



OBE PTSB



# EDUCATION (OBE)

HANDBOOK-

# OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) HANDBOOK

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#### **OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE) HANDBOOK**

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#### FROM THE DIRECTOR

Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

All praise to Allah SWT, for His grace and guidance. Outcome-based Education is a learning process and approach that focuses on learning outcomes which are knowledge, skills and values to be achieved by each student before and after graduation. As a TVET institution, this approach is significant as it is measured students' attainment by different level of outcomes, i.e. Course Learning Outcome (CLO) which will be measured by end of semester, Programme Learning Outcome (PLO), measured by end of programme and Programme Education Outcome (PEO), measured 3-5 years after graduation.

This handbook is published as a major reference to lecturers, students as well as other staffs to help them understand the concept of OBE better. It replicates our seriousness in ensuring that OBE practiced in PTSB is in line with the requirements of programme accreditation from professional bodies in Malaysia.

I would like to congratulate the PTSB OBE unit who has successfully published this handbook. The content of this handbook obviously can benefited all staffs to ensure that OBE system will always on the right track. The implementation of OBE is crucial to ensure all programmes offered in PTSB meet the accreditation standards as a TVET institution.

Lastly, it is hoped that this handbook will meet its objective as a main reference for staffs to improve and expand their knowledge on OBE system and be able to apply it to students. Thank you to PTSB OBE unit for the publication of this manual and may this effort be rewarded. I am optimist that PTSB will achieve its vision to provide and to be one of the Premier Industry – led TVET institution in Malaysia.

Thank you.

**Dr. Hj. Abd Latif bin Ahmad**Director
Politeknik Tuanku Sultanah Bahiyah
Kulim

#### **PREFACE**

Outcome-based Education (OBE) is a student-centered approach emphasizing on what students should be able to attain at the end of course/program. OBE has been fully implemented in higher institution in Malaysia, replacing the traditional teaching style which described as teacher-centered.

This handbook is published as a major reference for educators in implementing OBE to enhance the quality of teaching and learning activities. It also aims to raise awareness on the importance of OBE among staffs and students at all level. OBE also help to ensure the approval and accreditation of new and existing programs.

The handbook highlighted on the concept and the process of OBE including curriculum, teaching and learning, assessment and continuous quality improvement (CQI). It is compiled comprehensively to ensure all concepts and terminologies being understood and practiced by all.

#### **LIST OF GLOSSARIES**

| Assessment  | A learning process that encompasses describe, collect, record, score and interpret information about students' learning for a particular purpose.  |
|---|--|
| Blended Learning                                    | Refers to a mixing of different kinds of learning environments. The terms "blended," "hybrid," and "mixed-mode" are used interchangeably in current research literature.                   |
| Board of Engineers<br>Malaysia (BEM)                | A statutory body registers graduates and professional engineers under the Registration of Engineers Act 1967 (Revised 2002).   |
| Continuous Quality<br>Improvement (CQI)             | A process to improve any particular tasks.   |
| Course File   | A lecturer teaching-learning portfolio.  |
| Course Learning<br>Outcomes (CLOs)                  | Course specifications to be acquired by students.  |
| Course Syllabus                                     | A comprehensive description of a curriculum offered by the respective programme of study.  |
| Engineering Technology Accreditation Council (ETAC) | A professional body delegated by BEM for accreditation of engineering diplomas.  |
| Programme<br>Educational<br>Objectives (PEOs)       | Describe the career and professional developments of graduates, which are to be assessed in a minimum of five years.   |
| Programme Learning<br>Outcomes (PLOs)               | Explain the knowledge, skills, and values that the students are expected to attain upon graduation   |
| Rubric  | A scoring tool that explicitly represents the performance expectations for an assignment or piece of work.   |
| Student Learning Time<br>(SLT)                      | Self- learning which include learning from self-learning modules and any additional non face-to-face hours self-learning and preparation for lecture/lab/tutorial and test and assessment. |

Source: Outcome Based Education (OBE) Implementation Handbook (2011)

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# PTSB MISSION AND VISION

To be an oustanding TVET institution



#### 2.0 INTRODUCTION OF OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION (OBE)

Outcome-based education (OBE) is a learner-centered learning philosophy that focuses on measuring students' performance (the outcomes). OBE itself is not a teaching style or method, it is a principle for designing your teaching in an effective way that enables learning happen and helps students to achieve the intended learning outcomes. Therefore, what matters most in OBE is "what is learnt" rather than "what is taught".

#### 2.1 OBE PRINCIPLES

There are different definitions for outcome-based education. The most widely used one is the four principles suggested by Spady (1994).

An OBE curriculum means starting with a clear picture of what is important for students to be able to do, then organizing the curriculum, instruction and assessment to make sure this learning ultimately happens. The four basic principles are (Spady, 1994):



#### 2.2 MODEL OF OBE

Outcome Based-Education (OBE) focuses on students learning by:

- Using learning outcome statements to make explicit what the student is expected to be able to know, understanding or do.
- ii. Providing learning activities which will help the student to reach these outcomes.
- iii. Assessing the extent to which the student meets these outcomes through the use of explicit assessment criteria.

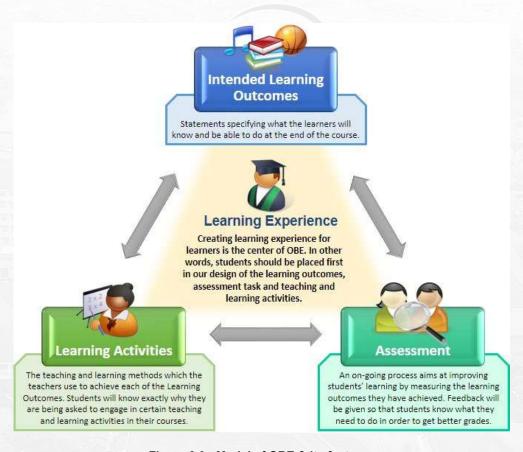


Figure 2.0 : Model of OBE & its features

#### 2.3 OBE DESIGN

#### 2.3.1 Backword Design

When designing our courses, it is suggested that we adopt the backward design approach. Grant Wiggins and Jay McTighe provides an innovative approach for designing courses through what they call "Backward Design". They argue that you can't start planning how you're going to teach until you know exactly what you want your students to learn. In other words, "Backward Design" means we start with the desired results of our teaching and leave teaching activities until the end.



#### 2.3.2 Stages of the Backward Design process:

#### Stage one: Identify desired results

Before we design any teaching activities or assessment tasks, first we need to establish the learning goals for the course. Learning goals are the things that we want students to know, understand and be able to do at the end of the course. To help faculty identifying the learning goals, the following questions suggested by Wiggins and McTighe may come in handy:

- What should participants hear, read, view, explore or otherwise encounter? This knowledge is "worth being familiar with."
- ➤ What knowledge and skills should participants master? Sharpen your choices by considering what is "important to know and do" for your students. What facts, concepts and principles should they know? What processes, strategies and methods should they learn to use?
- ➤ What are big ideas and important understandings participants should retain? These choices are the "enduring understandings" that you want students to remember after they've forgotten the details of the course.

Answering each of these questions will help you determine the best content for your course, and create concrete, specific learning goals for your students.

#### Stage two: Determine acceptable evidence

In the second phase of Backward Design, faculty need to think about the acceptable evidence that shows students are making progress toward the learning goals of the course. We need to plan how we will collect the evidence (through a wide range of assessment methods) to ensure that our assessment matches with the learning goals we set in stage one.

#### Stage three: Plan learning experiences

Finally, after we have identified and decided what results we want and how we will know our students have achieved them, then we need to start planning how we are going to teach. In stage three, the focus is more on instructional strategies and students' learning activities but the center of both is creating or designing learning experience for our students.

#### 3.1 INTRODUCTION TO OBE CURRICULUM

A curriculum is a set of courses and content that students go through in their learning – syllabus. An OBE curriculum means a clear picture of what is important for students to be able to do. It is stated clearly what the outcome of that teaching is intended to be and at what standard. Curriculum design must start with a clear definition of the intended outcomes that students are to achieve by the end of the program.

#### 3.2 CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

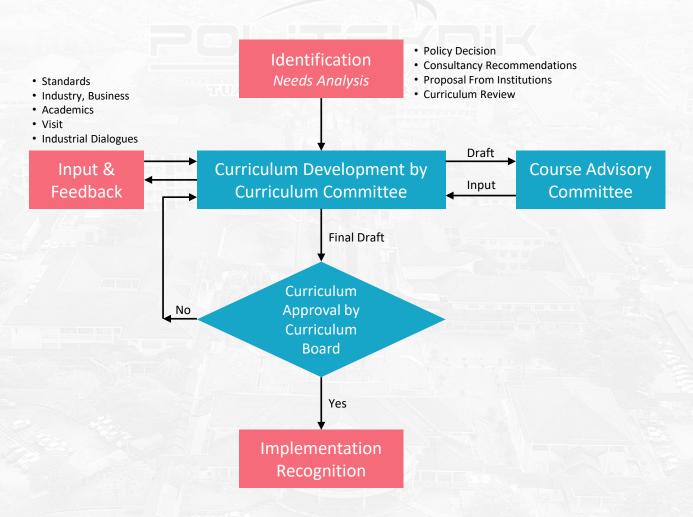


Figure 3.0: Curriculum Development Process

Curriculum Development Process The curriculum development process (Figure 2) systematically organizes what will be taught, who will be taught, and how it will be taught. Each component affects and interacts with other components. For example, what will be taught is affected by who is being taught (e.g., their stage of development in age, maturity, and education). In the past, curriculum development committee was typically consisted of lecturers with expertise in the content area and they were asked to create scope and sequence documents and also to suggest texts and other resources for adaptation by the institutions. Nevertheless, our understanding of curriculum development has changed. The process is now viewed as an opportunity to develop understanding and ownership by the participants, and hence, curriculum development committee includes members of all parties with interests in the educational system.



#### Needs Analysis

Needs analysis is to determine whether a programme is needed and, if it is needed, it is to specify that programme should be accomplished. Needs analysis data is obtained from various levels of stakeholders such as Ministry of Higher Education, related industries, higher learning institutions, parents and students and other relevant parties. Results obtained from the need analysis would assist curriculum developers to understand and draw the profile of the future graduates, the market situations in the area of study and thus would provide input for the development of programme educational objective (PEO) and programme learning outcomes (PLOs).



#### Input and Feedback

Input and Feedback Input and feedback are obtained from various sources such as professional bodies, related higher learning institutions, benchmarking visits. recommendations from academicians, industries and Malaysian Qualification Agency (MQA).



### Curriculum Development Committee

Curriculum development committee includes experts from polytechnics, university, relevant industries and professional bodies. Curriculum development committee must do research on effective practices in order to support institutional environments that offer rich and varied learning experiences. The committee must review policies and behaviours that foster community involvement and equal opportunities for all. Furthermore, the committee should consider professional development activities to support the content, instruction, and assessment expectations. The expectations of curriculum development committee cross some boundaries into what were previously defined as administrative roles. There are series of curriculum development workshops being held to develop the curriculum of a program.



#### **Courses Advisory Committee**

Members of the Curriculum Advisory Committee are experts in related fields of study. The committee members are elected from various parties such as industries, professional bodies and university lecturers. The committee should assist in generating new course contents and directions, shape current curriculum, and provide information on the future employment opportunities.



#### **Curriculum Board**

Curriculum will be approved by the Curriculum Board. Board members are appointed by the Minister in the Ministry of Education and they serve two (2) year tenure in the board. The curriculum board plays a central role in the Polytechnic curriculum approval. This role has expanded tremendously with the expanding role of polytechnics' governance and with the expanding demand for a curriculum which is flexible and responsive to the needs of stakeholders.



#### **Curriculum Implementation**

Implementation of the curriculum is conducted by the lecturers at the institutions using suitable teaching and learning strategy that is recommended in curriculum document supported by lectures' creativities.

Recognition by Public Service Department (JPA) and Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA) In ensuring the program of study conducted at the institutions meet the quality standard, each program of study must be accredited and recognised by Malaysian Qualifications Agency and Public Service Department, respectively.

#### 3.3 ELEMENTS OF OBE CURRICULUM

Elements of OBE curriculum consists of Programme Learning Outcomes (PLO) and Course Learning Outcomes (CLO). Programme Learning Outcomes PLO are often derived from the vision and mission of the Department of Polytechnic Education after consultation with employers, field experts, and, if appropriate, accrediting and professional bodies. PLO are developed based on the eight Learning Domains (LD) established by Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA) and the seven Generic Student Attributes set by the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE). Department of Polytechnic Education (DPE) produced Program learning Outcomes (PLO) based on Eight (8) Learning Domains by MQA and Seven (7) Generic Student Attributes (GSA) by MOHE.

#### **Vision & Mission**

Vision: What the institution intend to be?

Mision: Defines the organization's reason for existene

#### Program Aims (PAI)

Program Aims also know as Programme Educational Objectives (PEO), is an expression of a long- term purpose which describes the career and professional accomplishments that the programme is preparing students to achieve within 3 to 5 years after graduation.

#### **Programme Learning Outcome (PLO)**

Programme Learning Outcome (PLO) describes what graduates of a programme should be able to do a result of learning experiences within that programme.

#### **Course Learning Outcome (CLO)**

Course Learning Outcomes (CLO) describe what the student is able to perform as a result of their learning experiences within course.

Three (3) domains of CLO; CLO 1 (Cognitive),

CLO 2 (Phychomotor), CLO 3 (Affective).

Figure 3.1: Elements Of OBE Curriculum

Outcome Based Education (OBE) is an approach that focuses on outcomes such as achivements of students that are measurable, proven and can be improved. The students' achivements of the aoutcomes are measured during the course of the study and after the students have graduated and during work in industry.

#### 3.4 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN VISION, MISSION, PAI, PLO & CLO

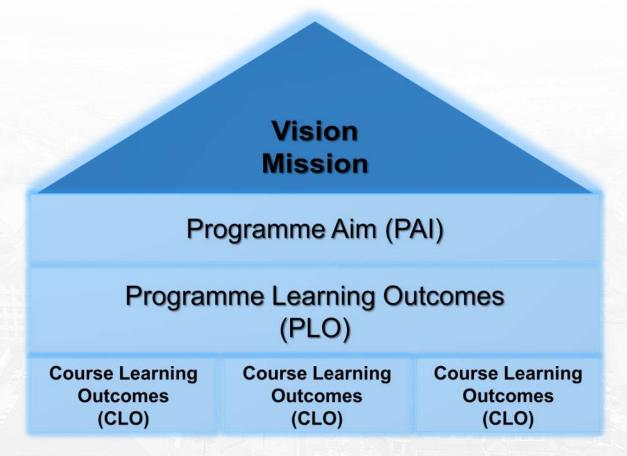


Figure 3.2: Relationship Between Vision, Mission, PAI, PLO & CLO

Relationship Between PEO, PLO, CLO And Learning Domains PLOs are related to PEO to describe what students are expected to know and able to perform or attain a few years after graduation (3 to 5 years). PLOs are distributed across the courses in the programme. Students are expected to be able to perform or attain the programme learning outcomes in terms of skills, knowledge and behaviour / attitude at the end of the programme. At course level, the CLOs are related to certain PLOs to describe the learning outcomes that the students should attain and achieve. Students are expected to be able to perform or attain the course learning outcomes in terms of skills, knowledge and behaviour / attitude after going through the course.

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# 3.5 IMPLEMENTATION OF OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION IN MALAYSIAN POLYTECHNICS

Outcome- based Assessment moves around the idea that educators want to teach some ideas, skills or concepts explicitly. The educators:

I. Will be checking in from time to time to ensure these concepts are indeed being absorbed by students.

 When checking, will look for evidence of the assimilation of knowledge in a variety of ways.

III. Will look for evidence of skill development.

IV. Will test using styles that reflect the students access information in a variety of ways.

V. Will allow students to be able to display and be able to talk about this knowledge acquisition in a variety of forms Outcome- based Assessment formalizes the idea that the students will always know what to expect and they will be 'clued up' to where they are within this system (Murphy. J, 2007).

#### 3.5 CONCLUSION

OBE Curriculum will answer to the questions of:

- ➤ what are the learning outcomes (LOs) to be achieved by students.
- ➤ how to align the curriculum, teaching & learning strategies and assessment
- how to implement the curriculum and evaluate the learning outcomes

#### 4.0 OBE TEACHING AND LEARNING

#### What are Students-Centered Learning?

Students-Centered Learning (SCL) is a part of teaching and learning activities which will adoptive students' engagement in the learning process rather than students listening to the lectures passively. It is termed as a mean for the implementation of Outcome-based Education.



Student-Centered Learning (SCL) has been defined most simply as an approach to learning in which learners choose not only what to study but also how and why that topic might be of interest (Rogers, 1983).

In other words, the learning environment has learner responsibility and activity at its heart, in contrast to the emphasis on instructor control and the coverage of academic content found in much conventional, didactic teaching (Cannon, 2000).

Additionally, learners find the learning process more meaningful when topics are relevant to their lives, needs, and interests, and when they are actively engaged in creating, understanding, and connecting to knowledge (McCombs & Whistler, 1997).

"You can teach a student a lesson for a day; but if you can teach him to learn by creating curiosity, he will continue the learning process as long as he lives." Clay P Bedford





According to Brandes and Ginnis (1986) in their book, 'A Guide to Student–Centered Learning', they present the main principles of student–centered learning as:

- > The learner has full responsibility for her/his learning.
- > Involvement and participation are necessary for learning.
- ➤ The relationship between learners is more equal, promoting growth, development.
- > The teacher becomes a facilitator and resource person.
- ➤ The learner experiences confluence in his education (affective and cognitive domains flow together).
- ➤ The learner sees himself differently as a result of the learning experience.

#### Why Students-Centered Learning (SCL)?

The implementation of SCL can lead to the addition of the motivation to learn, greater retention of knowledge, deeper understanding, and more positive attitudes towards the subject being taught. SCL is based on the philosophy that the student is at the heart of the learning process.

The SCL approach includes such techniques as substituting active learning experiences for lectures, assigning open-ended problems and problems requiring critical or creative thinking that cannot be solved by following text examples, involving students in simulations and role plays, and using self- paced and cooperative learning.

SCL approach therefore changes the role of the teacher, from being entrusted with the 'transmission of knowledge to supporting and guiding self-regulated student learning' (Van Eekelen, Boshuizen, & Vermunt, 2005). SCL, if properly implemented, triggers student's interest in the teaching and learning activities, and leads to a long lasting and in-depth understanding of the study materials.

Therefore, students' engagement in the learning process will also increase. Teaching is no longer seen as a 'way of process' from teacher to student. Real education was supposed to happen through discussions, projects and challenging critical minds.

The benefits of students-centered learning are;



- Provides substance and arrange teaching activities in line with the learners.
- Provides training in thinking process, management, and how to face and respond in various situations.
- > Enables learners to think critically.
- Both learners and teachers may learn together, and long-term retention of knowledge.
- Increases student engagement with the content.

#### Important of Lecturer/Instructor in the Application of SCL

- > The lecturer/instructor creates an environment that:
- > Raises students learning
- Accommodates various teaching and learning methods
- > Raises students to accept responsibility for learning
- Aligns learning outcomes/objectives, teaching & learning approaches and assessments consistently
- > Applies multiple teaching techniques appropriate for student learning goals
- > Creates activities in which students interact with the material, the teacher and each other
- > Inspires and encourages student ownership of learning

#### How to Incorporate Student-Centered Techniques into Classroom?



There are many ways to incorporate student-centered techniques into classroom resources and lessons:

i. Allow for student choice and autonomy. This might mean providing project, classroom and homework assignment options, as well as allowing students to design their own seating arrangements. Providing more types of question types in assessments also gives students the chance to make their own choices. Finally, encourage teachers to give the students a few minutes of downtime to use as they'd like (within reason of course).

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- ii. Use open-ended questioning techniques. This practice encourages critical and creative thinking and enhances problem-solving skills. Open-ended questioning encourages clear communication and provides students with reassurance that their thoughts and ideas matter.
- **iii. Engage in explicit instruction.** Explicit instruction moves away from the skill and drill attitude of teaching. It is a much more direct and engaging method of instruction that pulls the students right into the heart of the lesson. Students are active participants in what is going on, rather than bystanders and onlookers.
- iv. Encourage student collaboration and group projects. When students work with each other they are learning a great deal more than just the lesson content. They are gaining an appreciation for the diversity that exists in our schools and communities. They are also learning to have respect for what may sometimes be very differing points of view. And finally, they are able to bounce their ideas back and forth with each other, creating a much greater opportunity to grow these ideas into something great.
- v. Encourage student reflection. Student reflection allows students to slow things down a bit and take a step back to analyse things. It also allows time for their brains to process what they have been learning. Reflection creates space and time for individual and group growth.
- vi. Create individual self-paced assignments. All students don't work at the same speed and assignments should reflect this. Allowing students to move through material at a rate that best fits their learning styles and needs makes it more likely that they will gain deeper understanding of the subject matter.
- vii. Get the students involved in community-based activities and service-learning projects. This helps students to see their important role in the larger world. They are given the chance to learn how valuable and fulfilling it can be to give back to others. Learning becomes more organic and less rigid. Students have the opportunity to see first-hand that learning opportunities surround us everywhere where we go.

#### 4.1 WHAT IS CIDOS?

An open-source **Learning Management System (LMS)**, which is named as Curriculum Information Document Online System (CIDOS) is being used in polytechnic. CIDOS is a **web-based solution** to control effectively the teaching and learning materials, curriculum document inventory and knowledge sharing. By using CIDOS, lecturers can create chat, forum, upload the teaching materials and can also monitor the progress of students.

(Siti Nurul Mahfuzah Mohamad, Sazilah Salam, & Norasiken Bakar, 2014).

The Curriculum Information Document Online System (CIDOS) is a fully automated document management platform that manages the uploading, updating and sharing of digital information or digital content through a single integrated component. CIDOS provides a medium for interaction between users including staff of the Division of Curriculum Development, Polytechnic lecturers and students. Moreover, it also provides an interface for the storage, evaluation, authorization and sharing of digital content and information. CIDOS is an electronic document management system, which enables users to access information stored in the database. Lecturers and students comprise the endusers. (Norhafizah Ismail, Wan Zah Wan Ali2 and etl, 2014).

#### 4.2 WHAT IS BLENDED LEARNING?

**Blended learning** is a concept that embraces the benefits of traditional teaching in the classroom and ICT supported learning. It includes online and offline learning. The ultimate aim of blended learning is to provide realistic and practical opportunities for students to make learning as independent, useful, sustainable and expansive as possible (Buzzetto-More and SweatGuy, 2006).





**Blended learning** utilizes the best online tools to support a teacher-led classroom and learners are also encouraged to explore and follow their own paths with computer-based modules. Blended learning includes constructive learning, collaborative learning; and computer assisted learning (CAI) (Lalima & Dangwal, 2017).

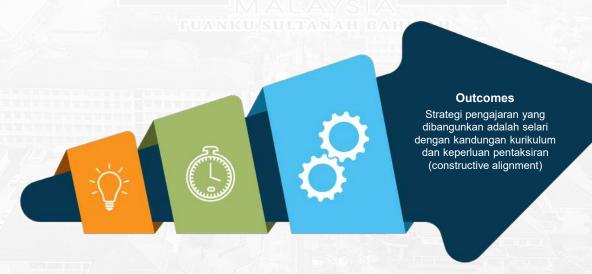
Besides, according to Greer, Rowland and Smith (2014), blended learning is a traditional face-to-face class where students complete their tasks online and another part is face-to-face with teacher or their classmates.



#### 4.3 WHY BLENDED LEARNING?

Students gain the knowledge from computer assisted learning (CAI) and online learning without reducing the social interaction of traditional teaching. As part of learning through ICT, online or offline mode, lecturers and students will have more time in the classroom for creative and cooperative teaching and learning. Besides, students become more tech-savvy and it enhances their digital fluency. Last but not least, students become more professional as they have developed qualities like discipline, self-motivation and self-responsibility (Lalima & Dangwal, 2017).

#### 4.4 SUMMARY



#### **OBE T&L**

How to make the students achieve the outcomes?

#### **KEYPOINTS**

- Constructive Alignment (between Curriculum, T&L, Assessment)
- Solo Taxonomy
- T&L Strategy
- Student Centered Learning (SCL)

#### TOOLS

- Syllabus document
- SPMP
- SCL (Active F2F Lecture, Lab, Presentation, Webinar, etc.)
- E-Learning:
  - CIDOS
  - MOCC
  - MSTEAMS
  - OFFICE 365
  - etc.

#### **5.0 OBE ASSESSMENT**

iDaftar.

Assessment is the process of identifying, gathering and interpreting information about a learner's achievement, as measured against nationally agreed outcomes for a particular phase of learning. It is not a one-time event, rather, it is an ongoing and continuous effort to improve the quality of instruction, student learning and overall effectiveness of a department or unit.

#### 5.1 SPMP SETTING FOR OBE ASSESSMENT

PTSB is currently using the Sistem Pengurusan Maklumat Politeknik (SPMP) system to record and analyze student assessments as follows:

Kamsis

**SPMP SETTING** 

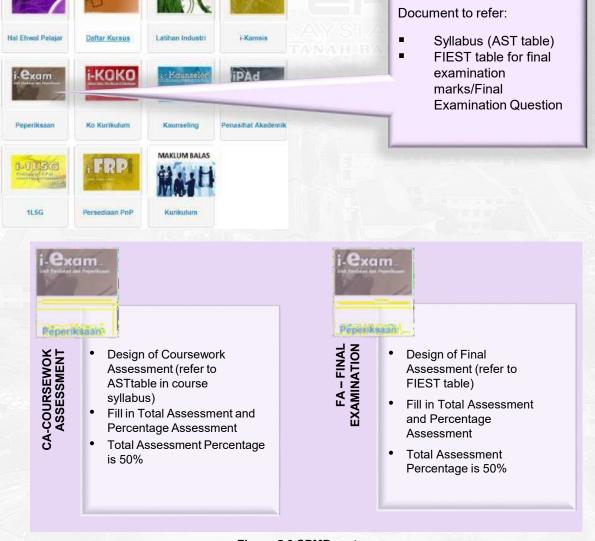


Figure 5.0 SPMP system

#### 5.2 CA- COURSEWORK ASSESSMENT IN SPMP SETTING

#### **Assessment Specification Table (AST)**

All the assessment methods listed in AST Table must be set in into SPMP system as follows:

| CLO   | W.O. | CLS       | DT | PROPOSED<br>TEACHING & | CONTIN  | TOUS AS | SESSMENT          | r WEIGHT | AGE (%) | FINAL<br>ASSESSMENT<br>WEIGHTAGE<br>(%) | SLT     | PROPOSED     |
|---|------|-----------|----|------------------------|---------|---------|-------------------|----------|---------|---|---------|--------------|
| , cas   | PLO  | CLS       | DI | LEARNING<br>ACTIVITIES | Quiz    | Test    | Practical<br>Work | Essay    |         | Final<br>Examination                    | (hours) | TOPIC        |
|   |      |           |    |                        | (2) 10% | (I) 10% | (6) 25%           | (1) 10%  | 5%      | (1) 40%                                 |         |              |
| Investigate the principle of wireless in implementing   |      |           |    | 28 - 10 2              | •       |         |                   |          |         |   |         | T1.<br>T4    |
| CLO1: the concept and system of wireless communication  | 4    | 2         | C4 | Discussion             |         |         | y                 | -        |         |   | 78.0    | T2 - T4      |
| using appropriate technique and designated formula  |      |           |    | Discussion             |         |         |                   | •        |         |   | 9       | T2 / T3 / T4 |
|   |      |           |    |                        |         |         |                   |          |         | •                                       |         | T1 - TS      |
| Assemble the related wireless communication<br>CLO2: equipments systematically in performing the assigned<br>practical work | 5    | 3a.<br>3c | P4 | Practical Work         |         |         | •                 |          |         |   | 34.5    | T1 - T4      |
| Express the awareness of wireless technology in<br>CLO3: environment and sustainability on assigned essay<br>questions      | 7    | 5         | А3 | Discussion             |         |         |                   |          | •       |   | 7.5     | T2 / T3 / T4 |
|   |      |           |    |                        |         |         |                   |          |         | TOTAL SLT:                              | 120     |              |
|   |      |           |    |                        |         |         |                   |          |         |   |         |              |

| MODUL BARU Daftar Hubungkait PLO dan CLO (Individu)     | MODUL LAMA              | Daftar Pelajar Dibawah<br>Daftar Jenis Penilaian | <br>Pam |
|---|-------------------------|--|---------|
| CLO (CA): Daftar Jenis Penilaian (Continuose Assessment | MODUL BARU<br>CLO (CA): |  |         |



Figure 5.1 Assessment setting in SPMP system

#### 5.3 FA - FINAL EXAMINATION IN SPMP SETTING

| mlah Structure (Short Questi  |  | 0                                   |                                 |  | Sila Nyata                    |                |          | nalan Beril                             | KUL       |         |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|----------------|----------|---|-----------|---------|------------|-----------------|----------------|---|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| milah Objective<br>milah Structure (Short Questi  |  | U                                   |                                 |  |                               | ared and       | on Einel | xaminatio                               |           |         |            | 0.0             | er.            |   |                    |                  |                   |
| mlah Structure (Short Questi  |  | 0                                   | =                               |  | Peratus Ka                    | 0.000000       |          |   |           |         |            | 1000            | %              |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  | 0                                   |                                 |  |                               |                |          |   | 0         |         |            | 0.0             | 96             |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   | on)  | 1                                   | ١,                              | //   | Petaltis Ke                   |                |          | Question                                | 1)        |         | 20.0       | _               | %              |   |                    |                  |                   |
| mlah Essay  |  | 1                                   |                                 |  | Peratus Keseluruhan Essay     |                |          |   |           |         |            |                 | 96             | •                                       |                    |                  |                   |
| miah Structure  |  | 4.                                  |                                 |  | Peratus Ke<br>Jumlah Pe       |                |          |   |           |         |            | 80.0            | %              |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  | Simp                                | an/Kem                          | askini                                       | Markah Ma                     |                |          |   |           |         |            | 100.0           | %              | / 100%                                  |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  |                                     |                                 |  |                               |                |          |   |           |         |            | Simpar          | n/Kemas        | kini                                    |                    |                  |                   |
| eratusan Setiap Penilaian ; (E<br>odul Baru : Bil. SOALAN adalai<br>intoh: Jika terdapat 40 soalan (<br>ratus : Peratus adalah bergant<br>odul Lama: Sila ABAIKAN bil S | h merujuk k<br>Dibjektif teta<br>ung kepada  | epada bi<br>ipi hanya<br>a penilala | angan C<br>melibatk<br>n yang d | LO dalam sel<br>an 2 GLO, mi<br>laksanakan d | iap penilaia<br>Isukkan '2' d | n.<br>dalam ru |          | 100000000000000000000000000000000000000 | nghasilar | CLO/PL  | 200        | Final<br>Table  | Exam<br>e (FEI | of ques<br>nination<br>ST) Ta<br>MP sys | nItem S<br>able mi | Specif<br>ust be | ication<br>key in |
| ratusan ESSAY   |  |                                     |                                 |  |                               | P              | eratusan | STRUCTU                                 | RE        |         |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
| Jenis Penilaian   |  |                                     | eratus                          |  | Bil Soalan                    |                |          | Jenis Pe                                |           |         |            | Peratus         |                | BillS                                   | ioalan             |                  |                   |
| SSAY 1  |  | 20.0                                | 9/0                             |  |                               | 5              | TRUCTU   | RE1                                     |           |         | 20         | .0 %            |                | 1                                       |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  |                                     |                                 |  |                               | S              | TRUCTU   | RE 2                                    |           |         | 20         | .0 %            |                | 1                                       |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  |                                     |                                 |  |                               | S              | TRUCTU   | RE 3                                    |           |         | 20         | .0 %            |                | 1                                       |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  |                                     |                                 |  |                               | S              | TRUCTU   | RE 4                                    |           |         | 20         | .0 %            |                | 1                                       |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  |                                     |                                 | N 1  |                               |                |          | 177                                     |           |         |            |                 | - 70           |   | 77,                |                  |                   |
|   | POLITEKNIK P   |                                     | 5                               |  | TEKNIK SEBE                   |                |          |   |           |         |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   | JABATAN AKA<br>NAMA PROGI  |                                     | _                               |  | TAN KEJURU<br>DMA KEJUR       |                |          |   | IUNIKASI) |         |            |                 |                |   | -                  |                  |                   |
|   | NAMA KETUA   |                                     |                                 | SAIF   | JLHANIF BIN                   |                |          |   | •         |         |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   | KOD/NAMA H   | 038595                              |                                 |  | DIS 2020<br>0063 WIRE         | ESS COI        | MMUINCA  | TION                                    |           |         |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   | NAMA PENSY<br>TEMPOH PEP   |                                     | sus                             | 2 JA1  | 4                             |                |          |   |           |         | -          |                 | 210            |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   | Committee of the Commit |                                     |                                 |  | OALAN ST                      | OUETU          | 1 (20)   |   |           |         | Jumi       | lah Soslan<br>4 | J              | umlah Mark<br>80                        | ah                 |                  |                   |
|   | FORM   | AT PEPERIN                          | SAAN AKH                        | (B) \$                                       | OALAN ES                      | EI (ES)        | K (SQ)   |   |           |         | 9          | 1               | 8              | 20                                      |                    |                  |                   |
|   | ARAHAN MEN   | MAWAB                               |                                 |  | LAH MARKA<br>AB SEMUA S       |                |          |   |           |         |            |                 | 9.5            | 100                                     |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  |                                     | 10 10                           |  |                               |                |          |   |           |         |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
| westigate the principle of wireless in Imp  | lementing the  | concept and                         | i system of                     | wireless commun                              | ication using a               |                |          | id OUTCOME                              |           | L PLO4) |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
| ssemble the related wireless communical press the awareness of wireless technol   | tion equipeme  | nts systema                         | tically in pe                   | forming the oss                              | gned practical                | work, [P4,     | PLO5)    | R: 18                                   |           | 100     |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
| 7   | TOPIK  |                                     |                                 | JENIS SOALAI                                 |                               |                | 0=       |   | W5        | DOMA    | IN TAKSON  | OMI             | 115            |   | 23                 |                  | ř.                |
|   | TOPIK.   |                                     |                                 | BAHAGIAN A                                   |                               | (1)            |          | C2                                      |           | 3       |            | 4               |                | CS .                                    | 0                  | 6                | NAHMUL            |
| ORSE LEARNING OTCOME (CLO) T1 T2  | Т3   | T4                                  | 15                              | STRUCTURES<br>QUESTION (SI                   |                               | MARKA          | BIL ITEM | MARKAH                                  | BIL ITEM  | MARKAH  | BIL ITEM   | MARKAH          | BIL ITEM       | MARKAH                                  | BIL ITEM           | MARKAH           | MARKAR            |
| - !   |  |                                     |                                 | Q1 a <br>Q1 b                                | /(1)                          | (1)            | 1        | 6                                       |           |         |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  | 4                 |
| i   | ,  |                                     |                                 | Q1(c)<br>Q2(a)                               | 1/-                           |                |          | 4                                       | 1         | 10      |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  | 10                |
|   | 1  |                                     |                                 | Q2(c)  |                               |                |          |   | 1 1       | 8       |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  | 8                 |
| (101)   |  | 1                                   |                                 | 03(e)<br>Q3(b)                               | /                             |                | 1        | 1                                       | 1         | 8       |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  | 4 8               |
| \   |  | i                                   | -                               | Q3(c)<br>Q4(u)                               |                               | -              |          |   | î         | 8       |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  | 8                 |
|   |  |                                     | 1/                              | 0.4/   |                               |                | 1        | 6                                       |           | 10      |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  | 6                 |
|   |  |                                     | 1                               | TO ALSO                                      | 62                            | ā              | CZ       | 26                                      | G         | 52      |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  | 10<br>80          |
| \   | TOPIK  |                                     |                                 | JENIS SOALAI                                 | 8: 9                          | ci             |          | CZ                                      |           | 3       | IN TAKSONG | 4               |                | C5                                      |                    |                  | JUMEAN<br>MARKAN  |
| CLO1 /  | 13   | T4                                  | 15                              | BAHAGIAN B                                   | BIL. ITEM                     | MARKA          | BIL ITEM | MARKAH                                  | BIL ITEM  | MARKAN  | BIL ITEM   | MARKAH<br>20    | BIL ITEM       | MARKAH                                  | BIL.ITEM           | MARKAH           | 20                |
| 100   | 1  | -                                   |                                 | TOTALES                                      | C1                            | 0              | C2       | 0                                       | 13        | n       | Ca         | 20              |                |   | -                  |                  | 20                |
| \   |  |                                     | _/                              | TOTAL C                                      | C1                            | 8              | C2       | 20                                      | C3        | 52      | E4         | 20              | Ĉ5             | 0                                       | 06                 | 0                | 100               |
| \   | /  | /                                   | /                               | TOTAL  | C1                            | 8              | C2       | 20                                      | C3        | 52      | C4         | 1               |                | CS.C6                                   |                    | 0                | ****              |
|   |  | QUE                                 | TIC                             | N I  |                               |                |          |   |           |         |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  | ZUE                                 | 110                             |  |                               |                |          |   |           |         |            |                 |                |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   |  |                                     |                                 |  |                               |                |          |   |           |         |            |                 | 20, 500        |   |                    |                  |                   |
|   | LO1  | (a)                                 | Out                             | line the c                                   | lifferen                      | ce bet         | ween     | the acti                                | ve RF     | ID tag  | and th     | ie pass         | ive RF         | D tag?                                  |                    |                  |                   |
|   | _  |                                     |                                 | line the c                                   |                               |                |          |   |           |         |            |                 |                | *                                       |                    |                  |                   |
|   | 101  |                                     |                                 |  |                               |                |          |   |           |         |            |                 |                | *                                       | marks]             |                  |                   |

Figure 5.2 Shows types of questions in FEIST and how to set it in SPMP system

gambarajah yang bersesuaian.

c) Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) is one of the examples of Wireless Personal Area Network (WPAN). It is now being popularly used in the automated toll collection for the express highway toll. Apply the basic operation of RFID for the use in the automated toll collection with suitable diagrams.
Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) merupakan salah satu contoh WPAN. Ia mulat popular digunakan di dalam kutipan tol secara automatik di lebuhraya. Apitkasikan operasi asas RFID bagi kegunaan kutipan tol tersebut dengan menggunakan



#### **Outcomes**

Alat dan kaedah
pentaksiran yang dipilih
perlulah tepat untuk
mencapai matlamat bagi
mengukur pencapaian
pelajar kepada CLO kursus
mengikut keperluan
kurikulum (constructive
alignment)

# OBE ASSESSMENT

(How to measure what the student has achieved?)

#### **KEYPOINTS**

- · Level of Assessment
- Summative assessment
- Formative assessment
- Rubric
- Item & Marking scheme

#### **TOOLS**

- Syllabus document
- Rubric
- ICGPA (Affective domain)
- Marking scheme
- SPMP
- Taxonomi Politeknik 2016
- CIST
- FEIST
- PAIST (FEIST for PALT)
- Buku-buku Panduan (JKE -JPPKK)

#### 6.0 OBE CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT (CQI)

Continuous Quality Improvement (CQI) is essential, in improving the quality of the programme. This process would help identifying problem and solution to any weakness as well as further improve the quality of the programme. Figure 6.1 show the loops CQI for each stage of OBE CQI level.

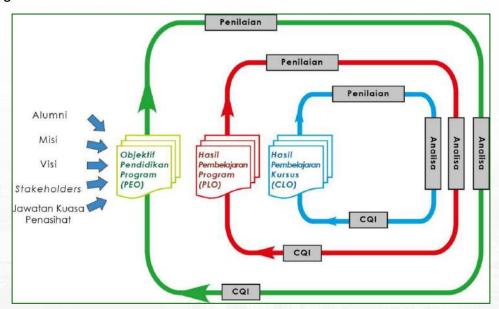


Figure 6.0 Continuous Quality Improvement

#### 6.1 EVALUATION OF PEO, PLO AND CLO

PEOs are declarations representing the objectives of the programme and are measured 3 to 5 years after graduation. Surveys are normally conducted to gain data on the attainment of the alumni. The result of the survey is used to analyze the success of the programme and actions that need to be taken to further improve the programme. The attainment of PEOs very much depend on the graduates. Graduates should, by the time of graduation, have minimum achievement of the PLOs stated.

While PLOs are assessed at the end of their study, the attainment of PLO is directly measured at the end of each semester before cumulative average of the attainment is obtained. This continual assessment strategy allows the department to identify weaknesses and prepare a continual quality improvement strategy. The CQI process can be done at curriculum level (review) or at course level. At course level, attainment of the CLO is measured directly via various tools.

The responsibility of the lecturer is to identify weaknesses in the planning, delivery and assessment processes.

#### 6.2 CQI FOR CLO AND PLO

The CLOs attainment is collected from the 'Sistem Pengurusan Maklumat Politeknik' SPMP. The respective lecturer can sort out analysis for determining the attainment of related CLO. The analysis results will then determine the appropriate actions for CQI.

For the PLOs attainment, since each course has its CLO mapped to a PLO that has been set for each academic programme, the data obtained from SPMP will be used as an input to measure the achievement of PLOs. The analysis results will then determine the appropriate actions for CQI.

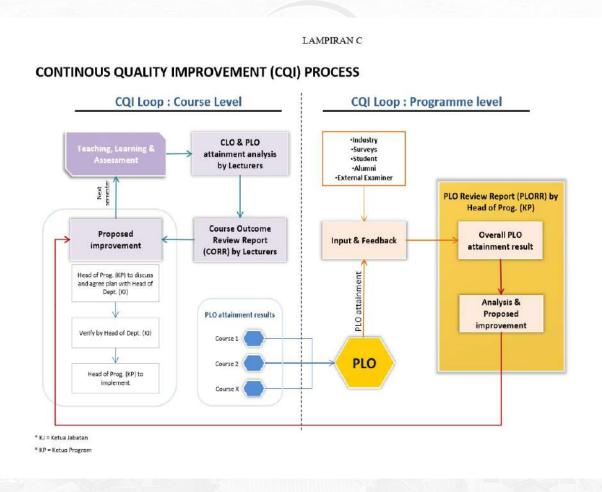


Figure 6.1 CQI Loop at Course Level and Programme Level

#### 6.3 SPMP SETTING

A screenshot of the 'Daftar PLO dan CLO' in SPMP is shown in Figure 6.3. The heads of Programme are responsible to register all PLOs and CLOs. The mapping CLO vs PLO, PLO vs GSA and PLO vs LD should be done by heads of programme as shown in Figure 6.4.

#### Daftar PLO dan CLO

- Daftar Programme Learning Outcomes (PLO)
- Daftar Courses Learning Outcomes (CLO)
- Daftar Template Hubungkait CLO vs PLO ikut Kod Kursus
- Semakan Hubungkait CLO vs PLO ikut Kod Kursus Pensyarah
- Daftar Hubungkait PLO dan GSA (Generic Skills Attribute)
- Daftar Hubungkait PLO dan 9 LD (Learning Domain)
- Daftar Hubungkait 9 LD POLI dan 8 LD KPM (Learning Domain) Untuk Jana iCGPA

- Cetak Senarai Lulusan Semester Akhir
- Cetak Analisa Taburan Skor Pencapaian Pelajar Semua Semester (PNM)
- Cetak Analisa Taburan Skor Pencapaian Pelajar Semua Semester (HPNM)
- Cetak Analisa Taburan Skor Pencapaian Pelajar Semester Akhir (PNM)
- Cetak Analisa Taburan Skor Pencapaian Pelajar Semester Akhir (HPNM)
- Cetak Data Semua Pelajar Semester Akhir
- Pamer Pelajar Beserta Drop Kursus
- Pamer Pelajar Beserta Kod Kursus Gagal
- Pamer/Cetak Statistik (data Penilaian Akhir (PA) <= 20)</li>

Figure 6.2 Screenshot 'Daftar PLO dan CLO'

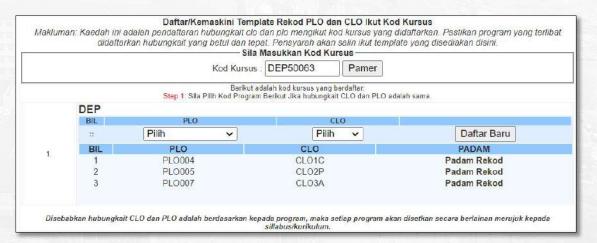


Figure 6.3 Screenshot of the mapping CLO vs PLO

The respective lecturer is responsible to map assessments vs CLOs as shown in Figure 6.5. The mapping process also requires in Final Examination Question as shown in Figure 6.6.

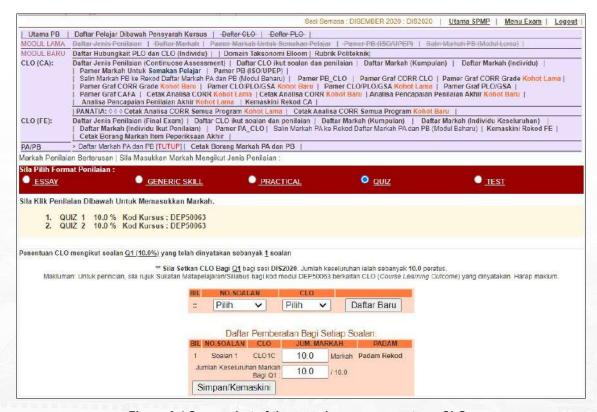


Figure 6.4 Screenshot of the mapping assessments vs CLOs

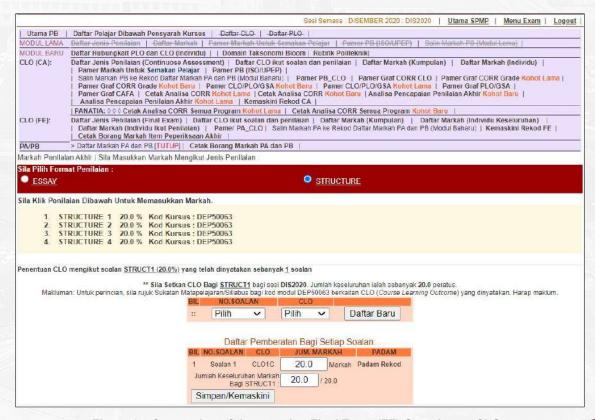


Figure 6.5 Screenshot of the mapping Final Exam (FE) Question vs CLOs

The respective lecturer can print out the analysis of Course Outcome Review Report (CORR) from SPMP as shown in Figure 6.7. An example of CORR report as shown in Figure 6.8. From the analysis, the attainment of CLO1C is 48% which is not achieving the target which is 50%. The respective lecturer should suggest CQI to be implemented for the next session.

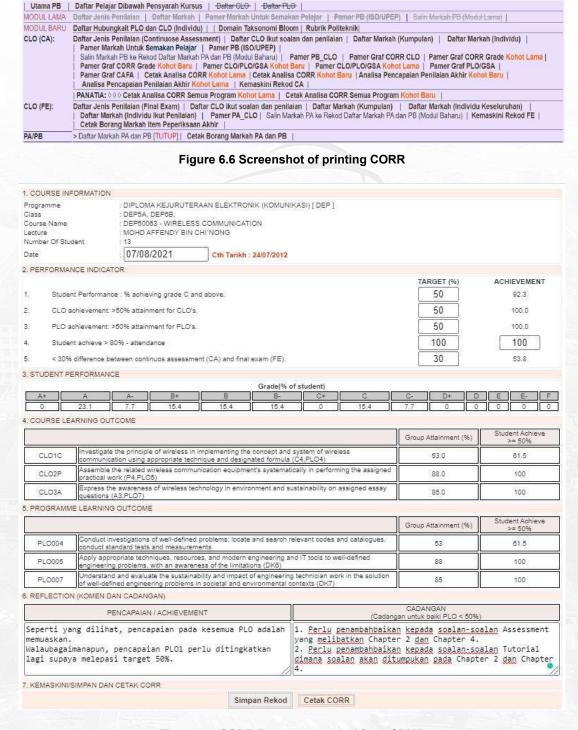


Figure 6.7 CORR Report generated from SPMP

In Figure 6.8 shows that course lecturer has to propose the CQI in CORR Report generated from SPMP. This CQI must be discussed first with the course coordinator before they can propose it.



### CONTINUOUS QUALITY IMPROVEMENT REPORT (CQI) (Session: JUN 2020)

| 1.0 Course Information |                 |                            |  |  |  |  |
|------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| 1.1 Program            | DEP             |                            |  |  |  |  |
| 1.1 Code & Course Name | DEP 50063 & WII | RELESS COMMUNICATION       |  |  |  |  |
| ***                    | i. DEPSA        | MOHD AFFENDY BIN CHI' NON  |  |  |  |  |
| 1.2 Class &            | ii. DEP5B       | MOHD AFFENDY BIN CHI' NONG |  |  |  |  |
| 1.3 Lecturer           | iii.            |                            |  |  |  |  |
| 1.4 Number of Students | 37              | 7                          |  |  |  |  |

| 2.0 Discussion Minute: | s JUN 2020                     |   |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 2.1 Attendance         | 100%                           | 5 |
| 2.2 Date               | 3.8.2020                       |   |
| 2.3 Time               | 3.00pm                         |   |
| 2.4 Venue              | Bilik Perbincangan Aras 1, JKE |   |

| 3.0 Issue / Problem CLO &PLO DI52019 |                               |     |  |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----|--|--|--|--|
| 3.1 CLO                              | Meningkatkan CLO 3 kepada 70% | - 3 |  |  |  |  |
| 3.2 PLO                              | Meningkatkan PLO 7 kepada 70% |     |  |  |  |  |

| 4.1 Name of Activity/<br>Programme   | Cadangan aktiviti adalah mengadakan sesi "Knowledge Sharing"<br>bersama pelajar tentang ilmu "Environment & Sustainability".  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 4.2 Date of Execution  | Sepanjang sesi Jun 2020   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.3 Number of students   | 37  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meningkatkan pencapaian pelajar bagi CLO 3 dan PLO 7     Memberi penjelasan dan penerangan mengenai PLO7 iait berkaitan Environment & Sustainability dengan kursus wir communication |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Memandangkan sesi Jun 2020 proses pengajaran dan pembelajaran dilaksanakan secara dalam talian, oleh itu sesi knowledge sharing dilakukan secara atas talian (online) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.5 Summary of Activity  |   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4.5 Summary of Activity  5.0 Student Achievement  5.1 Student Grade (% of s  | Description:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Figure 6.8 The figure shows an example of a CQI proposal report from the results of discussions between the course coordinator and the course lecturer together with the Head of Program and Head of Department.

In Figure 6.9 shows that the example of a CQI proposal report from the results of discussions between the course coordinator and the course lecturer together with the Head of Program and Head of Department. Usually, a discussion will be done first between the Course Coordinator and the course Lecturer about the proposed CQI action that will be done for the next semester.

# PLO ACHIEVEMENT PERFORMANCE FOR SEMESTER 1 - 6 FOR DEC 2018 SESSION

|            | PLO 1 | PLO 2 | PLO 3 | PLO 4 | PLO 5 | PLO 6 | PLO 7 | PLO 8 | PLO 9 | PLO 10 | PLO 11 | PLO 12 | Average % |
|------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-----------|
| SEMESTER 1 | 52    | 82    | 74    |       | 75    |       |       | 83    | 83    | 77     |        | 74     | 75.0      |
| SEMESTER 2 | 49    | 80    |       |       | 73    |       |       | 76    | 84    | 80     |        | 73     | 73.6      |
| SEMESTER 3 | 46    | 70    | 74    |       | 74    | 84    |       |       | 74    | 75     |        | 79     | 71.0      |
| SEMESTER 4 | 35    | 49    | 58    | 56    | 80    | 91    | 92    |       |       | 76     | 84     | 77     | 69.8      |
| SEMESTER 5 | 41    | 45    | 68    | 59    | 82    | 97    | 83    | 79    | 83    | 78     | 78     | 85     | 73.2      |
| SEMESTER 6 | 43    | 35    | 67    | 48    | 81    |       | 84    |       |       | 81     | 83     | 78     | 66.7      |
| AVERAGE %  | 44.3  | 60.2  | 68.2  | 54.3  | 77.5  | 90.7  | 86.3  | 79.3  | 81.0  | 77.8   | 81.7   | 77.7   |           |

Figure 6.9 Example of PLORR Report for the specific cohort from semester 1 to semester 6 generated from SPMP system

# PLO ACHIEVEMENT COMPARISON BETWEEN DEC 2018 & JUNE 2018 (12 PLOs)

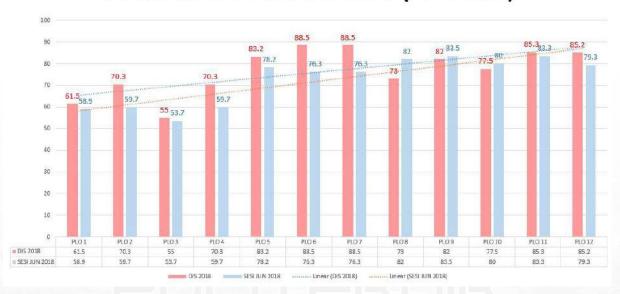


Figure 6.10 diagram showing the difference in PLO achievement between semesters before (JUNE 2018) and after (DEC 2018) generated from SPMP system.

In Figure 6.11 shows the example of difference in PLO achievement between semesters before (JUNE 2018) and after (DEC 2018) generated from SPMP system. Normally, these graphs and reports (Figure 6.10 and Figure 6.11) will be presented to the Academic Deputy during the Academic Management Meeting between the TPA, the Head of Program for all departments and also the Heads of Departments.

#### POLITEKNIK TUANKU SULTANAH BAHIYAH STUDENT PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOME REVIEW REPORT

#### 1. COURSE INFORMATION

PROGRAMME : DIPLOMA KEJURUTERAAN ELEKTRONIK (KOMUNIKASI)

NAME : MUHAMMAD SANIM ASHRAF BIN SOBRI

ID NO : 16DEP18F2001 SESSION : DECEMBER 2020

#### 2. PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOME

| PLO             | SECTION  | ATTAINMENT (%) |
|-----------------|--|----------------|
| PL0001          | Apply knowledge of applied mathematics, applied science, engineering<br>fundamentals and an engineering specialisation as specified in DK1 to<br>DK4 respectively to wide practical procedures and practices   | 65             |
| PLO002          | Identify and analyse well-defined engineering problems reaching<br>substantiated conclusions using codified methods of analysis specific<br>to their field of activity (DK1 to DK4)  | 74             |
| PL0003          | Design solutions for well-defined technical problems and assist with<br>the design of systems, components or processes to meet specified<br>needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety,<br>cultural, societal, and environmental considerations (DK5) | 82             |
| PLO004          | Conduct investigations of well-defined problems; locate and search<br>relevant codes and catalogues, conduct standard tests and<br>measurements  | 72             |
| PLO005          | Apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and<br>IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with an awareness of<br>the limitations (DK6)  | 84             |
| PLO006          | Demonstrate knowledge of the societal, health, safety, legal and<br>cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to<br>engineering technician practice and solutions to well-defined<br>engineering problems (DK7)   | 78             |
| PLO007          | Understand and evaluate the sustainability and impact of engineering<br>technician work in the solution of well-defined engineering problems<br>in societal and environmental contexts (DK7)   | 97             |
| N COOR          | Understand and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of technician practice   | 77             |
| 21 ( 30 (6) (4) | Function effectively as an individual, and as a member in diverse<br>technical teams   | 73             |
| 010010          | Communicate effectively on well-defined engineering activities with<br>the engineering community and with society at large, by being able to<br>comprehend the work of others, document their own work, and give<br>and receive clear instructions                           | 87             |
| PLO011          | Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering<br>management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a<br>member or leader in a technical team and to manage projects in<br>multidisciplinary environments  | 84             |
| PLO012          | Recognise the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent<br>updating in the context of specialised technical knowledge  | 79             |

#### 3. PREPARED BY / DISEDIAKAN OLEH

|                       | Nama                 | Signature | Date: |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------|-------|
| Penasihat<br>Akademik | ZAWIYAH BT. MOKHTAR  |           |       |
| Ketua Jabatan         | HUSAINI AZA BIN ADAM |           |       |

In Figure 6.11 shows the example of Programme Learning Outcome Report (PLORR) for students that can be obtained from the SPMP system.

In Figure 6.12, shows the PLORR report for students that can be obtained from the SPMP system. From this report, students and Academic Advisors (PAs) can see student achievement and can make discussions and plans for the next semester.



#### **Outcomes**

Sistem OBE CQI dapat ditunjukkan perlaksanaannya dengan penggunaan tools yang berkesan dan usaha utk closing the loop dapat dibuktikan.

#### **OBE CQI**

(To ensure the OBE system is constantly undergoing a process of improvement)

#### **KEYPOINTS**

- Closing the loops
- CQICLO
- · CQIPLO
- CQI PEOCQI loop
- PLO Achievement ( For Students)

#### **TOOLS**

- SPMP
- CORR
- Borang CQI
- PLORR
- PEO Survey

work steps of the lecturers each semester involve three (3) main phases in figure 7. 1

# STEPS TOWARDS THE OBE

LECTURER

#### STEP 1 BEFORE SEMESTER STARTS

TIME TABLE

RMS AND COURSE OUTLINE PREPARATION

SPMP SETTING FOR I-FRP, I-DAFTAR AND I-EXAM

DO IFRP HARDCOPY (AS MENTION IN ISO)

REFER CORR / COURSE FROM COURSE FILE OR

FROM THE COURSE COORDINATOR. THE TEACHING & LEARNING

BASED ON THE CQI / CORR / COURSE COORDINATOR ON THE

BASIS OF THE PREVIOUS SEMESTER FINDINGS.

## STEP 2 DURING THE SEMESTER

TEACHING & LEARNING, PROVIDE TEACHING AND LEARNINGMATERIALS.
CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT PREPARATION.
FINAL EXAMINATION/ ASSESSMENT PREPARATION.

#### STEP 3 END OF SEMSETER

MARKING THE FA/FE ASSESSMENT,
PREPARATION OF CA/ FA /FE SCORES
RESULT AND ANALYSIS, CQI, CORR PREPARATION.
MEETINGS WITH LECTURERS OF THE SAME COURSE AND COURSE
COORDINATOR TO PROVIDE CORR ANALYSISAND CQI STEP.
Ü PRESENTATION OF CORR TO DEPARTMENT MANAGEMENT.

#### 7.0 STEPS TOWARDS THE OBE

The procedure and tools used in helping lecturer to develop a constructive teaching plan is shown in Figure 7.2.

| STEP 1                    | STEP 2                   | STEP 3                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Interpret and           | Deliver learning and     | • Improve the learning    |
| implement the             | teaching (theories and   | and teaching process      |
| curriculum.               | practical).              | from time to time:        |
| • Plan learning and       | • Implement student      | Result Spreadsheet        |
| teaching activities:      | performance              | preparation and analysis, |
| RMS, Course Outline,      | evaluation.              | CQI, CORRpreparation.     |
| Sistem Pengurusan         | • Continuous             |                           |
| Maklumat Politeknik       | Assessment               |                           |
| (SPMP) setting for i-FRP, | preparation by           |                           |
| i- Daftar and i-Exam.     | referring AST/ CIST/     |                           |
| • Provide teaching and    | CAIST.                   |                           |
| learning                  | • Final Examination/     |                           |
| • materials.              | Assessment               |                           |
|                           | preparation by referring |                           |
|                           | FEIST/FAIST.             |                           |
|                           |                          |                           |

figure 7.1: The procedure and tools used in helping lecturer to develop a constructive teaching plan.

#### 7.1 ABBREVIATION

SPMP : SIstem Pengurusan Maklumat Politeknik

FRP: Fail Rekod Pensyarah

**AST: Assessment Specification Table** 

CIST Coursework Item Specification Table

CAIST: Coursework Assessment Item Specification Table

FEIST: Final Exam Item Spesification Table

FAIST: Final Assessment Item Spesification Table

CQI: Countinues Quality Improvement

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#### **APPENDIX A:**

## PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO) & PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES (PLO)

#### 1.0 ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:

DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING
DIPLOMA IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING (COMPUTER)
DIPLOMA IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING (COMMUNICATION)
DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

#### PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO)

The engineering programme should produce balanced TVET graduates who are:

PEO1: Practicing technician in electrical engineering related field

PEO2: Contributing to society with professional ethic and responsibilities

PEO3: Engaging in enterprising activities that apply engineering knowledge and

technical skills

PEO4: Engaging in activities to enhance knowledge for successful career

advancement

#### PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES (PLO)

#### 1.1.1 DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Apply knowledge of applied mathematics, applied science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialisation as specified in DK1 to DK4 respectively to wide practical procedures and practices.

PLO2: Identify and analyse well-defined engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using codified methods of analysis specific to their field of activity (DK1 to DK4).

PLO3: Design solutions for well-defined technical problems and assist with the design of systems, components or processes to meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal, and environmental considerations (DK5)

PLO4: Conduct investigations of well-defined problems; locate and search relevant codes and catalogues, conduct standard tests and measurements

PLO5: Apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with an awareness of the limitations (DK6)

PLO6: Demonstrate knowledge of the societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to engineering technician practice and solutions to well-defined engineering problems (DK7)

PLO7: Understand and evaluate the sustainability and impact of engineering technician work in the solution of well-defined engineering problems in societal and environmental contexts (DK7)

PLO8: Understand and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of technician practice

PLO9: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member in diverse technical teams.

PLO10: Communicate effectively on well-defined engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, by being able to comprehend the work of others, document their own work, and give and receive clear instructions

PLO11: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member or leader in a technical team and to manage projects in multidisciplinary environments

PLO12: Recognise the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent updating in the context of specialised technical knowledge

#### 1.2.1 DIPLOMA IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING (COMPUTER)

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Apply knowledge of applied mathematics, applied science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialisation as specified in DK1 to DK4 respectively to wide practical procedures and practices

PLO2: Identify and analyse well-defined engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using codified methods of analysis specific to their field of activity (DK1 to DK4)

PLO3: Design solutions for well-defined technical problems and assist with the design of systems, components or processes to meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal, and environmental considerations (DK5)

PLO4: Conduct investigations of well-defined problems; locate and search relevant codes and catalogues, conduct standard tests and measurements

PLO5: Apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with an awareness of the limitations (DK6)

PLO6: Demonstrate knowledge of the societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to engineering technician practice and solutions to well-defined engineering problems (DK7)

PLO7: Understand and evaluate the sustainability and impact of engineering technician work in the solution of well-defined engineering problems in societal and environmental contexts (DK7)

PLO8: Understand and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of technician practice

PLO9: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member in diverse technical teams

PLO10: Communicate effectively on well-defined engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, by being able to comprehend the work of others, document their own work, and give and receive clear instructions

PLO11: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member or leader in a technical team and to manage projects in multidisciplinary environments

PLO12: Recognise the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent updating in the context of specialised technical knowledge

#### 1.3.1 DIPLOMA IN ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING (COMMUNICATION)

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Apply knowledge of applied mathematics, applied science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialisation as specified in DK1 to DK4 respectively to wide practical procedures and practices

PLO2: Identify and analyse well-defined engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using codified methods of analysis specific to their field of activity (DK1 to DK4)

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PLO3: Design solutions for well-defined technical problems and assist with the design of systems, components or processes to meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal, and environmental considerations (DK5)

PLO4: Conduct investigations of well-defined problems; locate and search relevant codes and catalogues, conduct standard tests and measurements

PLO5: Apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with an awareness of the limitations (DK6)

PLO6: Demonstrate knowledge of the societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to engineering technician practice and solutions to well-defined engineering problems (DK7)

PLO7: Understand and evaluate the sustainability and impact of engineering technician work in the solution of well-defined engineering problems in societal and environmental contexts (DK7)

PLO8: Understand and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of technician practice

PLO9: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member in diverse technical teams

PLO10: Communicate effectively on well-defined engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, by being able to comprehend the work of others, document their own work, and give and receive clear instructions

PLO11: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member or leader in a technical team and to manage projects in multidisciplinary environments

PLO12: Recognise the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent updating in the context of specialised technical knowledge

#### 1.4.1 DIPLOMA IN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Apply knowledge of applied mathematics, applied science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialisation as specified in DK1 to DK4 respectively to wide practical procedures and practices

PLO2: Identify and analyse well-defined engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using codified methods of analysis specific to their field of activity (DK1 to DK4)

PLO3: Design solutions for well-defined technical problems and assist with the design of systems, components or processes to meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal, and environmental considerations (DK5)

PLO4: Conduct investigations of well-defined problems; locate and search relevant codes and catalogues, conduct standard tests and measurements

PLO5: Apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with an awareness of the limitations (DK6)

PLO6: Demonstrate knowledge of the societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to engineering technician practice and solutions to well-defined engineering problems (DK7)

PLO7: Understand and evaluate the sustainability and impact of engineering technician work in the solution of well-defined engineering problems in societal and environmental contexts (DK7)

PLO8: Understand and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of technician practice

PLO9: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member in diverse technical teams

PLO10: Communicate effectively on well-defined engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, by being able to comprehend the work of others, document their own work, and give and receive clear instructions

PLO11: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member or leader in a technical team and to manage projects in multidisciplinary environments

PLO12: Recognise the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent updating in the context of specialised technical knowledge

#### 2.0 MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:

#### 2.1 DIPLOMA IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (MANUFACTURING)

#### PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO)

The Diploma in Mechanical Engineering (Manufacturing) programme should produce Assistant Mechanical Engineers who are:

PEO1: Equipped with industry-relevant knowledge and skills in Mechanical Engineering field.

PEO2: Engaging on lifelong and continuous learning to enhance knowledge and skills.

PEO3: Instilled with entrepreneurial skills and mind set in the real working environment.

PEO4: Established with strong linkage with society and players in the industry.

#### 2.2 DIPLOMA IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

The Diploma in Mechanical Engineering and Mechatronic Engineering programme should produce balanced and competent technical workers who are:

PEO1: Equipped with industry-relevant knowledge and skills in Mechanical Engineering field

PEO2: Engaging on lifelong and continuous learning to enhance knowledge and skills

PEO3: Instilled with entrepreneurial skills and mind set in the real working environment

PEO4: established strong linkage with society and players in the industry

#### 2.3 DIPLOMA IN MECHATRONIC ENGINEERING

The Diploma in Mechanical Engineering programme should produce balanced and competent technical workers who are:

PEO1: Equipped with industry-relevant knowledge and skills in mechanical engineering field

PEO2: Engaging on lifelong and continuous learning to enhance knowledge and skills

PEO3: Instilled with entrepreneurial skills and mind set in the real working environment

PEO4: Established strong linkage with society and players in the industry

#### PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES (PLO)

#### 2.1.1 DIPLOMA IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING (MANUFACTURING)

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Apply knowledge of applied mathematics, applied science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialisation as specified in DK1 to DK4 respectively for practical procedures and practices

PLO2: Identify and analyse well-defined engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using codified methods of analysis specific to their field of activity (DK1 to DK4)

PLO3: Design solutions for well-defined technical problems and assist with the design of systems, components or processes to meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal, and environmental considerations (DK5)

PLO4: Conduct investigations of well-defined problems; locate and search relevant codes and catalogues, conduct standard tests and measurements

PLO5: Apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with an awareness of the limitations (DK6)

PLO6: Demonstrate knowledge of the societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to engineering technician practice and solutions to well-defined engineering problems (DK7)

PLO7: Understand and evaluate the sustainability and impact of engineering technician work in the solution of well-defined engineering problems in societal and environmental contexts (DK7)

PLO8: Understand and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of technician practice

PLO9: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member in diverse technical teams

PLO10: Communicate effectively on well-defined engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, by being able to comprehend the work of others, document their own work, and give and receive clear instructions

PLO11: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member or leader in a technical team and to manage projects in multidisciplinary environments

PLO12: recognise the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent updating in the context of specialised technical knowledge

#### 2.2.1 DIPLOMA IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: apply knowledge of applied mathematics, applied science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialisation as specified in DK1 to DK4 respectively to wide practical procedures and practices

PLO2: identify and analyse well-defined engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using codified methods of analysis specific to their field of activity (DK1 to DK4)

PLO3: design solutions for well-defined technical problems and assist with the design of systems, components or processes to meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal, and environmental considerations (DK5)

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PLO4: Conduct investigations of well-defined problems; locate and search relevant codes and catalogues, conduct standard tests and measurements

PLO5: Apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with an awareness of the limitations (DK6)

PLO6: Demonstrate knowledge of the societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to engineering technician practice and solutions to well-defined engineering problems (DK7)

PLO7: Understand and evaluate the sustainability and impact of engineering technician work in the solution of well-defined engineering problems in societal and environmental contexts (DK7)

PLO8: Understand and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of technician practice

PLO9: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member in diverse technical teams

PLO10: Communicate effectively on well-defined engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, by being able to comprehend the work of others, document their own work, and give and receive clear instructions

PLO11: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member or leader in a technical team and to manage projects in multidisciplinary environments

PLO12: Recognise the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent updating in the context of specialised technical knowledge

#### 2.3.1 DIPLOMA IN MECHATRONIC ENGINEERING

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Knowledge: Apply knowledge of applied mathematics, applied science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialisation as specified in DK1 to DK4 respectively to wide practical procedures and practices

PLO2: Problem analysis: identify and analyse well-defined engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using codified methods of analysis specific to their field of activity (DK1 to DK4)

PLO3: Design / development of solution: design solutions for well-defined technical problems and assist with the design of systems, components or processes to meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal, and environmental considerations (DK5)

PLO4: Investigation: conduct investigations of well-defined problems; locate and search relevant codes and catalogues, conduct standard tests and measurements

PLO5: Modern tool usage: apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with an awareness of the limitations (DK6)

PLO6: The engineer and society: demonstrate knowledge of the societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to engineering technician practice and solutions to well-defined engineering problems (DK7)

PLO7: Environment and sustainability: understand and evaluate the sustainability and impact of engineering technician work in the solution of well-defined engineering problems in societal and environmental contexts (DK7)

PLO8: Ethics: understand and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of technician practice

PLO9: Individual and team work: function effectively as an individual, and as a member in diverse technical teams

PLO10: Communication: communicate effectively on well-defined engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, by being able to comprehend the work of others, document their own work, and give and receive clear instructions

PLO11: Project management and finance: demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member or leader in a technical team and to manage projects in multidisciplinary environments

PLO12: Lifelong learning: recognise the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent updating in the context of specialised technical knowledge

#### 3.0 CIVIL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT:

#### 3.1 DIPLOMA IN GEOMATICS

#### PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO)

#### Diploma in Geomatics programme should produce Geomatician that able to :

PEO1: Adapt themselves with new technological advancement and challenges in

the field of geomatics

PEO2: Become a leader and work as a team

PEO3: Promote good morality and behavior that will continuously enhance their knowledge and skills

PEO4: Solve managerial and field problems and possess entrepreneur skills to prepare themselves for future challenges as lifelong learning

#### 3.2 DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

The Diploma in Civil Engineering programme shall produce semi-professionals who are:

PEO1: Working in the field of civil engineering

PEO2: Lead or a team member to support their role in industries

PEO3: Engaged in activities to enhance knowledge or starting/embark their own

enterprise

PEO4: Fulfill professional and communitie responsibilities, conforming to ethical

and environmental values

#### **PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES (PLO)**

#### 3.1.1 DIPLOMA IN GEOMATICS

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Apply knowledge in geomatics discipline that fulfills standard terms requirement

PLO2: Analyse field problems critically and creatively

PLO3: Construct practical skills by using appropriate technic and surveying instrument in geomatics discipline

PLO4: Integrate communication skills and collaborative skills in networking and culture issues

PLO5: Organize information and pursue knowledge relating to digital and numerical skills

PLO6: Organize leadership and responsibilities of team work in geomatics field

PLO7: Organize personal skills and entrepreneurial mind set for career path development

PLO8: Organize high ethical standards and professionalism pertaining to the surveying practices

#### 3.2.1 DIPLOMA IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Apply knowledge of applied mathematics, applied science, engineering fundamentals and an engineering specialisation as specified in DK1 to DK4 respectively to wide practical procedures and practices

PLO2: Identify and analyse well-defined engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using codified methods of analysis specific to their field of activity (DK1 to DK4)

PLO3: Design solutions for well-defined technical problems and assist with the design of systems, components or processes to meet specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, cultural, societal, and environmental considerations (DK5)

PLO4: Conduct investigations of well-defined problems; locate and search relevant codes and catalogues, conduct standard tests and measurements

PLO5: Apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with an awareness of the limitations (DK6)

PLO6: Demonstrate knowledge of the societal, health, safety, legal and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to engineering technician practice and solutions to well-defined engineering problems (DK7)

PLO7: Understand and evaluate the sustainability and impact of engineering technician work in the solution of well-defined engineering problems in societal and environmental contexts (DK7)

PLO8: Understand and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of technician practice

PLO9: Function effectively as an individual, and as a member in diverse technical teams

PLO10: Communicate effectively on well-defined engineering activities with the engineering community and with society at large, by being able to comprehend the work of others, document their own work, and give and receive clear instructions

PLO11: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of engineering management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member or leader in a technical team and to manage projects in multidisciplinary environments

PLO12: Recognise the need for, and have the ability to engage in independent updating in the context of specialised technical knowledge

#### **4.0 COMMERCE DEPARTMENT:**

#### **4.1 DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS STUDIES**

#### PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO)

The Diploma in Business Studies programme shall produce semi-professionals who are:

PEO1: Business practitioners who apply knowledge, understanding and managerial skills in providing solutions for business issues and challenges.

PEO2: Business practitioners who are agile in the execution of and able to manipulate digital applications and data to perform business tasks.

PEO3: Business practitioners who communicate effectively in executing the roles of a leader as to provide high quality of services to the business operations.

PEO4: Business practitioners who proactively acquire new knowledge and skills for career advancement and comply with organizational and professional ethics in work and social environment.

#### 4.2 DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY

#### PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO):

Diploma in Accountancy programmed shall produce semi-professionals accounting practitioners who are:

PEO1: Knowledgeable and technically competent in accounting discipline in line with the industry requirement

PEO2 : Able to integrate values, attitudes, professionalism and social skills in engaging with society and stakeholders

PEO3: Adopt the roles of a leader and a team member, and communicate effectively to provide data driven solutions for accounting problems

PEO4: Proactively acquire new knowledge and skills for career advancement and innovatively manage resources and information

#### 4.3 DIPLOMA IN MARKETING

#### PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO):

The Diploma in Marketing programmer shall produce semi-professionals who are able to:

PEO1: Occupy the field of marketing with marketers who are knowledgeable and skillful in marketing world.

PEO2: Provide the industries with marketers who can communicate well in written and spoken to convey information as a leader or a member of a team in executing programmers related to marketing as well as other activities in a variety of contexts.

PEO3: Produce marketers who are involved in continuously seeking knowledge and skills activities or emerge as an entrepreneur in order to sustain themselves in the challenging world of information and technology.

PEO4: Establish the behaviour of marketers by conforming to the ethics and professionalism of marketing in order to grow and succeed in life within industries, organisations as well as society.

#### PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES (PLO)

#### 4.1.1 DIPLOMA IN BUSINESS STUDIES

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Apply principles of business and other related areas in managing business operations.

PLO2: Analyze issues and solutions in conducting business operations.

PLO3: Demonstrate business technical skills in business activities.

PLO4: Demonstrate effective communication and interpersonal skills in a team.

PLO5: Use digital application and interpret data in managing business operations.

PLO6: Demonstrate social skills and responsibilities by taking alternate roles as a leader or member of a diverse team.

PLO7: Demonstrate personal and entrepreneurial skills in managing business operating activities.

PLO8: Integrate professionalism, positive attitudes and values in engaging with society and stakeholders.

#### 4.2.1 DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY

Upon completion of this programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Discuss knowledge of accounting and related field in an organization.

PLO2: Apply financial and non-financial information in decision making process.

PLO3: Prepare financial statements and internal reports that comply with approved standards and provide tax, audit and other accounting related services.

PLO4: Demonstrate effective communication to relevant stakeholders in all aspects of decision making.

PLO5: Apply various types of digital application ethically and propose data driven solutions.

PLO6: Develop leadership to manage diverse team in order to be effective members in organization.

PLO7: Demonstrate a commitment to continue in professional development and possess entrepreneurial skills.

PLO8: Demonstrate positive values, ethics and accountability with professional scepticism in engaging with society and stakeholders.

#### 4.3.1 DIPLOMA IN MARKETING

Upon completion of the programme, students should be able to:

PLO1: Apply good understanding of concepts and theories in the field of marketing.

PLO2: Analyze valuable information and ideas gathered by possessing scientific skills and utilizing different thinking skills in order to solve problems in marketing.

PLO3: Perform marketing practical work skills in managing marketing activities.

PLO4: Display the ability to work in a group effectively by conveying verbal and written information coherently as a leader or a member of a team in managing marketing operations.

PLO5: Adopt a variety of skills in managing information including the use of digital application and commit to continue seeking knowledge for self improvement.

PLO6: Demonstrate the ability of being a responsible individual either as a leader or a member of a team by using social skills in delivering messages, thoughts and feelings with others.

PLO7: Decide career path by identifying self-improvement initiatives and possibilities of being an entrepreneur during exploration and engagement in entrepreneurial activities.

PLO8: Exhibit acts of integrity through positive values, ethics and professionalism in executing marketing activities.

#### **APPENDIX B:**

#### **RUBRICS**

#### **ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

#### **DET30043 ELECTRICAL MACHINE –** RUBRICS FOR PRACTICAL WORKS CLO2 WITH GENERIC SKILLS CLO3

| PRACTICAL WORK: |        |       |
|-----------------|--------|-------|
| PROGRAM:        | GROUP: | DATE: |

| Criteria/ | P        | ractio   |          | ill Ass<br>D2 (P4 |            | ent           | Generic Skill<br>Assessment/CLO3 (A3) |          |          |          | 3)       |               |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------------|------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------------|
| Students  | A<br>(5) | B<br>(5) | C<br>(5) | D<br>(5)          | E<br>(5)   | Total<br>(25) | A<br>(5)                              | B<br>(5) | C<br>(5) | D<br>(5) | E<br>(5) | Total<br>(25) |
|           |          |          | 12.74    |                   |            | Ž             |                                       |          |          |          |          |               |
| TUA       | NKU      | SU       | LTA      | NA.               | DIZ<br>H B | A HIIY        | AН                                    |          |          |          |          |               |
|           |          |          |          |                   |            |               |                                       |          |          |          |          |               |
|           |          |          |          |                   |            |               |                                       |          |          |          |          |               |
|           |          |          |          |                   |            |               |                                       |          | 5        |          |          |               |
|           |          |          |          |                   |            |               | 21                                    |          |          |          |          |               |

\*\*Remarks

A – Set-up using appropriate equipment B – Ability to conduct experiment use essential equipment Electrical Machine

C – Following safety rules

D – Data collection and conclusion of Electrical Machine method

E – Question and answer

#### Practical Skill Assessment / CLO2 (Assessment A - E)

| Score | Description   |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 5     | Student can complete all tasks assigned without errors        |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4     | Student can complete all tasks assigned with a few errors     |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3     | Student can complete partial tasks assigned without errors    |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2     | Student can complete partial tasks assigned with a few errors |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1     | Student participate partially.                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0     | Student shows no response/task not attempted                  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

#### **Generic Skill Assessment / CLO3 Leadership**

#### A: Knowledge and skills in leadership, B: Effective leadership,

| N          | ⁄larks                                   | 1 mark   | 2 mark  | 3 marks  | 4 marks  | 5 marks   |
|------------|--|--|---|--|--|---|
| Attribute  | Subattribute                             | Very Weak  | Weak  | Fair   | Good   | Very Good   |
|            | Knowledge and<br>skills in<br>leadership | No clear<br>evidence of<br>knowledge and<br>understanding<br>demonstrated in<br>practice | Able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in practice but require improvements                              | Able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in practice and require minor improvements                                 | Able to demonstrate knowledge and understanding in practice well                 | Very clear evidence of knowledge and understanding demonstrated in practice   |
| Leadership | Effective<br>leadership                  | No clear<br>evidence of<br>ability to lead<br>self and/or<br>others                      | Able to lead self and/or others towards goal achievement but with limited effect and require further improvements | Able to lead self<br>and/or others<br>towards goal<br>achievement with<br>some effect and<br>require minor<br>improvements | Able to lead<br>effectively self<br>and/or others<br>towards goal<br>achievement | High ability to lead effectively self and/or others towards goal achievement. |

#### Generic Skill Assessment / CLO3 Team-work

#### C: Foster good relationship, D: Alternate roles, E: Respect and accept opinions

| N         | Marks                       | 1 mark  | 2 mark   | 3 marks  | 4 marks   | 5 marks  |
|-----------|-----------------------------|---|--|--|---|--|
| Attribute | Subattribute                | Very Weak   | Weak   | Fair   | Good  | Very Good  |
|           | Foster good<br>relationship | No clear evidence of<br>ability to foster<br>good relationships<br>and work together<br>effectively with<br>other group<br>members towards<br>goal achievement. | Able to foster relationship and work together with other group members towards goal achievement but with limited effect and require improvements       | Able to foster relationship and work together with other group members towards goal achievement with some effect(s) and require minor improvements           | Able to foster good relationship and work together with other group members towards goal achievement                                | High ability to foster good relationship and work together effectively with other group members towards goal achievement         |
| Teamwork  | Alternate roles             | No clear evidence of<br>ability to assume<br>alternate roles as a<br>group leader and<br>group members<br>demonstrated in<br>practice                           | Attempt to demonstrate in practice the ability to alternate roles as a group leader and group members but with limited effect and require improvements | Able to demonstrate in practice the ability to assume alternate roles as a group leader and group members with some effect(s) and require minor improvements | Able to demonstrate in practice the ability to assume alternate roles as a group leader and a group member to achieve the same goal | Show clear<br>evidence to<br>assume alternate<br>roles as a group<br>leader and a<br>group member<br>demonstrated in<br>practice |
|           | Respect and accept opinions | Not able to respect and accept opinion of others that leads to conflicts  | Limited respect and acceptance of others' opinions in achievement group's objectives   | Able to respect and accept opinion of others in achieving group's objectives   | Able to well respect and accept opinion of others in achieving group's objectives   | Able to very well respect and accept opinion of others in achieving group's objectives   |

#### **MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT**

#### DJJ20063 Rubrics for Practical Task (10%)

| COURSE LEARNING OUTCOME  | PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOME  | ASSESSMENT TOOL (%): PT (10%)   |
|--|---|---|
| CLO3(P4) - Organize appropriately experiments according to the | engineering and IT tools to well-defined engineering problems, with | DP1-Depth of Knowledge<br>DP3-Depth of Analysis required<br>DP4-Familiarity of issues |

| DP/<br>CHOMOTOR | CRITERIA                              | POOR (1)  | FAIR (2)  | MODERATE (3)   | GOOD (4)  | EXCELLENT (5)  | MAR |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|-----|
| DP1/P1          | Demonstrate<br>Knowledge of<br>Theory | Student is unable to either identify or explain any related theories to the experiments.  | Student is<br>not able to<br>both identify<br>and explain<br>major<br>theories.   | Student is unable to identify or explain concepts without major prompting.   | Student is able to identify and explain necessary theories for completion of the experiments with some assistance.  | Student knows and is able to identify and explain necessary theories for completion of the experiments.  | /5  |
| DP1/P1          | Usage of Tools                        | Student is not able to both identify and use tools  | Student<br>knows and is<br>able to<br>identify<br>necessary<br>tools for<br>completion of<br>the task<br>without major<br>prompting                   | Student knows<br>and is able to<br>identify<br>necessary tools<br>for completion<br>of the task with<br>some assistance                | Student knows<br>and is able to<br>identify<br>necessary tools<br>for completion<br>of the task with<br>less assistance   | Student knows and able to identify necessary tools to complete the task  | /5  |
| DP3/P3          | Laboratory<br>Technique               | Measurements,<br>skills or techniques<br>are incomplete,<br>inaccurate and/or<br>very imprecise   | Measureme<br>nts, skills or<br>techniques<br>are<br>somewhat<br>inaccurate<br>and<br>imprecise.   | Measurement<br>s, skills or<br>techniques are<br>mostly<br>accurate.   | Measurements,<br>skills or techniques<br>are accurate with<br>reasonable<br>precision   | Measurements,<br>skills or techniques<br>are both accurate<br>and precise and<br>may show some<br>innovation.  | /5  |
| DP3/P3          | Display of<br>Results                 | Not genuine results<br>with too far from<br>theoretical<br>prediction.<br>Outcomes are<br>included but not<br>label                               | Not genuine<br>results with<br>too far from<br>theoretical<br>prediction.<br>Outcomes are<br>included but<br>missing the<br>important<br>labels       | Not genuine<br>results but not<br>too far from<br>theoretical<br>prediction.<br>Outcomes are<br>included but<br>missing some<br>labels | A good genuine results with relevant from theoretical prediction. Clear and reliable outcomes but missing some labels   | An excellent<br>genuine results<br>with relevant from<br>theoretical<br>prediction<br>Clear and reliable<br>outcomes with<br>complete labels             | /5  |
| DP4/P3          | Safety Culture                        | Proper safety<br>precautions are<br>consistently<br>missed;   | Proper<br>safety<br>precautions<br>are often<br>missed  | Proper safety<br>precautions are<br>generally<br>displayed   | Proper safety<br>precautions<br>displayed most of<br>the time   | Proper safety<br>precautions are<br>displayed very<br>consistantly   | /5  |
| DP4/P3          | Housekeeping                          | Proper clean-up procedures are seldom used. Requires lecturer's help to complete clean-up. 3 or more items left at station or station not cleaned | up procedures. 1 or 2 items left at station or not cleaned.   | Proper clean-up procedures generally used. May need reminding once to complete clean-up. Station generally left clean.                 | Consistently uses proper clean-up procedures. Reminds others of their responsibility; Station generally neat and clean.   | Consistently uses proper clean-up procedures Station left neat and clean, pitches in an helps others clean up and directs others to do the same.         | /5  |
| DP4/P4          | Quality of Work                       | Provide complete<br>task/project with<br>more than 4<br>defects   | Provide<br>complete<br>task/project<br>with 4 or<br>less defects  | Provide complete<br>task/project with<br>2 or less defects   | Provides high<br>quality work with 1<br>or less defect  | Provides work of<br>higher quality with<br>no defects  | /!  |
| DP4/P4          | Outcomes                              | All assigned<br>questions are not<br>answered and no<br>discussion on<br>results  | All assigned questions are not answered. Discussion on results is anappropriate for the lab and shows a lack of comprehensio n of scientific concepts | Discussion on results does not   | All assigned questions are answered and discussed lightly. Discussion on results needs some refinement but shows strong grasp of the scientific concepts covered by the lab | All assigned questions are answered and discussed approriately. Discussion of results shows a strong grasp of the scientific concepts covered by the lab | /5  |

SIGNATURE :

LECTURER NAME:



# RUBRIC FOR PROPOSAL DCG 5152 (To be completed by Supervisor)

| Student ID                                  |  |  |  |  |  |       |
|---|--|--|--|--|--|-------|
| Criteria                                    | ம  | 4  | m  | 2  | 1  | MARKS |
| 1.Introduction                              | Clearly stated, well written and includes a clear description of the studies                                     | Clearly stated, well written and includes an adequate description of the studies                       | Somewhat clear<br>and/or relates to<br>the studies   | Unclear/poorly<br>written/unrelated<br>to the studies  | No introduction given  |       |
| 2. Objective                                | Clearly and concisely states the paper's purpose in a single sentences, which is engaging and thought provoking. | Clearly and concisely states the paper's purpose in a single sentences.                                | States the paper's purpose in a single sentences.  | Incomplete and/or<br>unfocused.  | Absent, no evidence  |       |
| 3. Problem Statement                        | Clearly stated, well written<br>and includes a clear<br>description of the problem<br>statement                  | Clearly stated, well written and includes an adequate description of the problem statement             | Somewhat clear<br>and /or relates to<br>the problem  | Unclear/poorly<br>written/unrelated<br>to the problem  | No objective stated  |       |
| 4.Literature Review                         | 5 and more Literature<br>Reviews   | 4 Literature Reviews   | 3 Literature Reviews   | 1-2 Literature Reviews   | No Literature Review sated   |       |
| 5.Methodology                               | Detailed and clearly stated, can be easily implemented/understood  | Easily<br>implemented/understood   | Somewhat organized,<br>easily understood,<br>easy to implement   | Not<br>numbered/disorderly/di<br>fficult to understand or<br>not easy to implement                               | No methodology included  |       |
| 6.Punctuation,<br>Capitalization & Spelling | There are no grammatical, spelling or punctuation errors   | There are 1 or 2<br>minor<br>grammatical,<br>spelling or<br>punctuation<br>errors                      | There are 3 or 4 minor errors in punctuation, grammar and/or spelling which do not break the flow for the reader | There are 1 or 2 major errors in punctuation, grammar and/or spelling which do interrupt the flow for the reader | There are a number of major errors in punctuation, grammar and/or spelling which make it difficult to read |       |
|   | References page contains 15 and more sources .   | References page contains: 15 source.   | References page<br>contains less than 15<br>total.   | References page<br>contains less than 15 .   | References page  |       |
| 7.Reference                                 | Follows APA guidelines of components: double space, 12 pt. font, hanging indent.                                 | Follows most APA guidelines of components: double space, 12 pt. font, hanging indent.                  | Many errors of APA guidelines: double space, 12 pt. font, hanging indent.  | Too Many errors of APA guidelines: double space, 12 pt. font, hanging indent.                                    | contains less than 1.5 .<br>Didn't follow APA guidelines.  |       |
| 8.Format                                    | Page numbering, spacing, font size, margins as specified by guidelines.  | Page numbering,<br>spacing, font size,<br>margins as specified by<br>guidelines but not too<br>perfect | Page numbering, spacing, font size, margins as specified by guidelines but not too perfect and due some errors.  | Page numbering, spacing, font size, margins as specified by guidelines but not too perfect and due major errors  | Page numbering,<br>spacing, font size,<br>margins not follow the<br>guidelines                             |       |
|   |  |  |  | Total Marks Proposal Writing [CLO 1C]  | al Writing [CLO 1C]  | / 40  |



#### RUBRIC FOR INDIVIDUAL EVALUATION DCG 5152 (To be completed by Supervisor)

|   | Criteria   |   |   |   |  | Points |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|--------|
|   |  | 4   | 3   | 2   | 1  |        |
| 1 | Level of<br>engagement<br>in class.<br>(meet supervisor) | Student proactively contributes to class by offering ideas and asking questions more than once per class.   | Student proactively contributes to class by offering ideas and asking questions once per class.   | Student rarely<br>contributes to<br>class by<br>offering ideas and<br>asking questions.   | Student never contributes to class by offering ideas and asking question.  |        |
| 2 | Listening,<br>questioning<br>and<br>discussing.          | Respectfully listen,<br>discusses and<br>asks questions<br>and helps group<br>in solving<br>problem.  | Respectfully listen,<br>discusses and asks<br>questions   | Has trouble listening with respect and takes over discussions without letting other people have a turn.   | Does not listen with respect, argues with teammates and does not consider other ideas. Blocks group from reaching agreements.  |        |
| 3 | Behavior   | Student almost<br>never displays<br>disruptive<br>behavior during<br>class<br>discussions and<br>group activities.  | Student rarely displays disruptive behaviour during class discussion and group activities.  | Student occasionally displays disruptive behaviour during class discussions and group activities.   | Student almost always displays disruptive behaviour during class discussion and group activities.  |        |
| 4 | Preparation<br>(organize data/<br>weekly journal)        | Student is almost<br>always<br>prepared with<br>assignments<br>and required<br>class materials.   | Student is usually prepared with assignments and required class materials.  | Students is rarely prepared with assignments and required class materials.  | Student is almost<br>never prepared<br>with assignments<br>and required<br>class materials.  |        |
| 5 | Problem solving  | Actively seeks and suggest solution to problems.  | Improves on solutions suggested by other group members.   | Does not offer solutions, but is willing to try solutions suggested by other group members  | Does not try to solve<br>problems or help<br>others solve<br>problems.   |        |
| 6 | Group/parner<br>teamwork                                 | Works to complete all group goals. Always has a positive attitude about the task and work of others. All team members contribute equally. Performed all duties of assigned team role. | Usually helps to complete group goals. Usually has a positive attitude about the tasks and work of others. Assisted team members in the finished project. Performed nearly all duties of assigned team role | Occasionally helps to complete group goals. Sometimes makes fun of the group tasks and work of others. Finished individual task but did not assist team members. Performed some duties of assigned team role. | Does not work well with others and shows no interest in completing group goals. Often makes fun of the work of others and has a negative attitude. Contributed little to group effort. Did not perform duties of assigned team role. |        |

|                    | Supervisor Approval: |  |
|--------------------|----------------------|--|
| Name:              |                      |  |
| Signature:         |                      |  |
| Official Stamping: |                      |  |

# POLYTECHNIC LOGO (Name of Programme & Department)

Session:

Course Code and Name:

CLUSTER 3a RUBRIC: PRACTICAL SKILLS

| 5*   |
|--|
|  |
| essential skills' in executing a task  • Hardy suitable skill sets used, thus need a lot of improvement  • Achieve less than 60% of the required skills needed   |
| Poor implementation of task with no flow of steps/workings shown properly     Very seldomly apply suitable method^h thoroughly to perform the task     Comply with the required method(s) as mentioned at the range of less than 60% |

Note: \* - weightage can be amended according to the courses but do ensure total marks still 100.

# - actions refer to readings, trials, discussions, or etc.

\*\*\*- theories refer to concepts, principles, standards, conventions, or etc., used in accounting field.

^ - skills refer to necessary skill sets to carry out the accounting, computer, costing, taxation, management or other tasks until completion.

# POLYTECHNIC LOGO (Name of Programme & Department)

Session:

CLUSTER 3a RUBRIC: PRACTICAL SKILLS

Course Code and Name:

Note: \* - weightage can be amended according to the courses but do ensure total marks still 100.

# - actions refer to readings, trials, discussions, or etc.

##- theories refer to concepts, principles, standards, conventions, or etc., used in accounting field.

^ - skills refer to necessary skill sets to carry out the accounting, computer, costing, taxation, management or other tasks until completion.

^^ - method refers to particular way/accepted way to complete the accounting, computer, costing, taxation, management or other tasks.

#### **APPENDIX C:**

#### **FORM**



#### LAPORAN AKTIVITI OBE



| TAJUK          |  |
|----------------|--|
| TARIKH         |  |
| JABATAN / UNIT |  |
| PROGRAM        |  |
| KELAS          |  |
| BIL PESERTA    |  |
| LOKASI         |  |

|                    | PENERANGAN |
|--------------------|------------|
| PENGENALAN         |            |
| AKTIVITI           |            |
| IMPAK              |            |
| GAMBAR<br>AKTIVITI |            |

|                    | PENGESAHAN        | 160               |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| PELAKSANA AKTIVITI | KETUA JABATAN     | UNIT OBE PTSB     |
| NAMA:<br>JAWATAN:  | NAMA:<br>JAWATAN: | NAMA:<br>JAWATAN: |
| TARIKH:            | TARIKH:           | TARIKH:           |