

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.

- d] Health :- According to World Health organization health is defined as It is state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease.
- + It is also called absence of disease
 - + It explain the world Health organization

f] non-communicable diseases

This are the disease not transmission to person to person but it is transmission through other vectors, bacteria, air, water, contaminated food etc.

ex:- diabetes, chronic heart disease, hypertension, cancer etc.

mode of transmission

- + Through vehicles,
- + air
- + contaminated water
- + vectors.

① vehicles → ex:- bacteria, insects, etc

② air → through bad air

③ water → droplets, waste water

④ vectors → birds, animals

b) Preventable nutritional disorders

- 1) ~~Primary prevention~~
- 2) ~~secondary prevention~~
- 3) ~~1~~

1) Primordial prevention

2) Primary prevention

3) Secondary prevention

4) Tertiary prevention

① Primordial prevention → before the risk factor is entering to the human body. ② Environment

2) Primary prevention → disease is entering to the environment but is primary stage to prevent the disease

3) Secondary prevention → disease is entering to host then take preventive measure like immunisation, treatment etc.

4) Tertiary prevention → disease is in chronic state it may cause disability, Rehabilitation or some time death also cause.

c) health care delivery indicators

1) morbidity indicators

2) mortality indicators

3) nutritional status indicators

4) Disability indicators

1) Morbidity Indicators :-

It is a state of subjective or objective in the determination in complete health and well-being of a human being.

2) Mortality Indicator :-

It is measurement of death in the certain community.

3) Nutritional status :- It indicates that how much nutritional status is there in the health care system.

4) Disabilitation Indicator :- It is last stage of death in the public health.

5) Surveillance :- It is a state of monitoring a health in the public health system and.

- How much peoples are causing in disease and how much peoples are including a state of disability,

- Determinant about mortality and morbidity state in community or population.

PART-B

5] Epidemiological triad

It is explained about the relationship between Agent Host and Environment
-+ in the universe.

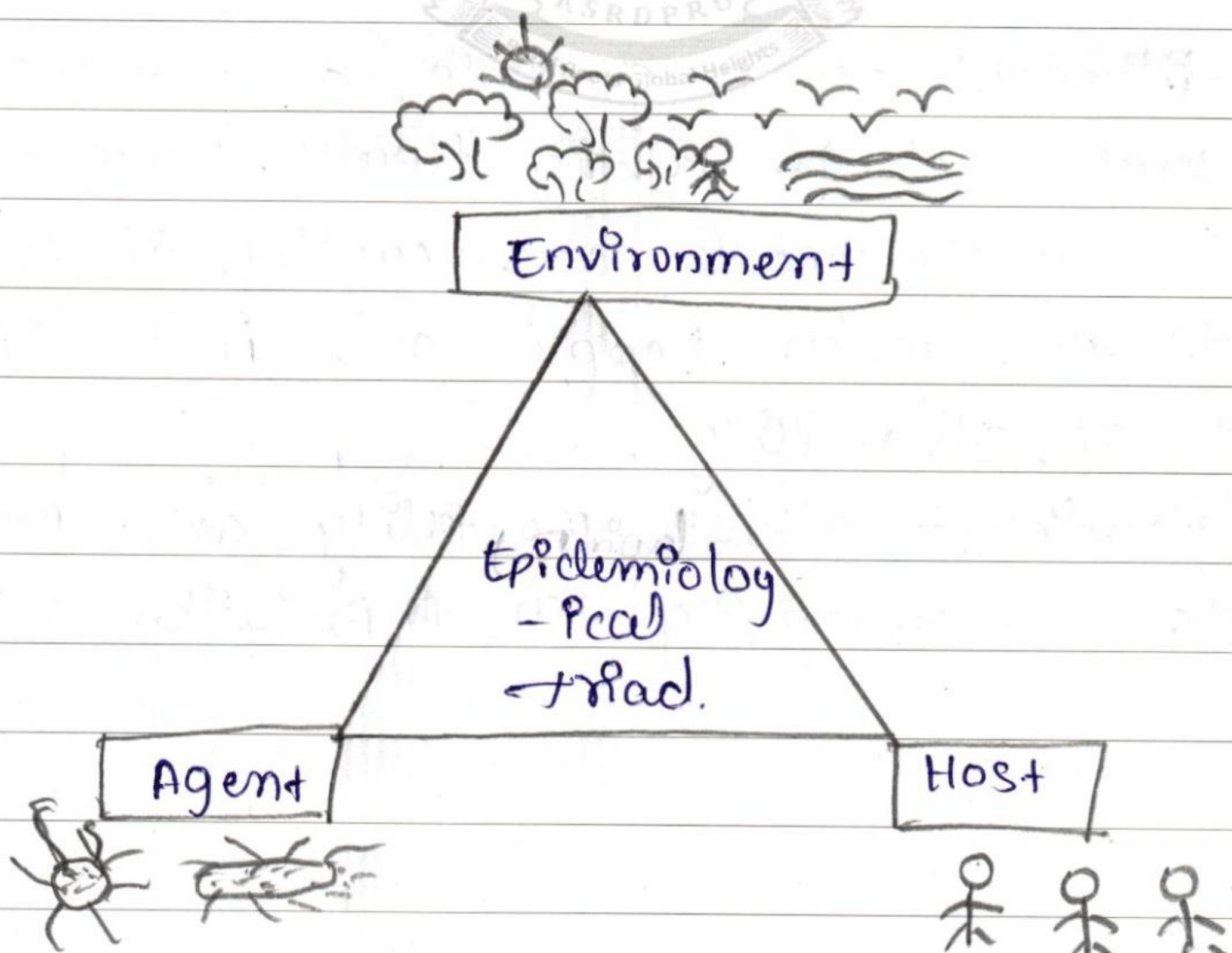
+ Introduction:-

+ Epidemiological triad is a phenomenon to express the how disease is come to Environment and which agent is enter to the Host body. this all ~~are~~ phenomenon explain the Epidemiological triad.

+ Agent

+ Host

+ Environment.



* Explanation:-

Epidemiological triad is containing 3 components that is

1) Agent 2) Host 3) Environment

This three component combined to form a certain disease.

1) Agent:- It is disease causing pathogen.

+ It is present in the environment and it

is can't be visible in naked eyes but when it enters to the host body and with the

help of environment that time

disease is present and the microorganisms are activated in the human body, that can lead to some time disability, Rehabilitation or death.

Ex:- Bacteria, fungi, microorganisms, etc

+ Vector:- this one enters through water, air.

pathogens, animals, etc

function:- It is once enters to human body

that time it acts like a disease causing

pathogen, and environment also supports to

this because host is not well or healthy.

- * Host :- This are the human or animals affected by Agents and Environment Support is not there to this Host.
- * Host body is like place of some thing living some time not.
- * When agent is enter to the Host that is Host body facing sickness, or ill. men.
- * Host fit against ~~Environment~~ Agent successfully but some time Humonity power is less and Host is not to do any fit through agent.
Ex:- Human being ; animals
- * Environment :- It is a place to live all the Agents and Host. and. It is the main Source to all the components to live.
- * When Environment supports to Agent that time Agent Enter to Host organism do not Support Agent can't enter to Host organism.
- * Agent can't seen in environment but it is living in Environment through air, water, etc.

Conclusion :-

Epidemiological thread . Explain how disease enter to the Human body in the presence of Environment and the combination of the Host, agent, Environment is main source in when the disease or some thing is there to see the human. This is helpful to understand how the symptomatic condition are lived in environment.

6] characteristics of health indicators

Introduction :- Health is a complete state of physical, mental and social well-being and ~~the~~ not merely the absence of disease.

* Indicators are measuring instrument for health and. It is essential to know Health status is going on in community and univers

Health indicators :- It is essential to measure the Health status and all the Health care system in public health

→ main Health ~~care~~ indicators are.

- + Morbidity indicators
- + Mortality indicators
- + Disability indicators

- + Nutritional Status Indicators
- + child-care indicators
- + utilisation indicators

These are the main indicators to study in the characterist in health indicators.

+ Health indicators is many important factors to study the health status and sensation of humans and child birth and maternal mortality rate essential for community and other sectors to analysis and monitoring the public health system.

i) Mortality Indicators

It is measure about how much people are death in the community or population including all the age group separately and essential to understand the status of being and death population and sensation in declaration.

Including → + maternal mortality death rate
+ crude death rate
+ child-death rate. etc.

It is essential to analysis the health status to how much people are live in the particular community

moorster

- 2] morbidity Indicators :- It is the characteristics of complete subjective or objective well-being in the health. It explains that Physical, mental and socially well-being not merely the absence of disease, ~~status~~ status. It can be explain how much people are healthy in and having good health to survive in the community. It is because of analysis of sensation and calculate the statistics of the community.
- 3] Nutritional status indicators :- Explain the food and healthy component in public health and it give the essential nutritional status to the community and including good health. people to live and survive and work properly. It is because of good health. It will give nutrition components that is fully nutrited seeds, fruits and vegetables are nutrited component It will give the nutrition status.
- 4] Disability Indicators :- It Explain the health status and it will give the health unstable and not merely the ~~disease~~ disease. When the disease is enter to

Human host and act live fastly it can stop because less nutritional supply to the human and it is in severe case to not explain about the status of Health it can be disability or Rehabilitation of. It is last stage of death and not to do any thing when certain material are essential to give that time it will be recover ~~and~~ or death.

Conclusion :- The Health Indicators explain the status of all the Health needs and fact of the Public Health system. Indicators are very main source to analysis the Health status for the population and community.

2] levels of health care.

* Introduction:

Levels of health care are study in public Health. It is the health care systems to understand the systematic study of levels of health and understand the public Health that is preventing disease prolonging Health and promoting Health life through organized factors.

* Explanation:-

levels of Health care include

- + Sub-center
- + Primary-Health center
- + Secondary-Health center
- + Sub-district hospital etc.
- Anganwadi

These are the levels of Health care components and understanding the Health status in this organisation systems

i] sub-centers or aushman centers are the Health care levels it can understand about Health components like. It is in low level. and in the levels it is the first level to prevent the certain disease are expressed in the sub-center level community

sub-center include. 3000 to 5000 population and some low level injuries or health issues are treated in this sub-center.

function:- awareness about Primary Health care activities

- * National Health care system

- * Health status and needs of nutritional status

- * Prevention of disease through vaccination and awareness about health

2] Primary Health center:- This are the health levels in the community to protect and prevent the all the disease and awareness about health activities and discipline. Pathogen, bacteria etc PHC is the main source in the village to prevent certain diseases and cause congenity, other services function:- Need to 24x7 services in the public.

3] Secondary - Health center is also the health level care activity in the public is prevent the certain disease to maintain the level of services.

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b) National Health Centers:- National Health Centers under activity are taken and overmen and comparing about health care activity and. It is can about ~~stat~~ of People involved and. It is essential to understand and curative state in the all community per population.

→ It ~~save~~ the ~~essential~~ ~~surveys~~ through overmen about disease and activity of Health.

Conclusion:- These Health care levels are Important to live the live ~~surveys~~ fully and the public is free from disease and prevention of Health care activities. National Health status, and Important to live disease less community.

7) WHO theme 2025

Introduction:- World Health Organisation explain the Public Health and essential services and activity of Health related status and national services taken and orders are given by the World Health Organisation.

Health is a main source of living component.

According to World Health Organisation explain Health that is complete a state of physical mental and social well being to all the people and not merely the absence of disease and it is free from disease.

WHO is explain the community is essential nutritional health activity. Needs are there for it.

In 2025 Health is full of from disease and it is prevent by essential health care activity and suspected needs and national Health care programs are taken by World Health Organisation.

Health status is essential to all the community and it explain in the WHO in 2025.

- * Immunisation programmes
- * Prevention of maternal mortality death rate
- * National TB control programmes
- * National Immunisation programme

conclusion:- Health is explained by WHO and is essential to all the health activity and community is free from disease

PART - C

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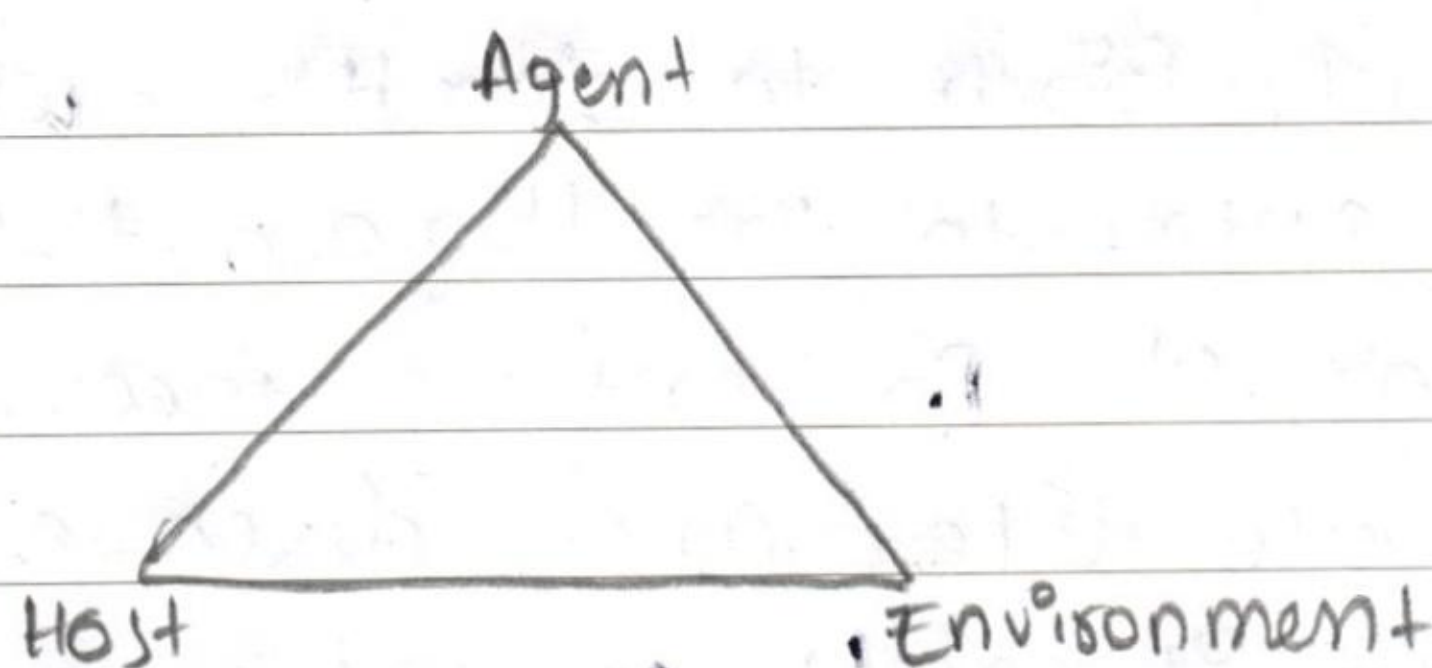
- ⑨ Natural history of disease
- Introduction :- Natural history of Disease explain the Pre-pathogenesis Phase of event to pathogenesis Phase of events in this topic Epidemiological triad also explain the natural history of disease ;
- It is essential to how the disease is enter to human host in history we seen in this natural topic

It include two components

- 1) Pre-pathogenesis Phase
- 2) Post pathogenesis Phase

Natural history of disease explain the status of disease is in human host when the man is involved in this and environment also taken a Gate role to explain.

- 1) Pre-pathogenesis phase of event in natural history of disease before the man is involved on the environment
- It is about prepathogenesis stage.



It is Epidemiological triad and explain the event of Agent, Host, and Environment. It is the main source of event in the community.

* The disease is entered to the Environment not to the host. That condition is called Pre-pathogenesis stage of natural history of disease.

* It is called "man in midst of the disease".

* Host is resistant and safe from the Agents in the Environment.

It is because of Hygiene, Vaccination and safety is very important to the health. It is to verify the history of disease.

2) Post-pathogenesis Phase

When the disease is entering to the human body and cause a essential effective effect to the organisms.

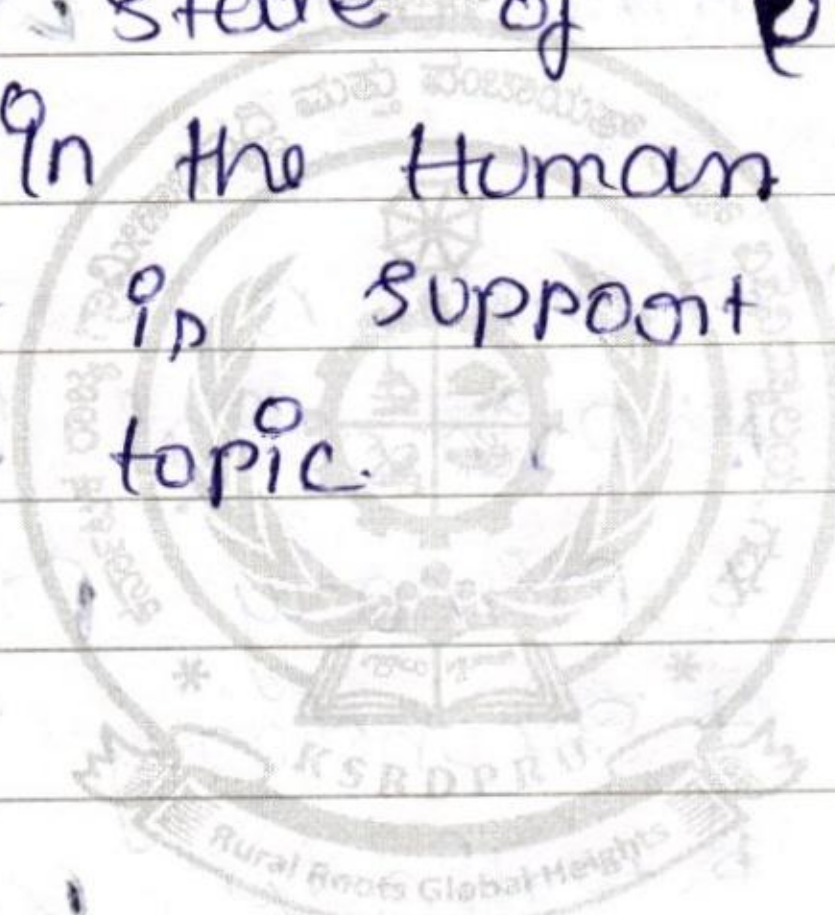
It is from Birth to death. when the disease enters to the human host. It is first stage of Preventing measure take to Promote life and disease is left but when it can't to take any measures or essential work to prevent a certain disease it can spread in the community through pathogens and bacteria through verbal, air, water and other environmental activity.

In the Environment is live sufficiently and not take any state of that disease because it is already live to permission in Environment when disease is enter to the human host but it can not prevent any more and it can state a preventable and curable measures it can follow to disability or Rehabilitation or some time we can't take any solution to that pathogens the man will die and the disease is actively spread to another human body

The disease spread to person to person directly in the Environment. and it is necessary condition to prevent the disease primarily in the Environment

* It is Environmental factor. and prevent the disease and vaccination measures are take and live in the Univers.

Conclusion :- this natural history of disease explain the state of pathogen enter and leave in the human body and Environment is support is important to the this topic.



10] Mode of interventions in disease prevention

Introduction:-

Mode of intervention is about prevention of disease and don't spread the disease on the community and it is necessary condition to explain and awareness about Health through this methods continuous and this are the preventable measure we follow.

Modes of Intervention

Including → + Primordial ^{prevention} ~~intervention~~

+ Primary Prevention

+ Secondary Prevention

+ tertiary prevention

+ Quaternary Prevention

* Prevention is important than curative.

It is the same famous words

1] Primordial Prevention:- The risk factor is not enter to the Environment and prevent primary in the environmental state and disease less Environment. Environment is key.

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concept in the preventable source
 through + sanitation, 1
 + vaccination.

+ fresh water
 + drainage clean, etc

2] primary prevention :- when the disease symptoms is seen in human and the disease is prevented in naturally by immunisation and curative measures & illness behavior
 + timely treatment taken and food.
 + Immunisation
 + awareness in the health care activity
 + take fresh water & steam water
 + take test completely.

3] secondary treatment :- The disease is activated in the human body and it is essential to take measures fastly and prevent the disease because it can be remove fastly and we can prevent in this state is necessary to human health and activity
 + take several measure to disease
 + advice in doctor and take medicine
 + injection to prevent the disease

u) Tertiary prevention

It is state of final stage of disability or Rehabilitation of the disease

We can prevent small time not be curatively fastly because it is the final stage of Health disease.

It can cause death also some time recover or not to be

+ take a timely measures to this

+ Happily accept the stage of event

+ Prevention is not caused and not be success full to this stage

u) Quamtary Prevention :- It is the prevention of over-medison of the human it is cause organ damage fastly and die people also fastly that's why we can not over-does medicine taken and prevent the medican instrument and promote the ~~so~~ small duration of time. It will be very pain full even to the all the organ in the body

contribution! prevention is essential to all the medical and disease because when the disease is enter to the human or before enter prevention is necessary condition untill the human death.

⑧ determinants of Health

Introduction! ~~the~~ 1

Health is a complete state of physical mental and social well-being not merely the absence of disease. It is free from disease at to who. It is not only the biological it is a multifactorial event physical, psychological mental, etc.

Determinant of Health - It is state to determine the Health status and focus on Health preventive measure.

It is mainly

- + Genetic factors
- + Life style
- + ~~the~~ socioeconomical indicators
- + antimicrobial

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other determinant of Health include

- * food
- * agriculture
- * Education
- etc.

Determinant of Health Explain the all the event of Health ~~but~~ status in the community and population

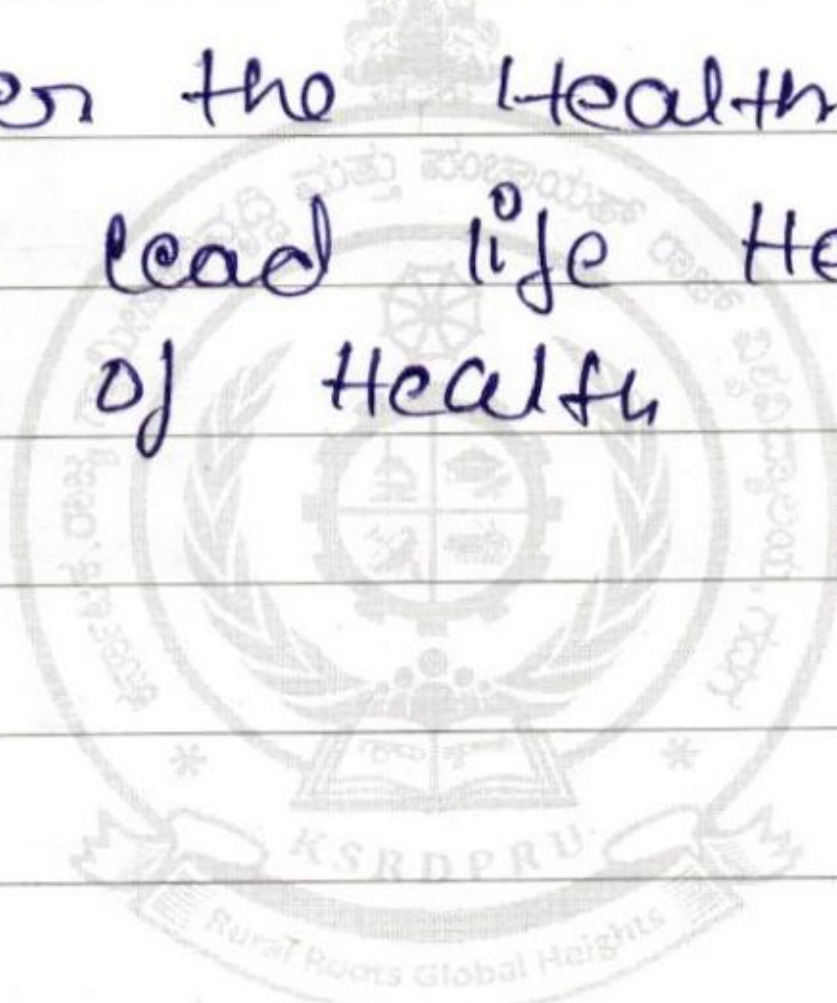
- * Genetically it is Determined by ~~not~~ In the hospital system the Health Indicators are transmitted or not it is explain in the univers

life style :- It is seen in the community and teacher society and ~~how~~ how to live in the community in suspected Health needs and it is essential to all the Health sectors and Prevention through less smoking drinking alcohol. It is included in the life style activity

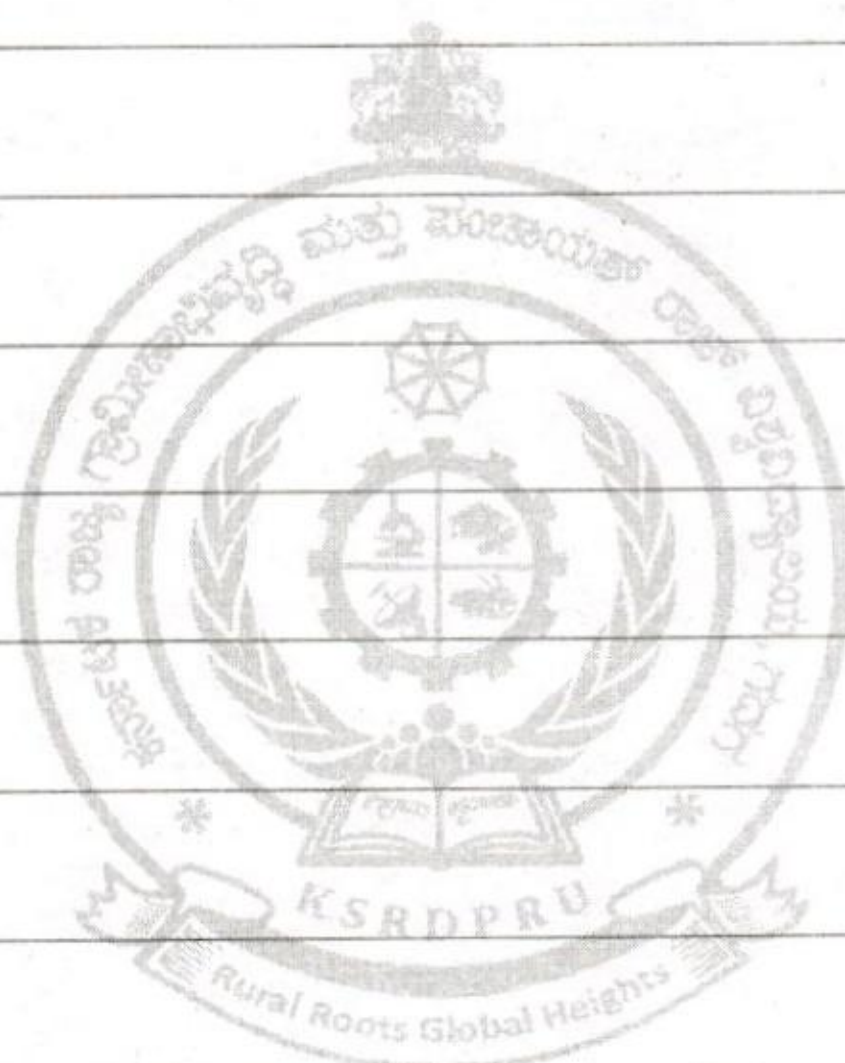
socioeconomic why it is how to live in the economically in the society

It is determined through the the Health sectors and through life style and food and agriculture also important to the health determination

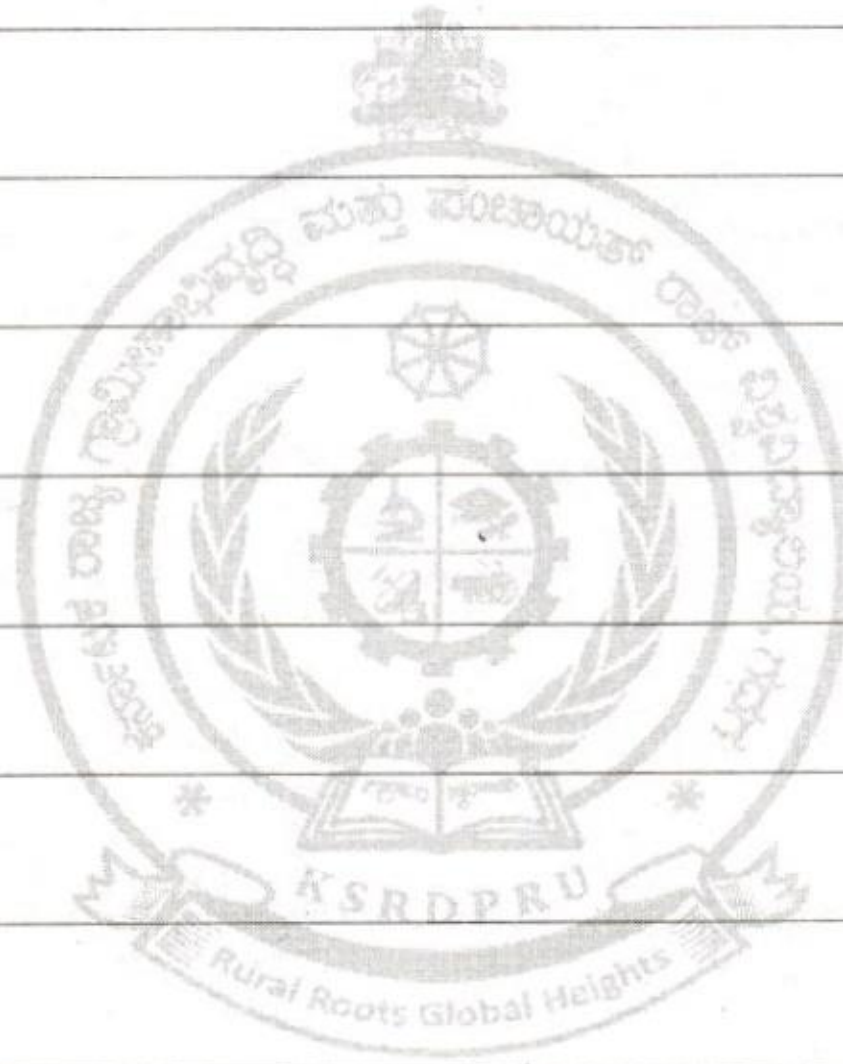
Conclusion:- It explain the Health status in the community how to live life and survive in the community and population disease left. and monitor the Health status is essential to lead life healthy it is about determinant of health







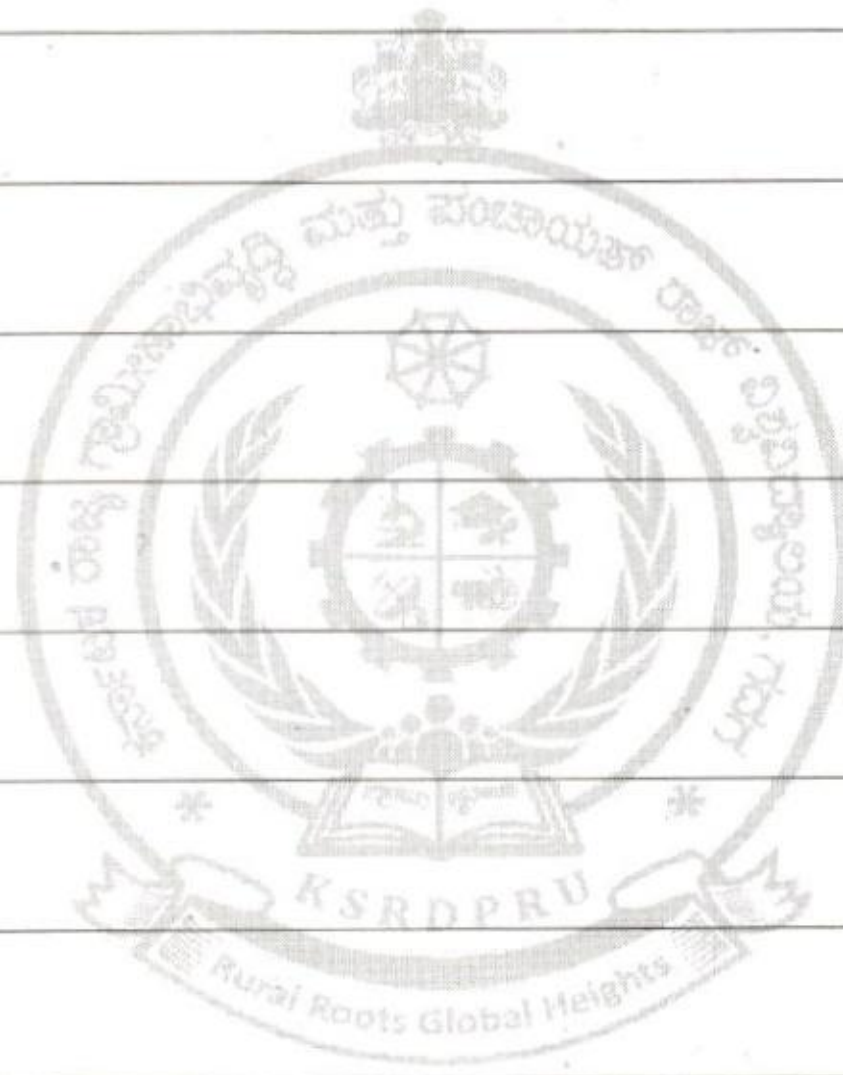




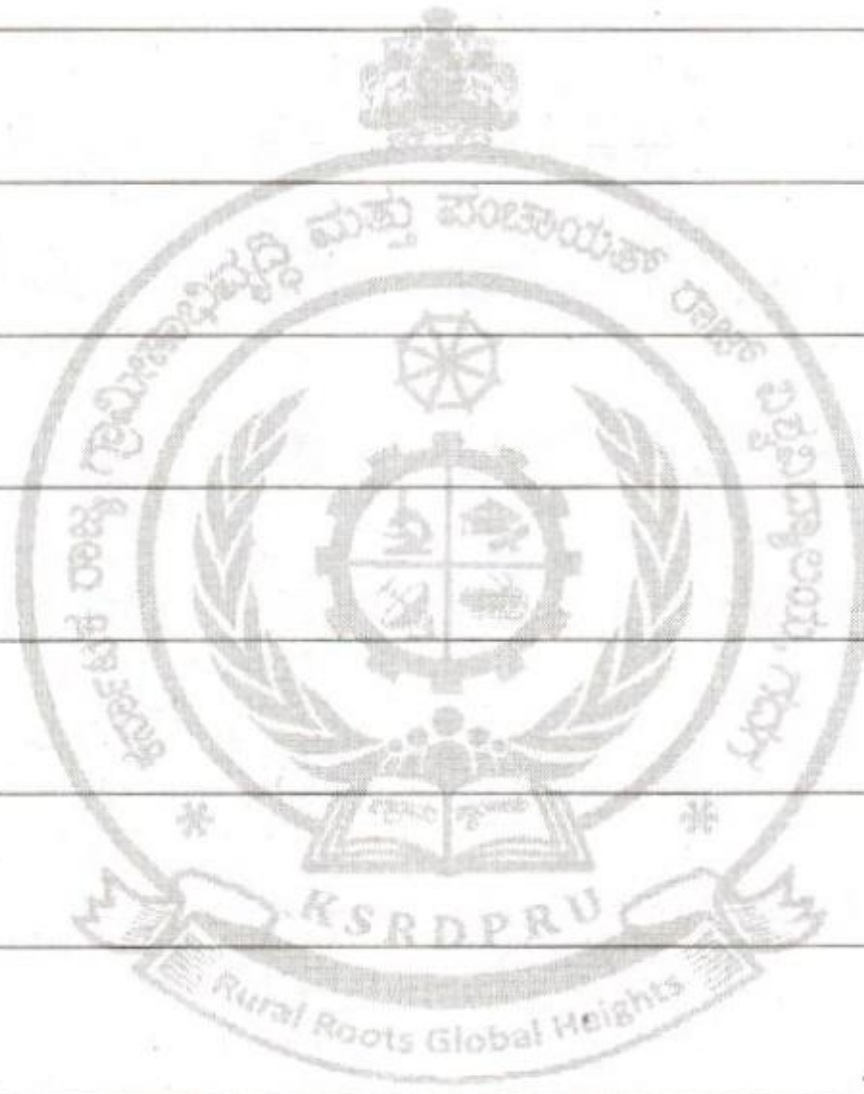














Work Sheet

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 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 ಅಸ್ಥಿರ 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.