

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. **IMPORTANT** : CANDIDATES TO NOTE THAT ADDITIONAL SHEETS WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED AND CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR ANSWERS JUDICIOUSLY. CANDIDATES TO WRITE THEIR REGISTRATION NUMBER IN SPECIFIED SPACE ON FRONT PAGE ONLY. WRITING NUMBER OR NAME IN ANY OTHER PART OR MAKING SPECIFIC MARKS IS TREATED AS DELIBERATE ATTEMPT TO INFLUENCE EXAMINER AND WILL BE DEALT SERIOUSLY AS PER UNIVERSITY RULES(MALPRACTICE IN EXAMINATION).
2. Write on both sides. Do not write in the margin space.
3. Enter all details with Registration No., Programme, Semester etc. in the front page and do not write anything in any other space. Registration No. should be written legibly and shade the Corresponding circle in the OMR clearly with black/blue ball pen.
4. Candidates are required to put their signature and left hand thumb impression in the specified places.
5. No sheet shall be torn of from the answer-book provided, if any page is spoiled/damaged, put a line across it.
6. Do not leave any blank page between your answers. Answers written beyond blank pages may not be assessed, if by accident a page is left blank write on it "P.T.O" in bold letters.
7. At the end of the examination, answer-book whether written or blank, must be handed over to the Room Superintendent.
8. Nothing shall be written on the question paper or the blotting paper.
9. See that the answer-book supplied to you bear the signature of the Room Superintendent and date.
10. Write the question numbers (specifying the sub question, if any) in the margin and leave sufficient space after completion of answer to each question.
11. Exchange of writing materials, Communicating with other students, is strictly prohibited.
12. You will not be permitted to leave the examination hall until half an hour after the question papers are distributed.
13. During the last thirty minutes, you will not be allowed to leave the hall.
14. A Candidate is liable to be expelled from the examination hall and his/her case will be reported to the Registrar / Concerned officer of the University, if he / she
 - (i) Brings any book, notes, mobiles any electronic instruments etc., into the examination hall,
 - (ii) Speaks to or communicates in any other way with any other candidate while the examination is going on,
 - (iii) Or takes with him/her any answer-book written or blank or Question Papers, while leaving the examination hall during examination,
 - (iv) If found giving or receiving assistance, or copying from any paper book or notes or allowing any other candidates to copy from his/her answer book etc.
 - (v) Writes either on blotting paper or any other paper clues or points which might possibly be of help to any other candidates during the examination,
 - (vi) Uses or attempts to use in any other unfair means like smuggling in any other answer-book written outside or found guilty of impersonation,
 - (vii) Discloses his/her identity or makes peculiar marks in his/her answer-book,
 - (viii) Or uses abusive or obscene language or is guilty of any other misconduct of a serious nature.
15. A warning bell will be given ten minutes before the close of the examination. At the second bell, You must stop writing and be ready to hand over answer-book to the Room Superintendent. You must not leave your seat until all answer-books are collected by the Room Superintendent.
16. Candidates are forbidden to smoke or to take tea, coffee etc. In the Examination Hall, Drinking water will be supplied at the seat itself, if necessary.
17. Candidates who are not in their seats by the time notified, will not be admitted to the examination. The Chief Superintendent may however, at his discretion admit those who give him a satisfactory reason for the delay not exceeding 30 minutes after the commencement of examination.
18. A candidate who disobeys any instructions issued by the Chief Superintendent or Room Superintendent, or who is guilty of rude or disobedient behavior, is liable to be instantly expelled.
19. Use either blue or black ink pen or ballpoint pen. Do not change the color of ink in any condition. In case you are compelled to change the color do not forget to take the signature of Room Superintendent explaining him/her the situation.

Part A

1.

a) It is defined as distribution & determinants of health related events in a specific population. And application of this study for control of health problems.

d) Risk factors

Risk factors are those which has changes to develop a disease earlier as compared to normal person. Risk factors may be some disease, lack of exercise, Behaviour, life style etc.

Example - (1) lack of exercise can cause obesity.

(2) Health related behaviour like smoking & Alcohol can cause cancer's.

(3) obesity can lead to CHD etc

e) Case fatality rate is a. Number of deaths of a persons due to specific disease among total number of deaths in the given population in a given period of time.

formula =
$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths due to specific disease in a specific population \& time}}{\text{No. of deaths in the same year in specific population}} \times 1000$$

1) * Incidence

The number of new cases occurring of a disease in a given period of time in a specific population

formula =
$$\frac{\text{Number of new cases of a disease in given period of time in specific area}}{\text{Total number of population at risk during the same Period of time}} \times 1000$$

* Prevalence

The number of cases both new & old of a specific disease in a given geographic area in a given Period of time.

There are two types of prevalence

1. Period Prevalence - Months or years

2. point prevalence - flows, days, weeks.

* ~~ex~~

formula =
$$\frac{\text{Number of cases [Old + New] in a given geographic area in a given period of time}}{\text{population at risk at the same interval of time}} \times 1000$$

g) * Endemic

$E_n = I_n$, demos = population

The usual occurrence of disease in a population without any outbreak from the outside. This is a disease which is already present in the population but the occurrence is as expected.

* Epidemic

$E_p \gg I_n$, Demos = population.

The unusual occurrence of disease from outside. It is an outbreak on the frequency of disease is unexpected. The epidemic is disease which is new in the population.

* Pandemic

Pan = All, demos = population.

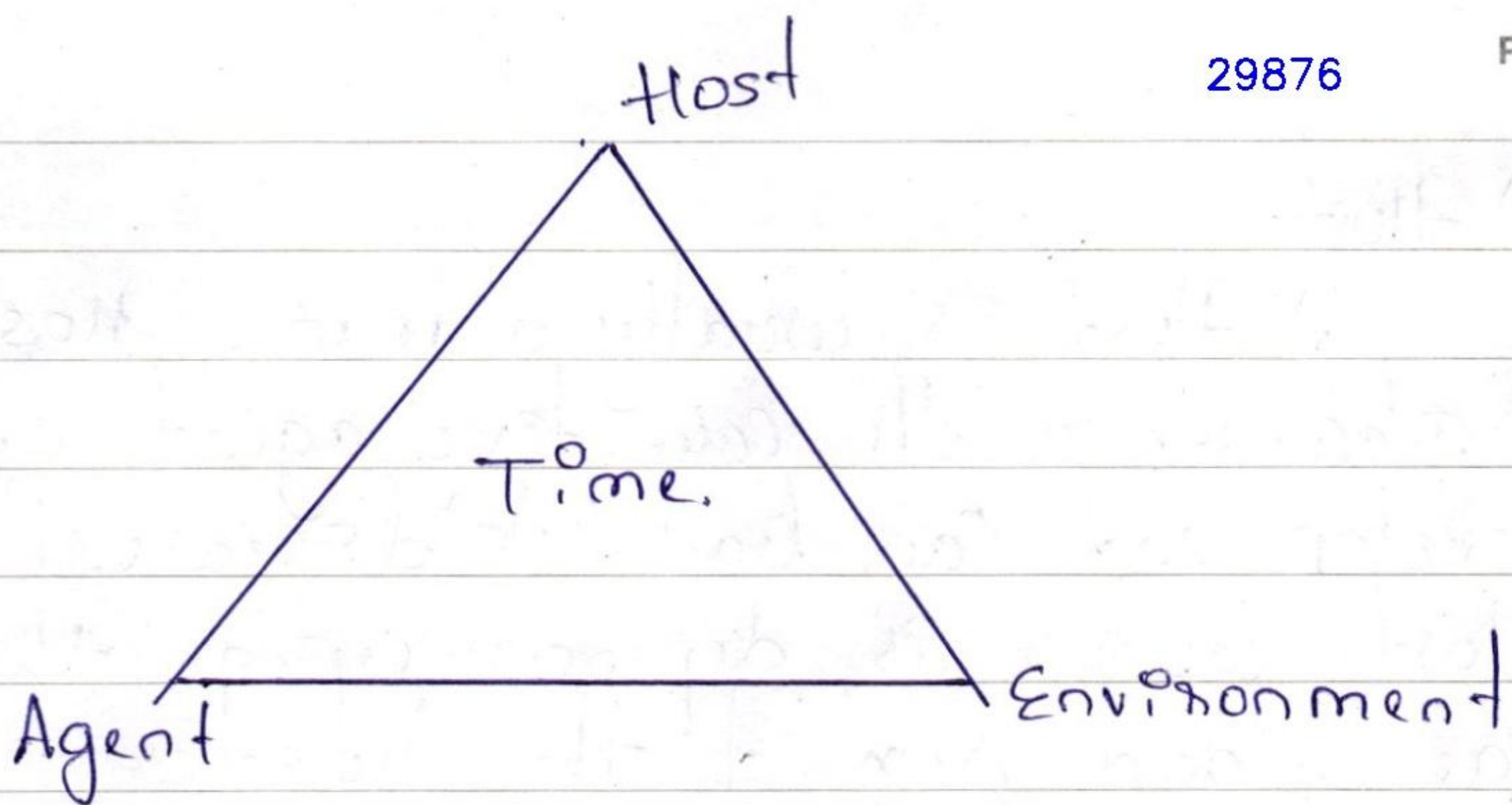
The disease which affect the large number of population such has one state to another state, or one country to another country etc.

Part B.

2. Epidemiological triad is a traditional concept of the Epidemiology. It represents the relationship between causative agent, susceptible host and Environment,

The components of epidemiological triangle

1. A causative agent
2. A susceptible host
3. Environmental factor
4. Time.



(i) Agent

A Agent is a causative microorganisms which cause a disease. But not always a agent is microbe but some time it is different:

The different types of agents are

* Biological = Virus, Bacteria, Parasites etc.

* Nutritional = vitamins, minerals, proteins etc

* Physical = exposure to excess heat, cold, radiation etc

* Mechanical/Social = over crowding, poor hygiene, lack of education, unclean water etc

(2) Host.

A Host is usually a man. Host is a place where the causative agent can develop and can lead to disease. The Host factor is depends upon the Age, and Sex of the host.

The host can develop a disease easily when it has some several risk factors such as diabetes, hereditary problems, Immunity problem, exposure to causative agent, daily, age of the host is also important.

(3) Environment.

Environment is a extrinsic factor which brings host and the agent together. The environment is a various factor which allow the causative agent to alive in the environment.

There are different types of Environmental factor

1. Physical Environment - Climate, season, whether etc

2. Biological Environment

Such as hospitals, nursing homes etc

(4) Time

It describe the disease is having at a particular period of time, or in a particular month in the year. It helps to identify the season or climate at when the chances of disease is high.

3. Mortality.

It is defined as death rate. The mortality is used to know the number of deaths in the population.

* Measures of mortality.

1. Crude death rate
2. Specific death rate
3. EMR
4. MMR
5. Case fatality rate

6. proportional mortality rate.

(1) Crude death rate. - The number of deaths in a given population in 1 year.

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{\text{Total no. of deaths in a specific geographical area in a interval of time}}{\text{Mid year population in the same pop}} \times 1000$$

Importance

- * It is useful to know the number of deaths in the population.
- * It is also useful to compare the number of deaths vs number of births in the population.

(2) Specific death rate - It is also known as age specific, Cause specific, Sex specific death rate.

- * Age specific = under 5 childrens, 60+ age groups etc.

* Cause specific = Due to TB, Cancer, leprosy etc

* Sex specific = Male & female

* Age specific death rate - The total number of deaths of particular or specific age group in a given period of time in a given population.

Formula =
$$\frac{\text{No. of total deaths of under 5 children in a specific population in a year}}{\text{Total no. of live births of under 5 children in the same year}} \times 1000$$

* Cause specific - The total number of deaths due to specific disease or specific event such as accidents etc in a given period of time in a specific population

formula =
$$\frac{\text{Total no of deaths due to TB in specific population in the year}}{\text{Total no of deat' mid year population}} \times 1000$$

Importance

- * It is helpful to know the causes of death in the population
- * It is useful to know the deaths among specific disease.
- * It is useful to know the deaths among specific age group or sex etc

(3) EMR : It is ratio of number of deaths of a children below 1 year in a population . and number of total live births of infants during the same year. Per 1000 population

formula =
$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants in specific population in a year}}{\text{Total number of live births during the same year}} \times 1000$$

(u) ~~IMR~~

Importance

- * It is useful to know the no. of deaths of infants
- * It is useful to know the cause of the deaths of infants
- * It is useful to implement the health policy to control the IMR.

(u) MMR = Maternal mortality rate

It is total no. of deaths of pregnant women dying before 42 hours after delivery in a specific population in 1 year per 1000 population but not included accidental or incidental

Formula = Number of deaths of mother.
in a specific population

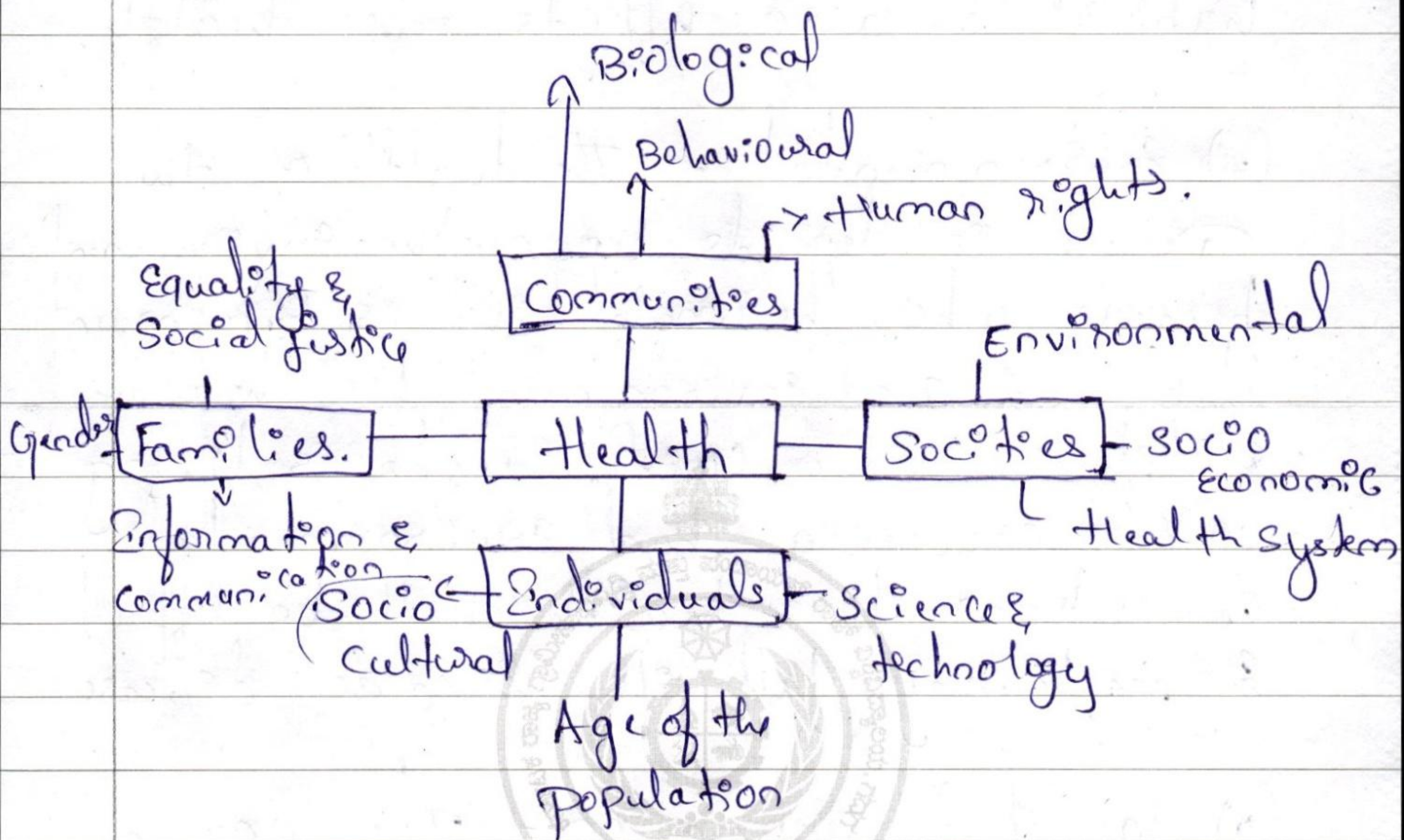
$$\frac{\text{in a year}}{\text{Total number of live mothers in the same year}} \times 1000$$

Importance

- * It is useful to know the cause of maternal mortality.
- * It is useful to discuss about the new plans to control the maternal mortality.

4.

Health is a multifactorial. Health is related with the man and the environment where he or she lives. The health depends upon the both intrinsic & extrinsic factors. Such has biological & environmental factor.



(1) Biological - the health of the individual is depends upon their Biological strength such as functioning of the Every organ & the body at optimum capacity. the hereditary defects etc can influence the health.

(2) Behavioural - The lifestyle
The person who he would live

If his personal habits, life style can influence the health and some bad habits can also effects the health

(3) Environmental - The health of the people is depends upon the environment because where he would live is important. If he is in good environment his health & life is also good. If he is living in over crowding bad environmental conditions his health will be effect & he may fall ill. & cause disease

(4) Age of the population - The age of the individual also effect the health such as children below 5 years may develop disease early because they have low immunity power and the persons above 60+ years can also develops diseases early due to already presence of some disease and their immunity power & body function is low.

(5) Socio Economic - The health of the person is depends upon his Economic condition because a person with low Economic condition can't afford a proper nutrition so he may fall ill due to nutritional problem.

(6) Socio cultural - The person's personal believes and spiritual believes also effect the health & some time increase the health benefits too. Their spiritual believes makes the person mentally healthy.

(7) Other factor - The other some factors also influence the health such has science & technology, Gender, Human rights, Health system, Equity & social justice etc. These all are the also factors which influences the health and has importance in the health of the people.

6. Herd immunity.

It is a type of immunity which is come from the environment such as a person living with a people who has immunity against the some particular disease he may also develop the immunity against that disease.

The herd immunity is not immunity which come from birth such as active immunity and not also a immunity which is taken passively after birth.

It is a kind of immunity which he develop after living with the person of group of people.

Examples.

(1) Such as a person living in a group of people who has immunity against the TB. He may also do not develop a disease of TB. Because the environment around them is almost best & their immunity is more to

that disease. He may not develop a disease even after exposed to the causative agent.

There is no 100 percentage chances to not develop a disease but there is a almost 75 to 85 percentage of chances to not develop a disease while living with them.

It is a type of immunity which can be develop after living with the group of people their life style their behaviours which we can develop after living with them.

Part c

9. There are different types of health indicators such has.

1. Mortality indication
2. morbidity indicators
3. Disability

4. Health care delivery indicators
5. Socio Economic
6. Health system
7. Environmental
8. Socio Cultural
9. utilization of health services, etc
10. Life style

(1) Mortality indicators.

The mortality is a usually death rates. It measures the number of deaths in the population.

There are measures of mortality such as

* IMR

* MMR

* Crude death rate

* Specific death rate

* CFR

(2) Morbidity rate - It is defined as disfunction of body and it is also known as sickness or illness, morbidity. It is useful to find the number of disease cases etc. in the population. The measures of morbidity are,

(A) Incidence

* Prevalence.

(3) Disability - It is defined as the persons lived with the disability due to disease or health related events in the population.

(4) Health care delivery indicators. The delivery of health care services to the people through the organized sectors such as PHC, CHC, subcenters. The availability of health care system to the people and delivery of good health to the population.

(5) Socio Economic - The economic condition of the people or low per capita income the economic condition of the people which they can have better health.

(6) Health system. There is a particular system for the people to have a perfect or better health. The equity and justice for the people.

10. utilization of health services -

The health services provided for the people and utilization of this services for their better health. The health services such as health programmes, health policy, availability of health drugs in the PHC & CHC, Subcentre.

uses of the health indicators

- * The health indicators are useful to find the mortality rates in the Population
- * The health indicators are used to compare the disease or cases in the population
- * It is also helpful to know the number of persons living with disability.
- * The use the availability of health care services.
- * To know the Environmental factors

or indicators which influence the health.

* The health indicators are useful for epidemiologist

* It has importance in the Public health.

* It plays an important role in the health of the people.

$\Rightarrow$ IMR

Infant mortality Rate

The total number of deaths of a children below 1 year in a 1 year in specific area, as compared to total number of live births of infants in the same year per 1000 population.

formula. =
$$\frac{\text{no. of deaths of infants in given period of time or 1 year in specific population}}{\text{Total no. of live births of infants in the same year.}} \times 1000$$

⇒ MMR.

Maternal mortality rate.

The total number of deaths of a pregnant women dying before 40 hours of delivery or dying after 40 days of delivery. The maternal mortality doesn't include the deaths of mother which happens due to accidental such as accident on the vehicles and incidents such as due to some incidents in the hospital due to ignorance. Per 1000 population in a given area.

$$\text{Formula} = \frac{\text{No. of deaths of Mothers in a specific population in 1 year}}{\text{Total No. of live births of mothers (pregnant women) in the same year}} \times 1000$$

11. Objectives of investigation in epidemic

- (1) To know the causative agent
- (2) To know the source of infection
- (3) Modes of transmission
- (4) To know the distribution of outbreak with reference to time, place & person.
- (5) To implement immediate control measures
- (6) To prevent the further occurrence of disease in the future.

⇒ Steps in investigation of epidemic (outbreak)

- (1) Confirmation of epidemic
- (2) Confirmation of diagnosis.
- (3) To know the etiological hypothesis.
- (4) To know the distribution of outbreak with reference to time place & person
- (5) A rapid health survey is done by door to door survey
- (6) For testing of hypothesis.
- (7) ~~Ecological~~ information collection of data
- (8) Analysis of data.
- (9) ~~Health~~ policy, immediate control measure
- (10) Submission of report.

(1) Confirmation of epidemic - Firstly we started to know the epidemic it is an outbreak of disease from the outside. There is large number of people affecting and dying due to the epidemic.

(2) Confirmation of diagnosis - The after confirmation of epidemic there is a surveillance has done by the health workers for the people and start the diagnosis of a disease in a large number such has surveillance.

(3) To know the etiological hypothesis
Now the health workers will start to find the causative agent and there modes of transmission, and source of infection of that disease. to know deeply about that disease for control measures.

(4) To know the distribution of outbreak with reference to time place & person.

The disease is causing at which area and the time and person who is affecting more to this disease.

(5) Survey -

A rapid survey is made by the health workers or ASHA to the door to door to survey of every individual by the and collecting the information, data, symptoms in every home and give them a health education about that disease.

(6) collection of data -

After survey the health workers and ASHA's collect the data of the disease in a given area by every home and the individual.

(7) Testing of hypothesis

The source & modes of transmission and after collecting of every data regarding the outbreak they try to understand about the epidemic & implement the control measures.

(8) Analysis of data.

After collecting of data from the door to door survey they will analysis the data and implement a new Policy:es and plans as per the demand and analysis of reports

(9) Implement immediate control measures

After knowing the causative agent, source of infection, modes of transmission they develop the control measures of disease to be spread more in the population. they implement new policies & plans to control the disease in a population

(10) Submission of report.

After every steps in the investigation the last step is submission of the report to the nation or government or health team. At the last the disease is now in control with the help of every step and by the mainly health workers.

12. Natural history of disease.

The natural history of disease explains how the disease arrived in the environment and what its history. And every disease has a different history. There is not a point to every disease as a same history.

The components of natural history of disease

1. Prepathogenesis
2. Pathogenesis.

(1) Pre Pathogenesis.

The prepathogenesis is described as before the onset of disease such as the disease or causative agent is present in the environment but the person is still not developed the disease. After presence of causative agent he is still healthy and not get ill. After exposure to the causative agent he is still healthy and not developing a disease in the body.

(2) Pathogenesis.

It is described as presence of disease in the man, the man or individual is exposed to the causative agent and become a susceptible host for that agent and develop a disease in the body. He may now develop the signs & symptoms of that disease and may fall for disease and get ill. If ignorance & negligence can lead to severe health problems and sometimes death of the individual.

Disease process	Pre pathogenesis	Pathogenesis
	 It influence the agent host & the Environment.	Death Severe sickness mild sickness occurrence of disease → Causative agent → man → develops disease may death.

Levels of Prevention

There are 4 levels of prevention

1. Premordial prevention
2. Primary prevention
3. Secondary prevention
4. Tertiary prevention.

(1) Premordial prevention.

It is a first level of prevention. In this the disease is not occurred in the environment of given place but still the individual should protect himself before the onset of disease and also through the mass approach.

(2) Primary prevention.

It is also known as first line of prevention. And the causative agent is present in the environment but the person is still not get infected by the agent.

⇒ Modes of intervention

(*) Health promotion

(*) specific protection

(*) Health Promotion

the health workers give the health promotion to the people by the door to door survey or by the media about the disease.

(*) Specific protection

After get know about the modes of transmission of disease the individual may protect themselves by the personal protective equipment such as mask etc.

(3) Secondary prevention

In this the person has a disease he is exposed to disease and develop a sign & symptoms of that disease.

* modes of intervention

* Early diagnosis & Prompt treatment

After the person is exposed to causative agent he may develop some signs & symptoms of disease. There early diagnosis & treatment is important before the disease is develop in to severe stage in the individual.

(4) Tertiary Prevention

It is a last level of prevention. The person is in severe stage of disease due to his ignorance in the secondary level.

⇒ Modes of intervention.

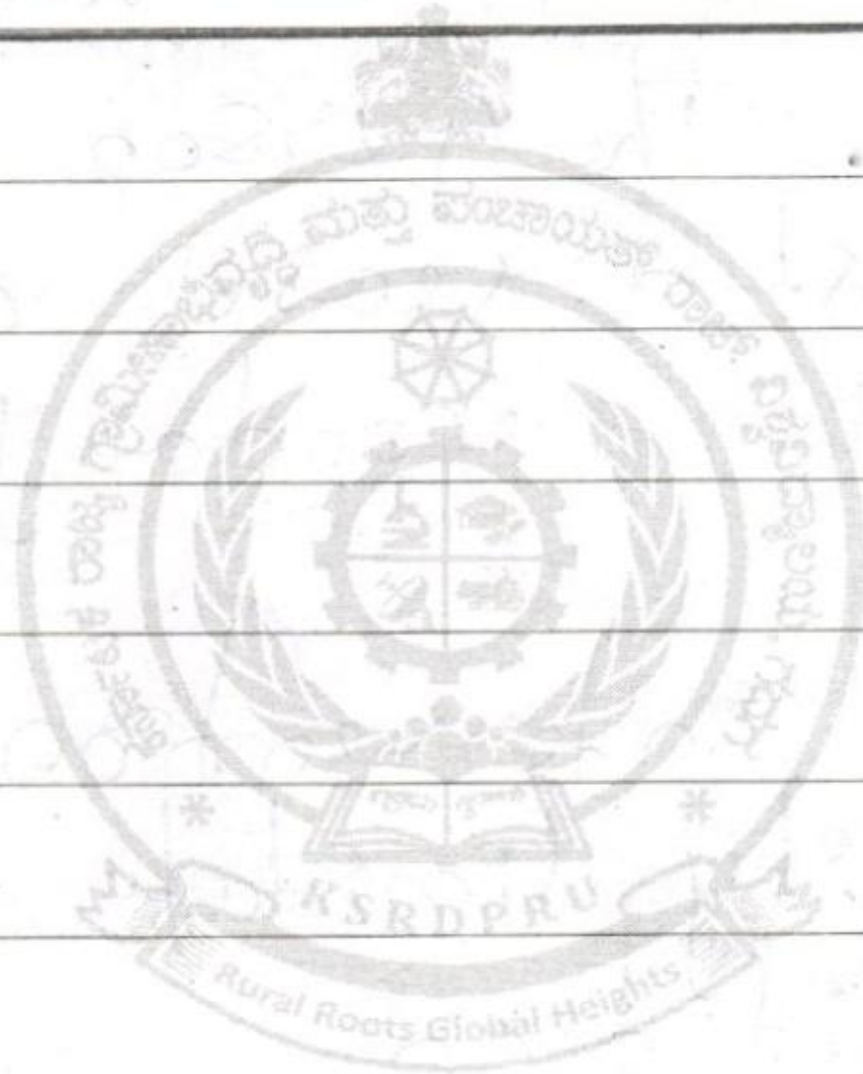
- * Disability Limitation
- * Rehabilitation

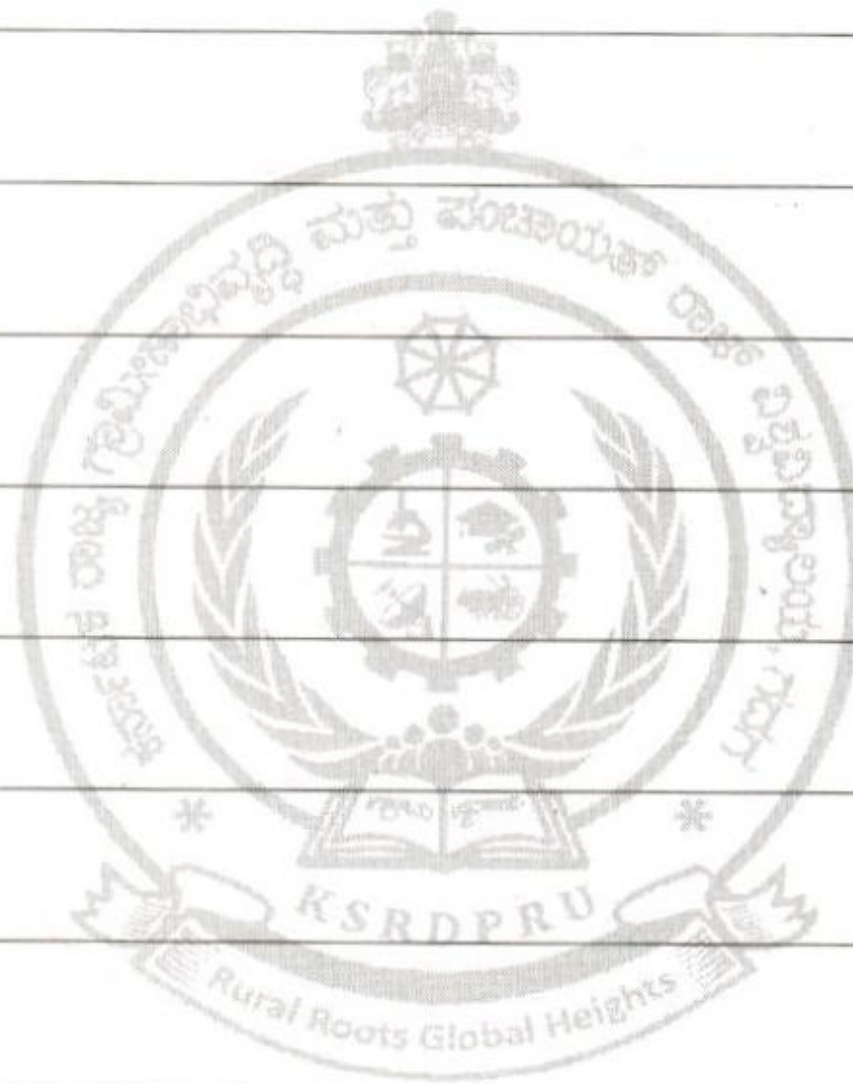
* Disability Limitation

After the person is in severe stage of disease due to his ignorance he may still get treatment before that disease may make him disable for the life time.

* Rehabilitation

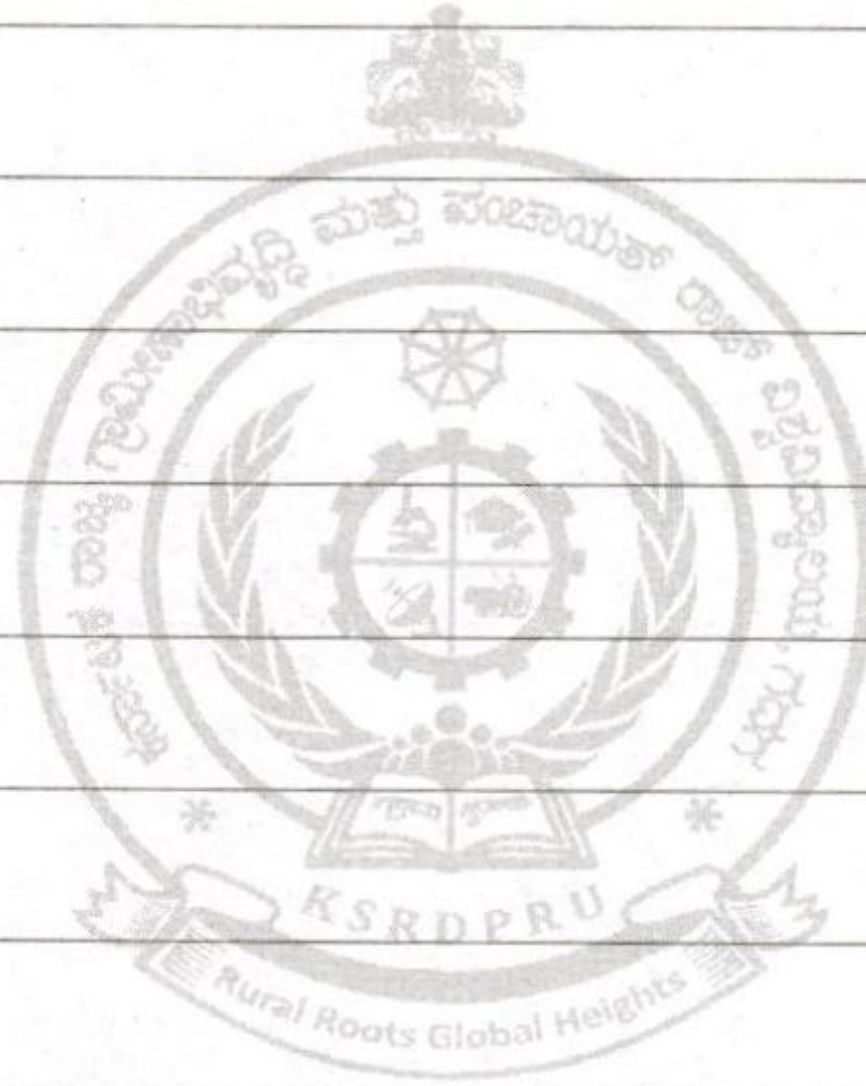
If the person is disabled due to disease he due to his ignorance & negligence in the early stage. He may be get rehabilitation after disabled because he can not do any thing in this age because the disease is already make him disabled.











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 ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಷಯ ತಿಳಿಸಿದರೆ.
 - (iii) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರೆದ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಖಾಲಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನಾಗಲಿ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡುಹೋದರೆ.
 - (iv) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಂದ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ನಕಲು ಪ್ರತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ/ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ತಮ್ಮ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಿಂದ ನಕಲು ಮಾಡಲು ಅನುವು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಲಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
 - (v) ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ನಡೆಯುವ ವೇಳೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವಂತೆ ಬ್ಲಾಟಿಂಗ್ ಪೇಪರ್ ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಪೇಪರ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಸುಳಿವು ಅಥವಾ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಬರೆದರೆ.
 - (vi) ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕದ್ದು ತರುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ, ಹೊರಗೆ ಒಯ್ಯುವುದನ್ನಾಗಲೀ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇರೆಯವರ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಬರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
 - (vii) ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಯು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಗುರುತಿನ ಮಾಹಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೀಡಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ವಿಶಿಷ್ಟ ಗುರುತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
 - (viii) ಅಥವಾ ನಿಂದಾತ್ಮಕ ಭಾಷೆಯನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅಶ್ಲೀಲ ಭಾಷೆಗಳನ್ನು ಬಳಸಿದರೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಗುರುತರವಾದ ಅಪರಾಧಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ.
15. ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮುಗಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ 10 ನಿಮಿಷ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಮೊದಲ ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು. ಎರಡನೇ ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸಿದ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಉತ್ತರಗಳನ್ನು ಬರೆಯುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ ಕೊಠಡಿ ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
16. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಹಾ/ಕಾಫಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಾಗಲಿ, ಸಿಗರೇಟು 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.