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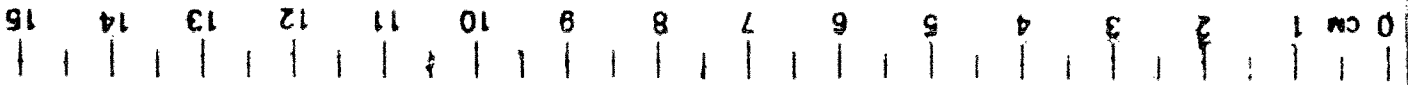
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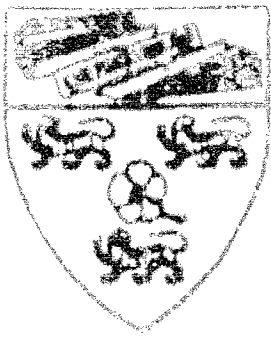
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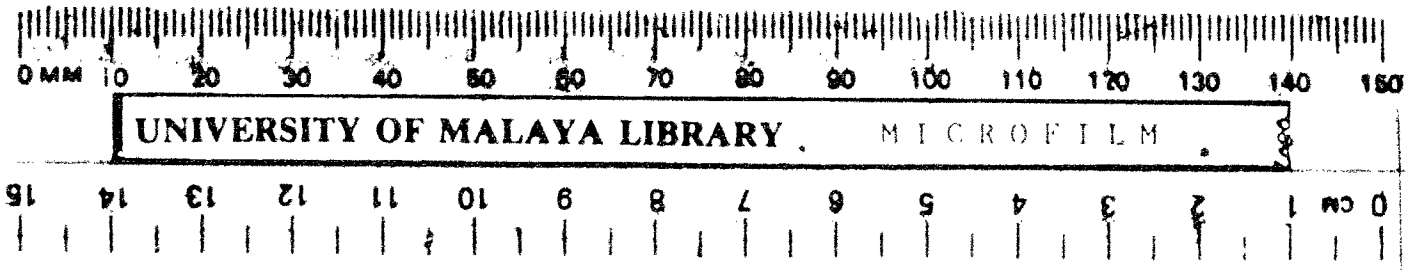


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THE ECONOMICS OF PADI FARMING
IN TANJONG KARANG

(Blocks U.V.W. of Sawah Sempadan)

By

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Paper submitted in part fulfilment for the Degree of
B.A. Honours in Economics.

September, 1962.



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INTRODUCTION

Scope and Method:

The project is named "The Economics of Padi Farming in Tanjong Karang - A Preparatory Census." Information required, viz. on occupational and demographic background, on land ownership and operation, and the cropping patterns, is more of an extensive nature. In the next four years, more surveys will be conducted during which it is hoped to study in greater detail certain specific problems common to padi farmers, such as landlordism, the extent of fragmentation of holdings and its effects upon production costs.

The Survey was conducted by the Department of Economics of the University of Malaya. The man-power was provided by final year B.A. Honours students in Economics, 1962/63 Session. The investigators were selected and trained by Professor Ungku A. Aziz and Dr. M.C. Agarwal in the early part of March 1962, and field investigations were conducted between March 15 and April 15, 1962 under their supervision. In the selection of the interviewers, preference was given to those who were specialising in Rural Economics, to those who could speak Malay or Chinese, and who were prepared to face the hard facts of rural life. For those specialising in Rural Economics, the Survey had provided an invaluable experience in the conduct of field work in the rural areas of Malaya.

The Survey Area:

The areas selected for study refers to the Sawah and Kampong land in Sawah Sempadan and Sikichan in the Mukim of Tanjong Karang. Both these areas have been divided into blocks, and each block has been divided into lots, varying in number and area. This paper is only concerned with Blocks U, V and W of Sawah Sempadan (See Illustration I). From the 8-chain map, we note the following particulars regarding this area:

Block	Lot Nos.	No. of Lots
U	2261-2318	58
V	2760-2788	29
W	2733-2759	27
Total	-	114

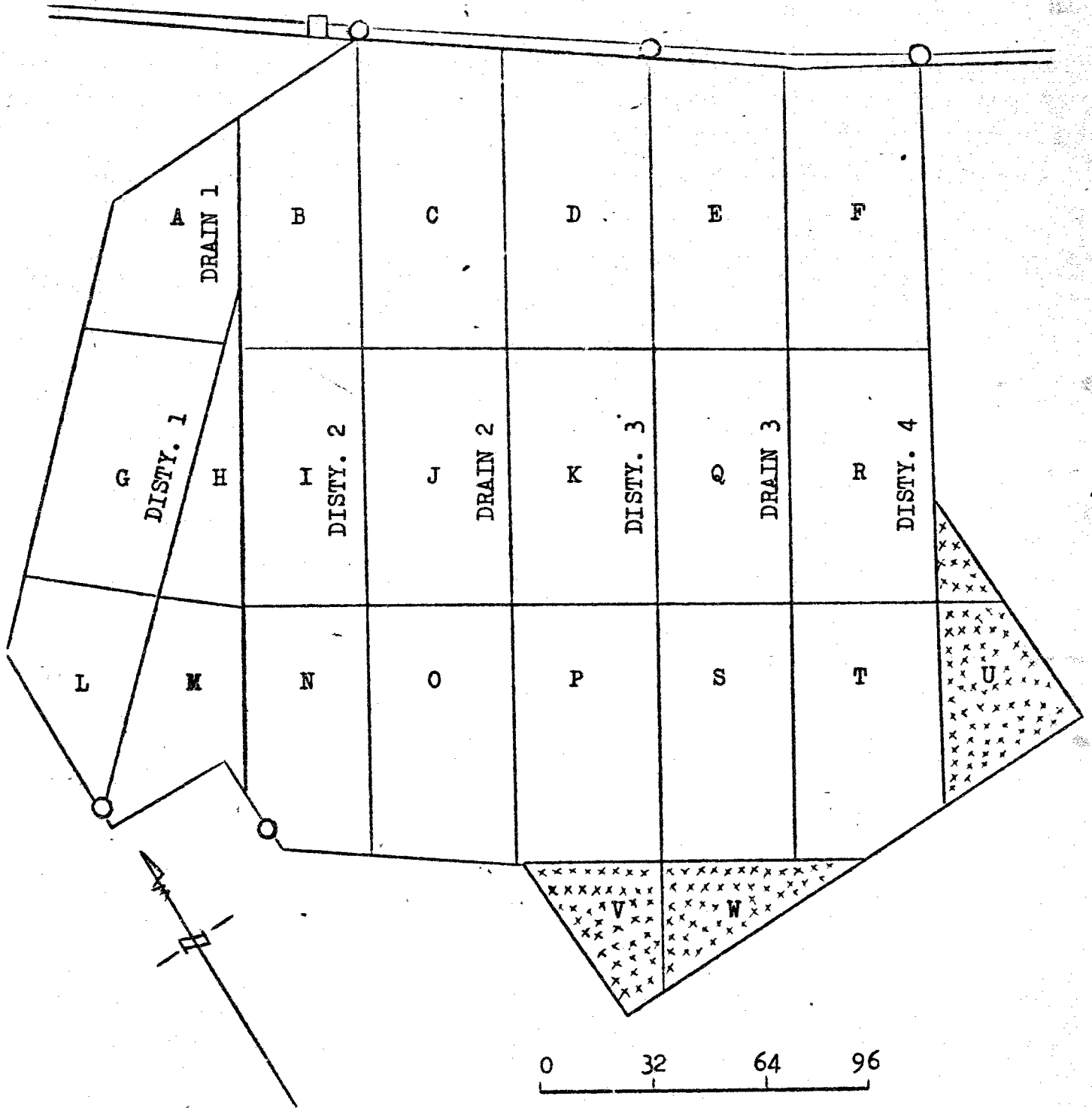
Illustration II (a) (b) (c) give other details - we note that though there are 114 lots, only 80 were 'interviewed'.

Sometimes, one farmer may own more than one lot; at other times, because of subdivision or joint ownership, two or more farmers may own one same lot. Thus, though only 80 lots were involved, 88 farmers were actually interviewed.

For the purposes of our Graduation Exercise, we intend to base our analysis only on 75 farmers. Thirteen farmers are excluded because information on them appeared inconsistent and, therefore, unreliable.

SAWAH SEMPADAN

(6,100 ACRES)



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S

W

2760

1

2

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7

8

9

2770

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V

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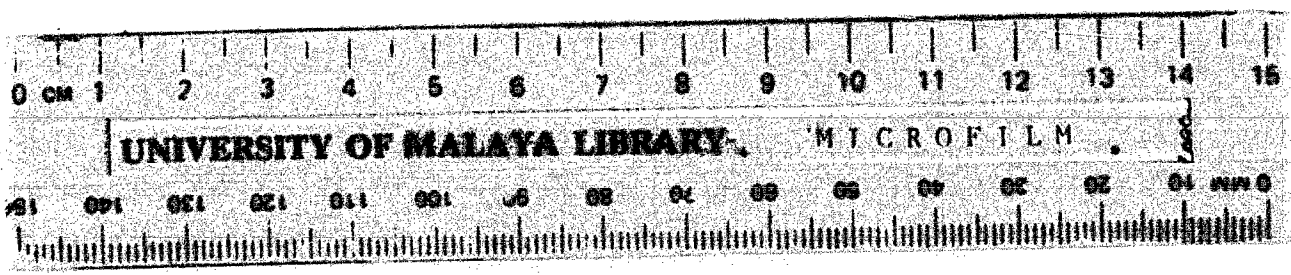
P.

S

V

2733	4	5	6
7	8	9	2740
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	
8	9	2750	
1	2		
4	5		
6			
8			

fld come down.



Chapter Two

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Farmers' Place of Residence:

Almost all Malayan padi farmers stay either on the Sawah or in kampongs nearby their padi fields. Those in our area are no exception, as can be seen in Table I(I)

Table 1(I) - Farmers' Place of Residence, Blocks U, V, W. (in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (in %)	No. of farmers Residing	
		In T.K. On Sawah	Outside T.K. Outside Sawah
0 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-
2 " 4	24.0	10.7	13.3
4 " 6	29.3	6.6	22.7
6 " 8	24.0	6.6	17.4
8 " 10	8.0	-	8.0
10 " 12	4.0	-	4.0
#12 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres $\frac{1}{4}$	10.7	1.4	9.3
Total	100%	25.3%	74.7%

Note class-interval is uneven here. There are 3 farmers whose farm exceeds 14 acres, viz. one with 17.89 acres, another with 23.40 acres and the last with 38.90 acres.

About three-quarters of the farmers, viz. 74.7% stay on land outside the Sawah, whereas the rest reside on the Sawah. Note that in farm size 2 to 4 acres, out of 24% of the total number of farmers, 10.7% reside on the Sawah and 13.3% outside; whereas in farm size 6 - 8 acres, out of 24% of the farmers (the same percentage), a greater proportion live outside the Sawah - 17.4% outside as against 6.6% on the Sawah. This characteristic emerges more clearly when we study the table further. Can we say that those

with lower farm sizes have a greater tendency to live on the Sawah than outside?

Farmers According to Place of Immigration:

Almost all the farmers originate either from Indonesia or Selangor itself; most of those from Indonesia have come from Java, whereas those from Selangor mainly from Klang, Kuala Lumpur and Kuala Selangor. Only a very small proportion have come from elsewhere. It may be wondered why none of the farmers in this area are immigrants from the Malay States of Perlis, Kedah, Kelantan or Trengganu.

Table 2(II) : Distribution of Farmers According to Place of Immigration,

Blocks U, V, W. (in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (in %)	Immigrated from		
		Selangor	Indonesia	Others
0/ acres/2	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	24.0	17.3	4.0	2.7
4 " 6	29.3	10.6	16.0	2.7
6 " 8	24.0	12.0	12.0	-
8 " 10	8.0	1.4	6.6	"
10 " 12	4.0	4.0	-	"
12/ acres/40	10.7	2.7	8.0	"
Total	100%	48.0%	46.6%	5.4

The table shows that Indonesians as a rule, operate bigger farms than the immigrants from Selangor and elsewhere. For instance, in group 2 - 4 acres, only 4% Indonesians operate land out of 24% of the farmers; whereas in group 6 - 8 acres, though the percentage of farmers is still 24%, Indone-

sians have gone up to 12%. With still bigger farms, the trend is more marked. Note, for instance, in 12-40 group, out of 10.7% farmers, 8.0% are Indonesians. It is, however, not possible to explain why only farm size 10-12 acres does not follow the general trend.

Occupational Background of Farmers:

The main occupation in Tanjong Karang is padi farming, though in the off-season, many do coconut and vegetable farming. For those with little or no previous experience in agriculture, padi farming is a difficult occupation to follow. In this sense the padi farmers in Blocks U, V and W are quite well off. The majority of the farmers have had some experience in agriculture - 70.8%. Out of this, 32% have specifically had experience in padi farming. 21.4% were engaged in 'farm labour' before immigrating to Tanjong Karang. Only 21.4% were engaged in non-agricultural work, of which 4% were in Government services.

No correlation seems to exist between the area operated by the farmer and his occupational background. A surprising feature, however, is that just as in Table 2 where it was impossible to explain why Selangor farmers operated big farms, in group 10-12, here it is impossible to explain why this group seems the only group in which none was engaged in padi farming before emigrating to Tanjong Karang.

A study of the Questionnaires also show that of the 17.4% engaged in rubber estates before immigration, the majority were Javanese. We also learn that farmers emigrated to Tanjong Karang because they were not satisfied with their previous conditions of living, such as no own-land or too little income. Considering that padi farming itself is not very remunerative, we may conclude that their previous conditions must have been very hard.

Table 3(IV) - Occupational Background of Farmers, Blocks U, V, W. (in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (in %)	Agricultural				Non-Agri.			Too young - so unemployed
		Padi Farming	Farm Lab.	Rubber Tapping	Total	Govt. Serv.	Odd- Jobs	Total	
0/ acres / 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	24.0	5.3	10.7	4.0	20.0	1.3	2.7	4.0	"
4 " 6	29.3	10.7	2.6	6.7	20.1	1.3	6.7	8.0	1.3
6 " 8	24.0	9.3	2.7	2.7	14.7	1.4	4.0	5.0	4.0
8 " 10	8.0	2.7	1.3	-	4.0	-	2.7	2.7	1.3
10 " 12	4.0	-	2.7	1.3	4.0	"	-	-	-
12/ acres / 40	10.7	4.0	1.4	2.7	8.0	"	1.3	1.3	1.4
Total	100%	32.0	21.4	17.8	70.8	4.0	17.4	21.4	8.0

Sources of Information:

72.9% came to know of availability of land in Tanjong Karang through relatives and friends. This may, perhaps, explain why Selangor immigrants, compared to other parts of Malaya, predominate but it does not explain how the Indonesians too predominate in the area. (Table 2 recalled).

As for the rest of the sources, the table speaks for itself.

Could the low rate of illiteracy among the farmers generally be the reason as to why no one came to know of availability of land through the newspapers or the radio?

Table 4(V) - Sources of Information About Availability of Land

in Tanjung Karang, Blocks U, V, W, (in %)

Farm Size	No. of		Informed By			Radios, Papers, Visits to T.K.
	farmers (%)	Relatives/ Friends	Govt. Offi- cials (inc. sidang)	Misc. (born here, in- herited)		
0/ acres/ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	24.0	14.7	1.3	8.0	"	"
4 " 6	29.3	21.3	4.0	4.0	"	"
6 " 8	24.0	20.0	-	4.0	"	"
8 " 10	8.0	6.3	"	1.7	"	"
10 " 12	4.0	1.3	"	2.7	"	"
12/ acres/ 40	10.7	9.3	1.4	-	"	"
Total	100%	72.9%	6.7%	20.4%	"	"

Experience of Padi Farming in Tanjung Karang:

The range of experience the farmers have had in padi farming in Tanjung Karang varies from 2 to 30 years, and more than half have been in it for over 20 years. Thus, the largest influx of emigrants to this area must have been before the War.

In general, those with larger farms, especially above 8 acres have spent a longer time in padi farming, but this cannot be overstretched.

Table 5(III) - Experience of Padi Farming in Tanjung Karang

as on 1/4/62, Blocks U, V, W, (in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers	No. of farmers cultivating for -							
		0 yrs.	1-2 yrs.	3-5 yrs.	6-10 yrs.	11-15 yrs.	16-20 yrs.	21-30 yrs.	>30 yrs.
0/2 acres	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
"	4	24.0	4.0	5.3	2.7	4.0	2.7	5.3	"
"	6	29.3	-	2.7	2.7	-	5.3	18.7	"
"	8	24.0	"	1.3	4.0	4.0	2.7	12.0	"
"	10	8.0	"	-	-	-	1.3	6.7	"
"	12	4.0	"	"	1.3	"	-	2.7	"
12/40 acres	10.7	"	"	"	1.3	1.3	1.3	6.8	"
Total	100%	"	4.0%	9.3%	12.0%	9.3%	13.3%	52.1%	"

Affiliations with Rural Institutions:

As in other rural areas, so in Tanjong Karang, there are various institutions to cater for the political, economic, social and religious needs of the people. The farmers in this area, however, participate very little in most of these activities as is shown in Table 6.

Table 6(XIII) - Farmers' Affiliation with Rural Institutions,

Blocks U, V, W. (in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (%)	Do not Belong to any Institution	Belong to one or more Institutions	The No. of farmers who belong to Institutions divided as follows-						
				Credit Co-op.	Rice Milling Co-op.	Kg. or District Comm-tees	Political Inst.	Other Inst.	Marketing Co-op: others	
0/ acres/ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	24.0	20.0	4.0	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
4 " 6	29.3	24.0	5.3	-	3	2	-	-	-	-
6 " 8	24.0	13.3	10.7	2	4	3	2	2	-	-
8 " 10	8.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 " 12	4.0	2.7	1.3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
12/ acres /40	10.7	4.0	6.7	-	3	1	1	1	-	-
Total	100%	72.0%	28.0%							

In fact, only 28% of the farmers belong to any institution at all. Unfortunately, the percentage of those who do not belong to any institution is greater among the smaller farmers, who, one would think, needed them most to help them increase their low incomes. With the bigger farms, on the other hand, say group 12-40, 6.7 out of 10.7% participate in the activities of

rural institutions.

Almost half of all farmers who belong to any rural institution at all come from group 6-8 acres, and the most popular institution is the Rice Milling Cooperative. It is obvious the farmers in this area do not participate actively in politics.

Labour Force:

In the rural areas where little capital is used, labour is an important factor of production. The main source of labour supply to a farmer is his own labour and that of his family.

Table 7 gives figures on family composition according to farm sizes, and the table speaks for itself. We may, however, note a few peculiarities regarding this area.

First, it is sometimes said that bigness of farms is due to bigness of family, i.e. a smaller family has a smaller farm and vice-versa, but here when we compare the average size of a family with the farm size, there seems no correlation.

Secondly, on the whole, the male population exceeds the female population - 52 to 48%, but in terms of labour force the males exceed the females by a greater margin - 55.8 to 44.2%. What is most interesting, however, is that up to 8 acre farms, males exceed women so far as labour force is concerned, but in farms bigger than 8 acres, female labour force is greater than male labour force. For instance, in farms below 8 acres, ratio of male to female labour force is 41.8% to 10.2%, whereas in those above 8 acres, ratio is 13.8% to 34.0%. Future investigators may find it interesting to explore this point further.

Table 7(VI) - Family Composition According to Farm Size, Blocks U. V. W.

Farm Size	No. of farm families		No. of Members		No. of Adults		No. of Adults		Ave. Size of a family
	(%)	(%)	Abn.	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	
0/ acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	24.0	18.4	82	9.6	8.8	19.2	10.2	5.6	4.5
4 "	29.3	31.8	139	16.2	15.6	29.7	16.5	2.2	6.3
6 "	24.0	26.8	117	13.1	13.6	27.3	15.3	2.4	6.5
8 "	8.0	7.7	33	4.7	2.8	7.7	5.1	11.8	5.6
10 "	4.0	3.7	16	1.1	2.9	4.3	2.3	13.4	5.4
12/ acres	10.7	11.6	51	6.3	5.3	11.8	6.4	8.8	6.4
Total	100%	100%	436	52%	48%	100%	55.8%	44.2%	5.8%

(a) # (% in terms of total labour force)

(b) Adults - those over 16 yrs. old.

The table also shows that the potential labour force in the area is (436-235) or 46% of the total population.

Labour force, so far as efficiency is concerned, must also depend on the age-distribution of the population. Here we shall look at the age-distribution of the farmers.

Table 8(VIII) - Age Distribution of Farmers, Blocks U, V, W. (in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (%)	16-25 yrs.	26-35 yrs.	36-45 yrs.	46-55 yrs.	56-65 yrs.	66-75 yrs.	76-85 yrs.	86-95 yrs.	96-105 yrs.
0/acre/ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	24.0	5.3	8.0	6.7	2.7	-	1.3	-	-	-
4 " 6	29.3	-	2.7	8.0	8.0	6.7	2.7	-	-	1.3
6 " 8	24.0	2.7	6.7	2.6	5.3	2.7	4.0	-	-	-
8 / " 10	8.0	-	1.3	2.7	-	4.0	-	-	-	-
10 " 12	4.0	-	1.3	1.3	-	1.3	-	-	-	-
12/acre /40	10.7	-	1.3	-	5.4	1.3	2.7	-	-	-
Total	100%	8%	21.3%	21.3%	21.4%	16%	10.7%	-	-	1.3%

The distribution is even - a few young, below 25 years; the majority between 26 and 55 years, about 64.0%; and the rest, about 28%, are above 56 years of age. It is safe to assume that except for their last category, the other farmers can put in reasonable work on their farms. It may appear that the dependents of the farmers in the last category may have a cause to worry, but a study of the questionnaires showed that there is, however, a fairly large percentage of adults in these families, and so the problem is more superficial than real.

Division of Work Among Members of the Family:

Here we are interested mainly (a) in the number of members who spend full time on farming, (b) who spend part-time on farming and part-time on house-work, (c) full-time housewives, (d) those who do other work besides farming, and (e) the number of dependents with a further classification of the dependents. The Table gives these figures.

Table 9(XI) - Division of Work Among Members of the Family

Elocks U. V. W. (in Absolute Nos.)

Farm Size	No. of families	No. of Members	Farming				Housework	Other Work	Total.	Dependents		
			Full	Part	Part	Full				Total.	To young to school	School-ing
0/ acres/ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	4	18	26	15	13	3	2	35	17	16	2	
4 "	6	22	49	19	18	5	5	62	19	41	2	
6 "	8	18	44	14	14	4	1	54	18	31	5	
8 "	10	6	14	5	4	2	1	12	4	8	-	
10 "	12	3	6	2	2	2	1	5	-	5	-	
12/ "	40	8	15	3	3	6	-	27	10	6	1	
Total	75	436	154	58	54	22	10	195	68	117	10	

There seems no correlation between full-time farmers and farm size. We note, however, that where family members are large, there are more full-time farmers, and vice-versa. Also, in percentage terms, there are more full-time housewives in the bigger than in the smaller farms. As for the dependents, the majority are schooling, but more schools will be required soon for the substantial proportion of potential school-going children.

Family Size and Farm Size compared:

Table 10(XII) - Relation between Farm and Family Size.

Blocks U, V, W. (in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers	Family Size Group					
		1-3 (%)	4-6	7-9	10-12	13-15	16-18
0/ acres/ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	24.0	6.7	14.7	2.7	-	-	-
4 " 6	29.3	4.0	13.3	9.3	2.7	-	-
6 " 8	24.0	1.3	12.0	8.0	2.6	-	-
8 " 10	8.0	1.3	4.0	2.7	-	-	-
10 " 12	4.0	-	4.0	-	-	-	-
12/ acres/ 40	10.7	-	4.0	6.7	-	-	-
Total	100%	13.3%	52%	29.4%	5.3%	-	-

The size of a family varies from 1 to 12 members. About 52% have, however, between 4-6 members, and 29.4% between 7-9 members. Thus, about 81.4% of families have family sizes ranging from 4-9 members.

The percentages in the table explain themselves, but we may note that in family size 1-3, 6.7 out of 13.3% operate farms between 2-4 acres, and more than three-quarters operate farms below 6 acres. As the family size increases, one would expect that the percentage of farmers operating bigger farms should increase, but this is not so here. For instance, with family size 4-6, still more than three-quarters have farms smaller than 6 acres; same with the others, except group 7-9. Hence, as in Table 7, so here we conclude that there is no relationship between family and farm size.

Educational Background:

Literacy may be defined as the ability to read and write at least one language - this definition will suffice for our paper.

Ability to speak at least one language will not be considered as literate, but we shall in the following two tables look at the number that can speak one or more languages.

Table 11a(IX) - Languages/Dialects Spoken by Farmers,
Blocks U, V, W. (Absolute Nos.)

Farm Size	No. of farmers	CAN SPEAK			"Total" #
		Malay	Javanese	Others	
0/ acres / 2	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	4	18	15	14	29
4 "	6	22	10	21	31
6 "	8	18	15	11	26
8 "	10	6	4	4	8
10 "	12	3	3	2	5
12/ "	/40	8	6	8	14
Total	75	53	60	-	113

Double-counting because same farmer may speak both Malay and Javanese. Therefore, totals don't tally.

Note that all farmers can speak either Malay or Javanese, and some speak both. Figures given in table. A further breakdown as in Table 11b gives the exact number of monolinguals and bi-linguals in the area. We observe that 53.3% or more than half the farmers are bi-linguals, and only 46.7% mono-linguals. In terms of farm size, no significant relationship exists between farm size and mono or bi-linguals.

Table 11b - Number of farmers who can speak one or more languages.

Blocks U, V, W. (Absolute Nos.)

Farm Size	No. of farmers	Mono-Linguists	Bi-Linguists	Tri-Ling. or More
0/ acres / 2	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	18	5	13	-
4 " 6	22	13	9	-
6 " 8	18	10	8	-
8 " 10	6	4	2	-
10 " 12	3	1	2	-
12/ " /40	8	2	6	-
Total	75	35	40	-
% of Total	100%	46.7%	53.3%	-

When we come to the ability to read and write, we find the percentage is very low. Table 12a and 12b summarise this aspect, and the figures in the tables need not be repeated here. We note, however, that 26 only, or 34.7%, had any formal school education; if we consider 50% or above as satisfactory, then the literacy status of the settlers in Blocks U, V and W is not satisfactory compared to most Afro-Asian countries.

In Table 12b, note that very surprisingly, the only two farmers who can read and write both Malay(R) and Jawi should come from the smallest farms, i.e. the 2-4 acre group.

Table 12a(X) - Number of farmers who can read/write at least one language.

Blocks U, V, W. (Absolute Nos.)

Farm Size	No. of farmers	Can Read/Write			Had formal Sch. Edn.
		Malay(R)	Jawi	Others	
0/ acres / 2	-	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	18	9	2	-	8
4 " 6	22	3	3	-	4
6 " 8	18	8	-	-	7
8 " 10	6	2	1	-	3
10 " 12	3	1	1	-	2
12/ " /40	8	1	1	-	2
Total	75	24	8	-	26

(34.7% of total).

Table 12b - No. of farmers who are mono or bi-linguists (R/write).

Blocks U, V, W. (Absolute Nos.)

Farm Size	No. of farmers	Mono-Ling.	Bi-Ling.	Tri-or more.
2 " 4	18	7	2	-
4 " 6	22	3	-	-
6 " 8	18	8	-	-
8 " 10	6	3	-	-
10 " 12	3	2	-	-
12/ " /40	8	2	-	-
Total	75	25	2	-

Earlier, in Table 12a, we noted that only 26 farmers had any formal school education. Illustration III following shows them in relation to their age-groups.

Illustration III

Farmers with School Education compared to their age-groups

It is obvious from this Illustration that the younger farmers are more education-conscious. We believe this trend will carry on guiding by the fact that most children of farmers in the area are now being sent to schools on attaining the age of 6. No doubt, given other things, this will have a good effect on the future development of the area - because an educated group is more prepared for new changes and also to accept advice from government authorities. (Note: Only 6 farmers in 15-25 age-group, and all are educated).

LAND OWNERSHIP AND OPERATION

This chapter will examine some of the main features of ownership and operation of land in U, V and W of Sawah Sempadan.

Table 13(XIV) -- Land Ownership and Operation in and outside T.K.,

Blocks U, V, W (in%). (No. of farmers).

Farm Size	No. of farmers (%)	Land in Tg. Kg. only		Land outside Tg. Kg.	
		Ow/op.	Op/not op.	Ow/op	Op/not op
0/ acres	2	-	-	-	-
2 "	4	24.0	13.3	9.4	1.4
4 "	6	29.3	17.3	4.0	8.0
6 "	8	24.0	13.3	1.4	9.3
8 "	10	8.0	8.0	-	-
10 "	12	4.0	4.0	-	-
12/ "	40	10.7	8.0	3.7	5.3
Total	100%	63.9%	-	14.8%	21.4%
				5.3	-

We note that 63.9% of all farms are owner/operated. This figure is very close to the Federation figure of 63.0% which is given in the Census of Agriculture Report (1960). Most farms above 8 acres are operated/but not owned. Hence, tenant farmers exist mainly among the smaller farms. But they are not landless groups, as they own at least some land, which may be insufficient.

Mixed ownership accounts for 21.4% of the total, mainly among smaller farms. There does not seem to be any absentee landlords here.

Only 5.3% or 4 farmers own/operate land outside Tanjong Karang. Actually, their relatives do the operation part. Two of these areas are located in Kuala Selangor District, and two others in Klang District.

None of the farmers in this area own land outside Selangor or outside Kuala Lumpur, as can be seen from the Questionnaires.

Distribution of Land Operated:

Table 14 - Distribution of Operation of Land, according to Farm Size

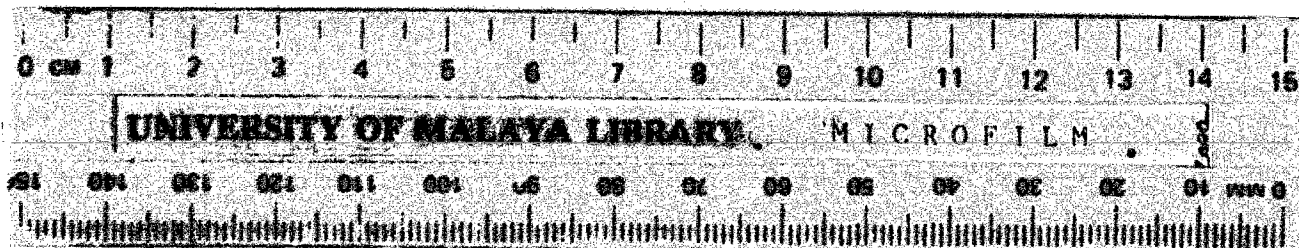
(in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (%)	Total Area
0/ acres / 2	-	-
2 " 4	24.0	10.6
4 " 6	29.3	20.8
6 " 8	24.0	24.2
8 " 10	8.0	10.4
10 " 12	4.0	6.3
12/ " /40	10.7	27.7
Total	100%	100%

On the whole, the table shows that as farm size increases, fewer and fewer farmers operate bigger and bigger proportion of the total area involved. For instance, in group 2-4, 24% operate only 10.6% of the land, whereas in group 6-8, 24% operate 24.2% of the land, and in group 12-40, only 10.7% of the farmers are operating 27.7% of the land.

This imbalance in the distribution of farm land is a characteristic feature of not only this area but of almost all underdeveloped countries.

Illustration IV



Farm Residences and Types of Land Ownership:

Earlier, in Table 1, we saw that all the farmers in this area live in Tanjong Karang. Thus, a study of types of land ownership according to whether farmer lives in or outside Tanjong Karang is irrelevant here. We can, however, study this in relation to farm residences on or outside the sawah.

Table 15 - Farm Residences According to Types of Land Ownership

(on and outside Sawah) Blocks U, V, W. (No. of farmers in Absolute Nos.)

Farm Size O/L acres	Ow/op.		Ow/not op.		Op./not Ow.		Mixed Type		Total
	Live on Outside Sawah . Sawah	On Outside Sawah . Sawah	Live on Outside Sawah . Sawah	On Outside Sawah . Sawah	Live on Outside Sawah . Sawah	On Outside Sawah . Sawah	Live on Outside Sawah . Sawah	On Outside Sawah . Sawah	
2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	8	9	-	-	1	-	-	8	10
6	3	15	-	-	1	-	2	5	17
8	4	10	-	-	-	-	3	5	13
10	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
12	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
12 1/4	1	5	-	-	-	-	2	1	7
Total	16	48	-	-	1	1	7	19	56
% of total	21.3%	63.9%	-	-	1.3%	1.3%	9.3%	25.3%	74.7%

Out of the 25.3% who live on the Sawah, 21.3% farmers own/operate their land, whereas out of the 74.7% who live outside the sawah, 63.9% own/operate their farm. The figures on the table speak for the rest.

Table 16(XXII) - Farm Size in Relation to Number of Lots

(in %), Blocks U, V, W.

Farm Size	No. of farmers (%)	Number of farmers having					
		1 lot	2 lots	3 lots	4 lots	>4 lots	
0/ acres / 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 " 4	24.0	13.3	10.7	-	-	-	
4 " 6	29.3	4.0	22.7	2.7	-	-	
6 " 8	24.0	-	17.3	5.3	1.3	-	
8 " 10	8.0	-	1.3	6.7	-	-	
10 " 12	4.0	-	1.3	1.3	1.3	-	
12/ " /40	10.7	-	4.0	2.7	2.7	1.4	
Total	100%	17.3%	57.3%	18.7%	5.3%	1.4%	

In some parts of Sikinchan and Sawah Sempadan, there is a heavy concentration of farms in the 2-4 acre group, but in Blocks U, V, W of Sawah Sempadan, the concentration is more between the 6-9 acre group. Assuming an average lot is 3 acres, then 57.3% fall under this latter category.

Obviously those with fewer lots have smaller farms and vice-versa.

Types of Land Ownership (Tables 17 and 18).

Together, the A.A. and the Mixed type of Land Ownership account for more than three-quarters in this area. The A.A. types are predominant with the smaller farms though the Mixed type are spread out among all the

farm sizes, with a slight concentration in group 6-8 acres.

Table 17(XVIII) - Type of Land Ownership for Farm Land,
Blocks U, V, W. (No. of farmers).

Farm Size	Title	A.A.	T.O.L.	Operating	Mixed	Unknown	Total
0/ acres/ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	-	13	2	-	2	1	18
4 " 6	-	11	-	-	8	3	22
6 " 8	-	6	-	-	11	1	18
8 " 10	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
10 " 12	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
12/ " /40	-	2	-	-	6	-	8
Total	-	33	2	-	33	7	75

Table 18(XIX) - Land Ownership in Relation to Farm Area,
Blocks U, V, W.

Ownership	Tanjong Karang		Outside Tanjong Karang	
	No. of Lots	Area in Acres	No. of Lots	Area in Acres
Title	1	7.50	1	2.50
A.A.	68	184.21	1	2.50
T.O.L.	1	5.98	1	3.00
Mixed	82	276.32	-	-
Unknown	18	53.37	1	30.00
Total	170	527.37	4	38.00

Table 18 shows that out of 174 lots altogether, only 4 are outside Tanjong Karang. In terms of total acreage, these 4 lots are insignificant. For those lots in Tanjong Karang, most of them are either A.A. or Mixed type - this is expected (see Table 17). In terms of acreage, these two latter types account for about 80% of the total. The figures explain for the rest.

Sub-Division: (Tables 19 and 20).

In the Questionnaire, the term sub-division is used in two senses. One, when a farmer divides his farm into more than one part for off-season cultivation, and two, when the original piece of land is being broken up into two or more pieces, and, instead of one owner, we now have two or more owners owning the same area of land.

Such a feature is a common characteristic of underdeveloped countries.

However, in our area, only 12 farmers, or 16% of the population interviewed, have subdivided their lots. This is relatively a small number but the number would have been larger had it not been for the fact that 4 questionnaires dealing with lots that were subdivided unfortunately had conflicting answers, and so have been excluded from this paper. What strikes out from Table 19 is that sub-division of lots is more common with the smaller farms, those whose farms are below 8 acres. Further, only in the smaller farms have the lots been subdivided, and re-sub-divided as can be seen in the Table where 11 lots have been subdivided into 25 pieces, whereas the one lot in the large group 12-40 is only divided into 2 pieces.

None of the subdivided lots have any boundary marks, yet farmers showed they knew their limits well!

Table 19 (XXII) - Sub-Division of Lots, Blocks U, V, W. (in T.K. lots only)

Farm Size	Total Figures		No. of Lots that were subdivided (into pieces)	Area of Lots	Nature of Boundary Marks				
	No. of farmers.	Area subdivided			Stones	Wooden Posts	Others	None	
2/2 acres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	18	57.47	3 (8)	6.49	-	-	-	-	3
4 "	22	111.07	5 (11)	8.75	-	-	-	-	5
6 "	18	128.83	3 (6)	11.76	-	-	-	-	3
8 "	6	54.83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 "	3	32.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12/40 "	8	143.51	1 (2)	2.50	-	-	-	-	1
Total	75	527.37	12 (27)	29.49	-	-	-	-	12

In terms of acreage, only 29.49 acres out of 527.37 are subdivided - therefore, subdivision is not a very common feature in this area.

Table 20(XXI) - Distances of Lots from farm Residences,

Blocks U, V, W. (Lots in Tanjong Karang only).

Nature of Ownership	M I L E S						Total No. of Lots
	0	.5	.6-1	1-2	2.1-3	Above 3	
Ow/op Lots	59	27	18	19	9	3	135
Op/Not ow Lots	22	3	5	3	1	1	35
Total	81	30	23	22	10	4	170

When subdivision leads to fragmentation of holdings, there is economic inefficiency. Sometimes, distance too may cause economic inefficiency. In this area, however, most of the farmers' residences are near their lots - 81 out of 170 lots are near the farmers' residences. The others, except for 4 lots, are also nearby.

FARMING PRACTICES AND CROPPING PATTERNS

Table 21(XXIV) - Cropping Pattern for Year 1/4/61-31/3/62, Blocks H, V, W. (in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (in %)	No. of farmers who grew 'padi' Main Crop	No. of farmers who grew 'padi' 2nd Crop	No. of farmers who grew vegetables in off-season	No. of farmers with no off-season crops
0 / 2	-	-	-	-	-
2 "	24.0	24.0	-	18.7	5.3
4 "	29.3	29.3	1.3	17.3	12.0
6 "	24.0	24.0	2.7	18.7	5.3
8 "	8.0	8.0	-	6.7	1.3
10 "	4.0	4.0	-	4.0	-
12 / 40	10.7	10.7	4.0	5.3	5.4
Total	100%	100%	8.0%#	70.7%	29.3%

Double-counting.

All the farmers are involved in padi farming, this being the main crop in Tanjong Karang. Contrary to expectations, only 8% indulge in double-cropping, and this despite the good drainage system in Tanjong Karang; 4% of these are from the biggest farms.

Off-season farming supplements farmers' incomes, and 70.7% participate in this. Table 22 summarises farmers' reasons for mixed farming, and no further comment is required, except it is surprising that no farmer does mixed farming merely for marketing purpose.

Table 22 (XXVI) - Farmers' Reasons for Mixed Farming.

Blocks U; V, W. (7)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (%)	No. with Mixed farming	Reasons for Mixed Farming					No Reply
			Fly. Consp.	Markets	Consp. & Market.	Misc.		
0/ acres/ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	24.0	18.7	9.3	-	-	1.3	8.0	
4 " 6	29.3	17.3	9.3	-	4.0	-	4.0	
6 " 8	24.0	18.7	8.0	-	5.3	-	5.3	
8 " 10	8.0	6.7	5.3	-	-	-	1.3	
10 " 12	4.0	4.0	2.7	-	1.3	-	-	
12/ " /40	10.7	5.3	4.0	-	-	-	1.4	
Total	100%	70.7%	38.6%	-	10.6%	1.3	20.0%	

Table 23 summarises farmers' reasons for not growing off-season crops.

Table 23 - Farmers' Reasons for Not Growing Off-season Crops,

Blocks U, V, W (3)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (%)	No. not growing off-season crops	Reasons are:				No Reason & Misc.
			No Time	Land Flooded	Pests, e.g. rats		
0/ acres < 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 "	4	24.0	5.3	1.3	2.7	-	1.3
4 "	6	29.3	12.0	-	6.7	2.7	2.6
6 "	8	24.0	5.3	1.3	2.7	-	1.3
8 "	10	8.0	1.3	-	1.3	-	-
10 "	12	4.0	-	-	-	-	-
12/ "	40	10.7	5.4	-	4.0	-	1.4
Total	100%	29.3%	2.6%	17.4%	2.7%	6.6%	

The majority did not grow off-season crops because their land was flooded all the year round. Could not the D.I.D. do anything about it? The worst sufferers are the farmers in group 4-6 where 6.7 out of 12.0% farmers are affected because of this reason.

Why 2 farmers had no time - 2.6% - surprises me, especially when we check their questionnaires in this case, we find there is enough labour force in their families, and besides their farms are not very big, both below 8 acres. Further, they are both within 5 miles of their residences, and communications are not very bad.

For the rest, the figures explain themselves in the Table.

Intensity in Off-Season Farming: (Tables 24 and 25).

Those who participated in off-season farming mainly grew two or three crops - 49.3% grew two and 14.6% three crops. More than half of this

number come from 4-8 acre groups. (A warning - many questionnaires were imprecise, because they merely stated 'Variety' instead of putting down the exact number of crops the farmers grew).

In Table 25, we note that maize and sweet potatoes, followed by yams, are the three most popular off-season crops. Future investigators should find out what 'Miscellaneous' actually means!

Table 24 (XXV) - Intensity in Off-Season Farming.

Blocks U, V, W. (in %)

Farm Size	No. of farmers (%)	Total No. crops in off-season	No. of farmers growing -					No. Crops
			One Crop	2 Crops	3 Crops	More than 3 Crops		
0/ acres < 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 "	4	24.0	18.7	4.0	8.0	6.7	-	5.3
4 "	6	29.3	17.3	1.3	16.0	-	-	12.0
6 "	8	24.0	18.7	-	12.0	5.3	1.3	5.3
8 "	10	8.0	6.7	-	5.3	1.3	-	1.3
10 "	12	4.0	4.0	-	4.0	-	-	-
12/ "	40	10.7	5.3	-	4.0	1.3	-	5.4
Total	100%	70.7%	5.3	49.3	14.6	1.3	29.3	

Table 25 (XXVII) - Farmer's Preference for Off-Season Crops.

Blocks U, V, W. (Absolute Nos.)

Farm Size	No. of farmers	No. who grew in off-season	No. of farmers growing -							
			Sweet	Maize	Potatoes	Tomato	Padi	Yams	Beans	Misc.
0/ acres/ 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 " 4	18	14	12	13	1	-	4	-	-	
4 " 6	22	13	12	9	-	1	2	-	2	
6 " 8	18	14	13	10	-	2	5	-	6	
8 " 10	6	5	5	4	-	-	-	-	2	
10 " 12	3	3	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	
12/ " /40	8	4	2	4	-	3	1	1	1	
Total	75	53	47	41	1	6	12	1	13	

APPENDIX A

The Questionnaire used in the Survey appears immediately after these notes. It is divided into three sections or schedules. The first schedule makes a study of the occupational background and demographic aspects of the farmers. The next schedule relates to land ownership and operation, and the last to the cropping patterns of the farmers.

The information collected during the Survey was obtained by a personal interview with the head of the household or any senior member in the family. The interview was purely a voluntary one, and the householder was under no obligation to give any information at all. This technique is widely used in Western countries, but less familiar in Malaya, and fears were expressed that many farmers would not cooperate. Such doubts, however, proved groundless in the case of the farmers in Tanjong Karang. For Blocks U, V, W, which this paper is concerned with, the percentage of people approached who would not grant information is nil - a very satisfactory result indeed.

After the Questionnaire was completed by the interviewer, it was checked to see if there was internal consistency, and for evidence of reliability of work. Should any unsatisfactory feature appear, the case would be sent for review. Generally, the investigations were conducted satisfactorily, and few such cases arose - in any case, these few cases, about thirteen schedules for the whole area, have been excluded from the Analysis.

Certain terms used in the Questionnaire need to be defined, but these will be discussed in Appendix B under 'Basis of Analysis'.

APPENDIX B

Basis of Analysis of the Graduation Exercise

We are interested in the Farmer, defined as "one who holds responsibility for organising and managing the farm. He is usually the head of the household, and may or may not have title or right to operate the farm."

We are studying the Farmer according to the Size of his Farm. All that land a farmer operates, whether in or out of the project area, whether he owns it or not, determines the size of his farm. This must be distinguished from the term Holding. The holding is all that land a farmer owns, whether in or out of the project area, and irrespective of whether he operates it or not. In our analysis, the farm size is divided into various class-intervals, as can be seen in the tables. Most of the figures in the Tables have been converted into percentages, up to one decimal point. Because it is only up to one decimal point, sometimes the figures may not tally with 100%, and slight differences above or below this figure may occur.

The Operator is defined as the person who organises and manages the farm, irrespective of whether he has any title or right to operate it. By our definitions, the operator is invariably the farmer.

The definition of Ownership of Land must be carefully understood. The following points should be noted:

(a) legal ownership should be under his name, i.e. the farmer should have in his name Title/AA/TOL for such lot,

(b) if the title or legal ownership is not in his name, he can still be the Owner (De Facto) if -

(i) the title is in the name of one of those in his household, i.e. all those members of the family who live and eat in one house, e.g. title could be under his wife's name or in the name of his father, or in the name of a deceased who was formerly a member of the household,

(ii) he has purchased the land though legal transfer has not taken place. Such legal transfer may not have taken place for various reasons, such as may be due to understaffing of Land Offices and an insufficient sense of urgency, or may be due to what

T.B.Wilson calls 'concealed arrears of unreported changes'.
(See Wilson;The Economics of Padi Farming in North Malaya,
pg.72).

In our area,approximately 20 farmers 'own' land
which legally under the name of a member of their house-
hold,and approximately 18 farmers 'own' land which are
purchased but not legally transfered.

Where ownership and operation are separate,then
rent or wages will be paid.This,however,is not a very common
feature in our area,and so we have not discussed it.



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APPENDIX C

Notes on Land Ownership and Operation (Farm and Holding)

We have already defined the words Farm and Holding in the previous Appendix. The Table following in the next page shows data related to Farm Area and Holding Area.

Note that of the 75 farmers involved, 64 are owner-operators - their farm areas are equal to their holding areas.

Only 9 farmers have their farm areas more than their holding areas, i.e. at least part of the land that they operate do not belong to them. Therefore, these farmers have to pay rent for the use of the land to the owners. However, as mentioned earlier in Appendix B, rent is not a common feature here; in fact only 5 farmers actually pay rent, judging by the answers in the questionnaires. The questionnaires do not suggest why the rest do not pay.

If 9 farmers rent land to operate, it would have been expected that there would be others who rent them out. However, in the Table, no such landlords are shown. Why? Is it because that these farmers were not interviewed, or that they were left out for some reason or other? Or is it possible that these farmers do not stay in Tanjong Karang and so had to be left out? Only further investigations will provide the answer.



TAMAT

