



**PERCEPTION ON UiTM SARAWAK ACADEMIC STAFF AND NON-  
ACADEMIC STAFF TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SMOKING  
POLICY IN THE WORKPLACE**

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## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **1. INTRODUCTION**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This project paper is to fulfill the requirement of the Diploma of Public Administration, which we had to finish our project paper within one year.

As the purpose, we decided to do “The perception on UiTM staff toward the implementation of no smoking policy in the workplace for the non-academic and academic staff of UiTM. The reasons why we select the staff because of we want to know how they faced the implementation of no smoking in the workplace.

This project paper will only focus at the UiTM staff of Samarahan Campus as we as the student of UiTM Samarahan Campus, it will be easy for us to distribute and collected the questionnaire. Research had been done successfully and examine by department and faculties of UiTM campus.

This project paper will concentrate on analysis and finding of the problem statement by giving the conclusion and recommendations. The purpose is to improve problem in the future.

## **1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of Study**

Smoking in the workplace is an issue that affects both employer and employee, which are the smokers and non-smokers. The emotive nature of the smoking debate often sees common sense relegated to the bottom of the list when employers and managers are considering what type of smoking policy to introduce.

In 1988, a policy regarding “No Smoking” was adopted and distributed to the University Community. The policy was recently revised to reflect the current sentiments of the University Community regarding these issues, as well as the recent heightened attention given to the adverse effects of tobacco smoke.

Our University is committed to providing its employees with a smoke-free work environment to protect the health, welfare, and comfort of employees from the adverse effects of tobacco smoke from cigarettes, cigars, and pipes. The purpose of this policy is to avoid conflict between smoking and non-smoking members, administrators and staff employees, and ensure accommodations for nonsmokers’ preferences.

Smoking is prohibited within all University building. This includes all meeting rooms, computer operations rooms, classrooms, offices, hallways, elevators, public or reception areas, restrooms, gymnasiums and corridors, and other common-access areas. Common-access areas of all residence halls are smoking-prohibited areas. Smoking is allowed in residence hall rooms by mutual consent of the residents.

## 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 SMOKING HISTORY AND BACKGROUND

One of the first recorded mentions of cigarettes in the tobacco regions of the South was by a Virginian named Samuel Schooler shortly after the Civil War, who had seen an outsider and "knew he did not belong about here - he was smoking a cigarette which is unheard of in these parts".

Although cigarettes were uncommon, James B. Duke's decided to invest in them. In 1885 he acquired a license to the first cigarette-making machine. A major factor in his decision was based on the lowering of the federal cigarette tax from \$1.25 to \$.50. He was not a smoker himself but he decided that, despite the huge tobacco chewing industry, cigarettes were a worth-while investment, though at the time they composed only one percent of the tobacco industry. It was a smart choice. Within five years of acquiring the license cigarette sales rose fifty percent.

However, even then, opposition had formed. In 1892, cigarettes were labeled by the Senate Committee on Epidemic Diseases to be an "and evil" and a "public health hazard and urged petitioners to seek remedies from states", primarily at the urge of the Women's Christian Temperance Union (WCTU). The crusade against smoking was strengthening by the forming of another group. Led by Lucy Page Gaston, the Anti-Cigarette League was formed in 1899, and remained active until 1917, upon US entrance of the war.

In 1901, the ACL claimed no less than 300,000 members. By the war's end in 1917, the ACL managed to ban cigarette possession, sale, manufacture, and use in 14 states and according to Cassandra Tate, a cigarette history authority, "no fewer than 22 other states