

Appendix

I

NOTES ON RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The tables presented in the text are based on data derived from questionnaires related to daily income and expenditure administered to 16 households in the village (the questionnaire is to be found in Appendix II). Each questionnaire was designed for three days, and every three days the questionnaires were collected. If the questionnaires had not been filled in, as was often the case, a return visit was made later in the day, or three days later, when the next questionnaire was finished. A three-day interval was designed so that a control could be kept over the regular recording of accounts, before too much was forgotten.

The sixteen households were chosen according to three principles: that of stratification, that is, five of each category of rich, middle and poor households as identified by a village informant (for a discussion on these categories, see the chapter on “The Village as a Unit of Analysis”); that of variability, that is, where possible, different family structures; and thirdly, the limits of the possible were set by personal access and the availability of a family member willing and able to fill in the questionnaire everyday. Naturally, the quality of the data varied from household to household and improved by the second month, when everyone was sure of how the questionnaire worked. On the whole, the information given is as accurate as any other methodology would have been able to ensure.

These sample households were not chosen by the author but by the author's adoptive father (according to the parameters set above). As such, they reflect very much his personal friendships in the village, but seem to be fairly representative and, significantly, included households from both the major political factions in the village.

THE QUALITY OF THE DATA

The first major problem is the lack of data on labour utilization, especially for household production. Data was gathered but unfortunately, since a self-administered method was used, with only one recorder, the quality of the data on labour utilization is so poor that it was decided that it should be discarded for the present purposes.

With regard to the data on income and expenditure, although there are certainly inaccuracies, probably they do not exceed the inaccuracies which would have accompanied any other method of data collection. The value of the data is reduced, however, by the fact that the data covers only one season of six months, instead of the entire agricultural cycle of a year, especially in view of the above mentioned fact that the income earned in one season would be spent in another. In this respect, Corner's study would be especially interesting and revealing, as she has data covering in some cases three seasons.

A note should be made on the recorders for the self-administered questionnaires. Of the sixteen households, five of the recorders were the household heads themselves, and one was the spouse. One was the adult son-in-law, and five were daughters who had already finished schooling and were fully engaged either in household or in farm production. Their age and direct involvement in production meant that they had a surer knowledge of household income and expenditure. Of the four remaining recorders of school-going age, one was attending pre-university classes, and in fact, her records were among the best. Another was an intelligent youngest child of a poor family, upon whom great hopes were placed, and her records were also well kept and as far as I can judge, accurate. The records of the remaining two were among the worst.

The problem with the household head as the recorder was twofold. First, he tended to underestimate the value of subsistence production, for example, according to Hashim Yaacob's records, there was absolutely no consumption over the space of six months of any subsistence production apart from rice. The other problem with the household head is that of availability of time. Since they were actively involved in farm work, especially during the height of the agricultural season, it is likely that the records were not kept daily, or if so, then with less care. The other problem is that as household heads, they tended to have more right to visits than the others, and while away, no records were kept. This occurred in two cases — Ali Daud and Hashim Yaacob. The records were belatedly filled upon return but again, the accuracy of the records of these "lost" days must be doubted. However, because they were the recorders, their expenditure on their visits — one to Kuala Lumpur and the other to Singapore — were recorded, which would otherwise not have been done.

In addition to agro-economic and income and expenditure data, biographies of the household heads were collected as well as their kinship relations to each other and to others in the village.

Appendix

II

QUESTIONNAIRE

Name:

Date:

DAILY INCOME

(value in M\$)

A. <i>Cash Income</i>	1	2	3	4	5
1. Wages					
farm work					
rubber tapping					
contractual work					
artisanal work					
others					
2. Profit/Rent/Lease					
padi field					
rubber smallholding					
orchard					
pedestrian tractor					
others					

3. Sale of Goods

- padi
- rice
- rubber
- chicken
- duck
- egg
- goat/cow
- vegetables
- fruit
- coconut
- fish
- cake
- handicraft
- land
- house
- pisang
- others

The above numbers apply to members of the household.

1 = head of household

2 = spouse

3-5 = children

1 2 3 4 5

4. Gifts/Alms
 from children
 from others

5. Realized Savings
 bank/post office
 kut
 loans returned
 others

6. Borrowings
 loans
 pawning
 others

B. *Income in the Form of Goods*

Income in the Form of Goods

1. Work
 harvesting

Type of Goods Value

	Type of Goods	Value
	caring for children	
	others	
2.	Profit/Rent/Lease	
	profit	
	rent	
	lease	
3.	Gifts/Alms	
	from children	
	from others	
4.	Loans	
	(specify)	
5.	Govt. Subsidy	
6.	Subsistence Production	
	handiwork	
	fish	
	others	

Daily Consumption and Expenditure
Value in M\$

Foodstuff	Sub. Prod.	Purchase	Credit	Gift
rice				
glutinous rice				
maize				
flour				
noddles				
manioc				
potato				
ubi keledok				
freshwater fish				
marine fish				
dried fish				
squid				
crab				
cockles				
prawn				
beef				
mutton				
buffalo meat				
chicken				

	Value in M\$			
	Sub. Prod.	Purchase	Credit	Gift
chicken eggs				
duck eggs				
vegetables				
bamboo shoot				
beans				
cuba ketchup				
saffron				
sugar				
salt				
onion				
garlic				
dried chili				
chili				
shrimp paste				
dried tamarind				
coconut oil				
margarine				
bread				
coconut				
condensed milk				
powdered milk				
sardines				
banana				
nangka				
chempedak				
other fruits				
ice				
coffee				
milo				
nescafe				
tea				
bottled drink				
cigarettes				
tobacco				
tobacco wrapper				
sireh				
betel nuts				
cigars				
matches				
kerosine				
gas				

	Value in M\$			
	Sub. Prod.	Purchase	Credit	Gift
firewood				
coal				
electricity				
water				
battery				
Schooling				
uniform				
shoes				
head cloth				
stationery				
fees				
bus fare				
pocket money				
others				
Health				
private clinic				
medicine hall				
kampong medicine				
soap				
soap powder				
toothpaste				
powder				
hair oil				
shampoo				
others				
Taxes				
land tax				
water tax				
road tax				
insurance				
radio/TV license				
motorcycle lic.				
shop license				
fine				
zakat				
fitrah				
Other Expenditures				
gifts				
alms				

	Value in M\$			
	Sub. Prod.	Purchase	Credit	Gift
Housing				
mat				
basket				
cupboard				
chair/table				
kitchen utensils				
crockery				
glas				
bed				
mosquito net				
house repairs				
others				
Clothing				
ready-made clothes				
trousers				
cloth				
sarong batik				
sarong pelekot				
towel				
shoes				
head clothing				
Transportation				
bus				
taxi				
train				
petrol				
rental				
repairs				
Entertainment				
books				
magazines				
newspapers				
cinema				
meals				
toys				
others				
Payment of Debts				
loans				

	Value in M\$			
	Sub. Prod.	Purchase	Credit	Gift
pawn				
credit				
Special Expenditure				
motorcycle				
bicycle				
pedestrian tractor				
land				
jewellery				
radio				
TV				
house				
watch				
others				
Farm Expenditure				
rental of land				
tools				
wages: transplanting				
harvesting				
transportation				
others				
insecticides/fertilizers				
Expenses for				
smallholding				
orchard				
animal husbandry				
others				
Savings				
bank/post office				
kut				
others				

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 relong(re) = .71 acre = .28 hectare;

1 guni = 1.25 pikul = 75.60 kilogramme.