

**THE PERCEPTION OF BOARDING SCHOOLS AMONG STUDENTS OF
SEKOLAH MENENGAH SEKSYEN 18, SHAH ALAM**

**WANI NURFAHANI BINTI MOHD SAPUAN
2007293884**

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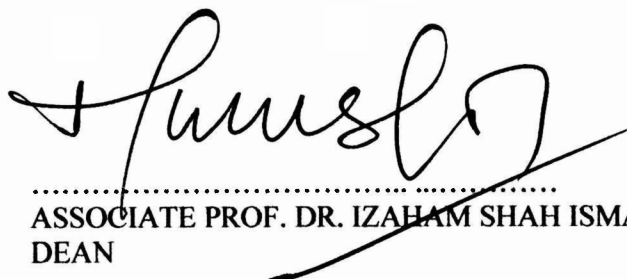
WANI NURFAHANI BINTI MOHD SAPUAN

LATIHAN ILMIAH INI TELAH DIKEMUKAKAN UNTUK MEMENUHI
SEBAHAGIAN DARIPADA SYARAT UNTUK MEMPEROLEHI IJAZAH
SARJANA MUDA PENDIDIKAN DALAM PENGAJIAN BAHASA INGGERIS
SEBAGAI BAHASA KEDUA (TESL) DENGAN KEPUJIAN



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MDM. ROSLINDA BINTI WAB
SUPERVISOR

30.5.2011
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TARIKH



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ASSOCIATE PROF. DR. IZAHAM SHAH ISMAIL
DEAN

30/5/11
.....
TARIKH

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work in this academic exercise is my own except for the quotations and summaries which have been acknowledged.

27/5/2011

DATE



WANI NURFAHANI BINTI MOHD SAPUAN

2007293884

PENGAKUAN

Saya akui karya ini adalah hasil kerja saya sendiri kecuali nukilan dan ringkasan yang setiap satunya telah dinyatakan sumbernya.

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DATE



WANI NURFAHANI BINTI MOHD SAPUAN

2007293884

ABSTRAK

Tumpuan utama kajian ini adalah untuk mendapatkan persepsi para pelajar tentang sekolah berasrama. Persepsi para pelajar terhadap sekolah berasrama dipilih kerana pandangan pihak lain kerap diberikan perhatian sedangkan para pelajar yang berada dan belajar di sekolah. Kajian ini di jalankan di Sekolah Menengah Seksyen 18, Shah Alam. Sekolah tersebut dipilih kerana memenuhi kriteria sebenar kajian untuk mendapatkan persepsi pelajar asrama dan harian terhadap sekolah berasrama. 50 pelajar di mana terdiri daripada 25 pelajar asrama dan 25 pelajar harian dari dua kelas Tingkatan Tiga diambil sebagai sampel kajian ini. Di dalam bentuk borang kaji selidik, kajian tinjauan untuk mengumpul data dilakukan. Soalan-soalan terdiri daripada status, gred dan persepsi pelajar. Persepsi pelajar terhadap sekolah berasrama terbahagi kepada tiga bahagian; jenis sekolah pilihan pelajar, tawaran pembaikan diri dan pendidikan yang lebih baik kepada pelajar. Data kajian di analisis menggunakan *Statistical Package for the Social Sciences* (SPSS). Analisis Deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisa soalan kajian pertama dan kedua manakala soalan kajian ketiga dianalisa menggunakan Ujian Hubungan Pearson. Soalan-soalan kajian tersebut adalah; 1) Apakah persepsi para pelajar terhadap sekolah berasrama? 2) Adakah pencapaian akademik pelajar berasrama berbeza daripada pelajar harian? 3) Adakah persepsi para pelajar terhadap sekolah berasrama memberi kesan kepada pencapaian akademik mereka? Hasil kajian menunjukkan para pelajar mempunyai persepsi positif terhadap sekolah berasrama. Para pelajar memilih untuk bersekolah di sekolah berasrama berbanding sekolah harian. Para pelajar juga bersetuju bahawa sekolah berasrama membantu pelajar memperbaiki diri dan menawarkan pembelajaran yang lebih baik. Walaupun begitu, hasil kajian menunjukkan pelajar harian mendapat gred yang lebih baik dari pelajar berasrama walaupun para pelajar memilih untuk bersekolah di sekolah berasrama. Penemuan ini menerangkan hubungan negatif diantara pencapaian akademik para pelajar dan jenis pilihan sekolah pelajar.

ABSTRACT

The major focus of this research is students' perceptions of boarding schools since we are often concern of the views of others when students are the ones who stay and learn in school. The research is conducted at Sekolah Menengah Seksyen 18, Shah Alam. The school is selected since it consists of boarders and non-boarders. This meets the requirement of this research to obtain the students' perceptions of boarding schools from both boarders and non-boarders of the same school. 50 students with 25 boarders and 25 non-boarders from two classes of Form 3 are taken as the sample of this research. In a form of questionnaires, survey research is conducted to collect data for this research. The questions feature items such as students' status, grade and perceptions. The students' perception of boarding schools is divided into three major parts which are; preferences, self-betterment and better education. The data is analysed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). Descriptive Analysis was run to find the result of the first and second research questions whereas the third research question was analyzed using Pearson Correlation Test. The three research questions are; 1) What are the students' perception towards boarding school? 2) Does the academic achievement of boarding students differ from the non-boarding students? 3) Does the students' perception towards boarding schools affect their academic achievement? The results of this research are positive. Students prefer to be in boarding schools compared to day schools. Furthermore, students agree that boarding schools promote self-betterment and offer better education to students. However, the result shows that non-boarders achieve better grades than boarders although students (boarders and non-boarders) prefer to be in boarding schools. Thus, this explains the negative correlation between the academic achievement of students and students' perceptions whether to be in boarding or day school.