

**CIRCUITS OF MIGRATION: A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS OF  
MIGRATION IN PENINSULAR MALAYSIA**

**by**

**Mei Ling Young**

**Thesis submitted in fulfilment  
of the requirement for the  
degree of Doctor of Philosophy  
at the Australia National University**

**May 2004**

## DECLARATION

**Except where indicated, this thesis is based upon original research conducted by the author.**



**Mei Ling Young  
May 2004**

## FOREWORD

A thesis that is so long in finishing will inevitably suffer from the following problems. First, the data become outdated. The then most recent census data of 1970 showing the national patterns of migration and the complementary field work in the Muda region conducted between 1975-76 which was then most current had become somewhat historical by 1990. While there has been no similar surveys since of the type as undertaken by the writer in 1975-76 (except those on female migrants by the writer in 1982 and 1985-87 in the Penang and Kedah region), as of 1991, the Malaysian 1970 census has been superseded by the 1980 and 1991 census. To overcome this inadequacy, wherever relevant, the more contemporary macro- and micro-data on migration have been used.

Second, and closely related to the first point, is that the thesis material, instead of being mainly a 1970s migration analysis, has also to incorporate the 1980s and the 1990s. For a fast developing country, undergoing rapid urbanization and industrialization, spurred by both domestic policies and international circumstances, this period has seen tremendous transformation. Bearing in mind the major thesis of this study, that migration is an integral component of structural change both responding and conditioning economic and social forces at the same time, the 1970s to 1990s have wrought immense changes in Malaysia with their concomitant impacts on migration. Thus, this 30-year period saw the implementation and impact of the New Economic Policy (NEP); the “new” migration of rural women workers into manufacturing jobs in urban areas, in particular electronics factories in export-platform zones; the economic boom resulting in labour deficits in estates, construction and manufacturing sectors leading to legal and illegal immigrants from mainly Indonesia and Philippines; the deep recession of the mid-1980s when Malaysia experienced unprecedented retrenchments and mass unemployment; to be followed by the economic upswing of the late 1980s, again causing labour shortages and an influx of foreign workers. Responding to the fluctuations of the economy there has been a small emigration of Malaysian professionals legally to Singapore and other English-speaking countries and another mainly less-educated flow to the Middle-East, Taiwan and Japan. Foreign workers continue to be drawn into the country as the 1990s saw impressive sustained economic growth of about 8.5 per cent per annum; only to be temporarily marred by the Asian crisis of 1997-98 with some retrenchment and repatriation

of foreign workers. Urbanization continued unabated as the country began to move into a new phase of capital-intensive, high technology and knowledge-based industries. Only in the last two chapters, Chapter 7 and the Conclusion, has there been some incorporation of data beyond 1991 to 2003. It was difficult to ignore recent data, especially of the 1991 Census which was published in 1996. Happily, they merely reaffirmed most of the trends already suggested in this thesis when it was first submitted in mid-1991.

This leads to the third problem, perhaps the most difficult, and that is to contend with the changing ideas of the writer – an inevitable result of any long drawn-out study. The earlier drafts of this dissertation saw a shift from a mainly demographic-geographic thesis to a development-oriented one. And even within the development paradigm, there has been an evolution in theoretical bent, from dependency, to the world systems, and to the new international division of labour of the 1980s. In the area of methodology there has also been developments. The early draft of the Introduction hinted at the potential of adopting different levels of analysis (albeit at a simplistic level) of linking the macro- and micro-levels. Since then, this idea has become the multi-level approach, analyzing the structures and processes from the international, national, regional, village to family levels. At the time of the Simpang Empat Mobility and Migration Surveys, the life-history approach was seen as within the forefront of micro-level research. This had developed further into the family life-course methodology by the time of the later surveys.

Such intellectual and methodological changes are found throughout the study, and have at times been difficult to come to terms with. Fortunately, this theoretical and methodological development has been matched to some extent by more recent research carried out by the writer. Although most of the data come from the earlier research, to update this study, the more recent research of the writer has been incorporated. In this sense it shows a natural progression, in fact the intellectual development of the writer. Much of the material had been either published or presented at conferences, alone or jointly.

Finally, a thesis that has been so long in finishing will result in the writer having more people to thank. It is impossible to name them all. I wish to thank all the *kampung* people who helped me in the field work and for being so generous in letting me share their experiences. To my main supervisors, Dr Robin Pryor, Dr Peter MacDonald and Dr Kamal Salih, I wish to thank them for their help at different stages, and even when suffering from

thesis fatigue had supreme confidence in me. This thesis is as much a test of their endurance and faith as much as my own perseverance. And as to my family, they started to wonder if it would ever get submitted. While all have been important supports in various ways, I alone take full responsibility for this thesis.

Mei Ling Young

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>			Page
		<i>Foreword</i>	<i>i</i>
		<i>Table of Contents</i>	<i>iv</i>
		<i>List of Tables</i>	<i>x</i>
		<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>xiv</i>
		<i>Glossary</i>	<i>xvi</i>
		<i>Acronym</i>	<i>xviii</i>
CHAPTER	1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.1	INTRODUCTION	1
	1.2	MIGRATION AND DEVELOPMENT: A REVIEW	3
	1.2.1	Models of Migration and Development	3
	1.2.2	Towards a Research Framework for Migration Analysis	7
	1.3	MIGRATION RESEARCH IN MALAYSIA	13
	1.3.1	Migration Research in Peninsular Malaysia	13
	1.3.2	The Role of Migration in Malaysia's National Planning	17
	1.4	RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY	23
	1.4.1	Research Objectives	23
	1.4.2	Methodology	26
	1.4.3	Plan of Dissertation	29
CHAPTER	2	MALAYSIA'S DEVELOPMENT MODEL AND THE TWO-CIRCUIT SYSTEM OF MIGRATION	32
	2.1	INTRODUCTION	32
	2.2	MALAYSIA'S MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE TWO-CIRCUIT SYSTEM OF MIGRATION	33
	2.2.1	Incorporation and Integration of the Malaysian Economy	33
	2.2.2	The Two-Circuit Hypothesis of Migration in Malaysia	39
	2.3	URBANIZATION AND ENTRENCHMENT OF THE TWO-CIRCUITS OF MIGRATION	48
	2.3.1	Waves of Migration and Urbanization	48
	2.3.2	First Wave of Urbanization, 1785-1930	50
	2.3.3	Second Wave of Urbanization, 1931-70	54

	2.3.4	The 1957-70 Period: Slow Urbanization	58
	2.4	RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MIGRATION, 1957-70: ENTRENCHMENT OF THE TWO-CIRCUIT SYSTEM	69
	2.5	CONCLUSION	79
CHAPTER	3	THE STRUCTURE OF THE TWO-CIRCUIT SYSTEM OF MIGRATION: MIGRATION STREAMS, 1965-70	81
	3.1	INTRODUCTION	81
	3.2	METHODOLOGY AND DATA	82
	3.3	SPATIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRATION STREAMS OF THE TWO-CIRCUIT SYSTEM	83
	3.3.1	Regional Disparities and the Two-Circuit System	85
	3.3.2	Interstate Migration in the Two-Circuit System	89
	3.3.3	Intrastate Migration in the Two-Circuit System	92
	3.4	ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRATION STREAMS IN THE TWO-CIRCUIT SYSTEM	93
	3.4.1	Employment Status of Migrants in the Two-Circuit System	94
	3.4.2	Usual Industry of Migrants in the Two-Circuit System	100
	3.4.3	Occupations of Migrants in the Two-Circuit System	105
	3.5	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TWO-CIRCUITS	109
	3.5.1	Age-Sex Structure of Migrants in the Two-Circuit System	110
	3.5.2	Education and Literacy of Migrants in the Two-Circuit System	118
	3.6	MIGRATION STREAMS: FORMAL AND INFORMAL SECTOR ANALYSIS	127
	3.6.1	Dimensions of the Formal-Informal Sectors in the Two-Circuit System	128
	3.6.2	Ethnic Composition of the Migration Streams by Sector	129
	3.6.3	Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Migration Streams by Sector	131
	3.6.4	Usual Industry of Migration Streams by Sector	135

	3.6.5	Occupational Structure of Migration Streams by Sector	137
	3.6.6	Age and Education by Sector and Migration Streams	142
	3.6.7	State of Destination and Origin of the Migration Streams by Sector	146
	3.7	CONCLUSION	146
CHAPTER	4	MOBILITY AND MIGRATION IN THE VILLAGE: THE TWO-CIRCUITS IN THE REGIONAL-LOCAL CONTEXT	158
	4.1	INTRODUCTION	158
	4.2	KEDAH STATE AND THE MUDA REGION: THE VILLAGES IN CONTEXT	159
	4.2.1	The Muda Region	163
	4.3	THE SURVEY AREA: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SIX <i>KAMPUNGS</i>	168
	4.4	A TYPOLOGY OF MOBILITY GROUPS	172
	4.4.1	Concepts, Definition and Data Source	173
	4.4.2	Mobility at the Village Level	177
	4.5	THE STAGES OF THE LIFE-CYCLE AND SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILITY GROUPS	189
	4.5.1	Age-Sex Structure of Mobility Groups	190
	4.5.2	Marital Status of Mobility Groups	197
	4.5.3	Educational Level of Mobility Groups	199
	4.6	ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MOBILITY GROUPS	202
	4.6.1	Labour Force Participation Rate	204
	4.6.2	Employment Status	204
	4.7	OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF NON-MIGRANTS AND OUTMIGRANTS	207
	4.7.1	Occupation of Outmigrants	215
	4.7.2	Age of Outmigrants	217
	4.7.3	Level of Schooling of Outmigrants	217
	4.7.4	Medium of Education of Outmigrants	218
	4.7.5	Strata of Destination of Outmigrants	218



4.8	OUTMIGRANTS' REASONS FOR MIGRATION	220
4.9	ANALYSIS OF PAST OUTMIGRATION	223
4.10	CRITICAL MOVES: AN ANALYSIS OF MIGRATION LIFE-HISTORIES	228
	4.10.1 Methodology	229
	4.10.2 Profiles of Critical Moves	238
4.11	CONCLUSION	252
CHAPTER 5	THE NEW MIGRATION: FEMALE WORKERS IN ELETRONIC FACTORIES IN FREE TRADE ZONES	254
5.1	INTRODUCTION	254
5.2	PENANG'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT	257
5.3	FEMALE LABOUR MIGRATION IN THE 1970s: PENANG'S YOUNG URBAN WORKERS	262
	5.3.1 Survey of Young Workers	262
	5.3.2 Migration and Mobility Patterns of Young Workers	263
	5.3.3 Socio-Demographic Characteristics	267
	5.3.4 Educational Level and Schooling of Young Workers	267
	5.3.5 Parent's Occupation and Household Characteristics	268
	5.3.6 Economic Characteristics	270
5.4	IMPACT OF THE 1985 RECESSION ON WOMEN WORKERS	272
	5.4.1 Nature of the Recession and Its Impact on Migrant Women Workers	275
	5.4.2 Retrenched Production Workers in Electronics: The Micro-Picture	279
5.5	ECONOMIC RECOVERY AND THE CHANGING CONDITIONS OF LABOUR IN THE LATE 1980s	284
	5.5.1 Recovery and Response in the Semiconductor Industry	284
	5.5.2 Labour Reskilling and Deskillling	285
	5.5.3 Labour Shedding Practices	287
	5.5.4 Impact on the Female Labour Market	290

	5.6	CONCLUSION	292
CHAPTER	6	HOUSEHOLD HISTORY AND MIGRATION	294
	6.1	INTRODUCTION	294
	6.2	INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: A REVIEW OF THE THEORETICAL ISSUES	296
	6.3	CASE STUDIES IN HOUSEHOLD PRACTICES	301
	6.3.1	Narrative Study of Two Women: Mak Teh and Yati	301
	6.3.2	The Analysis	316
	6.4	METHODS OF ANALYZING HOUSEHOLD HISTORIES	321
	6.4.1	A Framework for the Analysis of Household Histories	328
	6.5	ANALYZING THE LIFE-COURSE AS HOUSEHOLD HISTORY	331
	6.5.1	Life-Course Analysis of Two Malay Households	331
	6.6	CONCLUSION	336
CHAPTER	7	THE NEP: BREAKING OF THE TWO-CIRCUITS OF MIGRATION	338
	7.1	INTRODUCTION	338
	7.2	SECTORAL SHIFTS IN EMPLOYMENT	338
	7.2.1	Women's Participation in the Labour Force	343
	7.2.2	Ethnicity and Employment	346
	7.3	THE THIRD WAVE OF URBANIZATION, 1970-91	351
	7.3.1	Rapid Urbanization	352
	7.3.2	Growth of Urban Areas and Decentralization	356
	7.3.3	Ethnic Composition of Urban Areas	359
	7.4	A COMPLEX URBAN SCENARIO	360

	7.5	REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE TWO-CIRCUIT SYSTEM	365
	7.6	THE FINAL DISINTEGRATION OF THE TWO-CIRCUITS	370
CHAPTER	8	CONCLUSION	375
	8.1	INTRODUCTION	375
	8.2	RECAPITULATION	375
	8.3	FUTURE THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGY RESEARCH	378
	8.4	POLICY IMPLICATIONS	381
APPENDIX A		MACRO DATA SOURCES	384
	1a	The 1970 Population Census	384
	1b	The Two Per Cent Census Sample Tape, 1970	386
	2	Census Questions and Tabulations on Migration	387
	3	Data-Associated Problems	393
	4	Variable-Period Migrants	396
APPENDIX B		SIMPANG EMPAT MOBILITY AND MIGRATION SURVEYS, I AND II, 1976-77	398
	1	Reconnaissance of the Selected Region	398
	2	Selection of Study <i>Kampungs</i>	400
	3	Methods of Data Collection and Problems Encountered	403
	4	Questionnaire Format	406
	5	Training of Field Assistants	407
	6	Contents of the Simpang Empat Mobility and Migration Surveys and Questionnaires	409
	7	Coding and Editing of Data	418
APPENDIX C		THE YOUNG WORKERS SURVEY, PENANG, 1982	421
APPENDIX D		HOUSEHOLD RESPONSE TO INDUSTRIAL CHANGE SURVEYS, 1985-87	426
BIBLIOGRAPHY			430

## TABLES

	Page
2.1	44
2.2	51
2.3	52
2.4	53
2.5	59
2.6	62
2.7	63
2.8	65
2.9	67
2.10	68
2.11	69
3.1	84
3.2	85
3.3	86
3.4	88
3.5	90
3.6	95
3.7	96
3.8	99
3.9	101
3.10	103
3.11	106
3.12	107
3.13	118
3.14	119
3.15	128

3.16	Migrants 1965-70: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Migration Stream by Sector, 1970	132
3.17	Migrants 1965-70: Economic Characteristics of Migration Stream by Sector, 1970	134
3.18	Migrants 1965-70: Usual Industry by Migration Stream by Sector, 1970	136
3.19	Migrants 1965-70: Selected Occupations in the Formal Sector by Migration Stream, 1970	138
3.20	Migrants 1965-70: Selected Occupations in the Informal Sector by Migration Stream, 1970	139
3.21	Migrants 1965-70: Age by Ethnicity, Sector and Migration Stream, 1970	143
3.22	Migrants 1965-70: Schooling by Ethnicity by Migration Stream by Sector, 1970	144
4.1	Peninsular Malaysia: Socio-Demographic, Economic and Urban Characteristics of Population by State, 1970	161
4.2	Simpang Empat: Characteristics of Households by Ethnicity, 1976	170
4.3	Definition of Mobility Groups	174
4.4	Simpang Empat: Mobility Groups by Ethnicity, 1976 (in percentages)	183
4.5	Simpang Empat: Proportion of Mobility Groups by Ethnicity, 1976	183
4.6	Simpang Empat: Age-Standardized Rates of Mobility Groups by Ethnicity and Mobility Groups by Sex, 1976	188
4.7	Simpang Empat: Mobility Groups by Ethnicity by Sex, 1976 (in percentage)	197
4.8	Simpang Empat: Mobility Groups by Marital Status by Ethnicity, 1976	198
4.9	Simpang Empat: Mobility Groups by Level of Schooling (in percentage)	200
4.10	Simpang Empat: Mobility Groups by Level of Schooling by Ethnicity (in percentage), 1976	201
4.11	Simpang Empat: Mobility Groups by Medium of Schooling by Ethnicity, 1976 (in percentage)	203
4.12	Simpang Empat: Primary Labour Force Participation of Non-Migrants and Migrants, 1976 (in percentage)	205
4.13	Simpang Empat: Labour Force Participation Rates of Mobility Groups by Ethnicity, 1976	206
4.14	Simpang Empat: Primary Employment Status of Non-Migrants and Migrants, 1976 (in percentage)	206
4.15	Simpang Empat: Occupation of Mobility Groups by Ethnicity, 1976 (in percentage)	208
4.16	Simpang Empat: Occupation of Stayers and Outmigrants by Ethnicity, 1976 (in percentage)	212
4.17	Simpang Empat: Industry of Non-Migrants and Outmigrants, 1976 (in percentage)	213
4.18	Simpang Empat: Industry of Stayers and Outmigrants by Ethnicity, 1976 (in percentage)	214

4.19	Simpang Empat: Ethnic Composition of Outmigrants in Protective Services, 1976	216
4.20	Simpang Empat: Ethnic Composition of Outmigrants among Farmers and Farm Workers, 1976	216
4.21	Simpang Empat: Outmigrants by Occupational Group and Selected Occupations and Strata of Destination, 1976 (in percentage)	219
4.22	Simpang Empat: Stated Reasons for Migration for Outmigrants, 1976	221
4.23	Simpang Empat: Time Outmigrant Left Village, 1976	224
4.24	Simpang Empat: Ethnicity and Sex of Outmigrants by Time Left Village, 1976 (in percentage)	225
4.25	Simpang Empat: Present Occupation of Outmigrant by Ethnicity by Time Left Village, 1976 (in percentage)	227
4.26	Value of Index of Critical Moves	231
4.27	Simpang Empat: Frequency of Critical Moves, 1977	238
4.28	Critical Move Profiles: Results of Q-Mode Principal Components Analysis for Pre-1957 and Post-1957 Cohorts	243
5.1	Penang: Employment Characteristics in the Penang Development Corporation Industrial Estates and FTZs, 1981-90	260
5.2	Penang: Growth of Electronics Factories and Employment by Sex, 1980-86	261
5.3	Young Workers: Lifetime Interstate Migration by Sector, 1982 (in percentage)	264
5.4	Young Workers: Socio-Demographic Characteristics by Sector (in percentage)	265
5.5	Informal Sector: Occupational Groups, 1982	271
5.6	Peninsular Malaysia: Retrenched Workers by Industry, 1983 to Mid-1987	276
5.7	Peninsular Malaysia: States Most Affected by Retrenchment in 1985	278
5.8	Peninsular Malaysia: Workers Retrenched by Employment Category, 1983-84 (in percentage)	278
5.9	Comparison of Compensation (Hourly Wages & Other Fringe Benefits) Between US and the East Asian Countries 1969, 1974, 1980 and 1985 (in US\$)	291
5.10	Penang: Employment Characteristics of Electronics Industry in Penang Development Corporation FTZs 1982-86 (percentage of total employment)	292
7.1	Malaysia: Sectoral Distribution of Employment, 1970-90	339
7.2	Malaysia: Average Growth Rate of Sectoral Employment, 1970-90 (in percentage)	340
7.3	Malaysia: Employment Distribution by Industry and Sex, 1970-90 (in percentage)	344
7.4	Malaysia: Employment Distribution by Occupation and Sex, 1970-90 (in percentage)	345
7.5	Malaysia: Major Sector by Ethnicity, 1970-90 (in percentage)	348
7.6	Malaysia: Employment by Industry by Ethnicity, 1970-90 (in percentage)	349

7.7	Malaysia: Employment by Occupation by Ethnicity, 1970-90	350
7.8	Malaysia: Level of Urbanization by State, Malaysia, 1970, 1980 and 1991	353
7.9	Malaysia: Rate of Urbanization by State, Malaysia 1970-91	355
7.10	Peninsular Malaysia: Population in Urban Areas by Ethnic Group ('000)	357
7.11	Malaysia: Number and Population Distribution of Urban Centres by Size Class, 1980 and 1991	359
7.12	Malaysia: Selected Key Regional Indicators, 1980 and 1985	366
7.13	Malaysia: Gross Domestic Product by Region and Industry of Origin, 1985 (\$ million in 1978 prices)	368
A.1	Sex	388
A.2	Ethnicity	388
A.3	Age	389
A.4	Occupation	390
A.5	Present Location Urban/Rural Strata	390
A.6	State of Previous Residence	391
A.7	Number of Years Lived in Locality	391
A.8	Cooking Fuel	392
A.9	State of Present Residence	392
A.10	Advantages and Disadvantages of Variable-Period and Fixed-Period Duration Migration Questions in Censuses	394
A.11	Variable-Period Migrant: Definitional Problems Using the 1970 Malaysian Population Census Data	397
B.1	Non-Response Rate for Stage I	404
B.2	Nature of Stage I and Stage II Surveys	409
B.3	Stage I: Information from Survey Questionnaire	412
B.4	Types of Migrants and Non-Migrants for both Mover and Stayer Households	413
B.5	Stage II: Non-Variable/Variable Parts of Survey Questionnaire	415
B.6	Stage II: Life-History Matrix Information	417
B.7	Hierarchical Coding of Occupation, Industry and Reasons for Migration	419

## FIGURES

	Page
2.1	46
2.2	51
2.3	64
3.1	97
3.2	111
3.3	113
3.4	114
3.5	115
3.6	116
3.7	121
3.8	122
3.9	124
3.10	130
3.11(a)	147
3.11(b)	148
3.11(c)	149
3.11(d)	150
3.12(a)	151
3.12(b)	152
3.12(c)	153
3.12(d)	154
4.1	164
4.2	176
4.3	178
4.4	179
4.5(a)	184
4.5(b)	185
4.5(c)	186
4.6	191
4.7	193



4.8	Simpang Empat: Age-Sex Structure of Intending Migrants, 1976	194
4.9	Simpang Empat: Age-Sex Structure of Outmigrants, 1976	196
4.10	Simpang Empat: Present Age-Sex Structure of Outmigrant by Time Left Village, 1976	226
4.11	Construction of a Life-History Matrix from Critical Moves Data	235
4.12	Group Profiles Using Factor Scores	236
4.13	Alternative Techniques of Family-Demographic Analysis of Migration Profiles	236
4.14	Simpang Empat: Number of Critical Moves and First Critical Move	239
4.15	Simpang Empat: Number of Moves by Age	241
4.16	Critical Move Profiles for Pre-1957 Cohort, Using Factor Scores, for Eight Groups	245
4.17	Critical Move Profiles for Post-1957 Cohort, Using Factor Scores, for Eight Groups	246
4.18	Critical Move Profiles for Malay Cohort, Using Factor Scores, for Eight Groups	248
4.19	Critical Move Profiles for Chinese Cohort, Using Factor Scores, for Eight Groups	249
4.20	The Difference Between Malay and Chinese Critical Move Profile	250
4.21	The Maximum Difference Between Malay and Chinese Critical Move Profile	251
5.1	Malaysia: Public Sector Employment, 1970 - 88	255
5.2	Penang: Number of Factories in PDC Industrial Areas, 1971-90	259
5.3	Penang: Number Employed in PDC Industrial Areas, 1971-90	259
5.4	Penang: Monthly Average Employment in the Electronics Industry, 1977-84	274
5.5	Diagram of the Relationship between the Structural and Technological Change in Electronics and Labour	280
6.1	Mak Teh's Family Map	304
6.2	Yati's Family Map	312
6.3	Hypothetical Structure of the Life-Course Diagram	329
6.4	Life-Course Diagram of Household History: Case Study 1	332
6.5	Life-Course Diagram of Household History: Case Study 2	333
7.1	The Break of the Two-Circuits of Migration	371
A.1	Peninsular Malaysia: Geographical Level of 1970 Population Census Tabulations	385
B.1	Location of Survey <i>Kampungs</i> , Kedah	402
B.2	Sampling Procedure	410
C.1	Penang: Location of Study Area	422

## GLOSSARY

<i>adat perpatih</i>	matrilineal
<i>adat temenggong</i>	patrilineal
<i>ambil upah</i>	wage work
<i>Ayah</i>	father
<i>bagi-dua</i>	half and half, usually half for the owner and half for the retailer
<i>bandar</i>	large town
<i>batik</i>	cotton cloth printed with local designs
<i>bee-hoon</i>	rice noodles (in Chinese)
<i>buka</i>	open (especially <i>buka tanah</i> : open land)
<i>Bumiputra</i>	sons of the soil or Malays
<i>dua warna TV</i>	black and white TV
<i>gaji tetap</i>	regular salary
<i>gaya</i>	style
<i>haj</i>	pilgrimage to Mecca by Muslims
<i>Hari Raya</i>	festival celebrated at the end of the fasting month
<i>Isi penuh</i>	fill all posts in the government
<i>jaga-kerbau</i>	look after buffaloes
<i>kabota</i>	Japanese tilling machine
<i>kampung asal</i>	village of origin
<i>kampung</i>	village
<i>kedai runcit</i>	small provision store
<i>kekeluargaan</i>	family
<i>kenduri</i>	feast
<i>kerbau</i>	buffalo
<i>ketua kampung</i>	village headman
<i>kuat semangat</i>	spiritual strength
<i>kueh</i>	cakes
<i>Mak</i>	mother
<i>malu</i>	embarrassment or shame
<i>mandor</i>	overseer
<i>mukim</i>	aerial level below administrative district
<i>Nenek</i>	grandmother
<i>nyanuk</i>	senile
<i>orang putih</i>	white man
<i>orang-buat</i>	bewitched
<i>padi</i>	kunca credit
<i>Pak Cik</i>	uncle
<i>pangkin</i>	raised wooden floor often used as an eating space
<i>pasar minggu</i>	weekly markets
<i>pekan</i>	small town usually under 5000
<i>perangsang</i>	encouragement
<i>pulau</i>	island

<i>relung</i>	local form of land size measurement; 1 relung = 0.53 hectares
<i>sarung</i>	cloth worn around the lower half of body
<i>see-fu</i>	expert (in Chinese)
<i>surau</i>	religious hall
<i>tahun gelap</i>	year of the eclipse of the sun
<i>tanah pusaka</i>	hereditary land
<i>tanah terbiar</i>	abandoned land
<i>Tok</i>	grandfather
<i>transmigrasi</i>	transmigration (between islands) resettlement programme in Indonesia
<i>tudong</i>	scarf to cover the hair
<i>tukang rumah</i>	house builder
<i>ugama</i>	religious teaching

## ACRONYM

DARA	Pahang Tenggara Development Authority
FELCRA	Federal Land Consolidation & Rehabilitation Authority
FELDA	Felda Land Development Authority
FTZ	free trade zones
KABUTA	Japanese mechanical soil-tiller
KADA	Kemubu Agricultural Development Authority
KEJORA	Johor Tenggara Development Authority
KESEDAR	Kelantan Selatan Development Authority
KETENGAH	Terengganu Tengah Development Authority
MADA	Muda Agricultural Development Authority
MAEI	Malaysian American Electronics Industry
MARA	Majlis Amanah Rakyat
MIDA	Malaysian Industrial Development Authority
MNC	multinational corporation
MTUC	Malaysian Trade Union Congress
NEP	New Economic Policy
NIC	newly industrializing countries
NIDL	new international division of labour
RDA	Regional Development Authority
RIDA	Rural & Industrial Development Authority
RISDA	Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority
TNC	transnational corporation
UMNO	United Malay National Organization