

**A STUDY ON THE RELEVANCE OF UJIAN PENILAIAN
SEKOLAH RENDAH (UPSR) AMONG PRIMARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS**

**NUR FAIRUZ WAHIDA BT IBRAHIM
2004327481**

**FACULTY OF EDUCATION
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
SHAH ALAM
2008**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

'In the name of God, the Most Gracious and Most Merciful'

First and foremost, I would like to express my greatest gratitude to Allah S.W.T. for His willing has enabled me to complete my Academic Exercise (EDU 630) on time.

Secondly, my heartfelt grateful acknowledgement and appreciation goes to En. Mohd Shahrudin bin Mohmud, my supervisor of this course. I thank him for his continuous constructive ideas, guidance and encouragement in the preparation and completion of this study.

Also, this sincere acknowledgement is express to my beloved parents and friends as with their determination and continuous support, I have been able to complete this study.

Last but not least, I would like to thank everyone who has directly or indirectly involved throughout the entire research process. I could have never done all these without the assistance and support from all parties.

NUR FAIRUZ WAHIDA BT IBRAHIM
2004327481

ABSTRACT

Generally, UPSR is seen to be the medium to measure students' performances in primary schools. UPSR seems to be significant in the learning and teaching process among the primary level. However, UPSR currently is seen to bring difficulties rather than benefits. It is believe that UPSR burden students to focus on their studies and indirectly neglecting their social skills, soft skills and disciplines in life. Hence, the purpose of this study is to identify the advantages and disadvantages of UPSR as well as to study the effects of UPSR on the students if the UPSR exam is abolish from the educational system. The respondents of this study were four UPSR teachers and students' parents of Sek. Keb. Bukit Jelutong, Shah Alam. This research attempted to answer the research questions which were: 1) What are the advantages and disadvantages of UPSR to students?, 2) Does the change of UPSR format to PSR affect students' achievements or progress in schools?, and 3) Does UPSR relevant to primary school students?. Datas were gathered, analyzed and the results were presented according to the thematic approaches. Summary of the findings and conclusion were also presented at the end of this study. Overall, the findings had answered all the research questions mentioned above. UPSR is seen to have both its advantages and disadvantages to students. One of the advantage is that UPSR is still the best medium to measure students' performances, yet the disadvantage is the format of the exam is lame and should be changed to suits current environment. Besides that, the changes of UPSR format to PSR would partly influenced students' achivements in schools. And finally, the findings showed that UPSR is relevant to primary school students. To conclude, UPSR is still relevant to primary school students yet, adjusments should be made by the government to enhance the quality of the exam as well as the students.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
ABSTRACT	vi
ABSTRAK	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1	Background of the study	1
1.1.1	Pre-school level	3
1.1.2	Primary school level	4
1.1.3	Secondary school level	6
1.1.4	Tertiary level	8
1.2	Statement of the problem	10
1.3	Objective of the study	12
1.4	Research question	12
1.5	Definitions of terms	12
1.6	Limitations of the study	13

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

*“Tis education forms the common mind, just as the twig is bent, the tree’s
inclined”.*

(Alexander Pope)

Education in Malaysia may be obtained from government-sponsored schools, private schools, or through homeschooling. The education system is highly centralised, particularly for primary and secondary schools, with state and local governments having little say in the curriculum or other major aspects of education. Standardised tests are a common feature. Education in Malaysia broadly consists of a set of stages which are:

- Pre-school
- Primary Education
- Secondary Education
- Tertiary Education