

**MINAT KERJAYA, EFIKASI KENDIRI KEPUTUSAN
KERJAYA, KEMAHIRAN EMPLOYABILITY, DAN
PILIHAN KERJAYA PELAJAR VOKASIONAL
PERTANIAN DI SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA**

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**DOKTOR FALSAFAH
UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA**

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KEMAHIRAN EMPLOYABILITI, DAN PILIHAN KERJAYA PELAJAR
VOKASIONAL PERTANIAN DI SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA**

Oleh

ROHANA BINTI ABDUL RAHIM

**Tesis Dikemukakan Kepada Sekolah Pengajian Siswazah, Universiti
Putra Malaysia Sebagai Memenuhi Keperluan
Untuk Ijazah Doktor Falsafah**

September 2010

Abstrak tesis yang dikemukakan kepada Senat Universiti Putra Malaysia ini adalah sebagai memenuhi keperluan untuk ijazah Doktor Falsafah.

MINAT KERJAYA, EFIKASI KENDIRI KEPUTUSAN KERJAYA, KEMAHIRAN EMPLOYABILITI, DAN PILIHAN KERJAYA PELAJAR VOKASIONAL PERTANIAN DI SEMENANJUNG MALAYSIA.

Oleh

ROHANA BINTI ABDUL RAHIM

September 2010

Pengerusi : Profesor Ab Rahim bin Bakar, PhD

Fakulti : Pengajian Pendidikan

Minat kerjaya, efikasi sendiri keputusan kerjaya dan kemahiran employability telah dikenal pasti ada hubungan dengan pilihan kerjaya. Minat kerjaya individu perlu diketahui bagi memastikan keselarasan minat dengan jenis kerjaya yang dipilih apabila tamat belajar. Efikasi sendiri keputusan kerjaya perlu berada pada tahap yang tinggi dalam diri individu bagi memastikan keputusan kerjaya yang dibuat adalah tepat. Seterusnya individu yang memiliki tahap kemahiran employability yang tinggi lebih senang mendapat pekerjaan berbanding dengan individu yang mempunyai tahap kemahiran employability yang kurang.

Oleh itu kajian ini dijalankan berdasarkan kepentingan semua pembolehubah yang dikaji seiring dengan matlamat pendidikan vokasional pertanian untuk menghasilkan tenaga kerja mahir berkualiti yang diperlukan dalam kerjaya di bidang pertanian. Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti jenis minat

kerjaya, efikasi sendiri keputusan kerjaya, kemahiran employability dan pilihan kerjaya pelajar pendidikan vokasional pertanian. Hubungan profil pelajar, jenis minat kerjaya, efikasi sendiri keputusan kerjaya, dan kemahiran employability dengan pilihan kerjaya juga dikaji. Selain itu perbezaan jenis minat kerjaya, efikasi sendiri keputusan kerjaya, dan kemahiran employability dikaji satu persatu berdasarkan jantina, jumlah maklumat kerjaya yang diterima, dan bidang elektif. Seterusnya kajian ini dapat mengenal pasti faktor yang paling mempengaruhi pilihan kerjaya pelajar.

Kaedah tinjauan (*survey*) dengan menggunakan ujian minat kerjaya, inventori yang standard dan soal selidik dijalankan bagi mengumpul data kajian. Responden kajian terdiri daripada 393 pelajar yang mempelajari elektif MPV Teknotani di sekolah-sekolah menengah kebangsaan di seluruh Semenanjung Malaysia. Kaedah persampelan rawak berlapis telah digunakan untuk mendapatkan sampel kajian. Statistik deskriptif dan inferensi telah digunakan bagi menganalisis data kajian.

Keputusan menunjukkan kebanyakan pelajar MPV Teknotani terdiri daripada pelajar lelaki. Majoriti pelajar telah memilih kerjaya di bidang bukan pertanian sebagai kerjaya pilihan. Pelajar MPV Teknotani didapati mempunyai jenis minat kerjaya yang pelbagai (RIASEC). Jumlah pelajar yang mempunyai tahap efikasi sendiri keputusan kerjaya yang tinggi dan sederhana adalah lebih kurang sama. Majoriti pelajar pula mempunyai tahap kemahiran employability yang sederhana.

Kajian ini juga mendapati tidak wujud hubungan yang signifikan di antara pilihan kerjaya dengan jantina, bidang elektif, jenis minat kerjaya, efikasi sendiri keputusan kerjaya dan kemahiran employability. Bagaimanapun kekerapan menerima maklumat kerjaya didapati mempunyai hubungan yang signifikan dengan pilihan kerjaya. Dapatan kajian juga menunjukkan terdapat perbezaan yang signifikan dalam minat kerjaya Realistik dan Sosial di kalangan jantina. Terdapat juga perbezaan yang signifikan bagi minat kerjaya Realistik, Investigatif, Artistik dan Conventional terhadap bidang elektif yang dipelajari. Perbezaan yang signifikan juga didapati bagi efikasi sendiri keputusan kerjaya dan kemahiran employability terhadap jumlah maklumat kerjaya yang diterima oleh pelajar. Akhirnya, pilihan kerjaya yang dibuat oleh pelajar paling dipengaruhi oleh jumlah mendapat maklumat kerjaya.

Kajian ini mencadangkan supaya guru-guru, pentadbir sekolah, pegawai-pegawai kementerian pelajaran, ibu bapa serta orang awam dapat menyumbang dan memainkan peranan masing-masing untuk mempertingkatkan minat, tahap efikasi sendiri keputusan kerjaya dan tahap kemahiran employability pelajar vokasional pertanian supaya pihak sekolah dapat menghasilkan tenaga kerja yang mahir dan berkualiti di bidang pertanian.

Abstract of thesis presented to the Senate of University Putra Malaysia in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor in Philosophy.

**CAREER INTEREST, CAREER DECISION SELF EFFICACY,
EMPLOYABILITY SKILL AND CAREER CHOICE OF AGRICULTURE
VOCATIONAL STUDENT IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA.**

By

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September 2010

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Career interest, career decision self efficacy and employability skill has been identified to have a relation to a career choice. Individual career interest should be identified to ensure the congruent of interest with type of career they choose upon completion the study. Career decision self efficacy should be at high level in each individual to ensure career decision made is right. Furthermore, individual that possesses a high level of employability skill will be easier to get employed as compared to those with lower level of employability skill.

Hence this research was conducted based on the importance of surveyed variables in accordance to the goal of vocational agriculture education to produce skilful manpower with quality that is required in an agricultural career field. The objectives of this research were to identify type of career interest, career decision self efficacy, employability skill and career choice of vocational

agriculture education student. The relationship of student profile, type of career interest, career decision self efficacy and employability skill with career choice was also surveyed. In addition, the difference of career interest, career decision self efficacy and employability skill were each studied based on gender, career information received and elective field respectively. Subsequently this research identified factor which influence student career choice most.

A survey method using career interest test, standard inventory and questionnaire was conducted to gather the survey data. Research respondent consisted of 393 students taking *MPV Teknotani* elective at secondary schools all over Peninsular Malaysia. Stratified random sampling method was used to obtain the survey sample. Descriptive and inferential statistic was used to analyse the surveyed data.

Result showed that most *MPV Teknotani* student comprised of male student. The majority of student chose a non-agriculture career as their career choice. These *MPV Teknotani* student were found to have different career interest (RIASEC). Total student which possessed high and moderate level of career decision self efficacy were found to be about the same. The majority of student however possessed a moderate level of employability skill. This survey also found the absence of significant relationship between career choice with gender, elective field, career interest, career decision self efficacy and employability skill. However the frequency in receiving career information were found to have

significant relation with career choice. Survey result also showed that there was a significant difference in Realistic and Social career interest amongst gender. There was also a significant difference in Realistic, Investigative, Artistic and Conventional career interest towards the elective field that they learnt. Significant difference was also found in career decision self efficacy and employability skill towards the total career information received by the student. Finally, career choice made by students were influenced most by the total career information received.

This study propose that teachers, school administrators, education ministry officers, parent and public can contribute and play their own roles to elevate the level of vocational education students interest, career choice self efficacy and employability skill so that the school can produce quality and skilful manpower in agricultural fields.