



Effect of Harvesting Training Practices Toward Harvesting Productivity



Mohammad Asyraf S and Nordiana I*

Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology, Malaysia

***Corresponding author:** Nordiana I, Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology, Melaka, Malaysia

Submission: October 10, 2018; **Published:** January 23, 2019

Abstract

Training is a necessity in the workplace, without it, employments do not have a firm grasp on their responsibilities or duties. Employment training refers to programs that provide workers with information, new skill or professional development opportunities. In these studies, it focused on relationship between harvesting practices with harvesting productivity and dominant harvesting training factors that influence harvesting productivity. The study was conducted at Estate Aramijaya Plantation Sdn. Bhd, Jamaluang Mersing and data were taken from the questionnaire based on an analysis of training requirement to improve the productivity of harvesting activities. For bunches identification, practices and harvesting procedure is factor to influence and harvesting productivity to be influenced. Data gathered were analyzed using SPSS and construct for correlation and regression. From the result, bunches identification the way of work and highest factor has given an impact on the harvesting productivity. In conclusion, the most dominant factors toward harvesting production was bunches identification and practices and harvesting procedure. For recommendation, the management estate needs to provide training to employees to improve the harvesting productivity.

Keywords: Training practices; Harvesting productivity; Effect training; Bunches

Introduction

Training is the most important factor in the business world because training increases the efficiency and the effectiveness of both employees and the organization. The employees who have more on the job experience have better performance because there is an increase in the both skills and competencies because of more on the job experience. The development desired knowledge, skill, to perform well on job, requires effective training program that may also affect employment motivation and commitment. Training & Development increase the workers performance just like the investigator same in his analysis that training & development is a vital activity to extend the performance of health sector organization (Iftikhar Ahmad and Siraj-ud-din, 2009). The result from this research could be useful for those who want to further the study about the harvesting training practices in the Aramijaya Plantation Sdn. Bhd. The specific objectives of this study are, first to identify relationship between harvesting training program with harvesting production and second to determine the most dominant harvesting training factor that influence the harvesting production Ideal nature of oil creation can be acquired by dealing with the reaping activity of oil palm Fresh fruit Bunche (FFB) at the correct phase of readiness. High substance of free unsaturated fat (over-ripe bunches) will build the refinery cost. Subsequently it is critical to decide the gathering date of FFB. It is broadly valued that many factors, including wild factors e.g. climate, planting materials, age, and controllable elements e.g. reaping measures, decision of planting materials (before planting), certain agronomic practices

can influence OER. (Bite Poh Soon, 2000). This is wild by human, and by implication can give impact the OER rate, however, can avoid with administration to orchestrate movement despite the fact that stormy season.

Materials and Method

The methodology used act as framework to gain and meet the objectives of this research. The questionnaires in this survey were divided into two sections which are section a (descriptive analysis) and section B (independent and dependent variable). Descriptive analysis was used for the purpose descriptions and analysis about the demography of respondent. In questionnaire created consist of gender, age, ethnicity and working experience of respondent. There is need to identify the relationship among independent variable and dependent variable. The conceptual frameworks offer the conceptual foundation to examine the relationship yield, type of bunches, skill is posited as the bases for the factor of the training need by workers in oil palm plantation. Locations in study were conducted at Aramijaya Plantation Sdn. Bhd. A set of qualitative were distribute questionnaire based on independent variable training of harvesting in oil palm plantation. The sample size for questionnaire is 97 the questionnaires made then were distributed among the workers for the study to accomplish.

There was relationship between total population and sample size which attached in the appendix A. The Sample Size Determination Using Krejcie and Morgan table to the taking

of a representative portion of population as representative of that population. The elements of the population are comprised by sample that considered for actual inclusion in the research. Data analysis involves get the result after questionnaire into representative constituents to research question. The analysis of data by the statistician is using the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The SPSS programming project (version 20.0) was utilized to analyses forms of data by subjective and quantitative system as per information variables, components or subject matter in every aspects and viewpoints for viewing and examining the data come from the study. The result reported in the form frequency table, percentage, means used indicate the proportion response to certain variables.

This research study was tested with three hypotheses to illustrate and investigate the objectives of this research. The data and information regarding to harvesting training practices toward harvesting productivity were considered as the first hypothesis.

Table 1: Summary of demographic information.

Demographic Variables		Percentage (%)
Gender		
Male		100%
Female		0%
Age		
Less 20 Years		5.15%
20 - 25 Years		20.62%
26 - 30 Years		18.56%
31 - 35 Years		28.87%
36 - 40 Years		12.36%
41 - 45 Years		7.22%
Above 45 Years		7.22%
Ethnicity		
Malay		3.09%
Indian		0%
Chinese		1.03%
Other		95.88%
Working Experience		
Less Than 1 Years		14.43%
1 - 5 Years		47.42%
6 - 10 Years		20.62%
11 - 15 Years		6.19%
16 - 20 Years		7.22%
More Than 20 Years		4.12%

Table 2: Harvesting productivity.

Harvesting Productivity	
Harvesting Training Practices (X)	Pearson Correlation Test
Bunches Identification	0.869
Practices	0.866
Harvesting Procedure	0.784

Next, the second hypotheses were the effect of harvesting training practices toward harvesting productivity. Lastly, the third hypothesis involves investigating the relationship between the effect of harvesting training practices factors and harvesting productivity workers [1-5].

Result and Discussion

Table 1 shows the result demographic factor respondents include of gender, Age, Ethnicity and Working Experience. The result shows that there is 100% of respondent was male workers. Next, 28.87% of respondent with average age of 31-35 years are lowest percentage of age is less than 20 years of with 5.15%. For Ethnicity, Others with 95.88%, show that majority of the workers from Indonesia and Bangladesh, followed by Malay and Chinese. Most of the workers had working experience between 1-5 years represent 47.42% of total respondent and only 4.12% of respondent had experience more than 20 years(Table 2).

The regression equation formulated in this study $Y=0.267X_1+0.160X_3+0.149X_2$ bunched identification (0.267) was the most influenced factor contributing to the Harvesting productivity in estate. In other word, bunched identification determines the most dominant harvesting training factor that influence the harvesting production, so the management must more focus to give attraction in bunched identification at general workers for training [6-10] (Table 3).

Table 3: Regression.

Model	Beta
Bunched identification	0.267
Practices	0.149
Harvesting procedure	0.16

Conclusion and Recommendation

All the findings in these studies have proved that there was significant relationship between bunched identification, practices and harvesting procedure towards the harvesting productivity. The management must give more focus to bunch identification where it was significant relation toward harvesting productivity. Training design plays a very vital role in the employee as well as organizational performance. For recommendation in estate management has be given prolong training for workers and bunched identification have be more focus because the factor and relationship with harvesting production be highest more than practices and harvesting procedure.

It is recommended that further studies should be carried out on workers from other plantation to see whether there are any similarities in the findings. For another recommended if study or research about the training to toward happiness level among the worker estate in Aramijaya Sdn. Bhd or other estate in Malaysia. Furthermore, further research could also explore the different factor that contributed toward harvesting productivity [11-16].

Acknowledgement

We would like to express our deep appreciation to Faculty of Plantation and Agrotechnology, Universiti Teknologi MARA for all the support. This acknowledgement also goes to the UiTM for LESTARI GRANT: 600-IRMI/RD 5/3/LESTARI (166/2017) to proceed and complete this study.



Creative Commons Attribution 4.0
International License

For possible submissions Click Here

[Submit Article](#)

References

1. Abbai B, Daniel B, John V, Hashim W (2011) The malaysian palm oil cluster final report microeconomics of competitiveness. pp. 3-35.
2. Adzmi H, Nor Hayati M, Zulkifli AR, Rohaya MH, Hasliyanti A, et al. (2012) Improving mill oil extraction rate under the malaysian national key economic area. Palm Oil Engineering Bulletin, pp. 33-47.
3. Ahmad R (2014) Relationship between selected factors of job satisfaction and job performance among workers at palm oil industries 3(3): 1751-1766.
4. Bahri MTS, Syah MYI, Mori I, Hashim Z (2013) Ergonomics observation: harvesting tasks at oil palm plantation 55(5): 405-414.
5. Cheng Hai Teoh (2000) Land use and the oil palm industry in malaysia, abridged report produced for the WWF forest information system database, pp. 1-129.
6. Cheng Hai Teoh (2002) The palm oil industry in Malaysia: from seed to frying pan, WWF Malaysia, pp. 1-145.
7. Chris A (2010) eHow contributer, Relationshil between training & employee performance.
8. Cock J, Donough CR, Oberthür T, Indrasuara K, Gatot AR (2014) Increasing palm oil yields by measuring oil recovery efficiency from the fields to the mills. pp. 1-13.
9. Dayang NAAB, Kunjappan R, Chin M, Schoneveld G, Potter L, et al. (2012) The local impact of oil palm expansion in Malaysia: An assessment based on a case study in Sabah State. CIFOR, Bogor, Indonesia, p. 78
10. Kaur Amarjit (2014) Plantation System, Labour Regemis and the State in Malaysia. Asia 2000 and Wollongong: Centre for Asia Pacific Social Transformation Studies, Hongkong.
11. Robat t, Rosti Jr, Frank S (1998) A study of the impact of training in a management development program based in 360 feedbacks 13(1-2): 77-89.
12. Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (2005) Principles and criteria for sustainable palm oil production, RSPO, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
13. Soon CH, Joo GK, Huang GH (1999) An AAR update on the malaysian oil palm industry low OER problems. pp. 1-8.
14. Vijayabramaniam, Chooyuen M, Halimah Muhammad, Zulkifli H, Yew Ai Tan, et al. (2010) Life cycle assessment of the production of Crude Palm Kernel Oil 22: 904-912.
15. Yusof B, Chan KW (2004) The Oil Palm and Its sustainability. Journal of Oil Palm Research 16(1): 1-10.
16. Zulkifli F, Othman N, Syahlan S, Zaini MR, Bakar MA (2017) Fresh fruit bunch quality and oil losses in milling processes as factors that affect the extraction rate of palm oil 5: 99-103.



Biodiversity Online Journal

Benefits of Publishing with us

- High-level peer review and editorial services
- Freely accessible online immediately upon publication
- Authors retain the copyright to their work
- Licensing it under a Creative Commons license
- Visibility through different online platforms