

OCCUPATION

Definition of "Occupation"

The occupation of a person is defined as the trade or profession followed or the type of work performed, irrespective of whether it is full-time or part-time. In the case of a person with 2 or more occupations, the one in which he spends most of his working time is taken as his principal occupation.¹

Occupation Groups

During the interview, each member was asked for details concerning the nature of employment or occupation he or she was engaged in. From the information collected, the majority of the different types of occupations engaged in were classified into 8 main groups while types of employment other than these were lumped together under the heading of "Others". To these was added a separate category of "Unknown" to cover those persons whose ages or/and sex were not disclosed.

The 10 groups are listed in detail below:

- a) Self-employed farmers. By "self-employed", we only consider all those people whose name under which the land worked on is registered. In cases of tenant farmers, the person who rents the land for planting purposes is included.
- b) Household farm assistants. They refer to all those who do not rent or own land but work on such land as unpaid family labour.² Such persons usually are the wives, daughters, sons, daughters-in-law, or relatives who are staying in the house. In certain cases, married women still work for their parents or relatives though they may stay in another house. Numerically, this is the most important group.
- c) Unemployed. These are those who are not engaged in any occupation at all. The bulk of these are children who have not yet attained school age and old people who have either retired or are too feeble to work in the padi lots or do any other work.³

1. Definition taken, with slight modifications, from S.H.Saw and R. Ha in their article "The Economic Characteristics of the Population of Singapore, 1957" - Malayan Economic Review Vol.V, No.1, April 1960.

2. "Unpaid" in the sense that they do not draw regular wages.

3. Strictly speaking, children cannot be classified under this group. This has been done for convenience. A study of the interviewed farms has shown that all those children from the age range of 0-9 classified under this group are actually between the ages of 0-6. They usually

Cont/...

d) Students.

e) Household workers. They include mainly housewives and others who help in the house only but are not engaged in any other occupation. This group together with groups (c) and (d) form what is generally known as the "economically inactive population."⁴

f) Traders. They refer to those people who depend on the trade of one kind or another for an income. Among this group are copra receivers, fruit sellers, pork sellers, sundry shop owners, fishermen, pig rearers and peddlars of wares. For practical convenience, sundry shop assistants have been included in this group.⁵

g) Miscellaneous Services. Under this category are those people who exchange personal services (irrespective of their nature) in one way or another for an income. Such people are contractors, tailors, mechanics, watch-makers, temple caretakers, bicycle and radio repairers, gold-smiths, trishaw peddlars and paid domestic helps.⁶

h) Others. Into this category are dumped such occupations as odd jobs and hired manual labourers.

i) Hired farm labourers. They are those people who hire themselves out to other farmers as paid farm labourers.

j) Unknown. As had been remarked, this comprises those whose age or sex had not been disclosed.

From the above, it can be seen that there are no hard and fast rules in the demarcation of occupation groups. It has been recognised that a certain amount of overlapping is possible, especially between groups (f), (g), and (h). It is for practical convenience, that such a system of classification has been adopted.

As padi is a seasonal crop, some of the occupations enumerated may not be on a full-time basis but only on part-time. Most of the groups are affected in this way.

.../Contd. stay at home as they are either too young to go to school or follow their parents to the fields to work. Apart from this, the other persons so classified are unemployed in the strict sense of the word. This has to be borne in mind when references are made to the various tables following. From Table 3.3 on page 34, we find that only 21 people of a total of 601 are unemployed in the strict sense of the word.

4. "Economically inactive" in the sense that they do not contribute in any way to the family income.

5. For a more detailed breakdown of this group, refer to Supplementary Table 2 found in Appendix II(b).

6. For a more detailed breakdown of this group, refer to Supplementary Table 3 found in Appendix II(c).

Distribution of Occupation Groups

Table 3.1 below gives us an idea of how the population is distributed among the various types of occupations as listed above.

TABLE 3.1

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION GROUPS BY LOCATION

OCCUPATION GROUP	SITE B		SITE C		ALL SITES	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
SELF EMPLOYED FARMERS	35	11.1	37	12.9	72	12.0
HOUSEHOLD FARM ASSISTANTS	55	17.5	63	21.9	118	19.6
UNEMPLOYED	57	18.1	61	21.2	118	19.6
STUDENTS	35	11.1	49	17.1	84	14.0
HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	30	9.5	18	6.3	48	8.0
TRADERS**	11	3.5	8	2.8	19	3.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES**	9	2.9	5	1.7	14	2.3
OTHERS	9	2.9	6	2.1	15	2.5
HIRED FARM LABOURERS	-	-	8	2.8	8	1.3
UNKNOWN	73	23.2	32	11.2	105	17.5
T O T A L	314	100*	287	100	601	100*

* Actual figures do not add up to 100 because of rounding of numbers.

** A more detailed breakdown of these groups is given in Supplementary Tables II & III in Appendix II(b) & (c) respectively.

From the Table, it is observed that the most important occupation is padi farming. 198 or nearly 33% of the total population is engaged in some form of padi activity or other. Out of this 33%, nearly 12% are self-employed farmers, while household farm assistants make up nearly 20%. Hired farm labourers do not seem to be very popular as this group is negligible - about 1% only. This can be easily explained. Most of the farmers get all the labour they require from their own children or relatives. Also, from interviews, the farmers complained that there was not enough land to keep the whole family occupied throughout the year. Hence, there is no

need for hired labour (In fact, the 8 persons found in the Hired farm labourers group comes from one entire family only⁷ makes out an existence by helping other farmers during the harvesting season).

But, this is not the complete picture. Although, it is not within the analysis, it can be mentioned that there is a certain amount of exchange labour among the farmers themselves. Strictly speaking, some farmers do hire farm labourers for sowing, weeding and even during the harvesting period. But the labour so hired usually comes from another ethnic group (particularly Malays) who reside in another area. This may be due to the fact that Malay labour are probably cheaper. Other reasons may be due to social status. Normally, the Chinese people are not so inclined to work for others.

Another substantial group (or groups) can be generally classified as the "economically inactive" group, made up of the groups of the "Unemployed", "Household workers", and "Students". Together, as expected, they are a much bigger group than the farm workers both in absolute (250) and in percentage (nearly 41%) terms. Nearly 20% of the total population belongs to the group "Unemployed" which consists mainly of children, and partially, "retired" old people and those not doing anything at all. This group would even be larger if we were to take into account the group designated as "Unknown". As mentioned previously, it consists mainly of children whose ages were not disclosed. We will go into greater details about this later.⁷ The student population make up nearly 14% of the total population.

It may appear rather strange that "Household workers" (the greater majority of whom are housewives) make up only 8% of the population when the "Familial" type is so large. The fact is that housewives play a dual role. The greater majority of wives work on the farm as well as keep house. The usual procedure is for them to follow their husbands out to the fields in the morning, coming back later to prepare meals. There are also cases where meals are prepared early in the morning and brought along to the fields. According to our definition of occupation, since these housewives spent a greater part of their time in the fields, they are classified as "Household farm assistants" making the group much greater than it actually is.

From this also, we can see that the children are left to fend for themselves while their parents are working in the fields. From practical experience, it has been observed that cooking is usually done by those children who are able to do so. (They are usually students when they return from school) In the case of infants, they are usually left in the care of those children who have reached the age of being able to look after themselves and their brothers or sisters but who have not yet attained school age.

The remaining 3 groups of "Traders", "Miscellaneous Services", and "Others" form only a small percentage (3%, 2% and 2% respectively) of the total population. But they perform the useful and essential function of exchange of goods and services.

7. See analysis of Table 3.3, page 34.

Comparing the 2 Sites, there is not much variation in the different occupation groups between the 2 Sites except may be in the case of "Household workers" and "Students". The number of household workers in Site B is much greater than that in Site C. More students are found in Site C than in Site B. In this case it may be explained by the fact that the number found the group "Unknown" is much greater in Site B than in Site C.

Occupation by Dialect Groups

Table 3.2 below gives in greater detail of how the different occupations are distributed among the different dialect groups.

TABLE 3.2

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION GROUPS BY DIALECT GROUPS

OCCUPATION GROUPS	HOKKIEN		HAKKA		CANTONESE		TEOCHEN		OTHERS		ALL GROUPS	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
SELF EMPLOYED FARMERS	25	9.2	20	16.8	17	15.4	6	8.1	4	14.3	72	12.0
H-HOLD FARM ASSISTANTS	45	16.7	39	32.8	21	19.1	10	13.5	3	10.7	118	19.6
UNEMPLOYED	82	30.4	16	13.4	9	8.2	11	14.8	-	-	118	19.6
STUDENTS	40	14.8	11	9.2	15	13.6	10	13.5	8	28.6	84	14.0
HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	21	7.9	7	5.9	6	5.5	14	18.9	-	-	48	8.0
TRADERS	8	3.9	6	5.0	-	-	2	2.7	3	10.7	19	3.1
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES	4	1.5	7	5.9	1	0.9	1	1.3	1	3.6	14	2.3
OTHERS	6	2.2	6	5.0	2	1.8	1	1.3	-	-	15	2.5
HIRED FARM LABOURERS	8	3.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1.3
UNKNOWN	31	11.5	7	5.9	39	35.4	19	25.7	9	32.1	105	17.5
TOTAL	270	100	119	100*	110	100*	74	100	28	100	601	100

* Actual figures do not add up to 100 because of rounding of numbers.

The Table reveals that if we were to disregard the 3 groups that were termed as "economically inactive", (i.e. unemployed, students and Household workers) the general trend is for most of the population of all

... dialect groups to be engaged in some farming activity or other. Most of the self-employed farmers are found among the Hakka and Cantonese dialect groups in terms of percentage of the total population in each dialect. From this, it can be inferred that in relation to the total dialect population, most of the padi lots belong to these 2 dialect groups. But a note of warning should be heeded. Owing to our definition of "Self-employed farmers" which include those who rent land for padi cultivation, such a conclusion may not be true. We also find that compared to the other dialect groups, the Hakka have the highest percentage of household farm assistants. The Hakka has nearly 33% against the Hokkien's 17%, Cantonese's 19%, Teochew's 13% and the "Others" 11%.

For the "economically inactive" groups in the 2 Sites as a whole, most of them belong to the Hokkien group. About 30% of the Hokkien, 13% of the Hakka, 8% of the Cantonese, 15% of the Teochew, belong to the group of "Unemployed".

The dialect group termed "Others" has the highest percentage of students (28%) followed by the Hokkien (15%), Cantonese (14%), Teochew (19%) and Hakka (9%) in that order. From this, it would seem that most boys and girls of the dialect group termed "Others" go to school though in absolute numbers, they do not rank the highest.

No household worker is to be found in the dialect group "Others". But, this does not mean that the males there are bachelors. It is due to the nature of our definition of occupation especially where it concerns a person who is engaged in 2 kinds of activity. The Teochew seems to have the most household workers with 19%; the Hokkien (8%); Hakka (6%) and the Cantonese (5%) following in that order.

Again in percentage terms ~~the~~ most of the traders belong to the dialect group termed "Others" though in absolute figures, it is the Hokkien which has the highest number. The Hakka has the most people in the "Miscellaneous Services" both in absolute and percentage terms. The same dialect group has the most people again in the other occupations lumped together as "Others" of which none belong to the dialect groups of Henghwa, Kwongsi, Hainan and Kowchow. Only Hokkien people are hired as paid farm labourers.

The greatest offenders of the group designated as "Unknown" are the Cantonese people (35.4%) followed by the dialect group termed "Others" (32.1), Teochew (25.7%), Hokkien (11.5%) and Hakka (5.9%). Except the last named dialect group, this occupation group forms a very substantial proportion of the other respective dialect groups.

Occupation According to Age and Sex

From Table 3.3 following, we can see how the various occupation groups are distributed among the population according to age and sex.

8. It was indicated earlier that all the people in this group belong to one family.

TABLE 3.3

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION GROUPS BY AGE AND SEX

AGE GROUP IN YEARS	O C C U P A T I O N G R O U P S																				
	S.E.F.		HD FA		U.E.M.		STUD		H.W.		TR.		M.S.		OT.		HR.FL		UNKNOWN		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	S.N.K.
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	27	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	1	20	22	15	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	3	7	4	5	23	18	-	2	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	9	17	1	-	10	1	-	4	3	-	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
20 - 24	2	-	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	2	-	-	-
25 - 29	4	1	8	4	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	2	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-
30 - 34	4	3	3	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	2	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	6	1	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	9	3	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	10	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	11	2	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 & ABOVE	7	-	2	1	6	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
NOT KNOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	26	29
TOTAL	56	16	46	72	60	58	48	36	-	48	16	3	11	3	12	3	3	550	26	29	

S.E.F. = Self Employed Farmers, HD. FA. = Household farm assistants,
 UNEM = Unemployed, STUD = Students, H.W. = Houseworkers, TR. = Traders,
 M.S. = Miscellaneous Services, OT. = Others, M = Male, F = Female,
 S. N.K. = Sex Not Known.

* In referring to this group, Footnote 2 on page 28 should be borne in mind.

The Table reveals that for the males, ownership of land is greatly concentrated in the older age range from 44 years to 65 and above. 45 of the 56 male self-employed farmers are in this range. This bears out the fact that the greater majority of children (married or otherwise) work for their parents as household farm assistants.⁹

For the females, the ownership of land is spread over a greater age range 30-64. From practical experience, it has been discovered that this is due mainly to the habit of registering land (especially additional pieces) in the wife's name. As one person is entitled to only one piece of free State land, additional piece(s) can only be obtained through the wife. Similarly, the same explanation can be offered to account for the many pieces of land that is owned by old people. As a sign of respect among the Chinese, whatever property the family may have is normally assigned to the "father" of the house.

Male household farm assistants are concentrated round the age-range from 10 to 29. This gives some evidence of what was said earlier about children working for their parents. For those who are in the age range of 10-19, (they are usually around 13 or 14 and 16 and 17) they are usually ex-students who had to leave school for one reason or another.

Another prominent feature is that female household farm assistants greatly outnumber their male counterparts and that they are spread over a greater age-range. This can be explained. In the first place, those women who get married live with their husbands or in-laws and work for them as household farm assistants. Secondly, most of the wives follow their husbands to the fields to work, i.e. they are household farm assistants first and housewives second. The highest number of female household assistants are found in the age group of 15-19 and they are normally those who had just left school and are in the "interim" period before they get married.

As expected, the "Unemployed" category centres mainly around children who have not yet attained school age and partly old people who have either retired or are too feeble to do any kind of physical work. Of the 118 persons found in this group, 107 of them are within the age-range 0-9. Although the upper limit is 9 years, most of the children in this age range are actually below 7 years which is the school going age. The distribution of males and females in this age-group is quite even.

As a whole, there are very few old people who are not working anymore. Only 11 out of the total number of 50 in that category have no employment. There seems to be more old men unemployed than women because there are more old men than old women on a whole. From this, it seems that males live longer than females.

The fact that there are no males in the household workers category is hardly surprising since it has been remarked earlier that the group is dominated by housewives. The fact that household workers are concentrated from the age of 20 and above is only natural as females from that age onwards are usually married.

Most of the traders are males while the few female traders help

9. "Children" here means those born to parents and who are old enough to work.

in pig-rearing.¹⁰ The 6 persons (all males) in the age-group 10-19 are usually sundry shop assistants which, for convenience, had been lumped into "Traders".¹¹

The 4 males and 2 females found in the age-range of 15-24 of the "Miscellaneous Services" group are actually around the age of 19-21. For the males, they are engaged as apprentices in bicycle shops or mechanics, while for the females, they are mainly seamstresses. Other features about this occupation group and "Traders", are that very few females are engaged in such work as found there, and for the former occupation group, concentration is around the age range of 25-39. Most of them belong to the Hakka and Hokkien dialect groups.

For the occupation group termed as "Others", concentration is round the age group of 20-39 again and very few females are found in this category. This is not strange as most of the jobs included in this group require plenty of physical strength like manual work.

Comments on the last group of "Hired farm labourers" had been echoed earlier.¹²

For a greater detailed analysis of occupation groups, we should look at Tables 3.4 and 3.5 following which show the distribution of occupation groups by age and sex in the 2 sites - Table 3.4 for Site B, and Table 3.5 for Site C.

Generally speaking, what had been said before for the two Sites as a whole, applies equally to the individual sites with some slight modifications.

Not much variation can be found in the distribution of males and females among the various types of occupation in the two Sites except in 3 groups. More females are to be found in Site C than in Site B where the group "Household farm assistants" is concerned. Much more household workers are distributed in Site B which is also the only Site to have hired farm labourers. There are no females engaged in any of the "Miscellaneous Services" in Site C. Finally, the number that is found in the "Unknown" category in Site B is considerably higher than that in Site C (this should be the case as most of the offenders of the "Age and Sex Unknown" group come from Site B) while, compared to Site C, there are more unemployed old people in Site B.

Child Labour¹³

Child labour does not seem to be very evident here as only 5.5%

10. Information is derived from the forms.

11. Information is derived from the forms.

12. See analysis of Table 3.1, page 31.

13. "Child" defined here for the purposes of Child labour consists of children between the ages of 10-14.

TABLE 3.4

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION GROUPS BY AGE AND SEX IN SITE B

AGE GROUP IN YEARS	O C C U P A T I O N G R O U P S																			
	S.E.F.		HD FA		UNEM		STUD		H.W.		TR.		M.S.		OT.		HR FL		UNKNOWN	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	14	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	-	8	10	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	3	2	3	5	6	7	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	5	10	1	-	5	-	-	1	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 34	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	1	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	6	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 & ABOVE	3	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NOT KNOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	22
TOTAL	26	9	24	31	31	26	20	15	-	30	10	1	6	3	7	2	-	-	36	22

S.E.F. = Self employed farmers, H.W. = Household workers, TR. = Traders,
 HR FL. = Hired farm labourers, HD FA = Household Farm Assistants, OT = Others,
 UNEM = Unemployed, M.S. = Miscellaneous Services, M = Male, F = Female.
 STUD = Students, S NK = Sex not known.

TABLE 3.5

DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATION GROUPS BY AGE AND SEX IN SITE C

AGE GROUP IN YEARS	O C C U P A T I O N G R O U P S																				
	S.E.F.		HD FA U.I.E.				STUD		H.W.		TR.		M.S.		CT.		HR FL		UNKNOWN		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	S NK
0 - 4	-	-	-	-	13	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	-	-	-	1	12	12	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	5	1	-	17	11	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 19	-	-	4	7	-	-	5	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
20 - 24	1	-	6	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
25 - 29	3	1	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-
30 - 34	2	2	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 39	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
40 - 44	5	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 49	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50 - 54	3	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 59	5	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60 - 64	5	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
65 & ABOVE	4	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
NOT KNOWN	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	4	14
TOTAL	30	7	22	41	29	32	28	21	-	18	6	2	5	-	5	1	3	5	14	4	14

S.E.F. = Self employed farmers, HD FA = Household farm assistants,

U.I.E. = Unemployed, H.W. = Household workers, TR = Traders, CT = Others,

M.S. = Miscellaneous Services, STUD = Students, M = Male, F = Female,

S NK = Sex not known.

of the total population employed is child labour. But if we were to see the extent of child employment in that particular age group, the percentage, is 24.2%. Out of the 5.5% of child labour in the total employed population 3.2% are females. Therefore it seems that labour labour is more prevalent among the females than the males. In this analysis, we have ignored the group "Unknown" and assume them to be unemployed as they consists mainly of children who have not yet reached school age.

Dependency

Out of a total population of 601, 294 or 48.9% are engaged in one form of occupation or another. This is to say that 48.9% of the population are working to support 51.1%.¹⁴ The dependency problem seems to be very light compared to the normal ones that we find for Malaya or Singapore. But we should be cautious of such figures. The definition of employment has not been very precise, though sufficient for our purpose. We have not taken into account of the period of time that any occupation has been engaged in. It has been remarked earlier that occupation has been so defined to include part-time employment. Therefore, as such, we should be aware that any "disguished unemployed" may have been hidden by such a definition. In fact, from experience on the field, a considerable amount of disguised unemployment as well as "underemployment" and seasonal unemployment were evident. Since these are only field observations, they need to be substantiated by further research. But, the dependency, and, therefore, the unemployment problem should not be discarded so easily on the basis of the figures given above. It would do the reader well to bear the following comments in mind when this problem is considered.

14. This percentage has taken into account the category "Unknown" for reasons explained earlier.