

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

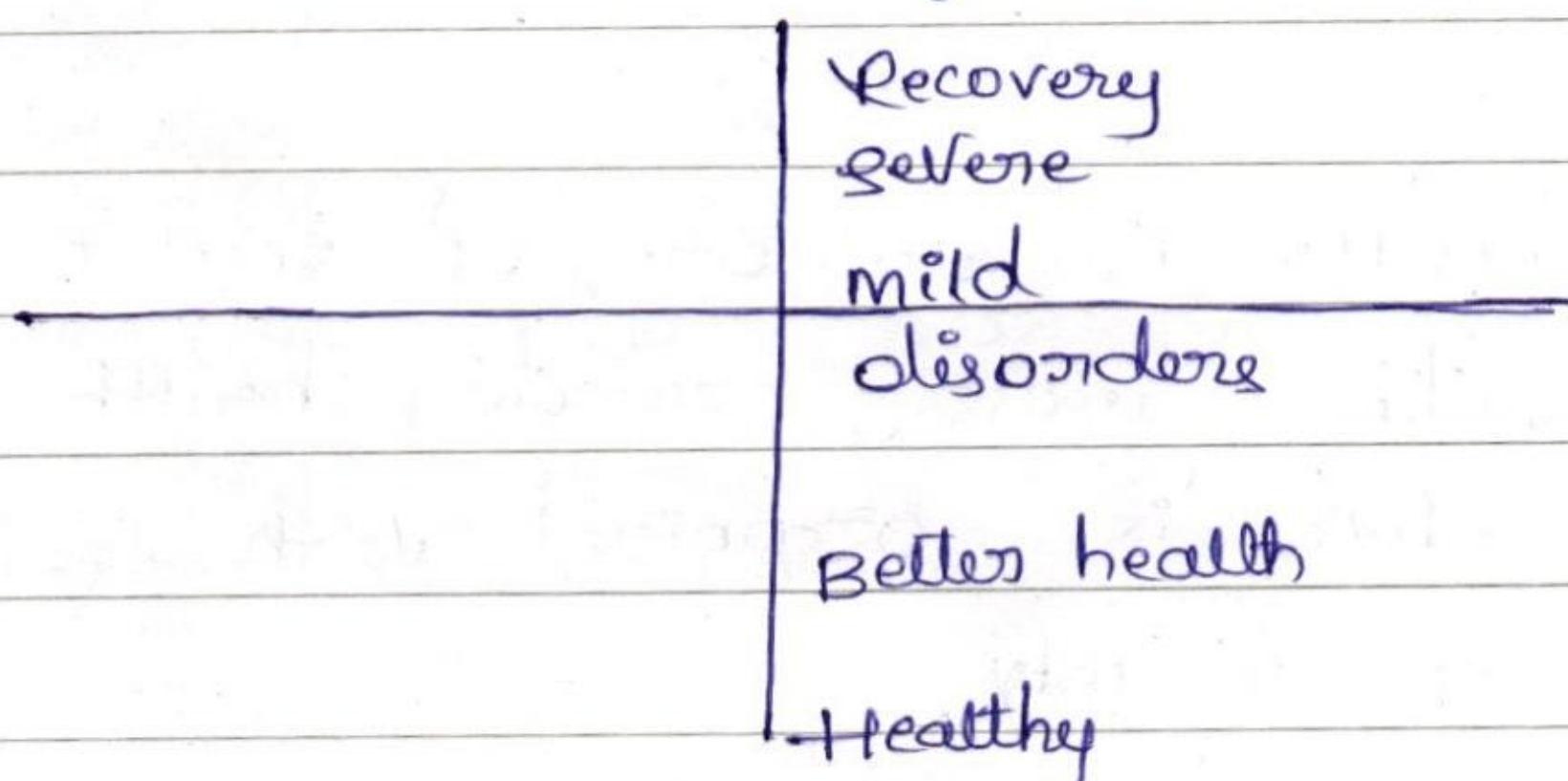
1. **IMPORTANT** : CANDIDATES TO NOTE THAT ADDITIONAL SHEETS WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED AND CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR ANSWERS JUDICIOUSLY. CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR REGISTRATION NUMBER IN SPECIFIED SPACE ON FRONT PAGE ONLY. WRITING NUMBER OR NAME IN ANY OTHER PART OR MAKING SPECIFIC MARKS IS TREATED AS DELIBERATE 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] UNDP :

- * universal Nutrition Development programme,
- * In this programme universal gave nutritious food to people & supply to international agencies.
- * It means in this programme Sustainable cases
- * To promote health to for Sustainable cases
- * Like HIV / AIDS : - Human Immune Virus.
- * To prolonging their life expectancy.
- * To gave Sustainable peoples for long expected life.
- * To provide healthy nutritious food to Sustainable cases.

2] Spectrum of health :

- * To start with a healthy person to unhealthy, disorder, disability into death.



positive health

c) spectrum of health :

* It is in after occurring disease with severe disease	Death
	Disability
	Recovery
	Severe
* It is in earliest stage of occurring disease <u>or</u> healthy person	mild
	Sign & Symptoms
	mild
	Better health
	Healthy person

d) Health :

Health is state of complete physical mental, socially well being not merely absence of disease or infirmity.

* public health :

public health is an art of science which preventing disease, promoting health & prolonging life is organized with efforts of society.

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e] Health care delivery indicator :

1] Health care delivery

2] Maternal care

3] Infant care

4] ANC : Antenatal care

5] maternal infant care.

6] ANC care Anti natal care

7] PNC care. post natal care

F] Non Communicable disease :

Non communicable disease is not infectious disease is does not spread from one person to another person.

Non communicable disease :

1] Blood pressure

2] Diabetes

3] stroke

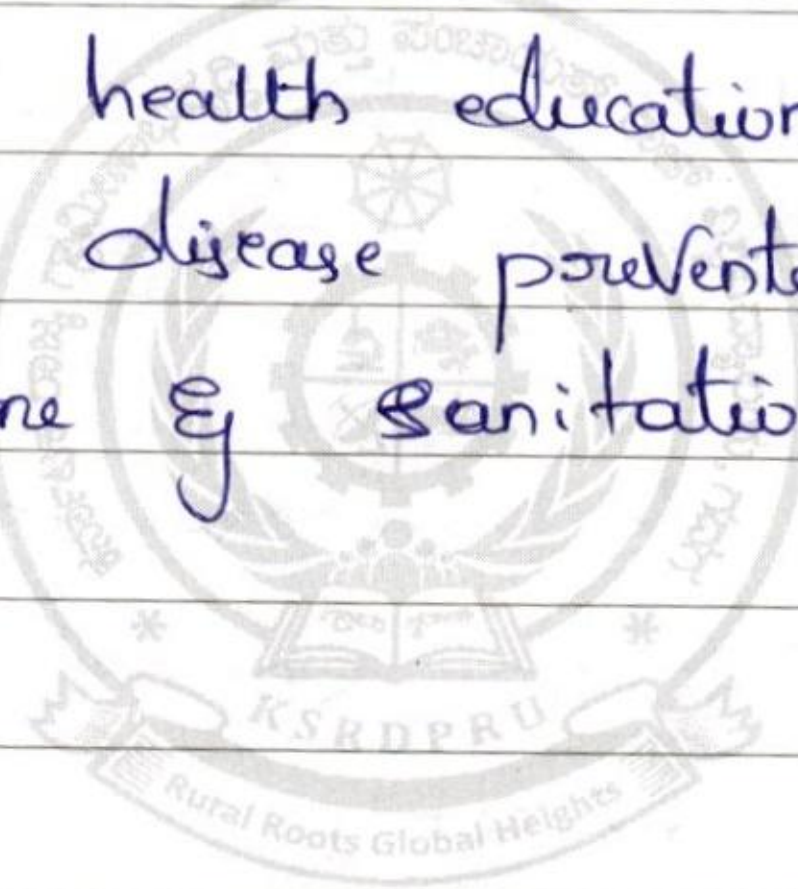
4] stroke

5] mental illness

6] paralysis

b) preventable Nutritional disorders public health
importance :

- 1] Communicable disease
- 2] Non Communicable disease
- 3] Environmental
- 4] Nutritional disorder
- 5] Gave to nutritious food to malnourished people.
- 6] people get malnourishment.
- 7] To provide health education
- 8] To prevent disease prevention
- 9] maintain hygiene & sanitation.



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2] levels of health care :

- 1] primordial health care
- 2] primary health care
- 3] secondary health care
- 4] tertiary health care

1] primordial health care :

- * The disease not in environment & not enter in human body
- * Disease is absent in environment & human.

Ex:- Smoking

Smoking is injurious to health, we know that but peoples are smoked - they knew about cigar - it causes heart disease, lung cancer, it damage bronchitis.

causes :

- 1] Heart disease :
- 2] lung cancer
- 3] Bronchitis
- 4] Throat cancer.
- 5] Heart attack

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prevention :

- * stop the puffing the cigarettes.
- * We avoid the injuries of our health.

2] primary health care :

- * In primary health care disease is present in environment.
- * But it not occupy humans body.

Ex :- Malaria

- * malaria is in environment it not occupying humans why - there is in immunity power of humans.

3] Secondary health care :

- * In secondary health care disease is enter in human body it shows their sign & symptoms
- * We are diagnosing & early prevention
- * Early protection
- * using mosquito nete
- * Taking proper treatments what doctors are prescribed
- * proper screening.

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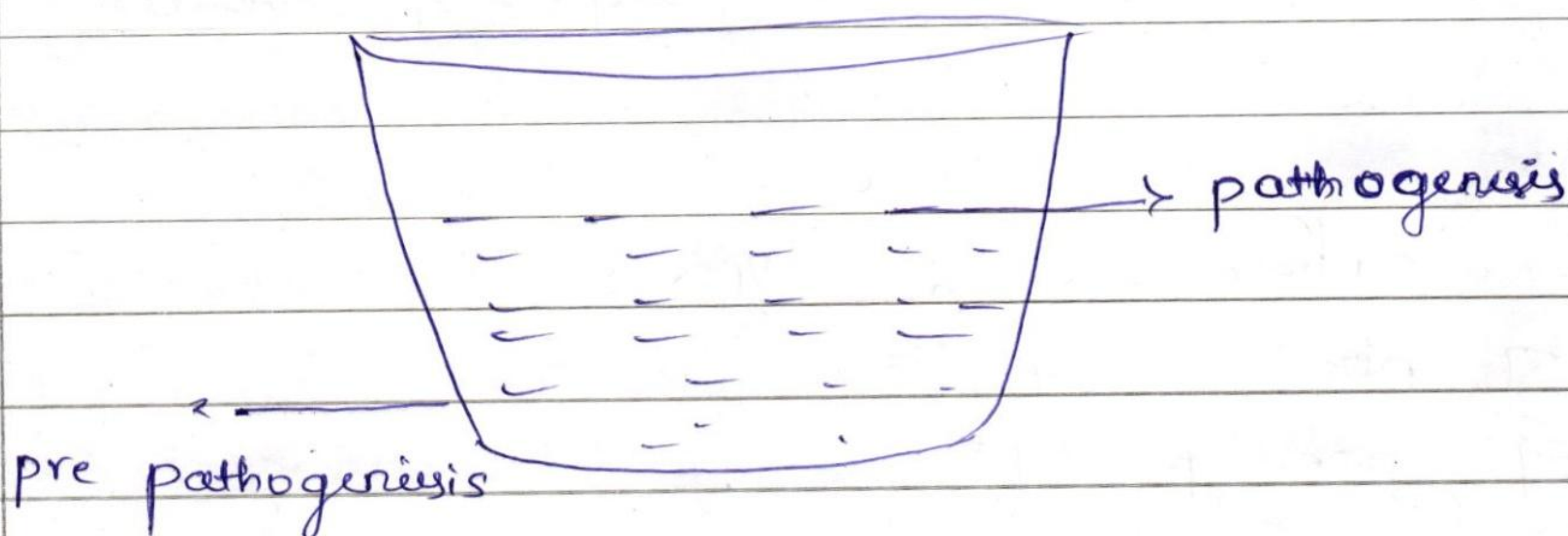
3] Tertiary prevention :

- * In this tertiary health care is chronic stage
e.g. severe stage for humans
- * Because the disease is already enter in human body it takes to whole body through
- * so we need to take proper treatment.
- * Dialysis maintain.
- * maintain & follow the doctors suggestion
- * maintain proper treatment.

4] Quaternary health care

- * In Quaternary is last stage.
- * Human is death.

3] Iceberg phenomenon :



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- * If ~~we~~ in this picture we learnt about:
- * We are seen in only bucket in outside look
- * But Inside is Water we don't see.
- * Like outside is like show the sign & symptoms of humans
- * Sometimes human get injected but it not show their sign & symptoms.
- * In some cases of Tuberculosis
- * Some people are cough, ~~some~~ symptoms like:
 - 1) Cough
 - 2) sore throat
 - 3) fever
 - 4) fatigue
 - 5) weight loss etc.
- * In some cases they don't show their symptoms its already disease occurred in humans
- * So we need to feel something bad in our body went to the hospital & check our health.

There are 2 types :

- 1] pre - pathogenesis
- 2] post pathogenesis

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1] pre-pathogenesis phase :

- * It is relationship between
 - * Agent
 - * Host
 - * Factor
- * These symptoms not occurred.

2] pathogenesis phase :

- * Host Agent is occurring in host or human
- * like * Sign, symptoms occur * tissue damage
- * mild case
- * severe
- * Recovery
- * Disability
- * Death

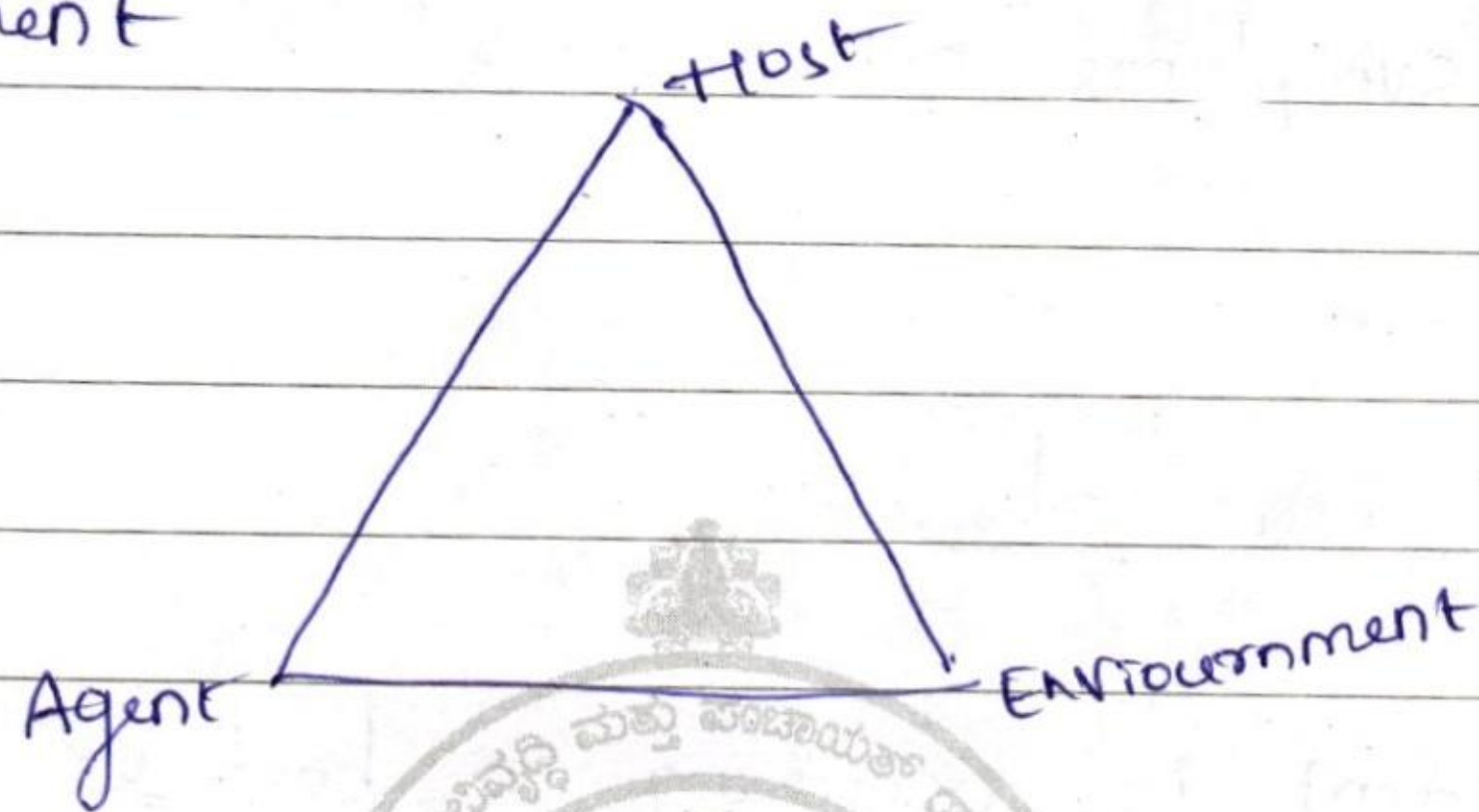
prevention :

- * Early prevention is better than cure
- * prevent the smoking avoid
- * maintain hygiene
- * maintain sanitation

5] Epidemiological Triad :

Epidemiological triad is this relationship between

- * Agent
- * Host
- * Environment



- 1] Agent :- physical, ^{Biological} mental, social
- 2] Host :- mosquito, flies.
- 3] Environment :- There are 3 types
 - 1] physical :- heat,
 - 2] mental :- plant, microbes
 - 3] social :- culture, traditions

1] Agent :- It is in environment transmitted to the host or human.

2] Host :- who get infected from disease means. Agent like :- mosquito, parasites

3] Environment :- The disease in environment.

* means disease already occupy human body that is present in environment.

Balance Of Epidemiological Triad :

* If these three means Agent, host, environment are in good relation, we don't get harm from these.

* means climate change, we are getting cold heat, distress but we can take measures or precautions to that

* That's why our body get calm.

Imbalance Of Epidemiological Triad :

* When Agent, host, environment is not good in relationship

* we get disease

* how it means Agent is present in host

* host means humans we are living in environment

* If we sick from disease by climate conditions like flu

- * In Summer :- diarrhoea, Vomiting, Nausea
- * disease are :- cholera, heart attack, CHD
- * Winter :- malaria, cholera, dengue
- * In climate change our health needs are disease will occur in humans body.

6] Health indicators :

Health is state complete physical, mental & social well being of promoting health preventing disease, prolonging life is called Indicator of health.

These are 6 Indicators :

- 1] mortality Indicator
- 2] morbidity Indicator
- 3] Disability Indicator
- 4] Nutritional Indicator
- 5] utilization Indicator
- 6] Health care delivery Indicator

1] mortality indicators

* mortality means number of deaths in given certain geographical area

- 1] mortality indicator
- 2] morbidity indicator
- 3] maternal mortality
- 4] infant mortality
- 5] proportional mortality
- 6] maternal mortality

2] morbidity indicators

- 1] Incidence
- 2] prevalence
- 3] In patient department
- 4] out patient department
- 5] Register in outgoing & In put details
- 6] Administration of beds.

1] mortality Indicator:

* mortality means number of death in certain geographical area

1] mortality Indicator

2] morbidity Indicator

3] Infants Indicator

4] maternal mortality Indicator

5] proportional mortality Indicator *

2] Wrong

6] 3] Disability Indicator:

1] Event Type

2] person Type

1] Event Type :- A person is completely occupy or complete disability

Ex: COMA.

2] person Type :- A person is half disability or in one part of body is disability another half is good working.

Ex polio myelitis

3) Nutritional Indicator:

- * If nutrition is not properly at the time they want
- * If childrens are properly get nutritious food
- * Also pregnant women also get nutritious food
- * If nutritious not provide they will get malnourished

4) utilization:

- * In utilization government has provide lot of facility to pregnant women
- * like : Food, Milk, Jaggery, Bele.
- * like childrens also provided :
- * Milk, Boiled egg, Jaggery & Coconut laddu.
- * In this utilization every one utilizing are not.

5) Health care delivery:

- * ANC Cases
- * PNC cases
- * Infant maternal cases
- * If all cases are well are not
- * Anti natal cases are taking vaccines at all.

* After PNC they will good consume correctly.

7] WHO Theme 2025

There are international agencies like :

- 1] WHO
- 2] UNICEF
- 3] World bank
- 4] UNDP
- 5] ILO
- 6] FAO
- 7] FND

* These are the main international agencies
* mainly in WHO

WHO :

- * World health organization.
- * Established in :- 1948
- * Head quarter :- Switzerland, Geneva

Importance :

- * control disease
- * Health promoting

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- * social engineering
- * Health for all
- * preventing disease
- * promoting health
- * Nutritious food maintain
- * Educated
- * free from absence
- * provide nutritious food
- * WHO provide every agencies health
- * They make a suite in hospitals in
- * private sector
- * public sector
- * WHO consist everything like they maintain
- maternal mortality rates are decreased process.
- * Educate the peoples from in villagers.
- * They all taking nutritious food & consume
- with healthy.
- * WHO making rule if applicable world's hospitals
- everything & everyone.
- * World health organization
- * They maintaining international agencies
- * national
- * state
- * District
- * Village / sub / center / primary health care sectors

A

PART - A

Di

B

preventable nutritional diso



PART - C

8] Determinants of Health

- * It is multi factorial
- * Intrinsic disease are inside
- * Extrinsic are in outside.

* Main components:

- 1] Biological Agents
- 2] Environmental
- 3] Behavioural - Social
- 4] Life style
- 5] Socioeconomic
- 6] Age & Gender
- 7] Utilization

1] Biological Agents :

- * Its comes from genetic
- * No make up
- * Heredity
- * No make up altered
- * It is permanent comes from by the generation.

2] Environmental :

1] Internal environmental [micro]

2] External environmental [macro]

1] physical : Air, water, soil, climate

2] Biological : microbes, parasites, plants

3] social : beliefs, superstitions

3] socio - Behavioural :

1] Economic based : poor - Rich

2] Cultural discrimination : Vegetarian - non Vegetarian

3] Social status : Women discrimination

4] Gender discrimination : male & female

5] personal habits : Smoking, Alcohol etc.

3] Life - style :

* Its stand for their life style

* Maintaining health themselves

* Early precautions & prevention

* Economic expenditure

Life style make changes :

- 1] Increased Attitude
- 2] Community participation
- 3] Coronary heart disease
- 4] stress ful life
- 5] unwanted tensions
- 6] Don't get medications at all
- 7] Busy life
- 8] Diabetes
- 9] Hypertension
- 10] modern life with lots of tensions & pressure.

Socio - economic :

- * They don't get economic conditions
- * poor sanitation
- * legislative
- * Housing facility
- * Economic growth
- * money problem
- * standard of living.

6] Age - Gender

- * In public discriminates between the Age & Gender
- * like male, female
- * poor person
- * Rich person
- * showing this attitude to poor people

7] utilization :

- * They make use full through health life
- * They get their proper nutritious food
- * Anti natalals are mainly getting everything from government
- * Infants also getting milk, daily wages in anganwadi.

11] International health agencies :

- 1] WHO
- 2] ~~UNICE~~ UNICEF
- 3] World bank
- 4] UNDP
- 5] ILO
- 6] FAA
- 7] FND

1] WHO :- World Health Organization

Head quarter :- Switzerland, Geneva
established in :- 1948.

- * main Goal :- Health for all.
- * To promote health
- * Accessible Health for everyone
- * maternal mortality rate decreased
- * Some programmes like NVBDCP for the decreasing in the Vector Borne disease.
- * To maintain their lifestyle better to themselves.

2] UNICEF :-

* United Nations International Controlling or child
Elimination fund or food :-

Head quarter :- New York
Established :- 1946.

- * This act was gave to nutritious food to infants
- * under 5 childrens are getting all those facilities
- * They are reason for UNICEF agencies
- * to decreased infant mortality
- * some of those suffering malnutrition so
getting all facilities to UNICEF & get healthy
childrens.

3] World Bank:

Head. quarter : New York, USA
Established : 1918.

- * It gives to loan for other agencies like UNDP, ILO, FAO, AID.
- * Its maintaining their loans providing to others

*

4] UNDP :

- * Universal nutrition development programme
- * It gives to nutritious food to people
- * Sustainable cases
- * promote health HIV / AIDS
- * They specially taken nutritious food from UNDP.

5] ILO :

- * International legislative organization:
- * Its also gave proper respect
- * Time
- * Economic growth
- * International workers are below poverty line
- * They get proper work & salary
- * They are expecting respect.

6) FAA :

- * food agriculture & allied
- * make nutritious food
- * people get healthy
- * Don't get sick from malnutrition
- * They build their life into better economic growth.

7) FND :

- * fundamental nutrition development
- * They all get leading life
- * All need nutritious food
- * Agency provide nutritious food for ANC, pnc, infants
- * They will get takit.

9) Natural history of disease :

It has 2 types

1) pathogenesis

2) pre pathogenesis

1) pathogenesis are related

10) modes of intervention:

- ✓ It is spread by one person to another person
- ✗ Human to human [Direct transmission]
- ✗ Animal to human - ssion]
- ✗ Animal to soil
- ✗ Droplet infection
- ✗ mucus
- ✗ saliva

1) Bacteria : Tuberculosis

2) Virus : HIV

3) protozoa : malaria, cholera

4) fomites : scabies

5)

✗ There are 2 transmission or interventions:

1) Direct Transmission

2) Indirect Transmission

1) Direct Transmission :-

It spread from

It is infectious disease spread from one person to another person.

Ex : Tuberculosis, HIV, * mother-to child
* Kissing * Hugging * Sexual contact * Droplet infection

It consist also Communicable disease
non-communicable disease :

2) Indis.

Communicable disease :

It spread from one person to another person

Ex:- Tuberculosis

2) HIV

3) malaria

4) cholera

5) Dengue

* Causes :

- * Agent, Host, Environment
- * sedentary lifestyle
- * Sexual contact
- * Droplet infection

- * mucus to mucus
- * skin to skin
- * 1

Controlling measures:

- * safe contraceptive methods
- * maintain hygiene.
- * Distance from infected person non infected person
- * Don't touch infected persons things

prevention:

- * Taking prevention of sexual contact
- * using contraceptive methods
- * maintain hygiene
- * sanitation
- * Be aware to infected & non infected things

2) Non-Communicable disease:

- * Its not spread through one person to another person
- * It is non infectious disease

Ex :- Diabetes

- * Hypertension
- * stroke
- * Cancer
- * mental illness

Causes :

- * stress
- * maintain hygiene
- * Environment
- * lifestyle
- * Economic expenditure

Controlling measures

- * Eat balancing food
- * nutritious food.
- * lifestyle maintain
- * Consume low sugar
- * free from stress
- * medication daily.
- * Exercise

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preventive measures

- * Avoid Jaggery to adults. &
- * maintain hygiene
- * Sanitation
- * Medication
- * Exercise
- * Walking
- * Good relationship.

2] Indirect transmission:

- * Its not spread one person to another person.

Like :

- * Vector borne
- * Vehicle borne
- * fomites
- * Air borne

↳ Vector borne :- mosquito, flies, parasites

2] Vehicle borne : water, food, blood

3] fomites : Contaminated or infected things Ex : Curchiefs, towel

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4) Airborne: Ex : malaria,

* mal : contaminated

* aria : Air //

PART - C

4) Disease eradication & disease elimination.

Disease eradication :

* The disease is defined as sickness & illness combined with unconditional & abnormal in body called disease.

* Disease eradication eliminate:

□ If one disease spread by pandemic worldwide that is called disease eradication.

programmes :

- 1) National tuberculosis eradication programme
- 2) National HIV eradication control programme
- 3) National plague eradicate programme
- 4) National filaria eradicate programme

2] Disease elimination :

- * The disease is defined as any departure from subjective or objective state physical mentally, socially abnormal & uncondition pain or illness is something untold pain unhappen body or mind totally mixed is called disease.

disease elimination eradicate :

- * A disease spread world wide from everything.

* programmes :

1) National plague elimination programme
eradicate

2] National vector borne disease eradicate programme

3] National filaria eradicate programme

4] National dengue eradicate programme

5] National malaria eradicate programme

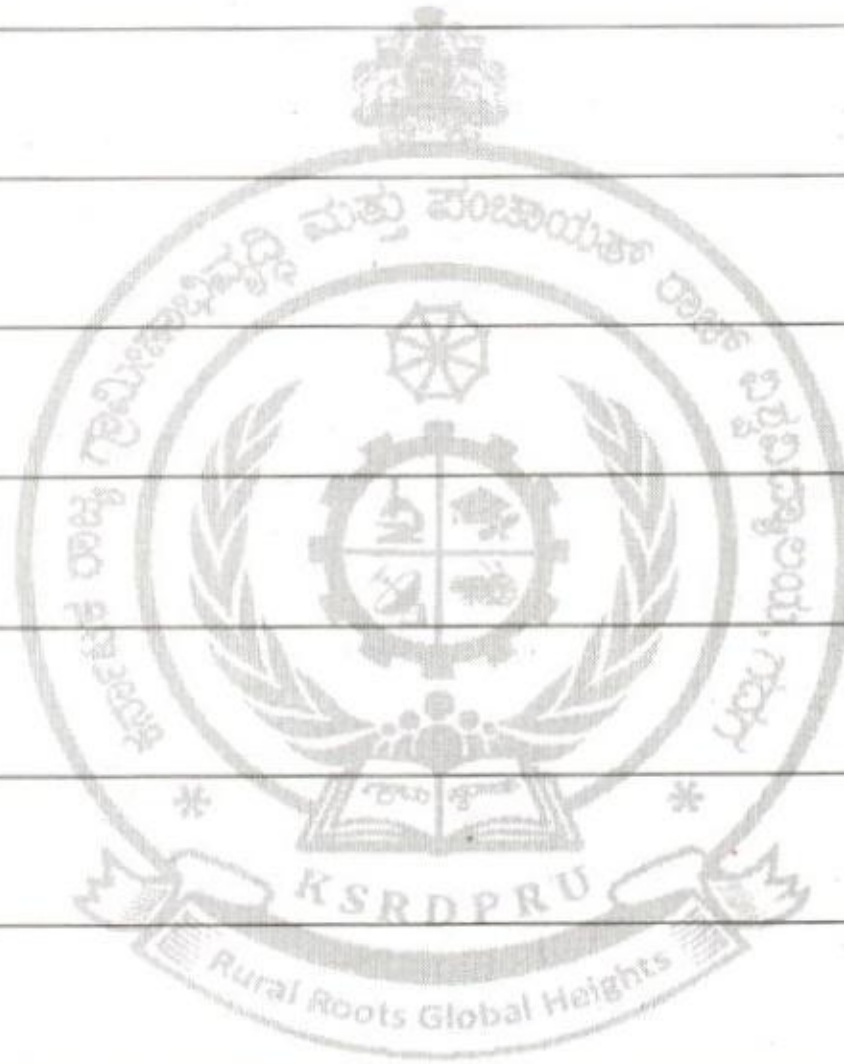
6] National chikengox eradicate programme

7] National hepatitis eradicate programme

8] National polio eradicate programme.

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Thank you 😊



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Work Sheet

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಿಂತ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸಮಪಯೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಹೆಸರನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಸವಲತ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವ 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, 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.