Curriculum Development Based on the Big Picture Assessment of the Mechanical Engineering Program

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Abstract

One of the major concerns of the Engineering Accreditation Council (EAC) is the need for an effective monitoring and evaluation of program outcome domains that can be associated with courses taught under the Mechanical Engineering program. However, an effective monitoring method that can determine the results of each program outcome using Bloom's Taxonomy has not yet been established for each course. The purpose of this research is to conduct a Big Picture Assessment to achieve Outcome-Based Learning. Big Picture Assessment is a comprehensive monitoring tool of courses with studied program outcome domains. The tool applies the three main domains of Bloom's Taxonomy, namely, psychomotor, cognitive, and affective, in its monitoring process. Furthermore, the identification of program outcomes for each course is evaluated to meet standards set by the EAC. The results of this study will facilitate continuous improvement on existing courses.

Keywords: big picture, program outcomes, course, cognitive, affective, psychomotor

1. Introduction

The Faculty of Engineering and the Built Environment (FKAB) of the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM) prepare themselves to meet the criteria set by the Enginerring Accreditation Council (EAC), which acts as a recognition body of engineering programs in Malaysia. This undertaking is aimed at fulfilling the aspirations of UKM in becoming a leading research university with an accredited study program. In 2004, all engineering programs in public higher education institutions in Malaysia have begun to implement the Outcome-Based Education curriculum (OBE) (Shahrir et al., 2008). In line with the implementation of OBE into the engineering program, emphasis on the curriculum and the methods of delivery, assessment, and measurement is very important and should always be continued to ensure that the Program Education Objectives and Program Outcomes (PO) can be applied in teaching and learning. One of the requirements seriously considered by the EAC is an effective assessment of PO domains that can be associated with courses taught in engineering programs. (EAC, 2012)

The purpose of this paper is to conduct the Big Picture Assessment on the mechanical engineering (KM) program in UKM and include the findings in the EAC self-assessment report. Big Picture Assessment is a comprehensive monitoring tool that can be used to assess all KM courses of study with applied domain POs. The results for each course program are assessed to determine if these programs meet the standards set by the EAC to facilitate improvements when needed.

2. Methodology

Big Picture Rating was developed by Excel software. Mapping between POs and KM courses taken in each semester was created. The maximum number of POs used was only 9; before 2010, the number was 12. Table 1 shows the details and definition of each PO. Meanwhile, the courses were matched based on the existing list in the FKAB Undergraduate Handbook 2011–2012. Given that the focus was only on the compulsory courses of the

KM programme, courses such as electives, engineering fundamentals, and general education were not considered.

Table 1. Details of POs (source: FKAB Undergraduate Handbook 2011–2012)

PO1	Ability to apply knowledge in mathematics, science, and engineering
PO2	Ability to identify, formulates, solve, and improve engineering problems using techniques,
	skills, and modern engineering tools necessary for engineering practice
PO3	Ability to design a component, system, or process to meet desired needs
PO4	Understanding of professional and ethical responsibility based on knowledge in environmental
	and contemporary issues
PO5	Ability to understand and apply in-depth knowledge of one or more areas of specialization
	within mechanical engineering
PO6	Ability to design and conduct experiments, as well as to analyze and interpret data
PO7	Ability to communicate and function effectively in a team
PO8	Recognition of the need for and an ability to engage in lifelong learning
PO9	Knowledgeable in project management, administration, business acumen, and entrepreneurship

In the matrix assessment, two color indicators, red and yellow, were used. Red represents a high correlation, while yellow means moderate correlation. If no color is indicated, the PO and course have a low or almost no correlation. All assessment criteria were listed in each color matrix, which describe how the POs were evaluated for each course. Table 2 lists the assessment criteria for evaluating the POs–KM courses matrix.

e	Exam	r	Report
а	Task	d	Design
р	Project	1	Laboratory work
c	Case study	s	Software
PB	Problem based learning	m	Drawing
g	Co-curiculum activity	n	Observation
0	Oral presentation	f	Evaluation (peers)
h	Survey	q	Evaluation (lecturer)

Table 2. Assessment methods used in the matrix of POs–KM courses

Each filled matrix was evaluated according to Bloom's Taxonomy for each KM course. Introduced in 1956, Bloom's Taxonomy categorizes skills and objectives to be achieved by the students into three major domains, namely, cognitive, affective, and psychomotor (Aqilah et al., 2008). Each course offered does have certain course outcomes based on the results of the cognitive domain in Bloom's taxonomy. Initiatives have been taken to update all the results of the course based on the cognitive domain of Bloom's taxonomy for engineering programs (Hairi et al., 2008). The cognitive domain includes knowledge, comprehension, and critical thinking about a certain topic. Traditional education tends to emphasize the skills in this domain. The cognitive domain consists of a number of the learning processes that should be implemented, such as the process of remembering, understanding, applying, analyzing, evaluating, and creating. The ordering of the processes is illustrated in Figure 1.

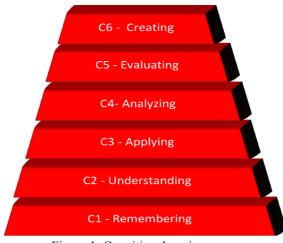


Figure 1. Cognitive domain

Skills in the affective domain describe the way people react emotionally and their ability to feel sadness or happiness towards other living things. The affective domain has five levels, from the lowest to the highest process: receiving, responding, evaluating, organizing, and characterizing (Figure 2).



Figure 2. Affective domain

The third domain is the psychomotor domain, which describes the ability to manipulate something physically. The objectives of the psychomotor domain usually focus on change and the development of attitudes and skills. The psychomotor domain includes the processes of perception, set, guided response, mechanism, complex overt reaction, adaptation, and origination, as shown in Figure 3.

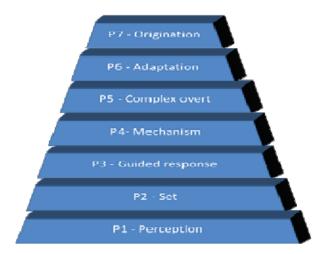


Figure 3. Psychomotor domain

3. Results and Discussion

The matrix between POs and KM courses that reflect the Big Picture Assessment of this program are displayed in one sheet only. However, for this paper, the matrix is divided into two phases, from the 1st to the 4th semester, and from the 5th to the 8th semester. Figure 4 shows the matrix from the 1st to the 4th semester. The majority of the KM courses emphasized on PO1, PO2, PO5, PO6, and PO7. Only a few of courses incorporated PO3. Based on the details of these POs, much emphasis has been made on basic skills in science and engineering, environmental issues, and the application of knowledge. These matters are given more focus in most courses, enabling students to form a strong foundation during their 1st and 2nd years before continuing into their 3rd and 4th years of study. In terms of Bloom's Taxonomy, all the courses successfully incorporated all three domains. Most courses incorporated P3 and P5. Meanwhile, for the affective domains, many courses included A3 and A4. Thus, several of these courses dealt with these domains on an intermediate level and rarely incorporated the highest levels during the 1st and 2nd years of study. For the assessment method adopted, most courses used e (examination), a (assignment), p (project), r (report), and l (lab). Only certain courses included o (oral presentation) as one of their assessment methods. Thus, the majority of courses used more traditional evaluation methods that are commonly used in evaluating basic POs and that are less difficult in assessing their students.

	Sem		1		2				3		4				
	Code	KKKM1513	KKKM1914	KKKM1324	KKKM1344	KKKM1024	KKKM2314	KKKM2114	KKKM2013	KKKM2513	KKKM2724	KKKM2344	KKKM2124	KKKM2324	
Program Outcome	Course & Co	Materials Science	Engineering Design Graphic	Introduction to Electrical Engineering	Engineering Mechanic I	Computer Programming	Measurement & Instrumentation	Thermodynamics I	Introduction to Mechanical and Electrical	Engineering Materials	Manufacturing Processes	Mechanics of Materials	Fluid Mechanics I	Engineering Mechanic II	
PO1		C3,P3,A3 (e,a,k)	C3,P5,A3 (e,a,p,s)	C4,P3,A3 (e,a,p,r,l)	C4,P3,A3 (e,a,l)	C5,P5,A4 (e,a,p,l)		C4,P3,A3 (e,a,p,r,l,o)	C3,P3,A3 (e,a,p,PB)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		C5,P3,A4 (e,a,l)	C4,P3,A3 (e,p,o,r,l)	C5,P6,A4 (e,a,r,l)	
PO2			C3,P5,A3 (e,a,p,s)	C4,P3,A3 (l)	C4, P3, A3 (e,a,l)	C5,P5,A4 (e,a,p,l)	C5,P6,A4 (p,r,l)		C3,P3,A3 (e,a,p,PB)		C3,P3,A3 (e,p,r,l,o)	C5,P3,A4 (e,a,p,o,r,l)	C4,P3,A3 (e,p,o,r,l)	C5,P6,A4 (e,a,r,l)	
PO3			C3,P5,A3 (e,a,p,s)		C4,P3,A3 (e,a,l)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C5,P6,A4 (e,a,p,r,l)		C3,P3,A3 (e,a,p,PB)	C5,P3,A4 (e,a,p,r,l)			C4,P3,A3 (e,p,o,r,l)		
PO4					C4,P3A3 (e,a)					C5,P3,A4 (e,a,p,r,l,o)			C4,P3,A3 (e,p,o)		
PO5		C3,P3,A3 (e,a)	C3,P5,A3 (e,a,p,s)	C4,P3,A3 (e,a,p,r,l)		1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	C5,P6,A4 (e,a,p,r,l)	C4,P3,A3 (e,a,p,r,l,o)		C5,P3,A4 (p)		C5,P3,A4 (p,o,r,l)	C4,P3,A3 (e,p,o,r,l)	C5,P6,A4 (e,a,r,l)	
PO6		C3,P3,A3 (a,k)		C4,P3,A3 (e,a,p,r,l)				1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C3,P3,A3 (e,a,p,PB)	C5,P3,A4 (p)		C5,P3,A4 (r,l)		C5,P6,A4 (r,l)	
PO7		C3,P3,A3 (a,k)	C3,P5,A3 (p)	C4,P3,A3 (l)	C4,P3,A3 (e,a,l)	C5,P5,A4 (p,l)	C5,P6,A4 (p,r,l)	C4,P3,A3 (e,r,l)	C3,P3,A3 (e,a,p,PB)	C5,P3,A4 (e,l)		C5,P3,A4 (p,o,r,l)		C5,P6,A4 (e,a,PB,r,l)	
PO8		C3,P3,A3 (e,a)						C4,P3,A3 (e,a,p,r,l)		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	C3,P3,A3 (e,p,r,l,o)	C5,P3,A4 (p,o,r,l)	C4,P3,A3 (e,p,o,r,l)		
PO9					C4,P3,A3 (e,a,l)										

Figure 4. Big picture for KM from the 1st to the 4th semester

Figure 5 shows the courses taken from the 5th to the 8th semester (3rd and 4th years). Many courses incorporated PO1 to PO8. Thus, 3rd and 4th year students were tested on all POs compared with 1st and 2nd year students. In terms of the cognitive domain, many courses included C5 and C6. For the psychomotor domain P3, P4, P5, and P7 were used, and, in the affective domain, A3 to A5. Thus, when the students enter their 3rd and 4th years, all of the highest levels of all three domains are covered. Furthermore, the results are consistent with previous studies in indicating that more than 90% of curricula in institutes of higher learning emphasize cognitive skills over psychomotor ones (Maizura et al. 2008). Furthermore, during this period, students have to undergo a more challenging evaluation in the form of PBL and case studies. Even an oral presentation is more frequent than in the 1st and 2nd years. Thus, students in their final years are exposed to actual problems faced in the engineering industry and become more capable of providing solutions in the various mechanical engineering fields.

	5							6			7				8	
	KKKM3014	KKKM3114	KKKM3314	KKKF3XX4	KKKM3934	KKKM3324	KKKM3344	KKKM3124	KKKM3144	KKKM3944	KKKP4013	KKKM4314	KKKM4034	KKKM4955	KKKM4025	KKKM4044
Program Outcome	Numerical Methods	Thermodynamics II	Dynamics and System Simulation	Engineering Ethic and Technology Development	Design of Machine Components	Machine & Power Electronics	Control Engineering	Fluid Mechanics II	Heat Transfer	System Design	Project I	Mechanical Vibration	Engineering Economy and Entrepreneurship	Design Project	Project II	Project Management
PO1		C6,P4,A6 (e,a,p,o,r,P BL)					C6,P4,A4 (e,p,r)		C5,P6,A4 (e,a,c,PB)			C4,P6,A3 (e,a)			C6,P7 (c,e,I,s)	C6,P7,A5 (e,a,p,e,o, PB)
PO2			C6,P4,A4				C6,P4,A4		C5,P6,A4 (e,a,c,PB)	C5,P6,A4		C4,P6,A3 (e,a)	C6,P3 (e,a,PB,f)	P7,A5 (p,r)	C6 (c,e,I,s)	C6,P7,A5 (e,a,p,e,o, PB)
PO3		C6,P4,A6 (e,a,p,o,r,P BL)		C6,P4,A3 (e,p,PB,r,l)			C6,P4,A4 (e,p,PB,o, r)	C5,P4,A4	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	C5,P6,A4			C4,P3,A5 (e,a,c,PB)	C6,P7,A5 (e,p,r,o)		C6,P7,A5 (e,a,p,e,o, PB)
PO4		C6,P4,A6 (e,a,p,o,r,P BL)			C5,P5,A4 (e,p,r,o)		.,	C5,P4,A4	C5,P6,A4 (e,a,c,PB)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			C2,P3,A3 (e,a,c,PB)	P7,A5 (p,r,o)		C6,P7,A5 (e,a,p,e,o, PB)
PO5		C6,P4,A6 (e,a,p,o,r,P BL)		C6,P4,A3 (e,p,PB,r,l)					C5,P6,A4 (e,a,c,PB)			C4,P6,A3 (e,a)	C4,P2 (e,a,c,PB)			C6,P3,A3 (e,a,p,r)
PO6		C6,P4,A6 (e,a,p,o,r,P BL)	, ,	(e,p,PB,r,l)	(e,p,r,o)	(e,p,r)	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		C5,P6,A4 (e,a,c,PB)	(e,p,PB,r, o)	(c,e,I,s)		C^,P3,A5 (e,a,c,PB .f)		C6,P7 (c,e,I,s)	
107		C6,P4,A6 (e,a,p,o,r,P BL)		C6,P4,A3 (e,p,PB,r,l)			C6,P4,A4 (e,p,PB,o, r)			C5,P6,A4 (e,a,p,PB, r,o)			C6,P3,A5 (e,a,c,PB,f)			C6,P7,A5 (e,a,p,e,o, PB)
PO8		C6,P4,A6 (e,a,p,o,r,P BL)		C6,P4,A3 (e,p,PB,r,l)					C5,P6,A4 (e,a,c,PB)				C2, P3, A3 (e,a,c,PB)			C6,P7,A5 (e,a,p,e,o, PB)
PO9														P7,A5 (p,r,o)		C6,P7,A5 (e,a,p,e,o, PB)

Figure 5. Big picture for KM from the 5th to the 8th semester

4. Conclusion

The evaluation of the prevailing curriculum used in KM courses by Big Picture Assessment was successfully conducted. The majority of the courses under the mechanical engineering program of UKM incorporated PO1, PO2, PO5, PO6, and PO7 during the 1st and 2nd years, whereas the remaining levels were covered in the last 2 years of the program. The students were also tested on the highest levels of the three domains of Bloom's Taxonomy during their 3rd and 4th years. However, based on the results, most of the courses tended to use the cognitive domain as the primary evaluation method over the affective and psychomotor domains. Lecturers were also more likely to insert the element of PBL and case studies in the final year of the course. Comparisons with the manufacturing program are proposed for future studies to achieve a more thorough analysis.

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