



UNITED INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(An Autonomous Institution)

(Approved by AICTE | Affiliated to Anna University |
Accredited by NAAC with A+ Grade | Certified by ISO 9001:2015)
Periyanaickenpalayam, Coimbatore – 641020



DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

QUESTION BANK

IV YEAR

ODD SEMESTER

ACADEMIC YEAR 2025 – 2026

INDEX

Sl.No	Subject Code	Subject Name	Page No	Faculty Name	Signature
1	GE3754	HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT	3	Ms.S. Pavithra	
2	AI3021	IT IN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM	13	Ms.G.Gopika	
3	GE3791	HUMAN VALUES AND ETHICS	22	Ms.S.Susmitha	
4	OFD352	TRADITIONAL INDIAN FOODS	35	Ms.K.Abirami	
5	OHS352	PROJECT REPORT WRITING	45	Ms.J.Swathi	

CLASS ADVISOR

HOD

IQAC

ACADEMIC DIRECTOR

PRINCIPAL

GE3754 - HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

UNIT I
INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

The importance of human resources – Objective of Human Resource Management - Human resource policies - Role of human resource manager.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	Define Human Resource Management.	1	RE	2
2	List the objectives of HRM.	1	RE	2
3	How are human resources important in an organization?	1	RE	2
4	Outline functions of a human resource manager.	1	UN	2
5	What do you mean by human resource policy?	1	RE	2
6	How does Human Resource Management function within an organization?	1	UN	2
7	Which key roles does a Human Resource Manager play within an organization?	1	RE	2
8	Why is personnel management important in organizations?	1	RE	2
9	Compare HRM and personnel management.	1	UN	2
10	What is the scope of HRM?	1	RE	2
11	Name the major challenges faced by Human Resource Management today.	1	RE	2
12	Illustrate the strategic human resource management.	1	UN	2
13	List the features of a good HR policy.	1	RE	2
14	Define HR planning in brief.	1	RE	2
15	Summarize the managerial and operative functions of Human Resource Management with a simple example.	1	UN	2
PART B				
1	Apply the principles of Human Resource Management to outline its main objectives and describe its importance in modern organizations.	1	AP	16
2	Interpret the role of a Human Resource Manager and summarize the key responsibilities they hold in an organization.	1	UN	16

3	Explain the contrasting aspects of Personnel Management and Human Resource Management and outline their importance in contemporary organizations.	1	UN	16
4	Examine the key functions of Human Resource Management and analyze their effect on organizational performance with examples.	1	AN	16
5	Organize the application of effective human resource policies to improve organizational performance.	1	AP	16
6	Compare the traditional and modern challenges of HR management and analyze their impact on organizational effectiveness.	1	AN	16
7	Construct a detailed explanation of the strategic role of Human Resource Management in aligning HR functions with overall organizational goals.	1	AP	16
8	Analyze a logical explanation, with examples, showing how effective Human Resource Management contributes to organizational success.	1	AN	16

UNIT II

HUMAN RESOURCE PLANNING

Importance of Human Resource Planning – Internal and External sources of Human Resources - Recruitment - Selection – Socialization. .

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	Define Human Resource Planning.	2	RE	2
2	List the objectives of Human Resource Planning.	2	RE	2
3	What is meant by internal sources of recruitment?	2	RE	2
4	Name the sources from which an organization recruits internally.	2	RE	2
5	What are external sources of human resources?	2	RE	2
6	Define recruitment.	2	RE	2
7	How is selection carried out in Human Resource Management?	2	RE	2
8	Outline characteristics of recruitment and selection.	2	UN	2
9	Compare job analysis with a simple example.	2	UN	2

10	Why is socialization important in Human Resource Management?	2	RE	2
11	List the methods of recruitment used by organizations.	2	RE	2
12	Outline the concept of internal mobility and its importance in human resource management..	2	UN	2
13	What is the first step in the selection process?	2	RE	2
14	Classify the concept of 'orientation' in the context of Human Resource Management.	2	UN	2
15	Name the key benefits of human resource planning.	2	RE	2
PART B				
1	Analyze the significance of Human Resource Planning in an organization and illustrate the key steps involved in its process.	2	AN	16
2	Explain the internal and external sources of recruitment and give examples of each.	2	UN	16
3	Examine the distinctions between recruitment and selection, and justify the importance of integrating both functions in human resource management.	2	AN	16
4	Organize the steps of the recruitment process and apply them to identify its benefits and drawbacks in an organizational context.	2	AP	16
5	Construct the key steps of the selection process and highlight the importance of each stage in achieving effective recruitment, with practical examples.	2	AP	16
6	Identify the main issues in Human Resource Planning and show their relevance to effective organizational management.	2	AP	16
7	Explain the stages of socialization and how they help employees work better and improve the organization.	2	UN	16
8	Illustrate in detail the impact of poor human resource planning on the overall performance of an organization, including examples and consequences..	2	UN	16

UNIT III

TRAINING AND EXECUTIVE DEVELOPMENT

Types of training and Executive development methods – purpose – benefits.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	Define training in the context of human resource management.	3	RE	2
2	Illustrate the types of training methods used in organizations with examples.	3	UN	2
3	What is executive development?	3	RE	2
4	How do organizations benefit from employee training?	3	RE	2
5	List the benefits of training for employees.	3	RE	2
6	How does on-the-job training take place in organizations?	3	RE	2
7	Classify the off-the-job training methods used in organizations.	3	UN	2
8	Outline the objectives of executive development.	3	UN	2
9	What is mentoring in executive development?	3	RE	2
10	Define coaching as a training method.	3	RE	2
11	Illustrate the benefits that executive development programs offer to employees and the organization..	3	UN	2
12	Why is training essential for organizations?	3	RE	2
13	Name the methods used in executive development.	3	RE	2
14	Relate vestibule training to employee development in HRM.	3	RE	2
15	Outline the advantages of training to the organization.	3	UN	2
PART B				
1	Explain various training methods and assess their Appropriateness for different categories of employees.	3	UN	16
2	Explain the importance of executive development and describe how it contributes to company growth.	3	UN	16
3	Examine on-the-job and off-the-job training methods, highlighting their advantages and disadvantages.	3	AN	16

4	Interpret the ways in which executive development supports employee career progression and adds value to the organization.	3	UN	16
5	Identify how coaching and mentoring contribute to effective executive development and evaluate their impact on leadership skills.	3	AP	16
6	Organize the factors that hinder the successful implementation of employee training programs in organizations and describe them in detail.	3	AN	16
7	Plan how well-structured training and executive development programs can enhance employee performance and motivation in an organization.	3	AP	16
8	Classify various executive development methods and analyze which category proves most effective for leadership development, with justification.	3	AN	16

UNIT IV

EMPLOYEE COMPENSATION

Compensation plan – Reward – Motivation – Career Development - Mentor – Protege

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	Define the term “compensation plan”.	4	RE	2
2	How is reward viewed in Human Resource Management?	4	RE	2
3	List the components of a compensation plan.	4	RE	2
4	Which types of employee motivation are used in organizations?	4	RE	2
5	Why is career development important in Human Resource Management?	4	RE	2
6	Illustrate the advantages that organizations gain from implementing employee reward systems.	4	UN	2
7	Outline the role of a mentor in an organization and explain how it supports employee development.	4	UN	2
8	What is the meaning of the term “protégé” in mentoring?	4	RE	2
9	Summarize types of non-financial rewards commonly offered to employees.	4	UN	2
10	Compare intrinsic and extrinsic motivation.	4	UN	2
11	List the objectives of career development programs.	4	RE	2

12	Classify the importance of compensation in retaining employees.	4	UN	2
13	What is the purpose of a reward system in an organization?	4	RE	2
14	Name the challenges in designing an effective compensation plan.	4	RE	2
15	Outline the advantages of mentoring in helping employees grow in their careers.	4	UN	2
PART B				
1	Plan a compensation structure by identifying its key components and explain how it can enhance employee satisfaction and performance.	4	AP	16
2	Explain the different types of reward systems and how they help employees stay motivated and involved in their work.	4	UN	16
3	Examine the role of motivation in enhancing employee productivity, and support your analysis with real-life examples.	4	AN	16
4	Discover how career development programs contribute to employee retention and overall organizational success through analysis and examples.	4	AN	16
5	Compare the roles of a mentor and a protégé and explain how each helps in leadership and career growth.	4	UN	16
6	Identify the relationship between compensation, motivation, and performance, and analyze how they influence success in a competitive business environment.	4	AP	16
7	Categorize the process involved in designing a compensation strategy and show how it aligns with the overall goals of an organization.	4	AN	16
8	Summarize in detail the ways mentoring programs support employee growth and contribute to the success of the organization.	4	UN	16

UNIT V
PERFORMANCE EVALUATION AND CONTROL

Performance evaluation – Feedback - The control process – Importance – Methods – grievances – Causes – Redressal methods.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	Define performance evaluation.	5	RE	2
2	How is feedback provided in the context of performance appraisal?	5	RE	2
3	Compare the main objectives of performance evaluation and explain how they help both employees and the organization.	5	UN	2
4	Name the common methods of performance appraisal.	5	RE	2
5	Define the control process in management.	5	RE	2
6	Why is performance feedback important in organizations?	5	UN	2
7	List the advantages of performance appraisal.	5	RE	2
8	Why is it important to understand employee grievances?	5	RE	2
9	Outline the common causes of employee grievances in the workplace.	5	UN	2
10	What is grievance redressal?	5	RE	2
11	State the formal grievance redressal mechanisms used in organizations.	5	UN	2
12	Identify the key steps involved in the control process.	5	UN	2
13	Outline the effective method for delivering performance feedback to employees.	5	UN	2
14	List the features of an effective grievance handling system.	5	RE	2
15	What are the purposes of the control process in management?	5	RE	2
PART B				
1	Apply the process of performance evaluation to a workplace scenario and examine how it influences employee development.	5	AP	16
2	Analyze different methods of performance Appraisal and assess their effectiveness across various organizational contexts..	5	AN	16

3	Explain why giving feedback on time and in a helpful way is important for improving how employees work and feel at their jobs.	5	UN	16
4	Identify the steps involved in the control process and explain their role in helping achieve organizational goals.	5	AP	16
5	Distinguish the major causes of employee grievances and recommend measures to prevent them.	5	AN	16
6	Illustrate how grievance redressal systems help maintain workplace peace and improve employee satisfaction.	5	UN	16
7	Compare traditional and modern methods of performance evaluation and assess which is more suitable for dynamic firms.	5	AN	16
8	Plan a grievance handling procedure suitable for a medium-sized organization.	5	AP	16

---END---

AI3021
IT IN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM

UNIT I
PRECISION FARMING

Precision agriculture and agricultural management – Ground-based sensors, Remote sensing, GPS, GIS and mAPing software, Yield mapping systems, Crop production modelling.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	How would you explain the concept of Precision Agriculture?	1	RE	2
2	What is the main objective of precision agriculture?	1	RE	2
3	List the Applications of GPS in agriculture.	1	RE	2
4	What are the ground-based sensors?	1	RE	2
5	Name any types of Remote sensing used in precision agriculture.	1	UN	2
6	What is the role of GIS in agriculture?	1	UN	2
7	What is yield mapping?	1	RE	2
8	How is mapping software useful in farming?	1	UN	2
9	List the benefits of using GPS in crop management.	1	RE	2
10	What is the role of IT in precision agriculture?	1	RE	2
11	List the advantages of precision farming.	1	UN	2
12	What is crop production modelling?	1	RE	2
13	Compare the ground-based and Remote sensing.	1	UN	2
14	How do sensors help in agricultural management?	1	RE	2
15	Mention the challenges in implementing precision agriculture.	1	UN	2
PART B				
1	Explain the concept of precision agriculture. Discuss its advantages and limitations.	1	UN	16
2	Summarize the role of ground-based sensors and Remote sensing in precision farming.	1	UN	16
3	Explain how GPS and GIS technologies are integrated into modern farming.	1	UN	16
4	Illustrate the process and importance of yield mapping systems in agriculture.	1	AP	16

5	Elaborate on different types of mapping software used in agricultural management systems.	1	AN	16
6	Explain about the crop production modelling. How is it beneficial to the farmers?	1	UN	16
7	Explain the IT tools involved in precision farming with real-life Applications.	1	AP	16
8	Discuss the future scope and challenges of implementing precision agriculture in India.	1	AP	16

UNIT II

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

Artificial light systems, management of crop growth in greenhouses, simulation of CO₂ consumption in greenhouses, online measurement of plant growth in the greenhouse, models of plant production and expert systems in horticulture.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	Define environmental control systems in agriculture.	2	RE	2
2	What is the role of artificial light systems in crop growth?	2	RE	2
3	List any parameters measured for plant growth in greenhouses.	2	RE	2
4	What is the significance of CO ₂ simulation in greenhouses?	2	RE	2
5	Differentiate between natural and artificial lighting in greenhouses.	2	UN	2
6	Name any two expert systems used in horticulture.	2	RE	2
7	Why online measurement in monitoring crop performances is important?	2	UN	2
8	What are the benefits of using models in plant production?	2	RE	2
9	Mention the challenges in greenhouse crop management.	2	UN	2
10	What is the use of simulation models in greenhouse systems?	2	RE	2
11	List out the examples of sensors used in environmental monitoring.	2	UN	2
12	What is the purpose of environmental modelling in controlled agriculture?	2	RE	2
13	List the advantages of using IT in greenhouse systems.	2	UN	2
14	How does IT help in managing crop growth in greenhouses?	2	RE	2

15	Outline the role of expert systems in modern agriculture.	2	UN	2
PART B				
1	Simplify the components and working of artificial light systems used in greenhouses.	2	UN	16
2	Discuss the various IT-enabled techniques for managing crop growth in greenhouses.	2	UN	16
3	Elaborate on the simulation techniques used for CO ₂ consumption modelling in greenhouse systems.	2	AN	16
4	Inspect how the plant growth monitorization through online greenhouses with the tools and technologies used.	2	UN	16
5	Describe various models of plant production and their implementation in horticultural practices.	2	AN	16
6	Classify the role and architecture of expert systems in horticulture with examples.	2	UN	16
7	Analyse the challenges and future scope of IT-based environmental control systems.	2	AN	16
8	Explain an environmental control system for a smart greenhouse using IT tools along with examples.	2	UN	16

UNIT III

AGRICULTURAL SYSTEM MANAGEMENT

Agricultural systems - managerial overview, Reliability of agricultural systems, Simulation of crop growth and field operations, Optimising the use of resources, Linear programming, Project scheduling, Artificial intelligence and decision support systems.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	What is agricultural system management?	3	RE	2
2	Define reliability in agricultural systems.	3	RE	2
3	What is the role of simulation in crop growth?	3	UN	2
4	List the benefits of linear programming in agriculture.	3	RE	2
5	What do you mean by field operations in agriculture?	3	UN	2
6	Name any two decision support systems used in agriculture.	3	UN	2
7	What is the use of artificial intelligence in agriculture?	3	UN	2

8	What is meant by project scheduling in the agricultural context?	3	RE	2
9	Compare between crop modelling and simulation.	3	RE	2
10	Why is resource optimisation important in agriculture?	3	RE	2
11	What is the significance of simulation in field operations?	3	RE	2
12	Define a decision support system.	3	RE	2
13	List any two Applications of AI in agricultural system management.	3	UN	2
14	How can linear programming improve resource use in farming?	3	RE	2
15	What is the managerial overview of agricultural systems?	3	RE	2
PART B				
1	Construct a elaborated description of the managerial overview of agricultural systems with suitable examples.	3	AP	16
2	Apply the concept of reliability in agricultural systems and the methods to improve it.	3	AP	16
3	Apply the methods for the simulation of crop growth and field operations. How are they helpful in precision farming?	3	AP	16
4	Explain the roles of linear programming in optimising the use of resources in agriculture and provide relevant examples.	3	AP	16
5	Explain the importance of project scheduling in agricultural management. What tools can be used for efficient scheduling?	3	AN	16
6	Illustrate how Artificial Intelligence and Decision Support Systems can revolutionise Agricultural System Management.	3	UN	16
7	Explain the various techniques used in agricultural system management which emphasise simulation and modelling.	3	UN	16
8	Describe a decision support model for resource management in agriculture, integrating AI and linear programming.	3	UN	16

UNIT IV

WEATHER PREDICTION MODELS

Importance of climate variability and seasonal forecasting, Understanding and predicting the world's climate system, Global climatic models and their potential for seasonal climate forecasting, General systems Approach to Applying seasonal climate forecasts.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	What is meant by climate variability?	4	RE	2
2	Define seasonal forecasting.	4	RE	2
3	What is the role of IT in weather prediction?	4	RE	2
4	Name any two global climatic models.	4	UN	2
5	What are the components of a weather prediction system?	4	RE	2
6	List the advantages of seasonal climate forecasting.	4	UN	2
7	What is the significance of long-term weather data?	4	RE	2
8	Define general systems Approach in climate forecasting.	4	RE	2
9	How does climate affect agricultural planning?	4	RE	2
10	What is the difference between weather and climate?	4	RE	2
11	Mention any two input parameters for weather prediction models.	4	UN	2
12	What are the uses of Remote sensing in weather forecasting?	4	UN	2
13	What are the limitations of global climatic models?	4	RE	2
14	What is meant by model calibration in weather prediction?	4	RE	2
15	List the real-time weather forecasting tools.	4	UN	2
PART B				
1	Explain the importance of climate variability and seasonal forecasting in agriculture.	4	UN	16
2	Describe the structure and functioning of global climatic models used in seasonal climate forecasting.	4	UN	16
3	Analyze how IT-enabled tools are used in Understanding and predicting the world's climate system.	4	AN	16

4	Discuss the advantages and limitations of different weather prediction models used in agriculture.	4	UN	16
5	Discuss the general systems Approach to Applying seasonal climate forecasts with examples.	4	AN	16
6	Illustrate a model architecture for integrating seasonal climate forecasting with agricultural decision-making.	4	AP	16
7	Compare and contrast different global climatic models and their predictive capabilities.	4	UN	16
8	Apply IT-based weather prediction models to a specific crop cycle and suggest suitable actions based on forecast data.	4	AP	16

UNIT V

E-GOVERNANCE IN AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

Expert systems, decision support systems, Agricultural and biological databases, e-commerce, e-business systems & Applications, Technology enhanced learning systems and solutions, e-learning, Rural development and information society.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1	Define E-Governance in the context of agriculture.	5	RE	2
2	What are expert systems in agricultural Applications?	5	UN	2
3	Mention the types of agricultural databases.	5	RE	2
4	What is the role of decision support systems in farming?	5	UN	2
5	Mention the advantages of using E-Commerce in agriculture.	5	RE	2
6	What do you mean by rural development in the information society?	5	UN	2
7	Name any two technologies enhanced learning systems used in agriculture.	5	RE	2
8	What is the difference between E-Commerce and E-Business?	5	UN	2
9	How does IT help in rural development?	5	RE	2
10	List out some examples of how DSS helps farmers in decision making.	5	RE	2
11	Explain the features of agricultural expert systems.	5	RE	2
12	Explain the importance of databases in precision farming,	5	UN	2

13	What is the role of E-Learning in agricultural education?	5	UN	2
14	Describe the challenges in implementing E-Governance in rural areas.	5	RE	2
15	Name the IT tools used in agricultural governance.	5	RE	2
PART B				
1	Explain the architecture, components, and benefits of expert systems in agriculture.	5	UN	16
2	Discuss the role and structure of agricultural and biological databases with suitable examples.	5	AP	16
3	Explain how E-Commerce and E-Business models are transforming agricultural markets.	5	UN	16
4	Describe the development and impact of technology enhanced learning(TEL) systems in rural farming.	5	AP	16
5	Discuss the integration of Decision Support Systems (DSS) with real-time data for smart farming.	5	AP	16
6	Analyze the challenges and opportunities in implementing E-Governance in the Indian agricultural sector.	5	AN	16
7	Explain about an ICT framework for improving agricultural extension services in rural areas.	5	AN	16
8	Compare traditional agricultural practices with IT-enabled governance systems with case studies.	5	UN	16

---END---

GE3791- HUMAN VALUES AND ETHICS

UNIT I

DEMOCRATIC VALUES

Equality, Liberty, Fraternity, Freedom, Justice, Pluralism, Tolerance, Respect for All, Freedom of Expression, Citizen Participation in Governance - World Democracies: French Revolution, American Independence, Indian Freedom Movement

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	Define Human Values.	1	RE	2
2.	What are Intrinsic Values?	1	RE	2
3.	Define Extrinsic Values.	1	RE	2
4.	What is meant by Fraternity?	1	RE	2
5.	Define Democratic values.	1	RE	2
6.	Define Equality.	1	RE	2
7.	Define Tolerance.	1	RE	2
8.	Define Pluralism.	1	RE	2
9.	Outline the word Freedom.	1	UN	2
10.	Define the term world democracy.	1	RE	2
11.	Summarize the rule of law.	1	UN	2
12.	Why Separation of powers is important in world democracy?	1	RE	2
13.	Explain the term Justice.	1	UN	2
14.	Outline the term Tolerance.	1	UN	2
15.	What is meant by Economic freedom?	1	RE	2
PART B				
1.	Explain the importance and needs of democracy. What are the problems and challenges of democracy?	1	UN	16

2.	Explain the principle and concept of fraternity in the Indian context. Outline the significance and importance of Tolerance.	1	UN	16
3.	Explain the Roles of Freedom. What are the Principles and importance of Respect for all?	1	UN	16
4.	Explain in detail the features, objectives and purpose of Pluralism.	1	UN	16
5.	How can we ensure equality and justice for all citizens in a democracy? Explain the limits of individual liberty in a democratic society?	1	UN	16
6.	Interpret the World Democracies in Indian Freedom Movement in detail.	1	UN	16
7.	Summarize the French Revolution and American Independence in detail.	1	UN	16
8.	What roles does freedom of expression play in a healthy democracy? Explain how citizens effectively participate in shaping their government?	1	UN	16

UNIT II

SECULAR VALUES

Interpretation of secularism in Indian context, Dissociation of state from religion, Acceptance of all faiths, Encouraging non-discriminatory practices- Reading Text: Excerpt from Secularism in India: Concept and Practice by Ram Puniyani.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	What is Secularism?	2	RE	2
2.	Define Secular Values.	2	RE	2
3.	What is Secular Society?	2	RE	2
4.	Explain relationship between religion and state.	2	UN	2
5.	Define the acceptance of all faith.	2	RE	2
6.	What is State religion system?	2	RE	2

7.	Outline the threats of Secularism.	2	UN	2
8.	What is the scope of the Non-Discrimination?	2	RE	2
9.	Summarize the benefits of secular values?	2	UN	2
10.	Define Religious neutrality.	2	RE	2
11.	List the degrees of disassociation.	2	RE	2
12.	List the Zero-Tolerance policies.	2	RE	2
13.	What are the Challenges of secular values?	2	RE	2
14.	Summarize the benefits of disassociation.	2	UN	2
15.	Define Freedom of Religion.	2	RE	2
PART B				
1.	What are the features, objectives and purpose of Indian Secularism? Explain briefly secular values.	2	UN	16
2.	Explain five models for State and Religion. What are the problems of Religion of the State?	2	UN	16
3.	Explain the concept of Non-Discriminatory. What is the scope of the Non-Discrimination?	2	UN	16
4.	Explain the Concepts of acceptance of all faith. Discuss the problems of Religion of the State.	2	UN	16
5.	Summarize the key Principles of secular values detail.	2	UN	16
6.	Explain in detail about disassociation of state from religion.	2	UN	16
7.	Explain how secularism is understood and applied in India.	2	UN	16
8.	Illustrate, what can be done to promote fair treatment of all people?	2	UN	16

UNIT III

SCIENTIFIC VALUES

Scientific thinking and method, Inductive and Deductive thinking, Proposing and testing Hypothesis, Validating facts using evidence-based AProach, Skepticism and Empiricism, Rationalism and Scientific Temper - Reading Text: Excerpt from The Scientific Temper by Antony Michael R .

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	Define scientific thinking.	3	RE	2
2.	Compare the difference between inductive and deductive thinking?	3	UN	2
3.	Outline the importance of proposing and testing a hypothesis in scientific research.	3	UN	2
4.	What does the term empiricism mean in the context of scientific values?	3	RE	2
5.	How does skepticism contribute to the scientific method?	3	RE	2
6.	Define rationalism and its role in scientific inquiry.	3	RE	2
7.	What is meant by scientific temper?	3	RE	2
8.	Why is an evidence-based AProach crucial in scientific investigations?	3	RE	2
9.	List the methods of scientific thinking?	3	RE	2
10.	Define inductive reasoning : Building up from the specific	3	RE	2
11.	Compare Deductive reasoning vs. Top-down reasoning.	3	UN	2
12.	What are the pillars of evidence-based validation?	3	RE	2
13.	Summarize the benefits of empiricism.	3	UN	2
14.	Define rationalism.	3	RE	2
15.	What is meant Empiricism?	3	RE	2

PART B				
1.	Summarize in detail how, Scientific values are essential for the advancement of knowledge.	3	UN	16
2.	Compare the significance of Scepticism, Empiricism, and Rationalism in fostering scientific thinking.	3	UN	16
3.	Explain the importance of validating facts using an evidence-based Approach in scientific research.	3	UN	16
4.	Compare and contrast inductive and deductive reasoning with examples of their application in scientific research.	3	UN	16
5.	Outline the steps involved in proposing and testing a hypothesis in scientific studies.	3	UN	16
6.	Summarize how do rationalism and a scientific temper influence scientific thinking and the pursuit of knowledge?	3	UN	16
7.	Explain Scepticism and Empiricism, and how do they contribute to the reliability and progress of scientific knowledge?	3	UN	16
8.	Explain Scientific Thinking and its methods	3	UN	16

UNIT IV
SOCIAL ETHICS

Application of ethical reasoning to social problems, Gender bias and issues, Gender violence, Social discrimination, Constitutional protection and policies, Inclusive practices-Reading Text: Excerpt from 21 Lessons for the 21st Century by Yuval Noah Harari .

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	What is Ethical reasoning?	4	RE	2
2.	Define Gender violence.	4	RE	2
3.	Why are constitutional protections important for social equality?	4	RE	2
4.	What is social discrimination, and how does it affect marginalized	4	RE	2

	groups?			
5.	Name any two constitutional protections in India against discrimination.	4	RE	2
6.	What are inclusive practices, and why are they important?	4	RE	2
7.	Relate the link between ethical reasoning and social justice.	4	RE	2
8.	Show one example of a policy aimed at addressing gender inequality in India?	4	RE	2
9.	Outline the key concepts in social ethics?	4	UN	2
10.	What are the root causes of gender violence?	4	RE	2
11.	List the consequences of gender bias.	4	RE	2
12.	Recall the challenges of ethical reasoning.	4	RE	2
13.	How ethical reasoning encourages in promoting ethical leadership and collaboration?	4	RE	2
14.	What are the key areas of gender bias and issues commonly manifest?	4	RE	2
15.	List the impact of social discrimination?	4	RE	2
PART B				
1.	Discuss the importance of ethical reasoning in promoting constitutional protections for gender equality and preventing gender-based violence. How do legal and ethical AProaches complement each other?	4	UN	16
2.	Discuss the concept of ethical reasoning in relation to social justice. How can ethical reasoning be APlIed to develop policies that address gender bias, violence, and social discrimination?	4	UN	16
3.	Describe the role of inclusive practices in reducing social discrimination and promoting gender equality. How does ethical reasoning support these practices?	4	UN	16
4.	Discuss how ethical reasoning can be APlIed to address gender bias in society. What actions and policies can promote fairness and equality across genders?	4	UN	16
5.	What are the ethical considerations in combating gender violence and what strategies can be implemented to prevent it.	4	UN	16

6.	Summarize how can ethical reasoning help in identifying and eliminating different forms of social discrimination?	4	UN	16
7.	Discuss what constitutional protections and policies exist to address social issues and how effective are they in promoting justice and equality?	4	UN	16
8.	Interpret some examples of inclusive practices and how do they contribute to creating a more equitable society?	4	UN	16

UNIT V

SCIENTIFIC ETHICS

Transparency and Fairness in scientific pursuits, Scientific inventions for the betterment of society, Unfair Application of scientific inventions, Role and Responsibility of Scientists in the modern society - Reading Text: Excerpt from American Prometheus: The Triumph and Tragedy of J. Robert Oppenheimer by Kai Bird and Martin J. Sherwin .

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	What is transparency in scientific pursuits, and why is it important?	5	RE	2
2.	Define Scientific Ethics.	5	RE	2
3.	List the consequences of unfair application.	5	RE	2
4.	What are the scientific inventions for the betterment of society?	5	RE	2
5.	What is transparency in scientific pursuits, and why is it important?	5	RE	2
6.	Explain the link between ethical reasoning and social justice.	5	UN	2
7.	What are the benefits of transparency and fairness?	5	RE	2
8.	Why is addressing gender violence crucial for societal ethics?	5	RE	2
9.	Outline the importance of scientific ethics.	5	UN	2
10.	How to promote fair application in the society?	5	RE	2

11.	List the benefits of transparency and fairness.	5	RE	2
12.	What is meant by digital divide?	5	RE	2
13.	What are the challenges faced by scientists in the modern society?	5	RE	2
14.	Outline the critical components of scientific ethics.	5	UN	2
15.	List the responsibility of scientists to society and the environment.	5	RE	2
PART B				
1.	Explain the Ethical reasoning is essential for solving social problems. Discuss with reference to gender bias, violence, and discrimination.	5	UN	16
2.	Explain the role of constitutional protections and policies in addressing social discrimination in India.	5	UN	16
3.	Show how Inclusive practices are key to achieving a fair and just society.	5	RE	16
4.	Explain the significance of addressing gender bias and inequality for achieving social justice.	5	UN	16
5.	Justify why are transparency and fairness are crucial in scientific research and how they be ensured.	5	UN	16
6.	Explain how scientific inventions be directed towards the betterment of society and give some successful examples?	5	UN	16
7.	Summarize some examples of the unfair APlication of scientific inventions and what ethical issues do they rise?	5	UN	16
8.	Elaborate the roles and responsibility do scientists have in modern society, particularly in ensuring their work benefits humanity?	5	UN	16

---END---

OFD352
TRADITIONAL INDIAN FOODS

UNIT I

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL PERSPECTIVES

Food production and accessibility - subsistence foraging, horticulture, agriculture and pastoralization, origin of agriculture, earliest crops grown. Food as source of physical sustenance, food as religious and cultural symbols; importance of food in UN human culture - variability, diversity, from basic ingredients to food preparation; impact of customs and traditions on food habits, heterogeneity within cultures (social groups) and specific social contexts – festive occasions, specific religious festivals, mourning etc. Kosher, Halal foods; foods for religious and other fasts.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	Define subsistence foraging.	1	RE	2
2.	State the significance of the earliest crops grown in human history.	1	RE	2
3.	Rephrase the meaning of "horticulture."	1	UN	2
4.	Recall what is meant by pastoralization.	1	RE	2
5.	What is the meaning of "Halal" in the context of food?	1	RE	2
6.	Classify "Kosher" food according to dietary laws.	1	UN	2
7.	How does agriculture differ from subsistence foraging?	1	RE	2
8.	Relate one way in which food habits vary within a social group.	1	UN	2
9.	Find the role of customs in food preparation?	1	RE	2
10.	Show how food can be seen as a cultural symbol.	1	UN	2
11.	Outline the physical and cultural meanings of food?	1	UN	2
12.	Illustrate one impact of traditions on food habits.	1	UN	2
13.	List two factors that influence food habits.	1	RE	2
14.	Interpret the importance of food in mourning rituals?	1	UN	2
15.	Summarize the concept of food variability.	1	UN	2
PART B				
1.	Analyze how the transition from subsistence foraging to agriculture influenced the development of early human societies.	1	AN	16

2.	i) Compare and contrast the food habits of two distinct cultural groups. ii) Explain the differences between Kosher and Halal foods.	1	UN	8 8
3.	Construct an explanation of how the adoption of agriculture transformed early human settlements, social organization, and economic activities.	1	AP	16
4.	Analyze the role of food in shaping cultural identities across different civilizations. Discuss how specific food practices define cultural boundaries and identities.	1	AN	16
5.	Examine the significance of food symbolism in religious ceremonies across various cultures. Provide examples to illustrate the diversity of food symbolism.	1	AN	16
6.	Explain the role of women in traditional food production and preparation. Discuss how these roles have evolved over time and their cultural significance.	1	UN	16
7.	Examine the cultural and symbolic importance of food during life-cycle rituals. Discuss how food plays a role in events like births, marriages, and funerals.	1	AN	16
8.	Identify the role of food in cultural preservation among diasporic communities. Discuss how food helps maintain cultural connections in foreign lands.	1	AP	16

UNIT II

TRADITIONAL METHODS OF FOOD PROCESSING

Traditional methods of milling grains – rice, wheat and corn – equipment and processes as compared to modern methods. Equipment and processes for edible oil extraction, paneer, butter and ghee manufacture – comparison of traditional and modern methods. Energy costs, efficiency, yield, shelf life and nutrient content comparisons. Traditional methods of food preservation – sun drying, osmotic drying, brining, pickling and smoking.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	Outline the process of traditional milling.	2	UN	2
2.	List two traditional methods of edible oil extraction.	2	RE	2
3.	Define "brining" in food preservation.	2	RE	2
4.	Name the traditional processes involved in making paneer?	2	RE	2

5.	What is pickling?	2	RE	2
6.	Relate how that traditional fish preservation method works.	2	UN	2
7.	How does traditional butter production differ from modern methods?	2	RE	2
8.	Illustrate how "smoking" functions as a method of food preservation.	2	UN	2
9.	List traditional equipment used in milling grains.	2	RE	2
10.	How does the traditional method of ghee production differ from modern techniques?	2	RE	2
11.	Show how traditional methods help retain nutrients.	2	UN	2
12.	Interpret the meaning of "food yield" in the context of traditional processing methods.	2	UN	2
13.	Compare sun drying with osmotic drying.	2	UN	2
14.	Name one traditional equipment used in oil extraction.	2	UN	2
15.	Classify the importance of comparing traditional and modern methods.	2	UN	2
PART B				
1.	Identify how traditional oil extraction techniques can be applied or adapted to meet sustainable practices in modern food systems.	2	AP	16
2.	i) Compare and contrast traditional and modern methods of milling grains in terms of efficiency and nutrient content. ii) Explain the processes involved in traditional and modern butter production.	2	UN UN	8 8
3.	i) Interpret the differences between traditional and modern ghee production techniques. ii) Illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of traditional methods of food preservation.	2	UN UN	8 8
4.	Analyze the effectiveness of traditional food preservation methods in maintaining nutritional content. Compare with modern preservation techniques.	2	AN	16
5.	Analyze how traditional food processing methods shape the cultural identity of rural communities and evaluate their role in preserving intangible heritage.	2	AN	16
6.	Examine the role of climate and geography in shaping traditional food processing techniques. Provide examples of how environmental factors influence these practices.	2	AN	16
7.	Experiment the role of traditional knowledge in food processing and its transmission across generations. How is this knowledge preserved and shared within communities?	2	AP	16

8.	Examine the use of traditional food processing methods in modern artisanal food production. How are these methods adapted for contemporary markets?	2	AN	16
----	---	---	----	----

UNIT III

TRADITIONAL FOOD PATTERNS

Typical breakfast, meal and snack foods of different regions of India. Regional foods that have gone Pan Indian / Global. Popular regional foods; Traditional fermented foods, pickles and preserves, beverages, snacks, desserts and sweets, street foods; IPR issues in traditional foods.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	Name a typical breakfast foods from South India.	3	RE	2
2.	What are the popular street foods in North India?	3	RE	2
3.	Define "traditional fermented food."	3	RE	2
4.	Recall the meaning of IPR in the context of traditional foods.	3	RE	2
5.	List four popular Indian desserts.	3	RE	2
6.	Classify the common ingredients used in traditional snacks.	3	UN	2
7.	Recall what is meant by "pan Indian food."	3	RE	2
8.	List the traditional foods served during a festival.	3	RE	2
9.	Summarize traditional Indian sweets with few examples.	3	UN	2
10.	Illustrate the role of spices in regional Indian cuisine.	3	UN	2
11.	Outline different types of traditional preserves.	3	UN	2
12.	Show with one example a traditional fermented beverage.	3	UN	2
13.	Name a typical meal in Eastern India.	3	RE	2
14.	Discuss one regional food popular during religious festivals.	3	UN	2
15.	Summarize the idea of "regional foods."	3	UN	2
PART B				
1.	i) Relate the regional variations in traditional breakfast foods across	3	UN	8

	India. ii) Explain the importance of traditional pickles and preserves in Indian diets.		UN	8
2.	Apply your understanding of nutrition to demonstrate the differences between traditional foods and modern dietary patterns in maintaining health.	3	AP	16
3.	Analyze the impact of urbanization on traditional food patterns in India. How have migration and city living altered traditional eating habits?	3	AN	16
4.	Examine the globalization of Indian street foods. How have these foods been adapted and received in international markets?	3	AN	16
5.	Summarize the cultural significance of food rituals associated with traditional Indian weddings. How do these rituals reflect regional diversity?	3	UN	16
6.	Examine the role of traditional snacks and beverages in Indian social gatherings. How do these foods foster community and social bonds?	3	AN	16
7.	Analyze the importance of traditional fermented foods in promoting gut health and overall well-being. Provide examples from different regions of India.	3	AN	16
8.	Identify the IPR challenges faced in protecting traditional Indian food recipes on a global scale. What measures can be taken to safeguard these culinary traditions?	3	AP	16

UNIT IV

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION OF TRADITIONAL FOODS

Commercial production of traditional breads, snacks, ready-to-eat foods and instant mixes, frozen foods – types marketed, turnover; role of SHGs, SMES industries, national and multinational companies; commercial production and packaging of traditional beverages such as tender coconut water, neera, lassi, buttermilk, dahi. Commercial production of intermediate foods – ginger and garlic pastes, tamarind pastes, masalas (spice mixes), idli and dosa batters.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	Illustrate the role of SHGs in traditional food production.	4	UN	2
2.	Name the popular instant mix in Indian markets.	4	RE	2
3.	Recall the meaning of "frozen foods."	4	RE	2
4.	Illustrate with one national company involved in traditional food production.	4	UN	2
5.	Interpret the idea of "ready-to-eat foods."	4	UN	2

6.	List a traditional beverage commercially produced in India.	4	RE	2
7.	Recall one traditional bread commonly produced commercially.	4	RE	2
8.	Relate the role of a multinational company in traditional food production.	4	UN	2
9.	Interpret the concept of "commercial production" in traditional foods.	4	UN	2
10.	Outline about masalas used in Indian cooking.	4	UN	2
11.	Summarize the importance of tender coconut water in the commercial beverage industry.	4	UN	2
12.	Find a traditional food item that is now available as a frozen product.	4	RE	2
13.	Define the role of SMEs in the production of traditional beverages.	4	RE	2
14.	Relate a traditional Indian food item that has been commercialized.	4	RE	2
15.	Name the importance of intermediate foods in traditional food preparation.	4	UN	2
PART B				
1.	With examples how SHGs contribute to the commercial production and marketing of traditional foods in rural areas.	4	AP	16
2.	Explain the process of commercializing traditional Indian snacks and describe its influence on the modern food industry.	4	UN	16
3.	Outline the role of national and multinational companies in promoting traditional Indian foods globally.	4	UN	16
4.	Analyze the role of intermediate foods in simplifying traditional food preparation for urban households.	4	AN	16
5.	Analyze the role of e-commerce in the commercial production and distribution of traditional foods. How has online shopping impacted the traditional food industry?	4	AN	16
6.	Choose suitable strategies that SMEs can adopt to overcome challenges and promote traditional Indian foods in international markets.	4	AP	16
7.	Discover the impact of modern packaging technologies on the shelf life and quality of traditional foods. How do these technologies affect consumer perception?	4	AN	16
8.	Examine the role of cultural tourism in promoting traditional foods commercially. How do food festivals and culinary tours contribute to the industry?	4	AN	16

UNIT V
HEALTH ASPECTS OF TRADITIONAL FOODS

Comparison of traditional foods with typical fast foods / junk foods – cost, food safety, nutrient composition, bioactive components; energy and environmental costs of traditional foods; traditional foods used for specific ailments /illnesses.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	Define "bioactive components" in traditional foods.	5	RE	2
2.	List a few traditional foods used for treating common illnesses.	5	RE	2
3.	Relate the environmental impact of traditional foods?	5	UN	2
4.	Illustrate about "food safety" in the context of traditional foods.	5	UN	2
5.	List one health benefit of traditional fermented foods.	5	RE	2
6.	Recall the concept of junk foods.	5	RE	2
7.	Label the energy costs associated with traditional food preparation.	5	RE	2
8.	Name one traditional food recommended for diabetic patients.	5	RE	2
9.	Recall the significance of nutrient composition in traditional foods?	5	RE	2
10.	Define "cost analysis" in relation to traditional and junk foods.	5	RE	2
11.	Interpret the role of traditional foods in maintaining gut health.	5	UN	2
12.	What is the difference in food safety between traditional and fast foods?	5	RE	2
13.	Show how the traditional foods are rich in antioxidants.	5	UN	2
14.	Summarize "energy efficiency" in traditional food preparation.	5	UN	2
15.	Outline the role of traditional foods in managing chronic illnesses?	5	UN	2
PART B				
1.	i) Compare the health benefits of traditional foods with typical fast foods. ii) Classify the role of bioactive components in traditional foods for preventing chronic diseases.	5	UN UN	8 8

2.	i) Compare the nutrient composition of traditional Indian diets with fast food diets.	5	UN	8
	ii) Summarize the importance of food safety in traditional food preparation and consumption.		UN	8
3.	Identify traditional Indian foods that are beneficial for individuals with diabetes or hypertension and demonstrate how they can be incorporated into a daily diet.	5	AP	16
4.	Analyze the nutritional differences between traditional home-cooked meals and commercially available fast foods. How do these differences impact health?	5	AN	16
5.	Examine the role of traditional foods in supporting immune function. Provide examples of traditional ingredients known for their immune-boosting properties.	5	AN	16
6.	Identify how traditional Indian fasting practices are applied to promote health and well-being in modern times.	5	AP	16
7.	Examine the role of traditional foods in the diet of elderly populations. How do these foods meet the specific nutritional needs of aging individuals?	5	AN	16
8.	Analyze the impact of modernization on the health benefits of traditional foods. How are changing agricultural and processing methods affecting their nutritional value?	5	AN	16

---END---

OHS352

PROJECT REPORT WRITING

UNIT I

Writing Skills – Essential Grammar and Vocabulary – Passive Voice, Reported Speech, Concord, Signpost words, Cohesive Devices – Paragraph writing - Technical Writing vs. General Writing.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	Define passive voice with an example.	1	RE	2
2.	What is reported speech? Give an example.	1	RE	2
3.	Define concord with an example.	1	RE	2
4.	What are cohesive devices?	1	RE	2
5.	What are signpost words?	1	RE	2
6.	Compare technical and general writing in one sentence.	1	UN	2
7.	What is the purpose of using passive voice in technical writing.	1	RE	2
8.	What is cohesive device?	1	RE	2
9.	List the features of technical writing.	1	RE	2
10.	Compare between direct and reported speech.	1	UN	2
11.	Define paragraph unity.	1	RE	2
12.	List the types of conjunctions used as cohesive devices.	1	RE	2
13.	Give an example of subject-verb agreement error.	1	RE	2
14.	What do you mean by formal vocabulary in technical writing?	1	RE	2
15.	Write two linking words and their function	1	RE	2
PART B				
1.	i) Explain the rules of using passive voice in formal writing.	1	UN	8
	ii) Illustrate how reported speech is used in documentation.	1	UN	8
2.	i) Analyze the importance of concord in writing a project report with suitable examples.	1	AN	8
	ii) Analyze the use of signpost words in improving the readability and flow of a project report with examples.	1	AN	8

3.	Explain the role of cohesive devices and write a short paragraph using five of them.	1	UN	16
4.	Explain how signpost words help to improve the readability of a report?	1	UN	16
5.	Illustrate the types of paragraphs by writing suitable examples that can be used in a project report.	1	AP	16
6.	Demonstrate the differences between technical and general writing by drafting suitable examples for each.	1	AP	16
7.	Compare paragraph structures in technical vs general writing.	1	AN	16
8.	Analyse the structure of an effective paragraph in technical writing. How does it differ from a general writing paragraph?	1	AN	16

UNIT II

Project Report – Definition, Structure, Types of Reports, Purpose – Intended Audience – Plagiarism – Report Writing in STEM fields – Experiment – Statistical Analysis.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	Define a project report.	2	RE	2
2.	List the types of technical reports.	2	RE	2
3.	What is the purpose of a project report?	2	RE	2
4.	Who are the intended audiences?	2	RE	2
5.	What is plagiarism?	2	RE	2
6.	Mention the consequences of plagiarism.	2	RE	2
7.	Define statistical analysis.	2	RE	2
8.	What is the role of an experiment in a report?	2	UN	2
9.	Give examples of STEM fields.	2	RE	2
10.	List the features of a good report.	2	RE	2
11.	Why is originality important in writing?	2	UN	2
12.	Compare analytical and descriptive reports.	2	UN	2

13.	What is report writing in STEM?	2	RE	2
14.	Give an example of statistical data.	2	RE	2
15.	What is a summary?	2	RE	2
PART B				
1.	Explain the structure and components of a project report.	2	UN	16
2.	Explain the types of reports with examples.	2	UN	16
3.	Use the standard structure and components to create an outline for a project report.	2	AP	16
4.	Identify how the purpose and role of the intended audience can be applied while drafting a project report.	2	AP	16
5.	Analyse the ethical issues and consequences of plagiarism in academic and professional writing.	2	AN	16
6.	Examine the use of statistical analysis in reports to show its impact on accuracy and clarity.	2	AN	16
7.	Compare STEM report writing with other fields.	2	AN	16
8.	Examine the need for originality in technical writing.	2	AN	16

UNIT III

Structure of the Project Report: (Part 1) Framing a Title – Content – Acknowledgement – FUNing Details -Abstract – Introduction – Aim of the Study – BackgroUN - Writing the research question - Need of the Study/Project Significance, Relevance – Determining the feasibility – Theoretical Framework.

Q.o	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	What is the purpose of framing a clear project title?	3	RE	2
2.	List the key features of a good project title.	3	RE	2
3.	What is included in the content section of a project report?	3	RE	2
4.	List a sample sentence suitable for an Acknowledgement section.	3	RE	2
5.	Why is it important to mention funding details in a project report?	3	RE	2

6.	What is an abstract in a project report? Give its purpose.	3	RE	2
7.	What should be included in the introduction of a technical report?	3	RE	2
8.	Define the aim of a study.	3	RE	2
9.	Compare between aim and background of a study.	3	UN	2
10.	What is meant by a “research question”?	3	RE	2
11.	Define the term “project significance.”	3	RE	2
12.	Why is determining feasibility important before starting a project?	3	RE	2
13.	What does a theoretical framework consist of in a project report?	3	RE	2
14.	Give example of how the need for the study is justified in a report	3	RE	2
15.	What are some sources where background information for a study can be collected?	3	RE	2

PART B

1.	Elaborate how to frame a suitable title and abstract for a technical or scientific project.	3	CR	16
2.	Discuss the structure and contents of the "Acknowledgement", "Funding Details", and "Content" sections.	3	CR	16
3.	Create a sample introduction for a STEM-based mini project, including a justified aim and background.	3	CR	16
4.	Analyse how defining a clear research question influences the direction, methodology, and outcomes of a study	3	AN	16
5.	Design a ‘Need for the study’ section and prepare a feasibility assessment for a sample project.	3	Cre	16
6.	Apply the concept of theoretical framework to develop a suitable structure for a research report in the field of study.	3	AP	16
7.	Illustrate a well-written abstract and introduction for a final-year project report on a STEM topic.	3	AN	16
8.	Draft a model outline for the first part of a project report, including all the headings listed.	3	AP	16

UNIT IV

Structure of the Project Report: (Part 2) – Literature Review, Research Design, Methods of Data Collection - Tools and Procedures - Data Analysis - Interpretation - Findings –Limitations - Recommendations – Conclusion – Bibliography.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	What is the purpose of a literature review in a project report?	4	RE	2
2.	Define research design with an example.	4	RE	2
3.	List the methods of data collection.	4	RE	2
4.	Why is it important to describe the tools and procedures used in research?	4	RE	2
5.	What is data analysis in the context of a research report?	4	RE	2
6.	Define the term “Interpretation” in relation to research findings.	4	RE	2
7.	Compare “Findings” and “Conclusion” in a project report.	4	UN	2
8.	What should be included in the “Limitations” section of a project report?	4	RE	2
9.	List the valid recommendations you might include in a project on water quality testing.	4	RE	2
10.	What is the purpose of writing a conclusion in a technical report?	4	UN	2
11.	Give examples of tools used in quantitative research.	4	RE	2
12.	What is the function of a bibliography in a research report?	4	RE	2
13.	How is a bibliography different from references?	4	UN	2
14.	What format styles are commonly used in writing bibliographies?	4	RE	2
15.	What are some ethical considerations to keep in mind while collecting data from human participants?	4	RE	2

PART B				
1.	Explain the purpose and structure of a literature review. How should sources be selected and cited?	4	UN	16
2.	Discuss the features of different research designs with suitable examples.	4	UN	16
3.	Analyze the effectiveness of different data collection tools in ensuring reliability and validity of research finding.	4	AN	16
4.	Analyse how different data analysis techniques affect the accuracy and clarity of research conclusions.	4	AN	16
5.	Write a short findings, limitations, and recommendations section for a STEM-based project.	4	AP	16
6.	Write a “Conclusion” and “Recommendations” section for a given mini project. TITLE: Impact of Smart Irrigation Systems on Water Conservation in Small-Scale Farming.	4	AP	16
7.	Analyse the impact of proper citation styles on the credibility and authentic	4	AN	16
8.	Analyse how the organization of a research report structure affects clarity and readability.	4	AN	16

UNIT V

Proof reading a report – Avoiding Typographical Errors – Bibliography in required Format – Font – Spacing – Checking Tables and Illustrations – Presenting a Report Orally – Techniques.

Q.No	Question	CO	BTL	Marks
PART A				
1.	What is meant by proofreading in report writing?	5	RE	2
2.	What are some common typographical errors found in technical reports?	5	RE	2
3.	List the formatting aspects to be checked during proofreading.	5	RE	2
4.	Why is font consistency important in project reports?	5	RE	2
5.	What are the ideal font type and size for a university project report.	5	RE	2
6.	What is the recommended line spacing for a formal report	5	RE	2

	document?			
7.	How should tables be labeled and placed in a report?	5	RE	2
8.	What is the role of illustrations in a technical report?	5	RE	2
9.	What should you check when proofreading tables or graphs?	5	RE	2
10.	What is the standard format for writing a bibliography?	5	RE	2
11.	Compare APA and IEEE bibliography styles.	5	UN	2
12.	Define oral presentation in the context of project reporting.	5	RE	2
13.	List any two techniques for effective oral presentation of a project.	5	RE	2
14.	Why is it important to practice before presenting a report orally?	5	RE	2
15.	List the tools/software that assist in proofreading and error checking.	5	RE	2
PART B				
1.	Explain the importance of proofreading and list the steps involved in proofreading a technical report.	5	UN	16
2.	Identify various typographical and formatting errors commonly found in student project reports.	5	UN	16
3.	Describe how to format tables, graphs, and illustrations according to report-writing guidelines.	5	AP	16
4.	Analyse the differences between APA and IEEE styles and discuss their suitability for various types of research reports.	5	AN	16
5.	Draft a checklist used for final formatting before report submission, including font, spacing, and tables.	5	AP	16
6.	Create a short report section showing how tables and graphs are presented and labeled.	5	AP	16
7.	Analyse How different presentation techniques (visuals, voice modulation, body language) affect audience engagement.	5	AN	16
8.	Describe how to prepare slides and content for oral presentation of a STEM project report.	5	AP	16

----- END -----