

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.

PART-A

1)

a) Epidemiology

It is defined as a study of distribution and determination of a particular disease in a given geographical area in a specific interval of time. It is called Epidemiology.

* This Epidemiology is important component to the public health

* It measures the disease in the population give data to the public health.

* most of the content occur in this Epidemiology

~~*) Case Fatality Rate :-~~

~~It is defined as the death occur per 1000 Estimated mid year population in one Year of time interval is called case fatality Rate~~

$$\text{CFR} = \frac{\text{Number of death occur in population}}{\text{Estimated mid year population}} \times 1000$$

f) Incidence :- It defined as number of new cases occurring in a given population in a specific interval of time is called Incidence.

+ Incidence:-
$$\frac{\text{Number of new cases in given population}}{\text{total number of population}} \times 1000$$

* Prevalence:- number of total ~~no~~ (New + old) cases occurring in a given population to a specific time period is called. Prevalence

+ Prevalence =
$$\frac{\text{Number of total cases in population in specific time}}{\text{total number of population}} \times 1000$$

⑨ * Endemic:- It is constant presence of a particular disease or infected factor occurring in a given population in a given/specific time period.

+ Epidemic:- The sudden increasing in the number of cases in a given population during a specific time period.

* Pandemic:- The number of ~~an~~ epidemic cases is increase through several countries is called Pandemic.

⑩ Disability indicators = YPLL and DALY
YPLL = Years of potential life lost
DALY = Disability Adjusted life years

d) Risk factors :- increase in the ~~in~~ specific case or infected disease. is called Risk factors

e) ~~Case~~ Fatality rate :- number of specific case given in a population to the mid year population

$$CFR = \frac{\text{Number of specific case in given population}}{\text{Estimated mid year population}} \times 100$$

PART-B

2) Epidemiological triad.

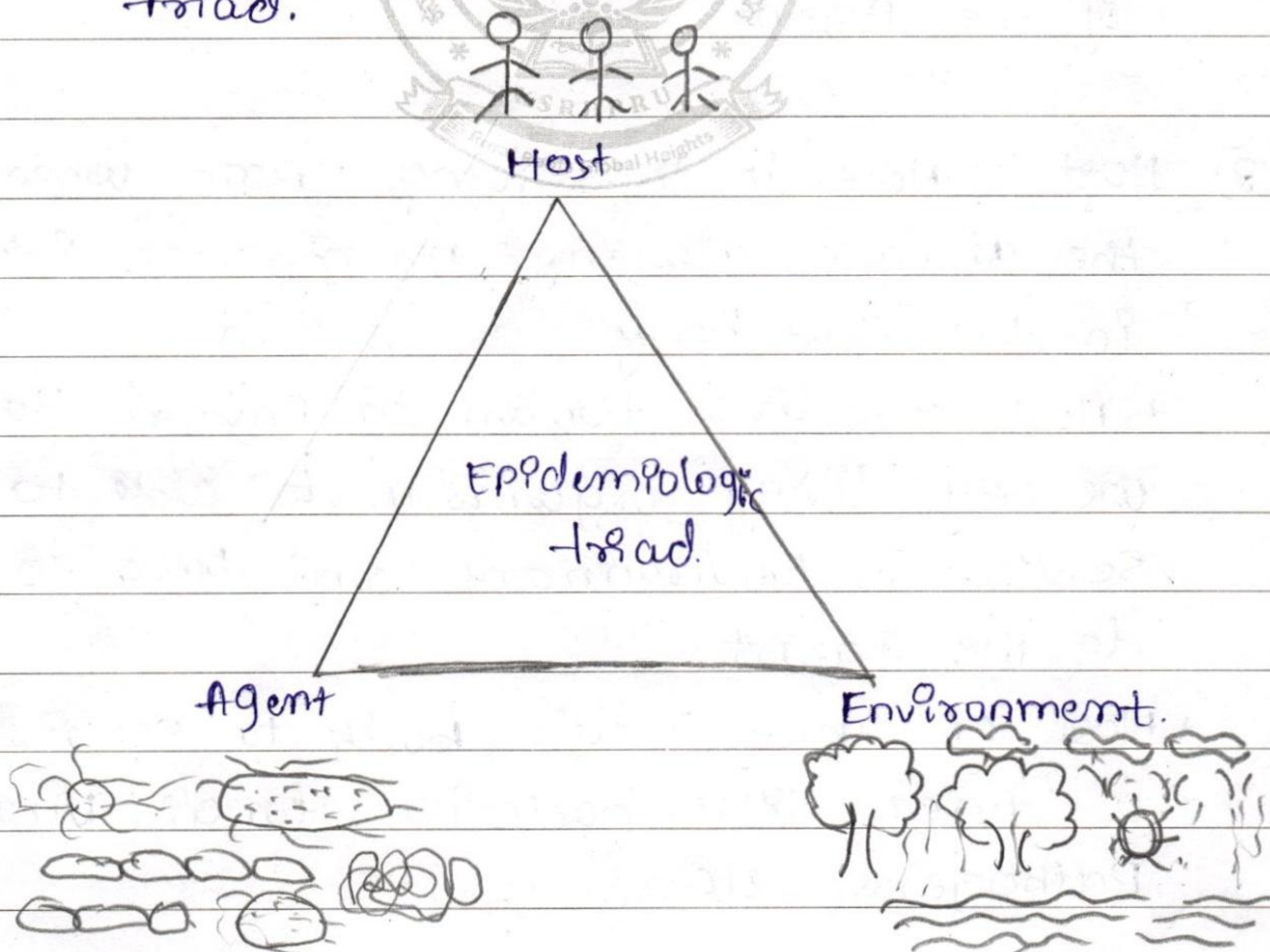
It is a interaction between agent, Host and Environmental factor.

component :- Agent

Host

Environment

This three factors explain the Epidemiological triad.



1] Agent :- Agent is a. disease causing Pathogens and infectious material in the Environment

- * this are lived in Environment

- * this are not seen in the naked eyes But most effect in the human body.

Examples :-

Bacteria, fungi, viruses, pathogens

- * this Agents are belonged to another.

Living Part to survive themselves in the Environment.

Other Physiological Pathological Behavioral factors are also effect and components of the Agent.

2] Host :- Host is the living part when the disease causing Agents are lived in the host body.

- * Host are live human or Animal totally we say living organism to able to survive in Environment and give to space to the agent

- * Host or like. specific body to survive a Agent like bacteria, fungi, virus Pathogens etc.

Example :- human, animals. Living organisms

3] Environment :- Environment is the survival place to all agent and host in the universe.

It is give a birth to Agents and Host

+ Agents are take essential material to survival in the Environment

+ It is the main source to all the living organism to able to live life.

+ Agent and host are depend upon the Environmental factors like air, water, soil, etc.

Agent are Enter to the Host it helps through the Environmental factors

Example :- all the part in the universe

Epidemiological trial is when the Agent is attach to the host is suitable environmental condition. then the infectious factors are active in suitable condition then the disease or symptoms are seen in host organism. It is the natural phenomenon. In we study in Epidemiology.

* Example:- Malaria disease

Agent :- ~~Plasmodium~~ vivax

Host :- Human

Environment:- warm, mosquito condition
suitable environmental condition.

→ this are interconnect to the disease

Flu :- Agent :- mosquito.

Host = Human

Environment = cold condition

3] measures of mortality.

Mortality :- It is defined a numbers of death occurring in a ~~state~~ given population in specific time interval.

It is consist of :- Death rate
crude death
~~case fatality~~ Rate

Specific Death rate

Birth rate

Infant mortality rate

maternal mortality rate

Case Fatality rate

Proportional mortality rate

* **Death rate** :- Number of Death occurring in a specific population to the mid year population Per 1000 Population.

$$DR = \frac{\text{Number of Death occurring in Population}}{\text{mid year population}} \times 1000$$

* **Crude death rate** :- Number of death in a population Per 1000 estimated mid year. Population ^{crude} per 1 year of time interval.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of death in population}}{\text{mid year population}} \times 1000$$

* **Specific death rate** :- It is death about specific causes, age groups and sexual. In specific is called specific death rate.

Age specific :- Death due to specific age group.

Sex specific :- Death in specific male and female.

Cause specific :- any infection due to death.

* **Birth rate** :- Number of life Birth in a given population, to the estimated mid year population is called Birth rate.

$$BR = \frac{\text{Number of life Birth in given population}}{\text{Estimated mid Year population}} \times 1000$$

* Infant mortality Rate :- Number of Infant death Rate in a given population to the Estimate -d. life expectancy in the given time period

IMR :- Number of ~~infant~~ children death in a given population in time.

Estimated less than one of the. $\times 1000$

time interval

* Maternal mortality Rate :- It is the death of Pregnant having child in a given population in the life expectancy of the time period.

$$MMR = \frac{\text{Number of death of Pregnant children}}{\text{Life expectancy of a population}} \times 100000$$

* Case fatality rate :-

Number of death in specific case in a given population in a estimated mid year population.

$$CFR = \frac{\text{Number of death of specific case}}{\text{Estimated mid year population}} \times 100$$

* Proportional mortality Rate

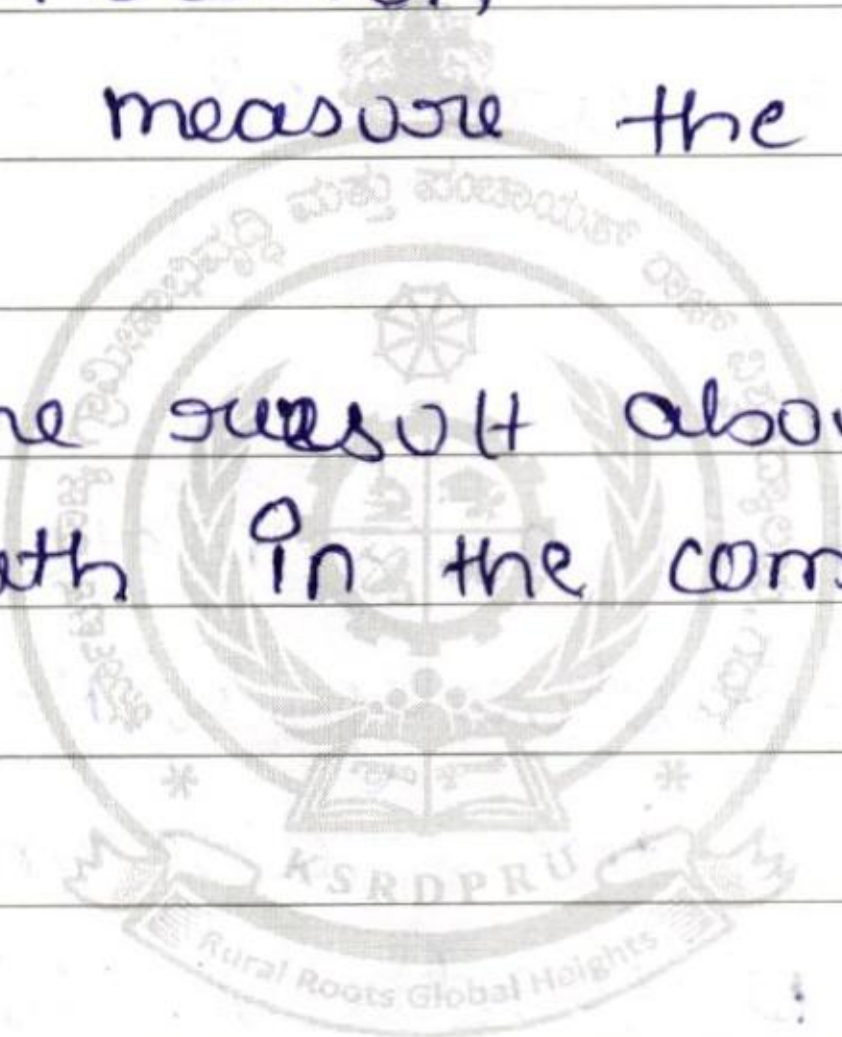
Number of death in proportion in a given population to the Estimated mid

Year Population

$$\text{PMR} = \frac{\text{number of death in proportion to the given population}}{\text{mid year population}} \times 100.$$

→ Measures of mortality importance in public health

- * It helps to detect the death in the specific population
- + It helps to measure the senses of the generation
- + It give the result about the all the specific death in the community.



4] Determinants of health

Introduction:-

Determinants of health give the specific information about the all the essential health care society information and it give to the several condition to determine the health condition in the Environmental and Physiological, Lifestyle Biological, Biochemical, Socioeconomic, mental. this are give the determinants of health.

→ Health :- It is a complete state of Physical mental, Behaviorally well-being. and Not merely the absence of disease
* Health is a condition of a human being having no disease at all.

Determinants of health including:-

- * Physical factor
- * Biological factor
- * Life style
- * Environmental factor
- * Socioeconomic factor
- * Behavioral factors etc.

* It is condition of Explain the different way of Health. determinants

1] Physiological factor! (Physical)

The Health condition is good in physically mentally and. It having a essential factors to maintain the good Health.

* The Healthy Human being are good health in the society. In Physically. behavior. Health is depend on many factor that is nutritional, Economic, Education etc when the nutrition is low the health condition is very serious and mental health. also damage.

2] Biological factor! - The Healthy human being having interconnected between biological factors that is through Genetics.

The genetics is very important component to the biological factors that is the.

Health factor are transformation through out the. genetics

3] Life style - The life style is very important to maintain a good Health in

the society because of the health is depend on the life style only, the person are depend on there parents, teachers and others. they learn the life style activity through this component in the universe and take a measures to there own life style activity.

- ★ Socioeconomic factor:- The Healthy Human being are Healthy through there economic factor. the good nutrition and education about health are given by this socio economic factor. the rich people are good nutrition, but the poor peoples are less nutrition and poor in education about there own healthy status this is because of the Economic factor is more important to the health maintenance.

- ★ Behavioral factor:- the health is depend on the Behavior because of the healthy Human being carry a good behavior in the community it is the main factor to determine the health condition.

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condition:- Determinants of health is the source of event to main and education about the health condition through physical mental, Biological, Environmental, Life style socio economic condition, Behavioral etc

5) Bias:-

- Bias is the systematic error in there informatically or unknowingly

Bias is ~~the~~ occurring through the result of the study is estimated the condition of ~~the~~ "truth"

types of Bias

- * systematic Bias
- * Informatic Bias
- * Confounding Bias

Confounding in epidemiologic studies

- * cross sectional study
- * case control ~~study~~ study
- * Cohort ~~study~~ study
- * Randomized study

This are the study of the confounding in epidemiologic studies.

- * cross sectional study :- Study of cross is in the environment with out any error in called cross sectional study
- * case control study :- it is explain about the odds ratio. and it is a epidemiological study of it is also called designs
- * Cohort study :- its incidence of exposed to the non exposed and not spread to other part of the area
- * Randomized study :- It is Random to the certain place or population it explain the study of design

Bias is the systemic error and study this all factor through result of the study is "truth"

PART-C

12] Natural history of disease and levels of prevention.

Introduction:-

→ Natural history of disease.

It is a necessary frame work to understand the pathogenic chain of events in a specific disease. It is called natural history of disease.

* It is the interaction between the Agent Host and Environment.

* It is seen in prepathogenic chain of event to the pathogenic chain of events. Prepathogenic chain of event to pathogenic chain between, disease, cause, disability, defect, Rehabilitation and some severe cases cause death are seen in this bio chain of event.

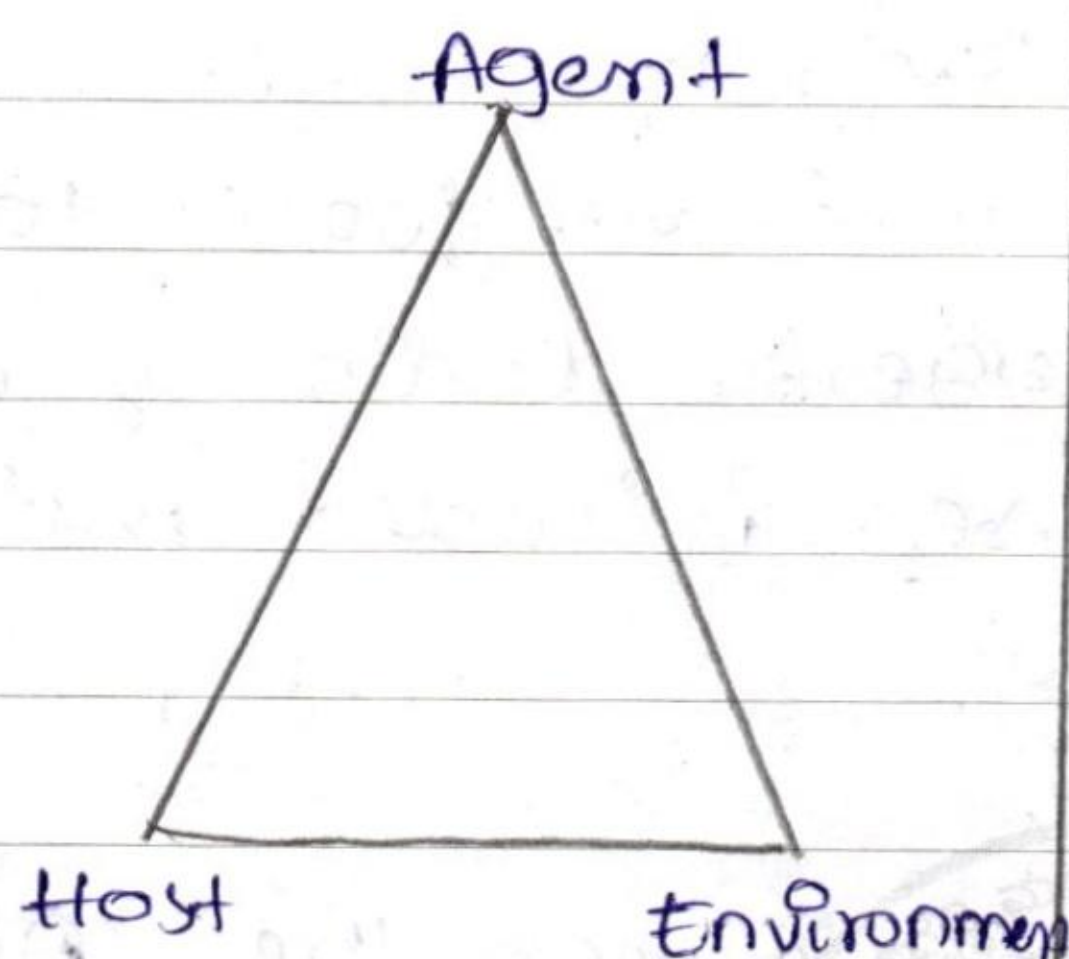
* In the Epidemiology the natural history of disease is more important process to see in the public health and this chain explain the how disease cause in early stage to later face to death.

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Pre Pathogenesis

Disease
level

Before the man is involved in the environment.

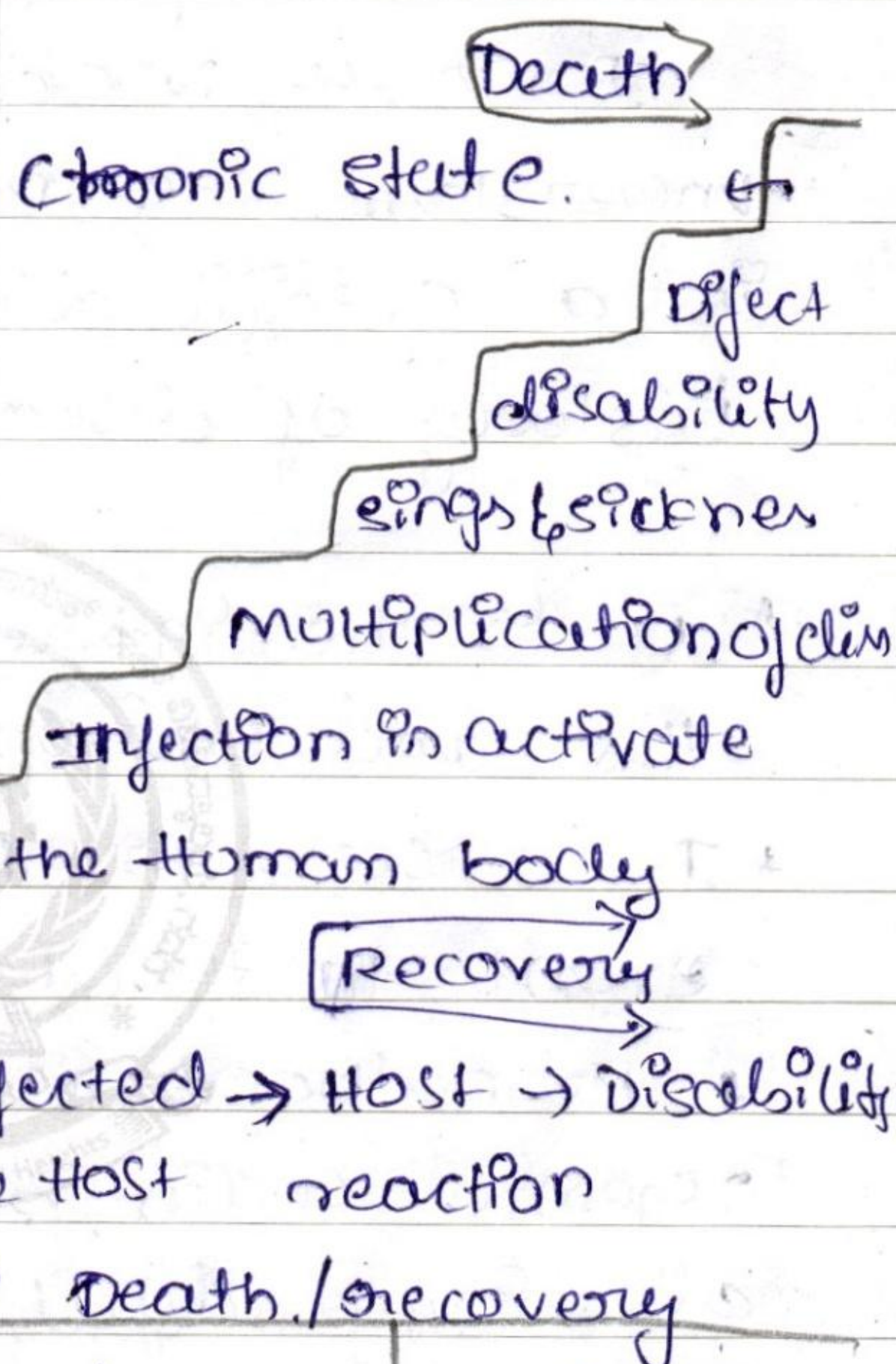


Bringing Agent and Host together.

Disease is cause to Host body in the help of Environment.

Pathogenesis

after the man is involved in the environment the disease is effort to the human.

Levels
of
Prevent

Primary Prevention
Health Promoting
Specific Protection

Secondary
Immunisation
or
Treatment.

Tertiary
Disability
Rehabilitation
Death

Pre-pathogenesis Phase :-

The before the man is involved in the condition but the disease is seen in already in the environment

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* The Agent Host and ~~and~~ Environment's
are give spout to this pre-pathogenesis
Phase

+ Bringing the Agent and Host together
+ man is the midst of the disease

pathogenesis chain event!-

* The Disease is already Inter to the Human
body and activate in the Environmental
condition

* It is a Spectrum of Health condition
the disease enter to the death range
is explained.

* Some time it can be recovering or
not in through Environment factors

* It is because of the all 3 factor Activation
in the univers

* the disease is high that time the perso-
-n is causing about Defect, Rehabi-
-tation, Disability. or some time it
will become serious to cause death

* this is the condition called pathogenic
chain of events

levels of prevention

- * Prevention are the controlling factors of the disease. before the enter and after the enter to the host organisms or living organisms

The levels of prevention includes

- * Primordial prevention
- * Primary prevention
- * Secondary prevention
- * Tertiary prevention

① * Primordial prevention.

It is in the condition of Before the disease or Risk factor enter in to the human body

- * That time take prevention through Education, awareness to the public Health, communities
- * Prevent the Environmental hazards
- * Promoting Health through Education

② Primary prevention :- when the disease is enter to the Environment not to the human this condition to prevent

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primarily in Environment condition through
→ vaccination, immunisation, and other
effective condition in the population.
It is necessary to prevent the disease
factors

③ Secondary prevention:- The disease is
enter to the human and it active in
all the condition sufficiently. It is
reduce through Hospital and take
immunisation and prevent the certain
disease otherwise it will spread
to one person to another through, environ-
ment

④ Tertiary prevention:-

It is the condition of the last level
of the disease active in the human
body it may be disability, rehabi-
litation or some time death.
+ Some time it will be recovering

⑨ Health indicator.

Introduction:- 1

-Health indicators are the measuring the health condition in the Environment this are important factors to identified the health condition and several ~~as~~ health related measur-ent are give.

Health Indicators are

mortality, morbidity, Rate, Ratio, Proportion, Incidence, Prevalence, death rate, crude death rate, Specific death rate, Birth rate, Infant Mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, cause fatality rate, Proportional mortality rate are the Health Indicators.

* Morbidity :- It is any dipartion from subjective or objective of a physiory well being. ~~in the~~

It is Explain the Rate, Ratio, Proportion and Incidence, prevalence.

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- condition of the health status is given by morbidity.
- Rate:- It measures the frequency of the Health in the total population
Ex:- Birth rate, attack rate etc.
- Ratio:- It is the relation between two standard quantity is called Ratio.
Ex:- male-to-female ratio, and
Doctor-to-population Ratio

$$\frac{\text{Number of male}}{\text{Number of female}}$$
- Proportion:- In the type of Ratio give to Proportion to the certain case.
- Incidence:- It is number of new case in a specific population in specific time period

$$\text{Incidence} = \frac{\text{Number of new cases}}{\text{total number of population}} \times 1000$$
- Prevalence:- The total (new + old) number of case present in a specific population in a given time interval.

Prevalence is about two types

- * Point prevalence

- * Period prevalence

→ Point prevalence :- is the total number of cases present in a given point of time

→ Period prevalence is the total number of cases present in a given population and period of time

mortality :- the number of death occurring in a given population in a given time intervals
It included.

- * Death rate :- the number of death occurring in a given population in a given time period

- * Birth rate :- the life birth in the population measures

- * crude death rate measures

- * specific death rate measures

- * case fatality rate

- * proportional mortality rate

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* **IMR** :- Infant mortality rate.

It defines the numbers of infant death occurring in a given population to the life expectancy of the population in a given time period per 1 year.

~~Incidence~~ =
$$\frac{\text{Number of children death in a given population in time period}}{\text{Life expectancy in less than one in a population}} \times 1000$$

* **MMR** :- maternal mortality rate.

It defines the numbers of deaths of pregnant or children in a given population in a given time period of life expectancy of population per 100000.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Number of death of pregnant or children in a population in time interval}}{\text{Life expectancy of the same population in a time period}} \times 100000$$

Uses :- It is used to measure the birth and death population in the specific population.

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* The Health Indicator helps to measure the Health status through several Health Indicators.

18] Epidemic (outbreaks)

Introduction:-

Epidemic is a presence of constant of a particular disease in a given population in a specific time interval. It is not about

Pandemic or Epidemic condition outbreak is defined the disease is spread to the certain geographical condition not to the all the environment or other part of the condition.

Epidemic is the constant presence of the disease in certain area or geographical condition.

It is not spread to the several countries and other part of the population.

because it is stick on to their own place and population it explain the condition of the

outbreak.

* The steps of epidemic is
It is present in the specific condition
and it is not become continuous to the
epidemic and pandemic condition
It is explain the condition called

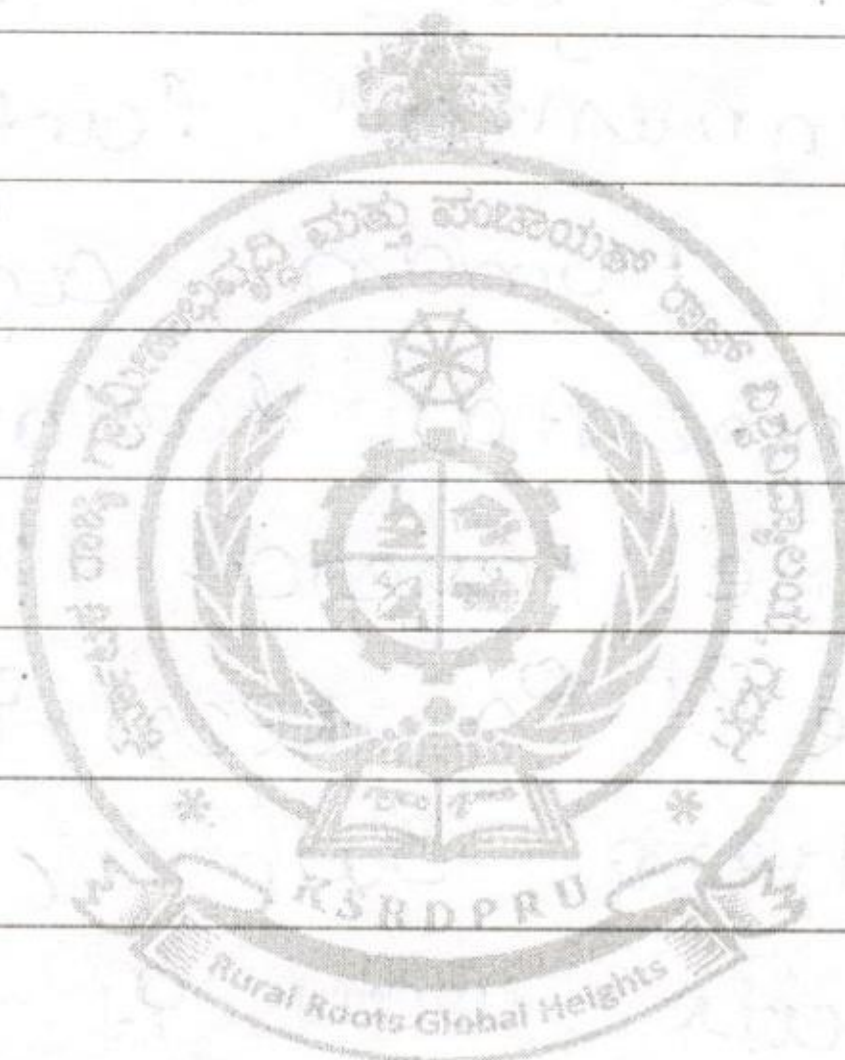
Outbreak.

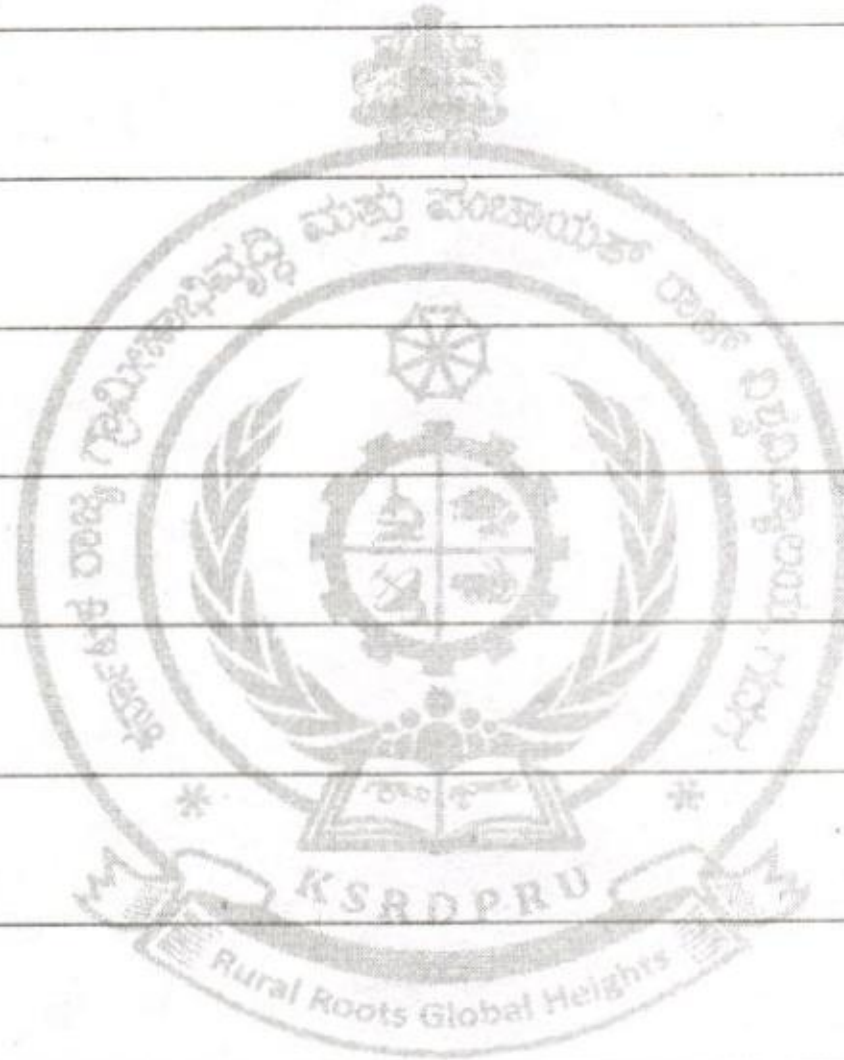
* ~~of~~ the disease is present in one geographical area and it is live in the same environmental factor then it enters to the human activate in the same environmental factor that is not spread to the several place of community because it is seen in that and existed there own condition and matters that's way it is called Endemic or outbreak.

Conclusion:- Endemic is helps to identify the disease in the certain geographical area and control the outbreak of the disease and prevent the disease in the environmental condition it is the Endemic condition and explain about the outbreak.

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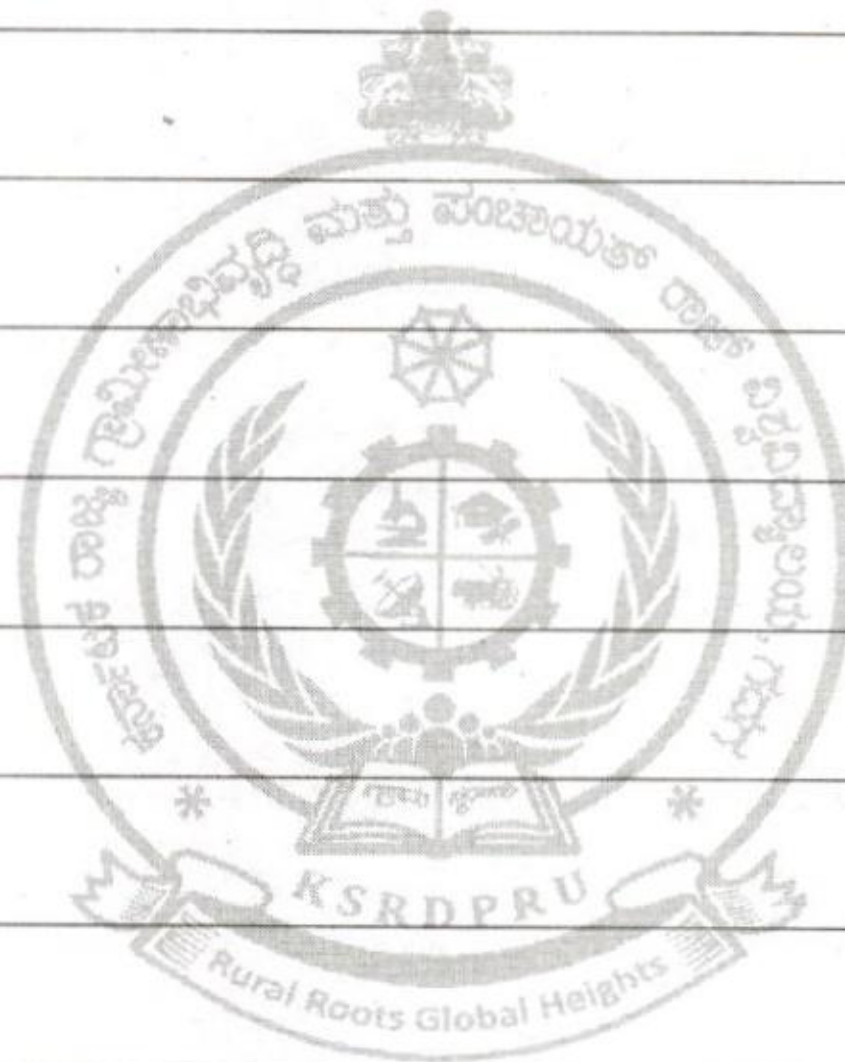
Endemic don't spread the certain disease to the several place or it don't become suddenly ~~and~~ increase in the population and spread to countries to countries it helps to prevent the disease and measures the Endemic condition.

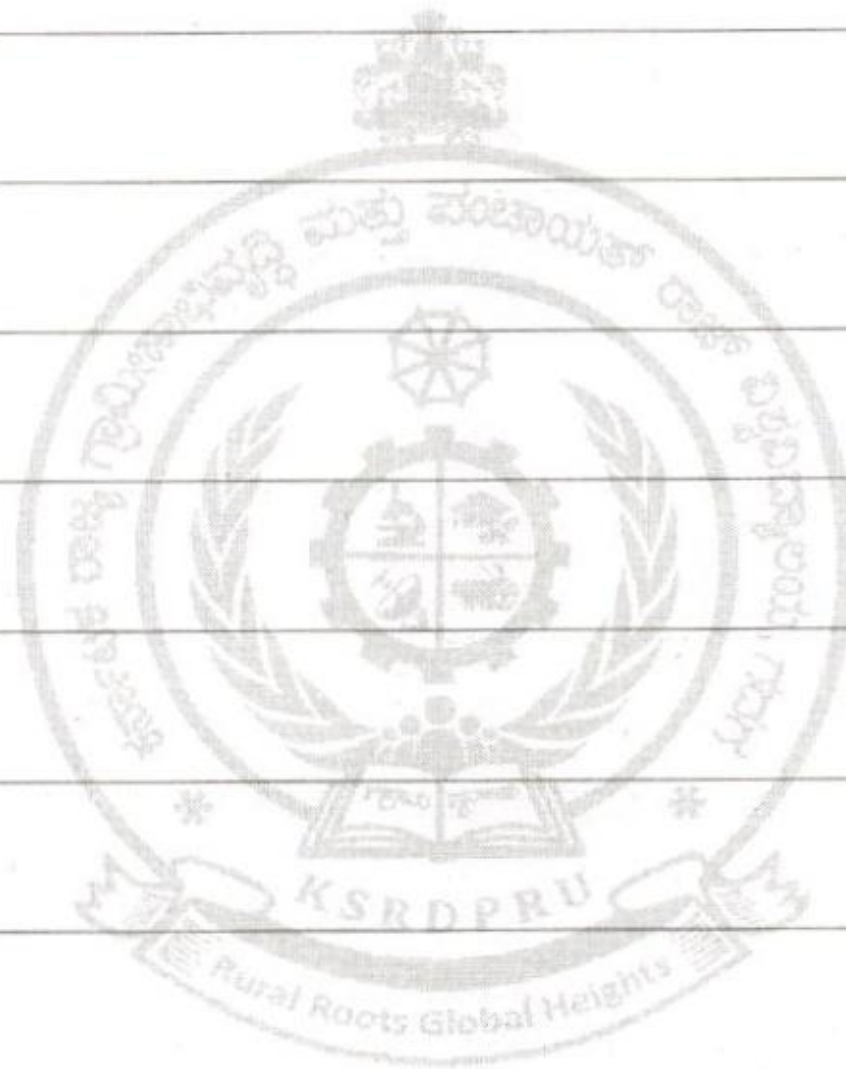


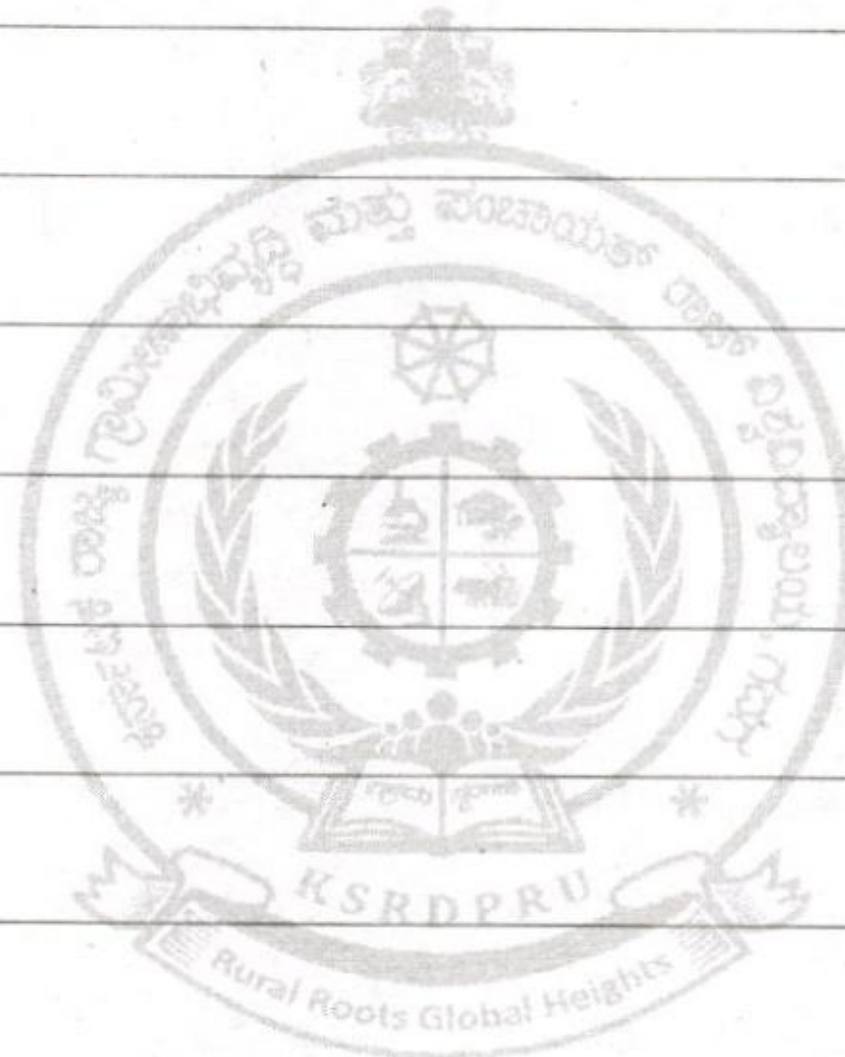


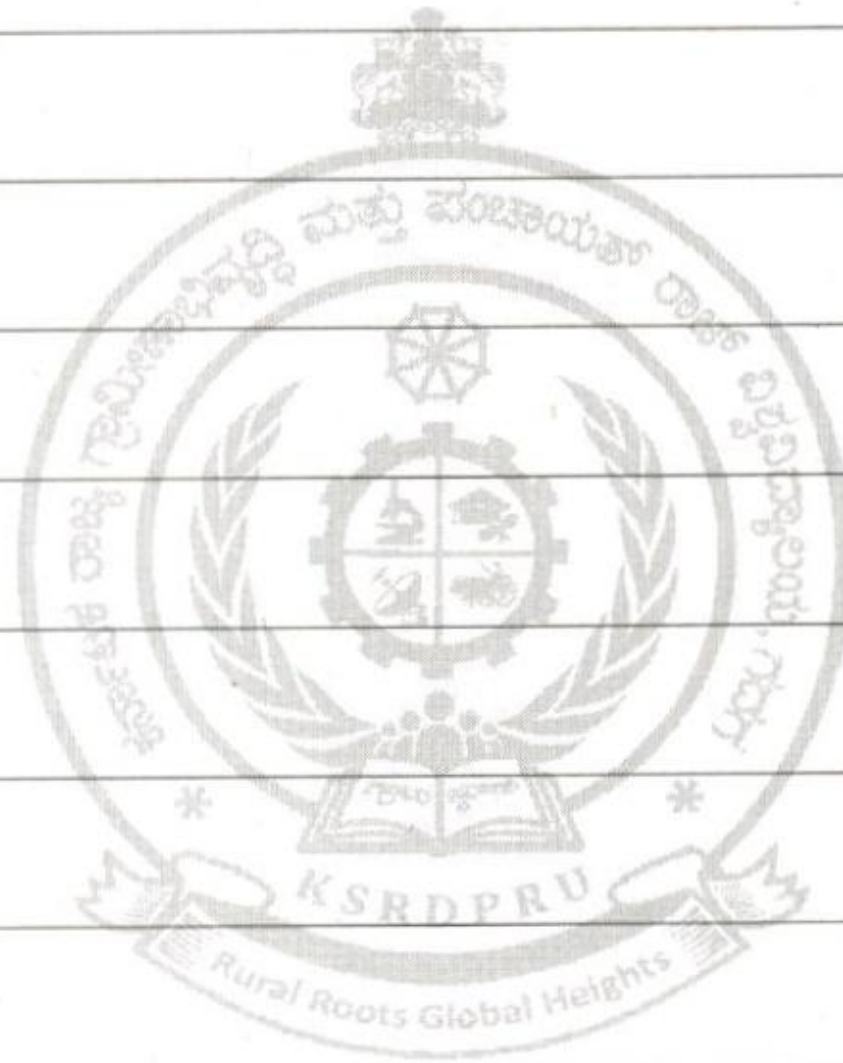


















Work Sheet

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 ಏನನ್ನು 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, ಚಹಾ/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.