



اَوْنِيُوْ سِيْتِي تِي كُونُو لُو كِي مَارَا  
UNIVERSITI  
TEKNOLOGI  
MARA

**STUDENT'S CRITERIA FOR HIGHER  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION**

**NUR MAS MERAH SURAYA BT JUMADIL  
2008356571**

**BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION  
(HONS) MARKETING  
FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT  
UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA  
BANDARAYA MELAKA**

**NOVEMBER 2010**

# TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>	i
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	ii
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b>	iii
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b>	vi
<b>ABSTRACT</b>	0
<b>CHAPTER 1</b>	1
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	1
Introduction	1
1.0 Background of study	3
1.2 Problem statement	4
1.3 Research objective	5
1.4 Significant of study	5
1.4.1 To the researcher	5
1.4.2 To the university or college	5
1.4.3 To the student	6
1.5 Scope of study	6
1.6 Limitation of study	6
1.6.1 Limitation of time	6
1.6.2 Financial constraint	7
1.6.3 Information inaccuracy	7
1.6.4Lack of experience and knowledge	7
1.7 Research question	7
1.8 Definition of term	8
<b>CHAPTER 2</b>	8
<b>2.0 LITERATURE RIVIEW</b>	8
2.1 Introduction	9
<b>CHAPTER 3</b>	27
<b>3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b>	27
3.2 Introduction	27
3.3 Dependent and Independent variables	27
3.4 Data collection method	27

3.4.1 Primary data	28
3.4.2 Secondary data	28
3.5 Sampling technique	29
3.6 Theoretical Framework	30
3.7 Hypothesis of the study	31
3.8 Data analysis	32
3.8.1 Reliability test	32
3.8.2 Frequency distribution	33
3.8.3 Cross tabulation	34
3.8.4 Pearson correlation	34
3.9 Conclusion	35
<b>CHAPTER 4</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>4.0 FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS</b>	<b>35</b>
4.1 Introduction	35
4.1 Reliability test	36
4.2 Frequency distribution	36
4.2.1 Gender	36
4.2.3 Age	37
4.2.4 Marital status	37
4.2.5 Religion	38
4.2.6 Race	38
4.2.7 Level of education	38
4.3 Tabulation	39
4.4 Descriptive Analysis	42
<b>CHAPTER 5</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>5.0 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION</b>	<b>43</b>
5.1 Introduction	44
5.1 Conclusion	45
5.2 Recommendation	45
<b>REFERENCE</b>	
<b>APPENDICES</b>	
<b>LIST OF TABLE</b>	
Table 3.1: Rules of Thumb about Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient	

Size

Table 4.2.1 Gender

Table 4.2.2 Age

Table 4.2.3 Marital status

Table 4.2.4 Religion

Table 4.2.5 Race

Table 4.2.6 Level of education

Table 4.3 Tabulation

**LIST OF FIGURE**

Figure 3.1 Theoretical framework

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

v

**APPENDICES**

vi

**LIST OF ABBREVIATION**

vii

## **ABSTRACT**

The 1990's represented an era of rapid development for the Malaysian private higher educational institutions and was characterized by the growth in the number of institutions, variety of courses offered and course structures. According to Marzita (2005), there were 535 private colleges and 26 private universities and university colleges registered with the Ministry of education in 2005. In 2010 the amount is increasing rapidly and it has been update by the Ministry of education that student enrollment also increase.

This paper attempts to determine the criteria that influence a student when they choosing institutional of higher learning to continue study. Using a sample of 60 respondents, the researcher intends to determine the criteria based on 15 independent variables; size of the institution, location, MQA accreditation, type of institution,..... This study used frequency, reliability, cross tabulation and mean. From the finding, it can be concluding that most of the respondents looking at the certain area and criteria when they want to continue study like cost, courses offered and campus facilities.

Private institution of higher learning has critical circumstances when they want to gain student especially when the new intake is taken place. This research can assist them in some areas that need improvement and development. This is important to make sure that customer who is student is always satisfied and always exceed their expectation moreover they can improve on the critical area or the area that they miss out. Lastly, changes are needed from time to time to meets customers' or student expectation because different student have different expectation towards the institution of higher learning.