Sushant University

Criteria 2.6. Student Performance and Learning Outcomes

2.6.1 The institution has stated learning outcomes (Program and Course outcomes), graduate attributes, which are integrated into the assessment process and widely published through the website and other documents, and the attainment of the same is evaluated by the institution

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CO PO Attainment Tool

These are measurable instruments used to evaluate students' performance against predefined learning outcomes.

A. Direct Assessment Tools

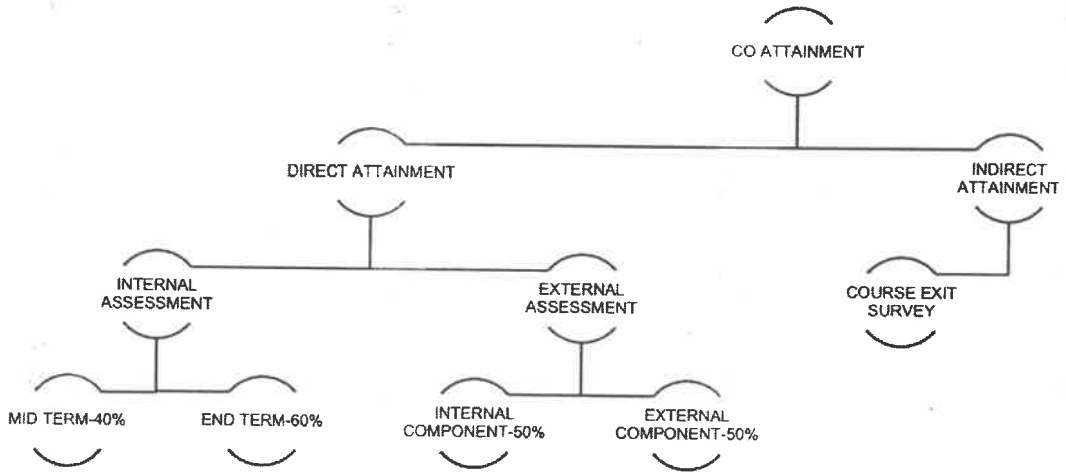
1. **Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA):**
   - *Description*: Includes Research and Design projects, Practical and theoretical assignments, Presentations and quizzes conducted twice a semester.
   - *Purpose*: Helps identify individual student learning gaps and overall progress.
   - *Example Tool*:

     Grading Rubrics for Assessment evaluation.

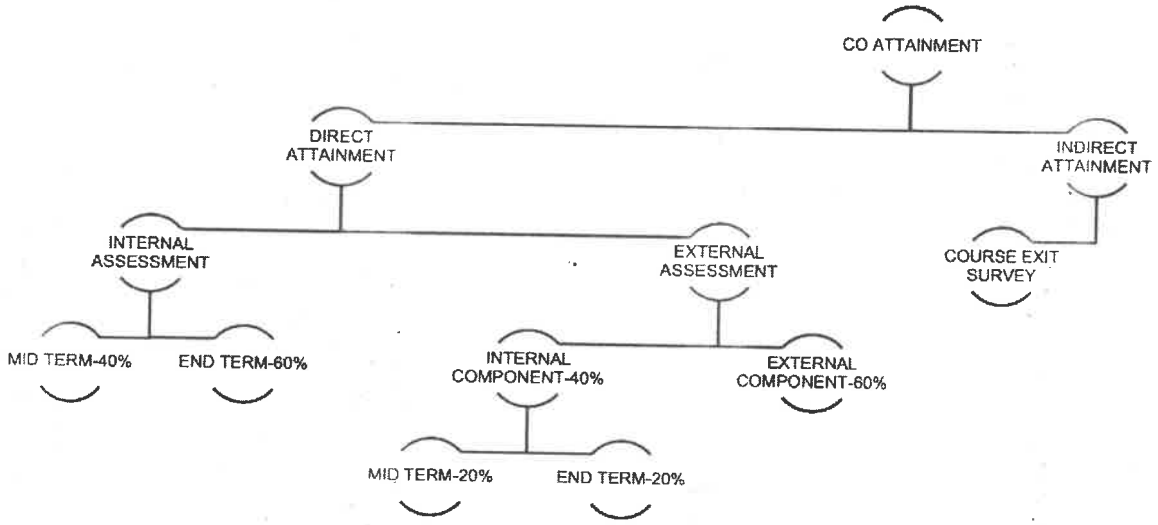
     Marksheets for assignments and Practical exam.

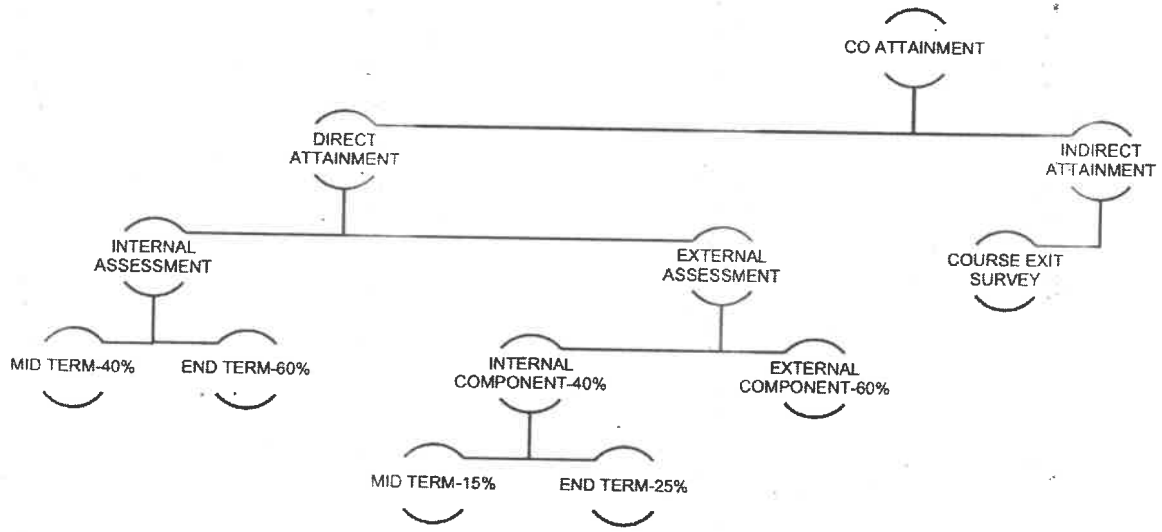
2. **End-Term Examination:**
   - *Description*: Comprehensive Projects that evaluate students' grasp of the entire syllabus.
   - *Purpose*: Contributes to final CO attainment by testing higher-order cognitive skills.
   - *Example Tool*: Detailed answer evaluation matrices mapped to CO's.

     Questions designed to assess basic understanding and foundational knowledge.



COURSE ASSESSMENT FOR ATTAINMENT IN B. ARCH AND M. ARCH





COURSE ASSESSMENT FOR ATTAINMENT IN BFA COURSES

3. **Studio Project-Based Learning (SPBL):**

- ***Description***: The Studio focuses on strengthening the skill set of students about the design project. Acquiring and enhancing the basic skills of drawing, documentation, analysis and presentation (making base maps, rasterizing, cutting appropriate sections and sketches).
- ***Purpose***: Encourages hands-on learning and collaboration. It creates an understanding of the role of various physical, social, economic and infrastructural components, decision making processes and the contribution of related disciplines associated with the production of the city.
- ***Example Tool***: The subject entails lending graphical and digital support by augmenting software knowledge (like colour palette, materials and textures) to improve the readability of drawings and model making through the semester.

4. **Theory-Based Learning:**

- ***Description***: To understand the basic principles of history and evolution of Settlement, Housing, functional architecture - urbanity & understand and analyze the design &landscapes of the cities.
- *Purpose*: Enables experiential learning through the relationship of urban form and space in historical and theoretical terms.
- *Example Tool*: technical skills like proficiency in design software (Revit, AutoCAD, SketchUp, GIS), mathematical and numerical skills, and understanding of design processes, building codes, and regulations. Tools range from traditional drafting tools to advanced digital technologies like BIM, 3D modeling, and VR/AR.

B. Indirect Assessment Tools

These tools measure students' perceptions, opinions, and satisfaction levels regarding their learning outcomes.

1. **Course Exit Surveys:**

- *Description*: Surveys conducted at the end of each course.
- *Purpose*: Capture students' self-perceived achievement of COs and overall satisfaction. *Example Tool*: Survey covering CO-specific and generic learning aspects.

Table 3: List of Course Assessment Tools

S. No.	Assessment tool	Sub category	Methodology	Weightage			Overall Percentage
				B.Arch-M.Arch	DoPAR	BFA	
1	Direct	Internal	**Mid Semester Assessments** Presentations/ Assignments/ Class tests/ Group projects or Presentations/	40%	40%	40 %	

			Viva/Quiz/Open book tests/MCQs				80%
			End Semester Assessments • Theory based Assignments • Studio Projects • Research papers • Digital Skills • Representation	60%	60 %	60 %	
2		External	**Mid Semester exam** • Theory • Practical (wherever applicable) **End Semester exam** • Theory • Practical (wherever applicable)	50% 50%	40 % 60 %	40 % 60 %	
3	Indirect	Course exit survey					20%

3. Evaluation and Attainment Analysis

The attainment of learning outcomes is calculated through a weighted combination of direct and indirect assessments:

Formula for Attainment:

Total Attainment= (Direct Attainment Weightage) × (Direct Assessment Average) + (Indirect Attainment Weightage) × (Indirect Assessment Average)

4. Tools for Advanced Learners

- Encouragement for completing certificate courses for MOOCs
- Encouragement for participating in competitions/Seminars/conferences etc
- Challenging assignments for increased engagement Application-based assignments requiring critical thinking.

5. Tools for Slow Learners

- Remedial classes
- Peer tutoring groups adopted for better learning
- Motivation and personal attention by faculty mentor.

Conclusion:

The implementation of CO-PO attainment tools, complemented by robust technological integration and faculty training ensures an effective evaluation of learning outcomes. Direct and indirect assessments provide a balanced approach, accommodating the diverse needs of slow and advanced learners. By leveraging data-driven insights and stakeholder feedback, institutions can continuously enhance the alignment of course outcomes with program objectives, ultimately driving student success and institutional excellence.