KEPUASAN KERJA DI KALANGAN ATENDAN KESIHATAN HOSPITAL UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA, KUBANG KERIAN, KELANTAN

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ii

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ABSTRAK

Konsep kepuasan kerja telah diperkenalkan sejak lebih 70 tahun yang lalu. Didorong oleh matlamat untuk meningkatkan produktiviti dan keuntungan organisasi, aspek kepuasan kerja telah dikaji secara meluas terutamanya dalam bidang pengurusan dan psikologi. Kajian dalam tesis ini dijalankan berdasarkan teori Dua-Faktor oleh Frederick Herzberg (1968) dengan objektif untuk mengenalpasti (a) tahap kepuasan kerja Atendan Kesihatan Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM) secara am (b) sama ada terdapat perbezaan kepuasan kerja Atendan Kesihatan Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia berdasarkan ciri demografi jantina, taraf pendidikan dan tempoh perkhidmatan (c) sama ada terdapat perhubungan dan pengaruh di antara faktor penggalak (motivator) dan faktor kesihatan (hygience) dengan kepuasan kerja di kalangan Atendan Kesihatan Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (d) sama ada faktor penggalak (motivator) dan faktor kesihatan (hygience) mampu menerangkan varian dalam kepuasan kerja dan (e) aspek yang paling baik dalam meramalkan kepuasan kerja. Soalselidik yang terbahagi kepada 3 seksyen adalah instrumen yang digunakan dalam kajian ini. Seksyen A soalselidik mengandungi item-item yang berkaitan ciri demografi. Seksyen B berdasarkan soalselidik yang dibina oleh Brayfield-Rothe (1951) dan mengandunigi item-item yang mengukur kepuasan kerja secara keseluruhan manakala Seksyen C pula mengandungi soalselidik untuk mengukur 14 aspek kepuasan kerja yang diambil dari soalselidik 'Faculty Opinion Survey' oleh Seegmiller (1977) dan diubahsuai oleh Abu Bakar Hashim (1985). Sampel kajian terdiri dari 189 orang Atendan Kesihatan. Data dianalisis menggunakan program SPSS Versi 10.0 dan statistik deskriptif, analisis korelasi Pearson Product-Moment, Ujian-t, ujian ANOVA, analisis regresi pelbagai dan analisis regresi Stepwise digunakan sebagai alat statistik. Dapatan kajian menunjukkan (a) 14.8% Atendan Kesihatan berada ditahap kepuasan keria yang tinggi, 84.7% ditahap sederhana dan 0.5% berada ditahap kepuasan kerja yang rendah (b) terdapat perbezaan signifikan kepuasan kerja berdasarkan ciri demografi taraf pendidikan. Tidak ada perbezaan signifikan berdasarkan ciri jantina dan tempoh perkhidmatan (c) terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara faktor penggalak (motivator) dengan kepuasan kerja tetapi tidak signifikan dengan faktor kesihatan (hygience). Daripada segi pengaruh, kedua-dua faktor penggalak (motivator) dan faktor kesihatan (hygience) mempunyai pengaruh keatas kepuasan kerja (d) kedua-dua faktor penggalak (motivator) dan faktor kesihatan (hygience) mampu menerangkan varian dalam kepuasan kerja (e) aspek pengiktirafan muncul sebagai peramal terbaik bagi kepuasan kerja (f) dua aspek faktor penggalak (motivator) iaitu pengiktirafan dan pekerjaan itu sendiri dan aspek kehidupan peribadi di bawah faktor kesihatan (hygience) membentuk 3 aspek utama paling berpengaruh dalam menerangkan varian kepada kepuasan kerja.

ABSTRACT

The concept of job satisfaction had been formed since 70 years ago. Driven by the goals to increase productivity and organization's profit, job satisfaction had been extensively studied especially in the field of management and psychology. Study done in this thesis are based on 2- Factor Theory by Frederick Herzberg with the objectives to identify (a) level of job satisfaction amongst Health Attendant in the Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia (HUSM) in general (b) whether there are differences in job satisfaction amongst Health Attendant based on demographic attributes of sex, level of education and period of service (c) whether there are relationship and influence of motivator factors and hygience factors with job satisfaction amongst Health Attendant in HUSM (d) whether motivator factors and hygience factors could significantly explain the variance in job satisfaction and (e) the most suitable element in predicting job satisfaction. Questionnaire divided with 3 sections are the instrument used in this study. Section A of the questionneire consist of items related with demographic attributes. Section B are based on questionnaire developed by Brayfield -Rothe (1951) which consist of items to measure job satisfaction in general while Section C composed of questionnaire to measure 14 elements of job satisfaction adopted from Faculty Opinion Survey by Seegmiller (1977) and subsequently modified by Abu Bakar Hashim (1985). 189 Health Attendant were the sample of this study. Data were analysed by SPSS Version 10.0 and descriptive statistics, Pearson Product-Moment correlation analysis, t-test, ANOVA test, multiple regression and Stepwise regression analysis were used as statistical tools. Findings of the study indicate that (a) 14.8% of Health Attendant has high job satisfaction, 84.7% in medium job satisfaction and 0.5% with low job satisfaction (b) there are significant differences in job satisfaction based on demographic attribute along level of education. There are no significant differences in job satisfaction along sex and period of service (c) there are significant relationship between job satisfaction with motivator factors but insignificant with hygience factors. In term of influence, both motivator and hygience factors has influencial impact on job satisfaction (d) both motivator and hygience factors could explain the variance in job satisfaction (e) element of recognition appears as the best predictor for job satisfaction (f) two elements of motivator factors i.e recognition and job itself and one element under hygience factors i.e personal life constitute 3 best elements in explaining variance in job satisfaction.

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SENARAI SINGKATAN

USM Universiti Sains Malaysia

HUSM Hospital Universiti Sains Malaysia BPSM Bahagian Pengurusan Sumber Manusia

BTOTAL Jumlah Skor Kepuasan Kerja Secara Keseluruhan

(Bahagian B Soalselidik)

MTOTAL
HTOTAL
Jumlah Skor Faktor Penggalak (Motivator)
Jumlah Skor Faktor Kesihatan (Hygience)
M1-M6
Enam Aspek Faktor Penggalak (Motivator)
Lapan Aspek Faktor Kesihatan (Hygience)

BAB 1

PENGENALAN

1.1 Mukadimah

Kepuasan kerja merupakan salah satu aspek yang dikaji secara meluas oleh pengamal dan penyelidik terutamanya dalam bidang pengurusan dan psikologi. Kesan-kesan dari kepuasan kerja amat penting kepada organisasi daripada segi kecekapan, produktiviti, hubungan pekerja, ketidakhadiran, kadar pusing-ganti (turnover), kesihatan dan kebajikan pekerja (Locke, 1976), (Furnham and Schaeffer, 1984).

Istilah kepuasan kerja diketengahkan oleh Hoppock apabila beliau membuat kajian-semula terhadap 32 kajian tentang kepuasan kerja yang dijalankan sebelum 1933. Beliau mendapati bahawa kepuasan kerja adalah kombinasi psikologi, fisiologi dan persekitaran yang menyebabkan seseorang berkata "Saya berpuashati dengan kerja saya" (Hoppock, 1935). Populariti bidang ini sebagai satu bidang kajian mungkin tidak rumit untuk dijelaskan. Kebanyakan individu menghabiskan tempoh alam pekerjaan dan usia mereka ditempat kerja. Dengan itu pemahaman terhadap faktor-faktor yang berkait dengan kepuasan kerja adalah relevan untuk memperbaiki salah satu aspek penting kehidupan sejumlah besar individu. Selain dari itu, sebab utama pengkajian kepuasan kerja adalah kepercayaan bahawa kepuasan kerja yang meningkat akan menambahkan produktiviti dan seterusnya keuntungan organisasi (Gruneberg, 1979).

The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

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