

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

By

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

April, 1981.

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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 I
THEORY AND METHODOLOGY

CHAPTER 3

NEGRI SEMBILAN IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

3.1. INTRODUCTION.

This chapter aims to provide some background information about Negri Sembilan so as to place the study area in the right perspective before we can examine the patterns and the processes of population mobility in the State. As its name suggests Negri Sembilan was derived from a loose 'confederacy' of nine negeris (states). Early occupants of the region were aboriginal groups eking out a precarious living by hunting and food gathering. The early man-environment balance was disturbed by the intrusion of Minangkabau settlers whose first appearance probably occurred in the 16th century or even earlier (Idris, 1968; Khoo, 1972; De Jong, 1952). Pioneering Minangkabau settlements later evolved into permanent settlements based on riverine sawah culture. Crude technology in a difficult equatorial environment limited early Minangkabau colonies to river valleys and undulating areas for relatively easy access, water requirements and food production. Over the centuries, the traditional settlement patterns have not changed much so that, today, population is still concentrated in river valleys and low lying areas.

Writers on rural society in the Peninsula concur on singling out Negri Sembilan as different to most other parts of Malaysia. The bases for this lie in the social system, which is largely based on a code of customary usages known as the Adat Perpatih, whose roots go back to the Minangkabau people of West Sumatra. Minangkabau society is traditionally governed by a matrilineal code which is based on maxims that represent a generally acceptable code of behaviour for the daily functioning of the community and the negeri. The code continues to have relevance to the present Negri Sembilan Malays, although in its daily practice the code has changed in many places in the course of its development in a new rantau (destination) (De Jong, 1952; Swift, 1965).

3.2. ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT.

Negri Sembilan is a small state in the Malaysian Federation covering about 5280 sq. km. Surrounded by Selangor in the North, Pahang in the East, and Melaka and Johor in the South, the state enjoys an

advantage in its relative location, over the centuries being peripheral to, but within the sphere of influence of, changing key growth centres in the Peninsula. In the fifteenth century the state straddled the northern boundary of the great Malaka entrepot port through which Minangkabau pioneers flowed in (Begbie, 1967). Five centuries later it found itself about one hour from bustling Kuala Lumpur, the present Federal Capital Territory, and it lies contiguous to Central and South-west Pahang, which have been regions selected for induced rural change brought about by extensive government rural development schemes. For centuries therefore, the State has always found itself placed in either the immediate hinterland of growing cities, or adjacent to fast developing rural areas, to both of which her excess labour could merantau for a better livelihood. The changing fortunes of its neighbours have affected it and its people have adapted well to the changing situation.

3.2.1. Physical Structure.

Like the Peninsula, Negri Sembilan is dominated by its mountain core which in detail consists of several near-parallel ranges. Ooi (1976) has described the Peninsular mountain systems as consisting of eight mountain ranges, of which one is dominant and extends south from Thailand as far as Negri Sembilan with elevations rarely less than 915 metres and peaks of over 2100 metres. In Negri Sembilan its altitude diminishes until it abuts on the coastal plain in Malaka. Several peaks dominate the Negri Sembilan section of the range but their altitude never exceeds 1500 metres (Figure 3.1). Known as the "main" range, the mountain core is composed of granite with patches of altered stratified rocks (Van Bemmelen, 1949). Most of the mineral deposits of the Peninsula (and the state) are derived from these granites, as are the rich alluvial tin fields of Sungai Ujong (one of the negeris), and the more extensive tin areas in Selangor and Perak.

Weathering processes under heavy equatorial rain and constant high temperatures have reduced the Main Range, and from Quaternary times sedimentation has built up the coastal plains to the east and west of the Main Range in the Peninsula. The continuity of the West Coast plain is broken in the region between Port Dickson, Negri Sembilan, and Tanjung Kling in Melaka by older sedimentary rocks which have extended to the coast with patches of alluvium. In many places along the Negri Sembilan coast there are beaches and lagoons which have been commercially exploited as seaside resorts unrivalled on the West Coast, except for Penang.

Consistent and heavy rainfall ensures a dense network of rivers, although there is no one single large river dominating the drainage system, as is also true for the whole of the Peninsula (Goi, 1976). The year round precipitation guarantees perennial stream flows, but torrential and localised rainfall causes rapid fluctuations in river discharge. The Labu-Linggi and the Terachi-Ulu Muar-Serting river complex dominates the Negri Sembilan drainage system into which numerous trellised streams flow. These streams have carved out steep, narrow valleys, creating a rugged and difficult terrain in the central part of the state separating the plains to the west from the undulating land to the east. The river valleys and the plains have been colonised by Minangkabau migrants since the sixteenth century, and today these areas are the home of "traditional" settlements (Mahood, 1970), densely populated in many places, and more recently have been penetrated by public development projects. Access between the densely populated West coast and the Eastern plain is afforded by two narrow passes in the Main Range.

3.2.2. Soil, Climatic Conditions and Landuse.

Negri Sembilan soils, for most parts, are poor for food production. Strongly leached in many places, the soils require regular application of fertilisers to support crops on a sustained yield basis. According to a survey (Wong, 1970) about 19 percent of the soils in the State is in class 1, which is the best soil in terms of its suitability for agriculture. In contrast, 34 percent is unsuitable for agriculture or used for non-agricultural pursuits while 47 percent is only suitable for a limited range of crops. Rubber and oil palm, however, will grow on most of these soils if they are given proper care and attention.

Although most of the central part of the State has a rugged terrain and the soil is generally poor for agriculture, the climatic factors influencing the state are favourable for agriculture. Despite a general uniformity in temperature regimes, sunshine and rainfall patterns, the climate of the state, like the Peninsula, has a seasonal rhythm. It is the winds, more than any other climatic element, that determines the seasons in the state and also in the Peninsula (Dale, 1956). Goi (1976) places the Western part of the state in the Port Dickson-Muar Coast rainfall region while the rest of the state is in the South-west rainfall region. In the Port Dickson-Muar Coast rainfall region, most rain (about 45 percent) is received during the Southwest Monsoon months (April-August) and slightly less (36 percent) from the Northeast Monsoon (October-

February). In contrast the Southwest region is drier, receiving less than 1800 mm of rain a year but with a concentration during the Northeast Monsoon. Padi seasons are adjusted to the rainfall regime. An analysis of water balance in the state has shown that for most of the eastern plain water resources are rather limited for productive agriculture. In most areas, the water balance is below the threshold often prescribed as conducive to plant growth and food production (Sani, 1974).

These physical resources have dictated the development of a pattern of land occupation, with padi cultivation on the flat and often narrow valley floors, and on the plain to the East, and with rubber on the lower well drained slopes, with ribbon settlements separating the padi fields from the rubber lands. The upper slopes and ridge tops are still under forest cover, and often are catchment reserves. The village inhabitants plant padi for subsistence while cash requirements are met by tapping rubber smallholdings, gathering forest products or selling domestic animals. There is still a strong division of labour in the village. Sawah ecosystems require careful water management throughout the padi growing season, which is often carried out by female labour. Male labour is often engaged in cash production. A typical daily working cycle for a man starts with tapping rubber in the morning. This lasts until noon. In the late afternoon he helps in the padi fields or does shopping for provisions. For decades the intrusion of the money sector has not led to overt social disruption because the cash component has fitted in well with the peasants' daily cycle of activity. This adaptation is contrary to the experience of many other peasant groups in similar situations (Spicer, 1965).

3.3. POPULATION GROWTH AND THE MALAY POPULATION COMPONENT.

According to the 1970 census there were 481,491 people in the state, giving an increase of 116,967 persons over the 1957 total. The inter-censal average annual rate of increase between 1957 and 1970 was 2.47 percent, which is lower than the Peninsula rate of 3.1 percent. The ethnic components in the 1970 population total maintained past patterns, with the Malays still in the majority followed in descending order by the Chinese, Indians and Others, though the proportions changed slightly for all the groups. Over the 1957-1970 period, the Malays experienced a slight increase, from 41.5 to 45.3 percent and the Indians maintained the

same share from 16.1 to 16.2 percent whereas the Chinese total declined from 41.2 to 38.1 percent and the 'Others' from 1.2 to 0.4 percent.

3.3.1. Malay Population and its Distribution Patterns.

Population records in the State go back less than one hundred years. In pre-British times, like the Peninsula as a whole, the population was small and concentrated in isolated settlements along the river valleys. Living in harsh equatorial conditions armed with only a low level of technology the Malay population could not expand at a fast rate. As late as in 1835-36, the total population in the various negeris was estimated at 27,680, being distributed as follows; 9000 in Remban, 1600 in Sungai Ujong, 3080 in Johol, 2000 in Jempok, 3000 in Jelebu and 8000 in Sri Menanti, compared with the Peninsular total of 280,680 (Newbold, 1839). The majority were Malays.

The first population census in the Western Malay States of the Peninsula was taken in 1891. The present pattern of population composition and distribution was evident even then; out of the total population of 65,219 in Negri Sembilan, 48,480 were Malays and the remainder was composed of Chinese, Indians and Eurasians. Subsequent censuses taken at fairly regular intervals indicated only slight changes in the proportion of ethnic composition (Figure 3.2). This figure also shows that there has been a fairly steady growth in the Malay population vis-a-vis the non-Malay components. Until 1931 the Malay population grew more slowly than the other groups. This was because this was a period of active foreign labour importation by the British colonial administration - Chinese labour for the mining establishments and Indians for the expanding rubber estates (Sandhu, 1969; Purcell, 1960). To a smaller extent Indonesian labour was also imported for the estates as well as for boosting peasant numbers in the food production sector (Bahrin, 1967a). The graph also shows that from mid-1920 until 1947 the Chinese outnumbered the Malays, and since the 1920s the non-Malays have formed a majority of the state's population. Economic depressions in the 1930s and the unsettled war years in the 1940s affected the growth of all ethnic groups, but none more than the Indians. Post-war stabilisation and economic development induced population growth at a higher rate, especially in the 1957-1970 periods. The high annual rate of population increase is expected to continue in the future (Norconsult Report, 1974).

Over the 1957-1970 intercensal period there was a 44 percent

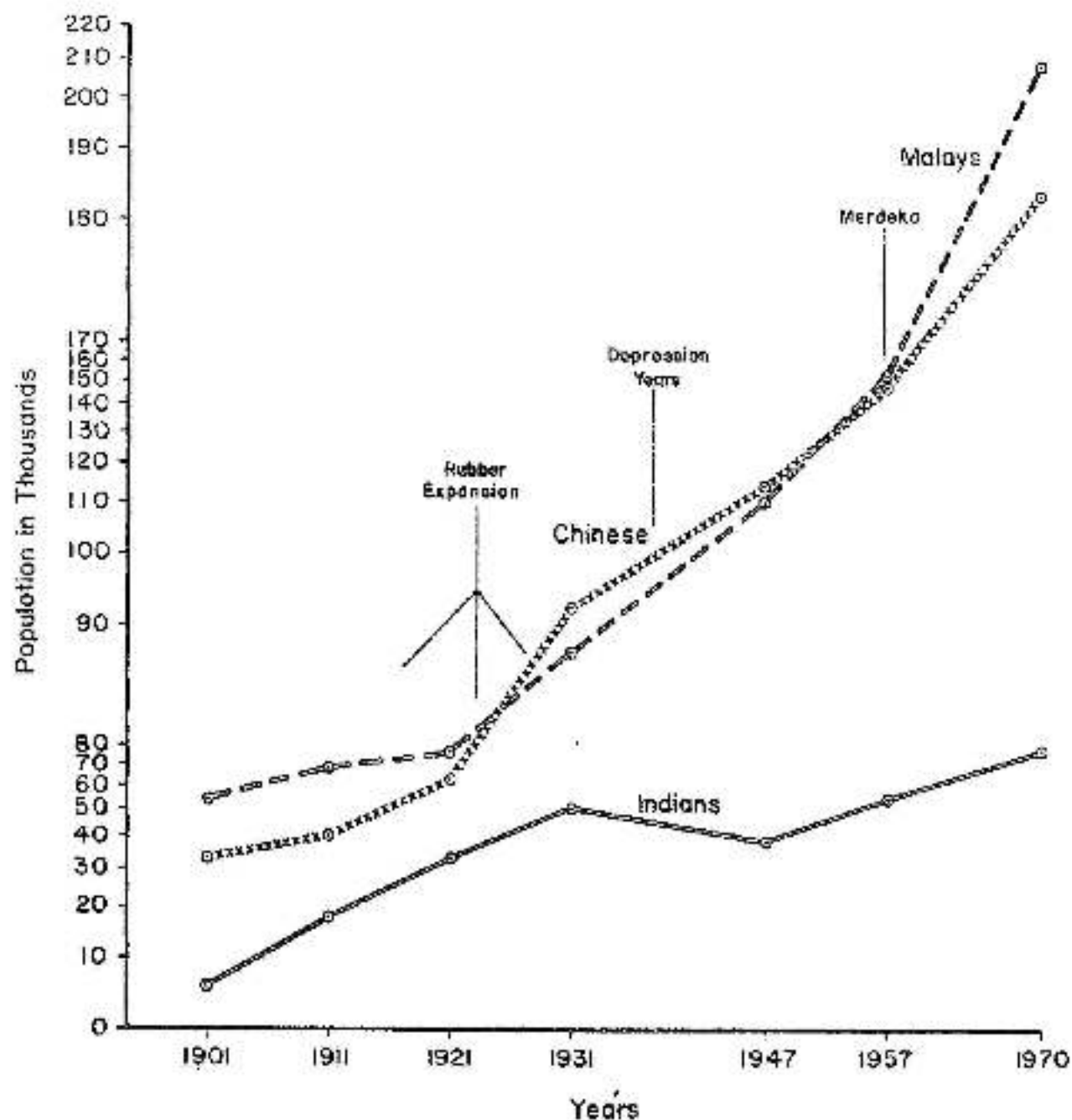


Figure 3.2 : Negri Sembilan: Growth of the Main Ethnic Groups.

increase in the Malay component of the state population, which is higher than the total increase for the state (32 percent). From 1957 to 1970 the Malay population increased from 151,403 to 213,389 people, giving a net addition of 66,981 people. In the same period the State received 33,565 lifetime migrants, and 50,727 lifetime migrants left. Although the State had a net loss of 17,162 lifetime migrants the population continued to increase by 84,143 through natural growth. Inspecting the absolute

Table 3.1. Population Change in the Districts of Negri Sembilan, 1957 - 1970.

Districts	Total Population		Percent Increase
	1957	1970	
Jelebu	23,323	32,868	40.91
Kuala Pilah	96,255	113,434	19.92
Port Dickson	53,484	76,244	42.55
Rembau	34,326	39,841	16.05
Seremban	129,328	168,948	30.75
Tampin	27,733	48,156	73.64
Total	364,331	481,491	32.15

Source: 1. 1957 census report No. 1, Table 1, 2.

2. Chander, R. 1972, 1970 census, Community Group, Table 7, 164 - 169.

changes by districts (Table 3.1), it is noticed that there are marked variations. While Kuala Pilah and Rembau districts recorded small addi-

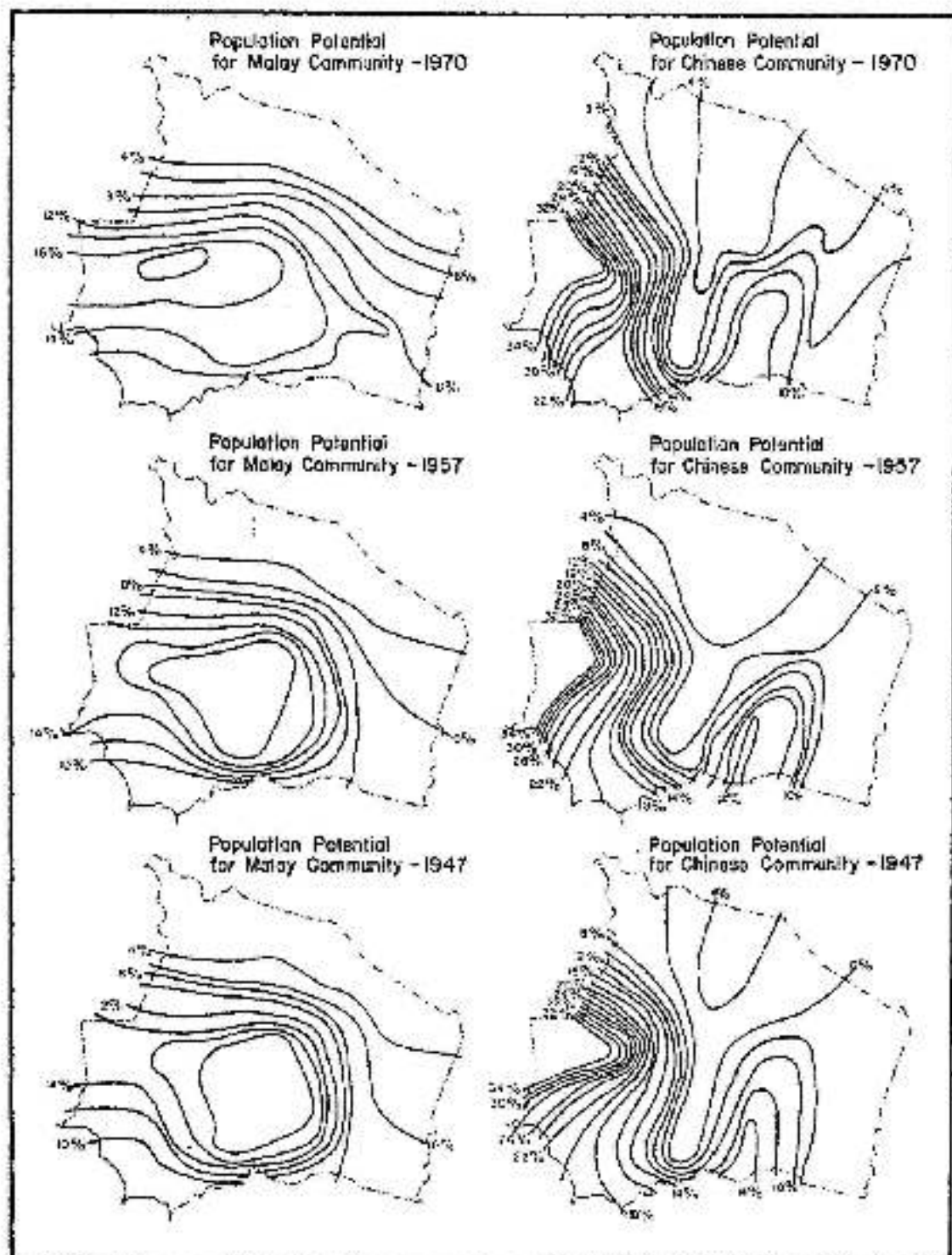


Figure 3.3. The Malays and Chinese Potential Surfaces in Negri Sembilan, 1947 - 1970.

tions, Tampin, Jelebu and Port Dickson experienced a veritable population 'explosion'. In contrast, Seremban grew at a slightly slower than average rate. These patterns reflect basic changes in the space economy after Merdeka. Whereas Tampin, and to a smaller degree Jelebu, were selected for land colonisation and subsequently gained "sponsored" migrants, petrochemical industries and tourism have attracted Malay labour to Port Dickson. The Senawang industrial complex ensured continued Malay population growth in Seremban, and government projects in Kuala Pilah enabled some people to stay in the district, thus leaving Rembau the least attractive area.

A major feature of the population distribution pattern in the state, as in the Peninsula, is that each ethnic group tends to locate in a well-defined area (Coi, 1976). This is partly shown in Figure 3.3 which indicates the population potential surfaces for the two main racial groups in the State. A population potential at each point refers to the total influence of all other points upon itself and its own influence upon itself (Stewart, 1947). A high potential area indicates a strong interaction taking place in the community and each potential line shows that all points joined by the line have the same potential. From the diagram (Figure 3.3), the main concentration areas for the Malays centre on Rembau-Kuala Pilah districts whereas the Chinese concentrate on a corridor on the west coast, around the main urban area of Seremban. The stereotype of the Chinese in towns and Malays in the rural areas still stands. Another striking feature is the stability of the pattern for both the Malays and Chinese since 1947.

Although forming the major ethnic component, the Malays comprised only 43 percent of the total state population in the 1970 census, in contrast to about 50 percent in the Peninsula. They are in the majority in the four eastern districts but a minority in the Western districts, Seremban and Port Dickson; a pattern similar to the total population distribution in the Peninsula. Seremban district, in which the state capital is located, has the largest population in the state but only the second largest Malay concentration, while Kuala Pilah district has the largest Malay population but contains the second largest population in the state.

3.3.2. Population Density.

Figure 3.4 shows the density of Malay population in the state at the mukim level, from which it can be seen that most mukims to the east in Jelebu and Kuala Pilah have a low density. Most of the densely

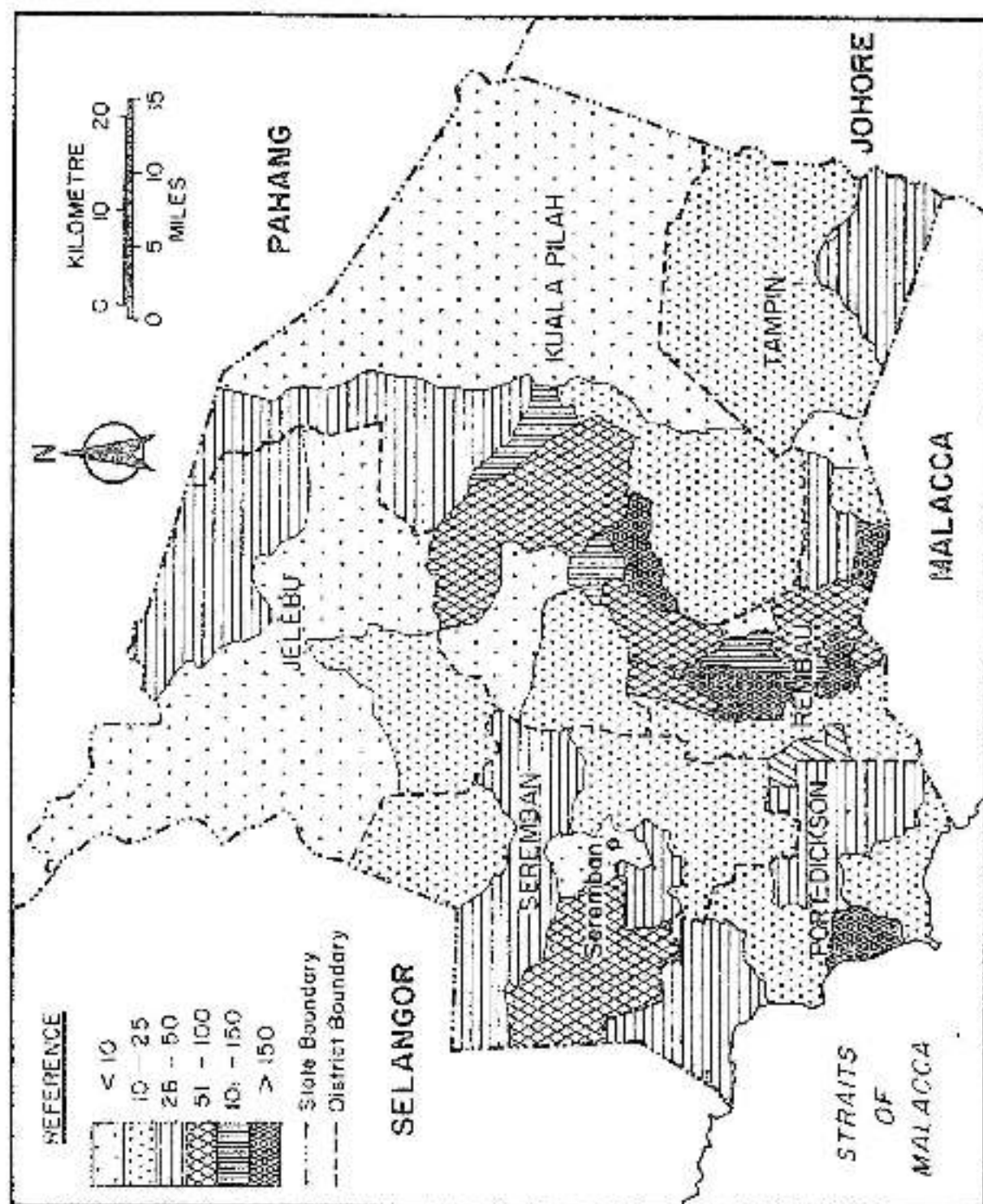


Figure 3-4: The Density of Negri Sembilan Malay Population in 1970.

settled mukims centre on three areas: first, the agricultural axis from the centre of Rembau district to the middle part of Kuala Pilah district; second, in Port Dickson centering on Port Dickson town; third, Seremban itself. From the distribution pattern it can be said that mukims having either district capitals or a town exhibit higher population density, and many appear moderately populated. Judging from the density distribution no one mukim in the state approaches as high a population concentration as in the Kelantan delta or the Kinta area in Perak. Merantau has acted as a safety valve in moderating rural population density such that involution to the degree witnessed in Javanese villages has never been attained (Geertz, 1963). Note that the density of rural Malay population ('rural' is defined as those settlements with a population below 1,000) in the six districts in 1970 was as follows: Jelebu 11.4 persons per square km., Kuala Pilah 25.8, Port Dickson 43.7, Rembau 71.5, Seremban 29.6, and Tampin 23.9. Rembau appeared to be relatively more densely populated whilst Kuala Pilah, in which the study was carried out, had the third highest density.

3.3.3. Urban Growth and Urbanisation.¹

The history of Western urbanisation in Negri Sembilan and the Peninsula spans less than a century, but it has been a period of rapid change. A diverse range of factors, most of which have their root in colonial intrusion and the immigration of Chinese and Indians, have all left their impress on the distribution of population and urban settlements in the state. Thus, the main urban centres in the state have been connected either with mining, such as Seremban, or agricultural collecting points, such as Kuala Pilah and Behau. Since their founding, the various urban centres mostly grew slowly (Figure 3.5), except for Seremban which grew at a fast rate so that by 1970 it emerged as the primate town of the state with its size ratio to the second largest town, Kuala Pilah, nearly 7:1, compared to about 2:1 between Kuala Lumpur and the next largest town, George Town, in Malaysia. In many respects, Seremban is to Negri Sembilan what Kuala Lumpur is to Malaysia. But in terms of urban systems, Negri Sembilan has a primate urban distribution in contrast to the rank-size distribution of urban centres in the Peninsula (Sendut, 1955), because industrial growth and social development have tended to be confined to Seremban town. The pattern implies an imbalance in development in the state such that

¹ This topic is discussed fully in Chapter 5. Here it is treated only to provide some essential background information.

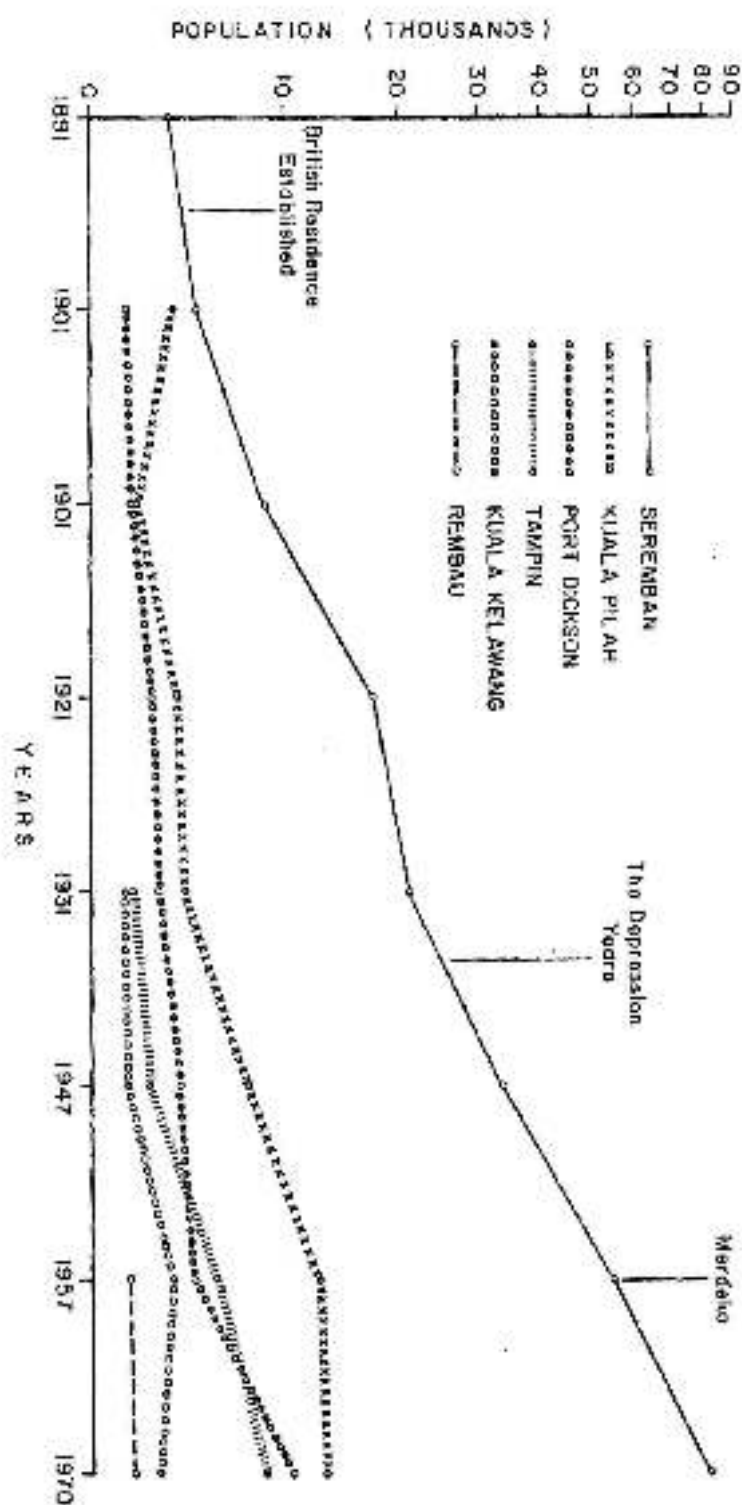


Figure 3.5: Population Growth of District Capitals, Negri Sembilan

one town grows at the expense of the others.

Like the situation in the Peninsula as a whole, Malay urbanisation in the state is a post-war phenomenon. Consequently, the proportion of Malays in urban areas in 1957 and 1970 in any urban size group (Table 3.2) is very much lower than their share of the total state population. From the table too, it is noticed that the proportion of Malays in the

Table 3.2. Number, Size and Malay Population of Negri Sembilan Towns.

Population	1957		1970	
	No. of Towns.	% Malay	No. of Towns.	% Malay
Over 80,000	-		1	21.3
25,001-80,000	1	11.8	-	
10,001-25,000	1	22.3	2	23.77
5,001-10,000	1	9.8	4	19.64
1,000- 5,000	17	19.68	17	19.66

Source: 1957 and 1970 population censuses.

various urban size groups increased over the intercensal period, except in the smallest settlements.

3.4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF NEGRI SEMBILAN. A SUMMARY.

A general demographic and socio-economic profile for the state is presented in Table 3.3. The various indices may be used to illustrate the relative well-being of the state in relation to the Peninsula and also the well-being of the Malays in relation to the State. Thus the table, for example, shows that Negri Sembilan is a small state having a small population. But it has a higher population density than the Peninsula. The state per capita income is lower than the Peninsula but the proportion of people in the state having a per capita income below \$25 per month in 1970 is lower than the situation in the Peninsula. However, the share of mining, manufacturing, commerce and finance in the state's GDP is lower than the share of these economic activities in the GNP of

Table 3.3. A General Demographic - Socio-Economic Profile,
Negri Sembilan, 1970.

Variables	Negri Sembilan		
	Malays	Total State	Peninsular Malaysia
1. General			
Area (Sq.Km.)		5,280	132,000
Total population (000)	217	480	8,809
% Malay	-	45.3	53.1
Density (Sq.Km.)	-	90.9	66.0
Income Per Capita (1975)		1302.3	1412.0
Income Per capita (1978)(\$M)		1482.4	1676.3
Per Capita GDP as ratio of Peninsular Malaysia Mean (1975)	-	0.95	-
Households with Per Capita Income below M\$25 per month % - (1970)			
Total	-	32.1	36.5
Urban	-	15.3	15.8
Rural	-	35.0	44.6
Mining and Manufacturing as share of State GDP, % (1970)	-	17.7	21.5
Commerce and finance, other services as share of state GDP - % (1970)	-	14.8	21.3
Labour force participation rate (15-64 years)	-	59.3	58.8
Employees in labour force	-	51.3	48.1
2. Demographic.			
Crude death rate	-	7.4	7.3
Crude birth rate	-	34.3	33.5
Sex-ratio	97.2	100.5	101.5
Median-Age	16.1	16.2	17.2
% below 15 years	48.2	47.0	44.7
Dependency ratio	104.3	101.1	91.8
Dependency ratio; urban	88.7	90.3	38.7
Dependency ratio; rural	107.7	107.7	42.9
Annual rate of Increase Intercensal population increase (1957-1970)	3.4	2.5	2.6
Child-Woman ratio	44.2	32.1	28.7
Total Fertility rate (Per 000 females)	538.8	729.7	694.7
Foreign born (%)	5648.5	5418	5043.1
Life-time immigrants (000)	1.6	8.9	7.4
	33	75.4	957.7
	(6.6%)	(15.7%)	

Life-time outmigrants (200)	50 (10%)	96.7 (20.2%)	975.6
Population Urban (%)	31.3	33.2	41.3
rural	78.7	66.8	58.2

3. Socio-economic.

Educational Attainment			
Primary and above	-	48.4	43.3
Secondary and above	-	8.1	8.0
Literacy rate:			
Any language (%)	72.7	57.7	60.8
English (and others)	13.7	15.2	17.3
Malay only	57.9	26.2	37.0
illiterate (%)	25.2	28.5	34.4
illiterate; rural (%)	28.2	31.1	38.4
illiterate; urban (%)	13.4	23.6	25.4
In labour force (%)	42.7	46.3	48.2
Not in labour force (%)	55.1	51.0	51.8
Female in labour force (%)	29.9	32.7	37.2
Male in labour force (%)	64.5	61.8	61.3
Industry of Active population			
Agriculture (%)	58.7	54.3	45.6
Manufacturing and Commerce (%)	4.5	10.5	19.2
Transport and Services (%)	27.5	26.4	20.9

Sources: Chandor R. Population Census, 1970 Part 1, No. 4, Negri Sembilan; Chandor, R. 1977 General Report, Population Census of Malaysia, Vol. 1 & 2; Salih, pp. 67 - 68; Government of Malaysia, Third Malaysia Plan, 1976 - 1980, p. 204.

the Peninsula. It is noticed also from the table that Negri Sembilan has a slightly higher labour force participation rate compared to the situation in the Peninsula.

Turning our focus to the demographic profiles the table shows that Negri Sembilan and the Peninsula have a similar crude death rate. However, Negri Sembilan has a slightly higher crude birth rate than the Peninsula. Although the state and the Peninsula have almost similar sex ratio and annual rate of population increase the State shows somewhat higher total fertility and dependency ratio. The table also shows that Negri Sembilan has a smaller proportion of its population in urban areas than the Peninsula.

With regard to the socio-economic profiles, the literacy rate (for any language) is higher for the State. However, the proportion of people in labour force and in manufacturing is lower in the State. In contrast the proportion of people in agriculture, transport and services is higher in Negri Sembilan than in the Peninsula.

From the table we can also highlight the demographic and socio-economic profiles of the Malays in the State. Negri Sembilan has about 45 percent Malays. These Malays have higher crude death rate, crude birth rate, annual rate of increase and total fertility than the total population of the State. In contrast they have a lower sex ratio, and a lower proportion of them lives in urban areas than the total population of the State. In addition the literacy rate (for any language) is higher amongst the Malays. However, the proportion of Malay in labour force is lower than the State's total labour force. That more Malays are found in agriculture, and in transport and services than the situations in the State is also evident from the table.

3.5. NEGRI SEMBILAN IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA: A BRIEF ASSESSMENT.

The colonial economy of the past utilised large areas of suitable land in the West Coast states of the Peninsula and to a lesser degree in the East Coast states as well, for tin mining and extensive rubber plantations. Both products gave the colonial countries lucrative exports to World metropolitan markets. Complementary growth in basic infrastructure and public utilities supplemented and, in many cases, reinforced the export industries. Any benefits to the peasants from these actions was, at best, indirect. Areal imbalances were as marked as the gap between the peasants and the colonial personnel.

The post-Merdeka series of Five-year Development Plans have brought changes in the Peninsula space content and economy. One noticeable impress of these Plans is, on the one hand, the growing dominance of the Kelang Valley as an industrial-urban complex, within which Kuala Lumpur is developing into a primate city, and on the other, agricultural colonisation of extensive empty lands. Despite the effort to eradicate poverty irrespective of race, and to restructure the society, rural-urban imbalances are still noticeable (Malaysia, 1973; Salih, 1977). Since areal differentiation coincides with ethnic differentiation, imbalances between urban Chinese and rural Malays and Indians, although changing, still hold.

The Federal areal and ethnic imbalances are repeated at the state level. In terms of GDP per capita as a proportion of the Peninsular Malaysia GDP Negri Sembilan has a share consistently higher than the Peninsular average between 1963 - 1970 - since 1966 it has ranked third to Selangor and Sabah (Government of Malaysia, 1973, 18). However, since 1970 this GDP per capita has declined. In 1975 it was below the Peninsular average. (Note that in 1979 the per capita income of Negri Sembilan continued to remain below the Peninsular average, Malaysia, 1979). What is not revealed in such generalised figures is the variation in the people's well-being between smaller areal units in the state. Singh's (1976) estimates of the GDP per capita for districts in Malaysia for example, emphasise district differences in welfare. Port Dickson is the only district in the state with a GDP per capita higher than the national average, and its GDP per capita is about three times higher than Rembau district which has the lowest GDP per capita in the state. A survey in East Negri Sembilan reported that not only do Kampong households have lower average incomes compared with small and medium urban households, but also they have substantially lower incomes compared to households on rubber estates (Norconsult Report, 1974, 6). When we show these imbalances, however, we do not deny efforts by the State to diffuse development opportunities. Since 1970, the State Development Corporation has brought a few industries to Diok industrial estate in Kuala Pilah, and similar projects have also been planned for other districts. How effective these efforts have been we may find an answer in the Norconsult (1974) survey, in which at the time these industries were being established it was reported that more than 50 percent of the youth sampled had thought seriously of leaving their present residence in the district; 35 percent of these would like to move to Seremban town and Kuala Lumpur, 20 percent to the nearest towns, while 46 percent were uncertain concerning a destination (Norconsult report, 1974, 8; Selvaratnam and Dissanayake, 1976)². In the face of competitive attractions from urban job opportunities and land colonisation, together with widespread educational opportunities, "traditional" settlements in less fortunate areas will continue to experience outmigration.

3.6. NEGRI SEMBILAN: SOCIO-ECONOMIC REGIONS.

Within the state's 5284 sq. km. there are some noticeable varia-

2 A recent report indicates that most of the industries in Kuala Pilah have been closed down (Cohen, 1980).

tions in socio-economic levels, the result of differing natural endowments and investment attractiveness. Boguo (1961) claims that the well being of an area is reflected in the industry its population engages in. If this is true, then the variations shown in Table 3.4 indicate substantial variations in welfare between the six districts.

The concern here is to attempt a grouping of similar area units on their rating on a range of selected socio-economic indicators to arrive at a classification of areal types in the state. Geographers through the years have made their regionalising methods more precise, from a mere qualitative ('eye-ball') approach to a vigorous statistical treatment based on carefully selected measures (Betty, 1967).

Forty seven variables were selected for the six administrative districts. These variables were thought to reflect socio-economic conditions in the state. This information unfortunately was not available for smaller units than the districts. While the availability of data for only six areal units precludes a meaningful use of rigorous grouping techniques, a purely 'eye-ball' grouping is avoided by subjecting the 47 indicators to a simple ranking procedure. Each district is given a one to six score on its rank on the indicators, six points for the highest one and one for the lowest. The total score is cumulated at the end which permits an overall ranking to be made. A simple grouping is achieved by determining the mean and standard deviation of the final score and then viewing the district score on the continuum that runs from the lowest to the highest. The analyses produce three types of regions as follows :

Region Type 1	Urban - Industrial region - Seremban District.
Region Type 2	Intermediate Agricultural-Industrial Region. Kuala Pilah District. Port Dickson District.
Region Type 3	Agricultural Region. Tampin District. Jelebu District. Rembau District.

3.6.1. Major Characteristics of Socio-Economic Regions.

1. Region-type I Metropolitan Urban-Industrial Region.

This region is the most developed socio-economically relative to the other regions in the State, and it centres on the economic and commercial supremacy of Seremban town. As with the Kinta district in Perak and Kuala Lumpur district in Selangor the region was the centre of

Table 3.4. District Variations in Industry of Active Malay Population, 1970 (Percent)

Industry	Districts					
	Jelebu	K.Piloh	P.Dickson	Rembau	Seremban	Tampin
Agriculture etc.	40.80	22.56	4.47	30.69	8.89	9.81
Agriculture, Processing	31.66	40.86	20.98	35.02	30.80	52.08
Mining etc.	0.10	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.17	0.11
Manufacturing	0.72	1.91	3.04	1.23	3.72	1.88
Construction	0.68	0.61	0.62	0.48	0.26	0.59
Electricity, gas etc.	0.52	0.53	1.34	0.16	1.28	0.93
Commerce	2.88	4.36	2.30	2.8	4.80	2.59
Transport	0.84	1.69	1.49	1.11	3.31	3.72
Services	13.85	13.16	59.91	9.84	25.65	16.22
Not adequately described.	5.23	9.61	1.83	11.90	10.59	6.03
Total	97.38	95.14	95.02	93.26	89.47	93.96
Not reported	1.09	1.92	2.09	2.77	4.24	1.77
Total in labour force	43.82	40.07	53.03	41.33	40.38	44.36
Not in labour force	56.17	59.92	46.96	58.64	59.61	55.63
Total	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9

Source: 1970 census, Files NS/9/F1/F2,F3,F4,F5,F6. Negri Sembilan, Department of Statistics, K.L.

tin mining in the past, although in terms of production and reserves it was the smallest area compared to the other two major mining areas in Perak and Selangor. To administer the mining activities, which had attracted an immigrant population, the colonial government promoted the growth of Seremban as the centre of commerce, services and administration located strategically at the entrance to two passes leading to the eastern parts

of the State. Today the town has become the primate town of the State. In 1975, there were 45 small processing and light industries in Seremban, as well as 39 new processing and light industries in the Senawang industrial estate about six kilometres to the south of the town. The region also houses the major secondary schools of the state, two premier Federal boarding schools for girls and boys, a MARA junior college and a teachers' training centre. To emphasise the importance of Seremban metropolitan area further, all the state department administrative headquarters are located in Seremban which has the highest per capita income and gross domestic product in the State. In a limited sense Seremban town is to Negri Sembilan what Kuala Lumpur is to the Peninsula.

2. Region-type II Intermediate Agricultural-Industrial Region.

Two areas fall into this category, namely Kuala Pilah and Port Dickson district. Port Dickson has become known for its beach resorts. Its good beach, backed by a developed infra-structure, has earned it a reputation as one of the leading beach resorts on the West Coast of the Peninsula, to which the urban population in the Kelang industrial conurbation travels at weekends. In recent years the economy received a further boost when a petro-chemical industry was established in addition to the several existing light industries. According to the 1970 census this district attracted a net immigrant movement from the surrounding areas and states. In contrast, Kuala Pilah district is the largest district in terms of area and second to Seremban in population. Its economy is based mainly on plantation and rubber smallholdings. Since 1970 the State Economic Development Corporation (SEDC) has brought several industries to the Dich industrial estate in Kuala Pilah³, with the aim to diversify the economy in an effort to decentralise industries in the state. As a further effort by the state government to diversify the economy, a sugar plantation was opened in an empty area in the eastern part of the district. Together with the Felda schemes in nearby region, the sugar plantation brings a modern economic frontier to the eastern part of the region. But in the greater part of the region, the "traditional" villages are still engaged in subsistence rice and rubber smallholding production. Kuala Pilah is the major town in the district and it had a population of about 12,000 in 1970, which makes it the second largest town in the State.

3 It has been reported recently that some of these industries and the sugar plantation had closed down (Cohen, 1980).

Another small town (Bahau) to the east of Kuala Pilah has attracted more growth in recent years, stimulated by the FELDA schemes in the nearby region (Cohen, 1980); Bahau, which has so far been overshadowed by Kuala Pilah, now has the new prospect of becoming the new growth centre for the sub-region. In a recent study on unemployment and outmigration Selvaratnam and Dissanayake (1976) found that slow economic growth in the Kuala Pilah district provided a strong impetus for people to migrate out.

3. Region-type III The Agricultural Region.

This region is basically an agricultural area that centres on Jelebu, Tampin and Rembau district. Within the region there are marked variations in the socio-economic well-being of the people. Tampin and to a certain extent Jelebu have received a boost to their socio-economic development from FELDA projects. Various FELDA schemes in the Tampin area made the district one of net immigration areas in 1970. A dairy farm has also been put into operation. In Jelebu, the FELDA projects certainly help to boost the marginal economy which otherwise centres on rubber, subsistence rice and a little mining. In 1975, Jelebu district had only two sawmills while Tampin possessed three sawmills and two rubber processing industries. Despite the attempts to encourage new industries to locate in the area there has not been much achieved in the last decade. Rembau remains the least fortunate. The area is without any potential land reserve or any minerals. It has still the largest amount of adat (customary) land, which according to an officer in the district office has caused many problems for effective land utilisation. As in Kuala Pilah district, Rembau has been consistently sending people out of the area. The depletion of natural resources has reduced the potential of the area to support its population. Consequently, it has become the back-water of the whole state.

3.7. CONCLUDING REMARKS.

The foregoing description has shown that in many respects Negri Sembilan is a microcosm of Peninsular Malaysia - having many parallels such as the overconcentration of growth in the largest urban area, regional imbalances in growth and growing areas receiving immigration and lagging region suffering from outmigration. It is important too, to relate the foregoing information to the location of the survey villages for the intensive study, which is in the Kuala Pilah district, that is in

region type II, the intermediate agricultural-industrial region. This region has a large Malay population and experiences moderate growth. Thus, the population mobility that is being examined takes place in a region that experiences neither the fast and stimulating growth of Seremban town nor the slower growth of Rembau.

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 opis	- 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, bumpy 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> . 83
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
Sath	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
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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	No	Not sure
(1)	(2)	(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.

1772-2012 51

STATE OF NEW YORK RESOLUTION

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR GENERAL, MALAYSIAN AIR FORCE, KUALA LUMPUR, 1972.

[illegible]

STANDARD - GUYANA RESIDENCE BASED FOR PENINSULAR MALAYSIA BY TUGRA, 1970.

SECTOR	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	298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INDUSTRY	1,000,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

Source: *Proceedings of the Senate*, 1871.

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

BIBLIOGRAPHY - CONTEMPORARY PAPERS RELATED TO THE CLASSICAL PERIOD. 19th Dec. 1997

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Fuller

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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</
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Source: Department of State, 1928.

AP221432.02

Most Recent Malay Interstate Migration, 1970

State of Previous Residence	Present Place of Residence											Total
	Johor	Kedah	Kelantan	Malaka	Negeri Sembilan	Perak	Perlis	Selangor	Terengganu	Total		
Johor	161278	513	1273	5105	3734	3557	1330	3373	70	11022	1101	193215
Kedah	1251	121140	1075	586	1702	2734	11952	53176	5764	6078	548	195202
Kelantan	1734	2632	212765	145	1203	16049	1024	7013	453	5253	19316	153603
Malaka	5545	115	682	31452	3568	1889	433	1048	43	12001	287	47163
Negeri Sembilan	5513	461	201	4913	16502	3568	817	7572	74	14172	432	89717
Perak	3347	131	1402	447	3744	10076	969	3823	162	5537	2158	11218
Perlis Pagar	1734	11745	621	421	372	2053	23309	8293	837	5011	221	64158
Perak	3281	11137	2547	2123	3170	5015	3017	144504	982	21729	842	216150
Perlis	125	2315	132	75	203	783	756	1327	10421	317	21	21012
Selangor	4537	2104	2483	4547	1075	5512	2020	12461	705	121752	1580	166528
Terengganu	2314	602	4022	132	575	12136	176	598	54	7571	6053	81007
Total	192353	135042	139401	25151	64421	108402	82570	391664	23345	219615	55643	1,514,453
La localities afrika borch	452460	477427	555286	150551	205225	121553	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	205	967	102	695	5765	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	82571	799
Terengganu	725	57	1732	30	80	112	46	176	8	474	6427
Total	151065	147120	514080	19322	16754	54090	12765	157172	8332	89501	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 | 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 kampong 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

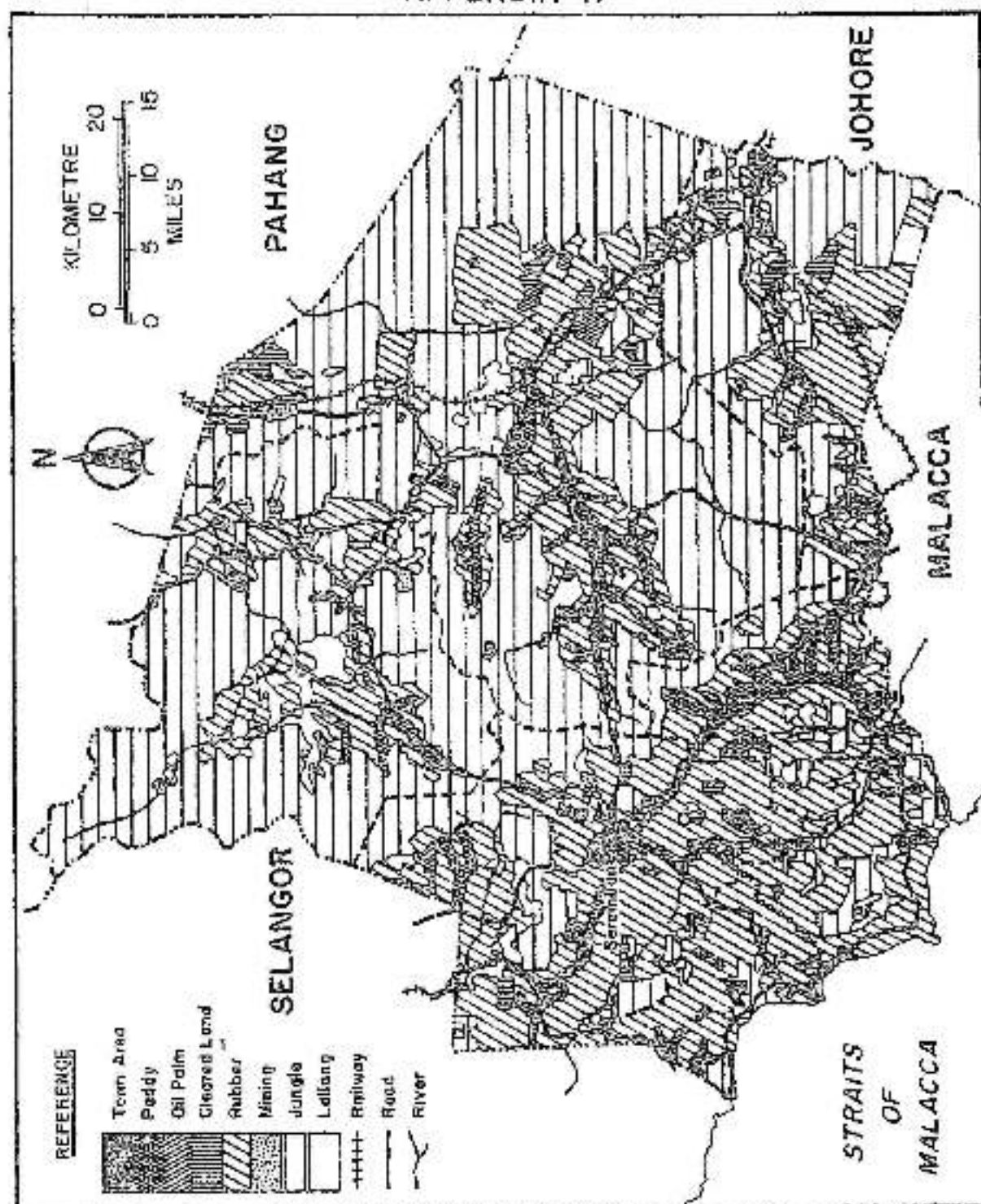
Index 38. This index is a supplement to index 37. Which people tended to be more knowledgeable ?

- 1 Rural
- 2 Same
- 3 Urban
- 4

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

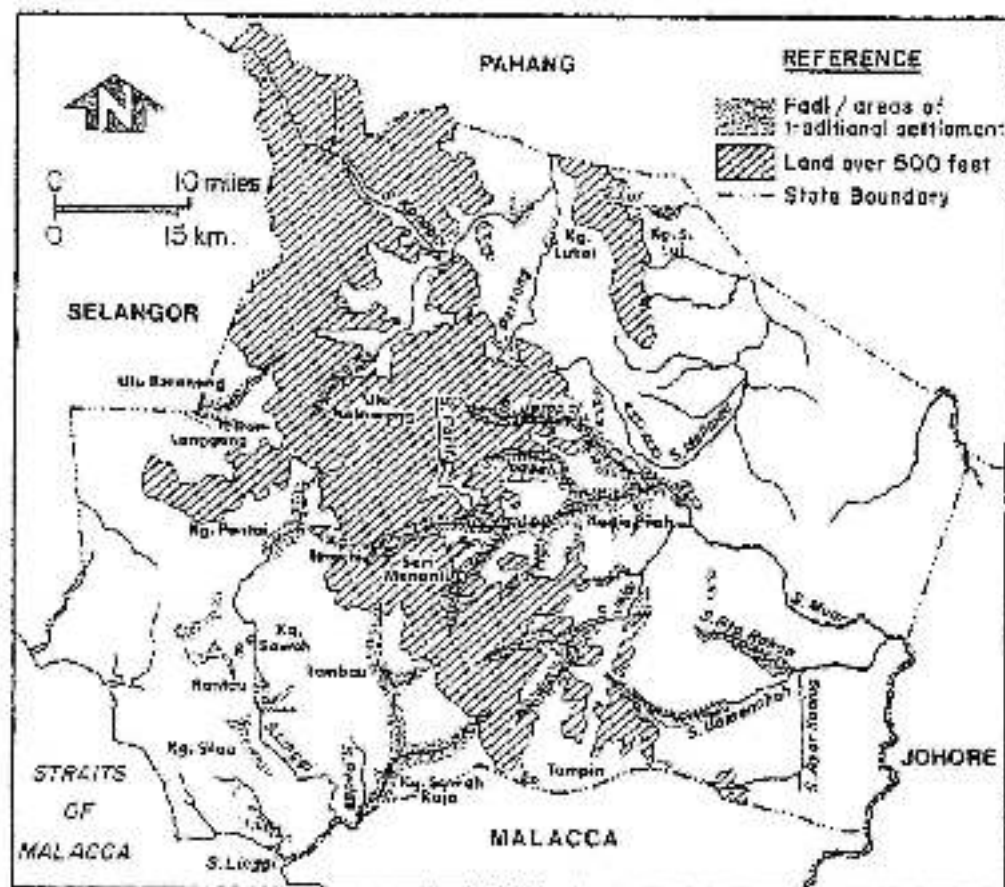
- 1 Rural
- 2 Same
- 3 Urban
- 4

APPENDIX H



Landuse in Negri Sembilan (1966)

APPENDIX I



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

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