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.

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PART - A

1.

a] Homeostasis :- It is defined as a maintain the internal body environment for the in protection, nutritional level and acid - base. balance.

Ex :- + decreases the water content in body it is example to negative fied. back mechanism.

+ Laber Pain during Pregnancy → example for. positive feed back mechanism.

5] Types of tissue :-

1] connective tissue
2] Epithelial tissue.
3] Nervous tissue
4] musuals tissue.

d] Arteries :- It is going to cry the oxygenated blood in the cordiac system

Veins :- + This are in upper part of the Heart

Veins :- It is going to cry the deoxygenated blood in the cordiac system.

+ This are in lower part of the Heart

+ This are pump blood to auota to body organ

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e) neuron :- It is defined as neuron are ~~the~~ formed by Nerve tissue. made up of Axons cell body, dendrions .etc. is called neurons

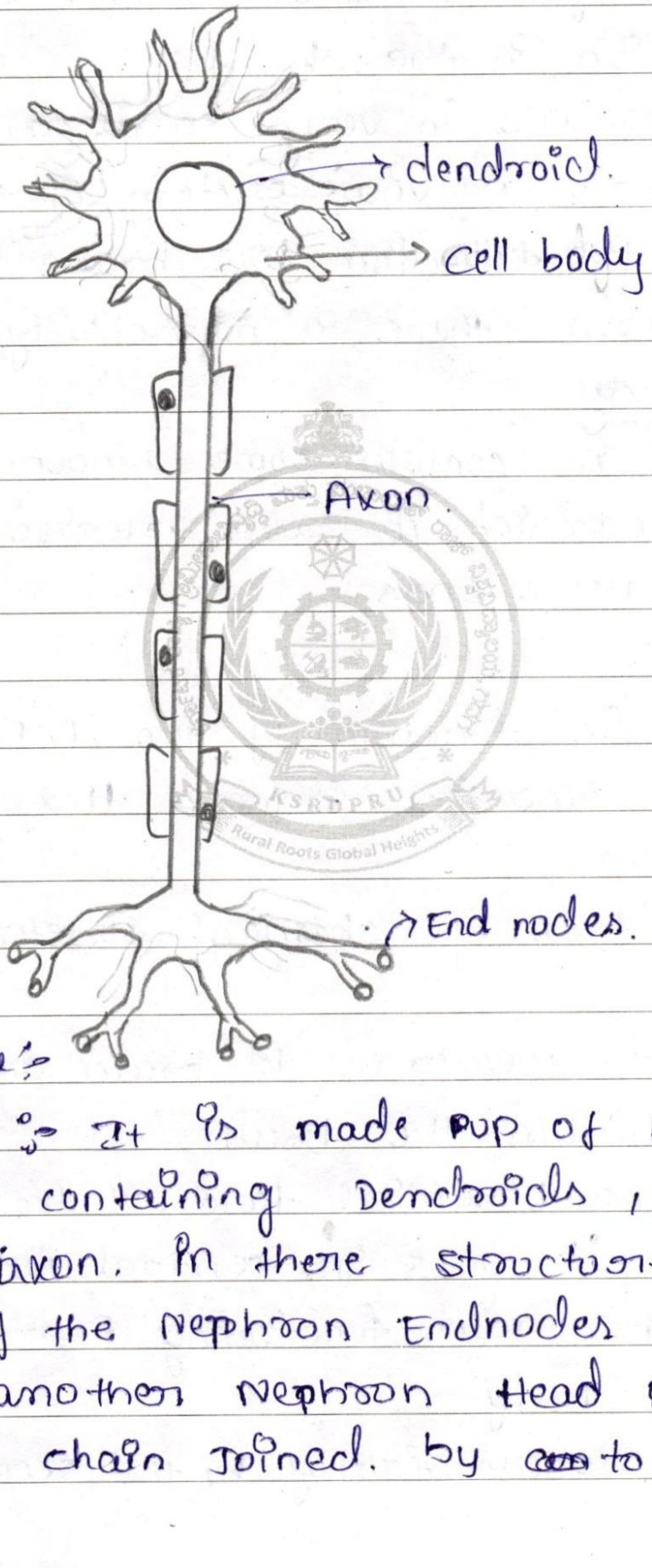
* basic function :- Transport essential message in the form of chemical signals

f) function of the skin :-

* It is the main outer most covering layer of the all the human body.
* Protection is the main function
* Sensation also main function.

PART-B

2] Nephroon.



* Structure:-

Nephroon :- It is made up of nerve tissue.

* It is containing Dendroids, cell body and axon. In there structure.

* one of the nephroon Endnodes connect to the another nephroon Head & connection of the chain joined. by to help the.

send signals essaily

* The Axon is the main structure because transforing and analysis the all the information in the body.
* This structure is very small and seen in central nervous system of the brain.
* one of the collection tore brake down in the Nephron. there is no activity in our body.
* cell body is contain some amount of nucleus type dendraid it work receive the signals in the nerve ends

Functions!-

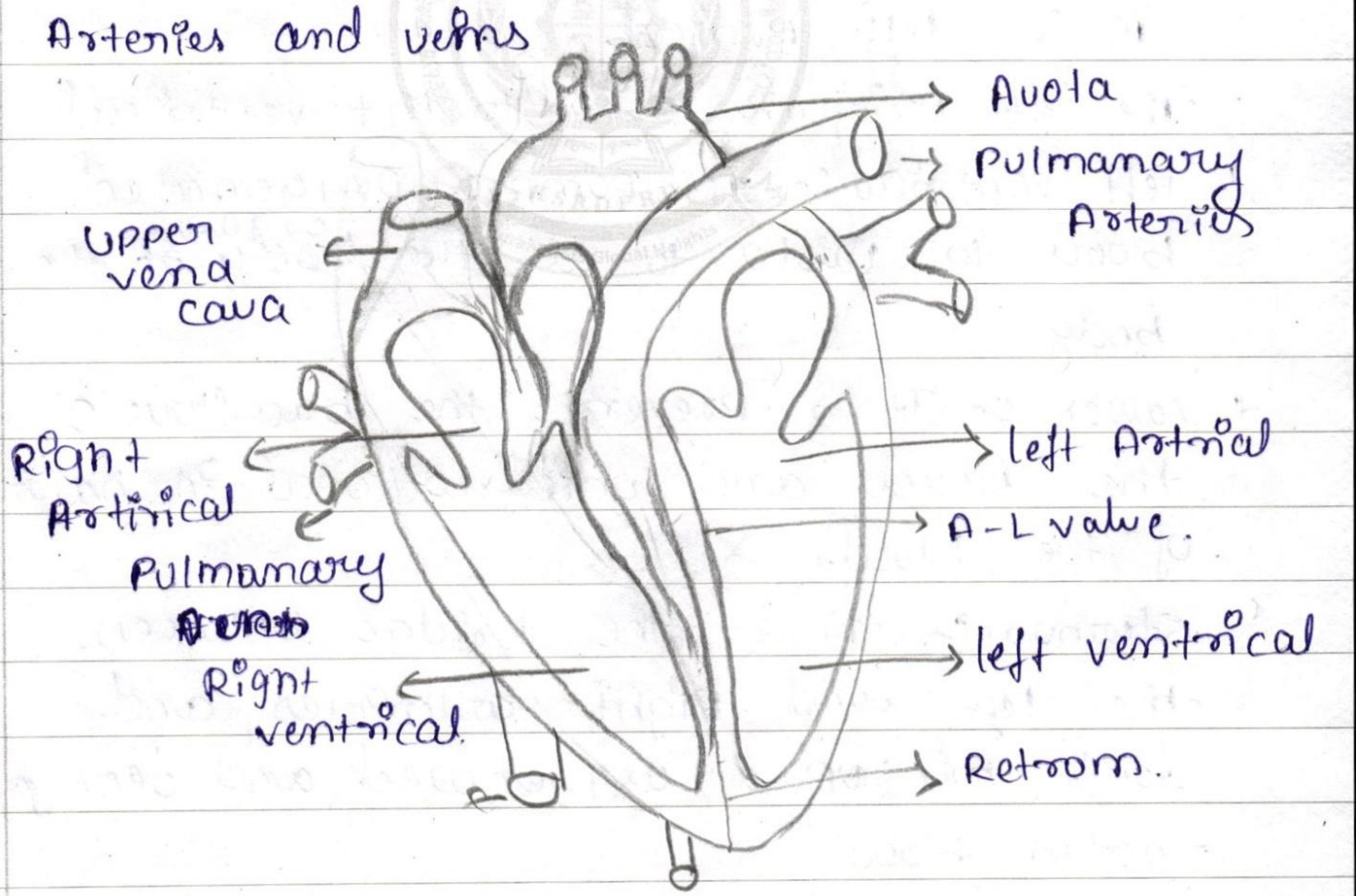
* The main function of the Nephron is Transfor essential signals through this Nephron
* In the form of chemical substances and signals
* It sends message to brain and rilsive signals from the brain.
* It is the Essential part of the brain. because. it acts in central nerous system
* It is the main. functioning part in our through body.
* sends signals fastly by the seconds of.

~~and~~ ~~ai~~ to the brain or spinal cord

* It gives the answer and send to the main risky part
* It helps to reduce the unnesary injury.
* Prevent the some accident easily.

3] Structure of Heart

Heart is the main functioning part of the Human body it can transport oxygenated and deoxygenated blood through Arteries and veins



In the Structure of Heart.

+ Right artrical :- It is cary a deoxygem -ated blood. through vper vena cava and lower vena cava. and sed to Right ventri -cal
+ Right ventrical :- It transport the. deoxygenated blood. into Polmancary Arteries to the longs

In the longs the deoxygenated blood is filters and oxygenated blood is transformed

+ left Artrical :- The palmancary veins are carry out a oxygenated blood in to left Artrical.

The left Artrical send to left ventrical

+ left ventrical :- It pump a oxygenated blood to wota to all the organs of the body
+ values :- It is prevents the backflow of the blood and unidirectional in nature of the blood.
+ sternum :- It is the bridge between. the left and Right anteriores and. don't mix up a oxygencated and deoxyge -nated blood.

cardiac cycle :-

+ It is the main function in the human Heart
+ the main 4 parts are describe the ole function of cardiac cycles that is + ventricular systoles
  + mitrial systole.
  + thyrosal systole.
  + Avatal systole

1] thyrosale systole is carry a deoxygenated blood in the body by lower vena cava & upper vena cava . and to the Right Arterial and Right antrial send the blood to the Right ventrical.

2] Ventricular systole :- Right ventrical send the deoxygenated blood to the lungs of the body through pulmanary Arteries because of purification of deoxygenated blood onto oxyge - nated

3] mitrical systole :- In the left antrial the oxygenated blood come from lungs throght palmanary veins . and send this oxygenated blood from left antrial to left ventrical.

(4) Avtal systole :- The purified oxygenated blood is sent to all the body part

through Aorta

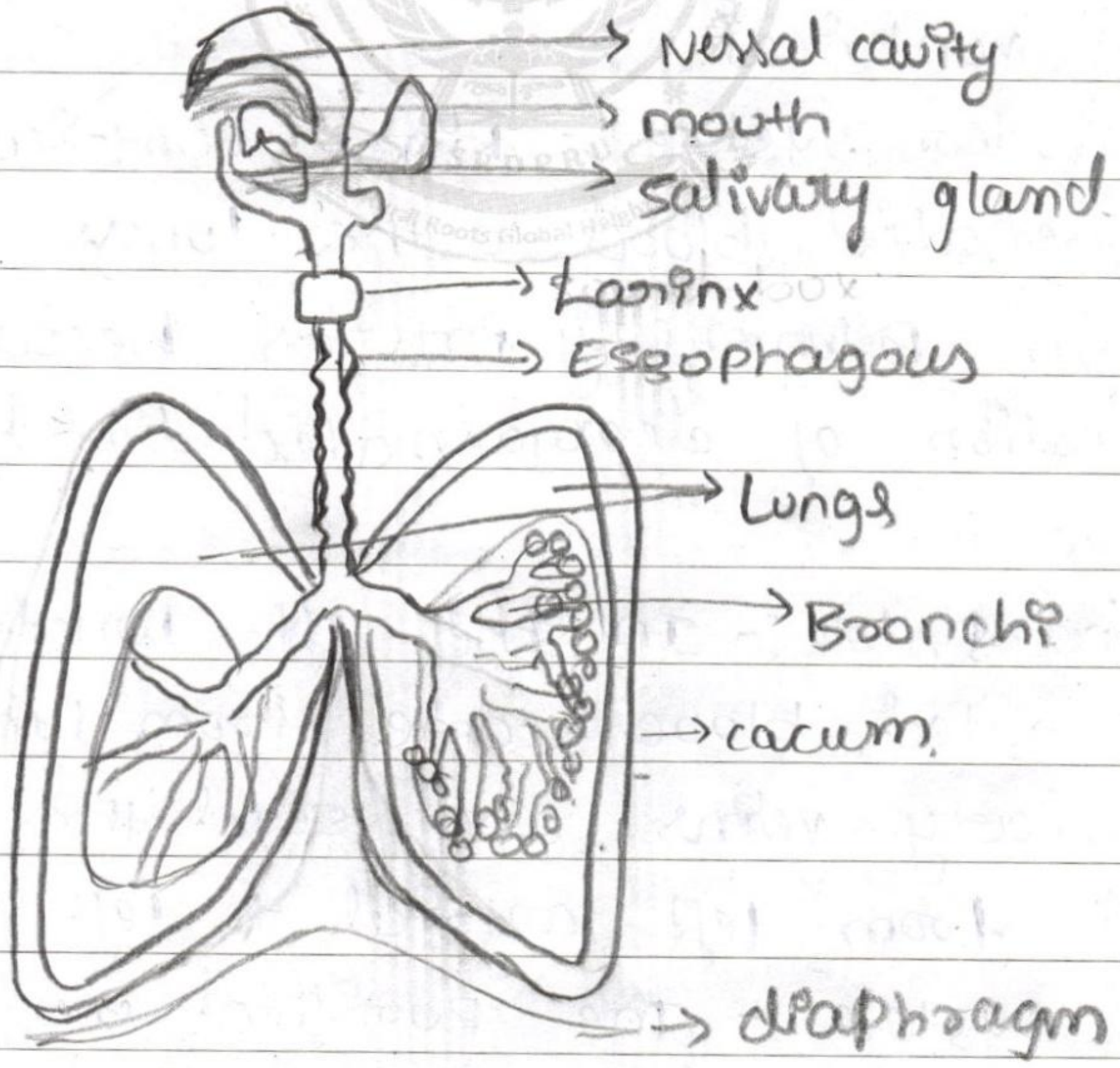
This is the fully Explaination about cardiac cycles

+The valves are carry a main functions that is unidirectional blood flow in the Arterial walls and prevent the. backflow of the blood

This is about cardiac cycle.

6] Respiratory system.

Respiratory system is the main. system to take oxygenated air (Inhalation) and send out deoxygenated air (Exhalation)



Structure of ~~lungs~~ Respiratory system

It is structure we seen in our body and the parts are also explained

+ Nessal cavity :- It is seen in our ~~mouth~~ nose and ~~take~~ help to take pure air in our body and. essential to survived to live
+ mouth :- It is also a path of take inhaled. air and. also take. food and nutrient substance to our body
+ Salivary gland :- It produce saliva in the. mouth and helps to weat a mouth through out and swallow. is easy. and digestion also help.
+ Larinx :- It is the sound box of the noise system. It air is passed throught and create a sound through a system. It helps to close and prevent the rice or food in this system.
+ Esophagus :- It is a long system to pass the food and other essential substance. and It helps to move the oxygenated and deoxygenated blood through the system and moveable substance.
* Lungs :- This are the main functional part of the respiratory system of our body and This is the action of

To Respiration of inhaling and Exhaling of the air.

* It contract and relax in the time of Respiration

The two lungs are the main functional system of the body.

* Bronchi :- The Esophages are back down to two part the rest of the ~~lung~~ enter to each lungs is throgh Branchi

* Coreum :- It is the main protective layer of the lungs it is in double shape.

Function :-

* The Human are live to in the socity throught the system of Respiration.
* Inhalation and exhalation are carried out through this Respiratory system.
* The oxygenated blood is come to and deoxygenated blood is live to the System

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4] proteins:-

The proteins are the macromolecular substance in the human body this is made up of essential amino acids.

The proteins are classified in 3 types this are

1] simple proteins
2] conjugated proteins
3] dirived proteins

* simple proteins are not a double component unit is there
* conjugated proteins are having some amount of double unit
* dirived proteins are fully stable and more double components in there action.

Biomedical importance of proteins :-

~~Nutritional Synthesis~~

High wight of the proteins :. Proteins contain high molecular wight to combination of more of the system -ic organs and components to join and soport

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* solubility :- Karatin is insolvable some components are soluble in water and others are insoluble in water.

* semipermiable membrane :- The protein are move from one system another it is throught the semipermiable membrane. other wise we can't do any thing substance to move

* Anti-molecular substance :- Anti-molecular substance are maintain the Biochemical importance of protine

* Hydrolysis :- The protein Brack down the heavy molecules and form the smalles molecule to eassy by using Bio-medi -cal importance of protein

* Buret test :- the protein test is very imporant because some essential amount of Protein are needed to the Body System

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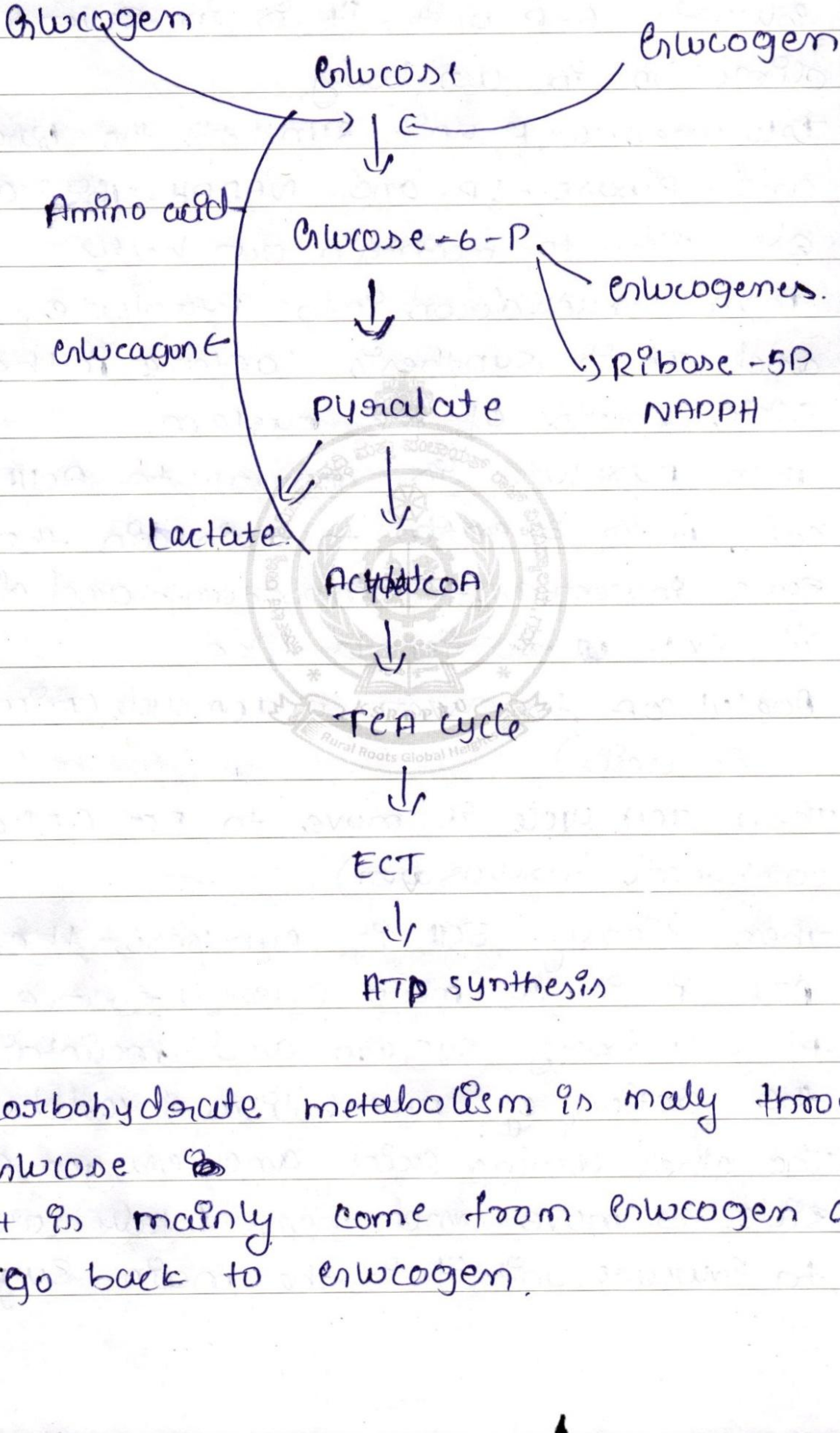
PART-C

11] carbohydrates metabolism



+ carbohydrate metabolism is maly throogn glucose
+ It is mainly come from glucogen and go back to glucogen.

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* The glucogen is synthesis the glucose unit
* The glucose is transform to the glucose-6-P unit it is in several direction in our body
* Glucogen-6-P unit synthesis the glucogene and Ribose -5P and NADPH. This, are essential to maintain our body
* then breakdown into. Pyrolate and It is synthesis lactate in the side chain of the system.
* Then pyrolate is convert to Acytate CoA. It is essential to maintain the some important component and digest it Ex:- nutrients like.
* Acetyl CoA transver to TCA cycle (Tricorboxy -(ic acid)
* Then TCA cycle is move to ECT (Electron corbonate transver)
* Then finaly ECT is synthesis the ATP it in the main energy source of to our body system and maintain the action of metabolism of corbohydrat,
* The other amino acid and enzyon are side to move and then totaly cover to Glucose unit it is the main suger

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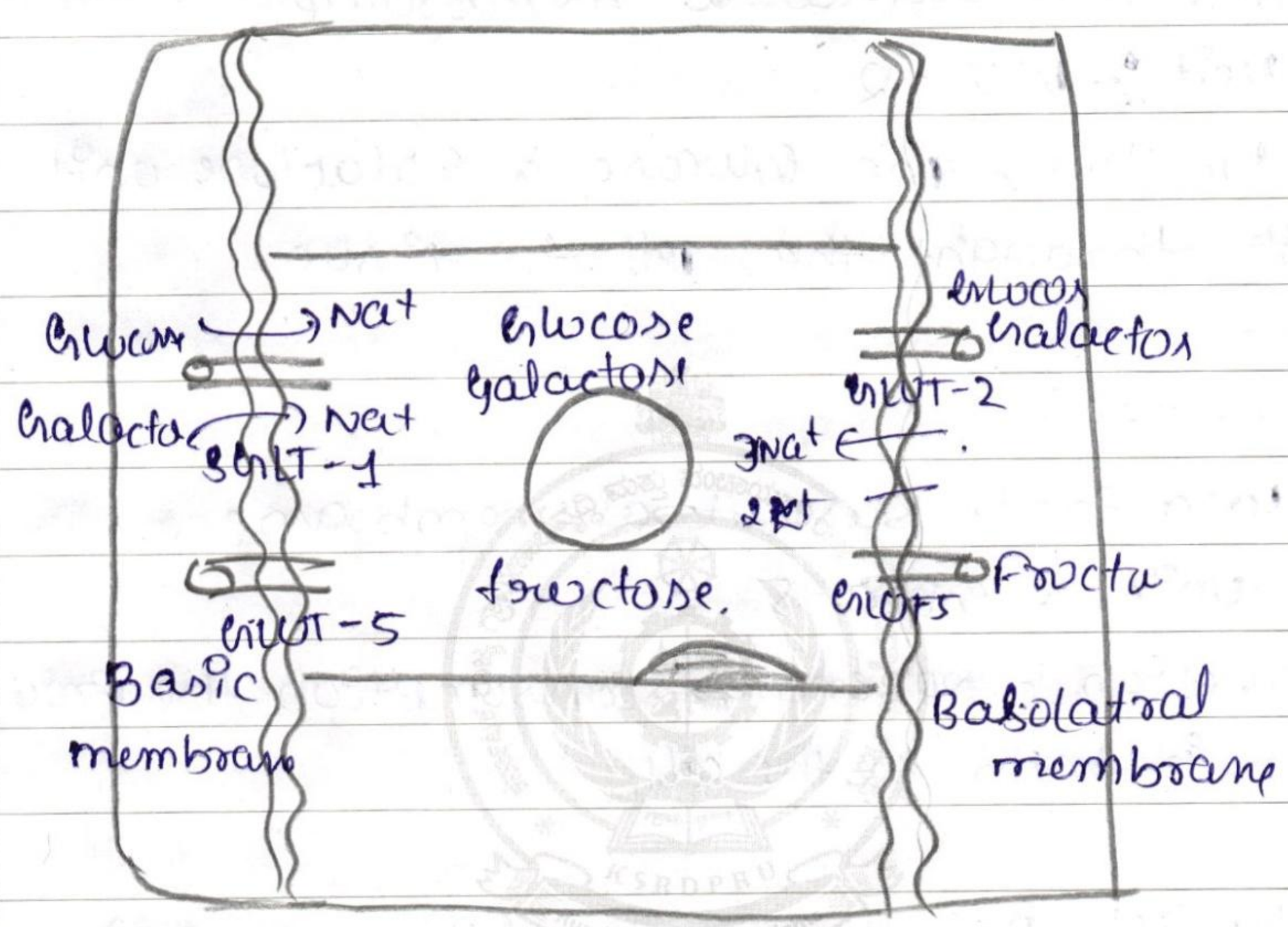
component of the metobolism of the corbohychat

Glucose absorption of corbohydrates



Step 1 :- Glucose and galactose absorption.

* Location = Basic membrane
* Unit = 3GLT-1
* function = move the Glucose & galactose unit to qn and Nat throough

step 2 = Fructose synthesis

* location = Basin membrane
* Unit = GLUT-5
* there is not use of energy and gestation

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disapiares

Stept - 3

Blood - strok of the membraine

Glucose - Galactose

* Location :- Basolatral membrane

* Unit :- GLUT - 2

* function :- the Glucose & Galactose unit is throught the cell to tiMue

Fructose :-

Location :- Basolatral membrane

unit :- GLUTC - 5

function :- NO energy consumption the Fructos in enter to the cell

Step 'H' :- Patasium and calsium (Ka & P)

* This are tonational unit of the this system

* Glucose in absorbed throgth this pon and helps to mechanism

Homeostatis :- * The environmente is support to Glucose absoption and synthes essential substanxe to this

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Homeostatis in contain 3 components

* Reseptos
* controole eenter
* Reflexter
* Reseptor is manitoring a all the environmen -tal activity in the cowose absorpotion and meterial are used in this ~~~~ action
* controole centroole :- recives the signals from the reseptor and send the answer and out put to. Reflexter
* Reflexter :- is act to this message property the metabolism of the corbohydrate is in the path.

12] Water :-

water is the main source of the Human to survive and all the activity of the body is run by the water and the plants and Animals are living in the socity through the help of water water are essential substance to soive the all the activity in the body in our body 55% of water in in blood system and urinary system in own by water

The main role of water is

* Sorve the life in the environment
* the ~~the~~ all living things are in under water
* most of the land is components are in throught the water.

The PH level in homeostatis is

* ~~PHis~~ PH is in over body is about
* 0 to 14

~~the~~ when the PH > 1 the condition is called basic in nature.

When the PH=1 nutral level of PH in the environmental system when PH < 1 Acid in nature in the Environmental level.

and this is applicable for Human body also

When the PH is balance the Human body that time the universal. PH is maintaines through environmen -tal system there is a essential Sorvice and condition are in the Water system PH is measured through water

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water is the main source to maintain in the body system
rigid body is smooth from the water water core different type but in the drinking system it is pure to drink. the water
the PH is essential to touch out the Acidic Basic, and nutral soubstance in the human body
water. in in many type it is not contain any colour and shape or size because it is nature in universe to use All the human and living organisms

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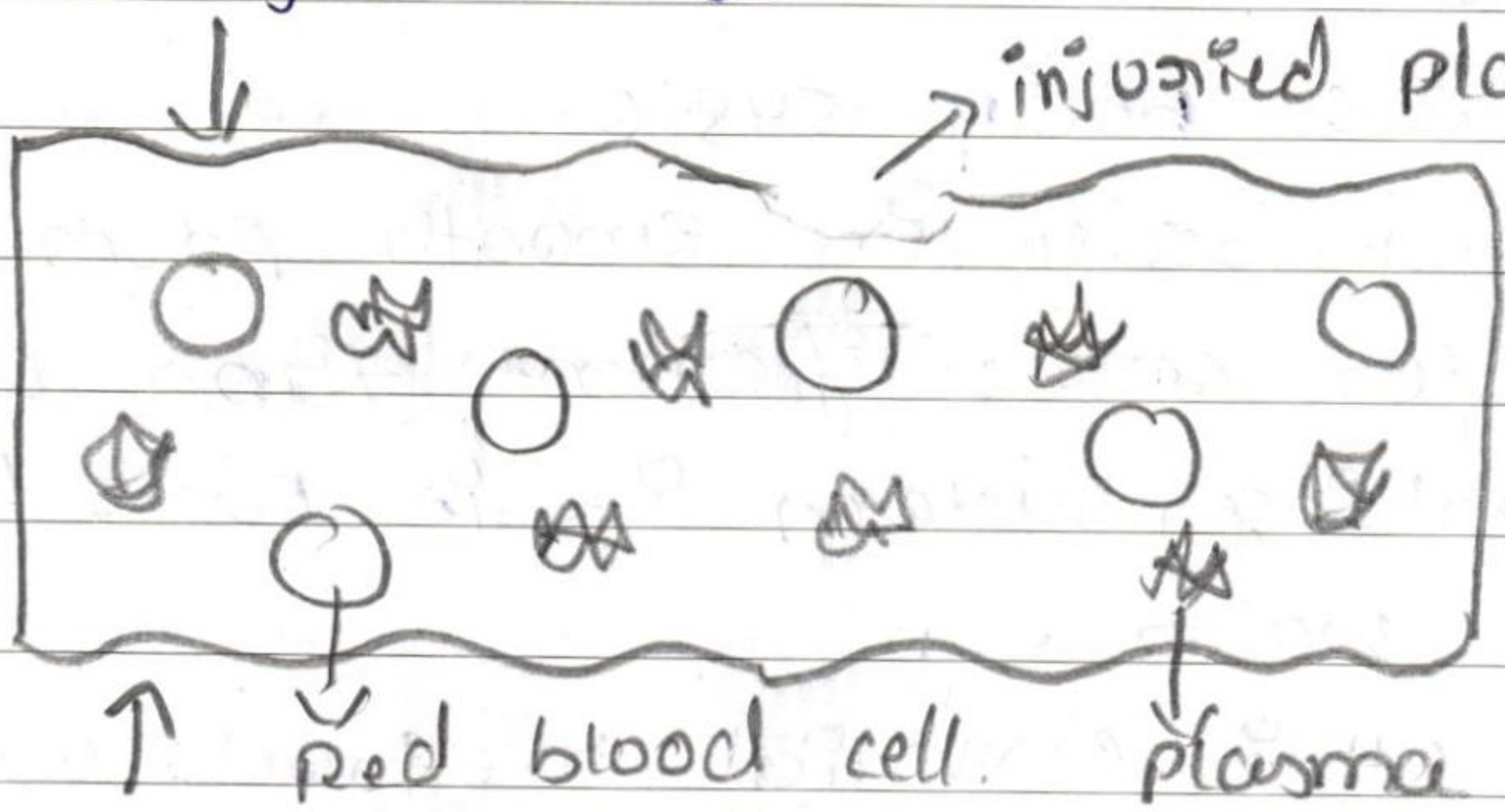
10] blood coagulation.

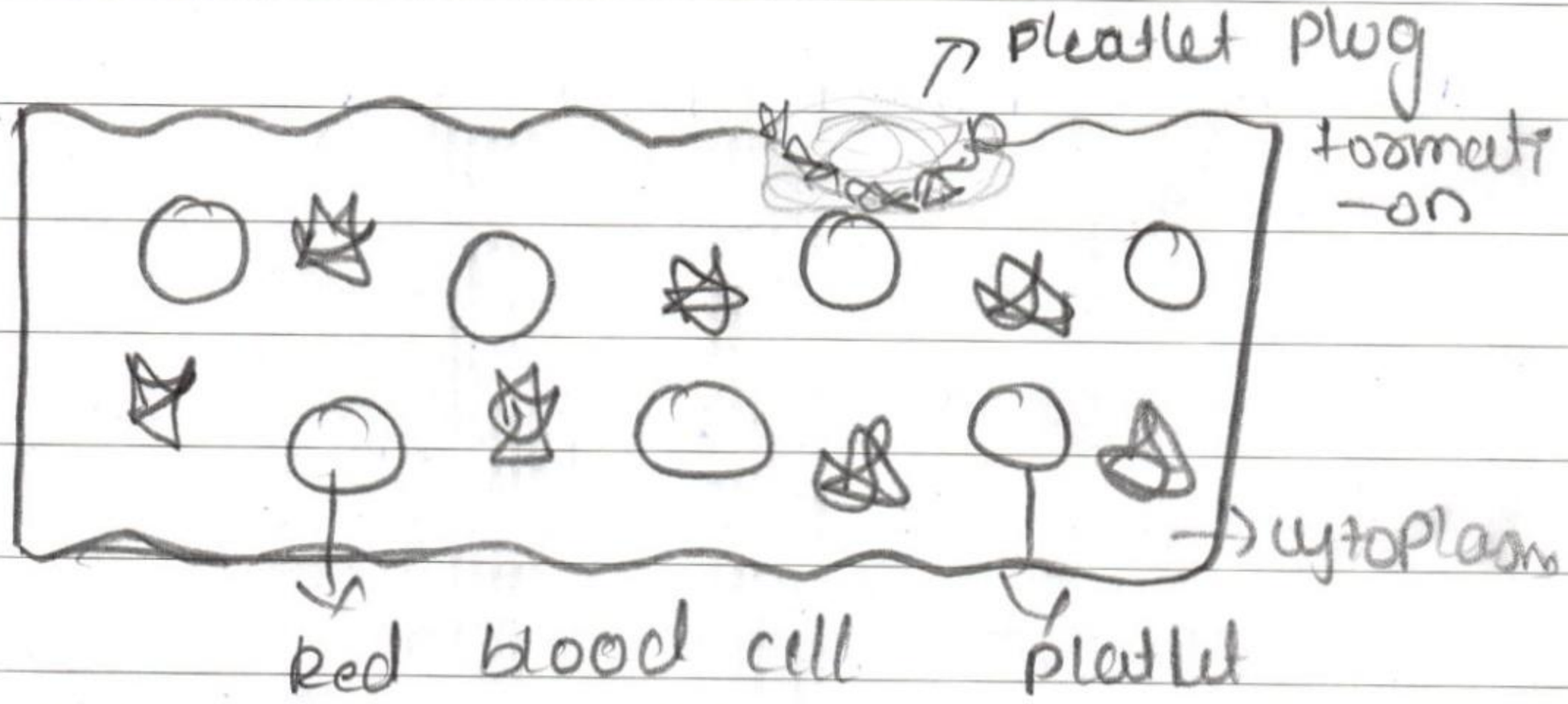
(1)



Fibraus formation :- Wen the body system or any part of the body is enjuried by that time Firesty fibraus are collect the place of injury and maintance of the ~~bld~~ over flow bloodiny in the blood system.

* force is accure to contraaction of the muscle system and the Plates and Fiber are move towered injuered Place.

(2)



Pleatlets Plug Formation.

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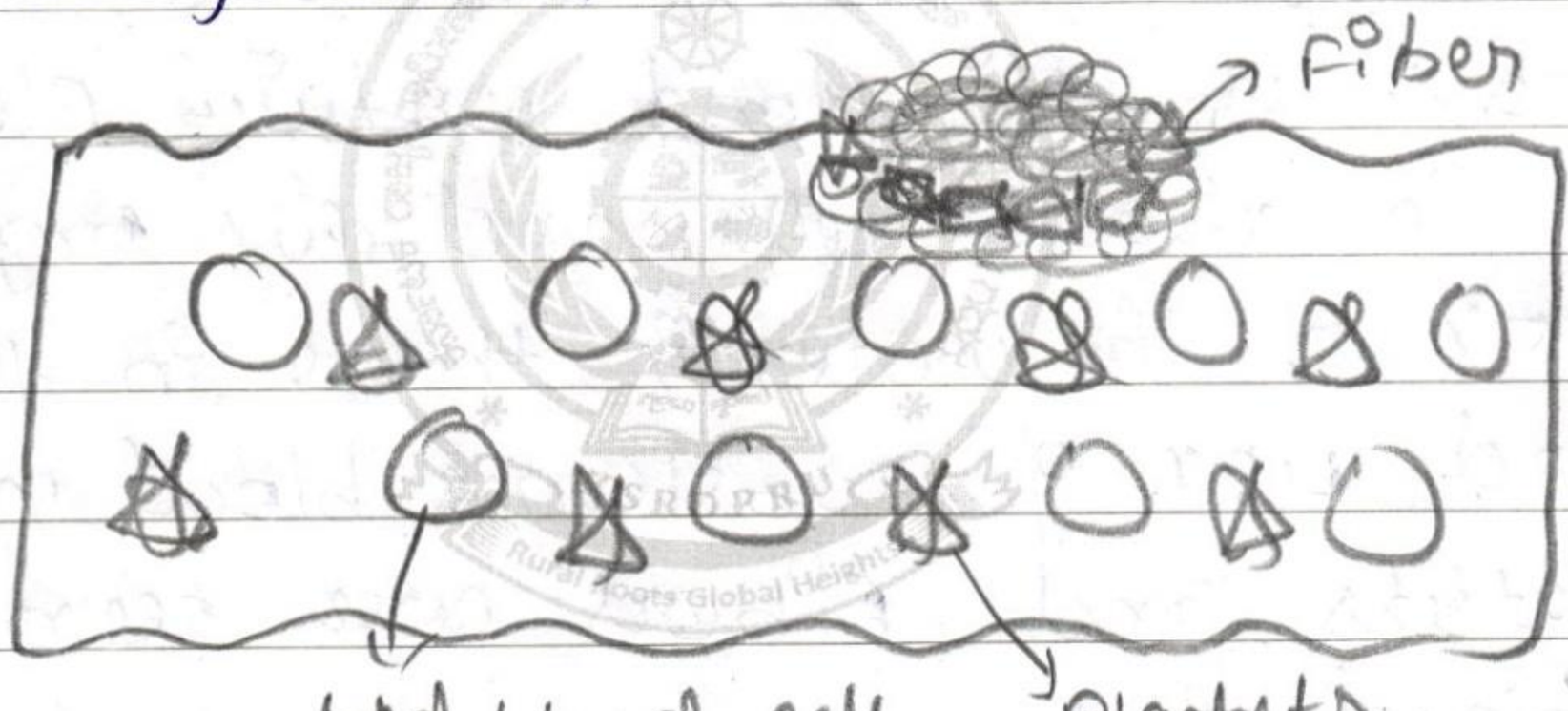
- Platlet Plug formation :- the injuring place in continous Blooding is seen that time the ~~ee~~ small component of Plateles are got to form or set in the place of injuray that is the plug like formation because the blood is bjo but continous and the fibers are les on our body and the signals of the Hypothalmoes send to and fibers are coming to the injuried blace

3) blood coagulation.



The main condition in the injury is Blood coagulation It is throoght the fibers and platetes

+ the fibers are come to the injured place and platetes also go to form a and this two components are combined to togethes to form a blood cougulation ,

+ It in neseary condition to stop

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* The blooding the Homan Injury becouse condition to blood loss
+ Injuryed place is send signals to thypotheulmas spind cord send signals to coogulate the blood and stop the flow of blood in the system this is about blood coagulation

•

Mechanism of blood circulation :-

+ blood is is spitized connective tisnue in the human body.
most of the blood contain plasma It is about cells and cells organes 55% of the water is there in the blood and 45% of substance blood mentain platlets and fibers are seen in blood system
Red blood cell and white blood cell. cartilaggenes are helps to circulation of blood through vessels ~~and~~ .
blood is circulate through arteries and veines.
the oxygenated blood is pass throu -ght arteiries

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+ The dioxygenated blood is pass throght viens
+ The Heart is the main soure to pump the blood throough veines and arteris
+ aota is pamp the oxygenated blood to all the body organs and tisue
+ It is work throogh cordiovaswloor System
+ Right articar and ventorical carry out or dioxygenated blood and pass to lungs throght Pulmanary arteries
+ The oxygenated blood is then filter and come to left arteries throgh palma -nary veins
+ then send to left ventrical and send the auto. It is pump blood to all the body organs and system. It is the mechanism of blood circulation in our body.
+ valves are the main function carry in the blood circulation that is unidirectional blood flow throgh out the Heart to prevent black flow. of blood It helps to any unnecary activity to the blood circulation system

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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 ಏನನ್ನು ಬರೆಯತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
9. ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರು ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಹಸ್ತಾಕ್ಷರ ಹಾಗೂ ದಿನಾಂಕವನ್ನು ನಮೂದಿಸಿದರ 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 ಮೇಲ್ವಿಚಾರಕರರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬೇಕು. ಎಲ್ಲರ ಉತ್ತರ ಪತ್ರಿಕೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವವರೆಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಕೊಠಡಿಯಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗತಕ್ಕದ್ದಲ್ಲ.
16. ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾ ಕೊಠಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ, ಚಹ/ಕಾಫಿ ಕುಡಿಯವುದಾಗಲಿ, 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.