UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

A STUDY ON LABOUR WELFARE TOWARDS COMPLYING TO LABOUR
WELFARE POLICIES IN FELDA (JENGKA) OIL PALM PLANTATION

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ABSTRACT

Majority oil palm plantation in Malaysia uses foreign labours as harvester, pruner, and general workers. Therefore foreign labour welfare are important to protect their right in plantation. The objectives of the study are: (a) to examine the welfare of the labours (living condition, and working condition). (b) to study the medical care management of the labours. (c) To identify the relationship between selected demographic characteristic, and welfare towards complying to labours welfare policies. This study is in form of survey, using one instrument for data collection i.e. Questionnaire. In obtaining primary result, 150 respondents was choose randomly in this study and distributes 150 questionnaires to respondents. The data was analyses using descriptive analysis, correlation and multiple regression technique. The results shows medical care management has significant with moderate relationship towards complying to labour welfare policies, while living condition and working condition also have significant but low relationship towards complying to labour welfare policies. Multiple linear regression showed the dominant elements towards complying to labour welfare policy in oil palm plantation. When the independent variable increases, the dependent will predict increase.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 . Background

Elaeis guineensis which is usually known as the oil palm is the most important species in the genus *Elaeis* which came from family Palmae. In 1870's, oil palm tree was introduced to Malaysia, by the British as an ornamental plant. In 1917, the first commercial planting on the Tennamaran Estate in Selangor, laying the foundation for the vast oil palm plantation and the palm oil industry in Malaysia (Basiron, 2007).Variety of palm oil planted in Malaysia which is originated from Africa.

In the early 1960s the cultivation of oil palm was continued and it began to increase because to support the government's agriculture program to promote planting of oil palm as a substitute for rubber and tin to the oil palm. In addition, the benefit from this program can reduce the dependency of the country's economy on rubber and tin. Oil palm is a mainly industry that contributes to the Malaysia economy development. For the past 3 decades, the oil palm industry in Malaysia has progressed very rapidly. However, since the population of Malaysia is more just as much 24million than 90% of annual oil production has been exported to another country with the total export of 59.8million in 2010 and thus become pillars of the national economy.

According to MPOC (2012), Malaysia is presently the world's biggest exporter and producers of palm oil, accounting for 11% of the world's oils and fat production and 27% of export trade of oils and fats, although it is the second-biggest producer of the

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