

OUTCOME BASED EDUCATION & ACCREDITATION



DEPARTMENT OF
ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONICS ENGINEERING
M.TECH – POWER SYSTEMS

GOKARAJU RANGARAJU
Institute of Engineering and Technology
(Autonomous)

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**Department of
Electrical and Electronics Engineering**



**GOKARAJU RANGARAJU
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY**

(Autonomous Institute under JNTU Hyderabad)

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Introduction to Outcome Based Education and Accreditation

“Outcomes Based Education” (OBE) of Engineering qualifications gives recognition to graduates for the knowledge, skills and attitudes/behaviours they have acquired upon just completion of a programme and after 4 to 5 years of graduation. This system focuses on the Objectives and Outcomes of the Programme and requires evidence of measurement and attainment of Objectives and Outcomes.

Outcome Based Accreditation (OBA) is an Assessment of the Performance of the Program/Institution as per the Accreditation Criteria defined in terms of Objectives, Outcomes and other key Constituents.

Outcome Based Curriculum (OBC) is prepared keeping in mind that what the student should be able to do at end of the Programme.

Outcome Based Learning & Teaching (OBLT) methods are developed to make the student achieve the Outcomes.

Outcome Based Assessments (OBA) methods are designed to measure what the student has achieved at end of the Programme in terms of Knowledge, Skills, and Attitude/Behaviour.

Key Constituents of OBE The Key Constituents of OBE are Vision, Mission, Programme Educational Objectives (PEO), Programme Outcomes (PO), Graduate Attributes (GA), Course Objectives (COB), Course Outcomes (CO), Assessments, Rubrics, Mapping, Evaluation and Grading.

Accreditation

It is an Assessment of the Performance of the Program/Institution as per the Accreditation Criteria. It is an assurance that a Program or Institution meets established quality standards. Accreditation assures quality.

- It is a peer review process that assures the quality of post-secondary education students receive.
- Educational institutions or program volunteer to undergo this review periodically to determine if certain criteria are being met.



- It is important to understand that accreditation is not a ranking system. It is simply assurance that a program or institution meets established quality standards.
- There are two types of accreditation- Institution and Program.
- Institutional accreditation evaluates overall institutional quality. One form of institutional accreditation is accreditation of Colleges and Universities. (National Assessment & Accreditation Council-NAAC under UGC)
- Program accreditation examines specific program of study rather than institution as a whole. (National Board of Accreditation-NBA under AICTE)

Importance and Significance of Accreditation

- To make the institute/department/program aware of the weaknesses of the program offered by it and act on suggestions for improvement.
- To encourage the institute to move continuously towards the improvement of quality of its program, and the pursuit of excellence.
- To facilitate institutions for updating themselves in program curriculum, teaching and learning processes, faculty achievements students' skills/abilities/knowledge.
- To excel among stakeholders (students, faculty, alumni, employers, industries, government, regulators, management, etc.)
- To facilitate receiving of grants from Government regulatory bodies and institutions/agencies.
- To attain international recognition of accredited degrees awarded.
- To facilitate the mobility of graduated students and professionals.

***Quality Assurance through Accreditation
Achieving Excellence through Accreditation***

“Quality Costs Money, Quality Brings Money” Quote by Dr. V. V. Rao



ROLE OF WASHINGTON ACCORD ON ACCREDITATION Washington Accord

The Washington Accord Agreement recognizes that

“Accreditation of engineering academic programs is a key foundation for the practice of engineering at the professional level in each of the countries or territories covered by the Accord.”

The Washington Accord was signed in 1989. It is an agreement between the bodies responsible for accrediting professional engineering degree programs in each of the signatory countries. It recognizes the substantial equivalency of programs accredited by those bodies and recommends that graduates of accredited programs in any of the signatory countries be recognized by the other countries as having met the academic requirements for entry to the practice of engineering. The Washington Accord covers professional engineering undergraduate degrees. Postgraduate-level programs are not covered by the Accord. The Washington Accord Agreement applies only to accreditations conducted by the signatories within their respective national or territorial boundaries.

Agreements covering qualifications in engineering

There are three agreements covering mutual recognition in respect of qualification in engineering:

The Washington Accord signed in 1989 was the first -it recognises substantial equivalence in the accreditation of qualifications in professional engineering, normally of four years duration.

The Sydney Accord signed in 2001 and recognises substantial equivalence in the accreditation of qualifications in engineering technology, normally of three years duration.

The Dublin Accord signed in 2002 and recognises substantial equivalence in the accreditation of qualifications in technician engineering, normally of two years duration.

The Washington Accord pertains to engineering programs accredited by its signatories within their respective jurisdiction starting in 1989. There are 15 Signatories to the Washington Accord as on today. Signatories to the Washington Accord are organizations responsible for accrediting engineering programs in Australia, Canada, Ireland, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the United States (1989); Hong Kong (1995), South Africa (1999), Japan (2005), Singapore (2006), Korea, Chinese Taipei (2007), Malaysia (2009), Turkey (2011), Russia (2012). Signatories have full rights of participation in the Accord.

**Washington Accord Agreement states:**

- Accreditation criteria, policies and procedures of the signatories have been verified comparable
- Accreditation decisions made by one signatory are acceptable to the other signatories
- Recognition applies only to accreditations conducted within the signatory's national or territorial boundaries.
- Mutual recognition of accredited engineering programs
- Benchmarking standards for engineering education
- Graduate Attributes (GA) represent the generally agreed reference for accredited programs
- Bench marking accreditation policies and processes

The Signatories will identify and encourage the implementation best practice for the academic preparation of engineers.

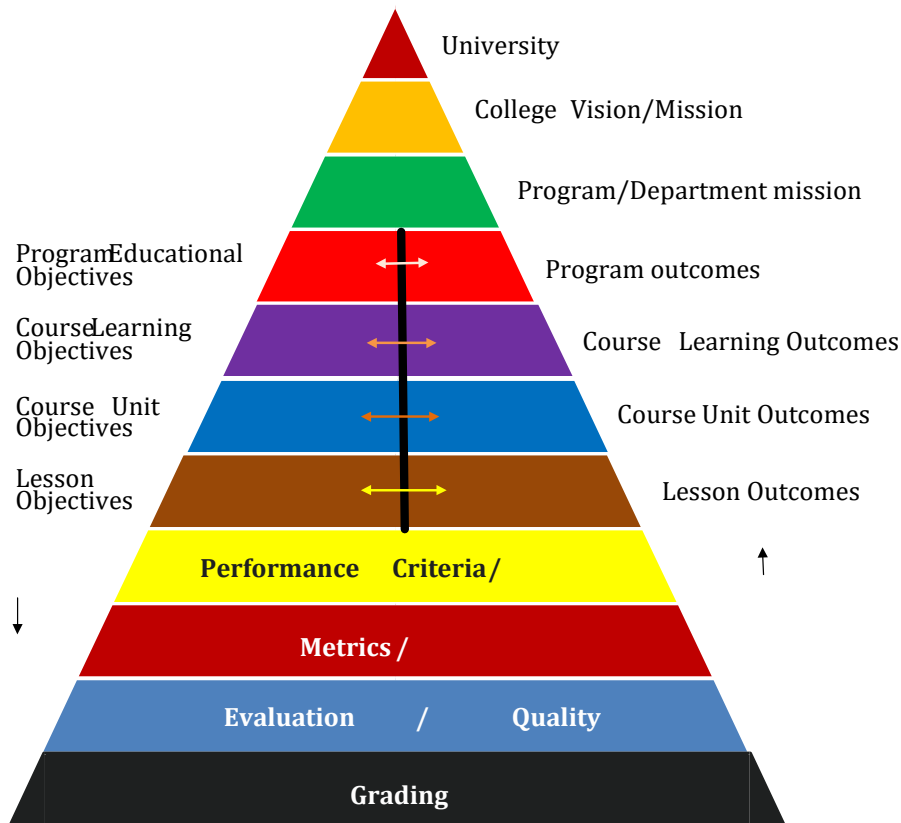
by mutual monitoring regular communication and sharing of information: accreditation criteria, systems, procedures, manuals, publications list of accredited programs; invitations to observe accreditation visits; and invitations to observe meetings of any boards.

"Getting into Washington Accord is like getting into the UN Security Council,"

Organisations holding provisional status have been identified as having qualification accreditation or recognition procedures that are potentially suitable for the purposes of the Accord; those organisations are further developing those procedures with the goal of achieving signatory status in due course; qualifications accredited or recognised by organisations holding provisional status are not recognised by the signatories:

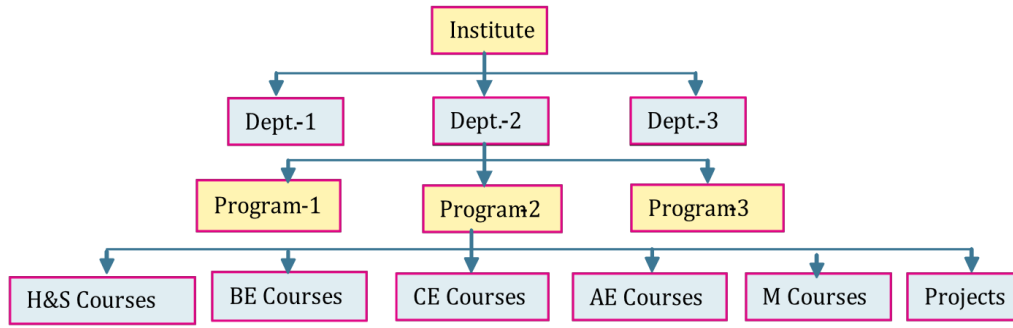
Outcome Based Education (OBE) Pyramid

The OBE Pyramid shown below presents a pictorial clarification of the hierarchical relationships among several different terminologies such as “vision”, “mission”, “goals”, “objectives”, “outcomes”, etc. That appear in Assessment Plan.



Institute and Courses Relationship

An Institute may have several Departments such as Mechanical Engineering, Electrical & Electronics Engineering, Electronics & Communication Engineering, Computer Science Engineering, etc. Each Department may be conducting several Programs such as B.Tech. in any Engineering, M.Tech. in any Engineering, Diploma and Certificate programs. Each Program may have of several Courses such as shown in the flow diagram below. Each course has a syllabus with its contents.



H&S – Humanities & Sciences, BE – Basic Engg., CE – Core Engg., AE – Allied Engg., M - Management



Definitions

Vision

A vision statement is a mental big picture idea of what you want to accomplish or achieve.

The vision statement should be concise and easy to remember.

Because it is easy to remember, it is easy for everyone in the organization to focus on the vision.

When people focus on the vision, their daily activities are automatically directed towards achieving the vision.

University Vision

To enable, nurture and produce employable professional graduates from the JNTUH affiliated college system useful to Society.

Institute Vision

To be among the best of the institutions for engineers and technologists with attitudes, skills and knowledge and to become an epicentre of creative solutions.

Program (EEE) Vision

To provide the technical knowledge and soft skills required to succeed in life, career and help society to achieve self-sufficiency.

Mission

A statement of mission is a general statement of how you will achieve your vision

- There is a very close relationship between the vision and mission.
- The mission is an action statement that usually begins with the word “to”. Once again it is a very simple and direct statement that is easy to understand and remember.
- Your mission statement should be simple. However, creating the statement is usually not easy. It may require several drafts. The statement needs to capture the very essence of what your business or organization will achieve and how you will achieve it.

University Mission

To promote a healthy and enabling teaching-learning culture wherein adequate quality of delivery mechanisms are ensured in the JNTUH affiliated college system and to channelize the energies of the youth in constructive activities.

Institute Mission

To achieve and impart quality education with an emphasis on practical skills and social relevance.



Mission and Vision of the Department

(The department is required to specify its Mission and Vision).

Vision of the Department

To provide the technical knowledge and soft skills required to succeed in life, career and help society to achieve self-sufficiency.

Mission of the Department

1. To impart technical knowledge and skills required to succeed in life.
2. To build upon the culture and values of universal science and contemporary education.
3. To be a center of research and education generating knowledge and technologies which lay groundwork in shaping the future in the fields of electrical and electronics engineering.
4. To develop partnership with industrial, R&D and government agencies and actively participate in conferences, technical and community activities.

PEOs, POs, GAs, COs and COs

Approaches to Accreditation

1. Input-Output Based Education

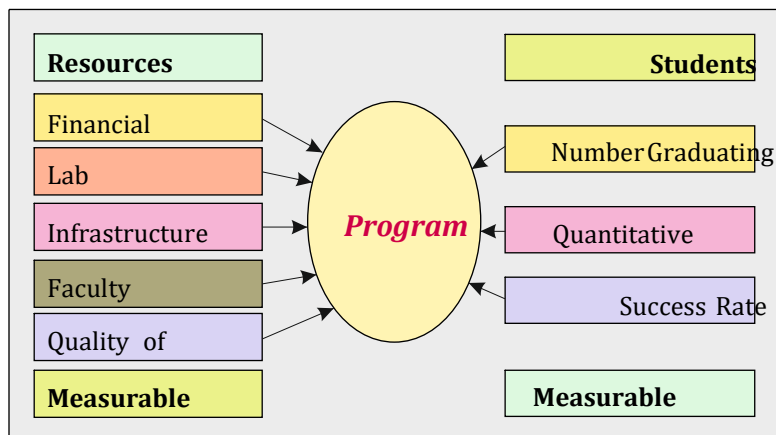
The Input-Output Based Education Model requires strict adherence to a core curriculum. This model often involves direct prescriptions of curriculum and faculty composition. It is teacher centric. It focuses on Inputs.

This model has several advantages

1. It makes the accrediting process uniform and potentially fair,
2. Criteria are unambiguous and often numeric,
3. Relatively easy to maintain
4. The key to success lies in adherence to clear unambiguous rules.

This model also has several serious drawbacks

1. It is difficult to establish and update, it often leads to vigorous debates over what the “core” requirements should be.
2. Lack of innovation and creativity in the curriculum
3. Does not encourage continuous improvement in curriculum
4. Assessment of Knowledge only



2. Outcome Based Education

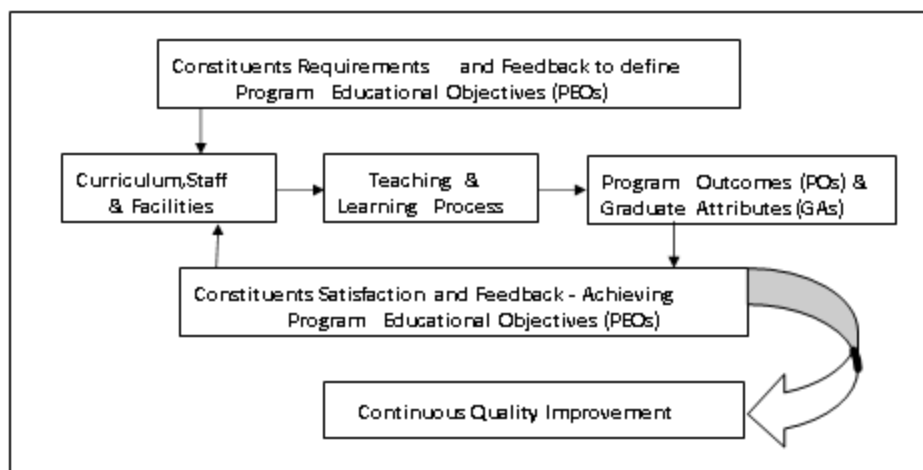
The Outcomes-Based Model prescribes a “small” core curriculum and other basic requirements. It defines the basic parameters for the outcomes of the program. It does focus on the more specific outcomes and objectives declared by the program. The Outcomes-Based Model requires the measurement of outcomes, looking for evidence that these measurements have been used to foster a quality improvement process. It is student centric. It focuses on Outcomes.

This model has several advantages

- * Balance between various components of Curriculum
- * Assessment of Knowledge, Skills and Attitudes of graduate
- * Provides for significant diversity in outcomes and objectives.
- * Focuses on the objectives and outcomes of the program.
- * Encourages continuous improvement in curriculum.

This model also has several serious drawbacks

- * Puts significant responsibility in the hands of the program leaders -- and therefore significant risk; some programs may try to achieve outcomes that are unattainable.
- * Requires evidence of measurement and attainment of objectives and outcomes.
- * Too much data may be collected and analysed periodically.
- * Disagreements and ambiguity about assessment and assessment tools tend to plague the process.
- * The process of evaluating outcomes requires a high level of sophistication, as these can sometimes be difficult to measure and assess.
- * Complaints on inconsistent evaluations may follow. Strong disagreements may arise about methodology and about the extent to which data need to be collected and analyzed.
- * Extra burden on faculty, students and educational institutions.
- * Additional preparation, homework, and continuing education time spent by students, parents and faculty in supporting learning.





Programme Educational Objectives (PEOs)

Programme educational objectives are broad statements that describe what graduates are expected to attain within a few (3 to 5) years of graduation. Programme educational objectives are based on the needs of the program's constituencies and goals. PEOs should be consistent with the mission of the Program and the Institution.

PEOs are evolved/prepared in consultation with program's constituencies (Students, Faculty, Parents, Alumni, Industry, Management, Professional Bodies, Data on future, Data on trends in development in the profession, etc.

Program Educational Objectives of EEE

The EEE program is meant to prepare our students to thrive and to lead.

In their careers, our graduates

PEO1: Graduates will engage in professional practice in the area of power systems.

PEO2: Graduates are capable of pursuing advanced study and research in the area of smart grid, deregulation, Power Quality.

PEO3: Graduates will act according to ethical, social and other professional responsibilities.

PEO4: Graduates will contribute technology projects of digital control in area of power industry.

Programme Outcomes (POs)

Programme Outcome / Programme Educational Outcomes / Student Learning Outcomes describe what students are expected to know and be able to do by the time of graduation. Outcomes are narrower statements and these relate to the skills, knowledge, and behaviours/attitudes that students acquire as they progress through the program. They must reflect all the Graduate Attributes at the end of the course.

Engineering programs *must demonstrate* that their students attain the following outcomes:

Program Outcomes of EEE

Students in the Electrical and Electronics Engineering program should, at the time of their graduation, are in possession of:

PO1: An ability to independently carry out research /investigation and development work to solve practical problems

PO2: An ability to write and present a substantial technical report/document

PO3: Students should be able to demonstrate a degree of mastery over the area of Power Systems. The mastery should be at a level higher than the requirements in the appropriate bachelor program



PO4: Ability to develop innovative thinking in solving engineering problems.

PO5: Ability to engage in life-long learning independently.

PO6: Ability to acquire professional code of conduct and responsibility to contribute for the development of the society.

SMART OBJECTIVES AND OUTCOMES

Objectives / Outcomes are the building blocks or steps towards achieving a program's goals. Objectives / Outcomes are specific and concise statements that state who will make what change, by how much, where and by when.

When writing Objectives and Outcomes, keep them SMART

SMART work objectives / outcomes are:

- Specific - Is it clear and well defined
- Measurable - Know if it is obtainable and how far away completion is
- Achievable - Agreement with all the stakeholders what it should be
- Realistic - Within the availability of resources, knowledge and time
- Timely - Enough time to achieve it, is there a time limit

Difference between Objectives and Outcomes

Objectives are intended results or consequences of instruction, curricula, programs, or activities. Outcomes are achieved results or consequences of what was learned; i.e., evidence that learning took place. Objectives are focused on specific types of performances that students are expected to demonstrate at the end of instruction. Objectives are often written more in terms of teaching intentions and typically indicate the subject content that the teacher(s) intends to cover. It is teacher- centred. Learning outcomes, on the other hand, are more student/learner-centred and describe what it is that the learner should learn.

Objectives are derived from the mission statement and provide a focus for general performance expectations for graduates of the institution or program regardless of the graduates' major areas of study. Objectives direct the development of the student attributes (outcomes) needed to achieve the objectives. They facilitate the direction of educational strategies needed to instill in students the attributes (outcomes) needed to achieve the objectives.

Graduate Attributes (GAs)

Graduate Attributes form a set of individually assessable programme outcomes that are the components indicative of the Graduate's potential to acquire competence to practice at the



appropriate level. The GAs are the attributes expected of a graduate of an accredited programme. The Graduate Attributes of the NBA are as following:

1. **Engineering knowledge:** Apply the knowledge of mathematics, science, engineering fundamentals, and an engineering specialisation for the solution of complex engineering problems.
2. **Problem analysis:** Identify, formulate, research literature, and analyse complex engineering problems reaching substantiated conclusions using first principles of mathematics, natural sciences, and engineering sciences.
3. **Design/development of solutions:** Design solutions for complex engineering problems and design system components or processes that meet the specified needs with appropriate consideration for public health and safety, and cultural, societal, and environmental considerations.
4. **Conduct investigations of complex problems:** Use research-based knowledge and research methods including design of experiments, analysis and interpretation of data, and synthesis of the information to provide valid conclusions.
5. **Modern tool usage:** Create, select, and apply appropriate techniques, resources, and modern engineering and IT tools, including prediction and modelling to complex engineering activities, with an understanding of the limitations.
6. **The engineer and society:** Apply reasoning informed by the contextual knowledge to assess societal, health, safety, legal, and cultural issues and the consequent responsibilities relevant to the professional engineering practice.
7. **Environment and sustainability:** Understand the impact of the professional Engineering solutions in societal and environmental contexts, and demonstrate the knowledge of, and need for sustainable development.
8. **Ethics:** Apply ethical principles and commit to professional ethics and responsibilities and norms of the engineering practice.
9. **Individual and team work:** Function effectively as an individual, and as a member or leader in diverse teams, and in multidisciplinary settings.
10. **Communication:** Communicate effectively on complex engineering activities with the engineering community and with the society at large, such as, being able to comprehend and write effective reports and design documentation, make effective presentations, and give and receive clear instructions.



11. **Project management and finance:** Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the engineering and management principles and apply these to one's own work, as a member and leader in a team, to manage projects and in multidisciplinary environments.
12. **Life-long learning:** Recognise the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of technological change.

Course / Subject Objectives (CObs)

Course / Subject Objectives are statements that describe what students are expected to attain in terms of specific knowledge, skills, and attitudes after completing the course/subject. Course / Subject Objectives are based on the syllabus content of the course/subject. These are teacher-centred.

Course / Subject Outcomes (COs)

Course / Subject Outcomes describe what students are expected to know and be able to do at the time of completion of the course/subject. These relate to the skills, knowledge, and behaviours/attitudes that the students / learners acquire as they progress through the course/subject. These are specific and be measurable. These are student/learner-centred.

In summary, Course Outcomes (COs) are

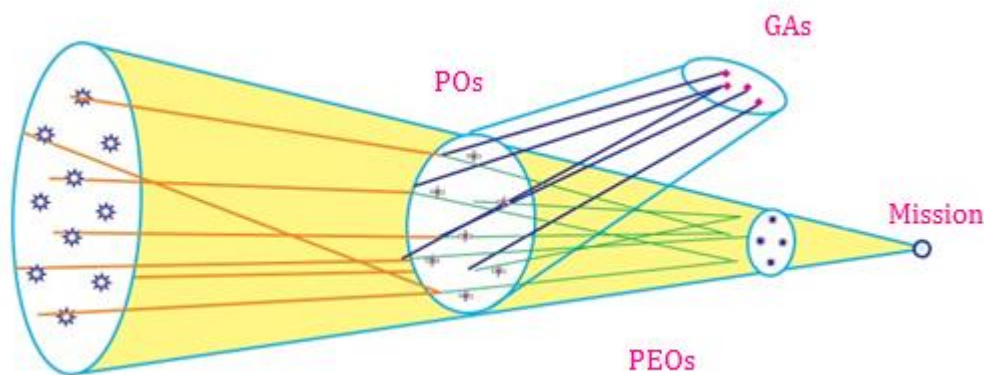
- * Student-focused, not teacher-focused
- * Aligned between course, program, and institutional levels
- * Stated in terms of knowledge, skills, attitude or ability that students will acquire.
- * Expressed in terms of measurable and/or observable behaviours.
- * Needed to reflect the objectives, outcomes and mission of the academic program
- * Focused on abilities central to the discipline
- * Focused on aspects of learning that will endure student's new modes of thinking
- * Limited to manageable number (say, 3-6) being accomplished within a semester
- * To begin with an action verb (e.g., write, install, solve, and apply Blooms Taxonomy).

Course Objectives Vs Course Outcomes

The following table summarizes the difference between course objectives and course outcomes.

Course Objectives	Course Outcomes
Describe what a faculty needs to teach and a plan for delivery.	Describe what students should Demonstrate and show upon the completion of a course.
At the end of the course, students will understand and know the concepts of the topics covered.	At the end of the course, students will be able to do, demonstrate, choose, design, the topics covered.

Relationship between PEOs, POs and COs



Program Educational Objectives (PEOs) are assessed a few years (3 to 5 years) after Graduation.

Program Outcomes (POs) are assessed during and upon Graduation

Course Outcomes (COs) are assessed upon Course Completion.



Assessment Methods

Assessment

Assessment is one or more processes that identify, collect, use and prepare data to evaluate the attainment of student outcomes and program educational objectives. Effective assessment uses relevant direct, indirect, quantitative and qualitative measures as appropriate to the objective or outcome being measured. Appropriate sampling methods maybe used as part of an assessment process.

"Assessment is the systematic collection, review, and use of information about educational programs undertaken for the purpose of improving student learning and development."

Assessment Methods and Tools

Following are some possible Program-level (P) and Course-level (C) Assessment Methods and Tools. These Methods and Tools are used to assess Program Educational Objectives (PEOs), Program Outcomes (POs) and Course Outcomes (COs):

1. Exit surveys, exit interviews (P)
2. Alumni surveys and interviews (P)
3. Employer surveys and interviews (P)
4. Job offers, starting salaries (relative to national benchmarks) (P)
5. Entry Level surveys (P)
6. Performance in co-op and internship assignments and in problem-based learning situations (P, C)
7. Assignments, reports, and tests in the capstone (team/group) design course (P, C)
8. Competitive tests e.g., GRE, GMAT, etc., (P, C)
9. Student surveys, individual and focus group interviews (P, C)
10. Peer evaluations, self-evaluations (P, C)
11. Student portfolios (P, C)
12. Behavioural observation and verbal protocol analysis (analyzing transcripts of student interviews or working sessions to extract patterns of problem-solving, thinking, or communication) (P, C)
13. Written tests or test items clearly linked to learning objectives (C)
14. Written project reports (C)
15. Oral presentations (live or on videotape) (C)
16. Research proposals, student-formulated problems (C)
17. Abstracts, executive summaries, papers (C)



18. Letters, memos (C)
19. Written critiques of documents or oral presentations (C)
20. Classroom assessment techniques (C)

Choose some of the above assessment methods at program-level (P) and course-level (C) most suitable to your Course. Some of the assessments you might have already completed and some you may be planning. For Ist, IInd & IIIrd year B. Tech Courses choose mostly from course-level (C) assessment methods. For IVth year B. Tech Courses choose from both program-level (P) and course-level (C) assessment methods.

Direct Measures

Direct measures provide for the direct examination or observation of student knowledge or skills against measurable learning outcomes.

Indirect Measures

Indirect measures are those that ascertain the opinion or self-report of the extent or value of learning experiences.

Written Surveys and Questionnaires

Asking individuals to share their perceptions about the program (e.g., their own or other skills/attitudes/behavior, or program/course qualities and attributes)

Most common indirect measure

- * Usually locally developed but also some national surveys that allow for comparisons (e.g., National Survey of student Engagement, Educational Benchmarking,)

Exit and other Interviews

Asking individuals to share their perceptions about the program (e.g. their own skills/attitudes, skills and attitudes of others, or program qualities) in a face-to-face dialog with an interviewer

- * Generally indirect measure
- * Interview could be crafted to include elements of direct measures

Standardized Exams

Subject-specific examinations, generally group administered mostly multiple choice “objective” tests, usually purchased from a private vendor

- * Direct measure of student learning
- * Provide ability to make comparisons with other programs
- * Need to be confident that it is relevant to the program for which it is used

Locally developed exams

Objective (includes true-false, fill-in-the blank, matching, and multiple-choice question) and/or subjective (open-ended require students to write) tests designed by faculty of the program



- * Most common at classroom level
- * Direct measure of student learning
- * Can be specific to performance indicators for the learning outcomes
- * Can be difficult to get faculty agreement on questions related to outcomes

Focus Groups

Group discussions conducted by a trained moderator with participants to identify trends/patterns in perceptions

- * Indirect method that can provide valuable information about student perceptions and experiences
- * Can be used to provide insights about student responses on other assessments
- * Results cannot be generalized to entire cohort

Archival Records

Biographical, academic, or other file data available from the college or other agencies and institutions

- * Identify data already available (data audit)
- * Generally direct measure
- * Build upon data collection efforts that have already occurred
- * Constitutes non-intrusive measurement not non-measurement, requiring additional time or effort from students or other groups

Portfolios

Collections of student work which is archived and rated for level of attainment using scoring rubrics. The design of a portfolio is dependent upon how the scoring results are going to be used.

- * Direct measure of student learning
- * Possible to measure more than one learning outcome at one time (e.g., writing and use of technology)
- * Course management systems often support portfolio development

Simulations (Competency-Based Measure)

A person's abilities are measured in a situation that approximates a "real world" world setting

- * Direct measure of student learning
- * Need well defined outcomes with appropriate tasks
- * Can be designed for individuals and groups of Students

Performance Appraisals

Systematic measurement of the demonstration of acquired skills through direct observation

- * Provides a direct measure of students' abilities to apply what has been learned



- * Internships and co-op experiences provide a good setting for data collection
- * Need to be focused data collection process
- * Those who are in a position to make judgment
- * Well-constructed instrument for data collection

External Examiner

Using an expert in the field from outside the program (usually from a similar program at another institution) to conduct, evaluate, or supplement assessment of your students

- * Generally, a direct measure of student learning (if they assess against specific competencies)
- * Outsiders can “see” attributes to which insiders have grown accustomed
- * Evaluators may have skills, knowledge, or resources not otherwise available

Oral Exams

An assessment of student knowledge levels through a face-to-face dialogue face to between the student and examiner usually faculty

- * Direct measure of student learning
- * Content and style can be geared to specific learning outcomes and characteristics of the program, curriculum, etc.
- * May not be allowed by institution who have concerns about pressure on students

Behavioral Observations

Measuring the frequency, duration, relationships, etc. of student actions, usually in a natural setting with non-interactive methods (e.g., formal or informal observations in a classroom).

- * Direct measure of student behaviour.
- * Observations are most often made by an individual and can be augmented by audio or videotape.
- * Requires experienced observers



Rubrics and Mapping

Rubric is a tool that helps to make subjective measurements as objective, clear, and consistent as possible by defining the criteria on which performance should be judged.

A tool often shaped like a matrix, with criteria on one side and levels of achievement across the top used to score products or performances. Rubrics describe the characteristics of different levels of performance, often from exemplary to unacceptable. The criteria are ideally explicit, objective, and consistent with expectations for student performance.

Rubrics may be used by an individual or multiple rater to judge student work.

Rubrics are meaningful and useful when shared with students before their work is judged so they better understand the expectations for their performance.

S. No.	Student Name	Performance Criteria	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Satisfactory	Exemplary	Score
			1	2	3	4	
1.		Research & Gather Information	Does not collect any information that relates to the topic.	Collects very little information some relates to the topic	Collects some basic Information most relates to the topic.	Collects a great deal of Information on all relates to the topic.	2
		Fulfill team role's	Does not perform any duties of assigned team role.	Performs very little duties.	Performs nearly all duties.	Performs all duties of assigned team role.	2
		Share Equally	Always relies on others to Do the work.	Rarely does the assigned work--often needs reminding.	Usually does the assigned work--rarely needs reminding	Always does the assigned Work without having to be reminded	2
		Listen to other team mates	Is always talking--never allows anyone else to speak.	Usually doing most of the talking--rarely	Listens, but sometimes talks too much.	Listens and speaks a fair amount.	3
					Average		2.5



S. No.	Student Name	Performance Criteria	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Satisfactory	Exemplary	Score
			1	2	3	4	
2.		Research & Gather Information	Does not collect any information that relates to the topic.	Collects very little information some relates to the topic	Collects some basic Information most relates to the topic.	Collects a great deal of Information on all relates to the topic.	4
		Fulfill team role's	Does not perform any duties of assigned team role.	Performs very little duties.	Performs nearly all duties.	Performs all duties of assigned team role.	2
		Share Equally	Always relies on others to Do the work.	Rarely does the assigned work-- often needs reminding.	Usually does the assigned work-- rarely needs reminding	Always does the assigned Work without having to be reminded	4
		Listen to other team mates	Is always talking--never allows anyone else to speak.	Usually doing most of the talking-- rarely	Listens, but sometimes talks too much.	Listens and speaks a fair amount.	3
					Average		4

S. No.	Student Name	Performance Criteria	Unsatisfactory	Developing	Satisfactory	Exemplary	Score
			1	2	3	4	
3.		Research & Gather Information	Does not collect any information that relates to the topic.	Collects very little information some relates to the topic	Collects some basic Information most relates to the topic.	Collects a great deal of Information on all relates to the topic.	5
		Fulfill team role's	Does not perform any duties of assigned team role.	Performs very little duties.	Performs nearly all duties.	Performs all duties of assigned team role.	5
		Share Equally	Always relies	Rarely	Usually	Always	4



			on others to Do the work.	does the assigned work-- often needs reminding.	does the assigned work-- rarely needs reminding	does the assigned Work without having to be reminded	
		Listen to other team mates	Is always talking--never allows anyone else to speak.	Usually doing most of the talking--rarely	Listens, but sometimes talks too much.	Listens and speaks a fair amount.	5
					Average		4.5

Mapping

Mapping is the process of representing preferably in matrix form, the correlation among the parameters such as PEOs, POs, COs, etc. It may be done for one to many, many to one, and many to many parameters.

Course Outcomes (COs)-Program Outcomes (POs) Relationship Matrix

(Indicate the relationships by mark "X")

P-Outcomes C-Outcomes	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)-Program Outcomes (POs) Relationship Matrix

(Indicate the relationships by mark "X")

P-Outcomes PEOs	1	2	3	4	5	6
1						
2						
3						
4						

Evaluation

Evaluation is one or more processes for interpreting the data and evidence accumulated through assessment practices. Evaluation determines the extent to which program educational objectives



and student outcomes are being attained. Evaluation results in decisions and actions regarding program improvement. Evaluation gives value judgment. It is a statement about quality.

Grading

It is a process of evaluating students, ranking them, and distributing each student's value across a scale. Typically, grading is done at the course level. Grades can be numeric or descriptive or both. Grading is focused on strengths and weaknesses in each individual student's learning for use by each student.



Accreditation Criteria

The assessment and evaluation process of accreditation of an engineering programme is based on broad Criteria and specific Criteria. An engineering programme to be accredited or re-accredited has to satisfy all the criteria during the full term of accreditation. The educational institution should periodically review the strengths and weaknesses of the programme and seek to improve the standards and quality continually, and address deficiencies if any aspect falls short of the standards set by the accreditation criteria. During the full term of accreditation, the institutions are required to submit their annual self-assessment report to NBA.

Criteria-1: Vision, Mission and Programme Educational Objectives

Criteria-2: Programme outcomes

Criteria-3: Programme Curriculum

Criteria-4: Students' Performance

Criteria-5: Faculty Contributions

Criteria-6: Facilities and Technical Support

Criteria-7: Academic Support Units and Teaching-Learning Process

Criteria-8: Governance, Institutional Support and Financial Resources

Criteria-9: Continuous Improvement

Criteria-10: Program Specific Criteria

Program Specific Criteria(PSC)

In addition to the Program General Criteria (1 to 9), each program must satisfy a set of criteria specific to the program, known as Program Specific Criteria (10). The Program Specific Criteria deal with the requirements for engineering practice particular to the related sub-discipline. The stipulation in the Program Specific Criteria chiefly concern curricular issues and qualifications of faculty. In the case where there is more than one set of Program Specific Criteria, a program must satisfy every set of criteria.

Program Specific Criteria for EEE

These program criteria apply to engineering programs that include electrical, electronic, computer, or similar modifiers in their titles.

The structure of the curriculum must provide both breadth and depth across the range of engineering topics implied by the title of the program.

The curriculum must include probability and statistics, including applications appropriate to the program name; mathematics through differential and integral calculus; sciences (defined as biological, chemical, or physical science); and Engineering topics (including computing science)



necessary to analyze and design complex electrical and electronic devices, software, and systems containing hardware and software components.

The curriculum for programs containing the modifier “electrical” in the title must include advanced mathematics, such as differential equations, linear algebra, complex variables, and discrete mathematics.

The curriculum for programs containing the modifier “computer” in the title must include discrete mathematics.



Master of Technology (Power Systems)





**GOKARAJU RANGARAJU
INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY
M.Tech (PS) PROGRAMME STRUCTURE**

I YEAR - I SEMESTER

Sl. No	Group	Course Code	Subject	Hours			Total Hours	Credits	Int. Marks	Ext. Marks	Total Marks
				L	T	P					
1	Core I	GR18D5046	Power System Analysis	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
2	Core II	GR18D5047	Power System Dynamics – I	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
3	PE I	GR18D5048	1. Advanced Power Electronic Converters	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
		GR18D5049	2. Power Quality								
		GR18D5050	3. Renewable Energy Systems								
4	PE II	GR18D5051	1. Optimal and Adaptive Control	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
		GR18D5052	2. PWM for power electronic converter								
		GR18D5053	3. Electric and Hybrid Vehicles								
5	Core	GR18D5054	Power System Steady State Analysis Lab	0	0	4	4	2	30	70	100
6	Core	GR18D5055	Power Systems Dynamics Lab	0	0	4	4	2	30	70	100
7	Core	GR18D5012	Research Methodology and IPR	2	0	0	2	2	30	70	100
Total				14	0	8	22	18	210	490	700
8	Audit		Audit course -1	2	0	0	2	2	30	70	100



I YEAR - II SEMESTER

Sl. No	Group	Course Code	Subject	Hours			Total Hours	Credits	Int. Marks	Ext. Marks	Total Marks
				L	T	P					
1	Core III	GR18D5056	Digital Protection of Power System	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
2	Core IV	GR18D5057	Power System Dynamics - II	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
3	PE III	GR18D5058	1. FACTS and Custom Power Devices	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
		GR18D5059	2. Dynamics of Electrical Machines								
		GR18D5060	3. Advanced Digital Signal Processing								
4	PE IV	GR18D5061	1. AI Techniques	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
		GR18D5062	2. Distributed Generation								
		GR18D5063	3. Smart Grids								
5	Core	GR18D5064	Power Quality lab	0	0	4	4	2	30	70	100
6	Core	GR18D5065	Power system Protection Lab	0	0	4	4	2	30	70	100
7	Core	GR18D5190	Mini-Projects	2	0	0	2	0	30	70	100
Total				14	0	8	22	16	210	490	700
8	Audit		Audit course – 2	2	0	0	2	2	30	70	100

**II YEAR - I SEMESTER**

Sl. No	Group	Course Code	Subject	Hours			Total Hours	Credits	Int. Marks	Ext. Marks	Total Marks
				L	T	P					
1	PE V	GR18D5066 GR18D5067 GR18D5068	1. HVDC 2. Industrial Load Modeling and Control 3. SCADA Systems and Applications	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
2	Open Elective	GR18D5201 GR18D5202 GR18D5203 GR18D5204 GR18D5205 GR18D5206	1. Business Analytics 2. Industrial Safety 3. Operations Research 4. Cost Management of Engineering Projects 5. Composite Materials 6. Waste to Energy	3	0	0	3	3	30	70	100
3	Dissertation	GR18D5191	Dissertation Phase – I	0	0	20	20	10	30	70	100
Total				6	0	20	26	16	90	210	300

II YEAR - II SEMESTER

Sl. No	Group	Course Code	Subject	Hours			Total Hours	Credits	Int. Marks	Ext. Marks	Total Marks
				L	T	P					
1	Dissertation	GR18D5192	Dissertation Phase – II	0	0	32	32	16	30	70	100
Total						32	32	16	30	70	100

Audit course 1 & 2

1. English for Research Paper Writing (GR18D5207)
2. Disaster Management (GR18D5208)
3. Sanskrit for Technical Knowledge (GR18D5209)
4. Value Education (GR18D5210)
5. Indian Constitution (GR18D5211)
6. Pedagogy Studies (GR18D5212)
7. Stress Management by Yoga (GR18D5213)
8. Personality Development through Life Enlightenment Skills. (GR18D5214)



COURSE OUTCOMES

POWER SYSTEM ANALYSIS

M.TECH (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5046

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Develop various models of power system Load Flow Analysis.
2. Distinguish Power System Fault Analysis.
3. Generalize Power System Security Analysis.
4. Estimate the Static State Estimation of Power Systems.
5. Identify methods to improve Power System Voltage stability.

POWER SYSTEM DYNAMICS-I

M.TECH (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5047

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Discuss the modelling of synchronous machine in details
2. Illustrate simulation studies of Power System Dynamics
3. Describe stability analysis with and without power system stabilizer (PSS)
4. Interpret the load modelling in power system.
5. Analyse the use and types of Excitation systems

ADVANCED POWER ELECTRONIC CONVERTERS

M.TECH (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5048

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Valuate the design of APFC.
2. Analyze and design of Switched Mode power conversion topologies,
3. Analyze and design of DC-DC converters.
4. Analyze and design of resonant converters.
5. Design DC-DC convertors for different renewable energy resources

POWER QUALITY

M.Tech. (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5049

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Understand the different power quality issues and standards
2. Understand the causes of various PQ issues and mitigation techniques
3. Understand the Active and Passive compensations for 1-ph and 3-ph systems
4. Analyse the Shunt and Series Compensators like DSTATCOM and DVR
5. Understand the UPQCs


RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS
M.Tech. (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5050
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Gain Knowledge about different renewable energy sources
2. Describe the challenges and problems associated with the use of various energy sources
3. Understand the working of distributed generation system in autonomous / grid connected modes
4. Differentiate the concept of transmission and protection of distribution generators
5. Know the Impact of Distributed Generation on Power System

OPTIMAL AND ADAPTIVE CONTROL
M.TECH (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5051
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Apply the mathematical area of calculus of variation for solving optimal control problems.
2. Analyze performance measure and mathematical treatment of optimal control problems.
3. Acquire knowledge on solving optimal control design problems by taking into consideration the physical constraints on practical control systems.
4. Apply advanced control theory to practical engineering problems.
5. Design controllers using optimal control theory

PWM FOR POWER ELECTRONIC CONVERTER
M.Tech. (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5052
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Analyze modulation of single phase VSI and 3 phase VSI
2. Control CSI and VSI using PWM
3. Implement PWM using different strategies
4. Analyze PWM for multilevel inverters
5. Interpret the Continuing developments in modulation.

ELECTRIC AND HYBRID VEHICLES
M.Tech. (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5053
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Impact of conventional vehicles on the society and different types of drive train topologies
2. Load modelling based on the road profile and braking concepts
3. Different types of motors used in electric and hybrid electric vehicles
4. Different types of energy storage systems
5. The concept vehicle to grid (V2G) and grid to vehicle (G2V).


POWER SYSTEM STEADY STATE ANALYSIS LAB
M.TECH (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5054
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Understand power industry practices for design, operation, and planning.
2. Use mathematical tools that are essential for system analysis and design.
3. Use commercial software packages in designing solutions to problems.
4. Have group participation in design and problem solving.
5. Analyse the performance of synchronous machine

POWER SYSTEMS DYNAMICS LAB
M.TECH (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5055
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Model the dynamics of synchronous machine
2. Perform different Stability analysis for SMIB
3. Solve for K-Constants in a given SMIB system
4. Simulate Philips-Heffron model in different conditions
5. Model State Equations for Induction motor.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND IPR
M.TECH (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5012
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Understand research problem formulation.
2. Analyze research related information and follow research ethics
3. Understand that today's world is controlled by Computer, Information Technology, but tomorrow world will be ruled by ideas, concept, and creativity.
4. Understanding that when IPR would take such important place in growth of individuals & nation, it is needless to emphasise the need of information about Intellectual Property Right to be promoted among students in general & engineering.
5. Understand the nature of Intellectual Property and IPR in International scenario.

DIGITAL PROTECTION OF POWER SYSTEM
M.Tech. (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5056
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Learn the importance of Digital Relays
2. Summarize elements of digital protection
3. Apply Mathematical approach towards protective relaying Techniques/ Functions
4. Develop various Protection algorithms
5. Apply relaying Techniques to Travelling waves.

**POWER SYSTEM DYNAMICS-II****M.Tech. (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5057****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Understand the power system stability problem.
2. Analyse the stability problems and implement modern control strategies.
3. Simulate small signal and large signal stability problems.
4. Formulate State Equations for Multi-Machine Stability
5. Perform Stability analysis for a given system in Power System Dynamics

FACTS AND CUSTOM POWER DEVICES**M.TECH (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5058****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Understand the operating principles of various FACTS devices.
2. Know the importance of compensation methods in power system network.
3. Relate the performance and applications of VSI & CSI.
4. Extend the knowledge of active & reactive power and voltage control with FACTS Devices.
5. Analyse the role of SVC&STATCOM in improving the power system dynamics.

DYNAMICS OF ELECTRICAL MACHINES**M.Tech. (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5059****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Analyze the performance characteristics of all electric machines.
2. Apply Knowledge of transformations for the dynamic analysis of machines
3. Determine stability of the machines under small signal conditions
4. Determine stability of the machines under transient conditions.
5. Analyze synchronous machine.

ADVANCED DIGITAL SIGNAL PROCESSING**M.Tech. (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5060****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Analyze the time domain and frequency domain representations of discrete time signals and systems.
2. Design techniques for IIR filters and its realization structures.
3. Design techniques for FIR filters and its realization structures.
4. Develop knowledge about the finite word length effects in implementation of digital filters.
5. Estimate power spectrum of stationary random signals.



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE TECHNIQUES

M.TECH (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5061

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Describe the importance of designing the System with Artificial Neural Networks.
2. Learn different types of fuzzification and defuzzification methods.
3. Distinguish the various Neural Networks Architectures.
4. Identify a system using Fuzzy logic or Neural network.
5. Analyze the parameters of Genetic Algorithm.

DISTRIBUTED GENERATION

M.Tech. (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5062

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Understand the planning and operational issues related to Distributed Generation.
2. Acquire Knowledge about Distributed Generation
3. Learn Micro-Grids modelling and Analysis
4. Simulate case studies with Microgrids
5. Illustrate Protection methods for Microgrids

SMART GRIDS

M.Tech. (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5063

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Appreciate the difference between smart grid & conventional grid
2. Apply knowledge of different Smart Sensors in real time applications
3. Formulate solutions in the areas of smart substations, and wide area measurements
4. Illustrate Distributed Automation integrated with Smart techniques
5. List and compare different Wireless Sensor Networks in Smart Grid

POWER QUALITY LAB

M.TECH (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5064

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Demonstrate the effects Voltage & Current disturbances and illustrate the effects of harmonics with the filter.
2. Study the causes of voltage sag and its effect on electrical equipment
3. Relate the effects of non-linear load in a three-phase circuit
4. Interpret the effects of voltage flicker and ground loop and Study the harmonics effect on energy meter.
5. Discriminate the power quality problems using simulation tools.



POWER SYSTEM PROTECTION LAB

M.TECH (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5065

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Know the power systems hardware.
2. Analyse the characteristics of various relays.
3. Design and analyse the transmission line.
4. Analyse various types of faults and its protection.
5. Perform load flows, short circuit analysis for power generation, transmission and distribution networks.

HVDC

M.TECH (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5066

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Compare the differences between HVDC and HVAC transmission.
2. Know about VSC transmission advantages.
3. Cover the different control strategies.
4. Identification of valve firing control schemes.
5. Address the role of AC system faults on HVDC system.

INDUSTRIAL LOAD MODELLING AND CONTROL

M.Tech (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5067

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Summarize the load control techniques in industries and its application
2. Understand different types of industrial processes and optimize the process using tools like LINDO and LINGO
3. Apply load management to reduce demand of electricity during peak time
4. Analyze the Integrated Load management for Industries
5. Analyze the reactive power management in industries.

SCADA SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS

M.Tech (PS)

Course Code: GR18D5068

Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Describe the basic tasks of Supervisory Control Systems (SCADA) as well as their typical applications.
2. Acquire knowledge about SCADA architecture, Remote Terminal Unit (RTU), HMI Systems etc.
3. Knowledge about single unified standard architecture IEC 61850.
4. Apply Open standard communication protocols.
5. Learn and understand about SCADA applications in transmission and distribution sector, industries etc.

**BUSINESS ANALYTICS (OPEN ELECTIVE)****M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5201****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Demonstrate business analytics process and use statistical tools for implementation of business process.
2. Design relationships and trends to explore and visualize the data.
3. Examine the organization structure of business analytics and categorize types of analytics.
4. Apply forecasting techniques, monte carlo simulation and risk analysis.
5. Formulate decision analysis and summarize recent trends in business intelligence.

INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (OPEN ELECTIVE)**M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5202****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Understanding of safety principles.
2. Analyze different types of exposure and biological effects, exposure guidelines and basic workplace monitoring ability to do hazard analysis.
3. Demonstrate an understanding of workplace injury prevention, risk management, and incident investigations.
4. Understand the acute and chronic health effects of exposure to chemical, physical and biological agents in the workplace.
5. Demonstrate knowledge of the types of hazards, planning, organization and training needed to work safely with hazardous materials.

OPERATIONS RESEARCH (OPEN ELECTIVE)**M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5203****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. The student will formulate and solve problems as networks and graphs for optimal allocation of limited resources such as machine, material and money.
2. The student will be able to carry out sensitivity analysis.
3. The student will solve network models like the shortest path, minimum spanning tree, And maximum flow problems.
4. The student will be able to distinguish various inventory models and develop proper inventory policies.
5. The student will also propose the best strategy using decision making methods under uncertainty and game theory.

**COST MANAGEMENT OF ENGINEERING PROJECTS (OPEN ELECTIVE)****M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5204****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Explain the various cost concepts used in decision making.
2. Identify and demonstrate various stages of project execution.
3. Prepare the project schedule by bar charts and network diagrams.
4. Differentiate absorption costing and marginal costing, also conduct breakeven and cost-volume-profit analysis.
5. Prepare various budgets and quantitative techniques used for cost management.

COMPOSITE MATERIALS (OPEN ELECTIVE)**M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5205****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Relate crystal structures and identify the relation between different materials.
2. Test the various mechanical properties of metal by suitable method.
3. Relate the equilibrium transformation diagram for various ferrous and non-ferrous metals.
4. Utilize appropriate techniques in treating with proper heat treatment operation.
5. Evaluate the behavior of material when it subjected to heat treatment process.

WASTE TO ENERGY (OPEN ELECTIVE)**M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5206****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Make use of energy installation and the small of household bio-waste incineration.
2. Develop actual dimension must of course, fit requirement of the masonry block.
3. Analyze and design of energy conversion system.
4. Estimate the possibility of investing in biomass generation.
5. Explain the biogas its uses and benefits.

ENGLISH FOR RESEARCH PAPER WRITING**M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5207****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Understand how to write a research paper
2. Outline the drafting of an abstract
3. Acquire the skills of various elements of research
4. Write a good paper
5. Result in increasing the chance of publication


DISASTER MANAGEMENT
M.Tech (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5208
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Integrate knowledge and to analyze, evaluate and manage the different public health aspects of disaster events at a local and global levels, even when limited information is available.
2. Describe, analyze and evaluate the environmental, social, cultural, economic, legal and organizational aspects influencing vulnerabilities and capacities to face disasters.
3. Work theoretically and practically in the processes of disaster management (disaster risk reduction, response, and recovery) and relate their interconnections, particularly in the field of the Public Health aspects of the disasters.
4. Manage the Public Health aspects of the disasters.
5. Obtain, analyze, and communicate information on risks, relief needs and lessons learned from earlier disasters in order to formulate strategies for mitigation in future scenarios with the ability to clearly present and discuss their conclusions and the knowledge and arguments behind them.

SANSKRIT FOR TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE
M.Tech (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5209
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Understanding basic Sanskrit alphabets and Understand tenses in Sanskrit Language.
2. Enable students to understand roots of Sanskrit language.
3. Students learn engineering fundamentals in Sanskrit.
4. Students can attempt writing sentences in Sanskrit.
5. Ancient Sanskrit literature about science & technology can be understood

VALUE EDUCATION
M.Tech (PS)
Course Code: GR18D5210
Course Outcomes: At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Acquire knowledge of self-development
2. Learn the importance of Human values
3. Develop the overall personality
4. Realize the significance of ethical human conduct and self-development
5. Inculcate positive thinking, dignity of labour and religious tolerance.

**INDIAN CONSTITUTION****M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5211****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Discuss the growth of the demand for civil rights in India for the bulk of Indians before the arrival of Gandhi in Indian politics.
2. Discuss the intellectual origins of the framework of argument that informed the conceptualization of social reforms leading to revolution in India.
3. Discuss the circumstances surrounding the foundation of the Congress Socialist Party [CSP] under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and the eventual failure of the proposal of direct elections through adult suffrage in the Indian Constitution.
4. Discuss the passage of the Hindu Code Bill of 1956.
5. Discuss the significance of Election Commission of India.

PEDAGOGY STUDIES**M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5212****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. What pedagogical practices are being used by teachers in formal classrooms in developing countries?
2. What pedagogical practices are being used by teachers in informal classrooms in developing countries?
3. Synergy from the work force.
4. What is the evidence on the effectiveness of these pedagogical practices, in what conditions, and with what population of learners?
5. How can teacher education (curriculum and practicum) and the school curriculum and guidance materials best support effective pedagogy?

STRESS MANAGEMENT BY YOGA**M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5213****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Develop healthy mind in a healthy body thus improving social health also improve efficiently.
2. Develop body awareness. Learn how to use their bodies in a healthy way. Perform well in sports and academics.
3. Will balance, flexibility, and stamina, strengthen muscles and connective tissues enabling good posture.
4. Manage stress through breathing, awareness, meditation and healthy movement.
5. Build concentration, confidence and positive self-image.

PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT THROUGH LIFE ENLIGHTENMENT SKILLS**M.Tech (PS)****Course Code: GR18D5214****Course Outcomes:** At the end of the course, the student will be able to

1. Study of Shrimad- Bhagwad-Gita will help the student in developing his personality and achieve the highest goal in life
2. The person who has studied Geeta will lead the nation and mankind to peace and prosperity
3. To develop self-developing attitude towards work without self-aggrandizement
4. To develop tranquil attitude in all favorable and unfavorable situations
5. To develop high spiritual intelligence

