

CONCLUSION.

In studying the distributive patterns of the household capital among the people in Bessarab the writer finds that most of the expensive articles, no matter whether they belong to the male or female members of the family or they are shared by all members of the family are found in the houses of the higher income groups - the parochs, the drivers and conductors and also in the houses of those with a regular and steady income like for example in the houses of the government employees. The drivers and conductors earn between ^{four} four and five dollars a day. The fishermen who earn one-fourth or one-fifth of this will not be able to purchase expensive goods as radios and alacirahs.

Even though these fishermen own such goods as leather shoes, long trousers and shirts they either possess them in less numbers ^{or} of they own the lower quality of the same goods. For example if a driver owns five shirts then an snak-snak will only be able to own one or two shirts. Such is the ratio of ownership of capital goods among the two extreme income groups in the villages. The drivers and conductors often buy shirts that cost four to five dollars each where as an snak-snak will either buy the cloth from the shops and then asks his wife to make the shirt for him or he buys the ready-made to make the shirts which cost between two to two dollars and fifty cents each. This habit of

buying different quality of the same goods by the different income groups in order to fit in with their income patterns is widely practiced by the villagers here.

Within the three classes of the fishermen too, there is this difference in the choice of buying the same goods. The jeragans will buy more of certain goods than the handliners and the suak-suak and jeragans too will buy a better quality of the same goods than that bought by the handliners and the suak-suak. However, on the whole the group that buys less of everything is the suak-a wak. Next on the ladder are the handliners and the rubber tappers.

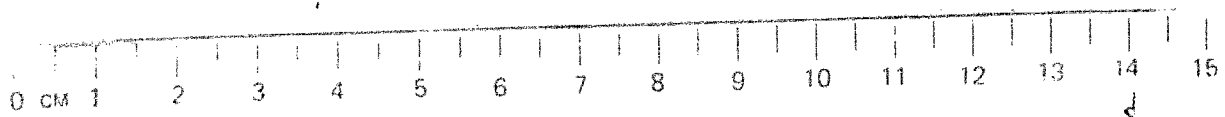
If we were to visit the houses of the two extreme income groups, namely the drivers and the suak-suak, we can easily find this difference in ownerships of capital goods. In most of the houses of the drivers and contractors we will find tables, chairs, radio-cets, sewing machines and extra plates and cups and glasses being displayed in glass cases which are placed at the corner of their front rooms. But we will see a different type of scene in the houses of the suak-a wak. There will be no tables and chairs, we cannot hear the sound of radios in these houses, and there are no plates, cups and glasses being displayed in glass cases. This is an example of the wide difference in the composition of capital goods among the two extreme income groups in the area.

We can therefore conclude by saying that the incomes of the people in this area can be used as a yard-stick to measure the amount of capital goods owned by them. The higher and the steadier is the income of an individual in this village the more capital goods will be able to buy. The fishermen because of their low and uncertain incomes will not be able to purchase as much capital goods as those bought by their counterparts. Moreover the fishermen spent most of their incomes on buying food items and other everyday necessities, like for example, fuel. It is estimated that 84.9 per cent ⁽⁷⁾ of their incomes are spent on buying everyday necessity items and only the remainder 15.1 per cent are devoted towards buying capital goods, how could we expect them to have such capital goods as radios, tables and chairs to constitute as part of the composition of their household capital goods.

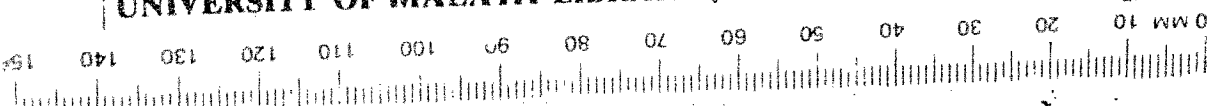
There is a level of living among the fishermen here but there is definitely no standard of living if we compare with that enjoyed by their counterparts in the urban areas. An alternative source of income for these fishermen during the lean seasons must be provided. The writer suggests that suitable lands quite close to the village be given to them to plant some kinds of vegetables or other cash crops in order to

(7) This estimate is given to the writer by the 'Abdullah bin Kadir, who was also a member of the Research Economic Survey Group, and who is writing on the 'Household Expenditure' as his Graduation Exercise.

provide them with incomes during the Monsoon periods. This may stop them from draining their savings by pawning their jewelry goods and it may also lessen their habits of borrowing money either from the Tontons or the Co-operative Society.



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PAGE 19.

APPENDIX I.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF GRADE I SAVINGS PER PERSON.

No. of Persons Putting on Savings in Household	Total No. of Persons Putting on Savings	No. of Grade I Savings in Household						Total No. of Grade I Savings	Average No. of Grade I Savings Per Person
		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20		
1	5	1	3	1	-	-	-	19	3.8
2	60	-	18	11	1	-	-	149	2.5
3	63	-	8	8	2	3	-	182	2.9
4	72	-	4	7	4	2	1	188	2.6
5	55	-	2	4	2	2	1	140	2.5
6	18	-	-	1	1	1	-	44	2.4
7	14	-	-	-	1	-	1	63	3.1
8	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	3.4
Total	295	1	95	92	11	8	4	793	2.7

TABLE 1A.

APPENDIX 1A

AVERAGE NUMBER OF GRADE II BARROWS PER PERSON.

No of Persons in House-hold who own Barrows	Total No. of Persons Putting on Barrows	No. of Grade II Barrows in Household						Total No. of Grade II Barrows	Average No. of Grade II Barrows Per Person
		0	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	Above 20		
1	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	18	3.6
2	60	-	17	11	1	1	-	103	3.1
3	63	-	14	6	1	-	-	114	1.8
4	72	-	6	7	4	1	-	192	2.1
5	55	-	-	8	1	1	1	136	2.8
6	18	-	-	1	1	-	1	42	2.3
7	14	-	-	1	1	-	-	19	2.4
8	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	15	1.9
Total	295	-	41	35	10	3	2	699	2.4

TABLE IV.

APPENDIX II.

NO. OF MATTRESSES IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

Total No. of Household	No. of Persons in Household	No. of Mattresses in Household					Total No. of Mattresses	Average No. of Mattresses Per Household
		0	1	2	3	4 and Above		
4	1	1	3	-	-	-	3	0.8
15	2	4	5	6	-	-	17	1.1
15	3	-	6	6	1	-	23	1.5
22	4	4	8	8	2	-	30	1.4
13	5	4	4	2	2	1	18	1.4
12	6	1	6	4	-	1	19	1.6
2	7	1	-	-	-	1	4	2
3	8	-	1	-	-	-	5	2.7
3	9	-	1	2	-	-	5	1.7
1	10	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
1	11	-	-	1	-	-	2	2
91	Total	15	97	21	5	3	127	1.4

TABLE III.

APPENDIX III

NO. OF STRAW MATS IN HOUSEHOLD.

No. of Persons in Household	Total No. of Households	No. of Straw Mats in Household				Total No. of Straw Mats	Average No. of Straw Mats Per Household
		0	1-3	4-6	7-9		
1	4	-	3	1	-	21	2.8
2	15	-	9	4	1	58	3.9
3	15	1	8	5	1	50	3.3
4	22	1	8	10	2	99	4.5
5	13	-	5	6	2	43	4.2
6	12	1	2	5	2	78	6.5
7	2	0	0	1	1	12	6
8 and Above	0	-	1	6	-	29	3.6
Total	91	3	26	38	30	405	4.6

DISTRIBUTION OF PAIRS OF LONG TROUSERS ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS OF MALE ADULTS.

Age Groups of Male Adults in Years	Total No. of Male Adults	No. of Pairs of Long Trousers Per Male Adult					Total No. of Pairs of Trousers	Average Pairs of Long Trousers Per Male Adult
		0	1-3	4-6	7-9	10 and Above		
15-40	67	4	29	26	-	8	304	4.5
41 and Above	39	29	11	5	-	4	84	2.6
Total	106	23	40	31	-	12	391	3.7

TABLE VII.

DISTRIBUTION OF PAIRS OF MALAY SIKAP ACCORDING TO AGE GROUPS OF THE MALE ADULTS.

Total No. of Male Adults	Age Group of Male Adults in Years	No. of Pairs of Sikap Per Male Adult					Total No. of Pairs of Sikap	Average Pairs of Sikap Per Male Adult	
		0	1	2	3	4			Above 4
67	15 - 40	12	24	17	9	4	1	206	3.6
39	41 & Above	5	9	12	10	2	1	67	1.7
106	Total	17	33	29	19	6	2	273	2.6

NUMBER OF COATS IN HOUSEHOLD.

XVII B
TABLE XVII B.

APPENDIX IV.

No. of Halls Adults in Household	Total No. of Halls Adults in the Region	No. of Coats in Household				Total No. of Coats	Average No. of Coats Per Household
		0	1	2	3 and Above		
0	0	6	-	-	-	0	-
1	60	53	9	4	1	20	0.3
2	28	9	2	2	1	10	0.4
3	6	1	2	-	-	1	0.2
4	4	1	-	-	-	0	0
Total	106	71	12	6	2	31	0.3

TABLE XIIA.

APPENDIX A. 2

NO. OF PAIRS OF LEATHER SHOES IN POSSESSION.

Serial No. of Male Adults in this Area	No. of Pairs of Leather Shoes in Household	No. of Pairs of Leather Shoes in Household					Total Pairs of Leather Shoes	Average Pairs per Person
		0	1	2	3	4 and Above		
0	5	0	1	2	0	0	2	
50	10	26	8	4	2	79	1.1	
200	2	5	6	0	3	30	1.1	
6	3	0	0	2	0	6	1	
4	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	
TOTAL	25	41	13	6	6	115	1.1	

NO. OF PAIRS OF CANVAS SHOES IN HOUSEHOLD.

District No. of Male Adults in the Area	No. of Male Adults in House- hold	No. of Pairs of Canvas Shoes in Household						Total Pairs of Canvas Shoes	Average Pair of Canvas Shoes Per Male Adult
		0	1	2	3	Above 3			
0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	1	32	22	9	3	2	60	0.9	
38	2	6	3	1	1	3	27	0.9	
6	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	1	
106	Total	46	25	20	4	6	91	0.9	

TABLE VIII.

NO. OF SIBLINGS IN HOUSEHOLD.

APPENDIX V. 2.

Total No. of Male Adults	No. of Male Adults in Households	No. of Siblings in Household					Total No. of Siblings	Average Siblings Per Male Adult
		0	1	2	3	Above 3		
0	0	5	0	1	0	0	2	0
14	1	28	21	0	1	0	31	0.8
28	2	6	2	5	0	1	28	0.6
6	3	1	0	0	0	1	8	1.3
4	4	0	0	0	0	1	4	1
208	Total	40	23	26	1	3	89	0.8

FEDERAL ECONOMIC SURVEY.

Investigator: PERSONAL CAPITAL Sheet 1.

House serial Number: Date:

(Include items worn at time of interview)

List of items in the Household	Total No. of pieces.	How frequently purchased.	Remark
<u>APPAREL:</u>			
Saree			
Kurti (male)			
Salwar Kalya			
Kurti (female)			
Trousers (long)			
Shirts			
Shirts			
Coats			
Shoes (leather)			
Shoes (Canvas)			
Sunglass			
Jewel			
Blankets/ sheets			
Kata Telling			
Mattresses, mats, Pillows			
Others			

Date:

Source: Personal Capital House serial No:

Investigator: (Include items worn at time interview) Sheet 2.

List of items in household. (Semi durable goods)	Total No. of pieces.	Date Purchased	Remark
Bicycle			
Sewing Machine			
Gramophone/Radio			
Bags/Trunks			
Watches			
Clocks			
Jewellery			
Almsrah			
CROCKERY:			
1. Plates			
2. Cups/glasses			
3. Jugs			
4. Pots (including frying pans)			
CARPENTRY TOOLS			
1. Hammer			
2. Axes			
3. Saw			
4. Parang			
5. Pahat			
6. Peragan			
7. Other tools			
Tampat Sirih and constituents			
FURNITURE:			
1. Table			
2. Chairs			
3. Beds/beds			
4. Mirror			
Other items			

Name:

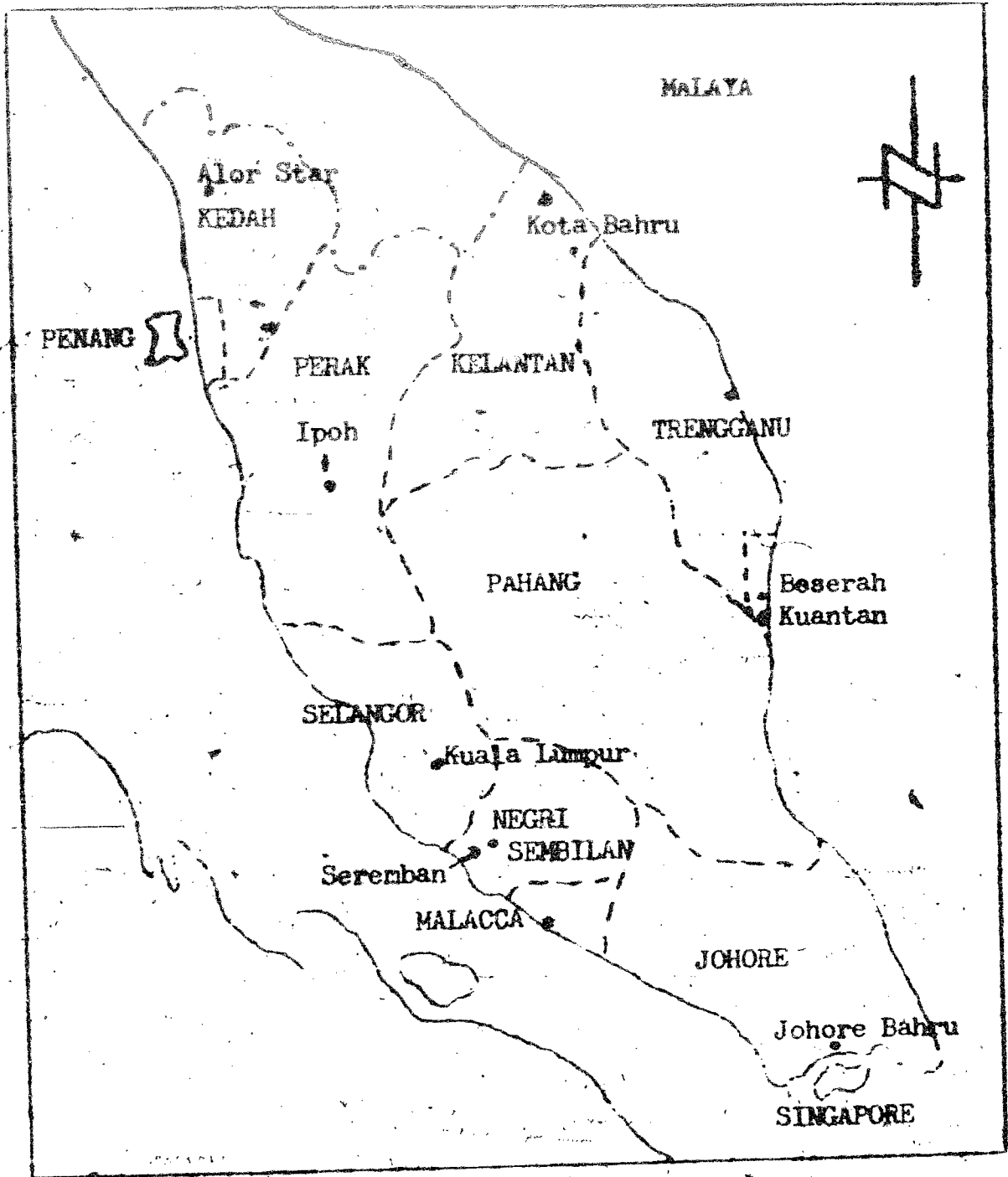
Investigator: Personal Capital. House serial No: Date:

Source: (Include items worn at time of interview) Sheet:

List of items in the household	Total No of pieces	How frequently purchased	Remark
Basin			
Lecong Batu			
Kukur			
Thermost flask			
Topi kelant			
BADANG			
Batu giling			
Pasu bekas ayer			
Lamp: 1. Pressure 2. Chimney			
Mosquito nets			
Talong Saji			
Lecong kayu and antan			
Tampayan			
Spectacles			
Rattan baskets			
PAILS			
Other items			

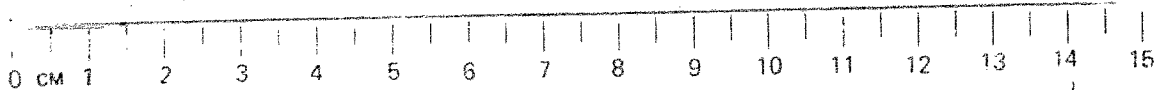
APPENDIX ^{VII} (MAP 1)

Map of Malaya



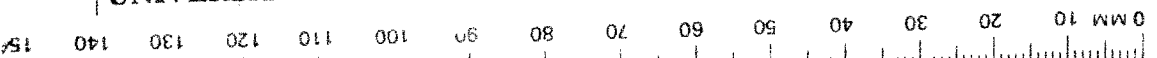
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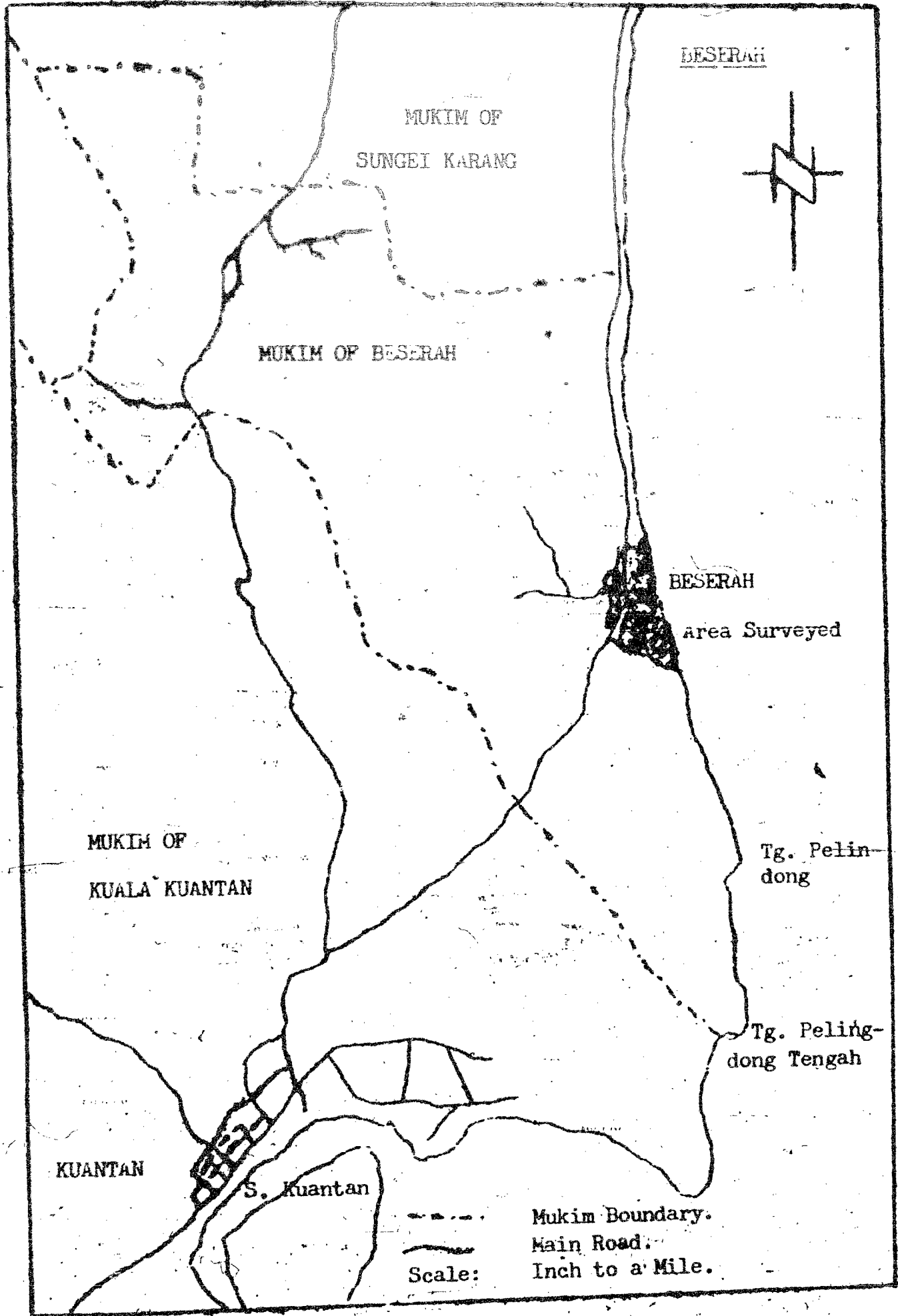


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BESERAH

MUKIM OF
SUNGEI KARANG

MUKIM OF BESERAH

BESERAH

Area Surveyed

MUKIM OF
KUALA KUANTAN

Tg. Pelin-
dong

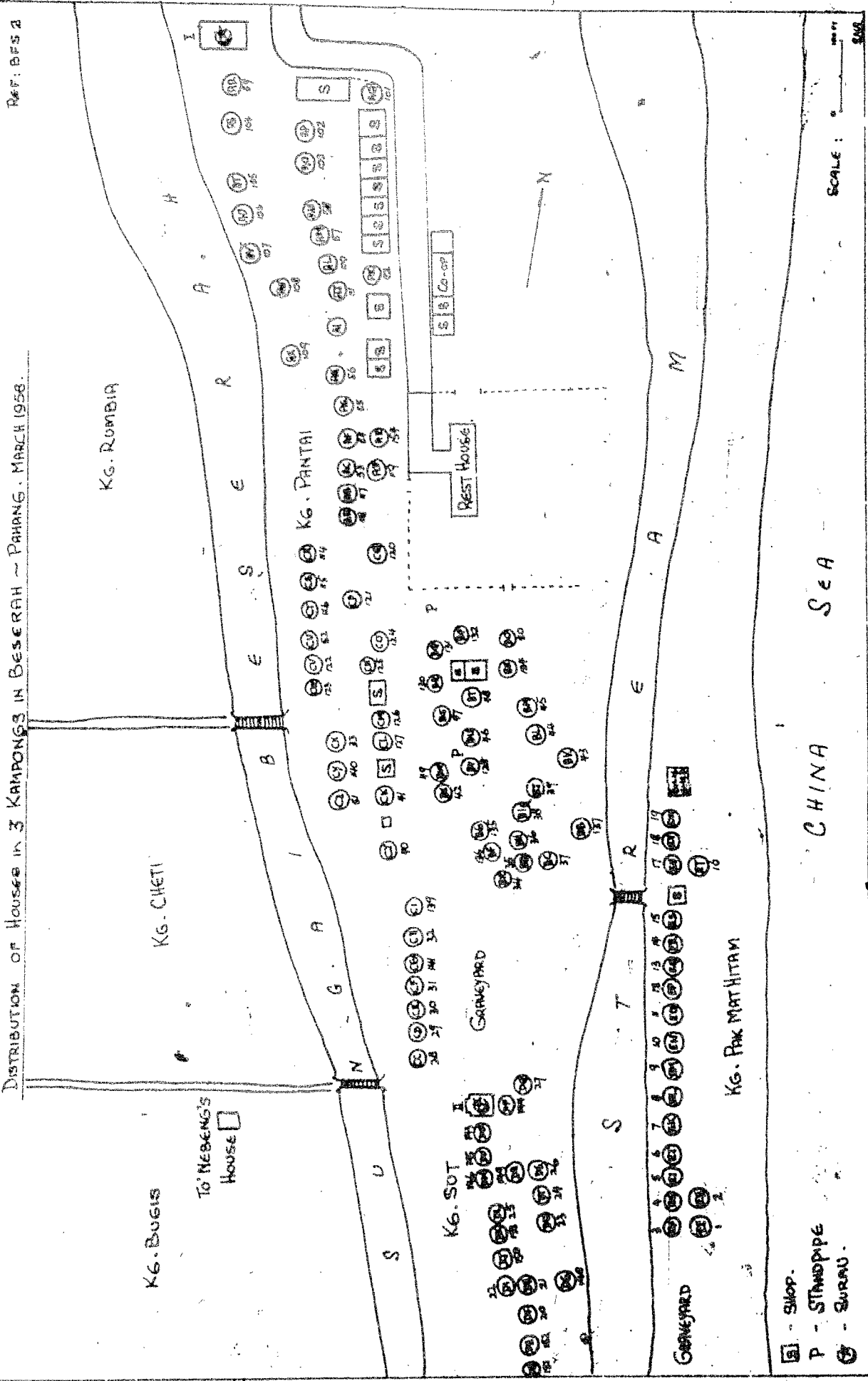
Tg. Peling-
dong Tengah

KUANTAN

S. Kuantan

--- Mukim Boundary.
— Main Road.
Scale: Inch to a Mile.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSES IN 3 KAMPONGS IN BESERAH - PAHANG, MARCH 1958.



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(XXIV)

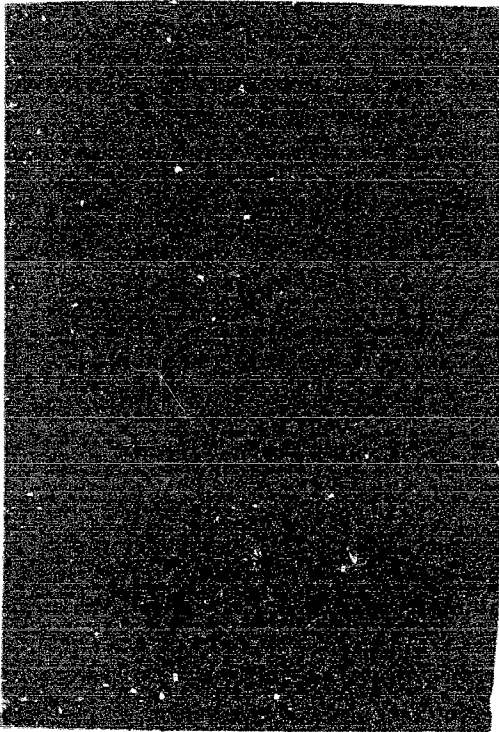
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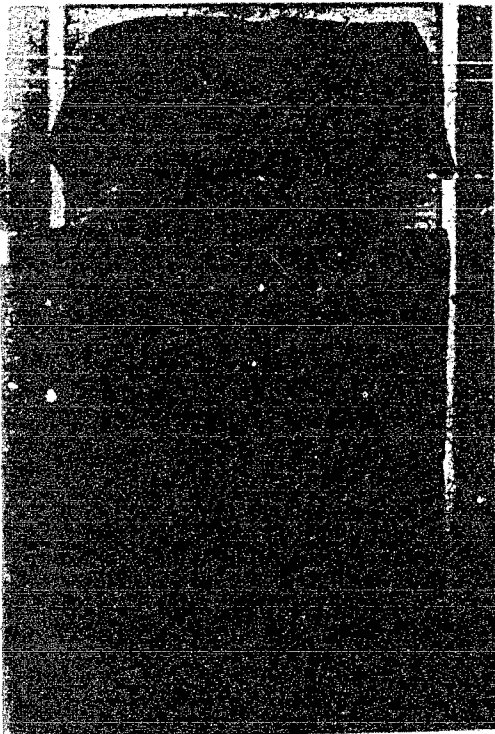
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Plate 1



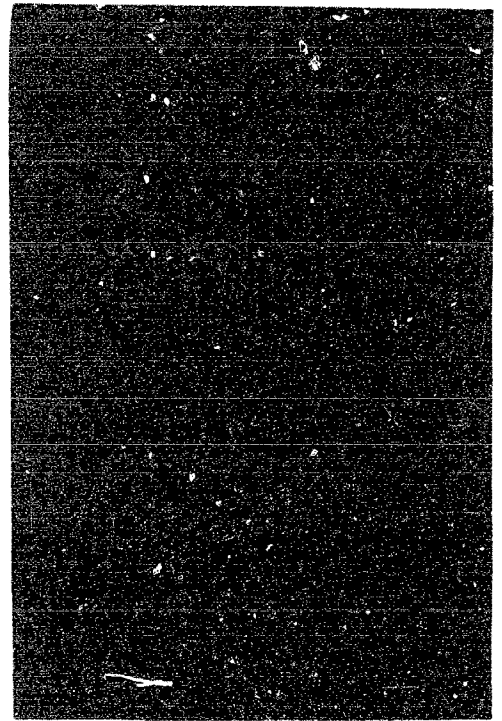
A Sarong

Plate 3



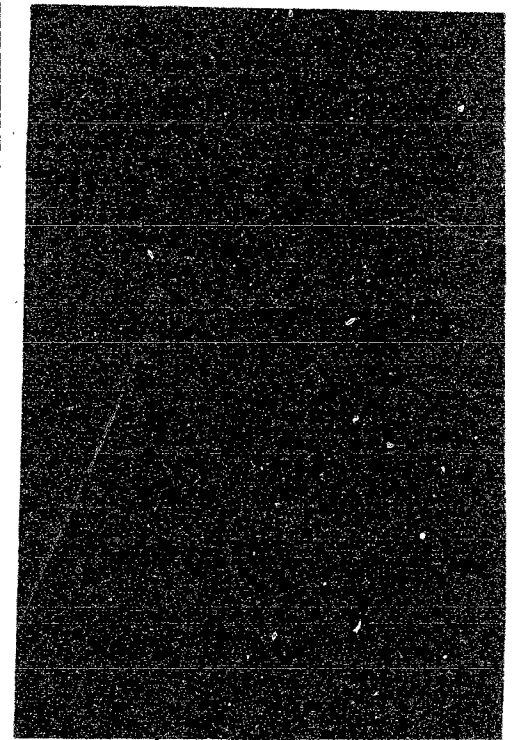
A Sarong & a Baju

Plate 2



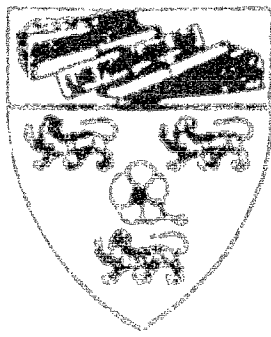
A Seluar

Plate 4

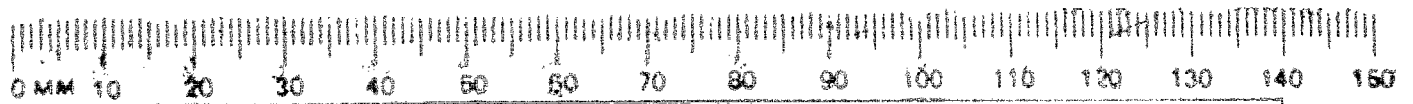


A Seluar & a Baju

* They are worn daily either in one of these combinations.



TAMAT



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