

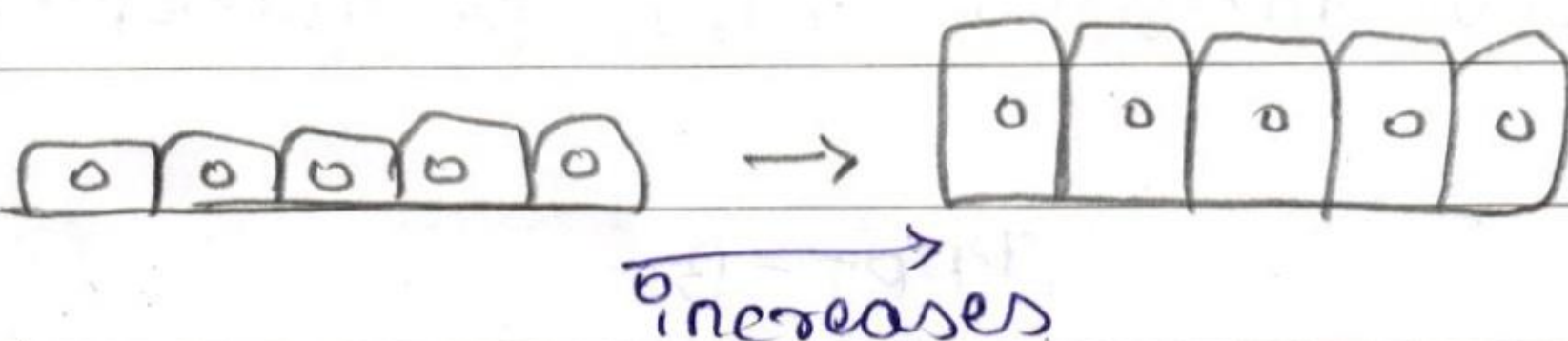
## INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

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.

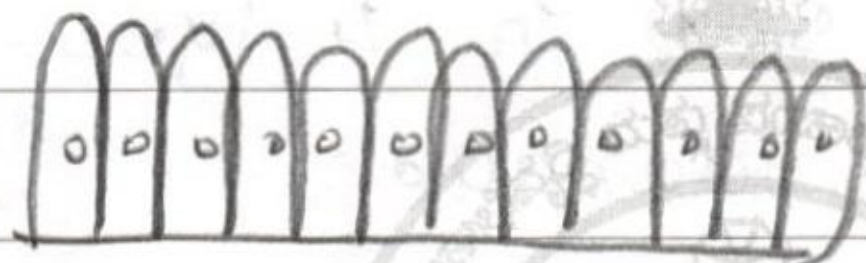
## PART-A

1]

a) **hypertrophy**:- Increases in the size of the cell without any cell division. Is called hypertrophy.



\* **hyperplasia**:- Increase in the number of cell. Is called hyperplasia



number of cell is high.

d) Modes of transmission of amoebiasis :-

- \* through infection
- \* contaminated food and water
- \* through Environmental factors

e) types of edema

- \* fitting edema
- \* non fitting edema.

f) **Antigen-antibody reaction** :- the malaria agent enters to the body then the Antibody synthesis takes place and react with malarial infection.

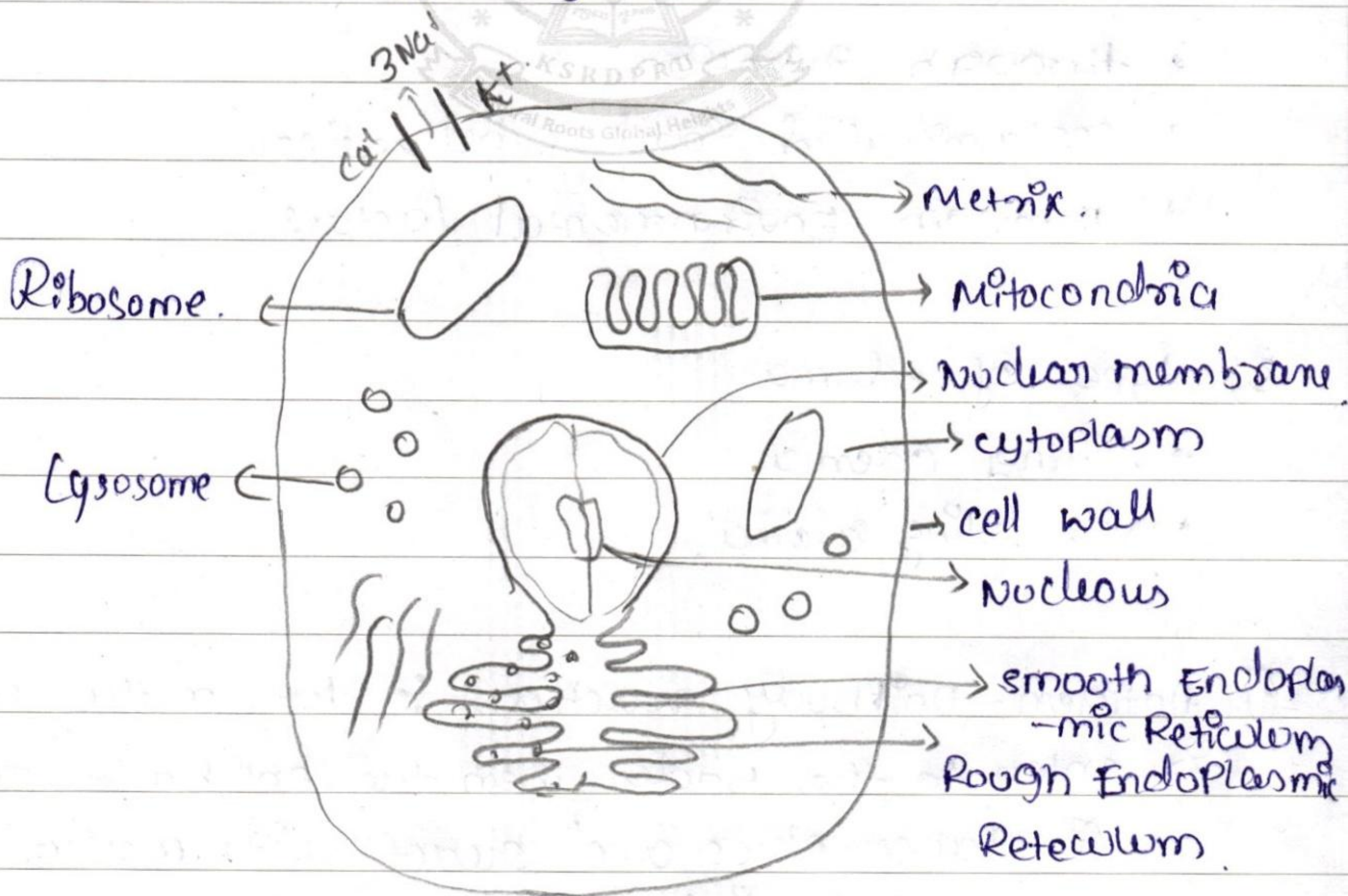
- 9) hookworm infection :- self hygiene,
- \* control ~~set~~ face in the soil
  - \* maintain the Environment clean
  - \* control the causative agent
  - \* Environmental safety is important

### PART-B

- 2) Morphological changes in reversible and irreversible cell injury.

→ cell injury is seen in 4 types

- \* cell membrane damage
- \* mitochondrial damage
- \* Ribosomal damage
- \* Nuclear damage.



Structure of cell

→ cell injury is seen in many ways. Internally or externally that is seen in Reversible and Irreversible type of cell injury.

## Cell Injury

① Reversible cell injury → decrease in the levels of cell components

It is seen in Ischemia / Hypoxia.



decrease in the levels of ATP synthesis



Decrease in  
 $\text{Na}^+$  &  $\text{K}^+$   
formation



Adrenal  
cholesterol



Denaturation  
of Ribosome



Influx of  $\text{Na}^+$  &  
 $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  intake

Pelvic acid  
formation



decrease in  
protein synthe-  
-sis  
level.



outflux of  $\text{K}^+$

clumping of  
Chromatin



cell-swelling

Nuclear damage.

It is about Reversible cell injury.

In Reversible cell injury.

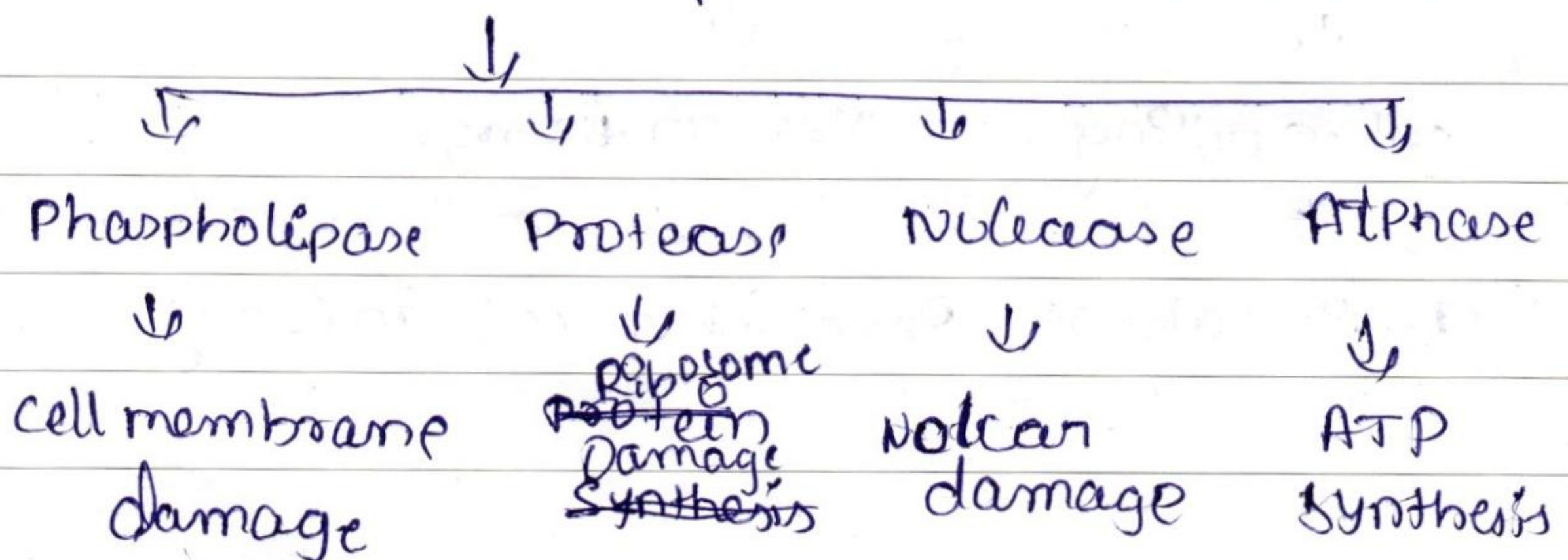
- \* In the Hypoxia / Ischemia condition there is a decrease level of ATP formation, it is effects to cell injury.
- \* Decrease in the level of  $\text{Na}^+$  &  $\text{K}^+$  formation Influx of  $\text{Na}^+$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and outflux of  $\text{K}^+$  takes place. that condition we see cell swelling.
- \* Adrenal corticoid is formed Pelvic acid. continue to clumping of chromatin in causes Nuclear damage.
- \* denaturation of Ribosome is causes decrease level of Protein synthesis.

② Irreversible cell injury.

Ischemia / Hypoxia  $\rightarrow$  decrease level in ATP formation

$\downarrow$   
Decrease in  $\text{Ca}^{2+}$  ion formation

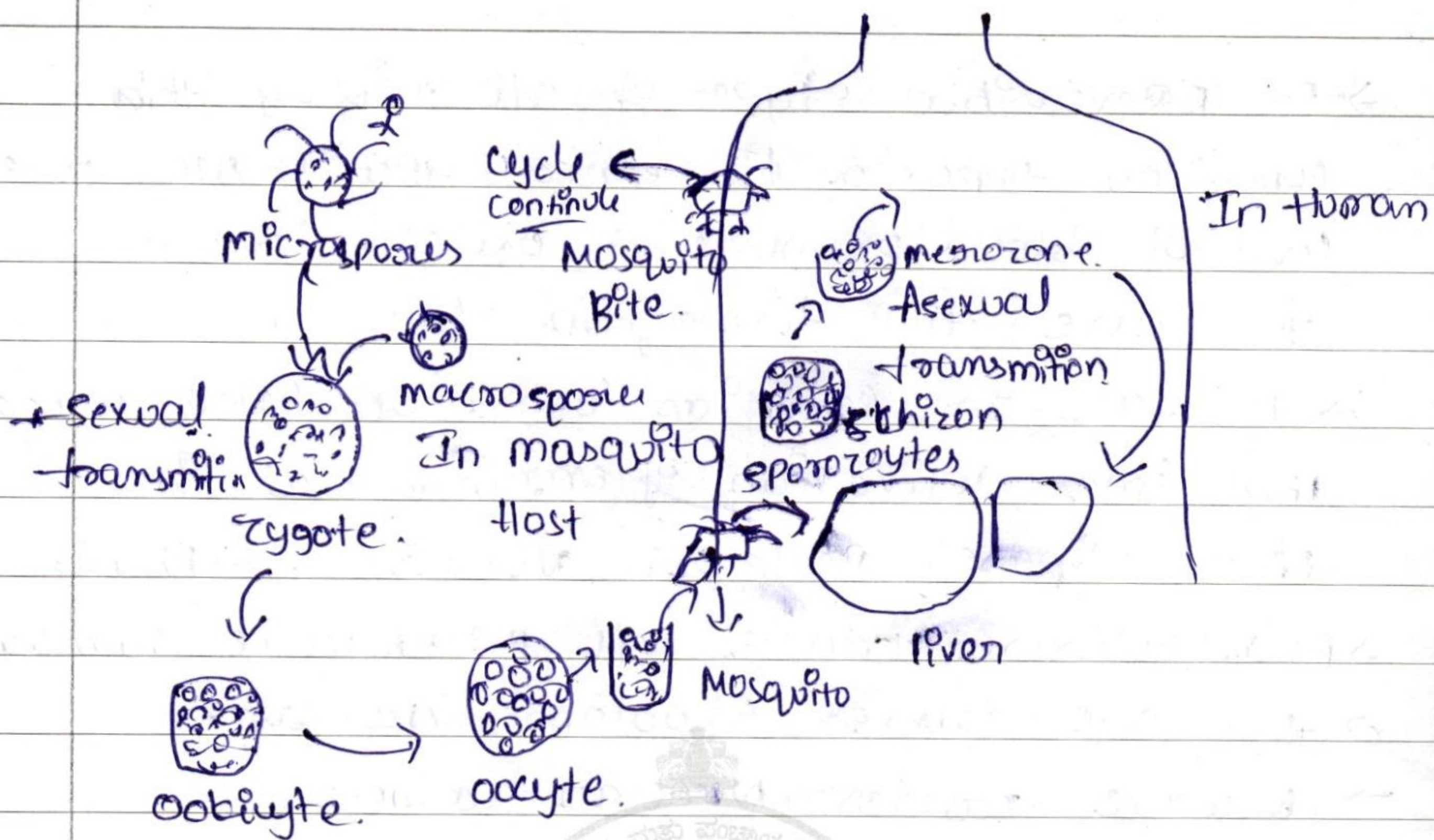
$\downarrow$   
Activation of enzyme.



- In IRReversible type of cell injury the condition Hypoxia / Ischemia, that is decrease level of blood pressure & oxygen level..  
It cause ATP formation low
- Decrease in  $Ca^{2+}$  ion formation takes place that time activation of enzyme that is Phospholipase, Protease, Nuclease, ATPase
- Phospholipase cause cell membrane damage
- Protease causes Ribosome damage
- Nuclease causes Nuclear damage
- ATPase causes ATP synthesis

#### 4] life cycle of the malaria parasite

- + It is seen in two body one is definite host and Intermediate host.
- + Malaria Parasite is the protozoan.
- + Parasitology is the study of the parasitic organism in the living world.
- + malaria is a some kind of disease.
- + definite host is Female Anophylous mosquito.
- + Intermediate host is Human.
- + It is a heteroparasite → having two kind of parasite host.



life cycle of malaria parasite.

- + Definite Host  $\rightarrow$  Female Anopheles mosquito
- + Intermediate Host  $\rightarrow$  Human.

$\rightarrow$  In Human:-

- + Firstly the mosquito bites to human and in the saliva of the mosquito carrying a sporozoites
- + The sporozoites enter to the human liver
- + the sporozoites in the form of schizont and to merozoite.
- + The ring circulation  $\rightarrow$  sporozoites  $\rightarrow$  schizont
- + schizont then carry to merozoite

- + merozoite swarms in the human body in the liver enter to liver then spread to all the organs of the body
- + It is a Asexual transmission process in the human body.
- + Infusion of malarial symptoms is seen in human
- In mosquito → Intermediate Host.  
When the ~~male~~ Female Anophilous mosquito bite human body it carry microspores or macropores are ~~in~~ ~~seen~~ enter to the mosquito body
- + In the mosquito body from zygote
- + It then from to ookyete and then oocyte.
- + The infected from of oocyte it is called sporozoites are accumulated in the mouth of the salivary gland
- + When the mosquito bite to the human then it transmit sexually to human
- + In the mosquito host seen sexual transmission
- the cycle is carry

Preventive and control strategies:-

- + clean water disposal
- + use net in home
- + Hygienic mentenance.
- + Sanitation to malarial disease

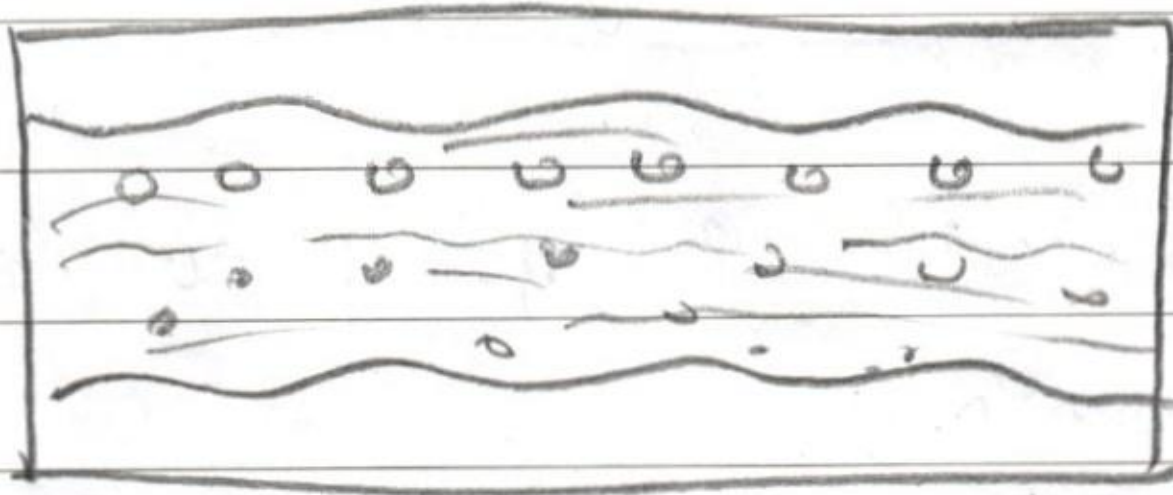
## 6] Atherosclerosis

Atherosclerosis is the chronic inflammation of the hardening and thickening of the Arteries wall. In the form of plaque formation, enormous amount of fat accumulation it is causes arterial diseases in the human. coronary problems

Etiology :-

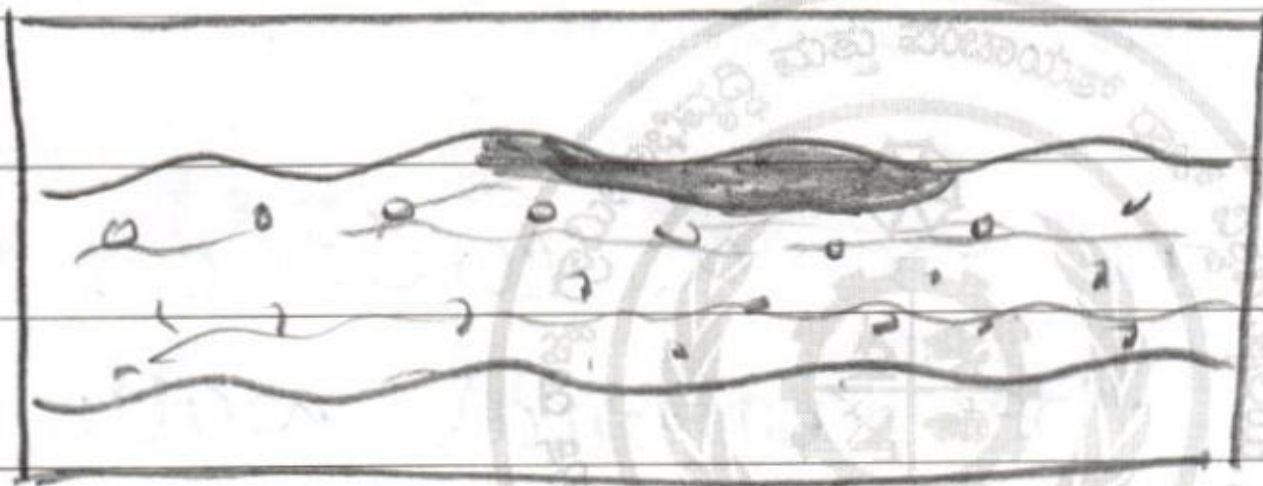
- + Arteries are use to inspiration and expiration.
- + Atroma causes small amount of Plaque in accumulation
- + Arteries are block then not use to respiratory infection causes and blocking the arterial walls.

## Pathogenesis of Atherosclerosis



Healthy Arteries :- There is a absence of plaque or fat accumulation in the Arterial wall

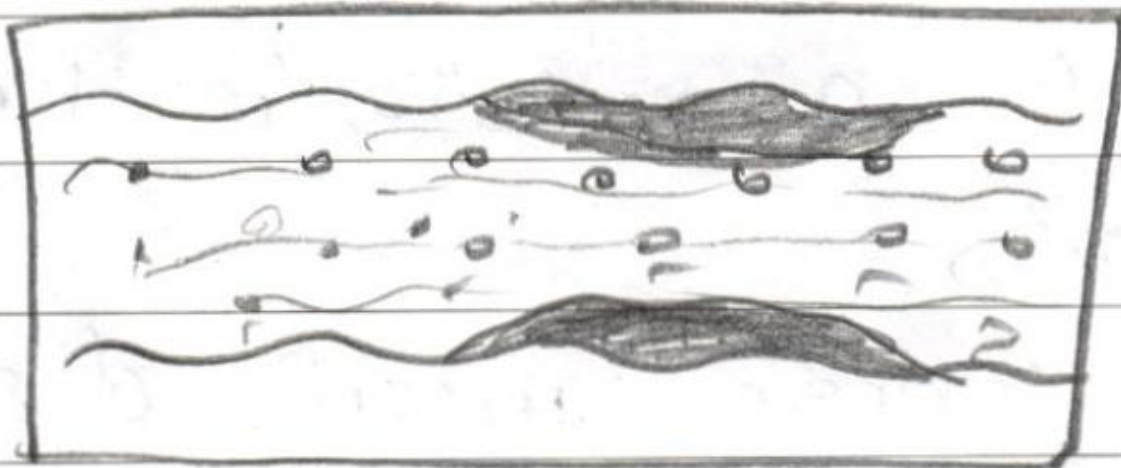
~~Flow of blood~~ + flowing is easy and fast



Atheroma causes

+ small amount of fat is accumulate in the walls of the arteries.

+ It is effect to fast flow of blood in the arterial walls and small amount of plaque is accumulate in the wall



Atherosclerosis :- There is large amount of plaque is accumulate in double side

of the Arterial wall.

+ It causes slow flowing of blood in the arteries

+ Fat is accumulate in going to form thrombosis

+ It is dangerous to ~~the~~ Respiration and some other activity



Thrombosis :- It is a condition of blockage of the arterial wall.

+ full amount of arteries accumulate plaque in the form of fat. It is not a state to flow blood in small amount

+ cause a several diseases in the form of chronic disease, stroke, high pressure of blood, etc.

Complications :- The diseases are from when the fat is accumulate in the arteries

+ It causes some chronic disease stroke and high blood pressure b/c of in the wall there is no flow of blood

5] Fungi.

Introduction:-

Fungi is a prokaryotic organism. It has a great effect on the environment and it lives in different forms and structures in the environment. Fungi are disease-causing organisms and prevention of them is very important to the environmental health condition. Fungi are classified in different types.

In their shapes, structures and other things.

It causes several diseases and health problems in the form of pathogens.

Fungi are the main source to cause fungal infection to human beings.

These are dangerous to all humans and environmental essential things.

Examples:- *Plasmodium vivax*, *Parasit* etc are the fungi.

These cause several diseases to the host organism.

- Fungi are enter to human body through contaminated food, water, and environmental hazards
  - Fungi are different types to live in the human body depending upon their structure and function
- There are several types of fungus are there but we can't see in our naked eyes and infected to the body of the human.
- Fungi is infectious and non infectious organism but all the fungi are infected through several human beings

Conclusion:- Fungi are the disease causing organism and cause several types of infection. It classifies in different types because of their structural and functional behaviour. These are in several groups and several conditions to enter the human host and live in the environment. Conditions are the source to live the fungi.

## 8] cellular adaptation

### Introduction :-

cellular adaptation is a mechanism to change in the structural and functional form in the cells and it is because of some hormonal changes and physiological or pathological ~~inter~~ changes. It is anomalous changes are looking in different kinds of cellular adaptation.

### Explanation:-

cellular adaptation is the change in structural and functional unit in different form that is physiological and pathological changes

→ there are two types of cellular adaptation that is

- ① Physiological state
- ② Pathological state

① Physiological state :- The changes in the hormones and other condition in the environment causes physiological changes  
Ex :- The human body when the hormonal changes is developed in umbilical cord

or uterus is causes pregnancy. the sperm are enter to the. Human.  
This is Physiological changes

⑨ Pathological changes:- It is also changes in pathogenic stage of event in human in cells enlarged, ~~also~~ contraction, in numbers it duplicated and one type to other type it transmission takes place. that changes in human is called.

Pathological changes

there are five types of pathological changes seen

① Atrophy

② Hypertrophy

③ Hyperplasia

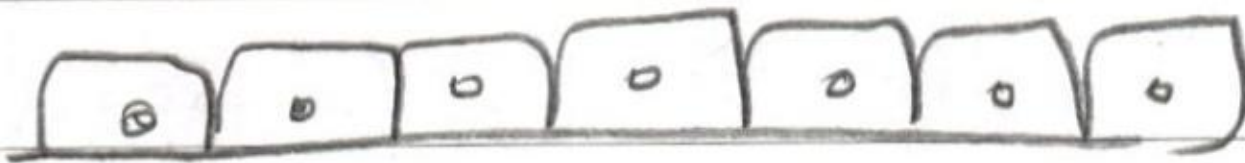
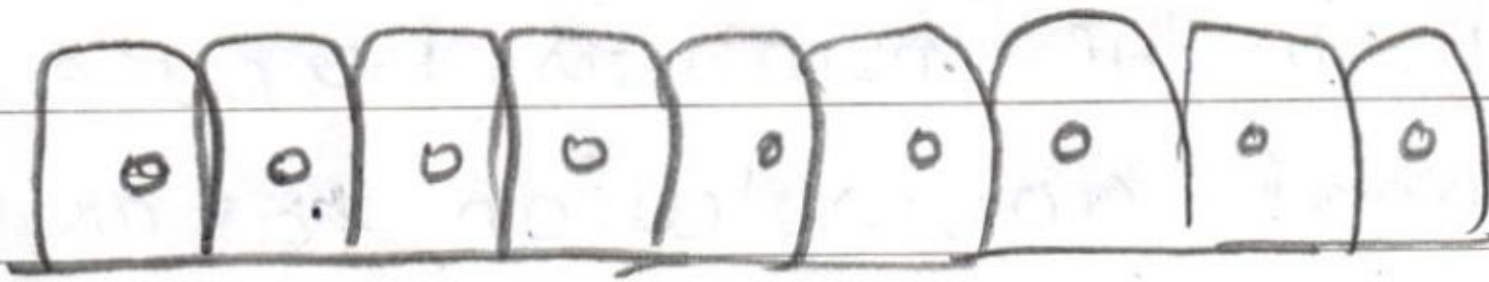
④ metaplasia

⑤ Dysplasia

① Atrophy :-

there is a decrease in the size of the cell is called Atrophy

\* It is because of some hormonal changes and loss of size are takes place.

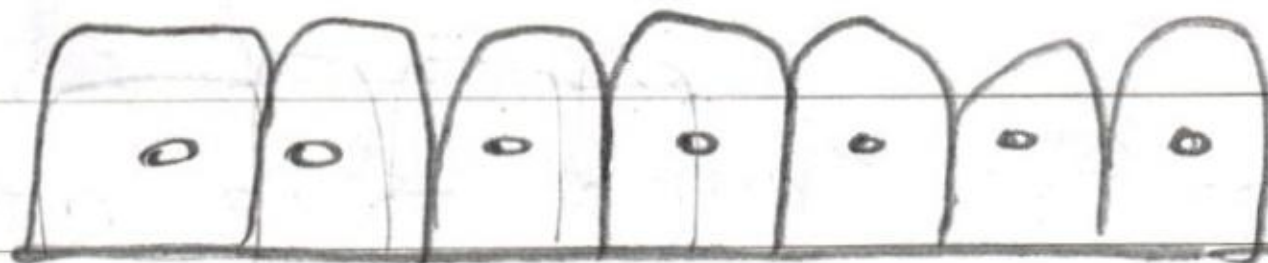
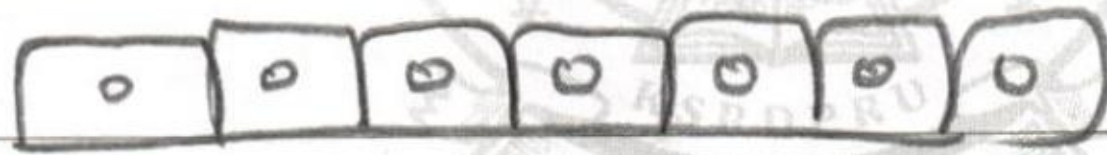


→ Decrease in the size of the cell.

### ② Hypertrophy :-

Increase in the size of the cell is called Hypertrophy

- + There is no duplication of cells
- + only size of the cell is increases
- + Enlargement in the aactive cell in this type



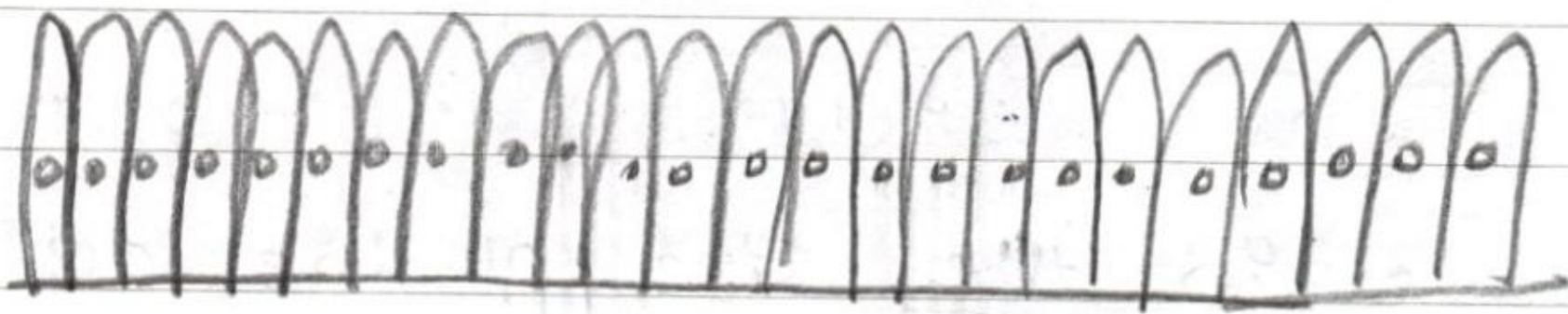
→ Increase in size of the cells

### ③ Hyperplasia :-

Increase in the numbers of the cells it is called Hyperplasia

- + there is no increase in cell and decrease in cells

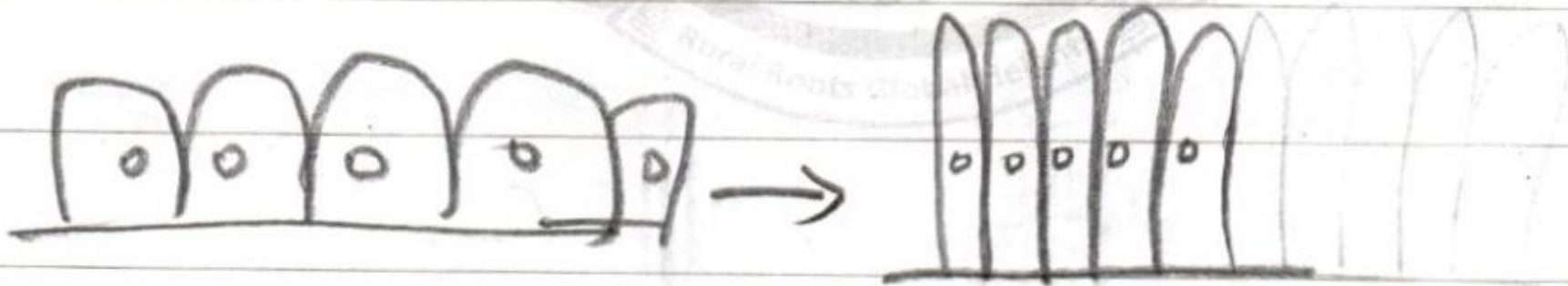
Increase only in the numbers because of some hormonal accumulation takes place in Hyperplasia.



→ long numbers of cells are there

- (4) Metaplasia :- There is a transformation of one adult cell type to another adult cell type is called metaplasia.  
 + one cell is transformed to another type of cells because of any hormonal balance is takes place in metaplasia.

~~⑤~~ 1



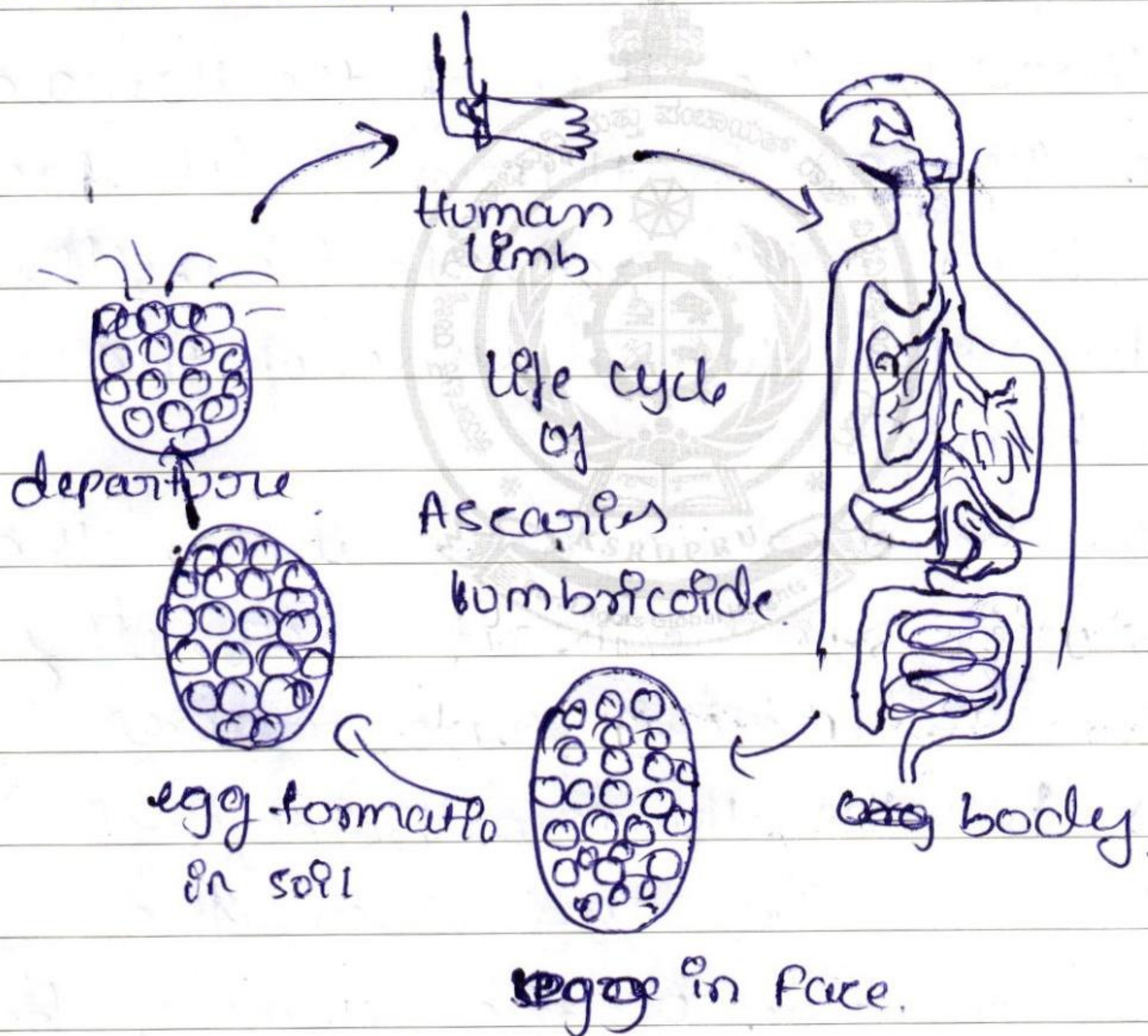
→ transform in shape, size are morphological changes some other condition.

- (5) Dysplasia :- It is a decreases or abnormal cell growth is called as dysplasia.  
 + It is <sup>cancerous</sup> ~~continuous~~ to hyperplasia and metaplasia.

Example :- Cancer cells

conclusion:- cellular adaption is in the form of physiological and pathological. State it gives new form of products and not adjust to body organism it causes several disease in the form of cell condition.

### ⑩ life cycle and pathogenesis of Ascaris lumbricoides



→ It is only in one organism or host.  
In humans → in the main body to this cycle.

It is because of soil and human face.  
are the main reasons to this cause.

- + In Human the eggs are come out in the form of face.
- + In this face is through soil
- + soil is essential Environmental condition the eggs are develop and activate in the soil.
- + When the Eggs are activate and the human limb is touch to the Face in Egg.
- + Enter through the limb of the human.
- + Activate the egg in human body starts for to live and activate themselves.
- + Then transfer to Intestine of the human body.
- + attached to uterus and when the spores are synthesis it equally continuous the process and causes diseases to the human beings.
- + swarms in the egg when the suitable condition of the human body and activate to cause the disease.
- + then it send to intestine and the process is done and the egg is formation to cause the human.
- + the formed eggs are transfer to

- mucous and excreta through the ~~mouth~~ face of the Human
- then it come again to soil
- the cycle is continuous in the form of *Ascaris lumbricoide*.

### Control measures:-

- + maintain the hygiene in the Environment
- + Control the human excreta in the soil
- + control the water & food ~~hygiene~~ maintenance.
- + In the Human awareness about the disease of *Ascaris lumbricoide*
- + prevent the face in soil ~~and~~
- + the human care about their health and wear slippers to the feet

(11) Inflammation. :- It is a control the exuberant development of the growth of the substances it is seen in the pathology, control of the this condition is essential to all the human

types of Inflammation

① Acute Inflammation

② Chronic Inflammation

① Acute Inflammation? - ~~It is~~ the

These are the inflammation signals to transmitted to the other forms through the Inflammation.

② Chronic Inflammation

There are chronic stage of the inflammatory actions and cause the conditions

Inflammation causes several diseases and essential to human beings and the effect to the all these.  
Inflammatory secretion

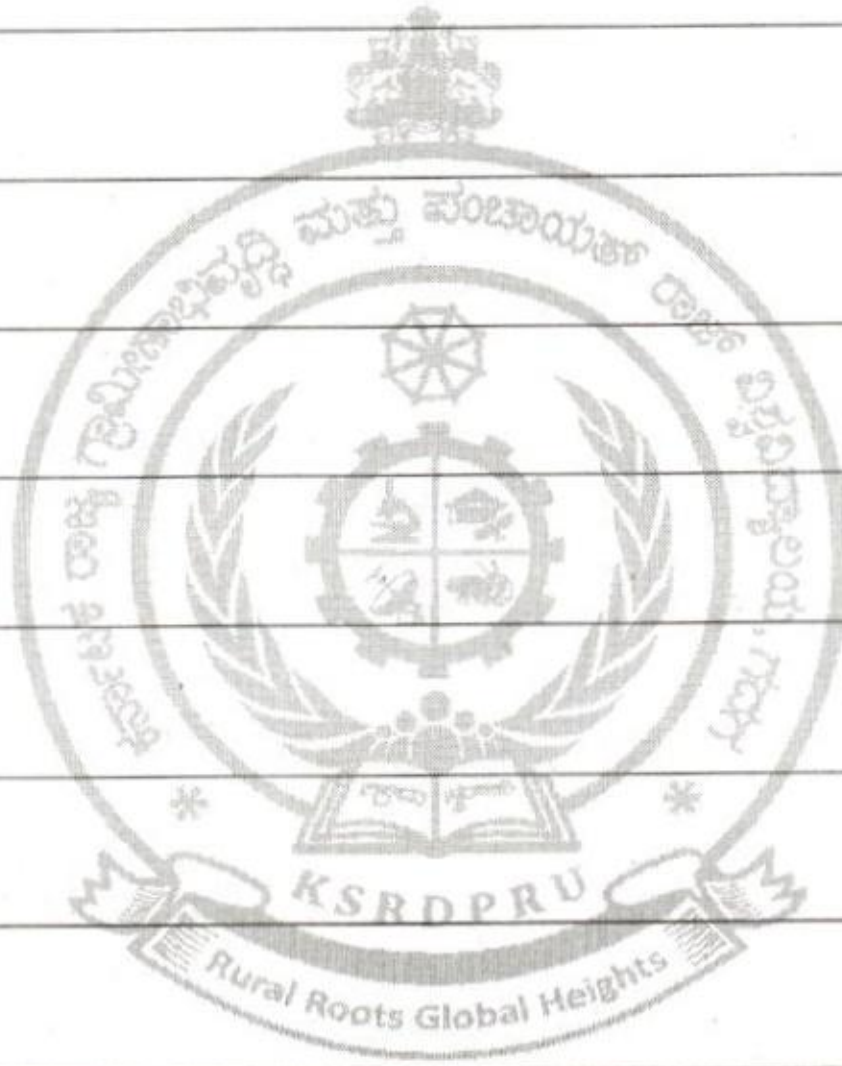
Regulation of Inflammation and chemical  
properties of inflammations are there  
~~are~~

### Regulation of Inflammation

- + Reduce the symptoms! - It can regulate through reduce the symptoms through some condition of inflammation and reaction
  - + ~~It~~ transformation of the disease causing organism and control the development of abnormal growth of the inflammation
  - + Inflammation is about 5 R.
  - + There are chemical actions are regulated by the inflammatory action in the form of reduction, controlling and inflammatory action to the disease
- Inflammation and Healing are the pathogenic disorder

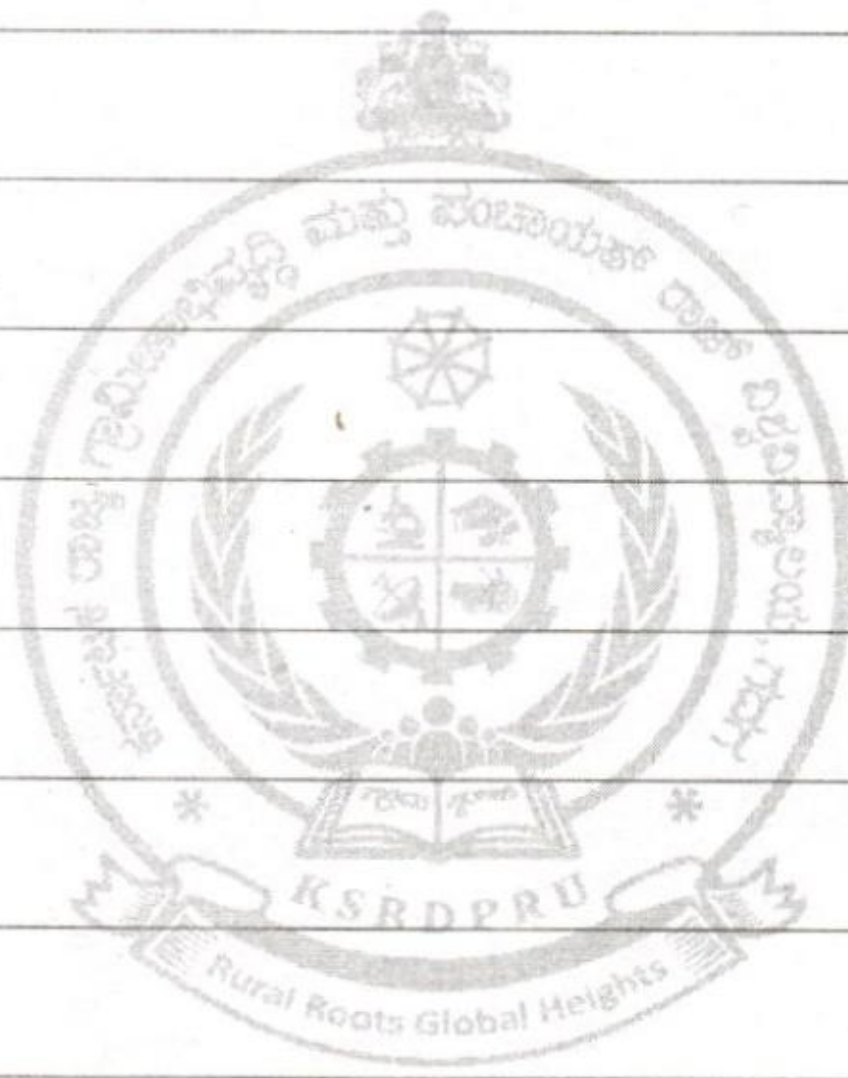
Conclusion! Inflammation is the condition of abnormal and enormous growth of the human development in cells and control it through acute and chronic inflammation and prevent the inflammatory actions







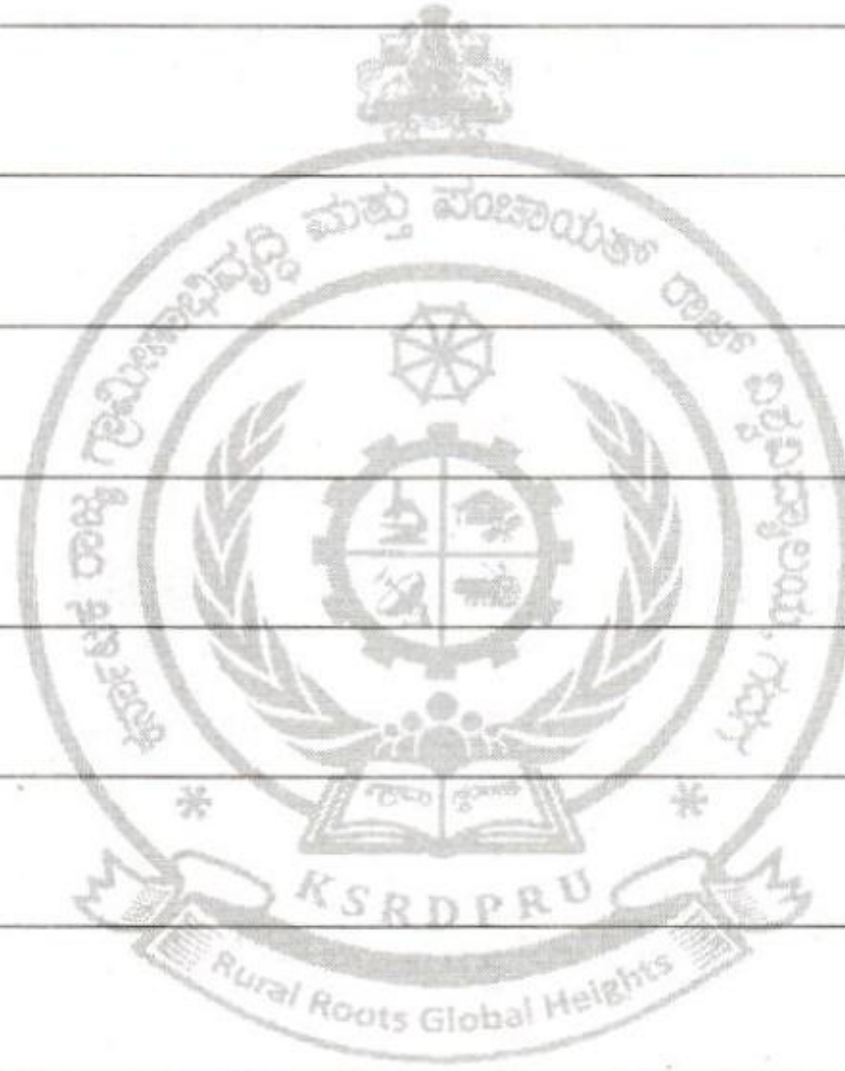


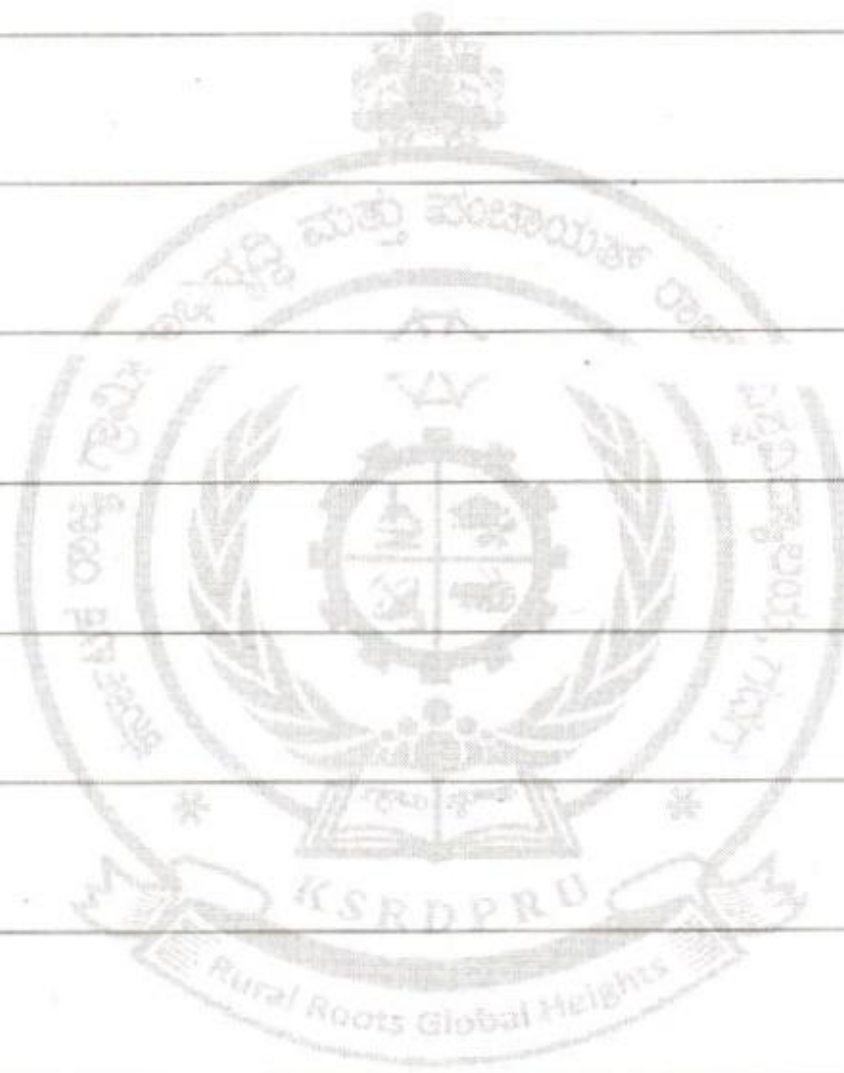


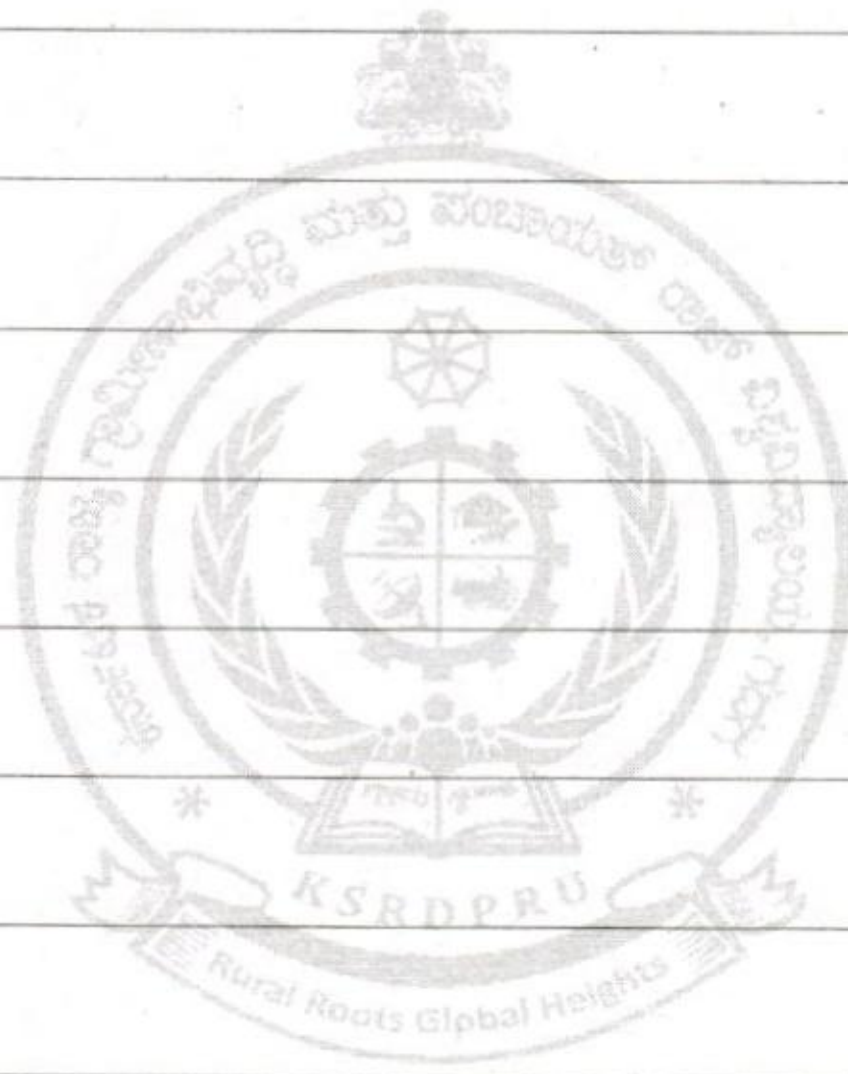






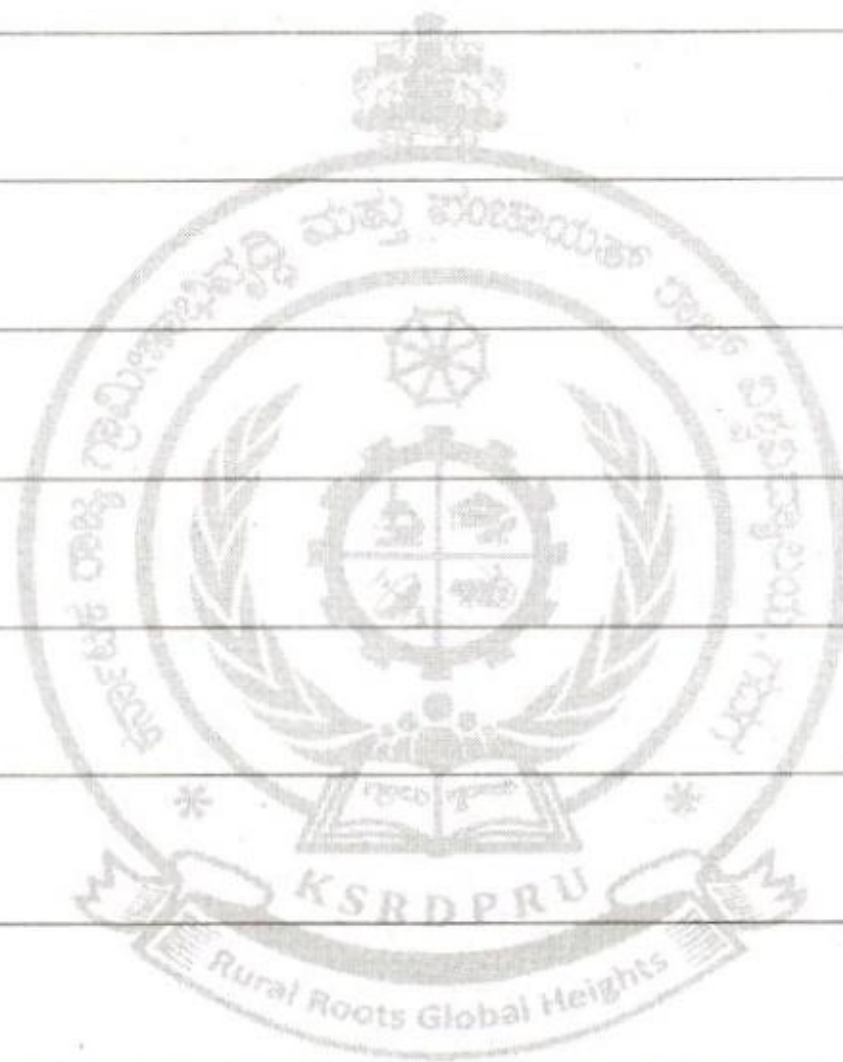














## Work Sheet

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### 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 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, ಚೀಟ್, 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 ಇತರ 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 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.