



**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE & POLICY STUDIES**

**A STUDY ON FACTORS THAT CONTRIBUTE TO ACADEMIC
ACHIEVEMENT AMONG BACHELOR IN ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE
(Hons.) STUDENTS AT UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA, MALACCA
CITY CAMPUS**

**NUR SYAHIRAH BINTI IZANI
2009188359
NURUL IZNI DIYANA BINTI NOR AZLAN
2009730403**

MR. MUHAMAD FUAD BIN ABDUL KARIM

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Signed:

(Nur Syahirah bt Izani)

(Nurul Izni Diyana binti Nor Azlan)

ABSTRACT

University students, especially Bachelor in Administrative Science (BAS), (Hons) perceived as a group considered intellectual, full of spirit, well educated and involved with professional matters. The students usually involve with various division of focus in learning such as politics, economy, administration, law, accounting and others. In addition, the students can be classified as group that has better competitive advantage compared to other courses because of their wide learning scope. In order to identify the factors contribute to the academic achievement among BAS students, to examine the significant relationship between factors and to study the significant different between demographic factor (semester) and the performance in academic achievement, the study was conducted in Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Malacca City Campus. The sampling technique that has been used is cluster

sampling. The respondents of the study were selected using cluster sampling while random samples of 109 respondents consist of semester 2, semester 3, semester 4, semester 5 and semester 6 were selected based on one faculty. According to the findings, it shows that all the three factors which are learning style, academic facilities and students and lecturers relationship contribute to the academic achievement among Bachelor in Administrative Science (Hons) students in Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM), Malacca City Campus.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Education is the process of developing the capacities and potentials of the individual so as to prepare that individual to be successful in a specific society or culture. From this perspective, education is serving primarily as an individual development function. Education begins at birth and continues throughout life. It is constant and ongoing. Schooling generally begins somewhere between the ages four and six when children are gathered together for the purposes of specific guidance related to skills and competencies that society deems important. In the past, once the formal primary and