

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) UNDP

= United Nation development programme

* this was started in 1965 for the development of poverty, education, mother & child care

b) * Anemia.

* heart disease

* malnutrition

* Vitamin-A deficiency

* Hypertension

* diabetes.

* low ~~iron~~ magnesium deficiency.

important

* Anemia can cure with good nutrition foods.

* malnutrition can cure with healthy food and fat rich food

* heart disease cure with healthy food & its balance

* Vitamin A - deficiency ~~can~~ cure with rich vitamin food its preventable

* Hypertension can maintain it to treatment and low sodium consumption

→ diabetes can maintain to reduce low sugar foods

→ low magnesium can cure with rich vit B₁₂ foods & calcium foods.

c) Spectrum of Health.

Spectrum of
health.

Positive health

Better health

freedom from sickness

unrecognized sickness.

mild sickness

severe sickness.

death.

* positive health means no any disease and problem.

→ better health means only some problems like headache, back pain.

→ freedom from sickness ; it means no disease but mild disease are development.

→ unrecognized sickness ; disease near but not getting symptoms

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- * mild sickness & disease near but not serious it can curable
- * serious sickness & full body in chronic stage
- * death :

d) health :

Health is state of complete physical, mental, social well-being not merely absence of the disease.

- 1) Diabetes (sugar)
- 2) Hypertension (BP)
- 3) Heart disease (stroke, cardiac arrest, block)
- 4) Cancer
- 5) Pulmonary disease like lung cancer, Asthma.

B

2) Levels of Health Care

Levels of health care mean is which level of treatment providing in Hospitals. it includes. Primary, Secondary, & Tertiary.

1) Primary health care : it is the first contact between individuals. it is first treatment for first aid treatment it includes : primary health care

* primary health care service are

- Emergency care
- First aid
- delivery care
- medicine available
- Prevention of communicable & non communicable disease about counseling.
- & Referral services.

2) Secondary Health care : its second contact between individuals who have more problems its hear in : Community health Centre, District Hospital.

* services are

- * Emergency care
- * delivery care
- * operations (c-section, lipoma, Appendix, Tubectomy)
- * labs
- * Scans (CT, MRB) & user)
- * X-ray
- * & Referral service

3. Tertiary health care : it is not contact with individuals only this helps in high risk condition to people its is specialized health care & with medical college & research center only see in delhi

* Services

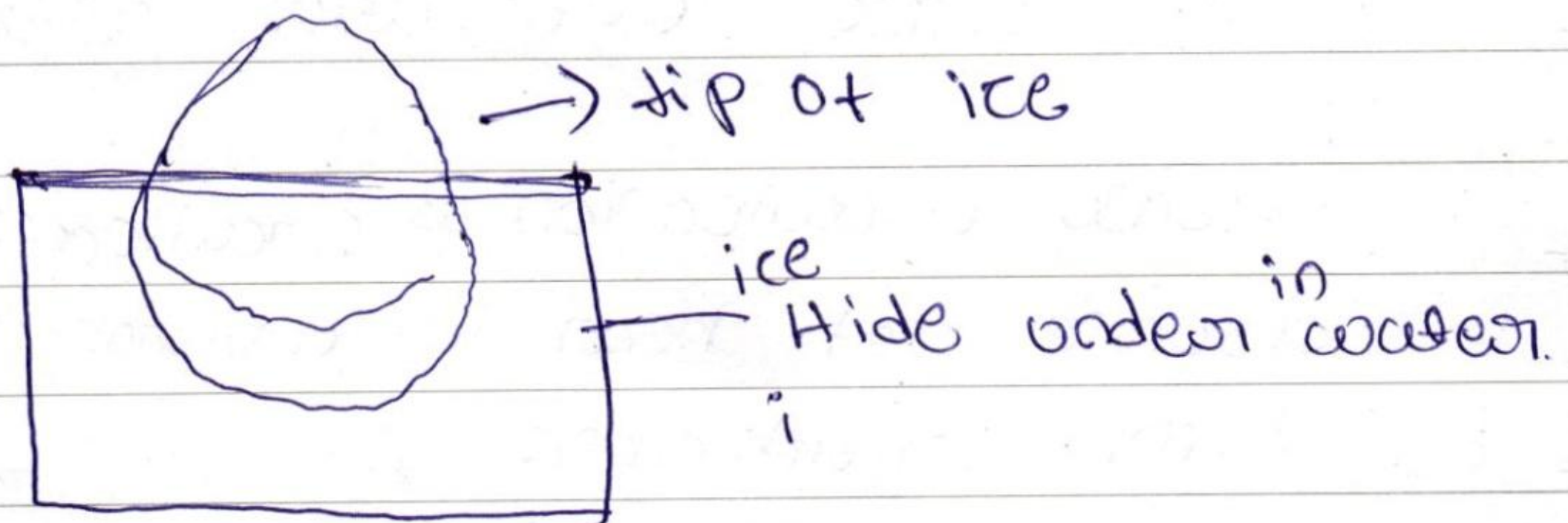
* Cancer treatment

* medical college

* Research.

2. Iceberg phenomena.

Iceberg phenomena means : some disease have symptoms like tip of ice berg. and high symptoms are hide like ice under ice



OTPTO

* tip of iceberg : it is example for low symptoms exposure and disease are spreading in human body it not shows the symptoms.

* it under Hide in water : it shows the disease are hear but not get symptoms

example : polio attack see the symptoms in some of people with disability, most people are attack with polio but not get disability but virus hear in body. but that no shows the symptoms because of virus is low

4.) Difference between disease eradication and disease elimination with example

disease eradication : eradication means disease not hear in environment and its fully eradicate

example : leprosy, leprosy is not there in modern area as not any people get leprosy so this is eradication - disease

Elimination of disease ; Elimination means disease not their in spreading in people but their in environment. but some of old people get with the disease ex: malaria, Tuberculosis.

* Difference between this two

Eradication of disease	Elimination of disease
* it not their in any country & environment	* it their in environment but people not get disease because of vaccination, treatment
* example for the leprosy	Hygiene
* leprosy is eradicated disease not their in community	* Example for the malaria.
	* malaria is elimination disease it not their in community but their in environment.

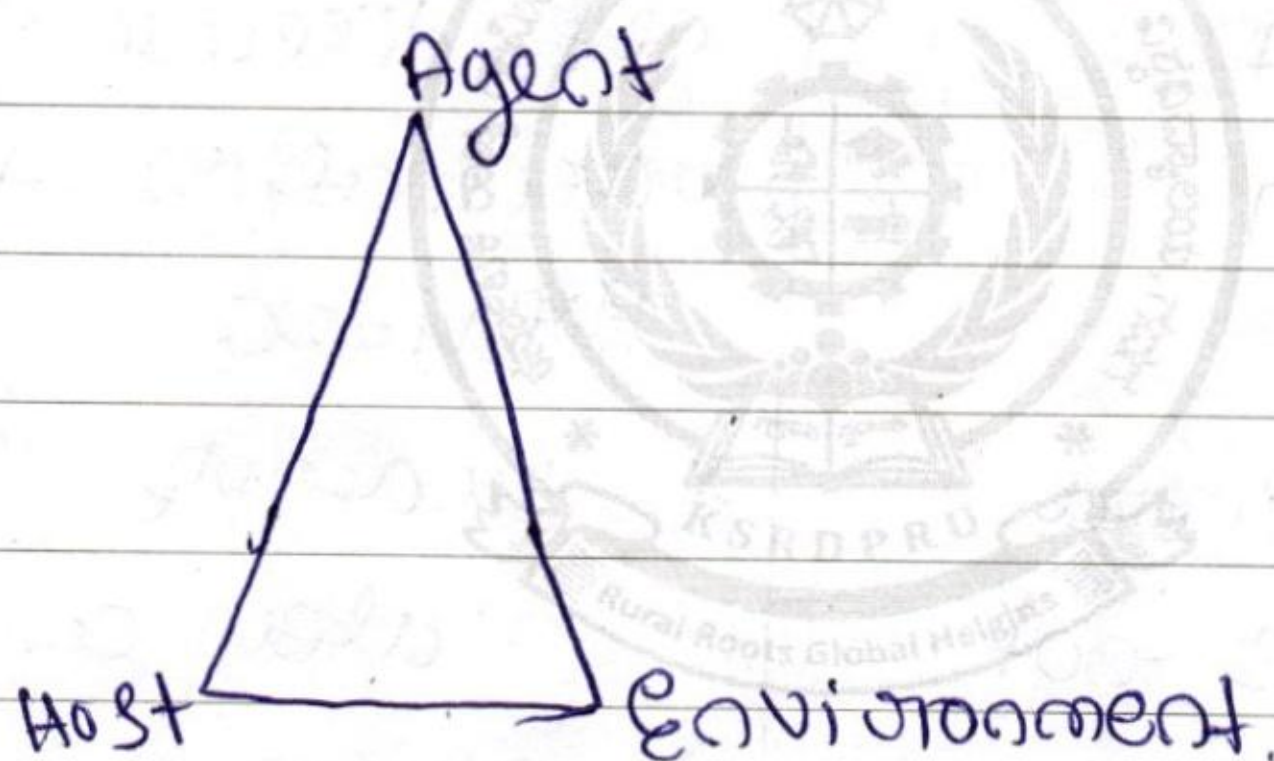
5. Epidemiological triad

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Epidemiological triad means : How people get disease like infectious disease in the body.

* It is balance between Host, environment, agent. It means disease not come if these 3 are balanced.

* It is imbalance between Host, environment, agent. It means disease is get with our body. These 3 are imbalanced.



Agent : Agent is disease causing factor.

Physical : Heat, radiation, cold.

Biological : bacteria, viruses.

Chemical : poison, gas,

- * Physical : radiation can cause cancer
- * biological : bacteria causes the infectious disease
- Chemical : Poison can cause all organ death

2) Environment : it is carry & surveillance the infect bacteria or virus.

Physical : Climate, pollution

Biological : Animal, mosquito.

- * Physical : pollution can cause lungs problem.
- * Biological : mosquito can cause the dengue or - malaria.

3) Host : Host is Human being

- * most effect on the age, sex, immunity power.

Age : under 5 and old people get disease are high

sex : female to male high chances to get disease because of habits

immunity power : How have low immunity they get disease

- * it is the concept of disease How disease spread through the, this all fact to Humans.

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Health Indicators : means disease indicate the status of Health

- 1) mortality indicators
- 2) morbidity indicators
- 3) disability indicators
- 4) nutritional indicators
- 5) Health care delivery system
- 6) Utilization

① mortality indicators : it means death indicators. it used to data collection & analysis the death rate in community.

- 1) Infant mortality rate
- 2) maternal mortality rate
- 3) crude death rate
- 4) child death rate
- 5) under-5 mortality rate
- 7) proportional mortality rate

1) infant mortality shows the death of under 1 year baby.

2) maternal mortality : it shows the death of pregnancy or after pregnancy women death

- * crude death rate : it shows death from illness and disease :
 - * child mortality rate : it shows the death of below 0 to 13 age group
 - * under-5 death rate : it shows the death of children below one to under 5.
- 2) morbidity indications : means illness and disease
- 1) prevalence
 - 2) incidence
 - 3) out patient administration record
 - 4) administration book
 - 5) bed facilities for
- * prevalence : number of new case and old case combined
 - * incidence : number of new cases.
3. disability :
- two type : event type & person type :
- Event type : person is get with full of body disability ex : coma

person type: its body has half
is not working and half is
working

example: folio.

4) nutritional indicators

- its for malnutrition.

- Anemia.

- and government schemes like

Anna bagya yozana, etc. etc.

5) Health care delivery system

doctor - per 2500 population 1 doctor

nurse - per 3000 population 1 nurse

Health worker - per 3000 population 1

Asha - per 1000 population 1.

6) Utilization.

- How much children Utilization of
immunization

- How much Pregnant women Utilize the ANC care and program.

C)

8. determinants of health

determinants of Health means people get diseases that disease reason is determinants means factor. which type of factors ~~are~~ cause the disease its study about the determinants of Health.

* main determinants of health

- Biological determinants
- Socio-Cultural determinants
- life style determinants
- Socio-economic determinants
- Environmental determinants

1) Biological determinants : ~~me~~

* disease is come from heredity.

* it not curable

* we use prevention not cure because it

* genetic make up from my father & mother.

• example : Sugar (Diabetics)

if my parents have Diabetes also it come for me because its heredity from

but we can use prevention like
exercise, diet but not use because
its genetic make-up.

2. Socio-cultural determinants

it depends on - culture
religion
status
age
gender.

• Culture : Some cultures are cause the
effects.

• Religion : non-vegetarian & Vegetarian.

• Vegetarian not have muscle like
non-vegetarian because of fat

• non-vegetarian : not have cholesterol
in our body its can cause the
stroke, BP, sugar because high
cholesterol like fatty foods.

• Status : Community have women.
from all regions increases

gender & people tell bad girl bad is
good girl is not good

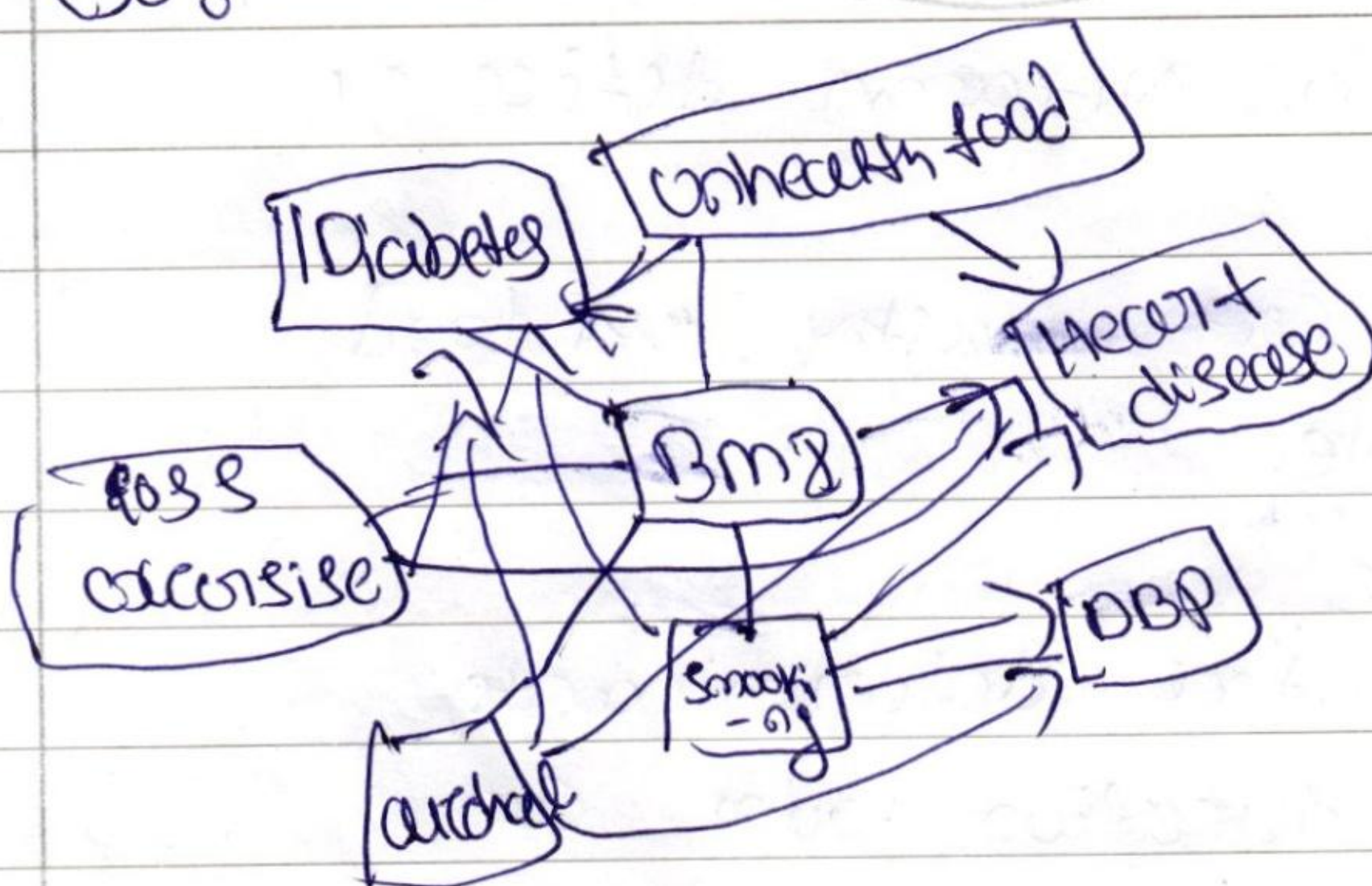
* it can cause the mental health problems

3. life style

life style can cause the more disease

- * on healthy food
- * Smoking alcohol consumption
- * poor hygiene
- * not diet
- * can't exercise this all cause the non-communicable disease.

ex's



Heart disease come from all things.

- * diabetes comes from low exercise, low activity, eating healthy food, it can cause the hypertension also hypertension make comes to heart disease

Prevention : avoid smoking, eat healthy food, alcohol.

- follow the exercise & diet.

4. ~~nutritional~~ nutritional determinants
not consumption of nutrition food
can cause the low blood, &
malnutrition, vitamin deficiency.

Prevention : eat healthy food & vegetable.

5. Environmental determinants:
pollution, education, air, can
cause the disease

- environment is not good we have high effect to infectious disease

6. Socio economic determinants:

These are low income, job less, poor.

- it can cause the poverty.
- Not eat good nutrition foods.
- Job less can cause mental health.

Prevention

Health education: about the hygiene & clean water.

Health information: Health information about disease, how they come

disease control: disease control measures - 3 make

government fund: give the fund for the poor people.

give the nutrition for vulnerable & malnutrition people.

9. natural history of disease

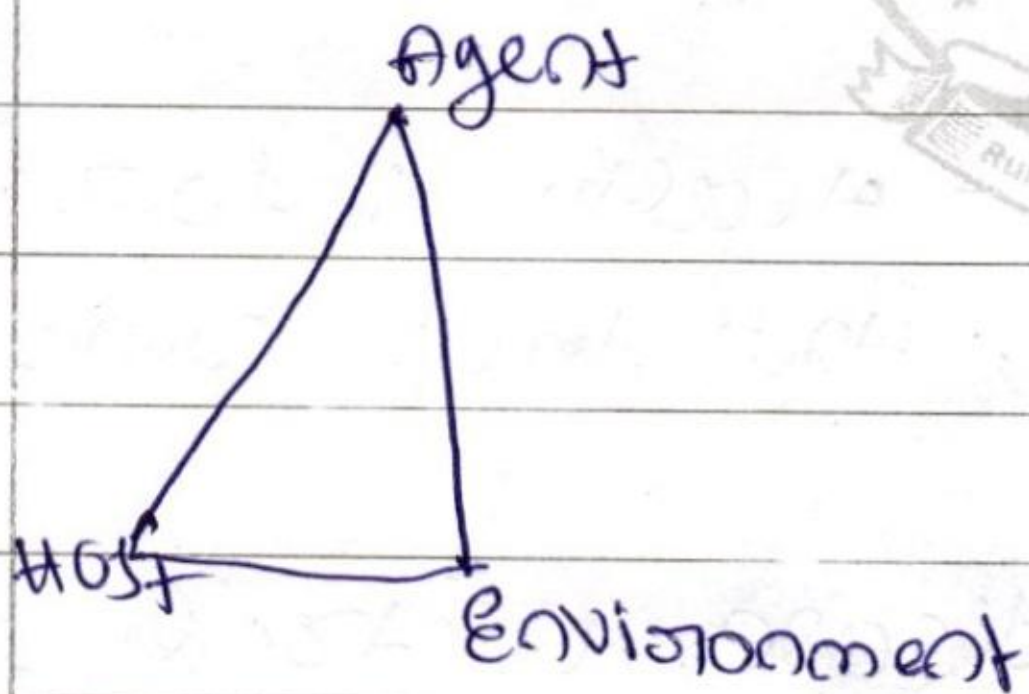
→ mean How disease come and effects body its combination of agent, Host, Environment.

two - stages

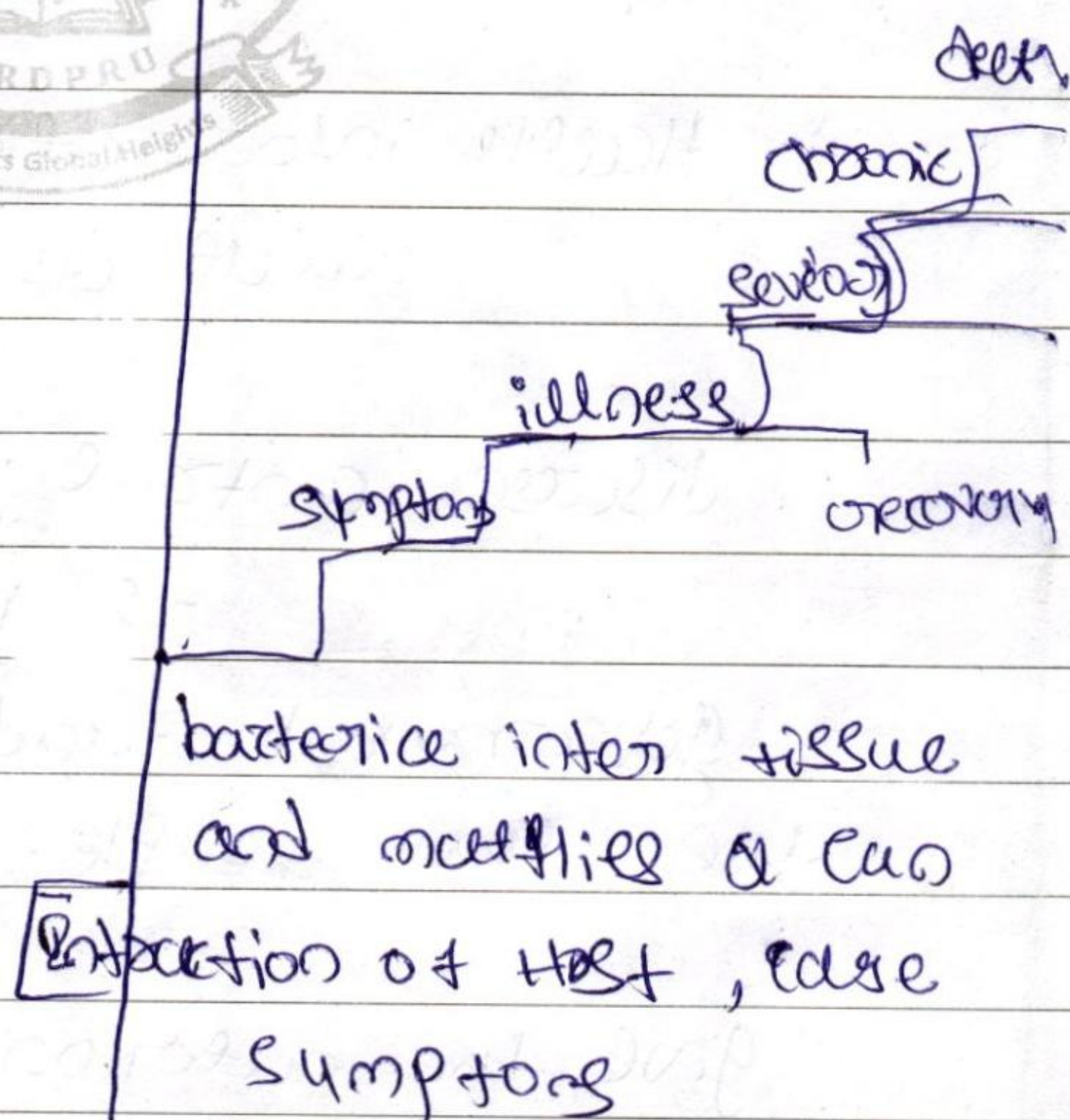
- 1) Pre-pathogen stage
- 2) Pathogen stage

Pre pathogen stage
man not involve

pathogen stage
man is involve.



This is normal.
balance not disease
come, but this
imblance we get
disease.



Pore pathogen & man is not involved but agent their is environment is the host, agent, environmental balance disease not spread, if imbalance can take the disease

pathogen & man is involved bacteria entire the human interaction go this tissue it can mutilates

* it cause the symptoms.

* Early symptom is cold illness.

* illness is treatable if you not treat that it go to the serious and if treatment not affordable it go to chronic and next death

ex: Dengue.

dengue; agent → mosquito.

Host - Human

& Environment.

Mosquito is born in environment not effect in human its is considered as pre-pathogen stage

an pathogen & mosquito bite can enter
 if mosquito have bacteria it go the
 tissue and multiplies, cause symptoms
 or, early not symptoms but is
 high multiplication cause symptoms.
 it goes the illness if we ~~over~~ take
 treatment for that we neglect
 that it go the chronic & treat
 ment is not use till finally death.

* levels of prevention.

- 1) Primary
- 2) Secondary
- 3) Tertiary.

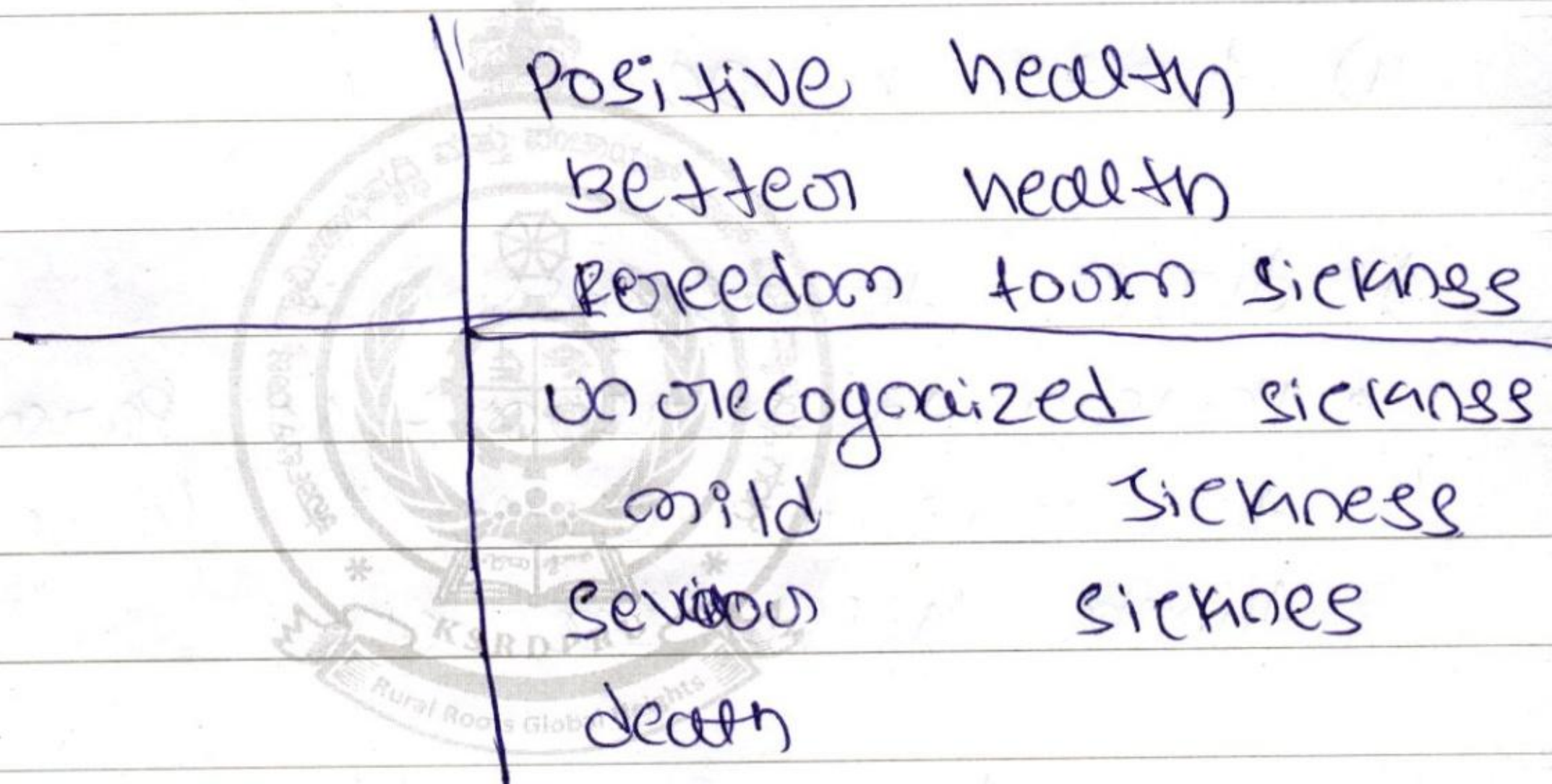
1) Primary & disease is not hear in
 environment and humans
 also

ex: smoking, Smoking is
 cause by the heart disease
 • it we prevention & it curable

2. Secondary prevention: disease is affect to the human and we are prevention with Treatment

3 Tertiary prevention: disease is chronic lik coma but we effort to not death.

* Spectrum of health



12. modes of disease transmission.

2. types

1) direct transmission.

2) in direct transmission

1) direct transmission are

1) person to person.

2) coughing

3) Contact with solid and mucosa

2) indirect transmission

1) vector borne

2) vehicle borne

3) air borne

4) faecal borne

1) direct transmission is

- person to person is if person have transmission disease it comes from touch, kiss, sex etc.

example: HIV, AIDS, Corona

- Contact with solid is can cause the tetanus

- Contact mucus can cause the lungs problems.

- direct means : disease transmit directly
no + any flies. animals.
- Indirect means : disease transmit
with help of mosquito, animal.
- Vector borne :
vector borne are
malaria, dengue, filaria its disease carry
to human with the help of mosquito.
Disease its called vector borne disease
- Water borne :
Water borne are Cholera,
Typhoid. This disease carry to human
with the help of food, water, blood
so because its called Water borne
- Air borne :
Air borne are Asth large problems.
This carry to lungs through the help
of air. environmental.
- Fomite : borne its are their in one
things like handkerchief. it carry the help
disease in body with the help of handkerchief

Prevention :-

Health education

Clean water supply

Clean environment

Healthy food

Hygiene maintain

good immunity

this helps to decrease of transmission disease.

* History of disease

1) People are believed disease are spread by the sins of her past and super natural,

2) Super natural theory :-
people first believed disease spread by their past sins and curses.

3) Greek theory :- Greek Hippocrates said disease is transmit by the
A humans

- 1) Blood,
- 2) phlegm
- 3) yellow bile
- 4) black bile

if this 4 humours are not working or balancing we have disease

3. miasmatic theory

- said disease is spread by the bad air.
ex. coal - dirty area - air.

4. modern view

believed disease is caused by the imbalance between host - environment, agent.

it can cause disease like communicable disease

ex. Tuberculosis is micro tuberculosis.

Typhoid is *Salmonella typhi*.

dengue is mosquito

malaria is protozoa

However

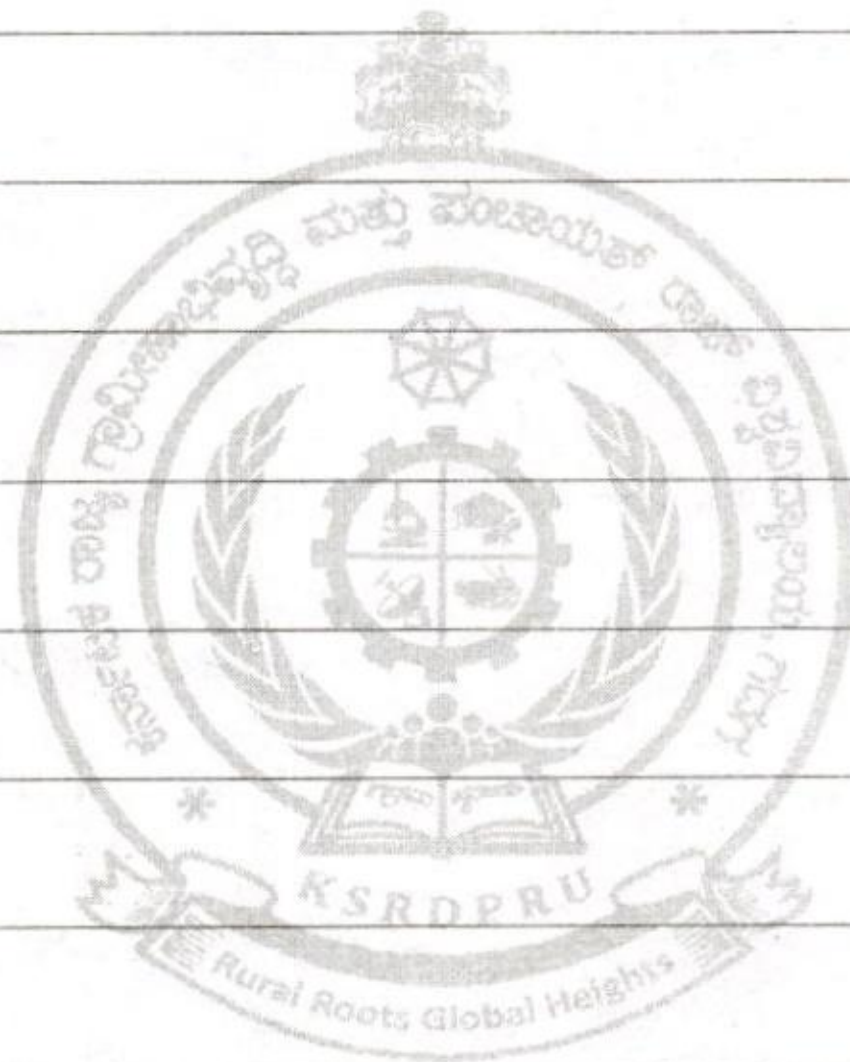
Public health importance in
infectious disease

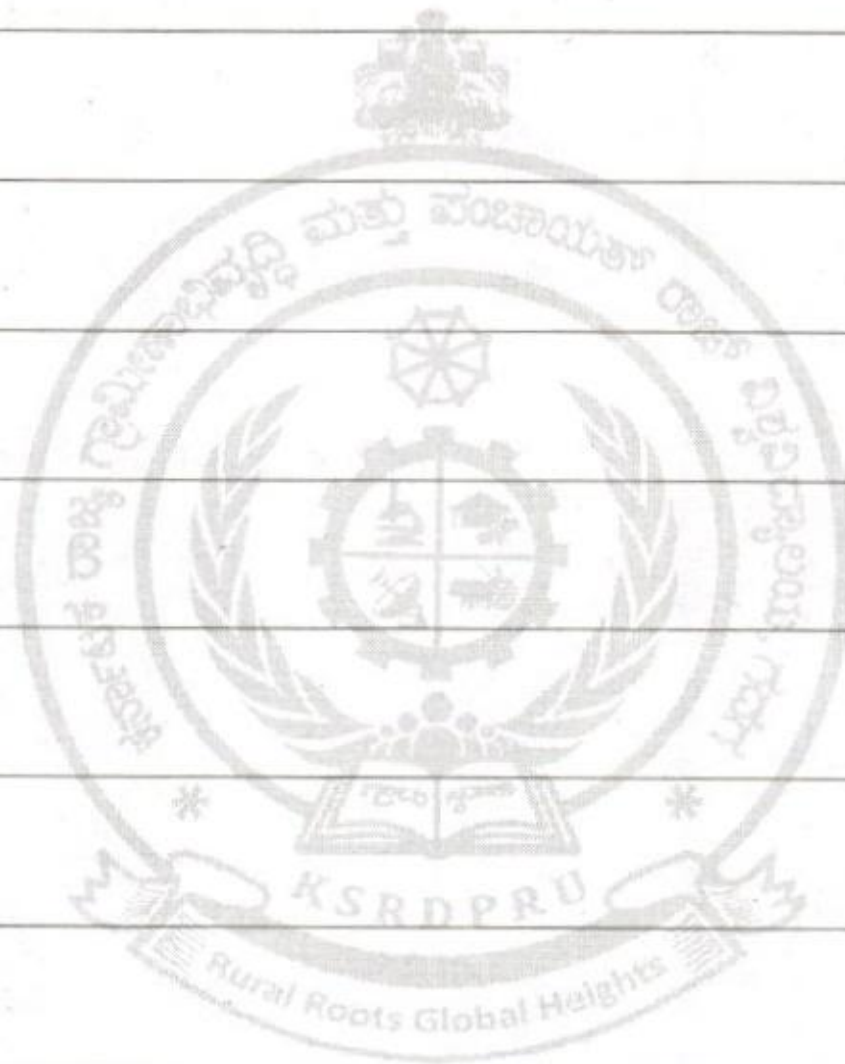
- Tell about Health education it reduce the some of prevention
- a prevention the disease it helps to people people get more healthy - ge
- programmes : cure the disease
- low income people not get more emotional & money problem.
- it all come under health agency, they are taking some good decision for people who have poor.

WHO & for disease

UNICEF & for children

WB & for low income countries.

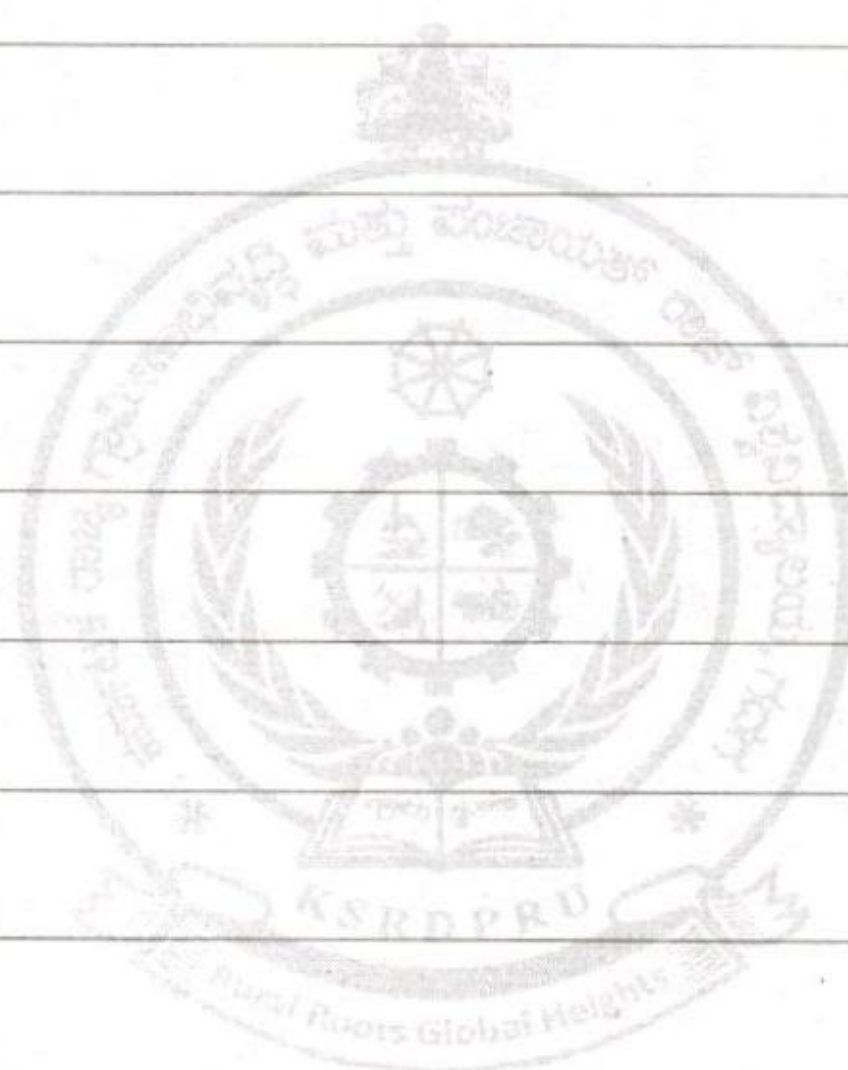






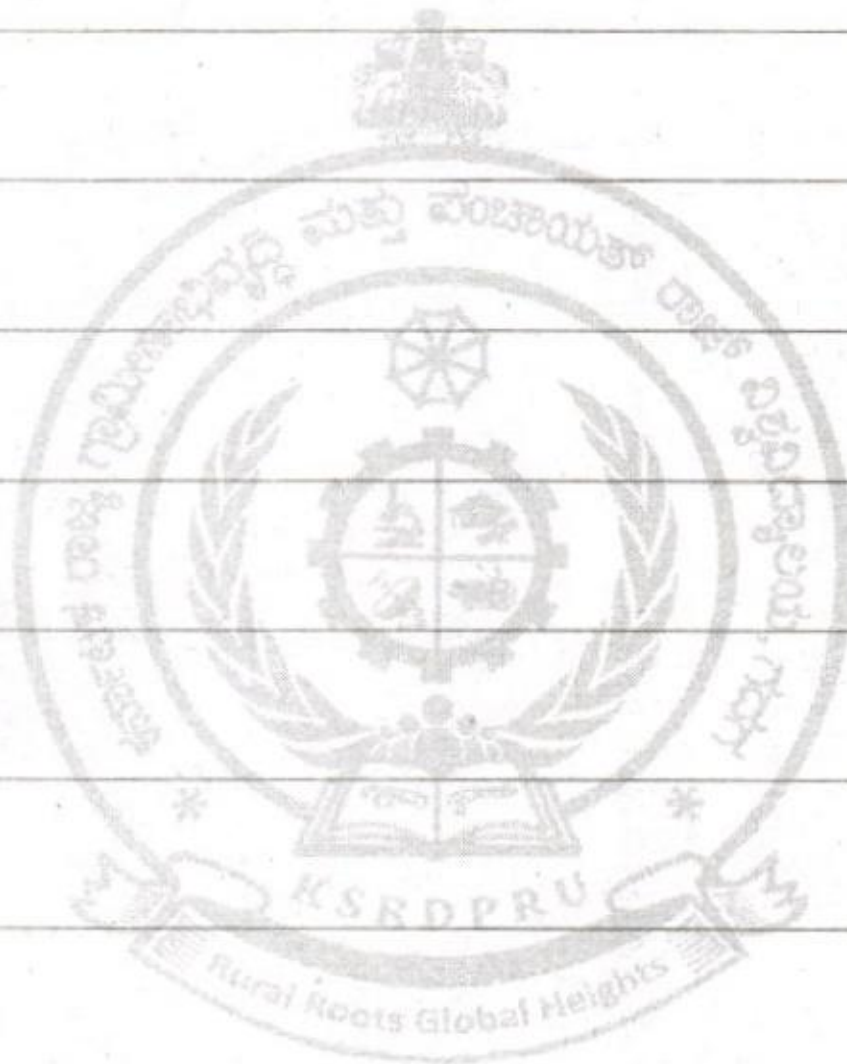


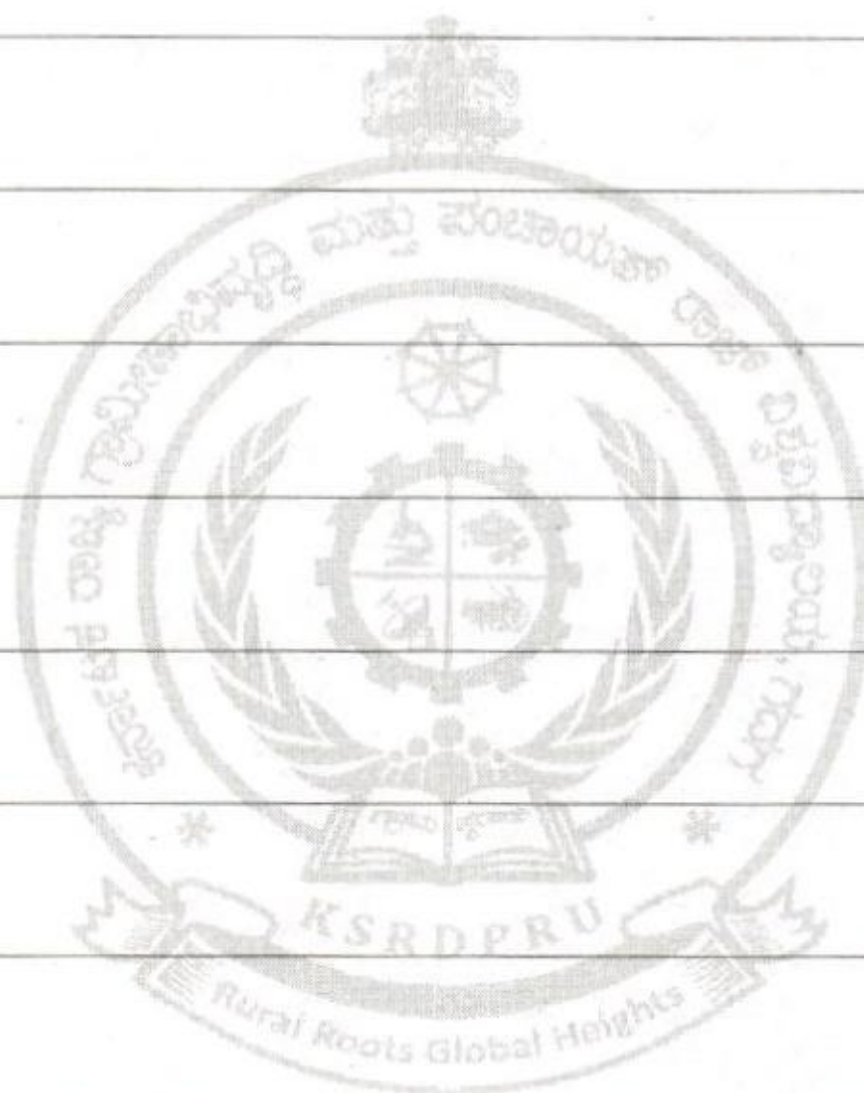






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Work Sheet

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 ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು. 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, 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 ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಸೇರುವುದಾಗಲಿ 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.