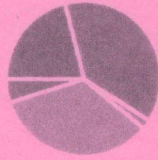


Course Outcomes	CO1	Understand the basics of Contact lens practice
	CO2	Practice specialty lenses for pathological conditions
	CO3	Identify indications and contraindications
	CO4	Learn about complication and their management of soft contact lenses
	CO5	Understand about specialty contact lenses

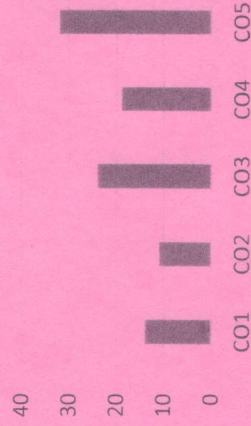
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution


ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand

 [07-05-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
 School of Allied Health Science

Program	Bachelor of Optometry		
Subject Name	Contact lens - 2	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Semester	VI	Year	May, 2025
• 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 comes under <u>Unfair Means</u> and will <u>Result</u> in the <u>Cancellation of the Papers</u> .			
Time: 2 Hour Max. Marks : 50		K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating
Knowledge Level (KL)			

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

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	The Dk of a contact lens material refers to: a) Its specific gravity b) Its oxygen permeability c) Its optical quality d) Its flexure resistance	01	CO1	K2
ii	An advantage of soft contact lens wear over rigid contact lens wear is: a) Better initial comfort b) Better lens durability c) Better ocular health d) Better long-term comfort	01	CO4	K4
iii	A positive "push-up test" indicates that a soft lens is: a) Fitting too steep b) Fitting too flat c) Decentring too much d) Probably fitting adequately	01	CO3	K4
iv	An optimally fitting soft lens should exhibit how much movement with blink? a) 0.25 to 0.50 mm b) 0.50 to 1.00 mm c) 1.00 to 1.50 mm d) 1.50 to 2.00 mm	01	CO3	K3
v	Scissors reflex is an indication of a) Regular astigmatism of cornea b) High myopia	01	CO1	K4

	c) Pseudo-myopia d) Irregular astigmatism of cornea. Extended wearing is possible with a) PMMA lens b) Hydrophilic lens c) Steep fit lens d) none of these.	01	CO2	K1
vi				
vii	Bandage lens is used a) To cover the eye b) To protect the eye from trauma c) For therapeutic purpose d) None of these.	01	CO3	K3
viii	Which of the following is NOT a method of soft contact lens manufacturing? a) Lathe cutting b) Dry finishing c) Cast moulding d) Spin casting	01	CO5	K2
ix	The number one reason patients discontinue contact lens wear is: a) Ongoing cost b) Recurrent lens loss c) The need or more frequent eye examinations d) Discomfort	01	CO3	K5
x	The condition in which the corneal endothelium undergoes changes in morphology due to chronic hypoxia from contact lens wear is termed: a) Endothelialisation b) Polymegathism c) Microcytosis d) Hypotransition	01	CO3	K4

Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 20 Marks

(Each question Carry 5 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Discuss the soft contact lens materials	05	CO2	K2
3	Discuss calculation and finalizing soft contact lens parameters	05	CO4	K4
4	Types of disposable soft contact lens and advantages	05	CO3	K4
5	Pre fitting consideration of contact lens in keratoconus patient	05	CO5	K2
6	Indications for fitting therapeutic contact lens.	05	CO5	K3
7	Explain Soft Toric contact lens stability methods	05	CO2	K5

Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 20 Marks

(Each question Carry 10 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Explain the soft toric contact lens fitting assessment	10	CO3	K4
9	Describe RGP contact lens insertion and removal technique	10	CO4	K3
10	Explain the care and maintenance of soft contact lens	10	CO3	K2
11	Managing the presbyopic patient with contact lens	10	CO5	K3

Course Outcomes	CO1	Understand the classification of strabismus
	CO2	Understand the concept of recording history in strabismus patients
	CO3	Understand the clinical features of convergent & divergent Strabismus
	CO4	Understand Strabismus the clinical features of vertical & paralytic
	CO5	Understand the procedure of various investigations to rule out the types of strabismus

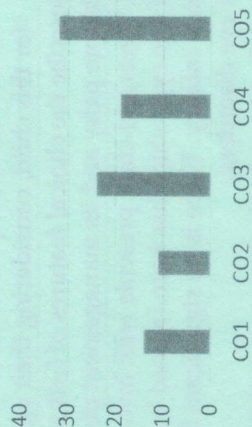
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand



[09-05-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Allied Health Science

Program	Bachelor of Optometry		
Subject Name	Binocular Vision 2	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Semester	VI	Year	May, 2025
Time: 2 Hour Max. Marks : 50	- 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 Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will comes 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 Marks from Q1-i to x) – 10 Marks			
Q. N 1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs KL
i	The task of reading involves a) Accommodation b) Convergence c) Saccadic & Pursuits d) All of these	01	CO1 KL1
ii	Accommodation flipper is used for assessing a) PRA & NRA b) Accommodative facility c) Accommodative amplitude d) Presbyopia	01	CO2 KL2
iii	Occlusion is a treatment for a) Cataract b) Amblyopia c) Exotropia d) Refractive error	01	CO1 KL2
iv	If worth four dot test, is done in a patient with squint and patient sees 4 dots (2 green, 1 red, 1 amber) the probable diagnosis is a) Amblyopia b) Harmonius ARC c) Dissociated vertical deviation d) Unharmonius ARC	01	CO2 KL2

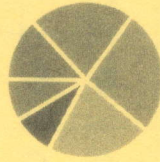
v	In which test Red Green goggles are not used?	01	CO1	KL1
	a) Hess Test b) Diplopia charting c) Worth four dot test d) Duochrome test			
vi	Uncover test is used to evaluate	01	CO2	KL2
	a) Exophoria b) Exotropia c) Hypertropia d) All of these			
vii	Accommodation flipper is used for assessing	01	CO2	KL2
	a) PRA & NRA b) Accommodative facility (Common=Q-ii) c) Accommodative amplitude d) Presbyopia			
viii	In case of paralytic squint?	01	CO3	KL2
	a) Primary deviation > Secondary deviation b) Secondary deviation > Primary deviation c) Both d) None			
ix	Symbol used for distance constant esotropia is	01	CO2	KL2
	a) ET b) ET' c) XT d) E			
x	Optical penalisation is a treatment for	01	CO2	KL2
	a) Amblyopia b) Refractive error c) Exophoria d) Convergence Insufficiency			
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 Duane's retraction syndrome	05	CO2	KL2
3	Explain Diplopia charting	05	CO3	KL3
4	Explain Suppression	05	CO2	KL2
5	Describe Hess Chart	05	CO3	KL2
6	Compensatory Head Posture	05	CO2	KL2

7	Concomitant Squint	05	CO2	KL2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 20 Marks (Each question Carry 10 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	A 5-year-old child presents with a history of decreased vision in one eye. The parents have noticed the child squinting frequently. What is the probable diagnosis and the common risk factors associated in children? a) Describe the diagnostic process for pediatric patients. b) What treatment options would you recommend for this child, considering their age?	10	CO4	KL4
9	Describe the clinical features of Left superior oblique palsy and its management plan.	10	CO3	KL3
10	A 3-year-old child presents with inward deviation of one eye, which has been noticed by the parents since infancy. There is no significant family history of eye disorders. a) What is probable diagnosis and the clinical features? b) What are the differential diagnoses for inward deviation of the eye in young children? c) Discuss the management options?	10	CO4	KL4
11	A 65-year-old patient presents with ptosis (drooping eyelid), outward deviation of the eye, and limited eye movements, particularly when attempting to look up, down, or inward a) What is the probable diagnosis and the characteristic signs and symptoms? b) Outline the treatment approach for acute management and long-term rehabilitation strategies.	10	CO5	KL5

CO1	Understand how Community based eye care in India works.
CO2	Prevalence of various eye diseases.
CO3	Developing Information Education Communication materials on eye and vision care for the benefit of the public.
CO4	Organize health education programs in the community.
CO5	Vision screening for various eye diseases in the community and for different age group.

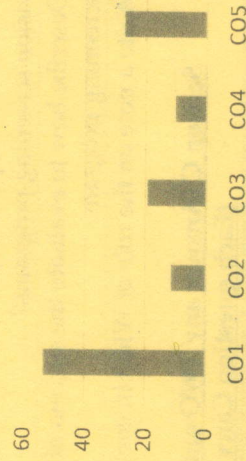
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Program	Bachelor of Optometry		
Subject Name	Public Health and Community Optometry	Session	Even, 2024-2025
Semester	VI	Year	May, 2025 *
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	- 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 <u>Mobile Phones</u> 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 xii) – 12 Marks

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What does NPCBVI stand for? a) National Programme for Children's Blindness and Vision b) National Programme for Control of Blindness and Visual Impairment c) National Patient Care and Blindness Initiative d) National Programme for Cataract Blindness	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which of these components is least essential in a successful community eye care model? a) Trained workforce b) Expensive technology c) Awareness programs d) Outreach services	01	CO1	K4
iii	Which of these factors most affects utilization of community eye care? a) Internet access b) Awareness and affordability c) Hospital branding d) Language of prescription	01	CO1	K4
iv	Which method is more cost-effective for detecting refractive errors in schools? a) Hospital referral	01	CO2	K5

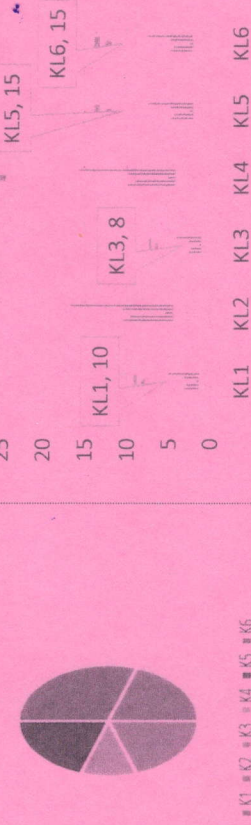
v	b) On-site vision screening c) Doctor home visit d) Online self-check	01	CO3	K1
vi	What does IEC stand for? a) Integrated Eye Check b) International Eye Campaign c) Information, Education, Communication d) Individual Eye Care	01	CO3	K3
vii	Which of the following is a good IEC tool for rural communities? a) Eye drops b) Posters in local language c) Online video d) Medical journal Health education aims to: a) Sell products b) Inform and empower the public c) Replace clinical care d) Reduce hospital visits	01	CO4	K2
viii	You're organizing a talk for factory workers. Which focus is best? a) Eye anatomy b) Workplace eye safety c) Lens technology d) International studies	01	CO4	K3
ix	Which chart is most commonly used for visual acuity testing? a) Ishihara b) Jaeger c) Snellen d) Ramsay	01	CO5	K1
x	Which method is least effective for screening glaucoma? a) IOP check b) Color blindness test c) Optic nerve evaluation d) Visual field test	01	CO5	K4
xi	In a diabetic population, which screening is crucial? a) Cataract b) Diabetic retinopathy c) Astigmatism d) Squint	01	CO2	K3
xii	A child with night blindness might be suffering from: a) Diabetic retinopathy	01	CO2	K3

b) Vitamin A deficiency c) Color blindness d) Glaucoma				
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Discuss the concept and objectives of Vision 2020: The Right to Sight.	07	CO1	K2
3	Differentiate between clinical eye care programs and community-based eye care programs.	07	CO1	K4
4	Define blindness and visual impairment as per WHO and NPCB guidelines.	07	CO2	K2
5	What is Tele-Optometry? How can it be used in rural vision screening programs?	07	CO5	K2, K3
6	Describe how to evaluate the success of a school eye screening program.	07	CO4	K5
7	Write a note on the role of WHO in eye care delivery.	07	CO1	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	What are the objectives of Vision 2020? How does it help reduce avoidable blindness?	15	CO1	K3
9	Create an outline for a community-based awareness session on eye donation. (Include key messages, delivery method, and visual aids.)	15	CO3	K6
10	Compare and contrast clinical eye care and community-based eye health programs?	15	CO1	K4
11	Draft a flowchart for the screening, diagnosis, and referral process during an urban slum eye health camp.	15	CO5	K6

CO1	Understand principles of business management and practice establishment.
CO2	Explain taxation systems and tax planning for optometric business.
CO3	Apply principles of professionalism, ethics, and workplace conduct.
CO4	Understand staffing, computerization, and organizational behavior.
CO 5	Analyze accounting practices, costing, and financial decision-making.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



 ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand		 NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		[14-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Allied Health Science	
Program	Bachelor of Optometry				
Subject Name	Practice Management				
Semester	VI				
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks :70	• 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 Written Material, Arguments with the Invigilator or Discussing with Co-Student will comes under Unfair Means and will <u>Result</u> in the Cancellation of the Papers.				
	Knowledge Level (KL)	K1 : Remembering K2 : Understanding		K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating	

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What is the first step in establishing a business? A) Market Survey B) Legal Registration C) Idea Generation D) Advertising	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which is NOT a function of management? A) Planning B) Organizing C) Negotiating D) Controlling	01	CO1	K1
iii	FIFO in stock management stands for: A) First In First Out B) First In First Out C) Final In First Out D) Fixed In First Out	01	CO1	K2
iv	Staffing includes all EXCEPT: A) Recruitment B) Selection C) Auditing D) Training	01	CO2	K1
v	Which one is an internal source of finance? A) Venture Capital B) Bank Loan C) Retained Earnings D) Equity Share Issue	01	CO2	K1
vi	Which accounting principle assumes business continuity? A) Accrual Principle B) Matching Principle C) Going Concern D) Conservatism	01	CO2	K2
vii	Which of the following is a professional value? A) Profitability B) Integrity	01	CO3	K2

	C) Efficiency D) Communication				
viii	What is the purpose of code of conduct? A) Track attendance B) Guide ethical behaviour C) Define tax policies D) Budget allocation	01	CO3	K2	
ix	One of the benefits of business computerization is: A) Decreased Data Accuracy B) Reduced Manual Errors C) Higher Paperwork D) Increased Costs	01	CO4	K2	
x	Which tax is considered an indirect tax? A) GST B) Income Tax C) Wealth Tax D) Capital Gains Tax	01	CO4	K1	
xi	What is the objective of tax planning? A) Avoid Tax Laws B) Maximize Tax Burden C) Legal Tax Savings D) Delay Returns	01	CO5	K3	
xii	What is bookkeeping primarily concerned with? A) Budget Creation B) Employee Records C) Transaction Recording D) Legal Agreements	01	CO5	K3	

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

(Each question Carry 07 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the key steps involved in establishing a new business.	07	CO1	K2
3	Describe the types of stocks and inventory techniques used in stock control.	07	CO1	K2
4	Discuss any three major professional values essential in a healthcare business environment.	07	CO3	K3
5	Explain the process and importance of staffing in organizational development.	07	CO4	K3
6	Differentiate between direct and indirect taxes with suitable examples.	07	CO2	K2
7	Elaborate on the preparation of profit & loss account and its use in financial decision-making.	07	CO5	K4

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

(Each question Carry 15 Marks)

Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Design a complete business plan for an optometric clinic including funding, staffing, and legal compliance.	15	CO1	K6

9	Critically evaluate the impact of technology on business operations in terms of efficiency and data security.	15	CO4	K5
10	Explain the principles of accounting and bookkeeping. How do they contribute to business success?	15	CO5	K5
11	Discuss taxation planning methods and tax-saving strategies for small healthcare businesses.	15	CO2	K6

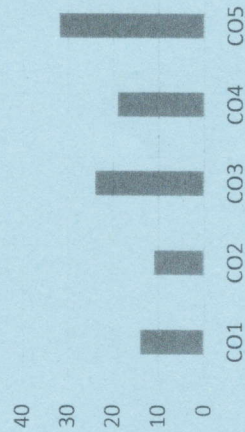
Course Outcomes	CO1	To Understand the occupational health
	CO2	Identify the visual requirements in various jobs.
	CO3	Illustrate the effects of Physical, chemical and biological hazards on eye and vision
	CO4	Analyze occupational causes of visual and eye problems.
	CO5	Prescribe suitable corrective lenses and eye protective wear to the patients.
	CO6	Formulate visual requirements and standards for different jobs.

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



Program	Bachelor of Optometry	
Subject Name	Occupational Optometry	Session
Semester	VI	Year
		Even, 2024-2025 May, 2025
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	- 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 comes 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
	K2 : Understanding	K4 : Analysing
		K5 : Evaluating K6 : Creating

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Define Occupational health.	01	CO1	KL1
ii	Expand ILO.	01	CO1	KL1
iii	Which type of electromagnetic radiation that leads to thermal damage to the eye?	01	CO3	KL2
iv	Name the act in India that provides compensation to workers and their dependents in case of injury or death arising out of or in the course of employment.	01	CO1	KL1
v	Identify the primary component of sunlight responsible for causing damage to the eyes. a) Infrared rays b) Gamma rays c) Ultraviolet rays d) Radio waves	01	CO3	KL1
vi	L cones have _____ pigment which synthesizes red color.	01	CO2	KL1
vii	Define ergonomics.	01	CO2	KL2
viii	Expand DGCA.	01	CO6	KL1
ix	Select the recommended frequency for visual screening tests for professional drivers or pilots?	01	CO4	KL3

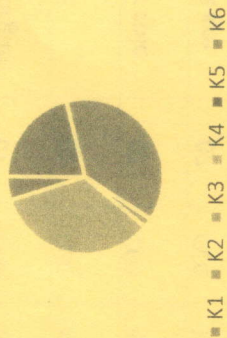
	impact of extensive use of VDU's in Software developer's life.				
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	a) Every 10 years b) Every 2 years c) SOS d) Annually				
x	Give example of two workplace VDUs.	01	CO4	KL1	
xi	Write the disadvantage of using Ishihara chart for identifying color vision problems.	01	CO2	KL3	
xii	Give any one objective of Factories' Act.	01	CO1	KL2	
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) - 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
2	With reference to colors used in different workstations, explain what do colors like red, yellow, purple and green signify mostly?	07	CO1	KL3	
3	Briefly write the ocular impact of exposure to pesticides.	07	CO3	KL2	
4	Write a short note on non-mechanical ocular hazards and their common place of occurring.	07	CO4	KL3	
5	A person who works in a dry and dusty environment has to be advised Contact lenses. What properties the Contact Lens material should have?	07	CO5	KL4	
6	Define: Illuminance, Luminous flux.	07	CO1	KL1	
7	What type of problems do heavy metal handlers can face in their lives?	07	CO3	KL3	
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) - 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)					
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL	
8	Tabulate the different radiations, professions/sources of the radiations and the impact of prolonged exposure to these radiation on general and ocular health.	15	CO3	KL3	
9	Task Analyse the visual demands of a tailor.	15	CO2	KL5	
10	Explain the importance of color coding with example of a work station set up and profession.	15	CO2	KL3	
11	Briefly describe the environmental modifications and preventive measures taken to avoid the	15	CO5	KL4	

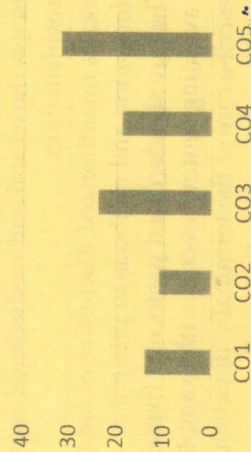
Course Outcomes	CO1	To understand the principles of ethical practice
	CO2	To Maintain human values
	CO3	To work as per code of conduct

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



ARKA JAIN University
Jharkhand

NAAC
GRADE **A**
ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY

[19-05-2025]
END SEM EXAMINATION
School of Allied Health
Science

Program	Bachelor of Optometry		
Subject Name	Medical Law & Ethics		
Semester	VI	Session	Even, 2024-2025
		Year	May, 2025
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	- 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 <u>Mobile Phones</u> 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>		
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 xii) – 12 Marks

Q. N	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	What is the main goal of medical ethics? a) Increase hospital profits b) Ensure fair and ethical treatment of patients c) Promote technological advancement d) Reduce patient care costs	01	CO1	K1
ii	Which of the following is not one of the four basic principles of medical ethics? a) Autonomy b) Beneficence c) Non-maleficence d) Profitability	01	CO1	K2
iii	What does informed consent mean? a) Patient blindly agrees to treatment b) Doctor forces the patient to accept treatment c) Patient voluntarily agrees after understanding risks and benefits d) Consent from patient's family only	01	CO2	K4
iv	Which of the following is a right of the patient? a) Right to make healthcare decisions b) Right to hide medical history from doctors c) Right to demand illegal treatments d) Right to deny life-saving treatment to others	01	CO3	K3

V	Informed consent is valid only when: a) The patient fully understands the procedure, risks, and alternatives b) The doctor decides everything c) The patient is forced to sign d) Only family members are informed	01	CO3	K4
vi	A case where medical treatment causes injury due to negligence is called: a) Criminal case b) Medicolegal case c) Civil dispute d) Traffic violation	01	CO2	K3
vii	In organ transplantation, obtaining consent is important because: a) It speeds up the process b) It ensures organs are preserved longer c) It respects the donor's autonomy d) It lowers the cost of transplantation	01	CO1	K5
viii	Which of the following is usually not covered under Professional Indemnity Insurance? a) Acts of negligence b) Unintentional errors c) Criminal acts or intentional harm d) Legal defense costs	01	CO3	K2
ix	If a patient refuses treatment after full disclosure, the doctor should: a) Ignore the refusal b) Force the treatment c) Respect the patient's decision d) Proceed without informing the patient	01	CO2	K4
x	Informed consent must be: a) Coerced b) In writing only c) Voluntary and informed d) Given after treatment	01	CO3	K3
xi	Standard operating procedures (SOPs) are developed to: a) Make staff work slower b) Increase staff confusion c) Provide a clear, uniform process d) Hide hospital mistakes	01	CO3	K1
xii	Which professional group needs indemnity insurance the most?	01	CO2	K2

a) Artists b) Lawyers c) Healthcare workers d) Athletes				
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Describe the rights of patients and the importance of informed consent.	07	CO1	K3
3	Discuss the ethical and medicolegal aspects of organ transplantation.	07	CO3	K5
4	Discuss unauthorized disclosure of medical information and methods to prevent it.	07	CO2	K1
5	What are standardized protocols? Explain their role in avoiding sentinel events with examples.	07	CO3	K4
6	Describe care of the terminally ill patient. What are the ethical issues in euthanasia?	07	CO2	K1
7	Describe the importance of professional indemnity insurance policy in today's healthcare system	07	CO2	K2
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Discuss malpractice and negligence in detail. Explain how they can be prevented through rational drug therapy and proper documentation.	15	CO2	K3
9	Explain organ transplantation in detail – ethical principles, legal regulations, and challenges involved.	15	CO3	K1
10	Describe professional indemnity insurance for healthcare professionals. Explain its importance, coverage, and how it helps in legal protection.	15	CO1	K4
11	Explain rational and irrational drug therapy. How does irrational drug use lead to malpractice?	15	CO2	K2

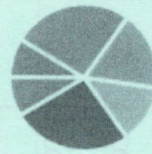
Section C (Answer any TWO out of FOUR) – 30 Marks (Each question Carry 15 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
8	Create a basic research study outline, specifying the methods you would use to collect data and the statistical tools you would apply for data analysis.	15	CO1	K6
9	Evaluate the ethical factors that must be taken into account when selecting a research method for a study related to health	15	CO2	K5
10	Design a research study to explore how social media affects the mental health of young people. Select an appropriate research method and design, and explain why you chose them.	15	CO2	K6
11	Evaluate the advantages and limitations of using surveys to collect data in a research project.	15	CO1	K5

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

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

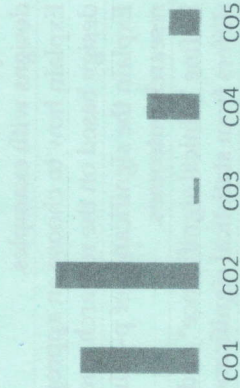
GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION

Bloom's Level wise Marks Distribution



■ K1 ■ K2 ■ K3 ■ K4 ■ K5 ■ K6

Course Outcome Wise Marks Distribution



JGI ARKA JAIN University Jharkhand NAAC GRADE A ACCREDITED UNIVERSITY		[21-05-2025] END SEM EXAMINATION School of Allied Health Science	
Program	Bachelor of Optometry		
Subject Name	Research Project-1		
Semester	VI	Session Year	Even, 2024-2025 May, 2025
Time: 3 Hour Max. Marks : 70	• 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 <u>Four</u> out of Six of Section B • Answer Any <u>Two</u> out of Four of Section C • Possession of <u>Mobile Phones</u> or any kind of <u>Written Material</u>, <u>Arguments with the Invigilator</u> or <u>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 K2 : Understanding	K3 : Applying K4 : Analysing

Section A (Each question Carry 01 Mark from Q1-i to xii) – 12 Marks

Q. N1	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
i	Which type of research design is most suitable for identifying cause-and-effect relationships between variables? A) Experimental design B) Correlational design C) Case study design D) Observational design	01	CO2	K2, K3
ii	What is the primary goal of using random sampling in data collection? A) To ensure every individual has an equal chance of being selected B) To increase the sample size C) To guarantee accurate data collection D) To control for confounding variables	01	CO1	K2
iii	If a researcher wants to explore the connection between stress and job performance, which research design would be the best choice? A) Experimental design B) Correlational design C) Case study design D) Cross-sectional design	01	CO2	K3

iv	What is a limitation of relying solely on the p-value to determine the significance of a study's results? A) It does not consider the sample size B) It ignores the effect size C) It only provides a binary decision (reject or fail to reject the null hypothesis) D) All of the above	01	CO3	K4
v	If a study shows a large effect size, what does this imply about the results? A) The results are statistically insignificant B) The effect is practically meaningful, even if not statistically significant C) The difference between groups is small D) The study's power is low	01	CO3	K2
vi	A study concludes that a new drug is statistically significant in reducing symptoms, but the clinical impact is minimal. What does this suggest? A) The study's statistical significance should be disregarded B) The drug may not have practical clinical value, despite statistical significance C) The sample size is too small to make any conclusions D) Clinical significance is the only relevant factor when evaluating the drug	01	CO4	K5
vii	When assessing clinical evidence, what should be considered in addition to statistical significance? A) Sample size B) Clinical significance and real-world impact C) The method of data collection D) All of the above	01	CO4	K2
viii	When reading a scientific article, what is the primary purpose of the methodology section? A) To summarize the research findings B) To provide a detailed explanation of how the research was conducted C) To discuss the limitations of the study D) To review the literature on the topic	01	CO5	K2
ix	In reviewing a scientific article, which of the following is most important to assess? A) The author's qualifications B) The clarity of the writing C) The validity and reliability of the research	01	CO5	K5

	methods			
x	D) The length of the article When utilizing research findings as evidence in practice, which factor is essential? A) The findings are statistically significant B) The findings are applicable to the specific population or context C) The article is published in a high-impact journal D) The research is the most recent study	01	CO5	K5
xi	What is the main purpose of a scatter plot in data analysis? A) To calculate the mean and standard deviation B) To display the distribution of a single variable C) To show the relationship between two continuous variables D) To assess the normality of the data	01	CO1	K4
xii	In evidence-based practice, which of the following should be considered when applying research findings to clinical practice? A) The statistical significance of the study alone B) The availability of funding for the intervention C) Both the statistical significance and clinical relevance of the findings D) The popularity of the research methodology used	01	CO4	K3
Section B (Answer any FOUR out of SIX) – 28 Marks (Each question Carry 07 Marks)				
Q. No.	QUESTIONS	Marks	COs	KL
2	Explain the importance of sample size in data collection.	07	CO1	K2
3	List different types of research designs used in health sciences.	07	CO2	K1
4	Compare cross-sectional and longitudinal research designs with examples.	07	CO2	K4
5	Explain how to choose an appropriate research design based on the research question.	07	CO2	K3
6	Explain the significance of p-value in interpreting research outcomes.	07	CO3	K2
7	Define "clinical significance" and explain how it differs from statistical significance.	07	CO4	K1