

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 off 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. Epidemiology :-

Epidemiology is the study of distribution and determinants of health related events in a specific population. application of this study prevention and control of disease.

4. Incidence and prevalence.

Incidence : The number of new cases developed in the population during specified defined time period.

prevalence : The total number of old and new cases present in specified population given over a time period.

Incidence = $\frac{\text{Number of new cases}}{\text{during specified period of time}} \times 1000$

prevalence = $\frac{\text{total number (old + new) cases}}{\text{specified population given over time period}}$

g. Endemic, Epidemic & pandemic disease

Endemic :- The disease constantly present in a Geographical area or population.

Epidemic :- The number of disease. Sudden increases in the number of cases, over normally expected level in a population or community.

Endemic :- The Endemic is an epidemic spread over all countries or Counties. Spread over all worldwide people.

Endemic Example = Common cold

Epidemic = Malaria in rainy season

Endemic = Covid 19
Influenza

e. Case fatality Rate :-

* The number of deaths of specific cause is called case fatality rate.

* The number of deaths in specific cause/disease is also known as a case fatality rate.

@ Risk factors :- It is also known as primordial prevention.

Risk factors means it is present in area not a specific disease like illness and something that happened in their.

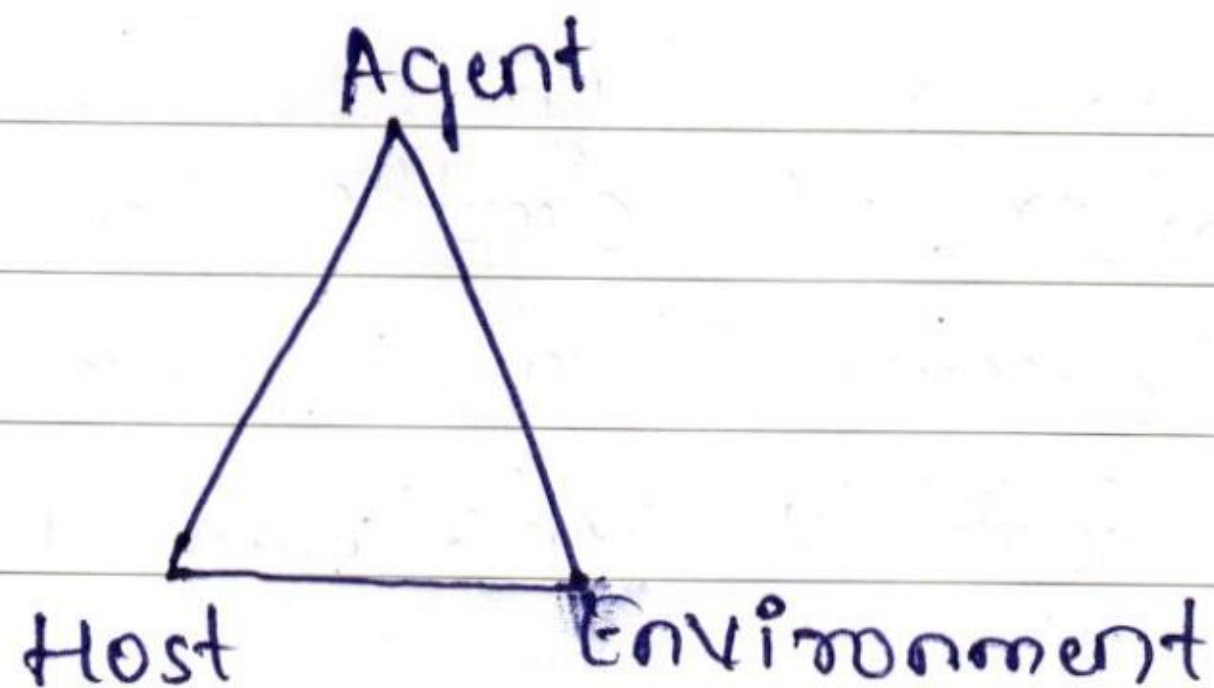
primordial prevention means :- Risk factors involves.

Risk factor :- Cough, Sneezing, illness

@ disability indicators.

- mortality
- morbidity.

② Epidemiologic triad



* The relationship between Agent, Host & Environment is called Epidemiological triad.

Agent means :- Disease caused by agent like pathogenes, fungi, parasites.

Host means - usually Human Being male, female,

Environment - Climate, weather Season, Socio-economic condition

* The relationship between the three main characteristic that is Agent, Host, Environment is known as Epidemiological triad.

* Agent, Host, & Environment the main Epidemiological triad

for example $\rightarrow$ malaria.

Agent is a $\rightarrow$ Anopheles female mosquito
Environment $\rightarrow$ Rainy Season, or unhygienic climate, unhealthy environment, slum areas,

Host $\rightarrow$ Man

The relationship between Host, Environment and Agent is called Epidemiologic triad.

③ Mortality :-

The Numbers of deaths is a given population during specific time period.

- * Death Rate
- * Crude death rate
- * Specific death rate
- * Birth Rate
- * Infant mortality Rate (IMR)
- * Maternal mortality Rate (MMR)

* **Death Rate :-** The number of deaths in a given population during specified time period

* **Crude death rate :-** The number of deaths (from all causes) per 1,000 estimated in a mid year population in 1 year, given place.

$$CDR = \frac{\text{Number of deaths from all causes} \times 1000}{\text{Mid year population}}$$

* Specific death rate :- this is called age specific, cause specific, disease specific

Age specific $\Rightarrow$ under 5 year, 60+ years

Sex specific $\Rightarrow$ male, female

Diseases specific $\Rightarrow$ TB, Cancer,

* Birth rate = The number of live Births in per thousand population estimated mid year population, in given year.

* Infant mortality Rate :
Number of deaths in infants, under one year of age, in 1,000 live Births.

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Number of deaths in infants in one year}}{\text{live Births}} \times 1000$$

* Maternal mortality rate = Number of deaths in womans due to pregana-ncy or child birth. in 1,00,000 live Birth.

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Maternal death} \times 1,00,000}{\text{live Births}}$$

Their importance in public health.

- * To provide healthy life to people and educate them, life style
- * public health know the risk factor, how to control the death rates in community.
- * To educate the community peoples and peoples.
- * public health provide preventing disease, prolonging life and promote health to the community.

② Determinants of health.

- * Internal environment = Genetics.
- * Internal environment = micro
- External environment = Macro

Determinants of health

- * Biological determinants of Health
- * Environmental determinants of Health
- * Behavioural determinants of Health
- * Psychosocial determinants of Health
- * Economical determinants of Health
- * Social determinants of Health
- * Physiological determinants of Health
- * Life style determinants of Health
- * Socio-Economic determinants of Health
- * Ecological determinants of Health.
- * Mental determinants of Health.
- * Emotional determinants of Health.
- * Nutritional determinants of Health
- * Biological Determinants means :-
physically fit and all kind of
body working well. and organs of
the body working healthily.

- * Environmental determinants of health.
Where we live in Industrial areas, slums, rural, urban.
- * Behavioural determinants of health:
Behave like ~~good~~ human being, brave behaviour, Society nature is good.
- * Psychosocial & mental determinants of health.
physical, mental, social any absence of disease, mentally strong physical Emotional & social good.
- * Nutritional and Economical Determinants
 - * food, malnutrition, Income, quality of nutrients.
- * Ecological and Emotional Determinants
Environmental, slums, Industrial areas, Emotional means mentally, Socially, physically well being.
- * Socio economic means Socially (society, community) economic (income).

⑥ Immunity

The immunity is known as ~~po~~ Energy in over body, there are two types of immunity.

* Initiate Immunity

* Acquired Immunity

Initiate immunity is at birth we are all have this kind of immunity is called Initiate immunity.

Acquired Immunity is after the birth over all life time immunity. Carry our body is know as Acquired Immunity.

* Immunity is most important for human being for healthy life style it is very important to good health, life-style, and immunity is very-huge important role in over body. and it helps to provide healthy life, it helps after like diarrhea, vomiting, dehydration

- * It is very useful for human being after dehydration immunity balance the body.
- * After diarrhea and vomiting loose motion our body is very weak so that time immunity is very important to our body that time Acquired immunity helps to body and protect from micro-organisms.
- * Immunity is very huge role in human body it protects from all bad microorganisms and it protects from foreign body.
- * Immunity is very important and vital role in human's body it is most important and constant the human body.

⑧ Epidemiological study designs Cohort, Case Control

Epidemiology :- the study of distribution and determinants of health related events in a specific population. This application of study prevent & control of disease

YPLL - Years of potential life lost

DALYs - Disability adjusted life years.

YPLL :- The measures of premature mortality that estimated years a person would have live, if they had not died prematurely.

$$YPLL = \sum (\text{Reference age} - \text{age at death})$$

Uses of YPLL in Epidemiology

- * It shows impact of early death
(eg. accident maternal mortality, injury)
- * It helps prioritized public health programmes
- * It gives more weight to death at younger age compared to old age.

DALYs :- The Summas measures of population health that combines both premature deaths and Disability.

$$DALYs = YLL + YDL$$

YLL = year of life lost

YDL = year of Disability lives.

Dalys uses in Epidemiology.

- * It measures global burden disease (not just death but also suffering from due to disability or illness)
- * It usefull for Comparing Communi cable disease v/s non communi cable disease
- * It is a ^{Control} ~~case~~ study.
- * It measures global burden of disease.

Dalys study design is case Control study.

YPLL

It is a
premature early
deaths

Daly's

prematurity + Disabi-
lity, or Injury,
Infection.

Reference age
- age at death

$$\text{Daly's} = \text{YLL} + \text{YLD}$$

It is early
deaths.

It is a major
burden of death

- * Relative Risk Ratio $\rightarrow$ cohort study
- * Odds Ratio $\rightarrow$ Case control study.

Relative Risk is a ratio of
incidence among expose and incidence
among non expose.

$$RR = \frac{\text{Incidence in expose}}{\text{Incidence in non expose}}$$

- * RR's study design is cohort study design

* odd ratio :-

Ratio of odds is expose among cases and ~~exodds~~ expose among control

* It is calculated as a case control study.

$$\text{Odds ratio} = \frac{ad}{bc}$$

Risk Ratio

* Ratio of incidence among expose incidence among non exposed

Odds ratio

* odds is expose among cases & expose among control

* $\frac{\text{Incidence in expose}}{\text{Incidence in non expose}}$

* $\frac{ad}{bc}$

* $RR = 1$ No association

* $odds = 1$ no association

* It is a cohort study

* It is a case control study.

(a) Health indicators

- * Mortality indicators
- * morbidity indicators
- * Disability indicators
- * Nutritional indicators

- * morbidity indicators
 - * Incidence
 - * Rate
 - * proportion
 - * prevalence
 - * Ratio

- * Morbidity is a ill or disease in population. measures of morbidity means the frequency of disease that extent disability, ill or disease

- * Incidence :- The number of new cases ^{developed} in the population ~~per~~ during specific population, defined time period.

$$\text{Incidence} = \frac{\text{The number of new cases} \times 1000}{\text{specific population} \times \text{defined time period}}$$

* prevalence :- The number of old and new cases ^{present} in the community during specific population given over a time period.

$$\text{Rate Prevalence} = \frac{\text{old + new cases}}{\text{specific population given time period}} \times 1000$$

* Rate = Rate is a type of ratio. It measures frequency of health events such as disease, death, injury in a given time period.

* Ratio = The relationship between two numbers. ~~what~~ how many times one value conduct.

Doctors : patient
male : female.

* proposition :- The proposition is a type of ratio which numerator included in denominator

$$\frac{x}{y}$$

mortality indicators

- * Crude death rate
- * death rate
- * Specific death rate.
- * Birth rate
- * Infant mortality rate
- * Maternal mortality rate.

* Crude death rate :- The number of deaths (for all causes) per 1,000 estimated population mid year population in one year, in given place.

* Specific death rate : It is also called Cause specific, disease specific, age specific

* age specific — under 5 / 60+ years

* Sex specific — male, female

* disease specific — TB, cancer, covid

* Birth rate : The number of live Birth in thousand population mid year population is estimated in given - year.

* Infant mortality rate (IMR) :-

The number of deaths in Infant under one year of age, per 1,000 live Birth.

$$\text{IMR} = \frac{\text{Infant death in under one year of age} \times 1000}{\text{live Births}}$$

* Maternal mortality rate (MMR)

The number of deaths in women due to pregnancy or child birth per 1,00,000 live Births

$$\text{MMR} = \frac{\text{Maternal deaths} \times 100,000}{\text{live births}}$$

* Nutritional Indicators.

life-style, Environmental,

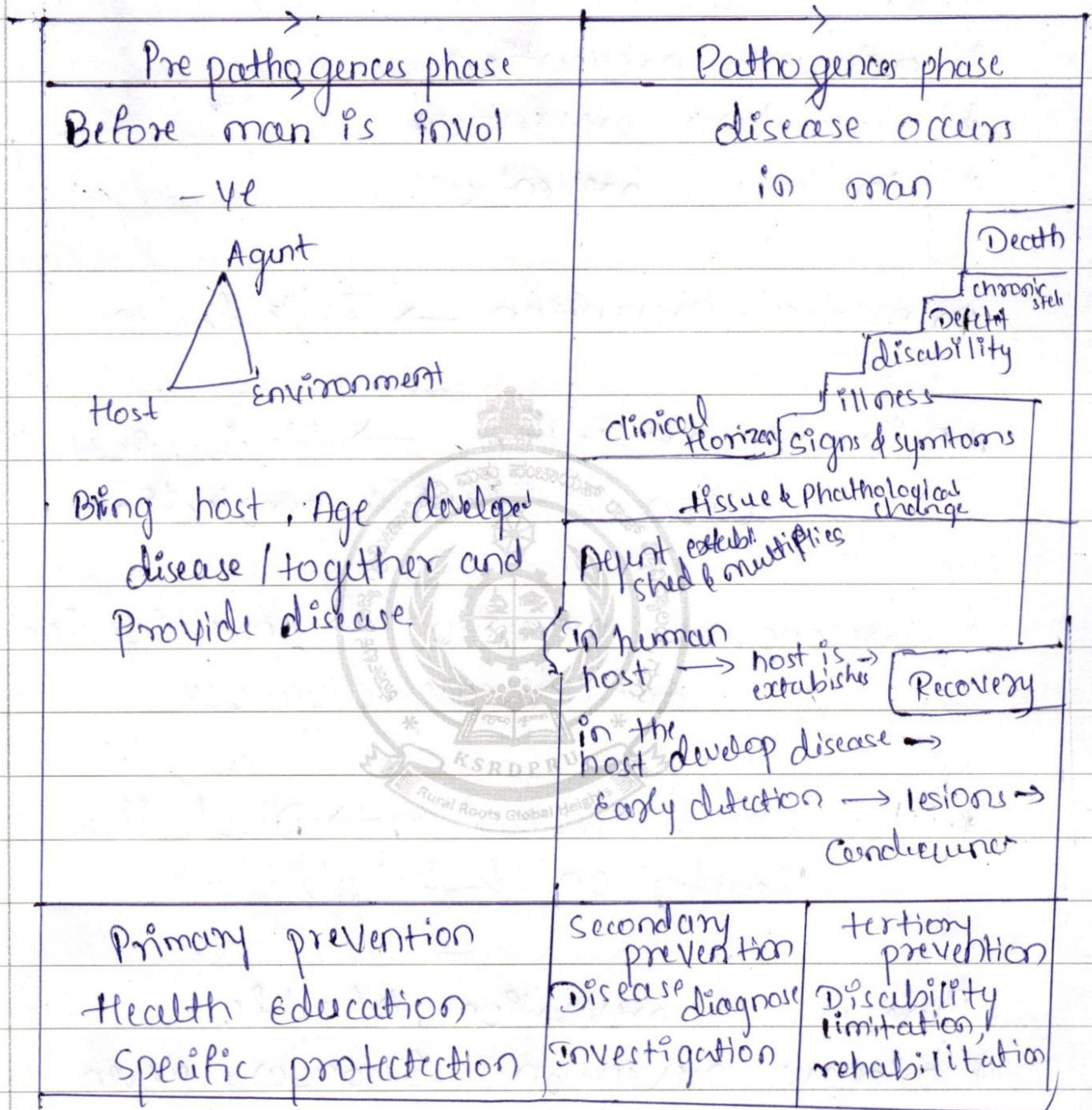
* Income

* Quality Food

* life-style

* Socio-Economic Condition

⑫ Natural history of disease and levels of prevention.



* The relationship between Agent host and environment is called epidemiological triad.

levels of prevention

- * primordial prevention
- * primary prevention
- * Secondary prevention
- * Tertiary prevention

primordial prevention → Risk factor

* primary prevention → Health education & Specific protection

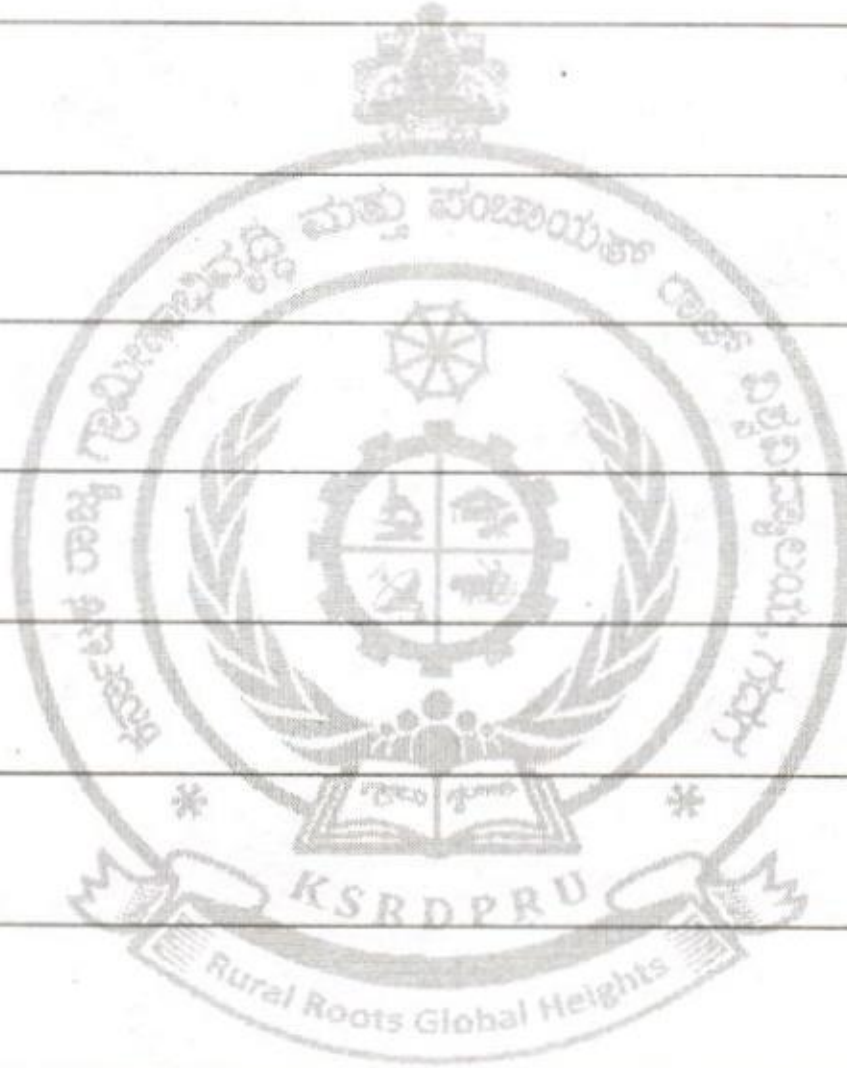
* Secondary prevention → Investigation and disease diagnose

* Tertiary prevention → Disability limitation & Rehabilitation

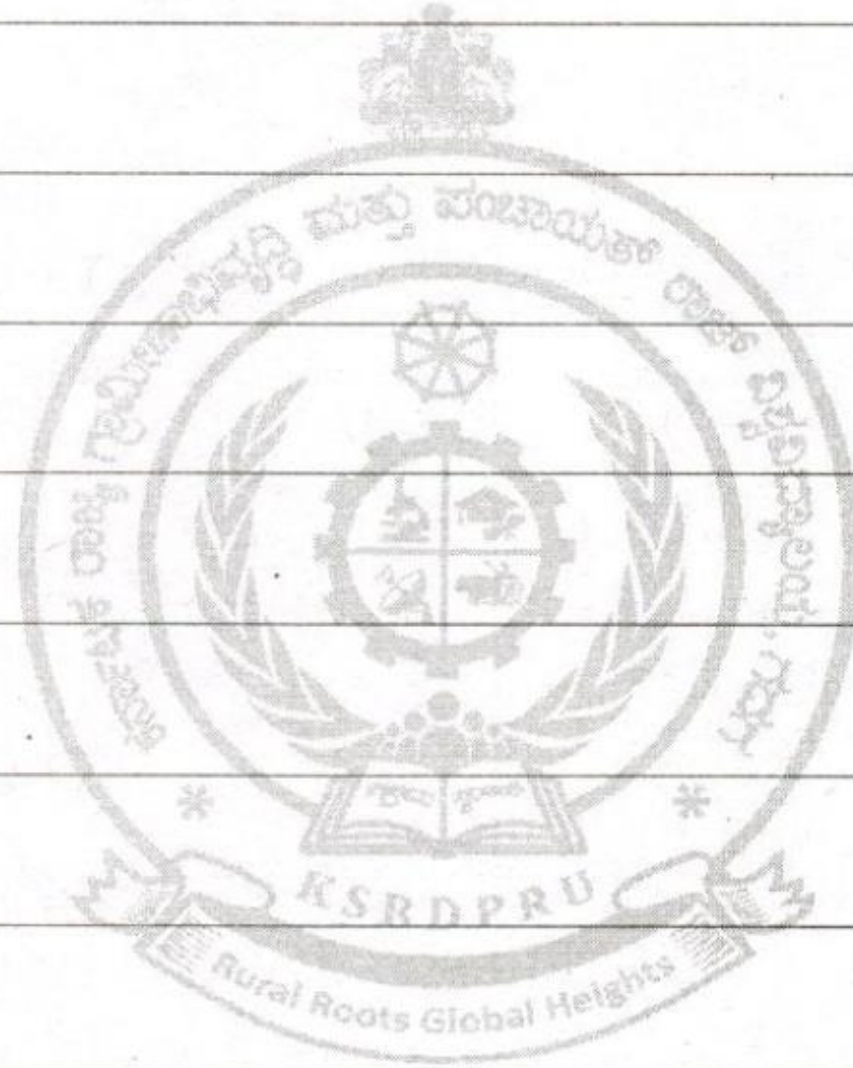
There is a prevention of life.

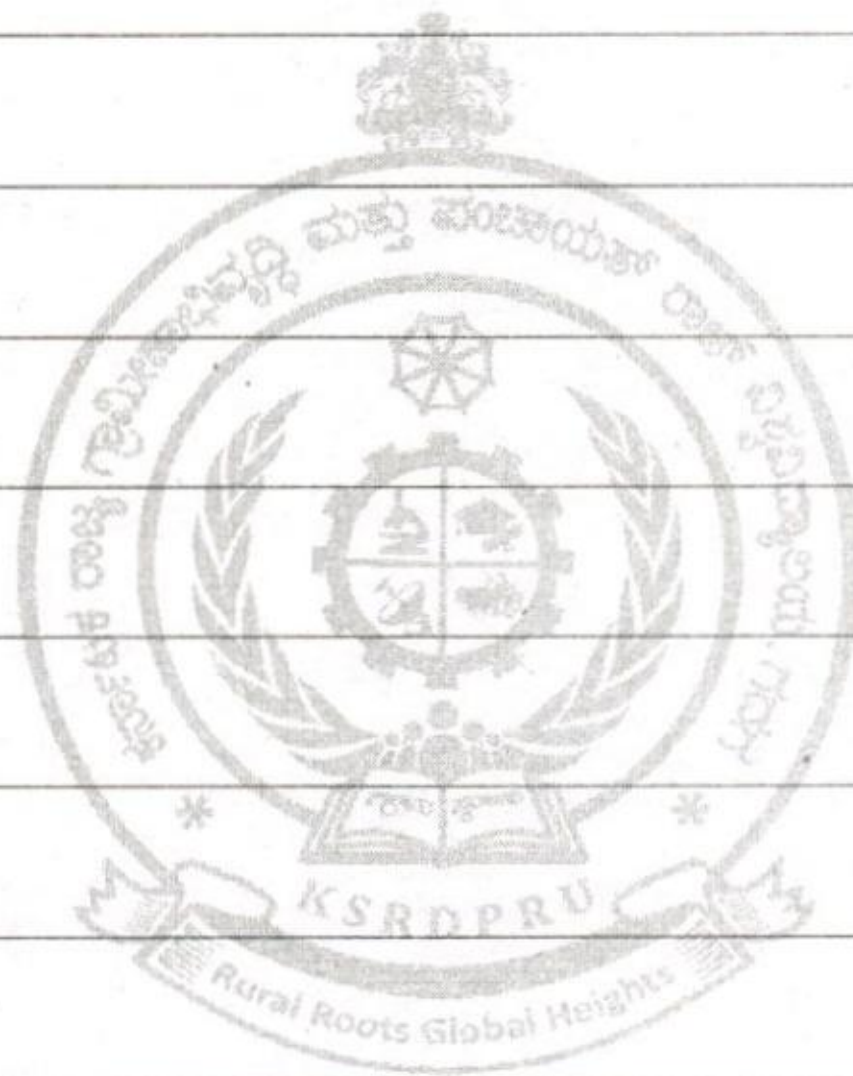
* primary prevention, Secondary prevention and tertiary prevention.





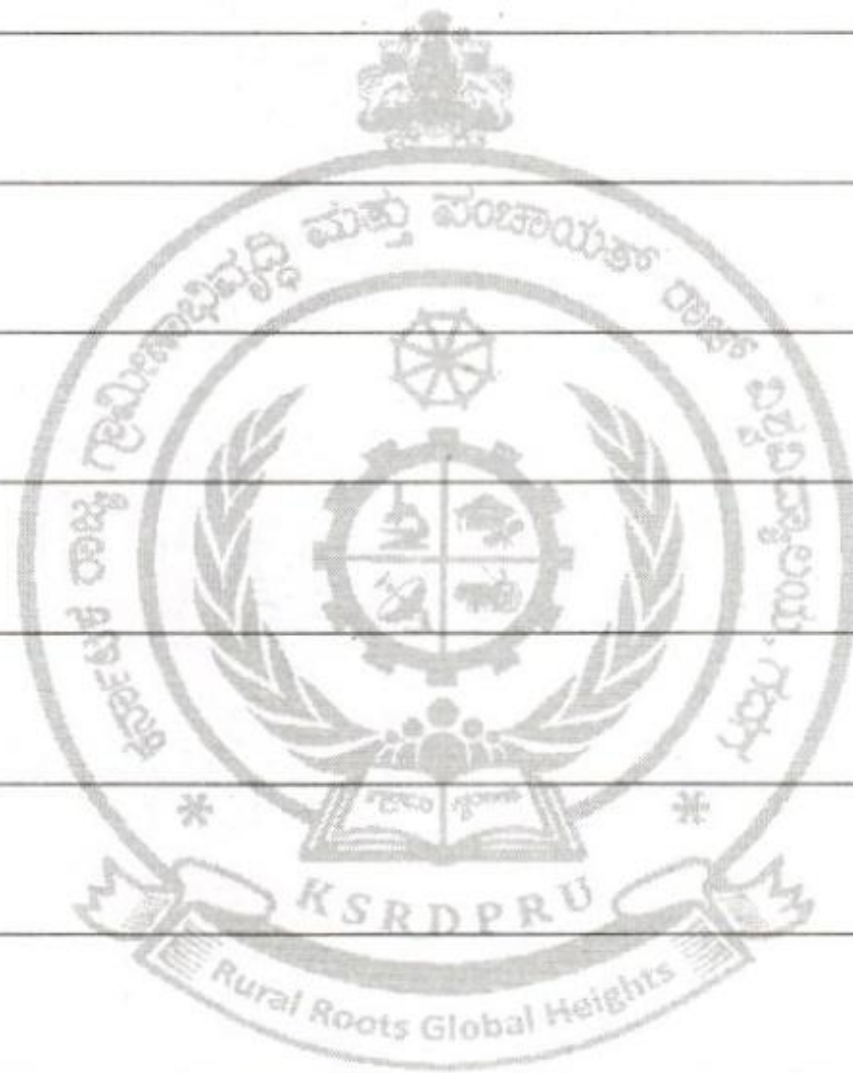




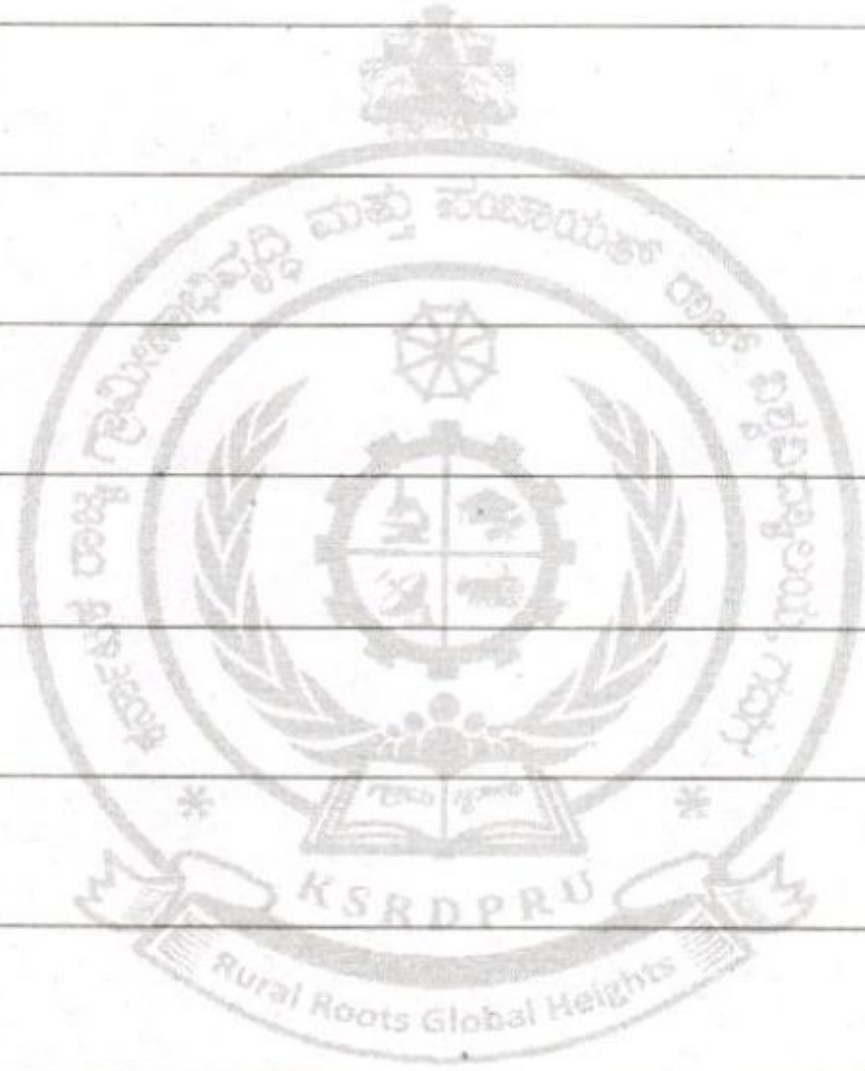




















Work Sheet

ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಚನೆಗಳು

1. ನಿಮಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಿಂತ ಯಾವುದೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚುವರಿ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುವಾಗ ಪುಟಗಳ ಸದುಪಯೋಗದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನಿಸಬೇಕು. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನು ಮೊದಲನೇ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಮತ್ತು ಸ್ಥಳಾಂಕವನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಹೆಸರನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದರೆ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಕರ ಸವಲತ್ತಿಗಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕಾಯ್ದೆ (ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಅವ್ಯವಹಾರ ಅಪರಾಧಕ್ಕಾಗಿ) ಯನುಸಾರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಗುರಿಪಡಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು.
2. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಎರಡೂ ಬದಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
3. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ, ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ, ಸೆಮಿಸ್ಟರ್, ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿವರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು ಹಾಗೂ ಯಾವುದೇ ಕಾರಣಕ್ಕೂ ಬೇರೆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯಬಾರದು. ನೋಂದಣಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಬರೆದು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಓ.ಎಂ.ಆರ್ ವೃತ್ತವನ್ನು ನೀಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಪ್ಪು ಬಣ್ಣದ ಬಾಲ್ ಪೆನ್ನಿನಿಂದ ಗುರುತಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
4. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಹಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಎಡಗೈ ಹೆಬ್ಬಟ್ಟಿನ ಗುರುತನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.
5. ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಪುಟವನ್ನು ಹರಿಯಬಾರದು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪುಟವು ಹಾಳಾಗಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಕತ್ತರಿಯ ಗುರುತು ಹಾಕಬೇಕು.
6. ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿ ಪುಟಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಮುಂದಿನ ಪುಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕಣ್ ತಪ್ಪಿನಿಂದ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಪುಟದ ಮೇಲೆ ಪುಟ ತಿರುವಿರಿ (ಪು.ತಿ.ನೋ) ಎಂದು ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ದಪ್ಪ ಅಕ್ಷರಗಳನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಬೇಕು.
7. ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಖಾಲಿಯಾಗಿರಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆದಿರಲಿ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೋಣೆಯ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು.
8. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಅಥವಾ ಬ್ಲಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಏನನ್ನೂ ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
9. ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದರೆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಗಮನ ಹರಿಸಬೇಕು.
10. ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಹಾಗೂ ಉಪಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮಾರ್ಜಿನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮೂದಿಸತಕ್ಕದ್ದು. ಪ್ರತಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯ ಉತ್ತರ ಮುಗಿದ ನಂತರ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಸ್ಥಳ ಬಿಡುವುದು.
11. ಉತ್ತರ ಬರೆಯುವ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒಬ್ಬರಿಗೊಬ್ಬರಿಗೆ ಬದಲಿಸುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ನಿಷೇಧಿಸಿದೆ.
12. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭವಾದ ನಂತರ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದ ಅರ್ಧ ತಾಸಿನವರೆಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.
13. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಯ ಕೊನೆಯ ಮೂವತ್ತು ನಿಮಿಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವಂತಿಲ್ಲ.
14. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಈ ಮುಂದೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹಾಕಲಾಗುವುದು ಹಾಗೂ ಸದರಿ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದ ಕುಲಸಚಿವರು/ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೂಕ್ತ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವರದಿ ಮಾಡಲಾಗುವುದು.
 - (i) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಗೆ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳಾದ ಪುಸ್ತಕ, ನೋಟ್ಸ್, ಚೀಟಿ, ಮೊಬೈಲ್ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲೆಕ್ಟ್ರಾನಿಕ್ಸ್ ಉಪಕರಣಗಳನ್ನು ತಂದರೆ.
 - (ii) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಚೊತೆಗೆ 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 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.