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**FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE & POLICY STUDIES  
DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**THE RATIONALITY OF ABOLISHING UPSR AND PMR – WHITHER  
DESTINY**

**PRACTICAL TRAINING / PROJECT PAPER (PAD 340)**

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13 APRIL 2011

Sir,

**REPORT ON THE RATIONALITY OF ABOLISHING UPSR AND PMR-WHITHER DESTINY.**

We would like to present our report base on the title stated above to you for your references and evaluation as well as to fulfill our requirements for our Diploma in Public Administration.

2. While preparing this report, we had successfully gained a lot of useful knowledge and experiences from lecture, supervisor, respondent and other external factors. Besides that, we also had learn various factor that could contribute to the matter arising towards the rationality of abolishing of UPSR and PMR in current Malaysian educational system. Moreover, we are hoping that this research may give impact on the education system to be more effective in the future.

3. Lastly, we would like to thank you for your support, guidance and by providing us with the knowledge upon completing this task. We are hoping for your consideration in evaluating our research.

Thank you.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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Other than that, we also would like to express our appreciation to all the respondents encompasses the teachers and residents in Kota Samarahan area. They had spent their time, give relevant feedback and also give full cooperation in our interview session other than answers our questionnaire wisely. Their cooperation had helped us in getting all the required information for our research paper.

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## **1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY**

The UPSR and PMR examination are the two important examinations. The UPSR is the examination held for the students at the end of their sixth year studying on the primary school before they leave for the secondary school. On the secondary school, there are two more examination which is PMR and SPM. The PMR examination is being held at the end of the third year of their study in the secondary school. Basically, PMR is being used as the platform to examine the students whether to go to science class, technical, accounting or literature class. Their next stream is being examined through the performance of result of their PMR examination.

The idea of abolishing UPSR and PMR is issued by our current Deputy Prime Minister, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin on the 20<sup>th</sup> June 2010. The Deputy Prime Minister announced this suggestion after opening the Pagoh Umno division delegates meeting at Muar, Johor. This issue has been discussed by many people in Malaysia as it affects the academic system of Malaysia. At the government level itself, they have three different kind of round table discussion. At the first round table discussion, it involves the academicians under the Ministry of Education for example the headmaster and director of Jabatan Pelajaran Negeri. On the second round table discussion, it involves the discussion of people outside of Ministry of Education such as academic scholar, politicians, and academicians from the IPTA and IPTS. The last round table discussion involves the public which are from the NGO, government agency and other public which have directly or indirectly involvement with this issue.

The advantages and disadvantages of this abolishment of UPSR and PMR need to be examined deeply as it will change many of the academic system. Despite from change the system, it is more beneficial for the government to improve it. The system of our education is going to be more lenient from time to time. This will affect on the expansion of student's intellectual thinking. It will not produce excellent and quality students as wanted by the government.

In conclusion, the abolishment of UPSR and PMR need to be done a proper research with a deeply investigation and avoiding the politics issue involve in it. It is important as to have a clean, superlative and outstanding result at the end of the research.

## **1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT**

1. It hard to come out with mutual agreement among the public regarding the government suggestion on abolishing or retained UPSR and PMR.
2. The academic system in Malaysia is changed to be more lenient from time to time. It will reduce the intellectual thinking of the students, thus, did not produce a quality students for the future.
3. Despite from changing the system, it is more beneficial to improve it through research and development.
4. The examination is being used to measure the performance of the students. Without the UPSR and PMR, there is no medium to measure the performance of the students. The UPSR is important as it is the stage where the students are change from the lower age to the more matured age. In this age, their performance need to be measure as to know either they can cope with the study or not. In the stage of PMR examination, it is the level to measure their interest and ability to go further to which they interested to.

### **1.3 OBJECTIVE**

As to have better understanding on the path of our research, there are some objectives listed down. Our research are done **to analyze the effectiveness of the current system that is said to be too exam oriented**. Many of the academicians and school teacher said that many students nowadays do not have the understanding on what they learn in school. They learn only for the examination. For that, they tend to memorize it rather than understand the fact. This will create problems in future as they cannot face the more challenging world's problems that need them to understand the problem and applying what they had learn before. This kind of attitude need to be changed as it is not give any benefit to the country development. It is not only creating behaviour's problem of the student themselves, but also, give impact on the system applied in our educational system.

The second objective is **to study the impact of abolishing UPSR and PMR**. It is very important to know impact on the abolishment of UPSR and PMR. There must be taking into consideration the effect and benefit of the abolishment. If there are too many effects compare to the benefit of abolishing, the idea of abolishment need to be examine again. Same goes if the advantages are more as compared to the disadvantages, then, the idea of abolishment can be considered with the proper research done.

The third objective is **to study about the respond from respondents regarding the government suggestion on the new system in school**. The study need to have respond from the respondents as to know their idea and opinion on the suggestion of



abolishing UPSR and PMR by the government as it will affect the educational system. By having the respond from the respondent, we can inspect on the impact either outstanding or awful on the issue of abolishment.

#### **1.4 TARGET OF RESPONDENTS**

The focus of our research is on the rationality of abolishing UPSR and PMR. Thus, our focus is on the academicians and residents in Kota Samarahan area. We are decided to choose these groups as our respondents because they are the one who have the accountability towards the student's performance for the future generations. They are also will get the impacts towards any changes that happened in our education system. We choose the targeted respondents because we would like to get a more detailed feedback from the people in Kota Samarahan. In addition, academicians are the group who will be directly affected by the ever changing education system made by the government either in a good or less effective end results. Moreover, the residents itself also will give their full commitment while answering the questionnaires because the results will benefit their children in future.

## **1.5 SCOPE OF STUDY**

The study will be conducted in the Kota Samarahan district. The process of obtaining and collecting information are based on the response of the parents and academicians in the Kota Samarahan district. Therefore, the study is confined to:

- The opinion of the academician on the effect and benefit if the policy is being applied.

Study on the view of point of parents regarding this issue

- Study on the rationality of applying this policy.

We need to focus on the point of view of the academicians and parents as they are both have strong correlation in the issue of abolishing UPSR and PMR. The academicians are having strong direct involvement with the issue as they are the one who involve in teaching the academic syllabus. Thus, their opinions are very important as they are involved in the education system. The point of view of the parents is very important to be achieved as they are involved with the issue indirectly. The changes in the education system will affect their children. This will indirectly affect the parents. Thus, it is very important to know the point of view of both academicians and parents as to ensure the best result on the matter arise.

## **1.6 RESEARCH QUESTION**

There are 4 research questions formulated in the studies as follows:-

- Does the respondent understand about the effectiveness of UPSR and PMR?
- What are the respondent's opinions towards the impacts of abolishing UPSR and PMR?
- What is the responds from the respondents towards the suggestion of abolishing UPSR and PMR?
- Should UPSR and PMR be abolished? Why?

## **1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDY**

### **Significance to the student**

The study will provide an image on the Malaysian education system to the students. Also, it will provide the advantages and disadvantages on the abolishment of UPSR and PMR. This is very significance to the students as they are the one who are affected by the education system. They become the lab test for the government to try any new education system policy. Thus, by doing this research we will investigate the suitable academic system for them.

### **Significance to the Ministry of Education (Government)**

The result of the questionnaire and the data collected may be useful to be sending to the Ministry of Education. They can refer the result and know the idea of academicians and parents around the Kota Samarahan district thus will make a wise decision on the abolishing UPSR and PMR.

### **Significance to the academician**

The academicians, for example, the teachers, they are the one who expertise in teaching the academic syllabus; therefore they are the one who understand more about the best education system. They can voice up their opinion in the research conducted.

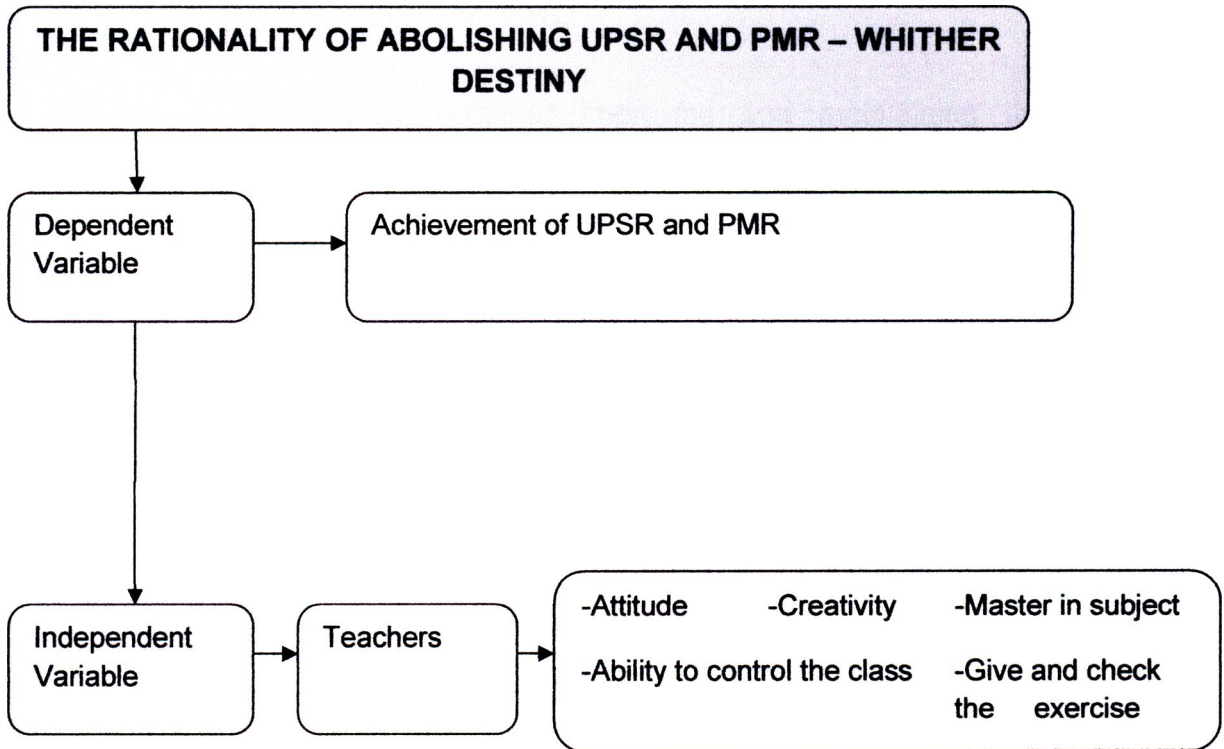
### **Significance to the researchers**

The study perhaps can act as a guideline to other researchers who wish to conduct continuous study on the related subject. In fact, the researchers can add on the knowledge gap of this research.

## **1.8 HYPOTHESIS**

- If the policy is applied, the level of intellectual thinking will be decrease
- The abolishment of UPSR and PMR will give impact to the future economy
- The abolishment of UPSR and PMR is not the best solution to improve the student's performance
- The abolishment of UPSR and PMR will increase the statistic of stress among the students.

## 1.9 VARIABLES





## **1.10 ASSUMPTIONS**

We assume that:-

- Student in Malaysia is exam-oriented.
- The government should consider improving and maintaining the current examination system rather than abolishing it.
- UPSR are still beneficial should be maintain and PMR should be abolish.

## **INTRODUCTION**

There is not much study have been made in Kota Samarahan on the issue arise on 20<sup>th</sup> June 2010. The issue is on the abolishing of Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah (UPSR) and Penilaian Menengah Rendah (PMR). Both examination is tested on primary six and form three students through all over the country either it is private or public school respectively.

UPSR and PMR is an examination program that being controls by central administration to evaluate students' cognitive achievement at the year their supposed to take the examination which in primary six and form three.

Due to the less research towards our selected field of study, the unavailability of supporting literature makes us decided to review the overview on UPSR and PMR, the government suggestion on the abolishment of UPSR and PMR and the responses from public as well, not to forget the effect of the implementation of the suggestion.

## **OVERVIEW ON UPSR AND PMR**

Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah usually abbreviated as UPSR, and the conversion of the word UPSR to English, will later on known as Primary School Evaluation Test. Generally, the definition of UPSR is a national exam taken by all students in Malaysia at the end of their sixth year in primary school before they leave for secondary school.<sup>1</sup>

There are two types of primary school which are public school and private school. However, public primary school in Malaysia can also be divided into two categories that are national (Sekolah Kebangsaan, abbreviated as SK) and national type (Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan, abbreviated as SJK). National type school is also divided into Chinese national type school which is known as Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina and Tamil national type schools known as Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil.

This examination is prepared and examined by the Malaysian Examinations Syndicate (Lembaga Peperiksaan Malaysia) and it is an agency that constitutes the Ministry of Education. Therefore, every primary school in Malaysia is compulsory to put their primary six students in examination, whether it is private school or public school. Students in national school are required to take five subjects, in addition to an aptitude test. Meanwhile students in Chinese and Tamil national type school are required to add another two more additional language subjects which means seven subjects as for overall.

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<sup>1</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ujian\\_Pencapaian\\_Sekolah\\_Rendah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ujian_Pencapaian_Sekolah_Rendah), retrieved on 5 October 2010.

The subjects that are taken in this exam include:

- Bahasa Malaysia (Malay Comprehension and Malay Writing)
- English
- Mathematics
- Science
- Chinese (Chinese Comprehension and Chinese Writing) - Compulsory for Chinese school students only
- Tamil (Tamil Comprehension and Tamil Writing) - Compulsory for Tamil school students only
- Aptitude Test

Next is about Penilaian Menengah Rendah which usually abbreviate as PMR. Same goes like UPSR, when PMR convert the word PMR in English, it will know as Lower Secondary Assessment. PMR can be as a public examination taken by all form three students in both government and private schools throughout the country.<sup>2</sup> Formerly, Penilaian Menengah Rendah (PMR) known as Sijil Pelajaran Rendah (SRP) or Lower Certificate of Education (LCE).

The Public Secondary School is the extensions of the public national schools. In secondary school, they will study for five years where each form will take a year. However, some student will study in 'remove' before they can study in form 1. This is due to their poor academic result. In addition, PMR will be taken at the end of form three.

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<sup>2</sup> [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ujian\\_Pencapaian\\_Sekolah\\_Rendah](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ujian_Pencapaian_Sekolah_Rendah), retrieved on 5 October 2010.

This PMR examination also being prepared and examine by the Malaysian Examinations Syndicate (Lembaga Peperiksaan Malaysia) and it is an agency that constitutes the Ministry of Education. As it compulsory to Malaysian student, they will be tested on a few subjects. The mandatory subject shall be taken by all form three students are:

- Malay language (Bahasa Malaysia)
- English Language
- Mathematics
- Science
- Geography
- History
- Living Skill (Kemahiran Hidup)
- Islamic Studies (mandatory for Muslim students, optional for others)

The history line of UPSR and PMR:

**Trivia PMR**

1957 – Peperiksaan Lower Certificate of Education (LCE)  
1960 – Diganti dengan Peperiksaan Sijil Rendah Pelajaran (SRP)  
1985 – SRP menggantikan LCE sepenuhnya  
1993 – Peperiksaan Penilaian Menengah Rendah (PMR) menggantikan SRP  
2016 – Mari kita teka!

**Trivia UPSR**

1967 – Peperiksaan Penilaian Darjah Lima (PPDL)  
1986 – Peperiksaan Penilaian Darjah Lima (PPDL) dimansuhkan  
1988 – Ujian Pencapaian Sekolah Rendah (UPSR) diperkenalkan  
2016 – Masih UPSR

*Sumber : Laman Web Rasmi Lembaga Peperiksaan ( Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia )*

## **THE GOVERNMENT SUGGESTION ON ABOLISHING PMR AND UPSR**

On the 20<sup>th</sup> June 2010, our current Deputy Prime Minister, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin said that Ujian Penilaian Sekolah Rendah (UPSR) and Penilaian Menengah Rendah (PMR) may be abolish. Our Deputy Prime Minister announced this suggestion after opening the Pagoh Umno division delegates meeting at Muar, Johor.

Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin who is also the Education Minister creates various reaction and emotion among the society especially academicians. The problem here is, it is hard to come out with mutual agreement or feedback among the public regarding the suggestion on abolishing or to retaining the UPSR and PMR.

Since Malaysia practices democracy system, the Ministry of Education made two roundtable meetings in order to collect all the opinions and what are point of views towards government suggestion on the issue of abolishing UPSR and PMR. This roundtable meeting with stakeholders had been held on 19<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> July 2010. The roundtable meetings on 19<sup>th</sup> July 2010 attended by the academicians representative, including state education director, ministry's senior officer, teachers; associations and unions, principal, headmaster and school's counselor. Meanwhile on 27<sup>th</sup> July 2010, the roundtable meeting was made especially for those who are not related with Ministry of Education such as academicians from Public and Private Higher Education Institution, politician, government agencies representative, NGO representatives and stakeholders who have interest on the issue.

Muhyiddin hopes that through the roundtables meeting, the ministry can form an overall view of public's opinion on the proposal to abolish UPSR and PMR. Not only

that, ministry will continuously monitoring the print and electronic media for the public's opinions on the issue and the opinions will be brought up to the roundtable meetings. In addition, the proposal proposed by the Muhyiddin on the abolishing UPSR and PMR is actually part of the government efforts to restructure the learning system that had seen to be too examination oriented and failing to provide a holistic education for students. Other than that, the alternative being suggested by Muhyiddin was for the examination to be retained but only as school based assessment and not as public examination.<sup>3</sup>

In Muhyiddin opinions, he felt that only one public examination needed as only the Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM) are being used when seeking employment. He knows that Ministry would not act in haste and wanted the public to give feedback to help improve the public examination system. Other than that, he also felt that with only one examination, teachers and students can focus on improving creativity, interactive and co-curricular activities and sports.

Furthermore, there are also several opinions that have been voice out due to this issue. The Federation of Peninsular Malay Students (GPMS), president Jais Abdul Karim said the proposal is to strengthen the education system and produce students who are more focused. The reasons why is because the current system is too exam oriented which stressed out the students and makes them to study blindly just to pass the exam, without understanding its relevance to be used in the future. If follow through the proposal, the government could need to formulate a new method or mechanism to

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<sup>3</sup> <http://www.thesundaily.com/article.cfm?id=48999>, retrieved on 8 September 2010.

measure the achievement of student and a lot of benefits comes from this moves and teachers will also have more time to teach students effectively.

However, the other opinions from National Union of the Teaching Profession (NUTP), President Hashim Adnan say that the UPSR was still relevant and should be maintains, since it helped motivate primary school students to study hard. It still relevant as it ranks students and encourages them to do their best so they are more prepared to face secondary school. Other than that, he agreed with the abolishment of PMR since the exam's sole purpose was to determine which stream students would go in Form 4.

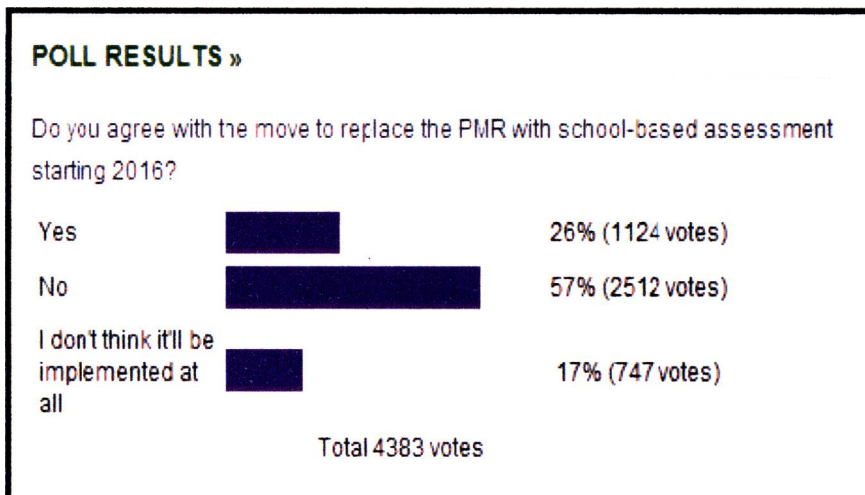
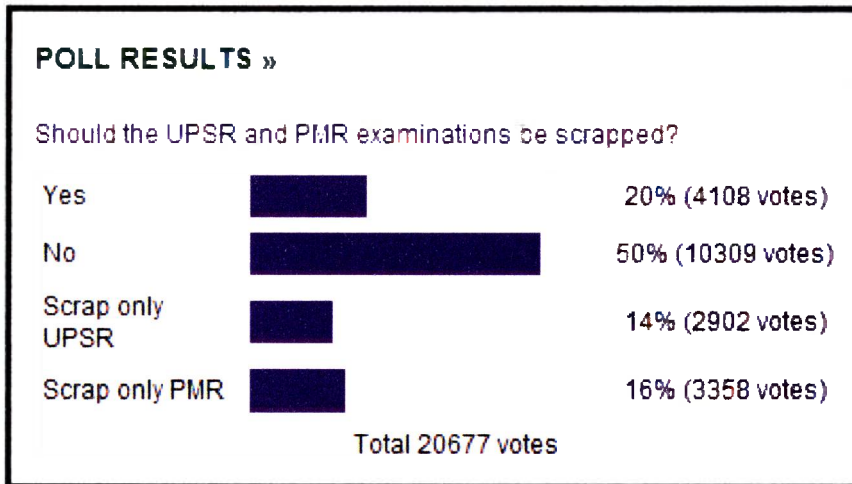
In Malaysian Education Service Ex-Officers Associations (PBPPPM), the liaison officer, Abdul Karim Abdullah opinion is he supports the suggestion because the suggestion is appropriate to ensure teachers and students to have more time to focus on co-curricular and sports activities. Besides, he said formerly the co-curricular activities and sports took a lot of time and distracted students from focusing on their studies, so by using this way the students will have more time for both their study and their extra activities.

Since there are a lot of parties agreed with the suggestion and some of the parties suggested retaining one of the examinations, the results of both roundtables meeting supposedly announce at the end of August but the date has been postponed. The Education Minister announced the result when he was at Sydney and the result that he gets after the third and final roundtable on improvement of the systems had been completed and the ministry's views and proposals were well-received. However the result has been announced by Muhyiddin that is the UPSR and PMR will have a new



format in 2016. The PMR for the form three students would be school based assessment while the UPSR for the Primary six students would have different format which will be upgraded. In addition, the ministry would need time to implement the new evaluation systems because the students in the currents systems could not be burdened with the new format suggested.

Although the result has been announce, there are some votes that reflects all the result. These are the vote results retrieved from The Star Online news:



## **THE FEEDBACK FROM THE PUBLIC**

There are various feedbacks from the public regarding the abolishing of UPSR and PMR since the suggestion being announced by our Deputy Prime Minister, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin which also acts as the Education Minister. Through the suggestion, the people make a lot of opinion about the suggestion which come out in positive and negative opinion about the issue. In addition, the society nowadays is aware about this matter especially people in urban area and also some of the rural area people. These people know what will be the outcome from the implementation of the abolishing UPSR and PMR since the society is already develop not only their living area but also the way they think. Therefore many people give respond on this matter that generally can be found in the internet.

In Muhyiddin's opinion and also other parties' opinion, they are agreed with the abolishing of UPSR and PMR because of they believe that the co-curricular activities and sports took a lot of time and distract students from focusing on their studies. However in my opinion, the purpose of the current examination system is to make sure the student to focus on the syllabus that have been provided and the teachers also will not neglect their duties. In addition, the system is already implemented a long time ago but the people still can success in their life. So why do we have to come out with such suggestion? Even though they have gone through a lot of obstacles in their studies, they still become a successful person. If the abolishing of UPSR and PMR is being implemented, the student in future will be spoil as they will have a lot of leisure time to spend.

Other than that, if the UPSR and PMR are being abolished, the student will take easy and the worst thing is they will not even take seriously on their study since there will be no examination be conducted that acts as controlling mechanism to force them to study and as a result the student will take everything for granted. Even with the current examination system, the students are still left behind and the performance is also only at average due to the students nature that take everything for granted and just imagine how would it be if UPSR and PMR being abolish.

The other opinion is about the existence of the UPSR and PMR current system. These systems can encourage the student to master the knowledge that have been taught and enable the ministry to know the effectiveness of process of study at school. If both examination system is abolish, the parents and government will not know the students education knowledge level until they take SPM examination.

Furthermore, the suggestion to abolish the UPSR and PMR must be analyzed seriously before implemented. This is because that if the suggestion is simply being implemented, there will be big impact towards the student. May be it may not happen in this short term however it will bring negative impact in future. Therefore the ministry must be clearly understand about the needs of the examinations and find the weaknesses of the current system before make the changes on the examination system that have been implemented a long time ago.

Not only that, in my opinion for the long term period, the student that will finish their secondary school will only have limited knowledge on their scope of study. They will not master the knowledge that their supposed to master which will bring difficulties

for them when facing the competitors when they are leaving the school. Due to this, the school leavers will feel that they not belong to the society as they know their failure and some the school leavers will ends up to create social problems to the country.

Next is regarding the co-curricular. From my point of view, the suggestion is more towards giving opportunity to the student to balance in spending time on sports or co-curricular and academic. However, some school in Malaysia does not provide enough facilities for sport. For example, the badminton court is not handled with care which in result the court is abandoned and the student cannot play badminton. In addition, not only badminton court, but also the football court, the ping pong table, netball court and other facilities which supposedly student can get it from school. For the school that provides good sports facilities to the students, they sure know how to maintain the condition of the sport facilities in order students can play sports.

Other than that, the student still will be tested with the monthly examination at their own school even though the UPSR and PMR abolished. This also will not give big impact to the student when the UPSR and PMR are being abolished. They will still seat on examination four times per year. Therefore, the Ministry should take this into consideration before making the final decision.

Moreover, there also advantages when UPSR and PMR abolished. The student can balance their sports activities with academic activities. This will make the teachers easier to find talented student and outstanding student in that particular school. Therefore, the school can know more accurate student achievement level which can contribute to the school achievement too. However, some student that are not

outstanding like others will feel they are not belonging to the school since the teachers and school only focus on the outstanding student only. As a result, the student will feel depressed with all their study and affect their result.

The problem here is not the examination itself but the education policies that frequently change nowadays. The issue on PPSMI or in other word is teaching Science and Math in English is going to be abolish after the Ministry found out that the system is unsuccessful due to certain factor. This issue just gone by and now come again with the issue on abolishing UPSR and PMR. The Ministry should know that the policies that they make had burdened the student as the policies often changing from time to time. They must see themselves how the teaching process in the school which they said that the student does not have time to have their co-curricular. As far as I concern, the co-curricular will be held once or twice a week in order for student to have time for sports and co-curricular. Therefore this is the initiative for the school for the student to get involve on such thing

In addition, the initiative done by the school will develop the student EQ (Emotional Quotient) and SQ (Spiritual Quotient). The teacher's responsibilities are not only to develop the student IQ (Intelligent Quotient) but also EQ and SQ. This is important because the student will not create social problem and when they graduate from school or any institution, they will find job easily as employer nowadays choose employee not only depend on their achievement in academic but also in their soft skill and the talent that can contribute to the organization.

In my opinion, the policies need some changes in its content, not directly abolish it. This is because the system already had been used for a long time before. Therefore this should not be simply abolishing it. The ministry should know the pre and cons of this issue. For example when the ministry let the teachers to give evaluation, this will cause certain teachers tend to have biasness on giving the evaluation to their favorite student. This will cause different opinions and will create chaos in the school either among the teachers itself or with the student's parents.

In my opinion, the academic evaluation also important in order the student to become extrovert and open minded since they are not only focus on academic aspect. If they balance the academic and sports or co-curricular, they can be creative in any field that they involve and easy to adapt the new environment. This is because the student itself is the body that determines what they will be in future and how they create the innovative thinking in themselves. Thus from know on they should be exposed on how they should responds and what they should do and they should not do in order for them to achieve their goals.

## **CONCLUSION**

As a conclusion, from the effective plan or brilliant plan of abolishing UPSR and PMR, Ministry of Education must stressed on the implementation process and make an observation on the new policy that have been plan which can leave deep effect and meaningful to the achievement of the education institution. They should not make a decision in such a hurry regarding the Malaysian examination system. They should consider all the people's opinion and the best thing is to come out with the decision to retain UPSR with some improvement being implemented to it and the PMR can be abolish but there must have a new approach to be replace on the current examination.

# **CHAPTER 3**

## **RESEARCH**

### **METHODOLOGY**



### **3.1 INTRODUCTION**

Methodology is defined as an organized, documented set of procedures and guidelines for one or more phases of the software life cycle, such as analysis or design. Thus, research methodology is the means in which the data are collected for the research project. It is also encompasses all the techniques, methods and procedures adopted in terminology work to carry out terminology research.

### **3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN**

The function of research design is to know the view of the academicians and the residents in Kota Samarahan, Sarawak. These involve the residents in Desa Ilmu and several schools in Kota Samarahan which are Sekolah Kebangsaan Pinang, Sekolah Kebangsaan Agama (MIS) Ibnu Khaldun and Sekolah Kebangsaan Traoh. This is to get the feedback and to identify what are their views on the issues towards the changes made in education system in Malaysia which focus on UPSR and PMR. In order to collect an accurate data, we will get the responses from the residents and academician as stated earlier. This information will be collected by distribution of questionnaire and having the personal interview.

### **3.3 SAMPLE AND SAMPLING METHOD**

#### **Population**

Population is the entire collection of all units within the study that encompasses the individual, a group of people, item and anything that are related to our research study. In our research study, our focus group will embrace on the people lived in Kota Samarahan area which are the residents and also the academicians in several school in this area. We do believed that we can get more precise data from them since they are a group of people who have influences towards the educational system and they are more familiar and can provide us with relevant information regarding this research report.

#### **Sample**

Sample is where only a portion of the overall population taken to be studied. We randomly choose 150 respondents. We already distributed a number of questionnaires amounted to 150 sets in Desa Ilmu and schools in Kota Samarahan. We have decided to distribute more to primary and secondary school since they are able to provide us with more trustworthy and relevant answers rather than public at large. Moreover, we also choose to distribute the questionnaires to the residents at Desa Ilmu due to the facts that they will provide us with genuine and reliable feedbacks because this matter concerning about their children's education system in the future.

## **Sampling Method**

In our research, the probability sampling which is the simple random method is used to enable us to distribute the questionnaires of our research topic. We choose this method because it will help us in the process of determining and getting more accurate, effective and immediate data from the respondents. We have distributed the questionnaires to the selected target schools and then we will collect from the chosen representative of each school. The representatives are responsible to give out the questionnaires to their colleagues in the schools. Other than that, we also give out the feedback forms directly to the residents from house to house.

## **3.4 THE RESEARCH INSTRUMENT**

In this research, we had used self-administered type of questionnaires. This type of questionnaires will make us easier to attain the feedbacks and data from the respective respondents in Kota Samarahan. There are a few benefits that we can enjoy by using this kind of questionnaires, among others, are cost effective, does not require too much time to complete this research, and the answers given are from their own point of view. Our questionnaire's structure will have 3 sections which are Section A, B and C.

### **3.5 QUESTIONNAIRES DESIGN**

#### **Section A**

In this section, there are 5 close ended questions. The questions are regarding the demographic of respondents. This is done in order to know the respondent's background such as age, gender, ethnicity, education levels and marital status.

#### **Section B**

For section B, there are 29 close ended questions which are made by using the likert's scale types of answering question. The data in this section is depends on the agreeableness factors given that leads towards the matter relating to the title. The respondents are needed to respond to the statements by circling the appropriate answers according to the scale given in the box. Section B also will be divided into 3 parts namely Part A, B and C that have been divided according to the objectives of our research topic.

The following scales are used in our questionnaires:-

1 = Strongly disagree

2 = Disagree

3 = Neutral

4 = Agree

5 = Strongly agree

By using this likert's scale type of answering questions, we are able to determine and analyze the data according to different people's feedbacks.

### **Section C**

Section C is an open ended question which requires the respondents to give out their opinion regarding the research topic. They also are able to justify their reason and give suggestions towards the issue relating to the government's plan to abolished UPSR and PMR. The end result of this section will be included in the recommendation part of this research report.

### **3.6 DATA COLLECTION**

The aim of data collection is to get valuable information data and compile all the data for the problem regarding our research in this proposal. In our study, we will be used two types of collecting data that are primary data and secondary data.

#### **PRIMARY DATA**

In our research proposal, we will gather primary data through personal interview and distribution of questionnaires. The questionnaires will be distributed to the selected respondents which encompasses of people living in Kota Samarahan area in order to get correct, precise, relevant and impartial findings and information. The purpose of using this type of data is to gain as much as direct information and answer regarding our research study as mentioned in the scope of our study. The collections of data are gathered by using the data collection method states below:-

➤ **Personal interviews.**

Personal interviews are the vital part in our research study in getting a relevant information or 1<sup>st</sup> hand data from our chosen respondents that covers people living in Kota Samarahan. By using this kind of method, we are able to collect data from our selected respondent such as the school principal, lecturers and parents. A part from that, we will also gather the opinion from our late Prime Minister, Tan Sri Datuk Dr Mahathir Mohammad. All the respondents have been chosen based on the characteristics that we personally believe that they have the ability and have wider knowledge regarding the education system in Malaysia. Thus, it will enable us to gain appropriate information as they will give out

relevant opinions that are applicable to be used in our research study. Unstructured types of interview will also be used to enable the respondents to raise their point of view so that a broader scope of desired information could be obtained. For this situation, the questions will be asked depending on the condition or the environment of the interview to avoid respondents to give their opinion in a tense situation which could influence the findings and the accuracy of information. Apart from that, we also will ask planned types of questions especially to those people who require more formality such as school principal. Therefore, we will be able to get well information to be put together with our research.

➤ **Questionnaires.**

The questionnaire is the main source for obtaining the required data for our study. A questionnaire is a written set of documents that have been carefully constructed in which the respondents will record the answer either by choosing any alternative answers or by giving their personal opinion based on the question asked in the column given. We have made estimation that about 200 sets of questionnaires will be distributed to the selected respondents in Kota Samarahan. The questionnaires will be carefully constructed with a simple word so that the respondents can easily understand the questions asked. Moreover, we also are particular in preparing the questionnaires in order for us to ensure that they are relevant to the topic and meet the objectives of our study.

## **SECONDARY DATA**

Secondary data refers to the data that have been collected, gathered, published and are available for the study. Secondary data can be obtained from internal and external sources.

### **➤ Published materials**

By using this type of data collection method, the data will be obtained from various sources especially newspapers, printed journal, magazines, and relevant books. These types of sources are easily being obtained from library or other bookstore and are moderately inexpensive. All these materials are selected from the field that is related to education system in Malaysia especially those materials associated with UPSR and PMR. After selecting any random published materials related to the field of study, the materials will be further reduce after going through the details of the materials. The content of any published materials that are irrelevant to our study will not be used.

### **➤ Internet sources**

The use of online database and information will also being used to gather the relevant journals and article that is consistent with our scope of study. Since our study is about examination system that related to Malaysian education system, we will often use online published materials such as the official web page of Ministry of Education (MOE) and online newspapers such as Berita Harian online and Utusan online. As everything can be obtain with just one



click, all these data could be accessed searched and analyze freely by using the internet connections. As experienced, one could also get up to date data and the search process was more comprehensive, quick and simple.

### **3.7 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

The first limitation of our research is that our research area is only at Kota Samarahan. Kota Samarahan area is only one small part of Sarawak. Other than that, the population at Kota Samarahan is smaller than Kuching area. Therefore, the respondent will be the people around Kota Samarahan only and these do not cover the whole opinion of people at large. The focus group may not be able to give appropriate answer as what we are expected and needed for our research findings.

The second limitation of our research is lack of knowledge. We afraid that some of the people at this area which is Kota Samarahan lack of concern to this issues that are abolishing UPSR and PMR. In addition, the respondent maybe the old citizen that are not really care about this research and willing to accept any government action without thinking the impact of abolishing it. Other than that, this will result of not all the people at this area will understand what are the question that given to them since some of them are not up to date with this issue.

Next limitation is on the co-operation of the respondent. This limitation will make us have difficulty to find the result of our study where it is very difficult to get sincere opinion from the respondent where they think that this subject is not important to them where as sometimes this may occur due to the lack of understanding. Moreover, we are also found difficulties in collecting the questionnaires back from the respondents due to lack of cooperation.

The third limitation of this study is we are bound to limited amount of resources and time constraint. Due to our responsibilities as a student, we need to divide our time

with other subject and unable to put extra effort on this research. We are also may not be able to take each opinion of people at large since we only focusing on people in Kota Samarahan area. Other than that, we also have limited resources as our resources only based on the news article found in the internet.

The forth limitation of this study is budget. Our budget have been arrange properly to do this research however due to certain circumstances, our budget are already used over than supposedly to be used on this research, this is because the other subject also need money for the printing services and others that need to pay and buy under the other subject.

The fifth limitation is on the transportation. We have difficulty to get transportation nowadays as the transportation is always not available when in needed. Other than that, the car rental cost is too expensive as we already don't have enough budget to do this research.

The other limitation that we found while carrying out this research is that the questionnaires are not been filled honestly and without thinking carefully. These may affect our research finding that involve the respondents in Kota Samarahan as they may engage in other activities or work and are having no free time to provide us with the assistance and information that we needed. Thus, the questionnaires may not be filled with their full heart and without thinking carefully.

The final limitation that may occur while carrying out this research is the limitation in term of budget. Since we are students, we would have to spend quite a number of money on this research.

## **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

Research findings is the most important parts of our research as it is the summary of research outcomes but it is not in the form of interpretation of data. The outcome is very useful as it is the primary data for our research. Moreover, through this findings also can determine the result of distributed questionnaire from the respective respondents.

We had prepared 150 sets of questionnaire that had been distributed to our respondents which consist of the residents in Desa Ilmu and also the academician in the chosen school in the targeted area. However, there are only 60 sets of questionnaire are being used as our primary data. This is because the other 90 sets of questionnaire do not fulfill the requirement that we need. For the figure of our research, we manage to get 40% out of the 150 questionnaire that are considered valid.

100 sets of questionnaire had been distributed in three schools in Kota Samarahan. While for another 50 sets of questionnaires had been distributed among the respondents in Desa Ilmu. As the outcome, out of 150 sets of questionnaire, only 70 sets of questionnaire had been returned back to us. After making the analysis towards the feedback, only 60 sets are valid and can be used for our research.

## **4.2 SECTION A**

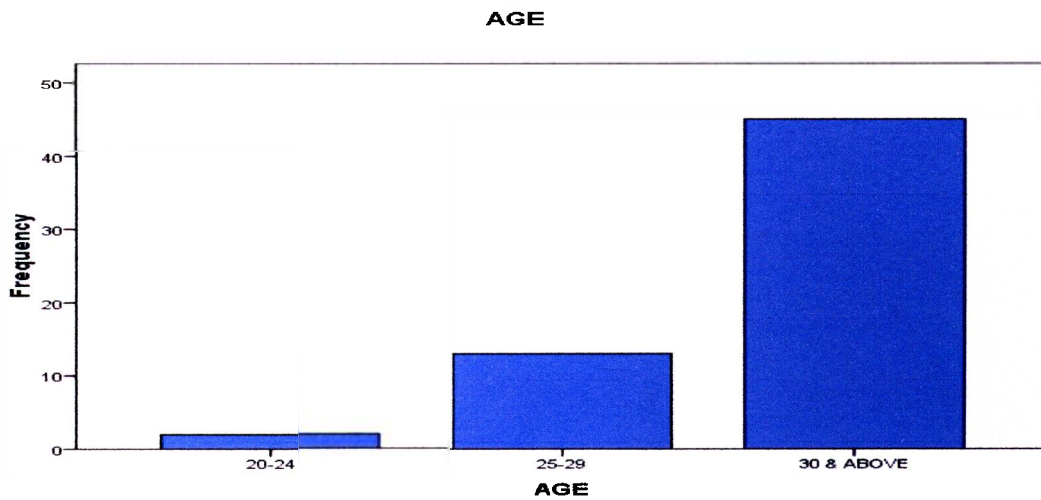
This is our first section in our questionnaire sets that are need to be answered by our respective respondent. This section will consist of the respondent's particular or matter that is related to their personal information. The answer can be given by ticking on the boxes given. The following data are their feedbacks towards our question.

### **1. AGE**

Based on the table below, majority of respondent are at the age of 30 year old and above which amounted 45 peoples. While there are only two respondent are at the age between 20 to 24 years old and there are 13 respondent are from the age between 25 to 29 years old.

#### **AGE**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-24	2	3.3	3.3	3.3
	25-29	13	21.7	21.7	25.0
	30 & ABOVE	45	75.0	75.0	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

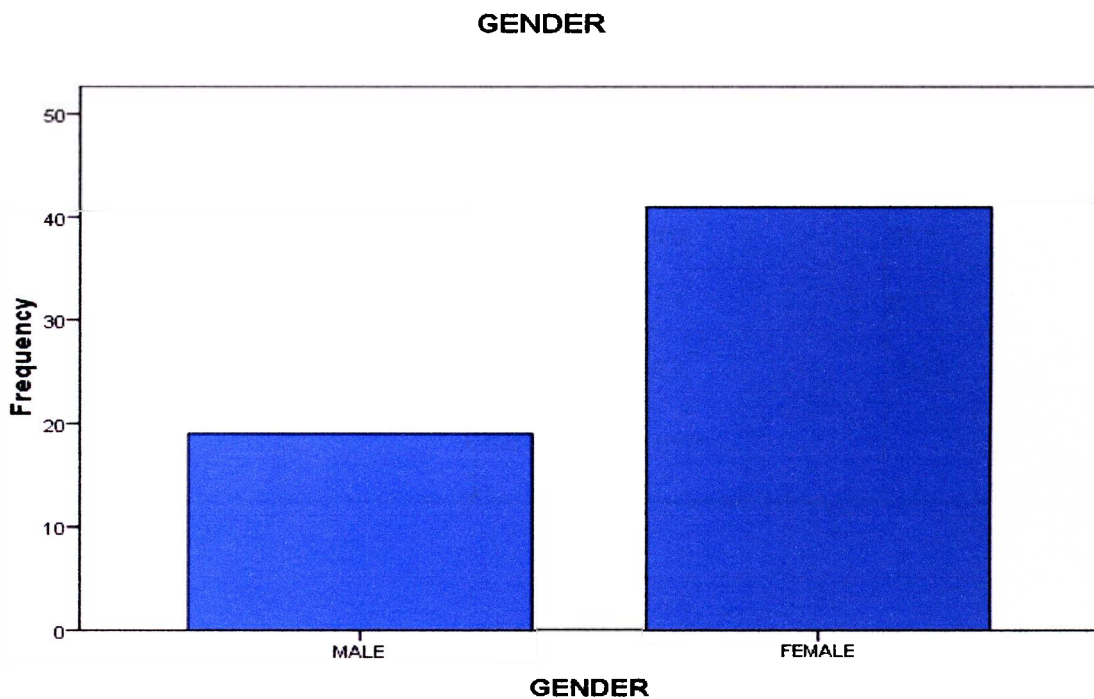


## 2. Gender

Based on our findings, the majority of our respondents in Kota Samarahan are female which is 41 respondents and only 19 respondents are male.

### GENDER

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	MALE	19	31.7	31.7	31.7
	FEMALE	41	68.3	68.3	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	



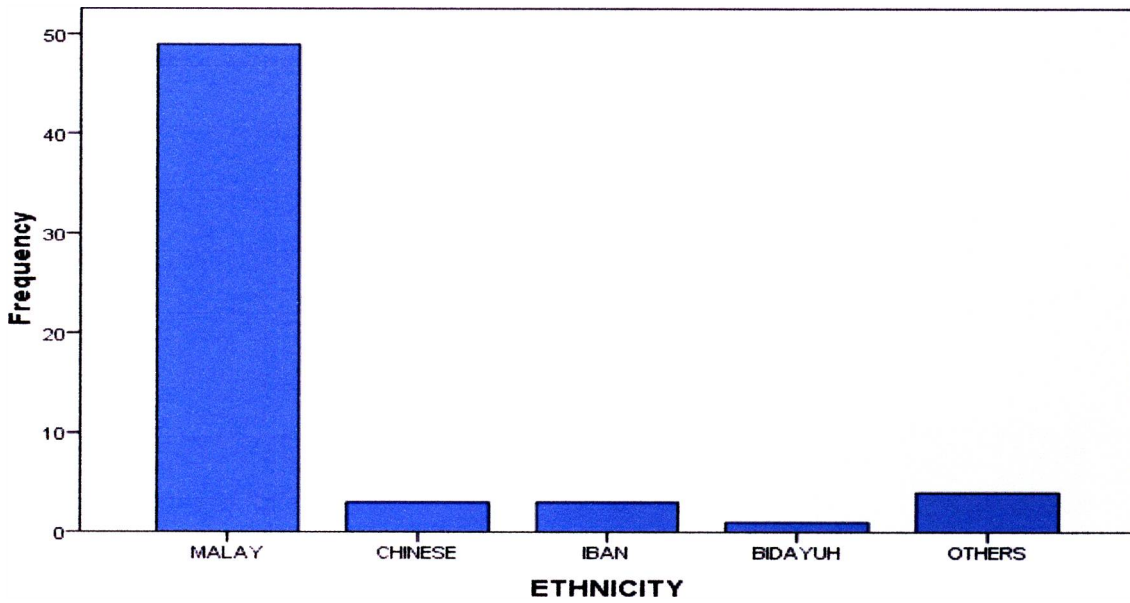
### 3. Ethnicity

The table below shows the ethnicity that exists in Kota Samarahan. Based on our respondent feedback, the highest number of respondents who participate in fulfilling these research questionnaires is Malay with is 49 respondents. Thus, the majority group is Malay. While the rest group of respondents are Chinese, Iban, Bidayuh and others where the number of respondents are 3, 3, 1 and 4 people respectively.

**ETHNICITY**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	MALAY	49	81.7	81.7	81.7
	CHINESE	3	5.0	5.0	86.7
	IBAN	3	5.0	5.0	91.7
	BIDAYUH	1	1.7	1.7	93.3
	OTHERS	4	6.7	6.7	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

**ETHNICITY**



**Education level**

Based on the statistic below, the highest education level of the total respondents are those who hold the Bachelor Degree which amounted to 31 peoples. While the second



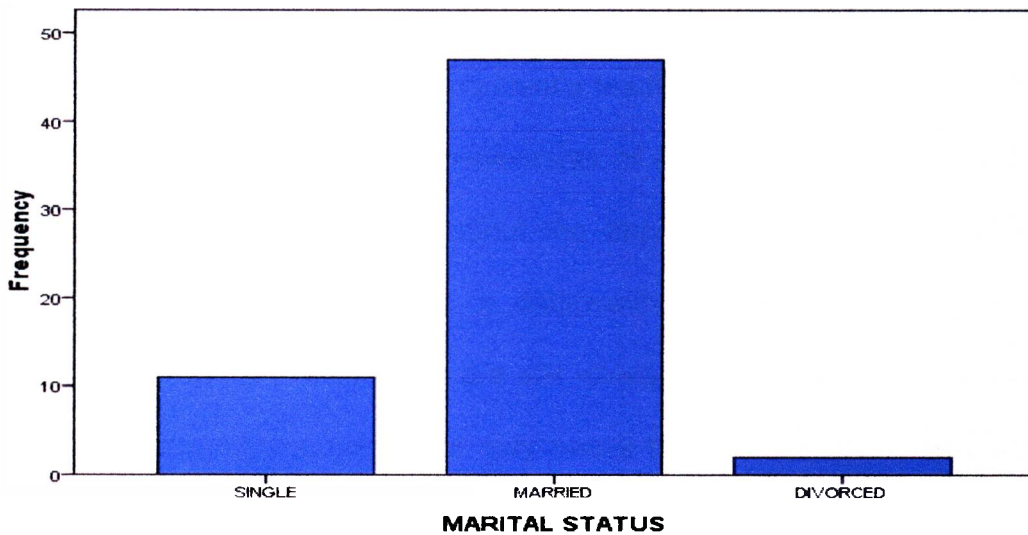
## Marital status

The result in the table below shows that our respondent majority are those who are already married people which resulted to 47 numbers of people. Only 11 respondents are still single and 2 were divorced.

### MARITAL STATUS

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	SINGLE	11	18.3	18.3	18.3
	MARRIED	47	78.3	78.3	96.7
	DIVORCED	2	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	60	100.0	100.0	

### MARITAL STATUS



### **4.3 SECTION B**

Under Section B, it comprises of the feedback from our respective respondents towards 3 objectives of our research study. In addition, the questions will be divided into 3 different divisions namely Part A, B and C that are form based on the objectives of our studies.

#### **Part A: The respondent understands about the effectiveness of UPSR and PMR.**

This part represents the first objective of our research study. From the frequency data below, the mean, median and mode shows that most of our respondents are agreed that they do understand about the effectiveness of implementing UPSR and PMR in Malaysian education system. The understanding of the respondents can be seen in the tabulation of data in the questionnaires that are provided to each school and also residents in Kota Samarahan area. The result from this section would determine whether it align with the objective of our topic.

. Furthermore, from the respondent's feedback, we can determine that most of them are concern towards the achievements of students in both examinations. Other than that, they also understand about the importance of having UPSR and PMR because that is the best method in determining the level of effectiveness among students. Both of the examinations are still relevant to be used in Malaysia. Therefore, due the relevancy, the government only needs to make an improvement rather than abolish the examination. According to the data below, we can conclude that it align with our research topic's objective.

### Statistics

effectiveness

N	Valid	60
	Missing	0
Mean		4.0783
Median		4.1000
Mode		4.00

### Part B: Respondent's opinion towards the impacts of abolishing UPSR and PMR.

This part resembles our research's second objective. There are 9 questions regarding the respondent's opinion towards the impacts of abolishing UPSR and PMR. resembles our research's second objective. In those questions that have been provided in the research question, the respondents agreed that the abolishment of both examinations will bring negative effects towards to the students and also the teachers.

Some of the impacts that arise from the abolishment will include, among others, lead to the reduction number of excellent achievements among students, makes students feels complacent and increase in the number of absenteeism among students. Moreover, if both of the examination is going to be abolished, the student will not have enough public examination experience. Not only that, the student also will feel less motivated to study as they will only have to sit for Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM).

Furthermore, if both examinations is going to abolish, it will create inconsistency in assessing students performance because different school will provide different type of question prepared by the school itself. Thus, in this part, the respondents do agree that

the abolishment will lead to more negative effects and social problem rather than the advantages. Therefore the result of second objective is achieved.

**Statistics**

impact

N	Valid	60
	Missing	0
Mean		3.4944
Median		3.4444
Mode		3.56

**Part C: The responds towards the suggestion of abolishing UPSR and PMR.**

The main purpose of this part is to identify the knowledge of the respondents regarding the suggestion made by the government suggestion on education system. Therefore statistic below shows the respondents are aware about the government's suggestion towards the abolishing of UPSR and PMR. This can be shown in the result where the agreeableness of the respondents in which they are aware with the changes that the government wanted to make to improve the system.

In addition, the people had the knowledge that the government does provide mediums for people to voice out their opinion. The mechanism that enables the peoples to voice out their own opinion can be made through several medium such as through mass media, electronic media and discussion in 3 roundtables. The responds also

shows that the abolishing of UPSR and PMR can be made only if there is another education system which it is more effective to be implement in our country.

Most of the respondents also have the same opinion that the government do take every opinion seriously after the 3 roundtables discussions has been made before. The reason why they agree is because the government does apply the concept of democracy in determining the decision on the proposed education system. In a nutshell, the feedback give positive responds that reflect the achievement of our third objective.

**Statistics**

responds

N	Valid	60
	Missing	0
Mean		3.7767
Median		3.8500
Mode		4.00

#### **4.4 CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings, we can see the feedback from the respondent in Kota Samarahan regarding the government suggestion to abolish UPSR and PMR. From the analysis that had been done, we can see that the actual opinion of the respondent in the questionnaire. We have divided the question into 3 sections which are Section A, B and C.

As a result in Section B most of the target group agreed that UPSR and PMR are still rational to be used in these days to determine the effectiveness of the student achievement in primary and secondary school. As we combine the result in section B, we can conclude that our respondent understand about the effectiveness of having UPSR and PMR. Furthermore, they do understand about the importance of both examinations which is to identify the level of the effectiveness among primary and secondary school students in Malaysia. They show their concern on this issues when their responds are sincerely and truthfully from their heart. They did that due to the future of their children is depending on their feedback to create the best education system. Although the current system is said to be too exam-oriented, it should not be abolish but it need to make an improvement. Thus the practice of 'study only for exam' should totally be eliminated to ensure a better quality of education in school.

Other than that, in the Section B also they share the same view that the abolishment of both examinations only gives negative impact towards the students and also the teachers. The abolishment will reduce the number of excellent achievement among students because it will feel less motivated and complacent. They also aware

the government will try their best to decide on the education system for its citizen. This is because the successful of the country depends on the level of education of the citizen. If the citizen is well educated, the country will eventually brings success to move forward to be developed country in the future. Moreover, the government which practising democratic style system do provide mediums for the people to voice out their opinion other than having three round table discussions.

Moreover, the result shows that majority of the respondents agree that UPSR and PMR should not be abolish. The findings shows that he respondent share the same opinion to not abolish PMR. The result turn out to against our third assumption stated earlier that UPSR should be maintained while PMR can be abolished. This shows that PMR are still relevant to be implemented even though it is just to evaluate the student achievement to continue to upper secondary level. Therefore after evaluating all the feedback, we can conclude that UPSR and PMR are still relevant and effective to be practice in schools. Thus the result from the questionnaire is important for our research study because it can help us in getting responds from the target groups especially those who have a major knowledge regarding the education system in Malaysia.

## **5.1 MAIN FINDINGS**

**First objective: To identify the understanding about the effectiveness of UPSR and PMR**

Referring to the research that had been made, most of the teachers and academicians understand well and concern on the importance and effectiveness of UPSR and PMR. Most of them share the same thoughts which they suggest on upgrading of UPSR and PMR rather than abolished as it is the best way to determine the level of effectiveness among the students. UPSR and PMR are still relevant to be applied as it will encourage the sense of competitiveness among the students. However, when they are too much examination made in school, teachers are likely to set too much emphasis on completing the syllabus rather than teach appropriately. This is because they are about to focus on the examination. As correlation, it affects the students as well. They are having not much time to ask on what they do not understand. Thus, they are likely to just memorize rather than understand well on the subject. As a result, the students are likely to be more exam-oriented.

**Second objective: To examine the opinion towards the impacts of abolishing UPSR and PMR**

Based on the research done, there are strong relation between examination system with students and teachers. The abolishment gives big impact on education system as well. Current system is thought to be effective enough to produce excellent, creative and quality students. The abolishment is said to be purposeless in order to improve the



student's result as it does not lessen the burden of students and teachers as objected by the Deputy of Prime Minister, Dato' Seri Muhyiddin Yassin. In fact, it is expected to increase the moral problems among the students like absenteeism and so forth. It burdens the teachers as they need to prepare for school's rate examination and doing evaluation on every paper taken by students. Teachers will not having too much time to focus on their students as they spend much of time for preparing examination's paper and making evaluation. Related to this, it affect the students a lot. Students will have problems on understanding the subject as they have limited of time with teachers. Without UPSR and PMR, students will have no motivation to study as there is a long time to reach to SPM. They will spend much of time to play around and only being serious to study when SPM is just around the corner. Without proper observation, students will likely to have moral problem as they have a lot of time on making it. This is not a healthy attitude for an excellent student. Besides that, the evaluation system may be different on a different school. There will be no standard evaluation on evaluate the student's performance. Thus, it will affect the education system when they are needed to choose for the list of best students to be sending to study abroad.

### **Third objective: To analyze the responds towards the suggestion of abolishing UPSR and PMR**

The idea of abolishment of UPSR and PMR are being known and concern by everybody either teacher, parents or student themselves. However, not everybody follow the 3 roundtable discussion made by government. Most of them only know about the idea of

abolishing UPSR and PMR which being suggested by government of Malaysia. In fact, they are very concern to know on the result of discussion. Most of the peoples know from the newspaper, news in television or radio. However, not everyone are follows the 3 roundtable discussion made by government. This roundtable discussion is made to decide on the suggestion of abolishment of UPSR and PMR. The roundtable discussion is very important as it discusses on the advantages and disadvantages of the suggestion of abolishment as it will give impact on the Malaysian education system. Most of teachers and parents are very concern to know on the decision made by government because the teachers are directly involve in the implementation of government policy while the parents are concern as they will be indirectly involve in their children matter. In addition, the idea of abolishing UPSR and PMR are said to not relevant to be implemented. In spite of abolishing the examination, it is beneficial to make improvement on it. However, if there is other effective education system to be implemented, then, UPSR and PMR are suggested to be abolished.

## **5.2 RECOMMENDATIONS**

From the rationality of abolishing UPSR and PMR, we have come out with certain condition:

1. For the UPSR, the abolishment of this examination is not relevant. This is because; this is the stage to observe on the student's performance on primary level. Based on the UPSR's result, we can know their level of understanding on what they learn from standard 1 to 6. If there is no examination on the primary level, then, they will no indicator to indicate the level of understanding of the students. Besides that, this kind of examination is still relevant to be used as it is the key to observe on the future's path of student's secondary level. We can observe their path either to go to science stream, accountancy, literature or technical stream based on their UPSR performance. A part from that, UPSR also being used to motivate students to set their target of future achievement. Without UPSR, students may be loss and have no target of their future as they don't have any achievement to strive for after been study for 6 years. As for future, UPSR just need to be improved, not to be abolished. The upgrading and improving of this examination is more beneficial rather than abolished it.
2. For the PMR, the abolishment is seen to be quiet relevant. This is because, there is another examination on the secondary level that can be used to indicate and observe on student's performance which is SPM. It is said to be not as effective as it does not give big impact on the student's performance and result. In fact, it burdens the students as there are two tough examinations done on secondary level. Within only two years after PMR, students need to sit for another tough

examination which is SPM. It is quiet burden the students. Without PMR, students can focus and prepare more for their SPM.

3. For the government of Malaysia, which responsible as policy maker, it is recommended to improve the current education system rather than continuously changing it. The continuously changing will affect both of students and teachers, not only their motivation, but, also to their performance. When the system is continuously changing, it will affect the teachers most. Teachers are those who will implement the policy. They are needed to listen and follow the government policy as it will be implemented to all school without exception. The changing will make them quiet exhausted to understand on new policy made by government. There are many changes done in this 20 years period of time. Teachers are the one who need to understand the new policy made by government. It sometimes reduces their motivation to teach. When there are changes in system, there will be a lot of administration work as to restructure the system used in school. Teachers will be needed to give help on it to faster the work. Indirectly, it will increase their work. Thus, as the result, it will give impact on the student's performance. The lower motivation of teachers to teach will also affect student's motivation to study. In fact, the changing of system is not just wasting the time, but also money. Once the policy has been made and implemented, they will use the new text book as they will come with the new syllabus. To give better understanding on the new policy to teachers, they are needed to attend the seminar. Fund is needed to do this entire thing. Rather than teach on new policy, it is beneficial to give them training to be a good teachers as to produce an

excellent students. In addition, there is a suggestion to give focus and pressure on practical, besides focusing on theory. This is to train the students for work purposes as in the work field, they will implement their theory understanding into practical skill. It is valuable for our education system as to generate the development of our country.

### **5.3 CONCLUSION**

The result of the feedbacks from our respondents shows that the current education system should only to be improved rather than abolish. The result is against our third assumption which is to maintain UPSR and abolish PMR. The feedback turn up that the respondent does not agree with the suggestion to abolish both examinations because both exams are still relevant. Thus we can conclude that our first and second assumption stated that students in Malaysia is exam oriented and the government should consider improving and maintaining the current the current system rather than abolishing it is true and acceptable.

Next, the result also shows that the objectives of our study are agreed by most of our respondent and achievable. However, in October 2010, the government has finally made up their decision regarding their suggestion and came out with the decision to maintain UPSR while the PMR is to be abolish starting from year 2016. Starting from the early years of 2016 onwards, school based assessment will be implement to replace the current PMR examination system. No doubt that there will still exist an argument regarding the government new policy towards the education system. Some may say that the decision is not the best solution and some may agree but nothing much hay can do since the decision are already being made.

In addition, we would like to share some suggestion regarding these new systems from our point of view. The suggestion made because we concern with the future education system in our country. In our opinion, after the government has decided to abolish PMR, they must come out with a standard for each school to make their assessment. This is because since PMR will be evaluated based on school based

assessment, bias might happen. In this case some schools may lower down their grade or making easy types of questions in order for the students to get high mark and the schools will have successful achievement and name. Thus the standardized system shall be established to guide every school in making the school based assessment to avoid bias.

Even though our research is done after the government announced their decision to abolish the PMR and it is made only in a small group out of the total populations in Malaysia, we are hoping that this research study may be used as the reference or guideline for the government to make the next education system in the future. We also would like to give suggestion to the government to not keep on changing the education system to ensure the effectiveness of that particular education policy. They should not only use the policy half way. They should consider the impact before implementing the policy. We also hoping that this new policy can be accomplish successfully so that there will no more changes in or education system.

## **LIST OF TERMS**

1. **UPSR** : A national examination taken by all students in Malaysia at the end of their sixth year in primary school before they leave for secondary school
2. **PMR** : A Malaysian public examination taken by all Form Three students in both government and private schools throughout the country
3. **Whither** : To what end
4. **Academicians** : A member of an academic institution ( lecturers and teachers )
5. **Exam oriented**: Strive to study the subjects only for the purpose to pass the examination.



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# QUESTIONNAIRE



**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA SARAWAK**

**KAMPUS KOTA SAMARAHAN**

**FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE AND POLICY STUDIES**

**DIPLOMA IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION**

**THE RATIONALITY OF ABOLISHING UPSR AND PMR – WHITHER DESTINY**

We would like to invite you to participate in a questionnaire for our research project with the objective to determine the rationality of abolishing UPSR and PMR.

HAZIQAH BT SULAIMAN

2008424738

NURATIQAHT BT MOHD FUZI

2008261574

NUR AMEERA BT YUSOFF

2008211158

**Thank you for your time and cooperation.**

Please complete this questionnaire by ticking ( / ) on the boxes and provide relevant information in the space given.

SECTION A : RESPONDENT'S PARTICULARS

1. Age :	20 – 24 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
	25 – 29 years	<input type="checkbox"/>
	30 and above	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Gender :	Male	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Female	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Ethnicity :	Malay	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Chinese	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Iban	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bidayuh	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Others /lain –lain:	_____
4. Education level :	SPM	<input type="checkbox"/>
	STPM	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Diploma	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Bachelor's Degree	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Master's Degree	<input type="checkbox"/>
	PhD	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Marital status	Single	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Married	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Divorce	<input type="checkbox"/>

## SECTION B : RESPONDENT'S PREFERENCES

Please respond to the following statement by circling the appropriate answer according to the scale given in the box below.

Sila jawab soalan di bawah dan bulatkan jawapan berdasarkan kepada petunjuk yang di sediakan di kotak.

<b>Strongly disagree</b> <i>Sangat tidak bersetuju</i>	<b>Disagree</b> <i>Tidak setuju</i>	<b>Neutral</b> <i>Sederhana</i>	<b>Agree</b> <i>Setuju</i>	<b>Strongly Agree</b> <i>Sangat bersetuju</i>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>

PART A : The respondent's understanding about the effectiveness of UPSR and PMR.

1. I do understand the importance of UPSR and PMR.  <i>Saya memahami tentang kepentingan UPSR dan PMR.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. I am concern about the achievement of students taking UPSR and PMR.  <i>Saya mengambil berat tentang pencapaian pelajar yang mengambil UPSR dan PMR.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3. The current system should be improved rather than abolished.  <i>Sistem sedia ada perlu diberi penambahbaikan daripada diamnsuhkan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4. UPSR and PMR are the best methods in determining the level of effectiveness among students.  <i>UPSR dan PMR adalah cara terbaik</i>	1	2	3	4	5

	<i>dalam mengetahui tahap keberkesanan pelajar.</i>					
5	UPSR and PMR are still relevant for Malaysia.  <i>UPSR and PMR masih relevan di Malaysia.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
6.	It is better to have a standardized evaluation system through UPSR and PMR.  <i>Adalah lebih baik mempunyai satu sistem penilaian yang seragam melalui UPSR and PMR.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7.	UPSR and PMR encourage a sense of competitiveness among students.  <i>UPSR dan PMR membantu menggalakkan daya saing antara pelajar.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Students are only memorizing rather than truly understanding the subject.  <i>Pelajar hanya sekadar menghafal daripada memahami subjek tersebut.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Teachers put too much emphasis on completing the syllabus and do not teach really well.  <i>Guru-guru terlalu mengutamakan untuk menghabiskan silibus pelajaran dan tidak mendidik dengan baik.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
10.	Malaysian examination system is more exam-oriented rather than holistic studying.  <i>Sistem peperiksaan Malaysia lebih menjurus kearah peperiksaan daripada</i>	1	2	3	4	5



pembelajaran secara holistik.					
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PART B : Respondent's opinion towards the impacts of abolishing UPSR and PMR.

<p>1. The current education system is less effective in producing creative students.</p> <p><i>Sistem sedia ada kurang efektif untuk melahirkan pelajar yang kreatif</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>2. The abolishment of both examinations can reduce the burden of students and teachers.</p> <p><i>Pemansuhan kedua-dua peperiksaan dapat mengurangkan beban pelajar dan guru-guru.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>3. The abolishment of both examinations will reduce the number of excellent achievements among students.</p> <p><i>Pemansuhan kedua-dua peperiksaan akan mengurangkan bilangan pelajar yang mendapat keputusan cemerlang.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>4. Students will not have enough public examination experience before they sit for SPM.</p> <p><i>Pelajar tidak mempunyai pengalaman menduduki peperiksaan awam yang mencukupi sebelum menduduki SPM.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>5. The abolishment of UPSR and PMR will create inconsistencies in assessing student's performance.</p> <p><i>Pemansuhan UPSR and PMR menyebabkan ketidakseragaman dalam</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5

<i>menilai prestasi pelajar.</i>					
6. The abolishment of UPSR and PMR will contribute towards an increasing rate of absenteeism among school students.  <i>Cadangan kerajaan tersebut boleh menyumbang kepada peningkatan kadar ponteng sekolah dalam kalangan pelajar.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
7. Students will feel less motivated to study because they will only need to sit for SPM.  <i>Pelajar akan berasa kurang bersemangat untuk belajar kerana mereka hanya perlu menduduki SPM.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
8. School based assessment would burden the teachers.  <i>Penilaian berdasarkan sekolah membebankan guru-guru.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9. The abolishment of both examinations would make students feel complacent.  <i>Pemansuhan kedua-dua peperiksaan akan membuatkan pelajar terlalu berpuas hati.</i>	1	2	3	4	5

PART C : The responds towards the suggestion of abolishing UPSR and PMR.

1. I am aware about the government's suggestion to abolish UPSR and PMR.  <i>Saya sudah mengetahui tentang cadangan kerajaan berkenaan pemansuhan UPSR dan PMR..</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2. I know there will be 3 roundtable					

<p>discussions by government to get response from the public.</p> <p><i>Saya tahu 3 sesi perbincangan meja bulat akan dilakukan oleh kerajaan untuk mendapatkan respon dari orang ramai.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>3. I follow all news regarding 3 roundtable discussions made by the government.</p> <p><i>Saya mengikuti perkembangan senasa berkaitan 3 sesi perbincangan meja bulat oleh kerajaan.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>4. I am interested to know the government's decision regarding the suggestion to abolish UPSR and PMR.</p> <p><i>Saya berminat untuk mengetahui keputusan kerajaan berkenaan cadangan kerajaan tentang isu pemansuhan UPSR dan PMR.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>5. I do believe that the government is concerned about the Malaysia education system.</p> <p><i>Saya percaya kerajaan mengambil berat tentang sistem pelajaran Malaysia.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>6. I believe that the government takes in account every response to make the decision.</p> <p><i>Saya percaya kerajaan mengambil berat ke atas setiap respon yang diberikan untuk membuat keputusan.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
<p>7. I am aware that there are mediums for the people to voice out their opinions to the Malaysian Education Ministry.</p>	1	2	3	4	5

Ssya mengetahui tentang adanya medium untuk rakyat member pendapat kepada Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia.					
8. PMR should be abolished..  <i>PMR wajar dimansuhkan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
9. UPSR should be maintained and improved.  <i>UPSR wajar dikekalkan dan dibuat penambahbaikan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
10. UPSR and PMR should be abolished only if the new assessment examination system can be more effective than before.  <i>UPSR dan PMR wajar dimansuhkan sekiranya sistem penilaian peperiksaan yang baru lebih efektif daripada sekarang..</i>	1	2	3	4	5

### **SECTION C : RESPONDENT'S FEEDBACK**

1. Should UPSR and PMR be abolished? Why?

*Wajarkah UPSR dan PMR dimansuhkan? Mengapa?*

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## GANTT CHART

The Gantt chart shows the progress and the activities that we shall be done and involve for the purpose of completing the research proposal. This chart will shows the flow of our work study starting from the identification of study until the submission of our final report.

Activities	2010						2011		
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Title of study									
Identification of study									
Objective of study									
Theoretical framework									
Hypothesis design									
Research design									
Questionnaires design									
Interview session									
Questionnaires distribution									
Analyse questionnaires									
Analyse interview session									
Interpretation of data									
Final report submission									

## BUDGET FOR THE STUDY

### ➤ Questionnaires

1 pieces = 3 pages  
= 3 pages x RM 0.20  
= RM 0.60

200 pieces = 200 x RM 0.50 (Photostatted)  
= RM 100

Total = RM 100.60

➤ Printed research proposal = RM 10

➤ Rental car = RM 200

❖ Total expenses = RM 100.60 + RM 10 + RM 200

= **RM 310.60**



PERPUSTAKAAN TUN ABDUL RAZAK  
JABATAN PERANCANGAN DAN PEMBANGUNAN PERPUSTAKAAN (JPPP)

BORANG PENYERAHAN BAHAN HARTA INTELEK UITM  
UITM's Intellectual Property Submission Form

Nama (Name): DR NONI HARLIANI JUMRI No. Telefon (Pejabat / Hp): 0128502420  
 Telephone No. (Office / handphone) 082-678498  
 Fakulti/Jabatan/Bahagian: FSPPP E-mel (E-mail): nonieh@uitm.edu.my  
 Faculty / Division / Department Tarikh (Date): 28/5/24

JENIS BAHAN (Sila tandakan ✓)

Types of Material (Please mark ✓)

- |  |                                     |   |                          |
|--|-------------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. Tesis (Theses)                                  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 7. Laporan Tahunan (Annual Reports)                       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Laporan Penyelidikan (Research Reports)         | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 8. Kertas Seminar/Persidangan (Seminar/Conference Papers) | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Projek Pelajar (Student Project Reports)        | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 9. Prosiding (Proceedings)                                | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4. Jurnal (Journals)                               | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 10. Buletin (Bulletins)                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5. Buku (Books)                                    | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 11. Skor Muzik (Music Scores / Musical Composition)       | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6. Projek Keusahawanan (Entrepreneurship Projects) | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 12. Lain-lain (Others) :                                  | <input type="checkbox"/> |

MAKLUMAT BAHAN (Information of Materials):

Bil. No.	JUDUL BAHAN Title	HARDCOPY		SOFTCOPY	
		Judul	Naskah	Judul	Naskah
1.	<u>Master report</u>				
2.					
3.					

\* Sila sediakan lampiran sekiranya ruangan yang disediakan tidak mencukupi (Please provide attachment if necessary)

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