



UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA
FACULTY OF ADMINISTRATIVE SCIENCE AND POLICY STUDIES

APPLIED RESEARCH PROJECT

THE PERCEPTION OF THE EMPLOYEES
TOWARDS THE PRACTICE OF USING SOCIAL CONNECTION IN
JOB
PROMOTION: KEPAYAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

MUSTAZIMAH BINTI AZELAN
2009908787

ZUHANA BINTI HALID
2009599415

JANUARY - DECEMBER 2011

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

“In the name of Allah, the Compassionate, the Merciful, Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Universe, and Peace and Prayers be upon His final Prophet and Messenger.”

First of foremost, we would like to give our thanks and gratitude to Allah SWT for granting us the courage and the strength to finish this report within the time frame. Without His consent we would never be able to complete this report. This dissertation also would not have been possible made without the guidance, support and encouragement from many people.

Here, we want to dedicate our special appreciation and deepest gratitude to the coordinator program cum our supervisor, Madam Intan Syahriza Azizan for her willingness to spend time and giving assistance to us whenever and wherever we need. Besides, deepest thanks to all lecturers in Faculty of Administrative Science especially Dr. Haijon Gunggut and Madam Dayang Siti Noor Saufidah for their guidance and patience in dealing with us in doing this research.

We would also like to thank the respondents for their cooperation in answering the questionnaires. Finally, we would like to thank our classmates for their support and feedback throughout the completion of this report. To our family, we would like to thank you for your enormous prayers, understanding and unstinting support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
Declaration and Copyright Page	i
Confirmation by Academic Supervisor	ii
Acknowledgment	iii
List of Tables	v
List of Figures	vi
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 Problem Statement	3
1.3 Research Objectives	4
1.4 Scope of the Study	5
1.5 Significance of the Study	6
1.6 Definition of Term/Concept	7
CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	9
Figure 1.0 Conceptual Framework	23
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design	27
3.2 Unit of Analysis	27
3.3 Sample Size	28
3.4 Sampling	28
3.5 Measurement	28
3.6 Data Collection	29
3.7 Data Analysis	29
CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS	
4.1 introduction	30
4.2 Normality Test	32
4.3 Reliability Test	35
4.4 Profile of the Respondents	37
4.5 Finding relation to objective	43
4.5.1 Objective 1	43
4.5.2 Objective 2	53
CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	60
REFERENCES	
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Pages
Table 1	Normality Test	32
Table 2	Reliability Test	
	Table 2 (a)	35
	Table 2 (b)	
Table 2	Frequencies of the Respondent's Gender	37
Table 4	Frequencies of the Respondent's Age	38
Table 5	Frequencies of the Respondent's Position	39
Table 6	Frequencies of the Respondent's Length Of Service	40
Table 7	Frequencies of the Respondent's Understanding	41
Table 8	Frequencies of the Respondent's Experiences	42
Table 9	Frequencies of the Respondent's on Statement 1	43
Table 10	Frequencies of the Respondent's on Statement 2	45
Table 11	Frequencies of the Respondent's on Statement 3	47
Table 12	Frequencies of the Respondent's on Statement 4	48
Table 13	Frequencies of the Respondent's on Statement 5	49
Table 14	Frequencies of the Respondent's on Statement 6	51
Table 15	Frequencies of the Respondent's on Statement 7	52
Table 16	Correlation Between Length of Service with Statement 1	53
Table 17	Correlation Between Length of Service with Statement 2	54
Table 18	Correlation Between Length of Service with Statement 3	55
Table 19	Correlation Between Length of Service with Statement 4	56
Table 20	Correlation Between Length of Service with Statement 5	57
Table 21	Correlation Between Length of Service with Statement 6	58
Table 22	Correlation Between Length of Service with Statement 7	59

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

The practise of using social connection in workplace is a very rare issue to be discussed. This kind of practice is difficult to be seen as it is something that many people only witness and experience personally. Besides, this practice cannot be seen through our naked eyes and the view on this issue is very subjective.

Basically social connection refers to the close and tight relationship between two or more person, which is usually created through frequent interaction or due to the attachment with family and other relatives. Other related factors such as school and hometown background, the time of being together, and the position proximity in workplace also measured as social connection. (Bandiera et al, 2009). In a workplace social connection can be illustrated in many ways. For example, two colleagues who graduated from the same university is said to be socially connected compare to those who comes from the different universities. Sometimes, the managers have the tendency to favour the employee who has worked with him for 10 years compare to those who works only for a few months.