



UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

**CURRICULUM ORIENTATION OF MALAYSIAN UNIVERSITY
EDUCATORS IN DESIGNING LEARNING OUTCOME-BASED
CURRICULUM**

ADY HAMEME BIN NOR AZMAN

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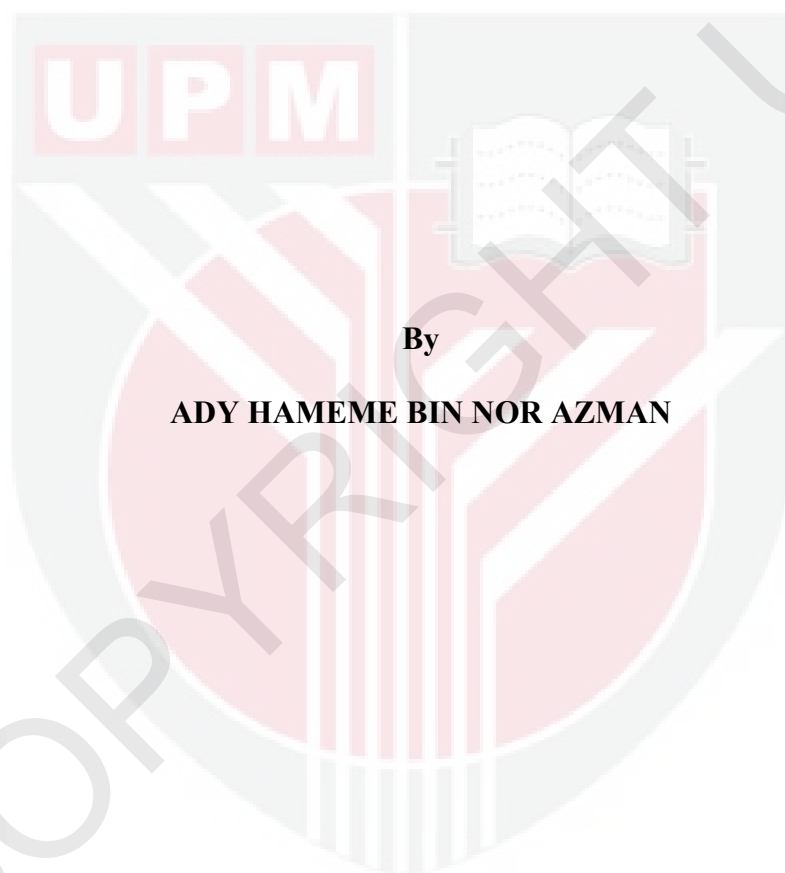
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**MASTER OF SCIENCE
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CURRICULUM**



By

ADY HAMEME BIN NOR AZMAN

**Thesis Submitted for the School of Graduate Studies, Universiti Putra Malaysia,
in Fulfillment of The Requirements for the Degree of Master Science**

December 2011

Abstract of this thesis presented to the Senate of Universiti Putra Malaysia in fulfilment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Science

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December 2011

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The appropriate adoption of curriculum orientation when designing learning outcome-based curriculum is important in order to ensure the success of Outcome-based Education at Malaysian public universities. In regard to the necessity, a question is raised: Do public university educators adopt the appropriate orientation when designing such curriculum? Although Outcome-based Education is deemed to set the appropriate orientation on designing the learning outcome-based curriculum at public universities, the next challenge is how to make sure the orientation is adopted for such curriculum. For this reason, this study examines curriculum orientation when designing curriculum by administering questionnaires to 506 PhD-qualified educators from 11 public universities in Malaysia. The questionnaire included items from the Curriculum Orientation Inventory along with questions that

reflected age, gender, academic position, field of expertise and years of experience. Descriptive and inferential statistics such as ANOVA, the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, and MANOVA were used to answer the research questions. The results revealed that the ‘cognitive process’ ($M=4.13$, $SD=0.52$) and ‘curriculum as technology’ ($M=4.11$, $SD=0.57$) were the dominant curriculum orientations of Malaysian public university educators when designing curriculum. It indicates that university educators adopted the appropriate curriculum orientation when designing curriculum. This study also discovered moderate relationships among curriculum orientations such ‘curriculum as technology’ with ‘academic rationalism’ ($r(504) = 0.67$, $p < 0.01$), ‘curriculum as technology’ with the ‘cognitive process’ ($r(504) = 0.67$, $p < 0.01$), ‘curriculum as technology’ with ‘social reconstruction relevance’ ($r(504) = 0.47$, $p < 0.01$), and ‘curriculum as technology’ with ‘self-actualisation/humanistic’ ($r(504) = 0.49$, $p < 0.01$). These relationships indicate that the design process of inculcating the eight domains of learning outcomes stipulated by the Malaysian Qualification Agency (MQA) is moderately oriented for efficiency. In addition, this study found no significant difference between males and females on their curriculum orientations when designing curriculum, especially on the ‘curriculum as technology’ curriculum orientation ($F(5, 500)=1.02$, $p>0.05$; Pillai’s trace=0.01; and partial eta squared=0.01). This shows that the orientation adopted by male and female educators when designing curriculum at public universities is the same towards the Outcome Based Education. Overall, it is hoped that findings of this study may create the awareness of how important curriculum orientation is in making sure the success of Outcome-based Education as well as guidelines for university educators’ training on how to adopt the required orientation when designing learning outcome-based curriculum more efficiently in the future. It is

also hoped that the findings of this study can promote later studies on understanding the aspect of curriculum orientation rather than too focused on the managerial and practical aspects of curriculum when designing as well as the other domains of curriculum.



Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia
sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Sarjana Sains

**ORIENTASI KURIKULUM PENDIDIK UNIVERSITI DALAM
MEREKABENTUK KURIKULUM BERASASKAN HASIL DI MALAYSIA**

Oleh

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Pengaplikasian orientasi kurikulum yang sesuai dalam mereka bentuk kurikulum berasaskan hasil adalah penting untuk memastikan Pendidikan Berasaskan Hasil berjaya dilaksanakan di universiti awam tempatan. Namun persoalannya, adakah pendidik universiti awam menerima pakai orientasi yang sesuai apabila mereka bentuk kurikulum berasaskan hasil? Meskipun Pendidikan Berasaskan Hasil menetapkan orientasi yang sesuai kepada pendidik dalam mereka bentuk pembelajaran berasaskan hasil di universiti awam, cabaran seterusnya adalah bagaimana untuk menentukan adakah mereka menerima pakai orientasi tersebut. Oleh itu, kajian ini telah dilaksanakan untuk menentukan orientasi kurikulum pendidik universiti awam tempatan dalam mereka bentuk kurikulum dengan mentadbir soal selidik ke atas 506 pendidik berkelayakan PhD dari 11 buah universiti

awam. Analisis diskriptif dan inferensi seperti ujian ANOVA, Pearson's Product Moment, dan MANOVA telah digunakan untuk menjawab persoalan-persoalan kajian. Hasil kajian mendapati *cognitive process* ($M = 4.13$, $SD = 0.52$) dan *curriculum as technology* ($M = 4.11$, $SD = 0.57$) merupakan orientasi kurikulum para pendidik universiti awam Malaysia yang paling dominan dalam mereka bentuk kurikulum. Ini menunjukkan pendidik universiti awam secara amnya menerimapai orientasi kurikulum yang tepat dalam mereka bentuk kurikulum berasaskan hasil. Hasil kajian juga memperlihatkan hubungan yang sederhana antara orientasi kurikulum *curriculum as technology* dengan orientasi kurikulum *academic rationalisme* ($r(504) = 0,67$, $p < 0.01$), orientasi kurikulum *curriculum as technology* dengan orientasi kurikulum *cognitive process* ($r(504) = 0,67$, $p < 0.01$), orientasi *curriculum as technology* dengan orientasi kurikulum *social reconstruction relevance* ($r(504) = 0,47$, $p < 0.01$), dan orientasi *curriculum as technology* dengan *self-actualisation/humanistic* ($r(504) = 0.49$, $p < 0.01$). Dapatan tersebut menunjukkan bahawa proses mereka bentuk pemupukan lapan domain hasil pembelajaran yang ditetapkan oleh Agensi Kelayakan Malaysia (MQA) adalah berorientasi secara sederhana ke arah efisiensi. Selanjutnya, dapatan kajian mendapati tiada perbezaan yang signifikan tentang pilihan antara lelaki dan perempuan dalam mereka bentuk kurikulum berdasarkan orientasi kurikulum, terutamanya terhadap orientasi *curriculum as technology* ($F(5, 500) = 1,02$, $p > 0.05$; *Pillai's Trace* = 0.01; *partial eta squared* = 0.01). Ini menunjukkan orientasi mereka bentuk kurikulum para pendidik lelaki dan perempuan di universiti awam ke arah Pendidikan Berasaskan Hasil adalah sama. Secara keseluruhan, adalah diharapkan bahawa dapatan kajian memberi kesedaran tentang pentingnya orientasi kurikulum dalam memastikan kejayaan Pendidikan berasaskan Hasil, dan dapatan ini dijadikan garis panduan

untuk melatih pendidik universiti dalam mereka bentuk kurikulum berasaskan hasil pembelajaran yang lebih efisien kelak. Selain itu, dapatan kajian juga diharapkan dapat menggalakkan kajian untuk memahami aspek orientasi kurikulum dalam mereka bentuk dan domain kurikulum yang lain selain terlalu memberi tumpuan kepada aspek pengurusan dan praktikal kurikulum di masa hadapan.



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I certify that a Thesis Examination Committee has met on 23 December 2011 to conduct the final examination of Ady Hameme bin Nor Azman on his thesis entitled "Curriculum Orientation of Malaysian University Educators in Designing Learning Outcome-based Curriculum" in accordance with the Universities and University College Act 1971 and the Constitution of the Universiti Putra Malaysia [P.U.(A) 106] 15 March 1998. The committee recommends that the student be awarded the Master of Science.

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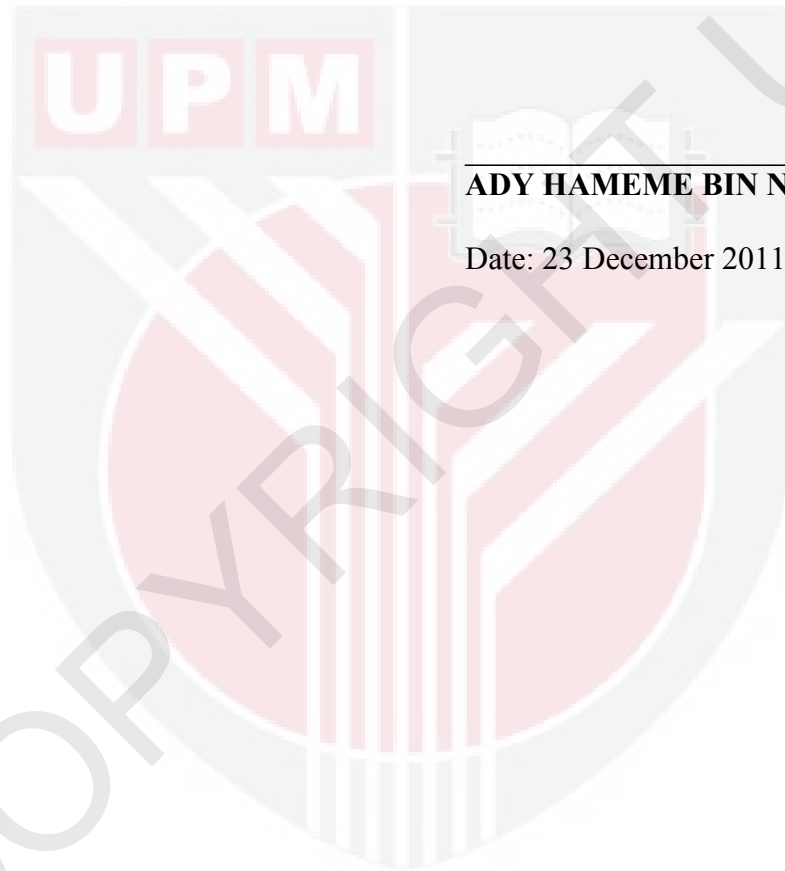
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DECLARATION

I declare that the thesis is my original work except for quotations and citations which have been duly acknowledged. I also declare that it has not been previously, and is not concurrently, submitted for any other degree at Universiti Putra Malaysia or at any other institution.



ADY HAMEME BIN NOR AZMAN

Date: 23 December 2011

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