

INTRODUCTION

The object of the survey in Tanjung Karang is to obtain background information and to "provide field training for students, in collecting, compiling analysing and presenting of field data."¹

This study is part of a survey in the South Sumatra area and the information provided here were collected during 1962 and 1963. This study which is confined to Blocks B, E and F is "submitted in part fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of B.A. Honours".²

In order to facilitate systematic examination of the Blocks, this exercise is separated into five Chapters namely, Chapter I Population, Chapter 2 Household, Chapter 3 Patterns of Occupation, Chapter 4 Ownership and Operation and Chapter 5 Conclusion.

The population in the Blocks are divided into two main groups namely the Javanese and the Malays. Although there is a Banjarese household in Block E, it has not been left out altogether but added to the Malay group as a practical measure.

There was some difficulty in deciding whether the household is a Malay or Javanese household from information collected in 1962. This was because of the fact that no question was asked whether the household claimed to be a Malay or Javanese household, although this question was asked in the questionnaire for the survey in 1963. Therefore for information collected in 1962 the household is Javanese if one member of the family is born in Java and, or, if the main language spoken is Javanese.

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1. " See R.L. Manajivula, "Projects in Progress in the Department of Economics" Ekonomi Vol. XII, No.1 (Dec, 1962). pp.161.
 2. *ibid.*

A household is defined as a domestic unit "consisting of a person living alone, or two or more persons living together in the same dwelling as a house-keeping unit who either have their own separate cooking equipment or have their own separate entrance to the accommodation which they occupy".¹ In this survey a dwelling unit is assumed to accommodate one household.

With regard to the pattern of occupation a person is considered in employment if he has been "gainfully employed for at least four months out of the preceding 12 months. Part-time workers who do an average of at least three hours a day will also be deemed employed".²

Unemployed, is taken to mean all those who are not housewives nor gainfully employed. In this category is included the very young, for example, those within the ages of 0 - 4, who are too young to be in school. Also included are those who are out of school due to one reason or another but not working, again because they are too young to have any definite occupation. In this category, too is included the aged.

Although this is not in keeping with the accepted practice of excluding the very young and the very old in the category of the unemployed, this has been done here so as to make the total number of persons in the population data equal to the number of persons in the occupation data.

In the Pattern of Land Ownership and Operation, the data is taken according to the number of pieces. A piece can be defined as a plot unbroken or undivided land which the farmer operates or owns. A piece has a single unbroken perimeter which can be indicated physically or drawn on a map. This method is used in order to give an idea of the number of plots of land connected with people living in the three Blocks. Included in this study is all lands owned by the farmer whether it is in Sarawak Sempadan or outside Sarawak Sempadan.

In the pattern of land operation, a piece of land is a non-padi land when padi is not planted during the main season, i.e. from March to September. If the land is under coconut it is definitely not a padi land but if the land is planted with sweet

1 * See 1957 Population Census of the Federation of Malaya Report No.7 (Kuala Lumpur: Department of Statistics 1959). pp.1v.

2 See 1957 Population Census of The Federation of Malaya Report No.14 (Kuala Lumpur: Department of Statistics) pp.24.

potatoes during the main season then it is not a padi land although the land may be situated in the slash lots. A padi land is a piece of land which is planted with padi during the main padi growing season March to September. Although it may be planted with other crops during the off-season.

SAWAI SEPADAN

(6,100 ACRES)

