

POPULATION MOBILITY IN NEGRI SEMBILAN, PENINSULAR
MALAYSIA: EVIDENCE FROM THREE VILLAGES IN
KUALA PILAH,

By

Abdani Samad Hadi, B.A.; M.A. (Cont.).

Norhafiz HJ Ibrahim
Pensyarah
Jabatan Sains Komuniti
Fakulti Pengajian Pendidikan
Universiti Pertanian Malaysia
43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor D. E.

A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of Doctor of
Philosophy in the School of Social
Sciences Flinders University
of South Australia.

April, 1981.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Table of Contents	xxi
List of Tables	xiv
List of Figures	x
List of Plates	viii
Summary	vii
Acknowledgement	iv
PART ONE: THEORY AND METHODOLOGY	
1. INTRODUCTION	
1.1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.2. BACKGROUND TO RESEARCH PROBLEM: A BRIEF SURVEY OF STUDIES OF POPULATION MOBILITY IN MALAYSIA	2
1.3. THE NEGRI SEMBILAN MALAYS AS A CASE STUDY	8
1.4. THE AIMS OF THE STUDY	9
1.5. ORGANISATION OF THE THESIS	11
2. THEORY AND METHODOLOGY	
2.1. INTRODUCTION	
2.2. A BRIEF REVIEW OF SOME THEORETICAL APPROACHES TO THE STUDY OF INTERNAL MIGRATION AND URBANISATION	13
2.2.1. Migration Stream	13
2.2.2. Migration Selectivity	16
2.2.3. The Migration Decision-making Process	17
2.2.4. Mobility and Modernisation	18
2.2.5. The Study of Circulation	20
2.3. A SURVEY OF THEORIES ON URBANISATION	20
2.4. THEORETICAL APPROACH ADOPTED IN THIS STUDY	24
2.5. DATA SOURCES	26
2.5.1. Sources of Aggregate Migration Data in Peninsular Malaysia	26
2.6. THE KUALA PILAH VILLAGE SURVEY AND THE URBAN 'TRACER' SURVEY	33
2.6.1. Methodological Approaches to the Study of Population Movement	33
2.6.2. Fieldwork Technique (See also Appendix A)	38
2.7. POPULATION MOBILITY IN NEGRI SEMBILAN: CLASSIFICATION AND DEFINITION OF LOCAL TERMS	46
2.7.1. A Space-time Classification	46

2.7.2.	A Space-time Classification - A Schematic Representation	48
2.8.	CONCLUSION	52
3.	NEGRI SEMBILAN IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	
3.1.	INTRODUCTION	53
3.2.	ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT	53
3.2.1.	Physical Structure	54
3.2.2.	Soil, Climatic Conditions and Landuse	56
3.3.	POPULATION GROWTH AND THE MALAY POPULATION COMPONENT	57
3.3.1.	Malay Population and Its Distribution Patterns	58
3.3.2.	Population Density	62
3.3.3.	Urban Growth and Urbanisation	64
3.4.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NEGRI SEMBILAN. A SUMMARY	66
3.5.	NEGRI SEMBILAN IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA. A BRIEF ASSESSMENT	69
3.6.	NEGRI SEMBILAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGIONS	70
3.6.1.	Major Characteristics of Socio-Economic Regions	71
3.7.	CONCLUDING REMARK	74
	PART TWO: POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND URBANISATION	
4.	THE EVOLUTION OF POPULATION MOBILITY PATTERNS IN NEGRI SEMBILAN	
4.1.	INTRODUCTION	76
4.2.	MOBILITY IN TRANSITION: A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE	76
4.3.	MOBILITY IN PRE-EUROPEAN NEGRI SEMBILAN SOCIETY	79
4.3.1.	Mobility in Pre-Contact Society	80
4.3.2.	Minangkabau Immigration into Negri Sembilan	81
4.3.3.	Immigrant Pioneer Settlements	83
4.4.	PHASE I. COLONIAL INTRUSION AND LARGE SCALE IMMIGRATION OF LABOUR	87
4.5.	INTER-STATE MIGRATION, 1911 - 1957	96
4.5.1.	An Interruption. The War Years and forced Relocation	100
4.6.	PHASE II. MALAYS ON THE MOVE	101
4.6.1.	<u>Merdeka</u> and "Sponsorship" of Malay Mobility: Urbanward Flows	103
4.7.	THE HAJJ	108

4.8.	SUMMARY	110
5.	A GENERAL SURVEY OF MALAY POPULATION MOVEMENT TO, FROM AND WITHIN NEGRI SEMBILAN, 1960S - 1970S.	
5.1.	INTRODUCTION	111
5.2.	THE TRANSITION OF MALAY MOBILITY IN POST- INDEPENDENCE TIME; PHASE II OR PHASE III ?	111
5.3.	THE PERSISTENCE OF OUTMIGRATION FROM NEGRI SEMBILAN	113
5.4.	POPULATION MOVEMENT PATTERNS IN NEGRI SEMBILAN	116
5.4.1.	'Stocks' of Malay Lifetime Internal Migration in Negri Sembilan	116
5.4.2.	Lifetime Migration Streams in 1970	119
5.4.3.	Most Recent Migration Probabilities	122
5.4.4.	Lifetime Migration Streams Effectiveness	124
5.4.5.	Spatial Aspects of Migrant Movement to and from Negri Sembilan	126
5.4.6.	Population Movement Between Districts in Negri Sembilan in 1970	134
5.5.	RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION	137
5.5.1.	Urbanisation and Urban Growth	140
5.5.2.	The Spread of Urban Settlements	141
5.5.3.	Urban Growth, Urban Change and Urbanisation	142
5.5.4.	Urbanisation of the Malays	145
5.6.	COMMUTING AND RETURN MIGRANT MOVEMENTS	149
5.6.1.	Commuting	149
5.6.2.	Return Migrants	152
5.7.	A MOBILITY TRANSITION IN NEGRI SEMBILAN ?	154
5.8.	CONCLUSION	157
6.	CONTEMPORARY MOBILITY PATTERNS; EVIDENCE FROM THE VILLAGE	
6.1.	INTRODUCTION	159
6.2.	A BRIEF REVIEW OF SELECTED LITERATURE ON THE PATTERNS OF POPULATION MOBILITY IN THIRD WORLD COUNTRIES	159
6.3.	THE VILLAGE SURVEY	160
6.4.	THE CONTEXT OF POPULATION MOBILITY: THE SURVEY VILLAGES' LOCATIONAL AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUC- TURE	162

	<u>Page</u>
6.4.1. Agricultural Land Holding	165
6.4.2. Incidence of Poverty in the Survey Villages	168
6.4.3. The Level of Socio-Economic Progress in the Survey Villages	169
6.5. SOME STRUCTURAL FEATURES OF MOBILITY PATTERNS IN THE SURVEY VILLAGES	172
6.5.1. Commuting	175
6.5.2. <u>Pindah</u> and <u>Merantau</u>	177
6.5.3. 'Return' Migration	181
6.5.4. The Stayers	182
6.5.5. Other Mobility Patterns	183
6.6. CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS	184
6.6.1. Level of Education	188
6.7. CONCLUSION	192
7. <u>MERANTAU</u> : CIRCULAR OR PERMANENT MIGRATION ?	
7.1. INTRODUCTION	193
7.2. ASSUMPTIONS FROM PREVIOUS STUDIES OF POPULATION CIRCULATION	193
7.2.1. The Data	194
7.3. PERSONAL MOBILITY THROUGH A LIFE-TIME	196
7.4. <u>MERANTAU</u> : CIRCULAR OR SEMI-PERMANENT ?	201
7.4.1. Past Mobility Experience of the Return Migrants	202
7.4.2. The Destinations of the Past Moves	211
7.4.3. The Timing of the Move and the Period of Absence	215
7.5. THE TRANSITION FROM CIRCULAR TO PERMANENT MIGRATION IN THE SURVEY VILLAGES: A COMMENT	218
7.6. CONCLUSION	221
8. THE DECISION TO MIGRATE	
8.1. INTRODUCTION	223
8.2. A THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE	229
8.3. THE POTENTIAL MIGRANT AND LIFE CYCLE CHANGE	228
8.4. PERCEIVED ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF THE VILLAGE	230
8.4.1. Perceived Advantages and Disadvantages of City Life	233
8.4.2. Reasons for Leaving the Village	235
8.5. ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS IN THE VILLAGE	237
8.6. ADJUSTMENT TO ENVIRONMENTAL STRESS	242

	<u>Page</u>
8.6.1. Non-Village Based Adjustment	244
8.6.2. Environmental Stress and Individual Reactions: Some Case Studies	245
8.7. THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONTEXT OF THE DECISION MAKING	247
8.8. THE ROLE OF INFORMATION	253
8.9. CONCLUSION	257
9. MIGRANTS IN KUALA LUMPUR AND SEREMBAN	
9.1. INTRODUCTION	258
9.2. THE MIGRANT IN THE THIRD WORLD CITY; SOME THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	258
9.3. PREPARATION BEFORE LEAVING THE VILLAGE	260
9.3.1. Migrant's Entry Into City Life	264
9.4. MIGRANT ADJUSTMENT TO THE CITY	271
9.4.1. Residential Adjustment	272
9.4.2. Economic Adjustment	289
9.4.3. Social Adjustment	303
9.5. CONCLUSION	307
10. INDIVIDUAL ADAPTATION TO KUALA LUMPUR AND SEREMBAN	
10.1. INTRODUCTION	308
10.2. THE HOLOGRAM TECHNIQUE AND INDIVIDUAL ADAPTATION TO THE CITY	310
10.3. PROFILES OF THE TRACED MIGRANTS	313
10.4. INDIVIDUAL CASE STUDIES	317
10.4.1. Strong Adapters; the Urban Man ?	317
10.4.2. The Moderate Adapters; Satisfactory Co-existence ?	320
10.4.3. The Marginal Adapters	324
10.5. CONCLUSION	327
11. URBAN-RURAL RELATIONS	
11.1. INTRODUCTION	329
11.2. A THEORETICAL BACKGROUND	329
11.3. TIES WITH THE HOME VILLAGE	330
11.3.1. Personal Links	332
11.3.2. Home Visit	336
11.3.3. Other Links with the Villages	339
11.4. REMITTANCES	341
11.5. CONCLUSION	345
12. <u>MERANTAU</u> AND THE VILLAGE	

12.1.	INTRODUCTION	347
12.2.	A BRIEF REVIEW OF SELECTED LITERATURE ON THE IMPACTS OF MIGRATION ON THE SENDING AREA	347
12.3.	<u>MERANTAU</u> AND SOCIO-CULTURAL CHANGE IN THE VILLAGE	350
12.3.1.	<u>Merantau</u> and Sex Roles in the Village	350
12.3.2.	<u>Adat</u> and Village Life	351
12.4.	ECONOMIC IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON THE VILLAGE	357
12.4.1.	Recognition of Benefits from <u>Merantau</u>	357
12.4.2.	Remittances and Household Income in the Village	358
12.4.3.	Some Direct Consequences of Extra Income in the Village	360
12.5.	CONTACTS, URBAN EXPOSURE AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS SOME MODERN INSTITUTIONS	362
12.6.	THE IMPACTS OF MIGRATION ON THE WIDER VILLAGE COMMUNITY	365
12.6.1.	Return Migrants and the Survey Village	368
12.7.	CONCLUSION	370
PART THREE: CONCLUSION		
13.	CONCLUSION	
13.1.	INTRODUCTION	372
13.2.	ANSWERS TO SPECIFIC QUESTIONS AND SOME THEORETICAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	374
13.2.1.	The Historical Development of Mobility Patterns	375
13.2.2.	Findings on Contemporary Mobility Patterns	378
13.2.3.	Findings on 'Circulations' or 'Permanent Movement'	380
13.2.4.	Motivations for Leaving the Village	381
13.2.5.	Findings on Migrant's Adjustment to City Life	383
13.2.6.	Urban-Rural Links and Benefits from Migration	384
13.2.7.	Limitations of Present Theoretical Approach and Suggestion for the Adoption of an Alternative One	385
13.2.8.	Can We Generalise from the Study ?	387
13.3.	POLICY IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY	391
13.3.1.	Policy Implications of Migrants in the City	391
13.3.2.	Policy Implications of the Situations at the Rural End	394
13.4.	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AS AN ALTERNATIVE FORM OF DEVELOPMENT	395
13.5.	SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH	397
13.6.	CONCLUSION	398

	<u>Page</u>
CONVENTIONS	400
ABBREVIATION	401
GLOSSARY	403
APPENDIX A1: THE KUALA PILAE POPULATION MOBILITY SURVEY AND THE 'URBAN' TRACER SURVEY	406
The Village Survey	411
The Urban Tracer Survey	413
APPENDIX A2: QUESTIONNAIRES	416
APPENDIX B : FACTORS USED IN THE REGIONALISATION OF NEGRI SEMBILAN	449
APPENDIX C1: LIFETIME MIGRATION DATA FOR MALAYS AND FOR TOTAL, 1970	452
APPENDIX C2: LIFETIME MIGRATION DATA FOR MALAYS AND FOR TOTAL, 1957	453
APPENDIX C3: MOST RECENT MALAY INTERSTATE MIGRANTS, 1970	454
APPENDIX C4: LIFETIME MALAY RETURN MIGRATION, 1970	455
APPENDIX D : ESTIMATING DAILY COMMUTER FROM SEREMBAN TO KUALA LUMPUR. A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH	456
APPENDIX E : ESTIMATING THE 1978 POVERTY LINE FOR MALAYSIA	459
APPENDIX F : OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION ADOPTED FOR STUDY OF MALAY OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN KUALA LUMPUR AND SEREMBAN	460
APPENDIX G : URBANISATION INDICES FOR THE HOLOGRAM	462
APPENDIX H : LANDUSE IN NEGRI SEMBILAN (1966)	471
APPENDIX I : MAIN AREAS OF TRADITIONAL SETTLEMENT IN NEGRI SEMBILAN	472
BIBLIOGRAPHY	473

Norhaini Hj Ibrahim
 Pengajar
 Jabatan Sains Komuniti
 Fakulti Pendidikan, Pendidikan
 Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor D. S.

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.1.	Major Studies on Population in Peninsular Malaysia	3
2.1.	Main Sources of Migration Data in Malaysia	27
2.2.	Methodological Approaches to the Study of Population Mobility	35
2.3.	Fieldwork Strategy	39
2.4.	A Space-time Classification of Population Mobility in Negri Sembilan	50
3.1.	Population Change in the Districts of Negri Sembilan, 1957 - 1970	60
3.2.	Number, Size and Malay Population of Negri Sembilan Towns	66
3.3.	A General Demographic - Socio-Economic Profile, Negri Sembilan, 1970	67
3.4.	District Variations in Industry of Active Malay Population, 1970 (Percent)	72
4.1.	Zelensky's Two Sequential Spatiotemporal Processes Among Modernizing Population	77
4.2.	Ethnic Composition of the Population: Peninsular Malaysia, 1911 - 1957	91
4.3.	State Distribution of Industry, 1968. Percentages	105
5.1.a.	In-, Out-, Turnover and Net Lifetime Migration in Peninsular Malaysia, 1970	117
5.1.b.	In-, Out-, Turnover and Net Lifetime Migration in Peninsular Malaysia, 1957	117
5.2.	Net Inter-State Migration Streams - 1970 (Lifetime)	121
5.3.	Most Recent Migration Probabilities	123
5.4.	The 1970 Malay Lifetime Migration Effectiveness (Percentages)	125
5.5.	Rate of Most Recent Migration to and from Negri Sembilan, 1970	128
5.6.	The Gradients (b - values) of the 1957 and 1970 Migration Fields to and from Negri Sembilan	134
5.7.	Intra-State Malay most Recent Migrant Movements in Negri Sembilan, 1970.	135
5.8.	Inter-State Lifetime Migrants by Rural-Urban Destination (total community)	138

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
5.9. Inter-State Malay most Recent Migrants at District Level, 1970	139
5.10. Rate of most Recent Malay Migrant Moves to and from Negri Sembilan, 1970	140
5.11. Proportion of Population in Urban Areas According to Three Definitions, Peninsular Malaysia, 1921 - 1970	145
5.12. Proportion of Urban to Total Population 1947 - 1970	146
5.13. Malays in Urban Areas, Negri Sembilan 1921 - 1970	147
5.14. Estimated Rural and Urban Contribution to Inter-censal Urban Growth, Peninsular Malaysia 1947 - 1957	148
5.15. Lifetime Return Migration Compared to Lifetime Immigration for Negri Sembilan and Other States, in Peninsular Malaysia, 1970	153
5.16. Zelinsky's Sequential Processes and the Situation in Negri Sembilan	155
6.1. Some Structural Characteristics of the Survey Villages	163
6.2. Heads of Households' Views on Selected Socio-Economic Changes in the Village - 1970's Compared to the 1950's	164
6.3. Pattern of <u>Sawah</u> * and Rubber Ownership in the Survey Villages	166
6.4. Land Concentration in the Survey Villages	167
6.5. Major Mobility Types in the Survey Villages	174
6.6. State or Country of Residence of <u>Merantau</u> 'Migrants' (percentages)	180
6.7. Age-Sex Differences Amongst <u>Merantau</u> and Non- <u>Merantau</u> in the Survey Villages	186
6.8. The I_D for <u>Merantau</u> and Non- <u>Merantau</u> Population in the Survey Villages	188
6.9. Sex Ratio Amongst Non- <u>Merantau</u> and <u>Merantau</u>	189
6.10. Highest Level of Education Attended by Movers and Non Movers	190
6.11. Average Number of Children Ever Born to <u>Merantau</u> and Non- <u>Merantau</u> Females	191
7.1. Distribution of Index of Circular Migration	203
7.2. Total Moves and Index of Circular Migration by Year of First Move Cohort	204

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
7.3. Index of Circular Migration of Traced Migrants in Kuala Lumpur and Seremban	210
7.4. Distribution of Moves by Location	211
7.5. The "Timing" of Moves by the Return Migrants	215
7.6. Total Years of <u>Merantau</u>	217
7.7. The Number of Malays Employed in Non-Agricultural Occupations, 1931 - 1990	221
8.1. Life Cycle Stages Producing Internal Migration	229
8.2. Kuala Pilah Survey Villages: Perceived Advantages and Disadvantages of Village Life	232
8.3. Kuala Pilah Survey Villages: Perceived Advantages and Disadvantages of City Life	234
8.4. Survey Villagers Views on Village People's Motivations for Moving to the City, and for People Remaining Permanently in the Village	236
8.5. Migrant's Stated Reason for First Move and for Coming to Kuala Lumpur-Seremban	238
8.6. Village Survey Respondent Consensus on a) Agreeableness on Sons, and Daughters Moving to the City; b) 'Attention' Given to Migrants	250
8.7. Sources of Information about Kuala Lumpur and Seremban: Villagers' Views	254
8.8. Sources and Types of Information gathered by Traced Migrants in City - A Retrospective View	256
9.1. Village Respondents' Views of the Willingness and the Types of Help Urban Dwellers Give to New Migrants	263
9.2. Migrants' Initial Place of Residence and Duration of Stay on Their First Move to the City	270
9.3. Migrants' Assessment of the Composition of their Residential Neighbourhood in Kuala Lumpur and Seremban	289
9.4. Income Opportunities in a Third World City	290
9.5. Occupations of Migrants	292
9.6. Occupational Clusterings Amongst Migrants	296
9.7. Period of Unemployment Amongst Migrants in City	298
9.8. Migrants' Earnings: Some Examples	300
9.9. Migrants Relation with Neighbours	304
9.10. Membership of Urban Associations	305

<u>Table</u>	<u>Page</u>
10.1. Profiles of Traced Migrants	314
11.1. Pensioners in the Village Households	332
11.2. Reasons Given by Return Migrants for Returning to the Village	335
11.3. The Frequency and the Reasons for Home Visits by Migrants	337
11.4. Duration of Stay During Home Visits	339
11.5. Visits by Village Kin of Urban Dwellers	340
11.6. Contacts by Letters	340
11.7. Frequency of Migrants Remitting Money Home	342
11.8. Patterns of Village Households Receiving Remittances	343
11.9. Amount of Income Remitted per Month by Traced Migrants	344
12.1. Kuala Pilah Survey Village: Conditions of Village if None Go ' <u>Merantau</u> '	357
12.2. Remittances, Village Household Cash Income and Expenditure	359
12.3. Indicators of Relative Household Prosperity and Possession of 'Status' Items	361
12.4. Communications, Urban Exposure and Attitude Towards Modern Medical Institutions	364
13.1. Definitions of Forms of Mobility	389

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
2.1.	The Location of the Survey Villages in the District of Kuala Pilah, Negri Sembilan	42
2.2.	The Main Administrative Hierarchy in Peninsular Malaysia	48
3.1.	The Physical Features of Negri Sembilan	55
3.2.	Negri Sembilan: Growth of the Main Ethnic Groups	59
3.3.	The Malays and Chinese Potential Surfaces in Negri Sembilan, 1947 - 1970	61
3.4.	The Density of Negri Sembilan Malay Population	63
3.5.	Population Growth of District Capitals, Negri Sembilan	65
4.1.a.	Traditional Policy	82
4.1.b.	Moving Frontier of Minangkabau Settlement in Negri Sembilan	82
4.2.	Malays and Immigrant Population in Various Industries	90
4.3.	Immigration of 'Malays' into Negri Sembilan, 1947	92
4.4.	Indonesian Immigrants in Peninsular Malaysia	94
4.5.	The Movements of Lifetime Migrants in the Peninsula, 1921 - 1957	97
4.6.	Location of F.L.D.A. Settlements in 'Malays', 1963	107
4.7.	Hajis Per 1000 Malay Population	109
5.1.	Lifetime Outmigration and Net Migration rates for all States in Peninsular Malaysia	115
5.2.	Lifetime Migration Streams between the States in Peninsular Malaysia	120
5.3.	Rate of Lifetime Migrant Movement to and from Negri Sembilan, 1970	127
5.4.	Rate of most Recent Migrant Movements to and from Negri Sembilan	130
5.5.	Lifetime Migration Fields to and from Negri Sembilan for 1957 and 1970	133
5.6.a.	Rank-size Distribution of the 25 Largest Towns at Successive Censuses, West Malaysia, 1911 - 1970	143
5.6.b.	Rank Order of Selected Towns, 1947, 1957 and 1970	143
6.1.	Destinations of Migrants from the Survey Villages	179
6.2.	Age-Sex Distribution of Those Involved in the main Mobility Types	185

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
7.1.	Selected 'Life - Lines' of Return Migrants by Life-Cycle Change	197
7.2.	Selected 'Life-lines' of Return Migrants by Calendar Year	198
7.3.	Past Movement Destinations of Return Migrants in Sungai Dua	206
7.4.	Past Movement Destinations of Return Migrants in Juasseh	207
7.5.	Past Movement Destinations of Return Migrants in Ibol	208
7.6.	The Destinations of the Return Migrants' Movements during the Pre-War, War and Post-War Years	214
8.1.	A Generalised Decision Making Process of a Potential Migrant in the survey Villages	226
9.1.	The Distribution Patterns of Migrants in Seremban Town and Surrounding Areas	273
9.2.	Seremban and Surrounding Town and Villages	274
9.3.	The Distribution Patterns of Migrants from the Survey Villages in Kuala Lumpur and Surrounding Areas	278
9.4.	Distribution of Malay, Mixed Residential Areas, Kuala Lumpur, 1970	279
9.5.	Migrant's Job Stability and Change While in Seremban and Kuala Lumpur	302
10.1.	"The Urban Man"	318
10.2.	Transitional Adapters	321
10.3.	Marginal Adapters	325
12.1.	A Trend in Malay Male-Female Ratio for Kuala Pilah District, Negri Sembilan	349

LIST OF PLATES

<u>Plate</u>		<u>Page</u>
I	The Seremban-Kuala Lumpur Highway	151
II	Selected Housing Types in Seremban	275 276
III	Government Barracks	281
IV	Mixed Residential Area: Flats.	282
V	Predominantly Malay Residential Area.	
	a) A Squatter Area	283
	b) Kampong Baru	284
	and c) Kampong Pandan	284
VI	Mixed Residential Area of Kuala Lumpur	285
VII	Home for Hari Raya Puasa (at Seremban Bus Station)	331
VIII	An Impact of Outmigration on the Sending Village ? Vacant Houses	367

SUMMARY

This thesis is concerned with Malay population movement to, from and within Negri Sembilan Peninsular Malaysia, the processes producing the patterns and the impacts of the movement on the sending village. Based on fieldwork in three villages in Kuala Pilah Negri Sembilan and on an urban tracer survey in Seremban and Kuala Lumpur the study attempts to establish whether the movement of the Negri Sembilan Malays is circular or permanent. To achieve this several theories are used to explain the movement patterns. This way we hope to come to grips with mobility in the survey villages.

The study begins by analysing the historical evolution of mobility patterns in Negri Sembilan. We found that although some types of movement in Negri Sembilan tend to change as the society undergoes socio-economic progress the people are still found to go merantau. In the past going merantau was for a short duration. Since the colonial time until the present going merantau has become more permanent because the perantau are employed in permanent occupation. Despite this we cannot preclude the idea that these people will return to the home village some day. The way the migrants adjust to the city and the links that the migrants maintain with the home village suggest this likelihood.

Examining migrant adjustment to the city shows that the migrants move to the cities in a familiar channel provided by kinship and friendship networks, resulting in the migrants facing little problem of urban adjustment. These networks can be traced back to the village, suggesting that the migrants are tied somewhat to the village of origin. Studying individual migrant adaptation to the city in turn shows that a sizeable proportion of the traced migrants adapts marginally to the city, implying that this group of traced migrants will move back to the village one day. If the traced migrants can be taken to represent the total migrants in Seremban and Kuala Lumpur (and since most migrants from the survey villages are found in these cities) then a sizeable proportion of the migrants will return eventually to the village.

While in the city the migrants return at least once a year for social visits. They remit money, send news and receive visitors from the village. These links suggest the circularity of the move and of the relation between the village and the city. Due to the 'circular' move-

ment migrant households in the village gained from migration. In terms of investment for the whole village the benefits from migration are somewhat minimal.

" I certify that this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgment any material previously submitted for a degree or diploma in any University; and that to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where due reference is made in the text. "

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I owe deep gratitude to so many people for their help with this thesis. Some are more pre-eminent and I need to thank them by name. However, many of them will remain anonymous although their contributions have been substantial; to these people, especially my respondents at the village and the urban end, go my sincere thanks.

Dr. A. Maude and Dr. G.J. Hugo supervised the thesis. To both of them I record my deepest gratitude. Their interest in the project ensures me a continuous support whereas their constant encouragement inspires me to get on with the thesis especially during the darkest moments of research work. Their unsparing criticisms helped to straighten a lot of wooly thinking and their sharp editorial comments improved the presentation as well as the flow of my somewhat bumpy prose which very often lapsed into Malaynised English.

I owe special thanks to Professor Murray Mc Caskill and his staff for giving me an opportunity to pursue this research at Flinders, for the congenial academic environment to do thesis work, and for allowing me access to various facilities in the Department. Thanks are also due to Dr. Riaz Hassan of Sociology and Dr. H.S. Leng of the Asian Studies of the same University for their time to discuss aspects of the thesis.

I must thank Professor Murray Chapman at the University of Hawaii for giving me several hours of his precious time to discuss several parts of the thesis. My special thanks go to Dr. Richard Beford, Canterbury University of New Zealand for leading me to some reading materials on population circulation; to Dr. Robin Pryor who sent me his comments on the outline of my project as well as his list of publication and to Professor Dr. T.G. Mc Gee for comments at the initial stages of the research. I express gratitude also to Professor W.B. Johnston and Dr. R.G. Cant of the Department of Geography, University of Canterbury, New Zealand. It was they who encouraged me to attempt this research.

My special gratitude goes to the Australian Government for giving me financial help in the form of a Commonwealth Fellowship and Scholarship Plan without which I would not have been able to go to Adelaide. To ADAB officers at Adelaide my sincere thanks for their constant concern over my family's welfare in Australia.

In Malaysia, I am deeply indebted to Universiti Kebangsaan

Malaysia for granting me leave to enable me to pursue this research in Australia. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia also provided some financial support to enable my family to travel with me to Australia, and the Universiti also met the cost of my one-year fieldwork in Negri Sembilan. To the Department of Geography, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, my very special thanks for allowing me to return to Malaysia in 1978 to do my fieldwork. The Head of the Department helped me on numerous occasions with administrative matters and allowed me access to many facilities in the Department, thank you very much.

Many Institutions, Organisations and individual persons also contributed towards this research. For permission to conduct the research in a rural area of Peninsular Malaysia I am grateful to the following:

First, Unit Penyelidikan Sosio-Ekonomi, the Prime Ministers Department Kuala Lumpur. Second, the State Secretariat Negri Sembilan and the Unit Perancang Negeri, Negri Sembilan. I have to mention and to thank En. Azhar Marzuki who was incharge of the Unit in 1978 for giving me access to information on development projects in Negri Sembilan, for putting me into right contacts and for assisting me in many ways. Third, the six District Officers in Negri Sembilan for giving me their time to discuss many aspects of development and outmigration in their districts. Fourth, the various government departments in Negri Sembilan for their help. The Jabatan Perancang Bender dan Wilayah Negri Sembilan, the Jabatan Pertanian Negeri and Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri, Negri Sembilan, however, need special mention for all the help rendered.

In Kuala Pilah, I am grateful to the District Development Officer, En. Karim, for his untiring help on the field in 1978. He took us around the villages in Kuala Pilah and gave us a lot of advice that proved very useful when deciding to pick the survey villages. He also put us into direct contact with the Penghulu mukims and the village heads. To En. Shaeri and Tuan Haji Jamaluddin, Tuan Lebai Lassim and En. Saat Ahmad my sincere thanks for allowing my research assistants and myself into Sungai Dua, Juasseh and Fhol respectively to interview their anak buah. Most of all my deepest gratitude to the people of the survey villages. Sorry to disturb you and to subject you to our scrutiny. I assure you that I did the survey with your welfare in mind.

For manuscript data, I like to record my sincere thanks to Jabatan Perangkaan Kuala Lumpur for allowing me access to unpublished

census data. My special thanks to Cik D. Fernandez and En. Karban Singh for their help, and above all to En. R. Chander for allowing me to use the 10 percent sample survey data. My thanks should also go to the Director of Arkib Negara for giving me permission to refer to documents kept in the archives.

Assistance on the field was given by many people. My special thanks go to my research assistants namely; En. Annuar Taharim, En. Razak Abdul Rahman, En. Hazim Mokhtar; En. Roslan dan En. Taha who worked tirelessly and who did a good job with the interviews. They shared enthusiastically the experience of living several months in the villages of Kuala Pilah, and they helped to code most of the survey questionnaires. En. Kasah Taam and En. Norshah Mansor helped me with the difficult task of tracing the migrants in Kuala Lumpur. En. Aziz Hj. Alias and En. Annuar Taharim followed the migrants to Seremban town. Cik Noridah Haji Alias and Cik Norizan Daud helped to code parts of the urban tracer questionnaires. Cik Norizan Daud and Cik Faridah Hanum also helped to extract some unpublished migration data from the Jabatan Statistik.

My gratitude is due to En. Kamil, En. Kasah, En. Zulkifli, En. Syed Otman, En. Shah, Puan Maria, Puan Noriah and Puan Shadidah all of the Geography Department Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia for their help throughout the duration of the fieldwork.

Back in Australia, I have more people to thank. The Hugos, the Maudes, the Massens, the Heathcotes, the Lams and the Lengs extended to my family help in numerous ways. They mediated my family's entry into Adelaide, and they provided the informal network which cushioned us from the direct impact of Australian way of life. The Tonsley court community also helped in our adaptation to Adelaide. To them my deep gratitude.

At the Geography Department at Flinders, I benefitted from Andrew Little's advice on cartographic work and also from Jeans Lange's advice on thesis typing. Jan Smith and David Johnson never failed to give their prompt help with any technical problem. Thank you. I must record my thanks also to my high degree colleagues who provided me with such a stimulating working environment in the research room.

To the Director of Flinders Computer Centre and to Frances Robertson of the same centre I express my many thanks for their help with computing work. My special thanks also go to Margaret Adams of the

Inter-Library loan of the University Library for her help in getting reading materials from other universities in Australia with remarkable speed.

My leave expired at the end of November, 1980. The final draft was brought back to Bangi to be typed by Puar Shadiqah Maslom. To her I express my very sincere thanks. My thanks also go to the Librarian Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia for his permission to duplicate the final draft at his Unit Peretakan.

For over 3½ years, Rohani helped me with this thesis. She typed and stapled the questionnaires, transformed my handwritings into neatly typed drafts. Still she managed to remain a wife and a mother amidst all these. Anwar tried many a time to get my attention during those long hours when I needed a lot of concentration but failed. Both of them have been a constant source of encouragement and inspiration. Mere words are not enough to thank them. I like them to know that this thesis is theirs as much as it is mine.

It is really a humbling experience to complete this piece of research and it is a more humbling thought to realise the size of debt I owed to all the people above. I thank them all once again through this pantun.

Pisang emas dibawa belayar
Masak sebiji di atas peti
Batang emas dapat dibayar
Batang buai dibawa mati.

PART II

POPULATION MOVEMENTS AND URBANISATION

CHAPTER 9

MIGRANTS IN KUALA LUMPUR AND
SEREMBAN

9.1. INTRODUCTION.

As shown in the previous two chapters, the bulk of the village population from the survey villages at the time of the survey went merantau which is, by definition, a form of circular migration in which the village of origin eventually becomes the destination. In this migration the city becomes somewhat of a 'transit' place between the origin and the destination. This chapter examines the migrants in this transit place; the focus is on their patterns of adjustment to the city. In the context of this study, this topic is useful for what it might suggest about the permanency or otherwise of rural-urban migration and also about the factors that seem to produce more permanent urban settlement. To simplify description we will limit our examination to the manner in which migrants were 'prepared' before leaving for the city; to the environment in which entry into city life was made; and to the residential and socio-economic adjustment to the city.

9.2. THE MIGRANT IN THE THIRD WORLD CITY: SOME THEORETICAL BACKGROUND.

It was the general belief up to the 1960s that the urbanisation process in the Third World duplicated the experience of the West. In the Western model rural-urban migration leads to changes in the economic, social, cultural and demographic characteristics of the migrants because of the close association observed between urbanisation and modernisation (Weiseman, 1964). A similar path of change was envisaged for rural-urban migrants in the Third World. Many recent studies of urbanisation in the Third World have rejected such a simple linear progression of change. Note that even in the West this contention has been found not to be universally true (Young and Willmott, 1958). Abu-Lughod (1961) found that migrants in Cairo retained their rural characteristics; Caldwell (1969) and Perlman (1976) have reported a similar pattern in Ghana and Brazil respectively, whereas Mc Gee (1971) and Hugo (1978) have demonstrated that migrants may simply move from one form of peasant production in the village to another in the city. In this circumstance, the move does not necessarily lead to the transformation of the migrants into urban men. Further, it has been shown that circular migrants blur the rural-urban differences in the Third World by maintaining bi- or multi-locality of residence (Chapman, 1969; Hugo, 1978;

Goldstein, 1978), and Ma Gee (1968, 1971) has demonstrated that there was no perceived sharp contrast between rural and urban amongst Malay migrants in Kuala Lumpur.

It is important at the outset to assess the data to be used in this chapter. Information from the village end survey and also from the urban tracer survey provides two sets of data on migrants' adjustment to city life. In the village end survey we asked our respondents not only about the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the migrants but also a range of questions covering the preparation for the move to the city, the journey and the migrants' adjustment to the city. As shown by several writers (Bedford, 1973; Hugo, 1978) retrospective views and information suffer from post-hoc rationalisation; the respondents faced the problem of recall and reconstructing past events about their children. Despite that most of the information supplied by the respondents at the village end, we feel, was reliable because, as shown in Chapter 11, the urban dwellers maintained personal links with the village. Further, their kin in the survey villages would be involved in the preparation for their journey to the city; the kin also would be aware of the migrants' general activities in the city with regard to their place of residence, occupations and participation in city life. However, as shown in the previous chapter, migrants from our survey villages stayed longer in the city to work. Unlike the circular migration reported in other Third World countries (Goldstein, 1978, *for review*), circular migration in our survey villages was mainly return migration. Because of this long period of absence our respondents at the village end often failed to supply us with detailed information on many aspects of the migrants' activities. For example, when we asked the village respondents the present occupation of the migrants they readily supplied us with the information. But when the amount of salary was asked they either reported simply 'not sure' or stopped to think for a while. In this situation we suspected that they would try to guess a figure. There is another aspect of the problem of recall amongst the village respondents that needs to be highlighted. Concerning the frequency of home visit, for example, the respondents could easily give us the information whether each migrant visited them or not. As to the frequency of visits, we noticed some problems of recall. In addition since migrants in places within Negri Sembilan seemed to come and go all the time the village respondents found it hard to estimate the number of return visits, for example, per month. When we suggested a figure they would automatically agree with it. In this respect the data are somewhat less correct.

To overcome these shortcomings, apart from the reasons stated in Chapter 2, the urban tracer survey was conducted so that we could get some specific details of the migrants' activities. Although the traced migrants were limited to Kuala Lumpur and Seremban, the information gathered from them would be useful to illustrate migrants' activities in the city. The tracer survey will complement the village survey in this chapter and Chapter 11, and some of the information from the tracer survey will be used further in the next chapter (Chapter 10).

9.3. PREPARATION BEFORE LEAVING THE VILLAGE.

It is generally accepted in the literature on Third World urbanisation that rural migrants are well cushioned by kin and friends when they move to the city (Perlmutter, 1976; Hugo, 1978). Careful probing of the respondents in the survey villages reveals that seldom did their kin or friends leave the village for the city without telling them first; it was common to find that news about a person leaving for the city travelled to friends, immediate neighbours and kin in the village, and such news diffused fast so that within a few days all the kin in the village would know about it.

In the village end study we observed how the families helped the potential migrant and prepared him to travel to the city. Mahogany (1970) has suggested that the family in the village can control, discourage or encourage potential migrants to move. For example, the family holds back potential migrants until they are old enough to move, it makes arrangements for those about to move for a place to stay in the city, and it pools help for those with families by taking care of their children in the village. This help at the village end can be traced back to the community's norms which Skinner (1960), Elkan (1967) and Hugo (1975) have found to be important in encouraging or discouraging villagers to migrate. Community norms are also important in our survey villages in influencing people to move. As shown in earlier chapters, merantau has tended to become a way of life. The family and kin in the village ensure that the potential migrants will move to the city with as few problems as possible. The family's and kin's approval and support takes many forms. First, all households in our survey villages mentioned that it was their duty to help their grown up children to go out and earn for themselves. Various forms of encouragement were noticed amongst which the following are more important:

1. All migrant households (N,164) mentioned that they tried to find urban jobs for their grown up children. This was done by seeking information from relatives, kin and friends either through letters or more commonly through canvassing of urban migrants who returned for visits.

2. All households (N,205) mentioned that in the past (that is as far back as the 1950s) it was common for a family to hold a khenduri (ritual feast) to send the migrant off, usually held several nights or the night before the actual travelling day. As observed by Provencher (1971) in his study of two Malay worlds (referring to the Malays in a village and Malays in Kampong Baru, Kuala Lumpur) holding a khenduri was a common practice of thanksgiving amongst the Malays. The khenduri to send a migrant off in the survey villages seemed to serve two purposes. First, it was a kind of prayer for the migrant so that he would be in good health in the rantau and that he would be successful in whatever he was pursuing to do. Second, it was a social occasion in which neighbours and kin gathered to send the migrant off.

Probing our traced migrants revealed that 20 percent could recall the experience of the send-off when they first left the village. However, since so many people have gone to makan gaji and the villages are now less isolated from the city, nowadays people seldom hold a khenduri to send off a migrant. We were told by the village respondents that some families still hold the khenduri when the migrant is leaving for a distant place, such as a son going to do his school matriculation overseas, or when the trip was somewhat dangerous, such as for army personnel on transfer to East Malaysia.

There can be no doubt that such a ritual feast ensures that the migrants will move with confidence. They will have comfortable thoughts of having the family and kin supporting them. There is little doubt also that this kind of send off ties the migrants to the village.

3. Family members and kin also offered advice, money and other contributions. Two traced migrants recalled how their uncles gave them money, and also bought them new shoes when they left the village to join an urban school. The rest remembered the advice offered by their kin and friends. It is interesting to note that an elderly man in one of the survey villages mentioned that it was common in the past (and is still found today) for the relatives to offer this help as a form of investment; they might be considering to take the male migrants as their future sons-in-law. Similar to what Firth (1946) has shown for the fishermen in Kelantan, the people in our survey villages help each other in a system

of exchange called reciprocity; relatives and friends offer help to the migrants who, one day, will reciprocate the help.

The villagers also believed that relatives and friends living in the city were helpful to new arrivals. In Table 9.1 panel (a), we notice that relatives and friends in the city were generally helpful to new arrivals in the city. From panel (b) of the same Table, the relatives and friends in the city would provide the new arrivals with a place to stay, some pocket money and other items of necessity to make the new arrivals feel comfortable in the new environment, and put the new arrivals into the right channels for finding employment. As found in other Third World countries (such as Caldwell, 1969; Hugo, 1978), the villagers in our survey villages were certain that their relatives and friends in the city would help new arrivals in the city. From the tracer survey, all the traced migrants also revealed that they would not hesitate to help the new arrivals at the initial stage. Help was normally given for a certain period until the new arrivals could be on their own. However, we gained some impressions from some of the traced migrants that relations between them and the new arrivals were not always trouble-free. It seems that there were cases when the new migrants tended to overstay, or failed to make a sufficient contribution to the hosts' monthly expenditure after the migrants had managed to get established in the city. In spite of this, these city dwellers would not confront the migrants directly for fear that their kin in the village would know about it; their kin and friends in the village would regard them as unhelpful and unfriendly - a behavioural pattern that is contradictory to the village norm.

With regard to the actual journey, unlike the migrants in other countries (Caldwell, 1969) respondents from the merantau households (N,164) indicated that they did not normally accompany their children on the journey. Thus, 70 percent of these households let their kin travel on their own to the city - unless the occasion made it necessary for them to accompany the migrants for parts of the journey. (The experience of four households whose children were going overseas illustrates this. The households, their relatives and friends travelled to Kuala Lumpur international airport to send them off). For the rest the respondents either accompanied them (12 percent) or the migrants travelled with their families or friends. The experience of the 100 traced migrants confirmed the patterns indicated by the households. Over 70 percent stated they travelled alone, while 30 percent travelled with husbands, kin or friends. Probing the village respondents and the traced migrants for more infor-

Table S.1. Village Respondents' Views of the Willingness and the Types of Help Urban Dwellers Give to New Migrants.

a) Willingness of Relatives and Friends in the City to Help New Arrivals from the Villages.

Response	(Percent)					
	Sungai Dua		Juasseh		Ibol	
	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM
Always Helpful	48.8	33.3	50.7	28.6	40.8	33.3
Sometimes Helpful	37.2	50.0	42.0	64.3	49.0	66.7
Not Helpful	11.6	16.7	2.9	7.1	8.2	-
Not Sure	2.3	-	4.3	-	2.0	-
N	43	18	61	14	49	9

b) The Nature of Help given to New Arrivals in City by Urban Dwellers.

	Place to Stay		Money and other materials		Job	
	M	NM	M	NM	M	NM
<u>Sungai Dua</u>						
Yes	85.9	77.8	67.3	61.1	83.6	72.3
No	11.7	16.7	30.2	16.7	13.9	16.7
Not sure	2.3	5.4	2.3	22.1	2.3	10.9
	99.9	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9
<u>Juasseh</u>						
Yes	93.9	85.7	66.6	57.1	89.9	85.7
No	2.9	-	30.4	28.4	7.1	-
Not sure	3.1	14.3	2.9	14.3	2.9	14.3
	99.9	100	99.9	99.8	99.8	100
<u>Ibol</u>						
Yes	93.9	100	81.7	88.8	87.8	88.9
No	1.9	-	14.1	11.2	7.9	10.9
Not sure	4.1	-	4.1	-	4.2	-
	99.9	100	99.9	100	99.9	99.8
N	43	18	61	14	49	9

Source: Kuala Pilah Village Survey, 1978.

M, Merantau

NM, Non-Merantau.

nation suggested that the migrants travelled alone to the city because they knew the route to take. In addition kin or friends would be at the city end to wait for them.

9.3.1. Migrant's Entry Into City Life.

At the urban end there are mechanisms that help further to cushion the impact of a migrant's sudden encounter with city life. These mechanisms are related to two set of networks: first, organisational networks and second, kinship and friendship networks, both of which constitute what Mabogunje (1978, 5 - 6) calls the 'urban control subsystem'. We can include in the former group public and private organisations in the city, and in the latter the kinship and friendship relations extended to the city from the villages (See Hugo, 1978).

Examining the organisational networks first, there are several public and private organisations that can help and encourage migrants' absorption into the city. The major ones, which we will elaborate below, include:

1. The policy of the Kuala Lumpur and Seremban administration towards rural migrants. In 1978, the policy was favourable to the migrants and various strategies were implemented to encourage rural-urban migrants to adjust to the city.
2. Regional associations whose members embrace individuals from the same state of origin.
3. Government departments or institutions - a major one is the labour office. This is a government department which registers people looking for employment; it will put these people into contact with prospective employers. It is situated in the main city only.

With respect to the first point, unlike some city administrations that have attempted to restrict the entry of rural-urban migrants into some major cities in Africa (Adesoji, 1979) and into Jakarta (Hugo, 1978), there was no such policy in operation in Kuala Lumpur or Seremban at the time of fieldwork in 1978. On the contrary, in this context, since 1970 the Federal government's planning has placed "priority on urban development and rural-urban migration as a tool for achieving its goal of restructuring society to meet the larger needs and to bring more

Malays into the economic mainstream" (Berry, 1973, 102). This policy of deliberately trying to urbanise the Malays can be traced back to the policy of the government since Merdeka of helping to modernise the rural population. In 1970, the government introduced the New Economic Policy which aims to restructure the Malaysian society so that in future there will be no identification of race with economic functions, and to eradicate poverty irrespective of race. This policy gives greater emphasis to modernising the Malays, who were neglected during the colonial period (Richards, 1977). Through this policy, the government hopes to correct the racial socio-economic imbalances; eventually a multiracial and harmonious Malaysian society will emerge. Thus, rural migrants in Malaysia are not restricted from entering any city; rather, they are encouraged to move to the city.

Note that in pursuit of the aim of restructuring the society, the government has set a target of 30 percent Malay participation in business. Various policies and strategies to achieve this have been spelt out in the Second and Third Malaysia Five-Year Development Plans (Malaysia, 1976). Due to this policy government and private enterprises have to employ more Malays at all levels of operation, instead of merely taking one or two token Malays at the executive level as had been the practice in the past. In the government sector the Malays were given preferential treatment. There were quotas for scholarship and places in the government employment. Through this policy the Malays have had good access to a range of occupations both in the government sector or in the private business.

To help coordinate and implement the government's 'urbanisation' policy, an Urban Development Authority (UDA) was created in the Prime Minister's office. A report in the Straits Times observed that,

"a linchpin of the Malay programme is the Urban Development Authority which is rapidly changing the face of Kuala Lumpur and other towns. The UDA buys existing premises at the market price so that Malays can set up shops in major business centres. The UDA can book up to 30 percent of floor space in premises under construction, claiming a 15 percent bulk discount. It sometimes, becomes joint owner with the developer..."

(New Straits Times, Saturday, February 2, 1974, 8).

One of the aims of the UDA has been to promote Malays into business and

to increase Malay economic participation in the city. But according to Gale's (1979) analysis, "the UDAs' support for prestigious business ventures showed that it was more concerned to build up a class of Malay business than to improve the lot of the great mass of poor urban Malays" (Gale, 1979, 20). The information from our traced migrants indicates that none of them made use of the facilities offered by UDA. As shown in a later section of this chapter, those few migrants from the survey villages who were involved in retailing business did not approach UDA for help because their business concern was not only small but also run to supplement the household's income in the city. In this context UDA was far from directly useful to the rural-urban migrants from the survey villages when they first entered the city.

At the level of the single city the city administration also has a favourable policy towards the migrants. For example, the Federal Capital Territory was created in 1974 and on the first anniversary of its creation the Mayor outlined aspects of the Master Plan¹ for Kuala Lumpur which included:

1. Increased housing facilities.
 2. Programmes to promote closer relations amongst its multiracial population.
 3. Encouragement for a greater tempo of development
 - to meet the requirements of the increasing population.
 4. More opportunities for bumiputra (Sons of the soil) participation in the city's economic life.
 5. 30,000 units of flats would be built during the Third Malaysian Plan for low income groups.
- (The New Straits Times, Saturday, February, 1, 1975, 1).

In Seremban, the local government was also concerned with a shortage of houses for the low income groups (although the problem was less acute compared to the situation in Kuala Lumpur) and with the need to give those living in squatter areas on the outskirts of the metropolitan area better facilities and amenities. Since rural migrants were found

1 Which was still under preparation at the time of writing.

stress in the survey villages. From the evaluations of the people of their villages, economic factors stood out as the main source of problems.

In this section we try to single out some specific examples of these problems which produced stress for the potential migrant. It has been stated in the preceding section that the lack of a variety of village based occupations compared to urban occupations certainly created problems in retaining young people in the villages. Further probing revealed that village based occupations, embracing a combination of rice production, rubber small-holdings and odd-jobs, required long hours² (on average about 10 hours a day during the rice season and about six hours during the non-rice season). The return was often cukup makan (literally enough to eat). In terms of money income generated, it ranged from M\$50 to M\$300 per month (see Chapter 12). The average tapping days for the 150 tappers were 15 - 20 days per month with an average output of 30 katis per day. In contrast, urban occupations involved about 8 hours per day for 5.5 days a week. Our observation is in agreement with Firth's (1946) and Alatas' (1977, 172 - 194) finding that the rural people in Malaysia on average worked longer than urban workers. Contrary to popular belief during colonial times, the rural people were far from indolent. Yet what was produced was only enough to sustain their families from one day to another.

The 205 heads of households also explained that the main problem in the survey villages was not the lack of work in these villages, because one could easily obtain work if one cared to look for it. It was the lack of variety in the available jobs, and of security in the jobs in terms of a constant level of earnings compared to urban occupations. Probing the heads of households about their views on village work as a vocation, over ninety percent regarded rubber tapping and rice production as jobs for those who could not secure salaried jobs; that is, these jobs were not the ones often associated with success. None of the heads of households (N, 205) wanted their children to become rubber tappers. This was, perhaps, a reflection of the society's adverse attitude towards 'traditional' (except *kelapa*) farming occupations in the country. Alatas' (1968) study of occupational grading amongst the Malays in Malaysia showed

2 A typical working day for these men in the survey villages started with rubber tapping at 5 - 5.30 a.m. and ended around one o'clock in the afternoon. During the rice season, which in 1978 involved the whole year due to double cropping, these people would be working in the rice fields from 3 p.m. to about 6 o'clock, that is before sun down. The average working time per day for the 146 heads of household who were actively involved in agriculture in these villages was about 10 hours.

mainly in these squatter areas² the government's favourable policy towards the squatters has been suggested to be an encouragement to the migrants to come to the town (Chan, 1980). But we did not find any evidence of this amongst the traced migrants who came to the town mainly for jobs.

As far as official policy on the entry of rural to urban migrants is concerned, the migrants from the three survey villages, like migrants from other areas in the country, were not required to register nor were they restricted from entering the city. At the village end the intending migrants did not face any restrictions either from their parents or the State government.

It has been shown in the literature on Third World urbanisation that there is another type of organisational network that helps new arrivals to the city. This is the formal association based on kinship, area of origin or ethnicity. These associations grow from kinship and friendship groups in rural areas. In this context they can reduce the shock of the impact of urban life on the recently arrived migrant (Mangin, 1959; Little, 1974). Recent studies, however, have suggested that these regional associations are purely urban institutions whose members are well established in the city (Skeldon, 1976). In 1978 there was a large number of regional associations or clubs in Kuala Lumpur and Seremban, based on states of birth, schools and universities. Migrants from almost every state in the country had a Persatuan Anak Negeri (association of those born in that state) with the general aim of providing welfare services to the members who normally had been in Kuala Lumpur for some time. Associations embracing individuals from the same school or university formed another set of regional associations. The Malay College old boys association was one of these and its membership included ministers and influential members of the elite who were educated at that school. With regard to the Negri Sembilan Malays in Kuala Lumpur and in other cities in the Kelang Valley, in 1978 there were two main associations at the migrants disposal: the first was the Association of Negri Sembilan Malays, which we were told by some of its members consisted of people from all socio-economic groups, and the second the Association of Negri Sembilan Malay Graduates which was more restrictive in its membership. From the infor-

2 Seremban was also in the process of getting a Master plan. The various authorities in Seremban did not object to the migrants; discussion with the urban and country Planner for Malaka - Negri Sembilan at Seremban, 1978.

mation given by two members of the former association, it seems that the association was originally established for the migrants who were already in Kuala Lumpur city. Examining the objectives as laid out in the constitution indicates that it was concerned with the welfare of existing members who were well established in the city. It was active in its welfare work in the 1960s when it came into being. For example, members who wanted to get married and bring up a family could borrow money from the association, or a member could ask for monetary assistance on the occurrence of a death in his family. It seems that this association is not concerned with helping the adjustment of new arrivals in the city.

Membership of the second association mentioned was confined to university graduates who work in middle class types of occupations. The name implies that it is not concerned with receiving newly arrived migrants in the city. (Note that it was not its objective to receive and care for newly arrived migrants). Thus, consistent with the findings reported by Skeldon (1976) and Jongkind (1974) in their studies of regional association in Latin America, the two associations of Nagri Sembilan migrants in Kuala Lumpur were directly concerned with the welfare of members already in the city rather than with new arrivals. How irrelevant these formal associations are to helping migrant adjustment to city life can be gauged by the fact that none of the heads of households in the survey villages admitted of having heard about them, and only two of the traced migrants belonged to the first association.

Did the migrants from the survey villages make use of the labour exchange to get jobs when they first came to the city, or the housing agents for a place to stay? Information from the village survey could not be used to determine this because over seventy percent of the heads of households mentioned that they were not sure. However, some of the 100 traced migrants either registered themselves with the labour exchange, advertised in the newspaper or consulted any housing agent when they first came to the city. If the information from the tracer survey can be accepted as illustrative of the behaviour of migrants from the survey villages then it can be said that, like migrants in the towns of Ghana (Caldwell, 1969) and in Jakarta (Jego, 1978), the migrants from our survey villages did not make use of formal institutions when they first arrived in the city.

The fact that the organisational networks were less influential in directly helping migrants to adjust to the city could be attributed to the more dominant role of kin and friends in mediating between the

migrants and the city. Western theory suggests that urbanisation results in a breakdown of familial, kinship and many other personal relationships. Wirth (1938) has argued that as the migrants enter the city they undergo changes which transform them into 'urban men' with very different lifestyles compared to those in rural communities. Evidence from the Third World has shown, however, that familial, kinship and friendship networks have survived in the city and contribute towards making the migrants entry into the city more comfortable (Abu-Lughod, 1961; Perlman, 1976 and Hugo, 1978). This is also the case among the migrants from the Kuala Pilah survey villages. Table 9.1 earlier showed that migrant and non-migrant households in the villages maintained that kin and friends already in the city were helpful to new arrivals from the villages, with only a small proportion thinking otherwise. The households in the survey villages also indicated that kin and friends in the city provided the migrants with a place to stay; helped them with money if they were in need of it and led them to place of employment. Three heads of households described in detail how their kin and village friends in the city provided their children with all necessary help in the new environment; introduced their children to other relatives and urban friends; and ensured that the new arrivals knew their way around in the city to the extent of telling them the place to wait for a bus to the city centre, a cheap place to eat and certain places to avoid in the city at night. More importantly, those already in the city would attempt to help the new arrivals in looking for jobs by putting them in contact with the right 'connections'. Thus, one of the household heads mentioned how his school friend in the city one day took his recently arrived grandson to see an official in a factory making furniture. As a result of that link the grandson was given work in the factory after having been in the city for hardly a week. Although none of the 100 traced migrants indicated that they used such a connection to get a job, the general feeling in the villages (52 percent of heads of households) was that nowadays if a person without any skill and qualification wanted a job in the city he must know 'some one'. That 'some one' could be the one to help establish the contact, or the official who recruits people into an establishment. A similar observation has been reported in West Java whereby established migrants in the city helped to bring migrants from their villages of origin to work in the same establishments; thus, migrants from the West Javan villages tended to concentrate in one type of employment in the city (Hugo, 1978, 230).

On entry into the city the housing arrangements made by migrants

Table 9.2. Migrants' Initial Place of Residence and Duration of Stay on Their First Move to the City.

a) Initial Place of Residence.

Place	Total Migrants	(Percent)
		Urban Traced Migrants
Kin	65.1	61
Friends	11.9	5
Authority	13.9	7
Hotel	0.1	1
Others - pre-arranged etc.	9.0	25
Total	100	100
N,420		100

Sources: Kuala Pilah Village Survey.
Urban Tracer Survey.

b) Duration of Stay by New Migrants at Initial Residence.

Duration	Total	Cumulative (%)
≤ 1 week	5	5
2 - 4 weeks	5	10
1 - 6 months	8	18
6 - 12 months	24	42
> 1 year	58	100
Total	100	

Source: Urban Tracer Survey, 1978.

reflect the networks which they had established. The urban tracer survey found (Table 9.2) that only one person went to stay in a hotel when he first arrived in the city. The rest went to kin and friends or to places already provided by the authority employing them. The importance of this help is reflected in the length of time that the migrants stayed at these initial places. Eighty two percent remained in their initial place for more than six months, only five percent stayed less than a week whilst the remainder stayed between one and six months.

9.4. MIGRANT ADJUSTMENT TO THE CITY.

Once in the city the migrants have to adjust to the city environment. On a general level an adjustment refers to changes that the migrants will undergo in order to fit themselves into the city (Abu-Lughod 1961). At one extreme migrants may assimilate to the host society and totally absorb the way of life of the city people and eventually become a part of the host community (Wirth, 1938), while on the other there are circumstances that may not permit complete assimilation of the migrants into the city. Much of the literature on Third World urbanisation has demonstrated that rural migrants rarely become fully assimilated to the city (Perlman, 1976; Hugo, 1978). There are circumstances in the many Third World cities that prevent migrants from being completely assimilated. For example, the fact that the migrants enter the city via their kin and friend networks and they stay in mainly migrant residential areas may limit the process of assimilation. As an alternative, the migrants will accommodate to the city. To 'accommodate' to the city may be defined as a situation or a process in which groups that are in conflict decide to avoid or bury their conflict for a duration of time or permanently so that all of them can live peacefully in an area. Each group can interact with the other, and each can retain its own identity in the area (Jones and Eyles, 1977). In this context migrants from the survey villages will not become completely assimilated to the city, rather they remain within the Malay group while interacting with the other racial groups in the city. Within the Malay group, the migrants may change to adopt the prevalent life style of that group. Note that this pattern of group accommodation to the city in the Peninsula reflects a wider social problem in Malaysia. The various racial groups tend to remain on their own; any contacts across the racial boundary are mainly for the purpose of business (Fisher, 1964; Freedman, 1960). Since the proportion of non-Malays to the Malays in the Peninsula population is almost equal this prevents one group from assim-

lating the other. In the Malaysian city, then, part of the process that encourages migrants' accommodation to the city is the nature and composition of the city population. It is useful to examine briefly the rise of this multi-racial population of the city.

According to Lim (1978) the Malaysian city system was the product of British colonialism and the immigration of Chinese and Indian labour mainly recruited to work in the colonial economy. Until recently, Malay involvement in the city has been peripheral. Lee's (1976) analysis of the distribution of the various ethnic groups in Kuala Lumpur in 1970 illustrates the marked concentration of each group in certain parts of the city; he found that the Malays and the Chinese had an index of concentration of 58 and 51 respectively and the Indians, 37. It seems that this pattern of concentration has not changed much from past patterns. In this situation Malay rural migrants, therefore, move to the city using the Malay area as a 'port of entry' and interact mainly with that group. In this way, Mc Gee (1975) maintained that the Malay migrants accommodate to the city as a group. We will pursue this idea below by examining the migrants residential, economic and social adjustment.

9.4.1. Residential Adjustment.

Many studies of migrant residential adjustment in Third World cities have found that people from the same village of origin and sharing a similar background tend to cluster together in certain areas of the city separated from other residents. What Abu-Lughod (1961) has shown about the pattern in Cairo has since been confirmed in a variety of Third World cities (Bruner, 1959; Naim, 1979; Hugo, 1978).

When migrants from our survey villages arrived in Seremban and Kuala Lumpur they generally stayed, at least initially, with kin and friends who were located in relatively Malay dominant parts of the city. Figure 9.1 shows the distribution of migrants in Seremban using information from the village end survey, while the tracer survey is used to illustrate the direction of some intra-urban moves. To put this distribution in perspective Figure 9.2 summarises the distribution of the main Malay areas in Seremban. The migrants from the survey villages in Figure 9.1 are seen to live in residential areas distributed in certain parts of the town. A relatively heavy concentration of migrant was found to the eastern periphery in which are found predominantly Malay areas covering a wide range of housing types. The main ones include:

1. Government Quarters referring to houses provided by the

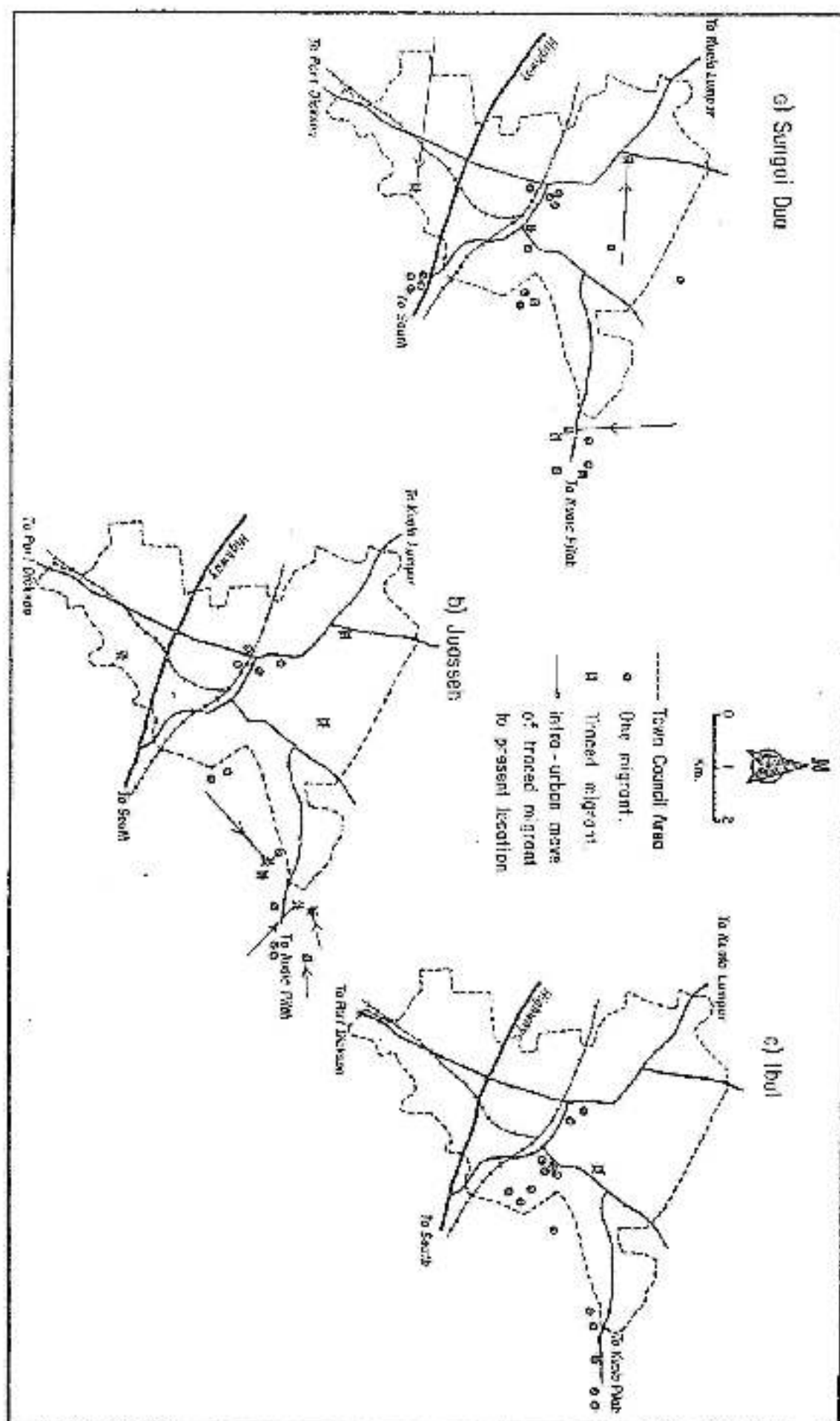
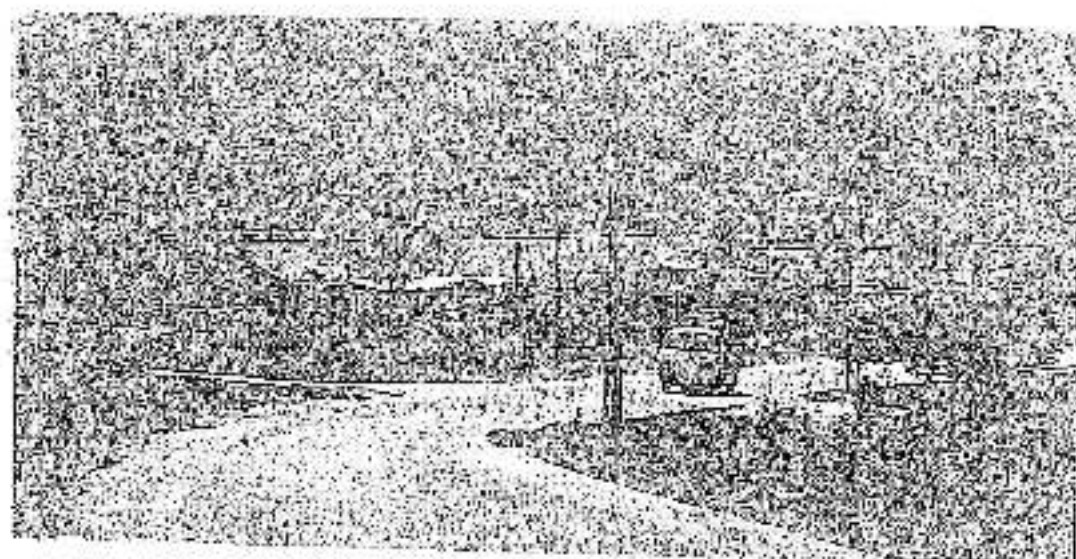


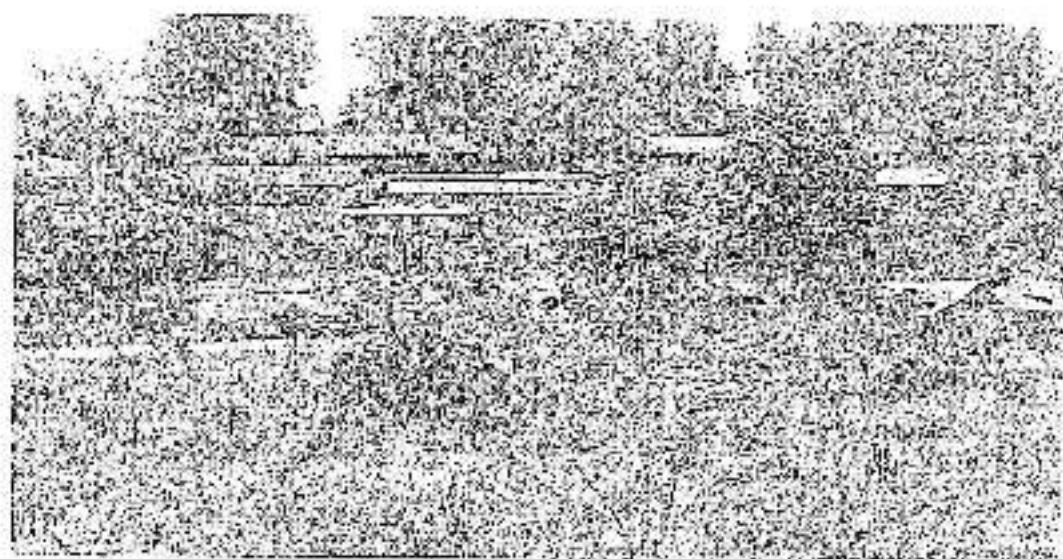
Figure 9-1: The Distribution Patterns of Migrants in Seremban Town and Surrounding Areas ..



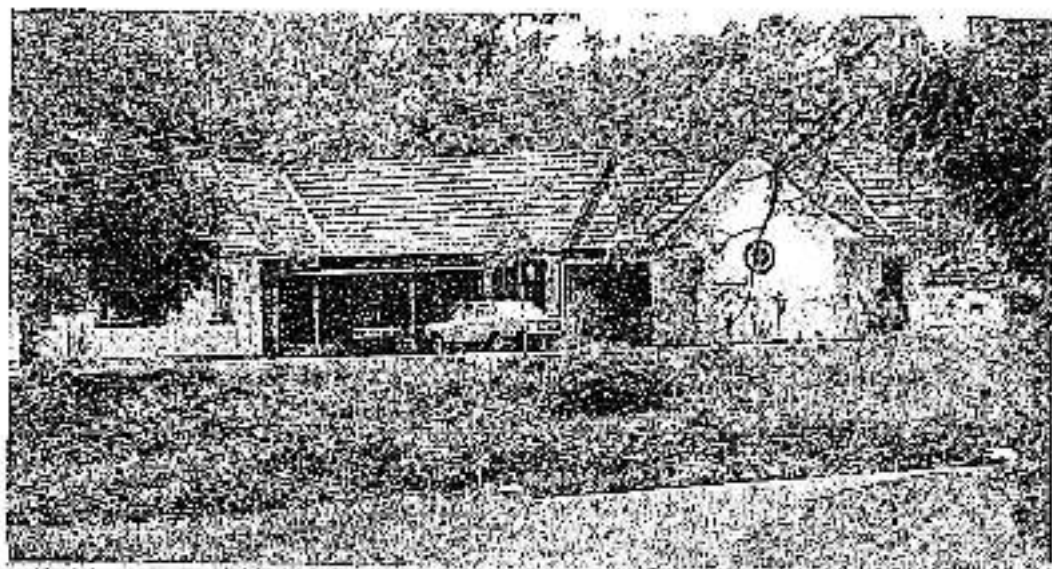
a) Government Quarters Division IV.



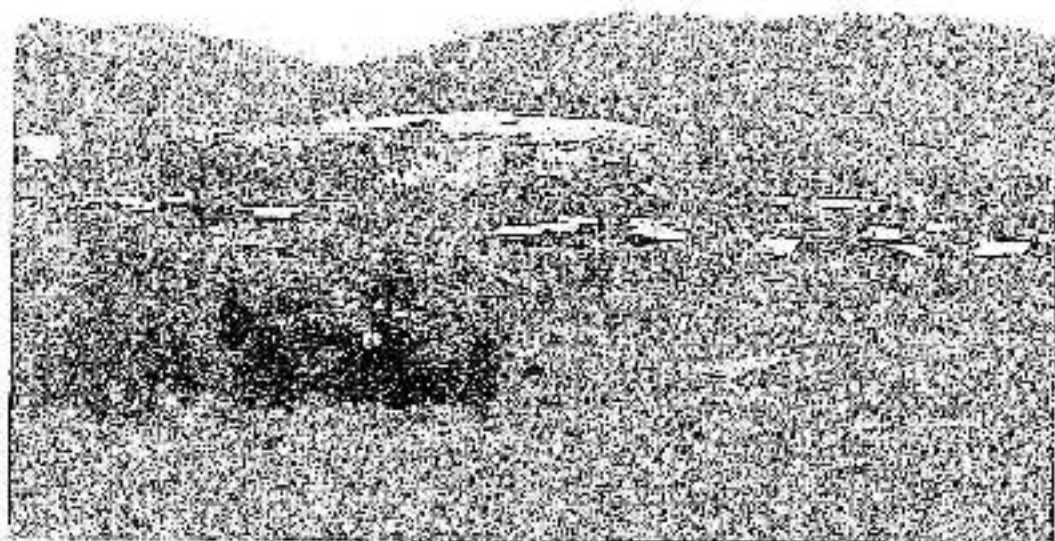
b) Government Quarters Division III.



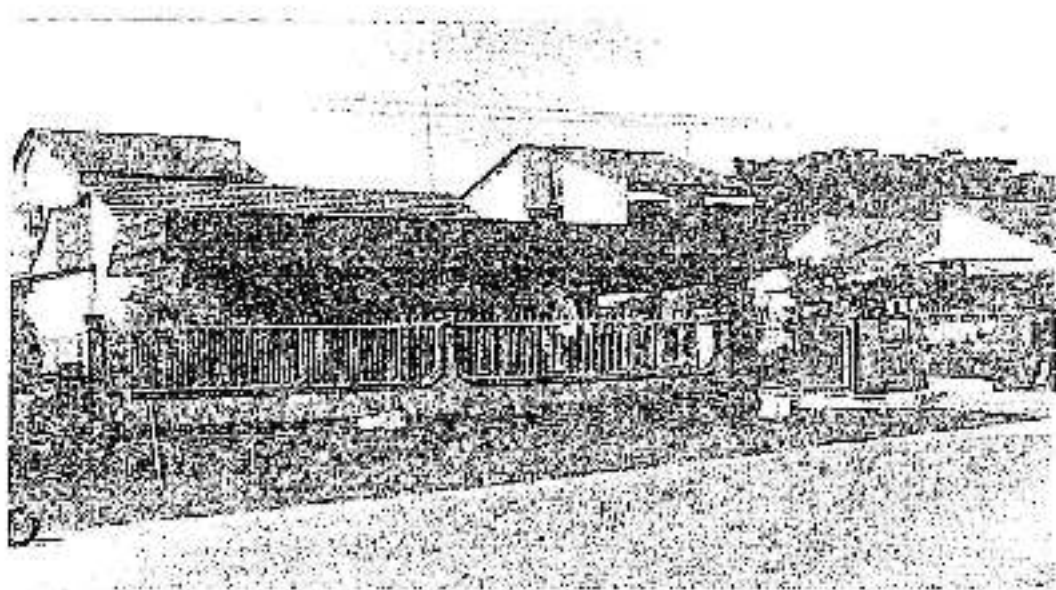
c) Army Barrack.



d) Government Quarters Division I.

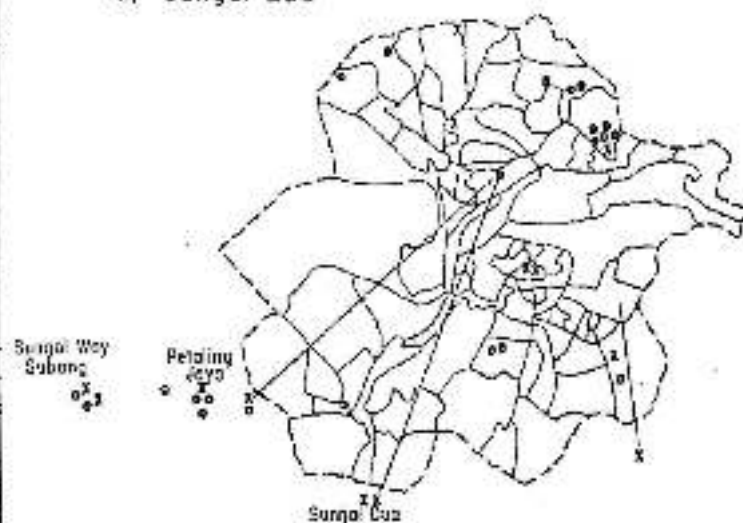


e) Squatter Area.



f) New Housing Area.

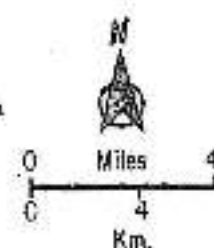
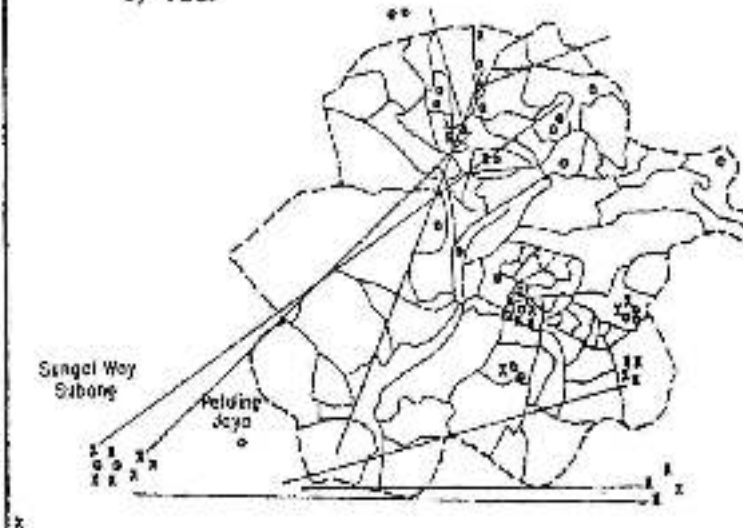
a) Sungai Duc



b) Juasseh



c) Ibol



- One migrant.
- × Traced migrant.
- Intra-urban move of traced migrant to present location.

Figure 9.3: The Distribution Patterns of Migrants from the Survey Villages in Kuala Lumpur and Surrounding Areas.

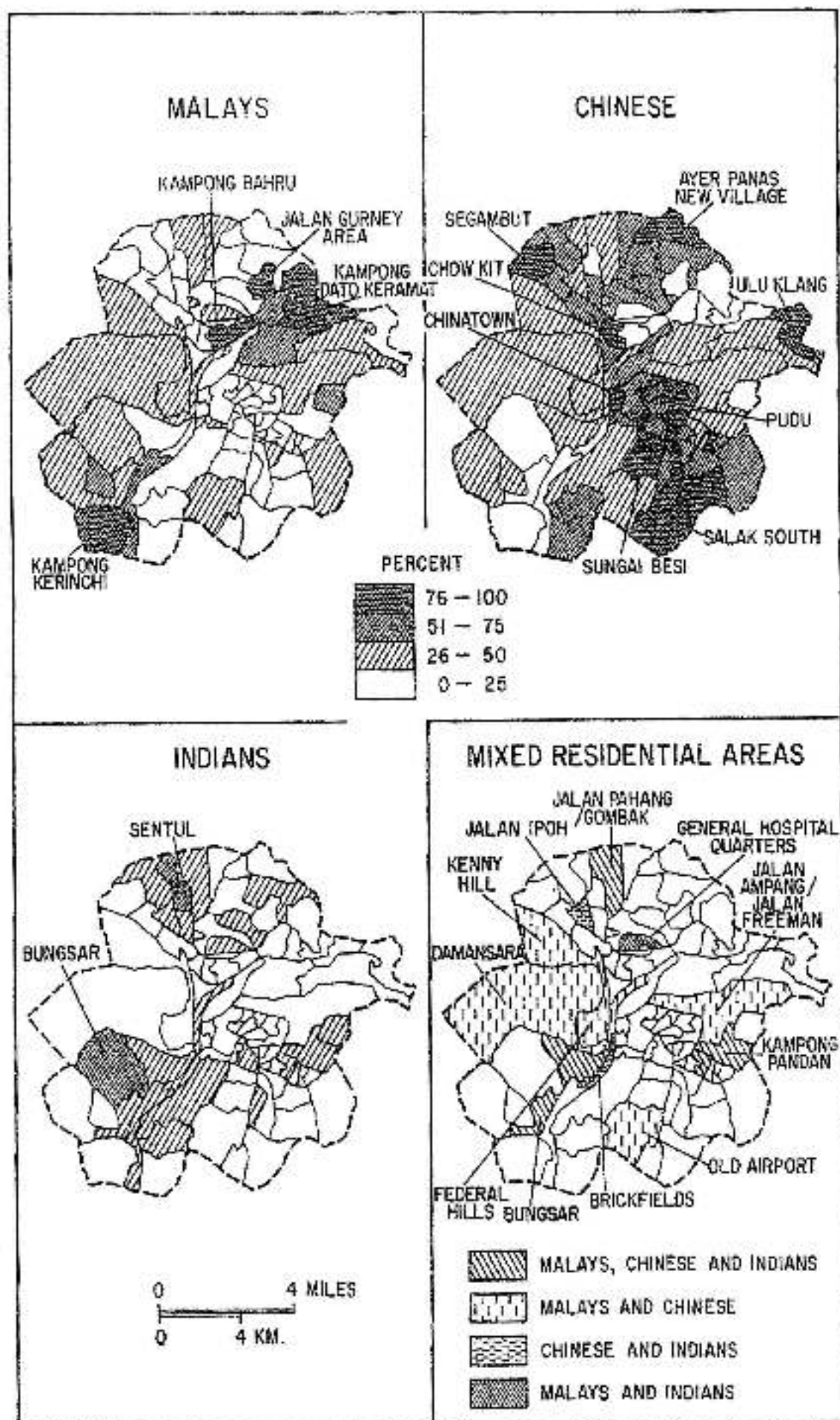


Figure 9-4: Distribution of Malay, Chinese, Indian and ethnically mixed residential areas, Kuala Lumpur, 1970.
(source, Lee Boon Thong, 1976, p. 46).

1. Government quarters such as police barracks at various locations in the city. Those in the military and police force, and the manual workers in Public Works Department were mostly found in barrack type of residential area. Plate III illustrates one such barrack.
2. Multi-storey blocks of flats (Plate IV upper photograph) which have been built by the government to resettle central city squatters, such as the blocks of flats around Jalan Pekeliling. Several of these blocks were rented by the police force; some of our respondents were found in these flats.

In recent years the Kuala Lumpur authority has built more flats for the squatters, low income earners and for bachelors. Several blocks of such flats have been built along the 'older' Kuala Lumpur - Seremban route at Cheras (Plate IV, bottom photograph).

The population composition of these flats consists of all racial groups.

3. Predominantly Malay residential areas. We have divided these areas into two types. First, the squatter areas. Lack of housing during accelerated rural-urban migration since Nerjeka forced migrants to squat illegally on government lands. Most of the low income earners were found in this area. An example of such an area, in which a few of our migrants stayed in 1975 is given in Plate V. Second, Kampung Baru. One of the "traditional" ports of entry for Malay migrants into Kuala Lumpur in the past was Kampung Baru, a village in the heart of Kuala Lumpur as shown in Plate V (overleaf, top photograph). The colonial administration perpetuated this kampung. In recent years it has undergone changes in physical characteristics in the sense that modern brick houses were replacing older ones, and also in socio-economic composition (Provencher, 1971). Several of our migrants were found in this area.

Another kampung which is younger than Kampung Baru is Kampung Pandan situated on the outskirts of the eastern part of Kuala Lumpur (Plate V, overleaf, bottom photograph).

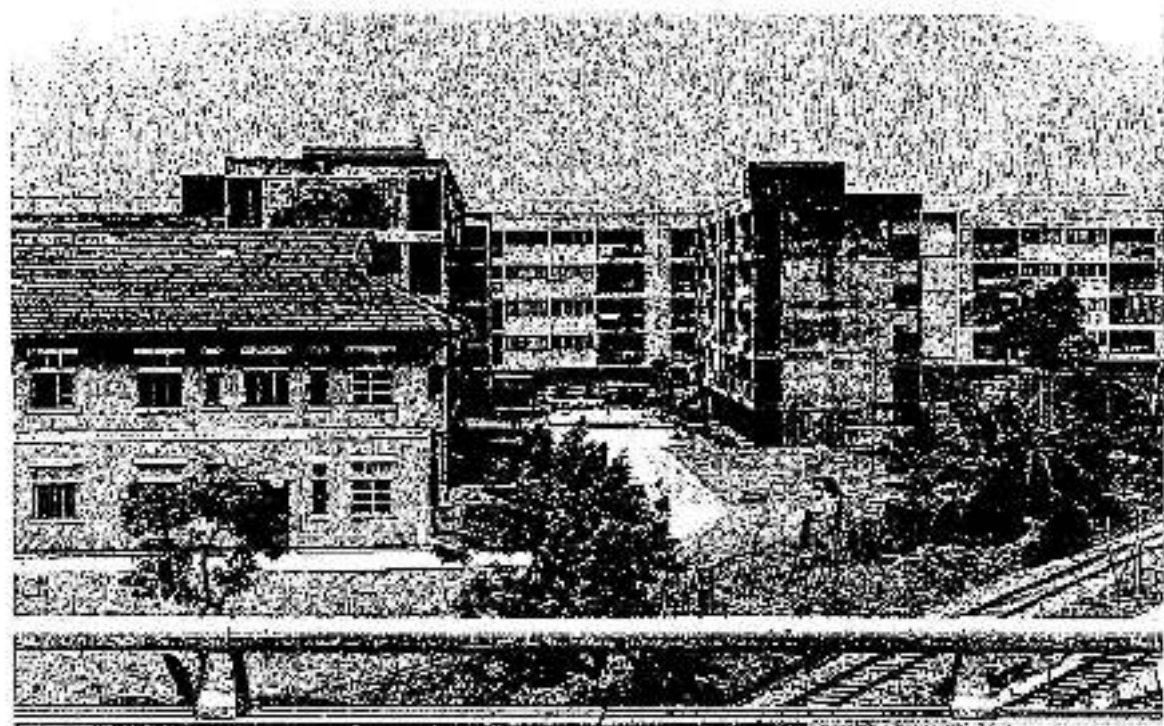


Plate III. Government Barracks.

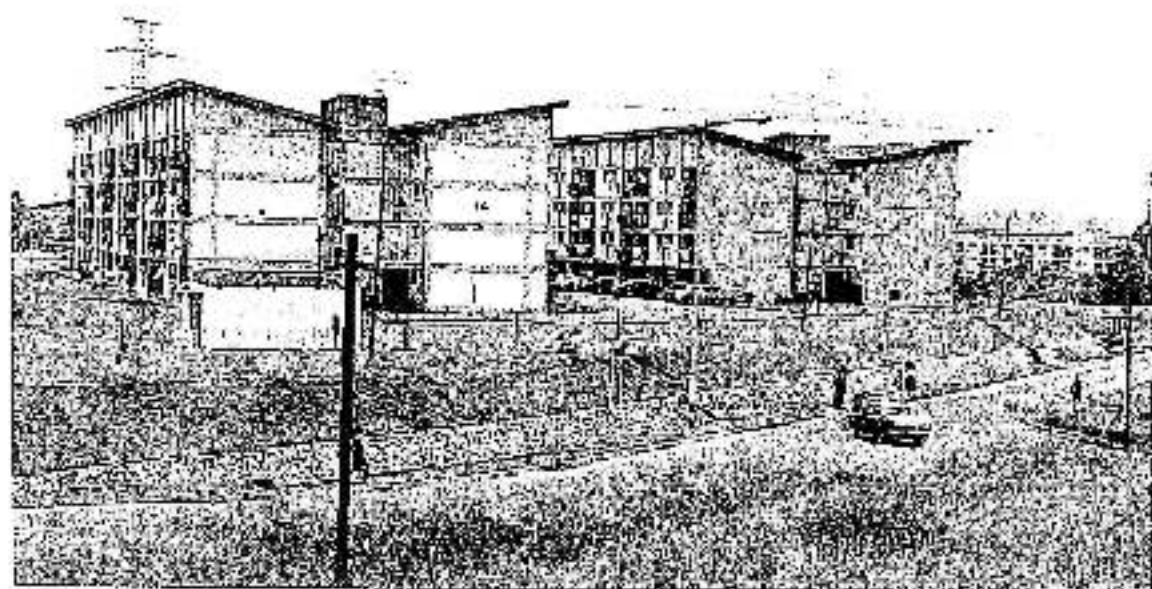


Plate IV. Mixed Residential Area: Flats.



Plate V. Predominantly Malay Residential areas.

- a) A Squatter Area (Above)
- b) Kampong Baru (Overleaf; Top Part).
- c) Kampong Pandan (Overleaf; Bottom Part).

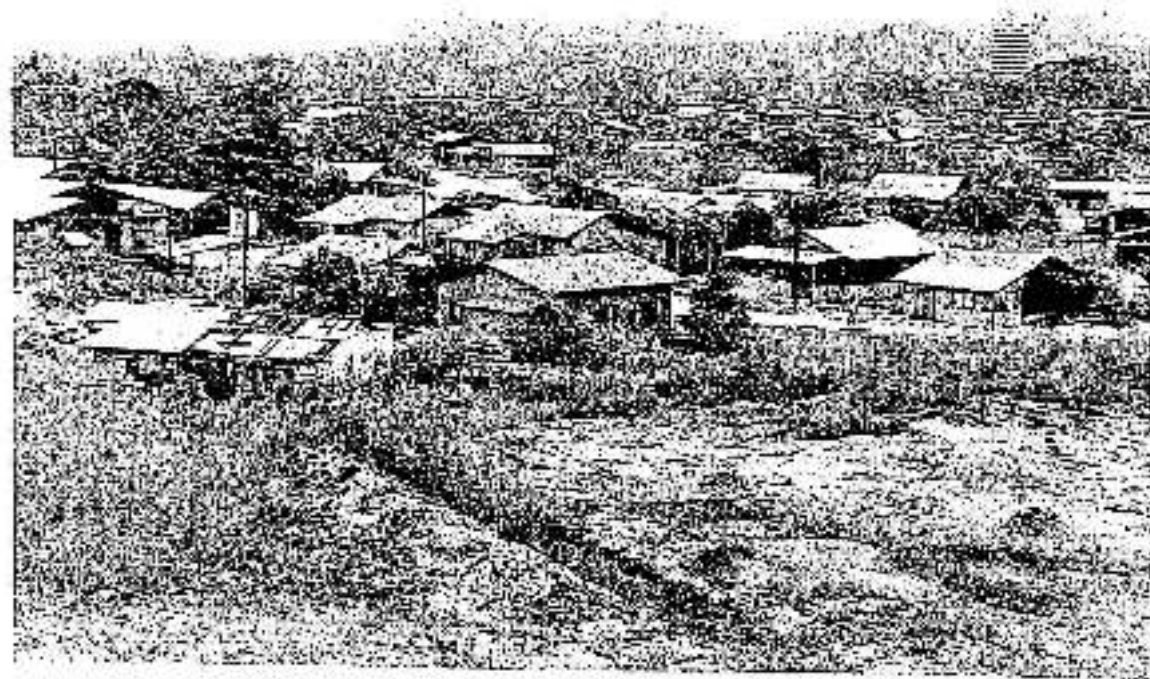
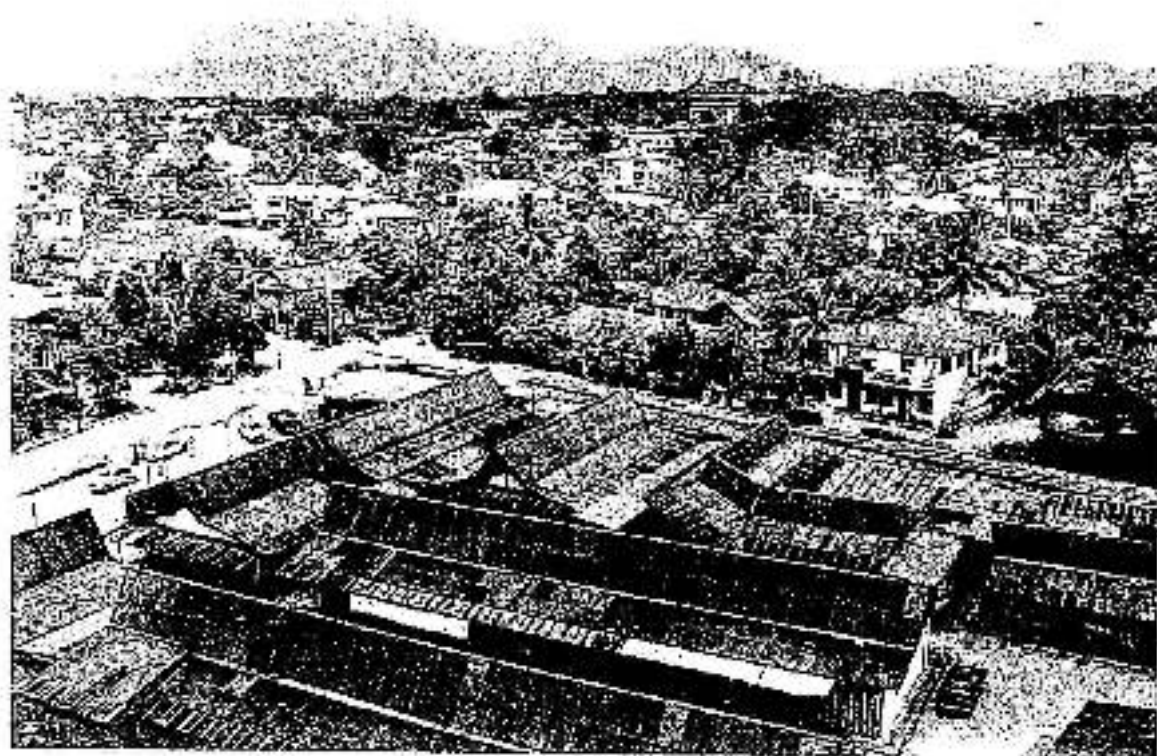




Plate VI. Mixed Residential Area of Kuala Lumpur.

a) Link Houses (Top).

b) Single Bungalow (Bottom).

Some of our migrants have stayed and moved within this area. This Kampung was created by the authority to resettle Malays. Today squatter houses have sprung up all around it (Mc Taggart and Mc Eachern, 1972).

4. A more recent development is the increasing numbers of Malays in Kuala Lumpur buying houses and living in high cost housing areas. These housing areas are developed by private developers and are built mainly for high income earners in the city (Plate VI). All racial groups are found in such housing areas; in most cases the non-Malays are in the majority. Our more successful migrants tended to locate in such housing areas. The New Economic Policy also ensures that more Malay higher income earners can get access to such housing.

From the diagrams it appears that the migrants from the survey villages tended not to cluster together in any particular part of Kuala Lumpur or Seremban. The low value of the index of dissimilarity³ between the distribution of migrants from one village and migrants from the other confirms this. Note, however, that during the urban cracker survey we found several households from Ibol staying in the blocks of flats in San Peng Road, Kuala Lumpur; these flats are part of the government project to provide housing for low income people in Kuala Lumpur. Probing these households gave us the impression that it was a coincidence for them to be in the same area; they had wanted to find a place to buy or rent when these flats became available.

Unlike the Batak people in Medan (Bruner, 1963), the Minangkabau in Jakarta and Bandung (Naim, 1979), or the migrants in Cairo (Abu-

3 This index of dissimilarity (I_D) was calculated to give some quantitative comparison between the distributions. The various maps were divided into sectors (four for Seremban and five for Kuala Lumpur) and the I_D s were then calculated:

I_D	For Seremban;
	Sungai Dua - Juasseh, 10.1
	Sungai Dua - Ibol, 30.3
	Juasseh - Ibol, 23.2
I_D	For Kuala Lumpur;
	Sungai Dua - Juasseh, 22.6
	Sungai Dua - Ibol, 36.8
	Juasseh - Ibol, 36.9

Inghod, 1961), migrants from each of the three survey villages did not stay together in any distinct part of the city. One possible explanation for this is that since Kuala Lumpur and Seremban have distinct concentrations of Chinese, Indians and Malays, the Malay migrants usually enter via the Malay settlements. Further, unlike the Africans (Mabogunje, 1972), the Malays in the Peninsula are basically homogeneous in terms of religion, language and culture and the migrants found it easy to mix and participate in community activities in the Malay areas. A more important explanation, perhaps, has been summarised by Mr Taggart and Mr Eastern (1972, 126) that,

"Certain important consequences arise from the fact that a substantial number of Malays are guided insofar as the location of their residence is concerned, not by factors such as open-market cost of sites, or distance from place of work, but by administrative fiat".

Relatively few Malays have achieved middle class status (Selat, 1976) that is free to choose any residential location. Only those few university graduates or professionals amongst our migrants were in this category. The rest had to depend on government quarters or on the illegal occupation of government land. Consequently we found Malays from all parts of Peninsular Malaysia located in the dominant Malay areas in Kuala Lumpur such as in Kampong Pandan and Kampong Datuk Keramat or in Gedung Lalang or Paroi Jaya in Seremban. Within each of these residential areas in Kuala Lumpur small groups from each state in the Peninsula might be found. Thus, there might be a Kelantan area or a Melaka area within a squatter area (See also Mc Gee, 1968). Note that in recent years, through the New Economic Policy, more Malays could get access to private modern housing estates in these two cities. The past tendency for Malays to be directed to Malay areas has begun to change.

If we can use the traced migrants to represent the migrants from the survey villages who were in Seremban and Kuala Lumpur, it can be seen that the diagrams indicate a relative stability in the distribution of migrants in the city. From the residential histories of the traced migrants we found that the migrants had each moved at least twice since the first time they arrived in the city, but most of the moves were within the same housing area. Thus, for example, a migrant who entered Kuala Lumpur via Kampong Pandan as the port of entry would shift within that kampong. Only a small number were involved in intra-urban shifts over long distances

and they moved from housing areas that were populated mainly by Malays, such as from Kampong Pandan to the mainly Malay squatter settlement in Sungai-Way Subang township; the reasons for the shifts were mainly to be near their workplace.

Since most of the migrants did not shift much, their patterns of distribution suggest that they entered Kuala Lumpur and Seremban at various locations. Thus, migrants' entry into both cities show a contrasting pattern to that of the Western model. It has been suggested in some Western cities that migrants tend to enter a city via places close to the central city; from this location they will gradually move outwards to better housing areas (Burgess, 1925). The differences between the present case and the Western model can be attributed to two basic reasons. First, the city form of Kuala Lumpur and Seremban does not have the clear succession from the Central Business District to middle class housing in the fringes as in Western cities. Second, as shown by Mc Gee (1968), migrants moving into Kuala Lumpur were often directed into housing areas where migrants and non-migrants were quite residentially mixed. However, the pattern differs somewhat from the situation in some Latin American countries where migrants enter the city via 'bridgehead settlements', which is a zone near the centre of the city and close to the job market, and then move to squatter settlements in a more peripheral area which are rent free and more spacious (Perlman, 1976, 75).

What is the population composition of the residential areas in which the migrants were found at fieldwork time? We could not get details from the village survey but some insight into the pattern can be gained by asking the traced migrants about the population composition of their residential area. From Table 9.3, as found by Abu-Lughod (1961) in Cairo and Perlman (1976) in Rio de Janeiro, the majority of the migrants were found in areas where the bulk of the population were migrants (Table 9.3 panel a), and in Table 9.3 panel b, the majority of the people were Malays. These patterns support the earlier discussion that the Malays migrants tended to go to Malay areas of the city. In most cases, Malay migrants from all parts of Malaysia tended to be found in the same area, because as stated by Mc Taggart and Mc Kechern (1972) they had limited choice of areas to go to.

Table 9.3. Migrants' Assessment of the Composition of their Residential Neighbourhood in Kuala Lumpur and Seremban.

Population Composition	Total %
a) By Migration Status.	
All migrants	96
Majority migrants	8
Majority city born	5
Not certain	1
Total	100
b) By Racial Composition	
All Malays	32
Majority Malays	32
Mixed races	32
Majority other races	4
Total	100

Source: Urban Tracer Survey, 1978.

9.4.2. Economic Adjustment.

The Negri Sembilan economy, like that of the Peninsula generally, comprises two different but overlapping modes of production; on the one hand there is the peasant small scale subsistence and cash production economy and on the other the large scale capitalist mode of production. These contrasting economies have been termed the bazaar and firm centred economies (Geertz, 1963), and classified as traditional versus modern (Pryor, 1971), small versus large scale (Byerlee and Eicher, 1970), lower versus upper circuit (Santos, 1976), and formal versus informal. The formal-informal classification has been the central organising concept in many recent studies of the economy of Third World cities (Eart, 1973; International Labour Office, 1976; Sathuram, 1976; Mazumdar, 1975), but has lately come under criticism. At least nine weaknesses of the dichotomy have been identified, some of which include: that the classification is arbitrary; that it assumes the two sectors as separate; that it is regarded as purely urban; and is depicted as having only a present without a future (Bromley, 1978). Consequently, a few writers regard the dichotomy as incorrect and strongly oppose it, several urge the use of it until some other more refined models are developed, while a few advocate a more flexible approach to determine the dichotomy. Despite these

Table 9.4. Income Opportunities in a Third World City.

Formal income opportunities

- (a) Public sector wages.
- (b) Private firms (wages, dividends, etc.)
- (c) Transfer payments - pensions, unemployment benefits.

Informal income opportunities: legitimate.

- (a) Primary and secondary activities - farming, market gardening, building contractors and associated activities, self-employed artisans, shoemakers, tailors, household manufacturers of beers and spirits.
- (b) Tertiary enterprises with relatively large capital inputs - housing, transport, utilities, commodity speculation, rentier activities.
- (c) Small-scale distribution - market operatives, petty traders, street hawkers, caterers in food and drink, bar attendants, carriers, commission agents, and dealers.
- (d) Other services - musicians, launderers, shoeshiners, barbers, night-soil removers, photographers, vehicle repair and other maintenance workers; brokerage and middlemanship (the *maigida* system in markets, law courts, etc.); ritual services, magic, and medicine.
- (e) Private transfer payments - gifts and similar flows of money and goods between persons; borrowing; begging.

Informal income opportunities: illegitimate.

- (a) Services - hustlers and spivs in general: receivers of stolen goods; usury and pawnbroking (at illegal interest rates); drug-pushing, prostitution, poncing ('pilot boy'), smuggling, bribery, political corruption Tammany Hall-style, protection rackets.
- (b) Transfers - petty theft (e.g. pickpockets), larceny (e.g. burglary and armed robbery), speculation and embezzlement, confidence tricksters (e.g. money doublers), gambling.

Source: Hart, 1973, 69.

weaknesses, the dichotomy is useful as a conceptual framework for the present purpose. This is because most of the migrants from our survey villages were in wage employment; unlike the situation in West Java (Hugo, 1978) they were mostly engaged in one type of employment. Therefore, they can easily be classified into the formal sector. However, some of those migrants who were working in the formal employment might have their spouses working in the informal sector. (Note that while this framework is to be used as a conceptual framework here, the reader should keep in mind that such a framework is an over-simplification of reality).

Hart (1973) identified certain groups of activities in Third World cities based on income opportunities, which was to become the organising framework for many later studies. In the scheme (Table 9.4) Hart distinguished between the formal sector, comprising wage employment, and the informal sector which was divided into legitimate and illegitimate types of income. The formal sector is distinguished by several characteristics which include the following: ease of entry; small-scale of operation; family ownership of enterprise; labour intensive and adapted technology; unregulated and competitive markets.

Information on the present occupations of the movers in the village survey confirms many observations in the past about the preponderance of Malays in the formal sector, in which the government has become the main employer (Jones, 1965; Mc Gee, 1971; Hirschman, 1975). From Table 9.5 the migrants were found mainly in the services which include the military and para-military and other low income occupations. The low involvement in the informal sector of the migrants from the three survey villages shows a contrasting situation to that found in many other Third World countries, such as in Indonesia where the bulk of migrants earned a living from informal income opportunities (Hugo, 1978; Forbes, 1978). A possible explanation for the pattern is found in Mc Gee's observation that,

"The increasing political strength of the Malay group both within the city and on a wider nationwide scale has been the principal process incorporating the Malay in the city and placing him occupationally but it has been accompanied by no similar increase in economic strength," (Mc Gee, 1971, 155)

This pattern of Malay concentration in the government sector of employment can be traced back to the colonial days. Through its policy of divide and rule (Ginsburg, 1973), the British tried to keep the Malay

Table 9.5. Occupations* of Migrants.

Occupation	Migrants	%
<u>Formal Sector</u>		
Professional, Technical	60	14.2
Administrative and Managerial	8	1.9
Clerical and related workers	30	7.1
Sales worker	8	1.9
Services	101	24.0
Agriculture and animal	11	2.5
Production and related workers	68	16.2
Not stated	41	9.7
Not working	63	15.0
<u>Informal Sector</u>		
Self-employed	30	7.1
Total	420	100

Source: Kuala Pilah Village Survey, 1978.

- * Refer to occupations at the time of fieldwork.
 Note under services we include the police and the army in addition to those in services occupations such as the post, communication and transport.

peasants on the land. Some peasants however, went to work in the colonial economy; most of them were in low paid occupations in the formal sector such as policemen (Baharuddin, 1979). Since *Nerdeka*, the government has further absorbed the Malays into government occupations. Thus, until 1970, the Malays were heavily concentrated in the government sector (Hirschman, 1975). Under the New Economic Policy, which was first announced in 1970, the government encouraged the intake of Malay labour not only into the government sector but also into the private sector as part of the strategy to restructure the Malaysian society so that in the future there will be no identification of race with economic function (Malaysia, 1976). Those interviewees in private occupations tended to be employed in multi-national firms, for example those concerned with producing electronic equipment in the Kelang Valley and textile products at Serawang

industrial estate, Seremban. Encouragement was also given to the Malays to venture more into the informal sector in urban areas, in particular to participate in retailing and other small scale business. The Negri Sembilan Malays were no strangers to small scale business ventures. Cullick (1951) has shown that in the 1890s they dominated the retail activities in Sungai Ujong where Seremban is located, but this dominance dwindled when the number of non-Malays increased in the early part of the twentieth century. According to one viewpoint the decline of Malay retailing and business ventures was due to their being less competitive; whatever they produced the non-Malays could produce more cheaply (Mohammed, 1970, 128). Under the New Economic policy the government helped Malays to go into business. For Malays in Negri Sembilan the policy could revive traditionally important retailing and business ventures. However, in 1978 the 41 Malay business establishments in Seremban occupied only about two percent of the total floor space for retailing in the commercial area of the town, and had a total estimated capital value of between M\$10,000 - \$15,000⁴ each. Despite this, it appears that the number of Malays in the commercial sector has increased in the past ten years from 15 to 41 establishments. These will likely increase further in the future. Such an increase signals an additional avenue for Malay migrants' participation in the urban economy in the country. Since the tracer survey found seven individuals amongst the traced migrant households engaged in the informal sector, these individuals can be used to illustrate the sort of things that migrants in the city may have to do in the future when employment in the formal sector has reached saturation point. (Hopefully this will not happen for several decades yet). However, the informal sector should not only be seen as a refuge when formal sector employment is not available. Rather, in the situation discussed above it forms an alternative to merely staying unemployed in the city in the future. In this context, we will describe them in detail below:

1. First group. A migrant, whose kampung asal (village of origin) is Sungai Dua, operated a business that handled two basic commodities; one involved the gathering and reselling of coconut and the other was gar-

4 I am grateful to En. Hazim Mokhtar, who was studying Malay business in Seremban and made this information available to me. Also he found that there were 41 enterprises occupied by Malays and more than half were eating shops.

king household furniture using local materials such as rattan. Selling fresh coconut is a profitable venture because there is always demand for it, especially among Malay households which use coconut everyday for cooking. Since the turnover was fast the man had bought a small lorry and paid a driver to collect coconuts along the coastal areas of Selangor. While making a collection round he also gathered products that some individuals made at home in the area. Those he marketed in the Malay areas of Kuala Lumpur. There was no special skill required in this venture and the profit margin was high. The second activity required special skills to process and produce furniture as well as articles for tourists, and for this the man hired two skilled men to work full-time. Most of his furniture was sold to Malay households in the city but his gift articles were exported to other states as well as overseas. How successful this man's enterprise has become can be gauged by the fact that he was able to get a bank loan without any difficulty since his business constituted sufficient collateral for the loan. At the time of fieldwork, business was brisk and there was talk of further expansion.

2. Second group. On a smaller scale, two respondents engaged in the informal sector operated a sundry shop selling an assortment of daily household requirements ranging from foodstuffs, soft drinks, and cigarettes to non-food materials such as kerosene in two Malay squatter areas. Both owners obtained their supply of goods from major Chinese dealers in the Kuala Lumpur Central Business District by paying them cash, and the materials were sold again to the customers in the squatter areas, who usually bought them in small quantities. The operation was small, with a capital outlay of between M\$500 - \$1,500 and consequently the profit margin was small. There was no attempt made to expand the business operation because the owner's main problem was the lack of collateral for credit. When we told them that they could approach MABA or UDA for help they responded by saying that they were not prepared to do this. They argued that if they approached institutions such as UDA for help they might get a shop each in the middle of Kuala Lumpur, and this involved a shift in their base since their existing customers were mainly squatters. Moreover, since they knew of many Malay enterprises which had ended in failure these two were also afraid that their business, if improved and situated in the city centre, might end in failure like the others. This insecure feeling that their business would end in failure is shared by many other Malay businessmen (New Straits Times, March 13, 1979). The stereotype that the Malays have no business acumen and that only the non-Malays can do business successfully can be traced back to the colonial times. The

colonial administration kept the Malays in the rural areas and out of commercial business (Alatas, 1975). Not only the colonialists encouraged their own retailers such as the now defunct Robinson Supermarket in Kuala Lumpur to serve their needs, the importation of Chinese and Indian labours also led to the growth of non-Malay business enterprises for the growing non-Malay population. In the colonial cities these migrant businesses are able to be more competitive. Because of this the Malays find it hard to sustain a business enterprise successfully for the town population. Neither have they the capital nor the infrastructure to maintain their business. The following newspaper editorial summarises the situation,

"The individual Malay business inevitably depends on the non-Malay business community - they are his suppliers, his buyers, his landlord and more often than not his bankers. But in these relationships he faces two kinds of difficulty. The first is the active prejudice of a small minority --- a minority which has set out to sabotage the New Economic Policy by denying shop and office space, manipulating prices and denying jobs and agencies to bumiputra. But the difficulties faced by the small bumiputra entrepreneur lie more in the lack of that kind of help which non-Malay business community supplies naturally among themselves..."

(New Straits Times, March, 13, 1979, 10).

3. The third group. Similar uncertainty was also expressed by one person who operated a tailor shop in a newly opened housing area in East Kuala Lumpur. She expressed the desire to find a skilled helper but the return from the business was somewhat small to enable the owner to support one. This migrant had no intention of expanding the business into a larger enterprise because if she did that she had to move to a bigger place which might be far from her usual customers.

4. The fourth group. It consists of three stall operators, two selling prepared food made by the wives of two migrants who worked in low income occupations in the formal sector, and one selling ice-water with an assortment of sliced fruits. Rice and curry was a popular item sold from a makeshift stall close to office buildings in the heart of Kuala Lumpur during lunch hour. Such food-stalls are popular for they supply cheap food in readily accessible sites to office buildings away from established restaurants. One of the migrants also operated a food-stall in

Table 9.6. Occupational Clusterings Amongst Migrants.

(Percent)

Occupation	All Migrants*	Traced Migrants
(Formal sector).		
Upper Status:		
1 Managerial, administration and professional, Division One civil Service, University lecturer	2.7	3
2 Managerial, administration and Professional	2.1	2
Middle Status:		
3 Special grade clerical, college trained teachers, police inspectors	9.6	11
4 Skilled workers, electrician, mechanic, technician	2.7	3
5 Clerical; police constables	21.6	25
Lower Status:		
6 Drivers; watchmen	4.1	5
7 Factory workers	21.6	19
8 Labourer	9.8	8
9 Not working	21.7	19
(Informal Sector).		
10 Self-employed	3.8	5
Total	99.7	100
N	364	100

Sources: Kuala Pilah Village Survey, 1978
Urban Tracer Survey, 1978.

Note: Occupational classification is adapted from Mc Gee (1971, 178 - 179).

* All migrants in Kuala Lumpur (and surrounding towns) and Seremban only.

the hawking zone along the river bank in the centre of Kuala Lumpur city at night to supplement his meagre income. The third individual ran, on a full-time basis, a stall selling ice-water and sliced fruits, and he came from Ibol. His stall was strategically situated on a secondary road between a squatter settlement and industrial complex in the Kelang Valley. Business peaked during lunch hour and around 4 - 5 p.m. when factory workers returned home. The owner had an arrangement with a Chinese wholesaler dealing in fruits in Kelang town who supplied him with a variety of fruits at a reasonable price on credit. Over the years there had grown a mutual trust between him and the wholesaler. He also had access to a firm preparing concentrated soft drink from which he developed his own brand of ice-water drink. Business was brisk bringing in about M\$50 daily net profit which substantiated his reason for not wanting to continue working as a labourer in a fertiliser factory at M\$350 per month.

These seven cases illustrate the nature, characteristics, the problems and the prospect of the Malay migrants wishing to enter the so-called informal sector of employment.

Another aspect of migrant economic participation in the city is concerned with occupational clustering, whereby migrants from the same village of origin tend to find employment in particular occupational types. Skinner (1960), Abu-lughod (1961), Hart (1973) have shown the relationship of certain types of occupation with village of origin. Hugo (1978) in West Java attributed the occupational clusterings to the role of kin and friends operating to bring together individuals from the same village to the occupation. From Table 9.6 no such dominant clustering was observed amongst migrants from the survey villages, although those employed in the private sector tended to develop such a pattern. Thus, several of the factory workers from Ibol were found in the Motorola firm producing electronic goods in the Kelang Valley and several others in the Lakshmi textile factory in Seremban. This is because two 'pioneers' from the village had found occupations in those factories. However, the fact that most migrants were absorbed into the public sector explains the low incidence of occupational clustering of migrants from each of the three survey villages, because public sector employment covers a variety of occupations such that the migrants tend to spread out in the various occupational groups to prevent any apparent grouping of migrants from the same village of origin in certain types of job.

How long do the migrants have to wait in the city before they obtain employment? Many recent studies have found that there was less

incidence of unemployment amongst migrants than urban natives in Third World cities (Caldwell, 1969; Perlman, 1976 and Hugo, 1978). In Malaysia, Marayaman's (1975) survey of the migrant and native population of Kuala Lumpur showed that there was a greater incidence of unemployment amongst the native born than the migrants. Soon (1978) made use of the 1970 census to arrive at similar conclusion. Information from the village survey was less reliable on the exact period of unemployment of the movers at the various destinations, but from Table 9.7 the majority of the traced migrants seemed to have obtained employment within a month. From the village respondents we gathered too that those joining the army and para-

Table 9.7, Period of Unemployment Amongst Migrants in City.

Duration	Migrants N,364 %	Traced Migrants N,100 %
Less than one month	65	69
1 - 6 months	2	6
Over six months	13	9
Not applicable	20	16
Total	100	100

Sources: - Kuala Pilah Village Survey, 1978.
Urban Tracer Survey, 1978.

military forces and the teaching services moved to their jobs straight-away because they were often recruited from local recruiting centres. Similarly those moving to educational institutions came to the city especially to enter the institutions. Only those looking for unskilled employment faced some days searching for occupations. The experience of the 100 migrants from the urban tracer survey (Table 9.7), in which 69 percent managed to get a job within one week and even the small number who had to wait for more than six months before getting a job admitted that they were doing odd-jobs in various places during those months, is similar to that reported from the villages.

Why did migrants from the three survey villages find it easy to get jobs? Careful probing of the traced migrants during interviews provided some insight into the forces giving rise to this situation. Although the Malays have the least chance of any racial group of being absorbed

into commercial establishments in Malaysia, public jobs are highly accessible to them. The migrants said that they took any job offered to them when they first arrived in the city. As shown earlier kin and friend networks helped them by monitoring available jobs. It was not uncommon that the networks up-dated information on vacancies in places where the kin and friends were already established. The search of the job market often use of 'influential' individuals - kin, friends, individuals from the same district or state. "To find shelter beneath the dense trees" is a popular saying capturing the linkage being used to ensure that migrants get a footing in the urban job market. The 'dense tree' may be a successful relative, a relative of friends or even a non-relative coming from the same district. Several of the migrants from Ibol, for example, were found in the Motorola factory because one pioneer migrant from Ibol had obtained work in the factory. He helped to bring several others into the factory through his good relationship with the management. It was not uncommon to hear in the village that in order to get a job in the urban area one needs to know somebody at the 'top'. Whether this is real or imagination the belief is widespread amongst those seeking lower status jobs where competition is more intense. The importance of having somebody important at the top in helping to find jobs for migrants or having the right koneksi (connection) has been shown for migrants in Jakarta where often people from one whole village were found in one type of occupation (Hugo, 1978).

Although the movers became employed after having been in the city for a short time the majority were in lower paid occupations. Since the households in the survey villages were not sure of the salary of movers, the urban tracer survey provided some indication of the level of earnings in the formal and informal sectors. In contrast to those in the professional category, whose salaries were over M\$2,000/- per month, those in the service occupations were earning less than M\$500/- per month (Table 9.8). From Table 9.5 earlier it was noticed that the majority of the movers were in service and clerical occupations which thus commanded less than M\$500/-

per month⁵. According to the migrants an income of M\$500/- per month for a small family would be only just cukup makan (enough to eat) in the city in 1978 when high inflation made it expensive to make ends meet. What is implied by the data above is that the majority of the migrants earned

Table 9.8. Migrants' Earnings : Some Examples.

Occupation	Income (M\$ per month)		
	N,100	$\bar{x}$	Range
(Formal Sector).			
1) Managerial, Adminis. (Division 1 officer)	5	2000	1500 - 2500
2) Police Inspectors, teachers (University)	10	700	300 - 1300
3) Skilled workers, elec- trician, technician etc.	3	400	301 - 500
4) Clerical, police	25	400	301 - 500
5) Drivers/Watchman	5	350	301 - 500
6) Factory workers	19	200	101 - 300
7) Labourer	8	200	101 - 300
8) House helper	2	70	40 - 100
(Informal Sector).			
9) Self-employed	5	700	501 - 1000

Source: Urban Tracer Survey, 1978.

berely sufficient to cover the cost of living in the city.

Another aspect of the movers' economic participation concerns occupational mobility and stability. Research on the occupational struc-

5 The salary scales for 'time scale' government servants in Malaysia are divided into the following:

- Category D. Unskilled and low qualification.
- Category C. At least with School Certificate.
- Category B. With college or professional diploma.
- Category A. University degree.

On average category D employees received from M\$195 per month in 1978, C from \$295, B from \$400, and A \$850 and above.

care and mobility of migrants in cities has investigated the following topics (Mc Gee, 1971, 165 - 166):

1. Cyclical mobility, describing the process whereby new migrants take over lower status jobs in the city previously held by local born people who have moved up in occupational status.
2. Inter-generational mobility involving the differences between the occupations of the migrants and their fathers.
3. Occupational mobility of migrants.

Although the design of the present study does not provide data to examine the first type of occupational mobility, some insights are gained into the second and the third by considering the following three measures of occupational mobility:

1. The relationship of the father's occupation to the mover's present occupation.
2. The relationship of the mover's occupation before moving to the city and the present occupation.
- and 3. The relationship of the mover's first occupation in the city to the present occupation.

On each of these measures the changes in occupation were recorded as either moving 'upwards' from one occupational status into another, 'stable' when there was no change in status, or 'downward' if the change went down in status. In order to determine the direction of change Mc Gee's (1971) occupational classification for his study of Malay occupational mobility in Kuala Lumpur was used, in which various types of occupations were arranged from the highest to the lowest in status (Appendix F). Although the village survey produced useful information for the first two measures we had only fragmented information on the third, because most of the 164 heads of merantau households could not recall the first occupation for some of the movers, especially for those individuals who had moved from the village more than 10 years ago. Within the limitation of the data the patterns in Figure 9.5 demonstrate that the movers generally experienced upward mobility in so far as they got employment in urban occupations in the city after being involved in agricultural activities or being unemployed in the villages. Once in the city they experienced no change in occupational status except that they became senior in their present occu-

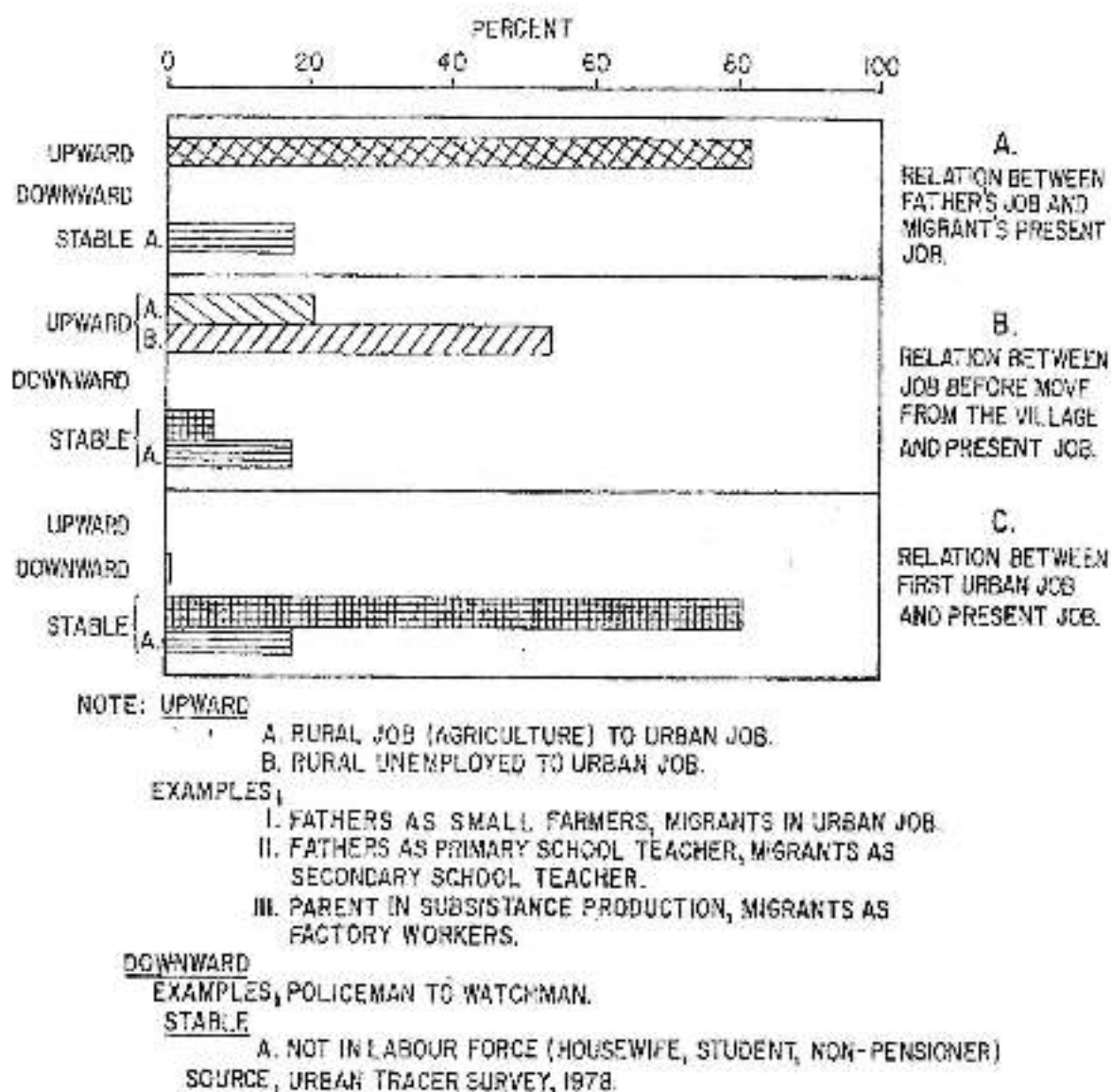


Figure 9-5: Migrant's Job Stability and Change While in Seremban and Kuala Lumpur.

pations after working for many years. Generally, a clerk would remain as a clerk after having been working for 10 or so years, and a similar stability was shown by those in the police force, in the factory or in the teaching profession. This occupational stability is in agreement with Mr Gee's (1971) conclusion on the occupational mobility of the Malays in Kuala Lumpur.

9.4.3. Social Adjustment.

An important problem concerning migrants in the city is their participation in urban community life. Wirth (1938) maintained that the ecological determinants of a city, referring to large numbers of heterogeneous people in a dense, permanent settlement, will have certain social consequences on the migrants in that they become anonymous, dependent on impersonal relations and slowly change to 'urban' men. Abu-Lughod (1961) rejected this suggestion in his studies of migrants in Cairo and later Parlmann (1976) found that migrants living in the faveles of Rio de Janeiro were socially, economically and politically were not isolated from the rest of the society. Our urban tracer survey provides some information that can illustrate some aspects of the movers' social adjustment in the city. Although the tracer survey was far from representative of all movers from the survey villages, the traced migrants represented about one third of total migrants in Kuala Lumpur and Seremban from the survey villages, and should reasonably reflect the behaviour of migrants in the two cities.

Examining first the involvement of migrants in the community at their place of residence it is seen from Table 9.9 that the migrants were strongly involved. We noticed that people closely interacted with each other and this was expressed in a number of ways, the most notable one being that of helping each other. The help covered a wide range of fields including such important matters as helping in time of difficulties, looking after a neighbour's house when they returned to the home village for social visits, and financial help. In one squatter area in Old Kelang road we found the residents had formed an association aimed at the welfare of the members and the people had elected amongst themselves a Ketua Kampong (village head) to preside over matters in the village. The web of social interactions in this housing area was shown when our unannounced presence diffused very fast to almost every house in the area, so that we had been hardly ten minutes in the area when several men came to ask what we were doing. But since we were guided by a person who knew the area

Table 9.9. Migrants Relation with Neighbours.

	Migrants Village of Origin			Total %
	Sungai Dua	Juasseh	Ibol	
Very close and helpful to each other	14	28	26	68
Good and occasionally visiting	5	11	3	19
Good at children's level only			1	1
Going ones own way	3	5	4	12
Total	22	44	34	100

Source: Urban Tracer Survey, 1978.

they soon accepted and helped us. The presence of close social interactions has also been observed in squatter areas elsewhere in Third World cities. Perlman (1976) and Ward (1978) have shown this for the favelas in Rio de Janeiro and in Mexico city respectively.

Note that whereas the migrants in Cairo frequented a tea shop run by someone from the same village of origin which became the meeting place for them, somewhat akin to the Australian pub (Abu-Lughod, 1961), the migrants from our survey villages living in Malay dominant housing areas made use of the surau (prayer house). In Kampong Pandan and Dato Keramat in Kuala Lumpur and Gedung Lalang in Seremban, for example, we observed that the surau became the congregating point where they came to pray and discuss general issues of mutual interest. One example of this concerned helping a resident to construct his house in the squatter area of Kampong Pandan. We were told the neighbours would come together at night time to help complete the house in almost one night. The spirit of gotong royong (cooperative work) brought the people close together for mutual benefit in the city where land is expensive and housing often beyond their means.

Migrants living in modern flats and ethnically mixed housing areas also maintained close interactions with their Malay neighbours by visiting each other regularly. They were also involved in helping each other, especially to look after their property when they returned to the village for

visits or when they went on holidays. One migrant explained that it would be to one's disadvantage if one did not join the Malay group. He cited an example whereby a person in a middle class occupation who chose to be on his own in the housing area was left to himself; when he went away for holidays thieves broke into his house and no one came to his assistance.

Does the close interaction at the place of residence indicate that the migrants did not participate in the wider urban society? As has been shown in the economic adjustment most migrants were absorbed in the formal sector. In this context they became an urban proletariat and at the place of work they had to join the union to guard their welfare. Thus, from Table 9.10 13 percent of the traced migrants became members of workers' unions at their place of work. Those working as policemen joined the police association as well as the police co-operative to which every

Table 9.10. Membership of Urban Associations.

Associations or Union	Migrants Village of Origin			Total %
	Sungai Dua	Juasah	Ihol	
Political (UMNO)	2	8	-	10
At work	4	4	5	13
At Residential Neighbourhood	1	5	5	11
Association of Negeri Sembilan Malays	1	1	-	2
Professional clubs (Golf, Rotary)	1	1	-	2
Parent - Teachers Association	-	1	1	2
None (kin and friends)	13	24	23	60
	22	44	34	100

Source: Urban Tracer Survey, 1972.

policemen subscribed. Factory workers had their own unions, and those in the government services had a variety of urban clubs that were based on common interest rather than kinship. The small number of traced migrants

working as division one officers in the government were found to have joined elitist clubs such as the Rotary or golf-club. To the extent that there was a need to guard their welfare in their occupations the traced migrants became part of urban workers unions. Since the majority of migrants from the survey villages were in the formal sector of Kuala Lumpur and Seremban it will be reasonable to suggest that all migrants became a member of some type of urban club or union based on impersonal relations. Note that some of the traced migrants became members of the UMNO (United Malays National Organisation) political party. In all the Malay dominant residential areas in which some of the traced migrants lived in 1978, there was an UMNO party.

Despite this, the traced migrants' interaction with the wider urban society was still limited. Their social space tended to be confined to their kin and village friends, whilst acquired friends in the city were next in importance. If the patterns from Table 9.10 can be extended to the rest of the migrants from the survey villages then it can be said that migrants from the survey villages maintained close links with kinship and village friendship networks. This observation was more in accord with those of Abu-Lughod (1961) and Mc Gee (1968) and Abdullah (1976) that the rural migrants were characterised neither by anonymity nor were they isolated socially and politically.

There is another aspect of adjustment that the migrants had to make in the city and this concerns motivational and ideological adjustments. Due to relaxation of control by their parents the Western model assumes that individuals have more freedom; that the city fosters a more secular, rationalistic and mechanistic ordering of activities; and the city is the gateway to sophisticated knowledge and the centre of social change. Our data were not sufficient to test this because part of our difficulty was to get migrant data on a continuum from folk society to the urban man. What was more problematic was that the rural community in Negeri Sembilan was far from the ideal folk society because over the centuries the population had come into contact with Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam. At the beginning of this century they had been involved in cash production for the capitalist metropolitan market. Moreover it was possible for the migrants in Seremban and Kuala Lumpur to live in a fairly sheltered area away from the main stream of urban life, especially in the squatter areas or Kampong in the fringe of the city. During the fieldwork in 1978 we also noticed other social development that tended to complicate our attempt to arrange the migrant on the rural-urban continuum. One example is that in

the survey villages the people complained of the difficulty of getting enough (40) adults to make the required number for the Friday prayer congregation, despite the fact that there were more than 40 adults in each village. In the city, as Lyon (1979) has observed, the Malays seemed to be more conscious of their religion than before. It was unrealistic to assume that the urban Malays became more secular than those in the village.

9.5. CONCLUSION.

Like migrants in other Third World cities, the migrants from our survey villages moved to the city in well-defined friendship and kinship networks and while living in the city these networks were perpetuated. The migrants were also far from being isolated because they participated in the urban life, they worked in the formal sector, joined social clubs or unions at their place of work, passed physically through other communities in their journey to work but they retained close links with their kin and village friends. Unlike the melting pot theory in which migrants eventually integrate completely with the host society (Jones and Eyles, 1977) the survey village migrants "accommodate as a group" to Kuala Lumpur and Seremban (Mc Gee, 1962, 1975) and as in studies of other Third World countries (Abu-Lughod, 1961) the migrants did not have problems of adjustment. At the individual level the patterns of change may be different. The next chapter is devoted to this. However, from the analysis above it has become clear that on the one hand the involvement of the migrants in the formal sector may force them to stay more permanently in the city. On the other, being dependent on kin and friend networks indirectly tie the migrants to the village since these networks find their root in the village.

CONVENTIONS

1. Malay words, unless they are names, have been underlined and the English equivalent is given in bracket at their first usage only.
2. Spelling of place names, is based on Atlas Kebangsaan, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, 1977. This spelling has been used for the historical period, except quotations where the author's spelling has been conformed to.
3. Acronyms are explained at their first usage only. The Glossary provides additional information for many, and a point for continuous reference.
4. The dollar sign (\$) indicates Malaysian dollars (which in December, 1978 \$1 Australian = \$2.70 Malaysian ringgit).
5. Measurements are generally given in Metric. In some cases the Malaysian system is used such as gantang with the metric conversion in bracket because they have specific meaning to the people.
6. The present or at field work time refers to 1978, the year in which field work was undertaken.
7. Bibliography. Some difficulty was encountered in trying to standardised references to names in the bibliography. The system chosen refers to surname and initials of European authors, the full name for Chinese, Indian and Malay authors, unless when these authors have used a certain style in which case we will follow that style; the names that are cited in the text are underlined to help readers to identify them.

ABBREVIATION (ACRONYMS).

FELDA - Federal Land Development Authority.

FELDA was established under the Land Development Ordinance 1956 (as FLDA) to assist other local bodies in land development. Since 1960 FELDA has undertaken land development directly. It acquires title to State land, clears and develops it for mono-crop cultivation (usually rubber or oil-palm) and recruits settlers to come and live in FELDA village on-scheme. By 1977 FELDA has developed over 900,000 acres (360,000 hectares) (Bahria and Perera, 1977).

FIDA - Federal Industrial Development Authority.

IUSSP - International Union for the Scientific Study of Population.

MARA - Majlis Amanah Rakyat.

In line with the New Economic Policy, MARA encourages and trains bumiputra, especially the rural dwellers, to participate actively in trade and industry. This is achieved by producing trained manpower, providing a consultant service on management and technical aspects, and providing credit and other facilities to assist bumiputra in trade and industry.

Negri Sembilan, Timur - the eastern part of the state of Negri Sembilan which is here taken to include the districts of Jelebu, Kuala Pilah and Tampin.

NEP - New Economic Policy.

"The (Second Malaysia) Plan incorporates a two-pronged New Economic Policy for development. The first prong is to reduce and eventually eradicate poverty by raising income levels and increasing employment opportunities for all Malaysians, irrespective of race. The second prong aims at accelerating the process of restructuring Malaysian society to correct economic imbalance, so as to reduce and eventually eliminate the identification of race with economic function. This process involves the modernization of rural life, a rapid and balanced growth of urban activities and the creation of a Malay commercial and industrial community ..."

(Malaysia, 1971: 1)

The target is to achieve 30 percent bumiputra ownership of the economy by 1990 (cf. 2.4 percent in 1970 and 7.8 percent in 1975), whereas other Malaysians should own a 40 percent share, and foreign interests 30 percent (cf. 63.3 percent in 1970) by 1990.

(Malaysia, 1976: 88)

Pahang Tenggara - means south-eastern Pahang and refers to a major regional development programme administered by DARA.

PERNAS - Perbadanan Nasional Berhad/National Corporation Limited.

PERNAS is a government sponsored company incorporated in 1969 to further the financial and managerial participation of bumiputra in the industrial, commercial and financial development of Malaysia within the context of the NEP.

RISDA - Rubber Industry Smallholder Development Authority.

RISDA was created in 1973. It inherited the functions of the Rubber Industry (Replanting) Board, but as well as administering the replanting fund it aims to co-ordinate and implement the government's long term programmes for modernizing the smallholder sector.

SEDC - State Economic Development Corporation, also known as Perbadanan Kemajuan Negeri.

SEDC, in this thesis, refers to the Negri Sembilan SEDC.

UDA - Urban Development Authority is a government body to help Malays in urban participation.

UMNO - United Malays National Organisation - the senior partner of the ruling party in Malaysia.

GLOSSARY

Adat	- Malay word for custom; customary behaviour and law.
Adat Perpatih	- The matrilineal custom named after the culture hero Dato Perpatih nan sebatang.
Anak buah	- Nephews. In <u>Adat</u> the term refers to the people in a <u>kampung</u> under the jurisdiction of the <u>penghulu</u> or village head.
Atap	- Thatched roof.
Bahagi Dua	- Split into two equal halves.
Balik dapur	- Behind the kitchen.
Barah	- Low country.
Batin	- Headman of <u>orang asli</u> .
Bekerja	- To work; working.
Bekerja kampung	- Working in the village.
Bekerja ofis	- Working in the office.
Bekerja gudang	- Working in a factory.
Bersawah	- Working on <u>padi</u> fields.
Biduanda	- The superior (original 7) clan.
Bomoh	- Traditional medicine man.
Buah tangan	- Presents.
Bumiputra	- 'Son of the soil' - a noun or adjective referring to Malay and other indigenous ethnic groups of Malaysia.
Cukup makan.	- Just enough to eat.
Dadah	- Drugs; the Malaysian connotation at present indicates that these are illicit drugs such as marijuana.
Durian	- Tropical fruit, thorny skin and strong-smell flesh.
Dusun	- Small plot used for fruit cultivation, orchard.
Gantang	- A unit of measurement.
Gotong-royong	- Informal work co-operation.
Habis sign	- End of service or contract.
Harta	- Property.

Harta pusaka	- Ancestral property.
Tanah pusaka	- Ancestral land.
Haj	- The pilgrimage to Mecca, one of the Five Pillars of Islam.
Haji	- Someone who has made the pilgrimage to Mecca, an honorific title.
Hari Raya Puasa	- Feast day to celebrate the end of fasting, and the day of sacrifice during the pilgrimage is known as Hari Raya Haji.
Imam	- Prayer leader.
Kampung	- Malay village.
Kampung asal	- Village of origin; natal village.
Kati	- Unit of weight approximately equal to 2.3 pounds or 900 grams.
Kebun getah	- small plot under rubber.
Khenduri	- Religious feast.
Lebai	- A religious specialist, generally one has not yet made the pilgrimage.
Lembaga	- Clan chief.
Luak	- <u>Adat</u> district.
Makan gaji	- 'to eat one's salary', working/earning a living.
Makan angin	- Holiday travel; 'eating the wind'.
Malu	- Shame (a broad and important concept) - swift (1965)
Melancung	- Makan angin - recreational travel usually involving long distant travel.
Membeli-belah	- Shopping.
Mendreh getah	- Tapping rubber.
Merdeka	- Independence - August, 1967 for the Peninsula formerly Malaya.
Merantau	- Temporary movement.
Mukim	- Area surrounding a mosque from which the minimum congregation of 40 is drawn; nowadays, a division of an administrative district.
Negeri	- State.

Orang kaya	- Rich people.
Orang miskin	- Poor people.
Orang Semenda	- Man in role of affine towards wife's kin.
Padi	- Rice in the husk.
Pajak	- Rent; to rent.
Penghulu	- Official in charge of a mukim.
Perantau	- An individual who goes <u>merantau</u> .
Pesisir	- Littoral.
Pikul	- A unit of weight equivalent to one hundred katis, 133.3 pounds or sixty kilograms.
Pindah/hijrah	- To migrate.
Pindah rumah/daerah	- To change house; migrate to another district.
Pondok	- A small house; a religious school in the context used here.
Rantau	- The place where a person goes <u>merantau</u> to; destination.
Rozeki (mencari)	- One's economic fate - (search for).
Sakai	- A group of <u>orang asli</u> .
Sawah	- Field in which wet-rice is cultivated.
Sepakraga	- A local game using a rattan ball.
Suku	- Clan; quarter.
Tanah tebus	- Land that is bought over.
Tanah mengandung	- In <u>Adat</u> , "enclosed land".
Tukang kayu	- Wood worker.
Undang	- Law giver, head of <u>luak</u> .
Upah	- Remuneration.
Waris	- The rightful heir of the state.
Yang di-Pertuan Besar (Yam Tuan)	- Ruler of Negri Sembilan.

APPENDIX A1: THE KUALA PILAH POPULATION MOBILITY SURVEY AND
THE 'URBAN' TRACER SURVEY.

A Summary of Fieldwork Procedures.

1. Fieldwork calendar.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| January 1978 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting researchers on population mobility at the local universities to gather information on works on population movement. - Gathering secondary information on population redistribution; Library work. Studying reports, archival materials and government files on Negri Sembilan at the National Archives. - Establishing initial contacts with government officers at various administrative hierarchies in Negri Sembilan. - Initial visits to the villages in Negri Sembilan. - Recruiting survey assistants and training them in interview survey. |
| February | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collecting secondary materials. <u>Jabatan Statistik</u> for census data. - Visits to Department of Agriculture at Seremban. - Reading <u>Felda</u> Reports. - Travelling rural/urban Negri Sembilan. |
| March - April | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establishing the postal base at Seremban. - Gathering information from the State Secretariat on economic development in the State. - Gathering information on population and development at district offices. - Contacts with villages. - Developing village questionnaires. - Narrowing the choice of the districts and <u>mukims</u> for study. - Choice of villages for the survey. - Contacts with survey villages. - Developing questionnaires. |

- Pilot study and modifications of questions.
- Beginning of village survey in Sungai Dua Kechil - Kuala Sungai Dua, henceforth called Sungai Dua.
- April - June
 - Village Survey continued.
 - Developing codes, and coding.
- June - July
 - From June 21st to July 21st, 1978, village survey suspended for the general election.
 - Coding continued.
 - Preparing lists of migrants.
 - Preparing and testing out questionnaires for urban tracer survey.
 - Recruiting and training of three helpers for the urban "tracer" survey.
 - Tracing of migrants started.
- July - August
 - Finishing village survey - (alone)
 - As soon as this was over, interviews of the traced migrants were started.
- September-December
 - Urban Tracer Survey.
 - Coding
 - Punching and verifying data
 - Revisiting the survey villages.
 - Preparation to return to Adelaide.
- 6th January, 1979
 - Returned to Flinders.

2. Fieldwork Procedures.

The duration of the fieldwork was about one year starting from 21st December, 1977 to 21st December, 1978 during which a village and an urban 'tracer' survey were conducted.

Although the researcher was born in Negri Sembilan it was felt that before the village study could be conducted we needed to have an extensive reconnaissance survey of the state not only to determine the basis for the selection of villages for the survey but also to construct a village questionnaire that was meaningful to the villagers. The

reconnaissance survey was also important in establishing links with government officials, village elders and the villagers on whom we had to depend for the success of the survey. Although the researcher grew up in Negri Sembilan, he found a lot of things had changed in the village from the situations he was so familiar with in the early fifties. In this context the reconnaissance survey was very useful to the researcher because it gave a lot of insights into the varying conditions prevailing in the various parts of Negri Sembilan. Thus, from January to early April in 1978 the researcher travelled constantly throughout the State. During that time the researcher met government officers at the various administrative hierarchies, village elders and individuals in the village of Negri Sembilan. By conducting informal interviews the researcher could gain a lot of insights into the feelings of people in the village with respect to population migration, poverty and development.

In support of the information, the researcher also gathered and analysed a diverse range of reports, published information and bulletins about economic development and population redistribution in the State. It was found that population statistics especially with regard to population movements were almost absent at the village level. However, there were some statistics on population based on household counts conducted by the village headmen throughout Negri Sembilan about a year earlier than our survey for submission to the District Development Officer, who compiled them for the State which later sent the information to the Prime Ministers' Department. Apparently the Prime Minister's Department was attempting to classify villages in Malaysia according to socio-economic status for the purpose of development. Studying the reports done by the village headmen revealed the diverse quality and accuracy of information submitted to the Prime Ministers' Department. In one village for example, the number of households listed was far greater compared to the total that we found. And when the particular headman was asked about the large discrepancy he could not give any satisfactory explanation. Nonetheless, in the absence of any other information on population at the village level the reports were useful in giving some insights into population structure in the village.

Three villages in Kuala Pilah district were finally chosen for the survey and the choice was based on the presence of strong rural-urban population movements that included rural-urban migration and

circulation in the form of commuting. The three villages were :

1. Sungai Dua Kechil - Kuala Sungai Dua.

Situated adjacent to Kuala Pilah town, the district capital. Its economic activities were mainly based on rubber small-holdings. Its narrow valley sawah had not been utilised for several years because of water shortage. In the situations above the people migrated to the city or commuted to Kuala Pilah for work.

2. Juasseh.

Situated about 11 kilometers to the East of Kuala Pilah town on the plain in the east. The village was the collecting point for the produce in that part of the district. Consequently in past census it was regarded as a 'town'. The economy centred on rubber small-holdings and padi subsistence. A well-developed modern irrigation system ensured that the padi-fields were always in production. Apart from these activities the villagers also could find employment in nearby rubber estates owned by the multi-national corporations or individual estate owners who were not from the village. The village was connected to Kuala Pilah town and other small towns by a good all-weather first class road. Many of its active and young people had moved to the city to work.

3. Ibol.

Situated about 11 kilometers West of Kuala Pilah town on the road to Seremban, the State capital town. Its economy was based on rubber small-holding and padi-subsistence production. Like the second village, Ibol enjoyed a good modern irrigation system which ensured the continuous production of rice. A socio-economic survey conducted by Ho (1967) in the area found that the people there were amongst the poorest compared to other rubber small-holding villages in the State. The village was linked to Kuala Pilah and Seremban by a main road served by quite reliable bus services run by a private company. A great proportion of the young and active population in the village had moved to the city.

2.1. Preparation of the Village Survey.

Ten field assistants (all students from the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Bangi, Selangor) were recruited in January to undergo training in interviewing and coding of simple demographic data and

responses to questions on attitudes and opinions. One of them was an Honours student in Geography who several months earlier had conducted a transport survey for his B.A. (Hons.) thesis in Kuala Pilah. The other nine students were either in their second or third undergraduate years in either Geography, Sociology or Economics. All of them had some experience in conducting interviews since they had been exposed to survey techniques. Every weekend from January to March we held discussions on the research; held mock interviews and exchanged ideas on the manner that the interview was to be done.

Five male assistants were finally selected. We selected only males to avoid problems of accommodation in the village and also to avoid any unnecessary problems relating to boy-girl relationships in the village. As soon as the University exams were over we had a long briefing at the University, and then proceeded to the survey villages for initial contacts and familiarisation with the village population. We travelled together to the survey villages and discussed with village elders many things relating to the village economy and population movements. The assistants showed enthusiasm for the project and they quickly appreciated its importance and relevance to their own training at the University. They were keen to learn all facets of the survey for possible adaptation to their own research in the future. We informed them that we could not pay them a reasonable amount compared to what they could earn elsewhere for the same period of time. But we emphasised to them that the experience they could get would be an important reward in itself.

Several other students visited us at the base in Kuala Pilah enquiring, if they could join the team. But we kept the number of assistants to five so that we could co-ordinate and check their work easily. More importantly, we did not want to introduce new assistants to a group already well on its way in the survey. Towards the end of May one assistant left us for a permanent appointment in a bank in Kuala Lumpur, and five of us went on to finish the village survey.

We remained in each survey village for the whole duration of the survey; shared the same daily chores and living conditions. A strong esprit-de-corp developed, and genuine co-operative work evolved.

In the meantime a village questionnaire was developed and tested in a village which seemed to have sent many people to the urban areas. The questionnaire was consequently modified.

2.2. The Village Survey.

We began the village survey in Sungai Dua Kechil - Kuala Sungai Dua, henceforth referred to simply as Sungai Dua. Since we could not find a house to live in in Sungai Dua we stayed in Kuala Pilan town, but spent most of the day in the village using the village retail shop as our base of operation during the day. (For Juasseh and Ibol, we lived in the villages for the duration of the survey). Like in all of the survey villages, after a few days in Sungai Dua the villagers became aware of our presence and accepted us in the village. The Ketua Kampong, whom we visited first, helped to broadcast our presence at the village surau (prayer house). We also joined the people at prayers; mixed with them, and had afternoon tea at the Kampong coffee shops. Our assistants also contributed some social work in between time such as helping the village children with their school work and organised a village game for the children.

With the help of the Ketua Kampong the boundary of each survey village was determined. This was necessary because the villages in Negri Sembilan were strung out along the padi-fields or along the road. Thus, in some ways the boundary to a kampong was rather arbitrarily defined although we asked the villagers to describe to us what they felt was the boundary of their village.

Since the unit of observation was the household, we defined a household for the survey as all the people living in the same house having the same eating arrangement. In some cases, two families shared the same eating arrangements but lived in separate houses. This arrangement was seen in a family where the wife's or the husband's parents were still alive and stayed in a separate house but had their meals together with the children. For such a case we counted them as one household.

The interview was slow at first but picked up speed in the following month. Interviews were conducted at a time convenient to the people who were busy with their daily work. We were asked to come in the morning; some asked us to come in the afternoon while others in the evening. To all we complied. It was planned from the beginning that we would do a two-stage survey. After we had gone through a few households it was decided that we adopted a more flexible procedure whereby families who preferred to go through all the schedules at one sitting were granted their wishes. This was necessary since in many

households the adults to be interviewed were often busy with their daily work.

For each interview we directed our questions to the heads of households. Failing to get the heads of household we interviewed the wives or the next adults. In most cases we managed to interview the heads since in almost all households most other adults had left for the city leaving behind only younger and school-age children whom we could not interview.

As soon as we had finished interviewing families in Sungai Dua we moved to Juasseh and then to Ibol. As a whole the village survey was interesting for it gave us opportunity to meet the people and probe their reactions to changes taking place in the State and in the country with respect to the changes in the village.

In using the village survey data several problems have to be borne in mind. The main ones include;

1. The first difficulty was to locate a grown up in a household for the interview. As most of the young adults had gone Merantau, the housewives were often busy and could not answer (or refused to be interviewed in the absence of their husbands) and where the heads of households were busy working we had to wait to make an appointment. Often several revisits were made to see them. As a result we had to be around the village almost from 8 in the morning to about 8 in the evening to see them. They were very cooperative, friendly and answered the questionnaires willingly.

2. A more important issue was the post hoc reconstruction of information about individuals who had left the households for the various destinations. Difficulties were encountered with regard to specific information concerning migrants who had moved from the village for some time. We found problems, for example, in determining the first occupations of migrants that had moved for over 10 years. To overcome this we tried to trace these migrants in the city.

3. Problems also were encountered in reconstructing information regarding households that had completely left the village. Although we could ask the neighbours and relatives for information, often we could get only general information such as on their whereabouts, but

not specific information such as the age of the migrants or the age of their children.

As a whole the village survey was successful in interviewing most households (including those which had left completely from the village) in each village. Refusals were low. In Sungai Dua one household was left out because the head of household was sick and hospitalised and the rest of the family did not wish to be involved in answering our questions. In Juppah three households were left out; one of them was because the household had only one old man who was too sick to be able to answer our questionnaires, and the other two refused to participate.

We had to suspend the village survey during the election weeks in July, 1978 because the federal government called a snap election. In this election mass rallies were banned for security reason. In their place the government encouraged house to house campaign or small group meetings or what was popularly called during that time the 'whisper campaign'. The situation would affect us because the villagers might have regarded us to be doing campaigns for certain political parties if we were to persist staying in the village doing the interviews.

3. The Urban Tracer Survey.

A list of outmigrants from the survey villages was prepared as the village survey progressed, and from the list a decision was made to concentrate the tracing of migrants in Kuala Lumpur and Seremban, since the bulk of the movers went to these cities.

While the parliamentary election was taking place we prepared for the urban 'tracer' survey. An urban questionnaire was developed and tested amongst a few Negri Sembilan migrants in Seremban and Kuala Lumpur. The questionnaire was finalised towards the end of July. Three assistants were recruited to help with the urban survey; one for Seremban and two for Kuala Lumpur. The helpers for the urban surveys were chosen from individuals who came from Negri Sembilan and who were familiar with Seremban or Kuala Lumpur. These assistants were mature working men who had an extensive friendship network that proved valuable in tracing the migrants. One of them had an extensive experience in urban surveys when he helped with a mobility survey of flat dwellers in

Kuala Lumpur several years earlier.

The three assistants started the tracing in July. At first we thought of tracing all migrants but soon we found that this was not feasible. Addresses of migrants obtained in the village survey were often inadequate, out of date or difficult to locate especially when the addresses were not specific. To overcome this, after the researcher had completed the village survey, we travelled at any convenient time to visit the migrants at their place of work; to visit friends who knew the people from the survey villages and sometimes we returned to the village to update the addresses. In order to reduce the problems and at the same time to spread out the source of migrants from the survey villages we decided to trace at least one migrant from each household in the village. In cases where a household had more than one migrant we thought of taking a random sample of the migrants to be interviewed from that household. As this was also difficult we settled in the end for tracing any migrant from each household that we met.

Interviews were conducted during weekends and at night during weekdays and those traced migrants gave their cooperation fully. Although the tracer survey was difficult to do, it was rewarding in that it gave us insights into migration processes at the city end in relation to the situation at the village end.

4. Editing and Coding of Village and Urban Questionnaires.

For the village survey, we spent several hours every evening editing and checking all questionnaires completed during the day. We discussed any problems and noted any difficult interviewees. At the same time codes for the questionnaires were progressively developed.

Coding was started after the second village had been surveyed. The assistants helped to code mainly the questions relating to opinions and views since they knew the context of those opinions expressed by the respondents. Coding of the rest of the village survey was completed by two assistants recruited and trained specifically for the purpose after the four survey assistance had left for the University in the new term.

Coding for the urban tracer survey was progressively done when the interview was underway. The two coding assistants helped to check the finished coding sheets. In November, we sent the finished coding sheets to the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia computing centre to

be punched on to computer cards and cleaned. We ran some simple tabulations to check on the accuracy of information that had been transferred to the computer cards.

As a whole both the village survey and the urban tracer survey were useful in giving us insights into the state of the migration process in the survey villages.

APPENDIX A2: QUESTIONNAIRES.

The main instrument used to collect data in our survey was questionnaires. These questionnaires were formulated in Bahasa Malaysia and the questions were spoken to the respondents in Negeri Sembilan dialect. We present below the approximate translation of these questions that were grouped into 8 schedules. Schedules 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 were used in the village Survey, schedules 7 and 1 (which was known as schedule 9 in the Urban Tracer Survey) were used in the Urban Tracer Survey whilst schedule 8 and parts of schedule 8 (i.e. questions with *) were used in the Urban Tracer Survey and in the village survey respectively.

Schedules 2 and 3: Migration and 'merantau'.

Schedule 2:

1. We would like to know about the members of your family.

(a) Currently staying together (including children, nephews, etc.)

Number, Relation to HHE (head of household), Sex, Age, Education, Marital Status, Occupation, Place of Work, Mobility Status
Commuting.

(b) Members of family not staying together (inclusive children who have died).

Number, Relation to HHE (head of household), Sex, Age, Education, Marital Status, Occupation, Present Address (Please write in full), Mobility Status.

Schedule 3:

(c) Now we shift to other members of the family, we would like to know about your wife's brothers and sisters. State also the total number that have died.

Number, Relation to wife, Sex, Age, Marital Status, Occupation, Present Address. Please state clearly if he/she is still alive to avoid double counting.

(d) Could you list all your wife's mother's brothers and sisters.

Number, Relationship to your wife, Sex, Age, Marital Status, Occupation, Present Address. Please state clearly if he/she is still alive to avoid double counting.

Note: For questions b, c, d, if living outside the village indicate whether he or she had ever made a "return" to the village. "Return" is defined as to come back and stay for at least 3 months.

Schedule A: Present Socio-economic CharacteristicsI. Land ownership

1. Could you tell us about

Land	"Pusaka"	Non Pusaka	Distance from house
"Sawah"			
Rubber			
Fringe areas			
"Kampung"			
"Kampung"			
"Orchard"			
Others			

II. Occupation

1. What is your daily occupation ?

Main occupation

Supplementary occupation

2. What is your wife's main occupation

Main occupation

Supplementary occupation

3. If you plant rice were you in last rice season/or today

Acreage worked

1. Owner-operator
2. Working for wage
3. Renter
4. Rent land out
5. Other (please write)

4. Acreage developed and production

Number of Workers	Type of "padi"	Technology Mechanisation	Seasons/ Year	Fertiliser Factory	Output "gantang" acre/ season	Rent/ gantang equipment
-------------------	----------------	--------------------------	---------------	--------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------

5. Is the padi enough for the family for the next season.

1. enough
2. not enough

6. If not enough, how many months in one season do you have to buy or borrow.

Schedule 4: Present Socio-economic CharacteristicsI. Land ownership

1. Could you tell us about

Land	"Pusaka"	Non Pusaka	Distance from house
"Sawah"			
Rubber			
Fringe areas			
"Kampung"			
"Kampung"			
"Orchard"			
Others			

II. Occupation

1. What is your daily occupation ?

Main occupation

Supplementary occupation

2. What is your wife's main occupation

Main occupation

Supplementary occupation

3. If you plant rice were you in last rice season/or today

Acreage worked

1. Owner-operator

2. Working for wage

3. Renter

4. Rent land out

5. Other (please write)

4. Acreage developed and production

Number of Workers	Type of "padi"	Technology Mechanisation	Seasons/Year	Fertiliser Factory	Output "gantang" acre/season	Rent/gantang equipment
-------------------	----------------	--------------------------	--------------	--------------------	------------------------------	------------------------

5. Is the padi enough for the family for the next season.

1. enough

2. not enough

6. If not enough, how many months in one season do you have to buy or borrow.

7. a) What do you do in between the padi season,
 b) If working outside Kampong, please state where.
 c) For how long.
8. If tapping rubber are you _____
 acreage
1. Owner-operator
 2. Working for a wage
 3. Renter
 4. Renting out land
 5. Other (please, write)
9. Total acreage operated/production.
 Total, operator, Produce in Total days Current market rent
 "Kati"/day, in a month, price.
10. a) What do you do during the rainy season when rubber tapping is prohibited,
 b) If working outside Kampong, where to,
 c) For how long.
11. Do you produce vegetables enough for your family ?
- | | |
|---------------|---|
| enough | 1 |
| not enough | 2 |
| not producing | 3 |
12. If not producing, why
13. For those who have orchards, in any one season how much, in money terms, did you get?

III. Accumulated income

1. a) If you add all the various sources of income for your daily main and supplementary works, in which category does your income per month fall?

1	< \$50
2	51 - 100
3	101 - 150
4	151 - 200
5	201 - 300
6	301 - 500
7	501 - 1000
8	1001 - 1500

>1500

b) How much (in percentage) is the amount of work you spent each day, that is not for financial gain.

2. In which income category is the total income earned by other working family members per month ?

1	\$50	
2	51 -	100
3	101 -	150
4	151 -	200
5	201 -	300
6	301 -	500
7	501 -	1000
8	1001 -	1500
9	1500	

3. For those who earn fixed income (non Kampong occupation) how much is your salary/month.

1	\$50	
2	51 -	100
3	101 -	150
4	151 -	200
5	201 -	300
6	301 -	500
7	501 -	1000
8	1001 -	1500
	1500	

4. a) Is all the income contributed to and items produced by the family enough to sustain the family for the month ?

1	more than sufficient	1
	sufficient	2
	not sufficient	3

b) If not sufficient, how to top up the shortage ?

5. How much do you require (in money terms) per month to maintain a family

6. Do you receive money and goods from rantau

Yes	1
No	2

7. If yes how much/month (in money)

8. a) Do you keep money

Yes	1
No	2

b) In the form of

Post Office	1
Cash	2
Bank	3
Coop	4
Share	5
Other (please write)	6

9. How many times per week does the family eat meat.

Every day	1
2 - 3 times/week	2
once a week	3
rarely	4
None	5

IV. Possessions

1. Does the family own

1. School Bus
2. Lorry/Van
3. Car
4. Motorcycle
5. Bicycle
6. T.V.
7. Frig
8. Radio
9. Cassette
10. Camera
11. Wall Clock
12. Wrist Watch
13. Sewing Machine
14. Electrical fan

2. a) Is this house

1	bought
2	"pusaka"

- 3 "rented"
4 other (please write)

b) If rented how much/month

3. a) Building material
total rooms (excluding, bilik masak, Cooking room)
- | | |
|--------|-----------------------|
| roof | wood |
| floor | brick |
| Wall | "rumbia" |
| fence | glass |
| window | wire |
| stairs | bamboo |
| | asbestos |
| | zinc |
| | Others (please write) |

4. Bathroom

- Yes 1
No 2

5. Toilet

- open 1
pump 2
Others
(please
write)

6. Pipe

- Yes 1
No 2

Electric

- Yes 1
No 2

7. If you sell your house now how much do you perceive its value to be?

V. General

1. Do you read newspaper?

- daily 1
A few days/week 2
seldom 3
never 4

2. Type of newspaper read

"Jawi" (Arabic)	1
Malay	2
English	3
Other (Please write)	4

3. Other languages in which you could read/write.

English	1
Chinese	2
Tamil	3
Other (Please write)	4

VI.

1. Type of family

Extended	1
nuclear	2
Other (please stated)	3

Schedule 5: Views, opinion, perception, merantau to urban areas

I. 'Merantau' in general

1. What do you understand by 'merantau' ?
2. Negri Sembilan Malays always go merantau from time immemorial - what motivates them to go merantau,
3. Common knowledge has it that males (females always follow husband) go merantau but today both males/females go merantau - why does this happen.

Probe

Economic

Social

Situational

Psychological

Others

II. Conditions of Kampong

- A. 1. Does the village have enough land for all the population now ?

More than enough	1
enough	2
not enough	3

2. Could you say that the village is,

fertile	1
medium fertile	2
not fertile	3

3. a) How do the Kampong folk regard land as a possession in contrast with other possessions.

very important	1
equally important	2
less important	3

- b) Why do you say that

4. a) In the last 10 years has the family sold land.

Yes	<1 acre	1
	1 - 2 acre	
No	3 - 5 acre	2
	>5 acre	

b) Bought land

Yes	1
No	2

c) To whom did you sell ? (teacher, farmer, government, officer).

d) From whom did you buy ? (farmer, teacher, government, officer).

e) For what it was sold

H. Comparing village conditions now with the situation during the time of the British/about 10 - 15 years ago.

1. Comparing the situation now with the situation during the British time, is it easier or more difficult now for the people to earn a living here ?

More difficult	1
About the same	2
Easier	3

2. Have the sources of income for the villagers now increased compared to the British time before.

Increased	1
About equal	2
Decreased	3

3. Compared with the situation during the British time/several years before, are the villagers now

More prosperous	1
about equal	2
less prosperous	3

4. There are many changes taking place in the Kampong in Malaysia compared with the British time. What changes have the village experienced.

5. a) About yourself, are you now, compared with a few years ago

Leading an easier life	1
about the same	2
more stringent	3

b) Why,

6. a) Compared with the situation during the British time, do more youth from this Kampong marry outside Negri Sembilan ?

More now	1
about the same	2
less now	3

- b) How about the Kampong youth who migrate to places outside Negri Sembilan.

as above

- c) Young men/women going to school in places outside Negri Sembilan ?

as above

- d) The Kampong folk who go places outside Negri Sembilan

as above

7. Where do Kampong folk go when sick or giving birth ?

Hospital	1
Clinic	2
Kampong Midwife	5
"Sembah"	4
Other (please stated)	5

III. A. Attitude and knowledge oriented to urban life.

- Today a large number of young men/women move to towns/cities such as Seremban, Kuala Lumpur. What are the reasons for these moves ?
- Some, however, stay put in the Kampong since childhood. Why this is so ?
- a) Do you agree with your son going merantau to the city.

agree	1
disagree	2

b) Why
- a) Do you agree with your daughters merantau to the city ?

agree	1
do not agree	2

b) Why
- What sort of job do you like your children to have ?

6. Do the Kampong people give more attention (like giving respect; act as a motivating factor) to other Kampong folks who are now in the city when they return to the village ?

Yes	1
No	2
Other (Please write)	3

7. The present government determines to urbanise the Malaya how could this be done ?

B. Knowledge on rural-urban contrast

1. a) Could you tell us one or two things about the good part of Kampong life which at times make life in the Kampong more attractive.
- b) ... also do tell us one or two things about the unpleasant part of life in the Kampong, which sometimes makes life in the Kampong less attractive.
2. a) Could you tell us one or two things which sometimes make life in the city more attractive.
- b) ... also tell us one or two things which sometimes make life in the city less attractive.
3. a) Where is a better place to raise children

Kampong	1
Small town like Kuala Pilah	2
Big town/city Kuala Lumpur	3

b) Why say that

4. Where is a better place to earn a living today

"Kampong"	1
Small town like Kuala Pilah	2
A city like Kuala Lumpur	3

5. When you compare city people (Kuala Lumpur) with Kampong people are city people

better	same	worse
--------	------	-------

1. life
2. behaviour
3. social able

4. religion
5. education
6. dress
7. general knowledge
8. helping the people

6. Where is a better place to have many children ?

big city Kuala Lumpur	1
Small town Kuala Pilah	2
"Kampung"	3
Other (please write)	4

7. Which place is easier to earn some money

Big city (Kuala Lumpur)	1
Small town Kuala Pilah	2
"Kampung"	3
Other (Please write)	4

8. Are relatives & Kampung folk in the city always giving help to young people coming to the city.

Always helpful	1
Sometimes helpful	2
Not helpful	3

9. Do they help with,

Place to stay	Yes
	No
finding job	Yes
	No
money	Yes
	No

10. a) Normally young people (Malay) go to the city to work in government and informed services. In your opinion what are their chances in business.

many chances now	1
difficult	2
limited	3
no chance	4

b) Why say that ?

4. Impact of merantau

1. In your view do the villagers who are now living in the city change ?

change a lot	1
change a little	2
same as in village	3
no change	4

2. What good influence or things that those Kampong folk in the urban rantau now bring when they return for visits or retirement.
3. What unpleasant influence or things that those Kampong folk in the urban rantau bring when they return for visits or retirement.

4. When young people leave the Kampong for the big city what happens to the Kampong from the following

a) "Sawah"	More intensively used	1
	as usual	2
	left unattended	3
b) rubber plots	More intensively used	1
	as usual	2
	left unattended	3
	difficult to find tappers	4
c) relation in family	less close	1
	as usual	2
	closer	3
d) village conditions in general	quiet	1
	left unattended	2
	happy	3
e) "Adat/istiadat"	becoming loose	1
	becoming tight	2
	as usual	3
f) Nagri Sembilan	fast moving	1
	slow moving	2

5. If all the folks in the village stay in the Kampong, and none goes merantau to the city, will the Kampong become ;

much poorer	1
poor	2

same	3
other (Please write)	4

6. a) Compared to about 20 years before do young people tend to marry late now,

late	3
same	2
earlier	3

b) Why

IV. Future Plan

1. If you have all the things that you have now, where will you like to stay five years from now?

stay put in the Kampong	1
stay in other parts of Negri Sembilan	2
other states in Malaysia	3

2. Do you have any plan to migrate/shift from the Kampong to other places, about five years from now.

Yes	1
No	2

3. If "No" go to section V.

If "Yes" where to?

b) Why do you want to leave the village again?

V. Migration and Negri Sembilan

1. If Negri Sembilan can absorb all its young people will they still migrate to the town?

still migrate	1
No	2
No response	3

2. What activities should be undertaken so that young people today will stay.

a) In this Kampong
b) In towns/city of Negri Sembilan
c) In undeveloped parts of Negri Sembilan.

VI. For those who have returned to Kampong from rantau (in the last 10 years)

1. Compared with the situation if you had not gone merantau, is your life now,

much better	1
better	2
same	3
not that good	4

2. Why return to stay in the village after you have been this long in rantau (probe - if any investment in Kampong ?)
3. What innovations you have brought or done in this Kampong.

VII. Commuter

1. How far is this Kampong to your place of work
2. How do you go to work/school
3. Cost/month
4. Why not making daily trip from the Kampong to the place of work.

a) Where do you sleep during the week ?

in rooms provided by employer	1
rent a room in the town	2
sharing a room/house with friends/ relatives	3
other (Please write)	4

VIII. Knowledge and Contacts with Urban areas & Places

1. How far is the Sampong to Kuala Lumpur.
2. How long does it take to travel to Kuala Lumpur.
3. How much is the bus fare to Kuala Lumpur.
4. Where are the main Malay areas in Kuala Lumpur, that you have heard about.
5. Where are the main non Malay areas in Kuala Lumpur.
6. How do you know about Kuala Lumpur.

visits	1
family/friends	2
books	3
radio	4
school	5
newspaper	6
other (Please write)	7

7. Do you often visit the following places/town

IX. Your children's Plans

To be filled by pupils who are now in forms 3/5/6.

1. Are you going to stay in the Kampong after you leave school.

Yes	1
-----	---

No	2
----	---

2. If no where to ?

3. Why choose that place ?

Schedule 6:

Name of 'Kampong'

HHH No

1. Name of assistant
2. Number of visits
3. Place of interview
 1. House respondent
 2. Other (please write)
4. Length of interview minute
5. Respondents attitude
 1. helpful
 2. difficult
 3. no concentration
6. Situation during interview
 1. many other people present
 2. several people present
 3. several people listening
 4. a small number of people
 5. no one listening
7. Quality of answer
 1. sincere
 2. not certain
 3. made up answer
8. Evaluation of economic status of family

good	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	bad
developed	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	underdeveloped
innovative	3	2	1	0	1	2	3	withdrawing
9. Other comments (Please write).

Schedule 7: Bio-data and Present Socio-Economic Status

Note: Answer all questions. Put M.A. against questions not applicable.

A. Bio-data

1. Sex
2. Marital status
3. Education
4. First job in town/city

Self

Spouse

Job in Kampong before entering city. Write 'jobless' if not working.

Father's occupation

Present occupation.

Note: If present occupation is not "business" go to question 128 below.

A.1. Business

5. If present job is in business: Type of business

Sundry shop	1
Eating shop	2
Food stall	3
Veges stall	4
Others, (Please state)	5

6. How do you obtain your goods

Credit from Chinese wholesale	1
" " Indians "	2
" " Government agencies	3
Cash from Chinese wholesale	4
" " Indians "	5
" " Government agencies	6
Other (Please write)	7

7. Where did you get your capital ?

Self	1
Borrow from Bank	2
" " MABA	3
Other (Please write)	4

8. What motivated you to enter business ?

9. Could you say that this enterprise is doing well

Running well	1
Quite well	2
Less well	3
Not well	4

10. a) If not doing well, what problems do you face in business.

b) Give suggestions on how you think the problems could be overcome ?

11. Who are your major clients

Malay only	1
All races	2
Others (Please write)	3

B. Present Socio-Economic Structure

12. Possession of the following in city

Land	_____ acre
Car	_____
Motorcycle	_____
Bicycle	_____
Radio	_____
T.V.	_____
Cooker	_____
Frig	_____
Sewing machines	_____
Other belongings (such as electrical goods)	_____

13. Present house

a) Type

Single house (Bungalow)	1
Terrace double storey	2
Teres single storey	3
Other (Please write)	4

b) Status

Owned	1
Rented	2
Other write	3

c) If renting, amount/month

/month	4
--------	---

d) Owned

Fully paid	1
Still paying	2

e) If still paying

Payment/month _____ /month

Total months for installment _____ month

f) Location of your residence in this city

14. House amenities

Piped water	Yes	1
	No	2
Electricity	Yes	1
	No	2
Telephone	Yes	1
	No	2

15. In what category is your normal monthly income now (inclusive all sources).

Less than 100 dollars	1
101 - 300 dollars	2
301 - 500 "	3
501 - 1000 "	4
1001 - 1500 "	5
1501 - 2000 "	6
2000 "	7

Note: For respondents who are housewives indicate your husband's salary.

16. We would like to know your age at first marriage (Female only).

Age _____ years

17. Family member list

- Note: 1. For married children include those who have died.
2. For those who share a house or flat write all particulars about your friends.

No.	Date of arrival in Kuala Lumpur	Sex	Age	Relation to HSH	Where from if not relations.	Working status	
						Working	1
						Not working	2
						Schooling	3
						Below school age	4

Schedule 8: Urbanisation

I. a. Arrival for the first time in the city

1. Since when have you entered into this city ? or
How long have you been in this city.

Less than 1 month	1
1 - 3 months	2
3 - 6 months	3
6 - 12 months	4
1 - 2 years	5
3 - 5 years	6
5 - 10 years	7
10 years	8

2. At the time you made the decision to leave kampong to come to this city

- a) What are the better things about this city, that you thought of at that time.
- b) What are the unattractive parts of kampong that made you leave the village.

3. Had you already been offered a job in this city before you came to stay in this city ?

Yes	1
No	2
Others (Please write)	3

4. Before you come to this city did you know anybody in the city.

No	1
Yes relative from kampong	2
Family/siblings	3
Friends from village	4
School friends	5
Others (Please write)	6

5. If yes did you expect to get aid from him/them first when you made the decision to come to this city.

Yes	1
No	2
Other (Please write)	3

b. Information about city

6. How did you come to know about life in this city (in the beginning)

Newspaper	1
Radio/T.V.	2
Friends from village	3

Relatives in city	4
At school	5
Visits	6
Other (Please write)	7

7. What type of information did you get from the source shown above, which made you want to come to this city.

Type of information	1
---------------------	---

8. Did the things you heard influence you to make the decision to come and stay in this city.

Yes	1
No	2
Other (Please write)	3

9. Who, finally, made the decision for you to come and stay in the city ?

Self	1
Parents	2
Friends	3
Relatives	4
Others (Please write)	5

10. Did you have any thought about the conditions of life in the city at the time you were about to come to the city ?

Thoughts.

c. Journey to the city for the first time

11. What preparation did you make before coming to stay in the city.

12. a. How did you come to this city to stay for the first time ?

Bus	1
Taxi	2
Bicycle	3
Motorcycle	4
Motorcar (Private)	5
Taking a ride with kampung folks	6
relatives	7
Other (Please write)	7

b. Its fare, if applicable:

13. Who paid for the journey to this city:

Self	1
Parents	2
Family in kampung	3
Friends in city	4
Friends from village	5

Borrowing	6
Other (Please write)	7

14. If borrowed, what arrangement made to pay it.

15. Who accompanied you to this city

Self	1
With wife	2
With wife and children	3
with friends from kampong	4
With relatives	5
Other (Please write)	6

16. Those who had married, if coming without company, where did you leave your wife and children ?

Kampong	1
Other (Please write)	2

d. Arrival for the first time in city

17. With whom did you stay when you arrived for the first time in the city ?

Family	1
Brother/sister	2
Relative	3
Friends from village	4
School friends	5
Hotel and equivalents	6
Barracks (army/police)	7
Place supplied by authority	8
Other (Please write)	9

18. How long did you stay there ?

1 week	1
1 - 2 weeks	2
2 - 4 weeks	3
1 - 3 months	4
3 - 6 months	5
6 - 12 months	6
1 year	7
Stay there permanently	8

19. If did not stay permanently there, where did you stay after that ?

Alone renting room	1
Sharing a room	2
Sharing a house	3
Other (Please write)	4

e. First job and urban labour absorption

20. How long did you have to wait before you got the first job.

Working straightaway	1
1 week	2
1 - 2 weeks	3
2 - 4 weeks	4
1 - 3 months	5
3 - 6 months	6
6 - 12 months	7
1 year	8

21. Who helped you find the first job

Self	1
Brother/sister in city	2
Relatives in city	3
Friends in city	4
Other (Please write)	5

22. Was the first job in line with the job which you had desired when you were in kampong.

Yes	1
Accepted any job first	2
No but taking up anything first	3
Keep on selecting until got the right job	4

f. Arrival of other people

23. How long in the city had you been before other people came to you in the city.

1 month	1
1 - 3 months	2
3 - 12 months	3
1 year	4
None came	

24. Who come to join you in the city ?

Wife/children	1
Brother/sister	2
Relative	3
Friends from village	4
School friends	5
Other (Please write)	6

II. Experience and adaptation to city life

g. Life in city as opposed to life in kampong

25. After having been in the city for a while now, is your life in the city better than the life that you expected before you came

to stay in the city.

Far better	1
Just as expected	2
Less than expected	3

26. Are you satisfied with the following in the city compared to kampung life before.

	Yes (1)	No (2)	Not sure (3)
Housing			
Job			
Life in general			

27. Could you say that your coming to the city has brought many good things to you ?

Yes, could buy many things	1
Yes, receives many skills	2
Yes, got much new knowledge	3
Yes, children got better education	4
No	5

28. Has your life become worse ?

n. Participation in city life - neighbours

29. Do your neighbours consist of the following :

All Malays	1
Majority Malays	2
Majority Negri Sembilan Malays	3
All racial groups	4
Majority other racial groups	5
Other (Please write)	6
Don't know	7

30. What type of neighbours do you have :

All migrants	1
A small number of native families	2
Majority native in that locality/a small number migrants	3
Nearly all migrants	4
Don't know	5

31. How is your relationship with your neighbours ?

Close and used to help each other	1
Good and occasional visiting	2
Good at children's level only	3
Bad	4
Each on his own	5

32. Do you visit the following friends ;

Friends from all racial groups	1
Malay friends only	2
Relatives/kampong folks only	3
Other (Please write)	4

33. Who are your close friends in the city ?

Relatives and folks from the same kampong	1
Friends from the same place of work	2
Close friends from school	3
Other (Please write)	4

34. How often do you visit your relative/folks from kampong

Often	1
Sometimes	2
Fewer	3
Not applicable because no relative here	4

35. a) Are you a member of any associations/institution in this city ?

Yes	1
No	2

b) Type of Associations/Institutions

36. If none, go to question No. 35. If yes, is the association open to all ?

Yes	1
No	2
Other (Please write)	3

37. What part do you play on the Association

Full participation/very active	1
Less participation/not that active	2
Play no active part	3

i. Link to valley/changes in city

38. After having been in the city for so long now, do you feel that you have changed.

Great change	1
Little change	2
No change/as usual	3

39. Do you practise 'adat perpatih' while in residence in the city ?
(such as from the point of ownership of things/marriage feast and so on).

Practising as in the kampong	1
Not practising here but do so in kampong	2
Not practising here in kampong	3
Other (Please write)	4

40. What do you do during holidays

Picnicking	1
Cinema going	2
Going back to kampong	3
Other (Please write)	4

41. We would also like to ask your views about the following.

a) Which is a better place to raise children

In city	1
At kampong	2

b) Which is an easier place to earn a living now,

In city	1
At kampong	2

c) Which place is easier to save

In city	1
At kampong	2

d) Which place is better to have big family

In city	1
At kampong	2

e) Are city people better than kampong folks in terms of

	better	same	worst
Life			
Life			
Behaviour			
Mixing			
Religion			
Education			
General knowledge			
Helping each other			

42. Name main Malay areas in the city

Code	
None	1
3	2
4 - 8	3
8	4

43. Newspaper reading and type

Don't read	1
------------	---

Read Malay and English papers	2
Read Malay or English paper everyday	3
Read Malay or English paper from time to time	4

44. Is it possible that you are going to stay permanently in the city,

Yes	1
No	2
Don't know/not sure	3

45. If other than yes or not sure go to question No. 46 below.
If not, when do you plan to go back to kampong,

After pension	1
After accumulating enough things	2
Other (Please write)	3

46. Have you able to buy property/things (land, house and others) since coming to the city.

Able to accumulate a lot	1
Able to accumulate a little	2
None	3

*III. Rural-Urban Relation

j. Visits

47. How often do you go back to kampong

Never	1
Rarely	2
Sometimes	3
Often	4
Weekly	5

48. How long do you stay in kampong everytime you return to kampong for a visit.

2 days or less	1
3 - 7 days	2
More than one week	3

49. Everytime you return home, do you bring (money/goods) home with you ?

Rarely	1
Everytime coming home	2
Never	3

k. Letters

50. How often do you send letters home

Never	1
Seldom/rarely	2
Sometimes	3
Often	4

51. Do you send money or things to kampong

None	1
Seldom/rarely	2
Sometimes (1 - 6 month)	3
Often (every month)	4

Note: If none go to question No 56 below.

52. To whom it is sent

Mother	1
Father	2
Brother/sister	3
Relatives	4
Other (Please write)	5

53. For what purpose is the money used

Family expenditure	1
Building/repairing house	2
Buying property (land)	3
Deposits	4
Other (Please write)	5

54. Within 1 year how much (in money terms) do you send/bring to the kampong.

Less than 50 dollars	1
51 - 100 dollars	2
101 - 150 dollars	3
151 - 300 dollars	4
301 - 500 dollars	5
501 - 1000 dollars	6
More than 1000 dollars	7

55. How do you send the money

Post	1
Take it to kampong	2
Through friends from kampong	3
Through relatives	4
Others (Please write)	5

*1. Link from kampong

56. a) Does your family send money or things from kampong ?

Yes	1
No	2

b) If yes what is the money or things used for ?

Daily expenditure	1
Education	2
Other (Please write)	3

57. Do kampong folk visit you here ?

Never	1
Seldom/rarely	2
Sometimes	3
Monthly	4

58. In your opinion will your kampong become poorer if all the kampong folks in the city do not send money to the families in kampong.

Poorer	1
As normal	2
Other (Please write)	3

*m. Link with kampong

59. Is your wife/husband

From the same district: marriage arranged	1
From the same district: marriage not arranged.	2
From other district: marriage arranged	3
From other district: marriage not arranged.	4

60. a) Have you managed to buy/possess land in your kampong

Yes-pusaka	1
Yes-non pusaka	2
Currently looking to buy	3
No	4
Have plan to buy	5

b): i) Have you a house in kampong

Yes pusaka	1
Yes non pusaka	2
No	3
Currently building	4
Having plan to build	5

ii) Is the house that has or will be built on pusaka land.

Yes	1
No	2

iii) For whom the house is built

Self	1
------	---

Children	2
Relative	3
Mother/father	4
Other (Please write)	5

63. Do you offer any help (material, idea etc) to your kampong community.

Yes money/other goods	1
Yes idea	2
Yes education related	3
Yes association related	4
No	5

64. When voting in political and otherwise election do you go back to your kampong to vote ?

Yes	1
No	2

65. It is generally said that Negri folk like to go back to kampong. Why is this so in your opinion.

APPENDIX B.

Factors Used in the Regionalisation of Negri Sembilan
(Chapter 3)

Factors	(Districts)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Area (sq. km)	528	956	216	160	367	339
Density (persons/ sq. km).	62	121	353	249	460	142
Malays (% district population)	51	60	35	75	29	55
Chinese and Indians (% district popu- lation)	43	39	64	23	70	45
Total population (20-34 years), 000	5	17	17	5	31	9
Sex ratio (20-34 yrs) (Total Population)	90	80	124	66	87	92
Sex ratio (20-34 yrs) (Malays)	79	71	159	55	79	88
Median Age (Total Population)	15.7	15.2	16.9	16.1	17.1	14.8
Infant mortality rate (Total Population)	32.3	42.3	23.1	37.3	43.3	42.
% born in district (Total Population)	69.1	71.1	52.9	69.4	63.1	45.1
% population below 15 years	48.5	46.4	45.1	47.2	44.9	50.5
% urban (centres 1000 +)	38.1	19.9	13.5	4.2	57.1	33.4
% urban (centres 10000+)	-	10.8	13.5	-	47.8	-
Number with no schooling (000)	13	44	28	15	57	18
Children not at school	3757	26638	16895	8302	14386	11962
Number with pri- mary education - (000).	16	55	35	18	77	23
Number with secun- dary education - (000).	5	15	12	5	33	6
Students	7768	28155	16312	10715	22608	11197

Factors	(Districts)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Population (10 yrs.+) literate, (000)	14	50	35	18	81	20
Unemployed	301	1398	1325	551	4042	759
Employed - rice	1981	5366	553	2391	10	49
Employed - rubber	5254	15889	10958	5251	947	983
Self-employed	4173	12589	4110	4719	5789	4077
Wage earner	4171	14143	18409	3459	14485	7835
Population in labour force (10 years and over)	10999	33744	27459	12262	51767	14779
Women in labour force (10 years +)	219	1105	1160	219	4502	638
Number employed in agri., forestry, hunting, gathering, fishing.	2402	4659	1914	2714	2288	908
Number employed in quarrying.	273	24	109	3	194	10
Number employed in construction	99	333	429	63	1008	156
Number employed in electricity, water, etc.	53	120	426	16	370	114
Number employed in transport, sto- rage, etc.	139	645	503	131	1940	915
Number employed in commerce	553	2504	1354	593	5672	725
Number employed in services.	1251	4027	8004	1137	10325	2052
Government Offi- cers.	408	1791	1125	499	3030	655
Household having cars.	430	1235	1319	418	4105	59
Household having televisions.	17	230	1764	351	5370	889
Household having telephones.	37	211	291	20	1578	146
Household having radios.	2942	9684	7410	3386	17071	4497
Household having sewing machines.	2730	9902	6107	5618	14480	4290

Factors	(Districts)					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Household having refrigerators.	143	820	1390	193	4208	1054
GDP / capita MS., 1970.	864	730	1728	686	863	320
GDP (Manufact.) MS., 1970.	-	2419	316676	-	34291	8591
Rubber production (smallholdings) - tons.	3648	8666	5017	3193	17788	7298
Rubber production (estate) - tons.	1745	25485	3223	4415	30851	11015

Source: Abdul Hamid Abdullah, personal communication, 1978; taken from his data file for his Ph.D. thesis, while he was doing his field research in Malaysia.

Note: districts 1. Jelebu; 2. Kuala Pilah; 3. Port Dickson; 4. Rembau; 5. Seremban; 6. Tampin.

APRIL 1971

STATE OF ORIGIN RESIDENCE

STATEMENT - ORIGIN RESIDENCE BASED FOR PENINSULAR MALAYSIA BY STATE, 1970.

STATE/PLACE	JOHORE	KUALA	CELANUTAN	PAHANG	SEREMBAN	PERAK	PERANG	TEREN	PERAK	SELANGOR	TERENKANG	TOTAL
JOHORE	6,158	1,180	1,285	4,262	4,535	4,780	1,230	4,772	125	12,300	1,280	60,247
PERAK	2,280	411,224	1,100	568	1,382	2,622	15,865	17,145	7,745	4,855	241	671,932
CELANUTAN	2,424	2,251	410,452	1,059	1,525	12,642	1,158	1,885	119	1,885	11,228	671,932
PAHANG	11,102	558	785	181,590	5,471	2,228	100	7,128	42	11,181	408	174,316
SEREMBAN	4,928	554	1,185	2,275	175,581	2,421	1,141	3,825	119	11,502	548	186,699
PERANG	1,117	605	1,118	855	1,711	175,686	575	2,701	1,117	5,311	110	24,227
TERENKANG	1,384	18,512	889	818	1,220	2,191	198,285	12,842	1,384	47,586	1,006	308,287
PERANG	5,874	12,382	2,188	1,575	4,778	6,525	11,822	861,462	1,384	1,074	8	91,151
SELANGOR	545	2,558	186	133	273	132	122	1,482	83,545	1,074	8	81,564
TERENKANG	4,055	1,516	1,271	1,050	5,121	5,499	1,505	16,445	218	172,481	745	671,932
TERENKANG	4,205	750	2,101	375	525	1,115	425	1,115	48	1,228	44,457	172,265
TOTAL	60,452	580,574	55,200	101,022	176,236	101,815	131,531	637,259	41,907	581,545	174,621	1,471,880

STATEMENT - ORIGIN RESIDENCE BASED FOR PENINSULAR MALAYSIA BY TOTAL, 1970.

STATE/PLACE	JOHORE	KUALA	CELANUTAN	PAHANG	SEREMBAN	PERAK	PERANG	TEREN	PERAK	SELANGOR	TERENKANG	TOTAL
JOHORE	1,000,456	1,182	1,285	12,773	14,214	15,701	1,452	4,716	184	12,379	1,459	1,112,041
PERAK	2,423	424,462	1,180	1,339	2,271	1,214	6,710	17,142	78,412	15,322	889	575,719
CELANUTAN	2,412	2,258	410,418	1,158	1,877	15,878	1,275	1,425	122	1,827	11,118	574,756
PAHANG	11,102	558	785	181,590	5,471	2,228	100	7,128	42	11,181	408	174,316
SEREMBAN	4,928	554	1,185	2,275	175,581	2,421	1,141	3,825	119	11,502	548	186,699
PERANG	1,117	605	1,118	855	1,711	175,686	575	2,701	1,117	5,311	110	24,227
TERENKANG	1,384	18,512	889	818	1,220	2,191	198,285	12,842	1,384	47,586	1,006	308,287
PERANG	5,874	12,382	2,188	1,575	4,778	6,525	11,822	861,462	1,384	1,074	8	91,151
SELANGOR	545	2,558	186	133	273	132	122	1,482	83,545	1,074	8	81,564
TERENKANG	4,205	750	2,101	375	525	1,115	425	1,115	48	1,228	44,457	172,265
TOTAL	1,112,041	580,574	55,200	101,022	176,236	101,815	131,531	637,259	41,907	581,545	174,621	1,471,880

Source: Department of Statistics, 1971.

4882 J. Neurosci., July 26, 2006 • 26(30):4875–4882

BIBLIOTHEQUE - SERVICE PRODUITS PARTIS DES CHIMISTIQUES (GASCOLE 18) 1992 1992

216-47-0000-0000-0000

References

[illegible]

STATE PAGE TOTALS

Statement	2007	2006	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001	2000	1999	1998	1997	1996	1995	1994	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987	1986	1985	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705	704	703	702	701	700	699	698	697	696	695	694	693	692	691	690	689	688	687	686	685	684	683	682	681	680	679	678	677	676	675	674	673	672	671	670	669	668	667	666	665	664	663	662	661	660	659	658	657	656	655	654	653	652	651	650	649	648	647	646	645	644	643	642	641	640	639	638	637	636	635	634	633	632	631	630	629	628	627	626	625	624	623	622	621	620	619	618	617	616	615	614	613	612	611	610	609	608	607	606	605	604	603	602	601	600	599	598	597	596	595	594	593	592	591	590	589	588	587</
-----------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Source: Department of State, 1920.

AP201022.02

Most Recent Malay Interstate Migration, 1970

State of Previous Residence	Present Place of Residence											Total
	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Malaka	Negeri Sembilan	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	
Johor	161270	512	1273	5105	3734	5557	1330	3273	70	11222	1121	192215
Kedah	1251	121140	1273	586	1202	2734	11957	53176	5564	6078	548	195202
Kelantan	1734	2522	212765	145	1203	16065	1224	7013	453	5253	19316	153603
Malaka	5545	115	620	31452	3568	1889	453	1248	45	12002	287	47163
Negeri Sembilan	5513	561	202	4913	16502	3568	817	7572	74	14172	472	89717
Pahang	2347	131	1202	447	3724	23075	969	2623	162	5527	2158	31218
Pulau Pinang	1758	11745	625	425	372	2053	23309	8223	637	5011	221	64158
Perak	2261	11137	2547	2123	3170	5015	3217	144504	982	21720	842	216150
Perlis	128	2315	132	75	203	783	726	1327	10621	317	21	21013
Selangor	4527	2102	2483	4747	1075	5512	2020	12460	705	123752	1580	166528
Terengganu	2314	602	4022	122	575	12136	176	598	54	7572	6053	81007
Total	192253	135042	139421	25151	64421	108402	82570	391664	23745	219615	55643	1,511,453
Excluding cross-border	452460	477427	552266	152251	225225	122553	166158	565915	65192	286346	259932	

Source: Department of Statistics, 1970, (unpublished).

APPENDIX 64

Ultimate Return Migration, 1950.

Previous Residence	Birthplace and place of current residence										
	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Malaka	Selangor	Pahang	Pulau Pinang	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu
Johor	144573	152	776	1124	1126	459	119	710	10	779	290
Kedah	372	139433	187	77	155	99	2943	1342	379	265	60
Kelantan	205	776	112100	109	209	307	135	405	10	207	1094
Malaka	965	5	191	1455	709	38	75	242	14	555	74
Selangor	778	95	135	1167	10627	272	117	537	19	1103	50
Pahang	642	305	967	102	695	57675	102	940	27	504	815
Pulau Pinang	144	2335	120	63	94	175	27801	1127	49	289	47
Perak	545	2601	576	290	445	115	1247	121071	290	2170	304
Perlis	26	1006	78	3	15	5	105	331	27419	52	6
Selangor	1182	761	505	1474	1571	394	591	5078	81	82575	799
Terengganu	725	57	1732	30	80	112	46	176	8	494	64277
Total	151065	147120	514080	19322	16754	54096	12765	157177	8332	89504	66945
Return migrant	5052	7908	4766	4574	8132	6776	4706	11001	1443	6517	2821

Source: Department of Statistics. (unpublished).

(Malays only).

APPENDIX D: ESTIMATING DAILY COMMUTERS FROM SEREMBAN TO KUALA LUMPUR. A METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH.

1. INTRODUCTION.

We observed at the initial stage of our fieldwork that quite a substantial number of people travelled from Seremban town to Kuala Lumpur between 5.30 a.m. and 8. a.m. by private cars and public transport, especially buses, taxis and railways. We found out that many of these people travelled to work either in government departments or private organisations in Kuala Lumpur. They travelled at those hours so that they could reach their places of work by 8. a.m. for government departments and 9. a.m. for some private organisations. It seemed to us that there was a substantial number of commuters travelling between Seremban and Kuala Lumpur, about 65 km apart, daily. We, therefore, set out to get some ideas about the total number of those involved.

2. THE METHODOLOGY.

Since our aim was to make a quick estimate of the number of commuters between the two centres, we tried to count these people as they left Seremban. There were problems, however, in trying to arrive at an estimate. There were at least four alternative modes of transportation by which these people could travel, namely, private cars, railways, buses and taxis. In order to get a reasonable estimate of the commuters, we had to organise some counts of people travelling by each of these modes. After a pilot study we found out that seldom were there people travelling by taxis to work in Kuala Lumpur. The number of people commuting by rail was almost negligible because the only train which these people could take was the 5.30 a.m. train. It was rather early for the people to travel to work. (We were told, however, by some workers at the railway station that several people used to travel by train to work in Kuala Lumpur in the past). It was possible then to focus only on those individuals travelling by bus and private cars.

Estimates of commuters travelling by bus was made by, first of all, interviewing the bus drivers and conductors of those buses travelling to Kuala Lumpur between 6 - 7 a.m. We asked them to estimate the number of individuals consistently travelling everyday to Kuala Lumpur to work. To supplement this we conducted a count of people tra-

king the buses during those time. Occasionally, we took a random sample of individuals and asked them the purpose of their journey. We also checked the number of people using the 'monthly bus ticket'. (Unfortunately not all those people travelling regularly bought the 'monthly bus ticket' and therefore we could not fully cross-check our data).

There were two bus companies operating between Seremban and Kuala Lumpur, namely, the SKS - Seremban Kuala Lumpur Express using the new dual-carriage highway and the Foh Eup Company - operating on the old route to Kuala Lumpur.

Turning next to people travelling by private cars, more problems were faced in trying to estimate the number of commuters using this mode of travel. Since there was no 'stations; from which we could go and count, we set up a counting point at the end of the built-up areas of the old route to Kuala Lumpur and another one at the junction of a road leading to the new highway. No attempt was made to stop and interview the people in the car, but we tried to identify the cars that travelled regularly during those early hours for several days.

The days on which the counting was made was confined to Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Friday and Monday were avoided so as to exclude the possibility of counting people travelling to visit relatives in Kuala Lumpur at the weekends and those who returned to Kuala Lumpur after visiting their parents in the village. (It was reasonable to exclude Fridays and Mondays because on several occasions we found several people returning to Kuala Lumpur on early Mondays and some travelling on Fridays to be with their kin in Kuala Lumpur for the weekends). Since I had only one volunteer to help then, I had to make the bus counts on a different day from the private cars counts.

In counting the people in private cars and those individuals travelling on a bus, an assumption was made that those travelling to Kuala Lumpur at those early hours everyday must have done so to reach their place of work between 8. a.m. and 9. a.m.

3. THE RESULTS.

1) Private Car Counts:

Average number of cars passing the counting points over
10 days: 25

Average people travelling: 2

Total = 50 individuals.

2) Bus Counts:

1.	SKS - Seremban Kuala Lumpur Express:		
	Our count = 120. Drivers estimate 100.		
2.	Foh Hup Company.		
	Our count = 90. Drivers estimate 80.		
3.	Total:	Our count	210
		Drivers estimate	180
		Average	195
4.	Grand Total:	Bus	195
		Car	50
			245

These figures underestimated the total number of commuters especially those travelling after 7. a.m. when the traffic became too heavy for us to make a useful estimate of the commuters.

APPENDIX E: ESTIMATING THE 1978 POVERTY LINE FOR MALAYSIA.

It appears that Anand's (1978) estimate of the poverty line for Malaysia for 1970 is sufficient to be used as a base for an estimate of the poverty line in 1978. According to that estimate, the poverty line for Malaysia in 1970 was about M\$25 per person per month. However, since 1970 the cost of living in Malaysia has gone up. The recession in world economy and the energy crises continued to push up prices between 1970 and 1978. The total consumer price index (CPI) found in the annual report of the Ministry of Finance, Malaysia, gives some indications of the increase in the cost of living. Note that the total CPI is somewhat bias towards the prices in the major urban centres of the country, in which the rise in the CPI was easily observed and recorded. In the absence of a more suitable measure of the rise in the cost of living the CPI is still useful to be use here.

Using Anand's (1978) estimate of the poverty line for Malaysia for 1970 as the base (i.e. M\$25,) the Malaysian poverty line for 1978 was estimated to be about \$41. per person per month. In Table 1. we summarise the calculation in full.

Table 1. Estimating the Malaysian Poverty Line for 1978.

Year	CPI Increase*	Increase in M\$.	Cumulative Poverty line 1970-1978 M\$.
1970	-	-	Anand's estimate \$25.
1970-1971	+ 1.9	0.48	\$25.48
1971-1972	+ 1.6	0.41	\$25.89
1972-1973	+ 3.2	0.83	\$26.72
1973-1974	+ 10.5	2.81	\$29.53
1974-1975	+ 17.4	5.14	\$34.67
1975-1976	+ 4.5	1.56	\$36.23
1976-1977	+ 2.6	0.94	\$37.17
1977-1978	+ 4.7	1.75	\$38.95
1978-1979	+ 4.4	1.91	\$40.86
End of 1978 poverty line was about			--- \$41.

* These figures were taken from Malaysia, Ministry of Finance Annual Report, 1980, Jadual 3.6, xxiv; and limited to some consumer goods only.

APPENDIX E: OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION ADOPTED FOR STUDY OF MALAY
OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN KUALA LUMPUR AND SEREMBAN.

UPPER STATUS

- 0 - Elite: Cabinet Ministers; Members of Federal Parliament; High Ranking Service Personnel (General rank or above); Department Heads; Supreme Court Judges; Sultans; University Professors; Physicians.
- 1 - Managerial, Administrative and Professional - Upper Status; Members of State Legislature; Dentists, Lawyers, Bank Managers; Division I Civil Service; Businessmen with incomes above 25,000 Malayan dollars per annum; University Lecturers; Accountants; Architects.
- 2 - Managerial, Administrative and Professional - Lower Status: Secondary School Teachers; Religious officials; e.g. Imam, Kachi; Artists; Writers; Journalists; Businessmen with incomes of between 6,000 and 25,000 Malayan dollars per annum; Police Superintendents; Officers in Services.

MIDDLE STATUS

- 3 - High Clerical, etc.: Chief Clerks; Penghulus; Draughtsmen; Hospital Attendants; Laboratory Assistants; Proprietors with incomes of between 3,000 and 6,000 Malayan dollars; Midwives; Nurses; Religious Teachers; Trained Teachers in primary schools; Police Inspectors; Salesmen in large businesses.
- 4 - Skilled Workers, etc.: Carpenters, Plumbers; Electricians, Mechanics; Compositors, Technicians; Linesmen; Agricultural Supervisors; Mining Assistants; Proprietors with incomes of between 1,000 and 3,000 Malayan dollars.
- 5 - Clerical Workers - Lower Grades; Teachers (unqualified); Police.

Constables; and Service Personnel below Sergeant; Peons, Small shop proprietors with incomes below 1,000 Malayan dollars; Ketua Kampongs; Bomohs; Salesmen in small businesses.

LOW STATUS

- 6 - Drivers, etc.: Liftmen; Locomotive drivers; Bus drivers; Taxi drivers; Storemen; Sailors; Hawkers.
- 7 - Factory workers, etc.: Janitors; Domestic Servants; Greasers, etc.; Gardeners.
- 8 - Small farmers owning land below 10 acres; Fishermen; Estate workers.
- 9 - Urban labourers employed on daily basis.
- 10 - Non-landowning agricultural worker in peasant sector.

APPENDIX G: URBANISATION INDICES FOR THE HOLOGRAM

We have chosen 39 indices to represent numerous urban situations to which the individual migrant would adapt. Below we present in detail the assumptions and the indices. Note that each of the scores in all these indices was expressed in quartiles.

Sector A. Background Information.

Sector A of the hologram consists of three indices which give an indication of the individual migrant's past influences and experiences of urban situations.

Index 1. Urban residence in early years.

$$\frac{\text{Years spent in town (5000 people) x 100}}{\text{until the 15th birthday}} \\ \text{Number of years}$$

The assumption made was that the greater number of years spent in towns, the more likely it was that the individual migrant would be able to adapt to the city.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1 | below 25 |
| 2 | 25 - 50 |
| 3 | 50 - 75 |
| 4 | 75 |

Index 2. Early urban contacts, school years: age 7 - 15 years.

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1 | Wholly rural |
| 2 | More rural, less urban |
| 3 | Less rural, more urban |
| 4 | Completely urban |

This index is a supplementary to index 1. It was assumed that the longer the migrants early urban contacts with the town the more likely it was that the individual migrant would be inclined to adapt to the city.

Index 3. Occupational status of migrant's father as indicated

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Rural occupation (lower status) |
| 2 | Low status occupation |

- 3 Higher status occupation
- 4 High status occupation

It was assumed that the higher the status of the migrant's father's occupation, measured by income, the more was the inclination for the migrant to enter "urban" occupations and hence to adapt to the city.

Sector B. Migrants Socio-economic Background.

This sector hopes to show the individual's socio-economic background. The indices are ranked from 1 to 4 in terms of what we considered to be the migrant's assets to enable him to adapt to the city.

Index 4. Migrant's educational achievement.

- 1 Primary
- 2 Lower Secondary (up to Form 3)
- 3 Upper Secondary (up to Form 6)
- 4 Tertiary - College/University.

Index 5. Migrant's occupational background before coming to Seremban or Kuala Lumpur.

- 1 No previous employment (except on farm in the Kampong).
- 2 Unemployed including in employment without any skill.
- 3 Employed with some skills such as clerical.
- 4 Employed with some what "specialised" skill such as an engineer.

Index 6. Urban experience before entering Seremban and Kuala Lumpur.

$\frac{\text{Years in towns over 5000 up to 15th birthday} \times 100}{\text{Years after 15th birthday before entering Seremban /Kuala Lumpur}}$

Years after 15th birthday before entering Seremban /Kuala Lumpur

1. 25. 2. 25 - 50 3. 50 - 75 4. 75.

Sector C. The Environment of Entry into the City.

This sector attempts to show whether the migrant's "environment of entry" into Kuala Lumpur - Seremban was encouraging him to adapt to the city. We assumed that the environment of entry was "encouraging" when

the migrant entered the city will "protected" by his friends and relatives. In addition it was assumed also that when the migrant got a job in a shorter period of time after coming to the city there was every chance that he would likely adapt to the city.

Index 7. Do you know anybody before you come here ?

- 1 None
- 2 Friends non village - urban
- 3 friends from village
- 4 Relative/family

Index 8. With whom do you stay in the city on first arrival ?

- 1 Bent a room in Hotel etc.
- 2 Authority
- 3 Friends from village
- 4 Relatives and family

Index 9. How long do you have to wait before you got a job ?

- 1 Over 6 months
- 2 1 - 3 months
- 3 Within a month
- 4 Less than a month

Sector D. Attachment to Kuala Lumpur/Seremban.

In this sector we try to show the attraction and the attachment of the individual migrant to the city.

Index 10. Years in Kuala Lumpur/Seremban x 100
(the total if not continuous)

Present age - 14

1. 25. 2. 25 - 50. 3. 50 - 75. 4. 75.

Index 11. Do you intend to stay in Kuala Lumpur - Seremban permanently ?

- 1 No
- 2 Don't know
- 3 Yes

Index 12. Are you satisfied with your life in the city ?

- 1 No

- 2 Don't know
- 3 As expected
- 4 Yes

Index 13. Have you acquired properties in this city ?

- 1 No
- 2 A little
- 3 Some
- 4 Yes - such as house, land, consumer durable goods.

Sector E. Individual Migrant's Present Socio-economic Characteristic.

In this sector we made an assumption that the more favourable the migrant's present socio-economic background (measured in terms of occupational status, income, amenities and others) the more likely he would adapt to the city.

Index 14. Occupation. The measurement is similar to Index 3.

Index 15. Income

- 1 1 300 dollars Malaysian per month
- 2 300 - 500 dollars
- 3 501 - 1000 dollars
- 4 1000 dollars.

Index 16. Household amenities

- 1 1 Very poor
- 2 Slightly better
- 3 Better
- 4 Very good

Index 17. House ownership.

- 1 Staying with relatives/squatting
- 2 Tenants
- 3 Quarters
- 4 Owned one in new residential areas.

Index 18. Location of house

- 1 Squatters
- 2 "Traditional" Malay areas in Kuala Lumpur - Seremban.

- 3 Modern flats and modern low cost housing area with mixed population.
- 4 Better residential area with mixed population.

Index 19. Possession of status goods.

- 1 Radio
- 2 T.V.; refrigerator; motorcycle.
- 3 Car; washing machine
- 4 All of the items above.

Sector F. Urban - Rural Link.

Sector F attempts to show the urban-rural link. An assumption was made in that the stronger the tie with the village the more likely would the migrant resist from adapting to Kuala Lumpur - Seremban.

Index 20. Where were your parents ?

- 1 Alive in Kampong
- 2 Mother died but father in Kampong
- 3 Parents shifted to towns
- 4 All died/All in cities

Index 21. Did you visit your kampong often ?

- 1 Every month
- 2 Once 3 - 6 months
- 3 Once 6 - 12 months
- 4 None - only on special occasions

Index 22. Did you remit money regularly ?

- 1 Regular
- 2 Irregular 1 - 6 months
- 3 Once in a while
- 4 Did not remit

Index 23. Marital ties

- 1 Wife from home district - marriage arranged
- 2 Wife from home district - marriage not arranged
- 3 Wife from elsewhere - marriage arranged
- 4 Wife from elsewhere - marriage not arranged

Sector G. Migrant's Contacts and Knowledge of Kuala Lumpur - Seremban.

In this sector we hope to measure some of the broader implications of the individual migrant's contacts and exposure to the city. From the literature on urbanisation in the Third World we found that living in urban areas exposed an individual migrants to new ideas and attitudes through increased contacts with the media and also through working in offices or factories. It was assumed that the less the individual migrant tied to his own relatives and kampung friends the more would there be the inclination to adapt to the city.

Index 24. Friendship pattern

- 1 Kins
- 2 Neighbours
- 3 Work mate
- 4 Mixed races.

Index 25. Friendship visits.

- 1 Kins
- 2 Neighbours
- 3 Work mate - Malay
- 4 mixed ethnics

Index 26. Members of Association.

- 1 None
- 2 At place of residence only
- 3 At work only
- 4 Wider society such as Golf Club.

Index 27. Newspaper reading

- 1 None
- 2 Sometimes Malay or English
- 3 Malay or English
- 4 Daily Malay or English

Index 28. Knowledge of Malays Areas: This is to measure the migrant's awareness and contacts with other residential areas of Kuala Lumpur - Seremban.

- 1 None
- 2 1 - 3
- 3 4 - 8
- 4 8

Sector H. Urban Attitudes.

Sector H examines the individual migrant's urban attitudes and views on certain aspects of life in the city. It was often asserted in the literature on urbanisation that rural people usually held certain stereotypes about people living in the city. Thus, the city people were frequently described as being less religious and less bounded by Adat. However, the situations in our survey villages, and in Kuala Lumpur and Seremban did not indicate that these stereotypes were necessarily present. We were told, for example, that the city Malays tended to be more religious. (During the fieldwork in 1978 it appeared to us also that the Dakwah (missionary) movement was strong in the city). In this situation we scored the views of the individual migrant to several questions pertaining to life in the city compared to life in the Kampong in the following manner. When the answer favoured the city, we assumed that the migrant tended to favour the city and this should be interpreted as that the migrant had the inclination to adapt to the city.

Index 29. Have you changed while staying in this city ?

- 1 No
- 2 A little
- 3 Yes
- 4

Index 30. Which place was better to raise children ?

- 1 Kampong
- 2 Same
- 3 City
- 4

Index 31. Which place was better to earn a living ?

- 1 Kampong
- 2 Same
- 3 City
- 4

Index 32. Which place was better for saving ?

- 1 Kampong
- 2 Same
- 3 City
- 4

Index 33. Which place was better to stay permanently ?

- 1 Kampong
- 2 Same
- 3 City
- 4

Index 34. Which people tended to have better moral standard ?

- 1 Rural
- 2 Same
- 3 Urban
- 4

Index 35. This index is a supplementary to index 34. Which people always showed better behaviour (such as respect for old people, for friends)

- 1 Rural
- 2 Same
- 3 Urban
- 4

Index 36. Which people tended to be more religious ?

- 1 Rural
- 2 Same
- 3 Urban
- 4

(Note in 1978 it appeared that the city people were as religious as the people in the village. The respondents were saying that the Dakwah (missionary) movement was strong in the city compared to the situation in the village.)

Index 37. Which people tended to be better educated ?

- 1 Rural
- 2 Same
- 3 Urban
- 4

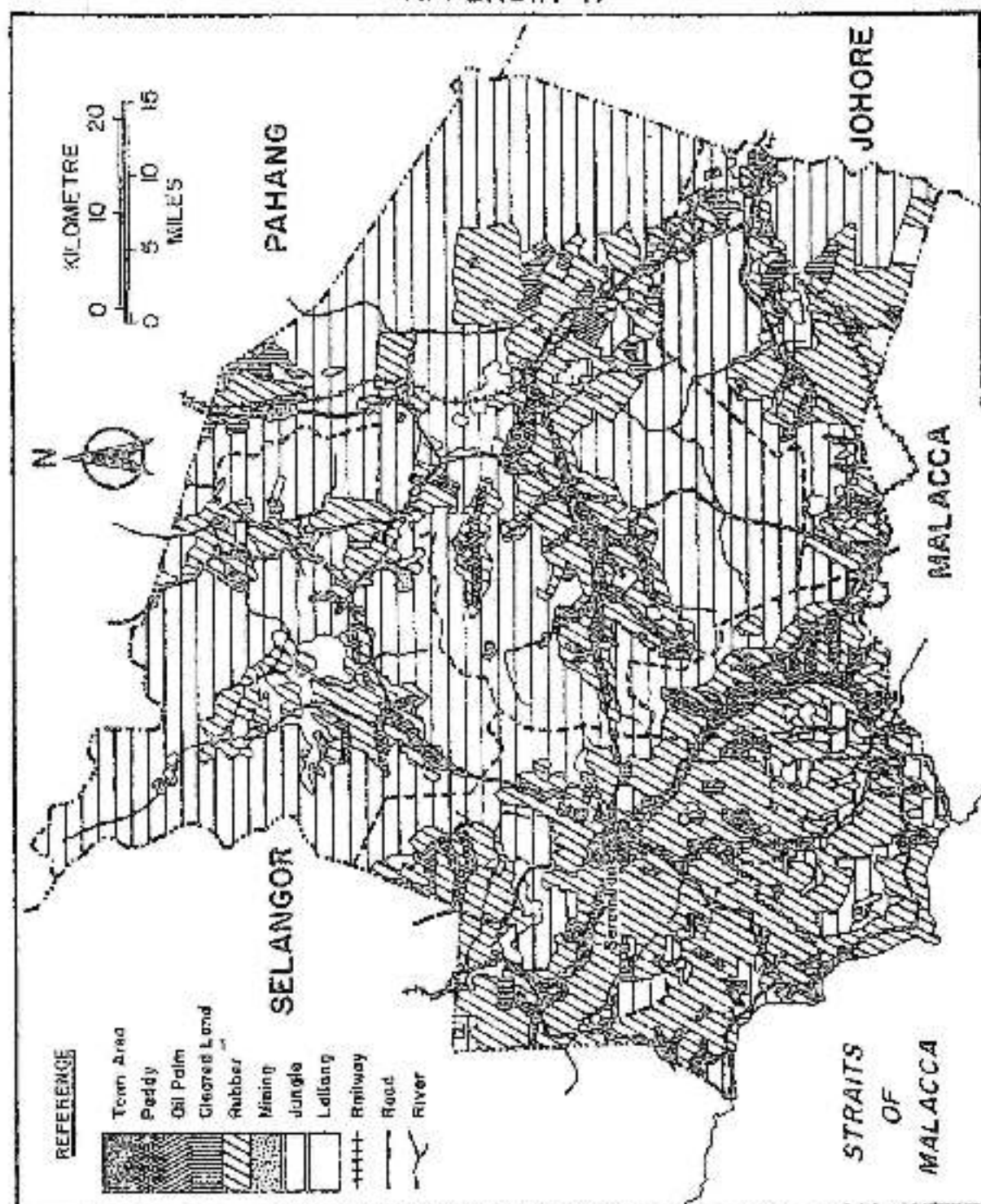
Index 38. This index is a supplement to index 37. Which people tended to be more knowledgeable ?

- 1 Rural
- 2 Same
- 3 Urban
- 4

Index 39. Among which people would 'gotong royong' become dominant in their lives ?

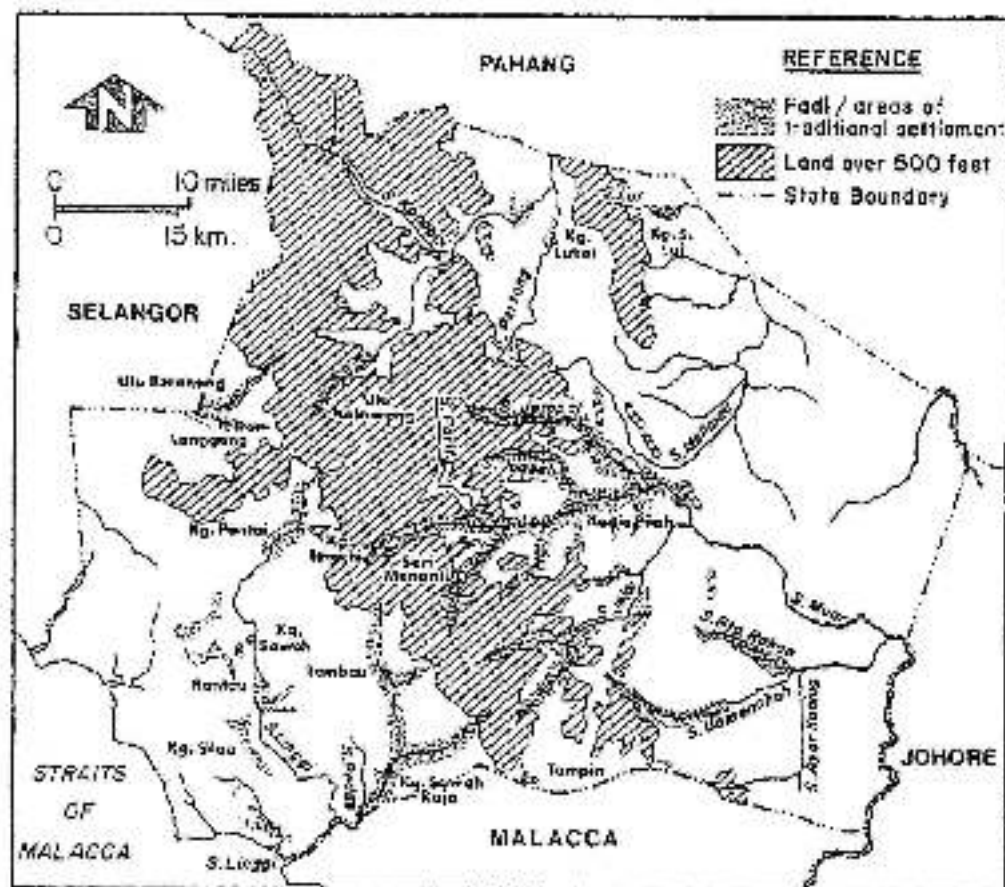
- 1 Rural
- 2 Same
- 3 Urban
- 4

APPENDIX H



Landuse in Negri Sembilan (1966)

APPENDIX I



Main areas of traditional settlement in Negri Sembilan.
(Adapted from Zaharah Mahmud, '70, p. 107).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Hairi Abdullah (1971), 'Proses Pemindahan Orang-Orang Melayu ke Bandar Maharani', Unpub. M.A. Thesis, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- _____ (1976), 'Rural-Urban Migration: A Case Study of Bandar Maharani', pp. 133 - 155, in Dahlan, H.M., ed., The Nascent Malay Society, Siri Monografi No. 3, Jabatan Anthropologi dan Sosiologi, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur.
- Abu-Lughod, J. (1961), 'Migrant Adjustment to City Life: The Egyptian Case', American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 67, pp. 22 - 32.
- Adams, R.W. (1969), 'Rural Migration and Agricultural Development in Colombia', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 17, No. 4, pp. 527 - 539.
- Adams, J.S. (1969), 'Directional Bias in Intra-Urban Migration', Economic Geography, Vol. 45, pp. 302 - 323.
- Adepoju, A. (1974), 'Rural - Urban Socio-Economic Links: The Example of Migrants in Southwest Nigeria', pp. 127 - 173, in Samir Amin, ed., Modern Migration in Western Africa, London, Oxford University Press.
- _____ (1979), 'Migration and Socio-Economic Change in Africa', International Social Science Journal, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 207 - 225.
- Aiken, S.R. and Leigh, C.H. (1975), 'Malaysia's Emerging Conurbation', Annals Association American Geographers, Vol. 65, pp. 546 - 563.
- Syed Husin Ali (1964), 'Social Stratification in Kampong Bagan', Journal Malaysian Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Monograph, pp. 1 - 170.
- _____ (1972), 'Land Concentration and Poverty Among the Rural Malays', Nusantara, Vol. 1, pp. 100 - 113.
- _____ (1975), Malay Peasant Society and Leadership, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- _____ (1978), Kemiskinan dan Kelaparan Tanah di Kelantan, Kuala Lumpur, Karang Kraf.
- Wahab Alwee (1965), 'Integration and Conflict: A Study of a Matrilineal Village in Transition', Unpub. B.A. (Hons.) Dissertation, University of Western Australia, Perth.
- Samir Amin, ed., (1974), Modern Migration in Western Africa, London, Oxford University Press.
- Asaad, S. (1977), 'Aspects of Poverty in Malaysia', Review of Income and Wealth, Ser. 23, pp. 1 - 16.
- Arasaratnam, S. (1970), Indians in Malaysia and Singapore, London, Oxford University Press.
- Armstrong, W.R. and Ma Gee, T.G. (1968), 'Revolutionary Change and the Third World City: A Theory of Urban Involution', Civilizations, Vol. 18, No. 3, pp. 353 - 378.

- Aspbury, G.F. (1977), Marriage and Migration: Spatial Mobility and Modernisation; Spain 1920 - 1968, Geography Publication No. 23, Dept. of Geography, University of Michigan, Ann. Arbor.
- Syed Hussein Alatas (1968), 'The Grading of Occupational Prestige Amongst the Malays in Malaysia', Journal Malaysian Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XLII.
- _____ (1972), Modernisation and Social Change, Sydney, Angus and Robertson.
- _____ (1977), The Myth of the Lazy Native, London, Frank Cass.
- Rafidah Aziz (1974), 'Women Workers in the Rural Areas of Malaysia', Ekonomi, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 39 - 42.
- Ungku Abdul Aziz (1962), 'Facts and Fallacies About the Malay Economy. In Retrospect With New Footnotes', Ekonomi, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 6 - 30.
- _____ (1964), 'Poverty and Rural Development in Malaysia', Kajian Ekonomi Malaysia, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 70 - 96.
- _____ (1965), 'Poverty, Proteins and Disguised Starvation', Kajian Ekonomi Malaysia, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 7 - 48.
- Shamsul Amri Beharuddin (1979), 'The Development of the Underdevelopment of the Malaysian Peasantry', Journal of Contemporary Asia, Vol. 9, No. 4, pp. 434 - 454.
- Tunku Shamsul Bahrin (1965), 'Indonesian Labour in Malaya', Kajian Ekonomi Malaysia, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 53 - 70.
- _____ (1967), 'The Growth and Distribution of the Indonesian Population in Malaya', Bijdragen Tot de Taal, Land-en Volkenkunde, deel 123, pp. 267 - 286.
- _____ (1967a), 'The Pattern of Indonesian Migration and Settlement in Malaya', Asian Studies, Vol. 5, pp. 233 - 257.
- _____ (1969), 'A Preliminary Study of the Fringe Alienation Schemes in West Malaysia', Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol. 28, No. 1, pp. 75 - 83.
- _____ (1970), 'The Indonesian Immigrants and the Malays of West Malaysia. A Study in Assimilation and Integration', Geographica (N.M.), Vol. 6, pp. 1 - 12.
- Tunku Shamsul Bahrin, and Perera, P.D.N. (1977), 21st Year of Felde, Kuala Lumpur, Felde Headquarters.
- Balan et al (1969), 'A Computerised Approach to the Processing and Analysis of Life Histories Obtained in Sample Surveys', Behavioral Science, Vol. 14, pp. 105 - 120.
- Balan, J., Browning, H.L. and Jelin, E. (1973), Men in a Developing Society: Geographic and Social Mobility in Monterrey, Mexico, Houston, University of Texas Press.
- Barnes, J.A. (1963), 'Some Ethical Problems in Modern Fieldwork', British Journal of Sociology, Vol. 14, pp. 118 - 134.
- Bedford, R.D. (1973), New Hebridean Mobility: A Study of Circular Migration, Dept. of Human Geography Publication HG/9, Australian National University, Canberra.

- _____. (1980), 'Overview of Recent Research on the Variety and Forms of Population Mobility in Relation to Development Goals: The Case of Circulation, Paper Prepared for Development Studies Centre Seminar Series on Population Mobility and Development, Canberra, Australian National University, (Mimeo).
- Regbie, P.J. (1967), The Malayan Peninsula, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Sanda, H.J. (1958), The Crescent and the Rising Sun: Indonesian Islam under the Japanese Occupation, Van Noove.
- Berg, E.J. (1965), 'The Economics of the Migrant Labour System', pp. 160 - 181, in H. Kuper, ed., Urbanisation and Migration in West Africa, Berkeley & Los Angeles.
- Derry, B.J.L. (1961), 'City Size Distributions and Economic Development', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 9, pp. 573 - 588.
- _____. (1967), 'Grouping and Regionalisation: An Approach to the Problem Using Multivariate Analysis', North Western University Studies in Geography, 12, pp. 219 - 51.
- _____. (1973), The Human Consequences of Urbanisation, London, MacMillan.
- Bashers, J.M. and Nishiura, E. (1961), 'A Theory of Internal Migration Differentials', Social Forces, Vol. 39, No. 3, pp. 214 - 218.
- Bird, I.L. (1967), The Golden Chersonese and the Way Thither, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Black, C.E. (1966), The Dynamics of Modernisation: A Study in Comparative History, New York.
- Bock, J.C. (1970), 'Education and Nation Building in Malaysia: A Study of Institutional Effect in 34 Secondary Schools', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Stanford University California, Micro-film.
- Bogue, D.J. (1959), 'Internal Migration', pp. 484 - 509, in Nauser, P.M. and Duncan, O.D., eds., The Study of Population, Chicago.
- _____. (1951), 'Techniques and hypotheses for the study of differential migration', International Population Conference, Paper 114, (not seen) as quoted by Bedford in a paper, 'Some Theoretical Approaches to Internal Migration' (Mimeo.).
- Bogue, D.J. and Hagood, M.J. (1953), 'Subregional Migration in the United States, 1935 - 40, Vol. 11, Differential Migration in the corn and cotton belts', Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution, No. 5, Ohio.
- Bogue, D.J., Shryock, H.S., and Hoernann, S. (1957), 'Streams of Migration between sub-regions', Scripps Foundation Studies in Population Distribution, No. 6, Ohio.
- Bose, S. (1967), 'Migration Streams in India', Proceedings of the 1967 Conference of International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Sydney.
- Bose, A.N. (1974), The Informal Sector in the Calcutta Metropolitan Economy, International Labour Office, Geneva.

- Breese, G. (1966), Urbanisation in Newly Developing Areas, Englewood Cliffs, Prentice Hall.
- Brody, E.B. (1969), 'Migration and Adaptation', American Behavioral Scientist, Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 5 - 13.
- Bromley, B. (1978), 'Introduction - The Urban Informal Sector: Why Is It Worth Discussing?', World Development, Vol. 6, No. 9/10, pp. 1033 - 1039.
- Brookfield, H.C. (1962), 'Local Study and Comparative Method: An Example from Central New Guinea', Annals Association American Geographers, Vol. 52, pp. 242 - 56.
- _____. (1962a), 'Geography and Anthropology', Pacific Viewpoint, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 11 - 16.
- _____. (1964), 'Questions on the Human Frontiers of Geography', Economic Geography, Vol. 40, No. 4, pp. 283 - 303.
- _____. (1968), 'New Directions in the Study of Agricultural Systems in Tropical Areas', pp. 413 - 39, in Drake, E.T., ed., Evolution and Environment, New Haven.
- _____. (1973a), 'Introduction: Explaining or Understanding? The Study of Adaptation and Change', pp. 3 - 23, in Brookfield, H.C., ed., The Pacific in Transition, Canberra, Australian National University Press.
- _____. (1973b), 'On One Geography and a Third World', Institute of British Geographers, Transaction, No. 58, pp. 1 - 20.
- Brookfield, H.C. and Hart, D. (1971), Melanesia: A Geographical Interpretation of An Island World, London, Methuen.
- Brown, L.A. (1968), Diffusion Processes and Location: A Conceptual Framework and Bibliography, Pennsylvania, Regional Science Research Institute, Bibliography Series, No. 4.
- Brown, L.A., and Moore, E.G. (1970), 'The Intra-Urban Migration Process: A Perspective', Geografiska Annaler, Ser. B, Vol. 52, pp. 1 - 13.
- Brown, L.A. and Longbrake, D.B. (1970), 'Migration Flows in Intra-Urban Space: Place Utility Considerations', Annals American Association of Geographers, Vol. 60, pp. 368 - 385.
- Brown, L.A. and Holmes, J. (1971), 'Intra-Urban Migrant Lifelines: A Spatial View', Demography, Vol. 8, pp. 103 - 122.
- Brown, L.A., et al (1974), 'Information Source Usage in the Migration Decision', Dept. of Geography, Ohio State University, Columbus, (Mimeo.)
- Browett, J. (1980), 'Development, the Diffusionist Paradigm and Geography', Progress in Human Geography, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 57 - 79.
- Bruner, E.M. (1959), 'Kinship Organisation Among the Urban Batak of Sumatra', Transactions of the New York Academy of Science, Vol. 22, pp. 118 - 125.
- _____. (1961), 'Urbanisation and Ethnic Identity in North Sumatra', American Anthropologist, Vol. 63, pp. 508 - 521.

- Bruner, E.M. (1963), 'Medan, the Role of Kinship in an Indonesian City', pp. 1 - 12, in A. Spohr, ed., Pacific Ports and Towns, Honolulu. Bishop Museum Press.
- Burgess, E.W. (1925), 'The Growth of the City', pp. 47 - 62 in Park R.E. Burgess, E.W. and McKenzie, E.D., eds. The City, Chicago, Chicago, University of Chicago Press.
- Butz, W.P., et al (1978), The Malaysian Family Life Survey, The Rand Corporation, Santa Monica.
- Byerlee, D. (1974), 'Rural-Urban Migration in Africa: Theory, Policy and Research Implication', International Migration Review, Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 543 - 566.
- Byerlee, D. and Bicher, C.K. (1970), 'Rural Employment, Migration and Economic Development: Theoretical Issues and Empirical Evidence from Africa', African Rural Employment Paper No. 1., Dept. of Agriculture Economics, East Lansing, Michigan, Michigan State University.
- Caldecott, A. (1912), 'Jelebu: Its History and Constitution', pp. 323 - 360, in Wilkinson, R.J., Paper on Malay Subject, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Caldwell, J.C. (1959), 'The Demographic Background', pp. 59 - 92, in Silcock, T.H. and Risk, E.P., ed., The Political Economy of Independent Malaya: A Case Study in Development, Singapore, Eastern University Press.
- _____. (1962), 'The Population of Malaya', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Demography, Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University, Canberra.
- _____. (1963), 'Fertility Decline and Female Chances of Marriages in Malaya', Population Studies, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 20 - 32.
- _____. (1963a), 'The Urban Growth in Malaya: Trends and Implications', Population Review, Vol. 7, pp. 39 - 50.
- _____. (1964), 'New and Old Malaya: Aspects of Demographic Change in a High Growth Rate, Multi-racial Society', Population Review, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 29 - 36.
- _____. (1966), 'The Population of Malaysia', in Chandrasekhar, S., and Allen, A., eds., Asia's Population Problems, University of California Press.
- _____. (1967), 'Population Forecasts and Trends in Malaya', A Paper for International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Sydney Conference, Australia, pp. 14 - 23.
- _____. (1969) African Rural-Urban Migration, Canberra, Australian National University Press.
- Cardons, R. and Simmons, A.C. (1975), 'A Decision Making Model for the Study of Migration', pp. 49 - 76, in B.M. Du Toit and H.I. Safa, ed. Migration and Urbanisation, the Hague, Mouton.
- Carrothers, G.A.P. (1956), 'An Historical Review of the Gravity and Potential Concepts of Human Interaction', Journal of the American Institute of Planners, Vol. 22, No. 3, pp. 94 - 100.

- Castells, M. (1977), La Question Urbaine: The Urban Question - A Marxist Approach, (Trans) by Sheridan, A., London, Arnold.
- Chai Hon Chan (1967), The Development of British Malaya, 1896 - 1909, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press..
- _____ (1977), Education and Nation Building in Plural Societies: The West Malaysian Experience, Canberra, Australian National University.
- Chamberlain, T.C. (1897), 'The Method of Multiple Working Hypotheses', Journal of Geology, Vol. 5, No. 6, pp. 837 - 848.
- Chan Kok Eng (1972), 'Population Growth and Migration of the Eurasians in Malacca Since 1871', Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol. 34, pp. 17 - 25.
- Chan, P. (1980), 'Evaluation of Migration-related Policies in Peninsular Malaysia', a paper presented to the 1980 Development Studies Centre Conference 'Population Mobility and Development', 8 - 10 October, 1980, Canberra, Australian National University, (Mimeo.).
- Chander, R. (1971), Field Count Summary, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- _____ (1971), Urban Conurbations - Population and Households in Ten Gazetted Towns and their Adjoining Built-up Areas, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- _____ (1972), General Housing Tables; Part IV, Negri Sembilan, Vol. 1, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- _____ (1972), General Housing Tables; Towns, Villages and Local Council Areas; Part IV, Negri Sembilan, Vol. 11, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- _____ (1972), Community Groups, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- _____ (1977), General Reports, 1970 Population and Housing Census, Vol. 1 and Vol. 2, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- Chapman, M. (1969), 'A Population Study in South Guadalcanal: Some Results and Implications', Oceania, 40, pp. 119 - 147.
- _____ (1970), Population Movement in Tribal Society: The Case of Daidai and Pichahila, British Solomon Islands, Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Geography, University of Washington.
- _____ (1974), 'Mobility in a Non-Literate Society: Method and Analysis for two Guadalcanal Communities, Mimeo, later appears in Kosinski L.A. and Prothero, R.M., eds, People on the Move, 1975, London, Methuen.
- _____ (1975), 'Mobility in a Non-Literate Society: Method and Analysis for two Guadalcanal Communities', pp. 129 - 145, in Kosinski, L.A. and Prothero, R.M. eds., People on the Move, London, Methuen.
- _____ (1976), 'Tribal Mobility as Circulation: A Solomon Islands Example of Micro/Macro Linkages; pp. 127 - 142, in Kosinski, L.A. and Webb, J.W., eds., Population at Micro-Scale, Christchurch, New Zealand Geographical Society.

- Chapman, M. (1977), 'Circulation Studies at the East-West Population Institute, Honolulu', The Indonesian Journal of Geography, Vol. 3, No. 33, pp. 1 - 4.
- _____. (1979), 'The Cross Cultural Study of Circulation', Current Anthropology, Vol. 20, No. 1, pp. 111 - 114.
- _____. (1980), 'Policy Implications of Circulation: Some Answers from the Grassroots', Paper prepared for the Development Studies Centre Conference on 'Population Mobility and Development' at the Australian National University, 8 - 10, October, Canberra, pp. 16, (Mimeo.).
- Chapman, M. and Prothero, R.M. (1977), "Circulation Between Home Places and Towns: A Village Approach to Urbanisation", Unpublished Paper, Association for Anthropology, California, (Mimeo.).
- Chin Kee Ann (1946), Malaya Upside Down, Singapore.
- Cho, Lee-Jay, Palmer, J.A. and Saunders, L. (1968) 'Recent Fertility Trends in West Malaysia', Demography, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 732 - 744.
- Choudhry, N.S. (1970), 'Socio-economic Sample Survey of Households - Malaysia 1967 - 68', Employment and Unemployment, West Malaysia, Vol. 1, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- Clements, K.P. (1980), From Right to Left in Development Theory, Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, Occasional Paper No. 61, Singapore.
- Cohen, M., English, J. and Brookfield, E. (1977), 'Functional Diversity at the Base of the Urban System in Peninsular Malaysia', Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol. 45, pp. 12 - 25.
- Cohen, S.R. (1980), 'Kuala Pilah: Sleepy Hollow or Growth Pole?', Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Melbourne.
- Cohen, S.R. (1972), 'Diffusion of an Urban Innovation in an Urban System', The University of Chicago, Department of Geography, Research Paper No. 140.
- Connell, J., et al (1974), Migration from Rural Areas: The Evidence from Village Studies, Institute of Development Studies at the University of Sussex, Discussion Paper 39.
- _____. (1976) Migration from Rural Areas. The Evidence from Village Studies, New Delhi, Oxford University Press.
- _____. (1980), 'Remittances and Rural Development. Migration, Dependency and Inequality in the South Pacific', Paper for the 1980 Development Studies Centre Conference on 'Population Mobility and Development 8 - 10 October 1980, Australian National University, Canberra (Mimeo.).
- Cooper, K. (1951), 'Urbanisation in Malaya', Population Studies, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 117 - 131.

- Corner, L. (1980), 'Mobility in the Context of Traditional Family and Social Relationships: Linkages, Reciprocity and Flow of Remittances, Malaysia: Padi Villages in Kedah's Muda Region' Paper prepared for Development Studies Centre, Seminar on Population Mobility and Development, Canberra, Australian National University, (Mimeo.).
- Dale, W.L. (1956), 'Wind and Drift Currents in South China Sea', Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol. 8, pp. 1 - 31.
- _____. (1960), 'The Rainfall of Malaya, Part II, Journal Tropical Geography, Vol. 17, pp. 57 - 71.
- _____. (1963), 'Surface Temperatures in Malaya', Journal Tropical Geography, Vol. 17, pp. 57 - 71.
- Da Vanzo, J. (1976), Why Families Move: a Model of the Geographic Mobility of Married Couples, Santa Monica, California, Rand Corporation, No. R - 1972 - DOL.
- _____. (1978), Repeat Migration in the U.S.: Who Moves Back and Who Moves On ? The Rand Paper Series, p-5961, Santa Monica.
- _____. (1979), 'Microeconomic Approaches to Studying Migration Decision Making', Paper presented to Workshop on Micro-level Approaches to Migration Decision, Summer Seminar, June - July, 1979, East-West Population Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii, (Mimeo.).
- Davis, K. (1954), 'Internal Migration and Urbanisation in Relation to Economic Development', Proceedings of the World Population Conference, Rome, Vol. 2, pp. 783 - 99.
- De Jong, P.E. Josselin (1952), Minangkabau and Negri Sembilan: Socio-Political Structure in Indonesia, Leiden.
- _____. (1960), Minangkabau and Negri Sembilan, Socio-political Structure in Indonesia, Djakarta, Ebratara.
- De Jong G.F., and Fawcett, J.T. (1979), Motivations for Migration: An Assessment and a Value-Expectancy Research Model, Paper prepared for the Workshop on Micro-level Approaches to Migration Decisions, Tenth Summer Seminar in Population, East-West Population Institute, Honolulu, Hawaii, June 11 - July 13, 1979, (Mimeo.).
- Del Tufo, M.V. (1949), Malaya, Comprising the Federation of Malaya and the Colony of Singapore: A Report on the 1947 Census of Population, London, Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- Muhammad Dinyati (1951), Sedjarah Perjuangan Indonesia, Djakarta.
- Dobbly, R.H.G. (1950), Southeast Asia, London, University of London.
- _____. (1952), 'Resettlement Transforms Malaya', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 1, No. 3, pp. 163 - 169.
- _____. (1953), 'Recent Resettlement Changes in South Malaya', Malayan Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol. 1, pp. 1 - 8.
- Douglass, M. (1979), 'Agropolitan Development: An Alternative for Regional Development in Asia', Paper for Annual Conference of Development Studies Association at Reading University, Sept. 21 - 22, (Mimeo.).

- Du Toit, B.M. and Saka, H.I., eds., (1975), Migration and Urbanisation, The Hague, Mouton.
- Eldridge, H.T. (1965), 'Primary, Secondary and Return Migration in the United States', Demography, Vol. 2, pp. 444 - 455.
- Elkan, W. (1964), 'Some Policy Implications of Industrial Development in East Africa', International Social Science Journal, Vol. 16, No. 3, pp. 390 - 399.
- _____. (1967), 'Circular Migration and the Growth of Towns in East Africa', International Labour Review, Vol. 96, No. 6, pp. 581 - 589.
- _____. (1977), Labour Migration from Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland, International Seminar on Migration and Rural Development in Tropical Africa, Leiden.
- Elkan, W. (1980), 'Labour Migration from Botswana, Lesotho, and Swaziland', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 23, No. 3, pp. 583 - 596.
- Elkan, W. and Palters, L.A. (1960), 'The Mobility of Labour', in Moore, W.E. and Feldman, A.S., eds., Labour Commitment and Social Change in Developing Areas, New York.
- Elizaga, J.C. (1966), 'A Study of Migration to Greater Santiago Chile', Demography, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 352 - 377.
- _____. (1972), 'Internal Migration: An Overview', International Migration Review, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 121 - 146.
- Ali bin Esa (1971), 'Kuala Lumpur', pp. 93 - 110, in Laquian, A.A., ed., Rural-Urban Migrants and Metropolitan Development, Toronto, Canada.
- Ettema, W.A. (1979), 'Geographers and Development', Tijdschrift Voor Econ. en Soci. Geografie, Vol. 70, No. 2, pp. 66 - 76.
- Far Eastern Economic Review, August 22 - 28, 1980.
- Feindt, W. and Browning, H.L. (1972), 'Return Migration: Its Significance in an Industrial Metropolis and an Agricultural Town in Mexico', International Migration Review, Vol. 6, No. 2, pp. 158 - 166.
- Federated Malay States (1898), Annual Report of the State of Negri Sembilan for the Year 1897, Compiled by Birch E.W., Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printer.
- _____. (1901), Annual Report of the State of Negri Sembilan for the Year 1900, Compiled by Campbell, D.J., Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printers.
- _____. (1906), Annual Report of the State of Negri Sembilan for the Year 1905, Compiled by Campbell, D.G., Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printers.
- _____. (1911), Annual Report of the State of Negri Sembilan for the Year 1910, Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printer.
- _____. (1932), Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Negri Sembilan for the Year 1931, Compiled by Hughes, J.W., Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printing Office.

- Federated Malay States (1936), Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of the FMS for 1935, Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printer.
- _____. (1937), Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Negri Sembilan for the Year 1936, Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printer.
- _____. (1947), Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Negri Sembilan for the Year 1946, Compiled by W.A. Gordon-Hall, Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printer.
- _____. (1949), Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Negri Sembilan for the Year 1936, Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printer.
- _____. (1950), Annual Report on the Social and Economic Progress of the People of Negri Sembilan for the Year 1949, Compiled by the Hon. Dato Abdul Malek b. Yusuf, Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printer.
- Felda (1971), Annual Report for 1970, Kuala Lumpur, Felda.
- _____. (1976), Annual Report for 1975, Kuala Lumpur, Felda.
- Fell, H. (1957), Population Census of the Federation of Malaya, Report Nos. 1, 7 and 14, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- Fernandez, D.Z., Hawley, A.H. and Pridera, S. (1976), The Population of Malaysia, Research Paper No. 10, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- Findley, S. (1977), Planning for Internal Migration, United States, Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Washington D.C.
- Firth, R. (1946), Malay Fishermen, Their Peasant Economy, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Fisher, C.A. (1964), South-East Asia: A Social, Economic and Political Geography, London, Methuen.
- Fisk, E.K. (1961), 'The Mobility of Rural Labour and the Settlement of New Land in Underdeveloped Countries', Journal of Farm Economics, Vol. XLIII, No. 4, Pt. 1, pp. 761 - 78.
- Foot, M.N., et al (1960), Housing choices and constraints, New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co.
- Forbes, D. (1978), 'Urban-Rural Interdependence: The Trishaw Riders of Ujong Pandang, pp. 219 - 236, in Rimmer, P., et al, Food, Shelter and Transport in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Canberra, Australian National University, Department of Geography, Publication RG/12.
- _____. (1980), 'Mobility and Uneven Development in Indonesia: A Review and Comment on Explanations of Migration and Circular Migration', Paper prepared for the Development Studies Centre Seminar Series on Population Mobility and Development, Canberra, Australian National University, (Ximeo.).
- Forster, C.A., (1974), 'The Journey to Work and a Satellite Town: The Cautionary Example of Elizabeth', Australian Geographical Studies, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 3 - 26.

- Frank, A.G. (1967), Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America, New York, Monthly Review Press.
- Freedman, M. (1960), 'The Growth of a Plural Society in Malaya', Pacific Affairs, Vol. 33, No. 2, pp. 158 - 167.
- Friedlander, D., (1969), 'Demographic Responses and Population Change', Demography, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 359 - 381.
- Friedmann, J., Urbanisation, Planning, and National Development, Beverly Hill, Sage.
- Friedmann, J. and Wulff, R., (1975), The Urban Transition, London, Arnold.
- Fuchs, R.J. and Dumko, G.J. (1978), 'The Postwar Mobility Transition in Eastern Europe', Geographical Review, Vol. 68, No. 2, pp. 171 - 182.
- Fujimoto, A. (1980), 'Land Tenure, Rice Production and Income Sharing Among Malay Peasants: A Study of Four Villages', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Flinders University of South Australia.
- Furnivall, J.S., (1948), Colonial Policy and Practice: A Comparative Study of Burma and Netherlands India, New York, University Press.
- Calc, B. (1979), 'Restructuring' Malaysian Cities: The Politics of the Urban Development Authority', Review Indonesian Malaysian Affairs, Vol. 13, pp. 1 - 24.
- Gans, H.J. (1962), Types of Moves, Problems of Migration Among the American Middle Class, Urban Studies Centre, State University of New Brunswick.
- Geertz, C. (1963), Agricultural Involvement: The Process of Ecological Change in Indonesia, Berkeley, University of California Press.
- Germani, G. (1965), 'Migration and Acculturation', pp. 159 - 178, in Hauser, P.M., ed., Handbook for Social Research in Urban Areas, New York, UNESCO.
- Mohd. Nor Ghani (1979), 'Discouraging Rural to Urban Migration of the Youths in Malaysia', Development Forum, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 61 - 70.
- Ginsburg, N.E. and Roberts, C.F. (1958), Malaya, Seattle, University of Washington Press.
- Ginsburg, N.E. (1973), 'From Colonialism to National Development: Geographical Perspectives on Patterns and Policies', Annals Association American Geographers, Vol. 63, pp. 1 - 21.
- Gibbs, J.P. (1963), 'The Evolution of Population Concentration', Economic Geography, 39, pp. 119 - 129.
- Goldstein, S. (1954), 'Repeated Migration as a Factor in High Mobility Rates', American Sociological Review, Vol. 19, pp. 536 - 541.
- _____. (1975), 'Urbanisation and Migration in Southeast Asia', pp. 69 - 92 in Chang Y., and Donaldson, P.J., ed., Population Change in the Pacific Region, Thirteenth Pacific Science Congress, Vancouver, Canada.

- _____. (1977), 'Urbanisation, Migration and Fertility in Thailand', Report prepared for Center for Population Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, Washington D.C. (Mimeo.).
- _____. (1976), 'Facets of Redistribution: Research Challenges and Opportunities', Demography, Vol. 13, pp. 423 - 34.
- _____. (1978), Circulation in the Context of Total Mobility in Southeast Asia, Paper of the East-West Population Institute, No. 53., (Mimeo.).
- Gosling, L.A.F. (1963), 'Migratory Agricultural Labour in Malayan Padi Production', Proceedings, 9th Pacific Science Congress, Anthropology and Social Sciences, Vol. 3, pp. 185 - 186.
- Gould, W.T.S. and Prothero, R.M. (1975), 'Space and Time in African Population Mobility', pp. 39 - 49, in Kossinski, L.A. and Prothero, R.M., eds., People on the Move, London, Methuen.
- Gray, C. (1852), 'Journey of a Route Overland from Melaka to Pahang across the Malay Peninsula', Journal of the Indian Archipelago and Eastern Asia, Series 1, 6, pp. 369 - 375, Singapore, Kraus Reprint, Neudeln Liechtenstein, 1970.
- Griffin, K. (1976), Land Concentration and Rural Poverty, London, MacMillan.
- Gugler, J. (1969), 'On the Theory of Rural-Urban Migration: the case of Sub-Saharan Africa, pp. 134 - 55, in Jackson, J.A., eds., Migration, London.
- Gugler, J. and Planagan, W.G. (1978), Urbanisation and Social Change in West Africa, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press.
- Gullick, J.M. (1949), 'Sungai Ujong', Journal Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 1 - 62.
- _____. (1951), 'The Negri Sembilan Economy of the 1890s', Journal Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 38 - 55.
- _____. (1958), Indigenous Political Systems of Western Malaya, London.
- _____. (1960), A History of Selangor 1942 - 1957, Singapore, Eastern University Press.
- _____. (1965), Indigenous Political Systems of Western Malaya, London School of Economics, Monograph on Social Anthropology, University of London, 1st Paperback Edition.
- Guyot, J.F. (1968), 'Creeping Urbanism and Political Development in Malaysia', Paper Prepared for the Comparative Urban Policies and Administration Seminar, University of North Carolina (Mimeo.). - not seen.
- Gwan, E.A. (1976), Types, Processes and Policy Implications of Various Migrations in Western Cameroon, The Dynamics of Migration: Internal Migration, and Migration and Fertility, Vol. 1, Washington D.C. KP Smithsonian Monograph Series, No. 5.

- Bagerstrand, T. (1957), 'Migration and Area: Survey of a Sample of Swedish Migration Fields and Hypothetical Considerations on their Genesis', pp. 27 - 158 in Hannerberg D., et al, Migration in Sweden: A Symposium, Lund Studies in Geography, Ser. H., Human Geography, No. 13., Lund, Gleerup.
- _____. (1962), 'Geographic Measurement of Migration: Swedish Data', pp. 61 - 83, in Sutter, J., ed., Human Displacements: Measurement, Methodological Aspects, Monaco Colloquia in Human Science.
- Hare, G.T. (1902), Federated Malay States: Census of the Population, 1901, Kuala Lumpur, Government Printer.
- Harris, J., and Todaro, M.P. (1968), 'Urban Unemployment in East Africa: an Economic Analysis of Policy Alternatives', East African Economic Review, Vol. 4, No. 2, pp. 19 - 36.
- _____. (1970), 'Migration, Unemployment and Development: a Two Sector Analysis', American Economic Review, Vol. 60, No. 1, pp. 126 - 142.
- Hart, K. (1970), 'Small scale Entrepreneurs in Ghana and Development Planning', Journal of Development Studies, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 104 - 20.
- _____. (1971), 'Migration and Tribal Identity Among the Ewefas of Ghana', Journal of Asian and African Studies, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 26 - 35.
- _____. (1973), 'Informal Income Opportunities and Urban Employment in Ghana', Journal of Modern African Studies, Vol. 11, pp. 61 - 89.
- Rajimah Hasan (1976), 'Pola-Pola Migrasi Dalam Komuniti Adat Perpatih: Satu Kajian Kes Dengan Referensi Khas Kepada Golongan Wanita di Rembau, Negri Sembilan', Unpublished B.A. (Hons.) Thesis, Dept. of Anthropologi and Sosiologi, UKM, Kuala Lumpur/Bangi.
- Harvey, D.W. (1967), 'Models of the Evolution of Spatial Patterns in Human Geography', pp. 549 - 608 in Chorley, R.J. and Haggett, P., eds., Models in Geography, London, Methuen.
- _____. (1969), Explanation in Geography, London, Arnold, Reprinted 1973.
- Hauser, P. (1957), 'World and Asian Urbanisation in Relation to Economic Development and Social Change', pp. 53 - 95, in Hauser P., ed., Urbanisation in Asia and the Far East, Calcutta, UNESCO.
- Heenan, L.D.B. (1980), 'Teaching the Theory of Demographic Transition', New Zealand Journal of Geography, No. 68, pp. 4 - 11.
- Herrick, B.H. (1965), Urban Migration and Economic Development in Chile, Massachusetts.
- _____. (1971), 'Urbanisation and Urban Migration in Latin America: an Economist's View', Latin American Urban Research, Vol. 1., Rabinovitz and Trueblood, Beverly Hills, Sage Publications.

- Hirschman, C. (1975), Ethnic and Social Stratification in Peninsular Malaysia, Arnold and Caroline Rose, Monograph Series of the American Sociological Association.
- _____. (1976), 'Recent Urbanisation Trends in Peninsular Malaysia', Demography, Vol. 13, pp. 445 - 462.
- _____. (1980), 'Demographic Trends in Peninsular Malaysia', Population and Development Review, Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 103 - 125.
- Hirschman, C., Tan, E.K.J. (1971), Evaluation of Mortality Data in the Vital Statistics of West Malaysia, Research Paper No. 5, Kuala Lumpur, Dept. of Statistics.
- Hawley, A.H.; Fernandez, D. and Singh, H. (1979), 'Migration and Employment in Peninsular Malaysia, 1970', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 491 - 504.
- Hitti, P.K. (1970), Islam: A Way of Life, University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis.
- Hodder, B.W. (1959), Man in Malaya, London, University of London Press.
- Ho, R. (1965), 'Land Settlement Projects in Malaya: An Assessment of the Role of the Felda', Journal Tropical Geography, Vol. 20, pp. 1 - 15.
- _____. (1967), 'Rubber Production by Peasants of the Terachi Valley', The Institute of British Geographers, Transactions and Papers, Publication No. 41, pp. 187 - 201.
- Hoselitz, B.F. (1960), Sociological Aspects of Economic Growth, Glencoe, Ill., Free Press.
- Hugo, G.J. (1975), 'Population Mobility in West Java, Indonesia', Unpublished Ph.D., Department of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra.
- _____. (1977), 'Counting, Circulation and Migration in West Java: Policy Implications, Paper Prepared for a Workshop on Circular Migration and Policy, East-West Population Institute, Honolulu, (Mimeo.).
- _____. (1978), Population Mobility in West Java, Gajah Mada University Press, Yogyakarta.
- _____. (1979), Village/Community Ties, Village Norms, Ethnic and Social Networks in Migration Decision Making and Behaviour: A Review of Evidence from the Third World, a paper prepared for a workshop on Micro-Level Approaches to Migration Decision held at East-West Population Institute Summer Seminar in Population, June 6 - July 13, 1979. Honolulu, (Mimeo.).
- _____. (1979a), 'Part V. Indonesia', pp. 175 - 211, in Pryor, R.J., ed., Migration and Development in Southeast Asia. A Demographic Perspective, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- _____. (1980), 'Population Movements in Indonesia during the Colonial Period', Dept. of Geography, Flinders University of South Australia, (Mimeo.).

- Norhalim bin Hj. Ibrahim (1977), 'Social Change in Rembau', Journal of the Malaysian Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 136 - 149.
- ILO (1976), World Employment Programme: Research in Retrospect and Prospect, Geneva, International Labour Organisation.
- Abdul Samad bin Idris (1968), Negeri Sembilan dan Sejarahnya, Kuala Lumpur.
- Isard, W. (1960), Methods of Regional Analysis: an Introduction to Regional Science, New York.
- IUSSP (1979), The Territorial Mobility of Population: Rethinking its Forms and Functions, No. 13, Committee on Urbanisation and Population Redistribution, Liege, Belgium.
- Jackson, R.N. (1961), Immigrant Labour and the Development of Malaya, 1786 - 1920, Kuala Lumpur, Government Printer.
- Jakobsen, L. and Prakash, V., eds., (1974), Urbanisation and National Development, Beverly Hill, Sage.
- Jellinek, L. (1978), 'Circular Migration and the Pondok Dwelling System: A Case Study of Ice-Cream Traders in Jakarta', pp. 135 - 154, In Rimmer, P.J. et al, Food, Shelter and Transport in Southeast Asia and the Pacific, Canberra, Australian National University, Department of Human Geography Publication HQ/12.
- Khasnor bte Johan (1969), 'The Malay College Kuala Kangsar, 1905 - 1941', Unpublished M.A. Thesis, University of Malaya.
- Jongkind, P. (1974), 'A Reappraisal of the Role of the Regional Associations in Lima, Peru', Comparative Studies in Society and History, Vol. 16, pp. 471 - 82.
- Johnston, D.C. (1978), 'Mode-Choice in Malaya: Behavioural Aspects of Inter-city Passenger Transport', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Canterbury, New Zealand.
- Johnston, R.J. (1976), 'On Regression Co-efficients in Comparative Studies of the Frictions of Distance', Tijdschrift Voor Economische en Sociale Geografie, Vol. 67, pp. 15 - 28.
- Jones, G.W. (1965a), 'The Employment Characteristics of Small Towns in Malaya', The Malayan Economic Review, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 44 - 72.
- _____. (1965b), 'Female Participation in the Labour Force in a Plural Economy', Malayan Economic Review, Vol. 10, No. 2, pp. 61 - 82.
- Jones, E. & Eyles, J. (1977), An Introduction to Social Geography, London, Oxford University Press.
- Jones, G.W. and Sidhu, M.S. (1979), 'Population Mobility in Peninsular Malaysia', Development Forum, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 1 - 21.
- Kahl, J.A. (1957), The American Class Structure, New York, Rinehart, pp. 252 - 262.

- Kariel, H.G. (1963), 'Selected Factors Associated with Population Growth due to Net Migration', Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 53, No. 2, pp. 210 - 25.
- Keesing, R.M. (1976), Cultural Anthropology, New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Keown, P.A. (1971), 'The Career Cycle and The Stepwise Migration Process', New Zealand Geographer, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 175 - 184.
- Khoo Kay Kim (1967), 'The Western Malay States 1861 - 1873. The Political Effects of the Growth of Economic Activities', Unpub. M.A. Thesis, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- _____ (1972), The Western Malay States. 1850 - 1873, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Khoo See Hock and Voon Phin Keong (1974), 'Rural-Urban Migration in Peninsular Malaysia: A Case Study of Sungai Ruan New Village Pahang', Paper prepared for International Geographical Union, New Zealand Regional Conference, Massey University, (Mimeo.).
- Khuri, M.T. (1967), 'A Comparative Study of Migration Patterns in two Lebanese Villages', Human Organisation, Vol. 26, No. 4, pp.
- Korsinski, L.A., and Prothero, R.M. (1975), eds., People on the Move, London, Methuen.
- Kyong-Dong Kim and On-Jock Lee (1979), 'Adaptation to the City and Return Home in the Republic of Korea', International Social Science Journal, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 263 - 272.
- Kulldorff, G. (1955), 'Migration Probabilities', Land Studies in Geography, Ser. B, No. 14.
- Lam Thim - Fook (1970), 'Urbanisation and the Chinese Community in the Malay Peninsula', Paper presented to ANEAS 42nd Congress, 17th - 21st August, 1970, Port Moresby, New Guinea (Mimeo.).
- Lauro, D. (1977), 'Life History Matrix Analysis: Progress Report', East-West Center Population Institute, Hawaii (Mimeo.).
- _____ (1978), 'Life History Matrix Analysis: A Progress Report', Paper for a Seminar on Residence History Analysis, Dept. of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra, (Mimeo.).
- Lee Soon Thong (1976), 'Patterns of Urban Residential Segregation: The Case of Kuala Lumpur', Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol. 43, No. 2, pp. 41 - 48.
- _____ (1977), 'Malay Urbanisation and the Ethnic Profile of Urban Centres in Peninsular Malaysia', Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 224 - 234.
- Lee, E.S. (1966), 'A Theory of Migration', Demography, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 47 - 53.

- Lee, E.S., et al (1968), 'Population Redistribution and Economic Growth, United States, 1870 - 1950', American Philosophical Society, as quoted in Fernandez J.Z. and Singh H. (1974) Lifetime Internal Migration in Peninsular Malaysia, 1957 - 1970, Paper presented to Fourth Organisation of Demographic Associates Conference at Manila, 21st - 25th January, 1974.
- Lee, T. (1975), 'The Information Context of Migration Decisions', in R. Pryor, ed., The Motivation of Migration, Canberra, Australian National University Press.
- Leinbach, T.R. (1974), 'The Spread of Transportation and Its Impact upon the Modernisation of Malaya, 1887 - 1911', Journal Tropical Geography, Vol. 39, No. 2, pp. 54 - 62.
- _____. (1976), 'The Impact of Accessibility Upon Modernising Behaviour', Tijdschrift Voor Econ. en Sociale Geog., Vol. 67, No. 5, pp. 279 - 288.
- Leslie, G.R. and Richardson, A.W. (1961), 'Life-cycle, Career, and Decision to Move', American Sociological Review, Vol. 25, pp. 894 - 902.
- Levine, N. (1973), 'Old Culture - New Culture: A Study of Migrants in Ankara, Turkey', Social Forces, Vol. 51, pp. 355 - 365.
- Lewis, D. (1960), 'Inas, A Study of Local History', Journal Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 33, No. 1, pp. 65 - 94.
- _____. (1962), 'The Minangkabau Malays of Negri Sembilan: A Study of Socio-Cultural Change', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Cornell University, Ithaca.
- _____. (1976), 'Rules for Agrarian Change: Negri Sembilan Malays and Agricultural Innovation', Journal of Southeast Asian Studies, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 74 - 89.
- Lewis, O. (1952), 'Urbanisation Without Breakdown: A Case Study', Scientific American, No. 75, pp. 31 - 41.
- Libbee, M.J., and Supher, D.E. (1975), 'Marriage Migration in Rural India', pp. 347 - 60, in L.A. Konsinski and R.M. Prothero eds., People on the Move, London, Methuen.
- Lim, D. (1973), Economic Growth and Development in West Malaysia, 1947 - 1970, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- _____. (1975), Readings on Malaysian Economic Development, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Lim Chong Yah (1967), Economic Development of Modern Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Lim Heng Kow (1978), The Evolution of the Urban System in Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Penerbit Universiti Malaya.
- Lim Jio Lean (1971), Some Aspects of Income Differentials in West Malaysia, Monograph Series on Malaysian Economic Affairs, Faculty of Economics and Administration, University of Malaya.
- Lim Teck Chee (1977), Peasants and Their Agricultural Economy in Colonial Malaya, 1874 - 1941, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.

- Linsky, A.S. (1965), 'Some Generalisations Concerning Primate Cities', Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 55, pp. 506 - 13.
- Lipton, M. (1977), Why Poor People Stay Poor: A Study of Urban Bias in World Development, London, Temple Smith.
- _____. (1980), 'Migration from Rural Areas of Poor Countries: The Impact on Rural Productivity and Income Distribution', World Development, Vol. 8, pp. 1 - 24.
- Lister, M. (1887), The Negeri Sembilan: Their Origin and Constitution, Journal Strait Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 19, pp. 55 - 59.
- Little, K. (1973), African Women in Towns, London, Cambridge University Press.
- _____. (1974), Urbanisation As a Social Process, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Pu-Chen Lo, Kamal Salih, M. Douglass (1978), 'Uneven Development, Rural-Urban Transformation and Regional Development Alternatives in Asia', United Nations Centre for Regional Development, Nagoya, Japan, October 1978, (Mimeo.).
- Pu-Chen Lo and Kamal Salih (1979), Growth Poles, Agropolitan Development and Polarisation Reversal: the Debate and Search for Alternative, A revised paper read at World Regional Development and Planning Conference, University of Tsukuba, Japan, August, 1978, (Mimeo.).
- Logan, M.I. (1972), 'The Development Process in the Less Developed Countries', Australian Geographer, Vol. 12, No. 2, pp. 146 - 152.
- Loh, P. (1975), Seeds of Separatism, Educational Policy in Malaya, 1874 - 1940, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Long, J.H. (1977), 'Review Symposia on People on the Move: Internal Migration: The New World and the Third World by Richmond, A.H. and Kubar D., 1975', Demography, Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 557 - 562.
- Lyon, M.L. (1979), 'The Dakwah Movement in Malaysia', Review Indonesian Malaysian Affairs, Vol. 13, No. 2, pp. 34 - 45.
- Mabogunje, A.J. (1970), Systems Approach to a Theory of Rural-Urban Migration, Geographical Analysis, Vol. 2, pp. 1 - 18.
- _____. (1972), Regional Mobility and Resource Development in West Africa, Centre for Developing Area Studies, McGill University Keith Collard Lectures, McGill-Queen University Press.
- _____. (1975), 'Geography and the Problems of the Third World', International Social Science Journal, Vol. 27, No. 2, pp. 288 - 302.
- Mac Andrews, G. (1977), Mobility and Modernisation: The Federal Land Development Authority and Its Role in Modernising the Rural Malays, Yogyakarta, Gajahmada University Press.

- Mac Andrews, C. and Yamamoto, K. (1976), 'Induced and Voluntary Migration in Malaysia', South-east Asian Journal of Social Science, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 73 - 90.
- Zaharah bt. Hj. Mahmud (1970), 'The Period and Nature of "Traditional" Settlement in the Malay Peninsula', Journal Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. XLIII, Pt. II, pp. 81 - 113.
- Malaya (1957), Annual Report on Education for 1956, Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printing Office.
- _____ (1958), Education Committee 1956: Report ("Razak Report"), Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printing Office.
- _____ (1964), Report of the Education Review Committee of 1960, (Abdul Rahman Talib Report), Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printing Office.
- Malaysia, (1968), The Educational Planning and Research Division, Ministry of Education, Education in Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- _____ (1968), Ministry of Education, Educational Statistics of Malaysia, 1938 - 1967, Kuala Lumpur, Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- _____ (1971), Second Malaysia Plan, Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printer.
- _____ (1973), Mid-term Review of the Second Malaysia Plan, 1971 - 1975, Kuala Lumpur Govt. Printer.
- _____ (1976), Third Malaysia Plan, Kuala Lumpur Govt. Printer.
- _____ (1979), Mid-Term Review of the Third Malaysia Plan, Kuala Lumpur, Govt. Printer.
- _____ (1974), Negeri Sembilan Timur, Special Report II, Norconsult A.S., The State of Negeri Sembilan, Seremban.
- Mangalam, J. J. (1968), Human Migration, Lexington, University of Kentucky Press.
- Mangin, W. (1959), 'The Role of Regional Associations in the Adaptation of the Rural Population in Peru', Sociologus, Vol. 9, pp. 23 - 35.
- _____ (1967), 'Latin American Squatter Settlements: A Problem and A Solution', Latin American Research Review, Vol. 2, pp. 65 - 69.
- _____, ed., (1970), Peasants in Cities: Readings in the Anthropology of Urbanisation, Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co.
- Marriot, H. (1911), Report on the Census of the Colony of the Straits Settlements taken on the 10th March, 1911, Singapore, Govt. Printing Office.
- Ariffin bin Ngah Marzuki and Ralph, T.H. (1968), 'Malaysia: the Family Planning Program, 1967', Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 26, pp. 12 - 25.
- Ariffin bin Ngah Marzuki (1969), 'Population Programme in Malaysia', in Pakistan International Family Planning Conference, Dacca, 1969, pp. 31 - 33, (Mimeo.).

- Ariffin bin Ngeh Marzuki and Thambu, J. A. (1973), 'Maternal Mortality in Government Hospitals, West Malaysia, 1967 - 1969', Medical Journal of Malaysia, Vol. 27, No. 3, pp. 203 - 206.
- Mantra, I. B. (1977), 'Commuting, Circulation and Migration in Yogyakarta Special Region: A Case Study of Two Dukuh, Kadirojo and Piring', Paper for a Workshop on Circular Mobility and Policy, East West Center, Honolulu, June 1977, Hawaii, (Mimeo.).
- _____. (1978), 'Population Movement in Wet-Rice Communities: A Case Study of Two Dukuh in Yogyakarta Special Region', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Hawaii, Honolulu.
- Manda, A. (1978), 'Rural-Urban Linkages in Kelantan', A Paper Prepared for Asian Studies Association of Australia Conference, Sydney, (Mimeo.).
- _____. (1979), 'Inter-Village Differences in Outmigration in West Sumatra', Journal of Tropical Geography, 49, pp. 41 - 54.
- _____. (1980), 'Population Mobility and Its Effects on Rural Households in North Kelantan, Malaysia', Paper prepared for Development Studies Centre Seminar on Traditional Family and Social Relationships: Linkages, Reciprocity and Flow of Remittances Section in the Population Mobility and Development, Canberra, Australian National University, (Mimeo.).
- _____. (1980a) 'How Circular is Minangkabau Migration?', Indonesian Journal of Geography, Vol. 9, No. 37, pp. 1 - 12.
- Mazumdar, D. (1975), The Urban Informal Sector, World Bank Staff Working Paper No. 211, Washington.
- Mc Donald, P. (1979), 'The Analysis of Life Histories: Some Pitfalls and Prospects', pp. 29 - 37, in Pryor, R. J., ed., Residence History Analysis, Dept. of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra.
- McGee, T. G. (1964), 'Population: A Preliminary Analysis', pp. 67 - 81, in Wang Gungwu, ed., Malaysia: A Survey, London, Pall Mall Press.
- _____. (1965), 'An Aspect of Urban Geography of Malaysia, The Movement of Malays to Kuala Lumpur City', New Zealand Geographical Society Records, Vol. 39, pp. 7 - 9.
- _____. (1967), The Southeast Asian City, London, Bell and Son.
- _____. (1968), 'Malays in Kuala Lumpur City: A Geographical Study of the Process of Urbanisation', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand.
- _____. (1969), 'The Urbanisation Process: Western Theory and Southeast Asian Experience', Discussion Paper SEADAG Seminar, Honolulu, March 24 - 25, (Mimeo.).
- _____. (1971), The Urbanisation Process in the Third World, London, Bell and Son.

- McGee, T.G. (1972), 'Rural-Urban Migration in a Plural Society: A Case Study of Malays in West Malaysia', pp. 108 - 124, in Dwyer, D.J., ed., The City As a Centre of Change in Asia, Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong.
- _____. (1973), 'Peasants in Cities: A Paradox, A Paradox, A Most Ingenious Paradox', Human Organisation, Vol. 32, No. 2, pp. 135 - 142.
- _____. (1975), 'Malay Migration to Kuala Lumpur City: Individual Adaptation to the City', pp. 143 - 173, in Du Toit, B.M. and Safa, H.I., eds., Migration and Urbanisation, Models and Adaptive Strategies, The Hague.
- _____. (1976), 'Beach-Heads and Enclaves: The Urban Debate and the Urbanisation Process in Southeast Asia Since 1945', pp. 60 - 75, in Yeung, Y.K. and Lo, C.P., eds., Changing Southeast Asian Cities, Singapore, Oxford University Press.
- _____. (1977), 'Rural-Urban Mobility in South and Southeast Asia: Different Formulations... Different Answers?', pp. 257 - 270, in Abu-Lughod, J. and Ray Jr. R., eds., Third World Urbanisation, Chicago, Marcoufa Press.
- _____. (1978), 'Western Geography and the Third World', Dept. of Human Geography, Australian National University, Canberra, (Mimeo.), 37 pp.
- McGee, T.G. and McTaggart, W.D. (1967), Petaling Jaya: A Socio-Economic Survey of a New Town in Selangor, Malaysia, Pacific Viewpoint Monograph No. 2, Wellington, Department of Geography, Victoria University, New Zealand.
- Mc Kay, J. and Whitelaw, J.S. (1977), 'The Role of Large Private and Government Organisations in Generating Flows of Inter-Regional Migrants: The Case of Australia', Economic Geography, Vol. 53, No. 1, pp. 28 - 44.
- McTaggart, W.D. (1972), 'Industrialisation in West Malaysia 1968', Occasional Paper No. 2, Centre for Asian Studies, Arizona State University.
- McTaggart, W.D. and McEachern, R. (1972), 'Kampung Pandan: A Study of a Malay Kampong in Kuala Lumpur', pp. 125 - 138, in Dwyer, D.J., ed., The City as a Centre of Change in Asia, Hong Kong University Press, Hong Kong.
- Meinkoth, M.R. (1962), 'Migration in Thailand with Special Reference to the Northeast', Journal of Economics and Business, Vol. 14, pp. 2 - 45.
- Merewether, E.M. (1892), Report on the Census of the Straits Settlements (including the Cocoa Islands and Christmas Island) and the Protected Native States of the Malay Peninsula, Taken on the 5th April, 1891, Singapore, Government Printing Office.
- Mitchell, J.C. (1959), 'The Causes of Labour Migration', Bulletin of the Inter-African Labour Institute, Vol. 6, pp. 12 - 47.
- _____. (1961), 'The Causes of Labour Migration', in Migrant Labour in Africa South of the Sahara. Abidjan: Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa South of the Sahara, pp. 239 - 80.

- Mitchell, J.C. (1978), 'Wage Labour as Circulation: A Sociological Perspective', Paper prepared for an International Seminar on the Cross-Cultural Study of Circulation, East-West Centre, Honolulu, 3 - 8 April, (Mimeo.).
- Mahathir bin Mohammad (1970), The Malay Dilemma, Singapore, Donald Moore - Asia Pacific Press.
- Morah, P. (1963), 'The History of the Malayan Police', Journal Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 36, No. 2, pp. 5 - 172.
- Morauta, L. (1980), Social Factors and the Explanation of Mobility Patterns in Papua New Guinea, Paper for the Development Studies Centre 1980 Seminar Series on Population Mobility and Development, Australian National University, Canberra, 16 April, 1980, (Mimeo.).
- Morrill, R.L. (1963), 'The Distribution of Migration Distances', Papers and Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, Vol. 11, pp. 75 - 84.
- Morrill, R.L. and Pitts, F.R. (1967), 'Marriage, Migration and the Mean Information Field: a Study in Uniqueness and Generality', Annals of the Association of American Geographers, Vol. 57, No. 4, pp. 401 - 422.
- Moser, C.D.N. (1978), 'Informal Sector or Petty Commodity Production: Dualism or Dependence in Urban Development', World Development, Vol. 6, No. 9/10, pp. 1041 - 1064.
- Khadijah Binti Haji Muhammad (1978), 'Migration and the Matrilineal System of Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia', Unpub. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Pittsburg.
- Mukherji, S. (1975), 'A Spatio-Temporal Model of the Mobility Patterns in a Multi-Ethnic Population, Hawaii', pp. 325 - 347, in Konsinski, L.A. and Prothero, R.M., ed., People on the Move, London, Methuen.
- _____. (1977), 'Circular Mobility, Wage Labour Displacements, and Policy: A Cross Cultural Comparison of Circulation in Hawaii and India', Mimeographed Research Proposal, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, as quoted in Goldstein (1978) Circulation in the Context of Total Mobility in Southeast Asia, Paper 53, East-West Center, Honolulu, Hawaii.
- Auda Murad, (1978), 'Merantau: Aspects of Outmigration of the Minangkabau People', Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Nagata, J.A. (1974), 'Urban Interlude: Some Aspects of Internal Malay Migration in West Malaysia', International Migration Review, Vol. 8, pp. 301 - 324.
- _____. (1976), 'Kinship and Social Mobility Among Malays', Man, Vol. 11, pp. 400 - 409.
- Mochtar Naim (1971), Merantau: Causes and Effects of Minangkabau Voluntary Migration, Occasional Paper, Institute of South East Asian Studies, No. 5, Singapore.
- _____. (1973), 'Merantau: Minangkabau Voluntary Migration', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Department of Sociology, University of Singapore.

- Mochtar Naim (1974), 'Voluntary Migration in Indonesia', Working Paper No. 21, Pittsburg, Penn., University Center for International Studies, University of Pittsburg, (Mimeo.).
- _____. (1976), 'Voluntary Migration in Indonesia', in Richmond, A.H. and Kubat, D., eds., International Migration: The New World and the Third World, Beverly Hills, Sage.
- _____. (1979), Merantau: Pola Migrasi Suku Minangkabau, Yogyakarta, Gajah Mada University Press.
- Suresh Varayanan, (1975), 'Urban Immigration and Urban Labour Absorption: A Study of Metropolitan Urban Selangor', Unpub. M.Sc. Thesis, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- _____. (1975a), "Patterns and Implications of Urban Change in Peninsular Malaysia", Malayan Economic Review, Vol. 20, pp. 55 - 71.
- _____. (1978), 'A Note on Internal Migration and Regional Growth Trends in Peninsular Malaysia, 1957 - 1970.
- Nash, M. (1966), Primitive and Peasant Economic Systems, Pennsylvania, Chandler Publishing Company.
- Nathan, J.E. and Winstedt R.O. (1920), 'Johol, Inas, Ulu Maa, Jempol, Gongong Pasir and Terachi; Their History and Constitution, pp. 391 - 468, in Wilkinde R., ed., 1970, Papers on Malay Subject, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Nathan, J.E. (1922), The Census of British Malaya The Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, and Protected States of Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, Trengganu and Brunei, 1921, London, Waterlon.
- National Family Planning Board (1968), Report on West Malaysian Family Survey 1966 - 1967, Kuala Lumpur.
- Nelson, P. (1959), 'Migration, real income and information', Journal of Regional Science, Vol. 1, No. 2, pp. 43 - 74.
- Nelson, J.M. (1976), 'Sojourners versus New Urbanites: Causes and Consequences of Temporary Versus Permanent, Cityward Migration in Developing Countries', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 721 - 758.
- Newbold, T.J. (1839), Political and Statistical Account of the British Settlements in the Straits of Malacca, London, John Murray, Volumes I and II.
- New Straits Times (Malaysia), Saturday, February 2, 1974.
- _____, Saturday, February 1, 1975.
- _____, Tuesday, March 13, 1979.
- Odimeko, C.L., and Riddle, J.B. (1979), 'Remittances in South-Eastern Nigeria', Ares, Vol. II, No. 1, pp. 58 - 62.
- Olsson, G. (1965), Distance and Human Interaction: A Review and Bibliography, Pennsylvania, Regional Science Research Institute, Bibliography Series, No. 2.

- Olsson, G. (1965b), 'Distance and Human Interaction: A Migration Study', Geografiska Annaler, Vol. 47, Ser. B., pp. 3 - 43.
- _____. (1967), 'Central Place Systems, Spatial Interaction and Stochastic Processes', Papers Proceedings of the Regional Science Association, Vol. 18, pp. 13 - 45.
- _____. (1968), 'Complementary Models: A Study of Colonisation Maps', Geografiska Annaler, Series B, Vol. 50, No. 2, pp. 115 - 22.
- _____. (1970), 'Explanation, Prediction and Meaning Variance: An Assessment of Distance Interaction Models', Economic Geography, Vol. 46, pp. 223 - 233.
- Doi Jin Bee (1965), 'Some Aspects of Peasant Farming in Malaya', Tijdschrift Voor Econ. En Soc. Geografie, Vol. 56, pp. 170 - 185.
- _____. (1975), 'Urbanisation and the Urban Population in Peninsular Malaysia', Journal Tropical Geography, Vol. 40, pp. 40 - 47.
- _____. (1975), Peninsular Malaysia, Longmans.
- Oppenheim, A.N. (1966), Questionnaire Design and Attitude Measurement, New York, Basic Book Inc.
- Gram, N.D. (1968), 'The Hula in Port Moresby', Oceania, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 1 - 35.
- Palmore, J.A. and Ariffin bin Ngah Marzuki (1969), 'Marriage Patterns and Cumulative Fertility in West Malaysia', Demography, Vol. 6, No. 4, pp. 383 - 401.
- Patt, C.W.C. and MacKay, W.H. (1910), 'Rembau, One of the Nine states: Its History, Constitution and Customs', Journal Straits Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 56, pp. 1 - 157.
- Perlman, J.R. (1973), Rio's Favelados and the Myths of Marginality, Berkeley: University of California Institute of Urban and Regional Development, Working Paper, 243.
- Perlman, J.R. (1976), The Myth of Marginality, Berkeley, University of California Press.
- Pelzer, K.J. (1945), Pioneer Settlement in the Asiatic Tropics, New York, American Geographical Society.
- _____. (1952), 'Resettlement in Malaya', Yale Review, Vol. 41, No. 3, pp. 391 - 404.
- Philpott, S.B. (1970), 'The Implications of Migration for Sending Societies: Some Theoretical Consideration, pp. 9 - 20, in Spencer, R.F., ed., Migration and Anthropology, Seattle, University of Washington Press.
- Piria, P., et al (1976), 'Squatter Settlements in Kuala Lumpur', Paper presented at the Third Malaysian Economic Convention, Agenda for the Nation: Review of the Second Malaysia Plan and Implications of the Third Malaysia Plan, Penang, (Mimeo.).
- Pountney, A.M. (1911), The Census of the Federated Malay States, 1911, London, Darling and Son.

- Prothero, R.M. (1964), 'Continuity and Change in African Population Mobility', in Steel, R.W. and Prothero, R.N. eds., Geographers and the Tropics, London.
- _____. (1968), 'A Typology of African Population Mobility', pp. 136 - 139, in 21st International Geographical Congress, Symposium on Population Geography, New Delhi, 27 - 30 Nov., National Committee for Geography, Calcutta, 1978.
- Provencher, R. (1971), Two Malay Worlds: Interaction in Urban and Rural Settings, Centre for South and Southeast Asian Studies, University of California Berkeley, Research Monograph No. 4.
- Pryor, R.J. (1971), Internal Migration and Urbanisation: An Introduction and Bibliography, Monograph Series No. 2, Geography Department, James Cook University, Townsville.
- _____. (1972), 'Malaysians on the Move: A Study of Internal Migration in West Malaysia', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- _____. (1973), 'The Changing Settlement System of West Malaysia', Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol. 37, pp. 53 - 67.
- _____. (1974a), Spatial Analysis of Internal Migration: The Case of West Malaysia, Monograph Series No. 5, Department of Geography, James Cook University of North Queensland.
- _____. (1974b), 'An Analysis of the 'Streams' of Inter-state Migrants in Peninsular Malaysia', Southeast Asian Journal of Social Science, Vol. 2, Nos. 1 - 2, pp. 63 - 73.
- _____. (1975), Movers and Stayers in Peninsular Malaysia: A Social and Economic Study, Occasional Paper Series, Dept. of Geography, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- _____. (1975a), 'The Motivation of Migration - A Causal Nexus', pp. 9 - 21, in R.J. Pryor, ed., The Motivation of Migration, Studies in Migration and Urbanisation No. 1, 1975, Dept. of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra.
- _____. (1976), Demographic Sample Data On Malaysian Internal Migrants, 1967 and 1969, Working Papers in Demography, No. 4, Dept. of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra.
- _____. (1978), 'Internal Migrants in Peninsular Malaysia', Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol. 46, No. 1, pp. 61 - 75.
- _____. ed., (1979), Residence History Analysis, Studies in Migration and Urbanisation No. 3, Department of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra.
- _____. ed., (1979a), Migration and Development in Southeast Asia, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Purcell, V. (1940), The Chinese in Malaya, London, Oxford University Press.
- _____. (1960), The Chinese in Modern Malaya, Singapore, Moore for Eastern Universities (2nd. revised ed.).
- _____. (1966), The Chinese in South East Asia, 2nd ed., London, Oxford University Press. (Reprint).

- Puthuchesry, J.J. (1960), Ownership and Control in the Malayan Economy Singapore, Eastern Universities Press.
- Rabushka, A. (1971), 'Integration in Urban Malaysia, Ethnic Attitudes Among Malaysians & Chinese', Journal of Asian and African Studies, Vol. 6, pp. 91 - 107.
- Mokhzani bin Abdul Rahim (1960), 'Mineangkabau Writers' Views of Their Society', B.A. (Hons.) Thesis, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- Senu Abdul Rahman (1971), Revolusi Mental, Kuala Lumpur, Penerbitan Utusan Melayu.
- Dal Ramli (1965), 'History of the Malay Regiment 1933 - 1942', Journal Malaysian Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 38, pp. 199 - 243.
- Ramsay, A.B. (1956), 'Indonesian in Malaya', Journal Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 29, No. 1, pp. 119 - 124.
- Rand Corporation (1978), The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Summary Report, Prepared by Butz, W.P. and DeVanzo, J., Santa Monica.
- Ravenstein, E.G. (1885), 'The Laws of Migration', Journal of The Statistical Society, Vol. 48, pp. 167 - 219.
- _____. (1889), 'The Laws of Migration', Journal of the Royal Statistical Society, Vol. 52, pp. 241 - 305.
- Read, M. (1942), 'Migrant Labour in Africa and its Effects on Tribal Life', International Labour Review, Vol. 45, pp. 605 - 639.
- Redfield, R. and Singer, M. (1954), 'The Cultural Role of Cities', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 3, pp. 53 - 73.
- Reissman, L. (1964), The Urban Process, Glencoe, The Free Press.
- Rempel, H. and Lobdell, R.A. (1978), 'The Role of Urban-to-rural Remittances in Rural Development', Journal of Development Studies, Vol. 14, pp. 324 - 41.
- Rhoda, R.E. (1979), Development Activities and Rural-Urban Migration: Is It Possible to Keep Them Down on the Farm? Office of Urban Development Bureau for Development Support Agency for International Development, Washington D.C.
- Richards, W. (1977), 'The Underdevelopment of West Malaysia: A Survey', Review of Indonesian and Malaysian Affairs, Vol. 7, No. 1, pp. 19 - 37.
- Rimmer, P.J. and Cho, G.C.E. (1978), Urbanisation of the Malays since Independence: Evidence from West Malaysia, 1957 - 1970, Paper Prepared for the Second National Conference, Asian Studies Association of Australia, 14-18th. May, University of New South Wales, Sydney, (Mimeo.).
- Roberts, B. (1978), Cities of Peasants; the Political Economy of Urbanisation in the Third World, London, Edward Arnold.
- Roff, W.R. (1967), The Origins of Malay Nationalism, Yale University Press, New Haven.

- Roff, W.R. (1975), 'The Conduct of the Haj from Malaya, and the First Malay Pilgrimage Officer', Occasional Paper No. 1, Institute Malay Language Literature and Culture, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, pp. 81 - 112.
- Roseman, C.C. (1971), 'Migration as a Spatial and Temporal Process', Annals Association American Geographers, Vol. 61, No. 3, pp. 585 - 598.
- Rowland, D.T. (1977), Patterns of Internal Migration in Australia, Canberra.
- Kamal Salih (1975), 'Urban Strategy, Regional Development and the New Economic Policy', Paper presented at Second Malaysian Economic Convention, Kuala Lumpur, 1975, (Mimeo.).
- _____ (1977), Unbalanced Growth and Persistent Poverty: The Consequences of Unequal Access in Urban and Regional Development, Paper Presented at Colloquium on Rural-Urban Relations and Development Planning in Asia, Nagoya, Japan, (Mimeo.).
- Agoes Salim (1958), 'The Impact of Adat Perpatih on Land Ownership', B.A. Hons. Dissertation, Dept. of Economics, University of Singapore.
- Sandhu, K.S. (1964), 'Emergency Settlement in Malaya', Journal Tropical Geography, Vol. 18, pp. 157 - 183.
- _____ (1969), Indians in Malaya: Some Aspects of Their Immigration and Settlement, 1786-1957, London, Cambridge University Press.
- Sham Sani (1974), 'Rainfall Probability in Negri Sembilan Peninsular Malaysia', Malaysian Agricultural Journal, Vol. 49, No. 3, pp. 275 - 295.
- Santos, M. (1976), 'Articulation of Modes of Production and the Two Circuits of Urban Economy, Wholesalers in Lima, Peru', Pacific Viewpoint, Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 23 - 36.
- Saw Swee Hock (1963), 'Trends and Differentials in International Migration in Malaya', Ekonomi, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 87 - 113.
- _____ (1966), 'Patterns of Fertility Decline in Malaya, 1956-1965', Kajian Ekonomi Malaysia, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 7 - 14.
- _____ (1966a), 'Regional Differences in the Structure of the Labour Force in Malaysia', Kajian Ekonomi Malaysia, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 50 - 58.
- _____ (1966b), 'State Differential Mortality in Malaya', Population Review, Vol. 10, No. 1, pp. 65 - 87.
- _____ (1967), 'Postwar Mortality Trends in Malaya', I.U.S.S.P. Sydney Conference Aug. 1967, Collected Papers, Dept. of Demography, Australian National University, pp. 573 - 578.
- _____ (1972), 'Patterns of Urbanisation in West Malaysia, 1911 - 1970', Malayan Economic Review, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 124 - 120.

- Saw Swee-Hock and Cheng Sink-Hwa, eds., (1975), A Bibliography of the Demography of Malaysia and Brunei, Singapore, University Education Press.
- Schultz, T.P. (1971), 'Rural-Urban Migration in Colombia', Review of Economics and Statistics, Vol. 53, No. 2, pp. 157 - 163.
- Nordin Selai (1970), 'The Concept of Merantau in Adat Perpatih in Negri Sembilan', Federation Museum Journal, 15, New Series, Kuala Lumpur, Museum Department, pp. 121 - 128.
- ____ (1976), Kelas Menengah Pentadbir Melayu, Kuala Lumpur, Utusan Melayu.
- Selvadurai, S. and Ani Arope (1969), Socio-Economic Study of the Padi Farm Areas in Province Wellesley, 1968, Kuala Lumpur, Ministry of Agri. and Coop.
- Selvadurai, S. (1972), Padi Farming in West Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Ministry of Agri. and Fishery.
- Selvaratnam, V. and Dissanayake, B.W. (1976), 'Migration, Regional Development, and Employment in Peninsular Malaysia - the Case of Negri Sembilan Timur', The Developing Economies, Vol. 14, No. 2, pp. 132 - 150.
- Sen, A.K. (1973), 'Poverty, Inequality and Unemployment: Some Conceptual Issues in Measurement', Economic and Political Weekly, Special number, pp. 1457 - 1464.
- Hamzah Semak (1961), 'Problems of Rural-Urban Migration in Malaya', Community Development Bulletin, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 86 - 91.
- ____ (1962), 'Patterns of Urbanisation in Malaya', Journal of Tropical Geography, Vol. 16, pp. 114 - 30.
- ____ (1962a), 'The Resettlement Villages in Malaya', Geography, Vol. 47, pp. 41 - 46.
- ____ (1964), 'Urbanisation in Malaysia', pp. 82 - 96 in Wang Gangwu, ed., Malaysia: A Survey, London, Pall Mall.
- ____ (1965), 'Some Aspects of Urban Change in Malaya, 1931 - 1957', Kajian Ekonomi Malaysia, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 87 - 103.
- ____ (1965a), 'Statistical Distribution of Cities in Malaysia', Kajian Ekonomi Malaysia, Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 49 - 66.
- ____ (1966), 'Contemporary Urbanisation in Malaysia', Asian Survey, Vol. 6, No. 9, pp. 484 - 491.
- ____ (1967), 'Migration to Towns in Malaysia', Expert Working Group on Problems of Internal Migration and Urbanisation (ECAFE), Bangkok, May, 24 - June 5, (Mimeo.).
- Sethuraman, S.V. (1976), 'The Urban Informal Sector: Concept, Measurement and Policy', International Labour Review, Vol. 114, No. 1, pp. 69 - 81.

- Ishak bin Shaari (1976), 'Urban Poverty and Urban Life in Kuala Lumpur - A Case Study', Paper for Third Malaysian Economic Convention, Agenda for the Nation; Review of the Second Malaysian Plan and Implications of the Third Malaysian Plan, Penang, (Mimeo.).
- Shaw, R.P. (1975), Migration Theory and Fact, Philadelphia, Regional Science Research Institute.
- Shimbel, A. (1953), 'Structural Parameters of Communication Networks', Bulletin of Mathematical Biophysics, Vol. 15, pp. 501 - 7.
- Short, A. (1975), The Communist Insurrection in Malaya, 1948 - 1960, London, Frederick Muller Limited.
- Shryock Jr., H.S. (1964), Population Mobility Within the United States, Chicago, Community and Family Study Centre, University of Chicago.
- Shryock, H.S. and Siegel, J. (1971), The Methods and Materials of Demography, Vol. 11, Washington D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office, as quoted in Goldstein S. (1975), 'Urbanisation and Migration in Southeast Asia'.
- Shryock, H.S., Siegel, J.S., and Associates (1975), The Methods and Materials of Demography, U.S. Bureau of Census, Washington D.C., U.S. Govt. Printing Office.
- Sidhu, M.S. (1978), Kuala Lumpur and Its Population, Kuala Lumpur, University of Malaya Press.
- Sidhu, M.S. and Jones, G. (1979), 'Population Distribution in Peninsular Malaysia: Historical Trends and Contemporary Issues', Asian Profile, Vol. 7, No. 5, pp. 439 - 480.
- Silcock, T.H. (1963), 'Communal and Party Structure', pp. 1 - 27 in T.H. Silcock and B.K. Fisk., eds., The Political Economy of Independent Malaya, Singapore, Eastern Universities Press.
- Simmons, J.W. (1968), 'Changing Residence in the City: A Review of Intraurban Mobility', Geographical Review, Vol. 58, pp. 622 - 651.
- Singh, H. (1977), Report on Internal Migration in Chander, R. (1977), General Reports of the 1970 Population and Housing Census, Vol. 2, Kuala Lumpur, Department of Statistics.
- Singh, M.S. (1976), 'Spatial and Structural Patterns of Manufacturing Industry in West Malaysia From 1957 - 1975; A Case Study in Industrial Geography', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of London.
- Singhanetra - Renard, A. (1977), Circular Mobility of the Northern Thai Village, East-West Population Institute, Honolulu, (Mimeo.).
- Sjaastad, L.A. (1962), 'The Costs and Returns of Human Migration', Journal of Political Economy, Vol. 70, Supplement, pp. 80 - 93.
- Skeat, W.W. and Blegden, C.O. (1906), Pagan Races of the Malay Peninsula, London.

- Skeldon, R. (1976), 'Regional Associations and Population Migration in Peru: An Interpretation', Urban Anthropology, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 233 - 252.
- _____. (1977), 'The Evolution of Migration Patterns During Urbanisation in Peru', Geographical Review, Vol. 67, pp. 394 - 411.
- Skinner, E.P. (1960), 'Labour Migration and Its Relationship to Socio-Economic Change in Mossi Society', Africa, Vol. 30, No. 4, pp. 375 - 399.
- Slater, D. (1974), 'Contribution to a Critique of Development Geography', African Studies, Vol. 8, No. 2, pp. 325 - 354.
- _____. (1978), 'Towards a Political Economy of Urbanisation in Peripheral Capitalist Societies', International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 28 - 52.
- Smith, T.M. (1952), Population Growth in Malaya: An Analysis of Recent Trends, London, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Oxford University Press.
- Soon Lee Ying (1974), 'An Economic Analysis of Internal Migration in West Malaysia with Special Reference to Economic Imbalances and Regional Development', Unpublished M.Econs. Thesis, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- _____. (1975), 'Trends and Patterns of Internal Migration in Peninsular Malaysia', Kajian Ekonomi Malaysia, Vol. 12, pp. 40 - 60.
- _____. (1978), 'Migrant-Native Socio-Economic Differences in a Major Metropolitan Area of Peninsular Malaysia', Its Implications on Migration Policy in a Multiethnic Society', The Journal of Developing Areas, Vol. 13, pp. 35 - 48.
- Sovani, N.V. (1964), 'The Analysis of 'Overurbanisation'', Economic Development and Cultural Change, Vol. 12, pp. 113 - 22.
- Speare, A. (1969), 'The Determinants of Rural to Urban Migration in Taiwan', Unpub. Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.
- _____. (1971), 'A Cost-Benefit Model of Rural to Urban Migration in Taiwan', Population Studies, Vol. 25, Part 1, pp. 117 - 130.
- Spenser, J.E. (1960), 'The Cultural Factor in 'Underdevelopment': the Case of Malaya', Geography and Economic Development, Res. Paper No. 62, Dept. of Geography, University of Chicago, pp. 35 - 48.
- Spicer, E.H., ed., (1965), Human Problems in Technological Change, New York, John Wiley and Son.
- Staveley, M. (1973), 'Migration and Mobility in Newfoundland and Labrador: A Study in Population Geography', Doctoral Dissertation, Edmonton, University of Alberta, (not seen)
- Sternstein, L. (1971), 'A First Study of Migration in the Greater Bangkok Metropolitan Area', Pacific Viewpoint, Vol. 12, No. 1, pp. 41 - 67.

- Stewart, J.Q. (1948), 'Demographic Gravitation: Evidence and Applications', Sociometry, Vol. 11, pp. 51 - 57.
- Stouffer, S.A. (1940), 'Intervening Opportunities: A Theory Relating Mobility and Distance', American Sociological Review, Vol. 5, No. 6, pp. 345 - 367.
- Strauch, J. (1977), 'Cyclical Labour Migration Among Chinese in Hong Kong and Malaysia, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, (Mimeo.)
- Sutlive, V.H. (1977), 'A Comparison of Urban Migration in Sarawak and the Philippines', Urban Anthropology, Vol. 6, pp. 355 - 369.
- Swift, M.C. (1958), 'A Note on the Durability of Malay Marriage', Man, Vol. 58, pp. 155 - 159.
- _____. (1963), Malay Peasant Society in Celebu, London School of Economic, Monograph on Social Anthropology, No. 26, University of London, Athlone Press.
- _____. (1971), 'Minangkabau and Modernisation', pp. 255 - 267, in Blaut, L.R. and Jayawadana, G., eds., Anthropology in Oceania, Sydney, Angus and Robertson.
- Swindell, K. (1979), 'Labour Migration in Underdeveloped Countries: The Case of Sub-Saharan Africa', Progress in Human Geography, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 239 - 259.
- Taenher, I. (1975), 'Population and Development', in Kanbur, J.F., and Mc Caffrey, L., eds., Population and Development in Southeast Asia, Lexington, Lexington Book.
- Rukiah Talib (1966), 'Komuniti Melayu Bandaran', Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Jabatan Pengajian Melayu, Universiti Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- Thomas, D.S. (1938), Research Memorandum on Migration Differentials, Bulletin 43, New York, Social Science Research Council.
- _____. (1958), 'Age and Income Differentials in Inter-State Migration', Population Index, Vol. 24, No. 4, pp. 313 - 24.
- Todaro, M.P. (1969), 'A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Unemployment', American Economic Review, Vol. 69, pp. 183 - 193.
- _____. (1971), 'Income Expectations, Rural-Urban Migration and Employment in Africa', International Labour Review, Vol. 104, No. 5, pp. 387 - 413.
- _____. (1976), Internal Migration in Developing Countries, Geneva, International Labour Office.
- Tugby, B. (1977), Cultural Change and Identity: Mandailing Immigrants in West Malaysia, Queensland, Queensland University Press.
- Turnbull, C.M. (1977), A History of Singapore 1819 - 1975, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- Van Bemmelen, R.W. (1949), The Geology of Indonesia, 1a, The Hague.

- Van Velsen, J. (1960), 'Labour Migration as a Positive Factor in the Continuity of Tonga Tribal Society', Economic Development Cultural Change, Vol. 8, pp. 265 - 278.
- Vlieland, G.A. (1932), British Malaya: A Report on the 1931 Census and on Certain Problems of Vital Statistics, London Crown Agents for the Colonies.
- _____. (1948), 'The 1947 Census of Malaya', Pacific Affairs, Vol. 22, No. 1, pp. 59 - 63.
- Waddell, S. (1977), 'The Hazard of Scientism: A Review Article', Human Ecology, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 69 - 76.
- Ward, P.M. (1978), 'Social Interaction Patterns in Squatter Settlements in Mexico City', Geoforum, Vol. 9, pp. 235 - 243.
- Webb, et al. (1972), Unobstrusive Measures; Non-reactive Research in the Social Sciences, Chicago, Rand McNally.
- Weisner, T.S. (1973), 'Studying Rural Urban Ties: A Matched Network Sample From Kenya, pp. 122 - 134 in O'Barr, W.M. Spain D.R. and Tessler, M.A., eds., Survey Research in Africa, Evanston, North Western University Press.
- Wheatley, P. (1966), The Golden Ebersone: Studies in the Historical Geography of the Malay Peninsula Before AD 1500, Kuala Lumpur, University Malaya Press.
- Wheeler, L.R. (1928), The Modern Malay, London, Allen and Unwin.
- Wheelwright, E.L. (1965), Industrialisation in Malaysia, Melbourne, Melbourne University Press.
- Wikkramatilake, R. (1962), 'Trends in Settlement and Economic Development in Eastern Malaya', Pacific View Point, Vol. 3, No. 1, pp. 27 - 50.
- _____. (1964), 'Variable Ethnic Attributes in Malayan Rural Land Development', Pacific Viewpoint, Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 35 - 49.
- _____. (1965), 'State Aided Rural Land Colonisation in Malaya, An Appraisal of the FLDA Program', Annals Assoc. American Geographers, Vol. 55, pp. 397 - 403.
- Wilkinson, R.J., ed., (1971), Papers on Malay Subject, Kuala Lumpur, Oxford University Press.
- _____. (1911), 'Notes on the Negri Sembilan', pp. 277 - 322, in Wilkinson, R.J. ed., Papers on Malay Subject.
- _____. (1914), 'Gri Menanti', pp. 361 - 386, in Wilkinson, R.J., ed., Papers on Malay Subject.
- Wilson, P.J. (1967), A Malay Village and Malaysia, New Haven, URAF Press.
- Wilson, R.K. (1975), 'Socio-Economic Indicators Applied to Sub-District of Papua New Guinea', Yaglanbu, Papua New Guinea, Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities, No. 2, pp. 71 - 87.

- Winstedt, R.O. (1934), 'Negri Sembilan: The History, Policy and Beliefs of Nine States', Journal Malayan Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Vol. 12, No. 3, pp. 35 - 111.
- _____. (1950), The Malays: A Cultural History (revised edition), London.
- Wirth, L. (1938), 'Urbanism as a Way of Life', American Journal of Sociology, Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 1 - 24.
- Wiseman, R.V. and Roseman, C.C. (1979), 'A Typology of Elderly Migration Based on the Decision Making Process', Economic Geography, Vol. 55, No. 4, pp. 324 - 337.
- Wittke, C. (1952), Refugees of Revolution: The German Forty-Fighters in America, Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Wolpert, J. (1965), 'Behavioural Aspects of the Decision to Migrate', Regional Science Association Papers and Proceedings, Vol. 15, pp. 163 - 169.
- _____. (1966), 'Migration as a Response to Environmental Stress', Journal of Social Issues, Vol. 22, pp. 92 - 100.
- Wong, I.P.T. (1970), Reconnaissance Soil Survey of Negri Sembilan, Kuala Lumpur.
- Wrigley, E.A. (1966), 'Family Reconstitution', pp. 96 - 159, in Wrigley, E.A., ed., An Introduction to English Historical Demography, London, Weidenfield and Nicolson.
- Yap, Y.L. (1977), 'The Attraction of Cities, A Review of the Migration Literature', Journal of Development Economics, Vol. 4, pp. 239 - 264.
- Abdul Malik bin Mohd Yacub (1968), 'Mobiliti Tenaga Kerja dari Kampong ke Bandar di Kampong Jusssek', Unpublished B.A. (Hons.) Thesis, Dept. of Malay Studies, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur.
- Yeo Kim Wah (1972), 'British Policy Towards the Malays in the Federated Malay States, 1920 - 1940', Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Suan-Paw Yeoh and Hirschman, C. (1980), 'Urbanisation and Urban Growth During Colonial Rule and Independence in Peninsular Malaysia', Review of Indonesian and Malayan Affairs, Vol. 14, No. 1, pp. 1 - 22.
- Yip Yat Hong (1969), The Development of the Tin Mining Industry of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, University of Malaya Press.
- Young, E.A. (1977), 'Simbu and New Ireland Migration', Unpub. Ph.D. Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra.
- _____. (1978a), 'Circular' and 'Permanent' Migration in Papua-New Guinea: The Experiences of Simbu and New Irelanders', Paper for the International Seminar on Cross-Cultural Study of Circulation, East West Centre, Honolulu, April 3 - 8, 1978, Hawaii (Mimeo.).

- Young, E.A. (1978b), 'Residence History Analysis: Papua-New Guinea', Seminar on Residence History Analysis, 5 - 6, October 1978, Dept. of Demography, Australian National University, Canberra, (Mimeo.).
- Young, M. and Willmott, P. (1957), Family and Kinship in East London, London, Routledge and Kegan Paul.
- Young, M.L. (Forthcoming), Internal Migration in Peninsular Malaysia, Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation, Australian National University, Canberra.
- Zachariah, K.C. (1966), 'Bombay Migration Study; A Pilot Analysis of Migration to an Asian Metropolis', Demography, Vol. 3, pp. 378 - 392.
- Zarate, A. and Zarate, A.U. (1975), 'On the Reconciliation of Research Findings of Migrant and Non-Migrant Fertility Differentials in Urban Areas', International Migration Review, Vol. 9, No. 2, pp. 115 - 156.
- Zelinsky, W. (1971), 'The Hypothesis of the Mobility Transition', Geographical Review, Vol. 61, pp. 219 - 49.
- _____. (1979), 'The Demographic Transition: Changing Patterns of Migration, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population, Seminar on Population Science in the Service of Mankind, Liege, Belgium, pp. 165 - 188.