

**ANALYSIS FROM THE VIEW OF RISK BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND  
EMPLOYEES AT ESPEK RISDA KERATONG, ROMPIN PAHANG**

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **ANALYSIS FROM THE VIEW OF RISK BETWEEN EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES**

The study is indicating the view of risks between employer and employees in oil palm sector which influenced the highest risk level due to several types of risk. The type of risks contribute to the high accident rates usually influencing are physical, biological, psychosocial and chemical. A simple random technique was used to selected sample of 80 workers which represent 19 employer and 61 employees at one of the estates in ESPEK Risda Keratong, Rompin. The questionnaire was done to the selected respondent. Descriptive, Regression and Independent t-test sample analysis are used in this research to analyze the data by using SPSS software. From the analyzing process the relationship between independent and dependent were found. Based on the result, researching found physical, biological and chemical factor have significant relationship toward the rate of accident among worker while psychosocial has not significant relationship toward the rate of accident among employer and employees.

**Key word:** Type of risk, view of risk between employer and employees, rate of accidents and high risk level

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

##### 1.1.1 Oil Palm Plantation in Malaysia

In Malaysia, oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*) was known in 1870 as decoration plant. In 1960, planted area had commercially raise in 1985. In early, palm tree were planted only 1.5 million hectares and in 2007, it was increased to 4.3 million hectares. It has become the primary commodity crop in Malaysia and the total planted area was 4.917 million hectares in 2011. Usually the oil palm planted is the *tenera* hybrid which give yield about 4.0 ton of palm oil per hectare, together with 0.5 ton palm kernel oil and 0.6 ton palm kernel cake. Furthermore, the life span for oil palm can stand up to 25 years for its economic life. The harvesting operation will be begin from 30 months after planting. ([www.palmoilworld.org/about\\_malaysian-industry](http://www.palmoilworld.org/about_malaysian-industry) )

Malaysia currently becomes world palm oil production as 39% and world exports as 44%. Besides that, Malaysia was stated as 12% of the world's total production and 27% of the exports edible crop. The oil palm plantation in Malaysia are largely based on the estate management system and smallholder schemes. Oil palm is asexual crop because both male and female flowers on the same tree. Each tree can produces 10 to 25 kilograms of compact bunch with 1000 to 3000 fruitlets per bunch. Each fruitlet shape is almost spherical or elongated. Normally, the fruitlet is dark purple and ripe when the color from almost black to orange red. Each fruitlet consists of a hard kernel (seed) enclosed in a shell (endocarp) which is surrounded by fleshy mesocarp.