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**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INQUIRY LEARNING
TOWARDS THE SCIENCE PROCESS SKILLS (SPS)
AMONG YEAR 4 PUPILS
IN SK ST MARTIN MERDANG
KOTA SAMARAHAN**

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to identify the effectiveness of the inquiry learning towards pupil's science process skills (SPS) among Primary 4 pupils in SK ST Martin Merdang, Kota Samarahan, Sarawak. Thirty- three pupils were involved in this study. Previous study showed that the inquiry learning in science was able to enhance the science process skills among the pupils. The results in this study revealed that there is a significant difference between the pre-test and post-test result, indicating that the intervention using the inquiry learning was successful. In addition, the pupils also gave positive feedback on the implementation of the inquiry learning. They agreed that the inquiry learning was able to increase their science process skills (SPS). The conclusion of this study revealed that inquiry learning is an effective strategy to teach science, especially the science process skills (SPS).

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, science and technology plays an important role in meeting towards the development of our country agenda. To achieve the mission and development agenda, Malaysia needs to produce a society that is scientifically oriented, progressive, knowledgeable, having a high capacity for change, looking forward, innovative and a contributor to scientific and technological developments in the future. Thus, there is a need to produce Malaysian citizens who are creative, critical, inquisitive, open minded and competent in the field of science and technology. Therefore, the provision of quality science education from an early education stages is crucial. Science subject is a subject that enables students to understand themselves, the environment, the world and the universe. Science is an important subject in the curriculum of education in Malaysia. This is due to the country's need for manpower and expertise required in the field of science and technology.

The third keynote idea of Y.A.B. Prime Minister during the UMNO General Assembly in 2006 demanded that the country's education system to be emphasised on human capital development, production students insight, governing the formation of citizen knowledge, skills and information and program to develop intelligence people in producing Ulul al-bab people. This is further strengthened by the second thrust of the year 2006-2010 National Education Blueprint (PIPP), where the basis was to develop human capital with knowledge and skills. On the other hand, to appreciate the values and the goal among the Malaysian's children as they were motivated to acquire knowledge, skills, competencies and uphold moral values too. Since then, the national curriculum has undergone many changes in order to meet the current needs.