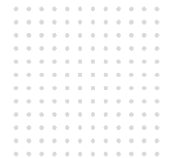
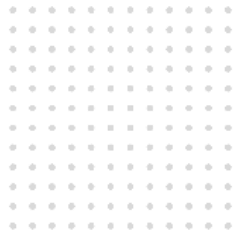




**PROGRAM OUTCOME (PO)**  
**of Undergraduate Program**



Department of Urban and Regional Planning  
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)





## 1. WHAT IS A PROGRAM OUTCOME (PO)?

POs are narrower statements, maintain linkage with the PLOs and describe what students are expected to know and be able to do by the time of graduation. These relate to the knowledge, skills and attitudes that students acquire while progressing through the program. The PLOs and POs are mentioned in the following sub sections.

## 2. PROGRAM OUTCOME (PO) OF UNDERGRADUATE PROGRAM

The POs of Bachelor of Urban and Regional Planning (BURP) program are mentioned in the following sub sections. Apply their knowledge of planning towards sustainable development, nationally and globally.

### 2.1 Planning knowledge

Comprehensive understanding of planning from the perspective of history, social science, architecture and other allied fields. Knowledge of the evolution of planning concepts, theories and approaches within global and local contexts. Understanding the role of planners within the institutional and legal framework.

- a) **Planning Theory and Process:** Appraising the temporal and spatial development of human settlements at global and national levels. Developing a theoretical foundation on the evolution of planning concepts and approaches in the face of demography, socio-political movements, technological advancement, and inclusion of stakeholders. Understanding the dynamics of planning at national, regional, rural, urban and community levels, considering various sectors such as housing, transport and communication, industry, and cross-sectoral issues like environment, disaster and climate change, health, heritage and culture. The theoretical foundation will be developed from knowledge of planning and allied disciplines like engineering, architecture and social sciences to apprehend the dimensions of sustainable development.
- b) **Legal and Institutional Framework of planning:** Appraising governance structure in the planning process. The legal and institutional environment within which plan preparation and implementation occur in Bangladesh.



## 2.2 Planning skills

Exposure to various tools and techniques in order to perform specific tasks in the planning field for appropriate application of knowledge.

- a) **Data Collection, management, and analysis:** Collecting qualitative and quantitative data from primary and secondary sources. Training on data processing, management and analysis for forecasting, projection, and estimation using different models and techniques. Developing geospatial analysis and image processing skills using GIS and RS for mapping.

Exposure to the application of scientific methods and technologies to identify and address planning problems, issues and challenges and to carry out research.

- b) **Communication, negotiation, and leadership:** Training to communicate planning issues clearly and accurately with different stakeholders through information, graphics, and maps in documents and presentations. Introducing the application of different tools and techniques to ensure public participation and negotiation in the planning process.

Preparing to lead and act as a responsible team member with networking, organizing, and managerial skills.

- c) **Creativity and aesthetic appreciation:** Grooming to nurture and foster creativity and aesthetic sense associated with planning issues.

- d) **Policy, plan, and project preparation and management:** Training for analysis and preparation of policies and plans at different sectoral and spatial levels through the application of knowledge of planning and allied fields.

Exposure to different tools for project planning and management, design, monitoring and evaluation in the context of Bangladesh.

- e) **Life-long learning:** Ability to recognize the need for and prepare to engage in independent and life-long learning activities in the changing context of the natural, sociocultural, economic, legal and political environment, and technological development.



## 2.3 Values and ethics

Understanding the role of planners to uphold equity, cultural norms, inclusiveness, and social justice. Exposure to professional ethics and norms in planning practice.

- a) **Equity and social justice:** Upholding social justice by expanding choices and opportunities for all with due recognition of the special needs of the disadvantaged and underprivileged in terms of age, gender, and physical and mental ability. Promoting inclusive nature of planning from spatial and aspatial perspectives. Considering regional and local sociocultural values, norms and practices.
- b) **Professional ethics and responsibility:** Comprehending ethical standards and norms of planning and their application in professional responsibilities. Understanding the obligations of planners to serve the public interest, and achieving high standards of professional integrity and proficiency. Critical understanding of issues related to 'Conflict of Interest' in planning practice.