

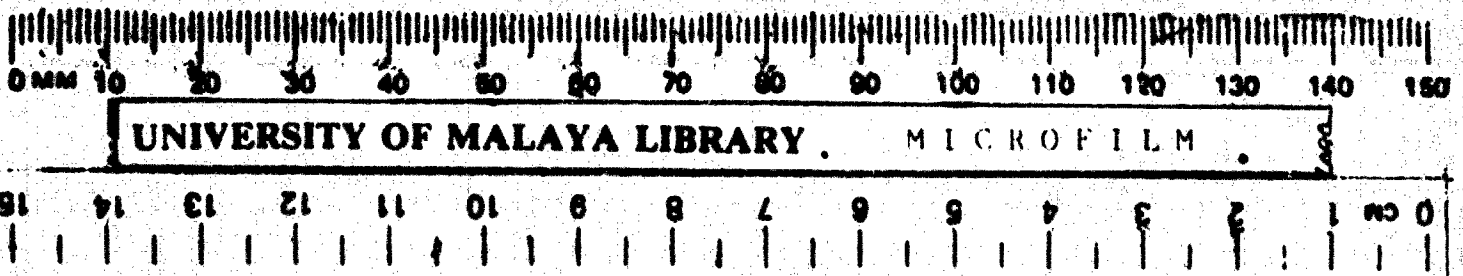


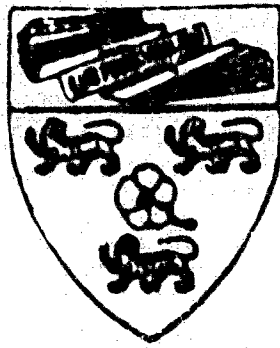
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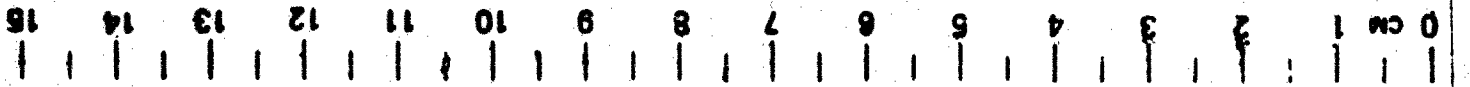




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"CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1960"


By

Yap Chok Fah, Paul

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

34502

Kuala Lumpur  
August 1965



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**ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

**My sincere thanks to Dr. Saw Swoe Hook for his help advice and guidance in making this piece of work possible.**

**Paul Yap**

## INTRODUCTION

Early in 1958 the Federation of Malaya received an invitation from the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to participate in the 1960 World Census of Agriculture. This question of participation was fully considered and it was felt that Malaya should undertake the census as our knowledge of the smallholding, acreage, production and economic data relating to agriculture was inadequate particularly in terms of the number of farms as economic operating units as contrasted with ownership holdings. An Agricultural Census would thus be able to yield greater accuracy in the current statistics of land use which until then was largely based on records of land alienation.

As such, two officers - one from the Department of Agriculture and the other from the Department of Statistics were nominated to attend the Regional Training Centre for Census officials held at Tokyo in September-December 1958.

### I. Purpose of Census

Generally the purpose of the Census was to provide basic statistics on Malayan agriculture which was necessary for the planning of future development plans. This may be subdivided into:

- (a) obtaining useful and reliable statistics concerning the characteristics of farms and the structure of the agriculture of the entire country and by States and major sub-divisions thereof primarily for use in national socio-economic planning and by industries concerned with the agriculture of the country.
- (b) ascertaining the total harvested land area of individual major crops and total number of livestock by species to serve as a base for future current forecasts and estimates of crop and livestock production.

## II. Scope

The Census concerns all economic units, farms, families or establishments engaged wholly or partly in agricultural production. These farms consist of estates and smallholdings growing either crops or rearing animals even when they occupy no land.

However the following major holdings operated by farm households were excluded:

- a) a limited number of aborigines living in practically inaccessible mountains and jungle areas
- b) 125 urban areas having less than 1,000 households and which were estimated to have less than 6 per cent of farm households by the State Agricultural Census Committees.
- c) 75 urban areas having 1,000 or more households.

## III. Organisation

A commission for Agriculture Census was set up within the Ministry of Agriculture in August 1959, consisting of 5 full-time senior officers seconded from Departments within the Ministry of Agriculture. A sum of M1,000,000 (Malayan) was voted for the project, to be spread over 3 years, for the planning and execution of the census programme. This commission worked in close collaboration with the Department of Statistics which undertook administrative control of the machine tabulation programme.

F.A.C. provided a statistician, Mr. S. Tsukibayashi, under the T.A.D. scheme to assist in the sampling work, and also visits were made by Regional Agricultural Census Advisers to solve census problems.

At State level the census organisation consisted of the Superintendent, who was in charge of the organization, the Assistant Superintendent, the Supervisors and the Enumerators. The State Superintendents were chosen from amongst the senior Government Officers in the State. Nine of them were State Agricultural Officers, one an Assistant Agricultural Officer and one a State Veterinary Officer.

#### IV. Legal Basis - Census Act 1960

The only then existing Census Ordinance was that which authorized a Population Census only. A revised enactment was thus necessary and drafted which extended the legal provisions of the Census Ordinance to cover all kinds of census operations. This was subsequently passed by Parliament; and as periodicity of the census taken was not specified, the Ordinance permits any census to be taken by any authority at any time.

#### V. Publicity

From the start it was fully realized that co-operation of all farmers and organizations related to agriculture was necessary. Great pains were thus taken to publicize the forthcoming Census. Help was sought through the various Agency Houses or Associations of smallholder and estates where they exist. Furthermore information on the Census covering its date and scope, were notified to the public through the Press, radio broadcasts, posters, handbills, information papers (mainly for government offices) and films for screening in rural areas.

Considerable assistance was given also by Government departments such as the Department of Information, Department of Broadcasting and the Malaya Film Unit.

#### VI. Pilot Census

As part of the preparatory work, two pilot censuses were conducted in September and October 1959. The first test was in the use of large area sample segments, the numbering of dwelling units and the completion of the Prelisting Household Schedule. The second was to test out the provisional questionnaire.

METHODS AND CONCEPTS

I. Census Plan

The 1960 Census of Agriculture was based on a sample basis and hence the type of sampling design and size of sample, fraction must be known as it determines the scope and coverage of the census.

The Census excluded all small farms which were less than 1 acre in size for in theory though it was desirable to include all farms; in practice this was found to involve too much time, effort and money. Furthermore it was felt that these small farms do not contribute any sizeable agricultural output of Malaya. This together with the other 3 other exclusions (refer Ch I: (III)) were thus the only exclusions made for in the Census.

For purposes of the Census the remaining areas of Malaya was divided into 4 sections viz:-

- a) smallholdings
- b) estates
- c) Government or Quasi-Government Farms
- d) Group Farms - each with its own pattern of agriculture requiring its own questionnaire

Smallholdings were enumerated on a sampling basis while the other 3 were enumerated on 100 per cent basis. So in analysis we must bear in mind that the sampling was only adopted for the smallholdings sector only.

An Estate was defined as farms of 100 or more cultivated acres of any one or several crops under a single management operating its own set of financial account. Cultivated land thus consists of all land cultivated with crops or land being cropped prior to planting is also included. As such the size of an estate was based on the area of land under cultivation as defined above and not as the total land in the estate.

The names and addresses of estates were extracted for the Statistics Department List, or MUCPW, or the

telephone directory, or the Straits Times etc. All in all 3,832 estates were enumerated; but subsequently it was known that about 70 of these were below 100 acres and thus were actually smallholdings - this would in effect influence the sampling basis - but they were included into the estates category.

A Government or Quasi Government Farm was one which was operated by a Government or Quasi Government for research, extension or commercial purposes. These were mainly managed by the Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Services, Rubber Research Institute and the Malayan Pineapple Industry Board. A list of these were compiled from records of these departments and altogether 135 of them were enumerated.

A Group Farm was one operated by a group of people who joined together to work land on a commercial basis although this was temporarily under the management of the Government, as such it was found under the various Land Development Schemes in the country. A list of these farms came to 22 in number.

Coming now to the smallholdings which from the point of view of numbers are the most important of the 4 groups. This section consisted of all individual holdings of under 100 acres and a lower limit of 1 acre was fixed. However, the livestock owned by these excluded were recorded at the time of listing the household schedule and these data were published, supplementing the present Livestock Census of the Veterinary Department by showing the frequency distribution of Livestock Ownership. Also this section was enumerated on a sample basis based on a two stage sampling design.

## II. The Sampling Design

In the first stage the sampling units were geographical areas; while in the second stage the sampling units refer to the farms listed within the selected geographical areas of the first stage.

In the first stage each of the eleven states in Malaya was divided into urban and rural areas. These areas were then subdivided into geographical areas known as area segments - each consisting of 100 households. All in all there were 917 area segments in the urban area and 6,129 area segments in the rural area.

These 7,046 area segments were then stratified into 9 types of farming activities viz:-

- a) predominantly rubber,

- b) predominantly coconut
- c) predominantly padi
- d) predominantly gardening
- e) predominantly other crops specified  
e.g. palm oil
- f) equal rubber and padi
- g) equal coconut and padi
- h) mixed
- i) fishing
- and j) non-farmln. (i.e. livestock)

After stratifying these segments according to the main type of farming activities, 50 per cent of the segments in each strata were randomly selected, thus in each of the 9 stratas there are a number of segments these not being equal in number in each group, of which 50 per cent were selected.

As a result, for Malaya as a whole 50 per cent were selected in this stage. The final analysis was that 366 out of 917 segments were selected in the urban areas, and 3,069 out of 6,129 were selected from the rural areas. So all in all 3,515 segments were selected in this first stage; and all these work was done in the census office itself without having to resort to field enumeration.

The second stage was accomplished with some field work. Enumerators were sent out to the 50 per cent selected segments to make a list of all farms and land area in each farm. The enumerated farms within each selected area was then used as sampling units. All segments enumerated became "Enumeration blocks".

All the farms selected for field work for each enumeration block was then stratified according to the size of the total land. The farms were divided into 2 sizes

- a) 15 acres and over
- b) less than 15 acres but greater than 4 acres (as mentioned, those less than 4 acres were entirely excluded from the census)

Those 15 - 100 acres i.e. large farms were then enumerated on a 100 per cent basis. As for the small farms 4 to 15 acres, these were further subjected to a sampling basis.

The method of sampling for these small farms involved the remembering of the small farms in descending

order according to their sizes. From this arranged list 1/10 of them were selected; selection being based on a random basis. A random number was supplied to the enumerators at the headquarters by the Supervisor.

### III. Cartographic Work

A wide range of maps covering the whole geographical area of the county were available. These maps used for the census were:

- a) District Maps (1 inch to 1 mile) which were used by Supervisors as control over the segments created on the lot maps.
- b) Topographical Maps - For most States these were the Old Series (1 mile to 1 inch). For some States, new series top-sheets were available (1 mile to 1 inch, or 1 mile to 2 1/2 inches) which contained more up-to-date information.
- c) 1987 Population Census Maps - some of these provided the necessary information on population distribution.
- d) Lot maps (1 inch to 8, 4 or 2 chains) - The selected segments were drawn on these maps and these were used by Enumerators for identifying on the ground the boundary of the Enumeration Block.

The initial work on the maps was done at the Headquarters. Those to be separately enumerated i.e. the urban areas under estate control were marked on the maps and were excluded from the rural area segmentation.

The creation of rural segments on the maps was done at State level and instruction on segment creation was issued by Headquarters.

### IV. Information

Method of collecting information varied with different type of farms. For small holdings information was collected by means of personal interviews. This was because of the high rate of illiteracy and also that the questionnaire was long and complicated. As such though it was tedious, time consuming and expensive, enumerators were sent out with questionnaires, each form containing 32 questions.

The draft content of the smallholding farm questionnaire was prepared in consultation with a number of organisations both in and outside the Government, and this was finalized after pro-tests.

Information on estates were however obtained by means of two main postal questionnaires. The first was sent to the estates requesting each manager to submit information on lot number and location of the estate. This was followed by the principal questionnaire sent requesting for detailed information on land use and other agricultural activities.

In a similar manner questionnaires for the enumeration of estates, Government/Quasi Government and Group Farms were compiled after discussions with various institutions and organizations with interests in Agriculture.

The Group Farm questionnaires were despatched direct to the GMA and the QMA which accepted the responsibility for their compilation. The Government/Quasi Government Farm questionnaires were on the other hand sent to the State Superintendent of the Census.

All questionnaires were printed in two versions viz Malay and English/Chinese. The estate questionnaire was despatched in August 1960, covering a total of about 3,000 estates. The Group Farm questionnaire was posted in August and the Government Farm questionnaire in October 1960.

#### V. Time-Reference

The time reference also varied. For estates information on land area, power and transport, tractors, equipment, staff and employment were compiled as of 31st July 1960. For government farms this same information was collected as of 31st September 1960 whilst the same information for the Group Farms was collected as of 31st July, 1960.

With reference to the collection of data on production, usage of fertilizers and seed killers, all viz. estates, Government and Group Farms collected data for the year 1960.

#### VI. Recruitment and Training of Census Staff

The field enumeration of the smallholding Section of the Census involved a total staff of 842 enumerators and 152 supervisors. The departments within the Ministry of Agriculture provided 5 per cent of the census officers.

Training was undertaken in two stages. The first stage was the training of 47 officers at Federal level and was held in Kuala Lumpur from 8th to 18th December 1960. These officers were to become Assistant State Supervisors of enumerators in their own States and were responsible for the training of census officers in the second stage.

The second stage training was for the enumerators and the preliminary arrangements for its implementation between January and March 1961 in 2 training centres in the country.

The Urban Area enumerators etc were recruited after selection of the segments were given special separate training in 2 training centres.

The period of training was about 70 days which included field working days. The training was conducted in English for officers of the Federal Training Centre for the Urban Area Enumerators whilst the courses for the rural area enumerators were in Malay.

Training Manuals were prepared in English for supervisors describing their duties and advising on the running of enumerators training courses. Enumerators' Instruction Manuals for the Farm Listing sheets and for the questionnaire were printed both in Malay and English. Supervisors' Instructions on second-stage sample selection of farms and on non-response action were both in English.

## VII. Field Enumeration

The enumeration of the small holding farms began in April 1960 and was completed in about a month. The work involved was initially to fill in the Farm Listing sheets which was designed to enable the supervisor to select a 10 per cent sample of census farms in each sample Enumeration block by systematic random sampling from the small farms (1 to 14 acres). All farms of 15 acres or more were also included in the sample. The next stage was filling up the questionnaire for all the selected farms in the listing sheet.

In all, 114 Enumeration blocks were enumerated and quite a lot of other Farm Listing sheets and 1,000 Farm questionnaires were used.

## CHAPTER THREE

### THE NATURE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF FARMS

In this and the following chapters an attempt will be made to describe and to analyse wherever possible the major features of India, an Agriculture as observed from the statistical data accumulated and tabulated by the sixteen Preliminary Reports of the Census of Agriculture, 1920.

In these reports the different aspects of farms are classified and cross-classified under several headings e.g. according to the states in the Federation, to the different sizes of farms, to the type of farming adopted, to the tenure status of farms etc.

This chapter however is devoted to the concept and general nature of farms with respect to the number of farms, the size of farms, and the type, tenure and fragmentation of farms.

#### 1. Definitions

In the first place, farming operations were defined as the "growing of crops or the keeping of livestock for food (or for draft purposes on a farm)". These farming operations may either be conducted by full-time or by part-time farmers and includes farms which are run by managers or agents on behalf of others.

There are however some farms which were excluded from enumeration for the sake of economy. First of these are the farms which are under 1 acre or below of land. Then the urban areas with negligible agricultural activities were also excluded. These include the large urban areas with population exceeding 1,000 households, and also the smaller urban areas which have only 5 per cent or less of households engaged in agriculture. Finally there are those "farms" which were not separately registered and thus subjected to direct postal enumeration. These were the estates, and government and group farms (see Chapters 6 and 7).

#### 1.1. Number of Farms

A total number of 450,672 farms were enumerated in the Federation as shown in Table 3.1 which shows the total number of farms by States. About 1/3 or

**Table 3.1 Distribution of Farms by Area, Farm-Types and State**

STATE	Total Farms	(a)		(b)		M.F.A. Number	M.F.A. Value
		Large Farms Number %	Small Farms Number %	Number	Value		
Malaya	450,672	18,084 100	432,588 100	409,438 100	41,234 100		
Johore	56,246	4,656 26	51,590 12	50,026 12	6,220 15		
Kedah	83,526	3,704 20	79,822 19	79,304 20	4,222 10		
Kelantan	70,796	1,532 8	69,224 16	66,056 16	4,700 12		
Malacca	18,714	556 3	18,158 4	18,380 5	334 1		
Negeri Sembilan	23,944	658 4	23,286 5	21,654 5	2,290 6		
Perang	27,834	1,694 9	26,140 6	24,928 6	2,906 7		
Pennang	19,466	692 4	18,774 4	17,578 4	1,808 5		
Perak	73,062	2,534 14	70,528 16	60,308 15	12,794 31		
Perlis	12,794	120 1	12,634 3	12,634 3	290 1		
Selangor	34,034	1,000 6	33,034 8	29,000 7	5,034 12		
Terengganu	30,336	938 5	29,398 7	29,720 7	616 1		

154,287 of this total number of farms are found in the two States of Kedah and Kelantan, though Kedah is by no means a big state and Kelantan is considered to be relatively undeveloped.

Farms may be dichotomized into either large or small farms; or rural and urban areas. The classification into large and small farms brings out the pattern of agriculture more clearly. For the Federation as a whole it can be seen that 90 per cent or 432,587 are small farms leaving only 10 per cent or 18,085 large farms. This proportion also conforms to the pattern in the two states of Kedah and Kelantan where the percentage of large farms is calculated to be only 2.1 per cent of the total farms in these two states. This division into small and big farms however shall be discussed in greater detail in the next section of this chapter and it will be sufficient here to assert that this arbitrary division refers to farms which are 1/4 to 15 acres of land as small farms, and those of 15 acres but less than 100 acres as big farms, based upon the total cultivated land acreage which excludes any land which is not actively cultivated for crops.

As expected of any agricultural and underdeveloped country, Table 3.1 also shows that the majority of the farms are found in the rural areas. Only 0.2 per cent or 41,231 farms in the Federation are found in the urban areas, i.e. farms which are operated by farmers resident in the gazetted urban areas of towns, villages, local councils etc. as listed in the 1957 Census on Population. In this respect the two West Coast States of Selangor and Perak, recorded the highest number of urban farms, this being one of the characteristics of the degree of development. This is especially so of Perak (the tin-mining State) which reported 12,157 farms (or 25 per cent) in the urban areas out of a total of 60,008 farms.

Finally the significance of the large percentage of rural farms in the country as compared to urban farms makes it worthwhile to report the rural farms down to district level while urban farms are reported down to State level only.

#### 4.1. Size of Farms

The characteristic size of farms is brought out clearly in Table 3.2 where farms are classified into 15 size-groups by states, according to the total area of land used for farming operations during the agricultural year preceding the census month, April 1961. These areas were

Table 3.2.

Distribution of Farms by Size and State

STATE	Total Farms (all sizes)	Farms by Size Groups (Acres)											
		1-1	1-14	2-24	3-34	4-44	5-94	10-144	15-244	25-494	50-1000		
Malaya	450,672	14,284	32,400	81,054	79,048	56,354	40,740	100,776	27,900	12,668	4,462	804	182
%	100	3	7	18	18	13	9	22	6	3	1	0	0
Johore	56,246	430	1,782	9,686	6,888	5,686	14,786	5,990	3,122	1,264	216	64	
%	100	1	3	17	12	10	26	10	6	2	1	0	
Kedah	83,526	1,802	5,512	13,878	8,944	7,202	23,540	6,780	2,656	882	136	34	
%	100	2	6	17	11	9	28	8	3	1	0	0	
Kelantan	70,756	4,294	6,744	13,686	9,168	5,562	11,800	2,676	1,158	316	78	4	
%	100	6	9	19	13	8	17	4	2	0	0	0	
Malacca	18,714	1,396	2,388	3,306	1,976	1,376	2,856	808	338	172	38	6	
%	100	7	13	18	11	7	15	4	2	1	0	0	
Negeri Sembilan	23,944	1,018	2,202	4,126	3,030	2,192	6,776	1,268	440	168	42	10	
%	100	4	9	17	13	9	28	5	2	1	0	0	
Pahang	27,834	624	1,992	3,816	2,784	2,648	7,950	2,670	1,302	364	32	4	
%	100	2	6	14	10	9	29	10	5	1	0	0	
Penang	19,466	690	1,736	3,578	2,190	1,850	2,573	684	422	200	58	14	
%	100	4	9	18	11	10	13	4	2	1	0	0	
Perak	73,062	2,010	5,612	12,524	9,596	6,898	19,806	3,684	1,810	574	118	34	
%	100	3	8	17	13	9	27	5	2	1	0	0	
Perlis	12,734	196	662	2,798	1,720	1,336	3,728	612	98	22	2	4	
%	100	2	5	22	14	10	29	5	1	0	0	0	
Selangor	34,034	634	1,572	5,682	6,976	3,504	7,508	1,714	678	266	90	6	
%	100	2	5	17	19	10	22	5	2	1	0	0	
Trengganu	30,336	1,190	2,798	5,968	3,482	2,486	5,468	1,414	670	234	34	2	
%	100	4	9	20	11	8	18	5	2	1	0	0	

either used for growing temporary crops or used for rearing livestock or for growing permanent crops (see Chapter V on Farm Products).

This table brings out the feature mentioned above, that Malayan Farms are predominantly small in nature. It is found that the largest single size frequency is centered around that of 5 - 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres which contains 1,770 or 2 per cent of the total number of farms in Malaya. While some of the enumeration it is found that about 60 per cent of the total of the farms are clustered between the sizes 1 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 2 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and 3 - 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Also where big farms are concerned, all the states (with the exception of Johore and Pahang) have only 3 per cent of their farms on the average, with averages of 15 and above. In Johore and Pahang the percentages of farms greater than 15 acres come up to 9 per cent and 6 per cent respectively of each state total number of farms. On the other extreme Malacca seems to have an exceptionally high level of very small farms - 20 per cent of its total farms being between 1 - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres in size.

In the table there are some "farms" greater than 100 acres which were enumerated - 18 of them. In theory these were to be under the "estates" category and this covered by postal enumeration but in practice it was found that these 18 "farms" were unrecorded (as were reported by the field enumerator) and as such had to be included thus inflating the number of smallholding farms and this had subsequently some effects on the sampling design of the Census.

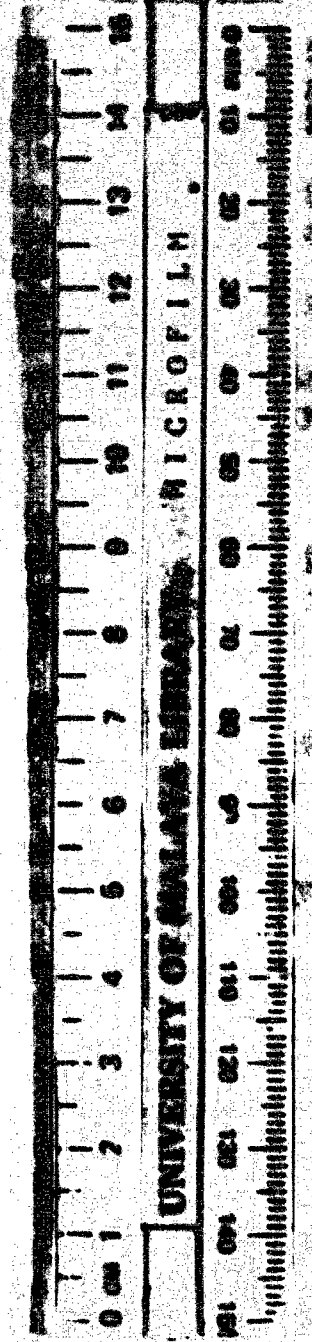
One other irregularity was that in practice the minimum size of farms was smaller in areas where the small holding *kecil/kecil* (equivalent to 0.711 acre) was used and was slightly larger in areas where farms used the *besar/besar* (*besar* equivalent to 1.342 acre) used. This however was unavoidable since the *kecil* is the smallest commonly used unit in both of these units of measurement.

#### 4.1.2. Type of Farm

Farms were classified into 7 types in table 3.3 namely wet padi, vegetable garden, other temporary crops, rubber, coconuts, fruit or banana land and mixed farming. This division was decided upon by the predominant land use of the farms. Thus for example a "rubber" farm is one in which 70 per cent or more the cultivated area is reported under rubber; whilst "mixed" farms are all those farms in which any one type of crop accounts for

Table 3.3 Distribution of Farms by Type and State

S.T.3	Total Farms	net	Type of Farm						Fruit/ Rappens	Miscd					
			Vegetable Gardens	Other Temp. Crops	Rubber	Cocconut									
Malaya	449,650	132,276	30	4,040	1	9,954	2	90,886	20	28,576	6	49,812	11	134,006	30
Johore	55,128	1,200	2	260	0	840	1	28,370	32	10,392	19	5,898	10	9,206	16
Kedah	83,534	44,910	53	480	1	734	1	7,996	10	250	3	3,376	6	24,088	29
Kelantan	70,424	20,534	29	60	0	600	1	9,204	13	1,168	2	10,520	15	28,318	40
Malacca	13,556	3,128	17	100	0	120	1	3,334	18	528	3	3,600	19	7,746	42
Negeri Sembilan	23,774	2,980	13	200	1	320	1	5,156	22	120	1	1,922	12	12,076	50
Pahang	27,910	3,940	14	1,020	4	440	2	8,866	32	876	3	2,244	8	10,524	37
Perang	19,686	11,290	57	240	1	262	1	1,530	8	1,110	6	2,068	11	3,196	16
Perak	72,646	20,772	28	1,160	2	4,398	6	16,834	23	4,976	7	6,350	9	17,856	25
Perlis	12,640	3,540	68	0	0	120	1	254	2	0	0	940	4	3,186	25
Selangor	34,034	7,996	23	300	2	340	2	6,658	20	7,180	21	5,232	15	5,908	17
Terengganu	30,318	6,966	23	20	0	1,580	3	2,684	9	2,086	7	5,082	17	11,900	39



less than 70 per cent of the total cultivated acreage.

Thus in Malaya of the total 449,650 farms, 30 per cent are under wet padi, 20 per cent under mixed farms 20 per cent under rubber, 4 per cent under fruit or kampong land; 6 per cent under coconut; 2 per cent under temporary crops and only 1 per cent under vegetable gardens.

Of these states total for the two crops of rubber and coconut, Malaya accounted 71 per cent, Selangor 41 per cent and Johore 37 per cent (only 10 per cent of their farms cultivated with these two important cash crops. In the Federated States, palm seemed to be more predominant with 53 per cent; Penang and Province Wellesley 57 per cent, Malacca 68 per cent (again percentage on State totals). Another feature worth noting is that in every state there is a large amount of mixed farms except in the States of Selangor and Johore which are predominantly rubber studded, and Penang and Province Wellesley which are preferentially under rice cultivation.

In the Federation Selangor and Johore seems to have the most number of coconut farms - of a total of 68,670 farms, Johore accounted for 19,300 while Selangor had 7,180 farms. Johore also had the most, having also the greatest number of rubber farms, 10,377 followed by Penang with 10,000 rubber farms. This phenomenon thus illustrates the fact that majority of the land in the west coast is used for cash crop cultivation.

Finally where padi is concerned Malacca (44,910) has twice the amount of padi farms compared with any other state. Here it is very probable that a large number of the padi farms are on a subsistence basis.

#### V. Tenure Systems of Farms

Malayan farms can also be classified according to their respective tenure status as shown in Table ... This classification is made according to whether the total farm land is under one single tenure status (50 per cent of all farms) or under two or more systems, usually referred to as Mixed Tenure States (50 per cent).