

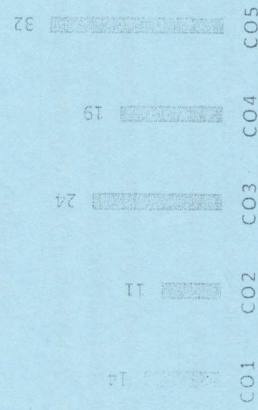
CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO - Program Outcome

CO1	Understand about Contact Lens history, introduction, design and relation with structure of eye
CO2	Understand about RGP contact lens materials and their property and their parameters.
CO3	Understand about RGP Contact Lens manufacturing techniques and fitting of RGP lens
CO4	Understand and know about care maintenance and Do's and don't's of RGP Contact Lens
CO5	Learn about complication and their management of RGP contact lens.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution

COURSE OUTCOME WISE MARKS DISTRIBUTION



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6



END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Allied and Health Sciences

Program
Bachelor of Optometry

Subject Name	Contact Lens - I	Semester	V
		Year	Nov/Dec 2024

Time: 2 Hour Max. Marks : 50

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside
- Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)
- Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B
- Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C
- Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers.

Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Marks from Q1-i to x) - 10 Marks

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
1				
i	Which three components are evaluated while checking the physical fit of contact lens. (a) Movement, Centration, Coverage (b) Base curve, Diameter, Rotation (c) Visual Acuity, Sagittal Depth, Lens Dehydration (d) Lens position, Keratometry Mires, Eyelid Interaction	01	CO2	K5
ii	The power of contact lens is determined by its: (a) Thickness (b) Posterior Curvature (c) Diameter (d) Refractive Index	01	CO1	K1
iii	The ability of contact lens to withstand deforming forces is called (a) Elasticity (b) Rigidity (c) Wettability (d) Ionicity	01	CO1	K1
iv	What is the formula used to measure oxygen transmissibility of contact lens? (a) Dk/p (b) Dk/t (c) Dk/r	01	CO1	K2

v	(d) Both (a) and (b) What is the range of water content in contact lens, considered as high water content? (a) 20-40% (b) 41-60% (c) More than 60% (d) Less than 20%	01	CO2	K1
vi	A common characteristics of steep fitting RGP is (a) Minimum vertical movement (b) Mid peripheral clearance (c) Lateral decentration (d) Both (a) and (b)	01	CO3	K4
vii	What is the corneal astigmatism of an eye with the following keratometry reading: 44.50 D at 180 and 42.50 at 90 ? (a) -2.00 D Cyl X 90 (b) -2.00 D Cyl X 180 (c) +2.00 D Cyl X 180 (d) Both (a) and (c)	01	CO3	K4
viii	Which of the contact lens can be worn continuously for 29 nights and 30 days? (a) Daily wear CL (b) Disposable CL (c) Extended wear CL (d) Continuous wear CL	01	CO2	K1
ix	Dk value of a material is defined as. (a) Oxygen permeability (b) Oxygen transmissibility (c) Oxygen flux (d) Oxygen probability	01	CO1	K1
x	CLARE Stands for (a) Contact Lens incorporated Acute Red Eye (b) Common Lens induced Acute Red Eye (c) Contact Lens Associated Red Eye (d) Both (b) and (c)	01	CO5	K1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 20 Marks (Each question Carry 5 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Write short note on Optical Properties of contact lens.	05	CO2	K1
3	Write short note on correction of Astigmatism using RGP contact lens.	05	CO3	K2

4	Discuss two complications of contact lens in detail along with their management.	05	CO5	K4
5	A patient having spectacle power of -6.00 DS in both eyes with vertex distance 15 mm is willing to wear contact lens. What will be the power of Contact lens. Discuss the changes in Accommodation and Convergence when patient wear Contact lens.	05	CO1	K3
6	Explain the procedures of Schirmer test in detail. Why it is an important to perform before inserting Contact lens to the patient.	05	CO4	K6
7	Discuss the Optical advantage and disadvantage of contact lens over spectacles.	05	CO3	K1
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 20 Marks (Each question Carry 10 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain in detail about RGP contact fitting assessment technique with appropriate diagram.	10	CO3	K5
9	Explain about care and maintenance of Contact lens.	10	CO4	K1
10	Explain insertion and removal of contact lens along with do's and don't's after wearing contact lens.	10	CO4	K4
11	Discuss the importance of corneal topography, keratometry and slit lamp for contact lens fitting.	10	CO5	K3

Program **Bachelor of Optometry**

Subject Name **Low Vision Care**

Semester **V**

Year **Nov/Dec 2024**

- Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside
- Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory)
- Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B
- Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C

Time: 2 Hour
Max. Marks : 50

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Knowledge Level (KL)
K1 : Remembering K3 : Applying K5 : Evaluating
K2 : Understanding K4 : Analysing K6 : Creating

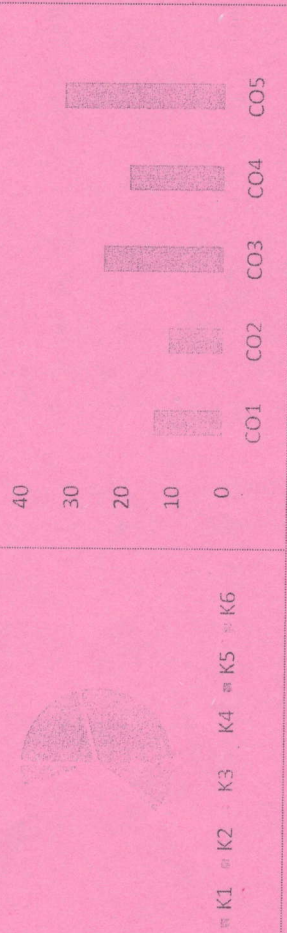
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CO4	Understand and know about care maintenance and do's & don't of RGP contact lens
CO5	Learn about complication and their management of RGP contact Lenses

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to x) – 10 Marks

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	X-chrome contact lens is a) A telemicroscope b) Cosmetic contact lens c) Color vision corrective lens d) Keratoconus corrective lens	01	CO4	K1
ii	ADL stands for _____ in low vision rehabilitation.	01	CO1	K1
iii	The inability to daily activities in a social set up is called _____	01	CO1	K1
iv	Vision Impairment does not affect the mental health of the patient. State true OR false.	01	CO2	K2
v	_____ morbidities cause most of the low vision cases. a) Lenticular b) Corneal c) Retinal d) Developmental	01	CO2	K2
vi	Pick the ODD one out: Arden grating, Vistech, Anomaloscope, FACT	01	CO3	K2
vii	Which of the following is a non-optical device? a) Stand magnifier b) See TV c) Overhead lamp d) Spectacle magnifier	01	CO4	K2

11	Explain the importance of Task related history in a low vision case history.	10	CO3	K4
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viii	Pick the right answer: The 3B concept in rehabilitation stands for- a) Big Bigger Biggest b) Bold Bolder Boldest c) Bigger Bolder Brighter d) Bright Blue Base	01	CO3	K1
ix	People with normal color vision are called: a) Achromats b) Trichromats c) Monochromats d) Dichromats	01	CO3	K1
x	What is one of the major drawback of assessing color vision with Ishihara chart?	01	CO3	K1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 20 Marks (Each question Carry 5 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Draw the optics of the stand magnifier.	05	CO4	K3
3	Describe and draw the types of spectacle magnifier	05	CO4	K3
4	Define relative size magnification. Elicit an example of Low vision device with the same principle.	05	CO1	K4
5	Briefly discuss the psychosocial impact of sudden acquired vision impairment in a working age group patient.	05	CO2	K3
6	Define functional vision for a 8 y/o child with microcornea and associated nystagmus.	05	CO5	K3
7	Explain the importance of Glare testing in low vision patients.	05	CO3	K3
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 20 Marks (Each question Carry 10 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Rehabilitate a 73 y/o retired officer with AMD with OU diagnosed with PDR. His past time includes reading books/newspaper and medical demands are injecting insulin	10	CO5	K5
9	Write a note on Heredomacular degeneration. How can a patient with Heredomacular degeneration patient be rehabilitated?	10	CO5	K4
10	A 6-year-old child with RP, visual acuity less than 6/36 in both eyes, field less than 40°. Plan the low vision intervention.	10	CO5	K5

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Bachelor of Optometry

Geriatric Optometry and Paediatric Optometry

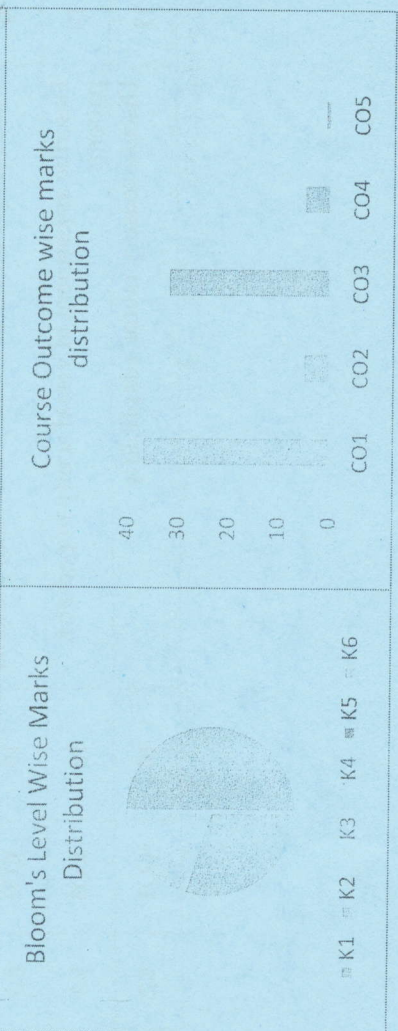
Semester V
Year Nov/Dec 2024

END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Health and Allied Science

Program	Bachelor of Optometry
Subject Name	Geriatric Optometry and Paediatric Optometry
Time: 2 Hour Max. Marks : 50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of <u>Written Material</u>, <u>Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers</u>.
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K3 : Applying K5 : Evaluating K2 : Understanding K4 : Analysing K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to x) - 10 Marks		Q.No	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Remedial Therapy for myopia is	01	a) Therapy with atropine b) Therapy with contact lens c) Therapy with glasses d) None of these	01	CO5	K1
ii	Congenital absence of iris is called	01	a) Aniridia b) Polycoria c) PPM d) None of these	01	CO1	K1
iii	If the horizontal diameter of the cornea is less than 10mm since birth, then condition is called	01	a) Microcornea b) Megalocornea c) Buphthalmos d) Corneal plana	01	CO1	K2
iv	Congenital ptosis is due to weakening of	01	a) LPS muscle b) Orbicularis oculi c) Muller muscle d) None of these	01	CO1	K2

CO1	Understand the concept of Ocular anatomy and Physiology
CO2	Understand the concept of systemic diseases of geriatric and pediatric patients
CO3	Apply concept of optometric Evaluation procedure
CO4	Understand the concept of ocular drainage and other mechanical systems
CO5	Utilize the concept of various optical and primarily medicated intervention and therapeutic procedure



v	LEA symbol test is used for avoiding crowding phenomenon in a) Amblyopia b) Aphakia c) Myopia d) Hyperopia	01	CO3	K3
vi	Minimum separable distance is the principle of a) Snellen chart b) Tumbling E chart c) Log mar chart d) Jaeger's chart	01	CO3	K3
vii	Chronic BRVO will damage a) Cornea b) Iris c) Retina d) None	01	CO1	K1
viii	Venous deflection is also known as a) Salus sign b) Bonnet sign c) Gunn sign d) None of these	01	CO1	K1
ix	Rubeosis iridis means a) Iris perforation b) Iris tear c) Iris neovascularisation d) All of the above	01	CO1	K1
x	Earliest sign of diabetic retinopathy a) Cottwool spot b) Microaneurysm c) Meter d) None of these	01	CO1	K1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 20 Marks (Each question Carry 5 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Write a short note on morphological change of eye in adults	05	CO1	K2
3	Write a short note on diabetes	05	CO2	K1
4	What is cataract?	05	CO1	K1
5	What is binocular vision?	05	CO3	K1

6	Write a short note on Anisometropia	05	CO3	K1
7	Write a short note on congenital glaucoma	05	CO4	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 20 Marks (Each question Carry 10 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs *	KL
8	Discuss hypertensive retinopathy and its grades	10	CO1	K2
9	Describe optometric examination in older patients	10	CO3	K3
10	Describe assessment of visual acuity in pediatric patients	10	CO3	K3
11	Discuss sensory motor adaptability	10	CO1	K2

CO- Course Outcomes, KL- Knowledge Level, PO – Program Outcome

Course Outcomes	CO1	Understand the concept of Binocular Single vision.
	CO2	Understand the concept of development and function of Binocular vision
	CO3	Apply concept of Optometric Investigation for binocular vision anomalies
	CO4	Understand the anatomy of extra ocular muscles and its actions
	CO5	Utilize the concept of exercised and therapy for the management of binocular vision anomalies

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level Wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome wise marks distribution



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Program	Bachelor of Optometry		
Subject Name	Binocular Vision I		
	Semester	Year	V Nov/Dec 2024
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; <u>don't Write on the 1st Page Backside</u> Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of <u>Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student</u> will come under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers.</u> 		
	Time: 2 Hour		
	Max. Marks: 50		
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering	K3 : Applying	K5 : Evaluating
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing	K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to x) – 10 Marks			
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Physiological diplopia is manifest increase of object situated a) On horopter b) Within panum's space c) Outside panum's space d) All of the above	01	CO1
ii	Example of monocular cues except – a) Looming b) Disparate retinal image c) Motion parallax d) Aerial prospective	01	CO2
iii	Occlusion is a treatment for a) Toxoplasmosis b) Exophoria c) Amblyopia d) Refractive error	01	CO5
iv	Prism bar cover test is used to detect a) Squint b) Amblyopia c) Stereopsis d) None of these	01	CO3
			K1
			K2
			K1
			K3

V	Hirschberg test is used to detect a) Heterophoria b) Heterotropia c) Diplopia d) None of these	01	CO3	K3
vi	Vision with single eye a) Monocular b) Binocular c) Bi ocular d) None of these	01	CO2	K1
vii	No coordination between two eyes a) Monocular b) Binocular c) Bi ocular d) None of these	01	CO2	K1
viii	Coordinated vision between two eyes a) Monocular b) Binocular c) Bi ocular d) None of these	01	CO2	K1
ix	The correct neuromuscular development so that the visual axes are directed at the object a) Motor mechanism b) Sensory mechanism c) Mental process d) None of these	01	CO2	K1
x	The equal image clarity and size of two eyes a) Motor mechanism b) Sensory mechanism c) Mental process d) None of these	01	CO2	K1
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 20 Marks (Each question Carry 5 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Write a short note on Horoptor?	05	CO1	K2
3	Describe Local and global stereopsis	05	CO1	K2
4	Write a short note on Extraocular muscles	05	CO4	K2
5	Explain Types of fusion	05	CO2	K4

6	Explain Convergence insufficiency	05	CO1	K2
7	Describe advantages of binocular single vision	05	CO1	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 20 Marks (Each question Carry 10 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs *	KL
8	What is BSV? Describe the advantages of BSV? What are the prerequisites of BSV? How is BSV measured using Synaptophore?	10	CO1, CO3	K3
9	What is accommodative facility? How do we measure it? Explain the process.	10	CO3	K3
10	Describe Prismbar cover test.	10	CO3	K3
11	Describe Amblyopia and its management.	10	CO5	K2

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Bachelor of Optometry

END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Health and Allied Science

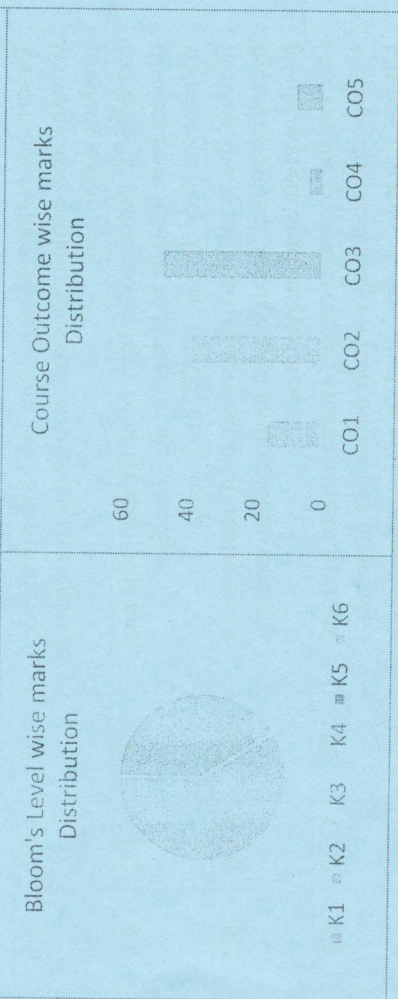
Program	Bachelor of Optometry
Subject Name	Systemic disease
Time: 3 Hour	
Max. Marks : 70	
Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating
Semester	V
Year	Nov/Dec 2024

Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't write on the 1st Page Backside

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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) - 12 Marks			
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs
i	Which of the following is a common risk factor for developing hypertension? a) Sedentary lifestyle b) High salt intake c) Obesity d) All of the above	01	CO2 CO2 K1 K2
ii	Which of the following conditions is often associated with diabetes mellitus? a) Hypertension b) Dyslipidaemia c) Diabetic retinopathy d) All of the above	01	CO1 K1
iii	A deficiency in which vitamin can lead to night blindness? a) Vitamin C b) Vitamin D c) Vitamin A d) Vitamin E	01	CO4 K1
iv	Which of the following is a common symptom of myasthenia gravis? a) Fatigue with activity b) Severe muscle pain	01	CO2 K1

CO- Course Outcomes,	KL- Knowledge Level,	PO - Program Outcome
CO1	Understand the basics of systemic Disease having impact on the ocular health.	
CO2	Understand the definition, classification, clinical Complications, diagnosis and management of various systemic diseases.	
CO3	Analyze the Ocular manifestation of some common systemic diseases like DM, HT, etc.	
CO4	Understand the pathophysiology of the ocular changes due to underlying systemic disease.	
CO5	Apply the knowledge to manage the ocular manifestation of various systemic diseases	



v	c) Joint swelling d) Vision loss A severe deficiency of Vitamin A in children can lead to: a) Xerophthalmia b) Rickets c) Beriberi d) Pellagra	01	CO2	K1
vi	A common ocular symptom in patients with myasthenia gravis is: a) Floaters b) Diplopia c) Glaucoma d) Retinal detachment	01	CO1	K1
vii	What is a typical initial symptom of vitamin A deficiency? a) Skin lesions b) Night blindness c) Bone pain d) Muscle weakness	01	CO4	K1
viii	Which systemic disease is associated with retinal vein occlusion? a) Hypertension b) Tuberculosis c) Sickle cell anemia d) Sarcoidosis	01	CO4	K2
ix	Papilledema is commonly caused by: a) Hypertension b) Increased intracranial pressure c) Diabetes Mellitus d) Systemic lupus erythematosus	01	CO5	K1
x	Episcleritis is commonly associated with which of the following conditions? a) Rheumatoid arthritis b) Hypertension c) Diabetes Mellitus d) Hyperthyroidism	01	CO3	K2
xi	Which of the following systemic conditions is associated with retinal neovascularization? a) Diabetes Mellitus b) Hypertension c) Graves' disease d) Marfan syndrome	01	CO3	K2

xii	Which of the following conditions may cause retinopathy of prematurity? a) Premature birth b) Diabetes Mellitus c) Rheumatoid arthritis d) Hypertension	01	CO4	K2
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain how vitamin B12 deficiency affects the body and describe how this condition can be treated or prevented.	07	CO1	K2
3	Describe how hypertension can lead to optic nerve damage and explain the basic treatment strategies to prevent vision loss.	07	CO3	K2
4	Explain the pathophysiology of atherosclerosis and discuss how it leads to systemic diseases like coronary artery disease (CAD) and stroke.	07	CO2	K2
5	Discuss the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of hypothyroidism, focusing on its impact on energy levels, weight, and mental health	07	CO2	K2
6	Discuss the common causes and treatment options for anaemia, focusing on iron deficiency anaemia.	07	CO2	K2
7	Discuss the role of Vitamin A in maintaining vision and immune function, and explain the systemic effects of Vitamin A deficiency, particularly in children.	07	CO5	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Define Diabetic Retinopathy and clinical significance with its treatment	15	CO3	K1
9	Define Hypertensive Retinopathy, its clinical significance management	15	CO3	K1
10	Describe the ocular manifestations of myasthenia gravis and how they affect the patient's quality of life.	15	CO3	K2
11	Describe how obesity contributes to the development of systemic diseases like type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease	15	CO2	K2

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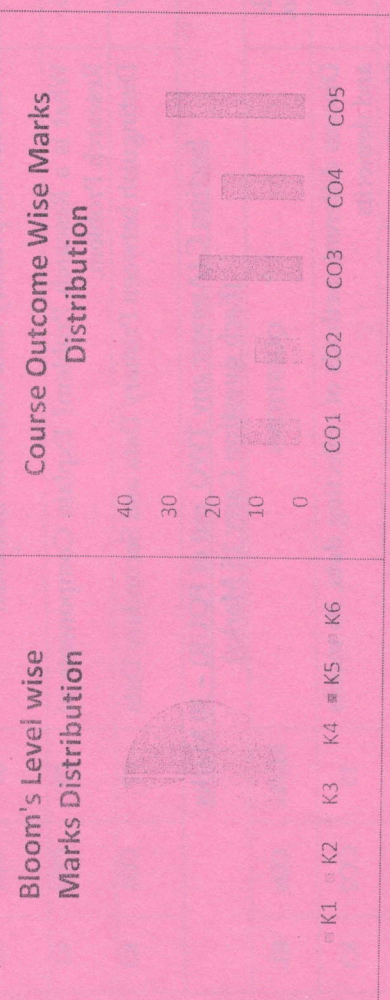
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Health & Allied Science

Program	Bachelor of Optometry	
Subject Name	Research Methodology and Biostatistics	Semester Year
		V Nov/Dec 2024
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start writing from 2nd page onwards; don't Write on the 1st Page Backside Answer all Questions of Section A (Compulsory) Answer Any Four out of Six of Section B Answer Any Two out of Four of Section C Possession of Mobile Phones or any kind of Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will come under Unfair Means and will Result in the Cancellation of the Papers. 	
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Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) - 12 Marks			
Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs KL
i	Simple Random Sampling is a) Purposive sampling b) Chance sampling c) Convenience sampling d) None of these.	01	CO1 K1
ii	What are the popular methods for obtaining primary data? a) Survey, interviews, experimentation b) Interview and surveys, observations and experimentation c) Experimentation, personal interview d) All of these.	01	CO1 K2
iii	An advantage of secondary research is a) That the information that can be collected is not always relevant b) That it can be done at the desk, where it is warm c) That it is cheaper to carry out than primary research d) That it is usually out of date.	01	CO2 K2
iv	Research conducted in class room atmosphere is called a) Field study b) Survey c) Laboratory Research d) Empirical Research	01	CO4 K2

CO1	Data collection and statistical application
CO2	Procure knowledge of different research methodologies and appropriate research design to conduct research projects
CO3	Will be trained to interpret the strength of statistical arguments made by researchers
CO4	To weigh statistical and clinical evidence in assessing a scientific hypothesis
CO5	To read a scientific article effectively, review it and utilize the finding as evidence based practice

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION



v	The first step in formulating a problem is a) Statement of the problem b) Gathering of Data c) Measurement d) Survey	01	CO2	K3
vi	What are the core elements of a dissertation? a) Abstract, Methods, Result Conclusion b) Introduction, Data, Analysis, Result c) Abstract, Introduction, Data, data analysis, Results, Recommendation d) Abstract, Introduction, Methods, Results, Recommendation	01	CO5	K3
vii	Which of the following is not one of the seven major parts to the research report? a) Results b) Abstract c) Method d) Footnotes	01	CO3	K2
viii	The existing company information is an example of which data? a) Primary b) Secondary c) Both a and b d) None of the above	01	CO1	K3
ix	Ethics in the research are important because a) Promote the aim of research b) Promote the researcher c) Both a and b d) None of the above	01	CO2	K3
x	Wrong questionnaire is an example of a) Primary data collection problem b) Secondary collection problem c) Both a and b d) None of the above	01	CO4	K1
xi	Manipulating research material during research. a) Falsification b) Modification c) Bifurcation d) None of the above	01	CO4	K2
xii	Hypothesis are of how many types a) 2 types a) 1 type b) 3 types c) 0 types	01	CO3	K1

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks

(Each question Carry 07 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	State the purposes of literature review.	07	CO2	K3
3	What are the features of a good research design?	07	CO2	K4
4	Define what is data? What is variable?	07	CO1	K2
5	What are the primary data collection methods?	07	CO1	K3
6	What is a Research Problem? Explain Components of Research Problem.	07	CO4	K1
7	Distinguish between Primary Data and Secondary Data	07	CO1	K3

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks

(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss different methods of collecting data, its merits and demerits	15	CO2	K3
9	How do you determine sample? Explain different types of probability and non-probability sampling	15	CO5	K4
10	Explain the purpose of research report? What are various stages of report writing	15	CO4	K3
11	Explain what is Plagiarism? Elaborate how plagiarism rate can be checked and why it is an important step.	15	CO3	K2