

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.

A)

D

a) define epidemiology

Epidemiology is study of distribution and determinants health in a defined state or particular event in a specialized population and the application of that study is health control.

* scope of epidemiology

- 1) distribution of disease & disease who affect, when affect
- 2) determinants of disease & disease causes
- 3) makes evaluation the modes intervention
- 4) check health services.
- 5) policy making

b) natural history of disease

uses of epidemiology

- Study the history of disease
- check the health records.
- providing programmes.
- finding causes.

c) disability indicators.

it means person ~~and~~ cannot do normal thing or activities. A ~~probable~~ problem in their body or mind.

2 types disability indicators.

- ① person type
- ② Event type

① Person type :

the person not making or cannot do daily activities like fully disability
Ex: Comma patient, the patient is live but cannot do normal activities.

② Event type : the person do some daily activities, their body health was disability and another part his healthy
Ex: polio attack people body disability with half body and half is good.

d) Risk factor

Risk factor is increasing

causes of disease

* multifactorial disease come from the factor

* factor is main reason for disease coming

* Example : Smoking.

* Smoke increase the heart disease

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- * smoke increase the risk of cancer, hypertension, kidney problem
- * alcoholism & alcoholism can cause liver damage, heart problem, hypertension, diabetes
- * not doing exercise & this also increases all common table disease
- * Environment clean & we not clean environment it causes the communicable disease risk

*) Incidence prevalence

1) Incidence %

Incidence is measures the number of new cases in population during given time or period

Formula: $\frac{\text{Number of new cases}}{\text{during at risk}} \times 1000$

2) prevalence %

prevalence measures the cases from all cases (old + new) in population in given time or period or point

* Two types :

① point prevalence

② period prevalence

* point prevalence measures the cases in specific point
example % today

* Period prevalence measures the cases in ~~specific~~ period wise
example % whole year.

* Formula %
$$\frac{\text{All new \& old case}}{\text{Total population}} \times 1000$$

* relationship between incidence and prevalence

* if incidence increase prevalence increase

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- if Incidence decrease prevalence also decrease
- Chronic disease increase $\rightarrow$ prevalence increase
- Acute disease increase $\rightarrow$ prevalence decrease
- disease recovery fast and death $\rightarrow$ prevalence decrease
- disease is prolonged and survive long time $\rightarrow$ prevalence increase

g) Epidemic, Endemic, Pandemic

1) Epidemic is

disease always present in specific group. not come from all side suddenly, present in always passing and always coming number.

Example of malaria is in some part of India

2) Epidemic :-

Sudden increases of diseases which exceed normally in geographical area.

• Sudden increase of diseases in epidemic area.

Example :- dengue outbreak in city

3) Pandemic :-

this is epidemic sudden cases are increase in country + 0 country on world wide

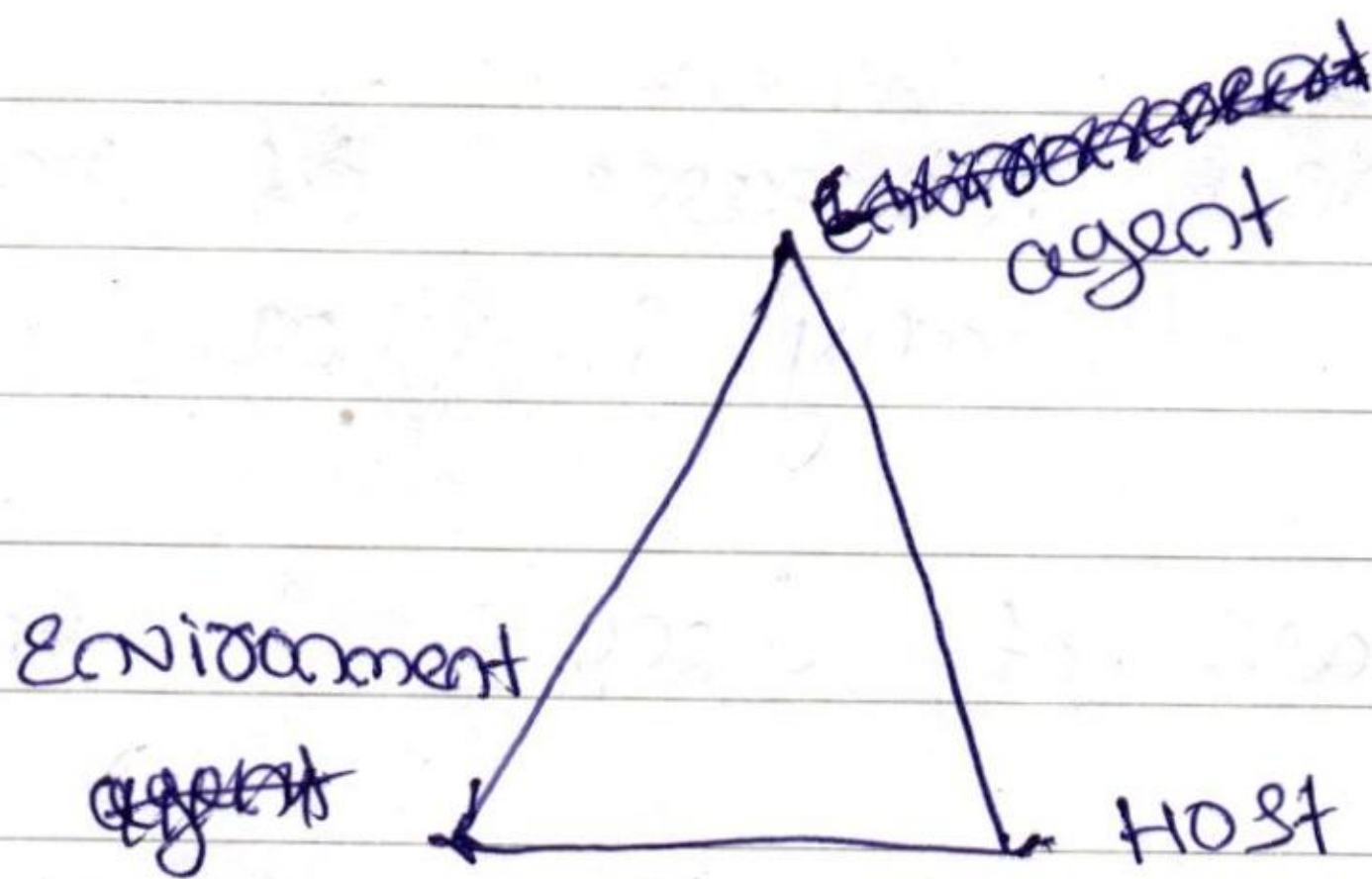
Example :- Covid - 19.

Part B

2) Epidemiological triad

Epidemiological triad is process disease occurrence in human.

- How they affect Human
- How they survive.
- it teach the disease occurrence in homes (host)



• agent is agent is disease causing factor

- 1) biological
- 2) physical
- 3) chemical

① biological is virus, bacteria, fungi, parasite etc -

* virus can cause disease ex: Rabies

* bacteria can cause disease ex: ~~the~~ typhoid

* parasite is mainly the disease causing factor ex: mosquito.

② Physical & heat radiation, cold. etc.

① heat can cause the disease
extreme exposure of heat
causes, tension, hypertension

② radiation & extreme exposure of the
radiation cause disease

③ cold can cause the disease

③ chemical & poisoning, arsenic,
mercury, etc.

* poisoning, mercury, arsenic causing
the lung problems or cancer &
kidney problem / failure

② Environment

It is the way the
agent and survive it.

Example & Coldness, air, pollution,
water pollution, soil pollution.

• Air pollution & way the go to
air and to air

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② water pollution causes the diseases like, Cholera, dysentery, typhoid.

③ Soil pollution causes the disease like tetanus.

④ Host of HOS is man this all effect to the host.

• Epidemiological triad is connection between agent, environment host.

• agent lives and survives in

• environment, environment supports to agent attach to host.

3) measures of mortality

• mortality rates measures the death rate

• types of mortality rate

• it measure by the mid year population

- ① death rate
- ② crude death rate
- ③ specific death rate
- ④ birth rate
- ⑤ infant death rate
- ⑥ maternal mortality rate
- ⑦ case fatality rate
- ⑧ proportional ~~rate~~ mortality rate

① death rate & death rate is in population in given time or period

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{\text{death rate in population in given time or period}}{\text{mid-year population}} \times 1000$$

② crude death rate &

This death is all cases from from

• It measures the death from all cases in a 1000 estimated in given time or period in mid year population.

→ PTO

- Crude death rate formula =

Formula = $\frac{\text{death from all causes}}{\text{mid-year population}} \times 1000$

3) Specific death rate

- It measures the death from specific age, sex, from.

- 2 types

1) age - specific death rate

2) Sex - specific death rate

1) age specific death rate : is measure the under 5, and old age.

2) sex specific death rate : it measures the death from female or male

Formula = $\frac{\text{under 5 children death rate}}{\text{Total under 5 children population}} \times 1000$

$$\ast \frac{\text{death rate of old age} \times 100}{\text{total population of old age}}$$

$$\ast \frac{\text{female death of population in given time of period} \times 1000}{\text{Total population of people}}$$

$$\ast \frac{\text{male death of population in given time of period} \times 1000}{\text{Total population}}$$

4) Birth rate :- Birth rate is measured the total number of live births.

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{\text{Total number of live birth}}{\text{mid year population}} \times 1000$$

5) Infant mortality rate
It measures the death of below 1 year infants.

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{\text{below 1 year death of Infants}}{\text{total live birth in that year or period}} \times 1000$$

④ maternal mortality rate

- it measures the death of pregnancy women within 42 days or after pregnancy.

Formula: maternal death form

$$\frac{\text{that period}}{\text{Total live births in that period}} \times 100,000$$

⑤ case fatality rate

- it measures the specific or particular death from one disease

Formula: $\frac{\text{death from heart attack}}{\text{risk people of that population}} \times 100$

⑧ proportional mortality

- it measures death from all causes from part of whole

example :- OPD cases in whole in the whole part of disease is diarrhoea

4) determinants of health

determinants of health means the factors which are all causing disease in the population this is the meaning of the risk factor.

- 1) Biological determinants
- 2) Environmental determinants
- 3) Social culture determinants
- 4) Life style determinants
- 5) Behaviour determinants
- 6) Socio economic determinants
- 7) Health services determinants

① Biological determinants

* Biological determinants are Age, Sex, Heredity.

1) age & old age people more causing disease because their immunity low.

2) sex & males are high exposed to disease, too smoking.

heredity & heredity can cause the disease

- heredity is permanent disease
- no treatment for that.
- example & my mother and father have diabetes and comes also me
- we can do prevention method but not control from coming from heredity it is permanent disease

② Environmental determinants.

- air, pollution, water can cause the disease
- air causes the germ diseases
- water causes the & vehical borne disease
- soil cause the tetanus.

③ Social culture determinants

- in two communities.
- on culture.
- vegetarian have less fat.
- non-vegetarian have good mass. it can cause the hypertension diseases

① life style & behavior

- health life style not cause the disease
- ~~there is~~ on healthy life style cause the disease
- no, exercise, eating on health food.
- no clean body,
- no hygiene. this all are cause disease

② socio economic

- no job
 - less money
 - poverty
 - on education.
- can cause the malnutrition, & tension mental health problems.

③ Health Status

- some people have go to hospital
- but some don't go to hospital.

⑧ bias

bias is systemic error in hospital records

Types - 3

- ① Selection bias
- ② Informing bias
- ③ Confounding bias.

① Selection bias is the selection condition they not consider some hospital out side cases only consider Hospital cases.

• Example : diabetes data collection only in hospital not in village wise

4 types :

- ① Prevalence and incidence
- ② non response
- ③ Admission rate
- ④ waste sample size

② Interviewing bias :-
 error in taking information, andy
 sigg, data collection

Example :- Bp machine not show the
 correct information

• Types -

- ① diagnostic
- ② information
- ③ interview
- ④ measurement
- ⑤ migration
- ⑥ recall

③ Confounding

this is show the
 comparison of risk factor.

• Example :- Some people think smoking
 cause lung cancer
 but some people say cat,
 tea cause the disease
 this is confounding

Control

- ① Restriction
- ② Reduction
- ③ multi-variety Expendos
- ④ matching
- ⑤ standardization
- ⑥ Stratification

Part C

q) health indicators.

- health indicators measuring rate of death, disease

• health indicators are

- morbidity indicator
- mortality indicator
- disability indicator
- Health delivery rate system
- Utilization

morbidity indicators is any depart we as state or physiological well-being include, illness, disease

7 morbidity indicators

① Incidence

② prevalence

③ Rate

④ Ratio

⑤ proportion

① Incidence is measure the new cases from specific period

② Prevalence is measure the old + new cases from specific period

③ Rate is measure the particular events in specific period

④ Ratio is measure the relationship between two given random quantities

Example is sex ratio

⑤ Proportion is it measures part of whole in percentage

- ⑧ mortality it measure the death
 - ① death rate
 - ② crude death rate
 - ③ specific death rate
 - ④ birth rate
 - ⑤ infant mortality rate
 - ⑥ maternal mortality rate
 - ⑦ case fatality rate
-
- ① death rate is deaths ~~rate~~ in population in given period
 - ② Crude - death rate & it measure the death for all cases in mid year population
 - ③ specific death rate & it measures the specific death like age specific, sex specific
 - ④ birth rate & measures total live birth in mid year population

⑥ Infant mortality rate. it measures the death of below one year of infants.

⑦ maternal mortality rate & it measures the death of women during pregnancy or after 42 days of pregnancy.

⑧ case fatality rate

it measures the specific disease death.

⑨ morbidity Disability &

2 types

- Person type
- Event type

① Person type & total disability.

Example of Comma Patient

② Event type & part disability part healthy

ex: polio attack people

⑤ Health delivery care system

- How many people taking hospital use
- and giving hospital care this under.

⑥ Utilization

How many persons utilize the government scheme

example & how many children taking vaccination.

- All children taking - this programme success.
- not taking & this programme - loss

20)

21)

investigation of epidemic

- ① choosing
• choose the area in epidemic area.
- ② diagnosed & diagnosed about study.
and take information,
 - which age group is high risk
 - disease level
- ③ Analyse & Analyse the disease
How it spread what is causing factors
- ④ survey & make survey for data collection.
- ⑤ the data was collect the hospital.
- * and make decision How to stop this disease.
- * and make programmes.
- * Example & dengue outbreak

- Choose the dengue outbreak area.
- and standardized the how many people have disease and how many people have risk.
- and Analyse it & and study the dengue outbreak with the help of epidemiology history.
- take decision & take decision for survey.
- survey & make the survey & collect data.
- collected data given to Health professional workers.
- they implement programs.
- and make it correct.

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programmes are

- Control mosquito breeding
- not stay near water near the house
- wear full dress.
- use mosquito net.
- one check & after some days later
one check the degree of break.
- and give treatment for that
people

(2) Natural history of disease

- Natural history of disease means :-
How disease start and affect
that show the disease progress
in a. environment, host, agent.
all.

→ PTO

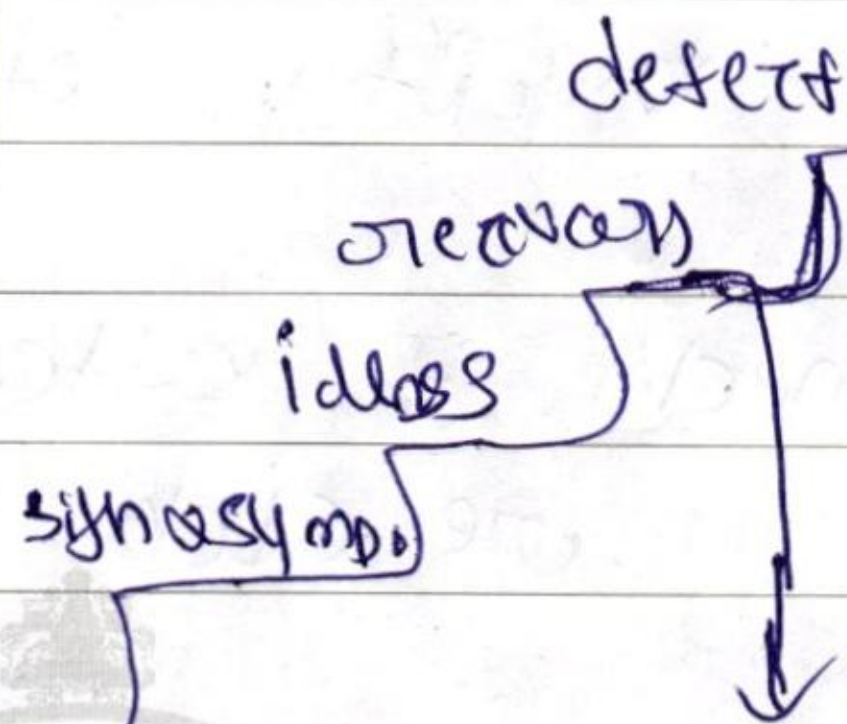
Natural history of disease

Pore - Pathogen

Pathogen

man before
involved

after involved
disability



Interaction of Host

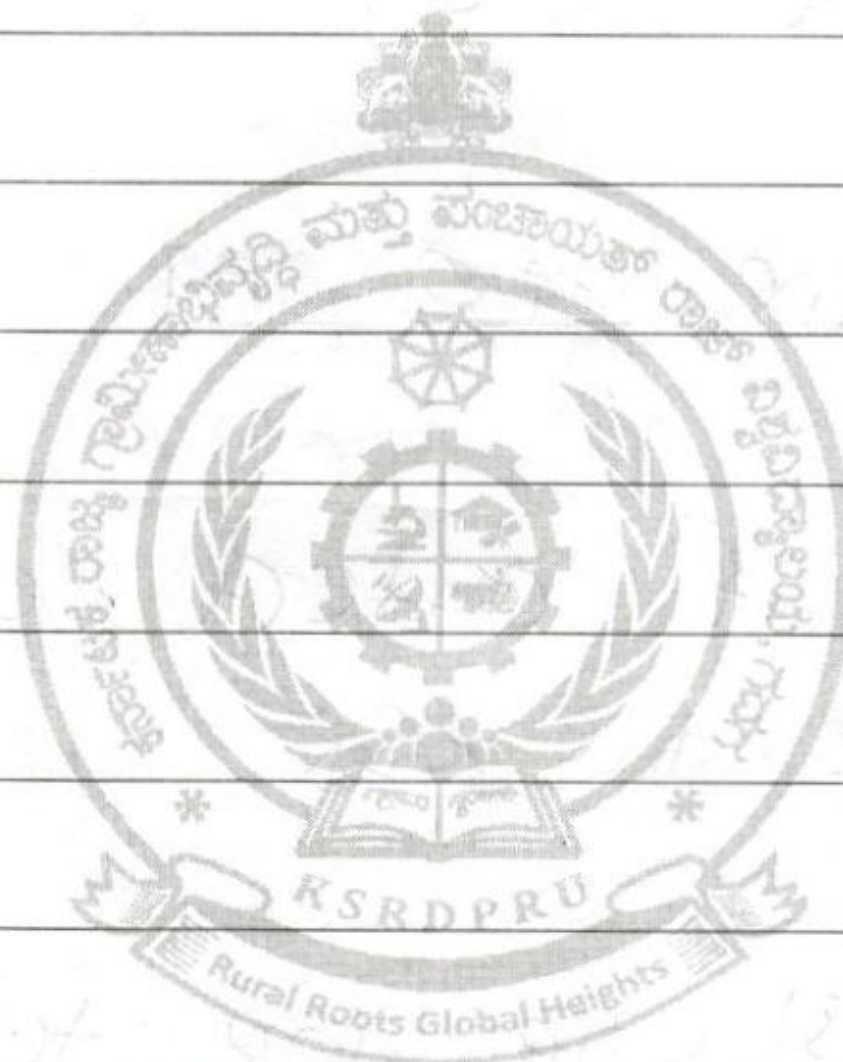
Pore Pathogen :

- * agent is live in environment and causing disease
- * environment control the disease and survive that.
- * if environment, Host, agent balanced disease not spread

- Environment, Agent, Host imbalanced we get disease
- Pathogenesis
- Agent meet Host and enter the body and ~~reach~~ through the tissue
- after enter body it multiply?
- it causes the rise of sign & symptoms
- and next it affect organ it can cause the illness
- recovery stage up to this interaction we not ~~store~~ this affect the body.
- and chronic of the disease all body organ feel the more difficult to recovery
- death & end of life, life is ends

- this is the of natural history of disease
- It tells How disease effect ~~Human~~ Human body in stage wise
- this prevention measures are 4 types.

- ① Primordial
- ② Primary
- ③ Secondary
- ④ Tertiary



- ① Primordial

This prevention tells about avoid risk factor of disease

example is smoking

- avoiding smoking from children is prevention of lung disease and cancer

② Primary :-
 this prevention is tell about
 disease is there in environment before
 they affect you do prevention for
 that

Example :- dengue is there in environment
 so we do prevention
 like using mosquito net, full wear dress

③ Tertiary prevention
 this prevention is tell about
 disease it enter human and affect
 how it control and how prevention
 from chronic stage

Example :- dengue is attack. you
 take early treatment and stop the
 go to chronic stage

④ Quaternary
 this prevention is tell the
 disease go the chronic and how to
 escape that stage.

- Uses prevention

- * It control the death rate

- promoting health

- it uses for the environmental

- How to stop disease

Part B
2.

- * measures of morbidity importance
in public health

- * it is use to help Analyse death rate

- * It is use to implementation of programme

- * it is used to controlling death rate

Q) discuss the IMR and MMR

IMR means Infant mortality death rate

* It shows the death of below 1 year of infants.

Formula of Infant mortality rate
below 1 year age of infants

$$\frac{\text{total live births in that year}}{\text{total live births in that year}} \times 1000$$

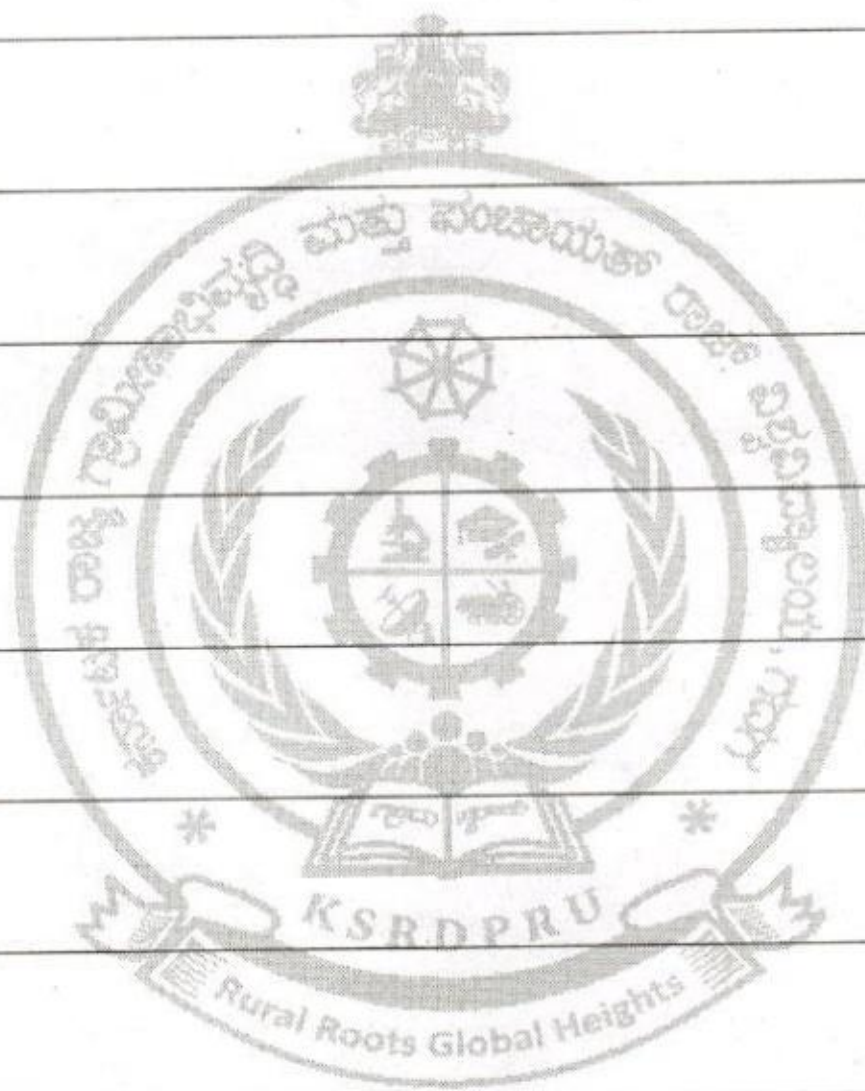
Q) MMR

MMR = means Maternal mortality rate

It shows the death of pregnancy women in child birth or after 42 days of delivery

Formula = $\frac{\text{Total maternal death} \times 100,000}{\text{Total live births in that period}}$







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 ತಿರುವಿರಿ (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, ಚೀಟಿ, 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.