

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.

3. PART-A

a) Epidemiology :- means distribution and determinants of Health related events ⁱⁿ particular population application of this study to control & prevent disease.

- * The father of Epidemiology is "John Snow"
- * In short term Epidemiology means "among people study".

d) "Risk factor" :- this are the factor which help to development of disease occurrence.
ex:- Age.

* Sex.

* Environment.

e) "Case Fatality Rate" :- Number of death in the population of particular disease to total number -e case. In same disease.

Formula :- Total number of death.

In the population of

particular disease $\times 100$.

Total number of case

In same disease

1] "Incidence":- Number of new case occur in the population during specific Interval of time, at a particular disease.

Formula :-
$$\frac{\text{Number of New case in the population of specific Period time.} \times 1000}{\text{Estimated population during risk}}$$

* "Prevalence":- Number of current case (old + new) occur in the population due to at a point of time @ specific Interval of time.

* Two types of Prevalence:-

1] Point Prevalence

2] Period Prevalence.

g] Endemic:- The constant presence of usually prevalence certain disease in specific geographical area.
ex:- Malaria.

* Epidemic :- The sudden increase the number of ~~cases~~ cases in particular disease what about normally expected in the population.

* Ex :- yellow fever, smallpox.

* Pandemic :- When epidemic is spread through out the countries so it affected large number of people.

ex :- Covid-19.

PART - B.

2. Epidemiologic triad :-

* Introduction :- Epidemiologic triad means relationship between Agent, Host, Environment. It is use to study, how, when, where disease is occur, what are the factor are influenced by disease occurrence, also learn how disease is developed, from one stage to another stage.

* Meaning :- Epidemiological triad is the relationship between agent, host, Environment

Characteristics :-

- * Agent :- It is a primary cause of disease. It means, agent is disease causing pathogens.

Factors :-

- * Biological :- Bacteria, virus, protozoa, fungi.
- * Physical :- radiations, temperature.
- * Chemical :- toxins, industrial waste, pesticides.

Host

- * Host :- It is the specific place to agent will survival comfortably.

Two types :-

Intinsic Host. ex :- Liver

Exterinsic Host. ex :- Nails.

Factors :-

- * Biological :- Vectors like Mosquito, flies
- * Physical :-

Factors :-

- * edge.

* Sex, Environment.

* Environment :- It helps in development of disease occurrence in the environment.

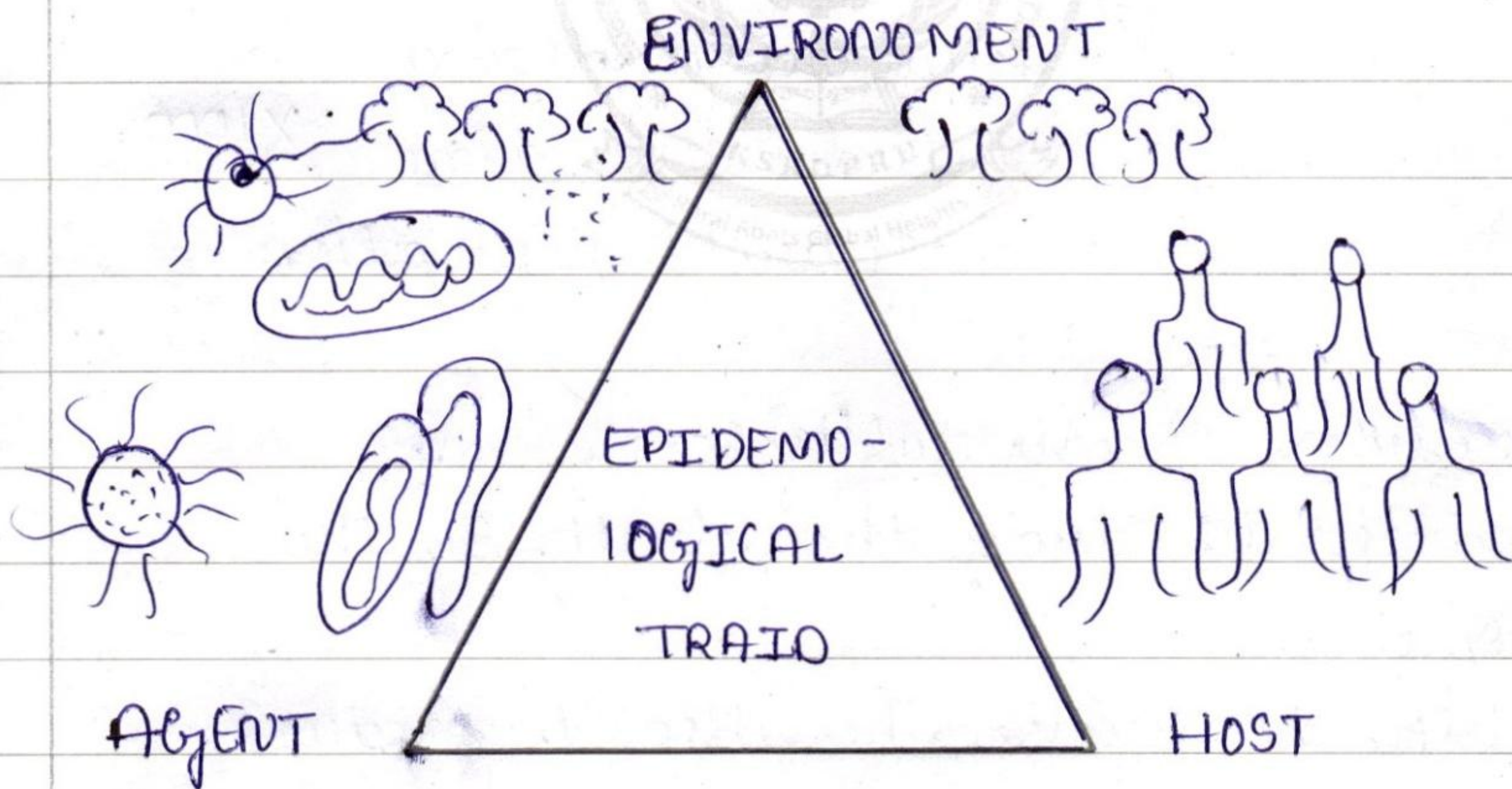
Factor :-

* Biological :- (Modes of vectors)
like Mosquito,

* flies

* Physical :- Climate, weather.

* Social :- (Social economic status).



Conclusion:- Epidemiological triad means relationship between agent, Host, Environment. It helps to study how disease is occur and what are the factors are influenced. It shows disease occur not only one factor. It influenced many factors.

3. "Mortality":- it measure the frequency of death occur in the population during specified interval of time.

Formula:-
$$\frac{\text{Number of death in the population during specified interval time}}{\text{mid-year of population}} \times 1000$$

- * Measures of Mortality:-
- * It helps to study the death in the population.
- * Help to assess the Health status.
- * And also effectiveness of Health problem.
- * Importance:-
- * It helps to identify the number of.

death in the population.

- * It helps to check the ~~popete~~ people health status in the society.
- * Also helps to identify the problems related to health.

Points :-

- * Death rate.
- * Crude Death Rate.
- * Specific Death Rate.
- * Birth Rate.
- * Infant mortality rate.
- * Maternal mortality rate.
- * Proportionally ^{mortality} rate.
- * Case fatality Rate.
- * Disability Rate.
- * YPLL
- * DALY

* Death Rate :- Number of Death in the population at specific disease during specified interval of time.

* Crude Death Rate :- Number of Death (for all causes) per thousand estimated mid year.

population in a one year of given place.

* Specific Death Rate :- is also called as age specific, cause specific, disease specific.

* Cause specific :- TB, accident.

* Sex specific :- Death among male & female.

* Age specific :- Death due to certain age, under 5 & above 60 plus.

* Birth Rate :- Number of Birth during the population to specified interval of time.

* Infant Mortality Rate :- It is a Ratio Number of Infant Death Register in a area to Number of Birth Register in the same area. It express per thousand live births.

* Maternal Mortality ratio :-

Number of maternal death $\times 100,000$

Number of live births.

4. Determinants of health :-

Introduction :- Health is the state of complete physical, mental, behavioural, well being & not merely absence of disease.

Health is not depend only one factor it depend Multifactor ex (Biological, environment, social economic, life style behavior).

Meaning :- Health is depend on multiple factors like (Biological, environmental, Life style, behavior).

Determinants of Health :-

- * Health is the multifactor.
- * Some of them are inside the body. Intrinsic → Genetic factor.
- * Some of them are external the body extrinsic → Environment.
- * Both interaction b/w them. Net health promotion.

* Common Determinants of Health :-

- * Biological Determinants
- * Environmental Determinants.
- * Social & Economic Determinants.
- * Life style & behavioral Determinants.
- * Family welfare Determinants.
- * Utilization service Determinants.

* Other determinants of Health.

- * Food and agriculture.
- * Education
- * Science and technology.
- * Equity and justice for all.
- * Occupation @ jobs.

1. Biological Determinants :-
Genetic factor.

* It should be permanent - cannot be altered.

- * It transfers from G. Heredity.
- * Heredity means some character is transferred from one generation to another generation.

2. Environment Determinants :-

Some are inside :- micro

Some are outside :- Macro

- * Physical :- air, water, soil.
- * Biological :- Bacteria, virus,

3] Social & economic :-

- * Economic status,
(Poor & rich)
- * Cultural status,
(Veg. or nonvegetarians)
- * Self particles :- drinking, drinking alcohol.

4] Life style & behavior :-

- * Malnutrition.
- * Population explosion.
- * Maternal mortality rate
- * Immunization.

5] Economic status :-

- * Education
- * Occupation.
- * Poverty.

6] Family welfare :-

- * Immunization.
- * Family planning.
- * Maternal child health
- * ICDS

Conclusion:- Determinants of Health is complete state of physical, mental, physiological, behavior well being & not merely absence of disease. It occurs in multifactors.

5]. Epidemiology:- means distribution & determinants of health related events in specific population. application of this study to control disease.

• Father of Epidemiology is John Snow.

• Scope of Epidemiology:-

- Study the Disease occurrence.
- To determine (cause)
- Community planning & assessment.
- Health planning & evaluation.
- Health control and prevention.
- Clinical field & Basic Research.
- Policy Development.

* Meaning :- bias :

Bias :- means it is the ~~stem~~ systematic error. It not true & accurate because something going to wrong direction of finding.

* Types of Bias :-

1] Selection Bias.

2] Information Bias.

3] Recall Bias.

4] Misclassification Bias.

5] Interviewer Bias.

* Confounding :- Is used in the Epidemiology. because it helps to identify risk factor & protective factor for disease control.

* Use of Epidemiology :-

• To study the history of disease

• To Diagnose the Health in the community.

• To study the ~~work~~ Health work field service

• To eliminate individual risk.

- ↳ To Identify the disease occurrence
- * To predict the future disease occurrence
- * To plan and evaluating the disease control activities.

PART - C.

Q. Epidemiology: means study of distribution & determinants of Health Related events.
Application of This study to control disease

↳ Father of Epidemiology is "John Snow"

Scope of Epidemiology:

- ↳ To study the Disease occurrence.
- ↳ To Determine the (cause).
- ↳ Community planning, implementation.
- ↳ Health planning & evaluating.
- ↳ Health control and prevention.
- ↳ Clinical field & Research.
- ↳ Policy Development.

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- * Health Indicator :- Health is not influenced by one indicator. It depends on multiple indicators like (Life style, behaviour, Economic status).
- * Health is complete state of physical, Mental, Behavioural well being & not merely absence of disease.
- * Health Indicator use :-
 - He It Heat
 - It helps to assess the Health status.
 - To compare.
 - Monitoring and evaluating the health service.
 - It helps assess the Health needs.
- * Mortality Rate :- It measures the frequency of death occur in the population during specified interval of time.

Formula :- $\frac{\text{Number of Deaths in the population during}}{\text{Specified Interval of time}} \times 1000,$

mid-year of population.

* Measure of Mortality:-

- * It helps to study the death in the population.
- * It helps to assess the health status
- * And effectiveness of health problems.

* Types of Mortality:-

- * Death rate.
- * Crude Death rate.
- * Maternal & specific Death rate.
- * Birth Rate.
- * Infant mortality rate.
- * Maternal Mortality rate
- * Disability rate
- * YPLL
- * DALY

* Birth Rate :- Number of birth in the population during specified interval of time.

* Infant Mortality Rate :- It is the Ratio of infant Number of Infant Death in the area to Number of Birth registered in the same area.

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- It expressed per thousand live births.

Formula :-
$$\frac{\text{Number of Infant Death, less than 1 year of children}}{\text{Total number of live births in the population}} \times 1000$$

- Maternal Mortality Ratio :- It is the death during women pregnancy, completed with in the 42 days of termination of pregnancy irrespective of duration of any in site of any cause to aggravated pregnancy.

Formula :-
$$\frac{\text{Number of maternal death}}{\text{Total number of live birth in the population}} \times 1,00,000$$

- Maternal Mortality Rate :-

$$\frac{\text{Number of maternal death}}{\text{mid year of population}} \times 1000$$

10. association:- the occurrence of two variable events after more variable of experimental chance.

association = relationship.

Three types of association:-

1) Positive association

2) Negative association

3) Non-specific association.

1. Positive association:- If one variable increase another variable also increase
ex:- smoking and lung cancer.

2. Negative association:- If one variable increase another variable will decrease

ex:- physical exercise and heart attack.

3. Non-specific association:- there is linear

Relationship b/w two variable.
ex:- Shoe size and Intelligence.

• Measure of association:-

✓ Risk ratio.

2] Odds ratio

3] Correlation coefficient (r)

• Risk ratio:- is ratio and incidence ~~are~~ among
exposed to incidence among non exposed

Formula:- $\frac{\text{Incidence among exposed}}{\text{Incidence among non exposed}}$

• Odds ratio:- ratio of odds exposed to odds
ratio among exposed control.

• it use to study the case control study.

$$\text{Formual} = \frac{a}{b} \div \frac{c}{d}$$

$$= \frac{ad}{bc}$$

3] Correlation Coefficient :- It shows the strength & direction linear relation b/w two variable.

• Importance of association :-

- Allow the fair comparison b/w population.
- Forming hypothesis to future research.
- Guiding the Health decisions & Intervention.

• Causation :- Is the process which effect produce the cause.

There are two types of Causation.

1] Direct Causation.

2] Indirect Causation.

1] Direct Causation :- The effect produce the cause without any intermediated factor

ex:- Injury of bottle causes bleeding

2) Indirect Causation:- The effect produce the cause with two or more intermeditted factors.

ex:- Mosquito bite $\rightarrow$ malaria transmission $\rightarrow$ malaria.

• Important of association & causation;

- To Determine the the Disease occurrence and outcome, distribution.
- It link to the causality and amenable the Intervention, group or specific Intervention.
- It predict Health Intervention program.

12) Natural History of Disease:- It is the several steps to pre-pathogenesis to recovery, death, disability in between the pathogenic period.

- It is the necessary of some work to understand the pathogenic chain of events to particular disease for the application to control disease.

* There are two period of Pathogenesis:-

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- * period of Pro-pathogenesis :- It is the first stage.
- * Here Disease not entered the man but it exist in the environment.
- * It So man is the nicest of disease
- ① man expose the risk of disease
- * The Causative factor like agent, Host, Environment is called as Epidemiological triad.

* period of Pathogenesis :-

- * Here Disease present in the man & Environment also.
- * When agent is bite tissue will damage cell will break down it. Shows the change in Physiological.
- * It shows clear signs and symptoms.
- * It goes to severe ① chronic stages.
- * At the time taking immunization ① Chemotherapy
- * Due to Disability, Death ① recovery.

Level of prevention:-

There are 5 level of prevention.

- 1] Primordial prevention
- 2] Primary prevention.
- 3] ~~Or~~ Secondary Prevention
- 4] Tertiary prevention
- * Quaternary prevention.

1] Primordial prevention:- Risk factor exist.
In the environment
* It mainly focus, prevent the risk factor.
ex:- avoid smoking.

2] Primary prevention:- Risk factor entered
man it show simple symptoms
ex:- Self protection, health promotion.

3] Secondary prevention:- It shows clear
symptoms
ex:- Early diagnosis.

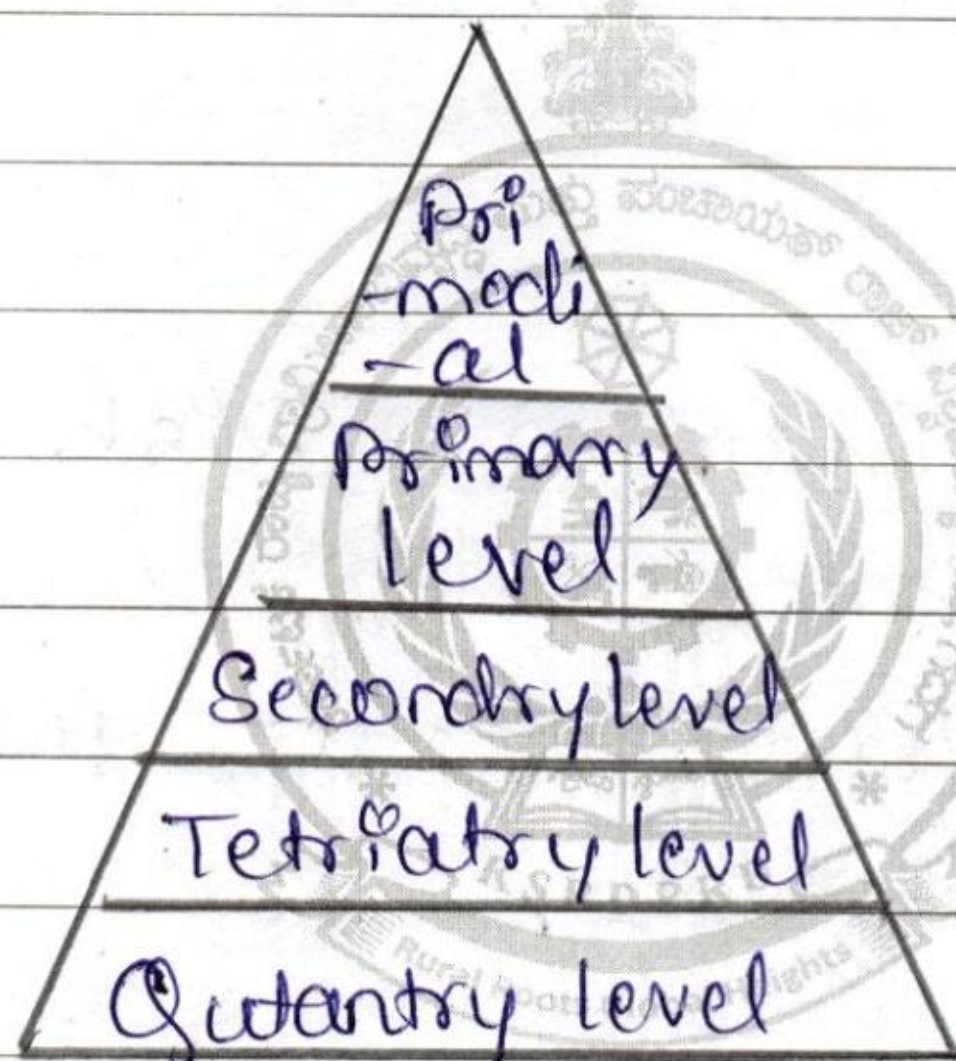
4] Tertiary prevention:- It goes to severe
condition.

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~~Level of prevention~~:-

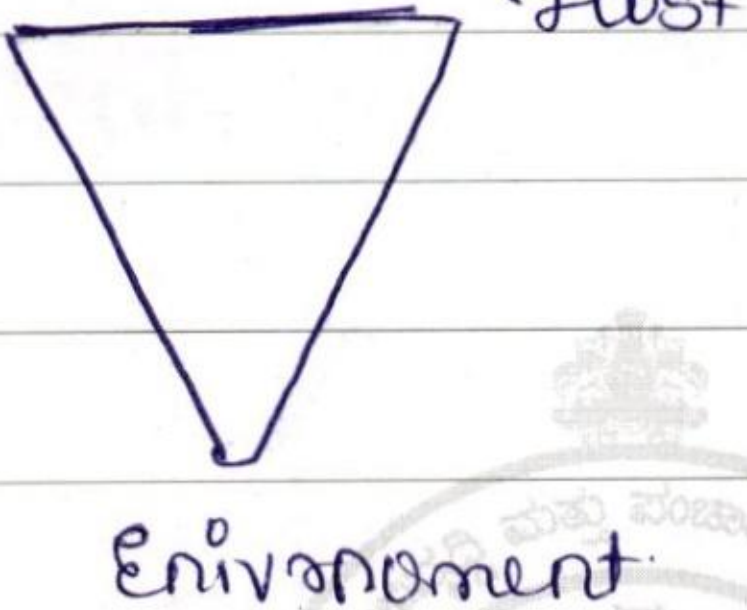
ex:- Disability limitations and rehaabtion.

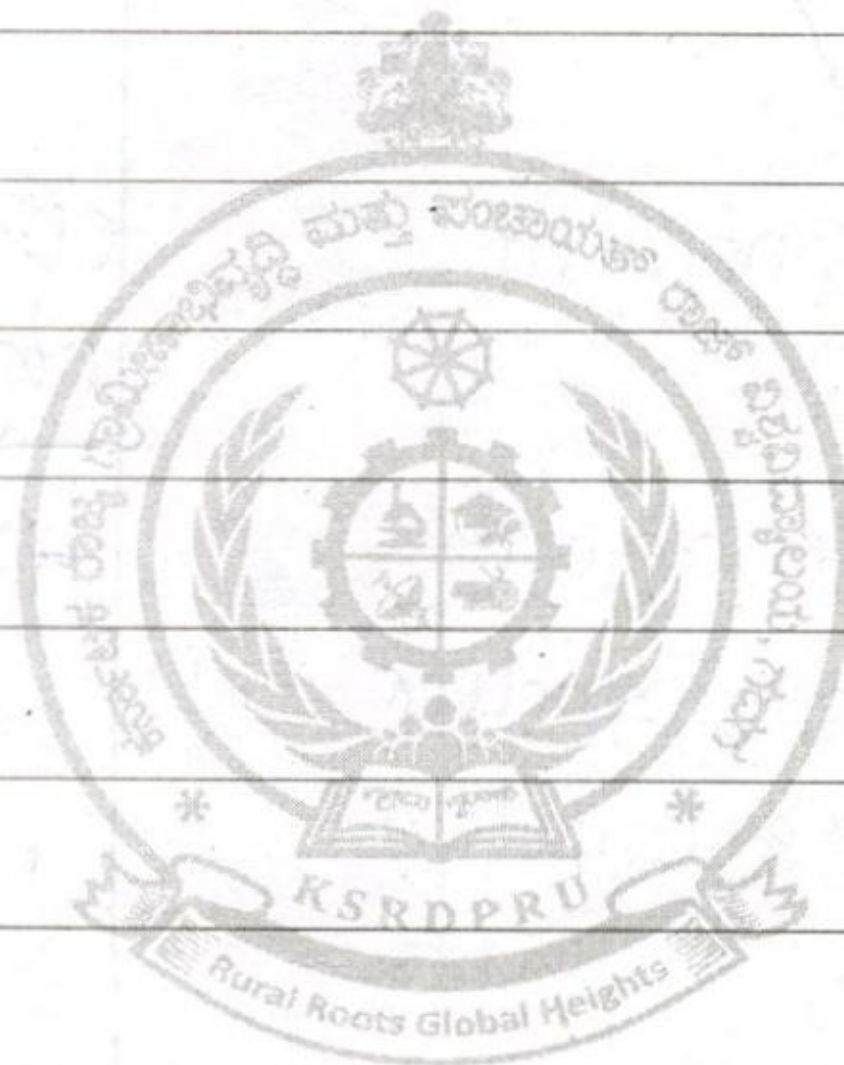
* Quaternary level:- due to over dose of medicine
not avoid to take over dose of medicine.

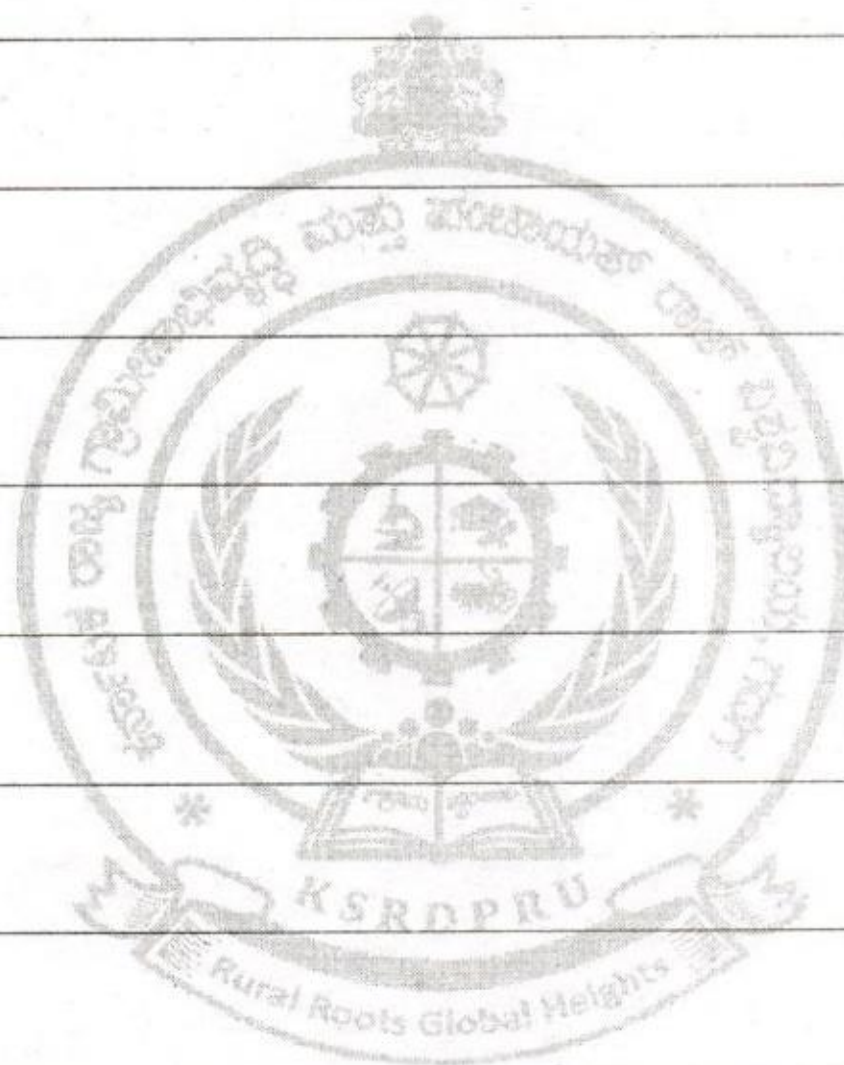


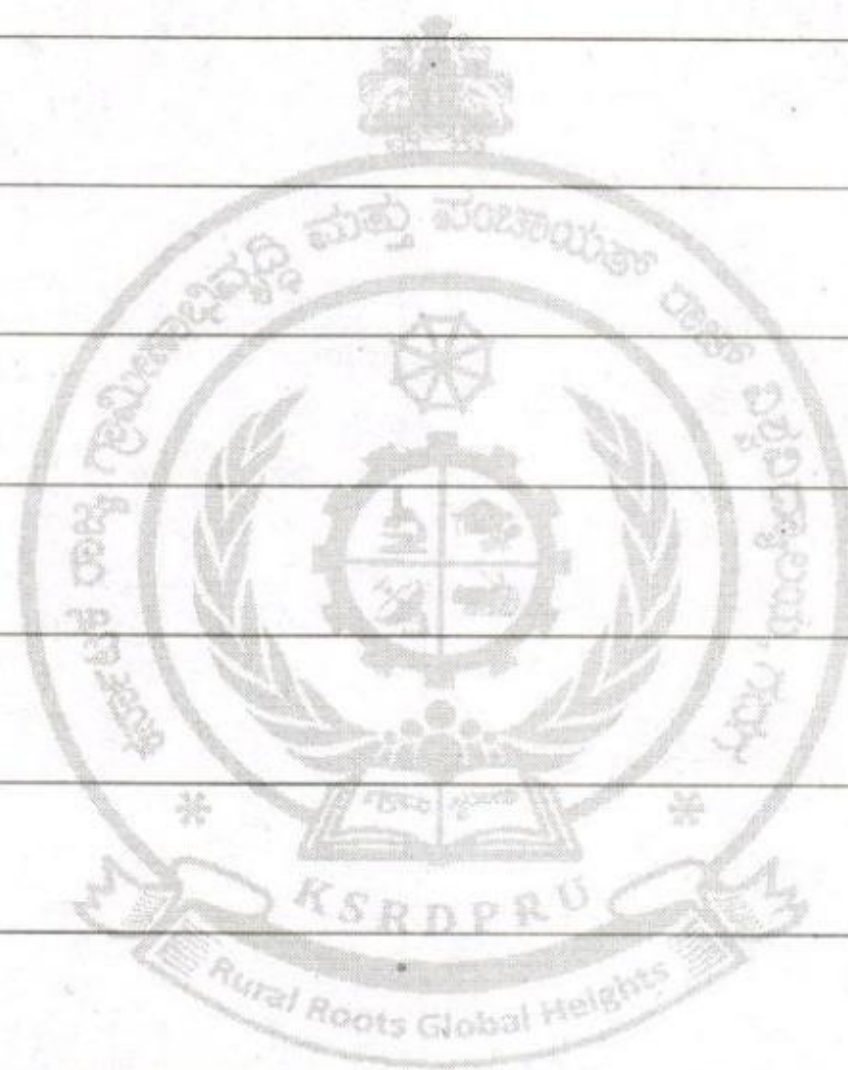
Level of Prevention.

Natural History of Disease :-

Period of	Pre-Pathogenesis	Period of Pathogenesis	
Disease process	Before man involved	The cure of disease in man.	
Agent		Death Chronic state Disability Affect Illness Clinical condition Signs and Symptoms Tissue change Recovery agent established, & multiples.	
		Reaction of Host & stimulus → Host reaction → Early pathogenesis → Discreet lesion → advance disease → convalesce	
Level of Prevention	Primary Self protection	Secondary Early diagnosis	Tertiary disability limits



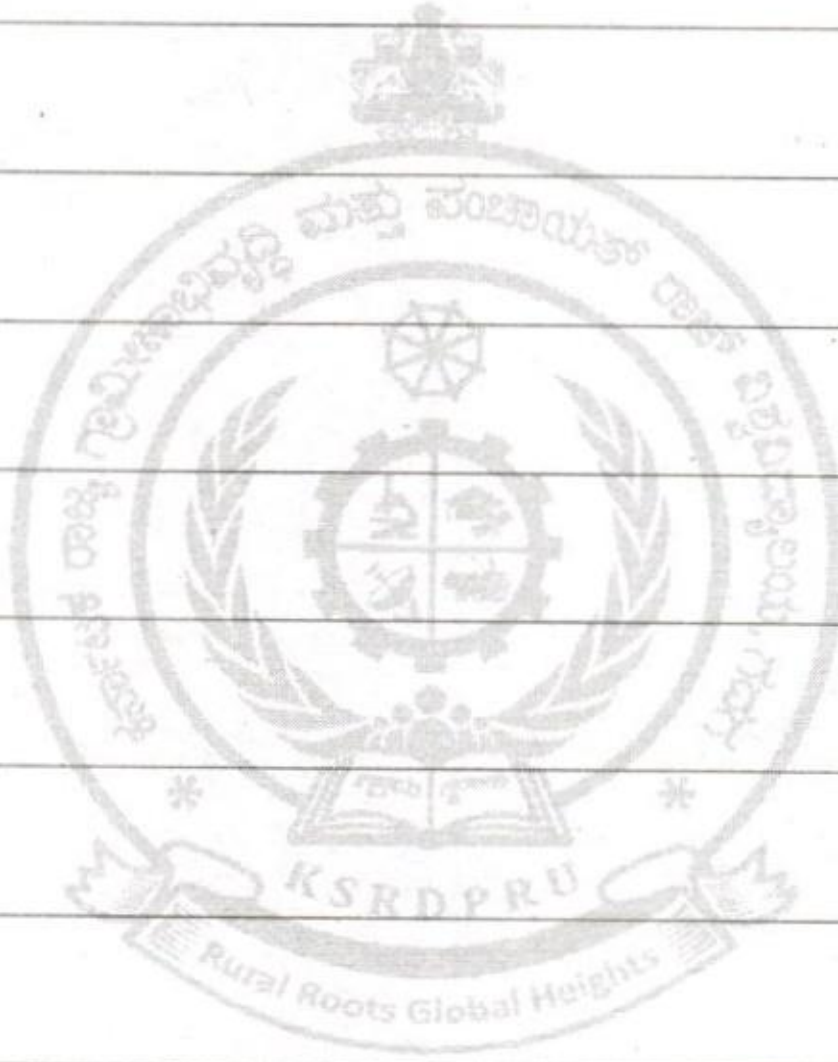


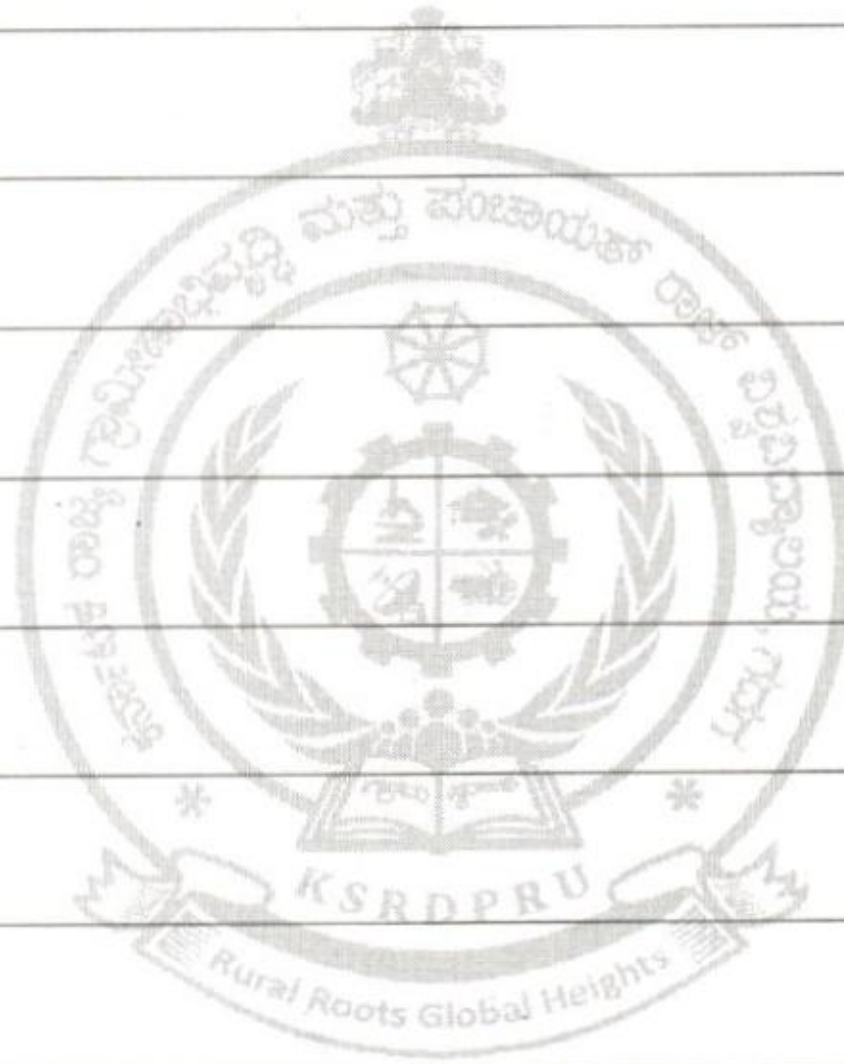




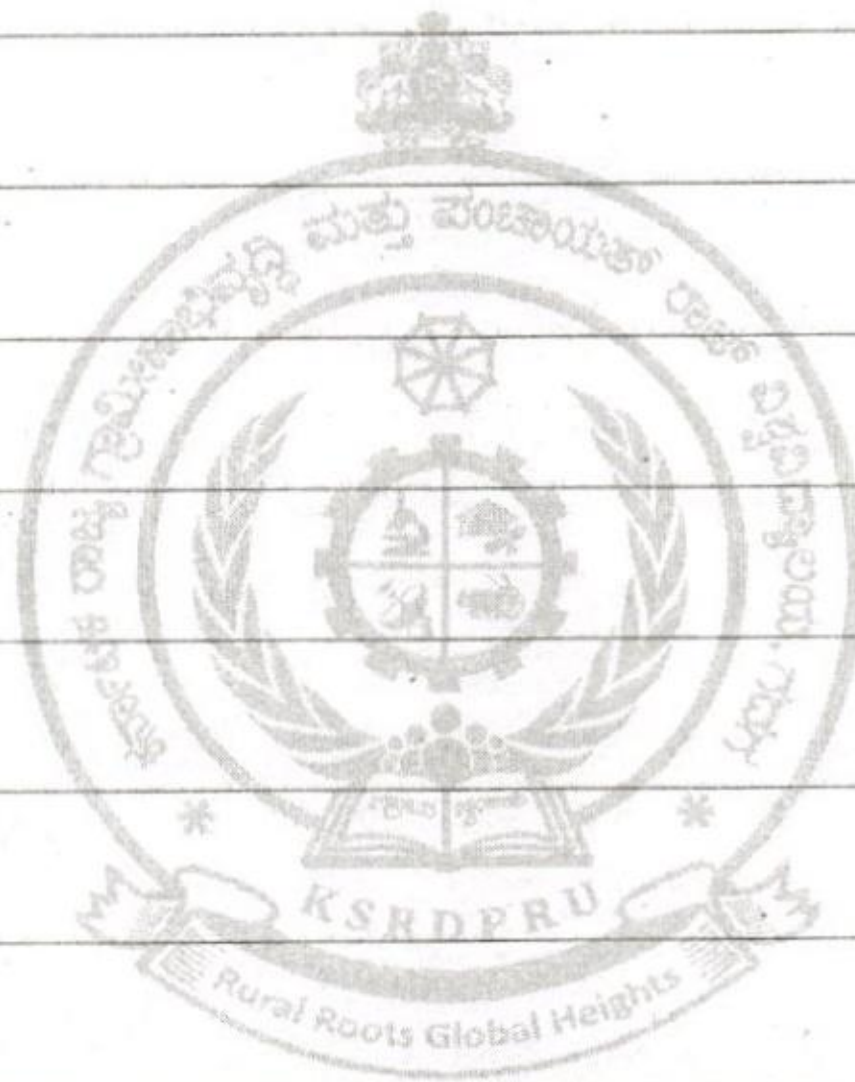


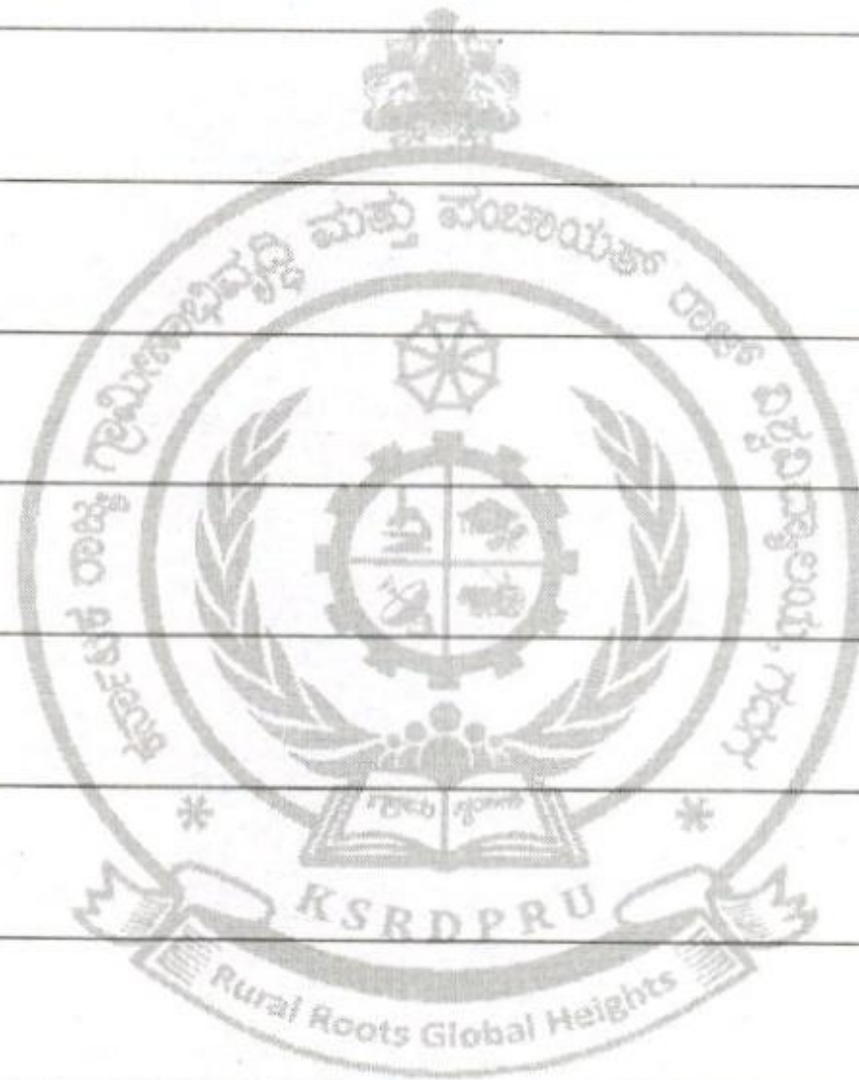












Work Sheet

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, ಚಹ/ಕಾಫಿ ಕುಡಿಯುವುದಾಗಲಿ, ಸಿಗರೇಟು ವಗೈರೆ 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.