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9. ABSTRACT

This report is one of a series of publications resulting from a survey and research project to investigate the influence of certain economic and institutional factors on couples' fertility behavior in Peninsular Malaysia. It includes maps and verbal descriptions of the 52 primary sampling units in the sample. The descriptions are based on interview with knowledgeable local officials and residents and on personal observations, all made in 1976 and 1977. An important part of the survey has been documentation of community and public program characteristics that might affect people's economic and demographic behavior. Working with a list of specific questions and more general areas of interest, the author attempts to describe each Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) in detail. Both current characteristics and recent historical data are of interest. Background information about Peninsular Malaysia and the definition of a PSU are presented. PSU descriptions are organized in three sections: main market centers, other urban towns, and rural. Forty-nine of these PSUs were selected using probability sampling methods and constitute a random sample of the 6125 PSUs in Peninsular Malaysia.

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THE MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY:  
DESCRIPTIONS OF SAMPLE COMMUNITIES

Fahmi Omar

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A WORKING NOTE  
prepared for the  
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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Behavior in Malaysia

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PREFACE

This Working Note is one of a series of publications resulting from a survey and research project to investigate the influence of certain economic and institutional factors on couples' fertility behavior in Peninsular Malaysia. This project is funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development and has been conducted by The Rand Corporation in collaboration with, initially, The Department of Statistics of the Government of Malaysia, and subsequently, Survey Research Malaysia, Sdn. Bhd. The project's purposes are to identify factors within the range of direct public policy influence which directly or indirectly affect birthspacing and family size and to estimate the magnitude of statistical relationships between these factors and the outcomes of interest.

The project has involved development and field testing of survey instruments; training of field personnel; collection, coding and cleaning of data; and statistical investigation of research hypotheses. Project outputs include the resulting data set, a report on initial research findings, and materials of methodological and operational interest to investigators who use the data set or are involved in similar or related projects. These written outputs are as follows:

William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *Economic and Demographic Family Behavior in Malaysia: A Conceptual Framework for Analysis*, The Rand Corporation, R-1834-AID, September 1975.

William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Implications of Initial Findings*, The Rand Corporation, WN-10173-AID, March 1978.

William P. Butz, Julie DaVanzo, Dorothy Z. Fernandez, Robert Jones and Nyle Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Questionnaires and Interviewer Instructions*, The Rand Corporation, WN-10147-AID, March 1978.

Terry Fain and Tan Poh Kheong, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Round One Codebook*, The Rand Corporation, WN-10148-AID, March 1978.

Fahmi Omar, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Descriptions of Sample Communities*, The Rand Corporation, WN-10151-AID, March 1978.

Robert Jones and Nyle Spoelstra, *The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Field Report*, The Rand Corporation, Wn-10150-AID, March 1978.

Iva MacLennan, *RETRO: A Computer Program for Processing Life History*

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*Data*, The Rand Corporation, WN-10149-AID/RF, March 1978

William P. Butz and Julie DaVanzo, *Economic Influences on Breast-feeding, Contraceptive Use and Birthspacing in Peninsular Malaysia*, The Rand Corporation, WN-10146-AID, March 1978.

Julie DaVanzo and Donald L.P. Lee, *The Compatibility of Work and Child Care: Preliminary Evidence From Malaysian Time Budget Data*, The Rand Corporation, forthcoming.

This Working Note gives maps and verbal descriptions of the 52 Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) in the sample. The descriptions are based on interviews with knowledgeable local officials and residents and on the author's personal observations, all made in 1976 and 1977. These descriptions supplement the data coded in MF 11, the Community Information instrument, and will be of use to users of the data who require this additional quantitative and qualitative information.

Fahmi Omar is with Survey Research Malaysia and was the community executive for the Malaysian Family Life Survey, having responsibility for the collection of all community-level data.

CONTENTS

PREFACE ..... 111  
INTRODUCTION ..... 1

NAME OF PSU	PSU ID NUMBER	
<b>MARKET CENTERS</b>		
Taman Midah, Cheras, Kuala Lumpur	8/5/365/1	5
Petaling Jaya, Selangor	8/2/023/1	12
Jalan Shaw, Kuala Lumpur	8/1/379/1	19
Jalan Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur	8/1/230/1	25
Sentul, Kuala Lumpur	8/1/093/1	31
Pasir Putih, Ipoh, Perak	4/1/156/2	36
First Garden, Ipoh, Perak	4/1/081/2	42
Jalan Dungun, Georgetown, Penang	3/1/139/3	48
Burmah Road, Georgetown, Penang	3/1/073/3	53
Bagan Ajam, Province Wellesley	3/5/050/3	58
<b>OTHER URBAN</b>		
Jalan Menanti, Alor Star, Kedah	2/2/014/4	64
Jalan Sungai Korok, Alor Star, Kedah	2/2/051/4	69
Perak Hydro, Sungai Siput, Perak	4/2/117/4	75
Bidor, Perak	4/3/009/4	80
Pangkor Island, Perak	4/4/057/4	85
Taman Kajang, Kajang, Selangor	8/3/003/4	93
Kluang, Johore	1/2/042/4	98
Jalan Bakar Condong, Batu Pahat	1/2/067/4	103
Kuala Pilah, Negeri Sembilan	9/2/036/4	108
Jalan Sultan Yahya Petra Kuala, Kerai, Kelantan	5/4/006/4	113
Losong, Kuala Trengganu	6/2/019/4	120
<b>RURAL</b>		
Kampung Tasoh, Berseri, Perlis	1/5/011/5	127
Kampung Mengkuang, Baling, Kedah	2/5/028/5	133
Kampung Tanjung Baru, Air Putih, Kedah	2/5/151/5	139
Kampung Watt, Padang Pusing, Kedah	2/5/270/5	146
Bedong, Kedah	2/5/393/5	152
Kampung Pida, Tunjang, Kedah	2/5/516/5	158
Kampung Tanjung, Kuala Nerang, Kedah	2/5/639/5	165
Kampung Teluk Bahang, Penang	3/5/144/5	172
Kampung Kijang, Bukit Mertajam, Province Wellesley	3/5/005/5	177
Bagan Tiang, Perak	4/5/096/5	182
Windsor Estate, Taiping, Perak	4/5/219/5	191
Pondok Tanjong, Taiping, Perak	4/5/122/5	197

CONTENTS (Cont)

RURAL

Pantai Remis, Perak	4/5/494/5	204
Kampung Kilang & Kampung Changkat, Beruas, Perak	4/5/465/5	209
Bota Kanan, Perak	4/5/342/5	215
Mambang Di Awan, Perak	4/5/587/5	223
Rubana Estate, Sungai Durian, Perak	4/5/833/5	228
Slim River, Perak	4/5/710/5	234
Parit Baru, Sungai Besar, Selangor	8/5/232/5	239
Kampung Kelanang Baru, Banting, Selangor	8/5/074/5	245
Kuala Lipis, Pahang	7/5/055/5	251
Kampung Muhibbah, Batu Pahat	1/5/190/5	258
Parit Bakar, Muar, Johore	1/5/072/5	263
Tanjung Keling, Malacca	0/5/097/5	268
Johol Estate, Kepis, Negri Sembilan	9/5/137/5	275
Ladang Ulu Pedas/Kampung Ulu Spri Rembau, Negeri Sembilan	9/5/015/5	281
Kampung Mentuan, Sering, Kota Bahru, Kelantan	5/5/169/5	288
Kampung Beris, Kubor Besar, Bacok, Kelantan	5/5/046/5	294
Jabi, Besut, Trengganu	6/5/011/5	301
Kampung Seberang, Bukit Tumboh, Kuala Trengganu	6/5/134/5	307
Kampung Tanjong Barangan, Cenor, Pahang	7/5/178/5	313
GLOSSARY		321

An important part of this survey has been documentation of community and public program characteristics that might affect people's economic and demographic behavior. Working with a list of specific questions and of more general areas of interest, we attempted to describe each Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) in detail. Both current characteristics and recent historical data were of interest, since much of the corresponding family survey data are retrospective. Much of the resulting data were coded and punched as Questionnaire MF 11 in this data set.\* However, a great deal of information could not be so neatly summarized and is presented here for the interested user.

Before presenting detailed descriptions of sample PSUs we present in this section some general background information about Peninsular Malaysia and the definition of a PSU.

Peninsular Malaysia has a three-tier system of government; State, District and Mukim level. It consists of 11 states: (1) Johor, (2) Kedah, (3) Kelantan, (4) Melaka, (5) Negri Sembilan, (6) Pahang, (7) Pulau Pinang and Province Wellesley, (8) Perak, (9) Perlis, (10) Selangor and (11) Trengganu.

For purposes of administration, each state is divided into a number of Districts. The size of Districts varies considerably in area; the largest District, Ulu Kelantan, being bigger than the smallest state, Perlis.

For purposes of land administration, Districts are further divided into Mukims. As in the case with Districts, Mukim sizes vary considerably. The towns and villages of the country are spread within these Mukims.

Population density varies from Mukim to Mukim of a District. Hence, the number of Dwelling Units and Households fluctuates with the density of population. To minimize these fluctuations, and for the formation of samples that would be homogenous to each other throughout the country, the concept of Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) was introduced. A PSU is designed bearing in mind the terrain, communications, and the identifiability of the artificially created boundary. Each PSU is an artificially created geographical area containing approximately 200 Dwelling Units and having natural, administrative or imaginary boundaries.

Figure 1 shows the location of the 52 PSUs selected for this study.

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\* For a copy of this questionnaire see W. P. Butz, J. DaVanzo, D. Z. Fernandez, R. Jones, and N. Spoelstra, "The Malaysian Family Life Survey: Questionnaire and Interviewer Instructions," The Rand Corporation, WN-10147-AID, March 1978.

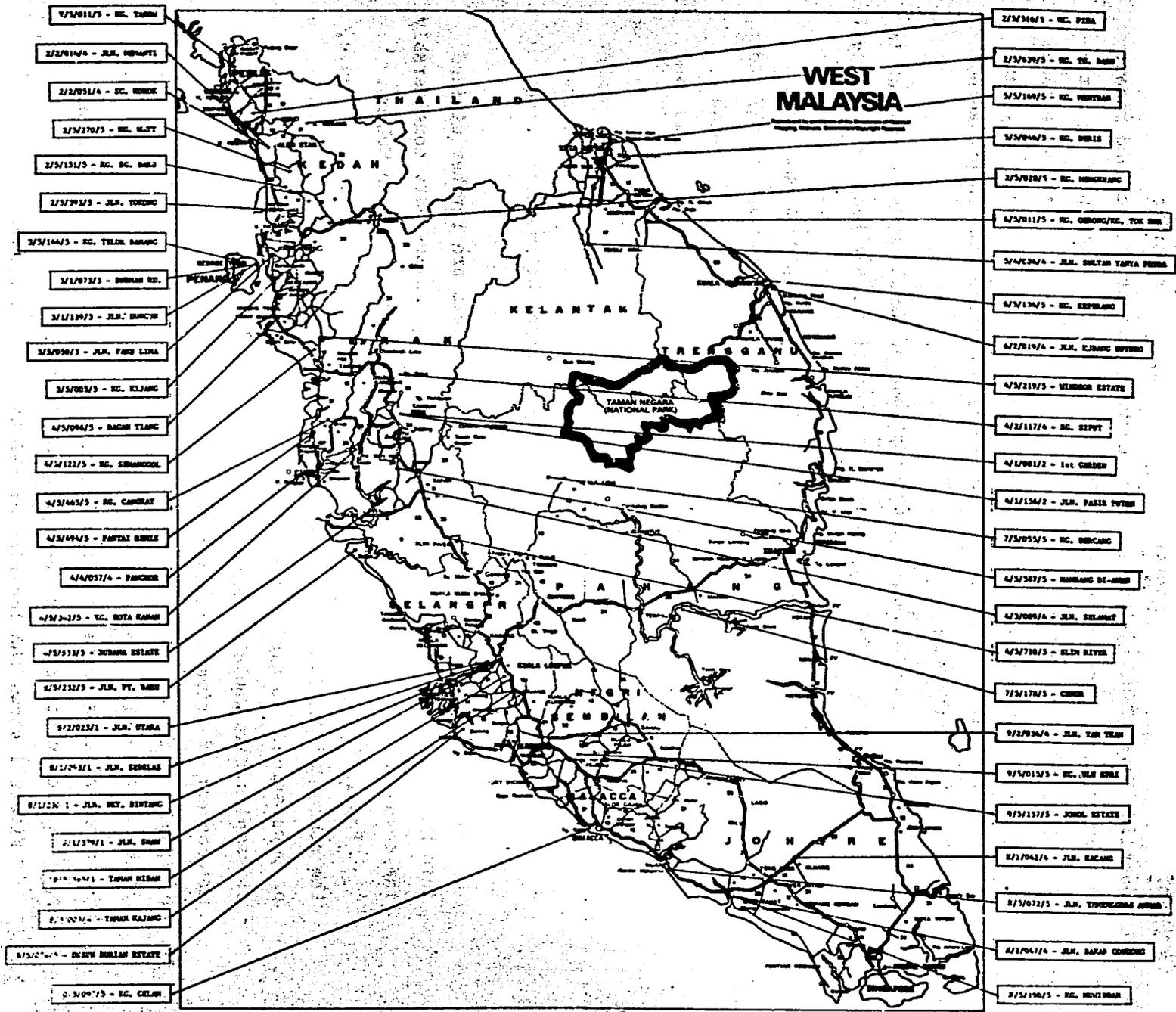


Figure 1: Location of Primary Sampling Units

The following PSU descriptions are organized in three sections that reflect an urban-rural classification:

1. The Main MARKET CENTERS which include Kuala Lumpur and Petaling Jaya, Penang and Province Wellesley, and Ipoh, which together represent 16% of the total population of Peninsular Malaysia. Two thirds of the population in these centers are Chinese.
2. The OTHER URBAN towns are places with more than 10,000 population (excluding the main market centers) or towns with more than 50% of the population engaged in non-agricultural activities. These towns represent 20% of the population.
3. The rest of Peninsular Malaysia is classified as RURAL and accounts for just under two-thirds (63%) of the population.

Each description begins with the names of the principal informants. The description is then given under the headings: History and General Background, Availability of Services and Amenities, Educational Opportunities and Training, Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living, and Awareness of Political Representatives. A map of the PSU completes each section:

Forty-nine of these PSUs were selected using probability sampling methods and constitute a random sample of the 6125 PSUs in Peninsular Malaysia. Three PSUs were purposively selected to augment the number of communities of several economic types in the sample.\*

The remainder of this report describes each of the 52 sample PSUs. The reader should consult the Glossary at the end of this Working Note for definitions of unfamiliar terms.

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\* The purposively selected PSUs are:

Pantai Remis (Perak)	454945
Pangkor Island (Perak)	440574
Pandok Tanjung (Taiping, Perak)	451225

**MARKET CENTERS**

**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Taman Midah (Cheras, Kuala Lumpur)  
FSU 8/7/365/1**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Y L Chin  
Executive Secretary of  
Bolton Properties**

**Mr Loh Chuek Han  
Pensioner, formerly Executive  
Officer at Telecoms Dept.**

**Ms Audrey Chong  
Principal Bolton Chong's  
Kindergarten**

**by**

**S R M**

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**J.9338**

**April, 1977**

A. History and General Background

Until 1964 Taman Midah was a rubber area known as the Bolton Estate. During the Emergency (1948 - 1959) the interior of the estate had the reputation of being a "hot bed of Communist activity", according to Mr Y L Chin. Bolton Properties started building housing and shop units in 1968 and occupancy began in mid 1970. Altogether plans include construction of 2,600 units of which there will be 40 factories, 250 shophouses, with double and single storey residential units comprising the remainder. As of 1977, 1360 dwelling units have been completed, 200 shophouses and 40 factories.

Dwelling units include terrace houses, semi-detached double-storey houses and double storey bungalows.

Bolton was the first to develop the southern part of the Kuala Lumpur environs. One feature of Kuala Lumpur housing developments is that they tend to be populated by people who are already living in the area, but who require newer dwellings. Therefore most of the people in Taman Midah tend to have come from the south-suburban region of Kuala Lumpur. Taman Midah is characterised by mostly middle and lower income people "with a sprinkling of filthy rich". (Mr Chin, again.)

Taman Midah is 240 feet above sea level and never floods, nor has the area experienced drought. This high ground, coupled with a double carriageway (four lane highway) feeding directly into Kuala Lumpur (5 miles away), makes the area a popular one.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Entry to Kuala Lumpur is less congested than from other areas and there are two bus lines as well as convenient taxis. Mini buses come into the development to pick passengers up. Informants guess that each household has one car, if not two, which combined with other means of transport, makes communication very easy.

There are three private doctors in Taman Midah, although there is no dentist. Lady Templer Hospital is not more than a mile away and there are other private and public medical outlets within a three mile radius. A postal agent works within the development to pick up and delivery mail, but stamps are bought at a post office three miles away. There are telephones (public and private), and a petrol station within the PSU. At the time of this writing there were no banking facilities. However, Malayan Banking has bought three shophouses and will open a branch before the end of the year and United Asian Bank has recently written making inquiries.

There is no public library within the PSU although informants feel the Selangor State Mobile Library as well as the Story Telling programme from the Teachers' Training College may make stops within the area.

Bolton Properties has applied for a piece of land from the State on which to build a fresh produce market. Even though there are no current facilities for a fresh produce market, hawkers themselves have established a "mini Market" along two streets at the entrance to the development. There, beginning at 4 a.m., stalls are opened and residents can buy fresh produce in the morning.

All units have piped water and the Kuala Lumpur City Council now requires flush facilities (and a sewer system) to be constructed for all new units. Units already constructed are provided with septic tank facilities.

All women tend to give birth in hospitals or private clinics. Because the area is predominantly Chinese, women tend to go to Chinese Maternity hospital in Kuala Lumpur. Informants were not aware of local Family Planning Services, although one interview team saw a National Family Planning Board nurse walking in the area.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

The fact that this area is predominantly Chinese tends to colour responses to some of the topics below touching on education and current economic opportunities. It is suggested that the reader familiarize him/herself with the philosophy behind and implementation of the Malaysian Government's New Economic Policy for a broader and historical view.

The major educational problem seems to be twofold : Lack of adequate lower school Chinese language education (parents feel Chinese language academic instruction is deteriorating and it is difficult to enter children into the English stream) and lack of opportunities for higher education for qualified Chinese.

In Taman Midah there is one Mission Child Care Center which serves the community as a nursery school. There are two private Kindergartens. One is registered and the other is not yet registered. Bolton Chong's Kindergarten has two sessions, completely full with a reported enrollment of 50 pupils. One interviewer counted over seventy children, however, at a morning session. Mr Loh feels that there should be a primary school in the development as well as a secondary school.

According to Ms Chong (the only informant who attempted a guess) 100 percent of eligible primary school children attend school and ninety-nine percent of the eligible students attend secondary school.

No residents have participated in any Government manpower training schemes, to the best of informants' knowledge.

#### D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants have mixed reactions as to whether work is easier or harder to find nowadays. One stated that there are more jobs; another stated that in spite of the mushrooming of new light industries it is still difficult for people to find work. One informant feels an index of this is the increasing number of petty contractors going from door to door asking if there are things for them to fix, etc. One informant cited the New Economic Policy which gives preferential treatment to Malays. For Malays, it's easy to find work he stated. For the Chinese, it's very difficult.

Informants felt that people were better off around 1972 or 73. One person said that the students from Tunku Abdul Rahman College no longer rent rooms in Taman Midah, since their dormitory has been built, so family income has gone down. Another felt that the Chinese are no better off, although the Malays are. One reports that all three doctors are grumbling because business has gone down. Another informant feels that people are finding more work in light industry nowadays and consequently are better off.

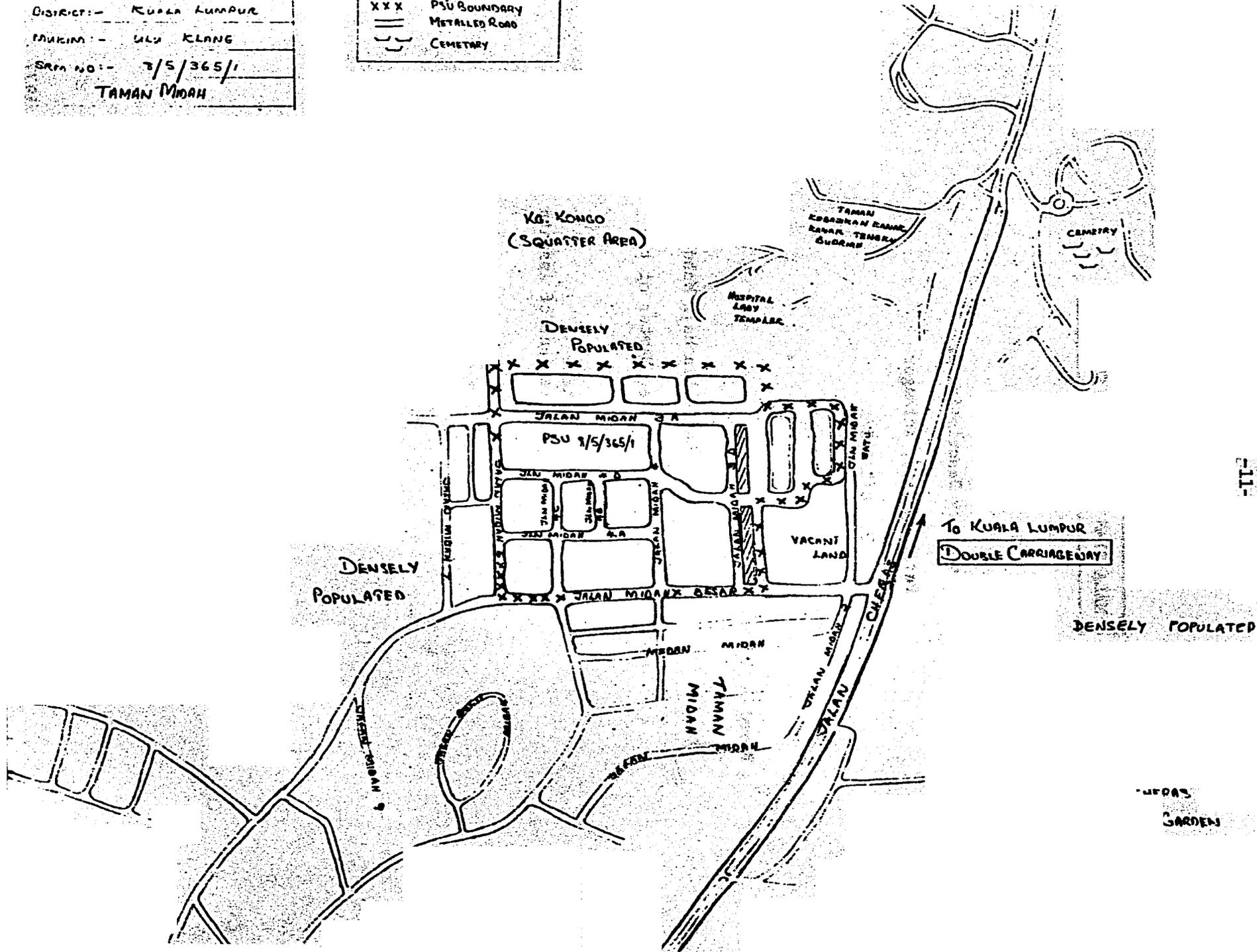
An interesting index to the standard of living is the value of property in Taman Midah which has more than trebled since 1970 according to both Mr Chin and Mr Loh.

#### E. Awareness of Political Representatives

As in several other PSU's described in this series of reports, informants had no idea of their own representatives to the State Assembly and to Parliament, although they were aware that a well-known politician representing another area was living in their midst. That was Lee Lum Thye, MP from Sungei Besi of the D.A.P. party.

STATE - SELANGOR  
 DISTRICT - KUALA LUMPUR  
 MAJLIS - ULU KLANG  
 SKALA NO. - 1/5/365/1  
 TAMAN MIDAH

LEGEND  
 XXX PSU BOUNDARY  
 == METALLED ROAD  
 --- CEMETARY



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Petaling Jaya, Selangor**

**PSU 8/2/023/1**

**Based on interviews with**

**Tuan Haji Ramly bin Haji Mohd Tahir  
(AMN, PJK)  
Justice of Peace, Member of the  
Townboard**

**Dr Thomas Varughese  
Medical Superintendent of Assunta  
Hospital**

by

**S R M**

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**Kuala Lumpur**

## A. History and General Background

The birth of Petaling Jaya, Malaysia's first New Town, can be traced to early 1952. The main objectives in starting a new town were :-

- (i) primarily to relieve the pressure of population in the Federal Capital of Kuala Lumpur and at the same time to provide homes and work for the residents of the new town.
- (ii) secondly, to provide settlement for squatters who had removed from the jungle fringes of Kuala Lumpur municipal area.

In former times Petaling Jaya was jungle where wild animals such as tigers could be found. Later, it developed into rubber plantations and tin mining area. These plantations and tin mines became the object of serious communist activity during the Emergency, thus between 1952 and 1953 a large part of the area was used for resettlement purposes. The idea originated with the British resettlement officer, Templer.

Later on, the government took full control of the area from Templer. The first resettled areas were in Sections 1 and 2, where some of the houses can still be found along the left side of old Klang Road. The State government initially acquired approximately 1,200 acres of land from a rubber estate along the old Klang Road and developed a major portion of this as a resettlement scheme for squatters. More than 1,300 lots measuring 4,000 square feet each were offered for sale on nominal terms to the squatters. Templer also found potentiality to open up industries.

Mr Chang Yeow Hong (First Secretary) was the man who first planned the development of Petaling Jaya. The first administrator was Mr Rotary and the first development officer was Mr Ablef. Housing developers found chances to build houses. 200 units of houses were built costing around \$3,000 to \$4,000 and these houses were taken by the lower income group. In the very initial stages of development, residential as well as industrial lots were sold at a very low premium, well below development costs thereby resulting in substantial loss to the Authority annually. At the time the Authority did not intend to make profit, however. More important was attracting people from Kuala Lumpur to buy residential lots and reside in Petaling Jaya and to encourage businessmen to invest in Petaling Jaya.

Petaling Jaya is now populated by about 100,000 people of various races, spreading over 6,000 acres of land.

As Petaling Jaya developed and progressed, the Petaling Jaya Authority (as the Petaling Jaya Development Corporation was first known) was established in 1954. In January 1964, a Townboard replaced the P.J. Development Corporation which then took over all responsibilities like health, cleanliness and the development of the town.

The P.J. Townboard has already spent a million dollars in providing recreational, sports and social amenities for its residents. The Board's policy is to provide 'a healthy place for healthy living'. Petaling Jaya is a melting pot of all sorts of different income groups. Tuan Haji Ramly said that Petaling Java will have another 25 years of progress.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Petaling Jaya, itself is a town of more than 100,000 population. There is a metalled road in the PSU which carries a bus service. People use private cars, bus, motorbike and taxis to travel to nearby towns.

There is a market selling goods within a mile of the PSU. Telephones can be found in the PSU itself, petrol stations about 1 mile away and post office about 2 miles away.

The nearest public library is in Kuala Lumpur, 7 miles away. In Petaling Jaya there are 3 branches of Malayan Banking, 2 branches of Lee Wah Bank, one branch of Chartered Bank and one branch of Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Water is piped into all homes. Sanitation is mainly the flush system.

All houses in the community have electricity by the National Electricity Board.

The nearest hospitals are in Petaling Jaya itself of which the University Hospital is semi-government. About 2 miles from the PSU in the Assunta Hospital (private). There is a Bidan Maternity Service near the Police Station and a government clinic in S.E.A. Park.

The only government projects introduced into the area are those sponsored by the municipality. There are plans to build a Civic Centre for lectures and meeting facilities as well as an open stadium.

Doctors, registered nurses, a government midwife and the hospital are all within one mile of the PSU. The Assunta Family Planning Clinic (private) and the National Family Planning Board is about 2 miles away from the PSU. Most women deliver their babies at Private Maternity Hospitals and clinics.

When people have a fever, a headache, upset stomach or feel giddy they use self-medication like taking pills and if they are still not well, they would see a doctor. For serious ailments like malaria, cholera or dengue fever, people go to hospitals.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that there are no educational problems since there are enough schools around the area. They said that there are plenty of facilities for education. There are 6 primary schools and 7 secondary schools in Petaling Jaya and 2 kindergartens as well. The University of Malaya and the Islamic College are 2 miles away from the PSU. According to Tuan Haji Ramly, a majority of eligible students attend a primary & secondary school.

Dr Varughese feels that 100% of eligible primary students are attending school and doesn't know about the percentage of eligible secondary school students attending.

There's a Woman's Institute in Jalan Gasing, the Institute Teknologi Mara in Jalan Osman, a Government Staff Training Centre and Bank Negara Training Centres in Section 16 of Petaling Jaya. Informants were not sure as to the number attending other training programmes mentioned.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Tuan Haji Ramly feels that it's more difficult nowadays to find work than it was in 1970 because applicants must be qualified, skilled and experienced workers. The demand is great but standards and quality have decreased.

Dr. Thomas Varughese, however, feels that it's easier to find work nowadays because there are more job opportunities, more factories and more commercial institutions.

More jobs are being created in Petaling Jaya as factories grow, firms expand, banks set up, hotels establish and new areas open. Factories manufacturing tyres, cigarettes, metal products, plastic goods, building materials, canned foods, electrical goods, may be found as well as motor assembly plants. These products are for local consumption as well as for export. The oldest industries are Dunlop and Beecham.

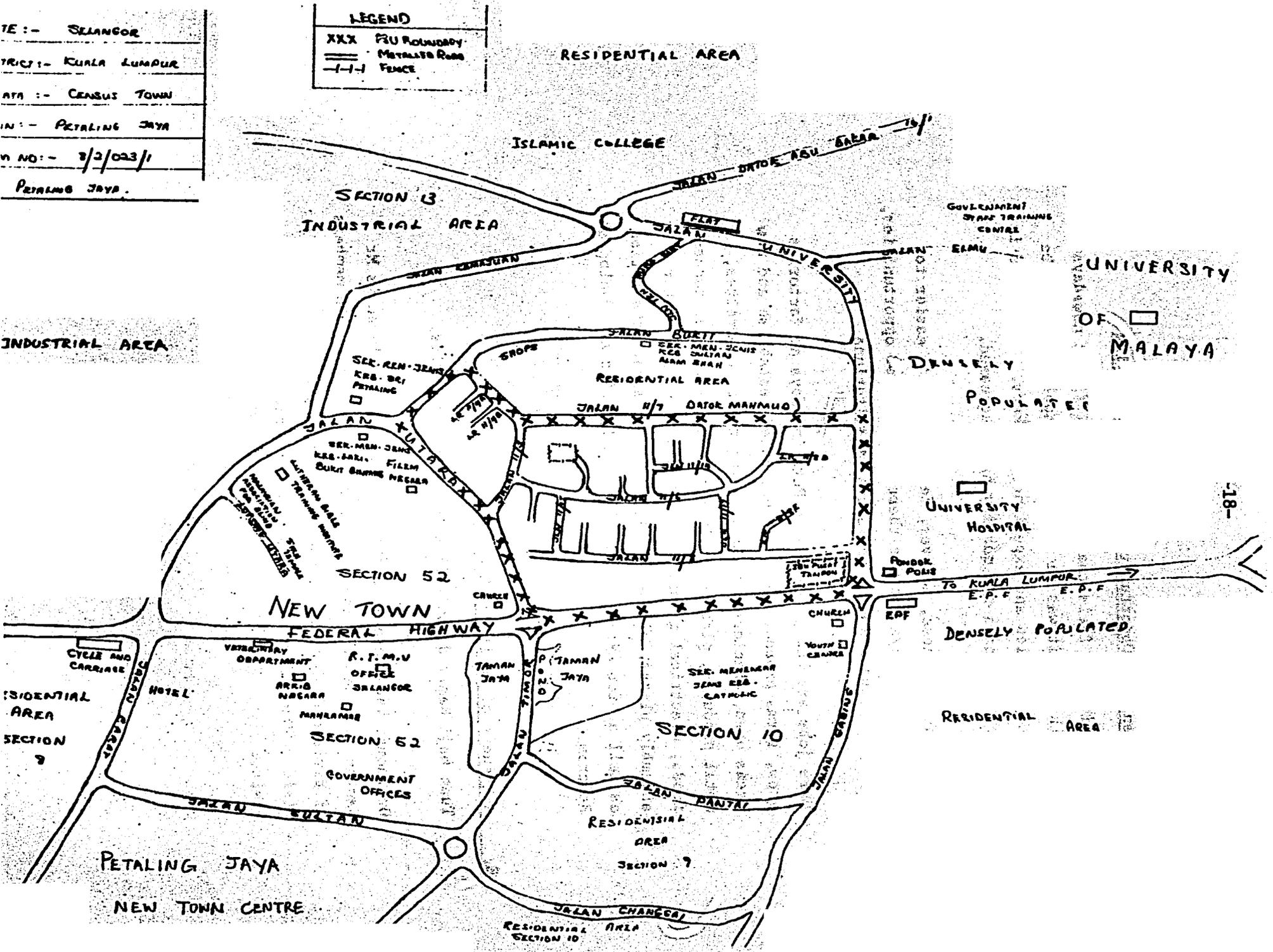
E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Tuan Haji Ramly doesn't like to discuss politics.

Dr Thomas Varughese said that the State Assemblyman is Mr Kantan and the M.P. is Raja Longchik. They are both members of Barisan Nasional. He doesn't know when they last made a visit. "Once in a while" is how he characterised their visits.

STATE :- SELANGOR  
 DISTRICT :- KUALA LUMPUR  
 TYPE :- CENSUS TOWN  
 PLAN NO :- 2/2/023/1  
 PETALING JAYA.

**LEGEND**  
 XXX P.U. BOUNDARY  
 == METALLIC ROAD  
 - - - FENCE



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Jalan Shaw, Kuala Lumpur  
PSU 8/1/379/1**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Ng Wan Pit  
Chairman Rukun Tetangga  
Chairman Malaysia Ng Association  
Secretary Coffee Association**

**Mr Chin Leong Huat  
Coffee Shop Owner**

**Mr Chan Kin Thin  
Teacher**

**Mrs Tang  
Local Council Home Visitor**

**by**

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A. History and General Background

Formerly, the Jalan Shaw area was mostly swamp with only a few squatter houses. The population grew slowly. From 1957 to 1961 it served as residential quarters for the Public Works Department until the quarters were transferred to Jalan Stadium.

Before 1969 it was the "blackest" area in Kuala Lumpur. It was the battleground of three gangster groups : 306, 211 and Hoe Hoe, struggling for control. There was killing, robbery, extortion. People dared not walk at night. No outsider would enter. Even taxis would park on the outskirts afraid to come in.

After the communal disturbances of 13 May 1969, the National Operations Council gave orders to demolish all the houses and residents were disbursed to Jalan Cheras Housing Estates, Campbell Road and Gombak Lane. As an incentive to move the Government gave families three month's free rent and 21 month's half rent in the new locations. A private developer, the Suet Chow Company, then constructed the shop houses found today. Now the area is 50% business, 30% hawkers and 20% workers.

Two informants feel people 25-40 years old have been drawn into the area by the demand for waitresses, lorry drivers and factory workers. It is a new working area, close to Kuala Lumpur and therefore a lot of entertainment facilities are available.

If people move out they do so to take advantage of the low rental of the Government flats in Jalan Cheras.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Jalan Shaw is a metalled road. Buses, taxis, cars, mini buses run alongside the PSU. People travel by bus, taxi, motorcar, motorbike.

Private doctor's services are found within the PSU. General hospital is four miles away where doctors, registered nurses and government midwives may be found.

Banking facilities and postal services may be found within one mile of the PSU. A market, petrol station and telephones are found in the PSU. The Public Library is one mile away.

All buildings are reported to have electricity and water. Piped water for public use is found only in the market. Sanitation is provided via a sewer system and flush toilets.

People use herbal medicine, self medication, doctor's services when they feel feverish, have a headache or an upset stomach. If in serious pain they'll see Chinese doctors or go to a private clinic or government hospital. For serious operations, malaria or cholera, people see doctors or go to hospitals.

First and subsequent children are delivered in Government hospitals, maternity clinics, and private clinics. There are family planning services available in Jalan Pudu, over a mile away; in the PSU, or at Chinese Maternity Hospital, a mile away. Informants state that no contraceptives are sold within the PSU, although within a three mile radius, they are sold.

C. Educational Opportunities and Training

The major educational problem is seen to be a lack of good schools for students to enter. Places are reserved for bumiputra, rather than for Chinese children. Some students have financial problems : no money to pay school fees for books. Transportation is seen to be another major problem.

One informant states that 50% of the pre school-age children attend a child care facility. Nearly 100% of eligible primary school children are in school. About 80% of secondary students are in school. Within a mile there are 6 to 7 primary & secondary schools available.

The Tourist Development Corporation has trained about 5% of the younger residents to be tourist guides. The Vocational Training Center in Setapak has also trained about 5% of the younger residents.

There is a Rukun Tetangga for the area as well as a Community Development Committee.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants feel that it is easier nowadays for women to find work than it is for men. Women find work in local hotels, restaurants, bars, coffee houses. Men have to go to Petaling Jaya. The population increase along with the large number of unemployed graduates, makes the job-market very tight.

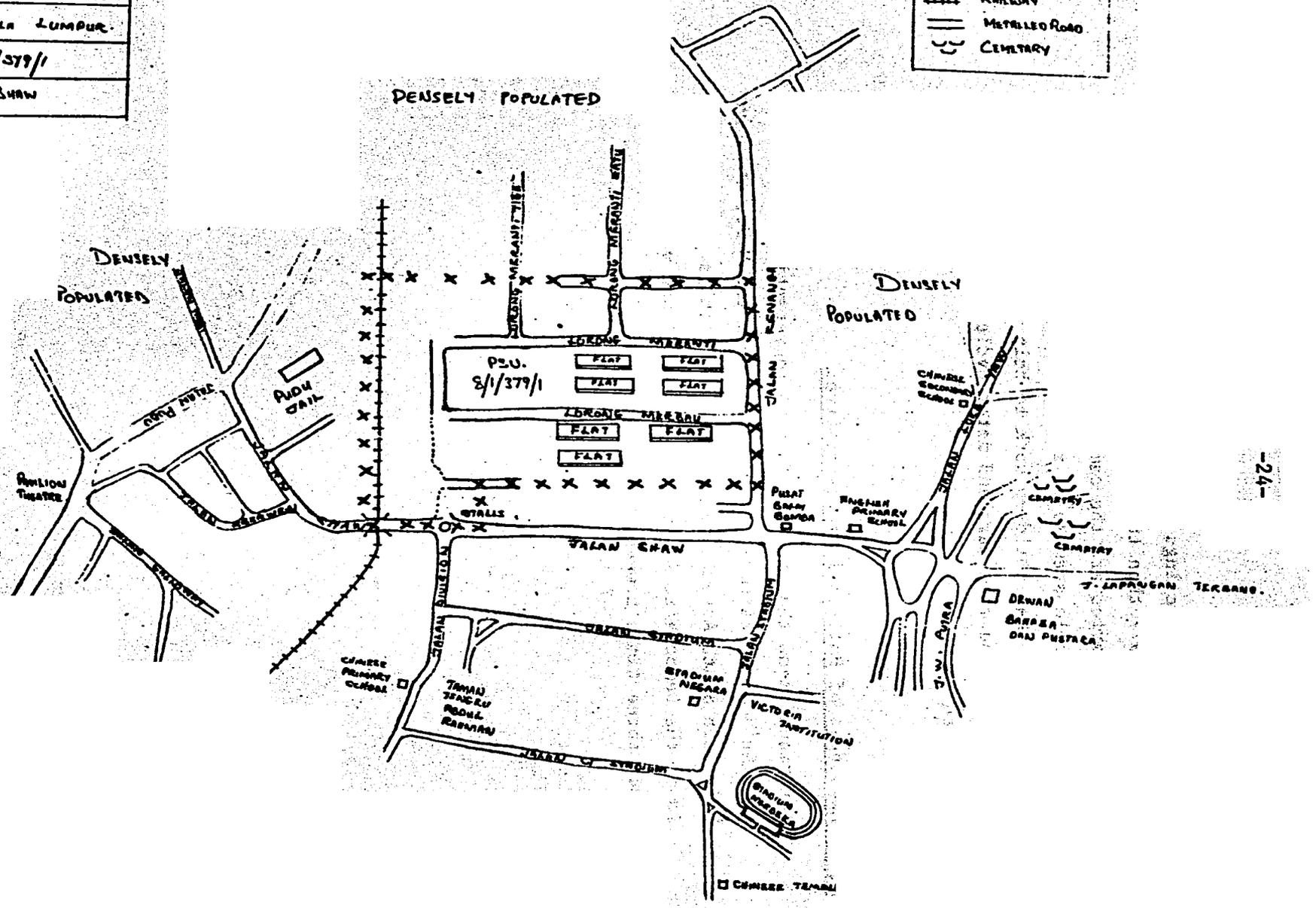
There are mixed feelings as to whether people are better or worse off in 1977 than there were in 1970. Prices have been rising but salaries are the same as they were, said one informant. People seem to be ready to spend money. Another informant says that children work to help family incomes. There seem to be more cars and motor cycles nowadays than there used to be.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Informants know that Lee Lum Thai is representing them. One says he's State Assemblyman, one says he's the M.P., one says he's both State Assemblyman and M.P. - which is possible. He is of the Democratic Action Party (D.A.P.) and visits the area about three times a week.

STATE :- SELANGOR  
 DISTRICT :- KUALA LUMPUR  
 STRATA :- METRO TOWN  
 TOWN :- KUALA LUMPUR  
 SRM NO :- 8/1/379/1  
 JALAN SHAW

LEGEND	
XXX	PSU BOUNDARY
----	FOOT-PATH
	RAILWAY
==	METALLED ROAD
∩	CEMETARY



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Jalan Bukit Bintang, Kuala Lumpur**

**PSU 8/1/230/1**

**Based on interviews with:**

**Mr Yap Yong Seng  
(Members of D.A.P., Vice Chairman  
of Bukit Bintang Branch Youth  
Association & Federal Territory  
Sub-Committee)**

**Mr Ooi Kee Che  
Member of Teow Chew Association  
(Reported as the oldest resident  
in this area)**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Yoke Lew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**April, 1977**

A. History and General Background

The Bukit Bintang area was started 90 years ago when there was mostly rubber trees and a few houses. Formerly the Malaysia Hotel was a Chinese school. In fact until 5 years ago there were, no shops, only houses, in Jalan Alor. Whereas during the Japanese occupation the compound in Jalan Alor was used to teach Martial Arts, it is now the busiest street in the Bukit Bintang area famous for its coffee houses, massage saloons and prostitutes.

Bukit Bintang is a commercial and hotel center (in fact it is famous for hotels). The PSU itself is a busy and noisy area with entertainment continuing through the night. Its most famous entertainment centre, the Bee Bee Park, was demolished two years ago to build a conglomerate shopping complex, believed to be the biggest one in Kuala Lumpur. Even before World War I, Bukit Bintang was a gangster squatter area although residents were quite safe since the gangsters never disturbed their neighbors, reserving their professional services exclusively for outsiders. In 1973, a Special Branch Sargeant was murdered in Jalan Alor, and in the 1975 the car of the Inspector General of Police was vandalized. That same year Botak Chin's gang\* robbed the Malayan Banking branch, among other local establishments, and a few days later was chased by the Special Branch Police into this area. Botak Chin managed to escape, but one of his members committed suicide when he found that he couldn't run away.

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\* To be au courant the reader should be aware that Botak Chin hailed from Sentul, an area much less energetic and remunerative nocturnally but not without a certain amount of charm. Lest the reader be disappointed, Sentul also happens to fall within a PSU.

Since it is a commercial centre, most of the residents are businessmen and office workers. Informants feel that if more people have migrated into this surrounding area since 1970 it is due to more offices being built and, since it is a town centre, transportation is no problem.

One informant said that migration from this area is less than normal but another one said more than normal, because a lot of attap houses have been demolished and some of the residents between the age group of 30 and above have bought houses in Petaling Jaya.

Both informants said that there has been no flood or drought in this area because Bukit Bintang is situated on high land. There was a case of dengue fever, however.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

There is a metalled road within the PSU. People will travel by bus, taxi, car, motorbike, bicycle or on foot to other areas.

There is a market for selling goods within the PSU. Telephones, a post office, bank and petrol station are within a mile of the PSU. The nearest public library is 3 miles away from the PSU.

90% of the houses in the PSU have piped water inside the house and only 10% of the houses are still using the stand-pipe. 95% of the residents here use flush toilets, 5% use bucket sanitation.

The electricity is supplied by NEB (National Electricity Board).

There are two family planning outlets both 2 miles away from the PSU.

The nearest hospital is in Setapak 3 miles away and a government midwife may be found there too. A registered nurse is at the public medical clinic within half mile of the PSU.

When people have a fever, headache, upset stomach or feel giddy normally they apply self medication or see a doctor, bomoh or Chinese doctor. When they feel severe pain they go to a bomoh, to the hospital and to private clinics.

Women here deliver all babies at the government hospital, the maternity clinic or a private maternity clinic.

Contraceptives are sold privately in this community.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that the major problem of education is transportation because the most desirable schools are quite far away from the area.

Kindergartens are available here and 90% of the families here use these facilities.

99 per cent of eligible primary students are attending school and, according to informants, 90% of the eligible secondary school students attend.

There are 4 primary schools in the PSU and 5 secondary schools as well.

The Vocational Training Center, and Industrial Training Institute have provided training for some residents. 10% of the residents have attend vocational training and 20% of the residents here have attended industrial training.

The people here have contact with the Urban Development Authority, but informants are not sure how they feel about the programme.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Yap Yong Seng feels it's as difficult nowadays to find work as it was in 1970 due to the increase of population and an excess of workers. Good qualifications are required in order to be hired.

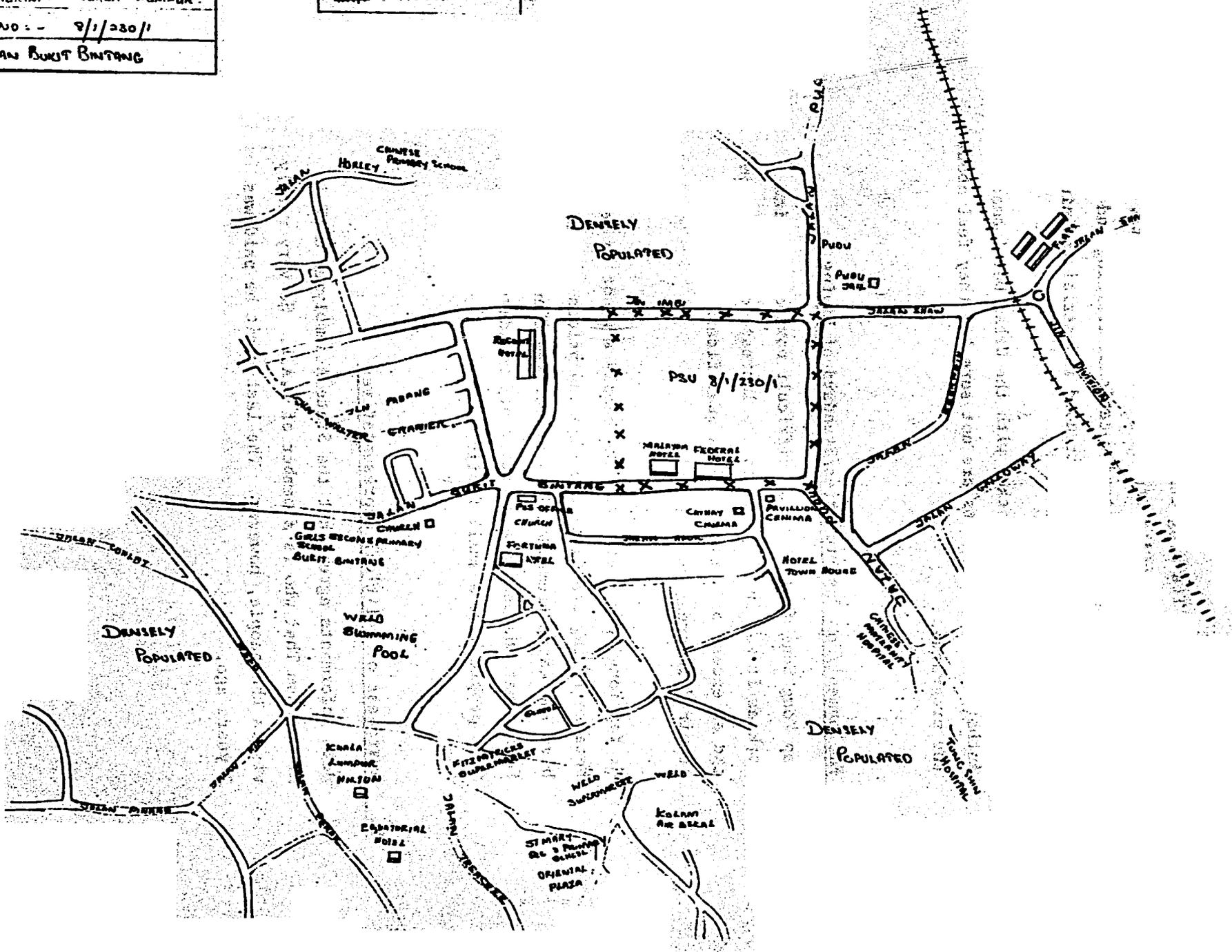
Mr Yap Yong Seng feels that the people are not so well off because living standards are high and prices of the goods have increased tremendously. Mr Ooi Kee Chan, however, feels that the people are better off nowadays, because most people have a small family.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both informants agree that the State Assemblymen & MP is Mr Lee Lum Thai who is a member of D.A.P. He very rarely visits the people, however. The last visit he paid was 3 years ago

STATE:- SELANGOR  
 DISTRICT:- KUALA LUMPUR  
 TOWN/MURIM:- KUALA LUMPUR  
 SRM NO:- 9/1/230/1  
 JALAN BUKIT BINTANG

LEGEND	
XXX	PSU BOUNDARY
==	METAL ROAD
----	RAILWAY



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Sentul, Kuala Lumpur**

**PSU 8/1/093/1**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Govindaraju  
Railway Employee**

**Haji Ahmad bin Haji Majid  
Land Survey Department Employee**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J9338**

**October, 1977**

A. History and General Background

The Sentul area was started more than 50 years ago when there were mostly rubber trees and a few Malay houses. According to informants, Sentul was named after a big tall tree found in the area. Sentul was founded by a Malay man of Indonesian origin named Haji Salleh. To commemorate his services, a road (Jalan Haji Salleh) in Sentul was named after him. Tin mining was started in the area sometime in 1930s and the railway quarters and workshop were built a few years later.

During World War II Sentul was severely bombed by the allied forces. Many people were killed when parts of the Railway Workshop were destroyed.

During the communal disturbances of 13 May 1969 this area was also affected.

Both informants observe that more people have shifted into this area to rent houses and to take advantage of cheap squatter houses available for rent in the surrounding areas. The PSU is characterised by mostly lower income people. As it is located only 2 miles from Kuala Lumpur it makes the residential area a popular one.

There have been no epidemics or prevalent diseases here in the last five years. One informant reported the area experienced a flood in 1926.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

There is a metalled road in the PSU which carries a bus service. People use bus, motorbike, taxi and private car to get into Kuala Lumpur City, less than 2 miles away.

There is a market selling goods within a mile of the PSU. Telephones can be found in the PSU itself, petrol stations, and post office about one mile away and banks about two miles away. The nearest public library is 3 miles away.

All railway quarters have piped in water and electricity. About three-quarters of other homes within the PSU have water and electricity supplies. The types of sanitation services available to this community are latrines (about 50%), bucket system (25%) and flush toilet facilities (25%).

The nearest hospital is the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital, less than two miles away. There is a Midwife Clinic at Kampung Chempedak within a mile of the PSU. Here there are registered nurses and a government midwife. The National Family Planning Board is about two miles away from the PSU. Most women deliver their babies at General Hospital.

When people have a fever, a headache or stomach upset they use self-medication like taking pills and if they are still not well, they would see a doctor. For serious ailments like malaria, cholera or dengue fever, people go to General Hospital.

#### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Both informants feel that there are no educational problems since there are enough schools around the area. They are 5 primary schools and 3 secondary schools within a mile of the PSU.

100% of all eligible primary school age children are in school. The percentage in secondary school is also 100%.

There have been no participants in government training schemes to the knowledge of these informants. The special government project carried out in this area recently is the construction of metalled road leading to Kampung Chempedak -- a squatter area.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

The informants have mixed reactions as to whether job is easier or harder to find nowadays. One stated that there are more jobs available with the formation of factories nearby. Another stated that there are less job vacancies while the number of applicants has increased. However, both men agreed that the people are better off with better salaries and an increase in public utilities such as water and electricity supplies. An efficient public transport makes communication very easy.

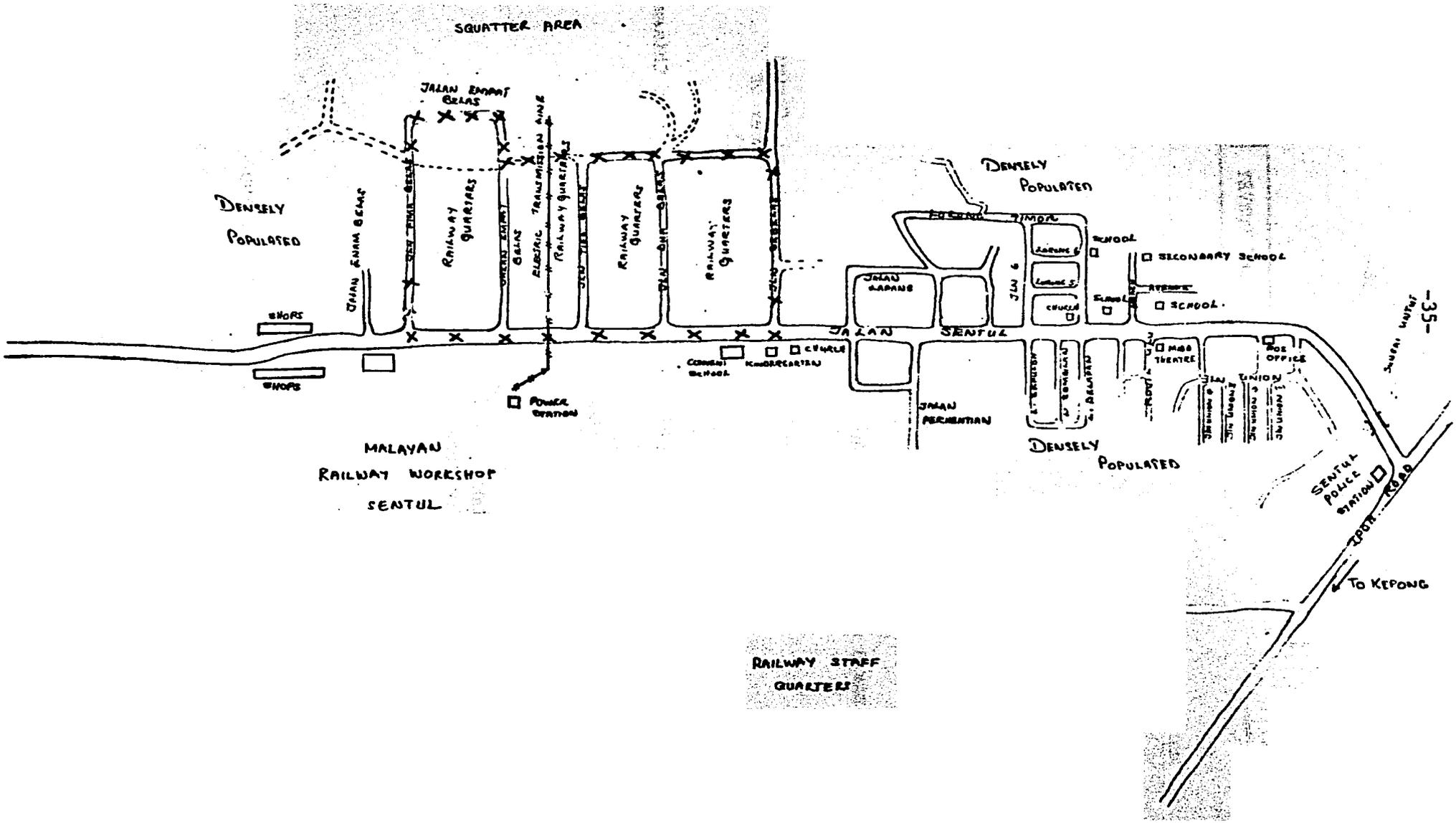
E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both informants said that the Member of Parliament from this area is Encik Idris bin Haji Ibrahim of UMNO, Barisan Nasional. They don't know when he last made a visit. While neither informant knew their State Assemblyman.

STATE - SELANGOR  
 DISTRICT - KUALA LUMPUR  
 STREET - METRO TOWN  
 TOWN - KUALA LUMPUR  
 L.P.M. NO. - 7/1/093/1  
 SENTUL

LEGEND

X X X	PSU BOUNDARY
—	METALLED ROAD
---	FOOT PATH
----	CART-TRACK
	STEEL BRIDGE
—>	ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Pasir Putih (Ipoh, Perak)**

**PSU 4/1/156/2**

**Based on interviews with**

**Loke Yue Piew  
Engineer with Perak Hydroelectric Company, Councillor  
for Pasir Putih on Ipoh Town Council, Member of  
GERAKAN, Businessman (Electrical Supplies)**

**Hui Yoke Ching (translated by Liew Kim Boon,  
Manager Harper Gilfillan) Medium and Member of Chinese Temple**

**Chong Ah Yau  
Wife of coffee shop owner**

**Yong Kow Hian  
Retired Miner**

**Lou Ah Siah  
Railway Pensioner**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**April 1977**

A. History and General Background

The area, previously jungle and swamp, had been owned by Chong Tai Wah, whose name translates as Pasir Putih (White Sand). During World War II Hui Yoke Ching remembers it being severely bombed.

According to the longest resident, Mr Yong Kow Hian, people started moving to the area in 1952. Another long-time resident, Mr Low Ah Siah, feels the past two years have seen the greatest build-up of new dwellings and influx of new residents.

Presently the State Government is opening 500 dwelling units within half a mile of the PSU. These will fill rapidly because the location is desirable : it is near Ipoh, it is inexpensive, with easy transportation (see below) and adequate local educational facilities.

New residents, in the opinion of the informants, tend to be of all age groups, from young families to retired folks.

There have been no epidemics or diseases within the past five years, nor flooding or drought.

Informants feel that little distinguishes this area of Pasir Putih from other places in and around Ipoh. It has been incorporated into the 31 square miles jurisdictional area of the Ipoh Town Municipality, according to the Ipoh Municipal Council Health Superintendent, Mr J Nagendran.

**B. Availability of Services and Amenities**

There are five private doctors within the PSU, according to Liew Kim Boon, and government health services are to be found at the General Hospital, two miles away. This includes doctors, registered nurses and midwives.

For minor ailments residents use self medication, aspirin, pills, etc. Major illnesses are treated by private doctors or at government medical facilities. Informants agree that women deliver their first children at General Hospital in Ipoh. Subsequent births are delivered at private maternity hospitals.

All informants know of the family planning services available in Ipoh. Some felt the National Family Planning Board office was still in the hospital compound, unaware that it had moved a block away. They did not mention the Federation of Family Planning Associations. Informants were not sure as to whether contraceptives were readily available from commercial outlets within the PSU.

Bus service is available within the PSU and people use private car, bus, taxi, motorbike to get into Ipoh itself. A main metalled road runs alongside the PSU with many smaller paved streets.

There are markets, petrol stations, banks and telephones (private and public) available within the PSU. The Public Library is found in Ipoh itself, two to three miles away.

All homes have electricity provided by government service, National Electricity Board (Lembaga Listrik Negara). All homes also have water piped in. Most homes have the use of sewer lines. One informant states that some families use bucket sanitation.

There is an active Rukun Tetangga in the PSU which, informants report, is very well received by residents. They feel that the Rukun Tetangga efforts have served to reduce petty thievery substantially.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Informants feel that there are no outstanding educational problems within the PSU itself, with the single exception that pupils have to travel away from Pasir Putih for secondary schooling. Informants state that 100 percent of the school age children are attending primary schools and 75 percent of eligible children attend secondary schools.

Within the PSU there is a private Roman Catholic kindergarten. There are two primary schools within a mile of Pasir Putih and thirteen secondary schools from 2 to 3 miles of the PSU.

There have been no local residents participating in government training programmes as far as informants knew.

D. Employment/Job Opportunity/Standard of Living

There are mixed feelings about job opportunities in the area. Some informants feel more people are turning to petty trading because of lack of openings in big organizations compared to 1970. Other informants take a different view : that petty trading is opening greater opportunities to people.

For the most part, however, people seem to be better off in 1977 than they were five years ago, due -- in part -- to the rising price of rubber. Mr. Liew adds that he feels people are more willing to spend more than they were in 1972 and this indicates they are better off.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

If lack of agreement as to the names and parties of political representatives is any indication, it must be said that informants were unaware of their representatives to both State Assembly and Parliament. People tend to be cynical about visits by politicians. They report never having received a visit within recent memory. If politicians were to come it's "only at election time".



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description Of  
First Garden (Ipoh, Perak)**

**PSU 4/1/081/2**

**Based on interviews with**

**Khor Siew Lim  
Cashier with KINTA Properties Sdn Bhd**

**K. Kumaran  
Teacher and Rukun Tetangga Committee  
Member**

**Mohd Ukil bin Mohd Noh  
Personal Assistant to the Chief Minister  
and Chairman of Rukun Tetangga in  
First Garden**

by

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Yoke Lew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

First Garden is land reclaimed from a former tin mine owned by Sih Tong Fah Mining Company. It was developed by KINTA Properties Sdn Bhd, founded in 1969. Levelling of the area began in 1970. The first families moved in when the first units were completed in 1973.

The most notable event from First Garden's short history, from the viewpoint of two informants, was the shooting of a Special Branch Police Officer at the entrance to First Garden in 1975. A Rukun Tetangga scheme has been in operation for two months only.

The ethnic composition of First Garden is primarily Chinese, comprising about 75 per cent of the residents. The remaining 25 percent is made up of Malays and Indians. In fact, 30 percent of the dwelling units should be reserved for Bumiputra occupants who are also permitted to make an initial down-payment of 10 percent of the total cost of the units. Most residents have loans from a private finance company, Malaysian Building Society Berhad.

The Perak State Government has donated a piece of land for a Surau (a small mosque) to serve the Muslim residents of the area.

Two informants feel the influx of residents into First Garden is more than normal due to the location, reasonable rentals/terms and the amenities provided (see below). One man feels the influx is normal for new housing developments.

There have been no epidemics in the area within recent memory, nor has there been flooding, drought or other natural disasters.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

First Garden falls within the 31 mile jurisdiction of the Ipoh Municipality and therefore is supplied with services such as : post office, telephones, street cleaning, garbage disposal and even bus runs. (Currently a bus stops in front of the PSU, but there is a plan to bring bus service directly into the area as well.) To get into Ipoh people use private cars, taxis, motor bikes in addition to bus.

There are several sundry shops within the PSU where residents can make small purchases. A petrol station is less than one mile away, as it is the nearest bank. The nearest public library is part of the central Ipoh Municipality, one mile away.

All homes have electricity supplied by National Electricity Board, piped in water and flush toilets.

The nearest Public Medical Facility is one mile away. Here there are doctors, registered nurses and midwives. Ipoh General Hospital is two miles away.

For minor ailments, headaches, fevers, etc. residents use self medication. For major ailments, pain, etc. residents tend to go to clinics for professional medical care.

Two informants state that first babies are delivered at the General Hospital. One feels first babies are delivered at private maternity homes. Two agree that subsequent births are delivered at private maternity facilities and one informant feels women still go to General Hospital.

One respondent knew the location of both the National Family Planning Board and Federation of Family Planning Association offices. Another knew only of the Family Planning Board's former location at General Hospital. The bachelor, Mr Khor, knew of neither.

Even though there is a condom factory just down the road from First Garden, informants report that no contraceptives (condoms or pills, etc.) are sold within the PSU. However, they are available within three miles of First Garden.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Ipoh is a city of schools, both primary and secondary institutions. These schools are private as well as government schools and the languages of instruction are as varied as the residents. For the families of First Garden the only major educational problem would seem to be one of choice, and possibly expense. Informants report that 100 percent of all eligible school age children are in school.

There are plans to build still another school, this one to be Chinese medium private school with all levels of instructions in First Garden itself.

There have been no participants in government training schemes from the First Garden area, to the knowledge of these informants.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants feel that in general it is more difficult to find jobs nowadays (April 1977) than it was in 1970. The Ipoh population has grown, and there are fewer openings in local factories, businesses, etc. One respondent is quite strong in his disagreement with Government policy that employment has to reflect the ethnic composition of the Nation. He feels this limits the number of qualified urbanities who can be employed in favour of untrained rural migrants.

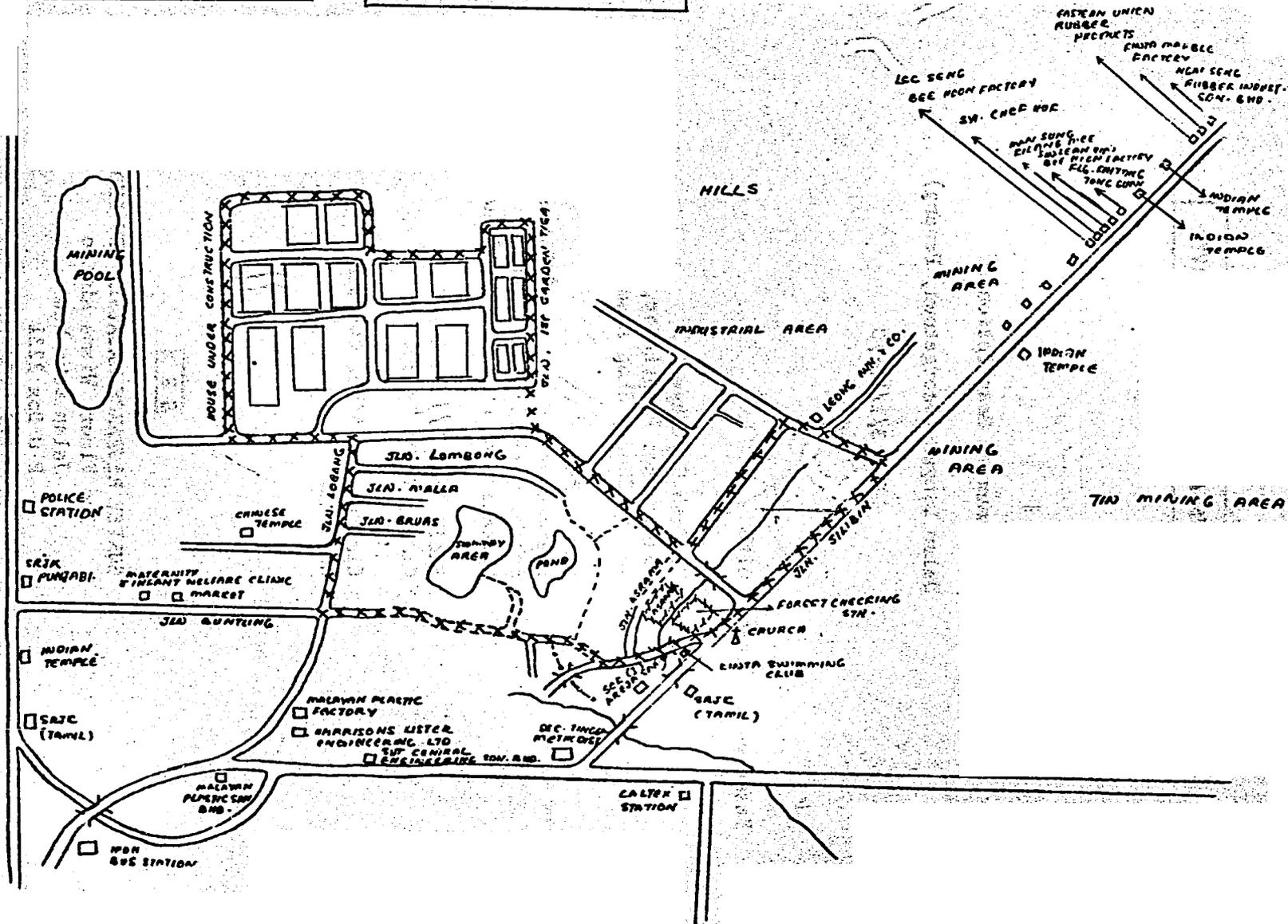
In spite of the diminishing employment opportunities, all three informants feel that people are better off in 1977 than they were in 1970. First of all incomes are higher. People are more highly educated. The Government is providing better facilities than it used to. Another indicator, according to one informant, is the increasing number of cars which residents of First Garden own. This same informant, however, qualifies his statement by saying that in 1977 cars are no longer a luxury, but a necessity.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Only one informant could identify the State Assemblyman from this area, Mohd Salleh bin Nakoda Itam of the D.A.P. Party. Lim Chew Hock of the D.A.P. Party was identified by two informants as the Member of Parliament from this area. Mr Kumaran stated that each politician visited the area in 1974, the time of the last election.

STATE :-	PERAK
DISTRICT :-	KINTA
STRATA :-	METRO - TOWN
TOWN :-	IPON
SAM NO:	41/081/2
1ST GARDEN, IPON, PERAK	

LEGEND	
---X---	PSU BOUNDARY
==	METALLED ROAD
- - -	CART - TRACK
- . - . -	FOOT - PATH
- - -	DRAIN / IRRIGATION CANAL
- - -	MASONRY / STEEL BRIDGE



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Jalan Dungun (Georgetown, Penang)**

**PSU 3/1/139/3**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Teoh Say Chye  
Sundry Shop Proprietor, Committee Member Of  
Penang Sundry Shop Association**

**Mr Kim Beng Huat  
Businessman, Chairman of Taman Free  
School Community Association,  
Secretary of MCA, Tanjung Branch**

**Encik Omar bin Merican  
Clerk, Youth Leader**

**Gik Fatimah binti Che Wan  
Housewife**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

The area was started in 1930's when there were only a few Malay houses. Taman Free School area was formerly a rubber estate and a Malay village. In 1967, the Malays sold off a portion of their land to a private developer which built low cost houses in the area. Han Chiang Primary School was the first school in this area, built by Mr Lim Lean Teng -- a millionaire. A road (Lim Lean Teng Road) was named after him to commemorate his community services.

In 1967, there were some misunderstandings between the Chinese and the Malays in this area due to the Malaysian currency devaluation. After the communal disturbances of 13 May 1969 the residents here got together to form a Muhibbah (Goodwill) club to foster better relations among the multi-racial residents.

Informants feel the influx of residents into this area is more than normal due to the location, reasonable rentals and the amenities provided (see below).

There were reported cases of sore eyes and flu in 1975. The most recent floodings reported in this area were in 1976, 1975 and 1974.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Jalan Dungun is a metalled road. People travel by bus, taxi, motorcar and motorbike.

Private doctor's services are found within the PSU. General hospital is one mile away where doctors, registered nurses and government midwives may be found.

Banking facilities and a market selling goods may be found within one mile of the PSU. Telephones are found in the PSU. A post office and the public library are located one mile away. All buildings are reported to have electricity and water. Sanitation is provided by flush toilets and bucket system.

People use self medication and doctor's services when they feel feverish, have a headache or a stomach upset. For serious operations, malaria and cholera, people see doctors or go to hospitals.

First and subsequent children are delivered in government hospitals, maternity clinics, and private clinics. They are family planning services available in Jalan Kampung Kolam, over a mile away or at National Family Planning Board Clinic near General Hospital, less than a mile away. Informants state that contraceptives are sold within the PSU.

C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that there are no educational problems since schools are readily available. Informants state that more than half of the pre-school-age children attend kindergartens. Nearly 100% of eligible primary school children are in school. About 98% of secondary students are in school. Within a mile there are more than 10 primary and secondary schools available.

There is a Rukun Tetangga Scheme for the area.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Two informants feel it's more difficult nowadays to find work than it was in 1970 because the population increase has not been met by any concomitant increase in job opportunities. Another informant thinks work is easier to find nowadays because there are more employment opportunities in the factories.

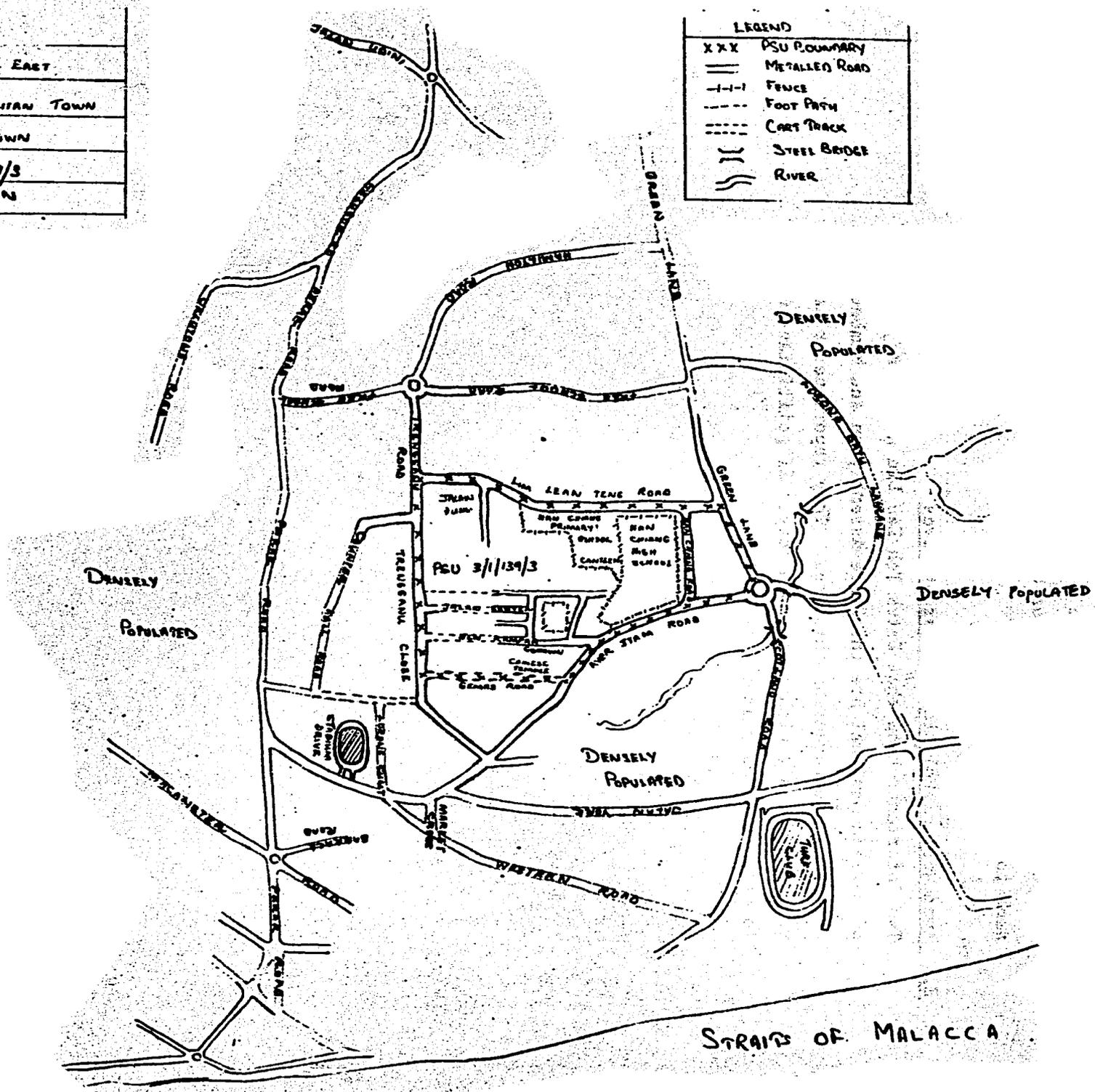
There are mixed feelings as to whether people are better or worse off in 1977 than they were in 1970. Prices have been rising but salaries are the same as they were, said one informant. People seem to be ready to spend money. There seem to be more cars and motor cycles nowadays than there used to be.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Two informants know that Datuk Teh Eau Lin and Mr Raja Singam of Barisan Nasional are the State Assemblyman and Member of Parliament representing this area. They report never having received a visit within recent memory. If politicians were to come it's "only at election time".

E :-	PENANG
RCI :-	NORTH - EAST
AIR :-	METROPOLITAN TOWN
IN :-	GEORGETOWN
NO :-	3/1/139/3
	JALAN DUNGUN

LEGEND	
XXX	PSU BOUNDARY
==	METALLED ROAD
- - -	FENCE
- - -	FOOT PATH
- - - -	CART TRACK
	STEEL BRIDGE
~~~~	RIVER



STRAITS OF MALACCA

**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Burmah Road (Georgetown, Penang)**

**PSU 3/1/073/3**

**Based on an interview with**

**Mr Leong Kim Yew,  
Sales Representative and Chairman of  
Rukun Tetangga in Burmah Road.**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kim  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J9338**

**October, 1977**

A. History and General Background

The Island of Penang was formerly part of the territory of the Sultanate State of Kedah and was known as 'Pulau Pinang' - Island of the Betelnut Palms, because of the betel nut growing there. It was almost uninhabited and a convenient hide-out of the sea pirates, when in 1786 Captain Francis Light of the British East India Co., sailed into Penang. Captain Francis Light negotiated with Sultan Abdullah of Kedah for the lease of the island as a Far Eastern outpost of the expanding East India Co. Thus, Penang became the first British Settlement in the Straits of Malacca.

Separated from Peninsular Malaysia by only two miles of sea, Penang has an excellent harbour and consequently a busy entrepot trade. Today it is one of the most lucrative tourist centres in this region.

The PSU ... Burmah Road is located north-east of Penang Island. Formerly, the area was mostly swamp with only a few houses. The area is predominantly Chinese and there are very few Indian and Malay residents. The Police Headquarter's building in the locality was formerly a private building which was acquired by the government in 1936. During World War II Mr Leong remembers the area being severely bombed.

The Burmah Road area is a commercial centre with four supermarkets. White House Hotel was the first four-storey hotel built in 1955. The PSU is a busy and noisy area with entertainment continuing through the night. Its famous amusement park located between Hutton Lane and Burmah Road was demolished ten years ago to build commercial and office buildings.

According to Mr Leong, a nasty incident happened more recently among drug addicts in Kelantan Road. A man who had connection with a drug syndicate was killed in a fight. Police and Rukun Tetangga vigilant patrols were increased to control the situation.

Since it is a commercial centre and close to light industrial area, most of the residents are businessmen and office workers. Mr Leong feels that more people have migrated into the surrounding area since 1970 due to more offices being built.

There have been no epidemics or diseases within the past five years, nor flooding or drought.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

There are several metalled roads within the PSU. People travel by bus, car, motor bike or bicycle to other areas. There is a 24 hour ferry service plying between Penang Island and Peninsular Malaysia carrying both passengers and all types of motor vehicles.

There is a market in the PSU. Telephones, a post office, and petrol station are available within the PSU. The nearest bank is less than one mile away. The nearest public library is two miles away.

All homes have electricity provided by government service, National Electricity Board and also water piped in. For sewage, flush toilet facilities are prevalent although a small percentage use bucket system.

There are five private doctors within the PSU, according to Mr Leong, and government health services are to be found at the Public Medical Centre in the PSU and at the General Hospital, two miles away. Family planning services are available at the Public Medical Centre and contraceptives are readily available from commercial outlets within the PSU.

Minor ailments are treated by private doctors and major illnesses are referred to General Hospital. Mr Leong feels that most women deliver their first and subsequent children at General Hospital.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities.

Primary educational facilities are readily available within the PSU. An outstanding educational problem is for secondary schooling where pupils have to travel to the outskirts of the city. 100 percent of the primary school age children are in school and about 95 percent continue on to secondary school.

The only government projects introduced into the area are those sponsored by Penang City Council. There are plans to build residential flats in Kedah Road and Hutton Lane.

The informant has no knowledge of participants in government training schemes from the Burmah Road area.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

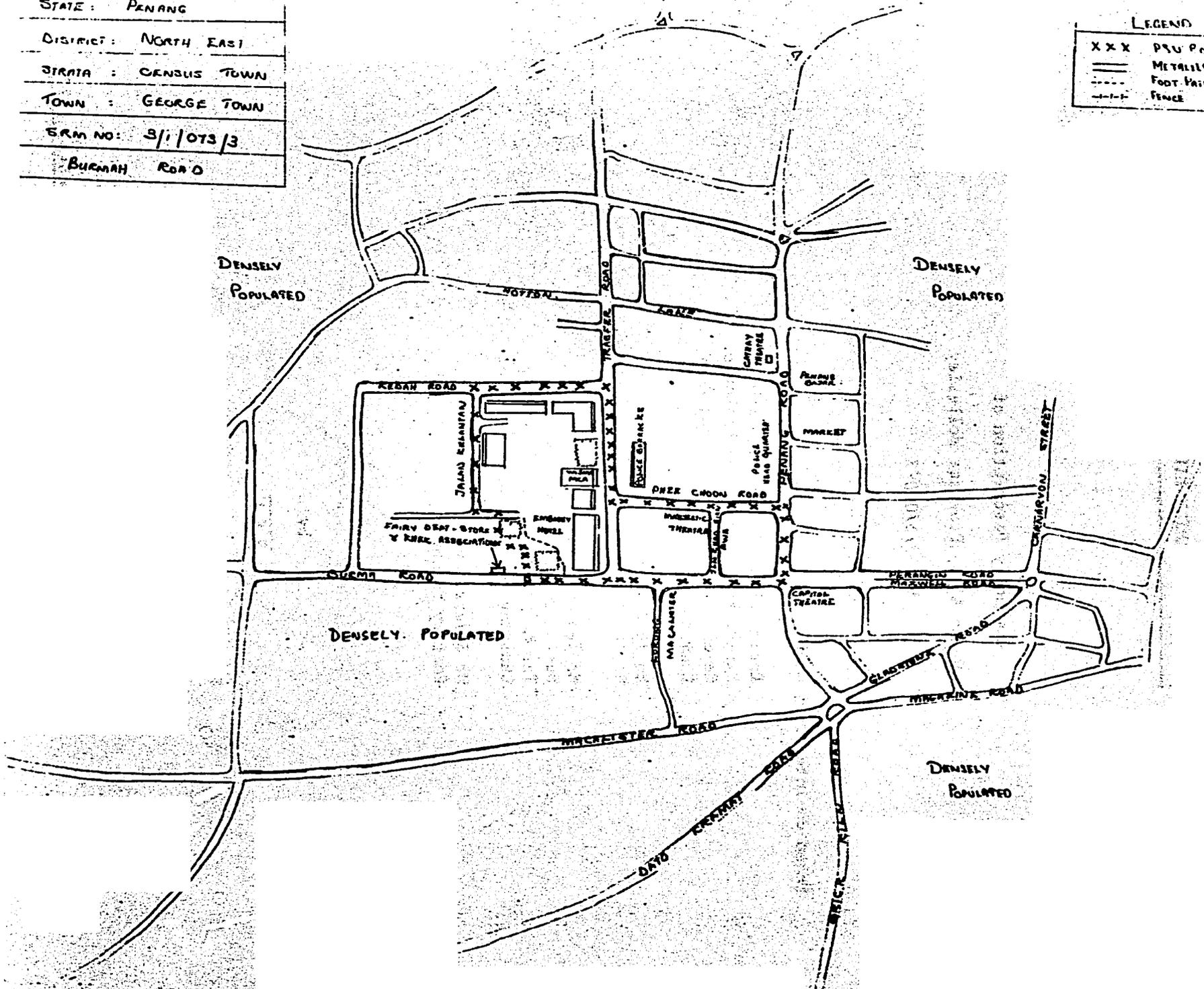
Mr Leong feels that it's easier nowadays to find work because more jobs are being created in nearby emporiums and supermarkets. Factories grow and more people venture into business. F&N (a soft drink factory) is the oldest industry in the area. People are better off in 1977 than they were in 1970 because of better business opportunities.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Dr Lim Chong Eu, the Chief Minister of Penang is named the State Assemblyman and MP from this area. He is from Gerakan, a component party in Barisan Nasional. The last time he visited his constituency was earlier this year (1977).

STATE : PENANG  
 DISTRICT : NORTH EAST  
 STRATA : CENSUS TOWN  
 TOWN : GEORGE TOWN  
 SRM NO: S/1/OTS/3  
 BURMAH ROAD

LEGEND  
 X X X PSU BOUNDARY  
 ——— METALLIC ROAD  
 - - - - FOOT PATH  
 - - - - FENCE



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

Community Description of  
Bagan Ajam, Province Wellesley  
PSU 3/5/050/3

Based on interviews with

Encik Mohammad Ghani bin Wahid  
Penang Port Commission Employee,  
Committee Member of Penang Port  
Commission Quarters

Encik Zakaria bin Cik  
Businessman

Mr Tan Kwee Sim  
Businessman, Ex-Chairman of  
Tan Kongsu Building Committee,  
Chairman of Tasek Glugor School

Mr S Verranayagam  
Poultry Farmer

by

S R M

SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur

A. History and General Background

Formerly, the area was a coconut plantation with only a few houses. The population grew slowly. In 1936, the British built an airbase in the area. Now the airbase is operated by the RMAF (Royal Malaysian Air Force). RAAF (Royal Australian Air Force) is also stationed there.

Informants feel that the area is noted for the airbase as well as the coconut plantations and poultry farms.

An informant feels that more people have been drawn into the area by the demand for factory workers and better salaries. Another informant observes that there were fewer people coming into the area than normal to work at the airbase. Two other informants consider the migration as normal.

Informants report no flood or drought in this area in recent memory. But, there were reported cases of dengue fever and malaria in 1974, and sore eyes in 1975.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Butterworth, 2 miles distant, is the nearest town of 10,000 population. Penang, 15 miles away, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants.

There is a metalled road in the PSU. People travel by motorbike, bus, car and bicycle to other places.

There is a market selling goods within the PSU. Telephones and petrol station can be found there as well. Banking and postal facilities may be found in Butterworth.

More than three quarters of the homes in the PSU have electricity from National Electricity Board.

Water is piped into 70% of the homes and another 30% use wells or public pipes. Sanitation is mainly flush toilets and bucket system.

The nearest hospital is in Butterworth. But, medical services are available at the Public Medical Centre and Midwife Clinics in the PSU. Family planning services are available as well. The informants report that contraceptives (condoms or pills, etc) are sold at commercial outlets within the PSU. They also agree that women deliver their first and subsequent babies at home and hospital.

For minor ailments such as a headache or stomach upset people use self medication and if they are still not well, they would see a doctor. For severe pain and serious ailments like malaria, dengue fever or cholera people go to hospital.

#### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that there are no educational problems since schools are readily available and primary education and text books are free. Within two miles from the PSU there are 6 primary and secondary schools as well as a government vocational school.

Informants state that more than half of the pre-school-age children attend kindergartens. Nearly 100% of eligible primary school children are in school. About 80% of secondary students are in school.

One informant states Vocational Training Centre at Teluk Air Tawar, 3 miles away, has trained a few residents from this area.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

There are mixed feelings about employment opportunities. Two informants said it's easier nowadays to find work because there are more job opportunities and more factories. One informant cited the policy of Penang Port Commission which gives preferential treatment to the children of their staff to be hired. Another stated that inspite of the mushrooming of new light industries in the surrounding areas it is still difficult for the Chinese to find work because of preferential treatment to Malays. For Malays, it's easy to find work he stated.

Three informants felt that people are better off in 1977 than they were in 1970. There is a great demand for factory workers and children work to help family incomes. One informant feels that there has been no change in standard of living since 1970.

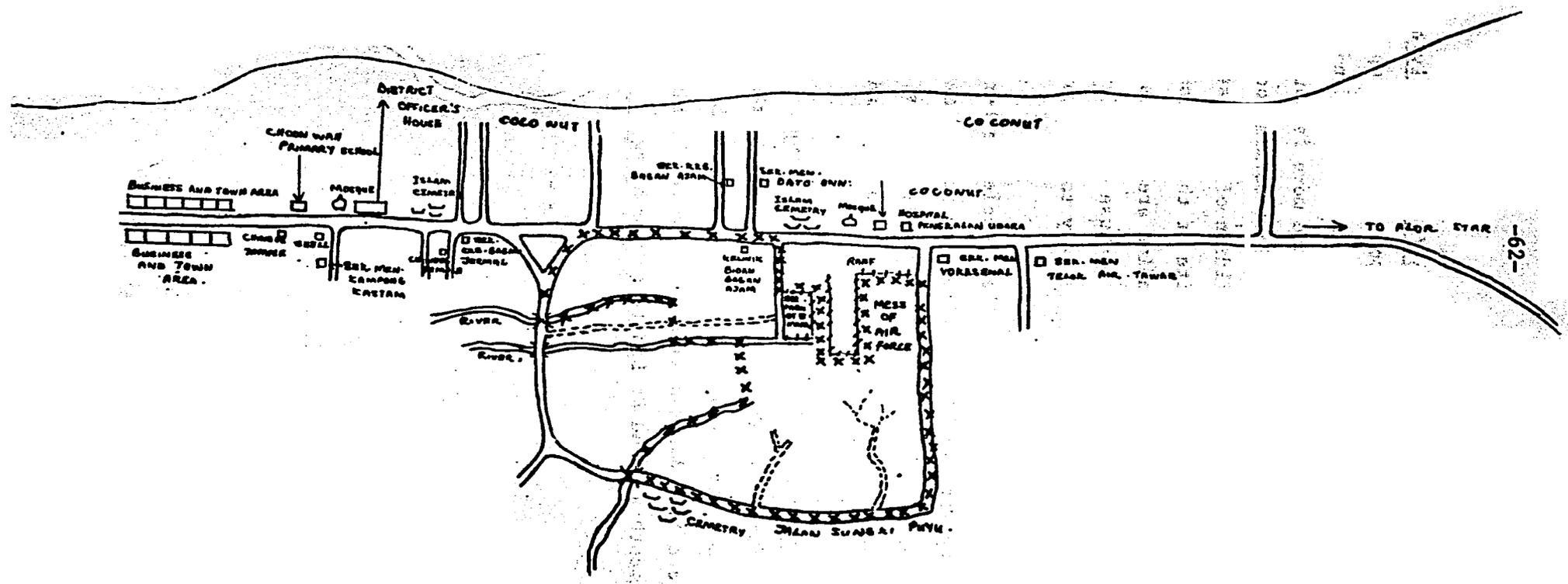
E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Informants know that Encik Ibrahim is their State Assemblyman and Dr Lim Leong Sik is their MP. Both elected representatives are from Barisan Nasional. Encik Ibrahim visited the area a month ago and Dr Lim three months ago.

DISTRICT - PENANG  
 STRAITS - NORTHERN  
 RATA - RURAL  
 WJ/MUKIM - BUTTERWORTH  
 CM NO - 3/5/050/3  
 AGAM AJAM, PROVINCE NELLESEY

**LEGEND**  
 XXX PSU BOUNDARY  
 == METALLED ROAD  
 --- CART-TRACK  
 ~~~ RIVER  
 --- MASONRY/STEEL BRIDGE  
 -|- FENCE

STRAITS OF MALACCA



**OTHER URBAN**

**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Jalan Menanti Alor Star Kedah**

**PSU 2/2/014/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Tham Kok Aun  
Foundry Shop Proprietor, Committee Member  
of Mechanical Engineering Association  
Member of Buddhist Association**

**Haji Hassan bin Haji Amiruddin  
Restaurant Owner**

**Cik Mariam binte Haji Hassan  
Housewife**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J9338**

**October, 1977**

A. History and General Background

The Jalan Menanti area was started sometime in 1928 when there were mostly swampy forest and a few Malay houses. According to Mr Tham, the Chinese migrated to this area in 1940 when they acquired land and settled down. Formerly an Auto Workshop in the area was a hostel used by Japanese soldiers during 2nd World War. There was a residence of Sultan Abdul Hamid of Kedah located along Jalan Menanti which is now one of the busiest streets in Alor Star.

Jalan Menanti area is a commercial centre where most of the residents are businessmen and office workers. An informant feels that if more people have migrated into this surrounding area since 1970 it is due to more offices being built and more factories and light industries opened up. Since it is near town centre, transportation is no problem.

One informant said that migration from this area is normal but another said more than normal, especially the exodus of young people in 20-30 age group for better salaries and job opportunities in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

All informants said that there has been no epidemic or prevalent disease here in the last 5 years. However, one informant recalled a flooding in 1945. All informants regard that the last drought, which lasted from December, 1976 to April, 1977 as the most severe in current history and had delayed planting and harvesting of padi in the surrounding areas.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Jalan Menanti is a metalled road. Buses, taxis, cars, trishaws run alongside the PSU. People travel by motor bike, bicycle, taxi, trishaw and motorcar. Alor Star itself is a town of more than 10,000 and Penang, a town over 100,000 is 60 miles away.

Private doctor's services are found within the PSU. General Hospital is within a mile away where doctors, registered nurses and government midwives may be found.

There is a market within the PSU. Telephones both private and public may be found, as well. Banking facilities, postal services and petrol stations may be found within a mile of the PSU. The public library is 2 miles away.

All buildings are reported to have electricity from National Electricity Board and piped in water. The types of sanitation services available are flush toilets, latrines and bucket system.

People use private doctor's services and self medication for minor ailments like fever, upset stomachs, giddiness, etc. For severe pain and major ailments residents go to the hospital.

First and subsequent children are delivered in government hospital or maternity clinic. Family planning services are available at Polyclinic within a mile away; private clinics in the PSU or at General Hospital. An informant states that contraceptives are sold at commercial outlets in the PSU.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

According to Mr Tham the major educational problem is the deteriorating academic standard of education due to automatic promotions of students. Students also have no respects for their teachers. Other informants feel that there are no educational problems since there are enough schools around the area. They said that there are plenty of facilities for education.

One informant states that 40% of the pre-school age children attend a child care facility. Another informant says about 70%. More than 80% of eligible primary school children are in school. About 80% of secondary students are in school.

There have been no participants in government training schemes from this area, to the knowledge of these informants.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants feel in general it is easier to find work nowadays (July, 1977) than it was in 1970 because there is an increase in job opportunities with the formation of more factories and commercial institutions. Since 1970, Kedah has progressed rapidly with the inauguration of the Muda Irrigation Project which makes double cropping of padi over vast areas possible.

Two informants feel that the people are better off nowadays because of more employment opportunities and the availability of better health facilities. Mr Tham, however, feels that the people are not so well off because living standards are high and prices of goods have increased tremendously.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Only one informant could identify the State Assemblyman from this area, Mr Karpal Singh of the DAP party. Mr Ooi Jin Sun of MCA, Barisan Nasional was identified by two informants as the Member of Parliament from this area. Mr Ooi Jin Sun visited the area once in 2 to 3 months. While Mr Karpal Singh only visited during the time of the last election.

KEDAH

NO: KOTA STAR

A: CENSUS TOWN

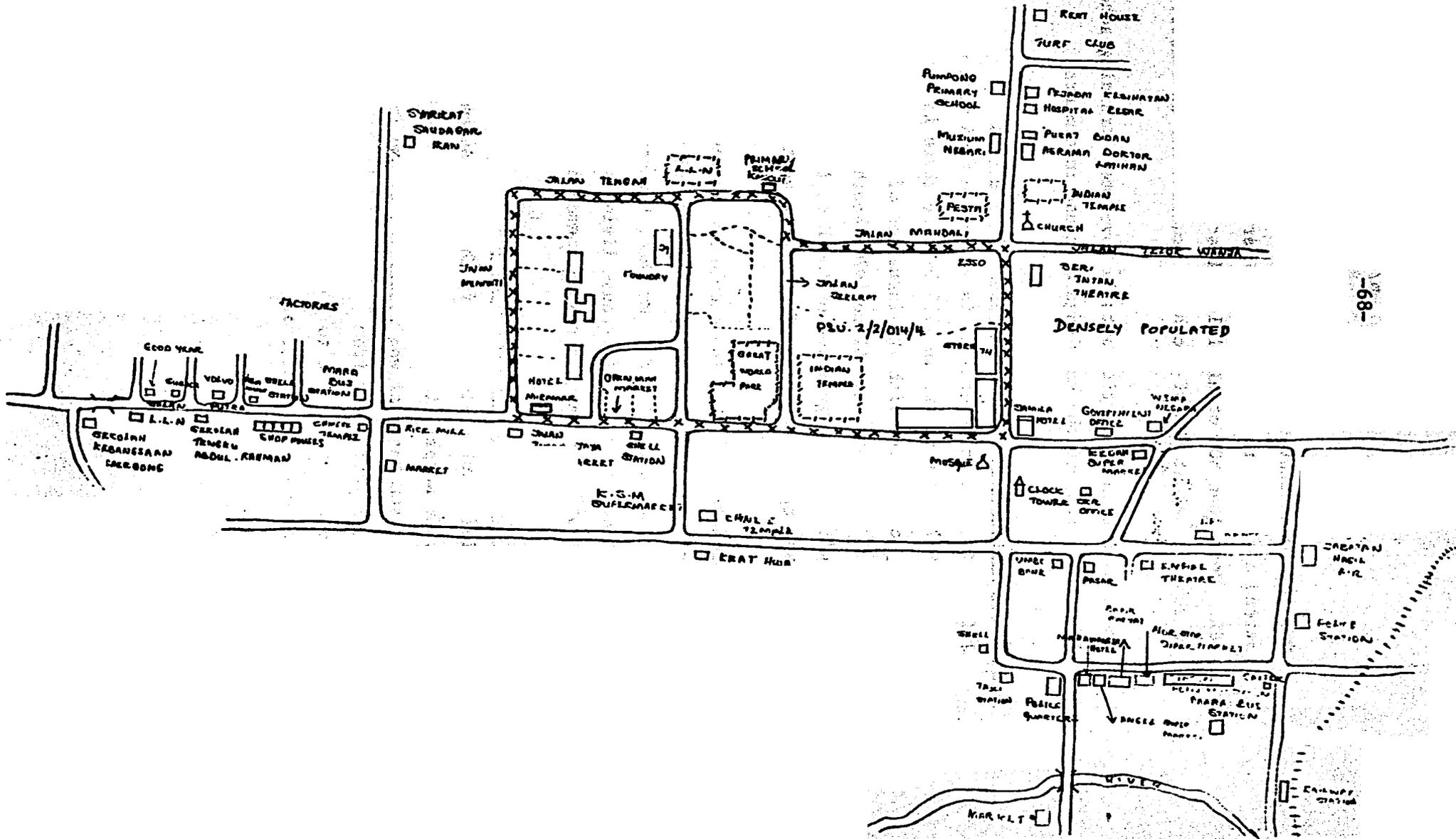
1: ALOR STAR 7/C

NO: 2/2/014/4

IN MENANTI, ALOR STAR

LEGEND

- K X Y PSU BOUNDARY
- METALLED ROAD
- FOOT PATH
- RAILWAY
- FENCE
- STEEL BOUNDARY



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Jalan Sungai Korok (Alor Star, Kedah)**

**PSU 2/2/051/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Lian Kim Koh  
Businessman, Vice-chairman  
of Sin Min School**

**Mr Lee Kee Hoi  
Town Councillor, Secretary of  
Rukn Tetangga and Muhibbah  
Committee Member**

**By**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**September 1977**

A. History and General Background.

This area was started about 60 years ago when there were mostly rubber trees and a few Malay houses. Then, the Chinese migrants came to settle down. At first, they only rented the land and grew vegetables and reared domestic animals such as pigs and poultry. Later, they acquired some land and built shophouses. Nowadays, the residents are 50% Malay and the others Chinese. Seventy percent of the residents are petty traders, according to Mr Lian, 15 percent are businessmen and the remaining 15 percent are manual labourers and government officers.

There is an active Rukun Tetangga in the PSU which, informants report, is very well received by residents. They feel that the Rukun Tetangga efforts have served to reduce the every substantially.

All informants feel that there were fewer people coming into the area than normal. New residents tend to be all age groups who are doing business and those who bought houses. Currently, there are plans to build a new town centre in Sungai Korok. Many residents have left the old shophouses which are within the proposed site of a new town centre.

There have been no epidemics or diseases within recent memory, nor flooding or drought.

**B. Availability of Services and Amenities**

The PSU is located within two miles from Alor Star, the state capital of Kedah. Alor Star has a population of over 10,000 inhabitants. But Penang is the nearest town of over 100,000 people, contrary to the opinion of the informants who stated Alor Star.

Jalan Sungai Korok is a metalled road with several paved streets. To get into Alor Star and other places people use motor bike, bus, bicycle and car. There is a market for selling goods within the PSU. Petrol stations and telephones (private and public) are available as well. The nearest public library and banking facilities may be found in Alor Star.

There is a private doctor within a mile of the PSU. Public medical services, including family planning services are available at a Polyclinic and a Family Planning Clinic in Alor Star. Alor Star General Hospital is located four miles away. Contraceptives are readily available within the PSU.

Informants believe that first and subsequent children are delivered in government hospital and maternity clinic.

For minor ailments residents use self medication, aspirin, analgesics, etc. Major illnesses are treated by private doctors or at government medical facilities.

All homes are reported having electricity provided by National Electricity Board and water piped in. For sewage, most homes have toilet facilities and a small percentage use bucket sanitation. One informant observed some families use latrines.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Informants feel that the major educational problems are financial and lack of supervision from parents. Some parents do not realise the importance of education and the children are left on their own.

Primary and secondary educational facilities are readily available within the PSU. Nearly 100% of eligible students attend school, according to informants, and only 50% of eligible secondary school students attend.

There have been no local residents participating in government training programmes as far as informants knew. But some government efforts introduced in this area are well received by the residents, for instance, Rukun Tetangga and Green Book Programme.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants have mixed feelings as to whether work is easier or harder to find nowadays. One stated that there are more jobs available with double cropping of padi and the construction of a new town centre. He also feels that the people are better off with higher wages and salaries. Another informant reacted differently and argued that there are few employment opportunities in this area because there are few factories. Furthermore, most of the residents are manual labourers who have low incomes. The prices of goods have increased tremendously.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both informants state that their State Assemblyman is Mr Kapar Singh of DAP. The Member of Parliament is Mr Ooi Gin Sun of Barisan Nasional. The informants report never having received a visit within recent memory. If politicians were to come it's "only at election time".



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Perak Hydro (Sungai Siput, Perak)**

**PSU 4/2/117/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr See Khun Lim  
Rubber Dealer**

**Mr Wong Lee Tow  
Businessman**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**September 1977**

A. History and General Background

Formerly, the PSU was a swampy, tin mining area fringed by rubber trees. In 1932, there were about 32 houses along the main road, according to an informant.

During the emergency years (1948-60) against the Communist insurgency, the residents were resettled in Talang and Lisah new villages by the government for security measures; to deny the communist from getting food supplies and other material support from sympathisers as well as to protect the residents from communist intimidations. During this period the residents were having a hard life -- movement was restricted. Residents were issued security passes to enable them to go out and work, but they must return by 2 p.m. Curfew was imposed from dusk to dawn.

Sungai Siput (Snail river) derives its name from a river in the area which was once abundant with snails. In Chinese, Sungai Siput means a peaceful place with fertile soil. Crops such as tapioca, groundnut and vegetables grow very well in this locality. In fact, the famous 'Malimau Groundnuts' are originated from Sungai Siput, but are processed and packed in factories at Ipoh, 16 miles away.

In 1967, the government encouraged the people to open up more land for rubber and oil palm plantings. Between 1962-1970 more houses were built in Sungai Siput and the population increased rapidly. However, since 1970 there is no influx of people into the area or the exodus of people out of the area.

Informants report no flood or drought in this area in recent memory. But, there were cases of dengue fever in 1974.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Sungai Siput is a town of more than 10,000 population. Ipoh, 16 miles distant, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants. There is a metalled road in the PSU. People travel by bus, taxi, train, car and motor bike to other places.

There is a market for selling goods within the PSU. Telephone, a post office and petrol station can be found as well. Banking facilities are within a mile away. The nearest public library is in Ipoh.

More than three quarters of the homes in the PSU have electricity from Kinta Electrical Distribution Company Berhad, a private company.

Water is piped into 70% of homes and another 30% use wells or public stand pipes. In town, sanitation is mainly flush toilets and bucket system. Latrines are used in new villages.

The nearest hospital is in Kuala Kangsar, 14 miles away. But medical services are available one mile away at the Public Medical Centre. This includes the services of a doctor, daily care by registered nurses and midwife services. Informants were not sure whether family planning services are available in the locality. However, they believe that women deliver their first babies at private maternity clinics and subsequent babies in government clinics.

C. Educational Opportunities and Training

The major educational problems seem to be lack of adequate lower school for Chinese language of education (an informant feels Chinese language academic instruction is deteriorating) and lack of qualified teachers. Within two miles from the PSU there are 3 primary schools and 2 secondary schools. In Sungai Siput there is a Child Care Centre which serves the community as a nursing school.

100 percent of eligible primary students are attending school and, according to informants, 90% of the eligible secondary students attend.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants have mixed feelings as to whether work is easier or harder to find nowadays. One stated that the high level of prices paid for rubber generates more employment opportunities -- more land is being cleared for rubber and oil palm plantings and the people are better off. Another informant cited the demand for workers in factories is lacking and he feels the people are no better off than they were in 1970. Inflation has affected the people badly.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Only one informant could identify the political representatives from this area. Mr Tan Chong Meng of the DAP and Mr Sammy Velu of MIC, Barisan Nasional are the State Assemblymen and Member of Parliament from this area. Mr Tan paid a visit a year ago and Mr Sammy Velu visited 2 months ago.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Bidor, Perak**

**PSU 4/3/009/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Chew Tien Siew  
Provision Shop Owner, Rubber Dealer,  
Active Social Worker**

**Mr Yee Choon  
Bus Company Manager, Vice-President  
Of Ku Kong Chow Association**

**Mr Lai King Sin  
Coffee Shop Owner, Chairman of  
Rukun Tetangga**

**Mr Chong Kah Loon  
Local Council Clerk**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

Bidor is a town of rubber plantations and tin mines. These plantations and tin mines became the object of serious communist activity during the emergency (1948-60). Thus in 1951 a new village (the PSU) was started in a rubber plantation and used for resettlement purposes. The PSU is a predominantly Chinese area.

One informant recalled an incident in 1949 when a group of communists came out from the jungle and confiscated the Identity Cards of the residents to confuse the authorities.

Bidor is also known for speciality foods such as biscuits and duck meat, etc.

An informant feels the influx of migrants into this area is more than normal due to good location, abundant land available for farming and an increased in amenities. New residents tend to be people with families.

According to two respondents there were reported cases of dengue fever and sore eyes in 1974 and malaria in 1975. Informants don't report floods or droughts within memory.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Informants said Bidor is a town of 10,000 or more people and Ipoh --- 43 miles away, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants.

A metalled road runs within the PSU which carries a bus service. People travel to neighbouring towns by motorcycle, car, taxi and bus primarily.

A market, post office, petrol stations are within a mile of the PSU. Telephones may be found in the PSU and the nearest public library is in Ipoh.

Government medical services are available less than a mile away at the Sub Health Centre where there are a doctor, registered nurses and midwives. Family planning services are available as well, besides general medical care. Contraceptives (condoms or pills, etc.) are sold at commercial outlets within a mile away. The nearest hospital is in Tapah, 7 miles away. According to informants first and subsequent deliveries are performed both at government hospitals, and government and private maternity clinics. When people are very sick they usually see doctors.

Water is supplied to homes through pipe (70%), public facilities (5%) and private wells and pumps (25%). Sanitation services are available through flush toilets, public and private bucket services and private pit/latrines.

There is electric power by a private company, the Kinta Electrical Distribution Co. Bhd supplied three quarters of the homes.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Informants feel that there are no major educational problems since schools are readily available. There are five primary schools and two secondary schools within a mile from the PSU. However, one informant mentioned some schools have inadequate facilities. Nearly 100% of eligible students attend primary school and only about 80% of eligible secondary school students attend.

Only two of the five respondents were aware of public manpower or job training programmes for residents. The Outward Bound School in Lumut which had trained from 4 to 5 residents and the Montfort Boys Town in Batu Tiga, Selangor which provides rehabilitation training in welding, printing and mechanics for juvenile delinquents. Ten have had attended

The most recent government efforts introduced in Bidor were Rukun Tetangga Scheme and Green Book programmes.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants feel it's more difficult to find work nowadays compared to 1970. The population increase has not been met by any concomitant increase in job opportunities. There are few tin mines and factories in the locality.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Mr Mak Hum Kam of Barisan Nasional was identified as a State Assemblyman by one informant. Another informant cited Mr Mak Hum Kam as a Member of Parliament and Mr Chan Chee Seong, a State Assemblyman from Barisan Nasional. Informants characterised their visits as "very rare".

- PERAK

CT :- BATANG PADANG

n :- NON CENSUS TOWN

MURAH :- BIDOR T/C

NO :- #12/009/A

BIDOR, PERAK

**LEGEND**

\*\*\* PEU BOUNDARY

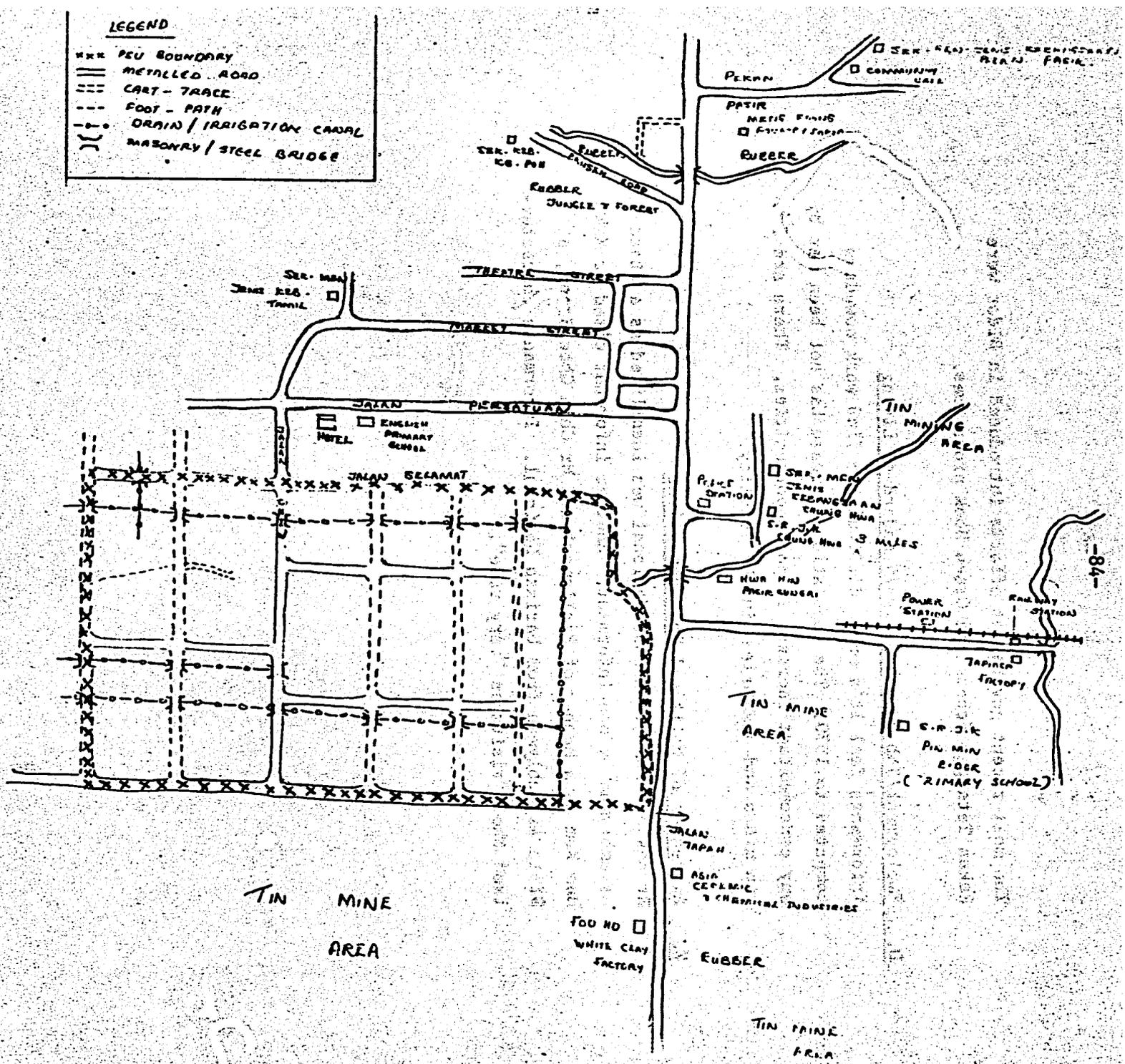
== METALLED ROAD

--- CART-TRACE

--- FOOT-PATH

-o- DRAIN / IRRIGATION CANAL

( ) MASONRY / STEEL BRIDGE



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Pangkor Island (Perak)  
PSU 4/4/057/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Mohd Abu bin Ibrahim  
Ketua Kampung**

**Mr Beh Lai Hoe  
Headmaster Secretary of  
Han Chiang Association**

**Mr Tan Cheang Liew  
Chairman of Fishermen's Cooperative  
Society Pangkor  
Vice-Chairman of Parents & Teachers  
Association**

**Encik Mohd Salleh bin Mohd Gaus  
Businessman**

by

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
PO Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**September 1977**

**A. History and General Background**

According to the informants the first settlers in Pangkor Island were the Malay fishermen who migrated from Penang Island in 1872. They started a settlement near a stream which they named Sungai Pinang Kecil (Penang Stream) after Penang Island; their place of origin.

About 1920, Pangkor Island became a British colony by cession from Perak to the Straits Settlements. The administration of Pangkor Island was transferred to Penang, and Pangkor Island enjoyed an entrepot status. The Straits Settlements which included Penang, Malacca and Singapore were directly under the colonial office in London. Pangkor Island was returned to Perak before Malaya (Peninsular Malaysia) gained independence in 1957.

Immediately after the 2nd World War ended in 1945 the communists occupied Pangkor Island for 14 days and they executed 10 prominent people.

In 1959, a communal disturbance broke out in Pangkor Island between the Malays and the Chinese reported to have been caused by urchins. The government quickly controlled the situation and maintained law and order. Until today, there is no recurrence of the racial incident and peace and goodwill prevail on this island.

The PSU which comprises of Kampung Masjid and Pangkor Town is the most populated area in Pangkor Island. Kampung Masjid is a Malay fishing village named after a mosque. Pangkor Town consists of the commercial centre and the fishing industry facilities such as ice factories, cold rooms and processing centres. According to Mr. Tan and Mr Beh, the livelihood of the people here which comprises of 60% Chinese, 30% Malays and 10% Indians wholly depends on the fishing industry.

Between 1964 and 1969, rapid growth of the fishing industry was most evident with the introduction of modern fishing gear. When trawler fishing was first introduced, there was a spectacular increase in marine fish landings. Home industries related to fishing such as dried and salted fish and anchovy (ikan bilis), etc, flourished. However, since 1969 marine fish landings have been cut by about 12-14%. Fish prices have soared by about 110% over the last 10 years.

The problems faced by the fishing industry are mainly the diminishing fish resources. The fishermen have to struggle against circumstances beyond their control such as illegal trawling, not enough aid and the threat of pollution, etc. The use of illegal fishing gear such as "pukat tuabang", which traps all types of fish, and "pukat haram" (nets with mesh size of  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch) has not been properly checked because the enforcement unit has only 17 vessels to police a 7,500 mile coastline. Fines for illegal fishing are minimal and easily paid off.

Mr Tan and Mr Beh feel that there are more people coming into the area than normal, meanwhile the Ketua Kampung feels there are fewer people coming. The influx is comprised mainly of people from neighbouring areas in Perak, more than 40 years of age with families, who come to work as fishermen. However all informants agree that since the only industry in the area is fishing, there tends to be a more than normal migration of young people in 18-30 age group to Lumut where they try to find work on the naval base, and to Kuala Lumpur and Singapore.

There have been no epidemics or floodings in the area within memory. However, the area is currently (August 1977) experiencing drought.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Pangkor Island is a holiday resort. There are two principal beaches on Pangkor Island. Pasir Bogak, on the seaward side of the island and Telok Belanga, a mile-long stretch of white sand beach fringed by gently swaying coconut trees. Pasir Bogak has a government rest house and seaview Hotel with chalets. Telok Belanga offers The Princess Beach Hotel with a range of accomodation from hotel/motel style lodgings to individual chalets.

Three informants feel Pangkor town has 10,000 or more inhabitants. Encik Mohd Salleh mentions Lumut, 7 miles away as the nearest town of 10,000 or more population. Ipoh, 65 miles distant, is the nearest town over 100,000. A metalled road runs within the PSU and the people travel along it by foot, bicycle, motor bike, taxi and bus. A regular scheduled ferry service makes a 35 minute trip to Pangkor from Lumut on the mainland. The ferry operates daily between 9.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. The return fare by ferry is M\$1.40.

A market and shophouses are located within the PSU where residents can make purchases including small quantity of petrol. The nearest petrol station is available in Lumut. There is a post office locally. Telephones may be found as well. Central Malaysia Finance (a private finance company) provides saving and credit facilities. The nearest public library is in Ipoh.

There is a Public Health centre less than a mile from the PSU, staffed by a doctor, registered nurses and government midwives. Traditional midwives can be found in the PSU. Family planning services are available at the Public Health Centre, mentioned previously; as well as at two midwife clinics, 2 miles distant, at Kampung Telok Kecil and Sungai Pinang Kecil. The nearest hospital is in Lumut.

Women deliver all their children at home according to Encik Mohd Salleh. Other informants feel that second children are delivered at home. However, they believe that first children are delivered at the hospital or clinic. Contraceptives such as pills and condoms, etc. are sold through commercial outlets and the 2 private clinics on the island.

Informants say that minor ailments like fever, upset stomachs, giddiness, etc. are treated at clinics. For severe pain and major ailments residents first go to the clinics but are then referred to the hospital in Lumut.

Over one quarter of the homes have electricity supplied by Pulau Pangkor Electric Sdn Bhd, a private company. Approximately half of the homes enjoyed piped water while private wells and pumps account for the others.

For sewage, 25% of the homes use latrines, another 25% use bucket sanitation and the rest dispose over river/ sea.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Primary educational facilities as well as lower secondary educational facilities are readily available within a mile of the PSU. 100% of the primary school age children are in school and about 95% continue on to secondary school.

The major educational problem is no Form IV classes locally. The students have to go to Sitiawan, 16 miles away, to attend higher secondary education and incurring high travelling expenses. Monthly expenses on ferry and bus are M\$5.00 and M\$7.00 respectively, per student.

Some residents from this area have participated in various job training programmes conducted by the government, 1 has attended course at Agricultural Training Centre at Titi Gantung, 58 miles away; 30 have attended courses in modern fishing technology, navigation and engine maintenance at Fishery Training Centre in Penang, 112 miles away. 3 have been trained at Midwife Training Centre; 30 have received vocational and industrial art training at Dusun Tua in Kuala Lumpur.

Since 1973, some 50 families have been resettled in FELDA schemes. Some residents got MARA loans to venture into business.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Ketua Kampung feels it is more difficult nowadays to find work because there are too many fishermen. The supply of fish has depleted due to overfishing. There has been no change in the standard of living since 1970. Some fishermen are only earning a meagre income about M\$60.00 per month, especially the inshore fishermen. Deep sea fishing boat and gear need a capital outlay of at least M\$100,000 and can provide employment only for about 20 people. However, Mr Tan and Mr Beh don't feel the same way. There are many trawlers now and job is easier to find. The people are better off nowadays as indicated by the mushrooming of home industries on seafood. Fishermen's Cooperative Society has been formed to look after the welfare of their members. Trawler fishing guarantees a fisherman an income of at least M\$400.00 per month.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Mr Phang Teck Hwa of DAP, an opposition party and Mr Richard Ho of MCA, Barisan Nasional, were identified as the State Assemblyman and MP from the area respectively. Mr Phang pays a weekly visit to his constituency. Mr Richard Ho who is also the Deputy Minister of Finance manages to visit the area once in 2 months, according to the Ketua Kampung.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Windsor Estate (Taiping, Perak)**

**PSU 4/5/219/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**M A Jasuah  
Assistant Manager**

**M D Matthew  
Estate Supervisor**

**Kuppan Sanamurugam  
Retired Weeder**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**August 1977**

A. History and General Background

The area, previously jungle was developed in 1910 when a British owned Windsor (FMS) Rubber Estate Ltd., was started. A temple was built at the entrance to the estate in 1911 to serve the predominantly Indian community. It was rebuilt in 1974 with donations from the public and funds provided by the estate and the government.

In the olden days travel was mostly by boat along a river (sungai Changkat Lara) and by bullock carts to Taiping. One of the oldest residents, Kuppan recalled that the estate manager travelled by chariot to nearby areas. The metalled road along the PSU's boundary was constructed in 1916 and the railway track was laid a few years earlier.

The total acreage of the estate is 1818. Since 1969 the estate is diversifying to oil palm to increase its profitability. Currently 1429 acres is rubber and 389 acres is oil palm. During the switching period no workers were retrenched. The estate will engage more workers soon as replanted rubber and oil palm trees are coming to maturity. Now, there are 208 workers on the payroll with 400 dependents. The workers comprise of 60% Indians, 30% Malays and 10% Chinese.

Latex (liquid rubber) is processed into a first grade rubber for export in the estate's SMR (Standard Malaysian Rubber) factory itself. Oil palm fruits are sent to a mill in Bagan Serai, 16 miles away.

There is a normal migration, especially among 18-35 age group engaged to work in the estate. Some workers left to get married or retired or finding better prospects elsewhere. But this is less than normal.

There have been no epidemics in the area, nor has there been flooding, drought or other natural disasters.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

The nearest town of 10,000 or more, Taiping, is 7 miles away and Penang, a town over 100,000 is 50 miles away. However, Jasuah mentioned Kamunting, an industrial town, 4 miles distant as having 10,000 and Taiping a town over 100,000.

There is a metalled road running alongside the PSU and people travel along it by bus, taxi, motorbike and bicycle. Telephones may be found in the PSU. The nearest post office is in Ulu Sapetang, 2 miles away. Petrol stations are available in Taiping and Kamunting. Banking facilities may be found in Taiping.

There are mixed feelings about water supply and electricity in the area. Jasuah feels approximately 40% of the homes have water piped in, while standpipes account for 60%. Electricity is reported in 40% of the homes. While Matthew reported all homes have electricity and water piped in. Sanitation is mainly flush system.

The informants feel that the workers have a strong union (National Union of Plantation Workers) representing them. They earn a good income and enjoy fringe benefits such as free housing, annual leave, EPF (Employee's Provident Fund) and Socso (Social Security Scheme) contributions, free medical attention for the family including maternity leave and maternity allowance of M\$180.00 paid up to the 3rd child.

For minor ailments residents see the hospital assistant at the estate dispensary or go to a midwife clinic at Kampung Changkat Lara, a mile away. A doctor visits the dispensary twice a week. Major illnesses are referred to general hospital in Taiping. Informants agree that women deliver their first and subsequent children at general hospital.

All informants know of the family planning services available in Taiping. The estate dispensary no longer provides family planning services although the workers are encouraged to have a small family -- not more than 3 children.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

The major educational problems faced by the children in this area are transportation and financial. The nearest primary school is 3 miles away and secondary education is available only in Taiping. More than 90% of the primary school age children are in school and about 90% continue up to Form III (lower secondary) and only 10% proceed to Form IV onward (upper secondary). Dropouts normally find jobs in factories at Kamunting.

There is a nursery for pre-school children in the estate. It is funded by 1/3 parents, 1/3 the estate and 1/3 profit from toddy shop's operation. Transport is provided by the estate's bus. Milk refreshment is supplied to the children.

There have been no participants in government training schemes from the area, to the knowledge of these informants. Quite recently, the residents have applied to Veterinary Department to participate in its cow's rearing scheme for meat and milk production and are still waiting for the reply. The estate, under Greenbook programme has allocated 1/10 acre to each family for planting vegetables.

D. Employment/Job opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants feel that in general it is easier to find jobs in 1977 than it was in 1970 because of mushrooming of new light industries in Kamunting. They also feel that people nowadays are better off than they were in 1970 because of increased social amenities and better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for commodities. The people can afford to buy TV set and motorbike.

E. Knowledge of Political Representatives

Informants know that Mr Chong is their State Assemblyman and Mr Paul Leong, Deputy Minister of Primary Industries is their M P. Mr Chong pays a visit about once in 2 months, last visited about 3 months ago. Mr Paul Leong visited only once since 1974 general election.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

Community Description of  
Pondok Tanjong (Taiping Perak)  
PSU 4/5/122/5

Based on interviews with

Mr T Nadarajah  
Chief Clerk Pondaland Estate

Encik Mat Hussien bin Osman  
Estate worker

Encik Mat bin Awang  
Lorry driver

by

S R M

SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
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Kuala Lumpur

J.9338

September 1977

A. History and General Background

The PSU, previously jungle and swamp, was developed in 1935 when Masala Rubber Estate was started. It was bought over by a Chinese businessman from Ipoh, Perak in 1967 and renamed Pondaland Estate. Adjoining Pondaland Estate are Foong Lee Estate (a Chinese owned) and a Malay village, Kampung Baru which also fall within the PSU. The PSU is located less than a mile from Pondok Tanjong town.

During the Japanese occupation, recalled Mr. T Nadarajah, some men from the area were taken away by the Japanese to Thailand to do forced labour, but most of them returned home safely.

According to Encik Mat bin Osman, until 1952, this area was being "a hot bed of communist activity" and military operations were continuously carried out by the government to harass and suppress the communists. In 1949, a platoon of police field force (a para military unit) was ambushed near Pondok Tanjung and suffered heavy casualties.

Rubber and oil palm are the major products of this area. Kampung Baru residents are mostly estate workers and only a few of them are self-employed as rubber or oil palm smallholders. Fishing in the river (Sungai Kurau) and lake (Tasek Bukit Merah) is mainly a part-time occupation. About 85% of the residents in the area are Indian estate workers, 10% Malays and the remaining 5% Chinese who are either farmers or self-employed in business.

All informants feel that there were fewer people coming into the area than normal because of less job vacancies around. There is no exodus of people out of the area.

The informants think that some estates are diversifying or completely switching to oil palm because it is more profitable. Oil Palm trees take at least 3 years to mature before the fruits can be harvested. During the unproductive period only a small work force is required to maintain the estates. For example, only 650 acres (66%) rubber and 50 acres (5%) oil palm trees are productive in Pondaland Estate's total acreage of 990. The remaining 290 acres (29%) are immature rubber and oil palm trees.

Elephantiasis is a prevalent disease here and in the past 5 years 7 cases were reported. Some diarrhoea cases were reported this year (1977) and one case was fatal.

The last major flood occurred in 1967 when most residents were evacuated from their homes. The metalled road in the PSU was under 4 feet of water. Some floodings were reported in Kampung Baru area in 1976, 1969 and 1959

#### B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Two informants said Taiping, 12 miles away as the nearest town of 10,000 or more while Mr. T Nadarajah mentioned Kamunting, 8 miles away. Ipoh, 67 miles away, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants. The map shows there are two towns of 100,000 inhabitants more than 67 miles distant : Ipoh, Perak and Georgetown, Penang.

A metalled road runs within the PSU which carries a bus service. The people use bus, motor bike and taxi to travel to nearby towns. The nearest point to board a train is at Taiping railway station even though a railway line runs alongside the PSU.

The nearest public library is in Ipoh, 67 miles away. A static bank may be found in Taiping, 12 miles distant and a mobile post office van comes into Pondok Tanjung town twice weekly.

Latex and oil palm fruits are sold to factories in Taiping. Scrap rubber (small detached piece of rubber) is sold to the local rubber dealers. From 100 lbs of latex about 28 to 32 lbs of first grade rubber can be obtained and it is being sold at M\$0.80 per lb. There is a small market and several sundry shops within a mile of the PSU where essential commodities can be purchased. Telephones may be found in the PSU. The nearest petrol station is in Kamunting.

Only the estate office and the officers' living quarters (about 5%) have electricity supplied by private generator, piped in water and flush toilet facilities. Standpipes account for 65% and private wells, pumps and river are used by 30% of the homes. For sewage, most homes use latrines and a small percentage dispose over river.

Medical services are available in the PSU itself at the estate dispensary where a hospital assistant is in attendance. The nearest Public Medical Centre and hospital are in Taiping. Here there are doctors, registered nurses and government midwives. Family planning services are available at Public Medical Centre in Taiping, but a mobile unit from the Ministry of Health comes into Pondok Tanjung town once fortnightly where family planning services are also available besides general medical care.

All women tend to give birth in hospitals or private clinics because medical expenses are paid for by the estates.

When people have a fever, headache or upset stomach, etc. they normally use self-medication like taking analgesics and if they are still not well, they would see the hospital assistant who would refer the patients to hospital for serious illnesses. For serious ailments like malaria, cholera or dengue fever, people go to hospital.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

According to the informants the major educational problems are financial and transportation. There are 2 primary schools about a mile away. The children have to walk to school. Secondary education is only available in Taiping, 12 miles away. Informants agree that more than 90% of eligible children attend primary school and about 30% of the eligible students attend secondary school. Mr. T Nadarajah feels only 40% of the children completed Form III (lower secondary) and only 25% of eligible students proceeded to Form IV onward (upper secondary).

No residents have participated in any government manpower training schemes, to the best of informants' knowledge.

However, various government projects introduced in this area have benefited the residents. Some residents have taken loans from Agricultural Bank and Farmers' Associations for farming. MARDEC buys latex from smallholders at good prices and further, prices seem to be stabilized. Agricultural Department has subsidized seedlings and fertilizers, and encouraged the residents to grow more food through Green Book campaign. Veterinary Department has introduced cattle rearing project.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

The informants have mixed feelings as to whether work is easier or harder to find nowadays. One stated that there are more jobs available because replanted rubber and oil palm trees have matured. While another informant thinks it otherwise. However, the two informants agree that the people are better off nowadays. They attribute it to the services rendered by the union (National Union of Plantation Workers). Consequently, the standard of living improves as the workers enjoy better incomes, generous fringe benefits and an increase in social amenities.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

The two Malay informants correctly identified Encik Baharuddin bin Latif as the State Assemblyman and Dato Haji Ramli Omar, the M P representing their area. They are both members of UMNO, Barisan Nasional. They very rarely visit the people, however. One informant stated a year ago while another claimed only during the last general election in 1974. Mr. T Nadarajah knew of neither politician.

STATE - PERAK  
 DISTRICT - KRIBI  
 STRATA - RURAL  
 MUEIM - GUNONG SEMANGOL  
 SRM NO: - 4/5/122/5

JUNGLE

RUBBER

TO SELAMA

JUNGLE

RUBBER

JUNGLE

SWAMPY

RUBBER

CHINESE TEMPLE

PRIMARY SCHOOL

18 MILES TO SELAMA TOWN

KURAU RIVER

SHOPHOUSES

PONDOK TANJONG TOWN

TASEK BUKIT MERAH (LAKE)

PSU 4/5/122/5

OIL PALM

OIL PALM

OIL PALM

PONDOK TANJONG ESTATE

OIL PALM

PONDOK ESTATE

RUBBER

RUBBER

RUBBER

SCHOOL

RUBBER

WINSOR ESTAT.

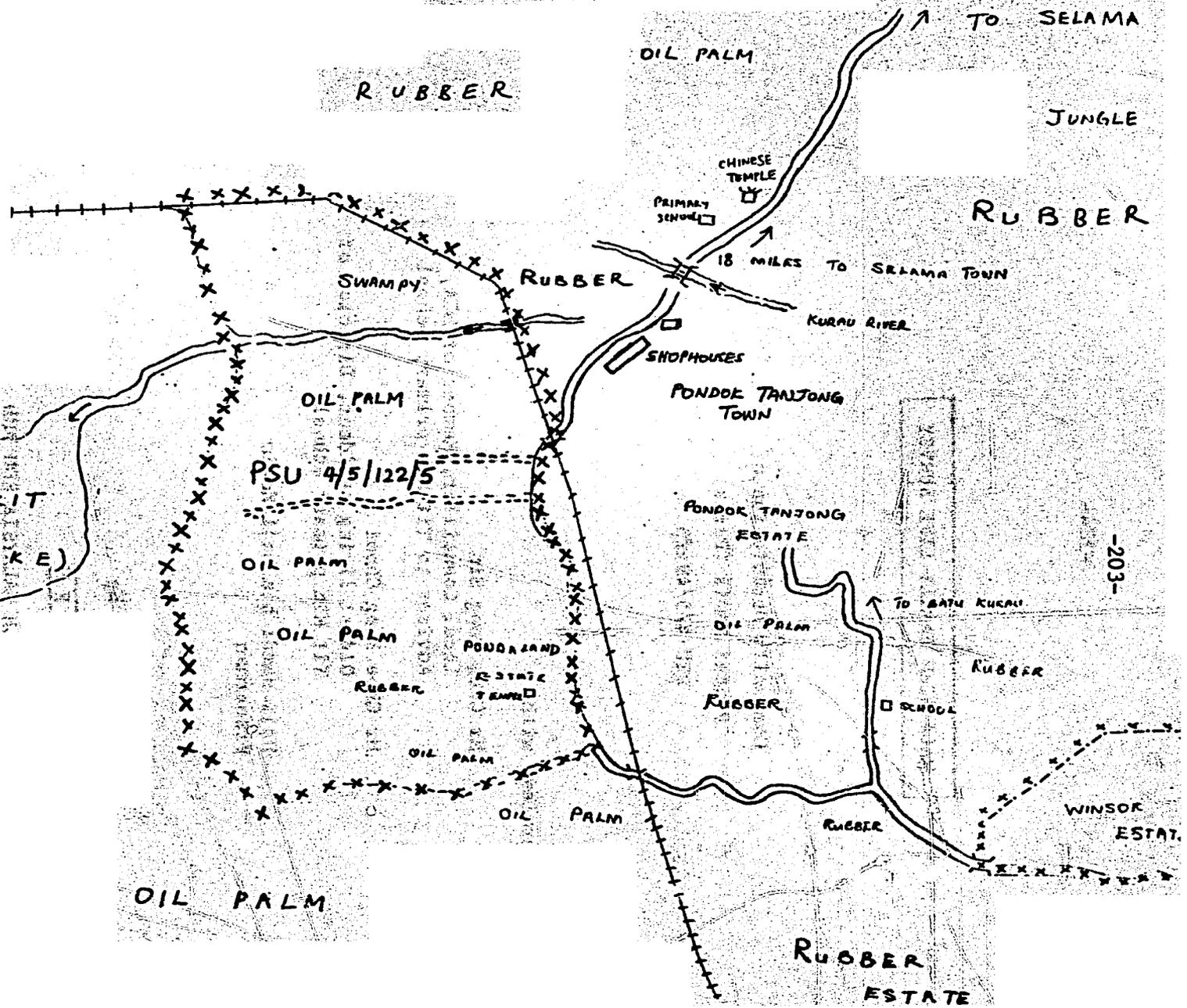
OIL PALM

RUBBER ESTATE

RUBBER

-203-

KEY  
 X X X PSU BOUNDARY  
 H H H RAILWAY LINE  
 . . . . . CART-TRACK  
 X WOODEN BRIDGE  
 = METALLED ROAD



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Pantai Remis (Perak)  
PSU 4/5/494/5**

**Based on interviews with:**

**Mr Chua Tong Sin  
Local Councillor, Member of MCA,  
Advisor to Tit Min primary school**

**Mr Chee Kang Chooi  
Oldest living resident, Director of  
Tit Min primary school**

**Haji Hamdi bin Haji Karim  
Fisherman**

**by**

**S R M**

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Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

The Pantai Remis area, previously swampy, was started in 1936 when there were only 2 Chinese houses. Pantai Remis which means a beach abundant with shell-fish was formerly known as Pengkalan Baru after a new wharf.

Before the Japanese Occupation in 1941 Pantai Remis was the battleground of three gangster groups with the surnames of Loh, Yoh and Toh. During the occupation the communists fought against the Japanese and when the war ended the communists retreated to the hills. A notorious Red Face gang emerged in Pantai Remis after the war.

There was killing, robbery and extortion. Finally, the gang was smashed with the arrest of its leaders and members by the police.

In 1948, there was a big fire which gutted 80 of the 108 houses in Pantai Remis. Many residents were left homeless. However, with the help from relatives, friends and the government the fire victims managed to build new homes.

During the Indonesian Confrontation against Malaysia in 1963-65, Indonesian saboteurs were infiltrated to Pantai Remis with the help of some locals of Indonesian origin. The Malaysian Police Force was tipped off by the public and in the ensuing clashes 9 armed infiltrators were captured and 2 fatally wounded.

Pangkor Island was the first place where trawler fishing was introduced in this region and there was a spectacular increase in fish landings. Before trawler fishing was introduced in Pantai Remis about 10 years ago, there were frequent clashes between the trawler fishermen from Pangkor Island and the inshore fishermen from Pantai Remis who used traditional fishing methods. The glut of fish in the market greatly affected the livelihood of inshore fishermen. The situation was further aggravated by the continuous intrusions of trawler fishing boats to areas limited to inshore fishing and caused the destruction of fish breeding places, their food and their young.

The population of Pantai Remis is predominantly Chinese whose main economic activity is fishing. There was an influx of people to Pantai Remis from the surrounding areas in Perak between 1964 and 1969, when rapid growth of the fishing industry was most evident with the introduction of trawler fishing and modern fishing gear. Now, there is a normal migration of people to work in the fishing industry.

Some cases of dengue fever were reported in 1975 and 1976. The patients were treated at General Hospital in Taiping -- about 36 miles away. There has been no flooding in the area, nor has there been drought.

#### B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Pantai Remis is a town of 10,000 or more population. There is a metalled road in the PSU which carries a bus service. People use taxi, bus, car and motor bike to travel to nearby towns. One informant mentioned Taiping, 36 miles away, as the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants. But, Ipoh -- about 40 miles distant, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants.

There is a market for selling goods in the PSU. Telephones, a post office and a petrol station may be found as well. The nearest public library and a static bank may be found in Sitiawan -- 28 miles away.

Water is piped into 70% of the homes and private wells or pumps account for 30% of the water supply. Sanitation is mainly through use of pit/latrine and the river.

More than 50% of the homes in the PSU have electricity provided by a private company.

The nearest hospital is in Taiping -- 36 miles away, but medical services are available in the PSU at the Sub Health Centre. This includes the services of a doctor, midwife services and daily care by a registered nurse. Family planning services maintained by the National Family Planning Board are available at the centre.

Informants agree that first children are delivered at the hospital or clinic and subsequent children are born at home.

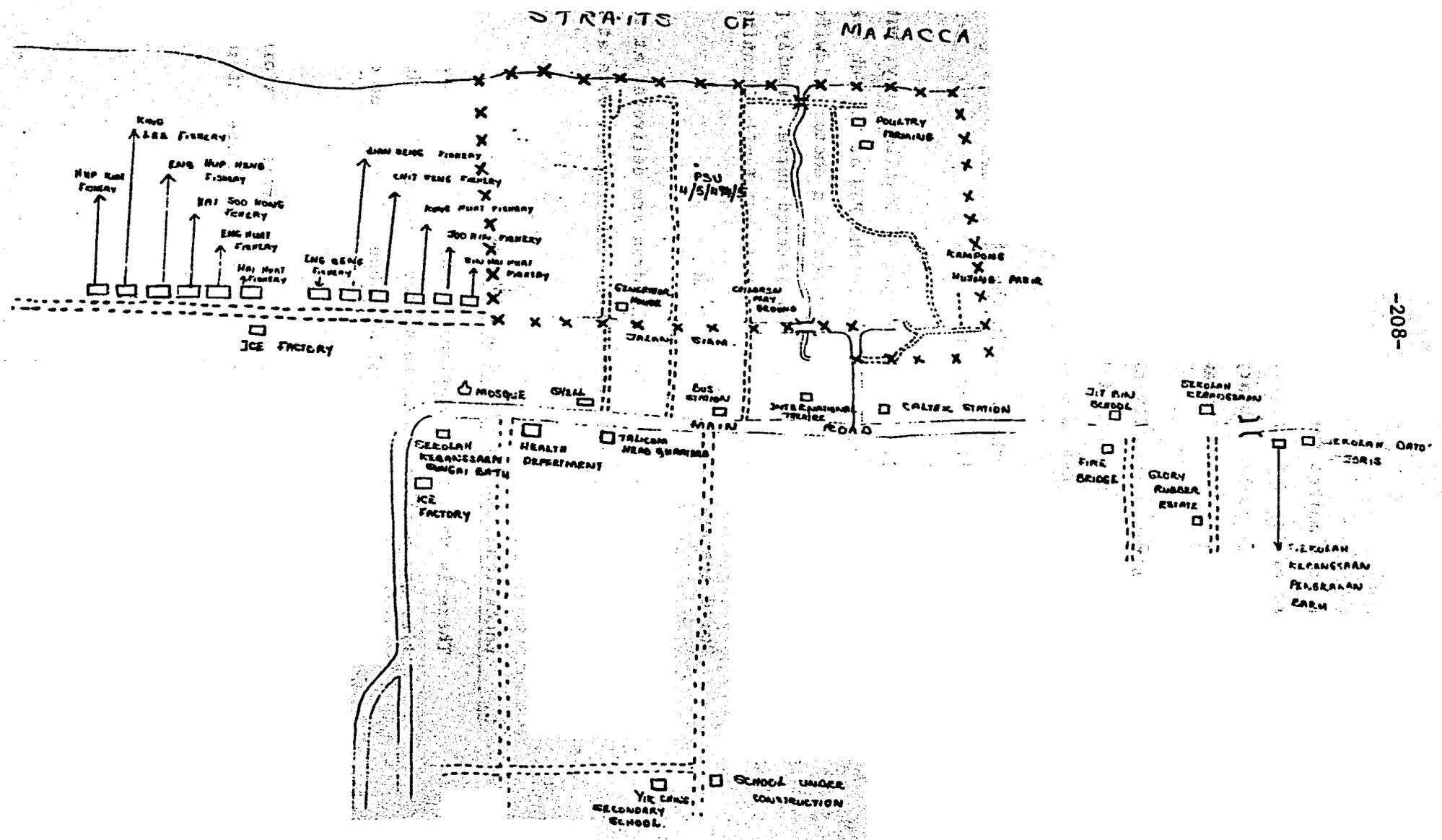
### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

There is no major educational problem as educational facilities are readily available nearby. 90% of the primary school age children are in school and about 80% continue on to secondary school.

There have been no participants in government training schemes from the PSU to the knowledge of these informants.

|       |                |
|-------|----------------|
| -     | PERAK          |
| CT :- | DINDINGS       |
| A :-  | RURAL          |
| M :-  | PENERALAN CARU |
| VO :- | 4/5/494/5      |

| LEGEND |               |
|--------|---------------|
| X X X  | PSU PROPERTY  |
| =====  | METALLED ROAD |
| -----  | CONCRETE      |
| .....  | FOOT PATH     |
| ---    | STEEL RAILING |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Kilang & Kampung Changkat (in Beruas, Perak)  
PSU 4/5/465/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Raja Hassan bin Raja Haji Ali  
Pengkulu**

**Encik Jamaluddin bin Hitam Sukur  
Ketua Kampung**

**Encik Ahmad Pendek  
Oldest Living Resident**

by

S R M

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A. History and General Background

The PSU, Kampung Kilang, is located a mile from Bruas town. Bruas itself is a relatively new town for this region, although none of the informants were quite sure how old it is. Formerly the main town was called Ganga Negara which is the oldest town in Perak. It is located about two miles west of the present town and is the site of several Royal Tombs. Formerly the present townsite was Blukar Sambang meaning land unfertile for rice cultivation and was a rubber estate). The residents wanted to call the new town Blukar Sambang, a name which did not please the Sultan for unknown personal reasons (who outlawed the uttering of the words under penalty of incarceration) so it was named after a tree, Bruas.

Kampung Kilang derives its name from the rubber and sugar factories once found at the entrance to the village. Seventy percent of the residents are farmers and planters, according to the Penghulu, 25 percent are in business and the remaining five percent are manual labourers and government officers.

Rubber is the main source of income for the farmers. Padi and coconut are just enough for own consumption. Mud irrigation canal was built in 1948 to irrigate padi land. Double cropping was encouraged since 1968 but due to lack of water it was only possible to cultivate padi 3 times in 2 years. According to the Ketua Kampung the land there is a little sandy and so is not very suitable for padi farming. Although high yielding varieties are planted with extensive use of fertilisers and insecticides the yield is not encouraging, about 400 gantangs an acre compared to an average of 800 gantangs in other places.

All informants feel that there were fewer people coming into the area than normal. The influx is comprised mainly of farmers from neighbouring Kedah, about 30 to 40 years of age. Since the only industries in the area are brick and sugar factories, there tends to be a normal migration of young people to Lumut, where they try to find work on the naval base, and to Kuala Lumpur.

There has been flooding in February of this year (1977) and since May there has been a drought. One informant remembers a previous drought in 1974.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Informants were not sure how far away the nearest town of 10,000 inhabitants is, probably because they were not sure what comprised a town of 10,000 people. The map shows there are two towns of 10,000 slightly over 15 miles away : Pantai Remis and Ayer Tawar. Ipoh, 35 miles distant, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants.

There is a metalled road one mile from the PSU which carries a bus service. People use bus, taxi, motor bike and car to travel from town to town.

There is a market for selling goods within a mile of the PSU. Telephones, a post office and a petrol station are also less than a mile away.

The nearest public library is in Ipoh, 35 miles away. A static bank may be found in Sitiawan, 22 miles away and the mobile Bank Bumiputra bus comes into Beruas itself.

Water is piped only into a few homes situated along the metalled road. Otherwise most people, 70 percent, use well water or public stand pipes. Sanitation is mainly through use of latrines and the river.

There are only some houses with electricity in the PSU itself, although Beruas town is served by Kinta Electrical Distribution Company Berhad, a private company.

The nearest hospital is in Lumut, 30 miles away, but medical services are available two miles away at the Sub Health Centre in Beruas. This includes the services of a weekly doctor's visit, midwife services and daily care by a Registered Nurse. The National Family Planning Board has a mobile clinic which visits the Health Centre once a week.

Women deliver all children at home.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that there are no educational problems since schools are readily available and books are free. There are three primary schools in Beruas, one secondary school, and a religious school (Muslim).

Ninety percent of eligible primary students attend school, according to informants, and 85% of eligible secondary school students attend.

Agricultural Training Centre, RISDA, Rubber Research Institute and MARA Vocational Training Centres have provided training for some residents. Thirteen have attended course at the Agricultural Training Centre; three have attended the Rubber Research Institute and five have gone to the MARA Vocational Training Centre. Informants were not sure as to the number attending other training programmes mentioned.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Penghulu Raja Hassan feels it's as easy nowadays to find work as it was in 1970. Ketua Kampong Jamaluddin feels it's more difficult because the population increase has not been met by any concomitant increase in job opportunities. Both informants feel there has been no change in standard of living since 1970.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both above-mentioned men agree that the State Assemblyman is Encik Abdul Malik bin Haji Ahmad, Head of the UMNO Division in Beruas. There was only a slight variation in the Member of Parliament's name, Su Laing You. Two informants cite his party as the P P P, another states that it is the M C A Party.

Encik Abdul Malik pays a weekly visit to his constituency, but Su Laing You does not. Informants characterised his visits as "very rare".



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Bota Kanan (Perak)**

**PSU 4/5/342/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Alias bin Abu Kassim  
Pengkulu**

**Kamaruddin bin Haji Abbas  
Ketua Kampung**

**Panjang Matsut bin Udalaham  
Oldest living resident**

**by**

**S R M**

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Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

For the history of Bota Kanan we are indebted to the reminiscences of Panjang Matsut bin Udalaham, aged 106, reported to be the oldest living resident in the area. According to stories told by the elders of his youth, the PSU was named after a ghost, Bota. This ghost has two forms, both invisible, one for living in water and one for living on land. The Bota can be heard only at night when it makes a clucking sound like a mother hen calling its chicks.

Should any human urinate or defecate on a path which Bota might use, he will incur its wrath and suffer from swollen and inflamed legs ("red legs") which, should modern medical treatment fail, can only be cured by a Bomoh's incantations.

Not far from the Mosque are the two tombs (Merong Masjid) of Rajahs who ruled Perak during the first and second era. These Rajahs came from Telok Anson, having been driven away from Melaka. They came to the PSU on elephant back from Pasir Salak, passing through jungles to Kampung Gajah (Elephant village). There are also Royal tombs in Kampung Gajah.

Although Orang Asli are the true original people, ancestors of most present day residents are of the Bugis, Aceh, Kampar and Kerenchi groups who migrated from Sumatra and other Indonesian islands. These migrants were traders who, along with occasional Indians, took up residence in the area.

In the older days the main occupation were growing main crops such as padi, maize and bananas. Rice, dried fish and prawn paste were sold to local residents by traders from Kampar who travelled along the Perak River.

As a child Panjang Matsut remembers the PSU as still wild, and mostly forest. Houses were few and found mainly clustered along the river banks. Travel was mostly by boat to the two marketing centres of Parit, and Teluk Anson.

According to Encik Kamaruddin, the Ketua Kampung, currently there are plans to build a new administrative centre for Bota Kiri, Bota Kanan as well as the surrounding areas. This will be called Sri Iskandar.

There have been no serious epidemics during the past five years. The last major flood was in 1967 although the most serious in current history was in 1926. The area is currently (April, 1977) experiencing a drought, although not as serious as the one in Kedah and Perlis.

There is some seasonal influx of people among people around thirty years old and up into the area to assist in padi harvesting.

Among more highly educated younger people, there is some migration to urban areas either to find work or to continue their studies. Informants view both of these movements as less than normal.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

The nearest town of 10,000 or more, Batu Gajah, is 17 miles away and Ipoh, a town over 100,000 is 27 miles away. A metalled road runs within the PSU and people travel along it by bus, taxi, motor bikes and cars.

There is a market for selling products within the PSU. Telephones both private and public may be found, as well. There is a post office locally. The nearest outlet for purchase of petrol is two miles away.

The nearest static bank is in Batu Gajah, but a mobile unit of Bank Bumiputra visits the area daily. The nearest public library is in Ipoh, 27 miles away.

There is a Public Health Clinic in Bota Kanan a mile from the PSU staffed by a Registered Nurse and Government Midwife. Traditional Midwives can be found in the kampung. A doctor from a hospital in Padang Changkat (three miles distant) visits the Public Health facility once a week.

Family Planning Services are available at the Public Health Clinic, mentioned previously, and at the Health Centre in Bota Kiri, a mile away; as well as at two Midwife Centres 3 miles distance at Padang Changkat and Teluk Payang.

Informants agree that women deliver second children at home. Encik Alias states that first children are delivered at home, as well. Encik Kamaruddin, however, believes that first children are delivered at the Hospital or Clinic. There are no contraceptives sold within three miles.

Informants say that minor ailments like fever, upset stomachs, giddiness, etc. are treated at clinics. For severe pain and major ailments residents first go to the clinic but are then referred to the hospital.

Over three quarters of the homes have electricity. It is not clear whether this is national Grid type, supplied by the National Electricity Board, or by the Kinta Electrical Distribution Company Berhad, a private organisation which has been nationalised in some parts of Perak.

Approximately 35 percent of the homes enjoy piped water while public pipes and supplies account for 25 percent and private wells and pumps are used by 40 percent of the homes

For sewage, most homes use latrines although a small percentage have flush toilet facilities.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Primary educational facilities are readily available within the PSU and secondary facilities up to Form V are also available. 100 percent of the primary school age children are in school and about 95 percent continue on to secondary school.

The major educational problem is the lack of local Form VI classes. The nearest Form VI class is in Batu Gajah, 17 miles away.

There are a number of Government training programmes which residents of the area have made use of. These include training at the Agricultural Institute at Titi Gantung in Bota Kanan : the RISDA facilities also in Bota Kanan : the various Youth Training Programmes supported by the Ministry of Land and Mines. About 100 people have participated in the first. Everyone engaged in rubber replanting, tapping and processing has received RISDA training and about 10 have been trained under the last mentioned scheme.

Qualified students also have opportunities for further educational advancement at Mara Institute of Technology and at the various Teacher Training Colleges.

A few residents have gone on for industrial arts training under the aegis of Dusun Tua, a government training centre in Kuala Lumpur which feeds graduates into both the private and public sectors.

D. Employment/Job Opportunity/Standard of Living

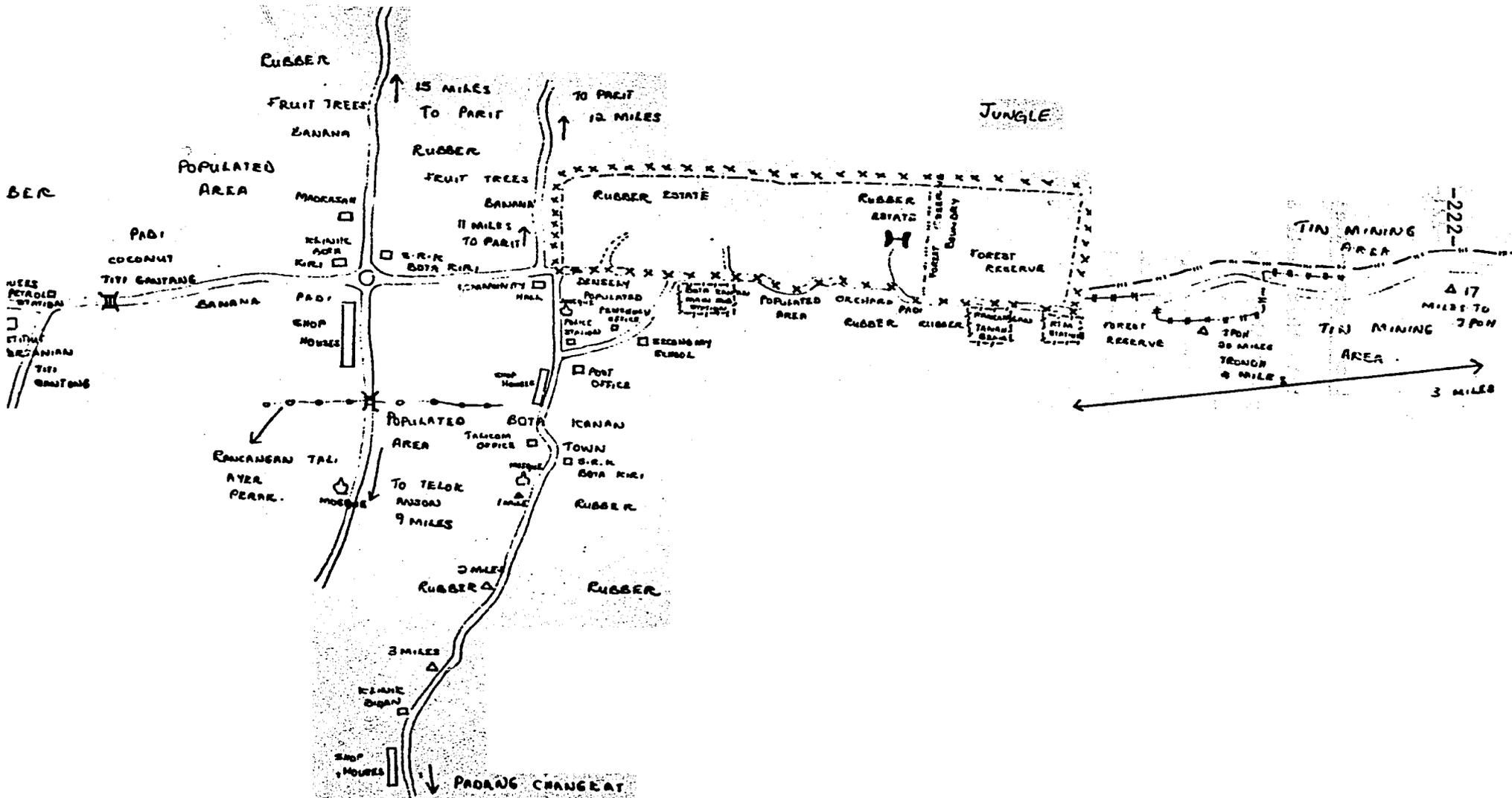
Informants feel it is as easy in 1977 as it was in 1970 for residents to find jobs in this area. They also feel that people nowadays are better off than they were in 1970 because of increased social amenities and better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for commodities. For example, MARDEC buys latex from smallholders for good prices and further, prices seem to be stabilized. The Agricultural Institute provides employment, as well. Training has led to better cultivation habits (use of suitable fertilizers, etc.) and as a result the crop yields are better.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both informants state that their State Assemblyman is Encik Abdul Latip but they are not sure of his father's name. Encik Alias says it is Lazim and Encik Kamaruddin says it is Encik Kulup Mat Zain. Both identify his party as P A S of the Barisan National. The Member of Parliament is Encik Bakri bin Rais of U M N O.

PERAK  
 - CUASA KANGSAR  
 - RURAL  
 - BOTA  
 JO:- 4/5/342/5

LEGEND  
 XXX PSU BOUNDARY  
 --- HIGH TENSION WIRE  
 --- TELEPHONE LINE  
 --- METALLED ROAD  
 --- CART-TRACK  
 III WOODEN BRIDGE  
 - - - - IRRIGATION CANAL



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Mambang Di Awan, Perak**

**PSU 4/5/587/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Yong Tian Yik  
Businessman, Director of Chinese  
School**

**Mr Kang Yeng Ping  
Local Councillor, Secretary of MCA**

**Mr Chin Toong Fatt  
Chief Clerk**

**Mr Chan Seik Chew  
Clerk**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

The PSU was a new village started by the government in 1952 during the Communist insurgency. The objective is to resettle rural inhabitants into new areas for security measure; to deny the communists from getting food supplies and other material support from sympathisers as well as to protect the people from communist intimidations.

According to informants the PSU is a notorious area as it was the battleground of several gangster groups struggling for control. It is fringed by squatter areas.

The informants observe that more people have shifted into this area due to the location, reasonable rentals and the availability of land for farming. Most of the residents here are labourers in tin mines and workers of tobacco and groundnut factories.

Some cases of dengue fever were reported in 1973, sore eyes in 1974 and an outbreak of flu in 1967 and 1968. There have been no unusual floods or droughts in this area within recent memory.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Mambang Di Awan is a town of about 10,000 and is supplied with facilities such as : post office, telephones, petrol stations, etc. Kampar has over 10,000 population, is 3 miles away. Ipoh is the nearest town of over 100,000 inhabitants. To get into Kampar and other towns people use bus, taxi, motorbike and private car .

There is a market selling goods in the PSU. The nearest public library is in Ipoh.

Three quarters of the homes have electricity supplied by Kinta Electrical Distribution Co. Bhd, a private company.

Water is piped into about 40% of the homes. Otherwise most people (60%) use well water or public stand pipes. Sanitation is mainly through use of bucket system and flush toilet facilities.

The nearest Midwife Clinic is within the PSU with facilities for outpatient treatment and family planning services. A hospital is in Kampar. Here there are doctors, dentist, registered nurses and midwives.

For minor ailments, headaches, fevers, etc. residents use self medication or go to the clinics. For major ailments, severe pain, etc. residents tend to go to hospital for professional medical care.

All informants agree that most women deliver their babies at the General Hospital.

### C. Educational and Training Facilities

Schools, both primary and secondary institutions are readily available within 3 miles from the PSU. However, informants reported that the only major educational problem is inadequate school facilities : For example, lack of classrooms and no assembly hall. Informants feel that more than 90% of all eligible primary school age children are in school and about 75% of eligible secondary school students attend.

One informant reported three residents have attended Agricultural Training Centre at Tasek Kinta, 27 miles away and another three went for vocational training in Ipoh. Agricultural Department and Veterinary Department are reported active in the area.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

All informants stated that work is more difficult to find nowadays because there are no new factories nearby and the land is unfertile for farming (formerly a tin mining area). However, they feel that people are better off in 1977 than they were in 1970 because of an improved educational facilities and better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for tin and other primary commodities.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Mr Chan Heng Woh and Mr Chan Heng Kan of Democratic Action Party (DAP), a major opposition party, were mentioned by two informants as their representatives in the State Assembly and Parliament. They visited their constituencies about twice a year.

STATE :- PERAK

DISTRICT :- KINTA

STAJTA :- RURAL

MUKIM :- MAMBAUNG DAWAN

SAM NO :- 4/5/587/5

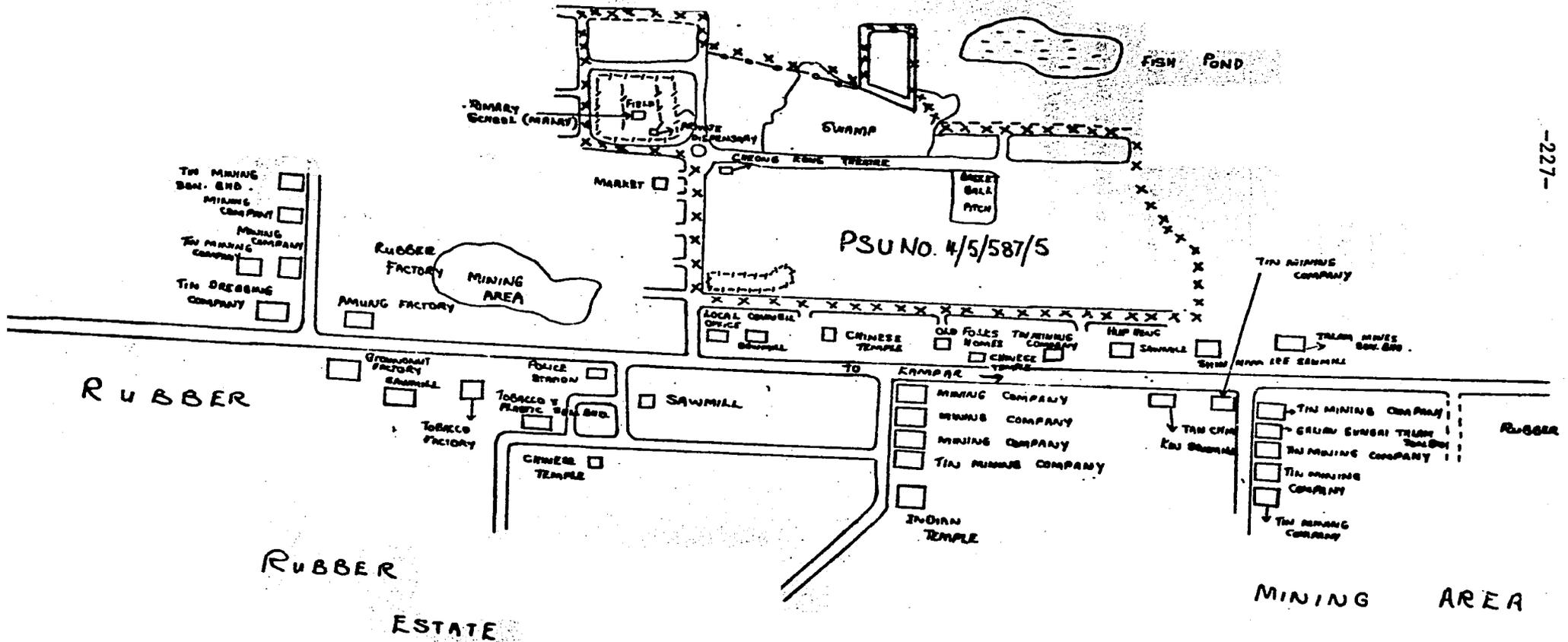
### LEGEND

X X X PSU BOUNDARY

== METALLED ROAD

## RUBBER ESTATE

## MINING AREA



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

Community Description of  
Rubana Estate (Sungai Durian, Perak)  
PSU 4/5/833/5

Based on interviews with

Mr Nagarajah  
Assistant Estate Manager

Mr T M Pereira  
Estate Clerk

by

S R M

SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kintoc  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur

A. History and General Background

The area, previously a diary farm, was converted to a rubber plantation about 50 years ago when the British owned Rubana Estate (a division of Nova Scotia) was started. In July, 1976 Rubana Estate became one of Sime Darby Consolidated Plantations.

According to Mr Nagarajah, the total area of Rubana Estate is 4,915 acres and 80% is planted with rubber and the rest is oil palm. Currently the estate is switching to oil palm -- a more profitable venture. By 1980, the whole estate will be programmed for oil palm. Mr Nagarajah stated that no workers were retrenched during the switching period because they were accommodated in other Sime Darby Consolidated Plantations nearby and in Johore. In fact, Rubana Estate will recruit more workers soon as new oil palm areas are coming to maturity. Now, there are 355 estate workers which comprised of 60% Indians and 40% Malays. About 60% of the labour force (mainly Malays) is residing in the kampung (villages) on the fringes of the PSU and the resident workers are mostly Indians living in estate quarters.

Latex is processed into first grade rubber for export in the estate's factory itself. Oil palm kernels are sent to Nova Scotia Oil Mill, less than a mile away.

There was a palace on the fringes of the PSU where a princess once lived. She was buried in the estate and the royal tomb could still be found there.

Informants feel that there were more people coming into the PSU than normal, comprised mainly of people in 22 to 28 age group engaged to work in new areas which are coming to maturity. There is a normal migration, especially among youngsters who left to work for smallholders because of higher wages, but have to do without fringe benefits such as EPF (Employee's Provident Fund) and Socso (Social Security Scheme) contributions, free medical attention, etc.

Mr Nagarajah reported 6 cases of Polio (Poliomyelitis) in 1976 and mass immunisation campaign was carried out in the area. Some floodings were reported in 1976 and 1971.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Telok Anson, 7 miles away, is reported the nearest town of 10,000 or more people and Ipoh, 61 miles away, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants. People travel by boat to the opposite bank of Perak river where there is a metalled road which carries a bus service. People use motor bike, bus and taxi to get into Telok Anson and other towns.

There are several sundry shops within the PSU where residents can make small purchases of essential commodities including petrol for motor bikes. Telephones are within the PSU at the main office where postal services are provided to the workers. The nearest public library is in Ipoh and the estate is planning one here. A post office, banking facilities and petrol stations, etc. may be found in Telok Anson.

Slightly more than half of the homes have electricity from private generator. Water from Perak river is processed at the water treatment plant and piped into all the homes. Sanitation is mainly through use of latrines (60%) and flush toilet facilities (40%).

Medical services are available in the PSU at the estate dispensary where a hospital assistant is in attendance. This includes the services of a weekly doctor's visit. The Nova Scotia Group Hospital (private) is within 1 mile away where there are doctors and registered nurses. Family planning services are available as well at the Group Hospital.

All women deliver their babies in hospitals or private clinics and medical expenses are paid for by the estate.

When people have a fever, headache or upset stomach, etc. they normally see the hospital assistant for treatment. Serious cases would be referred to hospitals. For severe pain and ailments like malaria, cholera or dengue fever people go to hospital.

#### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

According to Mr Nagarajah, most students are educated in Tamil at primary level and have to attend a removed class for one year before proceeding to secondary education. Mr Nagarajah also spoke about the poor conditions of primary schools: For example, no separate rooms, no playground and inadequate furnitures, etc. However, the government has proposed to set up a new school and the estate has selected the site. There are two primary schools in the PSU and secondary education is only available in Telok Anson.

There is a nursery for pre-school children of estate workers runs by the state. Free milk refreshment is provided. Only about 15 children attend.

Informants report that more than 80% of eligible primary school age children are in school, but only 30% of eligible students attend secondary education.

Mr Nagarajah recalled three estate staffs have attended leadership training course at Outward Bound School in Lumut -- about 40 miles away.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Mr Nagarajah feels that jobs are easier to find nowadays as more oil palm trees are reaching maturity and the people are better off. The household incomes are up to M\$400.00 per month and the people can afford to buy T.V. sets and motor bikes. Male and female workers are now paid equal rates. Normally husband and wife work as a tapper and latex carrier team.

Another informant noted that resident workers enjoy better living conditions when they shifted to new living quarters in May this year (1977) which have facilities such as piped in water, flush toilets and electricity.. Only M\$1.50 a unit is collected for monthly general maintenance.

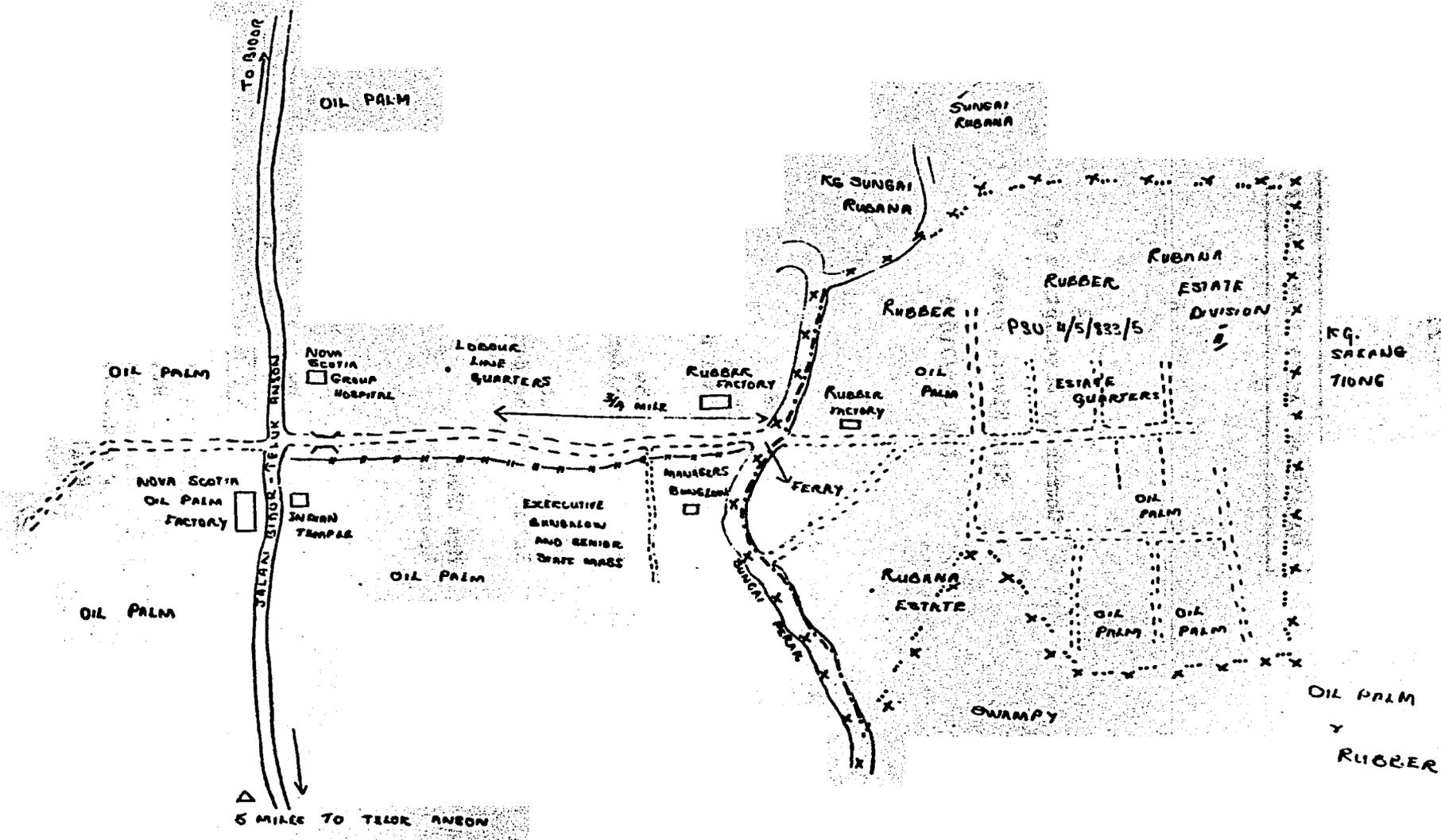
E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Mr Nagarajah could identify Encik Abu Bakar bin Arshad of Barisan Nasional as the representative in Parliament. He rarely visit the people, however. The last visit he made was in May 1976. Mr Nagarajah did not know the State Assemblyman and so is Mr Pereira who knew of neither representatives.

LEGEND

|             |                               |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| ---X---X--- | PLS BOUNDARY                  |
| =====       | IMPAVED ROAD                  |
| -----       | CART TRACK                    |
| - - - - -   | MUKIM                         |
| - - - - -   | FOREST RESERVE BOUNDARY       |
| ( )         | RANGE                         |
| Δ           | MISSTAKE (with mileage shown) |
| -H-H-       | ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION LINE    |

|                        |
|------------------------|
| STATE - PERAK          |
| DISTRICT - LOWER PERAK |
| SIRATA - RURAL         |
| MUKIM - SUNGAI DURIAN  |
| SRM NO - 4/5/833/5     |
| RUPANA ESTATE          |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Slim River, Perak  
PSU 4/5/710/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Goh Poh Chong  
Businessman, MCA Branch Chairman**

**Mr Tai Boon Kow  
Rubber Smallholder**

**Mr Loh Feh Yen  
Rubber Smallholder**

**Mrs Choi  
Housewife**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
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A. History and General Background

According to an informant Slim River has been established for more than 50 years. Formerly it was a rubber estate with two rows of wooden shophouses. A new village was started in the area during the communist insurgency in 1948. The residents were asked to shift to this new village in order for the government to take action against the communists. Each family was given M\$200.00 to build a new house.

All informants feel that there were more people coming into the area since 1970 because they could easily find employment in the oil palm and rubber estates. The second largest oil palm mill in Malaysia is located in Slim River.

Presently the State Government is opening 5,000 acres of forest for the planting of rubber and oil palm. Slim River has been progressing rapidly since the completion of the highway a few years ago.

According to an informant there were reported cases of cholera in 1969. There has been no flooding or drought within recent memory.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Two informants said Bidor, 25 miles away as the nearest town of 10,000 or more people while one informant mentioned Tanjong Malim, 15 miles away. Ipoh --- 65 miles away, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants.

A metalled road runs in the PSU which carries a bus service. People use motorbike, bus, taxi and car to get into other towns.

A market, post office, petrol stations and telephones are within the PSU. Banking facilities are located less than a mile away.

Government medical services are available in the PSU at the Public Medical Centre. Family planning services are available as well, besides general medical care. The nearest General Hospital is in Tanjong Malim. Informants agree that most women deliver their first and subsequent babies at the hospital.

When people have a headache, stomach upset or feel giddy they use self-medication and if they are still not well, they would see a doctor. For serious ailments like malaria, dengue fever or cholera people go to hospital.

All homes have electricity. It is not clear whether this is national grid type, supplied by the National Electricity Board, or by Kinta Electrical Distribution Co. Bhd, a private organisation which has been nationalised in some parts of Perak.

Almost all homes have piped water inside the house. Sanitation services are mainly flush toilets and bucket system.

#### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that there are no educational problems since schools are readily available. There are three primary schools and one secondary school in the PSU.

100% of eligible primary students attend school, according to informants, and 85% of eligible secondary school students attend.

The only government efforts in the area more recently were the introduction of Green Book programmes and Rukun Tetangga Scheme. RISDA has been engaged in rubber replanting.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Two informants feel that work is easier to find nowadays because there are many oil palm and rubber estates in the locality.

The people are getting better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for the commodities. They also feel that people nowadays are better off than they were in 1970 because of increased social amenities.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

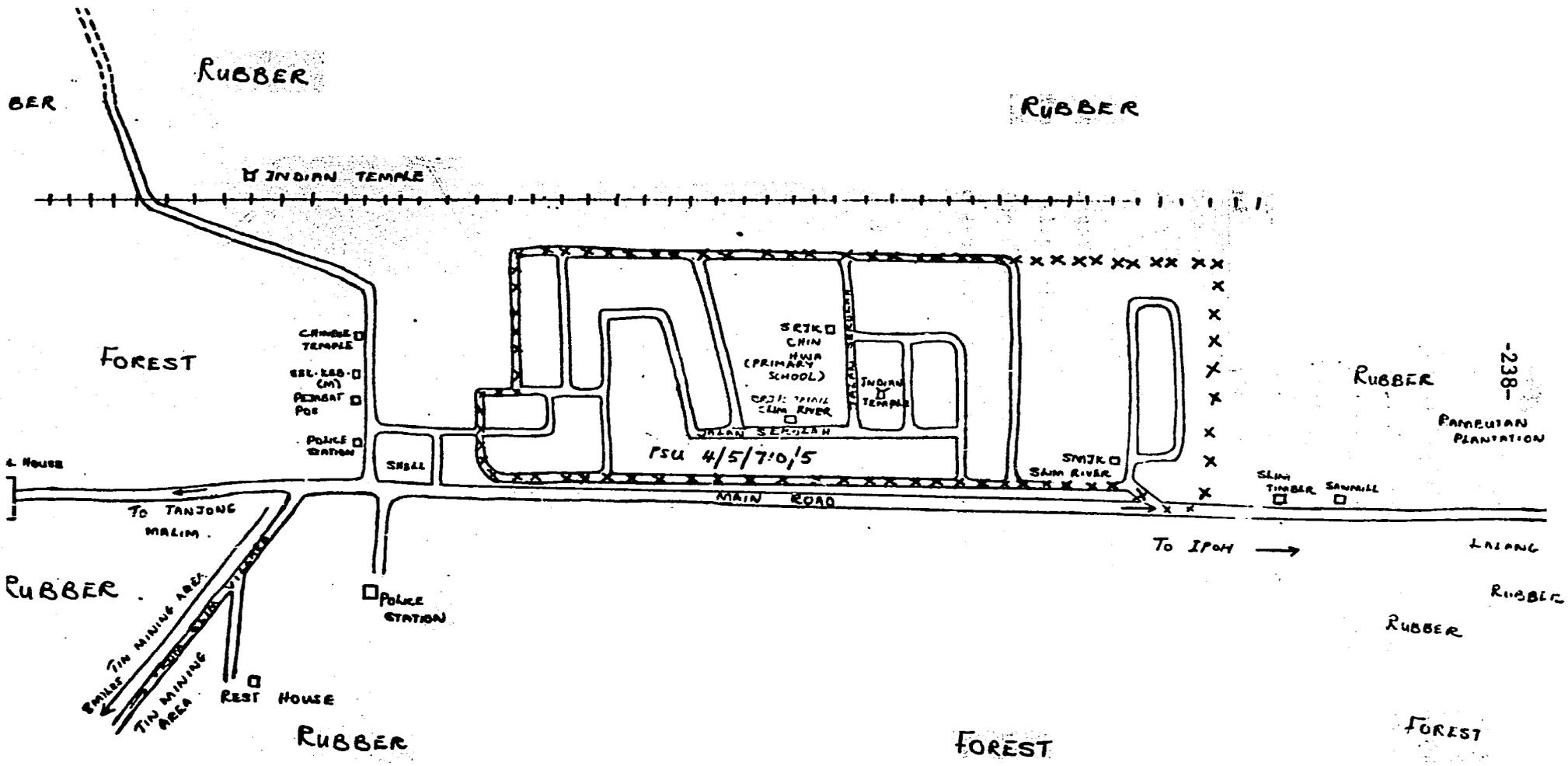
Two informants know that Mr Mak Han Kam is representing them.

One says he's State Assemblyman and Encik Idris is the MP.

Another says Mr Mak Han Kam is the MP. Both politicians are from Barisan Nasional. Encik Idris visits the area once a week and Mr Kam once in 2 months.

:- PERAK.  
 45:- SLIM & ULU BERNAM  
 10:- 4/5/710/5  
 RIVER, PERAK

LEGEND  
 \*\*\* PSU BOUNDARY  
 = METALLED ROAD  
 - - - - - CART - TRACK  
 + + + RAILWAY LINE



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Parit Baru, Sungai Besar, Selangor  
PSU 8/5/232/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Hj. Mansor bin Hj. Ehsan  
Ketua Kampung**

**Mr. Yam Too Foong  
Teacher**

**Mr. Kee Ah Bah  
Businessman**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
PO Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**August, 1977**

**A. History and General Background**

According to ketua kampung Haji Mansor, Parit Baru area was started sometime in 1929-30. The Javanese migrants were the first settlers. Formerly, this place was known as Sungai Helang, named after the river confluence where there were hundreds of eagles circling above. In 1938, it was renamed Parit Baru after a new irrigation canal the farmers built on a 'gotong royong' basis. Padi and coconut were the main crops grown. Later it was discovered that the soil was not so suitable for padi cultivation and most farmers concentrated on planting coconut. In 1970, cocoa and coffee were introduced as intercrops to coconut smallholders to supplement their incomes.

Some 30 years ago recalled Mr Kee, the government built bunds to prevent sea water flooding the area and damaging crops. At first, the Chinese came here just to trade but later they settled down and built shophouses.

There is no influx of people into the area or any exodus of people out of the area.

There have been no epidemics in the area within recent memory. The last major floods were reported in 1968 and 1947.

**B. Availability of Services and Amenities**

Sabak Bernam, the nearest town of 10,000 or more, is 17 miles away. But the informants were not sure what comprised a town of 100,000. One stated Kelang, 38 miles away while another stated Kuala Lumpur.

There is a market for selling products within the PSU, but most products from this area are bought by dealers from Sungai Besar, 13 miles away. There are several sundry shops within the PSU where essential commodities can be bought. Telephones may be found as well. A mobile post office comes into the PSU. The nearest outlet for purchase of petrol is in Sungai Besar where a static bank may also be found.

There are 3 midwife clinics readily available within a mile from the PSU, staffed by registered nurses and government midwives. The nearest hospital is in Sabak Bernam, 17 miles away.

Informants say that for minor ailments like fever, upset stomachs, giddiness, etc. people use self medication or are treated at clinics. For severe pain and major ailments people first go to the clinics but are then referred to the hospital.

Family planning services may be available at the 3 midwife clinics, mentioned previously. Informants agree that women deliver their children at the hospital, clinic or at home.

About 50% of the homes have electricity supplied by private generators. Approximately 60% of the homes enjoy piped water while public pipes and supplies account for 30% and drain or canal are used by 10% of the homes. For sewage, most homes use latrines although a small percentage dispose over river.

#### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

The major educational problems are inadequate facilities for Science education and lack of reference books in the school library.

Over 90% of eligible primary students attend school, according to informants, and 85% of eligible secondary school students attend.

There is a kindergarten for pre-school children aged 5 to 6 in the PSU which is very well received by the residents.

Some residents have attended training programmes : 3 have attended course at Agricultural Training Centre; 8 have attended vocational training at Dusun Tua, Kuala Lumpur; Midwife training and Women Institute have a trainee each.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

The ketua kampung feels it is as easy nowadays to find work as it was in 1970. Mr. Yam feels it otherwise. He argued that the population increase has not been met by any concomitant increase in the job opportunities. There is no factory nearby where residents can work and there is a normal exodus of young people to Kuala Lumpur to seek employment. However, all the informants think the residents are better off because of increased social amenities and better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for commodities. For instance, LPN buys padi for good price to stabilise the market. Through Farmers' Associations, easy credits are available to farmers from Agricultural Bank to purchase fertilizers and machineries. Farmers' Associations also act as a marketing agency. Majuikan has given fishing gears and Agriculture Department has subsidized seedlings and fertilizers.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both Mr. Kee and the ketua kampung agree that Encik Jamaluddin bin Hj. Suhaimi and Datuk Hj. Mustapha Jabar are their state representative and M.P. respectively. Both are from UMNO, Barisan Nasional. Datuk Hj. Mustapha Jabar is the deputy Minister of Agriculture. Encik Jamaluddin pays a weekly visit to his constituency.



**MALYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description Of  
Kampung Kelanang Baru (Banting, Selangor)**

**PSU 8/5/074/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Maulana bin Hj. Hassan  
Ketua Kampung**

**Encik Rasid bin Adam  
Rubber Estate Supervisor**

**Mr. Yeow Leong Swee  
Businessman, MCA committee member**

**Mdm. Tan Chua Tee  
Rubber Estate Employee**

**Hajjah Maspu binti Long  
Housewife**

**Mdm. Chenkamal  
Housewife**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

For the history of Kampung Kelanang we are indebted to Encik Maulana bin Haji Hassan, the ketua kampung. According to stories told by the elders during his youth, Kampung Kelanang area was started in 1901 by the Javanese farmers when there was mostly thick forest abundant with rattan. Kelanang derives its name from the orang asli (aborigines) which literally means 'to the rattan'. The PSU comprises of Kampung Kelanang Baru and Dusun Durian Estate, is located 3 miles from Banting town. Kampung Kelanang is reputed to be the oldest village in Kuala Langat district. It is also well-known for mat weaving from pandan and mengkuang leaves and basket making from rattan. Rubber, oil palm, cocoa and coconut are the main crops grown. Although orang asli are the true original people, ancestors of most present day residents are of the Javanese and other groups who migrated from Java and other Indonesian islands. These migrants were farmers who, along with the Indians brought in to work in the rubber estates, took up residence in the area.

In 1907, rubber and coconut were planted and in 1920 hill padi was successfully cultivated. According to Encik Rashid, an estate called Kelanang Syndicate Estate was started in the area in 1925 by the British with 800 migrant workers specially brought from India. By 1928, 50% of the estate's total acreage of 2,050 were planted with rubber and the remaining acres were planted with coconut. In 1938, the British Royal Navy bought 500 acres from the estate for an airfield and living quarters. In 1950, the estate was bought over by the owner of Dusun Durian Estate and was renamed Kelanang Baru Division Estate. Oil palm was introduced in 1953 with an experimental plot of 100 acres. Later in 1956, an oil palm research centre was set up, headed by Mr. B.S. Gray. Encik Mokhtar Hashim, deputy defence minister of Malaysia once was the manager of this oil palm research centre.

There was a royal tomb of Sultan Abdul Samad who once ruled Selangor at Bukit Jugra, about 2 miles away.

Encik Rashid feels that there were fewer people coming into the estate than normal, comprised mainly of people in 18 to 40 age group. Now the estate is switching from rubber to oil palm and consequently some workers are made redundant. The ketua kampung and Mr Yeow confirmed that more people are shifting into Kampung Kelanang Baru and the surrounding areas because of better economic conditions brought about by better commodity prices such as rubber, oil palm and cocoa.

The informants generally feel that it is easier nowadays to find work than it was in 1970, even though there is less job opportunities in the estate. The farmers are prospering and they engage workers to help in harvesting cocoa, coconut, oil palm and tapping rubber. The ketua kampung feels that people nowadays are better off than they were in 1970 because of increased social amenities and better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for the commodities. Mr Yeow and Madam Tan feel that standard of living is the same. While Madam Chenkamal thinks the people are less well off.

There have been no epidemics or prevalent diseases within the past five years. But Mr Yeow reported that there were some cases of dengue fever in 1973. In 1971 and 1976 there was slight flooding in the area while in other places the floodings were disastrous.

#### B. Availability of Services and Amenities

The nearest town of 10,000 is Banting. Kelang, 26 miles distant, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants. Two informants mentioned Kuala Lumpur City as the nearest town of over 100,000.

There is a metalled road at the PSU's boundary which carries a bus service. People travel by taxi, bus, motor-bike and car to nearby towns. There is a beach resort at Morib, 8 miles distant.

There is a market for selling goods within a mile of the PSU. Telephones are within the PSU. The nearest static post office, bank and a petrol station are in Banting, 4 miles distant. But a mobile post office comes into the PSU itself twice weekly.

The nearest public library is in Teluk Datuk, 7 miles away, and, the mobile public library comes to the PSU once a week.

Water is piped into almost all the homes in the PSU. Sanitation is mainly through use of latrines. Less than a quarter of the homes use flush system.

Less than a quarter of the homes in Kampung Kelanang Baru have electricity from private generator. Dusun Durian Estate gets electric supply from National Electricity Board.

The nearest public hospital is in Banting, 6 miles away. A private hospital is located in Dusun Durian Estate. Public medical services are available 1 mile away at the Sub Health Centre. This includes the services of a weekly doctor's visit, daily care by a registered nurse, midwife services. Family planning services are available in Dusun Durian Estate hospital and Public Medical Centre in Kanchong Darat, 2 miles away.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Not enough local classrooms to accommodate primary school students and there is a high cost of transportation to Banting. There is no facilities for Form VI education in Banting, the nearest facility is in Kelang, 26 miles away.

About 95% of eligible primary school students are attending school and 80% of eligible secondary school students attend.

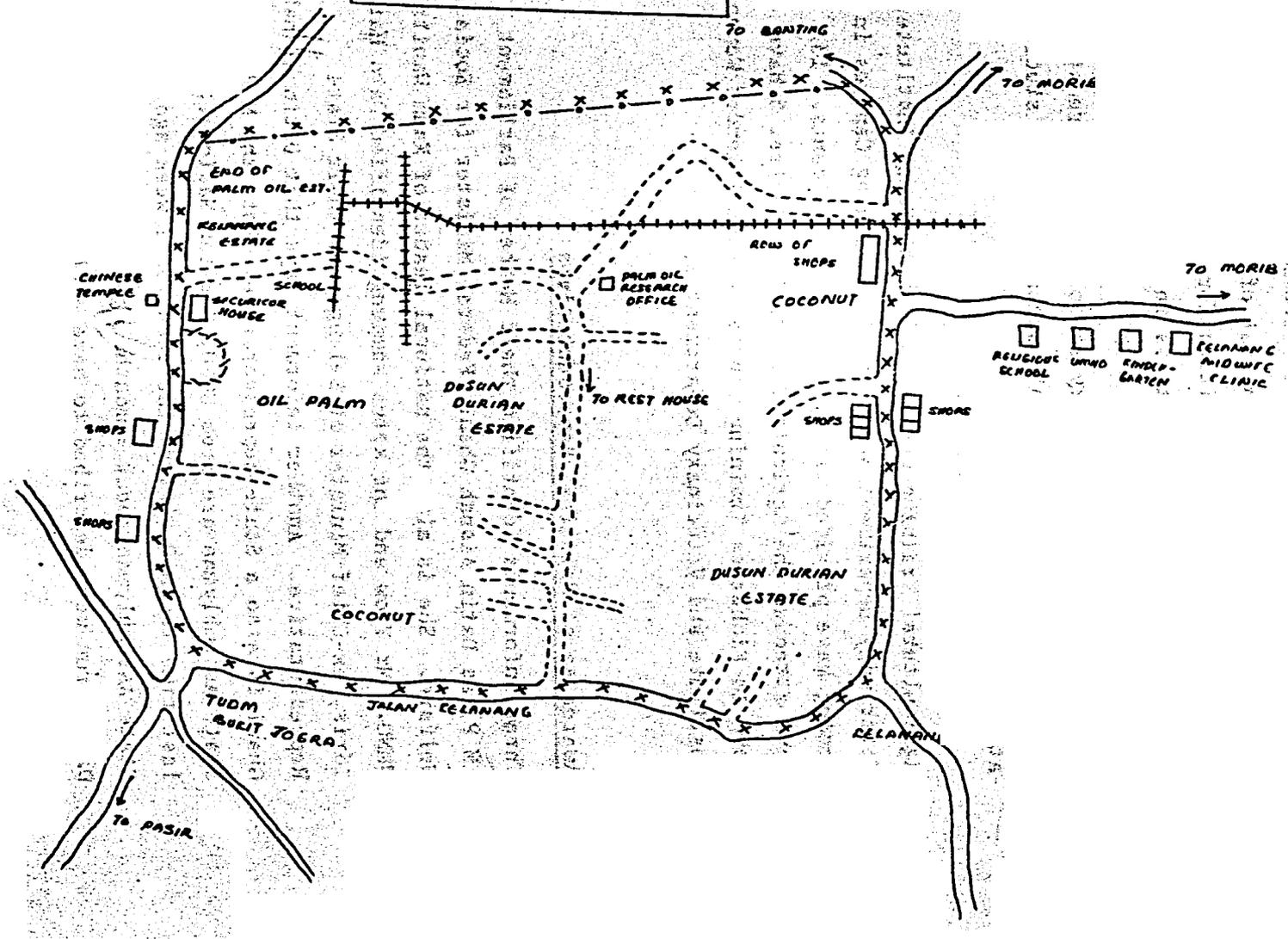
Agricultural Training Centre, Majuikan, Women Institute, Veterinary Department and Fisheries Training Centres in Penang have provided training for some residents. 13 have attended the Agricultural Training Centre, 5 have gone to Fisheries Training Centre, 4 have attended Women Institute and Veterinary Department 2.

D. Awareness of Political Representatives

Three informants identified their Member of Parliament (M P) as Datin Aishah Ghani, Federal Minister for Social Welfare. She is also the national leader of Kaum Wanita, UMNO. Mr Yeow and the ketua kampung identified Dato Harun Idris, ex-Chief Minister of Selangor as their State Representative. Another informant says that Datin Aishah Ghani is also a State Representative. Both the M P and the State Assemblyman are from UMNO, Barisan Nasional. The last time the M P visited the area was 1 week ago and their State Assemblyman about 2 months ago. Datin Aishah and Dato Harun were described to have a close rapport with the people.

|                     |              |
|---------------------|--------------|
| STATE               | SELANGOR     |
| DISTRICT            | BUALA LANGAT |
| STATUS              | RURAL        |
| TOWN                | CELANANG     |
| SRM NO.             | 8/5/074/S    |
| DUSUN DURIAN ESTATE |              |

| LEGEND  |                          |
|---------|--------------------------|
| ---x--- | PSU BOUNDARY             |
| ==      | METALLED ROAD            |
| - - -   | CART - TRACK             |
| - - -   | FOOT - PATH              |
| - - -   | DRAIN / IRRIGATION CANAL |
| - - -   | FENCE                    |
| ---x--- | RAILWAY LINE             |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Kuala Lipis (Pahang)**

**PSU 7/5/055/!**

**Based on interviews with**

**Haji Karim bin Kassim  
Ketua Kampung**

**Encik Ibrahim bin Ismail  
Chairman of UMNO Branch  
Member of Village Development Committee**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
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Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**September 1977**

## A. History and General Background

This is the most remote PSU, located in the interior of Pahang which is the largest state in Peninsular Malaysia. It is surrounded by thick jungle and still abounds with numerous streams and rivers criss-crossing the mountainous terrain. According to the two informants, this area, previously primary jungle and swamp was a natural habitat for wild animals. It was started in 1850 by three adventurous brothers from Pekan, Pahang who travelled upstream along a river (Sungai Telang); and on their journey here they overcame attacks by a big snake, a tiger and a gibbon.

In the olden days the major occupations of the people were growing padi and collecting forest produce such as rattan, damar (a resin from Malayan trees) and roots of trees which have medicinal values, etc. Rubber was first planted in 1926, Nowadays, rubber and padi are the major crops grown in this area.

According to stories told by the elders during his youth, Encik Ibrahim recalled there was a revolt led by Tun Mutahir against Sultan Ahmad in 1870. Dato Maharaja Perbejelai and his men who supported the Sultan made a defence at Kampung Tanjung Jambu (within the PSU) when the rebels struck, but finally the revolt was quelled.

On the fringes of the PSU is a village, Kampung Lubok Kulit: the main padi growing area. 'Lubok Kulit' means padi husk which was abundant in the area. Next to Kampung Lubok Kulit is Kampung Tanjung Jambu, a village situated on a promontory near the mouth of a river (Sungai Telang) where there are a lot of guava trees.

Both informants feel that there is no influx of people into the area. However, they feel that more people in 25-40 age group with families are leaving the area to join FELDA Schemes in oil palm and rubber.

There were some cholera cases reported here in 1975, but it didn't reach an epidemic level. The last major flood was in 1967 and the most serious one was reported in 1926. The area is currently (July, 1977) experiencing a severe drought and the river (Sungai Telang) almost dried up. The government sends lorries from Public Works Department daily to supply drinking water to the people.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

The nearest town of 10,000 or more, Kuala Lipis, is 15 miles away and Kuala Lumpur, a city over 100,000 is 110 miles away. There is a laterite road from the PSU leading up to the main metalled road -- about 3 miles away which carries a bus service to Kuala Lipis. The main ways that people travel to nearby towns are by car (mainly pirate taxi), motor bike, bus and train. A pirate taxi is unlicensed taxi operator without insurance coverage.

The nearest market for selling products is in Kuala Lipis, 15 miles away. Petrol station and banking facilities may be found there, as well. Telephones are available in the PSU. A mobile post office visits this area three times a week where saving facilities are also provided. The nearest public library is in Kuala Lumpur, 110 miles away.

There is a midwife clinic in Kuala Telang within the PSU staffed by a registered nurse and a government midwife. Traditional midwife can be found in the Kampung. A Sub Health Centre is located in Bukit Betong, 3 miles away. Family planning services are available at the two clinics mentioned previously.

Informants agree that women deliver second children at home. The Ketua Kampung states that first children are delivered at home as well. Encik Ibrahim, however, believes that first children are delivered at the hospital or clinic.

The community has no electric power at all. Water supply is mainly from river and about one third use wells. For sewage, about one fifth use pit system and the rest dispose into the river.

When people have a fever, headache, upset stomach or feel giddy normally they go to the government clinic for medication. For severe pain and serious ailments like cholera, dengue fever, etc. the patients would be referred to hospital.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

The major educational problems seem to be twofold : lack of hostel facilities to accomodate outstation students and transportation problem. The schools are far away and there is no public transport. Some primary school children have to walk 3 miles to schools. Secondary schools are to be found only in Padang Tunku and Kuala Lipis, 5 and 15 miles away respectively. Another disadvantage, according to Encik Ibrahim is that there is no English medium school in the locality.

Almost 100% of the primary school age children are in school and about 85% continue on to secondary school.

There are a number of government training programmes which residents of the area have made use of. Four have attended training at the Agricultural Training Centre at Paya Besar, Kuantan, 160 miles distance : one has gone to a poultry farming course conducted by Veterinary Department in Malacca, 200 miles away.

Special government efforts in the area are well received by the residents. Many families who are landless or having uneconomic holdings are resettled in FELDA schemes in rubber and oil palm. MARA has given easy credits to start business venture. RISDA has been engaged in rubber replanting. Agricultural Department has distributed seedlings, fertilizers and fencing materials. FAMA helps in marketing the agricultural products. Veterinary Department has supplied cattle and chicken for rearing.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

The Ketua Kampung feels it is as easy nowadays to work as it was in 1970 and there has been no change in the standard of living. Encik Ibrahim feels it is much easier to find work and the people are better off because supplementary crops such as maize, groundnut, cabbage, onion, potato and chilli are growing very well. There is also a shortage of rubber tappers. FAMA and Farmers' Organisation Authority play an active role in marketing agricultural products from this area to ensure fair returns to the farmers.

E Awareness of Political Representatives

Wan Abdul Rahman bin Wan Ibrahim and Tan Sri Ghazali bin Shafie, Minister of Home Affairs were identified by both informants as their State Assemblyman and MP respectively. They are from UMNO, Barisan Nasional. Wan Abdul Rahman makes about 10 visits a year while Tan Sri Ghazali visits twice a year. They last visited together on 26 June, 1977.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Muhibbah, Batu Pahat  
PSU 1/5/190/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Abdul Sahir bin Sirat  
Ex-Penghulu**

**Haji Salleh bin Haji Mat  
Farmer, Kampung Tambak Development  
Committee Member, Mosque Official**

**Encik Jaafar bin Basir  
Farmer, Kampung Tambak Development  
Committee Member**

**Encik Mohammad Sanisi bin Mohd Rais  
Ketua Kampung**

**by**

**S R M**

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**J9338**

**October, 1977**

A. History and General Background

The PSU, Kampung Perserai, was started in about 1902 by Haji Sirat and his friends. The area was swampy and mostly forest. Travel was mostly by boat from place to place. In those days the main occupation were growing tapioca, coconut and fishing. Kampung Perserai is a Malay village which derives its name from lemon grass (serai) which were once found abundant in the area.

In 1965, an informant recalled the government built embankments to prevent sea water flooding the area and damaging crops.

All informants say that more people have shifted into this area to buy land to build houses and those who were resettled in government land schemes in Kampung Muhibbah were people over 40 years old with families. Kampung Muhibbah (goodwill village) falls partly within the PSU.

There have been no serious epidemics in the area within recent memory. Droughts were reported in 1977 and 1973; and on both occasions fire destroyed fifty and ten acres of coconut smallholdings respectively.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Batu Pahat, the nearest town of 10,000 or more, is 2 miles away. But the informants were not sure what comprised a town of 100,000. Two stated Muar, 33 miles away while another two mentioned Johor Bahru, 75 miles away.

A market, post office and banking facilities may be found in Batu Pahat. Telephones and petrol station may be found less than a mile from the PSU.

A metalled road runs alongside the PSU. People travel by motorbike, bicycle, boat, bus and taxi from place to place

A Public Medical Clinic is located in Batu Pahat. There are 2 Midwife Clinics available within 3 miles from the PSU. The nearest hospital is 3 miles away. Family planning services may be available at the three clinics, mentioned previously. Informants agree that women deliver their children at the hospital, clinic or at home.

Informants say for minor ailments like fever, stomach upsets, etc. people use self medication or are treated at clinics. For severe pain and major ailments people go to hospital.

Less than one quarter of the homes have electricity from private generators. Approximately 65% of the homes enjoy piped water while public pipes and supplies account for 25% and private wells or pumps are used by 10% of the homes. For sewage, most homes use latrines.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

The major educational problems are lack of reference books in the school library and transportation problem. Most students travel at least 2 miles to schools.

About one quarter of the pre-school children are attending kindergartens. 100 percent of the primary school age children are in school and about 85 percent continue on to secondary school.

Agricultural Training Centre, RISDA and Veterinary Department have provided training for some 20 residents. The residents have been in contact with Agricultural Bank and MARA for loans; FAMA for marketing problems and Majuikan for subsidized fishing gears.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

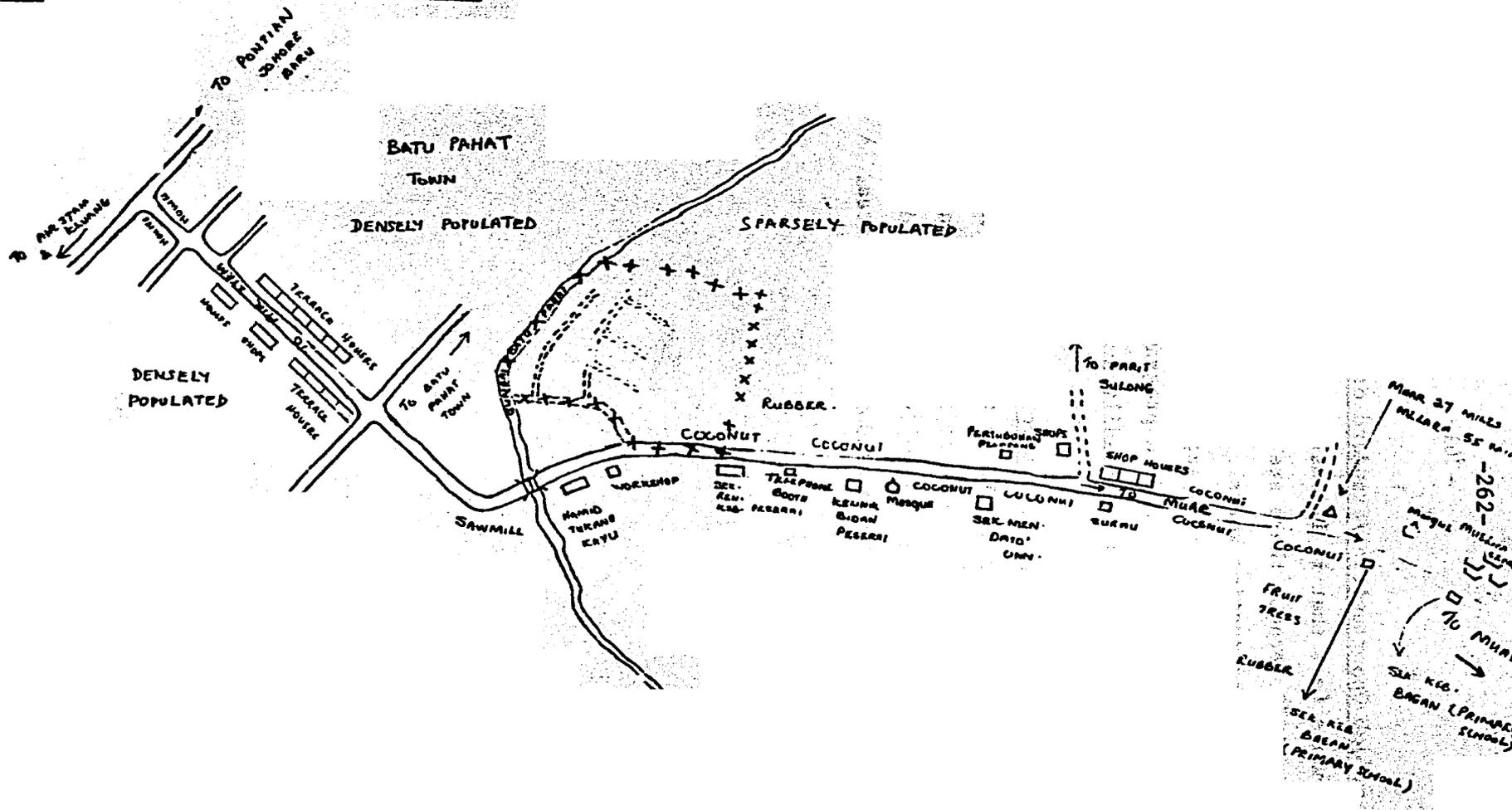
The informants feel that it is easier nowadays to find work compared in 1970 because there are a lot of openings in factories and construction works. They also feel that people nowadays are better off because supplementary crops such as cocoa, bananas, etc. and Green Book programmes are successful. Besides, medical facilities are readily available.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Haji Riduan bin Haji Salim and Datin Fatimah binti Abdul Majid of UMNO, Barisan Nasional were identified as the State Assemblyman and Member of Parliament respectively. Haji Riduan visits once a year while Datin Fatimah seldom visits the area.

JOHORE  
 BATU PAHAT  
 1/5/1905  
 UMIBAH, BATU PAHAT

**LEGEND**  
 xxx PSU BOUNDARY  
 == METALLED ROAD  
 --- CART-TRACE  
 III WOODEN BRIDGE



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Parit Bakar (Muar, Johore)  
PSU 1/5/072/5**

Based on interviews with

Encik Kassim  
Penghulu

Mr Gan Choon Seng  
Rubber Dealer,

Cik Saliyah  
Housewife

by

**S R M**

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A. History and General Background

The area was started in 1904 by a rich man named Abu Bakar. The area was wild jungle land and full of ferocious beasts like the tigers, wild boars, etc.

When Abu Bakar opened the area, migrants from Indonesia especially from the island of Java settled here. They cleared the jungle and planted rubber trees and tapioca. Tapioca was considered a staple diet apart from rice, brought to the area by the traders.

According to stories told, there is a tomb of a very rich and powerful man. From this tomb grows a tree from the navel of the man. And from this tree, there are lights all around which can be seen during the night. No one has ever dared to destroy the tree for it would only bring disaster to the area and its residents.

Later, the Chinese migrants came and settled down here. Today the residents comprise of farmers, rubber tappers and businessmen.

Informants observe that there is no influx of people into this area. However some residents have shifted out for better employment opportunities elsewhere.

There have been no epidemics in the area within recent memory. Droughts were reported in 1977, 1972 and 1964.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Muar, the nearest town of 10,000 or more, is 4 miles away. Two informants mentioned Muar as having 100,000 population. However, Kuala Lumpur, 120 miles away, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants.

A metalled road runs within the PSU which carries a bus service. The people use bus, motor bike, bicycle and private car to travel to nearby areas.

A postal agent and telephones may be found in the PSU. The nearest market for selling goods is in Muar. Here there are petrol stations, banking facilities and a public library.

Less than 60% of houses have electricity from National Electricity Board. Water supply is mainly piped water (70%) and well water (30%). Types of sanitation services available are flush toilets, bucket system and latrines.

The nearest hospital is in Muar, but medical services are available within a mile away at the Sub Health Centre. Here there are registered nurses and government midwives. Family planning services are also available at this centre.

Minor ailments like fever, upset stomach, giddiness, etc. are treated at government clinics. For severe pain and major ailments like cholera, or dengue fever residents go to the hospital.

Most women deliver their children at government hospital or maternity clinic.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Informants feel that there are no major educational problems since schools are readily available. They are at least five primary and three secondary schools within one mile of the PSU. Nearly 100% of eligible primary students attend school, according to informants, and 85% of eligible secondary school students attend.

Veterinary Department and Agricultural Training Centre at Air Itam, Johore, 55 miles away have provided training for 11 people. Agricultural Department has subsidized seedlings and fertilizers. Veterinary Department has given cows and immunised chickens. Other government agencies are also contacted by the residents for advisory and technical aids.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Two informants feel it's as easy nowadays to find work as it was in 1970. Another informant feels it's more difficult because applicants must be qualified, skilled and experienced workers. Two informants feel there has been no change in standard of living since 1970. Another informant feels people seem to be better off in 1977 than they were five years ago, due - in part - to the rising price of rubber.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Tuan Haji Mohammad Zain bin Maidin of UMNO and Dr Neoh Yee Pan of MCA, both of Barisan Nasional, were identified by two informants as their State Assemblyman and MP respectively. They very rarely visit the people, however. One informant stated a year ago while another claimed only during the last general election in 1974.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

Community Description of  
Tanjung Keling, Malacca  
PSU 0/5/097/5

Based on interviews with

Tuan Haji Mohd Yassin bin Haji Manaf  
Penghulu

Encik Mahmud bin Bidin  
Ketua Kampung

Mr Chee Kiat Lai  
Rubber smallholder

Encik Hashim bin Ahmad  
Mee (noodle) seller

Cik Sakdiah  
Housewife

by

S R M

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J.9338

August, 1977

A. HISTORY AND GENERAL BACKGROUND

Tanjung Keling area was started 300 years ago by the Indian traders who ventured to the harbour town, Malacca, to trade. As related by the informants, Tanjung Keling derives its name from the word Tanjung which means a piece of land jutting out to the sea and Keling is a nickname for Indian. The PSU is about 1 mile from Tanjung Keling town and 8 miles from historic town, Malacca and is described as peaceful by Mr Chee Kiat Lai. Mr Chee claimed that there is no racial discrimination here between the Chinese and the Malays although the residents are predominantly Malays.

There are 5 kampungs in the PSU, that is, Kg Pantai Rombang, Kg Bukit Darat, Kg Gelam, Kg Pantai Kundor and Kg Ghafar Baba. Kg Gelam, mostly swamp reclaimed from the jungle is very suitable for rice cultivation and Kg Bukit Darat is mainly planted with rubber and coconut trees. Kg Pantai Kundor and Kg Pantai Rombang are fishing villages. Kg Ghafar Baba is a MARA Housing Scheme under rural development. Most of the residents are farmers and fishermen and only a small percentage are employed in government service or in private sector.

Rubber is the main source of income for the farmers. Padi and coconut are just sufficient for own use. Here mengkuang plants are cultivated for the leaves. Mengkuang weaving is a popular craft and is essentially a women's vocation. Fine items like mats, fans, baskets, food covers, purses etc., are the products of mengkuang leaves.

The most frightening incident recalled the ketua kampung happened here about 20 years ago where the young girls were being disturbed by the invisible oily maniac (hantu orang minyak). The disturbance lasted about 2 years and only stopped indefinitely after the people recited the Yasin (verses from the Holy Quran) in the mosque and the bomoh's incantation.

Tanjung Keling is well-known for its silat, Malay martial art and it is also noted for prawn paste and shrimp paste. The most highly colourful event that takes place here every year is the national bathing festival called Mandi Safar. Now the festival is renamed Pesta Budaya (Cultural Festival). Malaysians gather for folk songs and dancing, dressed in their brightest costumes, and with their bullock carts festively decorated for the occasion.

According to the ketua kampung more people have shifted into Kg Ghafar Baba Housing Scheme to be permanent residents, mainly middle-aged people and those below 30 who have a stable income. While Mr Chee is of the opinion that more people have shifted out since 1970 to seek better opportunities else where.

There have been no epidemics in the area within recent memory, nor has there been flooding. According to En. Hashim, the area is currently (May, 1977) experiencing a drought.

B. AVAILABILITY OF SERVICES AND AMENITIES

There are small sundry shops within the PSU where residents can make small purchases.

The nearest town of 10,000 or more is the historic town of Malacca, about 8 miles away and Kuala Lumpur, a city over 100,000 is 96 miles away. The hospital is in Malacca and the nearest Public Medical Centre is in Tanjung Keling town about 1 mile away. Here there are registered nurse and midwife. The doctor visits the clinic once a week. There are saving facilities within a mile. A metalled road passes through the centre of the PSU and a regular bus service is available. A market is located one and a half miles at Bukit Rambai. Telephones are available within the PSU and a public library is available in Malacca.

For minor ailments, headaches, fevers, etc., residents use self medication. Doctors are consulted about serious illnesses. Buses and Taxis provide the primary means of transportation to nearby towns.

Electrical power is supplied by National Electricity Board to over three quarters of the homes.

The penghulu and the ketua kampung did not agree on the percentage of people using various sources of water. However, both agreed that private wells and piped water were prevalent. Flush, laterine/pits and rivers were reported as being the main means of sanitation.

Women delivered first and subsequent babies at home and in government hospitals and maternity clinics.

The ketua kampung was aware of family planning service available at the clinic in Tanjung Keling. The Penghulu knew of that one and understood it was available at midwife clinics in Pantai Kundor and Tangga Batu. There are no contraceptives sold within three miles. Later it was learned that Family Planning Services are not available in all the 3 clinics mentioned above.

C. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND TRAINING

Within the PSU there is one primary school and one secondary school. There are two primary Chinese schools readily available, one located a mile, another two miles from the PSU. A few children attend secondary schools in Malacca. Informants report that 100% of eligible children attend primary school and between 95 to 98 percent of the eligible children attend secondary school.

Residents have participated in three local training programmes: 20 at the Bengkel Belia (Youth Workshop) at Sungai Udang where they learn car repair and maintenance. 3 at the Agricultural Training Centre where rambutan cultivation was learned, 1 went to a course at the Lembaga Kemajuan Kampung to learn village management. Two attended the fishing school in Pulau Pinang to learn modern fishing methods. RISDA has given aid of about \$800/- an acre for rubber replanting scheme to smallholders and also trained them in the processing technique of producing high quality rubber sheets.

D. EMPLOYMENT/JOB OPPORTUNITIES/STANDARD OF LIVING

Informants feel that it is much easier nowadays to find jobs than it was in 1970. There are more openings for the residents with the formation of local factories manufacturing goods such as textile, shoes, buttons etc., at the Malacca Free Trade Zone, 2 miles away and to Kuala Lumpur.

In spite of better employment opportunities, the Ketua kampung feels that people are no better off in 1977 than they were in 1970. However, the penghulu, in general is convinced that the people are better off. They have more income and are more educated. The government is providing better facilities than it used to.

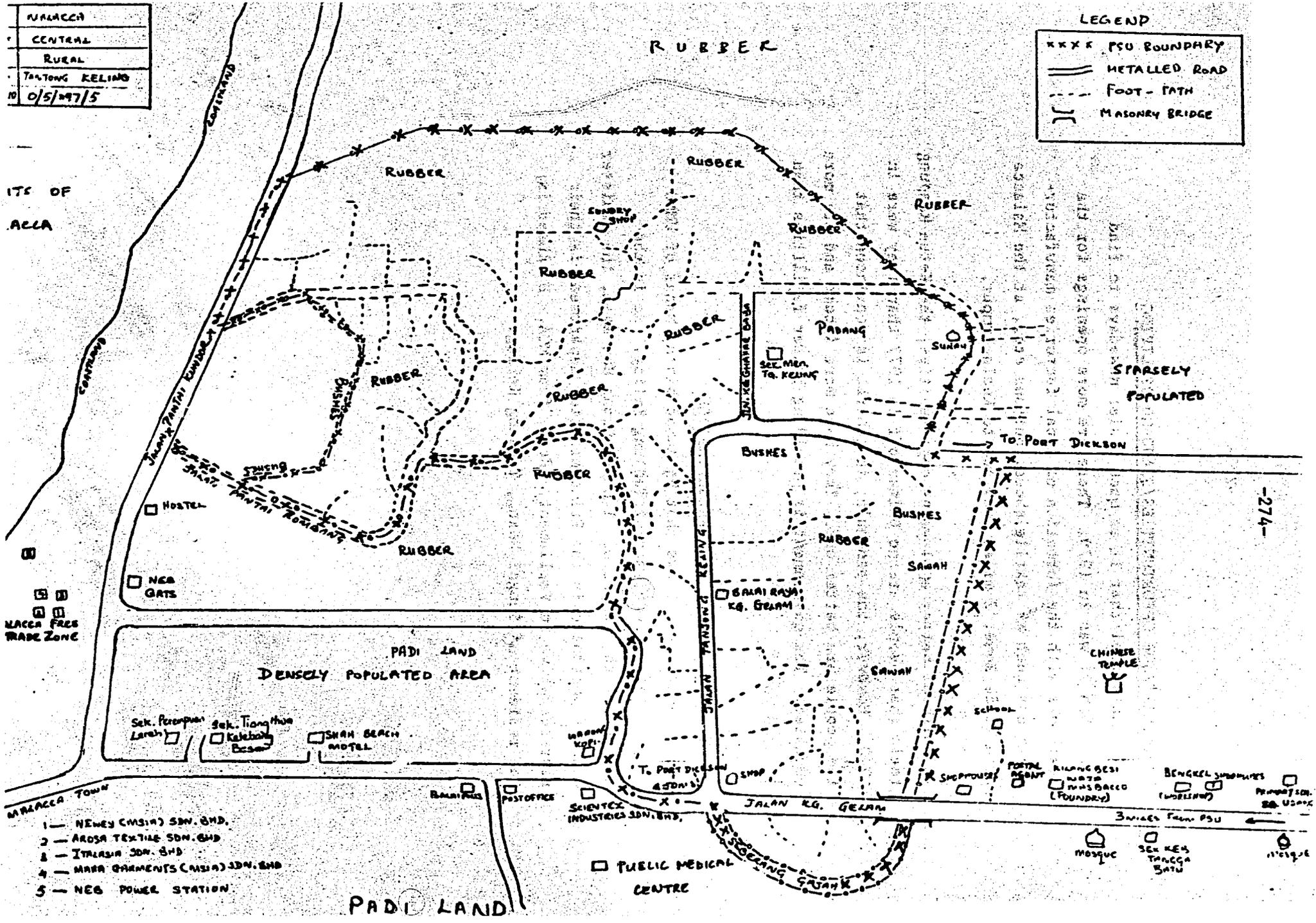
E. AWARENESS OF POLITICAL REPRESENTATIVES

The ketua kampung knows that Hj Ahmad bin Hj Manaf of UMNO is the state assemblyman of Tanjung Keling. He is the brother of the penghulu. Tan Sri Chong Hon Nyau, the minister without portfolio in the Prime Minister Department is their representative in Parliament. He is from MCA. Hj Ahmad is the resident of Sungai Udang, Tanjung Keling.

|                |
|----------------|
| NALACCA        |
| CENTRAL        |
| RURAL          |
| TANTONG KELING |
| NO 0/5/197/5   |

| LEGEND |                |
|--------|----------------|
| XXXX   | PSU BOUNDARY   |
| ==     | METALLED ROAD  |
| - - -  | FOOT-PATH      |
| ⌋      | MASONRY BRIDGE |

ITS OF  
ACCA



MARACCA FREE  
TRADE ZONE

PADI LAND  
DENSELY POPULATED AREA

Sek. Perompak Lurah  
Sek. Tiong Miao  
SMAH BEACH MOTEL  
MARA KOFI

MARACCA TOWN

- 1 - NEWAY (MUSA) SDN. BHD.
- 2 - ARISA TEXTILE SDN. BHD.
- 3 - ITRASIA SDN. BHD.
- 4 - MARA GARMENTS (MUSA) SDN. BHD.
- 5 - NEB POWER STATION

PADI LAND

POST OFFICE  
SCIENTEX INDUSTRIES SDN. BHD.

PUBLIC MEDICAL  
CENTRE

JALAN KG. GELAM

POSTAL POINT  
KILANG BESI WATA  
MUS BAKO (FOUNDRY)  
BENGKEL SUDUPAKS  
(WORKSHOP)  
PRAWAT SDN.  
BHD. USOK  
MOSQUE  
SEK. KES.  
TANEGA  
BATU  
MOSQUE

3 Miles from PSU

-274-

**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Johol Estate, Kepis, Negri Sembilan  
PSU 9/5/137/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Mohammad Idris bin Petot  
Pengkulu**

**Encik Kamarudin Bidin  
Ketua Kampung**

**Mr Ooi Cheng Lim  
Storekeeper**

**by**

**S R M**

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SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

The PSU, previously jungle was developed some 40 years ago when Johol Estate was started. It was bought over by a Chinese businessman in 1953. During the Emergency (1948-60) the interior of the estate had the reputation of being a "hot bed of Communist activity", according to Mr Ooi.

Mr Ooi told a legend about an existence of a god known as 'Datuk Kong' on a hill top on the fringes of the estate. According to him, during the Communist insurgency, the Gurkhas (from British army) who were in hot pursuit of the communists attempted to bombard the hill with artillery shells, but all the shells couldn't reach the hill even though it was within range. It is also believed that tigers and bears can be found in the hill. Another legend is about a tiger that during the day would change to a snake, then to a centipede and it would become like a lantern during the night and would fly from one hill to another. Once a year the people flock to the hill and slaughter goats for sacrifice to the 'Datuk Kong' and to pray for prosperity. Some punters frequently come to the hill to pray to "Datuk Kong" hoping to strike lottery.

Approximately, 40 per cent of the residents in the PSU are Indian estate workers, 35% are Chinese; mainly rubber smallholders and 25% are Malay residents of Kampung Tulang Rimau (a village named after a skeleton of a tiger) who are farmers, estate labourers and rubber smallholders.

All informants feel that there are more people coming into the area than normal. The influx is comprised mainly of young families, about 20 to 30 years of age who came to work as estate labourers. A few people have left the area to seek better prospects elsewhere.

There were cases of malaria in 1972. Slight flooding was reported in the area in 1967 and drought in 1974.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Kuala Pilah, 16 miles away, is the nearest town of more than 10,000 population. Kuala Lumpur, a city over 100,000 inhabitants, is 81 miles away. There are several laterite roads in the PSU leading to the main metalled road running alongside the PSU's boundary. A bus service comes into the PSU -- making four trips a day. To get into Kuala Pilah and other towns people use bus, taxi and motor bike.

There are several retailers within the PSU where residents can make small purchases of essential commodities. A market and petrol station may be found in Dangi, less than a mile away. A mobile post office comes to Dangi 3 times a week. The nearest static post office is found in Johol Town, 8 miles away. Telephones are available in the PSU.

Water is piped into all the homes in Johol Estate. According to Ketua Kampung, public pipes and supplies account for 40% of water supply in Kampung Tulang Rimau and wells are used by 60% of the homes.

Only the estate office and the officers living quarters (about 50%) have electricity supplied by private generator and flush toilet facilities. The labour line uses latrines. In Kampung Tulang Rimau, less than a quarter of homes have electricity from private generator. Only a few homes use pit/latrine system and the majority dispose over river.

Medical services are available in the PSU itself at the estate dispensary where a hospital assistant is in attendance. Public medical services are available at a Midwife Clinic at Dangi and at a Sub Health Centre in Johol Town. This includes the services of a doctor once a week, midwife services and daily care by registered nurses. Family planning services are available as well. The nearest hospital is in Kuala Pilah, 16 miles away.

All women in the estate tend to give birth in hospitals or private clinics because medical expenses are paid for. The women in the kampong deliver all children at home.

For minor ailments residents see the hospital assistant at the estate dispensary or go to a Midwife Clinic at Dangi. A doctor visits the clinic once a week. Major illnesses are referred to General Hospital in Kuala Pilah.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that the major problem of education is transportation because schools are far away from the area.

There are 4 primary schools and a secondary school within 7 miles away. However, most students have to go to Kuala Pilah and Bahau for secondary education because of inadequate local facilities.

The Ketua Kampung feels almost 100% of eligible primary students are attending school and 98% of the eligible secondary school students attend. However, Mr Ooi thinks only about 70% of primary school students and 40% of secondary school students attend.

As far as informants knew, there have been no local residents participating in government training programmes.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Mr Ooi feels it is more difficult for people to find work nowadays compared with 1970 because there are more people and lack of job openings.

For the most part, however, people seem to be better off in 1977 than they were in 1970, due -- in part -- to the rising price of rubber. Mr Ooi adds that replanted high yielding rubber trees are coming to maturity and stimulants are applied to get more latex. This indicates they are better off.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both the Penghulu and the Ketua Kampung don't like to discuss politics. Mr Ooi was not aware of the State Assemblyman and the MP representing this area.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Ladang Ulu Pedas/Kampung Ulu Spri (Rembau, Negeri Sembilan)**

**PSU 9/5/015/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Cikgu Ramli bin Shamsudin  
Teacher**

**Encik Idris bin Ahmad  
Padi Farmer**

**Mr Fong Kim San  
Shopkeeper, Vice-Chairman of MCA Youth  
Ulu Pedas**

**Mr Lee Tock Sin  
Shopkeeper, Ex-MCA Chairman Ulu Pedas  
Oldest Living Resident**

by

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

The area, previously jungle and swamp was opened in the 18th century by the Minangkabaus who migrated from Sumatra, Indonesia and they called this place 'Sepri' which means 'Ghost'. According to the tales, the people here were mainly elves who had the magic power to make plates, bowls and other necessities used during festive occasions and this happened in a place called 'Palang'. Nowadays, people still flock to 'Palang' for a festival every year; to pray for good fortune and better padi harvest.

Informants report that Kampung Ulu Sepri which is within the PSU was started after the 2nd World War; in the same year that a railway track was laid in the area to link Seremban and Tampin, a distance of about 27 miles.

According to Mr Lee, when he came here about 60 years ago, Pedas town which is within a mile of the PSU were mostly rubber trees with only a few Malay houses. Pedas which means 'hot' described the area which was once abundant with chillies. Nowadays, rubber is the major product from this area and padi is grown mainly from own consumption.

During the Japanese occupation, Pedas town which comprised of 11 shophouses were burnt down by the Japanese soldiers and many people suspected of being communists were executed because the communists were fighting against the Japanese.

The most notable incident in Kampung Ulu Sepri's history, from the viewpoint of two informants, was the confiscation of six shotguns from the residents by the communists in 1952.

According to a teacher, Cikgu Ramli, most Malay families in this area are strictly adhered to Minangkabau cultures and traditions which classify the families into twelve tribes. Minangkabau cultures and traditions are originated from Palembang and Aceh in Sumatra and are reported to have a strong influence in Rembau and Jelebu districts in Negeri Sembilan. Man and woman from the same tribe are not allowed to get married. In a family, only women are entitled to inherit properties. In case of a divorce, the wife would get all the properties.

The informants feel that the migration into this area is normal. New residents, in the opinion of the informants, tend to be of all age groups, from young families to retired folks. A few residents of Kampung Ulu Sepri have left to join government land schemes in the surrounding areas and some have bought houses elsewhere.

All informants said that there has been no flood or drought in this area. There were some cases of sore eyes (eye infection) in 1972, however.

#### B. Availability of Services and Amenities

An informant said Seremban, the state capital of Negeri Sembilan, 13 miles away, is the nearest town of 10,000 or more and Kuala Lumpur, 53 miles away, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants. While another informant mentioned Rembau and Seremban respectively.

There are several laterite roads in the PSU leading to the main metalled road which carries a bus service. The people use bus, taxi, car and motor bike to travel from town to town. The nearest point to board a train is at Rembau even though a railway line runs alongside the PSU.

The nearest public library is in Seremban. A static bank and petrol station may be found in Rembau. A market, post office and telephones can be found in Pedas town, less than a mile away. A hot spring is located about 2 miles away.

90% of the houses in the PSU have piped water inside the houses and only 10% of the houses are still using wells.

For sewage, most homes dispose over river although a small percentage have flush toilet facilities or use latrines.

The electricity is supplied by National Electricity Board to about 60% of the homes.

Medical services are available in the PSU at a Midwife's Clinic and in a Government Clinic in Pedas where family planning services are also available besides general medical care. A Public Medical Clinic may be found in Rembau and the nearest hospital is in Seremban. Here there are doctors, registered nurses and government midwives.

Informants agree that women deliver their first children at the hospital or clinic. Mr Fong states second children are delivered at the hospital or clinic, as well. Cikgu Ramli, however, believes that second children are delivered at home where a government midwife's attendance is compulsory.

When people have a fever, headache or upset stomach, etc. they normally use self-medication like taking analgesics and if they are still not well, they would go to the clinics or see a doctor. For serious ailments like malaria, cholera or dengue fever, people go to hospital.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

According to the informants the major educational problem is transportation because educational facilities are far away from this area. There are 2 primary schools about 2 miles away. Secondary education is only available in Rembau, 4 miles away. Mr Fong thinks that more than 90% of eligible children attend primary school and about 90% of the eligible students attend secondary school. Cikgu Ramli feels only 50% and 25% of the children attending schools respectively.

Some residents have participated in government training programmes : Two have attended a course conducted by a Fisheries Department in Pahang and another two have undergone training at Agricultural Training Centre in Rembau.

Agricultural Department has been engaged in Green Book programmes to produce more food; freshwater fish rearing scheme, etc. Other government agencies were mentioned to have been contacted by the people at one time or another.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants feel that work is harder to find nowadays. One stated that Pedas is only a small town and there is no factory nearby and employment opportunities in government are scarce. Another informant feels it was due to the increase of population and an excess of workers. Good qualifications are required in order to be hired. However, informants feel that people nowadays are better off than they were in 1970 because of increased social amenities and better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for rubber. FAMA buys vegetables grown under Green Book programmes from farmers for good prices and further, prices seem to be stabilized.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Encik Yazid bin Baba and Encik Mokhtar Hashim were identified by the informants as the State Assemblyman and Member of Parliament respectively. Both representatives are from UMNO party, Barisan Nasional. The State Assemblyman visits at least 3 times a year while Encik Mokhtar Hashim who is also the deputy minister of defence comes once a year.

|           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| DATE      | WISATA SEBILIAN |
| DI BANGUN | KEMBALI         |
| STATUS    | RUMAH           |
| MUCIM     | PERANG SEPRI    |
| JAM NO    | 9/5/015/5       |

TO SEREMBAN  
(D.M.S)

HOT SPRING  
PEDAS

RUBBER  
ESTATE

MOSQUE  
POLICE  
STATION

TO LINGGI  
(11 MK)

RUBBER  
ESTATE

PADI

RUBBER  
ESTATE RUBBER  
ESTATE

KUMPULAN  
GUTHRIE

OIL  
PALM

LADANG  
ULU PEDAS

CLINIK  
IBAN

FOREST  
GEPT  
POST  
OFFICE

PEDAS  
TOWN

SRJK  
TAMIL

HINDU  
TEMPLE

FROM  
RENGAS

RUBBER  
ESTATE

GUNUNG (MOUNT)  
ANGSI

HILLS

HILLS

PSU 9/5/015/5

LADANG  
ULU  
PEDAS

OIL  
PALM

RUBBER  
RUBBER  
RUBBER

BALAI  
PADA

KG ULU  
SEPRI

FOREST  
RESERVE

PADI

PADI

PADI

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PADI

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PADI

PADI

SPARSELY  
POPULATED

RUBBER  
ESTATE

FOREST

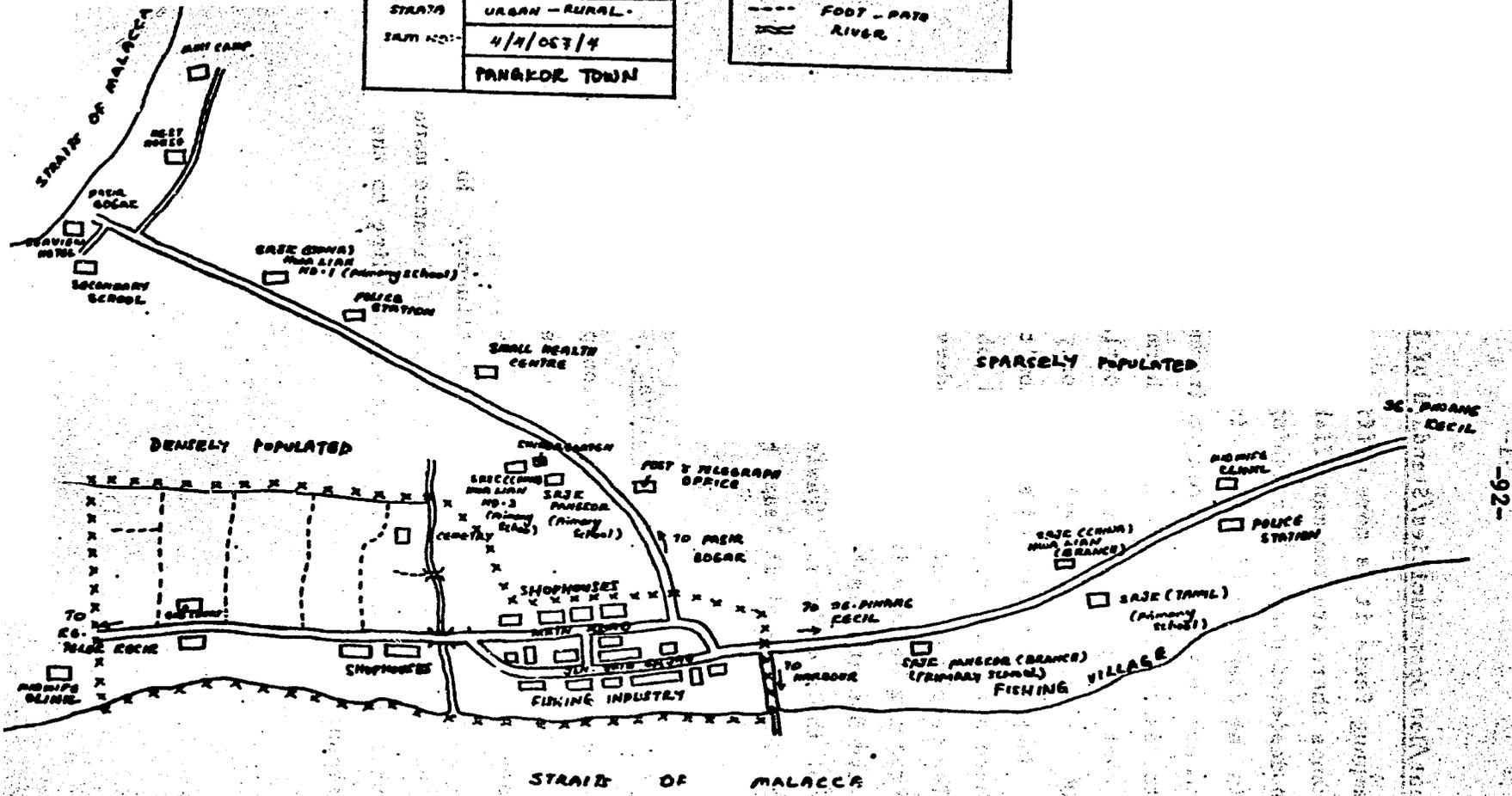
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KEY

|  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
|  | WATERLOCK                         |
|  | STREAM                            |
|  | ELECTRIC<br>TRANSMISSION<br>LINES |
|  | DRAINAGE                          |
|  | PSU BOUNDARY                      |
|  | METALLED<br>ROAD                  |

|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| STATE:-    | PERAK         |
| DISTRICT:- | BINDING       |
| TOWN:-     | PANGKOR       |
| STRATA     | URBAN - RURAL |
| SAM NO:-   | 4/4/057/4     |
|            | PANGKOR TOWN  |

| LEGEND |               |
|--------|---------------|
| XXX    | PSU BOUNDARY  |
| —      | METALLED ROAD |
| - - -  | FOOT - PATH   |
| ~ ~ ~  | RIVER         |



factory

**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Taman Kajang, Kajang, Selangor  
PSU 8/3/003/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Ng Bow Poo  
Graduate teacher, Ex-headmaster  
of Kajang High School**

**Mr Kam Chow Lee  
Shop proprietor**

**Mdm Khor Choon Lian  
Housewife, Member of Chinese Khok  
Association**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**August 1977**

A. History and General Background

Until 1964, Taman Kajang area was mostly swamp where a new village of about 100 houses was located. The people reared pigs, poultry, cows and grew vegetables. During the emergency years 1948-60 the government resettled the people who were living in isolated areas to this new village for better security and to deny the communists of getting support. The rubber estates surrounding this area were reputed to be a hot bed of communist activity. Many people were imprisoned on suspicion of involvement in communist activities. A communist terrorist killed in the clash with the security forces nearby was paraded in Kajang.

When Taman Kajang housing estate was developed in 1964 the population increased rapidly and it was populated by people who were already living in the area, but who required newer dwellings. Taman Kajang is predominantly Chinese and is characterised by mostly middle and lower income people. As it is located only 15 miles from Kuala Lumpur with reasonable rentals and the amenities provided it makes the residential area a popular one. The influx of people is more than normal. There tends to be a normal migration of young people to Kuala Lumpur to find work or to continue their studies.

Kajang is very well-known for satay, succulent meat kebabs marinated in coconut milk and barbecued on glowing charcoal embers which are eaten dipped in a sweetish peanut chilli sauce. Kajang is also noted for tin mining and rubber in Sungai Chua.

There was an outbreak of flu in 1975 and some flooding in the area in 1970 reported Mdm Khor.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Taman Kajang falls within the jurisdiction of Kajang District Council and is less than a mile from the town centre. Kajang itself is a town of over 10,000 and is supplied with facilities such as : post office, telephones, petrol stations and banking facilities etc. To get into Kajang and other towns people use bus, private cars, taxi and motorbikes.

There are several sundry shops within the PSU where residents can purchase essential commodities. The nearest public library is in Kuala Lumpur, a city over 100,000, 15 miles away.

All homes have electricity supplied by National Electricity Board and piped in water. Sanitation is mainly flush toilets and bucket system.

The nearest public medical centre is within the PSU with facilities for outpatient treatment, dental care and family planning services. Here there are doctors, dentist, registered nurses and midwives. Kajang General Hospital is less than a mile away.

For minor ailments, headaches, fevers, etc. residents use self medication or go to the clinics. For major ailments, severe pain etc. residents tend to go to see doctors for professional medical care.

All informants agree that first and subsequent births are delivered at the general hospital and at private maternity facilities.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Schools, both primary and secondary institutions are readily available within 1 or 2 miles from the PSU. One informant reported that the only major educational problem is concerning the school dropouts. There is no vocational training facility to accommodate them. Informants feel that 100% of all eligible primary school age children are in school. Two informants have no idea of the percentage in secondary school. Mdm Khor thinks about 100%.

There have been no participants in government training schemes nor any special government project carried out in this area recently to the knowledge of these informants.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

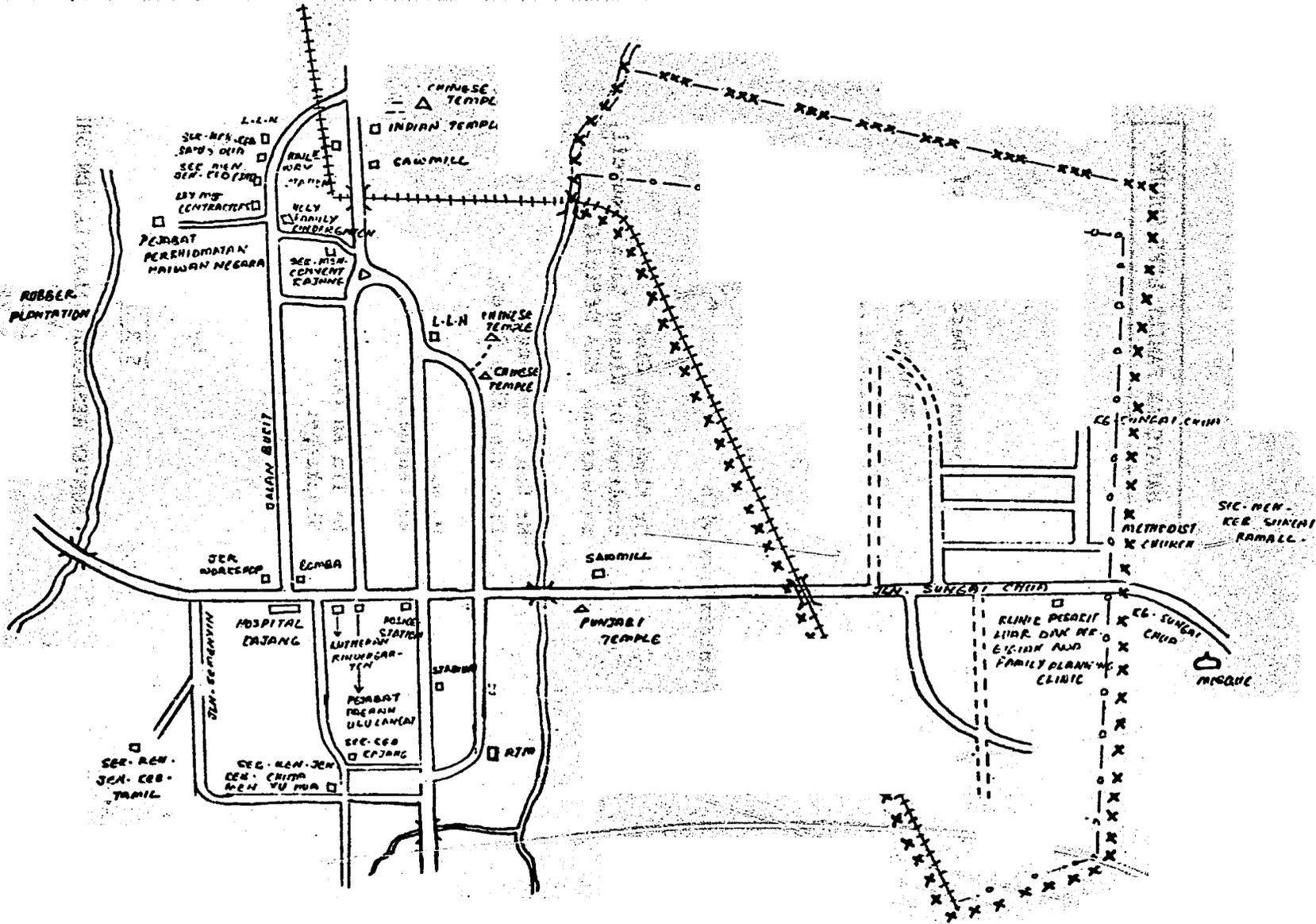
Informants have mixed reactions as to whether job is easier or difficult to find nowadays. One stated that there are more jobs available with the formation of textile and paper factories nearby. Another stated that there are less jobs while the number of applicants has increased. One informant feels that the people are better off with better salaries and increased social amenities. The other two informants feel there has been no change in standard of living since 1970.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

All informants know that Mr Lee Teck Su is their representative to the State Assembly. He contested the election as an independent candidate but later joined the Barisan Nasional Government. Only one informant is aware that a Barisan National politician known to him only as Lee Siew is their M P. The State Assemblyman visits only once in 3 months and the M P once a year.

|                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| STATE                | Selangor          |
| DISTRICT             | RUMAH KAMPANG     |
| STATION              | HEM - CENSUS TOWN |
| TOWN                 | KAJANG T/A        |
| SERIAL NO.           | 8/3/003/4         |
| TAMAN KAJANG, KAJANG |                   |

| LEGEND      |                          |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| ---X---X--- | PSU BOUNDARY             |
| ---X---X--- | CSU BOUNDARY             |
| - - - - -   | DRAIN / IRRIGATION CANAL |
| ==          | METALLED ROAD            |
| - - -       | CART TRACE               |
| +++         | RAILWAY LINE             |
| ( )         | MASONRY / STEEL BRIDGE   |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Kluang, Johore**

**PSU 1/2/042/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Khoo Boon Giok  
Chairman Of Kluang Local Council,  
Businessman, MCA Official**

**Mr Goh Tien Seng  
Provision Shop Owner**

**Mr Foo  
Ex-Penghulu**

**Mr Tin Ah Peng  
Shopkeeper**

by

S R M

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

The PSU, previously jungle, was started about 50 years ago when there were only 15 Chinese houses. The main occupations were growing vegetables and rearing poultry.

During the emergency years (1948-60) there was a serious communist activity in Kluang which led to bloody clashes between the security forces and the communists. The rural inhabitants were resettled in new villages where adequate protection could be given.

Yap Tau Sah Road which runs from the PSU to Kluang town, less than a mile away, was formerly a private road and it was named after a Chinese man who built it.

According to two informants that more people have shifted into this area since 1970 to work in factories nearby and some workers built squatter houses. The number of dwelling units have increased from 200 in 1970 to about 700 today.

There was an outbreak of flu in 1976. The last major floods were reported in 1969 and 1968, and droughts in 1976 and 1975.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Kluang is a town of 10,000 or more population and Kuala Lumpur, a city over 100,000 is about 200 miles away.

There is a metalled road running alongside the PSU and people travel along it by bus, taxi, motorbike and bicycle. Telephones may be found in the PSU. The nearest post office, banking facilities and market selling goods may be found less than a mile away.

There are mixed feelings about water supply in the area. One informant feels about 90% of the homes have water piped in, while private wells and pumps account for 10%. Another informant stated one half have water piped in and another half private wells and pumps. Sanitation services available to the community are flush toilets, bucket system and latrines.

Electricity is reported in three-quarters of the homes, served by National Electricity Board.

Medical services are available at the Sub Health Centres within 2 miles away in Jalan Sultanah and Kampung Paya. This includes the services of a doctor, midwife services and daily care by registered nurses. Family planning services are available as well. The nearest hospital is in Kluang itself.

Most women here deliver their babies in government hospital or maternity clinic.

#### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Educational facilities are readily available within two miles of the PSU. Almost 100% of the primary school age children are in school and about 90% attend secondary schools.

No residents have participated in any government manpower training schemes, to the best of informants' knowledge.

#### D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

An informant feels that it's easier to find work nowadays because there are more job opportunities and more factories. However, he feels in general that the people are not well off because most of the replanted rubber trees are not bearing yet.

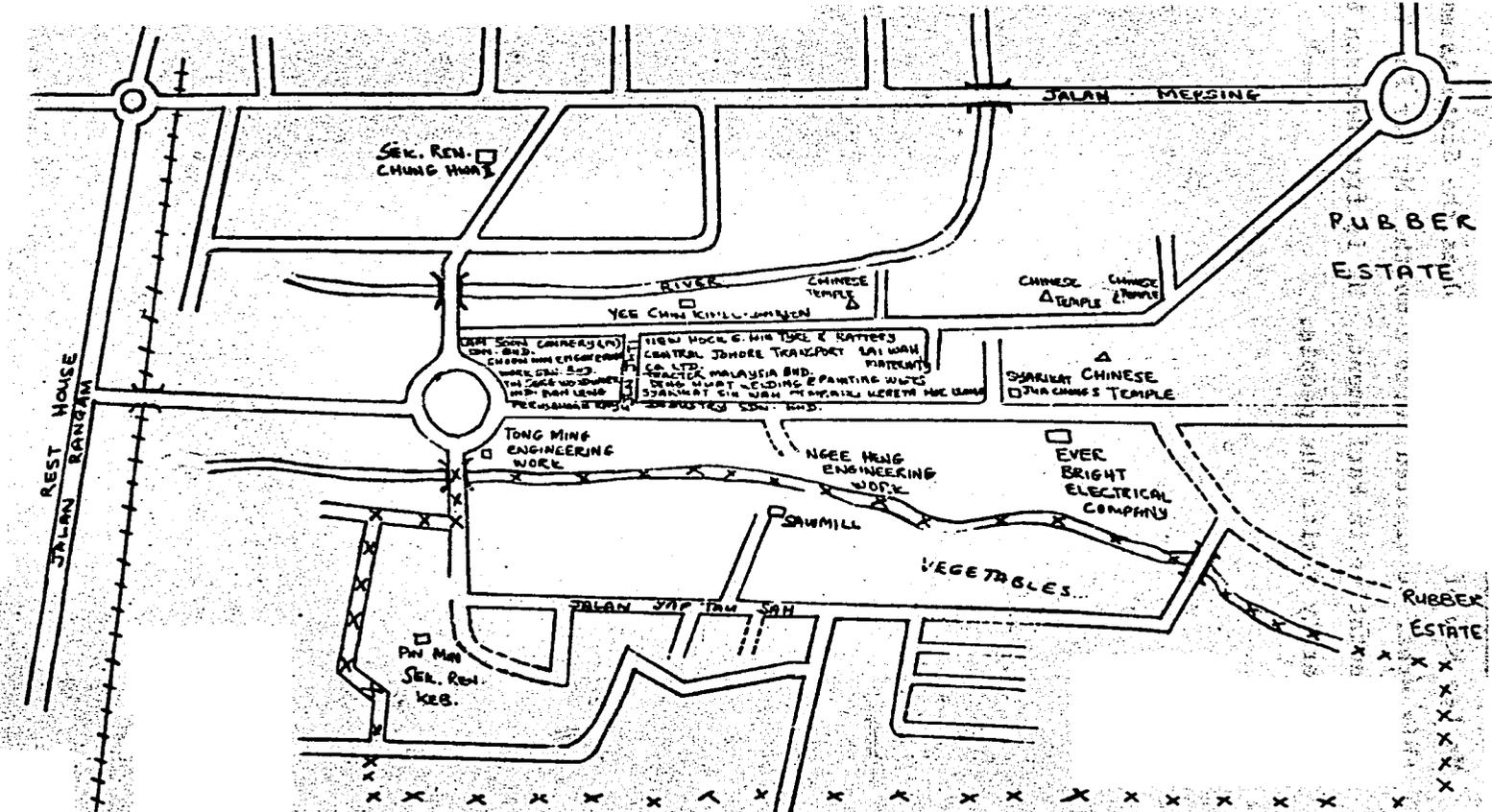
E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Mr Lee Kaw of DAP was identified as the State Assemblyman from this area. He visited twice a month. Mr Lor Foo Yen is their representative in Parliament. He is from Barisan Nasional and very rarely visits the people.

|                    |             |
|--------------------|-------------|
| STATE :            | JOHORE      |
| DISTRICT :-        | KLUANG      |
| TOWN :-            | KLUANG TOWN |
| SAM NO. :-         | 1/2/042/4   |
| KLUANG T/C, JOHORE |             |

LEGEND

|     |                        |
|-----|------------------------|
| --- | PSU BOUNDARY           |
| ==  | METALLED ROAD          |
| --- | CART TRACK             |
| ~   | RIVER                  |
| —+— | RAILWAY LINE           |
| —+— | MASONRY / STEEL BRIDGE |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Jalan Bakar Condong, Batu Pahat  
PSU 1/2/067/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Chew Siew Hee  
Shopkeeper**

**Mr See Too Kim  
Businessman**

**Encik Mohammad  
Barber**

**Cik Fatimah binti Sidek  
Housewife**

**Mr Lee Meng Chong  
A Retired Company Secretary**

by

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yee  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

The PSU, previously rubber estate and swamp, was started in 1958. It was developed by Datuk Chow Loi into a housing estate. At first the housing estate was named after him, but later it was changed to Kampung Merdeka (Independence Village) to commemorate 1st anniversary of Independence.

The residents of Kampung Merdeka are primarily Chinese. Most of the residents have loans from a private finance company and building societies such as Malaysian Building Society Berhad. The informants feel the influx of residents into the area is more than normal due to location, reasonable rentals, business opportunities and employment opportunities in nearby factories.

Some cases of dengue fever were reported in 1975. There was a slight flood in the area earlier this year (1977).

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Batu Pahat is a town of over 10,000 people and it is supplied with services such as : post office, telephones, street cleaning, garbage disposal and bus service. To get into other towns people use private cars, taxi, motorbikes in addition to bus.

There are several sundry shops within the PSU where residents can make small purchases. A petrol station is less than one mile away, as it is the nearest bank.

All homes have electricity supplied by National Electricity Board, piped in water, flush toilets and bucket system facilities.

The Public Medical Clinic and hospital are one mile away. Here there are doctors, registered nurses and midwives. Family planning services are available at these medical facilities.

For minor ailments, headaches, fevers, etc. residents use self medication. For major ailments, pain, etc. residents tend to go to clinics for professional medical care.

Two informants state that first and subsequent babies are delivered at the General Hospital.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

An informant feels there are no educational problems since schools are readily available. Nearly 100% of eligible primary students attend school and 90% of eligible secondary school students attend. However an informant complains of lack of opportunities for higher education for qualified Chinese. There is no free competition. Admissions to higher local institutions have to reflect the racial composition of the nation.

There have been no local residents participating in government training programmes as far as informants knew. Rukun Tetangga scheme has been introduced in this area and it is well received by the residents.

Various government agencies have extended their services here, but the informants were not sure whether the people have been in contact with these agencies.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

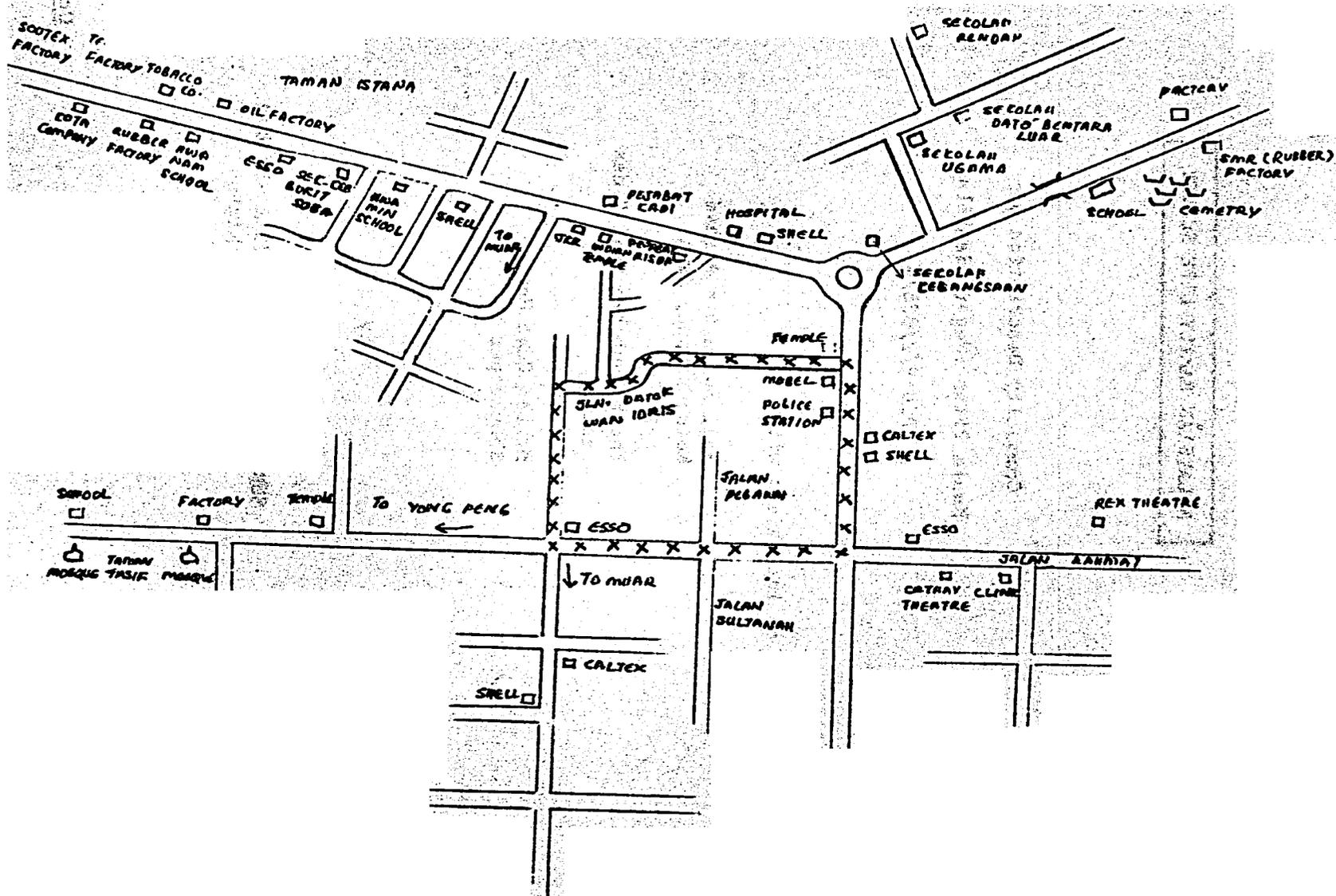
Informants feel that it is easier nowadays to find work because of an increase in job opportunities in factories as well as more areas replanted with high yielding rubber and oil palm come into maturity. The population increases rapidly and more people venture into business. The people are better off due to an increase in social amenities and high level of prices for the commodities.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Informants were unaware of their representatives to both State Assembly and Parliament. If politicians were to come it's "only at the election time".

|                                |                 |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|
| STATE:-                        | JOHORE          |
| REGION:-                       | SOUTH           |
| DISTRICT:-                     | ARTU PAHAY TOWN |
| SRM NO:-                       | 1/2/067/4       |
| JALAN. BAKAR CONDONG, 4. PARAT |                 |

| LEGEND |                        |
|--------|------------------------|
| xxx    | PAV. BOUNDARY          |
| ==     | METALLED ROAD          |
| ⌋      | MASONRY / STEEL BRIDGE |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kuala Pilah (Negeri Sembilan)**

**PSU 9/2/036/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Haji Sulan bin Arshad  
Ketua Kampung Jawa**

**Encik Ayub bin Haji Sidek  
Teacher**

**Mr Lee Guat Heng  
Shopkeeper**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J9338**

**October, 1977**

A. History and General Background

The PSU, previously jungle and swamp was started in 1890 when the Javanese settlers came to develop the area. The main occupation then were growing main crops such as padi, coconut and vegetables. Rubber was first planted in 1900.

According to Ketua Kampung Haji Sulan, Kuala Pilah derived its name from the river mouth in the area and Kampung Jawa (a Javanese village) was named after the first Javanese settlers. During his youth Haji Sulan remembers the PSU as still wild, and mostly forest. Houses were few and found mainly clustered along the river banks. Travel was mostly by boat to the two marketing centres of Malacca and Muar, Johore.

Kuala Pilah is notable for Minangkabau cultures and traditions (Adat Pepatih) which originated from Sumatra, Indonesia. Most Malay families here are strictly adhered to Minangkabau traditions according to Haji Sulan. In Minangkabau traditions there are twelve tribes and man and woman from the same tribe are not allowed to marry. Only women are allowed to inherit properties.

All informants feel that there were fewer people coming into the area than normal. The influx is comprised mainly of people who look for better employment opportunities and those who come to join their families. Since there are only a few factories and sawmills in the area, there tends to be a normal migration of young people to Kuala Lumpur where they try to find work. However, Mr Lee feels that the exodus of young people about 17 to 30 years of age to Kuala Lumpur is more than normal.

There have been no epidemics in the area within recent memory. An informant remembers a flooding in 1970 and a drought earlier this year (1977).

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Kuala Pilah is a town of 10,000 or more people and Kuala Lumpur, a city over 100,000 is 65 miles away. A metalled road runs within the PSU and people travel along it by bus, car, taxi and motorbike.

There is a market for selling goods within a mile of the PSU. Telephones, a post office and a petrol station are also less than a mile away.

A static bank may be found in the PSU, but the nearest public library is in Seremban, 25 miles away. Kuala Pilah General Hospital is less than a mile away. The National Family Planning Board has a clinic at the Public Health Centre within a mile away. Contraceptives are sold privately in this community.

All homes have electricity supplied by National Electricity Board and piped in water. Sanitation is mainly through use of flush toilets and the latrines.

For minor ailments, headaches, fevers, etc. residents go to see private doctors or to hospital. For major ailments, pain, etc. residents tend to go to General Hospital for professional medical care. All informants state that first and subsequent babies are delivered at the General Hospital.

C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that there are no educational problems since there are plenty of facilities for education around the area. There are 5 primary schools and 4 secondary schools in Kuala Pilah and several kindergartens as well. According to informants 100% of eligible primary students are attending school and about 90% of eligible secondary school students are attending.

Three residents have attended Youth Training Programmes at Dusun Tua supported by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. The Agricultural Institute at Rembau, 35 miles away and the Cooperative Training Centre in Seremban have provided training for two residents. The people here have contact with the Agricultural Department for free seedlings and fencing materials. Veterinary Department has supplied cattle for rearing and immunised chickens. RISDA also has been engaged for rubber replanting.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard Of Living

Haji Sulan feels that it's easier to find work nowadays because there are more job opportunities with the formation of more factories and commercial institutions.

Mr Lee, however, feels that it's more difficult nowadays to find work than it was in 1970 because there are more applicants and less job vacancies. Another informant thinks the employment situation is the same as in 1970 and so is the standard of living. But, both Haji Sulan and Mr Lee feel that people are better off in 1977 than they were in 1970. First of all incomes are higher. The prices of rubber are good. Another indicator is the increasing number of cars which residents own. People seem to be ready to spend money on food and clothing.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Two informants agree that their representative to the State Assembly is a woman, Tengku Kalsom binte Tengku Muda of UMNO, Barisan Nasional. She visits the people about once in 2 months. The MP from the area is Datuk Samad bin Idris, the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports who is also from UMNO, Barisan Nasional. He visits his constituency about once a year and the last visit he paid was in April, 1977.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Jalan Sultan Yahya Petra (Kuala Kerai, Kelantan)  
PSU 5/4/006/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Abdul Ghani bin Abdul Salleh  
Penghulu**

**Cikgu Mohammad bin Yusof  
Headmaster**

**Encik Abu Bakar bin Hamzah  
Businessman (local contractor)**

**Encik Abdul Latip  
Retired Barber**

**by**

**S R M**

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Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**September 1977**

A. History and General Backgr

According to the stories told by Encik Abdul Latip, Kuala Kerai town was founded by a Chinese man named Ah Sung. To commemorate his services, a road (jalan Ah Sung) in Kuala Kerai was named after him. Encik Abdul Latip migrated to Kuala Kerai in 1936 when it was just a row of wooden shophouses. The surrounding areas were mostly rubber trees with only a few houses. The residents comprised of Chinese town dwellers who were in business and the Indian estate workers. During 1936-40 there was an influx of Malay migrants from other areas in Kelantan, particularly Kota Bahru to seek better opportunities in Kuala Kerai where abundant land was available for farming.

During World War II Kuala Kerai was severely bombed by the allied forces. Immediately after the war ended Kuala Kerai was controlled by the communists for about 6 months before the arrival of the allied forces.

The PSU comprises of government quarters, Malayan Railway quarters, low-cost housing scheme and kampung Hamzah. The railway station and quarters were built in 1940 and regular railway service linking Kuala Kerai with Kota Bahru, Kelantan and Gemas, Negri Sembilan -- a distance about 400 miles was started in 1945. On the fringes of the railway station and quarters is a village, Kampung Hamzah. It was started in 1945 by an Indian Muslim businessman named Hamzah who was once a contractor for Malayan Railway. Kampung Hamzah residents are mostly petty traders selling food to the railway workers and passengers. The occupants of low-cost housing scheme are mostly government employees and those self-employed in business.

Kuala Kerai is well-known for its Mini Zoo which is unique : the only kind in Malaysia where all the animals are originated from the Malaysian jungle.

Since 1970, all informants feel that the influx of people into Kuala Kerai is more than normal due to a lot of employment opportunities available in logging and sawmilling industry and in rubber and oil palm estates in the surrounding areas. The government has also started a land development scheme nearby. New migrants, according to the informants, tend to be people aged less than 40 with families and young people over 18 years old.

There have been no epidemics or prevalent diseases here in the last 5 years. Floodings have been reported in 1967 and 1946, but the worst flood in current history was in 1926. The penghulu reported that the area experienced droughts last year (1976) and in 1972.

E. Availability of Services and Amenities

Kuala Kerai is a remote town located in the interior of Kelantan. It is accessible from Kota Bahru, 44 miles away by a good metalled road and a railway line. A metalled road (Jalan Sultan Yahya Petra) runs alongside the PSU with many smaller paved streets. The railway stations is within the PSU. The main ways that the people here travel to nearby towns are by taxi, bus, motor bike and train. Train service is popular for a long distant journey to Kuala Lumpur because it is inexpensive.

Informants were not sure how far the nearest town of 10,000 inhabitants is. One informant mentioned Machang, 17 miles away as the nearest town of 10,000 or more inhabitants while the other informant said Kota Bahru, 44 miles away. The penghulu thinks that the population of Kota Bahru is more than 100,000. The other informants noted Kuala Lumpur, 440 miles away as the nearest town with over 100,000 inhabitants.

A market, post office, petrol stations and banking facilities are within a mile of the PSU. Telephones may be found in the PSU and the nearest public library is in Kota Bahru.

Government medical services are to be found in the PSU at the Sub Health Centre and General Hospital. This includes doctors, registered nurses and midwives. Family planning services are available at the Public Health Clinic at Guchil, a mile away. The informants report no contraceptives (condoms or pills, etc.) are sold at commercial outlets within 3 miles of the PSU. They also agree that women deliver first and subsequent babies at home and hospital.

When people have a headache, upset stomach or feel giddy they use self-medication and if they are still not well, they would see a doctor. For serious ailments like malaria, dengue fever or cholera people go to hospital.

80% of the houses in the PSU have piped water inside the house; 15% use private wells and pumps and 5% river water. 60% of the residents here use flush toilets, 5% bucket sanitation, latrines by about 20% and pit system 15%.

Over three quarters of the homes have electricity supplied by the National Electricity Board, Most of the houses in Kampung Hamzah have no electricity and piped water.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Informants feel that there are no outstanding educational problems within the PSU itself. Primary educational facilities are readily available within the PSU and secondary education up to Form V is provided. There are 2 primary schools and a secondary school within the PSU. Within 2 miles away are 2 other primary schools, a lower secondary school and a religious school (Muslim). A kindergarten is within the PSU where some residents have sent their pre-school children.

Informants state that 100% of the school age children attending primary schools and 90% of eligible students attend secondary schools.

Some residents have participated in vocational training programmes in masonry and carpentry at Dusun Tua, Kuala Lumpur. 10 have attended agricultural training course at Lundang, Kota Bahru. Another 10 have gone through poultry farming course at Machang, 17 miles away.

Various government projects have been introduced in the area; building laterite road in Kampung Hamzah; construction of road to Gua Musang, the most remote town in Kelantan -- about 60 miles distant. MARA has given out loans to buy taxis. In recent Green Book Campaign to produce more food, Agricultural Department has subsidized fertilizers, seedlings, insecticides and herbicides for the farmers. Veterinary Department has given cattle for rearing and fencing materials.

D. Employment/Job opportunities/Standard of Living

There are mixed feelings about job opportunities in the area. Encik Abdul Latip feels it is more difficult to find work than it was in 1970. The population increases much faster than the increase in job opportunities. However, he observes that the people are better off with an increase in social amenities. Cikgu Mohammad feels that there has been no change in the standard of living since 1970, although job is easier to find nowadays in the logging and sawmilling industry.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

A local resident, Encik Abdul Aziz bin Taib from UMNO, Barisan Nasional represents Kuala Kerai constituency in the Kelantan State Assembly. The MP is Encik Johari bin Awang from PAS, Barisan Nasional. He visits his constituency fortnightly.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Locong, Kuala Trengganu**

**PSU 6/2/019/4**

**Based on interviews with**

**Cikgu Nik Bin Mohammad  
Headmaster**

**Wan Kamal bin Nik  
Panghulu**

**Haji Abdul Rahman bin Abdullah  
Ketua Kampung Committee Member  
of UMNO Businessman**

**by**

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**J. 9338**

**August 1977**

A. History and General Background

According to Haji Abdul Rahman, Losong area was started before he was born in 1915 when there were a few houses scattered along Trengganu river. The area was reclaimed from a tributary and was described as 'Losong' which translates as a low swampy land. The main occupation of the people then was fisherman.

In 1926 the area was affected in the worst flood in recent memory and covered in thick mud.

The area is well-known for songket weaving. Songket is a traditional Malay dress worn by both man and woman, during festivals or special occasions such as Hari Raya and weddings. MARA has innovated a large scale production of songket reported Haji Abdul Rahman, but an inflatory cost of raw materials and slow sales make the venture a business failure. However songket weaving is thriving on as a cottage industry and creates employment for women who mainly work part-time.

There is no influx of people into the area or any exodus of people out of the area.

Currently 40% of the residents are in business, according to Haji Abdul Rahman, 30% are government employees, 15% are fishermen and the remaining 15% are odd job workers or manual labourers.

There have been no serious epidemics during the past 5 years. The last major flood was in 1967 although the most serious in current history was in 1926. The area is currently (June 1977) experiencing a drought.

**B. Availability of Services and Amenities**

Kuala Trengganu is a town of more than 10,000 population. There is a metalled road in the PSU which carries a bus service. People use bus, trishaw and bicycle to go to nearby areas.

There is a market selling goods within a mile of the PSU. Telephones, both public and private can be found in the PSU itself, petrol stations and post office about 3 miles away. There is a postal agent about 1 mile from the PSU.

Registered nurses, a government midwife are all within a mile of the PSU at the Sub Health Centre. Family planning services are available at the Public Medical Centre, Air Jerneh and at General Hospital, Kuala Trengganu, 2 miles and 5 miles distant respectively. Women deliver their babies at home and general hospital.

When people have a fever, a headache, upset stomach or feel giddy they use self-medication like taking analgesics and if they are still not well, they would go to hospital. For serious ailments like malaria, cholera or dengue fever, people are sent to hospitals.

Pipe water and private wells are the types of water supply available to this community. According to the penghulu, water is piped into 90% of the homes and sanitation is mainly the latrine system. The other informants reported only 30% have piped water into the homes and 5% use latrines.

About 90% of the houses in the community have electricity by the National Electricity Board.

C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that there are no educational problems since there are enough schools around the area. There are 3 primary schools and 2 secondary schools. Nearly 100% of eligible primary school children are in school. About 90% of secondary students are in school.

Some residents have participated in vocational and industrial art training in Dusun Tua, Kuala Lumpur and vocational and business training sponsored by MARA.

Other government agencies are also active. Agricultural Bank have given aids to fishermen by subsidizing their fishing equipments. MARA has built shophouses and renting them out at a cheaper rate to retailers. Veterinary Department has vaccinated chickens and has given technical advice on poultry farming.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants feel it is easier in 1977 for residents to find employment in this area. There is a great demand for skilled workers as well as manual labourers. They also feel that people nowadays are better off than they were in 1970 because of increased social amenities resulting in better incomes and education. Another indicator is the increasing number of cars which the residents own.

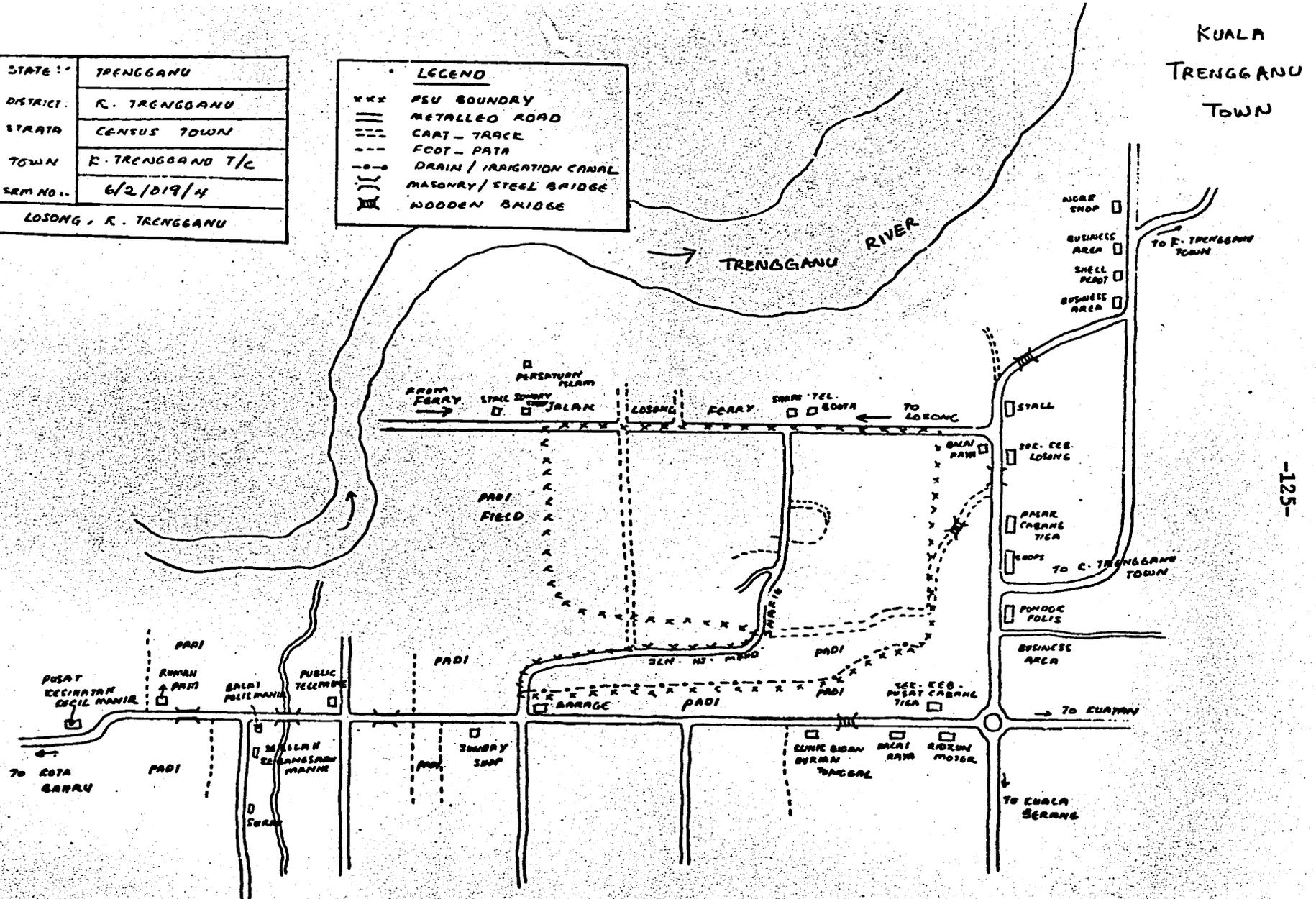
E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Haji Abdul Rahman knows that Encik Harun bin Jusuh is the State Assemblyman and Encik Mustapha Ali, Deputy Minister of Science, Technology and Environment is the Member of Parliament for this area. Both politicians are from PAS, a component party of Barisan Nasional. Cikgu Nik knew of neither. The State Assemblyman last visited the area when there was slight flooding about a year ago. Haji Abdul Rahman, also an UMNO committee member reiterated that their political representatives rarely visit the area. He stressed that the residents are predominantly UMNO supporters. He strongly disagrees with the selection of PAS candidates to contest the election in 1974 at both state and federal levels just because PAS won in 1969 election.

**RURAL**

|                      |                  |
|----------------------|------------------|
| STATE                | TRENGGANU        |
| DISTRICT             | K. TRENGGANU     |
| STRATA               | CENSUS TOWN      |
| TOWN                 | K. TRENGGANU T/C |
| SRM NO.              | 6/2/019/4        |
| LOSONG, K. TRENGGANU |                  |

| LEGEND |                          |
|--------|--------------------------|
| xxx    | PSU BOUNDARY             |
| ===    | METALLED ROAD            |
| ---    | CART-TRACE               |
| - - -  | FOOT-PATH                |
| -o-o-  | DRAIN / IRRIGATION CANAL |
|        | MASONRY / STEEL BRIDGE   |
|        | WOODEN BRIDGE            |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Tasoh (Berseri, Perlis)**

**PSU 1/5/011/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Talib bin Ibrahim  
Ketua Kampung Semadong**

**Encik Syed Ibrahim bin Said Darus  
Ketua Kampung Gua Keti**

**Encik Abdul Manan bin Haji Hussain  
Padi Farmer, Imam**

**by**

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**J.9338**

**October, 1977.**

A. History and General Background

The PSU, previously jungle was started about 20 years ago. The population grew slowly with migrants mainly from the surrounding areas in Perlis and Kedah. According to the longest resident, Encik Abdul Manan, the past ten years have seen the greatest build-up of new dwellings and influx of new residents.

New residents, in the opinion of the informants, tend to be farmers aged 25 years and above with families. The influx of new residents is due to abundant land available for farming and which is for sale at a cheap rate and an increase in amenities.

The major economic activity of the people here is growing crops such as rubber, padi and tobacco. Sugar cane plantation and factories located in Cuping, a short distance from the PSU provide employment opportunities for the residents.

According to Ketua Kampung, Encik Khalid, not far from the PSU is a jungle track on the foot of a hill known as 'Jalan Kaki Bukit' which was once used by the Sultan of Kedah who travelled on elephant back to Siam (Thailand).

There have been malaria cases in 1976 and 1972. Floodings were reported in the area in 1974, 1971 and 1965. One informant reported a drought during the second quarter of this year (1977).

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

This is the northern-most and furthest PSU located -- about 12 miles from Padang Besar, a Malaysian border town with Thailand. A metalled road runs alongside the PSU. People travel along it by taxi, motorcycles and bus. There are several laterite roads in the PSU leading to the main metalled road.

Informants mentioned Kangar, the state capital of Perlis which is 10 miles away as the nearest town of 10,000 or more. Penang, a city over 100,000 people is 42 miles away.

A market for selling goods is located within a mile of the PSU where telephone facilities and petrol station are also available. Public library, post office and banking facilities can be found in Kangar. A mobile post office comes at the market everyday.

There are two midwife clinics readily available within 2 miles from the PSU, staffed by registered nurses and government midwives. The nearest hospital is in Kangar. Family planning services may be available locally at the two midwife clinics mentioned previously. Informants agree that women deliver all their children at home.

Informants say that for minor ailments like fever, upset stomachs, giddiness, etc. people use self-medication or are treated at midwife clinics. For severe pain and major ailments people normally go to the hospital.

There is no supply of electricity in the area. Water supply is mainly from private wells or pumps and a small percentage use the river. Sanitation is mainly through use of latrines and a few homes dispose in the bushes.

C. Education and Training Opportunities

The major educational problem is transportation for those who stay far away from the main metalled road. The bus service does not come into the PSU but it runs only along the metalled road.

Over 80% of eligible primary school children attend school, according to informants, and about a quarter of eligible secondary school students attend.

There is a kindergarten for pre-school children in the PSU which is very well received by the residents. There are two primary schools less than 2 miles away and secondary schools are located mostly in major towns like Kangar and Arau.

Some residents have attended training programmes : 10 have attended course at Agricultural Training Centre at Bukit Temiang, 4 miles away; 2 have been trained at Fishery Training Centre in Kangar. 1 has been sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports for handicraft training in Kelantan. About 25 people have attended KEMAS class -- that is an adult educational extension programmes for the illiterates.

Various government agencies have been contacted by the residents. The Agricultural Department and Agricultural Bank function through the Farmers' Association have subsidized fertilizers, seedlings, pesticides and herbicides for the farmers. MARA has given out loans for small business ventures. LPNC (National Padi and Rice Board) buys padi at good prices. Veterinary Department has given cattle for rearing and fencing materials. MARDEC buys rubber from smallholders for good prices and further, prices seem to be stabilized.

D. Employment/Job opportunities/Standard of Living

The informants feel it is easier nowadays to find work than it was in 1970 because sugar cane plantation and factories located in Cuping, a short distance away, provide employment opportunities for the residents. They also feel that the people are better off because of better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for rubber, padi and tobacco and there are various government agencies looking after the marketing of these commodities to ensure fair returns to the farmers.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Encik Ahmad bin Saad and Encik Shaari bin Jusoh of Barisan Nasional were identified by the informants as the State Assemblyman and MP from the area respectively. Encik Ahmad makes about two visits a year while Encik Shaari visits once a year. They last visited together in February this year (1977).



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Mengkuang, Baling, Kedah  
PSU 2/5/028/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Abdul Wahab bin Abdul Rasid  
Penghulu**

**Encik Khalid bin Razak  
Shopkeeper**

**by**

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A. History and General Background

Formerly, this area was swampy and mostly forest. Houses were few and mainly clustered along the river banks. Travel was mostly by boat from place to place. The major economic activity of the residents then were growing padi and rubber. Kampung Mengkuang is a Malay village which derives its name from mengkuang plants which were once found abundant in this area. Mengkuang plants still grow wild in this area and the leaves are harvested. Mengkuang weaving is essentially a women's vocation. There is a sense of community spirit as the womenfolk seated around, gaily chatting and laughing away as their supple fingers move swiftly to produce fine items like mats, fans, baskets, purses and table-tops, etc. This area is also noted for supplementary crops such as bananas and chilli.

Encik Khalid describes the surrounding areas as still wild. Two residents were mauled to death by tigers and another was fatally goared by a wild boar.

According to Encik Khalid, in 1973, there was a big demonstration in Baling against inflation -- high prices of essential commodities and the very low price of rubber. The demonstration was instigated by student leaders from Kuala Lumpur. It was claimed that a child of a rubber tapper had died of malnutrition because the father couldn't afford decent food. Consequently, the government intervened in the rubber market and set up a rubber stockpile by buying rubber directly from the smallholders. The rubber market improved and the prices seemed to be stabilized.

Both informants feel that more people have shifted into this area to become rubber tappers. The influx is comprised mainly of farmers from the surrounding areas, over 40 years of age with families. However, more than normal number of young families over 20 years old are leaving this place to join FELDA schemes in Pahang.

In 1973, some cases of malaria were reported in the area. There have been floodings in 1965 and 1972. The area is currently (July, 1977) experiencing a drought, the most serious in current history. The last drought was reported in 1967.

#### B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Penang, over 50 miles away, was mentioned as the nearest town of over 10,000 and 100,000 people. However, the map shows Sungai Patani -- about 40 miles away as the nearest town of over 10,000 people.

A metalled road is within the PSU. People travel along it by bus, motorbike and taxi to other areas. The nearest market for selling goods is within a mile at Kuala Pegang. Here there are telephones and petrol stations as well. A post office may be found in Kupang, 3 miles away. The nearest static bank is located in Baling, 10 miles away.

Less than 5% of houses have electricity from private generator. Water supply is mainly well water by about 90% and from river. Sewage is disposed into the river (80%) and 20% use pit/latrine system.

The nearest hospital is in Baling, 10 miles away, but medical services are available within a mile away at the Sub Health Centre in Kuala Pegang. Family planning services are also available at the Sub Health Centre. Here there are registered nurses and government midwife. The nearest doctor is at the Public Medical Centre in Kupang, 3 miles distant.

Minor ailments like fever, upset stomach, giddiness, etc. are treated at government clinics. For severe pain and major ailments like cholera, or dengue fever residents first go to the clinics but then are referred to the hospital.

Women deliver all children at home.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

According to Encik Khalid, the major educational problem is transportation because the bus service is inefficient. Outstation students have problems to come to schools, especially during rainy season.

There are 2 primary schools and 1 secondary school within the PSU. There are 2 other schools, a primary and a secondary within 2 miles away. Informants stated 100% of the school age children are attending primary schools and only 70% of eligible students attend secondary schools.

No residents have participated in government training programmes to the knowledge of these informants. However, various government projects to provide better social amenities have been accomplished, such as the construction of laterite roads in the kampungs and a mosque.

Various government agencies have extended their services here. MARDEC buys rubber from smallholders at good prices. MARA loans have been given out for small business ventures. RISDA is engaged in replanting of high yielding rubber and distributed free seedlings and fertilizers. Agricultural Department encourages the people to produce more food by subsidizing fertilizers and seedlings to the farmers. Veterinary Department has given cows and chicken to eligible farmers under its meat production programme. Majuikan has been engaged in fresh water fish rearing project.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

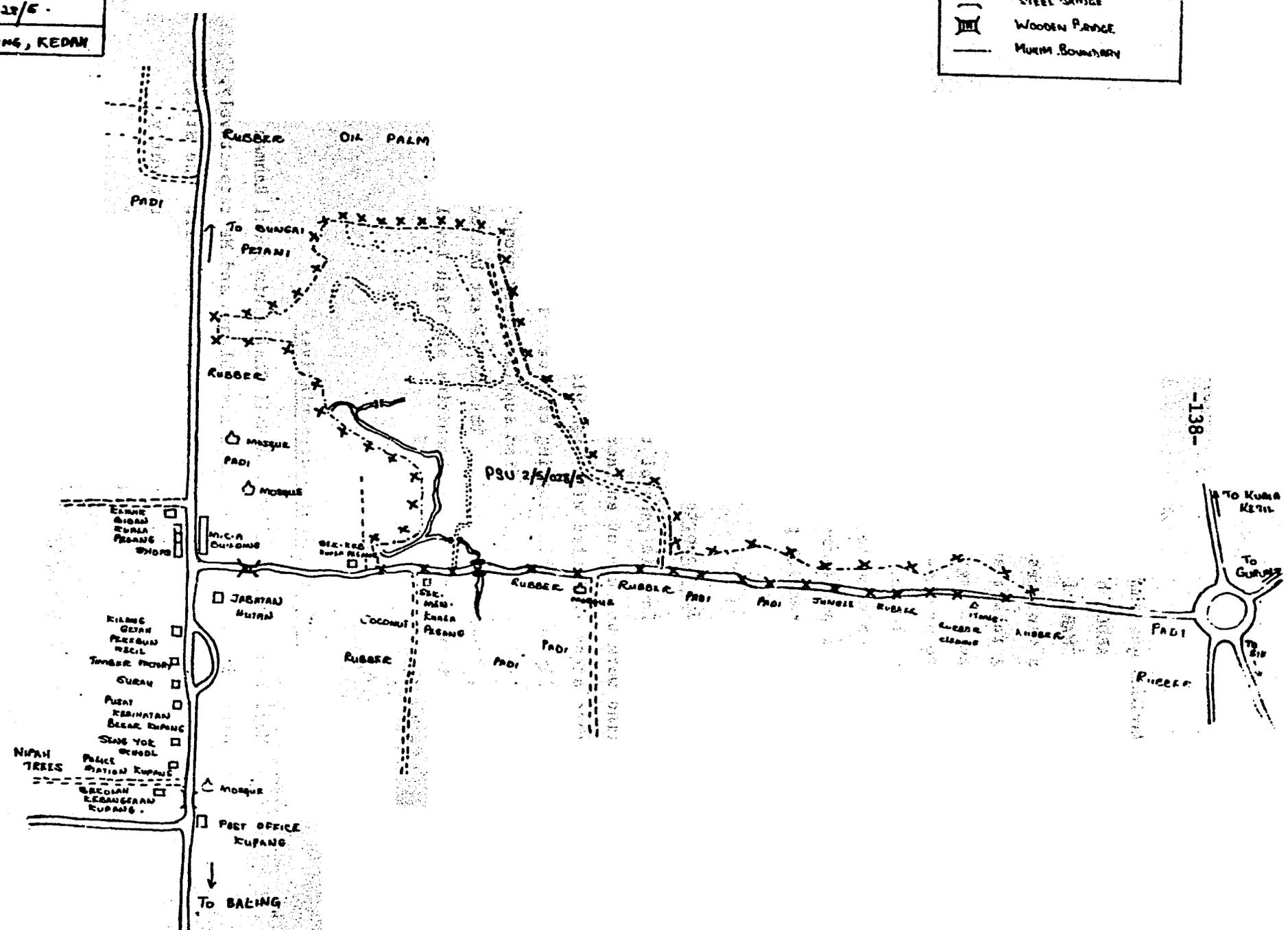
Informants feel in general that it is easier nowadays to find work because of an increase in job opportunities as more areas replanted with high yielding rubber comes into maturity and double cropping of padi. The farmers have other sources of income from supplementary crops such as maize, bananas and chilli. The people are better off due to an increase in social amenities and high level of prices paid for the commodities.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Haji Ramli bin Abdullah and Haji Shafie bin Abdul Rahman were identified as the State Assemblyman and MP respectively. Both politicians are from UMNO, Barisan Nasional. The State Assemblyman visits 3 times a month and the MP fortnightly. They visited last week (13 July, 1977).

|                       |
|-----------------------|
| - KEDAH I             |
| - BALING              |
| - RURAL               |
| - KUPANG & PULAI      |
| 0: - 2/5/022/5        |
| AKUANG, BALING, KEDAH |

| LEGEND  |                |
|---------|----------------|
| XXX     | PSU BOUNDARY   |
| ====    | METALLED ROAD  |
| -----   | CART TRACK     |
| .....   | FOOT PATH      |
| — — —   | STEEL BRIDGE   |
| — — — — | WOODEN BRIDGE  |
| —       | MURIM BOUNDARY |



-138-

**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Tanjung Baru, Air Putih, Kedah  
PSU 2/5/151/5**

**Based on interviews with:**

**Haji Salleh bin Haji Man  
Ketua Kampung**

**Encik Abdullah bin Awang Kecik  
Padi Farmer, Kampung Development  
Committee Member**

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**J. 9338**

**October 1977**

A. History and General Background

The PSU, Kampung Sungai Baru, was started in the early forties by Haji Man; father of Haji Salleh, the Ketua Kampung. Formerly, this area was known as Paya Jenun ('tropical swamp'); a swampy tropical forest abundant with fish. In those days the main occupation were fishing. Travel was mostly by boat to the main road ... the current metalled road, 2 miles away.

According to the longest resident, Encik Abdullah, more people started moving to the area in 1953 when padi was first planted. In 1959, Paya Jenun was renamed Sungai Baru ('new river'), after a new irrigation canal built by the government. Since 1971, double-cropping of padi has been implemented in the area. The improvements in drainage and the gradual modernisation of production techniques as well as better cultivation habits (use of suitable fertilizers, etc.) have increased the yield per acre from an average of 400 gantangs to about 800 gantangs.

This area is within the 250,000 acres incorporated in Muda irrigation project. The padi farmers from Muda area form about one third of total padi farmers in Malaysia. Kedah is the major padi producer and is known as the 'Rice Bowl' of Malaysia. Muda Agricultural Development Authority (MADA) which was established in 1972 supervises the drainage and irrigation facilities and coordinates measures pertaining to agricultural development in this area.

Encik Abdullah cited the acute tenancy problem in this area where only about 40% of the padi farmers own their land. He stated that double-cropping and extensive use of fertilizers and pesticides have drastically reduced the fish supply in the padi fields when flooded.

Informants report some seasonal influx of people into the area to assist during the padi harvesting and transplanting periods. Among younger married families, there is some migration to join FELDA schemes in Pahang.

There have been no serious epidemics during the past 5 years. The last major flood was in 1971 and before that in 1969. This year (1977), there has been drought in this area between March and June. During the drought, MADA and RMAF (Royal Malaysian Air Force) tried unsuccessfully to induce rainfall in the area by cloud-seeding operations.

B. Availability of Amenities and Services

Informants mentioned Alor Star, 20 miles away, as the nearest town of 10,000 or more population. Penang, a city over 100,000 people is 48 miles away. There is a laterite road from the PSU leading to the main metalled road, 2 miles away. People travel by bicycle, motor bike and bus to nearby towns.

There are several sundry shops within the PSU where residents can make small purchases. Padi is sold to local dealers and LPN (National Padi and Rice Board) in the PSU between M\$26.00 to M\$28.00 per picul.

The nearest retail outlet for petrol is at Gua Chempedak, 4 miles away. Banking facilities and post office may be found in Gurun, 5 miles away. But a mobile post office comes to Jenun every day which is less than a mile from the PSU. Jenun also has telephone facilities and there is a railway line passing through the area.

There is no electricity in the area. Water supply is mainly from irrigation canal and about 40% use wells. According to the Ketua Kampung, the residents will get piped water supply in a month's time (i.e. ... in August 1977) when the work on laying the pipes should have been completed. For sewage, over three quarters of the homes use pit/latrine sanitation and the rest dispose in the bushes.

Medical services are available within a mile away at Midwife Clinic in Jenun where a registered nurse and a government midwife are in attendance. Family planning services are also available at this clinic besides general medical care. Two other Midwife Clinics, one in Gua Chempedak and the other in Gurun also provide family planning services. The nearest hospital is in Sungai Patani, 18 miles distant.

When people have a fever, headache or upset stomach, etc. they normally go to the Midwife Clinic for treatment. For serious ailments like malaria, cholera or dengue fever, people first go to the government clinics but are then referred to the hospital.

Informants agree that women deliver their subsequent children at home. The Ketua Kampung states that first children are delivered at home, as well. Encik Abdullah, however, believes that first children are delivered at the Government Hospital or Clinic. There are no contraceptives sold within three miles.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Educational facilities are not available within the PSU and the nearest primary educational facility is in Jenun. 100 percent of the primary school age children are in school and about 75 percent continue on to secondary school.

The major educational problem is transportation. There is no bus service into the area. School children have to walk or cycle to school along the laterite road which becomes muddy and slippery when it rains.

There have been no local residents participating in government training programmes as far as informants knew.

D. Employment/Job Opportunity/Standard of Living

Both informants feel that it is easier in 1977 than it was in 1970 for residents to find jobs in this area. Double-cropping of padi creates more job opportunities. They also feel that people nowadays are better off than they were in 1970 because of increased social amenities nearby and better incomes resulting from the current price paid for padi. Besides the increasing yields per acre, the purchase price of padi has increased from about M\$16.00 per picul in 1974 to an average of M\$28.00 per picul this year (1977). Another indicator, according to Encik Abdullah, is the increasing number of motor bikes which the residents own.

There have been some special government efforts introduced into the area which residents have made use of. Agricultural Bank has given out easy credits to the farmers through the Farmer's Association to buy fertilizers at subsidized prices. RISDA has been engaged in rubber replanting by the residents who have rubber smallholdings outside the PSU. Agricultural Department has distributed free seedlings and Veterinary Department has supplied cattle and chicken for rearing.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both informants agree that Haji Spirun bin Haji Hashim and Encik Yusof bin Rawa are their State Assemblyman and MP respectively. They are from UMNO party, Barisan Nasional. The State Assemblyman rarely visits the people, however. The last visit he paid was in March, 1977. The MP visited the area in 1974, the time of the last election.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Watt, Padang Pusing, Kedah  
PSU 2/5/270/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Abdullah bin Haji Hashim  
Pengkulu, Padang Pusing**

**Encik Isa bin Saman  
Ketua Kampung Bukit Murai**

**Din Tip  
Ketua Kampung Watt**

**by**

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A. History and General Background

The PSU, previously jungle, was opened in the late thirties by the Thais who were resettled from a remote village located on the Malaysian-Thai border. Kampung Watt derives its name from the Siamese Temple situated in the PSU.

During the emergency years (1948-60) against the communist insurgency, Kampung Watt was a protected area. Curfew was imposed from dusk to dawn. This was to prevent the communists from getting food supplies and other material support from the residents as well as to protect the residents from communist intimidation. In those days the main occupation of the residents were growing main crops such as padi, maize and bananas.

Since 1970, more people have shifted into this area, especially to Kampung Bukit Murai which is within the PSU because the government has opened up more land for development. The influx is comprised mainly of Malay farmers from the surrounding areas, over 30 years of age. Some farmers have left this area to join FELDA schemes in Pahang.

Some cholera cases were reported here this year (1977), but the outbreak didn't reach an epidemic proportion. There have been floodings in 1971 and 1976. One informant remembers a previous drought in 1958. Informants view the drought in this year (1977), between March and June, as the most serious in current history.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Alor Star, the state capital of Kedah, is the nearest town of 10,000 or more population. It is 22 miles away.

The same informant also thinks Alor Star has more than 100,000 inhabitants. Another informant states Penang as the nearest town of 100,000 people, is 60 miles away.

There is a metalled road in the PSU which carries a bus service. People use bicycle, motor bike, bus and car to travel from town to town.

The nearest static bank is in Alor Star, but a mobile unit of Bank Bumiputra visits Pendang 4 miles distant every day. The nearest public library is in Alor Star.

There are several sundry shops in the PSU where the residents can make small purchases. Telephones may be found in the PSU. The nearest outlet for purchase of petrol is at Kota Sarang Semut, 10 miles away. A mobile post office visits this area daily.

Water supply is mainly from private wells or pumps (85%) and drain or canal (15%). Sanitation is mainly through use of pit/latrines by about 70% and the rest dispose in the bushes.

There are only some houses with electricity (less than 5%) from own private generator and batteries.

Medical services are available at a Midwife clinic within the PSU, and within 7 miles away at the Sub Health Centres in Sungai Tiang and Pendang. This includes the services of a weekly doctor's visit, midwife services and daily care by a registered nurse. Family planning services are available as well. The nearest hospital is in Alor Star.

Informants feel that minor ailments like fever, upset stomachs, giddiness, etc. are treated at clinics. Bomoh is still being consulted, especially by old folks for his incantations. For severe pain and major ailments residents first go to the clinics but are then referred to the General Hospital in Alor Star.

Women here deliver all babies at home.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Informants feel that the major problem of education is transportation. Bus service is irregular. Primary educational facilities are readily available within the PSU with an exception that students have to travel away from Padang Pusing for secondary schooling. Almost 100% of the primary school age children are in school and about 75% attend secondary schools.

To the knowledge of the Ketua Kampung, there have been no residents from the PSU participating in government training programmes. However, the Penghulu noted 10 participants from the whole of Padang Pusing in the past 2 years : eight have attended course at Agricultural Training Centre at Sik, 20 miles away : two received training at the Fishery Training Centre in Kuala Lumpur.

The residents have established contacts with various government agencies : Agricultural Bank and Farmer's Organisation Authority have extended loans for business and farming : MARA has given easy credits to start business venture. LPN (National Padi and Rice Board) has issued licences for rice dealers. Agricultural Department has given lectures during its Green Book Campaign to produce more food to overcome inflation. Veterinary Department has distributed cows and buffaloes.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

The Penghulu feels it is much easier, while the ketua kampung feels it's as easy nowadays to find work as it was in 1970. Farmhands are in great demand to help in padi cultivation. Nowadays, padi and rubber are the major crops grown for the living. Both informants feel there has been no change in standard of living since 1970 although prices paid for commodities have increased.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both informants could identify their representatives in the State Assembly and Parliament. Haji Spirun bin Hashim is the State Assemblyman and Haji Yusuf Rawa bin Haji Abdullah is the MP. Both are from UMNO, Barisan Nasional. The State Assemblyman pays a weekly visit. The MP has been appointed a diplomat and is serving abroad. He has never visited his constituency since 1974 General Election.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Bedong, Kedah**

**PSU 2/5/393/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Mr Chiew Deek Suang  
Teacher, Secretary of Youth Club  
Member of MCA**

**Encik Said bin Man  
Railway Station Master**

**Encik Sulaiman bin Abdullah  
Businessman**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J.9338**

**October 1977**

A. History and General Background

Formerly, this area was a rubber land with only a few Malay houses. Later, the Chinese came and they started vegetable cultivation. In 1951, during the Communist insurgency, the government resettled rural inhabitants in a new village here where adequate protection could be given.

Before 1969 the PSU was one of the "blackest" area in Kedah. It was noted for gangsterism, kidnaps, extortions, drug addicts and even smuggling. However, the situation has improved substantially, although occasional incidents of this nature still happen. A village, Kampung Siam, is within the PSU and an informant thinks that the name is originated from the Siamese at the time when Kedah was ruled by Thailand.

Informants observe that more people have shifted into this area to rent houses and to take advantage of low cost housing scheme. They also feel that people have been drawn into the area by the demand for construction workers and rubber tappers in the estates. An informant feels that there is a tendency for young people over 20 years of age to find work elsewhere when they have completed their education because of limited opportunity in this area.

Some cases of dengue fever were reported in 1973. The last major flood was in 1976 and during the second quarter of this year (1977) this area experienced a drought.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Two informants said Sungai Patani, 7 miles away as the nearest town of 10,000 or more people while the other informant mentioned Alor Star, 35 miles away. All informants agree that Penang -- about 30 miles away, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants.

A metalled road runs within the PSU which carries a bus service. To get into Sungai Patani and other towns people use bus, taxi, motor bike, car and train.

A market, post office, petrol stations are within the PSU. Telephones may be found in the PSU and the nearest public library is in Penang.

Government medical services are available in the PSU at a Midwife Clinic where a registered nurse is in attendance. Family planning services are available as well, besides general medical care. The informants report that contraceptives (condoms or pills, etc.) are sold at commercial outlets and a private clinic within a mile away. The nearest General Hospital is in Sungai Patani. A private estate hospital is within a mile away. They also agree that women deliver their first and subsequent babies at home and hospital.

When people have a headache, upset stomach or feel giddy they use self-medication and if they are still not well, they would see a doctor. For serious ailments like malaria, dengue fever or cholera people go to hospital.

Approximately 55% of the houses in the PSU have piped water inside the house, 35% use private wells and pumps and 10% river water. Less than a quarter of the residents here use flush toilets, slightly more than a quarter bucket system and the others use pit/latrine sanitation. Over three quarters of the homes have electricity supplied by the National Electricity Board.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

An informant who is a teacher feels that most parents here don't realise the importance of education and there is a tendency among the students to neglect their studies due to lack of parental supervision.

Primary educational facilities are readily available within the PSU and secondary education up to Form V is provided. There are 4 primary schools and a secondary school within the PSU. A kindergarten is also available within the PSU where some residents have sent their pre-school children. Almost 100% of the primary school age children are in school and about 90% attend secondary schools.

There have been no local residents participating in government training programmes as far as informants knew. But the government have built a metalled road and a basket ball court in the area recently.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

All informants agree that work is easier to find nowadays than it was in 1970. There are a lot of factories nearby and there is a great demand for factory and construction workers. Employment opportunities as rubber tappers are readily available in the surrounding rubber estates. They also feel that people are better off in 1977 than they were in 1970. First of all incomes are higher and more people are involved in business. People are more highly educated and earn good incomes. Furthermore, the people are willing to spend more than they were in 1970 and this indicates they are better off.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Informants were not sure of their representatives to both State Assembly and Parliament. One informant only knows the State Assemblyman from this area; Encik Hashim bin Osman of UMNO, Barisan Nasional. Another informant is not definite either Encik Zainal Abidin or Encik Hashim is the State Assemblyman. However, he is certain that Encik Khir Johari is the Member of Parliament from this area. Informants claimed their representatives never visit them at all.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

Community Description of  
Kampung Pida, (Tunjang, Kedah)  
PSU 2/5/516/5

Based on interviews with

Encik Abdul Ghani bin Bakar  
Pengkulu

Encik Ahmad bin Said  
Businessman, Kampung Development  
Committee Member

by

S R M

SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur

A. History and General Background

The area, previously jungle and swamp, was started in the late forties. It was developed by farmers from the neighbouring areas, mainly from Kubang Pasu and Yan, who were coming to take advantage of abundant land available for padi farming. In 1962, land titles were given to the residents according to the holdings they possessed.

In 1971, Muda Irrigation Scheme was extended to this area with the construction of mud drainage and irrigation canal. Prior to the implementation of double-cropping in 1972, traditional methods of cultivation was adopted by the farmers here which depended entirely on rainfall for water, production from the area was characterised by low yields -- an average of 400 gantangs an acre. With the improvements in drainage and the gradual modernisation of production techniques, the yield per acre has increased to about 800 gantangs.

The farmers here were heavily dependent on manual labour for most of the field operations although almost all have mechanised ploughing operations. There was a shortage of labour particularly during the harvesting and transplanting periods, resulting in the need to hire labour from the surrounding areas for these purposes.

Fertilizers and pesticides are used extensively. Furthermore, all the area has been planted with high-yielding varieties of padi, namely Jaya, improved Mahsuri, Bahagia and 1,000 Gantangs Padi.

Besides the increasing yields per acre, the purchase price of padi has increased from about M\$16.00 per picul in 1972/73 to an average of M\$27.00 per picul in 1974 and M\$28.00 per picul this year (1977). Lately, the farmers here have sent a memorandum to LPN (National Padi and Rice Board) requesting the purchase price of padi to be increased to about M\$35.00 per picul, in order to offset the increased cost of production, especially the high cost of fertilizers.

Only 75% of the padi fields in this area were utilised for the current crop because of shortage of water. Kedah experienced one of the worst drought between March and June this year (1977).

Fewer people were coming into this area than normal. The influx is comprised mainly of farmers over 40 years of age with families. There tends to be more than normal migration of farmers to join FELDA schemes in Perak and Pahang.

This area is quite notorious ; robbery cases are prevalent because it is near Malaysian-Thai border which serves as a sanctuary to robbers.

There have been no serious epidemics during the past 5 years. One informant recalled a flood in 1944, but the PSU was not badly affected. There have been droughts in 1940 and in this year (1977) between March and June.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Informants state Alor Star as the nearest town of 10,000 or more inhabitants, is 13 miles distant. Penang, a city over 100,000 people is 73 miles away.

A metalled road runs through the PSU. It was constructed in 1975. People travel along it by bicycle and motor bike to nearby areas. Bus service was extended to this area earlier this year (1977), but it was not popular as people prefer to use motor bikes as the most convenient mode of transportation.

There are several sundry shops in the PSU where essential commodities can be purchased. Padi is sold to dealers and LPN (National Padi and Rice Board) at good prices. The Public Library is found in Alor Star and the nearest outlet for purchase of petrol is in Jitra, 10 miles away. A postal agent may be found in Sungai Korok, 3 miles distant.

There is a Midwife clinic at Kampung Pida 2 within one mile staffed by a registered nurse and Government Midwife. Traditional midwives can be found in the Kampung. Family planning services are available at Midwife Clinic, mentioned previously.

Minor ailments like fever, upset stomachs, giddiness, etc. are treated at clinics. For severe pain and major ailments residents first go to the clinics but are then referred to the General Hospital in Alor Star.

The informants agree that most women deliver their children at home. For home delivery attendance of government midwife is compulsory.

Less than 10% of the homes have electricity from private generator. Water supply is mainly from private wells (60%) and irrigation canal (40%). Sanitation is through use of latrines by about 80% and 20% use pit system.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

The major educational problem is lack of classroom facilities to accommodate all the children in the nearby schools. Within a mile of the PSU is a secondary school up to Form I only this year. Otherwise students have to go to Tunjang, 5 miles away for secondary schooling. 100% of the primary school age children are in school and about 95% continue on to secondary school.

20 residents from this area have undergone training in mechanised field operations at Agricultural Training Centre, Telok Cengal, 20 miles distant. MARDI maintains experimental plots in the area to develop new high yielding padi. MADA (Muda Agricultural Development Authority) which was established in 1972 supervises the drainage and irrigation facilities and coordinates measures pertaining to the agricultural development.

Easy credit facilities are extended to farmers from Agricultural Bank and some residents got MARA loans to venture into business. LPN (National Padi and Rice Board) buys padi from farmers for good prices and further, prices seem to be stabilized. Agricultural Department functions through the Farmers' Associations and the Green book programmes to encourage the people to produce more food by subsidizing fertilizers and seedlings. Veterinary Department has immunised cows and chicken.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

In general, it is more difficult nowadays to find work compared with 1970. There is a tendency to mechanise all the field operations. Nowadays 100% have mechanised ploughing operations. However, the standard of living has improved with double cropping of padi. The farmers can afford to own motor bikes and some have cars.

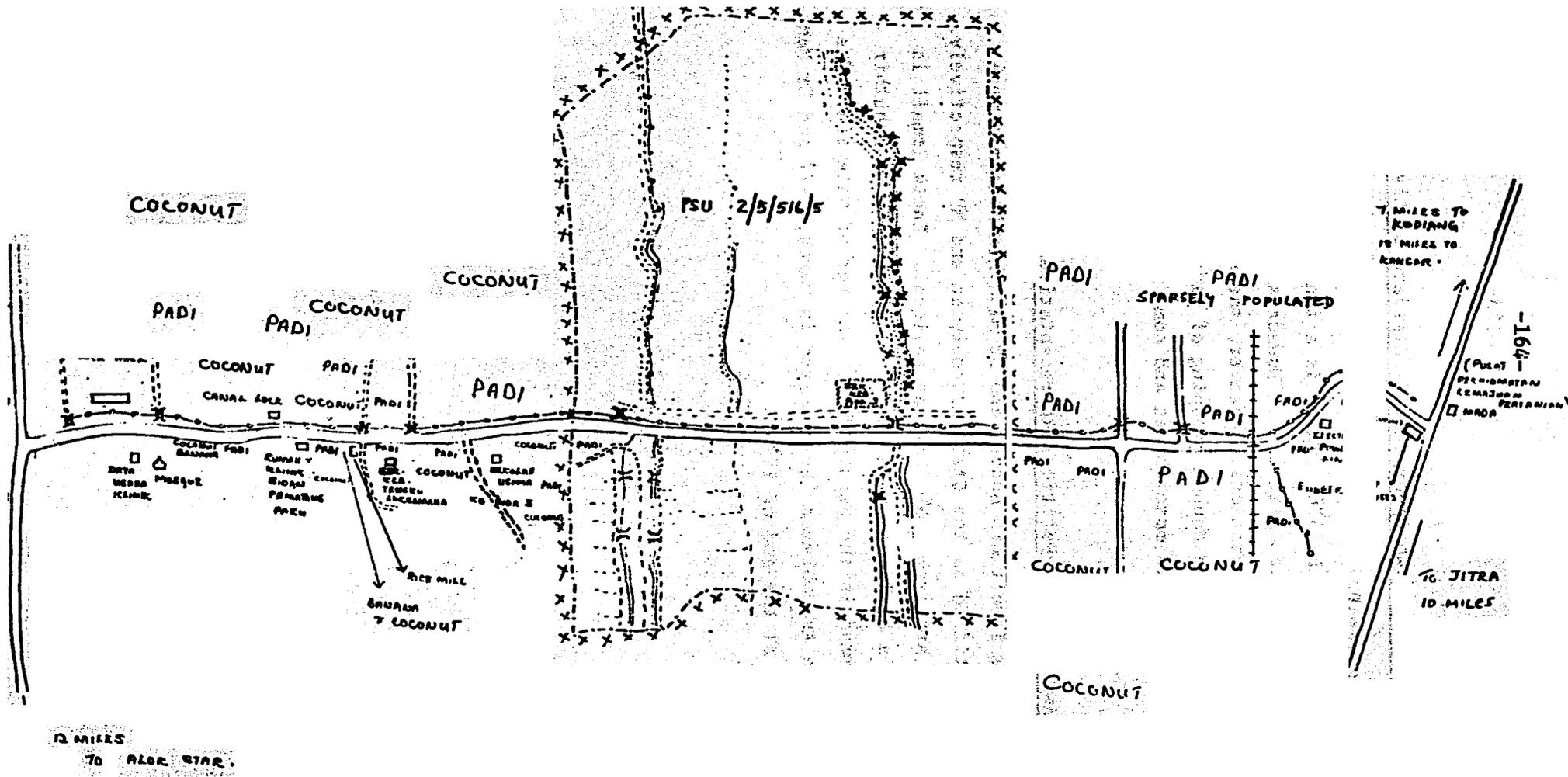
E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Encik Ismail bin Hanafi and Dr Mahathir Mohammad were identified as the State Assemblyman and MP respectively. They are from UMNO, Barisan Nasional. Encik Ismail is also a businessman and he is always busy. Dr Mahathir Mohammad is the deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia. The State Assemblyman last visited in March, 1977 and Dr Mahathir at the end of 1976.

|                           |
|---------------------------|
| KLOPH                     |
| 7: - KUCANG PASU          |
| :- RURAL                  |
| :- PDG - PERAHU & TANJANG |
| 25 - 2/5/516/5            |

LEGEND

|       |                  |
|-------|------------------|
| X X X | PSU BOUNDARY     |
| ==    | METALLED ROAD    |
| +++   | RAILWAY LINE     |
| - - - | CART TRACK       |
| - - - | FOOT-PATH        |
| X     | WOODEN BRIDGE    |
| ~ ~ ~ | IRRIGATION CANAL |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Tanjung (Kuala Nerang, Kedah)**

**PSU 2/5/639/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Abdullah bin Haji Yaacob  
Penghulu**

**Encik Khamis bin Saman  
Ketua Kampung Baru**

**Encik Osman bin Mohd Daud  
Businessman**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
SRM House Jalan Terap  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

The PSU, previously jungle, was opened in 1959 when a village, Kampung Baru was started. According to Ketua Kampung, Encik Khamis, the first settlers were 40 families from Kampung Jabi, less than 3 miles away. Later on, other families from various villages in the surrounding areas joined the influx of new residents which comprised mostly of farmers who were landless or having uneconomic holdings.

The government gave each family slightly less than one acre of land for housing site and about four acres for farming. About one-third of the farm land is planted with rubber, another one-third with fruit trees such as rambutan and durian and the rest is utilised for padi and tobacco cultivation. However, most families are only able to cultivate padi on less than one acre of land because of unsuitability of soil and shortage of water. Although the padi yield has improved from an average of 200 gantangs per acre to about 300 gantangs due to better seedlings and better cultivation habits, such as the use of suitable fertilizers, etc. the residents are still not self sufficient in rice.

Adjacent to Kampung Baru is Kampung Pasir Putih which, according to Ketua Kampung, Encik Khamis, was started less than 10 years ago. Kampung Pasir Putih partly falls within the PSU. There is a distinct difference between the two Kampung. Kampung Baru residents own their land whereas the residents of Kampung Pasir Putih are squatters on government land --- hoping to get the same opportunity as the Kampung Baru residents.

The Agricultural Department has introduced various programmes to supplement the incomes of the farmers. Extensive Green Book programme to produce vegetables was launched by the Agricultural Department through Farmer's Association where mechanised ploughing operation was provided free besides free seedlings, fertilizers and pesticides. Onion cultivation was also tried. A freshwater fish rearing scheme was initiated as a pioneer project in Kampung Pasir Putih in which the government spent M\$4,000 on fish pond construction. The farmers have also other supplementary sources of income such as collecting rattan in the jungle and working as farmhands particularly during the harvesting and transplanting periods in major padi producing areas in Kedah.

Until 1965, sores was a prevalent affliction among the residents here. However, there have been no epidemics or prevalent diseases here in the last 5 years. Floodings have been reported in 1976, 1963 and 1942. Droughts were reported earlier this year (1977) and in 1964. During the recent drought the government sent lorries from Public Works Department to supply drinking water to the people.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

This is one of the largest PSU -- about 6 miles long. A metalled road runs in the PSU along Kampung Baru while Kampung Pasir Putih is only served by a laterite road. People travel by bicycle, motor bike, bus and taxi to Kuala Nerang town -- about 2 miles away.

The nearest market for selling products is in Kuala Nerang. Petrol stations, post office and telephones may be found there, as well. A mobile post office visits the PSU three times a week where saving facilities are also provided.

Alor Star, is the nearest town of 10,000 or more people, is 23 miles away and Penang, a city over 100,000 inhabitants is 83 miles away. One informant mentioned Kuala Nerang as having 10,000 or more population.

There is a Public Medical Clinic in Kuala Nerang staffed by a doctor, registered nurses and government midwives. Family planning services are also available besides general medical care. Traditional midwife can be found in the kampungs. Informants agree that women deliver all children at home.

When people have a headache, upset stomach or feel giddy they use self-medication or go to the government clinic for treatment. For severe pain and serious ailments like cholera, dengue fever, etc. the patients would be referred to General Hospital in Alor Star.

Less than a quarter of the homes have electricity supplied by private generators. Water supply is mainly from private wells or pumps while a few homes use the river. During a dry spell people normally revert to the river for water supply. Sanitation is mainly through use of latrines and a few homes dispose in the bushes or river.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Informants feel that the major educational problem is transportation. The roads are bad in most areas and the schools are far away. There is only one primary school in the PSU. Two primary schools and a secondary school are located in Kuala Nerang.

All informants mentioned nearly 100% of eligible primary school children are in school. Two informants stated at least 80% of secondary students are in school while the Ketua Kampung, Encik Khamis thinks only about 10%.

Some residents have participated in vocational and industrial art training in Dusun Tua, Kuala Lumpur and Agricultural Training Centre at Cerok Padang, 53 miles away.

Easy credit facilities are readily available to farmers from Agricultural Bank through Farmer's Association and some residents got MARA loans for small business ventures. RISDA has been engaged in rubber replanting scheme. Veterinary Department has given cows for rearing.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

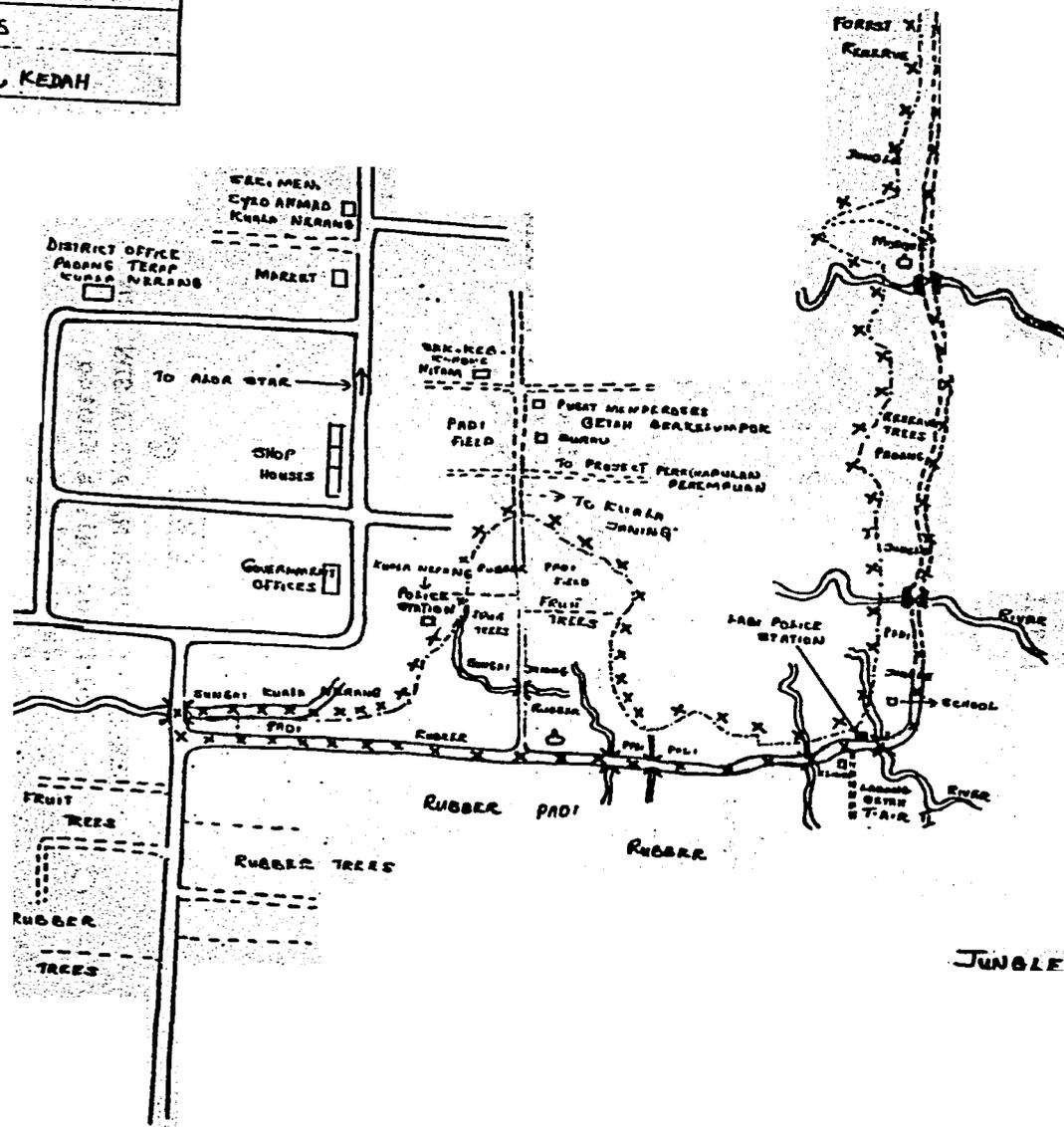
Informants feel in general that it is easier nowadays to find work and the people are better off than they were in 1970 because supplementary crops such as tobacco, sugar cane and groundnut are encouraging. Special government efforts in the area are well received by the residents and Farmer's Association plays an active role in marketing agricultural products to ensure fair returns to the farmers.

E. Awareness of Political Representative

Dato Syed Ahmad Shahbudin and Haji Hashim bin Ariffin were identified as the State Assemblyman and MP respectively. Both politicians are from UMNO, Barisan Nasional. Dato Syed Ahmad who is also the chief Minister of Kedah pays a visit about once a year while the MP visits more frequently -- about once a month.

STATE - KEDAH  
 DISTRICT - PANGKAL TERAP  
 CIRIAI - SURAB  
 Mukim - TOLAK AND BERINGINE KIRI  
 JRM NO: - 2/5/69/5  
 KAMPUNG TANJUNG, KEDAH

| LEGEND  |                |
|---------|----------------|
| XXX     | PSU BOUNDARY   |
| ====    | METALLED ROAD  |
| ----    | CART TRACK     |
| - - - - | MUKIM BOUNDARY |
| ---     | FOOT PATH      |
| ( )     | STEEL BRIDGE   |
|         | CULVERT        |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Teluk Bahang, Penang  
PSU 3/5/144/5**

**Based on an interview with:**

**Mr Khoo Guan Teik  
Chairman of Sungai Pinang Local Council  
Honourable Treasurer of Sin Min School  
Committee Member of M.C.A.**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur**

**J9338**

**October, 1977**

A. History and General Background

The area, previously jungle and swamp, was started about 80 years ago with only a few Chinese squatter houses. The population grew slowly. Nowadays, 60% of the residents are farmers or rubber smallholders and 40% fishermen.

According to the informant the area is famous for nutmeg (a hard aromatic spheroidal fruit of evergreen East Indian tree) and other Malaysian fruits such as durians and rambutans, etc.

The informant feels that there was no influx of migrants into the area. Since the only industries in the area are nutmeg and rubber factories, there tends to be a more than normal migration of young people (about 20 to 30 years of age) to Prai industrial area (30 miles away) where they try to find work in the manufacturing industries.

About 40 years ago, the area experienced the most serious flood in current history. Many houses were swept away. Damage to livestock and crops were catastrophic.

Another historical event happened about 10 years later when a big fire gutted all, except three shophouses in Sungai Pinang town.

There have been no epidemics or diseases within the past five years, no flooding or drought.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

The PSU is the most remote area on Penang Island, about 24 miles from Georgetown --- the state capital and which is also the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants. Balek Pulau, a town of 10,000 people is 4 miles away.

There is a metalled road in the PSU which carries a bus service. People use bus, taxi, motor bike and car to travel from town to town.

There is a market for selling goods within the PSU. Telephones are available in the PSU as well. A post office, a petrol station and banking facilities may be found in Balek Pulau. But the mobile post office visits this area twice weekly. The nearest public library is in Georgetown.

Water is piped into 70 percent of the homes. Otherwise people use river water or well water. Sanitation is mainly through use of latrines and the river. Only a few homes have flush toilet facilities or use bucket system.

About 70 percent of the houses have electricity in the PSU itself, served by National Electricity Board.

The nearest hospital is in Balek Pulau, but medical services are available a mile away at the Sub Health Centre. This includes the services of a weekly doctor's visit, midwife services and daily care by a registered nurse.

Women deliver all babies at home.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

The informant spoke about the poor conditions of primary schools : For example, no playground and old furnitures, etc. There are two primary schools in the PSU and secondary education is only available in Balek Pulau.

He reports that 100% of eligible primary school age children are in school, but only 40% of eligible students attend secondary education.

Some residents have been trained at Fishery Training Centre, Batu Maung, 16 miles away. RISDA has been engaged in rubber replanting scheme and has trained 50 residents in rubber replanting and processing techniques.

Apart from these the people have been in contract with Agricultural Bank for easy credit facilities through Farmer's Association and some residents got MARA loans for small business ventures. Veterinary Department has immunised chickens.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

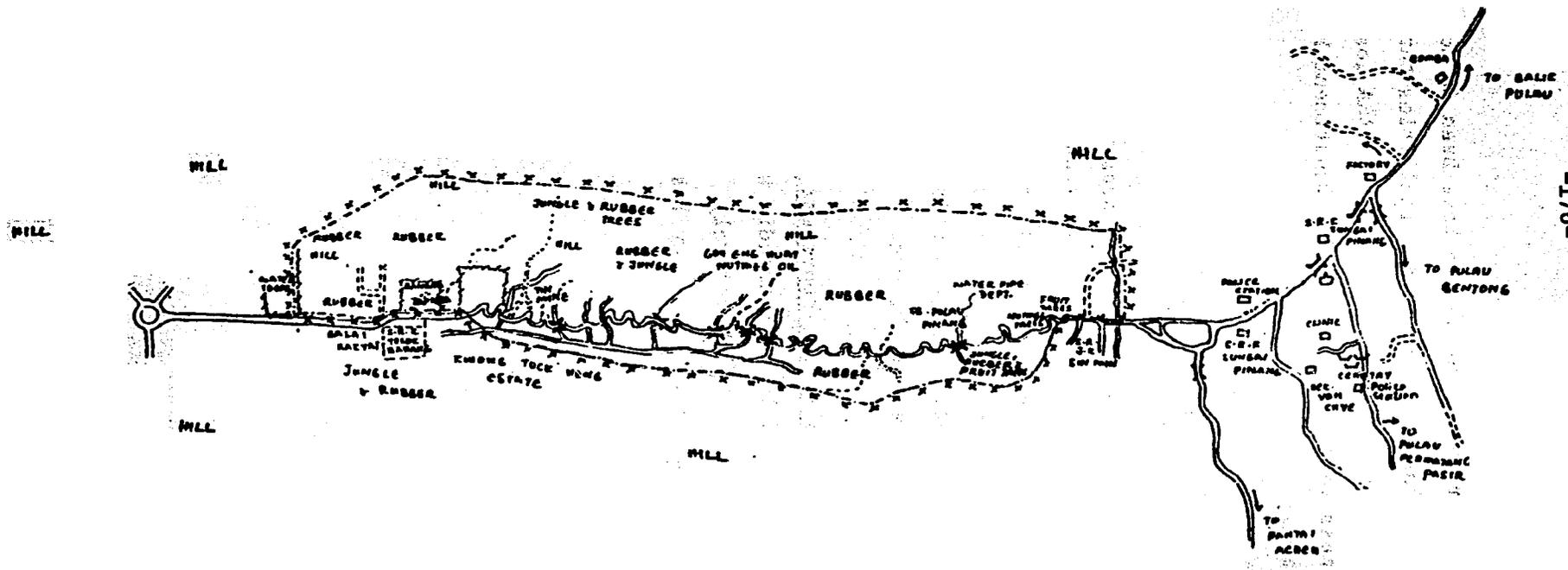
The informant feels in general that it is more difficult nowadays to find work in this area because it is only a small village and there are no factories nearby. However, the people nowadays are better off than they were in 1970 because of increased social amenities and better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for commodities such as rubber, nutmeg and fish, etc.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Cikgu Yahya and Encik Shamsudin were identified as the State Assemblyman and MP respectively. Both politicians are from UMNO, Barisan Nasional. They last visited their constituencies in March, 1977.

|                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| STATE :-                     | PENANG                   |
| DISTRICT :-                  | SOUTH WEST               |
| STRATA :-                    | REARL                    |
| TOWN/<br>MURIM :-            | GEORGE TOWN<br>MURIM 273 |
| S.R.M. NO. :-                | 2/5/144/5                |
| CAMPUNG TELUK BARANG, PENANG |                          |

| LEGEND  |                        |
|---------|------------------------|
| ---X--- | PSU BOUNDARY           |
| ==      | METALLED ROAD          |
| - - -   | CART - TRACK           |
| - - -   | MURIM BOUNDARY         |
| - - -   | FENCE                  |
| ~ ~ ~   | RIVER                  |
| ⌋       | FACTORY / STEEL BRIDGE |



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Kijang (Bukit Mertajam, Province Wellesley)  
PSU 3/5/005/5**

Based on interviews with

Encik Abu Bakar bin Hitam  
Ketua Kampung

Encik Ayub bin Saad  
Farmer, Kampung Development  
Committee Member

Mr Teoh Weng Seng  
Businessman (Director of Rice Mill)

by

S R M

SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
3rd Floor Wisma Kimtoo  
Jalan Loke Yew  
P O Box 2231  
Kuala Lumpur

A. History and General Background

The area, previously a rubber estate was developed by the British more than a century ago. One informant noted that the area is well known for padi farming as well as textile and rubber factories. Another informant mentioned TV station and a reservoir are located near the area.

One informant feels that there were more people coming into the area than normal. The influx is comprised of people aged 20 years and over who work in nearby textile and rubber factories. Other informants feel that there is no influx of people into the area or any exodus of people out of the area.

One informant reported isolated cases of malaria in 1973. Droughts were reported in 1977, 1967 and 1972.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Bukit Mertajam, less than 2 miles away, is the nearest town of 10,000 population and Penang, 10 miles distant, is a city of over 100,000 inhabitants.

A metalled road runs in the PSU which carries a bus service. The main ways that people in this community travel to nearby towns are by bus, motorbike and bicycle.

A market and telephones may be found in the PSU. A mobile post office comes into the PSU twice weekly. Petrol stations and banking facilities are found in Bukit Mertajam.

More than three-quarters of the homes have electricity supplied by National Electricity Board.

Approximately 60 percent of the homes enjoy piped water while private wells and pumps account for 35 percent and public pipes and supplies are used by 5 percent of the homes. For sewage, most homes use latrines although a small percentage have flush toilet facilities.

There are three medical facilities within 3 miles of the PSU. Here there are doctors, registered nurses and midwives. Bukit Mertajam General Hospital is 7 miles away.

For minor ailments, headaches, fevers, etc. residents use self medication. For major ailments, pain, etc. residents go to the hospital.

All informants state that first babies are delivered at the General Hospital and subsequent babies are delivered at homes

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

The major educational problems are inadequate facilities in schools such as lack of classrooms or toilet facilities and transportation problems. Secondary schools are far away. Informants state that 100 percent of the school age children are attending primary schools and 75 percent of eligible children attend secondary schools.

There are various Government training programmes which residents of the area have made use of. These include training at the Agricultural Institute and Veterinary Department at Bukit Mertajam.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

There are mixed feelings about job opportunities in the area. One stated that there are more jobs; another stated that in spite of the mushrooming of new factories it is still difficult for people to find work.

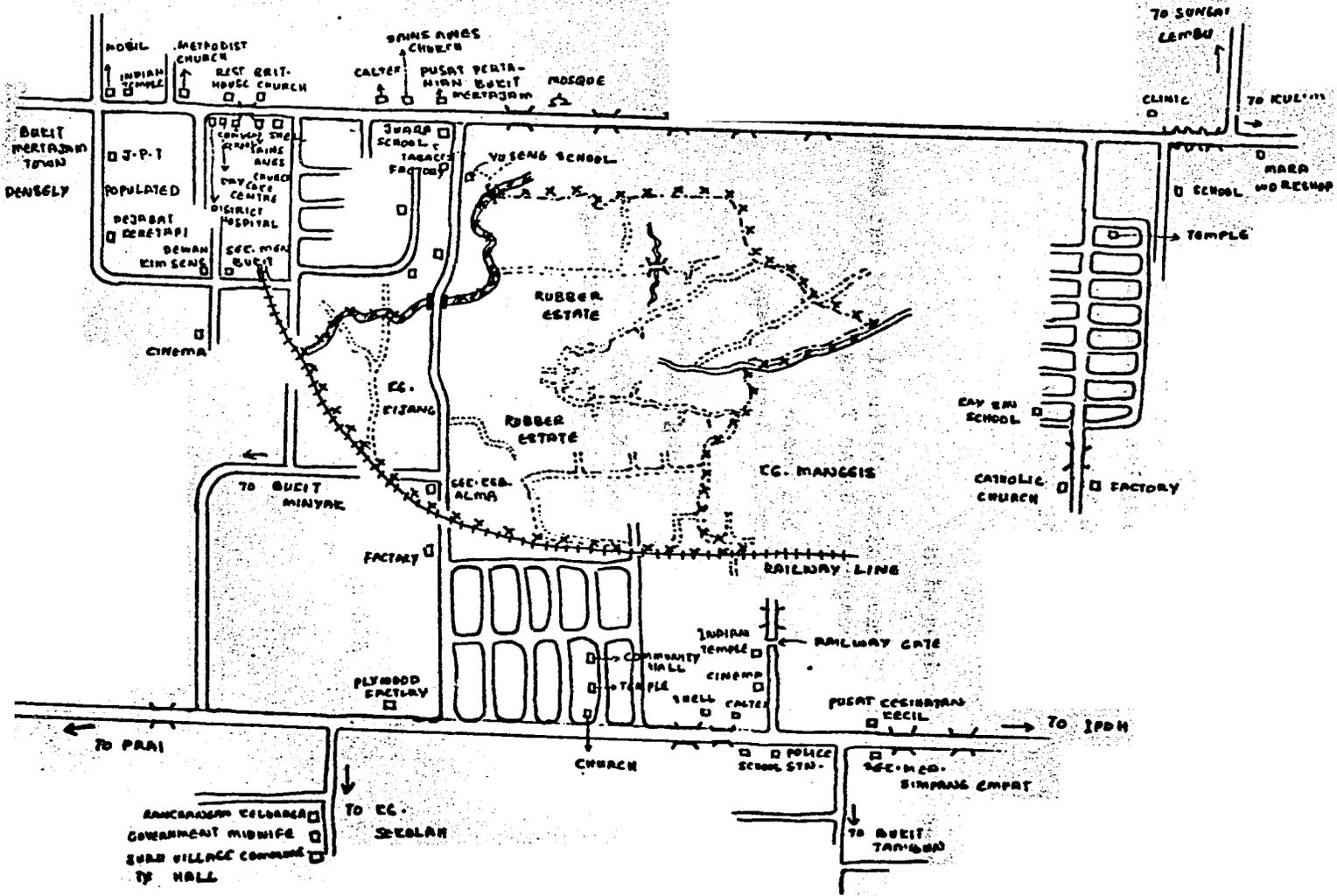
However, all informants feel that people are better off in 1977 than they were in 1970. First of all incomes are higher. The government is providing better facilities than it used to: better educational facilities and an increase in public utilities such as water and electric supplies.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Mr Lim Heng Tee and Mr Tan Cheng Bee, both of Barisan Nasional were identified as the State Assemblyman and MP from this area, respectively. Both representatives visit their constituency at least once a month.

STATE :- PENANG  
 DISTRICT :- CENTRAL  
 STRATA :- RUMAH  
 TOWN/MUKIM :- GEORGE TOWN  
 CAM NO :- 3/5/005/5  
 BT. MERTAJAN, P.W.

**LEGEND**  
 XXX PSU BOUNDARY  
 - - - FOOT - PATH  
 - - - - - CART - TRACE  
 = METALLED ROAD  
 + + + RAILWAY LINE  
 ~~~~~ STREAM



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of**

**Bagan Tiang (Perak)**

**PSU 4/5/096/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Meor Zainal Abidin bin Haji Mat Saman  
Penghulu Bagan Tiang**

**Encik Ibrahim bin Osman  
Ketua Kampung Bagan Tiang**

**Encik Musa bin Mohd Noh  
Penghulu Tanjung Piandang**

**Encik Musa bin Haji Kassim  
Ketua Kampung Tanjung Piandang**

by

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**PO Box 2231**

**Kuala Lumpur**

A. History and General Background

The Bagan Tiang area was started about 180 years ago by the Perak Royal family and a penghulu named Ngah. Formerly this area was a harbour where trading vessels mainly from Indonesia came to trade at the marketing centre of Parit, 7 miles away. Palm trees were abundant in the area and the palm logs were used as stilts in houses. So the name Bagan Tiang derives from the word 'Bagan' which means harbour and 'Tiang' which translates as 'Stilt'. As years passed the area was silted and became dry. Farmers from the neighbouring areas who, along with occasional Indonesian traders, took up residence in the area when they found the soil was very fertile and suitable for padi cultivation.

In 1875, Tanjung Piandang, a promontory situated 3 miles east of the PSU, was developed when the Perak Royal family and a Chinese businessman named Ban Chu engaged Batak contract workers from Sumatra, Indonesia to clear the land. In those days the sea off the coast of Tanjung Piandang had the reputation of being a "hot bed of pirate activity". The pirates were preying on trading vessels plying the Straits of Malacca.

In 1914, there was an influx of Chinese migrants from Penang Island to work in the sugar cane plantation in Tanjung Piandang area. In the same year a cholera epidemic broke out that almost wiped out all the workers.

During the Indonesian Independence War against the Dutch there were a lot of refugees coming to settle down in Bagan Tiang and Tanjung Piandang areas. Ancestors of most present day residents are of Bugis, Banjar, Javanese and other groups who migrated from Java and other Indonesian islands.

Padi is the major crop grown in Bagan Tiang area and coconut is planted mainly for own consumption. Padi land is irrigated by Krian Irrigation canal, and the oldest in Malaysia, built in 1906. Bunds were also erected to prevent sea water flooding the area and damaged crops. Continuous improvements were made in Krian Irrigation Canal and since 1966 double cropping of padi has been carried out in this area. Now, 58,628 acres of padi land are under irrigation. The government has spent M\$57.1 million on the project to make this area the 'Rice Bowl' of Perak and to help Malaysia achieve self-sufficiency in rice production. 'Mat Chandu' a first grade and long grain high yielding padi is the most suitable variety planted in this area. With extensive use of fertilizers and insecticides there is a spectacular increase in padi yield from 400 gantangs per acre to an average of 1,200 gantangs in some places : the overall average is 1,000 gantangs per acre.

According to Penghulu Meor Zainal, about 5% of padi farmers in Bagan Tiang are renting their land from other. Most farmers own between 1 and 2 acres of padi land. In Tanjung Piandang, tenancy problem is more acute where only about one fifth of the padi farmers own their land. These tenant farmers are required to register with the Penghulu. They are protected by Federal Cultivators Ordinance introduced in 1955 and Padi Cultivators Act, 1967 which fixed certain maximum rent, restricted crop-shares to one-third, prohibited cash rents or deposits and intended to give tenants security against unreasonable eviction. These laws have, however, largely been ignored partly because of the weakness in the machinery to enforce the acts and because of the ignorance of the tenants of the existing laws.

Several clashes between inshore and trawler fishermen were reported in the sea off Tanjung Piandang and Kuala Kurau because of intrusions by trawler fishing boats to the areas restricted only to inshore fishing. The use of "pukat oppollo" (illegal nets with mesh size of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch) which traps all types of fish and destroys the fish breeding places, their food and their young would greatly affect the livelihood of inshore fishermen who mostly use traditional fishing methods.

There is no influx of people to Bagan Tiang area. But, the exodus of padi farmers who are either landless or having uneconomic holdings to FELDA schemes in Pahang is more than normal. However, since 1970, more people were coming to Tanjung Piandang to join the trawler fishing fleet, until 3 months ago (i.e. April, 1977) when clashes broke out among fishermen. The government penalised several unlicensed trawlers and those using illegal nets (pukat oppollo). Consequently, about 300 fishermen were unemployed and have left the area.

Cholera and smallpox epidemics were reported in 1914 and 1947 respectively. Earlier this year (1977) a few children caught dengue fever in Tanjung Piandang and the area also experienced a drought.

#### B. Availability of Services and Amenities

There is a metalled road in the PSU which carries a bus service. People travel along it on foot, by bicycle, motor bike, bus and taxi to nearby areas. Tanjung Piandang, 2 miles distant by metalled road, is the nearest town of 10,000 or more population and Penang, a city over 100,000 is 27 miles away.

Sundry shops are available within the PSU where residents can make small purchases. Telephones and a postal agent may be found as well. A market, petrol stations and banking facilities can be found in Tanjung Piandang town. There is a Farmer's Cooperative Society in the PSU which provides saving and credit facilities to the farmers.

Approximately 25% of the homes situated along the metalled road enjoy piped water while public pipes and supplies account for 5%. Otherwise most people, 50%, use well water and 20% use irrigation canal. However, these people buy piped water for drinking. Very few houses have flush toilet and sanitation is mainly through use of pit/latrine (about 70%) and the river.

There are only some houses with electricity (about 25%) in the PSU itself, although Bagan Tiang is served by National Electricity Board. However, electrical power in Tanjung Piandang town is supplied by a private company, Tanjung Piandang Electric Co Sdn Bhd. About 3 months ago Tanjung Piandang town was blackout for a week when 6 out of 7 generators broke down. Now, electricity is restored to the homes only 12 hours daily.

The nearest hospital is in Parit Buntar, 7 miles away, but medical services are also available at a midwife clinic in the PSU and 2 miles away at the Sub Health Centres in Kedai Empat and Tanjung Piandang town. This includes the services of a doctor twice a week, midwife services and daily care by a registered nurse. Family planning services are also available at the two Sub Health Centres, mentioned previously.

Women deliver all children at home.

When people have a fever, headaches, upset stomach or feel giddy normally they apply self medication or see a doctor or bomoh. When they feel severe pain they go to a bomoh, to the clinics and to hospital.

C. Educational and Training Opportunities

Informants feel that there are no outstanding educational problems within the PSU itself, with the single exception that students have to travel to Parit Buntar, 7 miles away for secondary schooling. There is a new secondary school within a mile of the PSU starting with Form I classes this year (1977). Informants state that 100% of the school age children are attending primary schools and 90% attend secondary schools up to Form III. Only about 50% of the students are eligible to carry on to Form IV.

In the last 2 years, 12 residents have attended government training programmes : 9 residents have gone through agricultural courses at various Agricultural Training Centres throughout the country : 3 have attended home science course at Manang, 40 miles away.

Lately, the government has approved many development projects in the area, such as to build a bridge, a mosque, metalled road and a sport facility. Further expenses are allocated to improve and maintain existing social amenities. This may be an indication that the economy has improved tremendously after 1975 economic recession and the government has more funds to spare or the General Election is coming soon and the development projects must be accelerated.

Some padi farmers have been resettled in FELDA schemes in Sungai Siput, Perak and in Pahang. Agricultural Bank have given out loans to farmers to buy fertilizers.

Agricultural Department has distributed free fruit seedlings, and during its Green Book campaign, fertilizers and seedlings were given free to participating farmers. Veterinary Department has given cows and poultry

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants feel that in general it is much easier to find jobs nowadays (July, 1977) than it was in 1970. There are more job opportunities with double cropping of padi and an increase in trawler fishing fleet. Padi cultivation here is labour intensive and agricultural machineries cannot be used because the ground is very soft.

In spite of the increasing employment opportunities the informants have mixed reactions whether people are better off than they were in 1970. One informant stated that people are better off nowadays because incomes are higher and people are more highly educated. The government is providing better facilities than it used to. Another indicator, according to the same informant, is the increasing number of beautiful houses in the area. Another informant feels that the people are not so well off because of uneconomic holdings and high cost of living.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Informants could identify that the State Assemblymen from this area, Encik Ismail Raof of UMNO, Barisan Nasional. Encik Sulaiman Hj Taib of UMNO was identified as the MP from this area. The State Assemblymen pays a weekly visit while the MP visits once a month.

**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

Community Description of  
Kampung Mentuan, Sering (Kota Bahru, Kelantan)

PSU 5/5/169/5

Based on interviews with

Haji Hassan  
Ex-Penghulu

Cikgu Yusof bin Ahmad  
Teacher

Cikgu Ramlee bin Hj. Hassan  
Teacher, Part-time Businessman

by

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J.9338

August, 1977

## A. History and General Background

Kg. Mentuan, Sering was opened 60 years ago by the Kelantanese people. Hj. Hassan recalled that when he shifted into the area in the early 1930s padi and coconut were the main crops grown.

In 1926, the area was affected by the worst flood which is known here as 'Bah Merah' or 'Red Flood' describing the red water flowing down the hills.

Another historial event recalled Hj. Hassan happened immediately after the end of World War II. Armed Thais occupied the area for at least 2 months and levied taxes on the residents under penalty of death. There were some killings and no one dared to challenge their authority.

Cikgu Yusof said the area is known for padi. An extensive mud irrigation canal was built in 1973. While Hj. Hassan noted the area for top spinning which is an adult recreation among rural folk, especially after the rice harvest when competitions are held. Kite flying is also one of the favourite pastimes. The most popular kite for competitions is the Wau Bulan (moon kite) made with an intricately patterned, semi waterproof paper and equipped with a fine bow-shaped device which makes a delightful humming sound when the wind passes through it. Some residents, including Hj. Hassan himself are skilled in making Wau Bulan and a resident from the area has represented Kelantan in the National Kite Flying Competition.

In 1962-3 tobacco cultivation was introduced in the area with the encouragement and technical assistance given by MTC (Malaysian Tobacco Company). (Bacok, 8 miles away is the first place where tobacco was planted). LTN (Lembaga Tembakau Negara or National Tobacco Board) was set up to regulate and safeguard the tobacco industry. Every tobacco planter is required to register with LTN. Tobacco is planted two times a year. Tobacco leaves are sold to the local dealers who have barns to dry the leaves. MTC, Rothmans and R.J. Reynolds buy higher grade leaves and the lower grade leaves are taken up by small Chinese tobacco companies.

The informants agree that there is some seasonal influx of people into the area to assist in padi harvesting. There is also some migration to urban areas, but it is less than normal.

There have been no epidemics or diseases within the past 5 years. There have been flooding in this area in 1967 and 1966, and the most serious one was reported in 1926. The area is currently (June, 1977) experiencing a drought and before that in 1976.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Kota Bahru, 7 miles away is the nearest town of 10,000 inhabitants. Kuala Lumpur, 400 miles distant, is the nearest town of 100,000 inhabitants.

There is a metalled road just outside the PSU which carries a bus service. People use bus, car, motorbike and bicycle to travel to nearby areas.

A market for selling goods is located within a mile of the PSU where telephone facilities are also available. Public library, petrol stations, post office and banking facilities can be found in Kota Bahru.

All homes use well water and sanitation is mainly through use of latrines.

There are only some houses (about 30%) with electricity served by National Electricity Board.

A midwife clinic is in the PSU. The nearest hospital is in Kota Bahru, but medical services are available about 2 miles away at the Sub Health Centre in Kedai Lalat. This includes the services of a weekly doctor's visit, midwife services and daily care by a registered nurse. Family planning services are also available at the centre.

Women deliver all children at home.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

The major educational problem is transportation. School bus service is irregular and sometimes the buses never appear at all. A primary school is available just outside the PSU. There are a primary school and a secondary school in Kedai Lalat, 2 miles away. Another secondary school is located in Kubang Krian, 3 miles distant.

Almost 100% of eligible primary school students and secondary school students attend school.

All tobacco planters have attended talks given by LTN officials about tobacco planting.

Some residents have taken loans from MARA and Bank Pertanian for business expansion or farming. Agriculture Department has subsidized seedlings and fertilizers. Veterinary Department has distributed cows for rearing.

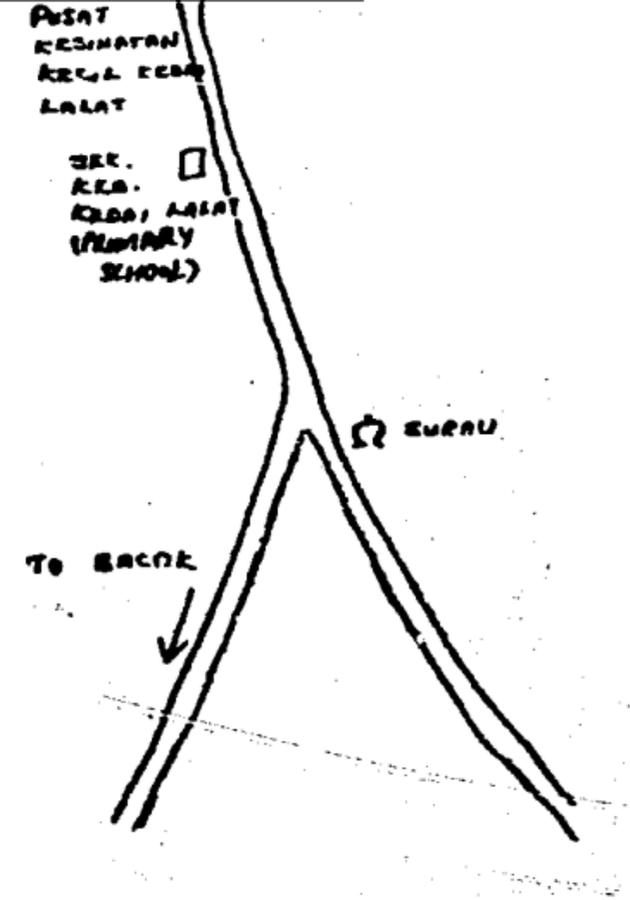
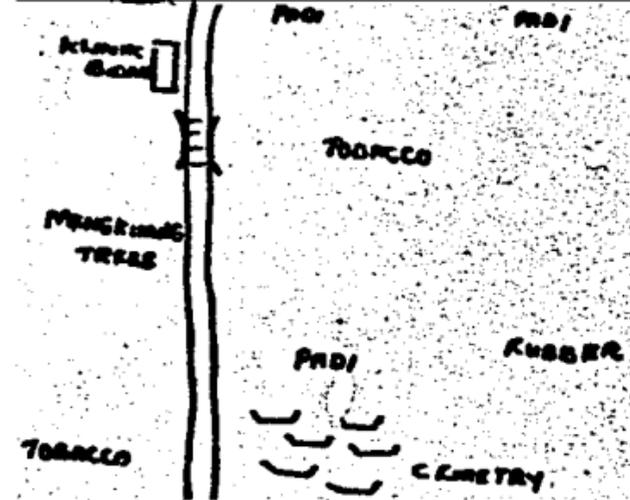
D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

All the informants agree that jobs are easier to find nowadays compared with 1970. The formation of several light industries, housing projects and the double croppings of padi and tobacco create a lot of job opportunities. They also agree that people nowadays are better off because of increased social amenities and better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for padi, tobacco and rubber. Here the cost of living is cheaper.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Nik Abdullah bin Hj. Arshad and Nik Abdul Aziz bin Nik Mat of Barisan Nasional are identified as the State Assemblyman and M.P. respectively. The State Assemblyman last visited the area in December, 1976. The M.P. is a frequent visitor -- about once a week.





MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY

Community Description of  
Kampung Beris Kubor Besar (Bacok Kelantan)  
PSU 5/5/046/5

Based on interviews with

Mohd Zain bin Haji Abdullah  
Penghulu Mukim Pengkalan Pauh

Awang bin Petah  
Ex-Penghulu Mukim Tanjung Tering

Abdul Ghani Mahmud  
Penghulu Mukim Perupok

by

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September 1977

A. History and General Background

This area was formerly wild jungle until it was opened by Lebai Zainal and his friends who came from the neighbouring mukim Tanjung Tering around 1935, recalled ex-penghulu Awang bin Petah. According to him, Pengkalan Pauh where the PSU Beris Kubor Besar is located, derives its name from a big mango tree or 'pokok pauh' once found near the bank of a river (Sungai Kemasin).

In the olden days the area was still wild and mostly forest. Houses were few and found mainly clustered along the river banks. The main occupations were fishing and growing main crops such as padi, maize and bananas. Travel was mostly by sailing boat to Patani (now in Southern Thailand) and Kuala Trengganu, to trade.

There is a tomb at Beris Kubor Besar of a man named Tok Cha Tok Beng who, according to the story, was a very strong man. Before his death, he went to a hill (Bukit Marak) and carried a boulder weighing about 6 piculs (around 750 lbs) and placed it at Beris Kubor Besar, 15 miles away. The boulder may be found near his tomb.

Awang bin Petah recalled that immediately after the second World War ended, armed Thais occupied this area for at least 2 months before the arrival of the allied forces. The Thais levied taxes and some residents were killed for resistance.

In 1958 tobacco cultivation was introduced in Bachok, the first place where tobacco was planted in Malaysia, with the encouragement and technical assistance given by MTC (Malayan Tobacco Company). The tobacco farmers were required to register with MTC and as an incentive free seedlings and fertilizers were distributed for the first few cultivations. Only MTC was allowed to buy the tobacco leaves. Later the project was extended to other areas when it was found feasible and tobacco cultivation became widespread in Kelantan. LTN (Lembaga Tembakau Negara or National Tobacco Board) was set up by the government to regulate and safeguard the tobacco industry. Tobacco is planted two times a year and the leaves are sold to the local dealers who have barns for drying. The major corporations like MTC, Rothmans and R J Reynolds buy higher grade leaves and the lower grade leaves are taken up by small Chinese tobacco companies.

Besides tobacco, the informants noted the area for spinning top, a traditional game and silat, a Malay martial art.

There is no influx of people into the area or exodus of people out of the area. Some residents claimed to have migrated from Cambodia (now Khmer) during the French Indochina War.

There have been floodings in the area in 1971, 1967 and 1954 and the most serious in current history was reported in 1926. No epidemics or prevalent diseases happened in the last 5 years.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

Kelantan is the northern-most state on the east coast of Peninsular Malaysia. Kota Bahru, the state capital of Kelantan, is the nearest town of 10,000 or more, is 10 miles away and Kuala Lumpur, a city over 100,000 is 440 miles away. A metalled road runs within the PSU and people travel along it by taxi, motor bikes and cars. There is no bus service to the PSU and the taxi service is poor. Some private cars are operated as taxis (locally known as pirate taxi because it has no licence to carry paying passengers and without insurance coverage) to ferry passengers to Kota Bharu and the nearby areas.

There is a market for selling products within the PSU and there are several sundry shops where residents can buy essential commodities. Petrol stations, saving and credit facilities, post office and public library may be found in Kota Bahru, 10 miles away. The nearest post office is in Bacok town, 2 miles away.

Less than a quarter of the houses in the community have electricity supplied by National Electricity Board. All homes use well water. Sanitation is mainly through use of pit system (about 75%) and latrines (25%).

The nearest public medical facility is in the PSU. Here there are registered nurses and midwives. This includes the services of a weekly doctor's visit. Kota Bahru General hospital is 10 miles away.

For minor ailments, headaches, fevers, etc. residents use self medication. For major ailments, severe pains, etc. residents tend to go to Public Medical Clinic in the PSU and then are referred to Kota Bahru general hospital.

All informants know of the family planning services available in the PSU at the Public Medical Clinic and at Public Medical Centre, Bacok, 2 miles away. Informants were very sure that contraceptives were not available from commercial outlets within the PSU because cheap contraceptives are readily available at the clinics.

Women deliver all children at home.

#### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that there are no educational problems since schools are readily available. There are 4 primary schools and 2 secondary schools nearby.

100% of eligible primary students attend school and 95% of eligible secondary school students attend.

15 residents have attended course at the Agricultural Training Centre at Lundang, Kota Bahru, 9 miles away. Another 15 have attended midwife training at Nurses Training Centre in Kota Bahru.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Informants feel it is easier in 1977 for residents to find jobs in this area. Double croppings of padi and tobacco create more job opportunities. Kemubu mud irrigation canal makes it possible to utilise vast areas of padi land for double croppings as well as in preventing flood. They also feel that people nowadays are better off than they were in 1970 because of increased social amenities; such as the introduction of electric power and the construction of metalled roads in the PSU, and better incomes resulting from the current level of prices paid for tobacco and padi. Training has led to better cultivation habits (use of better seedlings and suitable fertilizers, etc.) and as a result the crops yield are better.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

All informants mentioned Encik Mchd Noor bin Haji Yusof and Haji Mohd Zain bin Abdullah as their political representatives in the State Assembly and in Parliament respectively. Both politicians are described as regular visitors and they are from PAS, Barisan Nasional. Encik Mohd Noor visits at least once a month, last visited this month (June, 1977). The MP visits once in 2 months. He was here in May, 1977.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Jabi (Besut, Trengganu)  
PSU 6/5/011/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Yusuf bin Muda  
Pengkulu**

**Encik Daud bin Salleh  
Ketua Kampung, Imam**

**by**

**S R M**

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A. History and General Background

The area, previously jungle, was started in 1956 with only a few houses. The population grew slowly with migrants mainly from Kelantan and the surrounding areas in Trengganu. The government has given land to the settlers. Since 1970, the informants feel the influx of residents into this area is more than normal due to the location, abundant land available for farming which is for sale at a cheap rate, and an increase in amenities.

New residents, in the opinion of the informants, tend to be middle-aged people with families.

According to the ketua kampung, the residents are very cooperative. The mosque in the PSU is built by the residents themselves on a 'gotong royong' spirit from \$7,000 collected from the people and a government fund.

The major economic activity of the people here is growing crops such as rubber, padi, vegetable and fruit trees. Tobacco cultivation was started in 1976, but the land was found not very suitable.

There have been no epidemics or diseases in the past 5 years. There have been floodings in 1967 and 1965. One informant reported a drought in 1976.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

This is the longest PSU -- about 10 miles. A metalled road runs alongside the PSU. There are several laterite roads in the PSU leading to the main metalled road. People travel by bus, taxi and motorcycles to other places.

One informant mentioned Pasir Putih, 22 miles away as the nearest town of 10,000 or more while the other informant said Kota Bahru, the state capital of Kelantan.

There is a midwife clinic within the PSU staffed by a registered nurse and a government midwife. Traditional midwives can be found in the kampungs. A hospital and Public Medical Centre are available at Jerteh, 11 miles away.

Scattered along the metalled road are several sundry shops where residents can make small purchases of essential commodities including petrol. Petrol station, credit and saving facilities are available in Jerteh. A postal agent and telephones can be located just outside the PSU where there is a weekly fresh produce market for the residents to sell their products.

According to ketua kampung Daud, the community has no electric power at all. Water supply is mainly from private wells. Sanitation is through use of latrines by about 30% and 70% dispose sewage in the bushes.

The informants agree that women deliver all children at home. For home delivery, attendance of government midwife is compulsory.

Minor ailments like fever, upset stomach, giddiness etc. are treated at government clinic or people use self-medication. For severe pain and major ailments like cholera or dengue fever residents first go to the clinic but then are referred to the hospital.

### C. Educational and Training Opportunities

According to the ketua kampong the major educational problems are financial and transportation. Some parents do not realise the importance of education and the children are left on their own.

There are 3 primary schools within the PSU and the pupils have to travel to Jerteh for secondary schooling.

Informants stated 90% of the school age children are attending primary school and only about 60% of eligible students attend secondary schools.

Some 4 residents have participated in training programmes conducted by Agricultural Training Centre and 3 attended tyre retreading course ran by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

Various government projects to provide better social amenities have been accomplished, such as the construction of a Sub Health Centre, a new school and several laterite roads in the kampungs.

Easy credit facilities are readily available to farmers from Bank Pertanian and some residents got MARA loans to buy school buses and to venture into business. LPN issues licences to padi dealers and controls the padi market. RISDA has been engaged in smallholders rubber replanting scheme. The Agriculture Department functions through the Farmers' Associations and the Green book programmes to encourage the people to produce more food by subsidizing fertilisers and seedlings to the farmers. Agricultural Department has also embarked on 50 acres jack fruit planting scheme in the area. Veterinary Department has given cows to farmers under its meat production programme. Construction of an irrigation canal is under review by the Drainage and Irrigation Department.

D. Employment/Job Opportunity/Standard of Living

Informants feel in general that it is easier nowadays to find work because of an increase in job opportunities created by various government projects undertaken in the area. There is a housing project under way in Jerteh. Replanted rubber trees have matured and ready to be tapped.

The people are better off compared to 1970 due to increased social amenities and high level of prices paid for the commodities. The introduction of bus service makes communication very easy.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both the penghulu and the ketua kampung know that Haji Abdullah bin Yusuf is the State Assemblyman and Haji Zakaria bin Abdul Rahman is the M.P. representing the area. They are from Barisan Nasional. The State Assemblyman is staying in Jabi town, about 2 miles from the PSU and is described as a frequent visitor. The M.P. never visits the area recalled the penghulu.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Seberang, Bukit Tumbuh, Kuala Trengganu  
PSU 6/5/134/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Mohammad bin Muda  
Ketua Kampung**

**Encik Salleh bin Ismail  
Supervisor  
Public Works Department**

**by**

**S R M**

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A. History and General Background

The PSU, Kampung Seberang Bukit Tumboh is located on the bank of Trengganu river, about 3 miles upstream from Kuala Trengganu town. It is also accessible from Kuala Trengganu town by metalled road which is 10 miles distant. According to the ketua kampung, the original name of the place was 'Tuan Muda' after a young prince who stayed there. Some 60 years ago it was renamed 'Bukit Tumboh' which literally means a 'growing hill', after a cemetery on a hill which serves as a landmark.

In the olden days the residents were noted for their primitive fishing techniques and their craftsmanship in making small boats. Nowadays, this place is very well-known for salt business, sailors and big boat building industries. Encik Salleh said that the area is the biggest boat building centre in Trengganu. There are at least 5 towkays operating in the area, each with a minimum work force of 12 people and their clients are as far away as Sabah (ie -- 900 miles away in East Malaysia).

The residents comprise of 50% fishermen, 35% self-employed in business and the remaining 15% are farmers, manual workers and government employees.

All informants feel that there were fewer people coming into the area than normal. The influx is comprised mainly of teachers, people getting married with the residents and businessmen from Kuala Trengganu town. Since it is easier to find employment in boat building industry and as fishermen and manual workers, there tends to be less people leaving the area. Some married residents less than 30 years old have joined FELDA schemes in rubber and oil palm.

There have been no serious epidemics during the past 5 years. The last major flood was in 1967 and the most serious one was in 1926.

B. Availability of Services and Amenities

There is a metalled road in the PSU which carries a bus service. People mainly travel by boat and bus to Kuala Trengganu town. Boat service is more popular but it depends on the tide and it is up to 6 pm only.

Kuala Trengganu, 10 miles distant by metalled road, is the nearest town of 10,000 or more population where a market, petrol stations, public library, banking facilities and postal services may be found.

The nearest hospital is 13 miles away, but medical services are available a mile away at Sub Health Centre in Bukit Tunggal. This includes the services of a doctor, midwife services and daily care by a registered nurse. There are also family planning services available at the centre. No contraceptives are sold within 3 miles of the PSU. Women deliver all babies at home.

There are several retailers within the PSU where residents can make small purchases of essential commodities.

Water is piped into 75% of homes and another 25% use well water. Sanitation is mainly through use of latrines and the river. The Ministry of Health encourages the use of latrines by distributing free bowls to some residents.

Over 75% of homes have electricity served by National Electricity Board.

Telephones can be found in the PSU.

People use self medication or go to a government clinic for fever, headache or upset stomach. If in severe pain, serious operations, malaria or cholera they see doctors or go to hospital. The public medical facility at Bukit Tunggal gives 24 hours service for emergency cases.

### C. Educational Opportunities and Training

Informants feel that there are no educational problems since schools are readily available and books are free. Maybe some parents have financial problems. There is a primary school just outside the PSU. The nearest secondary school is in Seberang Takir, a mile away where most of the children from this area attend. Other secondary schools are located in Kuala Trengganu.

Nearly 100% of eligible primary students attend school, according to informants, and 95% of eligible secondary school students attend.

Agricultural Training Centre, Fishery Training Centre and Veterinary Department at Seberang Takir, 2 miles away have provided training for some 40 residents. During Green Book campaign the Agriculture Department distributed free seedlings and fertilizers to participating farmers. Agricultural Bank has given out loans to fishermen to buy 5 boats and subsidized expenses on equipments. Majuikan has distributed fishing gears to eligible fishermen under its development programme. Some residents received business training sponsored by MARA and were given easy credits to start business ventures. Veterinary Department has given cows, chickens and ducks to eligible farmers.

D. Employment/Job Opportunities/Standard of Living

Ketua Kampung Mohammad feels it is easier nowadays to find work compared with 1970. The population increase has been met by a concomitant increase in job opportunities.

Fishermen can earn an average of \$300.00 per month. They go out fishing as far away as Mersing, Johore and return home once in 3 months. Those who do odd jobs as padi farmers, tobacco planters and as well as manual workers can earn as much as M\$15.00 per day. There are also openings in the sawmills and plywood factories in the surrounding areas. Both informants feel that with better social amenities and incomes the standard of living has improved. There are university graduates from the area.

E. Awareness of Political Representatives

Both informants agree that Haji Abdul Rahman bin Awang, the State Assemblyman and Datuk Nik Hassan bin Haji Abdul Rahman, the Member of Parliament are representing them. Datuk Nik Hassan was ex-Chief Minister of Trengganu and is currently the Chairman of Majuikan. Both politicians are from UMNO Barisan Nasional. Their visits are described as 'very often' or at least once a month. The ketua kampung is also a personal representative of the State Assemblyman.



**MALAYSIAN FAMILY LIFE SURVEY**

**Community Description of  
Kampung Tanjong Barangan, Cenor (Pahang)  
PSU 7/5/178/5**

**Based on interviews with**

**Encik Ishak bin Awang Lembek  
Penghulu**

**Encik Jamaluddin bin Yusoh  
shopkeeper**

**by**

**S R M**

**SURVEY RESEARCH MALAYSIA SDN BHD  
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A. History and General Background

Formerly, Kampung Tanjung Berangan was mostly jungle with only a few houses. According to Encik Jamaluddin, the area was started before he was born in 1930. As a child he remembers the PSU as still wild, and mostly forest. Houses were few and found mainly clustered along Pahang river. Travel was only by boat to Cenor, 4 miles away. In those days the main occupations were growing padi, vegetables, bananas and fishing in the river.

During the Japanese occupation the people fled to the hills and they planted tapioca and vegetables for food. In 1948, the people, motivated by the high price of rubber started extensive clearing of the jungle to plant rubber trees. There was an influx of people from the surrounding areas who joined in the venture. The price of rubber was reported to reach its peak at M\$2.15 per kati during the height of Korean war. After Independence in 1957, the government discouraged the people from opening up more land, but to fully utilise their existing holdings.

Encik Jamaluddin jubilantly reminisced about the good old days before the major flood in 1971. The area was populated and prosperous. Rubber and padi were the major crops grown. There were a lot of activities going on. Business was good and everyone was happy. During the flood the area was submerged in sweeping water for about a week. Many houses were swept away. Damage to livestock and crops were catastrophic. The people fled to the hills for shelter and a number of people were drowned in the swirling water. Clothing and food were flown in by helicopter for the flood victims.

The government took a drastic step to resettle the people living in flood prone areas along Pahang river to high ground. Many families were resettled in a Flood Resettlement scheme in Maran, 12 miles away and in Felda land schemes in Bukit Rebak, Bukit Rembau and Bukit Mata Panjang in Jengka Triangle. Encik Jamaluddin strongly criticised the programmes for taking in only younger people. However, the penghulu explained that those people who were very badly affected by the flood were given priorities. In Felda land schemes preferences are given to young married couples who were landless or having uneconomic holdings.

The informants feel it is easier in 1977 to find work as a rubber tapper in this area. Those who have large rubber holdings are better off than they were in 1970 because of better income resulting from the current level of price paid for rubber. Those who moved to Flood Resettlement Scheme return here to work in their farms, to tap rubber and cultivate padi as their source of income. Generally the residents here are no better off than they were in 1970. The few residents here are mainly old folks or those who feel they are better off in this place or those waiting the opportunity to be resettled in Felda scheme.

There have been no epidemics in the area within memory. The last major flood was in 1971 although the most serious in current history was in 1926. Beginning of this year the area experienced a drought and as a result only 40% of the padi land could be cultivated.

**B. Availability of Services and Amenities**

The main grouse of the residents here is that there is no road into the area and it is only accessible by boat.

The nearest metalled road is in Paya Pasir, 3 miles away which carries a bus service. There is a laterite road on the opposite bank of Pahang river, about a mile away leading to Paya Pasir.

There are several sundry shops within the PSU where residents can make small purchases of essential commodities. Maran, 12 miles away is the nearest place with services such as post office, petrol station, static bank etc. A midwife clinic is within the PSU with a registered nurse. The nearest hospital is in Mentakab, 25 miles away.

The nearest town of 10,000 or more, Temerloh, is 18 miles away and Kuala Lumpur, a city of over 100,000 is 110 miles away.

People mainly travel on foot, by boat and bus to other areas.

All homes have no electricity. Water supply is mainly from river and about 10% use wells.

Sewage is disposed into the river or in the bushes.

Women here deliver all babies at home.

Family Planning services are available in the PSU at midwife clinic.

When people have a fever, headache, upset stomach or feel giddy normally they apply self medication. When they feel severe pain they go to government clinic and to hospital.

If people have malara, cholera, dengue fever they go to the hospital.

C. Educational Opportunities and Training

There is a primary school nearby. Informants feel that the major educational problems in secondary education are financial and transportation because the schools are far from the area. There are no hostel facilities. Informants report that 100% of all eligible primary school age children are in school, but only 85% of eligible students attend secondary education.

There have been some special government efforts introduced into the area which residents have made use of. Many families have joined Felda schemes as settlers. RISDA has been engaged in rubber replanting. MARA has provided some training in running business and Veterinary Department has supplied cattle and chicken for rearing. Agricultural Department has distributed free seedlings, fertilizers and barbed wire to the farmers.

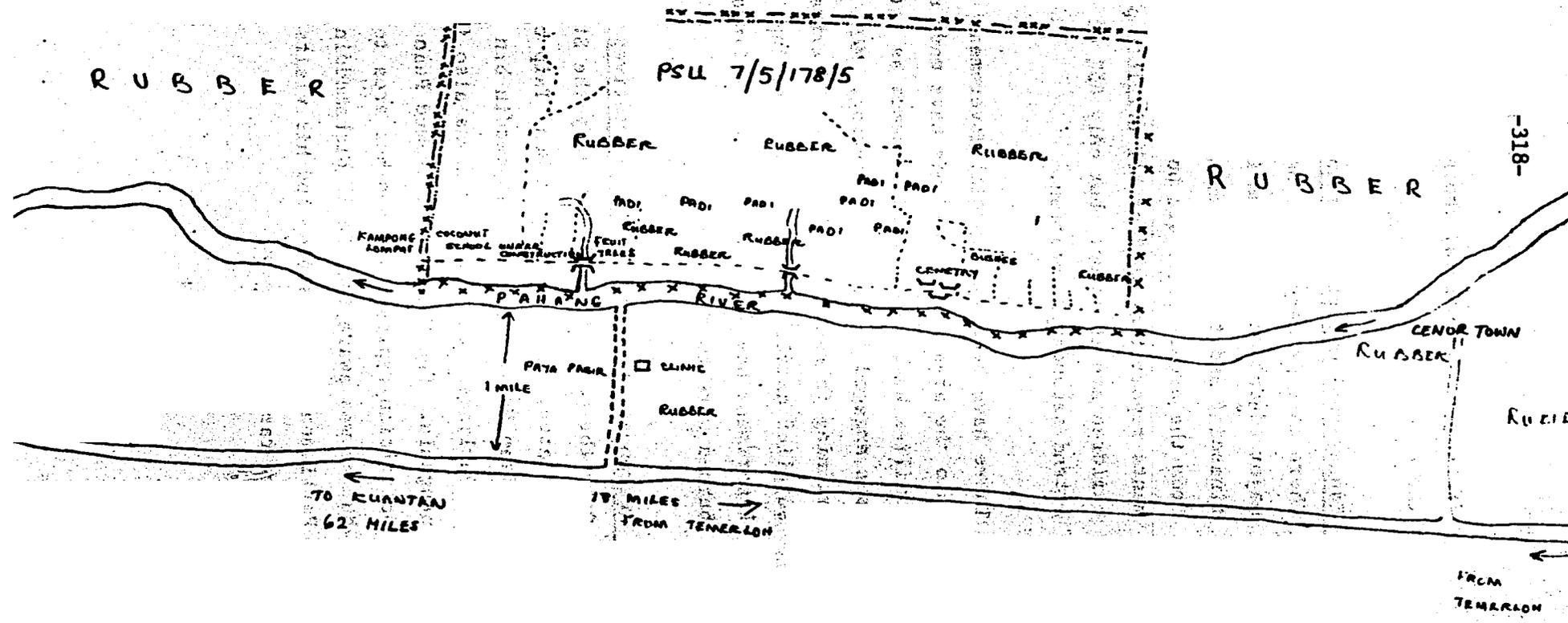
D. Awareness of Political Representatives

Only the penghulu could identify the State Assemblyman from this area, Encik Mahmud bin Mohd Taip of the UMNO party, Barisan Nasional, Encik Hishamuddin bin Hj Yahya, the Member of Parliament from this area was also identified by the penghulu. Encik Jamaluddin named Puan Sariah bte Kamiso, a politician representing another area to the State Assembly, but he was aware that Encik Hishamuddin is the Member of Parliament for this area and his visits are characterised as "very rare".

- PAHANG  
 CT - TEMERLOH  
 - RURAL  
 CAUKIM I - CENDOR  
 NO: - 7/5/178/5  
 CENDOR, PAHANG

| LEGEND |                   |
|--------|-------------------|
| XXXX   | PSU BOUNDARY      |
| -XX-X  | CSU BOUNDARY      |
| -----  | DISTRICT BOUNDARY |
| =====  | METALLED ROAD     |
| .....  | CART TRACK        |
| .....  | FENCING           |
|        | BRIDGE            |
| )))    | CEMETERY          |

RUBBER



## **GLOSSARY**



GLOSSARY

**Bank Pertanian Malaysia**

Agricultural Bank of Malaysia extends its services to the rural sector. Its production credit scheme operates through the system by which the farmers' Co-operatives, agro-based cooperative societies and private sector agents are appointed as local credit centres. Loans were also extended to such projects as livestock, fisheries, land purchases and development and agro-business projects.

**Bin**

Son of (as in Ahmad bin Ali - it means Ahmad son of Ali)

**Binti**

Daughter of (as in Fatimah binti Arshad - it means Fatimah daughter of Arshad).

**Bomoh**

A witch-doctor who uses incantations to treat illnesses and normally prescribes roots of trees for medicines.

**Bukit**

A hill (as in Bukit Rebak - to explain higher ground)

**Bund**

Embankment built to prevent flooding by sea water during high tide.

**Chinese Associations**

There are dialects originated Chinese community associations : For example, Chinese Teochew Association and Khek Association.

**Cik**

Miss ... title for an unmarried woman or girl who has no other title.

**Cikgu**

A teacher

**Communist Control after Japanese occupation.**

Isolated areas fell to the Communist resistance fighters immediately after the Japanese occupation before the arrival of the allied forces.

**Damar**

A resin from Malayan trees

**Dengue Fever**

A haemorrhagic fever caused by Aedes mosquitoes which breed in residential areas.

**FAMA**

Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA) continues its trading and regulatory activities to ensure fair returns to the farmers. For example, under the scheme to coconut smallholders -- FAMA purchases coconuts directly from the smallholders to process them into high quality copra at FAMA's own processing centre.

**FELCRA**

Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority (FELCRA) involved in poverty redressal projects such as drainage and irrigation schemes; the rehabilitation and consolidation of existing holdings.

**FELDA**

Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) plays an important role in new land development - in reducing poverty by providing productive employment to the landless and those with uneconomic holdings. In addition, efforts were made to establish farm enterprise schemes involving settler participation in development and management.

**Gotong Royong**

A tradition whereby a community works together for mutual benefits : For example, a village society works in community spirit to build a road or a bridge.

**Green Book Programme**

An Agricultural Department programme to encourage the people to increase food production by subsidizing seedlings, fertilizers, pesticides and fencing materials, etc.

### Haji (haj)

A Muslim man who has performed a pilgrimage to Mecca is called a haji. He normally puts on a haji cap and is much respected in the society. Malaysians normally make the trip to Mecca during their old age ... once in their life time. Every year about 6,000 pilgrims go by ships and airlines. Pilgrims Management and Fund Board (Tabung Haji) was set up by the government to look after the problems of pilgrimage to Mecca.

### Kampung

A village (as in Kampung Tanjung; it is used as part of a place name.) In the truly rural areas the houses may be scattered. Normally kampung residents are engaged in agricultural activities.

### Keling

It is the nickname for Indian. In the olden days the Indians usually travelled on bullock carts which were gaily decorated. The sound (keling) made by the dangling bell on the bullock cart was associated with the Indians.

### Ketua Kampung

A village headman appointed by the villagers. He looks after the interest of the society and holds considerable status and influence. He is paid an allowance of M\$30.00 a month by the government and is assisted by Village Development Committee Members. He normally reports to the Penghulu.

### Kite Flying

Kite flying is no child's game here! Competitions are held in all seriousness, the winner scoring points for manoeuvring skill and the greatest vertical height reached. The most popular kite for competitions is the Wau Bulan (moon kite) made with an intricately patterned, semi waterproof paper and equipped with a fine bow-shaped device which makes a delightful humming sound when the wind passes through it.

### Laterite

Red friable ferruginous surface clay used for roadmaking.

### Lemon Grass

Lemon Grass or serai is a plant popularly used in Malaysian cooking to give bulk and flavour to curries and other dishes.

#### LPN

National Padi and Rice Board (LPN) continues its trading and regulatory activities to ensure fair returns to padi farmers. LPN has constructed several integrated drying and milling complexes in padi growing areas.

#### Majuikan

The Fisheries Development Authority (Majuikan) provides more efficient marketing and distribution facilities. It continues to set up ice factories, wholesale centres, cold rooms. It also encourages the development of deep-sea fishing and large scale aquaculture.

#### MARA

The Council of Trust for Indigenous People (MARA) is a statutory Authority which was formed to encourage Bumiputras (son of the soil) to take more active participation in commerce and industry.

#### MARDEC

The Malaysian Rubber Development Corporation (MARDEC) plays an active role in purchasing latex and unsmoked sheets from small-holders and processing them into SMR (Standard Malaysian Rubber) grades.

#### MARDI

Malaysian Agricultural and Research Development Institute.

#### Maternity Allowances

Employees/wives of employees of rubber/oil palm estates are entitled to an allowance of M\$180.00 during the confinement period up to the third child.

#### MCA

Malaysian Chinese Association is a Chinese based component political party in Barisan Nasional (Coalition) Government.

#### Mee

Rice noodles, yellow.

#### Mengkuang and Pandan Plants

These plants are cultivated for their leaves. Unlike Pandan, the Mengkuang plants are bigger and thorny. Mengkuang-weaving is essentially a woman's vocation. Fine items such as mats, fans, baskets and table tops are the products of Mengkuang and Pandan leaves.

### Mud Irrigation Canals

Artificial dirt channels constructed for drainage and irrigation of padi field.

### Muslim Schools

Islamic religion is a compulsory subject and Arabic is taught as a second language. Other subjects taught are the same as in national type secondary schools.

### National Operations Council

National Operations Council government was formed when emergency rule was proclaimed as a result of post election violence erupted on 13th May, 1969. Parliamentary democracy was suspended. The Prime Minister and his cabinet had absolute power to run the country.

### New Economic Policy

An economic policy implemented to eradicate poverty irrespective of race and to restructure society. Its main objective is to achieve at least 30% participation of the Malays and other indigenous people (Bumiputras) in economic activities particularly in commercial and industrial sectors by 1990.

### New Villages

Those permanent settlements constructed during the period of communist insurgency in the years 1950-52, with the objective to resettle rural inhabitants into new areas where adequate protection could be given.

### Oily Maniacs

There are two types of oily maniacs, the first is the 'real' oily maniac and the other a 'fake'. The 'real' oily maniac was originally a person who studied the supernatural powers and was able to achieve these powers and do 'magical' things. Instead of using his powers to do good, he misused them and thus the curse of the 'supernatural' befallen him --- turning him into a black oily man who has the ability to disappear. To return to his original form he has to rape 49 virgins. Whereas the 'fake' maniac is an ordinary common thief who smeared himself with black oil and go around robbing and raping, should the chance arise, in the nude.

### Orang Asli

They are the true original people of Peninsular Malaysia. The aborigines (Orang asli) are primitive and live in the thick jungles in the states of Pahang, Perak and Kelantan.

### **PAS**

**Partai Islam Se Malaysia** - A component political party within **Barisan Nasional** (a coalition government). During recent political squabbles in **Barisan Nasional** - PAS was expelled from the coalition for disciplinary

### **Penghulu**

**Village Chief** - he is appointed by the government and reports directly to the district officer. The position brings wider status and influence, although in terms of salary is comparable to a clerk. He performs day to day administration and the villagers consulted him on official matters.

### **Rattan (Rotan)**

Wild climbing palm with joint cane-like stems as used for walking stick, basketwork, furniture, etc.

### **Rela**

**Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia** (the Malaysian people's voluntary corps) or **RELA** is a civilian volunteer force established to assist the security forces in operation against the communist terrorists and enemies of the Nation from within and without. This organisation also assists the government in the implementation of the New Economic Policy and the efforts to unite people of various races, religions and cultures. In addition it assists farmers in the destruction of agricultural posts.

### **RISDA**

The **Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority (RISDA)** maintains its development role directed at replanting, new planting and consolidation of uneconomic smallholdings into viable production units, providing high-yielding clones and other planting materials to smallholders, and assisting smallholders to obtain credit for the purchase of fertilizers and other requirements.

### **Rubber vs Oil Palm**

Rubber trees take about 6-7 years to mature while oil palm trees can be harvested within 3-4 years time. Although initial cost for oil palm planting is higher; about \$15.00 per seedling and use more fertilizers --- the cost of development can be recovered within 2 years of production. Besides, Oil Palm venture is more profitable, need less manpower to operate and have less problems. Oil palm and rubber trees remain productive for at least 25 years.

**RRI**

**Rubber Research and Development Institute**

**Rukun Tetangga**

Rukun Tetangga Schemes are set up in urban and rural areas including new villages, squatter areas, housing, land development schemes, etc. Its main objectives are to build a disciplined and united society imbued with the spirit of responsibility and dedication; to bring about national resilience; to safeguard peace and security; to cultivate goodwill among neighbours and mutually safeguarding their lives and properties, etc. In urban areas residents are now policing their areas by forming street patrols on a rotational basis.

**Silat**

A Malay martial art of self-defence.

**Songket**

This is exquisite, handwoven silk with intricately worked gold or silver motif. It comes in lengths of 3 to 6 yards and is also made into stoles, tablecloths and handbags.

**Toddy shop**

A retail outlet for a beverage (toddy) which is prepared from the sap of coconut palm trees. Toddy is termed as a poor man's drink.

**Top Spinning (Main Gasing)**

Top spinning is adult recreation among rural folk especially after the rice harvest when competitions are held. Most popular of contests is the "Long Spinning" contest in which tops of equal size and weight are matched. The record for the longest spin is one hour forty-seven minutes.

**Towkay**

A word originated from the Chinese which means 'Proprietor'.

**Tuan**

An honourable address to elderly people especially the Hajis -- such as Tuan Haji Ramly.

### **The 1977 Drought**

The last drought which lasted from December, 1976 to April, 1977 was the most severe and had delayed planting and harvesting for the off-season padi in Perlis and Kedah. In some parts of Kedah shortage of water was still being felt as late as July, 1977.

### **The Straits Settlements**

In 1786 the East India Company acquired by cession from Kedah the island of Penang. In 1824 the company obtained complete sovereignty over Singapore by cession from the Sultan of Johore. In 1824 the company acquired Malacca from the British Crown. By 1824 the East India Company, possessed Penang, Malacca and Singapore, collectively known as the Straits Settlements.

### **Traditional Midwife/Bidan**

A kampung midwife who takes prenatal and postnatal care of expectant mothers and also prepares medicines from roots of trees. However, nowadays a government registered midwife's attendance is compulsory during childbirth.

### **UDA**

Urban Development Authority (UDA) sets up the pace of regional development, expands bumiputra participation in commerce and industry and accelerate industrial expansion.

### **UMNO**

United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) is a major component political party in Barisan Nasional (a coalition government). It has been in power with MCA (Malaysian Chinese Association) and MIC (Malaysian Indian Congress) parties since Independence in 1957.