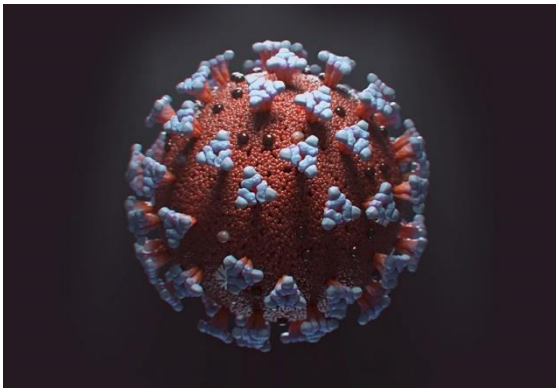
Preamble of Covid-19 Action plan taken at Davangere University

The health emergency was declared by WHO **"All countries must have the necessary capacity and resources to accurately collect and use health data even in the midst of an ongoing crisis", says Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of the World Health Organization.**

Coronaviruses are a family of viruses that can cause illnesses such as the common cold, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS). In 2019, a new coronavirus was identified as the cause of a disease outbreak that originated in China. The virus is now known as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The disease it causes is called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). In March 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. The virus was suspected to have begun its spread in the Huanan sea food whole sale market in the Wuhan region. It is possible that an animal that was carrying the virus was brought into or sold in the market, causing the spread of the virus in the crowded marketplace. One of the first claims made was in an article published in the Journal of Medical Virology, which identified snakes as the possible host. A second possibility was that pangolins could be the wild host of SARS-CoV-2 (15), though the most likely possibility is that the virus originated from bats. Increasing evidence and experts are now collectively concluding the virus had a natural origin in bats, as with previous such respiratory viruses.

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus.



Most people infected with the virus will experience mild to moderate respiratory illness and recover without requiring special treatment. However, some will become seriously ill and require medical attention. Older people and those with underlying medical conditions like cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer are more likely to develop serious illness. Anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age.

The best way to prevent and slow down transmission is to be well informed about the disease and how the virus spreads. Protect yourself and others from infection by staying at least 1 metre apart from others, wearing a properly fitted mask, and washing your hands or using an alcohol-based rub frequently. Get vaccinated when it's your turn and follow local guidance.

The virus can spread from an infected person's mouth or nose in small liquid particles when they cough, sneeze, speak, sing or breathe. These particles range from larger respiratory droplets to smaller aerosols. It is important to practice respiratory etiquette, for example by coughing into a flexed elbow, and to stay home and self-isolate until you recover if you feel unwell.

Symptoms of COVID-19

The most common symptoms of COVID-19 are

- Fever
- Dry cough
- Fatigue

Other symptoms that are less common and may affect some patients include:

- Loss of taste or smell,
- Nasal congestion,
- Conjunctivitis (also known as red eyes)
- Sore throat,
- Headache,
- Muscle or joint pain,
- Different types of skin rash,
- Nausea or vomiting,
- Diarrhea,
- Chills or dizziness.

Symptoms of severe COVID- 19 disease include:

- Shortness of breath,
- Loss of appetite,
- Confusion,
- Persistent pain or pressure in the chest,
- High temperature (above 38 °C).

Other less common symptoms are:

- Irritability,
- Confusion,

- Reduced consciousness (sometimes associated with seizures),
- Anxiety,
- Depression,
- Sleep disorders,
- More severe and rare neurological complications such as strokes, brain inflammation, delirium and nerve damage.

People of all ages who experience fever and/or cough associated with difficulty breathing or shortness of breath, chest pain or pressure, or loss of speech or movement should seek medical care immediately. If possible, call your health care provider, hotline or health facility first, so you can be directed to the right clinic.

Among those who develop symptoms, most (about 80%) recover from the disease without needing hospital treatment. About 15% become seriously ill and require oxygen and 5% become critically ill and need intensive care.

Complications leading to death may include respiratory failure, Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), sepsis and septic shock, thromboembolism, and/or multiorgan failure, including injury of the heart, liver or kidneys.

In rare situations, children can develop a severe inflammatory syndrome a few weeks after infection.

People aged 60 years and over, and those with underlying medical problems like high blood pressure, heart and lung problems, diabetes, obesity or cancer, are at higher risk of developing serious illness. However, anyone can get sick with COVID-19 and become seriously ill or die at any age.

COVID-19 is likely spread:

When the virus travels in respiratory droplets when an infected person coughs, sneezes, talks, sings or breathes near you (within six feet). This is thought to be the main way COVID-19 is spread.

When the virus travels in small respiratory droplets that linger in the air for minutes to hours from an infected person who is more than six feet away or has since left the space. This method of spread is more likely to occur in enclosed spaces with poor ventilation.

From close contact (touching, shaking hands) with an infected person.

By touching surfaces that the virus has landed on, then touching your eyes, mouth, or nose before washing your hands. (Not thought to spread easily by this method.)

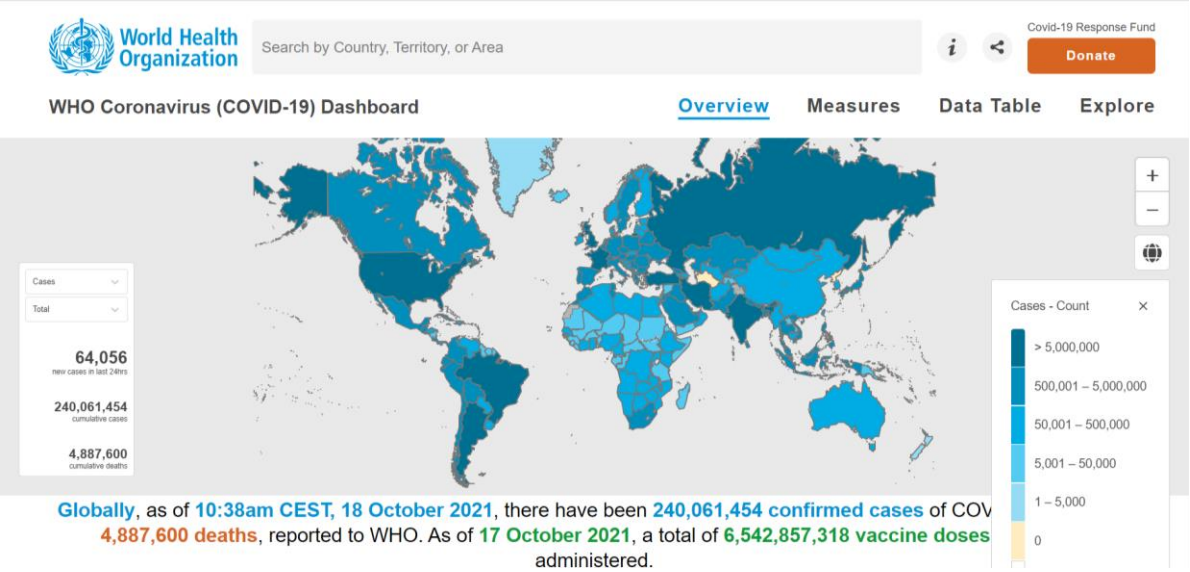
COVID-19 enters your body through your mouth, nose or eyes (directly from the airborne droplets or from transfer of the virus from your hands to your face). The virus travels to the back of your nasal passages and mucous membrane in the back of your throat. It attaches to cells there, begins to multiply and moves into lung tissue. From there, the virus can spread to other body tissues.

The Global Health Security (GHS) Index

At the end of the Ebola outbreak that occurred in 2014, the GHS Index was developed to determine the ability of a total of 195 countries to cope with a future infectious disease outbreak. In order to make this prediction, the GHS Index considers the biological risks of each country, which includes an analysis of the nation's current geopolitics, health system and capacity to control infectious disease outbreaks.

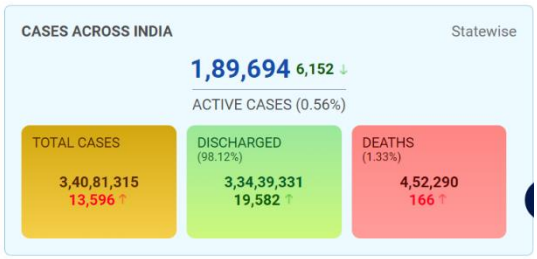
To evaluate a given country's GHS Index, they are rated on prevention, detection and reporting, rapid response, health system, compliance with international norms and risk environment.

Since the outbreak of COVID-19, public health officials have investigated whether the GHS Index could be used to assess the performance of countries during the current pandemic. In a research study looking to do just this, the GHS Index was found to have a positive correlation with COVID-19 associated morbidity and mortality rates in 178 different countries.



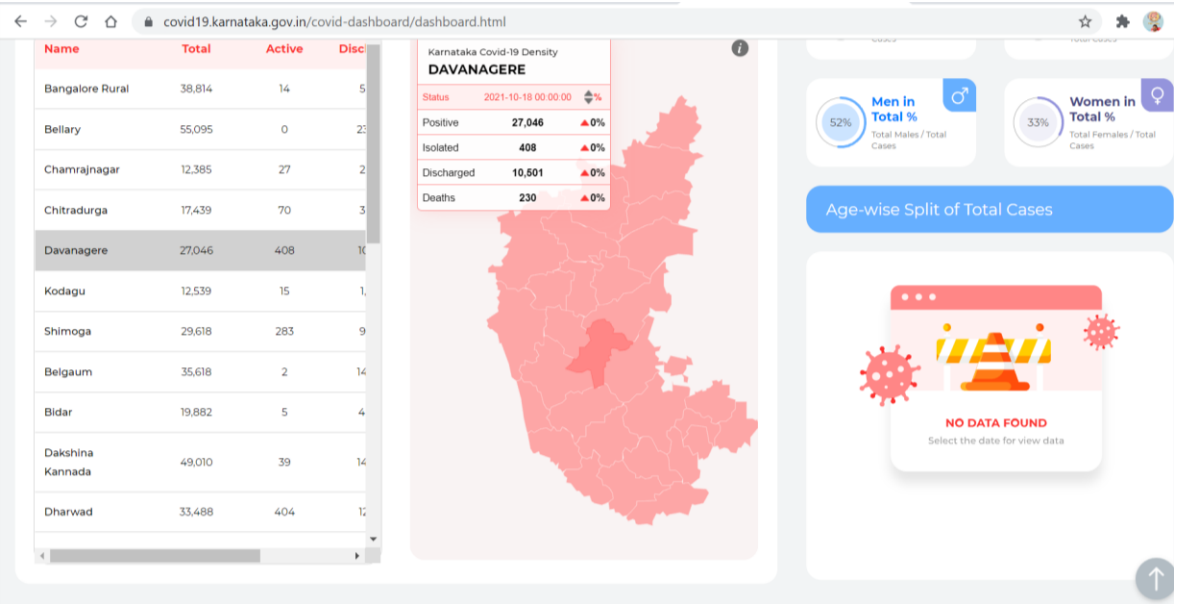
Current Scenario of COVID-19 in India

The second wave of COVID-19 in India brought unprecedented losses. The poorest and the most marginalized, including women and girls, face more risks without the means to absorb the economic shocks and mitigate the health crisis. They are caring for their families, sustaining livelihoods and leading efforts to fight the pandemic, amidst the threat of a third wave. Regular updates of the covid-19 in India are available at https://www.mygov.in/covid-19.



Current Scenario of COVID-19 in Karnataka

Karnataka is the Third highest stated effected from the Covid-19 infection. Regular updates of the covid-19 in India are available at https://covid19.karnataka.gov.in/covid-dashboard/dashboard.html



Davanagere district was most effected from Covid-19. The regular updates of Davanagere district is available at https://davanagere.nic.in/en/covid-19/.

Infections caused by these viruses are an enormous global health threat. They are a major cause of death and have adverse socio-economic effects that are continually exacerbated. Therefore, potential treatment initiatives and approaches need to be developed. First, India is taking necessary preventive measures to reduce viral transmission. Second, ICMR and the Ministry of AYUSH provided guidelines to use conventional preventive and treatment strategies to increase immunity against COVID-19. These guidelines could help reduce the severity of the viral infection in elderly patients and increase life expectancy. The recent report from the director of ICMR mentioned that India would undergo randomized controlled trials using convalescent plasma of completely recovered COVID-19 patients. Convalescent plasma therapy is highly recommended, as it has provided moderate success with SARS and MERS this has been rolled out in 20 health centers and will be increased this month (May 2020) (3). India has expertise in specialized medical/pharmaceutical industries with production facilities, and the government has established fast-tracking research to develop rapid diagnostic test kits and vaccines at low cost. In addition, the Serum Institute of India started developing a vaccine against SARS-CoV-2 infection. Until we obtain an appropriate vaccine, it is highly recommended that we screen the red zoned areas to stop further transmission of the virus. Medical college doctors in Kerala, India, implemented the low-cost WISK (Walk-in Sample Kiosk) to collect samples without direct exposure or contact. After Kerala, The Defense Research and Development Organization (DRDO) developed walk-in kiosks to collect COVID-19 samples and named these as COVID-19 Sample Collection Kiosk (COVSACK). After the swab collection, the testing of SARS-CoV-2 can be achieved with the existing diagnostic facility in India. This facility can be used for massive screening

or at least in the red zoned areas without the need for personal protective equipment kits. India has attempted to broaden its research facilities and shift toward testing the mass population, as recommended by medical experts in India and worldwide.

Action Taken against Covid-19 at Davangere University

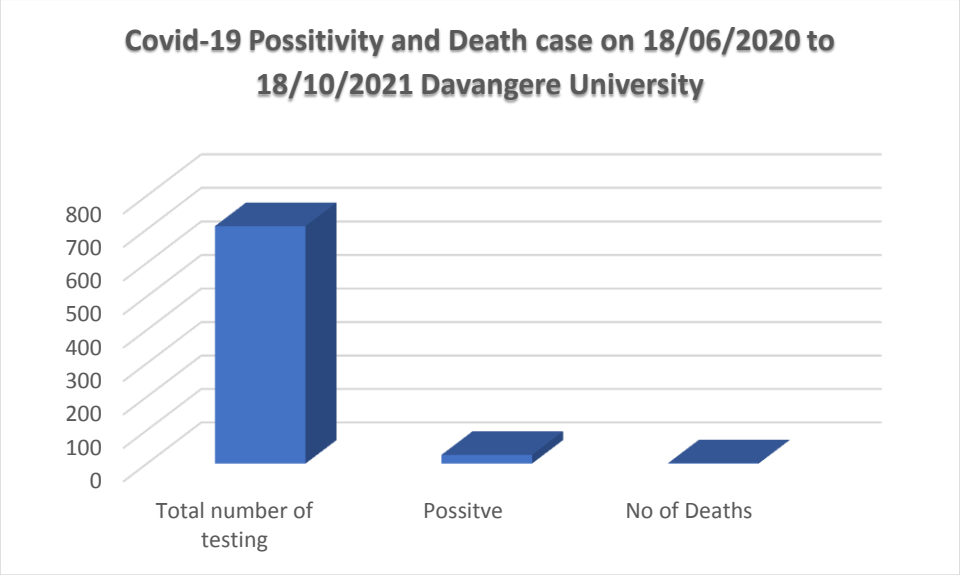
The Davangere University taken steps to fight against Covid-19. The University appointed Nodal officer on 08/05/2020 as per the order Government of Karnataka.

Duties and Responsibilities Nodal Officer for the Covid-19 following are:

- Creating the Awareness towards Covid-19 at the University and its constituent college.
- Monitoring and forms the guidelines of State/Central government at University level.

Activities Conducted by COVID-19 Cell

- Covid-19 taskforce was formed to monitor the Standard Operating Procedure guidelines given by the Government of India and Government of Karnataka
- Temperature check at University entry point and hand sanitize (for sterilizing the hands) for all staff and students.
- Creating the awareness by displaying on the posters/Banners at University premises.
- In every circulars at University and Constituent colleges its mandatory to display slogans like “Wearing mask saves your life” , “sanitize your hands regularly ” etc.
- Provided hand sanitization to all Departments, Administration block, Valuation Center etc.
- Covid-19 Awareness posters are displayed at departmental notice board.
- Department level identified the covid coordinator to monitor at department level and update if any case/s.
- Collecting the information about the Covid-19 infected persons from the Department level.
- Covid-19 Guidelines are displayed at University Website.
- Standard Operation Protocol (SOP) committee has been formed to monitor the standard guidelines given by the state/central government.
- Sanitating the Hostels, Classrooms after examination, Valuation Center and rest rooms regularly.
- For those who were symptomatic separate room as been identified for isolation in both boys and ladies hostel.
- With the support of University health center, If any of them having the symptoms of cold, cough and fever referring for to take covid test immediately and isolate from others.
- Covid-19 Testing was conducted on 18/06/2020 to 20/06/2020 and 22/06/2020 for all Teaching, Non-teaching and contract employees
- Second Level of Covid-19 Test was conducted in association with University Health center and NSS on 23/11/2020 to 25/2020.



- Appointing the nodal officer from the constituent colleges.
- Taking oath about follow the guidelines against spreading of Covid-19.
- First Drive of Vaccination was conducted in association with University Health center and NSS on 2/04/21 at MBA hall for University Employees 45 years and above age persons. Nearly 65 members of beneficiaries are Vaccinated during this drive.
- The Teaching and Non-Teaching Staffs (Approximately 85 members) were Deputed from 6/5/2021 to 1/7/2021 at District Collector office and various Hospitals to work under Disaster and management act to manage Covid-19 under various sector like Bed management officer, Covid Positive data entry and RT-PCR experts in CG, JJM and SS hitech Hospitals.
- Second Drive of Vaccination was conducted in association with University Health center and NSS on 6/07/21 at MBA hall for Students. Nearly 350 members of beneficiaries are Vaccinated during this drive.
- Vaccination drive was conducted in association with University Health center and NSS on 6/07/21 at GR Halli for staffs and Students. Nearly 90 members of beneficiaries are Vaccinated during this drive.
- Third Drive of Vaccination was conducted in association with University Health center and NSS on 4/09/21 and 5/09/2021 at New Science Block at Davangere University for all Teaching, non-teaching and contract-based employees. Nearly 200 members of beneficiaries are Vaccinated during this drive.
- Many Programmes were conducted in association with NSS and Health Center of Davangere University.






Maintain the Social Distancing while Writing PG Entrance Examnation at MBA Block, Biological Science Block, New Biological Science Block and Social Science Blocks






Thermal Scanning and Maintain the Social Distancing while entering the MBA Block, Biological Science Block, New Biological Science Block and Social Science Blocks




Marking of Boxes To maintain the Social Distancing while entering the MBA Block, Biological Science Block, New Biological Science Block and Social Science Blocks

Sanitization of Classrooms and corridors and Toilet rooms After the completion of Examination at MBA Block, Biological Science Block, New Biological Science Block and Social Science Blocks

ದಾವಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಲಸಿಕಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಲನೆ

ಸಂ.ಕ ಸಮಾಚಾರ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ

ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಾಗೂ ವಿವಿ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾಲೇಜುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 2ನೇ ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಲಸಿಕಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನ ಸಪ್ತಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ವಿವಿ ಶಿವಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಮ್ಮಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ಅಭಿಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ. ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ವಿ. ಹಲಸೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿ, ಜೀವವಿದ್ದರೆ ಜೀವನ, ಬದುಕಿದರೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಸೂತ್ರ ಅರಿತು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಪಡೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ವಿವಿಗೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೇ ಆಸ್ತಿ. ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ವಿವಿ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಗಳೂ ಸಹ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ವಿವಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರು. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಮ್ಮೆ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಹಾಕಿಸಲಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಎರಡನೇ ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆದಿದ್ದು, 350 ಜನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ಪಡೆದರು. ಲಸಿಕೆಗಳ ಲಭ್ಯತೆ ಆಧರಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಲಾಗುವುದು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು.

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣ ಲಸಿಕಾ ಅಭಿಯಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಜಿ.ಡಿ. ರಾಘವನ್ ಲಸಿಕೆ ನೀಡಿದರು. ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ. ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ಹಲಸೆ ಮತ್ತಿತರರಿದ್ದರು.

ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ರಾಘವನ್, ಕುಲಸಚಿವೆ ಪ್ರೊ. ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ದೇವರಾಜ, ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾಂಗ ಕುಲಸಚಿವೆ ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಅನಿತಾ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಹಣಕಾಸು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಿ.ಪ್ರಿಯಾಂಕ, ವಿವಿಯ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಶರತ್, ಎನ್ಎಸ್ಎಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಗಿರೀಶ್, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಮಹಾಬಲೇಶ್ವರ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಕಾಯದ ಡೀನ್ ಡಾ.ಕೆ.ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ನಿಕಾಯದ ಡೀನ್ ಪ್ರೊ. ಜೆ.ಕೆ. ರಾಜು, ಪ್ರೊ. ಲಕ್ಷ್ಮಣ್, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಸಂತೋಷ ಇದ್ದರು.

ವಾರ್ತಾ ಭಾರತಿ

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಅಭಿಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಚಾಲನೆ

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ, ಜು.2: ಕೋವಿಡ್ ನಿಯಂತ್ರಣಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯವು ತನ್ನ ವ್ಯಾಪ್ತಿಯ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಾಲೇಜು ಮತ್ತು ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದಲ್ಲಿ 2ನೇ ಸುತ್ತಿನ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಅಭಿಯಾನ ಸಪ್ತಾಹಕ್ಕೆ ಶುಕ್ರವಾರ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಲಾಯಿತು.

ವಿವಿಯ ಶಿವಗಂಗೋತ್ರಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆವರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದ ಅಭಿಯಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಕುಲಪತಿ ಪ್ರೊ. ಶರಣಪ್ಪ ವಿ.ಹಲಸೆ ಚಾಲನೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ಈ ವೇಳೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದ ಅವರು, ಜೀವವಿದ್ದರೆ ಜೀವನ, ಬದುಕಿದರೆ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಎಂಬ ಸೂತ್ರ ಅರಿತು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರೂ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಹಾಕಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸ್ವಯಂ ಆಸಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಮುಂದಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸಲಹೆ ನೀಡಿದರು.

ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯಕ್ಕೆ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರೇ ಆಸ್ತಿ. ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು ವಿವಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ. ರಾಜ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರಕಾರಗಳೂ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆಗೆ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಿದ್ದು, ಅದರ ಭಾಗವಾಗಿ ವಿವಿ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದರು.

ವಿವಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು, ಪ್ರಾಧ್ಯಾಪಕರು, ಬೋಧಕೇತರ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಗೆ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಹಾಕಿಸುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆಯಲಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಲು ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರು ಸಕ್ರಿಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾಗವಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂದು ಹಲಸೆ ನುಡಿದರು.

ವಿವಿ ವೈದ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಸರ್ವೇಕ್ಷಣಾ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ. ರಾಘವನ್ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ಕೊರೋನ ಸಂದಿಗ್ಧ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಜೀವ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಲಸಿಕೆಯು ಜೀವಾಪಾಯವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ನೆರವಾಗಲಿದ್ದು, ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ವಿವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಆಯೋಜಿಸಿದೆ. ಇದು ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳು ಮತ್ತು ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸುರಕ್ಷಿತ ಎಂದರು.

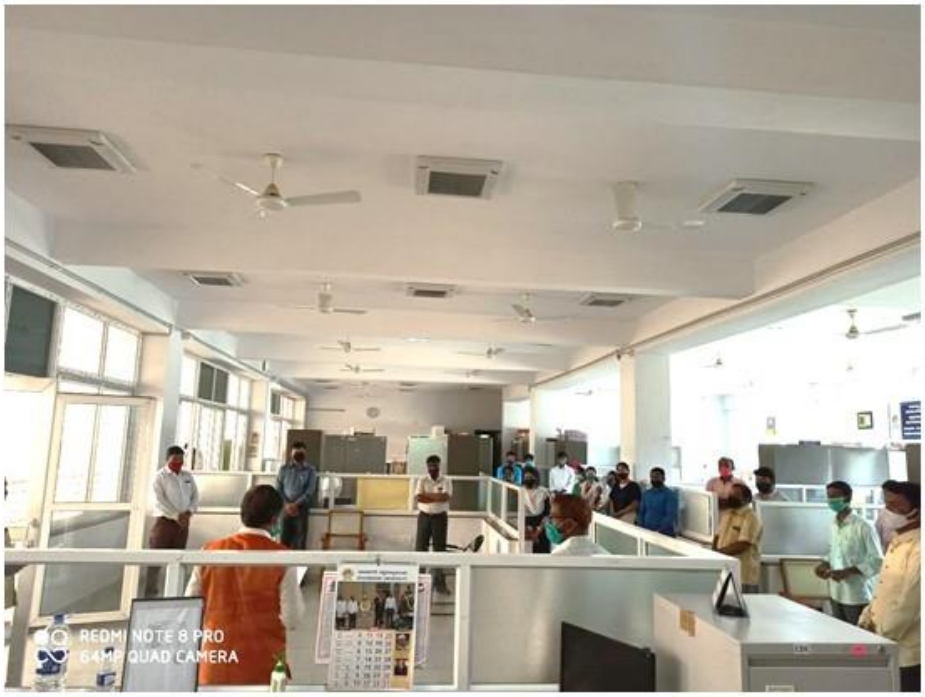
ಪರೀಕ್ಷಾಂಗ ಕುಲಸಚಿವೆ ಪ್ರೊ. ಎಚ್.ಎಸ್. ಅನಿತಾ ಮಾತನಾಡಿ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವ ಮುನ್ನ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಹಾಕಿಸುವುದು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅವರ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೋವಿಡ್ ನಿಂದ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಪಡೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಆದ್ಯತೆ ನೀಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗಾಗಿ ಆಂದೋಲನದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಲಸಿಕೆ ಹಾಕಿಸುವ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು.

ಕುಲಸಚಿವೆ ಪ್ರೊ. ಗಾಯತ್ರಿ ದೇವರಾಜ ಮಾತನಾಡಿದರು. ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣಕಾಸು ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಪ್ರಿಯಾಂಕ ಡಿ., ವಿವಿಯ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಶರತ್, ಎನ್ಎಸ್ಎಸ್ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಗಿರೀಶ, ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿ ಕಲ್ಯಾಣ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ.ಮಹಾಬಲೇಶ್ವರ, ಶಿಕ್ಷಣ ನಿಕಾಯದ ಡೀನ್ ಡಾ.ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ ಕೆ., ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ನಿಕಾಯದ ಡೀನ್ ಪ್ರೊ.ಜೆ.ಕೆ. ರಾಜು, ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಡಾ. ಸಂತೋಷ ಇದ್ದರು.

Shimoga Edition
Jul 3, 2021 Page No.2

Vaccination Drive for Students organized in association with University Covid-19 Nodal center, District Health office, University Health Center and NSS

Vaccination Drive for University employees organized in association with University Covid-19 Nodal center, District Health office, University Health Center and NSS



Awareness about Guidelines and SOP of COVID-19

Oath Taking event to follow the Guidelines and SOP of COVID-19

ದಾವಣಗೆರೆ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯ
ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಸೇವಾ ಯೋಜನೆ

"ಬುದ್ಧಿ ಬಳಸಿ ಕೋವಿಡ್ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಿ"

-ಪ್ರತಿಜ್ಞೆ-

ನಾನು ________________ ಎಚ್ಚರದಿಂದ ಇರುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸದಾ ಕಾಲ ನನ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ಸಹೋದ್ಯೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಎದುರಾಗಬಹುದಾದ ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಅಪಾಯವನ್ನು ಗಮನದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಬದ್ಧನಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಈ ಮಾರಕ ವೈರಾಣು ಪ್ರಸರಣವನ್ನು ತಡೆಯಲು ನಾನು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅಗತ್ಯ ಮುನ್ನೆಚ್ಚರಿಕೆ ಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳುವುದಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾನು ಕೋವಿಡ್-19 ಪ್ರಮುಖ ಸೂಕ್ತ ನಡವಳಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರಿಗೂ ಅನುಸರಿಸಲು ಪ್ರೋತ್ಸಾಹಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಎಂದು ಪ್ರಮಾಣ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಾಗ ಸದಾ ಮಾಸ್ಕ್/ಮುಖಗವಸು ಧರಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ

ಇತರರಿಂದ ಕನಿಷ್ಠ 6 ಅಡಿಗಳ ಅಂತರವನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಾನು ನೀರು ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಬೂನಿನಿಂದ ಪದೇ ಪದೇ ಕೈಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ತೊಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸಹಿ/

ಕೊರೊನಾ (COVID-19) ವೈರಸ್‌ನಿಂದ ನಿಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಹಾಗೂ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ಪಾತ್ರರನ್ನು ರಕ್ಷಿಸಿ.

Pledge

I ______________ commit to be vigilant and bear in mind at all times, the risk to myself and my colleagues from COVID-19.

I promise to take all necessary precautions that prevent the spread of this deadly virus. I promise to follow and encourage others to follow the key COVID Appropriate Behaviours.

To always wear a mask / face cover, especially when in public places.

To maintain a minimum distance of 6 feet from others.

To wash my hands, frequently and thoroughly with soap and water.

Together we will win this fight against COVID-19.