

BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION WITH HONOURS (ISLAMIC BANKING) FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (TERENGGANU)

STRESS AT WORKPLACE AND HOW TO MANAGE IT'S EFFECTIVELY AMONG EMPLOYEES IN DUNGUN BANKING SECTORS

NOORAZEILAH BINTI ABD MANAF 2011270204

DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK



BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION WITH HONOURS (ISLAMIC BANKING) FACULTY OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA (TERENGGANU)

I, NOORAZEILAH BINTI ABD MANAF, (I/C Number: 900204-05-5278)

Hereby declare that:

- This work has not previously been accepted in substance for any degree, any locally or overseas, and is not being concurrently submitted for this degree or any other degrees.
- The project paper is the result of our independent work and investigation, except where otherwise stated.
- All verbatim extracts have been distinguished by quotation marks and sources of my information have been specifically acknowledged.

Signature: Date: $\frac{2}{7}/\frac{7}{2013}$

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the factors of stress at the workplace and how to manage it's effectiveness. As everyone noticed, stress was an unavoidable phenomenon in every aspect of human life. It was generally an emotional imbalance which may be due to several reasons such as the content of the work, socio-economy factors and also the health lifestyle factors. Stress at the workplace has also become common in today's organization. In order to recognize the stress at the workplace, there are few factors should be considered. The scope of study emphasized the significant relationship between independent variables (the content of the work, socio-economy and health lifestyle factor) among employees in Dungun banking sectors.

This research is focusing on employees in Dungun banking sectors. This study used the stratified sampling and highlights 168 respondents. For this study, sets of questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. The questionnaires consist of 5 sections which are A, B, C, D and E sections. 4 sections come from variables sections and 1 section come from demographic profile sections. Using personally administered questionnaires with bilingual language of English and Malay language.

The data collected were analyzed by using the computer software known as Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0 and were analyzed by using several tests. Statistical analysis such as reliability analysis, frequency analysis, Pearson correlation analysis, descriptive analysis and multiple regression analysis were used. The findings indicated that the majority of the respondents have a level of stress ranging from moderate to strong, with the most stressful factor which is the content of the work. The result of this study may contribute to the development and performance of strategies to promote the effective stress management among the employees. Thus, based on the findings, recommendations for team management are discussed and further research is suggested.

CONTENT		PAGE			
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		i			
LIST OF TABLE LIST OF FIGURE ABSTRACT		ii iii iv			
			CHAPTER ONE: INTI	RODUCTION	
			1.0 Introduction		1
1.1 Backgrou	-	1-2			
1.2 Problem statement		2			
1.3 Significance of study		3			
1.4 Research objective		3			
1.5 Scope of study and limitation of study		4			
1.6 Theoretical framework		4			
1.7 Hypothesis		5			
1.8 Definition	n of terms	5			
CHAPTER TWO: LIT	ERATURE REVIEW				
2.0 Literature review		6			
2.1 Introduction		6			
2.2 Definition Of Stress		6			
2.3 Factors 0	f Stress	7			
•	The Content Of Work	7-8			
	Socio-Economy	8			
2.3.3	Health Lifestyle	9			
2.4 Effective Stress Management		10-11			
CHAPTER THREE: R	ESEARCH METHODOLOGY				
3.0 Research Metho	dology				
3.1 Introduction		12			
3.2 Population		12			
3.3 Sampling Frame		12			
3.4 Sampling Technique And Size		12			
3.5 Data Collection Method		13			
3.6 Data Adm	ninistrative And Analysis	13			

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.0 Data Analysis and Interpretation

4.1 Introduction	14
4.2 Reliability analysis	14-15
4.3 Frequencies distribution	16-18
4.4 Pearson correlation	19-20
4.5 Multiple regression analysis	21-22

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Conclusion and recommendation

5.1 Conclusion	23-24
5.2 Recommendation	25-26
5.3 Direction For Future Investigation	26
REFERENCES	27-28

APPENDICES