

APPENDIX I

ADJUSTED TABLE FOR MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES

Occupation	
Shop Assistant	4
Fisherman	16
Shopkeeper	8
Pig-Rearer	7
Tailor	6
Taxi-driver	2
Clerk	3
Total	46

## APPENDIX II

We see that there are certain totals in Table 4.2 which do not tally with Table 4.3. Here is an explanation of the discrepancy and of the attempts to remedy the situation wherever feasible

As stated in the Introduction the data used in this paper is a summation of last year's nine Exercises and I found that in some Exercises some writers' Table on Occupation by Dialect Groups do not tally with the Table on Occupation by Age and Sex. Thus, I shall first point out the mistakes that are due to the original tabulation which means there can be no remedy.

In Table 4.2 we see that there are altogether 811 who are classified as "Farmers" whereas in Table 4.3 there are only 773. This discrepancy is due to the inaccurate tabulation by two writers. Similarly, under "hire help" we see that there is an excess of nine persons in Table 4.2 which has 48 classified as such whereas in Table 4.3 there are only 39. This is because there are two writers who tabulated the "hire help" only in the table showing Distribution of Occupation by Dialect Groups and one writer makes an unaccountable mistake of three.

Under "household farm-help" there is a difference of four between the two Tables. Under "homeworkers" there is one writer whose tabulation show an inaccuracy of ten.

There is one writer who makes a great mistake by lumping the 105 whose occupations are unknown into unknown age as well. Occupation may be unknown but age need not necessarily be also unknown. A guess is the writer might have done it for convenience's sake.

Having pointed out the mistakes made in the original tabulation owing to inaccuracy of some writers, I shall now turn to mistakes that were made but were remediable.

One writer lumped "children" and "unemployed" under one common heading and another put "children", retired and unemployed" together. We can remedy the situation by omitting the use of both these tables when collecting the data for Table 4.2 but when we come to tabulate Table 4.3 which shows Distribution of Occupation by Sex and Age we shall make use of the corresponding table by the two writers for here we can split children from the unemployed and retired.

The writer who lumped "children and unemployed" together has a total of 118 as such. We really do not know out of these 118 how many are actually unemployed but when we resort to the Table on

Age and Sex we find out the followings:

<u>Age-group</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 - 4	27	27
5 - 9	20	22
	<u>Actual unemployed</u>	
10 - 14	4	5
15 - 19	1	-
60 - 64	1	2
Age unknown	6	2
	12	9

We have thus find out that at the most there are only 21 who are actually unemployed and when these 21 are added to the 132 in Table 4.2 the two Tables tally.

In Table 4.2 again we find that there are only 40 who are classified as "retired" whereas in Table 4.3 there are 72. Here again I omitted the use of the other writer's table on Distribution of Occupation by Dialect Groups since she lumped "children retired unemployed" together. However with the Age and Sex distribution table we find out there are only 23 who can be rightly classified as "retired". If we add the 23 to the 40 the total will be 63. The error is thus reduced. We see, therefore, in Table 4.2 there is an under-estimation of the category "unemployed", "retired" and "children" because of the omission of the use of two tables.

Another inaccuracy that has to be borne in mind is those who are in the 10-14 age group would be more accurately classified as "home-workers" but most writers put these under the unemployed column.

## APPENDIX III

Information for the people of Tanjong Karang issued  
by Professor Ungku Azis, Department of Economics,  
University of Malaya, 4th May, 1963.

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ECONOMIC SURVEY IN TANJONG KARANG BY STUDENTS  
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS,  
UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA

For the second time Economic students are visiting Tanjong Karang to learn about rice farmers.

From 7th to 18th May, 21 students including five girls will interview farmers in Sekinchan and Sawah Sempadan. The students are accompanied by five members of staff and two graduates. The leader of the survey team is Professor Ungku Azis, Head of Department of Economics, University of Malaya.

A year ago, a team of 30 students interviewed over 2,000 farmers in Tanjong Karang. They studied the production of padi and other crops, the use of fertilisers, land ownership and the size of families.

This year, the main work of the survey team will be concerned with the collection of precise details about the farmer's way of life. A very careful study is being made of all the households living in each section of the town of Sekinchan. It is hoped to learn how people live in this town and what they do as well as the crops they grow in the nearby lands. It is also hoped to obtain some information about the amount of rice that people usually eat.

This survey which is being carried out by the Department of Economics, University of Malaya, is being done to give students real experience on rural life, and to collect information about the exact conditions of farmers and other people living in Tanjong Karang.

It must be stressed to the public that the Department of Economics which has carried out many surveys, will keep all information that is given by people to the students in interviews confidential. No names will be mentioned in any reports that may be prepared by the Department.

The Federation Government, in particular the Ministry of Agriculture and the Selangor Government, in particular the District Officer know about the survey and have given it their approval. However, all expenses for the survey are provided by the University of Malaya.

The teachers and students of the survey team sincerely hope that the people of Tanjong Karang will kindly agree to be interviewed and will help them to study the true economic conditions of the area.

If any person wishes to ask questions about any matter concerning this survey or if there are any complaints then such persons may contact one of the staff members in the area. Inche Loh Sum Yee will be in Sekinchan and Dr. M.C. Agarwal and Inche Mokhsani bin A. Rahim will in Sawah Sempadan everyday during the survey period. They may be contacted through the Sidang in the Areas. The team will live in a house near the Rest House in Kuala Selangor and may be contacted in the evenings at telephone No. K. Selangor 54.

Professor Ungku Aziz will be very happy to discuss any aspect of the survey with the residents of Tanjong Karang if they wish to meet him.



Interviewer

1. Farm house address:  
Kampung Site/Block No.....  
Lot No.....House No.....
2. Do you live in the house (above) throughout the year? Yes/No. If not which months do you live elsewhere?.....  
Why..... Where.....  
Fill in: 3 Household (II), 4, 5, 6 Land (III), 7 Rents, 8, 9 Labour (IV).

Informant

- a. Kampung, Town, Local or District Committee? Yes/No. Name of Committee and Place. .... Position .....
  - b. Other social, religious, cultural organization etc. Yes/No. Name of Organization ..... Position .....
10. Cropping pattern for operated lands: April 1, 1962 to March 31, 1963.

S. No. (Lot/Field)	Crops During							
	Crop	Area	April 1 to Sept. 15, 1962		Padi Variety	Area	Sept. 16 1962 Mar. 31, 1963	
			Sowing	Harvesting			Sowing	Harvesting
04/5								
0								

Note: Local names of crops should be entered in Blocks.

17. Padi (main) transplanting date .....
  18. If, any, name of manure/fertilizer applied to in padi crop .....
  19. Did you do weeding and hoeing in main padi crop? Yes/No.
  20. If yes, how many weeding/hoeings .....
15. Are you a member of:
- a. Co-operative Society? Yes/No. Name of Society and place .....









## APPENDIX V

## NOTES FOR FIELD WORKERS

Instructions regarding interview technique are distributed separately. These notes relate to the six pages of questionnaires to be used during the survey period 6th to 17th May, 1963.

TKFS/563 (1)

First fill in your name about "Interviewer" the person who provides you with the information above, "Informant" and the time the interview begins above, "Time" and the day above, "Date". If there are different informants for the different pages then note this at the top of each page.

- Q.1. Identify the farm house by the kampong or block number in Sawah Sempadan and site reference in Sekinchan.
- Q.2. The aim is to find out whether the farmer lives part of the year elsewhere and if this mobility is due to seasonality of farming.
- Q.3-  
Q.9. Immediately after Q.1 and Q.2 interviewers will commence Form TKFS/563 (ii) which deals with the farm household and then go on to TKFS/563 (iii) which deals with matters of land ownership and operation. Interviewers in Sekinchan will then go back to Q. 10. Interviewers in Sawah Sempadan will complete Q. 7, 8 and 9 on TKFS/563 (iv) before going back to Q. 10.
- Q.3. Farm Household. This is to cover all persons living in the farm house. It therefore includes people who may not related to the head of the household. Try to put the name of the head of the household under Col. (1) and then list other members of the household if possible in descending age order. Do not worry too much about the order. The important thing is to list everybody who normally lives and eats in the farm house.
- Col. (5) Race/Dialect Group, will include Indian, Malay and for Chinese: Hokkien, Cantonese, etc. For all Chinese persons it is important to record the dialect group to which they belong.

Col. (6) Relationship to Head of Household. This should be recorded as follows:- brother-in-law, sister-in-law or father's brother's son (do not write cousin), sister's son (do not write nephew).

Col. (7) Marital Status. Is single, married, widow.

Col. (8) Birth Place. Try to record the District and State, if this is possible.

Col. (9) Spoken Languages/Dialects. For Chinese list all dialects that the person can speak.

Cols (10 & 11) J = Jawi, R = Rumi, C = Chinese characters, E = English. You may show the person the information sheet in Chese to test whether he can read. Otherwise just ask, "Can you read a newspaper and can you write a letter to a friend?"

Col. (12) Occupation. This is present occupation and if the person says he does various jobs, list all occupations.

#### TKFS/563 (iii) - Land Ownership & Operation

Be very clear in your mind as to the difference between ownership and operation of land. This questionnaire refers to all land owned and/or operated anywhere in the country.

Q.4. This is the land that the farmer owns and operates. Note that the ownership and/or operation may be also by members of the farm household as listed in TKFS/563 (ii).

Col. (1): is for checking on the map after you return the questionnaire to HQ.

Col. (2): List all items in serial order.

Col. (3): TOL, AA or EMR or any other.

Col. (4): refers to the actual date when the title was issued or transferred to the present owner.

Col. (5): Try to establish clearly the name of the name of the title and do not confuse it with the name of the informant if this is different.

Details for Cols. (6), (7) and (8) should be obtained from the document of title or rent receipt. If you cannot see it then just put the acreage under Col. (8).

Leave Col. (9).

Cols. (10), (11) and (12) are for the crops. If there are several crops, indicate area or proportion of each.

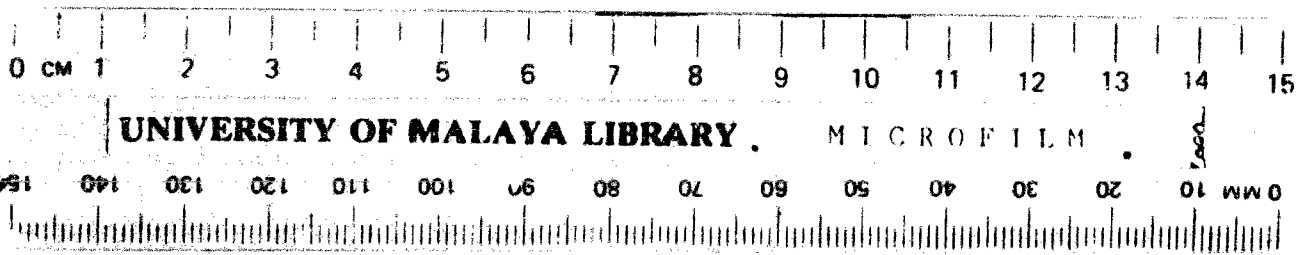
Col. (13) is very important. Try to establish the name of the actual operator who works on the land.

Col. (14): This is more important in Sawah Sempadan. If

you have difficulty in getting precise information from the farmer then this may be established by measuring on the way at HQ.

Col. (15): refers to land outside the rice area.

- Q.5. This is the land that the farmer does not own but has rented or worked on and is owned by somebody else. Normally you will expect him to pay some rent.
- Q.6. This is the land the farmer owns but does not work himself. You expect him to receive some rent. There may be some reluctance to give details about Q.6 but try to establish if there is a piece of land in this category and its area and location. If you cannot get other details, this cannot be helped.

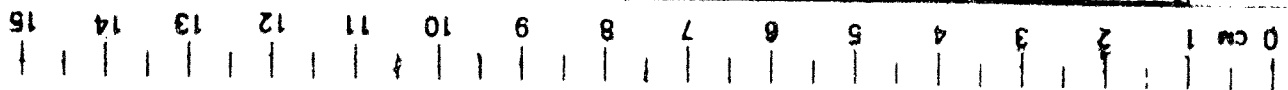




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108