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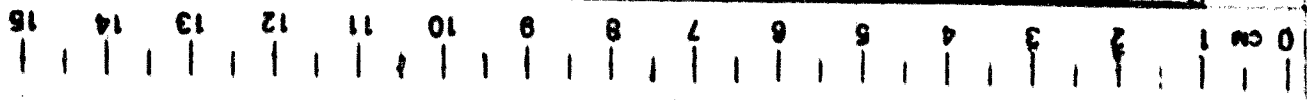
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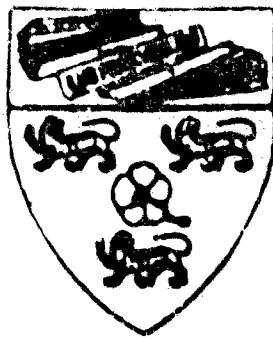
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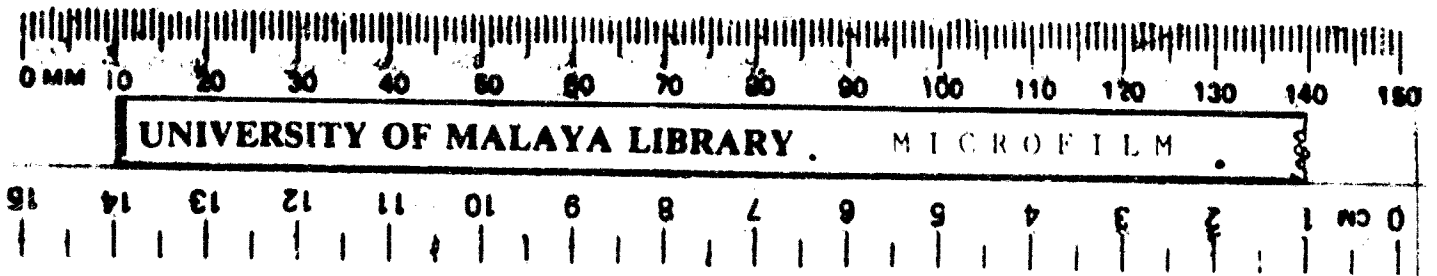


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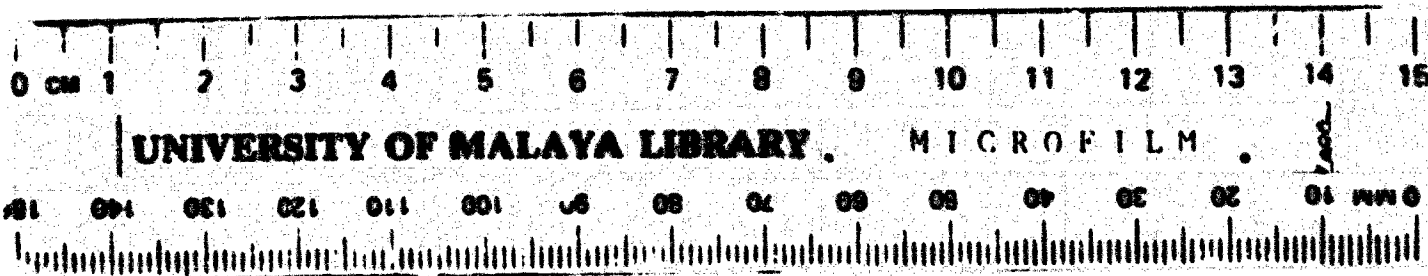


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ASPECTS OF KANKAWING FILM PRODUCTIONS' PERSPECTIVE
IN BLOCK 83 OF SINGAPORE

by

TENGGU ALI B. TENGGU YUSOF



A Graduation Exercise presented to
the University of Malaya in
part fulfilment towards the
Degree of Bachelor of Arts
with Honours in Economics

August, 1966.

SYNOPSIS

This exercise is divided into six chapters. The first introductory chapter is devoted to the description of the area under study, together with the crops grown by the farmers of Block S3 in Sekinchan. In the following two chapters, the various off-season crops grown prior to the implementation of double cropping are dealt with. Topics discussed are mainly on the various aspects of marketing. Maize, being the major off-season crop, is discussed in greater detail, the emphasis being on marketing channels, marketing services and facilities, and pricing. In the following chapter, the other off-season crops namely, sweet potatoes, chillies, long beans and yams are dealt from the same angles as maize. For long beans and yams, the description is very brief due to the lack of information, especially on prices.

The three chapters on padi is discussed from many aspects, namely harvesting, storage, marketing channels and structure of market. Pricing of padi have also been included and emphasis have been given to the manner by which a farmer is paid for his produce. A comparison is made between the prices paid by co-operatives and private dealers together with the circumstances which have led to the sale of padi to unlicensed private dealers.

Finally, a brief note is made on double cropping with padi. Problems of double cropping are discussed. The basis of discussion is mainly on the total income obtained by the farmer before and after double cropping.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I should like to express my sincere thanks to my supervisor, Dr. M.C. Agarwal for all his helpful advice and criticism during the course of the field work. Much of the difficulty in working on a subject without a ready access to literature has been overcome by the thoughtful consideration of my friends who have helped me in finalising this exercise. To them I owe a special debt of gratitude.

Special acknowledgements are due to the typists (Che Jaliah and Inche Noran) who have sacrificed their time and energy in typing this exercise.

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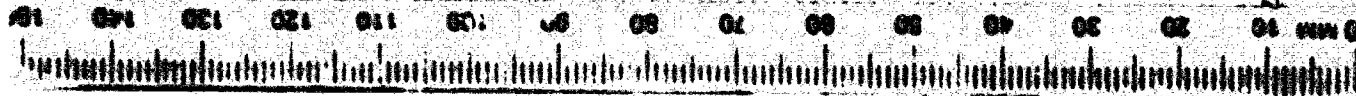
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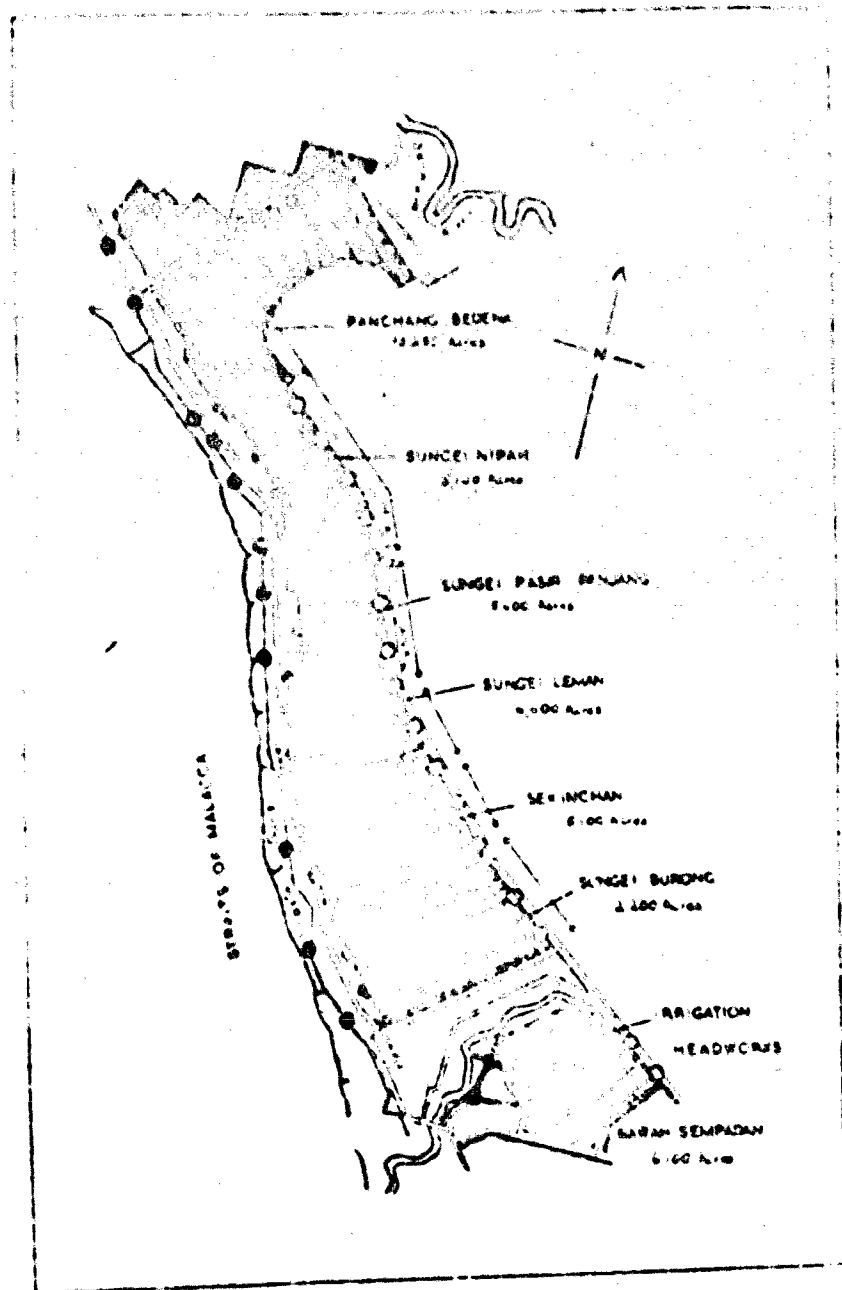
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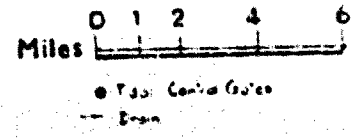
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MAP 1
THE TANJONG KARANG IRRIGATION SCHEME



- Irrigated Area
- Canal
- Distribution
- Proposed main road
- Road
- Old sea



Source:

Elena M. Cooke,
Rice Cultivation in Malaya,
Page: 29.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

There are several ways by which a student can study the various aspects of marketing. The most popular among them is to go through a number of text-books and try to picture this wide subject from the inner walls of classrooms or libraries. However, this will give a distorted picture and the student may lose his bearing in this broad and changing field. This is true in the case of agricultural marketing which embraces a variety of products, most of which are national in scope. As such it would be advisable for a student to approach this subject from two angles. Firstly, he should be familiar with the fundamental outline of marketing which are readily available in books and secondly, proceed to see it occur in real life. This means that the student should conduct field work under the close supervision of competent hands. It is interesting to note that the field work would reveal the true nature of agricultural marketing in a particular area of study. In other words, the knowledge and practical experience achieved during the field work will help the student to understand this subject of agricultural marketing.

Objective of Study

The prime purpose of this exercise is to briefly outline the various aspects of marketing of padi and other crops grown in Block S3 of Bekinchan. While emphasis is given on the marketing of padi, other off-season crops such as maize, sweet potatoes, chillies, yam and long beans are dealt with.

Since the introduction of double cropping, the position of the farmers have changed considerably. Patterns of cultivation of crops have changed, too. As such, this exercise is an attempt to find out how far the farmers have oriented themselves to this new way of life. They have now switched over to double-cropping of padi and it would be interesting to find out the benefits that they have attained, and if any, the difficulties that they have to face.

In the second and third chapter, the various off-season crops grown prior to the introduction of double cropping are dealt with. The marketing channels, services and facilities for all the off season crops are discussed, together with pricing.

An outline of the aspects of marketing of padi in Block S3 would be dealt with in the following 2 chapters. Fundamentally this study aims to present the facts of marketing of padi and then give

a comparison of the position of the farmers before and after the introduction of double cropping.

Area of Study

The survey on which this exercise is based was conducted in Sekinchan. This town is in the district of Kuala Selangor which is regarded as one of the chief padi-producing areas of Malaya. The coastal region which stretches from Telok Anson to Tanjung Karang was once covered with mangrove swamps. It was opened up in the late nineteen-thirties.

Sekinchan has a population of about 10,000 people, the majority of which are Chinese. They are made up of several dialect groups and the break up is as follows:-

TABLE 1.1
POPULATION OF SEKINCHAN

Dialect-Groups	% of Total Population
Cantonese	41.5
Hokkien	33.0
Teeohew	12.0
Hakkas	10.0
Hainanese	3.0
Indians & Malays	0.5
Total	100.0

Historically, the Chinese migrated to this area in small numbers from near-by towns and districts in the early thirties and forties. However, there are also those who came direct from China, their trip being sponsored by relatives and friends who were already living in Sekinchan. During the survey the writer came across "fresh" arrivals from China who refused to utter a word when questioned.

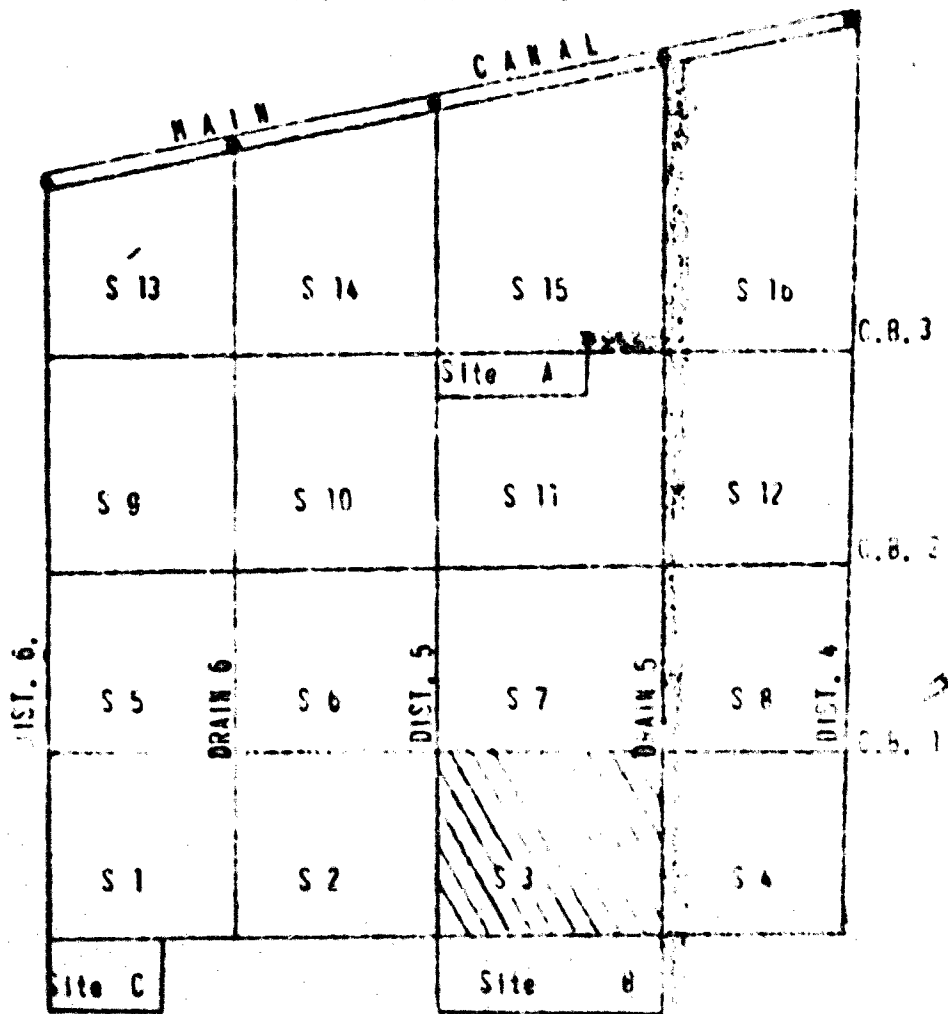
Ninety-five per cent of the Chinese population in Sekinchan is engaged in agriculture. The land that they work on may be their own or belong to a land lord. The land lord rents out the land to a tenant either on an annual basis or on a seasonal basis. It has been found out that there is no uniform rate of rent for a lot of three acres. It varies from \$400/- to \$600/- per year. In some case the lot is rented out for only a period of six months; hence, the tenant is able to cultivate one crop of padi only. Such a relationship is rare because the tenant would not be able to recover his losses if his only crop of padi or vegetables or maize turn out to be below expectation. As such to be on the safe side the tenant rents the

land for at least a period of one year.

Another notable feature of this tenant-landlord relationship is that the tenants and the landlords are related to each other either by birth or by marriage. This has some effect in the rent that is paid out to the landlord. A certain degree of flexibility is present when the subject of rent is determined. It is agreed upon only after the harvest of each crop is based on the nature of the harvest. If the harvest is good a bigger amount of rent (never exceeds \$600/- per annum for a lot of three acres) is paid to the landlord and vice versa. We can come to the conclusion that the rent for a piece of land of three acres is a little lower if the tenant and the landlord are related to each other.

The total cultivated area in Sekinchan under the Tanjung Karang Irrigation Scheme is 5,100 acres which is further sub-divided into sixteen blocks, called S1 to S16. Each block is divided into lots of 3 acres each and is separated from each other by bunds and drains as shown in the sketch-map.

MAP 2
MAP OF BLOCKS 1-16 IN SEKINCHAN



Rain Road

C.B. = Cross Band

DIST. = Distributary

The main communication within the blocks is the first class metalled road which acts as boundary between blocks S3 & S4, S7 & S8, S11 & S12 and, S15 & S16, as shown in the map above. Besides that bunds have been built parallel to the drains and distributaries which can only be used by bicycles. /line

Three 'camps' or villages have been established for the farmers to stay. They are called Sites A, B and C /are located to the south of the blocks S3 and S1 respectively while Site C is situated in Block S11. Besides these three villages, there is another village called Kampong Bagan which is situated very close to the sea. This village is mainly populated by the Chinese too, but their main occupation is fishing. Some of them own a few pieces of land in the blocks. /which

Block S3

The particular block chosen for this study is Block S3. This block has a total area of 240 acres and is sub-divided into lots of three acres each. A total of 26 lots have been chosen for sampling and the owners of which have been interviewed. The samples were based on availability of the farmers. In some instances, it was very difficult to contact the farmers due to the fact that most of them were not at home or unco-operative. As such the only possible way was to go to the field and choose the lots whose owners or operators were present in the field. Interviews were held on the spot and it should be remembered that it was conducted in both the Malay and Chinese languages. Due to this language difficulty, an 'interpreter' used to accompany me on my visits to the farms.

Immediately to the south of Block S3, is the village called Site B. The majority of the owners and operators of the lots chosen were living in this village. Thus, the distance between the farms and the houses of the farmers can be considered as being quite close since the maximum distance between these two areas is less than a mile. However, three of the farmers were, at the time of the survey, living in Kampong Bagan.

The owners and operators of the 26 pieces of land chosen are from different Chinese dialect groups. On page 5 is a table showing the number of farmers together with the dialect spoken by them. Almost half of them are Teochews. This can be explained by the fact that the 'interpreter' who was together with me is a Teochew. Of the twelve Teochews, nine of them are strictly farmers while the other three who stay in Kampong Bagan are fishermen. These three do, however, possess their own pieces of land and plant padi. But before the introduction of double cropping their land were left fallow after the harvest of the main crop that is padi.

Each of the twenty-six farmers own a plot of 3 acres. Therefore, the total acreage owned by the twenty-six farmers is 78 acres. The absence of a farmer owning more than three acres can be