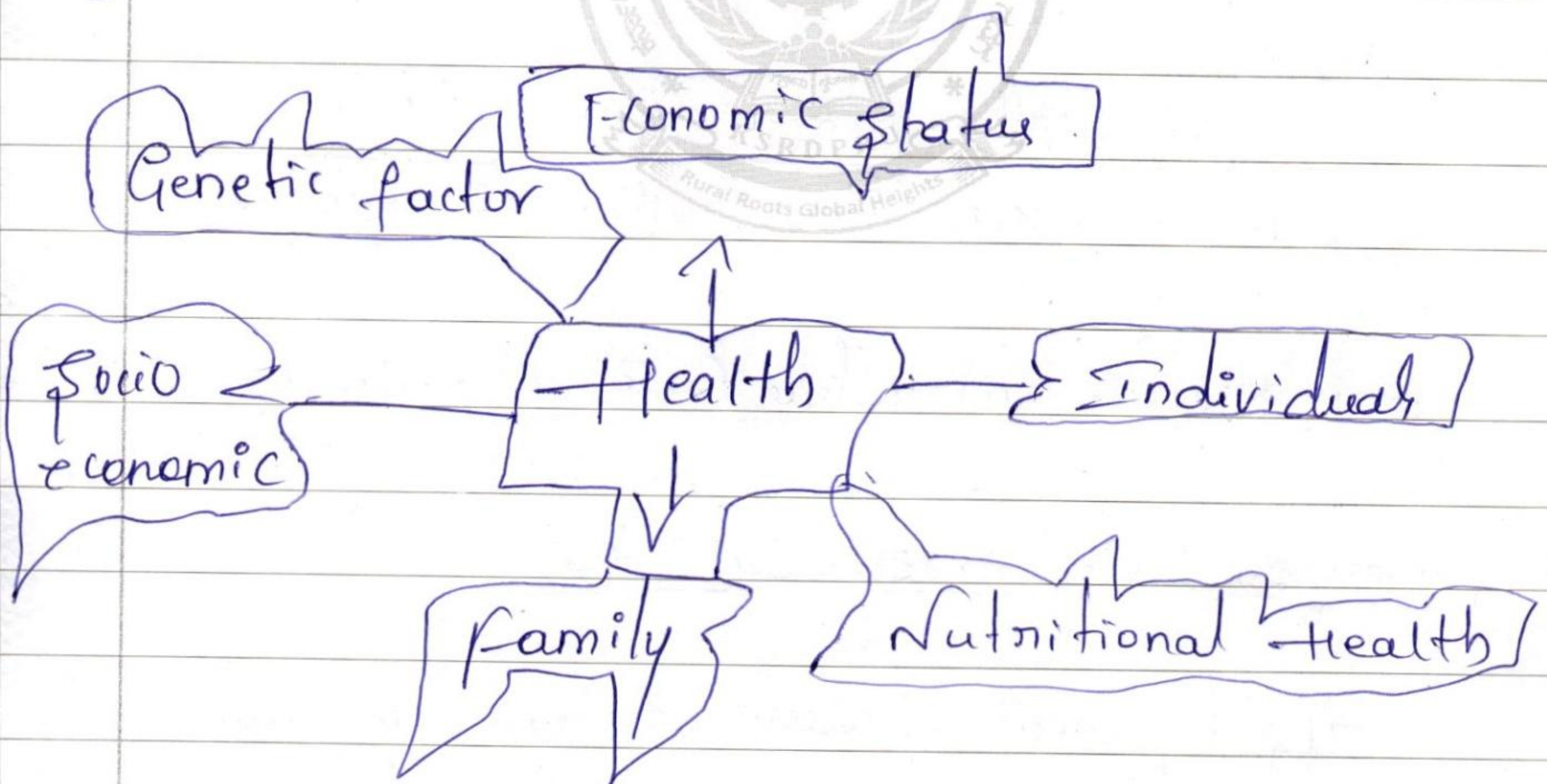
* proportionate specific mortality rate:

$$\frac{\text{no. of deaths from specific particular disease}}{\text{no. of disease death from all causes}}$$

* under 5 proportionate

$$\frac{\text{the no. of death from under 5 years children}}{\text{no. of live births in given period of time}}$$

4) Determinants of health:



- 1] Genetic factor
- 2] Environmental factor
- 3] Lifestyle
- 4] Socioeconomic
- 5] Gender - age

1] Genetic factor :

- > It is genetic factor
- * No make up
- * No treatment
- * It comes from hereditary
- * It is permanent

2] Environmental factor :

- * physical environment : [micro]
- * chemical environment : [macro]

- > physical environment : Radiation, electrical
- * chemical environment : air, water, soil

3) Lifestyle :

- * It depending upon their social economic
- * money expenditure
- * BMI [Body mass Index]

The life has a changed in :

- * BMI
- * Hypertension
- * Diabetes mellitus
- * Socio economic
- * money expenditure
- * Luxurious life lead
- * coronary heart disease

4) Socio economic

- * These peoples are poor in economic condition
- * Life :-
 - * money
 - * Health lifestyle
 - * Wanted life
 - * dietary maintain
 - * Health status
 - * community status

5] Age & Gender :

- * There is discrimination in these 2.
- * like male & female
- * Adults & younger.
- * poor & rich
- * Vegetarian & non Vegetarian
- * Smokers & Non Smokers

5] Bias :

Bias is defining as scientific error in a mistake is happening in every time but people are different in truth.

In these 3 types are there :

- 1] selection
- 2] Information
- 3] confounding.

1] selection :

The people who are chosen to study results is not true in representation in population.

2) Ex :- The smokers are smoking in hospital patients is not for aqitable all smokers.

2) Information Bias :

The people are identifying wrongly measurement & make a error.

Ex :- The smokers don't no how much smoke they have to smoke (Recall bias)

3) confounding Bias :

It is defined as another factor is cause & effect is called confounding Bias.

Ex :- coffee is source for lung cancer they think, but smoking is the main thing for lung cancer.

selection Bias :

- 1] Incidence & prevalence
- 2] Admission bias
- 3] Non response bias
- 4] Wrong sample bias

Information Bias :

- 1] Diagnostic bias
- 2] Recall bias
- 3] migrating bias
- 4] measurement bias
- 5] Interviewer bias
- 6] Hawthorn effort
- 7] publication bias

3] confounding bias :

1] matching

2] stratifical

3] standardization

4] multivictorial

5] urbanization

Confounding bias :

It is effective about the third person entry.

Ex : coffee is main cause for lung cancer people think but it doesn't smoking is main cause for lung cancer.

* matching : - the disease matching time

* stratificial : satisfactory disease role

* standardization : these are fair comparing two variable or groups. It is relation-ship & contact both.

* urbanization : disease have spread in urbanization.

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12] Natural history of disease is
~~pre~~ pathogenesis

↓
 Agent, host
 is not involving.

Death
 chronic
 disability
 defects
 illness
 sign & symptoms

~~pre~~ pathogenesis
phase

Agent, host &
 environment
 is involving.

Low stage human with sickness stage.

- * multiplying.
- * disease spread
- * that stimulates tissue in our body
- these agent is went to host in human.

~~pre~~ pathogenesis

- * Agent, Host & Environment is there
- * But they not involve.
- * In this environment is absent
- * starting pre pathogenesis agent, host is there
- * later it will not involving is sometimes
- * because human with immunity
- * that's why agent is not goes to host early
- * If immunity have to the host at the time

- * Suddenly Agent occurs in human [host]
- * Now agent is involved host.
- * In this process is starting.

pathogenesis phase

- * The agent involved host in this time this release in toxins in to our body
- * This process is started in encasement,
- * later toxins are slowly enter body spread to other part
- * They disease is multiplying
- * The disease start sign & symptoms slowly,
- * later illness will be appears in human body
- * After illness defect occur it mean one body part is damaging
- * disability occurs means a person fully deriness in this process.
- * lastly a person stage in chronic
- * In this stage we are not return his healthy again
- * last one is death

12) levels of prevention :

- 1) primordial prevention
- 2) primary prevention
- 3) secondary prevention
- 4) tertiary prevention
- 5) quaternary prevention

1) primordial prevention :

- * The disease not there in human body & environment
- * But we know there is risk factors
- * Ex :- Smoking

If smoking in the future it leads to lung cancer we know but there is risk factors but we don't take any precautions

2) primary prevention :

- * The disease in the environment but not enter our body.

ex : malaria because of our immunity powers.

3] Secondary prevention :

- * The disease is already occurs in body.
- * We need to take rest & precautions like prescribing medicine maintenance or check up our health daily.

4] Tertiary prevention :

- * The disease already takes a time lot in our body.
- * It's too severe now we want dialysis
- * chemotherapy
- * Isolation better.

5] Quaternary prevention :

there is a last step for death.

9] Health indicators:

1] mortality indicator

2] morbidity

3] disability

4] socio economic

5] utilization

6] delivery care system

7] Mortality indicator

* There is measures of departure from number of death in a given population.

formula:
$$\frac{\text{Number of death in specific period of time}}{\text{mid year population}}$$

- 1] mortality indicator
- 2] case fatality
- 3] maternal mortality
- 4] crude death rate
- 5] proportional maternal mortality
- 6] Infant mortality

1) case fatality rate :

$$\frac{\text{No of deaths from particular disease}}{\text{No. of death from cases among the same disease.}}$$

3] maternal mortality :

It is after delivery, like unsterile gynecological hands, abortion or miscarriage, is this type of cases known as maternal mortality rate.

4) crude death rate :

The number of deaths in a given specific population
estimated in 1000. In 1000 population
8 people are died.

5] proportional mortality rate :

It is measured by specific causes

e.g. specific age group.

* It considered 100 to 10000.

6] Infant mortality rate :

The number of death from 5 under childrens among calendar year.

No. of under 5 years infants deaths in calendar year
mid year population

7] morbidity :

* It is departure from state physically
not well being

* Disability

* Illness

* physically, mentally not well being.

* In this 4 types :

1] Incidence : No. of new cases

2] prevalence : Existing cases [old + new]

* Rate : It is measured by events

Ex : Numbers of 100 babies & baby death in events like

* Ratio : Numbers of comparing between two quantities

A : B

Ex : The boys is equal to girls

3 proportion : The numbers of part related to the whole.

part $\frac{\text{[Number of new disease]}}{\text{total population}}$

3 utilization :

* Government has planned for maternal

* like ANC

* PNC

* Infants

* food providing

* These peoples are utilizing that

2) delivery care system:

- * The delivery care system - the people need to nutritious food
- * Egg, dal, milk.
- * And maintain hygiene also
- * Sanitation.
- * Nutritious food supply child & mother both.

3) Socio economic:

- * The people are suffered in economic conditions
- * lifestyle
- * Nutritious food
- * Health status
- * maintain hygiene
- * Ventilation
- * Sedentary lifestyle - they won't get these all facilities.

* IMR

* MMR

* IMR : Infant mortality Rate

The number of death from among under 5 year children in calendar method to number of live birth in that specific given period of time.

Formula:
$$\frac{\text{No. of infant death in specific period of time}}{\text{mid year population}}$$

* MMR :

maternal mortality Rate :

* In this stage after delivery mother has infected from unsterile things

* unwashed hands

* Abortion

* C-section

* These all type of unhygienic things happen is called maternal mortality is appear-

In this 2 types :

* MM Ratio :

* MM Rate :

* MM Ratio :

The number of death of maternal in
specific period of time
 live births in given time

MM Rate :

The number of maternal deaths in
 15 to 49 women

formula :-
$$\frac{\text{No. of maternal deaths in specific period of time}}{\text{No. of live birth women aged 15 to 49}}$$

8] Epidemiological

- * Epidemiology is study of branch medicine & public health
- * It distributes the causes & prevention
- * How the risk factors appear
- * And who may it come
- * preventive measures
- * It mainly classify 3 types :

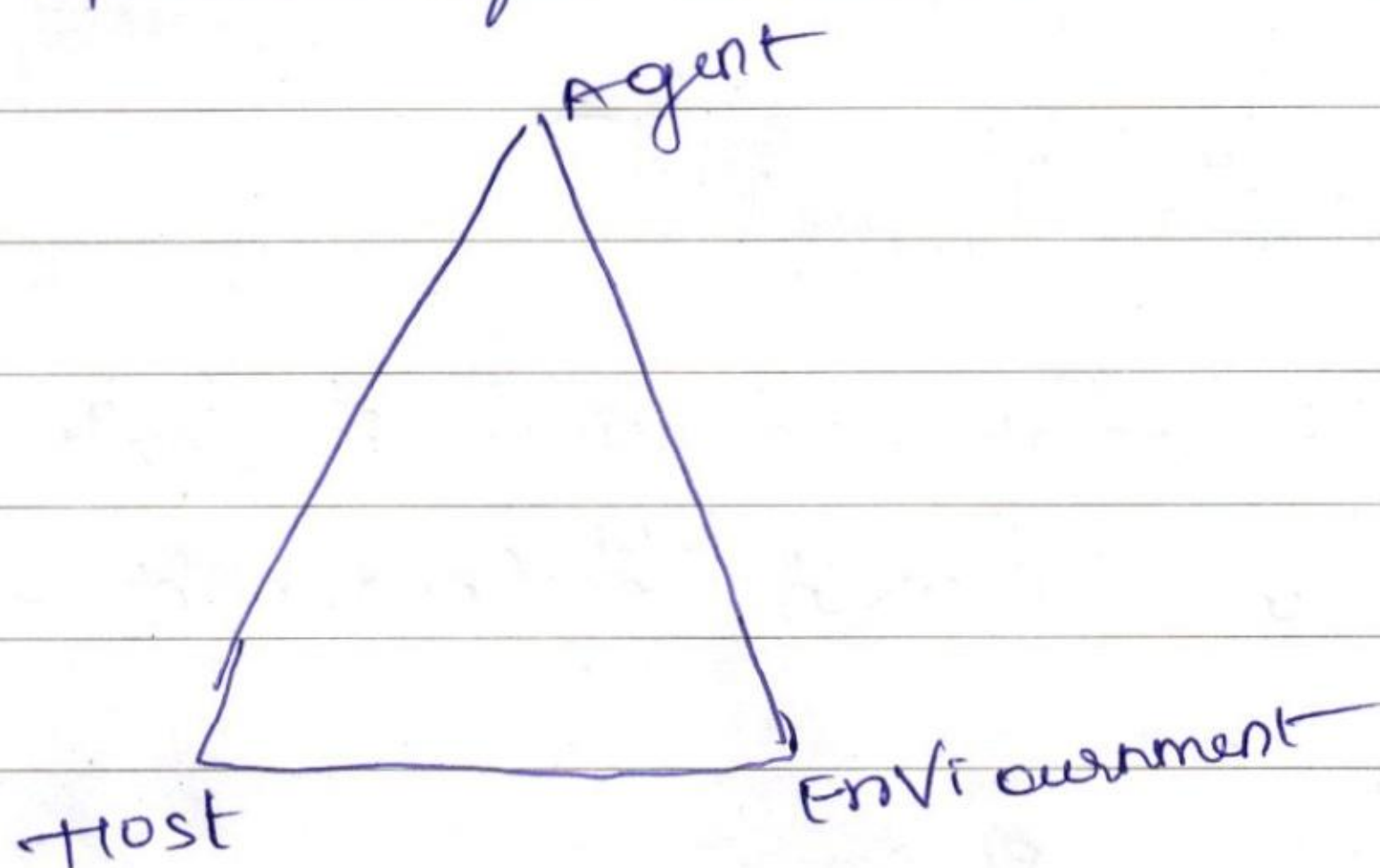
- 1] Descriptive
- 2] Analytical
- 3] Experimental

1] Descriptive : Who, where, when
disease occurs

2] Analytical : How, who the disease spread

3] Experimental : spread disease to search
to put the vaccination & treatment

Epidemiological triad



* The relationship & contact between agent, host & environment.

- 1) Agent
- 2) Host
- 3) Environment

1) Agent : factor agent
the causing for disease

Ex : Bacteria, parasite, Fungi

2) Host :
Who are causing the disease like
disease causing humans.

Ex : human.

3] Environmental :

The agent and host is both relationship between environment only.

How disease spread

1] Endemic :- The disease is spread constant presence of specific period of time

Ex : malaria

2] Epidemic : The sudden onset of disease spread in specific period of time

Ex : Dengue outbreak.

3] pandemic :

The disease spread by world wide & everywhere

Ex :- covid 19.

Case - control study :

Relative Risk [RR] "Cohort study"

Relative risk is the ratio of incidence of exposed among incidence of non-exposed

It helps as disease more or less spread or developing in exposed comparing non exposed.

Formula :

$$\frac{\text{Incidence of exposed}}{\text{Incidence of prevalence}}$$

adds

Importance of Relative Risk

- * It shows impact of the disease.
- * It shows app. prioritize to the public health programme.
- * It is more weight given to the case control of study.

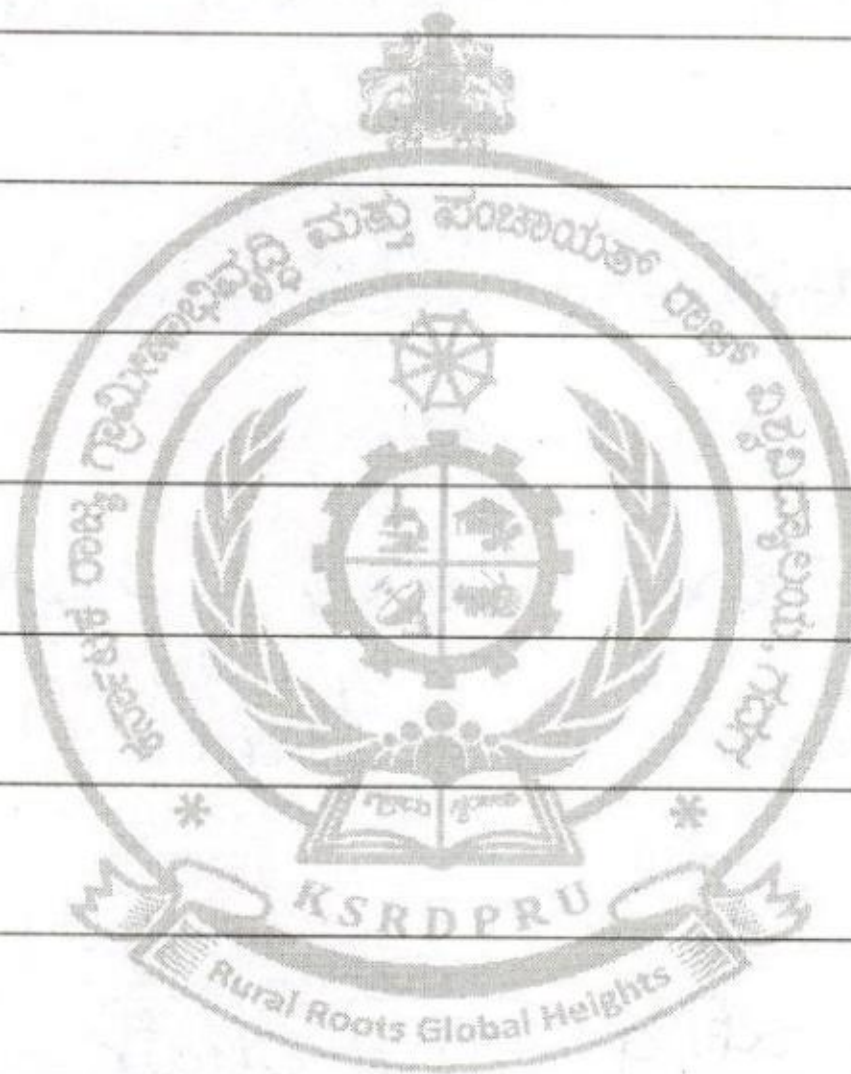
* odds ratio

[case control study]

- * Ratio of odds is exposed to case v/s exposed among control.
- * mainly measured case control study.
- * odd ratio is benefit especially disease when more disease occurred.
- * Relative Risk & odd ratio is mainly strength to association of epidemiology.
- * It is use helps to control & risk factor & preventive factor
- * It helps to policy makers to allocate resource effectively.
- * Its very useful in epidemiological study//.

3) Importance of public health:

- * The maternal cases are increasing due to unsterile maintaining
- * In public health these mortalities are most important
- * In public maintain their lifestyle properly.
- * Take a Nutritious food
- * Supplement food carry pregnant women & their children.
- * Due to increasing the death rate
- * Because unspoiled air, water, contamination increase.
- * So public health workers are take action for these type of mortality
- * So prevent mortality cases.



Work Sheet

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಿಂತ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸದುಪಯೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಹೆಸರನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಸವಲತ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ) ಯನುಸಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
2. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಎರಡೂ ಬದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
3. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು. ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್ ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಾಲ್ ಪೆನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
4. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಡಗೈ ಹೆಬ್ಬಟ್ಟಿನ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.
5. ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪುಟವನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಬಾರದು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪುಟವು ಹಾಳಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಯ ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.
6. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕಣ್ ತಪ್ಪಿನಿಂದ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪುಟ ತಿರುವಿ (ಪು.ತಿ.ನೋ) ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ದಪ್ಪ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.
7. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೋಣೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
8. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
9. ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು.
10. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಳ ಬಿಡುವುದು.
11. ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಬದಲಿಸುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದೆ.
12. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಅರ್ಧ ತಾಸಿನವರೆಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.
13. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮೂವತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.
14. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಮುಂದೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹಾಕಲಾಗುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು/ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
 - (i) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಗೆ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ನೋಟ್ಸ್, ಚೀಟ್, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದರೆ.
 - (ii) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ.
 - (iii) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋದರೆ.
 - (iv) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ/ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಕಲು ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
 - (v) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬ್ಲಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಳಿವು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ.
 - (vi) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕದ್ದು ತರುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ, ಹೊರಗೆ ಒಯ್ಯುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಬರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
 - (vii) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
 - (viii) ಅಥವಾ ನಿಂದಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗುರುತರವಾದ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
15. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 10 ನಿಮಿಷ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲ ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಎರಡನೇ ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
16. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಹ/ಕಾಫಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಾಗಲಿ, ಸಿಗರೇಟು ವಗೈರೆ ಸೇದುವುದಾಗಲಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವಶ್ಯವಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಕುಡಿಯುವ ನೀರನ್ನು ಅವರಿದ್ದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಪೂರೈಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
17. ನಿಗದಿಪಡಿಸಿದ ವೇಳೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಅವರ ಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿರದಿದ್ದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಹಾಜರಾಗಲು ಅನುಮತಿಸಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾತ್ರ ಅನುಮತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಲು ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ವಿವೇಚನಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ.
18. ಮುಖ್ಯ ಅಥವಾ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ನೀಡಿರುವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಿಧೇಯತೆ ತೋರುವ ಅಥವಾ ಒರಟಾಗಿ ನಡೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅಥವಾ ಅವಿಧೇಯತೆಯಿಂದ ವರ್ತಿಸುವ ಅಭ್ಯರ್ಥಿಯನ್ನು ಆ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರ ಕಳಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
19. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕೇವಲ ನೀಲಿ/ಕಪ್ಪು ಶಾಹಿಯ (ಇಂಕ್) ಪೆನ್ನನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಬಾಲ್ ಪೆನ್ನನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕು. ಯಾವುದೇ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಹಿಯ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸುವ ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲತೆಯಿಂದಾಗಿ ಬಣ್ಣವನ್ನು ಬದಲಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಮೊದಲು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಠಡಿಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಅವರ ಸಹಿಯನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯಲು ಮರೆಯದಿರಿ.