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SOCIO-ECONOMIC SATISFACTION OF ORANG ASLI IN
STRUCTURED RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME IN THE
PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY OF
CAMERON HIGHLANDS



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STRUCTURED RESETTLEMENT PROGRAMME IN THE
PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY OF
CAMERON HIGHLANDS



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DECLARATION

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ABSTRACT

Previous studies have not yet to explore the differentiation among socio-economic aspects of the Orang Asli community in the Structured Resettlement Program (ie the Resettlement Program and the Village Resettlement Program) in Cameron Highlands Parliamentary Constituency. Therefore, the main objective of this study is to examine the differences in satisfaction of socio-economic aspects among Orang Asli within the Resettlement Program and Village Resettlement Program. In addition, the objective of study is to identify the sources of income and determine the expenditure of the Orang Asli community. Of the 2,260 heads of households of the Cameron Highlands Parliamentary Constituency, a total of 1,235 heads of households were involved as survey samples in the adopted survey method. For the information on income sources and forms of expenditure, the researcher used the daily log book method for a month. This logbook was given to 295 heads of households for all villages in the Betau Resettlement Program (17 villages) and 13 villages in the Lenjang Village Resettlement Program. The analysis method used for the objectives of this study objectives was descriptive statistic. The main findings of the study were significant changes in socio-economic satisfaction, especially the income of the Resettlement Program and the Village Resettlement Program at 66 per cent and 61 per cent respectively as compared to socio-economic satisfaction before the existence of the Structured Resettlement Program. Whereas, as many as 70 percent of the Orang Asli are satisfied with the positive changes taking place in the socio-economic context after engaging with the Structured Resettlement Program. In addition, the findings from detailed analysis on income sources found that the Orang Asli were still strongly dependent on forest resources as their main sources of income. In fact, their expenditure was largely driven by the purchase of kitchen utensils rather than for children, schooling, personal accessory and so on. Therefore, in the context of research implications for current policy, the researcher suggests that policies related to the Structured Resettlement Program should be continued as the program demonstrates the success of transforming the socio-economy of Orang Asli.

Keywords: Cameron Highlands, Orang Asli, Resettlement Program, Structured Resettlement Program, Socio-economic Satisfaction, Village Resettlement Program

ABSTRAK

Kajian terdahulu masih belum meneroka perbezaan antara aspek kepuasan sosio-ekonomi masyarakat Orang Asli di kawasan Program Penempatan Tersusun (iaitu Program Penempatan Semula dan Program Penempatan Semula Kampung) dalam kawasan Parlimen Cameron Highlands. Oleh itu, objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengkaji perbezaan kepuasan aspek sosio-ekonomi dalam kalangan masyarakat Orang Asli di kawasan Program Penempatan Semula dan Program Penempatan Semula Kampung. Selain itu, objektif kajian ini juga adalah untuk mengenal pasti sumber pendapatan serta menentukan bentuk perbelanjaan masyarakat Orang Asli. Daripada 2,260 ketua isi rumah dalam kawasan Parlimen Cameron Highlands, sejumlah 1,235 ketua isirumah terlibat sebagai sampel kajian yang menggunakan kaedah soal selidik. Untuk mendapatkan maklumat tentang sumber pendapatan dan bentuk perbelanjaan, pengkaji menggunakan kaedah buku log harian untuk tempoh sebulan. Buku log ini diberikan kepada 295 ketua isirumah bagi semua kampung dalam Program Penempatan Semula Batau (17 kampung) dan 13 kampung dalam Program Penempatan Semula Kampung Lenjang. Kaedah analisis yang digunakan untuk kesemua objektif kajian adalah secara statistik deskriptif. Dapatan utama kajian ialah terdapat perubahan yang signifikan dalam kepuasan sosio-ekonomi terutamanya pendapatan bagi kawasan Program Penempatan Semula dan Program Penempatan Semula Kampung iaitu masing-masing setinggi 66 peratus dan 61 peratus berbanding kepuasan sosio-ekonomi sebelum adanya Program Penempatan Tersusun. Dalam pada itu, sebanyak 70 peratus Orang Asli berpuas hati dengan perubahan positif yang berlaku dalam konteks sosio-ekonomi setelah terlibat dengan Program Penempatan Tersusun. Dapatan kajian daripada perincian analisis tentang sumber pendapatan pula mendapati bahawa Orang Asli masih kuat bergantung kepada sumber hutan sebagai punca pendapatan mereka. Malah, bentuk perbelanjaan mereka pula banyak dihalakan kepada pembelian barangan keperluan dapur berbanding, persekolahan anak, aksesori diri dan sebagainya. Oleh itu, dalam konteks implikasi kajian kepada dasar semasa, pengkaji mencadangkan agar dasar berkaitan Program Penempatan Tersusun patut diteruskan kerana program ini memperlihatkan kejayaan dalam mengubah sosio-ekonomi Orang Asli.

Kata Kunci: Cameron Highlands, Kepuasan Sosio-ekonomi, Orang Asli, Program Penempatan Semula, Program Penempatan Tersusun, Program Penempatan Semula Kampung

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AITPN	Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network
AHP	Assisted Housing Programme
DEB	Dasar Ekonomi Baru
DOA	Department of Orang Asli
DOAA	Department of Orang Asli Affairs
DV	Dependent Variable
EDP	Economic Development Programme
FELCRA	Federal Land Development Authority
HDI	Human Development Index
HHs	Head of households
IRR	Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction
IPRA	Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act
IV	Independent Variable
JAKOA	Jabatan Kemajuan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli
KLIA	Kuala Lumpur International Airport
LNG	Liquified Natural Gas
MID	Village Information Centre
MoCHTA	Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs
NEP	New Economic Policy
NIRIPs	National Institutions on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples
NVP	New Villagers Programme

OA	Orang Asli
REPELITA	Five Year Development Plan- Lima Tahun
RISDA	Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority
RP	Resettlement Programme or Plan
SDP	Social Development Programme
SLA	Sustainable Livelihood Approach
SRP	Structured Resettlement Programmes
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
VRP	Village Rearrangement Programme
YOAP	Yayasan Orang Asli Perak



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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Orang Asli (OA) represent the minority race whose percentage is less than the total population of Malaysia. In Malaysia, the focus on the development policies of the OA has been undertaken since 1954 through the Orang Asli Act (Act 134) and the establishment of the Department of Orang Asli (DOA). However, till today the OA community remains a minority group that is marginalised from mainstream national development or at the international level. In Malaysia, even though the percentage of the population who live in town areas is increasing, but only about one percent of OA community live in town areas. There are development programmes which are planned especially for the OA community, that is the Structured Resettlement Programmes (SRP) namely Resettlement Programme or Plan (RP), Village Rearrangement Programme (VRP), Economic Development Programme (EDP) and Social Development Programme (SDP). Two main SRP are RP and VRP. These programmes involve restructuring the OA villages systematically and equipping them with water, electricity and other social amenities.

1.2 BACKGROUND TO THE STUDY

The OA are the original peoples of Peninsular Malaysia and are classified as the *bumiputeras*. The Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 [Act 134, 3(1)(a)] defines an aborigine as “any person whose male parent is or was a member of an aboriginal ethnic group,

who speaks an aboriginal language and habitually follows an aboriginal way of life and aboriginal customs and beliefs and includes a descendant through males of such persons”. The OA are a minority race and represent only 0.63 per cent of the total population of Malaysia. According to the records of the Department of Orang Asli Affairs (DOAA) or *Jabatan Kemajuan Hal Ehwal Orang Asli* (JAKOA), up until 2010, there were 178, 197 OA comprising 36,658 head of households (HHs) (Statistics Department of Malaysia, 2010). The OA are heterogeneous and are divided into three main races that are the Senoi, Negrito and Proto-Malay. Each race is further divided into six ethnic groups who differ from each other in terms of socio-cultural and psycho-cognitive. The largest OA race is the Senoi (55%), followed by the Proto-Malay (42%) and the Negrito (3%). In terms of population distribution, the largest numbers of OA live in Pahang (38%) and Perak (30%). In the last 40 years, from 1970 (53,379 people) up to 2010, the number of OA has risen by 224 per cent (JAKOA, 2011a).

Up until 2010, there were 852 OA villages in Malaysia. These villages can be categorized into three i.e. based on their location, level of economic development and the basic amenities that are made available to them. Around 61 per cent of the OA live on the fringes of the towns, 38 percent in the interiors and only one per cent lives in the towns (JAKOA, 2011a). Specific administration and development for the OA started during the British administration in Malaya. In 1939, the British Government appointed a field ethnographer who served as the protector of aborigines through the 'Perak Aboriginal Tribes Enactment', No.3. In 1954, the government enacted the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 (Act 134) and established the Department of Orang Asli (DOA) for the purpose of protecting and developing the OA in Malaya. The Act was

also proposed to protect the OA from negative elements and from communist's threats.

The raising of the socio-economic level was given serious emphasis by the government from 1963 and the bane of the DOA was changed to DOAA. The development of the OA was undertaken as a national agenda starting 1971 through the New Economic Policy or *Dasar Ekonomi Baru* (NEP or DEB). Subsequently, in 2011 the name DOAA was changed to Department of Development of the Orang Asli (DDOA) in line with the National Transformation Agenda (JAKOA, 2011a). The three Development Programmes for the OA comprise the SRP, the Economic Development Programme (EDP) and the Social Development Programme (SDP). The SRP involves the structured resettlement of OA villages systematically, equipping a house with water and electricity. In some areas, building a school, health clinic, police station, a DDOA office, tarred road and economic resources, like providing land for the planting of rubber or palm oil (Table 1.1).

The SRP for the OA is divided into two categories. The first category is that the villagers are moved to a new place, arranged and provided with facilities and economic programmes like commercial farming are taught. The second category is where villages which are already in existence are rearranged and provided with basic facilities and economic activities like commercial farming. The SRP which involves the moving of the villagers is the RP, VRP and the New Villagers Programme (NVP). The NVP was planned and implemented since the pre-Merdeka Days specially to reorganise the OA villages in the interior areas that were exposed to the communist's threats. To a large extent, the economic development programme is based on

agriculture or husbandry aimed at increasing the economic level of the OA. Social development aims at increasing the quality of life of the OA. This programme covers education, housing for the poor, infrastructure and social amenities, development of the mind, strengthening the family institution and health.

Table 1.1
OA Development Programme

Pre-NEP	New Economic Policy (1971-1990) ^a	National Development Policy (1991-2000) ^a	National Vision Policy (2001-2010) ^a	New Economic Model (2011-2020) (RMKe-10, 2011-2015) ^b
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Protection and Security from communist threats and teachings • Instil the spirit of integration • Education Opportunities • In-situ Settlement Programmes-Regrouping Programmes • Opening up of new land, agriculture and fisheries programmes • Providing basic facilities • Medical and Health 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Commercial Development of Land • Knowledge Sharing • Development of Education and Skilled Training • Bimbingan usahawan • Raise the quality of the public service 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human capital development programme • Poverty Eradication • Pelan Tindakan Pendidikan Orang Asli • Access to technology and communication information • Village Info Centre • Eco-tourism • Land Ownership 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special Programmes for those earning 40 per cent and below • Programmes providing house, better infra and social amenities • Development Programmes to raise the standard of living of the OA • Land Ownership and Development Programmes with the development of OA Reserve Land for commercial agriculture

Source: ^a JAKOA (2011a)

^b Malaysia (2011)

In the Ninth Malaysia Plan (2006-2010), the government had allocated RM337.3 million for the development programmes for the OA. From this sum, RM109.9 million (29%) was used for the SRP, RM109.1 million for the EDP and RM158.3 million (42%) for the SDP. In 2009, the sum allocated for the development programme for the OA was increased by RM91.7 million through the Economic

Stimulation Package I and a further RM40.1 million through the Economic Stimulation Package II (the total government allocation for the whole of the Ninth Malaysia Plan was about RM509.1 million). From the amount of RM91.7 million, that was allocated through the Economic Stimulation Package I, RM66.5 million was used for the Housing Assistance Programme for the poor and hard-core poor which involved 2,248 HHs (JAKOA, 2011a). Housing assistance for the OA involves three categories that are through the reorganized programme, whereby each participant will receive a new house, housing assistance for the poor and housing for the head of that community (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2
Housing for the OA Community

Category of Housing	Total HH	Already Completed	Not Completed
Aided/Assisted Housing Programme (AHP)	19,110	18,420	2,818
Housing for the Participants (HP)	3,246	1,768	1,478
Housing for the Head of the Community (HHC)	611	503	108
Total	22,967	10,895	4,404

Source: JAKOA (2011a).

In Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015), the government intends to carry out a special programme for target groups of which the OA is included since on average, they fall within the category of those who are within the country's 40 percent of the lowest income earners. Besides implementing programmes that assist in improving homes, infrastructure and social amenities, the government intends to implement an integrated development programme that aims to advance the quality of life of the OA community. Through the integrated development programme and the measures to increase the special skills of the OA, it is estimated that poverty amongst the OA

community will fall from 50 percent in the year 2009 to 25 percent in the year 2015. At the national level, the percentage of hard core poverty is expected to fall from 3.8 percent in the year 2009 to 2.0 percent by the year 2015.

Additionally, the duration of the Tenth Malaysia Plan will see the implementation of even more development and land ownership programmes designed specifically for the OA community. The programmes will no doubt reduce the dependence of the OA on forest revenue from forest produce. Through this programme, the OA will be given land ownership rights which they may utilise to become productive farmers. The government, by working hand in hand with the relevant agencies (such as FELCRA and RISDA), will also develop the OA land reserves for commercial farming. Through this programme, each member of an OA household which is chosen will be able to work on land, measuring between two to six acres in addition to a further 0.5 acres of land allocated for the building of a house. The OA will be given ownership rights over the land once it has matured (from creating produce) (Malaysia, 2011).

1.3 PREVIOUS STUDIES OF THE ORANG ASLI COMMUNITY AND THE RESEARCH GAP

Generally, the main issues in the development of the OA community is the rate of poverty and the high rate of school drop-outs, low level of health, basic facilities that are incomplete and the problem of settlers and land ownership. According to Mustaffa (2008) among the successful resettlement programmes through the RP are:

1. Decrease in *shifting cultivation* activities;
2. Develop and provide the resettlement area with basic infrastructure;
3. Increase the security of the community from subversive threats;
4. Increase networking between the local and outside communities;
5. Increase ownership of houses and land for the community;
6. Give opportunities for the community to live in an area that is bigger and has more members of families living there;

7. Offer job opportunities and good sources of income to the population;
8. Assist the Government authorities to have more effective facilities;
9. Help to increase education opportunities; and
10. Increase awareness of the population towards health.

According to Mustaffa (2008) the weaknesses of RP are:

1. Dependence on traditional economy;
2. Limited job opportunities and insecure future;
3. Low awareness towards the importance of education;
4. Low mentality and attitude towards development;
5. Issue of land entitlement and labour; and
6. Lack of infrastructure as planned.

Whereas, according to Nicholas (2010) from the NGO, Center for Orang Asli

Concerns, the main five problems of the OA community are:

1. Right to land and natural resources;
2. Right to development;
3. Right to self-determination;
4. Right to culture and identity; and
5. Right to security.

As a whole, JAKOA has identified 11 development issues for the OA community as stated below:

1. Poverty;
2. Education;
3. Health;
4. Basic amenities;
5. Traditional knowledge and heritage of OA;
6. Land ownership and land development;
7. Indigenous People's Act 1954;
8. Mind-set change;
9. Value of the OA community;
10. Village leadership; and
11. Job Opportunities.

However, a number of aspects of OA development were researched earlier that involve the above aspects, including the socio-economic areas. Nevertheless, the socioeconomic aspects needed an in-depth research with regards to the OA satisfaction level on a comparative basis between the RP and VRP within the SRP area. Furthermore, this will impact on the research gap which will be discussed in the following discourse.

1.3.1 Education

The level of education of the OA is still very low and prior to 1995, the JAKOA officers in the interior served as teachers. The OA children who went to school in their villages were assisted by the JAKOA officers until standard three. After that, they continued schooling formally in schools under the supervision of the Education Ministry. In the 1980s, 25 percent of the OA children who had primary education dropped-out in standard one and this rose to 70 percent in standard five. In 1994, 75 percent of the OA children aged between five and 18 years had not attended school (JAKOA, 2011b). According to the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Rural Development, Puan Hajah Rohani Haji Abdul Karim who stated at the Dewan Rakyat on Tuesday, 31 July 2001 (Answer to Oral Questions) “about 55 percent of the OA children still drop-out from the school system and the nation’s development is so high” (Dewan Rakyat, 2001).

Based on the Population and Housing Census of 2000 (Department of Statistic Malaysia, 2011), the percentage of OA population below six years who have not obtained any education is 39.2 percent (Table 1.3). Even though, the figure for 2000 indicates a fall of 51.4 percent compared with the Population and Housing Census

(Department of Statistic Malaysia, 1991), this figure is still high. Based on the census data for 2000 also, when a comparison is made between male and female, the percentage who have no schooling is higher among the female (42.2%) compared with males (35.3%).

Table 1.3

OA Students Who Have Registered in Primary Schools, Secondary Schools And At Tertiary Level

	1991			2000		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
No schooling	51.4	46.3	56.6	39.2	35.3	43.2
Primary	37.8	41.7	33.8	44.5	47.6	41.3
Secondary	10.2	11.3	8.9	15.5	16.3	14.6
Tertiary	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Norfariza (2008)

The percentage of male students is higher than female students at all levels of education (primary, secondary and tertiary), except for tertiary level in 2000, when the percentage of females (0.9) was more than the males (0.8) (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2011). This situation shows that the drop-out rate amongst the female pupils is much higher than the male children in the primary and secondary schools, but at tertiary level, the number of male students is higher. However, the number of OA pupils who finish tertiary education is less than 1,000 students. According to JAKOA (2011a) from 1971 to 2010, the number of OA pupils who completed tertiary level (Diploma, Undergraduate, Masters and Doctor of Philosophy) is 880 pupils. Whereas, according to Kamarulzaman and Osman (2008), the number of OA pupils who completed tertiary level is 395 students (data for the year 2006). For the year 2010, around six students were chosen to enter the preparation class to be sent to overseas,

whereas 230 OA students were successful in entering higher institutions of education for diploma and degree courses (JAKOA, 2001).

According to Mohd Asri (2012), even though the number of OA students who registered in primary schools has increased and the rate of drop-outs amongst the OA has decreased, this rate is still high. The drop-out rate for the OA at the primary level has decreased from 39.1 percent in 2008 to 26 percent in 2011 and the Ministry has predicted that this rate will fall to 15 percent in 2015. At the national level, the objective of education is to raise the level of achievement in the UPSR, PMR, SPM and STPM examinations. Whereas, for the OA community, the objective of education is to increase the rate of attendance and registration at school and to reduce the drop-out rate at the primary level (up to Standard 6) and at the secondary level (up to Form 5) (JAKOA, 2011a).

Since the Sixth Malaysian Plan (1991-1995), the government implemented the Promote Education Scheme to bring down the drop-out rate and raise the education level of the OA community. This scheme includes seven components: first, uniform aid; second, transport; third, tuition fees; fourth, food aid for interior schools; fifth, personal needs for students in boarding schools; sixth, extra classes for examination; and seventh, motivation classes. In addition to the Promotion of Education Scheme, in 2010, the Education Ministry through the Saving Scheme for Poor Pupils provided school fees aid, uniform and stationary for 93 schools where the students were 100 percent OA (JAKOA, 2011a).

The drop-out of OA students is most significant in primary schools and is most notable where they finish primary school and do not register for secondary school, and registers for secondary school but do not complete Form 5. Based on the number who complete Standard 6 (Table 1.4), during the period 2000 to 2007 (for those who register for Standard 1 for 1995 to 2002), the rate of drop-outs amongst the OA children in primary school is between 9.7 percent to 0.4 percent. However, from 2003 when the government implemented the compulsory education policy under Section 29A, which made it compulsory for parents to send their children to school from Standard 1 for primary education, there were children who attended primary school whose age was not in accordance with that stipulated under the National Education System.

Table 1.4
OA Students Who Have Registered in Standard One And Completed Standard 6

Number Registered in Standard 1		Number Completed in Standard 6		Additions (+) or Subtractions (-)	
Year Registered	Number Registered	Year Completed	Number Completed	Number	%
1995	3,205	2000	3,114	-61	-1.9
1996	3,036	2001	2,849	-187	-6.2
1997	3,475	2002	3,333	-142	-4.1
1998	3,730	2003	3,368	-362	-9.7
1999	3,740	2004	3,736	-14	-0.4
2000	3,836	2005	3,814	-22	-0.6
2001	3,829	2006	3,775	-54	-1.4
2002	4,287	2007	4,226	-21	-0.5
2003	4,226	2008	4,423	+197	+4.7
2004	4,225	2009	4,411	+186	+4.4
2005	4,160	2010	4,271	+111	+2.7

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

The Education Ministry had set the date for implementation of compulsory education for primary schools as 1 January 2003. The Education Act 1996 (Act 550) (Amended 2002) Section 29A, Article (2) provides: “Every parent who is a citizen of Malaysia

and who resides in Malaysia must ensure that when his or her child reaches the age of six on the first day of January of the school year, that child has been registered as a pupil in the primary school in that year and continues to be a pupil for the rest of the period for compulsory education”. Whereas Article 4 for its part, provides that “Parents who are in contravention of subsection (2) are guilty of an offence and can, upon being found guilty, be fined for a sum of not more than five thousand-ringgit Malaysia or jailed for a term of not more than six months or both”. Due to this, after six years of schooling (from Standard 1 to 6) the number of children who completed Standard 6 was more than those who registered for Standard 1. As an example, in 2003 (the year Section 26A was enforced), the number of students registered in Standard 1 were around 4,226 people, whereas the total number of students who completed Standard 6 in 2008 was around 4,423 people, that is an increase of 197 pupils.

As for students who stopped schooling at primary level and did not register for secondary school, between 2000 to 2010 around 21.9 percent to 36.7 percent (average 35% per year) OA students who completed primary school and did not continue with secondary school (Table 1.5). Whereas from 2000 to 2010, students who registered in secondary schools who did not complete their Form 5 were between 36.7 percent to 54.7 percent (average of 45.3% per year) from the total number of OA students who were registered at secondary level (Table 1.6). Based on the trend of the number of OA students who registered in Form 1 in 2006, there appears to be drop-outs every year from between 10.8 percent to 20.3 percent (Table 1.7).

Table 1.5
OA Students Who Had Completed Standard 6 And Registered for Form 1

Number Completed Standard 1		Number Registered for Form 1		Number Not Registered to Form 1 (% drop-outs)
Year Completed	Number Completed	Year Registered	Number Registered	
1999	2,656	2000	2,075	581 (21.88)
2000	3,144	2001	1,659	1,485 (47.23)
2001	2,849	2002	1,882	967 (33.94)
2002	3,333	2003	1,869	1,464 (43.92)
2003	3,368	2004	2,261	1,107 (32.87)
2004	3,726	2005	2,358	1,368 (36.71)
2005	3,814	2006	2,586	1,228 (32.20)
2006	4,099	2007	2,685	1,414 (34.50)
2007	4,266	2008	2,726	1,540 (36.10)
2008	4,423	2009	3,018	1,405 (31.77)
2009	4,431	2010	3,145	1,286 (29.02)

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

Table 1.6
OA Students Who Had Registered for Form 1 And Completed Form 5

Number Registered in Form 1		Number Completed Form 5		Decrease (-)	
Year Registered	No Registered	Year Completed	Number Completed	Number	%
2000	2,075	2004	941	-1,134	-54.7
2001	1,659	2005	964	-695	-41.9
2002	1,882	2006	1,011	-871	-46.3
2003	1,869	2007	1,183	-686	-36.7
2004	2,261	2008	1,181	-1,080	-47.8
2005	2,358	2009	1,315	-1,043	-44.2
2006 ^a	2,586	2010	1,403	-1,183	-45.7

Source: ^a Calculated from the source Table 1.5 and JAKOA (2011a; 2011c)

Table 1.7
OA Students Who Dropped Out at The Secondary Level

Year	Trend of Students	Number	Drop-outs	%
2006	Registered for Form 1	2,586	-	-
2007	From Form 1 to Form 2	2,306	-280	-10.8
2008	From Form 3	1,839	-467	-20.3
2009	From Form 3 to Form 4	1,591	-248	-13.5
2010	From Form 4 to Form 5	1,403	-188	-11.8

Source: Calculated from the source JAKOA (2011a)

Research of JAKOA conducted in 1997 indicates that one of the reasons for the high rate of drop-outs amongst the OA students was that they followed their families to work (JAKOA, 2011a). This finding can be supported with data from the Population and Housing census 2000 by using the definition of rate of involvement of labourers who are aged above 10 years. In 2000, around 9.4 percent of the population aged 10 to 14 years were working (this number was less than 15.7% in 1991) (Norfariza, 2008; Geok & Zalilah, 2008). According to the census data of 2000, even though the rate of involvement of labourers for the OA was the same with in Peninsular Malaysia (50%) but the rate of involvement of the labourers was high amongst the males in the OA community compared with males in Peninsular Malaysia (Table 1.8). In comparison, for females, the rate of involvement of labourers amongst the females in the OA community compared with females in Peninsular Malaysia.

Table 1.8

Rate of Involvement of OA Labourers For Population Aged 10 Years And Above, OA And For Peninsular Malaysia, 2000

	Males	Females	Total
Orang Asli	71.8	28.0	50.2
Peninsular Malaysia	66.5	34.7	50.7

Source: Norfariza (2008)

JAKOA authorities together with the Ministry of Education, KEMAS, PERKIM and Malaysian CARE held education programmes for adults (Education for the Well-being Family Programmes and Literacy Education Programmes) to raise the standard of education and reduce the rate of poverty amongst the OA community. The education Ministry had 102 classes involving 1,105 adult students. The classes were held three times a week from between 3.00 to 5.00 pm (Kamarulzaman & Osman, 2008). JAKOA together with the Education Ministry also held 'Mobile Schools' in

Sungai Kejar, Grik, Perak. This assisted parents and youth from all age groups to return to school. At the least, they were able to acquire the 3Rs (3M), that is Read, Write and Count (JAKOA, 2001).

There are many reasons for drop-outs amongst the OA community. According to Nicholas (2010), five factors that contribute towards the dropout rates are factors related to poverty, non-delivery of educational assistance, contrast in the pedagogy and the culture, gaps in attendance, and imperfections in the system. Amongst them is poverty, clash between the pedagogy and culture of the OA community, language barrier, problem of location of the village which was far and transport to school (Kamarulzaman & Osman, 2008), shyness (Chupil, 2003), culture of bullies in school, problem of interest and attitude towards studying (Kamarulzaman & Osman, 2008), health problems (JAKOA, 2011c), helping family in their work (Kamarulzaman & Osman, 2008), parents who are not interested in sending their children to school (Nicholas, 2010), low education level of the parents (JAKOA, 2001), transport that is dependent on government, attitude and mind-set (Rusaslina, 2011).

1.3.2 Health

The rate of health of the OA is closely tied with the quality of their life. The high rate of poverty, low rate of education, access to health that is far away, basic facilities and limited household items influence the quality of health of the OA community. According to Geok and Zalilah (2008) and Nicholas (2002):

“Without substantially increasing the number of Orang Asli children enrolled in primary schools and progressing into upper secondary schools, the prospect of socio-economic advancement of the Orang Asli appears bleak. They will remain trapped in the vicious socio-ecological cycle of low education and skills, poverty, poor diet and health” (Geok & Zalilah, 2008).

“The crude death rates and infant mortality rates for the Orang Asli also do not compare well with the national statistics. For 1984-1987, the Orang Asli recorded a much higher infant mortality rate (median=51.7 deaths per 1,000 infants) than the general population (median=16.3). Similarly, the crude death rate for the Orang Asli (median=10.4) was doubled that of the national population (median=5.2). Accordingly, their life expectancy at birth (estimated at 52 years for females and 54 years for males) was also significantly lower than that for the national population (68 years for females and 72 years for males). The lower life expectancy at birth for Orang Asli females could be due to their higher maternal death rates caused by child-birth or poor maternal health or that Orang Asli mothers are over-burdened with reproductive, as well as productive tasks” (Nicholas, 2002).

The health of the OA community, who live far in the interior, is relatively very low. Generally, access to health care is low amongst the OA community. Almost 50 percent of the OA villages are 50 km away from healthcare compared to 70 percent of the general community who are within a five km radius from healthcare (Geok & Zalilah, 2008). Diseases which are synonymous with the OA community are malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, lack of vitamins and the problem of worms (parasitic diseases- tuberculosis, malaria, leprosy, filariasis, schistosomiasis, upper respiratory infections and skin problems) (Geok & Zalilah, 2008). It was reported in a major English newspaper that there were 42 death cases arising from Malaysian women giving birth at home in 1994 out of these, 60 percent involved OA women (Geok & Zalilah, 2008). For example, given that the OA community is only 0.5 percent of the national population, this means that an OA mother in 1994 was 119 times more likely to die in childbirth than a Malaysian mother (Nicholas, 2000). Various studies have found that more than one third of OA surveyed were living in poverty or experiencing household food insecurity (Geok & Zalilah, 2008).

Health service provided by JAKOA to the OA was started since 1954 through the food-aid programme to the OA community to inculcate awareness on personal hygiene and cleanliness. In 1957, the government built the OA Hospital at Kuala Lipis. This hospital was later shifted to Gombak when the centre of administration of OA was placed in Gombak near to the Kuala Lumpur General Hospital (JAKOA, 2011b). Up till now, there are 20 treatment rooms, four transit centres, a hospital and a village clinic in the OA settlements that cover the fringes and interiors. JAKOA also provides health programmes through health camps, mobile clinics, dental treatment, flying-doctor services and seminars on healthcare (JAKOA, 2011a). The flying-doctor service was prepared for the interior areas which were difficult to be accessed through roads like Pos Gob and Pos Belatin in Gua Musang, Kelantan (JAKOA, 2011b). Effective 1 January 2012, the Health and Medical Services of JAKOA was handed over to the Health Ministry of Malaysia (KKM). This covered the Orang Asli Hospital in Gombak, Health Clinic in RPS Betau Pahang, RPS Kuala Betis Gua Musang Kelantan and RPS Kemar Grik Perak. Besides this, the Mobile Clinic facility, Mobile Dental Clinic and the Flying Doctor service was also handed over to KKM (JAKOA, 2012).

1.3.3 Infrastructure Facilities and Household Items

The main infrastructure facilities which are still insufficient in the OA villages, especially those situated far in the interior, like housing, roads, electricity and clean water supply. In terms of housing, around 50 percent of the OA families have enjoyed housing facilities. Housing aid for the OA community covers housing under the RP, where, each family receives a new house, housing aid (for the poor and hard-core poor) and housing scheme for the head of the community. According to the JAKOA

record, at the end of 2010, the numbers of OA who have not received housing aid were 4,404 families (Table 1.9). According to observations made by the researcher, the number of houses needed by the OA community will continue to rise when the OA children marry and have families, the HH or *Batin* will apply for houses for them. Besides this, there are also timber houses for the RP participants since the 1950s which are old and need to be replaced. From a total of 852 OA villages in 2010, around 574 villages received water facilities and 648 villages received electricity supply (Table 1.10).

Table 1.9
Housing Aid for the OA Community

Category of Houses	Total HH	Completed	Not completed
Housing – Aid Programme (PBR)	19,110	18,420	2,818
RPS	3,246	1,768	1,478
Housing for Head of Community	611	503	108
Total	22,967	10,895	4,404

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

Table 1.10
Water and Electricity Supply

	Already Equipped (%)	Not Equipped yet (%)
Water	574 (67.3)	278 (32.6)
Electricity	648 (76.1)	204 (23.9)

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

As for communication facilities, the government has built and repaired 780 km of roads in 462 OA villages and built a further 180.5 km which will involve 125 villages in the near future (JAKOA, 2011a). Infrastructure facilities will also improve the quality of life of the OA community. The improvement in the quality of life of the OA can be seen from the household items, material used for the walls of the house and

sanitation facilities. Communications facilities, water and electricity will increase the usage of household items. Table 1.11 shows the comparison between households that have household items (as listed) in 2000. For all items that were listed, the percentage of items is much lower in the OA homes when compared with households in Peninsular Malaysia. Around 20.5 percent of the households do not have any household items that have been listed in the census of 2000.

Table 1.11

Distribution of OA Houses According To Household Items In Peninsular Malaysia, 2000

Household items	Total number of Orang Asli households	Total number of households (Peninsular Malaysia)
Cars	6.3	53.6
Motorcycles	49.5	57.4
Bicycles	13.6	32.5
Refrigerators	14.2	81.1
Land telephone lines	47.6	62.7
Television	35.8	87.9
Video/VCD/DVD	11.0	56.6
Radio/hi-fi	5.5	81.7
Air-conditioners	0.8	16.6
Washing machines	6.2	69.4
Micro-wave ovens	0.8	14.6
Hand-phones	1.9	29.2
Personal computers	0.6	14.9
Internet service	0.3	7.5
Items not stated	20.5	5.6
Total number of Households	24,368	3,886,740

Source: Norfariza (2008)

As for construction materials for the walls outside the houses, the usage of concrete has increased significantly (Table 1.12). This is because for the new housing aid schemes, the materials used are made from bricks. Besides this, the number of houses built from bamboo and palm trees has decreased.

Table 1.12

Distribution of Percentage of OA Households According To Building Material Used For The Walls of The Houses In Peninsular Malaysia, 1991 And 2000

Material used for the outside of the Outside wall	1991		2000	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Bricks	1,992	9.2	5,612	20.0
Timber	9,958	47.8	12,341	43.9
Timber and Bricks	1,600	7.7	3,670	13.0
Others ^a	7,361	35.3	6,504	23.1
Total Number of Units	20,841	100.0	28,127	100.0

Note: ^a bamboo, palm tree

Source: Norfariza (2008)

Generally, in all communities, sanitation facilities are compulsory in every house, either inside or outside the house. However, the Housing and Population Census of 1991 found that 46.6 percent of the housing units of the OA do not have toilet facilities (Table 1.13). This figure has decreased to 36 percentage according to the Housing and Population census of 2000 and is expected to decrease in the Housing and Population census of 2010.

Table 1.13

Distribution of Percentage of Housing Units of The OA According To The Type of Toilets 1991 And 2000

Type of Toilet	1991	2000
	Percentage	Percentage
Date	13.0	18.0
Flush System	32.0	39.8
Holes	6.0	5.7
Closed with Covers	3.0	3.0
None	46.6	36.0
Total number of houses	100.0	100.0

Source: Norfariza (2008)

To encourage the OA community to adopt a healthy lifestyle by using modern toilets to decrease the incidence of worm infestations, the government constructed community toilets equipped with clean water as well. The initial project was undertaken in Kampung Batu 16, Gombak, Selangor that involved about 65 people and 14 houses (JAKOA, 2001).

1.3.4 Ownership, Development and Orang Asli Act 1954

According to JAKOA records, until 31 December 2010, land which was occupied and worked on by the OA was 134,370.95 hectares (331,896.25 acres). On the whole, the average of HH compared with the land occupied by the OA is high, that is 3.7 hectares (or nine acres) for every one HH OA (Table 1.14). Even though private land ownership has increased from 0.5 percent in 2003 to 1.1 percent in 2010, however the average of private ownership is very small, that is only 0.04 hectares (or 0.1 acres) for every HH OA. Whereas, the land which has been gazetted as OA land or OA Reserve Land, is only about 15 percent of the land occupied by the OA. The OA land or OA Reserve land has only increased by 3.87 hectares (0.02%) in 20 years (from 20,666.96 hectares in 1990 to 20,670.83 hectares in 2010). When seen from the total of the land that has been approved for the OA (the land acreage that has been gazetted as OA land or OA Reserve Land has been increased from that which has been approved by the state before nine being gazette) it can be seen that the land acreage is decreasing (decreased by 783.99 hectares for the period 1990-2010).

Table 1.14
Land That Was Occupied and Toiled 1990, 2003 and 2010

		1990	2003		2010 ^d	
		Land area (Hectares)	Land area (Hectares)	%	Land area (Hectares)	%
1	Land that was gazetted as Orang Asli area or Orang Asli Reserve ^a	20,666.96	19,222.15	15.0	20,670.83	15.4
2	Land that was approved by the Government but not gazette yet	36,076.33	28,760.86	22.4	26,288.47	19.6
3	Land that has been applied by JAKOA from the State to be reserved for the Orang Asli	67,019.46	79,715.53	62.1	85,987.34	64.0
4	Privately-owned Orang Asli land for housing and agriculture ^b	-	644.17	0.5	1,424.31	1.1
TOTAL			128,342.71	100.0	134,370.95	100.0
Area of Land that has been approved for the Orang Asli (No.1 + No.2)		56,743.29	47,983.01	37.39	46,959.30	34.95
Decrease (-) ^c		-	(1990-2003) -8,760.28	-	(2003-2010) -1,023.71 (1990-2010) -9,783.99	-

Note: ^a as stated in the Orang Asli Act 1954, Section 6 and 7

^b for the year 2010, 147.42 hectares for housing and 1,276.89 for agriculture

^c calculated from the source below

^d until 31 December 2010

Source: JAKOA (2011a), Nicholas (2010)

According to Nicholas (2010):

“... we have found that when Orang Asli are required to be resettled or regrouped, they stand to lose from 70 to 80 per cent of their traditional territories. This was the case, for example, in the resettlement for the Sungai Selangor Dam in KKB”.

According to the JAKOA authorities, applications for development and ownership of land for the OA will take a long time because land is a State matter and the JAKOA is a department under the Federal Government as stipulated in the Orang Asli Act 1954 (JAKOA, 2011a).

According to AITPN (2008):

“The government has the right to gazette lands as Orang Asli Reserve and to de-gazette the same. However, lands approved for gazetting as Orang Asli Reserves dating back to the 1960s were never officially gazetted. Some of these areas have been reclassified as State land or Malay Reserve land or given to individuals or corporations without the consent or knowledge of the Orang Asli. In fact, the areas of the Orang Asli gazetted reserves have been decreasing over the years. For example, in 1990, 20,666.96 hectares was gazetted as Orang Asli Reserves. However, by 2003 only 19,222.15 hectares remained, with 1,444.81 hectares de-gazetted. During the same period, there was an increase in applications for de-gazetting of Orang Asli Reserves, from 67,019.46 hectares to 79,715.53 hectares. A majority of these new applications were to replace Orang Asli lands de-gazetted for development projects, such as the Kuala Lumpur International Airport and Selangor Dam or for new resettlement schemes”.

In addition, when land is reserved under the Orang Asli Act, 1954, Section 7(1), the said land will become Federal Reserve Land under Article 85(5)(a) and (b) the Federal Constitution.

“The State Authority can, through notification in the gazette, classify any area that is occupied only by the Orang Asli as an Orang Asli reserve [Act 134, Section 7(1)]”

Even though Article 13 of the Federal Constitution guarantees land ownership where acquisition can only be done by law and by paying adequate compensation, contentions regarding the ownership and acquisition of land always rises because for the OA community, the land which they live on is ancestral land (Noor ‘Ashikin et al., 2011). The “Saka Land”, “Cultural Land”, “Customary Land” or “Rayau Land”, that is OA community land, that has been worked on for generations by them and has been handed down from generation to generation. There is conflict between the concept of

Saka Land or OA heritage and that provided for in the Orang Asli Act 1954, Land Acquisition Act 1960 and Article 83 of the Federal Constitution. The acquisition of Federal land means:

“State Authorities can at the same time cancel all or a part or change any of the Orang Asli Reserve under subsection (1). Orang Asli Act 1954, Section 7(3)”.

“Land Acquisition Act 1960 , section 3 provides that land can be acquired by the State Authorities whenever the need arises: (a) for public services; (b) by anyone or authority for any reason that in the opinion of the authority is of benefit for economic development of Malaysia or any of the divisions thereof or for the people generally or any of the class of peoples; or (c) for the purpose of mining or settlement, agriculture, commerce, industry or purposes of recreation or a combination of anything thereof” (Noor ‘Ashikin et al., 2011).

“Article 83 (1) of the Federal Constitution: If the Federal Government is satisfied that the land in a State, which is not a land that has been given a title, is wanted by the Government than the federal Government can after discussion with the State government and it then becomes compulsory for the State government to grant to the Federal Government or to any of the public authorities thereof as directed by the Federal Government”.

“The powers of acquisition as detailed in Article 83 of the Federal Constitution are moreover not fettered. That is, the land may be acquired in perpetuity and without restrictions as to the use of the land. Hence, not only is the federal Government empowered to obtain land for Orang Asli reserves, it may also acquire for the Orang Asli exclusive rights over particular tracts of land for specific purposes such as fishing, hunting, gathering, logging, mining, settlement...” (Nicholas, 2010).

The dispute over the issue of ‘Saka Land’ or ancestral that is not gazetted or as OA reserve land will be decided by the court. There are cases where the court has decided that ‘Saka Land’ belongs to the OA and that compensation ought to be given to the OA community. However, Land Acquisition Act 1960 only allows an individual to challenge if he is not satisfied with the compensation that has been given and not with the decision of the government to acquire the said OA land (Noor ‘Ashikin et al., 2011). Amongst the OA land that has been acquired to give way for development projects are the KLIA in Sepang, drug rehabilitation centre in Serendah, building of residential homes in Puchong and Dengkil, golf club in Bukit Unggul and Bangi, building of universities in Bangi and Tapah, recreation areas in Ulu Yam and

Semenyih, reservoirs in Kuala Kubu Baru and Temenggor, highways in Kampar and Dengkil, shopping and port complex in Setulang Laut and some commercial agriculture places (Nicholas, 2010).

The acquisition of OA land for the latest development is along the boundaries of Cameron Highlands-Lipis for the Hydroelectric Hulu Jelai Project that involves around 300 OA people in three villages, that is, Kampung Susu, Kampung Pinang and Kampung Tiat. Each family received a compensation of between RM21,825 to RM212,000 (Haris, 2011). There are also OA reserve lands that are sold to the private sector as that which happened in *Mukim Tanjung Dua belas, Kuala Langat, Selangor* when an area of 7,160 hectares of ancestral land was sold to the private sector. As a result of this issue, in July 2011, *Malam Anak Gerchang* representing around 4,000 people from the *Temuan* OA ethnic community filed a summon in the Shah Alam High Court connected to commercial activities that were alleged to have taken place including sand mining.

They alleged that land comprising around 7,160 hectares that was allocated as OA reserve as well as that which was ancestral land that involved more than 4,000 OA of the *Temuan* race, since 200 years ago. On 18 June 2012, the High Court rejected an application by the defendant to set aside the summons after finding that there were strong grounds to proceed with a full hearing (Malaysiakini, 2013). Whereas, amongst the cases that were filed in court that related to OA land were as follows (Salleh, 2003):

Adong bin Kuwau & Ors vs. Kerajaan Negeri Johor [1997] land that was for a long time a village and residence of the plaintiff (a group of Orang Asli community) was acquired by the defendant for the construction of a reservoir, to enable it to sell raw water Singapura. When this case was referred to the High Court in Johor Baru, the court decided that the right of the plaintiff to the land had to be respected, and therefore decided that the defendant had to pay compensation to the plaintiff. The Johor state government made an appeal to the Court of Appeal but the court rejected the appeal. In its decision, the Court of Appeal stated that the recognized right of the Orang Asli included the right to continue to live on the land that had been lived on by their ancestors and this right had not been lost or distinguished by modern law.

Sagong bin Tasi & 6 Ors vs. Kerajaan Negeri Selangor [2002], the plaintiffs were chased out from their area, an area comprising 38 acres in Kampung Bukit Tampoi, Dengkil, Selangor. This land was required to build part of the expressway to KLIA. The issue that was to be decided by the High Court was whether the plaintiffs had a right on the land all these while. The court decided that based on the evidence that the ancestors of the plaintiffs (the Temuan tribe) had lived on the land for over 210 years, this made the land “their customary and ancestral land”.

It is important for us to understand what is called Orang Asli rights to their land. According to the presiding Judge, their rights include “the right to move about with freedom on their land, without obstruction or interference, and to look for a living from the land” (the right to move freely about their land, without any form of disturbance or interference and also to live from the produce of the land itself). He emphasized that this right was in consonant with the universal definition of Orang Asli rights. The Presiding Judge further stated “To be in keeping with the worldwide recognition now being given to aboriginal rights, I conclude that the proprietary rights of the Orang Asli in their customary and ancestral lands is an interest in land and to the land. However, this right is limited to the area that forms their settlement only and is not to be extended to the jungles at large where they used to roam to forage for their livelihood in accordance with their tradition”.

In the case of Adong bin Kuwau and Ors vs. Kerajaan Negeri Johor [1997], compensation that is required to be paid is not based on the value of the land (as he does not own the land). Compensation is paid based on what is on the land which he has enjoyed. In this case, the Court decided that the payment of compensation to the 52 OA from the Jakun ethnic group of the land measuring 53,273 acres was RM26.5 million (after taking into consideration interest it was about RM30 million) because of the loss of earnings for the next 25 years (Noor ‘Ashikin et al., 2011; Nicholas, 2010). In the case of Sagong bin Tasi and 6 Ors vs. Kerajaan Negeri Selangor [2002], compensation was paid only for the land that they lived on and not for forest land or ancestral land where they foraged for food for their livelihood in accordance with their tradition (Noor ‘Ashikin et al., 2011).

In another case, *Koperasi Kijang Mas vs. Kerajaan Negeri Perak*, 1992:

... “the Ipoh High Court, in deciding the case of *Koperasi Kijang Mas & 3 others v Kerajaan Negeri Perak & 2 others*, held that the State Government of Perak had breached the Aboriginal Peoples Act, 1954 (revised 1974) when it accepted *Syarikat Samudera Budi Sdn. Bhd.*’s tender to log certain areas in Kuala Kangsar. These areas included lands which have been approved by the State Government as Aboriginal Reserves namely the Orang Asli regroupment schemes of RPS Sungei Banun and RPS Pos Legap. The High Court went on further to hold that *Syarikat Samudera* accordingly had no rights to carry on logging activities and that only Orang Asli as defined in the Aboriginal Peoples Act had the right to the forest produce in these reserves. (Nicholas, 2010).

Except for OA reserve land that has been gazetted and individual land, Saka Land or ‘Rayau Area’ of the OA, its ownership and boundaries cannot be proved by an issue document of title.

“The legal system that was formally framed is the National Land Code of 1965. The interest to the land is granted only when they register at Land Office. Orang Asli land that is inherited from generation to generation through tradition is not entered in the registration system according to the land laws of Malaysia and hence it is placed under the PBN” (Noor ‘Ashikin et al., 2011).

“In Malaysia, the Orang Asli are considered merely as tenants on their ancestral land and do not have legal ownership of the land. Orang Asli rights can be cancelled at any time by the Government” (Noor ‘Ashikin et al., 2011).

“The Orang Aslis possess over 1,38,862.2 hectares of land but they are not recognized as the lawful owners of their lands. The Malaysian government maintains the obnoxious position that the Orang Aslis “have no rights in the land itself” as they are mere “tenants” on the lands they occupy” (AITPN, 2008).

As the OA are not legal owners of an area or land, the compensation that is given to them is not based on the value of the land but as compensation for their labour in cultivating the land with fruits and rubber. As stated in the Orang Asli Act 1954 Section 11(1):

Where an aboriginal community establishes a claim to fruit or rubber trees on any State land which is alienated, granted, leased for any purpose, occupied temporarily under licence or otherwise disposed of, then such compensation shall be paid to that aboriginal community as shall appear to the State Authority to be just”.

The issue of land acquisition and compensation of OA ancestral land is in conflict with the United Nations Declaration. This declaration emphasizes on OA rights on land, districts and sources which they possess or inherit traditionally. The recognition and protection of these laws must cover their rights towards land, districts and sources, taking into consideration the culture of the OA community (Noor 'Ashikin et al., 2011).

To overcome this problem, JAKOA has prepared a paper on the policy regarding the granting and development OA land which was discussed at the National Land Council Meeting on 4 December 2009. The meeting had agreed to:

- i. Grant land to the Orang Asli HH's for a house, measuring an area of quarter acres to a half an acre and agriculture land of around 2 to 6 acres (based on the area of the land or the ability of the State and the number of HHs in that place;
- ii. Granting of land is only given to Orang Asli HHs who are recognized under Section 3 of Act 134;
- iii. The land is given in perpetuity; and
- iv. Conditions are placed on the said land as follows:-
 - a. The land that is granted cannot be leased out; mortgaged or given away by other methods except with the permission of the State Authority after consultation with the Director of Department of OA Affairs;
 - b. The land that is granted cannot be transferred for 15 years by the first owner; and
 - c. The transfer can only be to another OA.

The Meeting also stated that the land will be developed earlier with the agreement between the state government and the developers. The plantation land will be cultivated with palm oil, rubber or other crops before the issue document of title is granted to the OA HH. Besides this, the meeting also decided that the 'rayau' area and the ancestral land be discussed again with the relevant state. JAKOA authorities held discussions with the State Authorities which covered alternative ways of implementation like the following (JAKOA, 2011a):

- i. The area of land that be increased from the original 2 acres to 6 acres to 6 to 10 acres;
- ii. The recognition of 'rayau' area with boundaries marked;
- iii. The granting of land rights on land that has not been approved and which is still under application together with ancestral land; and
- iv. The rate of payment for land applications for survey of boundaries is to be undertaken by the Government. Whereas, the payment of premiums and land taxes be advanced by the land developers and deductions will be made from the participants from their dividends derived from the sale of the crops from their land.

The OA rights have also been specifically stated in Article 153 of the Federal Constitution compared with the indigenous rights in Sabah and Sarawak.

"The Orang Asli, literally meaning first people have been treated as second class Bumiputras, sons of the soil. The Special Provision made under Article 153 of the Constitution of Malaysia only ensures "the special position of the Malays and natives of any of the States of Sabah and Sarawak" and makes no reference to the Orang Asli. The references to the Orang Aslis under Article 8(5)(c), Article 45(2), Article 160(2) and Article 89 of the Federal Constitution of Malaysia failed to address discrimination against the Orang Asli". "The Orang Asli are referred to as 'aborigine' in Article 160(2) of the Federal

Constitution. They are separate from the other indigenous groups mentioned therein viz. the Malays and the natives of Sabah and Sarawak who are unambiguously accorded special privileges and protection under Articles 153 and 161A. Article 153 in fact imposes a responsibility that enables, indeed obliges, the Yang DiPertuan Agung to provide these special privileges” (Nicholas, 2010).

The Orang Asli Act was last revised in 1974 and in relation to this the JAKOA authorities are preparing the draft amendments, improvements or repeal of certain provisions of this Act in line with the development issues tied to the OA which are more relevant and consistent with today’s times. A further problem that is tied to the resettlement and development of OA is the problem of natural disasters. According to JAKOA records, around 113 OA villages have been identified as being by natural disasters, whether it is landslides, floods, storms or strong winds. Amongst the natural disasters that affect the OA villages are:

- a. Mudflows in OA villages in Kampung Banir, Pos Dipang, Kampar, Perak. The incident that happened on 29 August 1996 took the lives of 44 OA. Out of this, five victims have still not been found till today. The resettlement of the OA in Kampung Banir was redeveloped not far from the original location.
- b. Landslides in the OA village of Sungai Ruil, Cameron Highlands on 7 August 2011 further took the lives of 7 OA and two suffered severe injuries. Around 137 HHs and families (1,100 people) have now been resettled in temporary settlement in Brinchang. The Government is now in the process of redeveloping the Sungai Ruil village as a modern resettlement area for the OA which is set to be ready by 2015.

- c. As a result of strong winds and floods in Kg Teluk, Kg. Pantai and in Kampung Punjut, Batu Pahat, Johor around 67 villages were moved to new housing areas which was ready in 2010 (JAKOA, 2011c).

1.3.5 Values and Heritage of the Orang Asli Community

According to JAKOA (2011a), a small number of the OA community who live in the towns and fringes of towns, are now being influenced by materialism and individualism compared with those who live in the interior areas. The rural OA still strongly hold on to family ties and subsistence living balanced with a traditional livelihood. The OA also have a rich knowledge of carpentry, weaving and traditional medicine-making. However, the intellectual property of the OA is not in place and is slowly dying-off. The traditional knowledge of the OA is also not sufficiently recorded in documents. The knowledge of this treasure has much intellectual value and has to be patented and commercialized. Every race has its own valuable knowledge and skills (Lye, 2003). With this in mind, the focus group on the development of the OA that was established in July 2010 suggested that the Government develop a Traditional Knowledge Digital Library and have a development concept that will involve academic researchers, JAKOA and the OA community (JAKOA, 2011a).

1.3.6 Change in the Mindset and Village Leadership

The OA community depends heavily on subsidies and government aid. They need to be assisted through development programmes to raise the quality of life and job opportunities. The OA is sincere to their leaders and respects the *Batin* institution. The *Batin* play an important role as the movers of the community and as the middlemen

between the OA community and the government agencies. However, the ability and leadership of many of the *Batin* poses a challenge because most of them are aged between 40 to 70 years with a low level of education and health (JAKOA, 2011a).

1.3.7 Poverty and Job Opportunities

Generally, poverty among the OA community is closely tied to their source of income that is dependent on traditional economy that consists of subsistence living, self-employment or working for the family without a salary (searching for jungle produce, hunting wild animals and fishing). A large part of the income of these economic activities is used by themselves and the balance is sold to buy essential goods. Factors like the location of OA community villages that are far (in the interior), dispersed all over, small number of families in a village, pose an obstacle to development for them and also create loss of job opportunities, poverty, level of education and health of the OA. The experience of the researcher in the OA villages in Cameron Highlands and Jelai shows that there are villages where there are less than 10 HHs. For example, in Kg. Kuala Suar in Pos Lanai, the number of families (HH) is only four and in Kg. Churuk, Pos Lenjang the number of families is only eight. Other than that, there are also villages that are recently opened by the OA where the families number less than 10 and these villages are not in the official list JAKOA.

On social practises, the OA community lives and are brought up in their own group of communities. The need to increase the utilities for the rural people (non-OA) is surely not the same as that of the OA community. Materialistic and individualistic needs of other rural people cannot be compared with the perspective of the OA community who live a simple livelihood in their own villages. Even though relatively the

perception of the rural people is generally that they are in a situation of poverty and neglect, the perception of the OA community itself is that they are content, that is as long as they have enough for their daily livelihood, that is sufficient and good enough.

The incidence of poverty amongst the OA community is still. According to the official estimate of the Planning and Research Unit of JAKOA, the incidence of poverty of the OA HH has decreased significantly from 83.4 percent in 2000 to 31.2 percent during the end of 2010 (Table 1.15). The Government, through the Tenth Malaysian Plan expected to reduce the incidence of poverty amongst the OA community to 25 percent by 2015 (Malaysia, 2011). Research done by JAKOA shows that the OA who live in Pahang, Perak and Kelantan are in the higher poverty bracket, compared with other states (JAKOA, 2011a). Even though the OA people who live in the urban areas have increased (1.6% in year 1970 to 11.3% in year 2000) the poverty level of the OA in the urban areas is also high. Based on research in Batu Berangkai and Kampar, Perak; Sungai Ruil and Cameron Highlands, Pahang; Bukit Lanjan and Tanjung Sepat, Selangor it is found that around 78.7 percent of earn an income of less than RM800 and below and only 3.1 percent earn RM1,500 and above (Juli Edo et al., 2008).

Table 1.15
Incidence of Poverty Amongst the OA HH, 2000 And 2010

Year	Total HH	Poverty			Not Poor
		Poor	Hardcore Poor	Total	
2000	25,337	10,085 (39.8) ^a	11,046 (43.6)	21,131 (84.4)	4,206 (16.6)
2010	36,658	4,102 (11.2)	7,321 (20.0)	11,423 (31.2)	25,235 (68.8)

Note: () = %

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

The decrease in the poverty level is closely tied to the involvement of the OA community in the modern economic sector. The practice of subsistence level economy and utilities based on the needs for the OA community is becoming less. Through the SRP, EDP and SDP programmes, job opportunities and the involvement of the OA in the modern sector is increasing. The percentage of OA who are self-employed has decreased from 65.8 percent in 1991 to 56.9 percent in 2000. In the same period, the percentage of OA who had jobs increased from 27 percent in 1991 to 36.8 percent in 2000 (Table 1.16).

Table 1.16

Distribution of Percentage of OA Who Held Jobs According To Usage of Labour Usage, 1991 and 2000

Level of Labour Usage	1991	2000
Manager	0.6	0.5
Workers	27.0	36.8
Self-employed	65.8	56.9
Working for family without a salary	6.6	5.8
Total	100	100

Source: Norfariza (2008)

In the same period of time as well, the percentage of OA who worked in traditional industries, that is in agricultural industries, hunting and forestry fishing has decreased, their involvement as workers in modern industries keeps increasing. The percentage of OA in industries has increased significantly from 4.8 percent in 1991 to 10.1 percent in 2000 (Table 1.17). The involvement of the OA in economic programmes is at a medium scale and orientation towards marketing is increasing. Through this programme, the OA community's products will be integrated with the markets outside their areas and no more on a subsistence level. During the Ninth Malaysian Plan 2006-2010, around 230 agriculture projects and husbandry was undertaken and it involved

around 1,323 participants (Table 1.18). In the Tenth Malaysian Plan, new projects like the Agropolitan Project, Eco-tourism and planting of herbs was started.

Table 1.17.

Distribution of Percentage of OA Who Work According to Industries, 1991 And 2000

Industry	1991	2000
Agriculture, Hunting and Forestry	76.2	63.9
Fishing	3.8	3.4
Mining and Quarries	0.5	0.4
Handicrafts	4.8	10.1
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	0.2	0.3
Construction	1.0	3.0
Wholesale and Provision Trade	2.3	4.7
Hotel and Restaurants	0.7	1.8
Transport and Communications	0.5	1.4
Finance	0.1	0.2
Land activities, Hire-purchase and Businesses	0.2	0.9
Administration and Public Safety	8.1	7.2
Education	0.6	1.2
Health and Social Services	0.4	0.7
Community Service Activities, Social and other personal services	0.5	0.7
Households with paid Help	0.4	0.2
Organisations and Associations outside the territory	-	-
Total Number Working	100.0	100.0
Number ('000)	31.1	39.8

Source: Norfariza (2008)

Table 1.18

Agriculture and Husbandry Projects in The 9th Development Plan

Crop	Kontan	Fishing	Husbandry	Total			
No. of Project	No of Participant	No. of Project	No of Participant	No. of Project	No of Participant	No. of Project	No of Participant
s	s	s	s	s	s	s	s
56	970	121	174	53	179	230	1,323

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

During the same period of time the government (through JAKOA) constructed 175 units of shops and gave assistance of around RM20 thousand per person to 240 OA participants. This RM20 thousand per person in the form of items to start businesses like racks, ice-boxes, process machines, etc. Besides this, up to the end of 2010, together with FELCRA and RISDA, around 10,193 OA participants were involved in the development of land for rubber and palm oil for around 23,945.74 hectares (JAKOA, 2011a). These projects were part of the Guidance for Businesses Project and the Higher Income Level Project under EDP to produce 500 Orang Asli businessmen from 2011 to 2015 (JAKOA, 2011a; JAKOA, 2011b). This programme was implemented through the advice of the Agriculture Department, Veterinary Services Department, Cocoa Board of Malaysia, MARDI and other relevant technical agencies. For projects undertaken by the government agencies, JAKOA will give assistance in the form of seeds, manure, other agricultural tools and relevant cutting machines.

1.3.8 Conclusion and the Research Gap

Based on the discussions regarding previous literatures about the OA above, clearly indicates that the research on the OA of SRP areas is vital. Therefore, this research argues that it requires scholarly research due to the failure or still questionable of previous research to explore the comparison of the socio-economic satisfaction of the OA community in the SRP area (RP and VRP).

In conclusion, the research gap in this research is to compare the socio-economic satisfaction of the OA within the SRP area, which involves the RP and VRP settlements.

1.4 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Two main programmes under the SRP which are most important are that the RP and VRP. It is estimated that about 50 percent of the OA community live in the resettlement areas (both RP and VRP). Initially, the OA community lived in wooden houses (or occasionally the materials were a mixture of bamboo, rattan or *nibung*) situated in the interior of the forest where their traditional villages were. Since the inception of the SRP in 1979, the government has explored new areas of settlement for the OA; usually these new areas are located on the fringes of the villages of the Malay community. Each participant is allocated a house made of wood (if the allocation was made in the 1980s) or of stone or brick (if the allocation was after the year 2000). The environment of these relocated areas had far better conditions in terms of available infrastructure and social amenities that available in the traditional villages of the OA.

The Assisted Housing Programme (AHP) on the other hand was given to those amongst the OA who lived below the poverty line. In addition, housing assistance was given to children of HH who were married and not receiving housing assistance or for the replacement of old houses in RP housing areas. Nevertheless, the issue is assistance in terms of infrastructure and social amenities including homes and the location of the area of the RP and VRP amongst the OA were likely to be at odds with what they desired or do not fulfil their satisfaction (Devamany, 2013). Some new houses (built under the RPS or PBR) were left empty by the registered residents. This is highly likely to be the result of the lifestyle of the OA community for whom the forest is an integral part of daily activity. Besides that, the OA's choice of the specific area they stay in and the facilities they chose to have in their homes are heavily

influenced by their social and cultural backgrounds as well as their beliefs. Research done by Mustaffa (2008) had found that the RP has been successful in reducing the incidence of shifting cultivation and has increased the involvement of the villages in commercial farming.

However, based on previous studies which were discussed above, there is a research gap that needs an empirical study due to the failure of such efforts in previous research works. The research gap mentioned is to explore the comparison of satisfaction levels of the OA's socio-economy within the SRP (VR and VRP) settlements. Due to this, it is clear that the problem or research challenge involves the need to compare the socioeconomic satisfaction level of the OA within the settlements mentioned above.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The research questions are divided into two parts: first, socio-economic satisfaction in the SRP (RP and VRP); details on the first question that involves income sources component. The questions of Part 2 was to explore in detail the issue of income source and expenditure components of OA within the settlements researched.

1.5.1 Part One

Is there a difference in the socioeconomic satisfaction aspect in terms of type of job, location of the place of work, and income amongst OA in the SRP settlements (RP and VRP)?

1.5.2 Part Two

- i. What is the income source of the OA in the SRP settlements?
- ii. What is the form of expenditure of the OA in the SRP settlements?

1.6 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

This section also divides the objective into two sections as in the research question in accordance to the below:

1.6.1 Part One

To research the difference in the socio-economic satisfaction aspects in terms of type of job, location of the place of work, and income amongst the OA within the SRP (RP and VRP) settlements.

1.6.2 Part Two

- i. To identify the income source of OA community in the SRP settlements.
- ii. To ascertain the form of expenditure of OA community in the SRP settlements.

1.7 SCOPE OF THE RESEARCH

The scope of this research covers comparison the socio-economic satisfaction of the OA as regards the SRP undertaken by the government that is the RP and VRP. Besides that, the study will reveal sources of income and the expenditure pattern among the OA in SRP locations especially RP Betau dan VRP Lejang. This research is confined to the district of Cameron Highlands in the state of Pahang. The OA who were involved in this research are within the definition of OA in the SRP area. For second study objective, villages that are studied are either RP Betau (17 villages) and

VRP Lenjang (13 villages) or every villages except OA Kampung Limau (in RP Batau) which failed to participate as a sample.

1.8 IMPORTANCE OF THE RESEARCH

The government has allocated a large budget that is about 40 percent of the total budget for the development of the OA for the restructuring of the villages and the housing assistance in its Ninth Malaysia Plan and the Tenth Malaysia Plan. The research is about the comparison of the satisfaction of the OA of the SRP, comprising the RP and VRP. Besides, through this research, the government can re-assess the real need for socio-economic of the OA. This research is also important to compare the level of socio-economic satisfaction of the HHs in the RP and VRP areas as stated in the research first objectives since the earlier researches have not studied in detail of this aspect.

Additionally, this study also benefits the OA community as the input of the study on the existing policy improvement of OA is able to provide a change to the community of this group. Its benefits either in the context of aid or economic generation related to local resources.

The research contributes knowledge to the comparative study of satisfaction of the OA that were not done before with regards to socio-economic for the OA community through the SRP (RP and VRP). Besides that, this study also explains the subsistence income and expenditure patterns of the OA community which was not clearly defined in earlier researches.

1.9 OPERATIONAL VOCABULARY

- i. Resettlement Programme (RP) – involves the moving of villagers to new villages;
- ii. Village Rearrangement Programme – does not involve the movement of villagers;
- iii. Previous Relocation – refers to the original village of the participant of RP prior to moving to the current resettlement or location of the original house and the infrastructure of the VRP location prior to the rearrangement of the village;
- iv. Current Location – refers to current RP or the new location of the house and the location of the new house and the infrastructure of the VRP area after rearrangement of the village;
- v. Not working – refers to those not working and those who are working but do not receive any income from that employment undertaken or those who use the produce from that job done for their own use (subsistence living). This includes those who collect forest produce/ farm only for themselves/families;
- vi. Roads to the village or in the village – refer to laterite roads, stone-filled roads, tarred-roads or concrete roads;
- vii. ‘Sewang’ Dance – refers to the traditional dance of the Senois of the Orang Asli community. It represents the traditional practice that is still observed till today as a form of entertainment, welcoming the guests, or when using traditional medication. This dance is held on a stage (Sewang Stage) that is made of rotan and bamboo.
- viii. *Batin* – refers to the ‘penghulu’/ Leader of the Orang Asli community in the respective place/area;

- ix. Modern economic sector – jobs other than collecting forest produce or subsistence farming;
- x. Self-subsistence economic sector – farming or husbandry/animal rearing that is undertaken not for sale but for the consumption of the family;
- xi. ‘Ancestral land’ or ‘traditional land’ or ‘customary land’ and ‘rayau land’ – land that is owned communally by the Orang Asli community in one area that has long been owned/ tilled by their ancestors and inherited from one generation to another;
- xii. Level of satisfaction – refers to the increasing level of satisfaction;
- xiii. Unsatisfactory level of satisfaction – refers to those whose level of satisfaction remains unchanged and low;
- xiv. Family – refers to a family that has a head of household and family members (HH and MH);
- xv. HH – refers to head of family (members of the family) concerned;
- xvi. MH – refers to the wife, children, grandchildren, in-laws, father or mother (in-law) of the HH and all those who reside in the said house;

1.10 RESEARCH STRUCTURE

The research structure covers five chapters (Figure 1.1). Chapter One is the introduction about the research that is undertaken and it discusses the background of the research, previous studies and research gap, problem statement, research questions, research objectives, the scope of research, and the importance of the research. Chapter Two discusses the literature review that involves the definition, the Orang Asli, demography of the Orang Asli, resettlement of the Orang Asli, theoretical perspectives of development and resettlement, the Modernization Theory as

underpinning theory for the conceptual framework of research and administration and planning of the development of Orang Asli community.

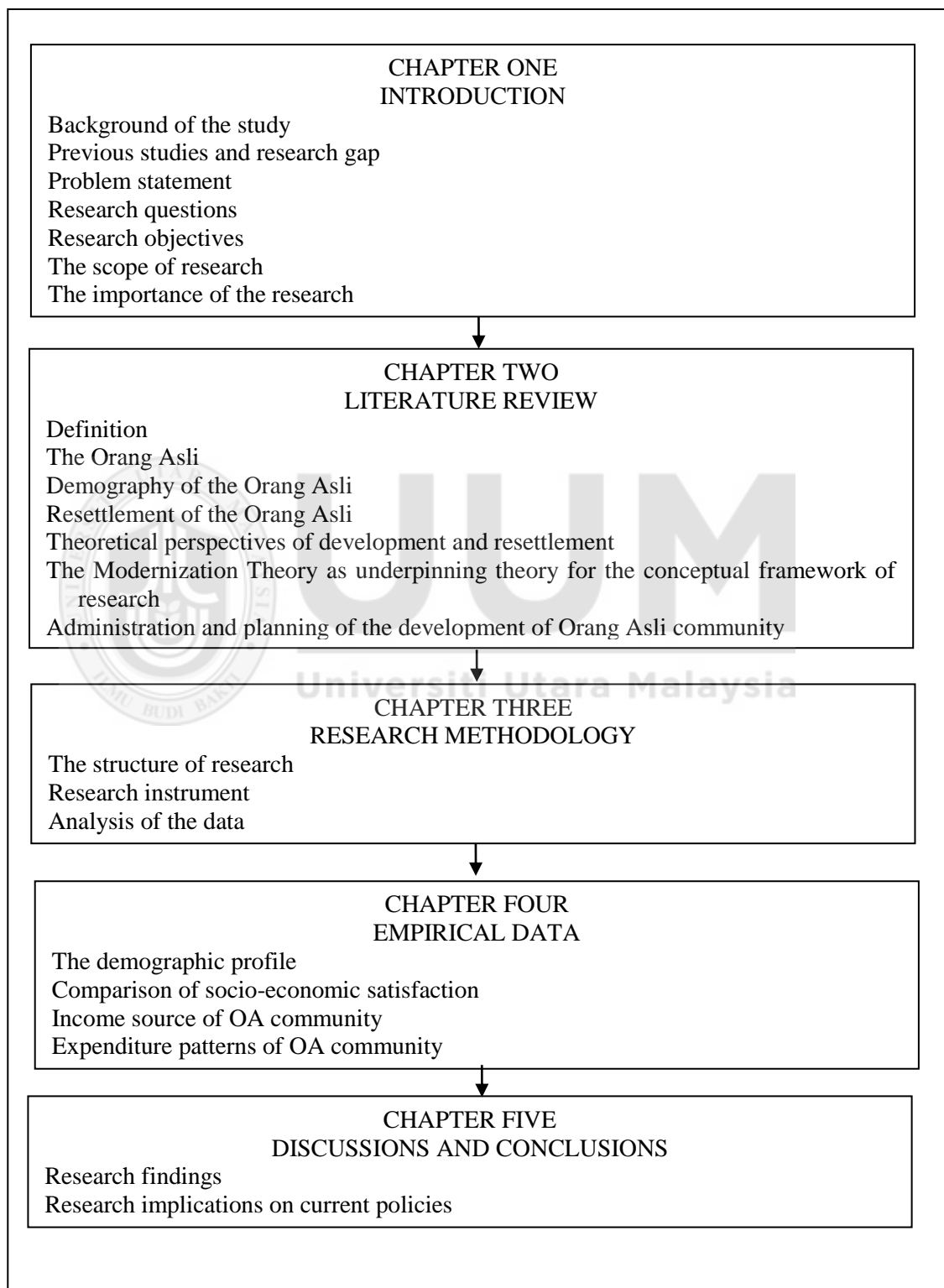


Figure 1.1 Research Structure

Whereas, Chapter Three discusses the methodology used in this research and it covers the structure of research, research instrument and analysis of the data. Chapter Four is empirical data of the research in line with research objectives namely the demographic profile, difference of socio-economic satisfaction and income source of OA patterns. Chapter Five is discussions and conclusions about research findings, research implication on current policies and further research and conclusion.

1.11 CONCLUSION

On the whole, this chapter discusses the direction of the study and finds that the issue of comparison the socio-economic satisfaction of the OA as regards the SRP undertaken by the government that is the RP and VRP is important. Besides that, the study will reveal sources of income and the expenditure pattern among the OA in SRP locations especially RP Batau and VRP Lejang. This research is confined to the district of Cameron Highlands in the state of Pahang. The discussion in the next chapter is related to literature review that guides the study in the conceptual framework

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into seven main parts namely: the first part which is the definition; second, the Orang Asli; third, demography of the Orang Asli; fourth, resettlement of the Orang Asli; fifth, theoretical perspectives of development and resettlement; sixth, the Modernization Theory as underpinning theory for the conceptual framework of research; and seventh, administration and planning of the development of Orang Asli community.

2.2 DEFINITION

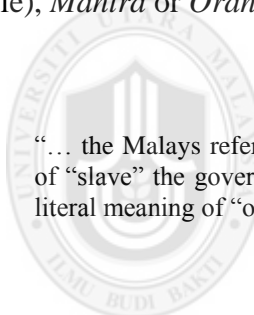
This section discusses important concepts related to the research namely satisfaction, development and resettlement, resettlement of the population, and new land development schemes.

2.2.1 Orang Asli

According to Schebesta (1927), the OA are called by various names, depending on the livelihood of the OA concerned. According to him, the aboriginal tribes had no proper native names of their own and therefore suitable designations have had to be found. According to him too, the other name for the OA that is recorded in the literature is Kensi. At that time, the Malays referred to the OA by many names, like *Orang Utan*

(jungle men), to differentiate them from the Malays who were called Village Dwellers.

Along the Perak River, they are called the *Orang Tanjong* (men of the river reaches). They are also called Hill People because they lived far away from the Malay villages, usually on the hills. In Kelantan, they are also called Land People, meaning big forests. In the east coast and along the Pergau River, they are also referred to as bush men as they live on the fringes of the Malay villages. The OA are also called *Sakai*, but, the word *Sakai* is not liked by the OA (Schebesta, 1927). The OA are also called *Pangan* (eaters of raw food), wild people, scaled-people, *Orang Mawas* (ape-like people), *Mantra* or *Orang Asal* (Nicholas, 2002). According to Means (1985):



“... the Malays referred to them as Sakai, but since that term carries the connection of “slave” the government now uses the term “Orang Asli” which in Malay has the literal meaning of “original people”.

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According to Suki Mee (2009) (of Yayasan Orang Asli Perak or YOAP), the terminology OA as an ethnic category of race only came about after 1960. According to him, during British rule, many negative adjectives were used to refer to the OA with the purpose of discriminating them. Positive words like *Orang Asal* and later OA were used by the British only after the Emergency (1948-1960) to persuade the OA to assist the British to combat communist threat (Suki Mee, 2009).

Historians and anthropologists are of the opinion that the OA in Peninsular Malaysia originated from Northern Thailand, Burma and Cambodia and they moved to Peninsular Malaysia between three to eight thousand years ago, even before the advent

of the Malays (Means, 1985). Whereas, the Proto-Malays originated from the Indonesian islands (Iskandar, 1976), the Orang Kuala as well as the Orang Seletar are believed to have originated from the Riau-Lingga Islands.

According to AITPN (2008):

“Most of them descend from the Hoabinhians, stone tool-using hunter-gatherers who occupied the Peninsular as early as 11,000 B.C”.

However according to Bellwood (1997):

“The Orang Asli is believed to be descendants of the first settlers on the Malay Peninsular. They are believed to have settled there earlier than the Malays, who are the core of the Bumiputra (meaning original settlers, literally “sons of the earth”).

Toshihiro (2009) states:

“The Malays claim political supremacy over the Chinese and Indians in Malaysia because of their earlier arrival in the country. Yet such claims conflict with the position they have taken with regard to the earlier settlers, the Orang Asli. The question of where to position the Orang Asli in respect to national unity is of prime importance for the Malaysian government’s Orang Asli policy. The government considers the most appropriate path to take is to classify them as Bumiputra in preparation for their eventual assimilation with the Malays”.

According to Nowak (2004):

“Orang Asli are the original inhabitants of the Peninsular, the first people; Malays are the usurpers. It was Orang Asli who first inhabited the land. Malays came later and called it “Malay land”.

Nicholas (2003) points out that:

“Linguistically, some of the northern Orang Asli groups (especially the Senoi and Negrito groups) speak languages, now termed Aslian languages that suggest a historical link with the tribal people in Burma, Thailand and Indo-China. The members of the Aboriginal-Malay tribes, whose ancestors were believed to have migrated from the Indonesian islands to the south of the Peninsular, speak dialects which belong to the same Austronesian family of languages as Malay, with the exceptions of the Semelai and Temoq dialects (which are Austroasiatic)”.

Definition of OA in the Aboriginal Peoples Act 1954 (Act 134) (Revised 1974) article 3(1):

- (a) any person whose male parent is or was, a member of an aboriginal ethnic group, who speaks an aboriginal language and habitually follows an aboriginal way of life and aboriginal customs and beliefs, and includes a descendant through males of such persons;
- (b) any person of any race adopted when an infant by aborigines who has been brought up as an aborigine, habitually speaks an aboriginal language, habitually follows an aboriginal way of life and aboriginal customs and beliefs and is a member of an aboriginal community; or
- (c) the child of any union between an aboriginal female and a male of another race, provided that the child habitually speaks an aboriginal language, habitually follows an aboriginal way of life and aboriginal customs and beliefs and remains a member of an aboriginal community.

2.2.2 Satisfaction and Operational Definition

According to Berry and Parasuraman (1991), Erogu and Machleit (1990), Kessler (2003), Westbrook (1980), Wirtz and Bateson (1995) and Wirtz and Chung Lee (2003), a sense of expected satisfaction and attainment is desired by any individual. Meanwhile, Kotler (2003), Rangkuti (2002) and Schmitt (1999) state that satisfaction refers to a feeling of contentment or disappointment that results from obtaining an expected programmes and services. This relates to the concept put forward by Zeithaml and Bitner (2003) that involves response and perception towards the programmes and services.

According to Westbrook dan Oliver (1991) and Wilkie (1994), satisfaction is the maximum response obtained from a programme or service provided. Based on the concept of satisfaction with regards to programmes and services, its construct is formed through a psychological perspective. This, in turn, fulfils the desired expectations and attainment regarding availability of programmes and services. If

there is a feeling of satisfaction from the programmes and services offered, this can be taken to have fulfilled expectations and achieved the desired result.

Therefore, in terms of operational definition (OD) of satisfaction for the OA from SRP that was implemented by the government involved the socio-economic (in terms of type of job, location of the place of work and income and expenditure of each HH) in the villages today (RP and VRP) for the OA community.

2.2.3 Development and Resettlement

Research on economic development and planning as a sub-topic in the field of economic research became popular after World War II in the 1950s and 1960s. During this period of time, many third world countries faced high levels of poverty, unemployment and uneven income distribution (Asan Ali, 2004a). Economic development research involved research on population, sociology, anthropology, politics, geography and others. Other than economic indicators, like growth, income distribution and poverty, research on development also included other aspects like moral, social, materialistic, religion and beliefs (Foster-Charter, 1985; Webster, 1984). They stated that social change must be in line with the process of economic development. According to him, U-Thant, the former Secretary-General of the United Nations, had emphasised that development is economic growth and social change.

i. Resettlement of the population

Resettlement (displacement or rehabilitation) are all a form of planned migration. This process can be undertaken as voluntary resettlement, induced displacement or by force, involuntary resettlement, forced relocation by authorities which are in power.

Resettlement can also be divided into three, based on the reason for their moving. First, is due to political conflict that is, conflict-induced displacement; second, environmental-induced displacement and third due to development projects that is, development-induced displacements (Messay & Bekure, 2011). Another type of resettlement is Refugee Resettlement. The above is not voluntary resettlement but has to be done forcefully for the safety of one and one's family due to economic and political conflicts in a country or race. Those who move or shift, due to natural calamities, are also referred to as environmental migrants or climate refugees. It is estimated that around 200 million people have been moved due to natural calamities.

According to Gray and Elliott (2001), terms used for resettlement include acculturation, biculturalism, multiculturalism, marginalization, assimilation, integration, and segregation. Resettlement can refer to the process of settlement or results of resettlement. Settlement refers to the adaptability of their initial shifting or moving. After they move, the process of integration and assimilation will take place. Integration is a long process where the newcomers will be on the same level as all dimensions of the population. Assimilation takes place when the identity of the newcomers slowly melts into the dominant society. Integration refers to a situation where a group interacts with the larger society and retains its own identity as well. In general, there is no uniform definition of resettlement.

The resettlement programme for shifting voluntarily is more successful when compared with the resettlement programme which is by force (Yntiso, 2002). Continuous economic development requires continuous investment in infrastructures like construction of roads, railway lines, ports, hydroelectric plants and social-

infrastructures. These infra-development projects will result in land acquisitions and resettlement of the population. Land acquisition can jeopardize the socio-economy and well-being of the society concerned. Resettlement can bring about serious implications that simply cannot be quantified in economic terms. However, if resettlement programmes are undertaken properly, they can become specialized development opportunities for marginalized societies in that country. According to the World Bank (2004):

“Impacts include physical relocation, disruption of livelihoods, and potential breakdown of communities. Resettlement can have serious repercussions that cannot be exclusively measured in economic terms. Breakdown of established community relationships, social disarticulation among people who find themselves in a different sociocultural environment after resettlement, and the psychological trauma of moving into an alien environment can be severe if efforts to design and implement resettlement programs are not sensitive to the needs and preferences of communities. Well-designed and well-implemented resettlement can, however, turn involuntary resettlement into a development opportunity”.

At least 3.2 million people are forced to move due to development programmes sponsored by the World Bank. Every year, around 10 million people in developing countries are moved to give way to construction of dams, projects for the development of towns and transportation (Doris & Peter, 2003). The World Bank also estimates that 40 percent of the development projects will involve resettlement of people and around 80 million people will be forcibly moved due to reservoir projects including hydroelectric. The largest resettlement project in the world was the project involving the construction of hydroelectric plants (covering 1.3 miles) across the Yangtze River in China. The project that lasted from 1998 to 2003 which is known as the Three Gorges Dam on China's Yangtze River involved the resettlement of 1.2 million residents who were mostly farmers who lived along the Yangtze River (Doris & Peter, 2003).

For development projects that were related to development-induced displacement, since December 2001, for World Bank-financed Projects, the World Bank prepared a guideline to ensure that people who were involved in the resettlement were able to enjoy a higher standard of living after they were moved or shifted (World Bank, 2004). Resettlement of people also takes place when the status of the land where they live changes. For example, the resettlement of squatters in towns and the resettlement of estate or plantation workers have occurred, when the owner sells his plantation or converts the status of the plantation to a residential or housing area or industry. In Malaysia, between 1980 and 2000 more than 300,000 estate or plantation workers (Indians) were forced to move from the estates where they were lived and worked (Shri Dewi et al., 2008).

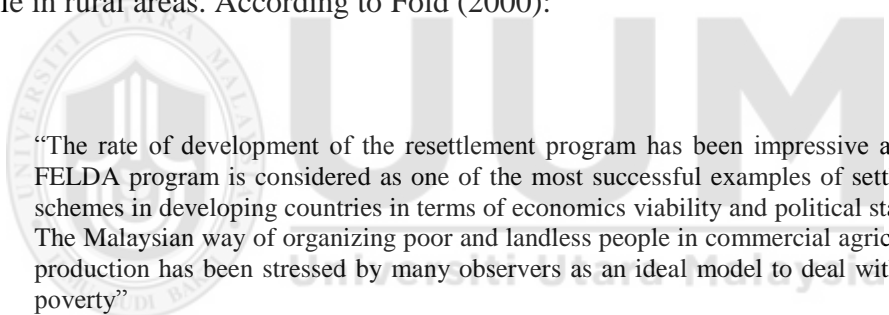
ii. *New land development schemes*

Another type of relocation or resettlement is through government policy that is tied to the new land development scheme. The relocation of people to the new development scheme areas is sponsored by the government including help with the land, house and basic amenities (government-sponsored migrants). After World War II and up until the 1970s, many of the developing countries obtained independence. In planning the strategic development of these countries, emphasis was given to the development of rural areas. The main problem during this period was the problem of dualism of the economy that was apparent and the policy was directed at closing the gap in the standard of living between the rural and urban areas. The resettlement of people was implemented as one of the development plans in the rural areas in many of the developing countries to raise the standard of living of the rural people (Hardoy & Satterhwaite, 1981).

In Indonesia, the redistribution strategy for population was undertaken to overcome problems of over population in certain areas (Arndt, 1988). For Malaysia, United Republic of Tanzania and Brazil, resettlement was one of the strategies to increase the main agricultural exports and to serve as the nation's long term strategy (Tungku & Lee, 1988; Henriques, 1988). Whereas, in Iran (Amid, 1990), Egypt (Radwan, 1986), Peru (Alberts, 1983) and Thailand (Scholz, 1988), this strategy is used to further increase the rate of food exports in the country. In Sri Lanka, the strategy is more towards the relocation of people to increase the cultivation of paddy and at the same time reduce the problem of poverty in the rural areas (Aruna & Asan Ali, 2012).

In general, the voluntary movement planning of the rural people to resettlement areas is to raise the standard of living of the people concerned. Indirectly, this plan also changes the traditional agriculture system to a more modern one and at the same time increase the income and over the problem of poverty, unemployment and land usage more effectively (Asan Ali & Hassan, 2003). In Malaysia, the planning of the development of new land began in 1954 when the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) was specially formed to develop the rural sector (Tunku, 1971; Tunku & Lee, 1988). The main objective of FELDA was to overcome the problems of: (i) unemployment and insufficient jobs in the rural areas; (ii) uneconomical ownership and division of land; (iii) increase the income and standard of living of the rural people; and (iv) give rise to a rural society that is progressive, disciplined and developed and has a positive attitude towards development (Sulong, 1985; Asan Ali et al., 1999).

One area of the FELDA scheme will place around 400-600 settlers (2,400-3,600 residents), FELDA settlers who are chosen are between 18-35 years of age and married, other than ex-police and army personnel who are not more than 45 years of age (Sulong, 1985; Tunku et al., 1992). When FELDA was first formed, each settler was given seven acres of land and a quarter of an acre for a house. However, the land was later increased to 10 acres for the schemes that were started in 1970. Each settler was compelled to pay all costs incurred on the land at the rate of 6.25 percent per year. Many of them were able to obtain issue documents of title to the land and house after 15 to 20 years of working on the land concerned (Tunku, 1971). The FELDA model is accepted at the international level as one of the models that increase the income of people in rural areas. According to Fold (2000):



“The rate of development of the resettlement program has been impressive and the FELDA program is considered as one of the most successful examples of settlement schemes in developing countries in terms of economics viability and political stability. The Malaysian way of organizing poor and landless people in commercial agricultural production has been stressed by many observers as an ideal model to deal with rural poverty”

Even though, there are no official documents to state that the land development scheme is especially confined to the Malays, problems in the rural areas, poverty and ownership of small parcels of land are synonymous with the Malays. Even though, the Malays represent the majority in FELDA schemes, other races were also given equal opportunities to become settlers except in Malay reserve lands, where the settlers must be 100 percent Malays (Ness, 1967). Albeit this, other races in particular the Chinese are not interested in FELDA schemes. As a result, almost all the benefits of the FELDA scheme are enjoyed by the Malays (Nagata, 1974). According to Jomo (1991) and Wikkramatileke (1963):

“...the number of non-Malay applicants to FELDA schemes has declined significantly since the early 1960s. This decline is, in turn, now cited as evidence of non-Malay disinterest in greater participation in the rural agricultural sector” (Jomo, 1991).

“...both Malays and Chinese were entitled to recruitment, but the Chinese preferred not to enter into the project since they considered the monthly subsistence allowance or wage of RM75 offered unrewarding: they could make more from market gardening or petty trade” (Wikkramatilake, 1963).

Out of all the settlers in Peninsular Malaysia, 97 percent of them are Malays, the rest one percent was Chinese, 1.5 percent was Indians and 0.04 percent other races (Table 2.1 and Figure 2.1). As for the OA, there are only 24 OA settlers in the FELDA scheme in the State of Pahang (4 in Keratong 6; 2 in Keratong 7; 2 in Keratong 9; 8 in Padang Piol; 3 in Rentam; 1 in Sebertak; 1 in Selendang 1 and 2; and 3 in Triang 1). Even though, other races are also given an opportunity to become settlers in the FELDA scheme, including those from the OA. The involvement of the OA in the FELDA scheme is small or negligible. From the conversations of the researcher with the OA HH, the main reason they gave for non-participation in the FELDA scheme was disinterest, no experience in rubber planting and oil palm cultivation, more interested in tapping forest produce and subsistence farming on a small scale and are afraid that will not be able to adapt themselves with the Malays in the FELDA settlements.

Table 2.1.
Peninsular Malaysia, Distribution Of Settlers According To Race

State	Malays	Chinese	Indians	Others(race)
Johor	27,721	100	87	1 (Iban)
Kedah	3,069	0	0	24 (Thais)
Kelantan	3,206	0	0	0
Melaka	1,684	295	21	0
N. Sembilan	16,037	435	693	0
Pahang	41,943	276	691	24 (OA)
Perak	5,824	38	66	0
Perlis	608	0	0	0
Selangor	2,447	10	115	0
Terengganu	7,424	0	0	0
Total	109,963	1,154	1,673	49
Percentage	97.46	1.02	1.48	0.04

Note: Calculated based on information from each FELDA scheme from the Book: Land Development: Efforts and Income, published by FELDA, 1995. pg. 7 to 401. Information regarding the total number of settlers according to each State differs with recent refers as there are settlers who have since died, moved away from the FELDA scheme or the status of the land has since changed.

Source: FELDA (1995)

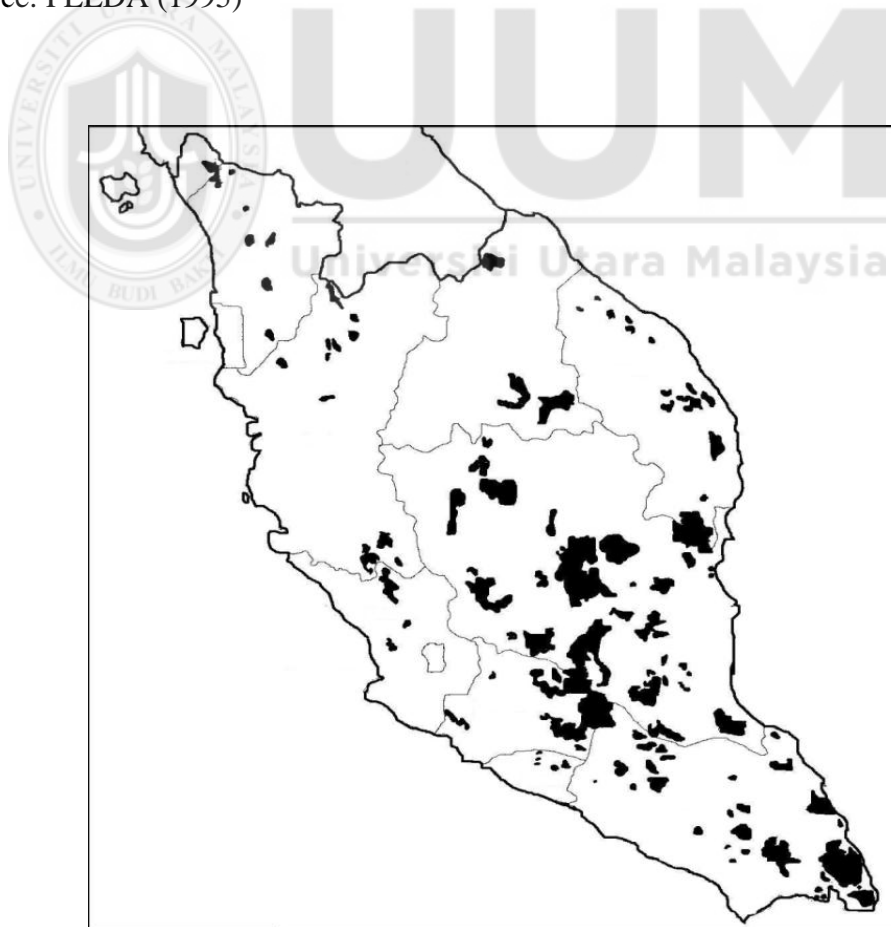


Figure 2.1. Location of FELDA Scheme

Source: Tunku Shamsul and Lee Boon Thong (1988)

Whereas, in Indonesia the resettlement programmes started as early as 1909 and were introduced during the Dutch rule (Netherlands East Indies) to overcome the problem of over population in the Jawa Island. The main resettlement area in Indonesia is in South Sumatera. Between 1902 and 1922, there are 22,000 settlers moved to resettlement areas in Lampung and Bengkulu. Up until 1940, there were around 200,000 settlers in the resettlement areas at the rate of 4,000 settlers moving annually (70% of these were in Lampung). The government-sponsored transmigration stopped with the Japanese invasion in 1942. Under the a 1947 Plan, the government targeted the moving of 49 million people to resettlement areas within a period of 35 years (up to 1982). An average of 25,000 settlers moved annually to resettlement areas between 1947 and 1966 (Arndt, 1988).

This transmigration programme became more evident since 1966 under the administration of Soeharto. The transmigration programme prior to this was confined to movement from Jawa to Sumatra, spread from Jawa to Kalimantan, Sulawesi and Irian Jaya. Since the early 1970s, this programme obtained sponsorship from the World Bank, the Asian and Islamic Development Bank and United Nations. Prior to this, the increase in the prize of petrol around the 1970s also spearheaded development planning. Under the Five Year Development Plan (REPELITA-1) (1969/70-1974/75), the government targeted the movement of around 50,000 people a year. This figure rose to about 200,000 people a year under REPELITA-2 (1974/75–1978/79), and to two million people under REPELITA-3 (1978/79–1983/84) (Arndt, 1988), which made the transmigration programme (resettlement or new villages) in Indonesia the largest in the world (Babcock, 1983; 1986).

In Indonesia, the main crop is paddy. In resettlement areas, paddy is 60 percent and other crops are kontan (30%) and rubber (10%). Each settler is given free transportation to the resettlement area (5 acres) padi field and a loan (Hardjono, 1977). Since the 1970s, the land has been increased to between 3.5 to five hectares (including 1 hectare for other crops and a house). The land cannot be transferred for a period of 15 years. The selected settlers are aged between 20 and 40 years and are married. The number of family members cannot be more than five, and are not over the age of 60 or less than six months and no wife who is pregnant (Suratman & Guinness, 1977). As in Malaysia, the OA in Indonesia is not very involved in the resettlement programme of new land (Transmigration Programmes). The OA in Indonesia are divided into two that is, the Traditional Indigenous Society and the Remote Indigenous Community.

According to the Indigenous Peoples Alliance of the Archipelago (AMAN) (Abdon, 2013):

“The Traditional Indigenous Society are the communities that live based on the origins passed down from generation to generation in one traditional district, which has its own sovereignty on the land and natural resources, socio-cultural lifestyle that is organized by traditional laws and a cultural council that oversees the daily life of its society” (Abdon, 2013).

The Remote Indigenous Community means (Arifin, 2009; Bappeda, 2010):

“A socio-cultural group of that is local and which is dispersed or which is not involved in the social, economic and political network as yet” (Bappeda, 2010).

“is a local social (culture) group and spread-out as well as lack of or doesn’t have access in networking and social, economic and political public service as well” (Arifin, 2009).

There are around 1.1 million people who are categorised as remote indigenous communities in Indonesia (Arifin, 2009). In 2007, it was estimated that there were 229,479 remote indigenous families in 30 provinces in Indonesia. Around 67 percent of these families live in remote areas and still not involved in the development projects (Rakhmani, 2009). It is also estimated that around 50 to 70 million indigenous communities in Indonesia, that is around 23 to 32 percent of the total population of Indonesia (230 million) (Abdon, 2013). More than 70 percent of these live in the islands of Sumatera, Kalimantan and Sulawesi. There are around 1,163 indigenous communities in Indonesia. The Transmigration Programme, the moving of people from the island of Jawa to other islands gave rise to conflicts between the settlers and land ownership of the indigenous community in Indonesia (Arifin, 2009).

2.3 THE ORANG ASLI

There is no uniform definition of the OA that is used internationally as discussed above. According to Trujano (2008), there is no universally accepted definition of the term indigenous peoples and has not been adopted at the international level. Whereas, according to Marianne et al. (2002), in international law, there is no such thing as an officially accepted definition of a national minority. The word for OA is used differently by nations as compared from with the definitions found in the constitution or laws of that nation concerned.

For example, in the Philippines, the Indigenous Peoples' Rights Act (IPRA) of 1997 states "A group of people or homogeneous societies identified by self-ascription and ascription by others, who have continually lived as organized communities on community-bounded and defined territory, and who have, under claims of ownership

since time immemorial, occupied, possessed and utilized such territories, sharing common bonds of language, customs, traditions and other distinctive cultural traits, or who have, through resistance to political, social and cultural inroads of colonization, nonindigenous religions and cultures, become historically differentiated from the majority of Filipinos (Carino, 2010). In Canada, they define OA under the Constitution Act, 1982 as all indigenous people, including Indians, Metis and Inuit (Government of Alberta, 2010).

Many reserachers refer to the definition that is used by the United Nations. According to the UN, the OA communities are those who have a history that is pre-invasion and pre-colonial. They consider themselves different from the societies that exist in their areas today.

“They form at present non-dominant sectors of society and are determined to preserve, develop, and transmit to future generations their ancestral territories, and their ethnic identity, as the basis of their continued existence as peoples, in accordance with their own cultural patterns, social institutions and legal systems”(United Nations, 2009).

“The various UN agencies that deal with the rights of indigenous peoples have, rather than adopting a single formal definition of indigenous peoples, generally developed working definitions that include the following characteristics: 1. A significant historical attachment to territory; 2. An explicit commitment to culture distinctiveness; and 3. A resolve to preserve both territory and culture as a means of reproducing a singular ethnic community” (Hand, 2005).

According to the World Bank, the OA live in their own social, political, traditions and language which is different from the national language of the country where they live.

“Indigenous Peoples” refers to a distinct, vulnerable, social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degrees: self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group; collective attachment to ancestral territories and to natural resources in these areas; presence of customary social and political institutions; and an indigenous language, often different from the national language” (Griffiths, 2005).

The Asian Development Bank (ADB, 2007) estimates that there are around 300 million to 370 million OA in the world that is, around six percent of the world population. They are divided into 5,000 races and live in 70 countries. Around 150 million OA live in the Asian continent, including 68 million in India. Five percent of them are in the Asian continent and in the Pacific. The OA represent 10 percent of the total population of Latin America. They also represent 40 percent of the total rural population of Latin America (Roger & Soren, 2001). The percentage of OA who moved to town areas is also on the rise. It has been estimated that 40 percent of the OA live in the town areas. In Latin America, the census for the year 2000 shows that there were 30 million OA in that country. Out of this, 12 million (40%) live in the town areas. In Guatemala and Mexico, for every three OA, one of them lives in the town, whereas, in Bolivia, Chile and Brazil half of the OA population live in town areas. In 1960, in the Arctic Region and the Russian Federation, around 58 percent of the OA live in the town areas and this rose to 83 percent in 2006. In Canada, the 2006 census shows that 54 percent of the OA live in the town areas.

According to the 2007 census in America, the American Indians and the Native Alaskans total around 4.5 million or 1.5 percent of the total population of the Americans. Half of them live in town areas. In Australia, 30 percent of the OA live in town areas, whereas 83 percent of the aborigines, the Maoris of New Zealand live in towns. In India, the 2001 census shows that 15.4 percent of the OA population live in Tamil Nadu and 8.2 percent in Gujarat. Whereas, in Africa, according to the UN, it is estimated that 54 percent of the OA population will live in town areas by 2030. In Tanzania, around 90 percent of the Masai race has been moved to town areas (UN-HABITAT, 2010).

In Bangladesh there are 45 ethnic groups of OA. It is estimated that there are three million OA, of which a big portion of them are from the Jumma race (704,834 people) who live in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (AIPP, 2007). Whereas, in Cambodia (in 2008), it was estimated that there were 1.4 percent who were OA. Out of the total population of 13,395,682, around 101,000 to 190,000 were OA. In the Philippines, in 2005, there were 12 million OA, who were divided into 110 ethnic groups. The OA represent 15 percent of the total population, which numbers around 85 million people (David, 2007).

In order to protect the human rights of the OA the National Institutions on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (NIRIPs) was established in India, Nepal and the Philippines. Whereas, in Bangladesh, Malaysia and Vietnam, the administration and protection of the rights of the OA is under the administration of a government agency. According to the Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network (AITPN, 2008), some of the countries in Asia (India, Nepal dan Filipina) have established national NIRIPs to look into the human rights of the OA, whereas a few other countries have rejected the establishment of this institution. A few governments have established ministries, departments or committees at the cabinet level to deal with the affairs of the original people or ethnic minorities in their respective countries. Amongst these nations are The Ministry of Chittagong Hill Tracts Affairs (MoCHTA) in Bangladesh, The Department of Orang Asli Affairs (JHEOA) in Malaysia and the Committee for Ethnic Minorities (CEM) in Vietnam.

According to the Asian Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Network (AITPN, 2008), these agencies are not expected to meet the existing standards relating to the national institutions as they are not national institutions but their role remains crucial as they are often highlighted as governments' commitment towards indigenous or tribal peoples. Based on the research by AITPN (2008), this government agency is not effective because:

- i. The government agency is not very effective and its objectives in protecting the rights of the native people are not clear. It was also found that implementing agencies were themselves at times anti-OA;
- ii. The Ministry, department or committee was not headed by the OA or did not have OA representatives;
- iii. There was no transparency and accountability in the functions of the ministry, departments and the committees;
- iv. The Ministry, department and committees were not independent in terms of money;
- v. There were no different races or gender representing the OA in the appointment or members;
- vi. Assimilation of the ethnic minority or indigenous peoples into the mainstream society remains the main agenda of these governmental agencies;
- vii. OA reserved land is under the tight supervision of the government agency; and
- viii. As the indigenous people demand various degrees of autonomy or self determination, the indigenous areas have been virtually turned into military rule.

The main problem of the OA community is the high rate of poverty. Even though the poverty level has decreased from 47 percent in 1994 to 30 percent in 2007, this figure is still high compared with the percentage of poverty at the national level (Moul & Seng, 2010). For example, in the Philippines, the OA community is still maintained as the sector or community that is most marginalized (David, 2007). The OA community is still marginalized from the mainstream economic development. The OA are amongst the poorest community in many countries. Many of them are marginalized and their culture and also language is fast diminishing. Issues concerning the OA

community, include the socio-economy status, preservation of their culture and language, land ownership, ownership and exploitation of natural resources, issues of politics and autonomy, pollution of the environment, poverty, health and discrimination.

The OA is a vulnerable community and will continue to be disadvantaged due to the development processes (ADB, 2007). The OA is defined as the vulnerable segments of society that is a society that is easily exposed to danger and faces poverty as a result of factors that are beyond their control. The economic development programmes in the interior (on the fringes or interior of the jungles) will jeopardize the socio-economy, cultural and livelihood of the OA. The World Bank defines vulnerable groups as:

“People who by virtue of gender, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage, or social status may be more adversely affected by resettlement than others and who may be limited in their ability to claim or take advantage of resettlement assistance and related development benefits”.

In 1993, the UN drafted the Declaration of the Human Rights of the Indigenous Peoples. In 1982, the Working Group on Indigenous Population was set up in the UN to draw up the human rights of the OA. This declaration was debated and finally in 2007 it was used internationally. According to the ADB (2007), the declaration has 46 Articles:

“among which is an article that states the right of IP to self-determination, autonomy, or self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, and articles providing that IP shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories, and that relocation shall take place only with the free, prior, and informed consent of the IP concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return”.

2.4 DEMOGRAPHY OF THE ORANG ASLI

The OA in the Peninsular are divided into three main races that is Senoi, Proto-Malays (Original Malays) and Negrito and each has six different ethnic groups (Table 2.2 and Figure 2.2). According to data obtained from the JAKOA (2010), there are around 178,197 OA in Peninsular Malaysia. As for race composition Senoi are the largest at 97,856 (54.9%), then the Proto-Malays at 75,332 (42.3%) and the least are the Negritos at 5,009 (2.8%) (Table 2.3).

Table 2.2.
OA In Peninsular Malaysia

Race	Senoi	Proto-Malay	Negrito
Ethnic Group	Semai	Temuan	Kensiu
	Temiar	Semelai	Kintak
	Jahut	Jakun	Jahai
	Che Wong	Kanaq	Lanoh
	Mahmeri	Kuala ^a	Mendriq
	Semoq Beri	Seletar	Bateq

Note: ^aalso referred to as Orang Duano or Dossin Dolak or Orang Laut who are spread along the beaches of Johor (Rohani & Nur Hidayah 2010).

Source: JAKOA (2011a).

Around 70 percent of OA live in Pahang and Perak. From the percentage of distribution according to states, the most number of them are in Pahang, 67,506 (37.9%), then Perak 53,299 (29.9%), Selangor, 17,587 (9.9%), Kelantan 13,457 (7.6%), Johore 13,139 (7.4%) and Negeri Sembilan 10,531 (5.9%). The population of OA is less than one percent in Malacca, Terengganu and Kedah. There are no records of OA (Senoi, Negrito and Proto-Malays) in Perlis, Penang, Sabah, Sarawak, Federal Territory (FT) Kuala Lumpur, Putrajaya and Labuan.

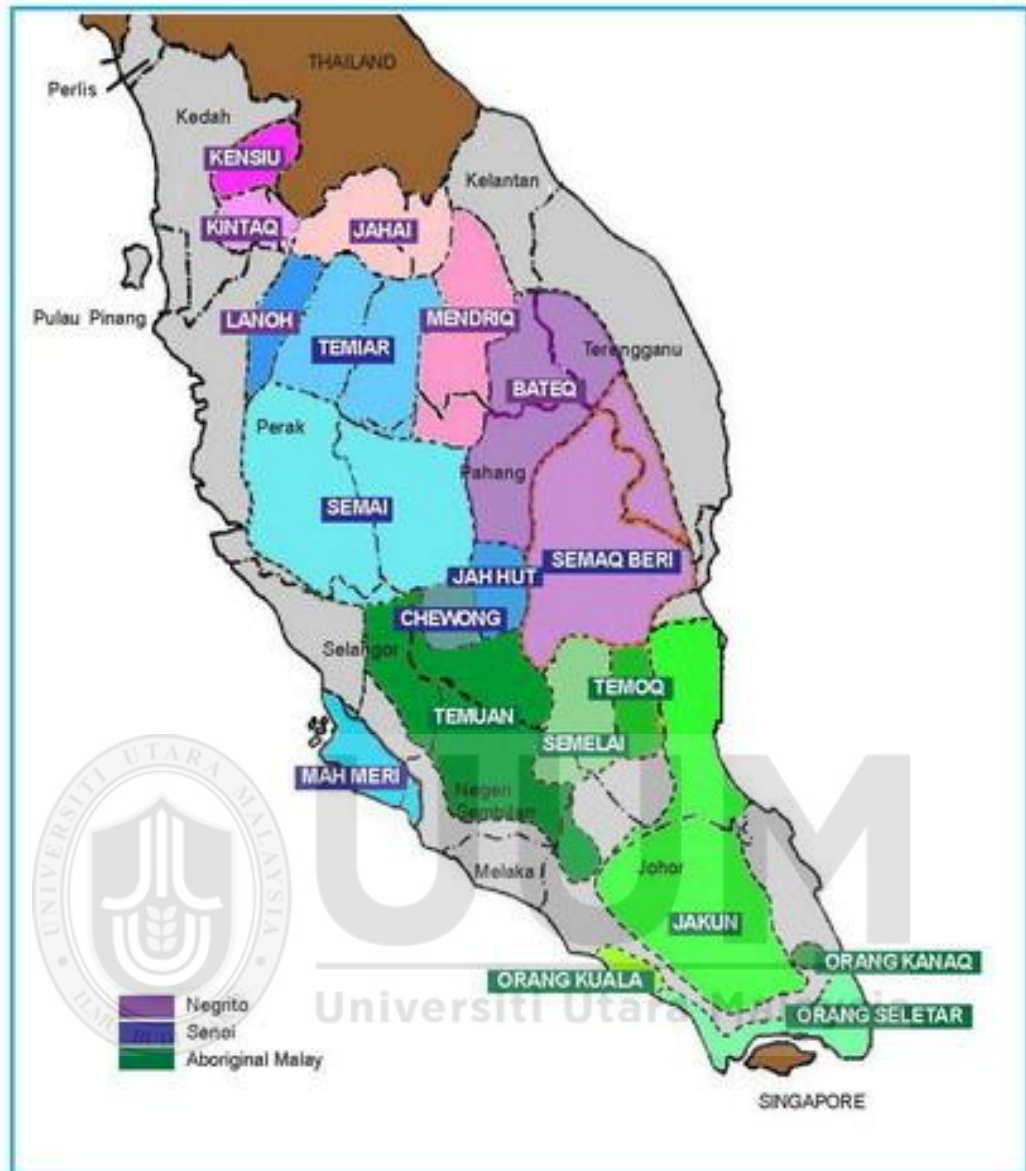


Figure 2.2. Distribution of Orang Asli According To Race
Source: Machacek (2012)

Table 2.3.
Distribution of OA According to Race and State 2010

	TOTAL		Negrito			Senoi			Proto-Malays		
	No	% race according to State ^a	No	% race according to State ^a	% State according to race ^a	No	% race according to State ^a	% State according to race ^a	No	% race according to State ^a	% State according to race ^a
Pahang	67,506	37.88 (1)	925	18.47 (3) ^b	1.37 (3) ^c	29,439	30.08 (2)	43.61 (2)	37,142	49.30 (1)	55.02 (1)
Perak	53,299	29.91 (2)	2,413	48.17 (1)	4.53 (2)	50,281	51.38 (1)	94.34 (1)	605	0.80 (6)	1.14 (3)
Selangor	17,587	9.87 (3)	3	0.06 (6)	0.02 (3)	5,073	5.18 (4)	28.85 (2)	12,511	16.61 (3)	71.14 (1)
Kelantan	13,457	7.55 (4)	1,381	27.57 (2)	10.26 (2)	12,047	12.31 (3)	89.52 (1)	29	0.04 (8)	0.22 (3)
Johore	13,139	7.37 (5)	1	0.02 (7)	0.01 (3)	55	0.06 (7)	0.42 (2)	13,083	17.37 (2)	99.57 (1)
N.Sembilan	10,531	5.91 (6)	-	-	-	96	0.10 (6)	0.91 (1)	10,435	13.85 (4)	99.09 (1)
Malacca	1,515	0.85 (7)	1	0.02 (7)	0.07 (3)	28	0.03 (8)	1.85 (2)	1,486	1.97 (5)	98.09 (1)
Terengganu	893	0.50 (8)	34	0.68 (5)	3.81 (3)	818	0.84 (5)	91.60 (1)	41	0.05 (7)	4.59 (1)
Kedah	270	0.15 (9)	251	5.01 (4)	92.96 (1)	19	0.02 (9)	7.04 (2)	-	-	-
TOTAL	178,197	100.00	5,009	100.00		97,856	100.00		75,332	100.00	
% from the total average ^a	100.00	-	2.81	-	-	54.91	-	-	42.27	-	-

Note:

^acalculated by researcher based on the information from the source below;

^b % distribution of race according to state, for example, no. 3 means the third largest Negrito race is Pahang, the largest (1) is Perak, 2nd; largest is Kelantan and so on until 7 or 8;

^c % distribution of states according to race, for example, no. 3 means in Pahang, the Negrito race is the largest after the Senoi race (2nd) and the Proto-Malays (1)

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

Senois are the most in Perak 50,281 (51.2%), in Pahang 29,439 (30.1%) and in Kelantan 12,047 (12.3%). The Proto-Malays are mostly settled in Pahang 37,142 (49.3%), Johor 13,083 (17.37%) and Selangor 12,511 (16.6%). Whereas, for the Negrito Race, most of them are live in Perak 2,413 (48.2%), Kelantan 1,381 (27.6%) and Pahang 925 (18.5%). In the State of Pahang, the most number of OA are the Proto-Malays (55%), then the Senoi race (43.6%), whereas the Negrito race only 1.4 percent. On the other hand, in Perak, the most are the Senoi race (94.4%) and the percentage of the Negrito race and the Proto-Malays is less than five percent.

In 2010, the OA represented 0.8 percent of the total population of Peninsular Malaysia and 0.6 percent of the total population of Malaysia. In 2010, the total population of Malaysia was 28,334,135 and the total population of the Peninsular was 22, 569,345 (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2011). From a comparison of the OA with the non-OA, there are eight OA for every 1,000 non-OA in the Peninsular and six OA for every 1,000 non-OA in Malaysia (Table 2.4). From the average, the total number of OA represents 4.5 percent of those from Pahang and 2.3 percent from Perak. Even though the third largest number of OA are in Selangor, from the total percentage from the States, the third largest state is Negeri Sembilan and they represent one percent of the total population of the State.

In the other states, the OA represent less than one percent of the State. From the average of OA-non-OA, for every 1,000 people who were not from the OA race, the OA totaled 47 in Pahang, 23 in Perak, 10 in Negeri Sembilan, nine in Kelantan, four in Johor, three in Selangor, two in Malacca and one in Trengganu. The least number

of OA are in Kedah (0.01% of the total population in that state). In Kedah, the OA are only one to every 10,000 people.

Table 2.4.
Average Number of OA in the States, 2010

	Total population ^a	Total Orang Asli ^b	% of Orang Asli from the total population	Average number of Orang Asli for every 1,000 people who are non-Orang Asli	Average number of Orang Asli for every 10,000 non-Orang Asli
Pahang	1,500,817	67,506	4.50	47	471
Perak	2,352,743	53,299	2.27	23	232
Selangor	5,462,141	17,587	0.32	3	32
Kelantan	1,539,601	13,457	0.87	9	88
Johore	3,348,283	13,139	0.39	4	39
N.Sembilan	1,021,064	10,531	1.03	10	104
Malacca	821,110	1,515	0.18	2	18
Terengganu	1,035,977	893	0.09	1	9
Kedah	1,947,651	270	0.01	0	1
Perlis	231,541	-	-	-	-
P.Pinang	1,561,383	-	-	-	-
FT KL	1,674,621	-	-	-	-
FT Putrajaya	72,413	-	-	-	-
PENINSULA	22,569,345	178,197	0.79	8	80
Sabah	3,206,742	-	-	-	-
Sarawak	2,471,140	-	-	-	-
FT Labuan	86,908	-	-	-	-
MALAYSIA	28,334,135	178,197	0.63	6	63

Source: ^aDepartment of Statistics Malaysia (2011)

^bJAKOA (2011a)

According to JAKOA's records, the population of the OA has increased (Figure 2.3). In the 30 years between 1980-2010, the population of the OA has increased from 67,014 to 178,197 that is by 166 percent compared with the population of Malaysia which increased by 106 percent in the same period of time. The population of Malaysia in 1980 was 13,745,241 million and 2010 was 28,334,135 million (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2011). From the average early growth of the OA, the average has decreased by 3.3 percent for the years 1991-2000 to 3.0 percent for the years 2000-2010 [calculated using the average annual population growth = $1/n$ [ln

$(P_{t+n}/P_t] \times 100$, where n =number of years between t years and $t+n$, P_t = total population in the year t , P_{t+n} = total population in the year $t+n$, \ln =original logarithm]. Even though the average growth has decreased, it is much higher from the previous 2.0 percent for the years 2000-2010.

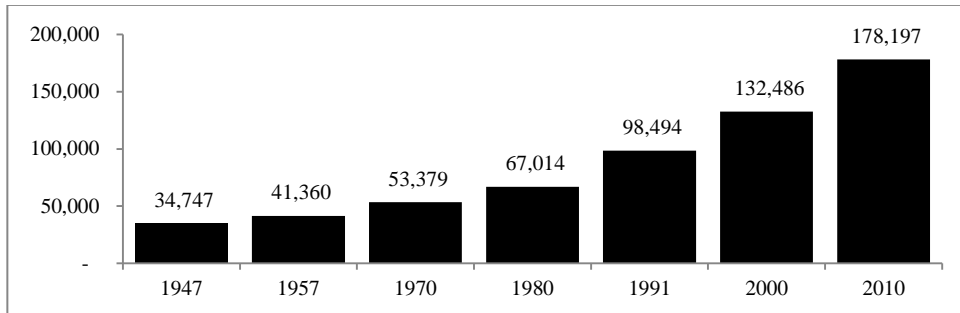


Figure 2.3. Number of OA 1947-2010

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

The average population growth of the OA is calculated based on the number of OA for the year 2000 and 2010 from the JAKOA (2011a) and the average rate of annual population growth in Malaysia based on information from the population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010 (Department of Statistic Malaysia, 2011). The decrease in the average growth rate is attributed to the decline in the fertility rate when the standard of living of the country rose in line with the demographic transition theory. The decrease in the rate of population growth shows that the country is evolving towards reaching the developed status.

As in other countries, the number of OA who live in the towns also has increased (Table 2.5). The average percentage of OA who live in urban areas increased from only 1.6 percent in 1970 to 11.3 percent in 2000. Around seven OA villages are located in urban areas like Batu Berangkai, Kampar, Perak; Sungai Ruil in Cameron Highlands, Pahang; Bukit Lanjan, Damansara, Tanjung Sepat, Kuala Langat, Selangor (Juli Edo et al., 2008).

Table 2.5.
Percentage Of OA According To Stratification

Strata	1970	1980	1991	2000 ^a
Town (population < 9,999)	1.6	3.8	8.9	11.3
Small town (population 1,000 – 9,999)	2.4	2.9	2.4	3.0
Rural area (population > 1,000)	96.0	93.3	88.7	85.7

Note; ^acomplete data of the Orang Asli population from the latest Population and Housing census, 2010 has still not been made available by the Department of Statistics Malaysia.

Source: Norfariza (2008)

Until 31st December 2010, there were around 36,658 OA families in Peninsular Malaysia that is, an increase 24,368 families in 2000 (JAKOA, 2011a; Norfariza, 2008). In the same year, there were also 852 OA villages. These villages are classified into three based on their location and criteria as in Table 2.6. Through the resettlement of the OA project, the number of OA villages located deep in the jungles has decreased and now more OA villages are living on the town fringes. The age of the OA population is classified as the young age structure. In 2000, around 45.6 percent of the OA were under the age of 15 years compared to 36.6 percent for the total population in Peninsular Malaysia in the same year. The average age for the OA is 16.7 years when compared with the total population in Peninsular Malaysia, which is 23.8 years (Table 2.7).

Table 2.6.
Category Of The OA Village

Category of the Village	Number	Criteria
Interior	327 (38%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can be contacted via laterite roads, jungle pathway or waterways • Does not have clean water supply, 24 hours electricity supply and other basic facilities • No fixed source of income
Bordering the towns	519 (61%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Close to Malay villages • Can be contacted through premix roads • Have basic facilities, clean water supply, 24 hours electricity supply • Have land development projects and fixed source of income
Town	6 (1%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have complete facilities • No land development projects

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

Table 2.7.
Comparison Of Age Indicators Of The OA, 2000

	Orang Asli	Total Population in Peninsular Malaysia
Average Age	16.7	23.8
Average number of dependants	91.2	58.8
Average number of dependant children	87.2	51.5
Average number of dependant elders	4.0	6.4

Source: Norfariza (2008)

The young age structure results in whole average number of dependants and the average number of dependant children for the OA to be high when compared with the total population in Peninsular Malaysia. Whereas, the low life span results in the average number of older dependants to be low when compared with Peninsular Malaysia. The average number of women OA indicates a normal trend; otherwise the number of males is higher than the females. In 2000, the average number of women OA was 102 (102 males for each 100 women). Whereas, for the whole of Peninsular Malaysia, it was 103 and the average of women was at 65 and it indicated there were more women than men (because the women lived longer than the men). On the

other hand, for the OA, at age 65 and more, the average age of the OA is 126 compared with the whole of Peninsular Malaysia which is 85. The average number of men who are more than the women also explains why at the same age (65 and more), 30.8 percent of the OA male population become widowers compared to the 14.6 percentage for the total in Peninsular Malaysia. Whereas for the women, for the same age, 54.4 percent of the OA becoming widows is around the same as in Peninsular Malaysia, which is 55.9 percent (Norfariza, 2008).

The OA marriage is at a younger age when compared with the others in Peninsular Malaysia. In 2000, the minimum age of marriage for first timers from the OA community was 25 for the men and 22 for the women as compared with 29 for men and 26 for women for the whole of Malaysia. Around 0.9 percent of the OA marry at below 15 years, especially the women. About 0.5 percent of the men and 1.3 percent of the women OA marry when below 15 years (Norfariza, 2008).

2.5 DEVELOPMENT PLANS FOR THE ORANG ASLI COMMUNITY

As provided for in the Orang Asli Act, the development programmes for the OA community is directly under the management and administration of JAKOA. Three programmes for the development of the OA are: first, Structured Resettlement Programme (SRP); second, Economic Development Programme (EDP); and third, Social Development Programme (SDP).

2.5.1 The Structured Resettlement Programme (SRP)

The objective of this programme is to have a new structured settlement for the OA, which is more organized, complete with basic infrastructure and modern economic

sources. Under the SRP, JAKOA undertakes the survey to identify the boundaries of resettlements and land ownership of the OA, for the purpose of gazetting the settlements of the OA community. SRP involves various infra-social components as: first, water supply; second, electricity supply; third, village roads; and fourth, economic projects. The SRP can be divided into three namely, Resettlement Programme (RP), Village Rearrangement Programme (VRP), and New Villages Programme (NVP).

As summarized in Table 2.9, the evolution of the administration and planning of the OA community, resettlement policies for the OA was undertaken since the emergency (1946-1960) for security purposes to protect the OA from communists influence. After the end of communists' insurgency, in the 1980's the resettlement of the OA policy was more focused on raising their socio-economy profile and quality of their life (Mustaffa, 2008). This programme was undertaken since 1979 in the Fourth Malaysian Plan and later re-enforced in the Fifth Malaysian Plan and Sixth Malaysian Plan as the main strategy to raise further the socio-economic status of the OA community. Through the RP, the OA villages which were dispersed far in the interiors were gathered together in one area that was provided with basic amenities and economic commercial agricultural activities (rubber and palm oil). The families that were involved were transferred to resettlement areas.

Through this planned programmes, amenities were easily made available and effective and was able to prevent the communist elements from influencing the OA in the interior areas. Besides raising the quality of life of the OA, this programme also gave them a chance to be involved in the modern economic activities. Through the rubber

and palm oil planting programmes, the OA community received dividends from the crops, besides being given a chance to be plantation workers. Until today, there are about 17 RP, that is six in Perak, seven in Pahang, three in Kelantan and one in Johore (JAKOA, 2010). Hence, around 14 percent of the OA live in RP areas (Mustaffa 2008).

Besides the RP the government also implemented the VRP. This programme was implemented since the Seventh Malaysian Plan (1996-2000) that involved around 217 OA villages (12,264 HH). The objective of this programme was to raise the standard of living of the OA community in the already existing villages (other than RP) through the SRP social-infra components like that undertaken by the RP.

The third SRP is the NVP and this resettlement programme is specially designed for the OA villages which border Thailand and are in KESBAN areas. The participants are equipped with SRP infra-social amenities like that which is done for RP and VRP (JAKOA, 2010). The approach taken by KESBAN is “Security and Development” to provide security and economic stability in the boundary areas around a radius of 25 km from the international Malaysia–Thailand border. KESBAN was undertaken in 1979 with basic housing facilities in place together with economic programmes like agriculture, husbandry and village industries. Example, like the Brooke Post, that is 90 km from Gua Musang with a population of around 300 people (Mohd Zakaria Yadi, 2004).

2.5.2 Economic Development Programme (EDP)

The objective of this programme is to increase the income (decrease the poverty level) and diversify the economic source of the OA community. Four main projects under

the EDP are: first, *kontan* planting projects (vegetables); second, husbandry project (goats, cows, sheep and fish); third, rubber and palm oil planting projects; and fourth, development of businesses for the OA community (the entrepreneurs involved will be given guidance in management and entrepreneurship aspects with the assistance of technical agencies that are appointed).

2.5.3 Social Development Programme (SDP)

The objective of this programme is to raise the quality of life of the OA community who live far in the interiors and on the fringes. This programme will also assist the physical transformation and the mind-set of the OA to prepare and accept the changes to their daily life. SDP covers the following six components: first, education assistance; second, housing for the poor; third, infrastructure and social amenities; fourth, change in the mind-set; fifth, family development; and sixth, health development. The Government during the Ninth Malaysian Plan (2006-2010) had allocated around RM337.3 million to implement the RP, EDP and SDP programmes (Table 2.8). The highest amount allocated was for SDP, that is RM250 million or 53.3 percent of the total allocated during the Ninth Malaysia Plan. Total original allocation for SDP was RM158.3 million, an increase of RM91.7 million was given through the Economic Package 1 that was used for: (1) housing aid for the poor and hardcore poor (66.5 million); (2) village roads (RM12.9 million); and (3) agriculture roads (RM12 million) (JAKOA, 2011a). From 2008 to 2010, RM20 million was allocated for the *Wang Saku*, Transport, Food Basket, Input Agriculture, Insufficient Food Vitamin Programmes (JAKOA, 2011a).

Table 2.8.

Allocation According To The Programmes In Ninth Malaysian Plan

Programme	Allocation (RM Million)	%
Structured Resettlement (SRP)	109.9	23.4
Economic Development (EDP)	109.1	23.3
Social Development (SDP)	250.0	53.3
Total	469.0	100.0

Note: ^aTotal original allocation is RM377.3 million, an increase of RM91.7 million given through the Economic Package 1

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

2.6 RESETTLEMENT OF THE ORANG ASLI

Most of these new development areas are in interior areas and are OA villages. The characteristics of development are projects like the construction of hydroelectric plants, highways, gas-pipes (LPG), mines and development programmes and others. At the international level, between 1998 and 2005, around 605 development projects were undertaken which involved the moving of the OA to resettlement areas and the most number were undertaken in China and India. From this number, only 22 percent of the development projects involved the moving out of the OA who to new resettlement areas (Table 2.9).

Successful resettlement projects due to construction of hydroelectric dams are projects like China's Shuikou and Yantandams. Construction of these dams began in 1987 and the people began to move between 1990 and 1992. The project in the Min Jiang River involved the moving of around 15,600 families from the rural areas (67,200 people) and around 20,000 people in the town areas, including 3,900 people (17,200 of the population) from Nanping City. Those who were involved in the resettlement were very happy with the new settlement areas provided as it increased their income level

and quality of life compared with prior to moving to the resettlement areas (Picciotto et al., 2001; World Bank, 1998).

Table 2.9
Development Programmes That Involved Resettlement of The OA, 1998-2005

Country	Projects that had resettlement plans		
	No of Projects	No	%
China	64	23	36
Laos	21	18	86
Viet Nam	40	18	45
India	53	17	32
Indonesia	40	14	35
Nepal	22	9	41
Cambodia	26	8	31
Sri Lanka	41	7	17
Bangladesh	35	6	17
Philippines	35	4	11
Pakistan	54	4	7
Uzbekistan	16	3	19
Afghanistan	12	2	17
Kyrgyz Republic	16	1	6
Mongolia	17	1	6
Other countries ^a	91	0	0

^a Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji Islands, Kazakhstan, Kiribati, Maldives, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tajikistan, Thailand, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu.

Source: ADB (2007)

However, there are resettlement programmes which have failed? According to Mengistu Woube who conducted research in the Gambela area in Ethiopia in 2005, many of the resettlement projects were only short-term. This project moved on its own and was not a development programme. This led to conflicts in land acquisition, deforestation, floods, food shortage and the spread of many diseases. One such project which failed is the Chixoy Hydroelectric Project. This project which was constructed between 1976 and 1985 was developed by the Guatemalan National Electrification Institute (INDE), which was sponsored by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Around 3,400 people were involved in the resettlement. Even

though the World Bank has policies in place which provide that potential participants be given compensation, that is equivalent to the quality of life which they enjoyed prior to moving. However, after moving they did not receive adequate compensation. In 1992, the OA known as the Maya Achi Indians (Rio Negro) in Baja Verapaz, Guatemala did not agree with the resettlement and revolted against the army and this resulted in the death of around 440 OA (Levy, 2002).

According to the COHRE Mission Report (2004), the few internal reports released by the IDB and the World Bank refer to problems with resettlement, but make no mention whatsoever of the appalling fact that, shortly before the reservoir filled, hundreds of people who were supposed to be resettled were actually murdered instead. To this day, both institutions deny any knowledge of, or responsibility for, the role that they played in the massacres through their financial backing of the Chixoy Dam Project. However, in 1991, the World Bank alluded to the problems that occurred in relation to the Chixoy Dam Project in a confidential Project Completion Report. The report noted that the resettlement plans were “conceptually ... seriously flawed” and also mentioned delays in implementing the program due to intensive insurgency activity in the project area during the years 1980-1983.

Other new resettlement areas are the Phulbari Coal Project in Bangladesh. This project involves the moving of the Santal, Munda and Mahili OA groups, the oldest OA community in Southern Asia (Kate, 2012). The resettlement programme for around 400 OA families involves the LNG programme in Papua New Guinea (ESSO, 2010). The railway track projects from Delhi and Mumbai and to Uttar Pradesh, Haryana,

Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra that involves the moving of 38,310 people including some OA villages (Ministry of Railways India, 2011).

Included are the electric wires and cable projects in Sri Lanka, which involves around 436 households (CEB, 2012). The Lao Nam Theun II Hydroelectric (Viet Nam) project takes up the Nakai Plateau area which involves around 1,149 households. This involves 16 of the 17 OA villages in that area. The Indonesian Tangguh Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) project involves the resettlement of 127 families (694 people) from the Tennah Merah Race and the acquisition of 3,466 hectares of Samuri land (ethnic Sowai, Wayuri and Simuna). Other country is the construction of the 121-kilometer-long rail line of the Guizhou-Shuibai Railway Project in the People's Republic of China (PRC) that involves the resettlement of at least 210 households belonging minority races of the OA (ADB, 2007).

In Laos, since 2001, the resettlement of villages, including resettlement of OA villages is one of the main strategies used to develop the rural areas. The main objective of the the Lao Revolutionary Party's Socio-economic Strategy for Poverty Reduction" is to reduce poverty, increase educational opportunities for the rural communities, overcome the slash and burn cultivation of crops and increase the productivity rate of the country. Undertake shifting cultivation or move because of traditional reasons or beliefs which are still practised amongst the Orang Asli. Biddle's research of 2009 on the OA in Australia finds that the OA move more often. Between 2001 till 2006, 46.5 percent of the OA moved from one place to another. However, 80 percent of the country is covered by mountains and many of the villages are isolated and located far in the interior. For economic reasons, the rural areas can be integrated into the district

development programmes, residents from villages that are in the interior areas are moved to areas that are close to the town areas. According to Romagny (2004):

“In this way the villagers are brought closer to cities and communication links. This action could be summarised by saying: “If development cannot be brought to people, bring the people towards development”.

A positive outcome or result of the resettlement programme of villages is rise in the standard of education (in the case of Laos, more people are able to speak the Lao Language) and the increase in the rate of school attendance, increase in the standard of health and economic integration between the rural areas and the town areas (increases productivity of industries). Whereas, the negative result of the resettlement programme, especially in the early stages when the residents first move to new settlements is the drastic unsuitability of living conditions. The shortage of food, rise in communicable diseases (diarrhoea, malaria, respiratory diseases, and psychological disorders), socio-cultural breakdowns (Kevin et al., 2010), and loss of assets, both financial and symbolical with traditional functions often becomes obsolete in the process (Romagny, 2004).

2.7 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENT AND RESETTLEMENT

According to Bernstein (1971), economic development does not only focus on the structural change based on agriculture to industry, as development it is also valued from change in indicators like demography, political understanding and the socio-economic level of the population. Whereas, according to Chenery (1979) and Kuznets (1981), the change in the structure of the economy must be supported by the change in the socio-economic and social institution.

Development is recognized as a process of movement to a higher level in all aspects of the economic and social systems like increase in productivity, economic and social balance, acquiring of modern and up-to-date knowledge, establishment of institutions and change in attitude for the better (Meier, 1988; Seers, 1977; Todaro, 1989). Development also involves change in the structure of the work force and increase in the level of education and training, increase in the percentage of the population living in the urban areas, increase in modern job opportunities, decrease in the level of poverty and income distribution that is more balanced (Zuvekas, 1979; Smith, 1997). Besides this, development also brings about positive change in three basic values that is sustainability, confidence and freedom (Thirlwall, 1983). From a demographical aspect economic development will be followed by a decrease in the birth and death rates, rise in the median age, longevity and literacy amongst adults. This subject has been much discussed in the demographic transition theory. According to Hirschman (1986):

“This interaction of education and fertility by ethnicity offers a possible interpretation of the different ethnic trends in fertility – an interactive effect of ethnicity and education on fertility”.

According to Leete (1989):

“the socio-economic and demographic change that have occurred in Malaysia should have led to a substantial and sustained fertility decline. Similar changes notably, in South Korea, Hong Kong, Thailand, Taiwan and Singapore”.

According to Asan Ali (2004b):

“The rate of population growth more recently has slowed down with a declining fertility rate as the country progressed towards a developed nation status. Peninsular Malaysia is well along the path of a modern fertility transition”.

Based on this theory, the level of population growth will take a u-turn. In the early stages of development, the rate of population growth will increase and when a country has developed, especially in terms of education and health, the rate of population growth will begin to decrease (Hirschman, 1986). According to Panis and Lillard (1995), the increase in the level of education amongst the women will result in changed eating habits and better health care for both mother and child.

As this development is one that is subjective, the measurement of development requires a wholesome approach. In the 1990s, the Human Development Index (HDI) was used extensively to measure the level of development. HDI was introduced and used by United Nations Development Program (UNDP) in 1990. HDI is based on four indicators that is, longevity, literacy, school enrolment and percapita income (UNDP, 1997; Hassan et al., 1999). HDI began to spread and today a lot of development research uses this Sustainable Livelihood Approach (SLA). SLA is used to identify the factors that influence the daily livelihood of the poor. Besides, the SLA also takes into account the ability of the poor in terms of availability of money and technical knowledge in undertaking economic programmes to increase their standard of living (IFAD, 2010; Morse & McNamara, 2013).

Whereas, in the anthropology and sociological research, the two theoretical frameworks that were used are the Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) models in the resettlement programmes. There is no specific theory in the research on migration that is tied to resettlement. However, the theory of migration of Falaris (1979) can be applied for research that is tied to resettlement that is, how individuals who decide to move compare their satisfaction of the utilities that they will enjoy

when they move to a new place when compared with their satisfaction in the current place. Falaris's migration model combines the approach of Sjaastad's migration model of 1962 that emphasis the efficient allocation and distribution of economic resources through the migration process and the approach used by Everett Lee in 1966, which is tied to the push and pull factors of migration (Asan Ali et al., 2003). The migration model of Sjaastad by Larry A. Sjaastad values the efficient allocation and distribution of economic resources through the migration process. According to Sjaatad, migration is an investment in increasing productivity of the individual concerned when he or she decides to move. This investment will involve costs and returns in monetary and non-monetary terms (satisfaction or utility). Non-monetary costs are psychological and social costs (Asan Ali et al., 2003).

The Theory of Migration by Everett Lee emphasizes on the push and pull factors (Push-Pull Model) as the reason for migration. Positive factors refer to factors that attract migrants to the desired destination; whereas, negative factors refer to factors that dissuade migrants from moving from their current location. Postive factors include (that attract) a higher level of income, a higher standard of living, job opportunities including part-time jobs and so on. Whereas the negative factors (push) are problems of poverty, little job opportunities, low standard of living, political problems, communication and so on. Personal factors of the migrant like age, level of education, skill, sex, nationality and race determine whether these are positive (pull), negative (push) or zero. According to Lee too, there will be migrants who return to their original place (return migration or repatriation) because they find that the reality is that their expectations were not fulfilled in the new place (Asan Ali et al., 2003).

Suwanmontri (2010) who is heavily involved in planning and implementing resettlement of people due to hydroelectric projects due uses the approach that maximizes utility in the research on resettlement. According to him, there is no suitable theory for the planning and implementation of resettlement and rehabilitation of people programme, especially in developing countries. Therefore, his research uses the concept of consumer utility. This theory can be used for any development project that involves the resettlement or relocation of the people affected.

The objective of any development programme is to raise the whole economy of the country, including those affected by resettlement or relocation. The utility will measure the level of satisfaction of the consumers (those involved in the resettlement) whether it increases or decreases. Satisfaction operationally refers to the change in the social welfare or well-being of the individuals who were involved in the resettlement programmes. There are two methods of paying compensation to those who are involved in the resettlement or relocation so that their level of welfare does not change. Firstly, payment in the form of money to retain their income level when their land is taken over for development projects; and secondly, by giving them subsidies (price discounts) in the new place.

In Malaysia, both methods of compensation are used. For example in the squatter resettlement programme, they are given an option of either receiving compensation (money) or to obtain discounts to purchase houses. For the resettlement of fishermen, the FELDA scheme and the resettlement of the OA, the Government will provide housing subsidies, land, fishing equipment (where relevant) and provide basic amenities in the new area of settlement or village. According to Suwanmontri (2010)

too, the standard of living of those who have been relocated can be measured subjectively by their level of satisfaction in the area of resettlement by taking into consideration the infrastructure, facilities and social services that they receive. Facilities and services that are made available in the resettlement areas are things like communications and transport, electricity supply, water, health and religious services. In addition, he adds that other factors that contribute positively to utilities are the quality of housing, value of the property, opportunities for leisure and their involvement in the development projects.

2.8 THE MODERNIZATION THEORY AS UNDERPINNING THEORY FOR THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF THIS RESEARCH

According to Tipps (1973), the Modernization Theory is used to explain the process of modernization within societies. Modernization refers to a model of a progressive transition from a pre-modern or traditional to a modern society. Modernization Theory originated from the ideas of German sociologist Max Weber (1864-1920), which provided the basis for the modernization paradigm developed by Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons (1902-1979). Furthermore, Inglehart and Welzel (2005) explained that the theory looks at the internal factors of a country while assuming that with assistance, traditional countries can be brought to development in the same manner more developed countries have been. Modernization Theory was a dominant paradigm in the social sciences in the 1950s and 1960s, then went into a deep eclipse. It made a comeback after 1990 but remains a controversial model.

In concordance with Gavrov and Klyukanov (2015), Modernization Theory also attempts to identify the social variables that contribute to social progress and development of societies and seeks to explain the process of social evolution. Modernization Theory is a subject to criticism originating among socialist and free-market ideologies, and globalization theorists. Modernization Theory stresses not only the process of change but also the responses to that change. It also looks at internal dynamics while referring to social and cultural structures and the adaptation of new technologies. Modernization Theory maintains that traditional societies will develop as they adopt more modern practices. Proponents of Modernization Theory claim that modern states are wealthier and more powerful and that their citizens are freer to enjoy a higher standard of living.

Developments such as new data technology and the need to update traditional methods in transport, communication and production, it is argued, make modernization necessary or at least preferable to the status quo. That view makes critique of modernization difficult since it implies that such developments control the limits of human interaction, not vice versa. It also implies that human agency controls the speed and severity of modernization. Supposedly, instead of being dominated by tradition, societies undergoing the process of modernization typically arrive at forms of governance dictated by abstract principles. Traditional religious beliefs and cultural traits, according to the theory, usually become less important as modernization takes hold (Berman, 2001).

Historians link modernization to the processes of urbanization and industrialization and the spread of education. As Kendall (2007) notes, urbanization accompanied modernization and the rapid process of industrialization. In sociological critical theory, modernization is linked to an overarching process of rationalization. When modernization increases within a society, the individual becomes increasingly important, eventually replacing the family or community as the fundamental unit of society.

Based on the detail discussions from the Modernization Theory and the whole of literature review of this chapter, researcher found that the way to identify satisfaction of the OA as regards SRP in Cameron Highlands is related to socio-economic. This research shows that Independent Variable (IV) or (X) consist of socio-economic in the SRP; whereas, Dependent Variable (DV) or (Y) is OA satisfaction. In this regard, research analysis indicates that IV will ensure DV, and therefore gives rise to the research theme, “Socio-economic Satisfaction of Orang Asli in Structured Resettlement Programme in Cameron Highlands” (Figure 2.4).

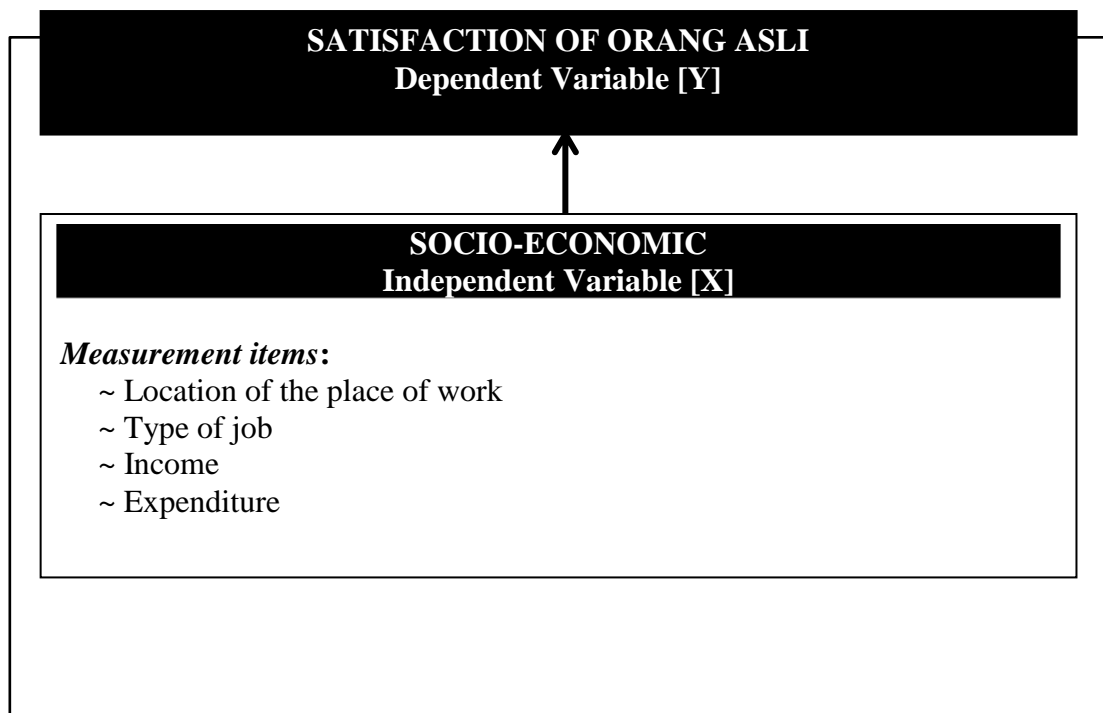


Figure 2.4. Conceptual Framework of Research

2.9 ADMINISTRATION AND PLANNING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ORANG ASLI COMMUNITY

The administration of the OA community began during the British rule. In 1936 the British government in Perak appointed a 'Field Ethnographer' to administer the affairs of the OA. In 1954 the Aboriginal Peoples Ordinance No.3 was enforced to allocate funds for the protection and development of the OA in Malaya. Following the enforcement of this Act, the Department of Orang Asli was established with the main objective of increasing the safety of the OA from negative communists influence. The evolution of the administration and development planning of the OA can be summarized as in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10.

Evolution of the Administration and Development Planning of the OA, 1939-2011

Year	Name	Ministry	Incident
1939	Field Ethnographer		A 'Field Ethnographer' was appointed in December 1939, as 'Protector of Aborigines' for the state of Perak. This appointment was made after the implementation of the 'Perak Aboriginal Tribes Enactment', No.3 in 1939. This Enactment was the law that existed prior to the Second World War.
1948	Field Ethnographer		When Emergency was declared in 1948, MPAJA was changed to the Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) to have better ties with the Orang Asli in the interior. Realising the threat posed by the spread of communism, the government decided to pay more attention by having the resettlement of the of the Orang Asli programme in areas far from communists influence. However, this step was not successful. On the contrary, the Orang Asli became closer to the CPM and adopted an anti-government attitude.
1949	Welfare Officer Aborigines		In 1949, the 'Welfare Officer Aborigines', a federal post, was appointed to to administer the Orang Asli welfare Office which became a section under the Department of Welfare. This officer was later changed to 'Protector of Aborigines' or Adviser of the Orang Asli. The adviser was responsible to the Chief Secretary and State Chief Secretary, who were responsible to the High Commissioner of the Federated Malay States.
1951 - 1952	Orang Asli Office		In 1951-1952, with the introduction of the Member System, the Orang Asli Office was established separate from the Welfare Department and its portfolio was placed under the Welfare Department and under the portfolio of the Member for Home Office. At this time, the office at the Federal level had 11 staff and at the State level there was a 'Protector' in Pahang and a few part-time 'Protectors' in Perak and Kelantan.
1953	Welfare Office for the Orang Asli		In 1953, a new policy was adopted whereby the government channeled administrative and protection issues of the interior Orang Asli and did not try to bring them out of the interior areas where they lived. Following this, the Welfare Office for the Orang Asli was extended.

1953 – 1954	Department of Orang Asli (JOA)	Ministry of Home Affairs	The Department of Orang Asli Malaysia was established in 1954 under a new law called Aboriginal Peoples Ordinance No. 3, 1954. It was enacted to protect the Orang Asli from rapid development and exploitation, besides setting up facilities for education and suitable development for them.
1955	Department of Orang Asli	Ministry of Home Affairs.	After the 1955 elections, with the introduction of the Cabinet system to replace the Member system, the Orang Asli was placed under the Home Affairs Ministry.
1956	Department of Museum, Archives and Research for the Orang Asli	Education Ministry	In December 1956, the Department of Orang Asli was changed to the Department of Museum, Archives and Research for the Orang Asli which was placed under the Education Ministry. The name of Head of Department was also changed from Adviser for the Orang Asli to Director of Museums and Adviser to the Orang Asli.
1961	Department of Orang Asli	Ministry of Home Affairs	Only after 1961 did the government declare a policy of administration for the Orang Asli. The objective of this policy was to integrate the Orang Asli with the national communities. In order to achieve this objective, the Department of Orang Asli began to plan and undertake socio-economic development programmes so that the Orang Asli community's development could be the same as that of the other communities and enjoy a higher standard of living.
1964	Department of Orang Asli (JHEOA)	Ministry of Home Affairs	In 1957, there were Protectors' and 'Assistant Protectors'in all states except in Penang, Malacca, Kedah, Perlis and Terengganu. In August 1959, the Department of Orang Asli was again placed under the Home Affairs Ministry. On 16 May 1964 control of this Department was undertaken by the Ministry of Land and Mines. The Head of Department at that time was the Commissioner for Orang Asli Affairs.
1970	Department of Orang Asli Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs	The Cabinet reshuffle on 23 September, 1970 placed Department of Orang Asli Affairs under the Ministry of Land and Agriculture.
1971	Department of Orang Asli Affairs	Ministry of National and Urban Development	The Cabinet re-shuffle again on 21 December, 1971 placed the JHEOA under the Ministry of National and Urban Development and was administered by a Director who was assisted by six Directors at the state level. This

			Department was responsible for administration, development and welfare of the Orang Asli in West Malaysia, especially for states with a large number of Orang Asli.
1974	Department of Orang Asli Affairs	Ministry of Home Affairs	Emphasis was also given to socio-economic developments and raising the standard of living of the Orang Asli besides intergrating them with the other communities in the country. On 5 September, 1974, with the restructuring of the Cabinet after the elections, the Department of Orang Asli Affairs was placed under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
1990	Department of Orang Asli Affairs	Ministry of Unity and Community Development	On 27 October 1990, this Department was again transferred to the Ministry of Unity and Community Development.
1994	Department of Orang Asli Affairs	Ministry of Rural Development	Effective 1 January 1994, this Department was transferred to be under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development.
1995	Department of Orang Asli Affairs	Ministry of Unity and Community Development	During the restructuring of the Ministries in 1995, this Department was transferred to the Ministry of Unity and Community Development.
2001	Department of Orang Asli Affairs	Ministry of Rural Development.	The restructuring of the Ministries and departments transferred the department to the Ministry of Rural Development.
2003	Department of Orang Asli Affairs(JHEOA)	Ministry of Federal and Rural Development	The change of name from Ministry of Rural Development to Ministry of Federal and Rural Development (KKLW).
2011	Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA)	Ministry of Federal and Rural Development	The change in name and logo of the department from Department of Orang Asli (JHEOA) to Department of Orang Asli Development (JAKOA) on 14 January 2011

Note: Rearranged and changed from the original information from the two sources mentioned below:

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

After independence in 1957, especially in the era of the New Economic Policy (1971-1990), commencing from the Second Malaysia Plan (1971-1980) till Fifth Malaysia Plan (1986-1990), the economic development plans of the OA were focused on strengthening the national integration spirit, raise the standard of education, establish

structured resettlement programmes, opening of new land for agriculture and husbandry, increase basic facilities, medical and health for the OA community. During the era of the National Development Policy (1991-2000), that covers the Sixth Malaysian Plan (1991-1995) and Seventh Malaysian Plan (1996-2000), the focus of the OA development was through commercial land development programmes, increased education development and skills training. Having counseling for entrepreneurs was also implemented besides increasing the quality of services and public facilities to enhance the quality of life of the OA community.

In the era of the Nation's New Policy (2001-2010) that covered Eighth Malaysian Plan (2001-2005) and Ninth Malaysian Plan (2006-2010) the development of the OA was continued through the human and community development programmes (Model Beings). Amongst them were increased poverty eradication programmes, education programmes through the Education Action Plan for the OA, access to technology information and communication in the OA villages. Further efforts were the Village Information Centre (MID), introduction of relevant eco-tourism initiatives in the OA villages and increased individual land ownership amongst the OA community.

The poverty rate in Malaysia has decreased significantly since 1970. However, there still are poor people, especially those who live far away from mainstream national development. In view of this in the Tenth Malaysian Plan, the focus of distribution was to increase the income level by 40 percent, especially amongst the OA community in Peninsular Malaysia. The objective of Tenth Malaysian Plan was to reduce the incidence of poverty amongst the OA community from 50 percent in 2009 to 25 percent in 2015. Three main strategies to raise the standard of living of the

lowest 40 percent were to increase the potential income level through education and entrepreneurship, increase access to basic facilities and undertake special programmes especially for groups that had specific needs (Malaysia, 2011; Asan & Muszafarshah, 2012).

In terms of raising the quality of life through health and education, in the Tenth Malaysian Plan as well, better access to health for the OA community would be enhanced through mobile clinics, including flying doctor services to those who have little or no access to health facilities. In order to increase access to education for the OA community who live in the interior areas (to overcome the problem of drop-outs), the government will increase Special Model Schools that connect primary education with secondary education until Form Three under the same administration of schools, besides increasing accommodation facilities for secondary school students.

The New Economic Model (2011-2020) and the Tenth Malaysia Plan (2011-2015) also continued to give attention on increasing the income level, educational achievement and skills for those households with low income. Strategies were also planned to increase the standard of living for those marginalized from mainstream national economic development that covers the indigenous groups in Sabah, Sarawak, the OA community in the Peninsular, financial aid and increase infrastructure access in the new villages and plantation workers (Asan Ali, 2009; 2010). The Tenth Malaysian Plan also gave emphasis to increasing individual land ownership amongst the OA community.

“For the Orang Asli community, these development programmes and land ownership will be undertaken to help them obtain ownership and become active in agriculture. Orang Asli land reserve will be developed by the Government for agricultural activities. The Orang Asli community will develop these lands and be given land titles once the crops mature. Each eligible household will be entitled to work on the land and later own the land measuring between two to six acres in addition to owning land measuring 0.5 ekar acres to build a house. The sustainability of a similar programme will be considered for the ethnic minorities in Sabah and Sarawak” (Malaysia, 2011).

The Government together with some of its agencies will provide training in entrepreneurship and aid to the OA community to carry out business activities like leisure homes and relevant eco-tourism activities. Besides this, skills training programmes in small businesses through *Jejari Bestari* and Women’s Business Incubator (I-KeuNITA) will be extended to the OA community. In addition, to increase the income and efforts amongst the OA community, initiatives will be taken to help them to establish co-operatives to market their produce more effectively. Through these policies, they will be more effective. Through this policy, in the initial stages of implementation, the co-operatives will appoint a group of professional management and after the OA community (co-operative members), acquire the knowledge and skills, the management will be transferred to the co-operative members.

The OA social community will be headed by a *Batin* (OA Leader). The post of the *Batin* can be inherited by the children or chosen by the OA community in their respective area. Through the 1954 Act, *Batin* has been accepted as an official post by the government authorities. Until 2010, there were around 590 OA *Batins* in Peninsular Malaysia who had been officially appointed. The most number were in Pahang 207 *Batins* and in Perak 176 *Batins*. Whereas, the least number were in Kedah, that is, only one *Batin*. The ratio of *Batin* and OA population in Peninsular

Malaysia is 302 people for each *Batin* (Table 2.11). The Minister is given the power to certify the appointment of a *Batin* provided in Section 16(1) of the Act and states:

“The Head of each generation for the Orang Asli Community must be the Head of that community, or in the case of certain Orang Asli community where the post of the Head is not inherited, the person chosen as the Head by the community has to become the Head of that community, depending on each case and the approval of the Minister” (Act 134: 14)

Table 2.11.
Ratio of Batin With The Total Population of OA, 2010

	Total Number of Orang Asli	Number of <i>Batin</i>	Number of <i>Batins</i> compared with the total population of Orang Asli
Pahang	67,506	207	326
Perak	53,299	176	303
Selangor	17,587	54	326
Kelantan	13,457	47	286
Johore	13,139	46	286
N. Sembilan	10,531	50	211
Malacca	1,515	6	253
Terengganu	893	3	298
Kedah	270	1	270
Perlis	-	-	-
Penang	-	-	-
FT KL	-	-	-
FT Putrajaya	-	-	-
Peninsular	178,197	590	302

Source: JAKOA (2011a)

At the village level, the Development Committee and the Orang Asli Security Committee (JKKKOA) was established in 1997 as the administrative machine for the Federal government to implement the administrative and socio-economic developments for the OA community (JAKOA, 2011a). From January 2012, the new rate of allowance for the *Batin* for each month is RM800 compared with the previous years according to the category that that was set by the related department (JAKOA,

2011). For the Category A *Batins* (RM400), Category B *Batins* (RM300) and Category C they are paid (RM200) (JAKOA, 2011a).

2.10 CONCLUSION

The word OA was first used in 1954 through the introduction of the Orang Asli Act 1954 and with the establishment of the department especially for the OA community. Prior to 1954 the OA were referred to by many names depending on their livelihood. The OA are the original race in Peninsular Malaysia and can be divided into three main races, which are the Senoi, Proto-Malays and Negrito. The Senois and the Proto-Malays originate from the north of Thailand, Burma and Cambodia, whereas the Proto-Malays originate from the Indonesian islands. A large part of the Senoi race lives in the central region, Negritos in the north and Proto-Malays in the south in the Peninsular. Up to the end of 2010 there were about 178,197 OA in Peninsular Malaysia who were from 36,658 families in 852 OA villages. The demographic indicator of the OA is quite different compared with the average for the population in Peninsular Malaysia. Amongst them are the rate of fertility that is high, medium age that is low (17 years), number of dependants (all) and number of dependant children for OA which is high and the longevity of life, which is low. The low rate of longevity for women when compared with the men averages to be around 65, results in there being more men than women.

The development planning, especially the social-infra of the OA was given more structured emphasis after the nation attained independence in 1957, especially in the NEP (DEB). In the Tenth Malaysian Plan, emphasis was given to further raise the number of individual land ownership amongst the OA community. Besides this, there

is a rise in the training of entrepreneurs and skills for businesses and cooperatives. Under the purview of the JAKOA authorities are three programmes for OA development that have been implemented, that is, structured resettlement programmes, economic development programmes and social development programmes.

Even though the level of development and quality of the life of OA community continues to rise, the OA are still regarded as the vulnerable segments of society, with a poverty rate and drop-out rate that is high, health and social infrastructure that is low and caught in the conflict of land cultivation and land ownership. The problems that have been identified with socio-economic development of the OA are poverty problems and job opportunities that are limited, rate of literacy and health that is low, infrastructure and household items that are limited, problem of land ownership, land development and Orang Asli Act 1954. The other problems in the development of the OA community are problems of knowledge of the traditions and heritage of the OA which is slowly dying off and the problem of changing the mind-set of the village leadership.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into three main sections. The first section discusses the structure of research. The second section discusses the research instruments that were used in this research which is through face-to-face feedback with the respondents based on the questionnaire. It also discusses the sections, the sub-sections, the number of questions and the type of answers in the questionnaire. The third section discusses the analysis of the data in a descriptive and demographic manner. This chapter is important as it forms the basis for the sampling design and data analysis in order to fulfil the research objectives as in Chapter One.

3.2 THE STRUCTURE OF RESEARCH

The structure of research is quantitative (questionnaire survey). The research uses primary data that was obtained from the questionnaire through face to face manner with the respondents who were chosen from the research areas that had been identified. The respondents who were chosen for this research were the HH who lived in the resettlement areas through the Structured Resettlement Programme (SRP) which were undertaken, that is in the RP and VRP. As was discussed in Chapter One, the specific research objectives can be divided into three, that is:

- i. Research the difference in satisfaction from a socio-economic aspect (in terms of type of job, location of the place of work, and income) amongst the OA community in the SRP area (RP with VRP);
- ii. Ascertain the source of income of the OA community in the SRP area;
- iii. Identify the type of expenditure of the OA community in the SRP area.

In this regard, the information that is obtained or gathered from the respondents will be suitable for the objective of this research. Generally, this information is divided into three, that is: first, information on the socio-economic satisfaction; second, the source of income of the OA; and third, the type of expenditure of the OA community (Figure 3.1).

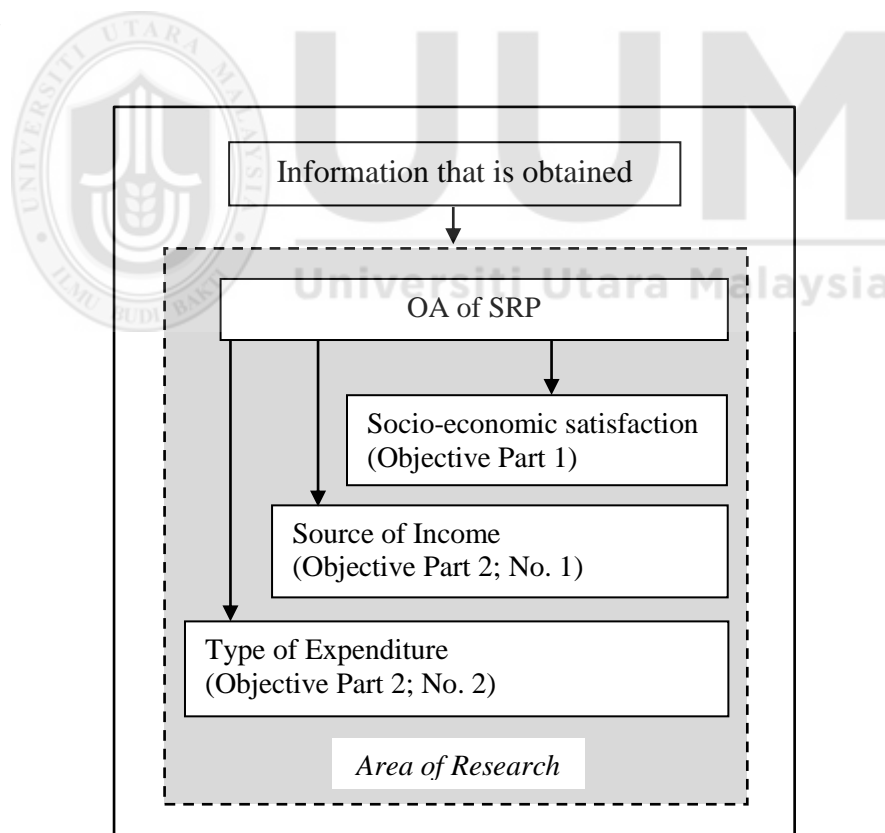


Figure 3.1 Focus on Collection of Research Information

3.2.1 Area of Research

In this research, the area that was chosen covered the OA villages that were involved in the SRP in the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands, in Pahang. The Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands covers all the districts (Tanah Rata, Ringlet and Hulu Telom) in Cameron Highlands and the District of Hulu Jelai in the District of Lipis. The Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands can also be divided into two state constituencies, that is Tanah Rata and Jelai (Figure 3.2).

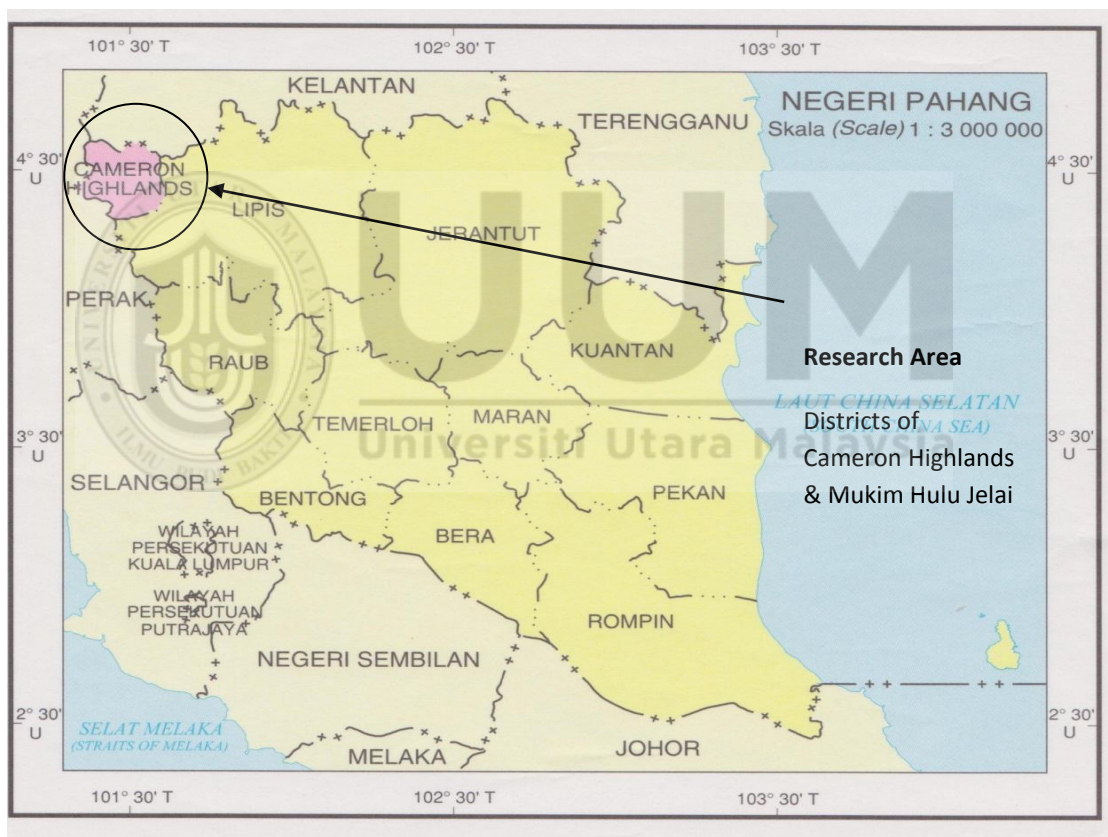


Figure 3.2. The District of Cameron Highlands

Source: Department of Survey and Maps Malaysia (2011)

The OA settlements in the Sub-districts of Tanah Rata, Ringlet and Hulu Telom are divided into four types of settlements; those on the fringes of the town, traditional villages (Lembah Bertam), RP and the VRP. In the District of Cameron Highlands, 19

percent of the OA HH lives on the fringes of towns, nine percent in traditional villages (Lembah Bertam), 17 percent in RP areas and 55 percent in VRP areas (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1

OA Settlements in the Districts of Tanah Rata, Ringlet and Hulu Telom In Cameron Highlands

Settlement	Village	District	HH	%	Settlers
Fringes of Towns	Kg Sg Ruil	Tanah Rata	137	4.9	1100
	Kg Sg Ubi	Ringlet	60	5.8	300
	Total		197	19.1	1400
Lembah Bertam (Traditional Villages)	Kg Sg Kabuk	Ringlet	38	3.7	202
	Kg Sg Tiang	Ringlet	34	3.3	168
	Kg Sg Chohong	Ringlet	22	2.1	112
	Total		94	9.1	482
RP Terisu	Kg Sg Getan	Hulu Telom	40	3.9	197
	Kg Sg Telimau	Hulu Telom	44	4.3	275
	Kg Terisu	Hulu Telom	50	4.8	301
	Kg Sg Jarik	Hulu Telom	41	4.0	180
	Total		175	17.0	953
VRP Menson	Kg Menson/Rantau	Hulu Telom	22	2.1	110
	Kg Kuala Boh	Hulu Telom	87	8.4	458
	Kg Panggeh	Hulu Telom	69	6.7	417
	Kg Leryar	Hulu Telom	52	5.0	264
	Kg Susu	Hulu Telom	32	3.1	158
	Kg Sg Relong	Hulu Telom	68	6.6	407
	Total		330	32.0	1814
VRP Lemoi	Kg Telimau	Hulu Telom	18	1.7	130
	Kg Pos Lemoi	Hulu Telom	26	2.5	104
	Kg Chenan Cherah	Hulu Telom	13	1.3	120
	Total		57	5.5	354
VRP Telanok	Kg Sg Pinang	Hulu Telom	12	1.2	40
	Kg Rening LZ	Hulu Telom	28	2.7	129
	Kg Renglas	Hulu Telom	21	2.0	149
	Kg Cheros	Hulu Telom	26	2.5	151
	Kg Terakit	Hulu Telom	11	1.1	60
	Kg Abu	Hulu Telom	30	2.9	297
	Kg Sg Loon	Hulu Telom	10	1.0	59
	Kg Teji	Hulu Telom	29	2.8	139
	Kg Tiat	Hulu Telom	11	1.1	54
	Total		178	17.3	1078
TOTAL VRP			565	54.8	3246
TOTAL IN CAMERON HIGHLANDS			1,031	100	6,081

Source: JAKOA in Cameron Highlands (unpublished)

There are 27 OA villages in the Cameron Highlands District which are home to a total of 1,031 families with a population of 6,081 people. However, in the Districts of Hulu Jelai and Lipis, the OA settlements are divided into three kinds of settlements which

are on the fringes of the town, the RP locations and areas under the VRP (Table 3.2). As much as 11 percent of the OA HHs live on the fringes of town areas, 33 percent in RP areas and 56 percent in VRP areas. There are 59 OA villagers in the District of Hulu Jelai which is home to 1,775 HHs with a total population of 9,206 people. Around 90 OA settlers in the District of Lipis live in the District of Hulu Jelai with the remainder staying in two villages in the District of Keco, two villages in the Batu Yong District and two more in the Cheka District.

Table 3.2
OA Settlements in Hulu Jelai, Lipis

Settlement	Village	Sub-district	HH	%	Settlers
Fringes of Towns	Dusun Pak Senam	Hulu Jelai	44	2.5	200
	Kuala Koyan	Hulu Jelai	98	5.5	370
	Sg Padi	Hulu Jelai	56	3.2	365
	Jelengok	Hulu Jelai	16	0.9	85
	Ulu Kenip	Hulu Jelai	28	1.6	184
	Cheka	Hulu Jelai	48	2.7	236
	Chelang	Hulu Jelai	29	1.6	119
	Kuala Kenip	Hulu Jelai	31	1.7	197
	Kuala Meter	Hulu Jelai	14	0.8	77
	Kuala Milot	Hulu Jelai	41	2.3	218
RP Betau	Sat	Hulu Jelai	47	2.6	235
	Lancang	Hulu Jelai	21	1.2	102
	Limau	Hulu Jelai	5	0.3	27
	Samut	Hulu Jelai	24	1.4	117
	Sarang	Hulu Jelai	43	2.4	201
	Sentoi	Hulu Jelai	40	2.3	224
	Simoi Baru	Hulu Jelai	60	3.4	342
	Bertang/Belida	Hulu Jelai	31	1.7	145
	Tual Baru	Hulu Jelai	43	2.4	255
	Kabang	Hulu Jelai	27	1.5	171
VRP Lanai	Ulu Milot	Hulu Jelai	34	1.9	15
	Kg Perangkap	Hulu Jelai	28	1.6	152
	Kg Bantal Serau	Hulu Jelai	18	1.0	87
	Kg Harong	Hulu Jelai	20	1.1	112
	Kg Suar	Hulu Jelai	4	0.2	45
	Kg Pantos	Hulu Jelai	29	1.6	150
	Kg Lanai Baru	Hulu Jelai	27	1.5	139
	Bandar Lenjang	Hulu Jelai	22	1.2	104
	Kg Cheang	Hulu Jelai	24	1.4	115
	Kg Churuk	Hulu Jelai	8	0.5	27
VRP Lenjang	Kg Gempoh	Hulu Jelai	26	1.5	70
	Kg Kenderong	Hulu Jelai	42	2.4	181
	Kg Kuala Encik	Hulu Jelai	31	1.7	167
	Kg Ngening	Hulu Jelai	20	1.1	98
	Kg Rakoh	Hulu Jelai	27	1.5	91
	Kg Jelai	Hulu Jelai	16	0.9	70

	Kg Sinoi Lama	Hulu Jelai	16	0.9	110
	Kg Sop	Hulu Jelai	25	1.4	154
	Kg Talut/Dayok	Hulu Jelai	31	1.7	142
	Kg Tangau	Hulu Jelai	22	1.2	105
VRP Sinderut	Belau	Hulu Jelai	32	1.8	193
	Cherong	Hulu Jelai	27	1.5	145
	Janggap	Hulu Jelai	24	1.4	113
	Kabang	Hulu Jelai	21	1.2	104
	Bertang	Hulu Jelai	41	2.3	234
	Bukit Long	Hulu Jelai	36	2.0	204
	Kuala Sinderut	Hulu Jelai	49	2.8	265
	Tidol	Hulu Jelai	48	2.7	235
	Tigol	Hulu Jelai	24	1.4	168
	Labu	Hulu Jelai	14	0.8	89
	Rangan	Hulu Jelai	17	1.0	87
	Regang	Hulu Jelai	34	1.9	264
	Saweh	Hulu Jelai	20	1.1	167
	Tual	Hulu Jelai	63	3.5	361
	Chincin	Hulu Jelai	14	0.8	93
	Jernang	Hulu Jelai	21	1.2	101
VRP Titom	Pos Titom	Hulu Jelai	38	2.1	191
	Cherues	Hulu Jelai	16	0.9	78
	Sempar	Hulu Jelai	20	1.1	110
TOTAL VRP			995	56.1	5321
TOTAL HULU JELAI			1,775	63.3	9,206
TOTAL PARLIAMENT CAMERON HIGHLANDS			2,806	100.0	15,287

Source: JAKOA in Lipis (unpublished)

As for the entire Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands, 36.7 percent of OA settlements are located in the District of Cameron Highlands; whereas, the remaining 64.3 percent are located in Hulu Jelai in the District of Lipis. Otherwise, 14.1 percent of these total areas are the fringes of town, 3.3 percent are traditional village areas, 27 percent are RP areas and 55.6 percent are VRP areas. The total number of HHs involved in the SRP (RP and VRP) is as much as 82.6 percent (Table 3.3). For the purposes of this research, the areas chosen for this study are those that are involved with the SRP that is RP and VRP areas.

Table 3.3

Types of OA Settlements in the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands

	Cameron Highlands	Hulu Jelai	Total (%)
On the fringes of Towns	7.0	7.1	14.1
Traditional Villages	3.3	0	3.3
RP	6.2	20.7	27.0
VRP	20.1	35.5	55.6
TOTAL	36.7	63.3	100.0

Note: Calculated from information in Table 3.2 and 3.3

Source: JAKOA in Cameron Highlands and Lipis (unpublished)

The OA settlements on the fringes of towns and in traditional villages (Lembah Bertam) were not included in for the research as they were not directly involved with the RP and VRP. The settlements on the fringes of the town cover Kg. Sungai Ruil in the District of Tanah Rata, Kg. Sungai Ubi in the District of Ringlet, Kg. Dusun Pak Senam, Kg. Kuala Koyan and Kg. Sungai Padi in the District of Hulu Jelai. Kg Sungai Ruil is situated around three kilometers from Tanah Rata towards Brinchang, Kg. Sungai Ubi is four kilometers from Tanah Rata towards Ringlet, Kg. Dusun Pak Senam, Kg. Kuala Koyan and Kg. Sungai Padi are near to the small town of Koyan. The traditional village (Lembah Bertam) is also categorized as being on the fringes of town as it is located only three kilometers away from the town of Ringlet.

However, Lanai which initially was under the VRP, now comes under the category of RP. The residents from VRP Lanai have now been resettled to the Desa Terpencil (PROSDET) Pantos Project. VRP Lemoi in the District of Hulu Telom (Cameron Highlands) had to be removed from the research area because this area was not accessible to the researcher and the enumerators during field work due to heavy rain and landslide and the collapse of the bridge. Besides this, the location of the area was also very far in the interior and the number of HHs was also negligible, that is only 57

HHs which represented only about three percent of the total HHs in the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands. Eight OA settlements in the District of Hulu Telom (District of Cameron Highlands) and District of Hulu Jelai (District of Lipis) were chosen based on the criteria set to achieve the objectives of this research that is those which were involved with the SRP. These areas are the RP Terisu, RP Betau, PROSDET Pantos, VRP Menson, VRP Telanok, VRP Lenjang, VRP Titom and VRP Sinderut.

3.2.2 Population and Sample Size

As stated in the Questions and in the objectives of the Research in Part One, Chapter One, the objective of the Research is “to research the difference in the level of satisfaction from the socio-economic aspect (in terms of type of job, location of the place of work, and income) amongst the OA community in the SRP area (RP with VRP)”. Therefore, the samples or choice of respondents is ascertained in the following manner.

The respondents who were most important for this research were the HHs. The HHs who were chosen as respondents to obtain feedback by the researcher and enumerators based on the research questionnaires that were drafted. Besides the HHs, the researcher also had discussions with JAKOA officers in the District of Cameron Highlands and Lipis and all the *Batins* who were in the research area to ensure the research item that was suitable for easy understanding of the research. The respondents who were chosen from eight OA settlements for this research (District of Hulu Telom and Hulu Jelai) were divided into three RP (including PROSDET Pantos) and five VRP. This research used the stratified random sampling method. This method

was used to allow the HHs from each village in the area of research that was chosen the probability of becoming a potential respondent. Firstly, to ascertain the number of samples those were needed for each area of settlement. Secondly, to ascertain the number of samples required by each village in the settlement area mentioned above (Figure 3.3).

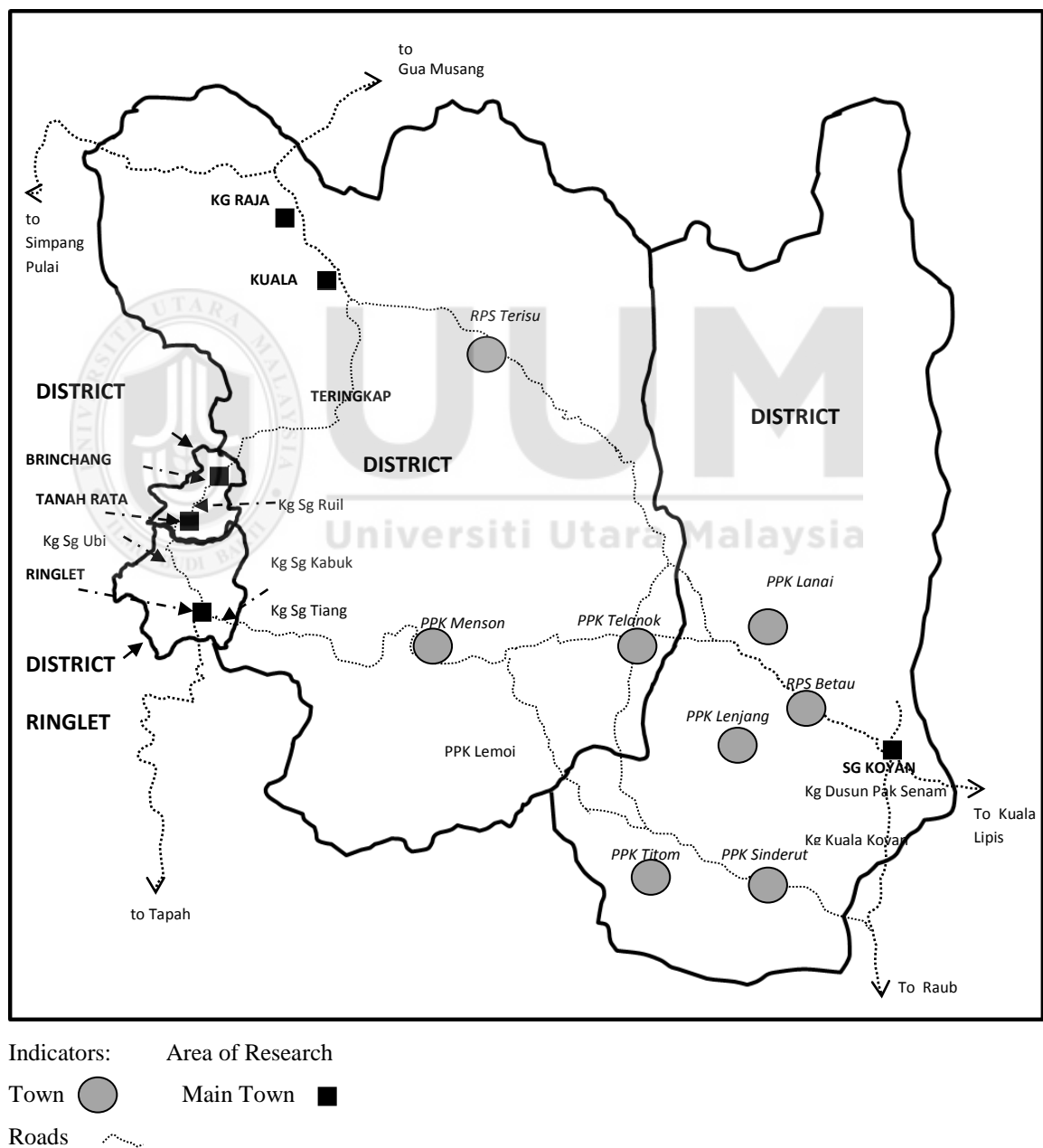


Figure 3.3. Area of Research

Source: Adapted from the Department of Survey and Maps Malaysia (2011)

For example, the OA settlement area is RP_a and has a HH population of N_{RPS} . RP involves three villages Kg_1 , Kg_2 and Kg_3 and each village has a HH population of Nkg_1 , Nkg_2 and Nkg_3 . The number of samples (S_{RPS}) that is required by the RP_a for a population of N_{RPS} HHs will be ascertained from the table of sample size for a given population size (Sekaran, 1999). After knowing the the number of samples that will be needed for N_a , the estimate for N_1 , N_2 and N_3 will be used to ascertain the number of samples that are required by Kg_1 , Kg_2 and Kg_3 (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4
Calculation of the Size of Samples at the Level of Settlements and Villages

		N (No of HHs)	S (No of Samples)
RPS_a	Kg_1	Nkg_1	$S_1 = (Nkg_1 / N_{SRP}) \times S_{SRP}$
	Kg_2	Nkg_2	$S_2 = (Nkg_2 / N_{SRP}) \times S_{SRP}$
	Kg_3	Nkg_3	$S_3 = (Nkg_3 / N_{SRP}) \times S_{SRP}$
	Total	N_{SRP}	S_{SRP} (taken from Sekaran, 1999)

Note: Kg_{1-3} is Kg. 1 to 3 (Kg. is village)
 NKg_{1-3} is number of Kg. 1 to 3
 $NSRP$ is number of Structured Resettlement Programme
 S_{1-3} is samples size

Based on the sample size for a given population size (Sekaran, 1999), the number of samples that are required for each area of settlement, district and the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands is as indicated in Table 3.5. The HHs chosen as respondents for this research represented 51.6 percent of the HHs in the settlement area of RP and PROSDET and as much as 56.6 percent of those in the VRP. Samples from the RP area represented 36.9 percent and from the VRP area representing about 63.1 percent of the total population in the RP and VRP areas. At the district level, about 62.8 percent of the HHs in the District of Hulu Telom (District of Cameron Highlands) and 51.1 percent in the Hulu Jelai (District of Lipis) were chosen for the research sample.

Table 3.5

Sample Size at the Level of Settlements, Mukim, Daerah and Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands

		No. Village	Mukim	District	No HHs	Sample No. %
RP Terisu		4	Hulu Telom	Cameron Highlands	175	123 70.3
RP Batau		18	Hulu Jelai	Lipis	582	236 40.5
PROSDET Pantos		1	Hulu Jelai	Lipis	126	97 77
TOTAL	No %	23			883	456 51.6 36.9
VRP Menson		5	Hulu Telom	Cameron Highlands	330	182 55.2
VRP Telanok		9	Hulu Telom	Cameron Highlands	178	124 69.7
VRP Lenjang		13	Hulu Jelai	Lipis	310	176 56.8
VRP Sinderut		14	Hulu Jelai	Lipis	450	210 46.7
VRP Titom		5	Hulu Jelai	Lipis	109	87 79.8
TOTAL	No %	46			1377	779 56.6 63.1
Mukim Hulu Telom	No %	18			683	429 62.8 34.7
Hulu Jelai (Jelai)	No %	51			1577	806 51.1 65.3
PARLIAMENT	No %	69			2260	1235 54.6 54.6

From the whole area of research in the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands which has a HH population of about 2,260, around 1,235 HHs were chosen as research samples. This figure represented 54.6 percent of the total population in the area of research in the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands. The total number of villages involved in this research is 23 in the RP and 46 in the VRP area. In terms of distribution according to districts, 18 villages are in Hulu Telom (Cameron Highlands) and 51 villages are in the district of Hulu Jelai (Lipis). For the whole research, a total of 69 villages were involved with the resettlement programme in the district of the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands [Total number of OA villages in the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands is around 86. This research will involve around 69 villages, that is 80 percent of the OA villages in the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands]. Based on the number of

samples in each area of settlement as indicated in the Table 3.5, the population of HHs in each village will be used to calculate the number of samples needed at the village level (Table 3.6).

Table 3.6
Sample Size at Village Level for Research Objective Part 1 and 2

		No of HHs	Sample	No of Respondents	%
VRP Terisu	Kg Sg Getan	40	28	28	70.0
	Kg Sg Telimau	44	31	31	70.5
	Kg Terisu	50	35	35	70.0
	Kg Sg Jarik	41	29	29	70.7
	Total	175	123	123	70.3
VRP Batau	Jelengok	16	6	8	50.0
	Ulu Kenip	28	11	13	46.4
	Chekai	48	19	21	43.8
	Chelang	29	12	14	48.3
	Kuala Kenip	31	12	14	45.2
	Kuala Meter	14	6	9	64.3
	Kuala Milut	41	16	18	43.9
	Sat	47	19	21	44.7
	Lancang	21	9	13	61.9
	Limau	5	2	3	60.0
	Samut	24	10	15	62.5
	Sarang	43	17	18	41.9
	Sentoi	40	16	19	47.5
	Simoi Baru	60	24	27	45.0
	Bertam/Belida	31	12	16	51.6
	Tual Baru	43	17	20	46.5
	Kabang Baru	27	11	12	44.4
	Ulu Milot	34	14	17	50.0
	Total	582	236	278	47.8
PROSDET Pantos		126	97	97	77.0
VRP Menson	Kg Menson/Rantau	22	12	12	54.5
	Kg Kuala Boh	87	48	48	55.2
	Kg Panggeh	69	38	38	55.1
	Kg Leryar	52	29	29	55.8
	Kg Susu	32	18	18	56.3
	Kg Sg Relong	68	37	37	54.4
	Total	330	182	182	55.2
VRP Telanok	Kg Sg Pinang	12	8	8	66.7
	Kg Rening LZ	28	19	21	75.0
	Kg Renglas	21	15	15	71.4
	Kg Cheros	26	18	18	69.2
	Kg Terakit	11	8	9	81.8
	Kg Abu	30	21	21	70.0
	Kg Sg Loon	10	7	7	70.0
	Kg Teji	29	20	20	69.0
	Kg Tiat	11	8	8	72.7
	Total	178	124	127	71.3
VRP Lenjang	Bandar Lenjang	22	12	12	54.5
	Kg Cheang	24	14	14	58.3
	Kg Churuk	8	5	5	62.5
	Kg Gempoh	26	15	15	57.7

	Kg Kenderong	42	24	24	57.1
	Kg Lenjang	31	18	18	58.1
	Kg Ngening	20	11	11	55.0
	Kg Rakoh	27	15	15	55.6
	Kg Sg Jelai	16	9	9	56.3
	Kg Simoi Lama	16	9	9	56.3
	Kg Sop	25	14	14	56.0
	Kg Talut	31	18	18	58.1
	Kg Tangau	22	12	12	54.5
	Total	310	176	176	56.8
VRP Sinderut	Belau	32	15	15	46.9
	Cherong	27	13	13	48.1
	Janggap	24	11	11	45.8
	Kabang	21	10	10	47.6
	Bertang	41	19	19	46.3
	Bukit Long	36	17	17	47.2
	Kuala Sinderut	49	23	23	46.9
	Tidol	48	22	22	45.8
	Tigol	24	11	14	58.3
	Labu	14	7	6	42.9
	Rangan	17	8	8	47.1
	Regang	34	16	16	47.1
	Saweh	20	9	9	45.0
	Tual	63	29	30	47.6
	Total	450	210	213	47.3
VRP Titom	Chincin	14	11	11	78.6
	Jernang	21	17	17	81.0
	Pos Titom	38	30	30	78.9
	Cherues	16	13	13	81.3
	Sempar	20	16	16	80.0
	Total	109	87	87	79.8

In the meantime, for the question and objectives of the research in Part Two Chapter One, the samples are ascertained by taking two main OA villages that represent SRP that is, RP Batau and VRP Lenjang. In this, RP Batau involves around 18 villages and VRP Lenjang around 13 villages (Table 3.7). However, the OA in Kg. Limau in RP Batau failed to get themselves involved in this research and thus the number of villages in RP Batau was around 17. As the ethics of the research was that there should be no force used, they were removed from the samples. Distribution of the HHs for this area involved around 149 people, (RP Batau) and 146 people (VRP Lenjang) which made the total samples in this area in the SRP around 295 HHs. The proses of recording in the Log Book of Source of Income and Expenditure of the OA was also through the special process that is, discussions with the JAKOA officers, Professor Dr. Asan Ali

Golam Hasan and based on the experiences of the researcher who has been involved with the development of the OA for a long time. The Form for recording the source of income and the type of expenditure that was undertaken and suitable for the research for a period of a month.

Table 3.7

Samples according to the villages in RP Betau and VRP Lenjang

SRP	Village	Sub-district	Samples	Percent
RP Betau	Kg. Jelengok	Hulu Jelai	7	2.4
	Kg. Ulu Kenip	Hulu Jelai	6	2.0
	Kg. Chekai	Hulu Jelai	13	4.4
	Kg. Chelang	Hulu Jelai	8	2.7
	Kg. Kuala Kenip	Hulu Jelai	8	2.7
	Kg. Meter	Hulu Jelai	3	1.0
	Kg. Kuala Milot	Hulu Jelai	9	3.1
	Kg. Sat	Hulu Jelai	10	3.4
	Kg. Lancang	Hulu Jelai	6	2.0
	Kg. Limau*	Hulu Jelai	-	-
	Kg. Samut	Hulu Jelai	6	2.0
	Kg. Sarang	Hulu Jelai	12	4.1
	Kg. Sentoi	Hulu Jelai	10	3.4
	Kg. Simoi Baru	Hulu Jelai	12	4.1
	Kg. Bertang/Belida	Hulu Jelai	7	2.4
	Kg. Tual Baru	Hulu Jelai	15	5.1
	Kg. Kabang	Hulu Jelai	7	2.4
	Kg. Ulu Milot	Hulu Jelai	10	3.4
	17	Hulu Jelai	149	51.6
VRP Lenjang	Bandar Lenjang	Hulu Jelai	7	2.4
	Kg. Cheang	Hulu Jelai	11	3.7
	Kg. Churuk	Hulu Jelai	4	1.4
	Kg. Gempoh	Hulu Jelai	13	4.4
	Kg. Kenderong	Hulu Jelai	21	7.1
	Kg. Kuala Encik	Hulu Jelai	14	4.7
	Kg. Ngering	Hulu Jelai	13	4.4
	Kg. Rakoh	Hulu Jelai	13	4.4
	Kg. Jelai	Hulu Jelai	8	2.7
	Kg. Sinoi Lama	Hulu Jelai	7	2.4
	Kg. Sop	Hulu Jelai	10	3.4
	Kg. Talut/Dayok	Hulu Jelai	14	3.7
	Kg. Tunggau	Hulu Jelai	11	3.7
	13	Hulu Jelai	146	48.4
Total	30	Hulu Jelai	295	100.0

Note: All villages in RP Betau and VRP Lenjang were made research areas to answer the objective in Part Two; on the other hand, Kg. Limau* (Limau Village) was not involved with the research because there was no initiative from the respondents to answer the research questions.

3.2.3 Data Collection Procedure and Field Work

Prior to undertaking the gathering of data and field work, the researcher contacted the Headquarters of JAKOA in Kuala Lumpur and completed the relevant forms for approval to carry out the research at the OA settlements in the District of Cameron Highlands and Lipis. Having obtained the permission from the JAKOA, the researcher had several discussions with the officers to obtain latest information regarding the population census of the OA, the location of the villages, the development plan of the OA within the jurisdiction of JAKOA authorities in Kuala Lumpur, JAKOA in the District of Cameron Highlands and Lipis.

In February 2015, the researcher pre-tested or pre-conducted research on 10 HHs in the OA village of Kg Leryar (VRP Menson) and on 10 HHs in Kg Getan (RP Terisu). The objective was to gather feedback about the understanding of the questions and to get some information to make the questions better as it was at times difficult for them to understand the questions that were put forward. After the questionnaire was amended based on the pre-test, the field work was embarked upon. The field work was undertaken by the researcher with the assistance of eight enumerators and two four-wheel drivers (4x4) [these eight enumerators included four of them who were involved from the beginning until the end of the field work, and four others who were chosen from amongst the local youth from the area of research when the researcher wanted to conduct the field work. Besides being enumerators, these four local youth also assisted in showing the way to the houses at the village]. The enumerators comprised children of the OA community in the research areas with a minimum qualification of Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia).

All the enumerators were trained with the methods and style of questioning, procedures and manner of filling in the forms and questionnaires before they commenced their field work. The questionnaire was in Malay Language. However, the enumerators usually interviewed the respondents in the Semai Language or in Malay Language, to ascertain the accuracy in comprehension by the OA in the said areas [Around 90 percent of the respondents in the research areas were from the Senoi-Semai race]. Before the field work was undertaken, the researchers would inform the JAKOA authorities in the respective districts where the research was to be undertaken regarding the villages involved.

When they arrived at the village, they would first meet the *Batin*, and inform him of the objective or reason for their visit and introduce themselves as the enumerators who would get feedback from the HHs in that area concerned. The process of getting feedback from the HH respondents began at around 2 pm and ended at around 6 pm. These hours were chosen as most of the HHs would be at work in the mornings. The enumerators took about 30 minutes to get feedback from each respondent and in a day, were able to have five respondents. The field work took about 45 days in a period of three months beginning from Mid-March to Mid-June 2015.

Besides this, research to obtain information for the objective of the research in Part Two involved the same process that is, contacting the Headquarters of JAKOA in Kuala Lumpur and completing the relevant forms for approval to carry out the research at the OA settlements in the RP Betau and VRP Lenjang areas. The only difference was that the instrument used to answer the research objective in Part Two which did not involve the pre-test towards the Log Book of Income and Expenditure

of the OA. This because the type of questions in the log book were brief and easy to understand by just giving a short briefing to the HH who were involved.

All the villages who were involved in RP Batau and VRP Lenjang were given a Log Book for their daily Source of Income and Expenditure to be recorded for a month, that is for the month of May 2017. The month of May was chosen because usually this was the month that reflected the pattern of their normal daily life. For example, for the beginning of the year and the end of the year, it was found that there was a great influence on the expenditure by the school term and the weather which saw rainfall and this influenced the collection of local forest produce. Research was conducted from 1 to 30 May 2017 by the researcher and the 10 censors takers who explained to the respondents how to answer and fill in the log book, including 15 local residents to ease communication and directions.

3.3 RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

The main research instrument is the questionnaire and the researcher had face to face interaction with the respondents through the field work. The questions were drafted based on the objective of this research and after the pre-test research done. This research instrument also puts to test the validity construct and was formulated based on the measurements used by JAKOA in its OA development planning. Each of this construct and testing item was checked by the department's officer involved. Besides, each construct and testing item is put through a validation process by Professor Dr. Asan Ali Golam Hasan, who is also one of the OA's researchers in Malaysia. Therefore, the researcher believes that the reliability aspect of the data collected is believable and fundamentally strong although was formulated based on JAKOAs'

experts views in the field and researcher's experience who is long associated with the OA community in Cameron Highlands.

The information gathered from the questionnaire was information on socio-economic of the HHs and the MHs to answer the Research Objective in Part One. The questionnaire was divided into two parts that is: Part A, the information regarding the HHs and MHs; and Part B, socio-economic perspectives (Attachment 1). The researcher did not carry out statistical analysis using inferential statistical analysis instead of descriptive analysis was used. Except, only a small part of the t-test analysis of income aspects in Part 1 Research Objective. As such, normality test is not compulsory. Therefore, this research did not go through the normality test to ensure normal data distribution. In fact, to answer the objectives in Part Two, a set of Log Book for Daily Source of Income and Expenditure was used. The objective was to have a detailed research objective in Part One that is, the socio-economic satisfaction of the OA. This log book had two parts: Part A, source of income; whereas Part B, type or pattern of expenditure of the OA household (Attachment 2). The respondents were required to record daily for a month their sales and personal or family expenditure. In the event they did not understand how to fill in the information, even though they had been briefed they could contact the 60 census-takers who had been appointed to assist in filing the information.

3.4 ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

This part discusses the analysis techniques that were used to answer the research objectives in Part One and Two. In general, the analysis technique that is suitable for

answering all the objectives is to use the descriptive statistics through Filing SPSS Version 24.

3.4.1 The Analysis for the Part One Research Objective

The method of analysis that was used was frequency, min and cross-tabulation. In addition, the research also used the Paired Samples t-Test Statistics (also referred to as correlated groups t-test) to compare the average income of the HH prior to and after shifting.

i. Paired Samples T-Test Statistics (t)

$$t = \frac{\bar{D} - \mu_D}{s_d / \sqrt{n}}$$

$$s_d = \sqrt{\frac{SS_d}{n-1}}$$

$$SS_d = \sum D^2 - [(\sum D)^2 / n]$$

Where:

$\mu_D = \mu_1 - \mu_2$ = difference in income before (μ_1) and after (μ_2) = D

$\sum D$ = total difference ($\mu_1 - \mu_2$)

$\bar{D} = \sum D / n$ = average total of difference

s_d = standard deviation difference in income before and after (μ_D)

n = number of samples

ii. Hypothesis Test

Hypothesis will be tested on $\alpha = 0.01$; that is, on 1 percentage of the meaning (99% confidence level).

$H_0: \mu_D = 0$ (no minimum difference in income before and after resettlement)

$H_1: \mu_D > 0$ (min income after shifting is bigger than before resettlement)

This research will also use several demographic indicators like age structure, average age (HH and MH), the sex and number of dependents factor. The result of the descriptive analysis and demographic indicator will be used to compare the socio-economic satisfaction between the RP and VRP. The formula for the dependents and sex factor that is used in this research is based on the formula that is used by the Statistics Department for the Population Census. The dependent factor is divided into three that is the average age of the youth, average age of the older people, and all the dependents; whereas, the sex factor will calculate the number of female residents for every 100 male residents. The formula used is as follows:

Note: Age of young dependants = $\frac{\text{Number of residents below 15 years}}{\text{Number of residents between the age of 15 to 64 years}}$

Age of old dependants = $\frac{\text{Number of residents who are above 64 years}}{\text{Number of residents aged between 15 to 64 years}}$

Total number of dependants = $\frac{\text{Number of residents who are below 15 + aged above 64 years}}{\text{Number of residents aged between 15 to 64 years}}$

Sex factor = (no of female residents/no of male residents) x 100

Average growth of population annually = $\frac{1}{n} [\ln (P_{t+n})/P_t] \times 100$

Where:

n= number between age t and age t+n,

P_t= total population in the year t,

P_{t+n}= total population in the year t+n, ln=original logarithma

This research will measure the income of the settlers based on various sources to obtain the total average income and the per capita monthly income to compare the

poverty rate and the Gini Coefficient. The steps taken to obtain the total average income (P) and the per capita monthly income (P Per capita) is as below:

P1 =	Income of the HH based on the current main employment
P2 =	Income of the HH based on the main current employment + part-time job of the HH
P3 =	Income of the HH from current main employment + part-time job of the HH + other sources of income
P4 =	Income of the HH from current main employment + part-time job of the HH + other sources of income + given by MH who has shifted
P5 =	Income of the HH from current main employment + part-time job of the HH + other sources of income + given by MH who has shifted + total income of the MH
P per capita =	P5/number of members in the house

The average monthly per capita (P per capita) is calculated by dividing the average monthly income from all sources by the number of members in the family. The number of family members to calculate the P per capita refers to the total household members (number of MH+HH); whereas, for the monthly income of the HH, it will be calculated by combining the income from the main employment, part-time and the other sources of income from the HH. All annual income or assistance is divided by 12 (months) to obtain the total amount; whereas, income (assistance) that is obtained every six months once will be divided by six to obtain the monthly amount. By using the average per capita monthly income of the household members, the research will measure the rate of poverty based on the Total Poverty Line Income (2008) for the state of Pahang, for rural areas RM850 per month, for an average of six persons in the household. A HH who receives per capita average income of less than RM141.7 is considered as poor.

This research also uses the Gini Coefficient to measure the inequality income distribution from the various sources (Y_1 till Y_5). The formula for measuring the Gini Coefficient is as follows:

$$\text{Coefficient Gini} = \frac{5,000 - \text{the area that is under the Lorenz Curve}}{5,000}$$

$$\text{Area that is outside the Lorenz curve} = \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{PRG}_i \text{ PIPCG}_{i-1}) + 0.5(\text{PRG}_i \text{ PIG}_i)$$

$$\text{Gini Coefficient} = \frac{5,000 - \sum_{i=1}^n (\text{PRG}_i \text{ PIPCG}_{i-1}) + 0.5(\text{PRG}_i \text{ PIG}_i)}{5,000}$$

Note:

- i = number in the group
- n = number of groups
- PRG_i = % of respondents in the first group
- PIG_i = % of income in the first group
- PIPCG_{i-1} = % cumulative income from the earlier group ($t-1$)

The value of the Gini Coefficient is between 0.0 to 1.0. The bigger the Gini Coefficient means imbalance in income in that area of research. The value of the coefficient that is equivalent to 0.0 means income distribution is perfectly equal distribution and if the value is equivalent to 1.0 it means that the income distribution is not perfectly unequal (Figure 3.4).

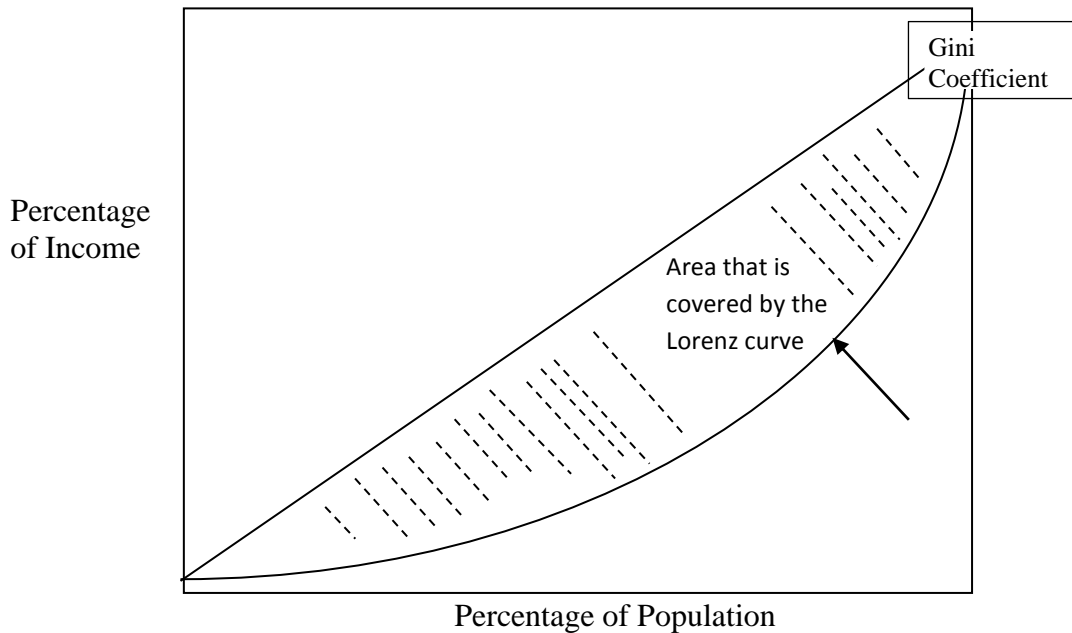


Figure 3.4 Lorenz Curve and Gini Coefficient

The research will evaluate the satisfaction amongst the HHs in the area of research based on indicator (sort-form for the indicator concerned) that is economy opportunities (E). For economic indicator that is the satisfaction is measured by whether it has increased, remains unchanged (no changes) or has dropped (decrease) (three main indicators). Economic opportunities (E) namely:

- E1. Economic opportunities in the village or the present scheme
- E2. Opportunity to increase the income of the HHs in the village or current scheme
- E3. Opportunity to increase the income of the MH in the village or current scheme

For economy indicators, the satisfaction is measured by whether it has increased, remains unchanged or has dropped (three main indicators). The level of measurement of satisfaction is as follows (Figure 3.5):

1. The satisfaction of sub-indicator (E1, E2 and E3)

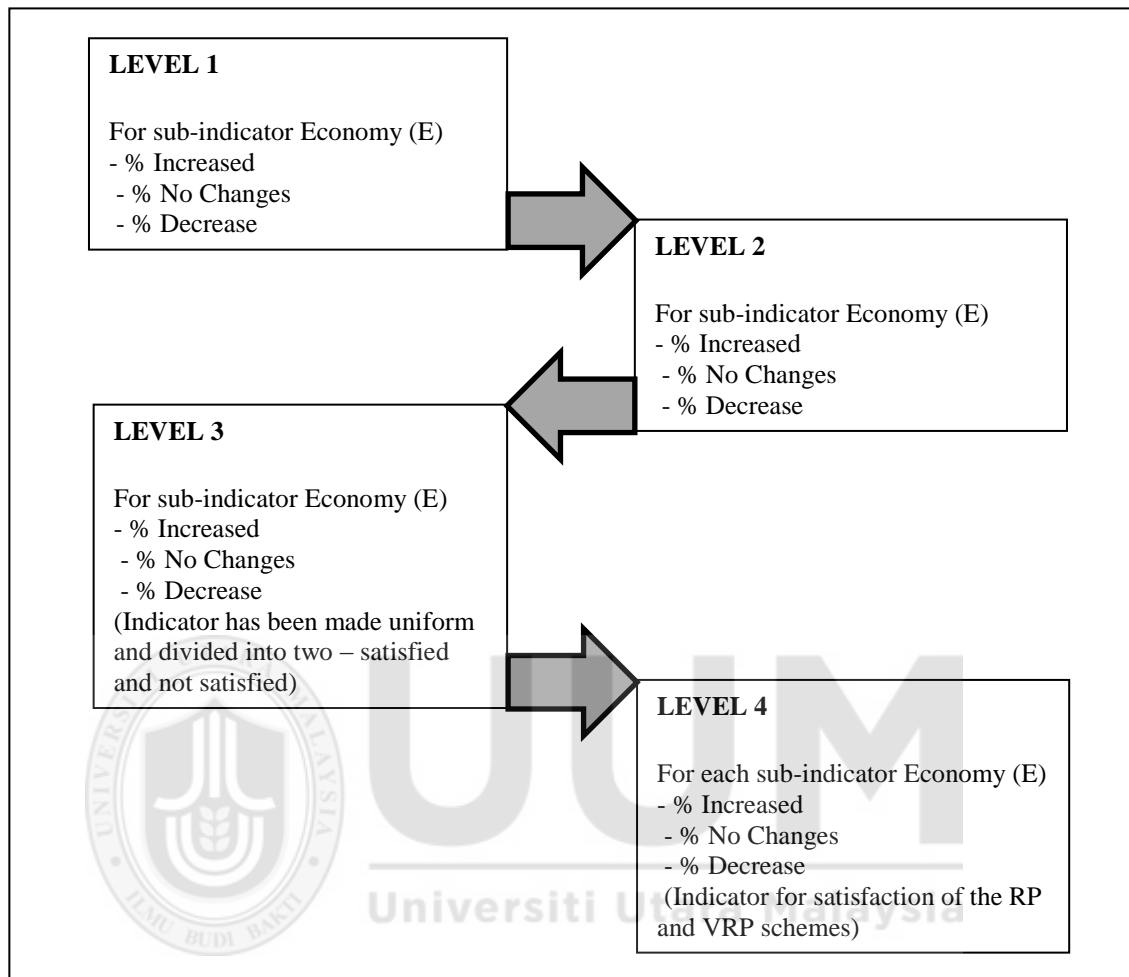


Figure 3.5. Analysis of The Satisfaction

2. The second level is whether satisfaction has increased, remains unchanged or decreased for the economic (E).
3. The third level puts together all the satisfaction indicators into two, that is, satisfied or dissatisfied.
4. The fourth level compares the whole aggregate level of satisfaction with the dissatisfied level in the RP and VRP areas.

Level 1

Comparison of sub-indicator, RP and VRP for the increased, unchanged and decreased levels for the economic.

$(sE_1M / N_{RP}) = \% \text{ percentage of increased indicators, E, sub-indicators } E_1, RP$

$(sE_1TB / N_{RP}) = \% \text{ percentage of satisfaction that remains unchanged for incator E, sub-indicator } E_1, RP$

$(sE_1B / N_{RP}) = \% \text{ percentage of satisfaction that has decreased for indicator E, sub-indicator } E_1, RP$

$(sE_nM / N_{RP}) = \% \text{ percentage of increased level for indicator E, sub-indicator } E_n, RP$

$(sE_nTB / N_{RP}) = \% \text{ percentage of satisfaction that remains unchanged for indicator E, sub-indicator } E_n, RP$

$(sE_nB / N_{RP}) = \% \text{ percentage of satisfaction that has decreased for indicator E, sub-indicators } E_n, RP$

$(sE_1M / N_{VRP}) = \% \text{ percentage of increased satisfaction for indicator E, sub-indicator } E_1, VRP$

$(sE_1TB / N_{VRP}) = \% \text{ percentage of satisfaction that remains unchanged for indicator E, sub-indicator } E_1, VRP$

$(sE_1B / N_{VRP}) = \% \text{ percentage of satisfaction that has decreased for indicator E, sub-indicator } E_1, VRP$

$(sE_nM / N_{VRP}) = \% \text{ percentage of satisfaction that has increased for indicator E, sub-indicator } E_n, VRP$

$(sE_nTB / N_{VRP}) = \% \text{ percentage of satisfaction that remains unchanged for indicator E, sub-indicator } E_n, VRP$

$(sE_nB / N_{VRP}) = \% \text{ percentage of decreased satisfaction for indicator E, sub-indicator } E_n, VRP$

Level 2

Comparison in the RP and VRP areas for the economic, for the increase, no change and decrease.

1. RP

$[sE_1M + sE_2M, \dots + sE_nM] / N_{RP} = \sum \% \text{ percentage of increase indicator E, RP}$

2. VRP

$[sE_1M + sE_2M, \dots + sE_nM] / N_{VRP} = \sum \% \text{ percentage of increased level of satisfaction indicator E, VRP}$

Level 3

Comparison between the RP and VRP area for satisfaction and non-satisfaction for indicator:

1. RP

$[(sE_1M + sE_2M, \dots + sE_nM) / N_{RP}] = \sum \% \text{ percentage of satisfied indicator E}$

2. VRP

$[(sE_1TB + sE_2TB, \dots + sE_nTB) + (sE_1B + sE_2B, \dots + sE_nB)] / N_{RP} = \sum \% \text{ percentage of not satisfied indicator E (economic)}$

Level 4

Comparison of RP and VRP for all indicators:

1. RP

$[(sE_1M + sE_2M, \dots + sE_nM) = \sum \% \text{ percentage of those satisfied indicator E}$

2. VRP

$[(sE_1M + sE_2M, \dots + sE_nM) = \sum \% \text{ percentage of those satisfied indicator E}$

3.4.2 Analysis Technique for the Part Two Research Objective

The analysis technique that was used to answer the research objectives in Part Two that is related to the source of income and the type of expenditure is the frequency and

median (that is, normal measures for the income analysis of income and expenditure). Data analysis is presented in the form of tables to give a visual picture that is easy to understand.

3.5 CONCLUSION

This research is the first of its kind that has been undertaken to evaluate the socio-economic satisfaction of SRP amongst the OA in the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands. The research area covered three areas in the District of Cameron Highlands (Tanah Rata, Ringlet and Hulu Telom) and the Mukim of Hulu Jelai in the District of Lipis. The number of OA HHs in the area of the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands is about 2,806 with a total population of about 15,287 people. This descriptive research is quantitative method to collect primary data which were obtained through questionnaire and Log Book of the Source of Income and Daily Expenditure from the OA community in the area of research. The instrument for this research is through questionnaires and the respondents comprised MHs involved in the SRP, whether it was the RP or VRP. The following chapter is based on empirical data analysis gathered by methodology discussed in this chapter.

CHAPTER FOUR

EMPIRICAL DATA

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is divided into several parts; the first part is to identify the demographic profile of the HHs and the MHs in each area of research. Whereas, the second part will fulfill the Part One research objective, that is the analysis of the socio-economic satisfaction from the type of work, location of the place of work and the income of each HHs. The third part of the chapter will fulfill the first Part Two research objective namely to identify the source of income of the OA. The fourth part of this chapter is to fulfill the second Part Two research objective namely to ascertain the manner of spending of the OA Community.

4.2 THE DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Discussion in this section, involves many demographic aspects of the respondents that is, race, age, sex, level of education and marital status of the respondent OA.

4.2.1 Race Distribution

Almost all of the respondents were from the Senoi and Termiar race. Only one percent is from the other races. In the RP, 95.8 percent are from the Senoi race, that is the ethnic Semai, two percent from the ethnic Temiar and the rest of the 2.2 percent from other races. Whereas, in the VRP, 98.1 percent are from the Senoi race, that is the

ethnic Semai, 1.7 percent from the ethnic Temiar and only 0.3 percent from the other races (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1
Distribution of Respondents According to Race

		Total ^a		RP		VRP	
		No	%	No	%	No	%
Senoi	Semai	1,199	97.2	435	95.8	764	98.1
	Temiar	22	1.8	9	2.0	13	1.7
Others	-	12	1.0	10	2.2	2	0.3
Total		1,233	100	454	100	779	100

Note: ^aTotal = all the research area (RP + VRP)

4.2.2 Age and Sex Structure

As for the age structure of the HHs, a large part of the HHs are in the 25 to 44 age group, mainly around 35 to 44 years. Within all the areas of research, 29.7 percent of the HHs is aged between 35 to 44 years. Whereas, in the RP is 33.3 percent and in the VRP is 27.6 percent of the HHs are between 35 to 44 years of age (Table 4.2). In all the research areas, the average age of the HHs is 40 years. Whereas the average age of the HHs in the RP is 41 years and in the VRP it is 39 years. As a contrast, the average age of the HHs in the RP is higher when compared with the VRP. Within the total research areas, 84.7 percent of the HHs were males; whereas, 83.5 percent of the HHs in the RP and 85.4 percent of the HHs in the VRP were males. In contrast, HHs women were higher in the RP (16.5%) as compared with the VRP (14.6%) (Table 4.3).

Table 4.2
Age Structure of the HHs

Age	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
15-24	122	9.9	37	8.1	85	10.9
25-34	303	24.6	97	21.4	206	26.4
35-44	366	29.7	151	33.3	215	27.6
45-54	215	17.4	71	15.6	144	18.5
55-64	138	11.2	57	12.6	81	10.4
65+	89	7.2	41	9.0	48	6.2
Total	1,233	100	454	100	779	100

Table 4.3.
Sex of the HHs

	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Males	1,044	84.7	379	83.5	665	85.4
Females	189	15.3	75	16.5	114	14.6
Total	1,233	100	454	100	779	100

The MH in the research area comprises the husband or wife of the HHs, children of the HHs, in-law, grandchildren, parent of the HHs, brothers or sisters of the HHs and others who are related to the HHs. In the whole research area, around 95.5 percent of the MHs are children of the HHs (Table 4.4). As the children of the HHs, represent the largest percentage of HHs in the area of research, a large part of the general MHs are less than 14 years in age. In the VRP, 50.7 percent of the MHs are less than 14 years, whereas in the RP it is around 44.4 percent (Table 4.5).

Table 4.4.
Relationship Between the HHs and the MHs

HHs and the MHs	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Children of the hhs	5627	95.5	2164	95.8	3463	95.4
In-laws	57	1	20	0.9	36	1.0
Grandchildren/great-grandchildren	82	1.4	38	1.7	44	1.2
Father/mother of the hhs @ husband/wife	26	0.4	5	0.2	22	0.6
Father/brother/sister of the hhs or husband/wife	57	1	2	0.1	54	1.5
Others who are related	40	0.7	29	1.3	11	0.3
Total	5,889	100	2,259	100	3,630	100

Table 4.5
Age Structure MHs

Age	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-14	2845	48.3	1,003	44.4	1842	50.7
15-24	1653	28.1	719	31.8	934	25.7
25-34	670	11.4	277	12.3	393	10.8
35-44	370	6.3	142	6.3	228	6.3
45-54	221	3.8	66	2.9	155	4.3
55-64	86	1.5	32	1.4	54	1.5
65+	44	0.7	20	0.9	24	0.7
Total	5,889	100.0	2,259	100.0	3,630	100.0

As regards the age structure of the (HHs + MHs), 41.8 percent of the household in the VRP are aged below 14 years compared to 37 percent in the RP. Around 60.8 percent of the population in the RP is in the 15 to 64 age group compared with 56.6 percent in the VRP. Besides, around 2.2 percent of the population in the RP is aged above 64 years compared with 1.6 percent in the VRP (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6.
Age Structure of the Population (HHs + MHs)

Age	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0-14	2,845	39.9	1,003	37.0	1,842	41.8
15-24	1775	24.9	756	27.9	1019	23.1
25-34	973	13.7	374	13.8	599	13.6
35-44	736	10.3	293	10.8	443	10.0
45-54	436	6.1	137	5.0	299	6.8
55-64	224	3.1	89	3.3	135	3.1
65+	133	1.9	61	2.2	72	1.6
Total	7,122	100.0	2,713	100.0	4,409	100.0

The average of the population in the VRP is much higher than the RP at the age level of below 15 years, whereas, the average of the population in the VRP is much lower than the RP at the age of between 15 to 64 years and the average of the population in the VRP is lower than the RP at the 64 years' age level. In relation to this, the age structure in the VRP in comparison is much younger in the RP. The age structure in the RP and in the VRP when compared on an average is different in the two areas. The average age of the young dependants in the VRP (73.8) is much higher when compared with the RP (60.8), whereas, on the other hand, the average age of the dependants for the older persons is much higher in the RP (3.7) compared with the VRP (2.9). For the whole average age of dependants, the figure is much higher in the VRP (76.7) compared with the RP (64.5) (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7
Average Dependants

Age	Total	RP	VRP
Average age of the young dependants	68.7	60.8	73.8
Average age of older dependants	3.2	3.7	2.9
Average age of all dependants	71.9	64.5	76.7

Note:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Average of young dependants} &= \frac{\text{Number of persons aged below 15 years}}{\text{Number of persons aged between 15 to 64 years}} \\ \text{Average of older persons} &= \frac{\text{Number of persons aged above 64 years}}{\text{Number of persons aged between 15 to 64 years}} \\ \text{Whole average of dependants} &= \frac{\text{Number of persons aged below 15+aged above 64 years}}{\text{Number of persons aged between 15 to 64 years}} \end{aligned}$$

The sex structure of the MHs indicates that the number of female MHs is more than the males especially in the RP areas. In the whole research area, 56.9 percent of the MHs are female, whereas, it is 58.4 percent in the RP and 56.0 percent in the VRP (Table 4.8). The largest number of females is in the RPS area because many of the male children of the HHs have married and moved to other homes.

Table 4.8
Sex Structure of the MHs

	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Males	2,536	43.1	944	41.6	1,599	44.0
Females	3,353	56.9	1,315	58.4	2,031	56.0
Total	5,889	100	2,259	100	3,630	100

From the sex structure as a whole (HHs + MHs), there are more females than males in the RP area when compared with the VRP area. In the RP area, the average percentage of males is higher by 48.8 percent compared with the average females that are by 51.2

percent. The average sex of the whole population in the research area is 99 females for every 100 males. The average sex in the RP area is 105 females to every 100 males, whereas in the VRP area, 95 females to every 100 males (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9
Sex Structure of the Population (HHs + MHs)

	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Males	3,580	50.3	1,323	48.8	2,264	51.3
Females	3,542	49.7	1,390	51.2	2,145	48.7
Total	7,122	100.0	2,713	100.0	4409	100.0
*Average Sex		100:99		100:105		100:95

* (no. of female population/ no of males) x 100 (Number of females for every 100 males)

4.2.3 Level of Education and Marital Status

The marital status in the research area shows that a large part of the HHs is married either in the RP area or in the VRP. As the age structure in the RP is much older than the VRP, the percentage of widows or divorcees is much higher in the RP (6.6%) compared with the VRP (4.9%) (Table 4.10). For the MHs, the status of those unmarried indicates a high percentage. However, the percentage is almost the same in the RP and VRP. In the VRP area, 71 percent of the MHs remain unmarried, whereas it is 69.5 percent in the RP. In the RP, around 29.9 percent of the MHs have married, compared with 28.3 percent in the VRP area (Table 4.11).

Table 4.10
Marital Status of the HHs

	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Married	1,155	93.7	422	93	733	94.1
Widow/divorcee	68	5.5	30	6.6	38	4.9
Divorced/permanently Separated	10	0.8	2	0.4	8	1.0
Total	1,233	100	454	100	779	100

Table 4.11
Marital Status of the MHs

	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Unmarried	4,150	70.6	1,571	69.5	2,579	71.0
Married	1,703	29.0	675	29.9	1,028	28.3
Widow/divorcee	27	0.5	11	0.5	16	0.4
Divorced/permanently Separated	9	0.2	2	0.1	7	0.2
Total	5,889	100.1	2,259	100.0	3,630	100.0

Table 4.12
Education Level of the HHs

	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Primary education (Standard 1-6)	551	44.7	208	45.8	343	44.0
Lower Secondary (Form 1-3)	144	11.7	47	10.4	97	12.5
Upper Secondary (Form 4-5)	69	5.6	33	7.3	36	4.6
High school (Form 6/Matriculation)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
University (Polytechnic/College/University)	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Have not been to school	469	38.0	166	36.6	303	38.9
Total	1,233	100.0	454	100.0	779	100.0

As for the education level of the HHs, a large part of the HHs has attended primary school or has not been to school at all. In the RP, 36.6 percent of the HHs has not been

to school, 45.8 percent of the HHs has primary school education and 17.7 percent has secondary school education. Whereas in the VRP area, 38.9 percent of the HHs has not been to school, 44 percent of the HHs has primary education and 17.1 percent secondary education (Table 4.12).

As for the education level of the MHs, in the RP area, 41.8 percent of the HHs have primary education (finished schooling, stopped schooling or are still schooling), 29.2 percent have secondary education (finished schooling, stopped schooling or are schooling), 0.3 percent have high school education or higher education (have finished, stopped or are still studying), 16.2 percent are not yet in school and 12.4 percent have not been to school. On the other hand, in the VRP area, 43.6 percent of the HHs have primary education, 23.4 percent secondary education, 0.2 percent higher education and 20.4 percent have not started schooling and 12.5 percent have not been to school (Table 4.13).

Table 4.13
Education Level of the MHs

MHs	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Primary School (Standard 1-6)	2,528	42.9	945	41.8	1,583	43.6
Lower Secondary (Form 1-3)	940	16.0	396	17.5	544	15.0
Upper Secondary (Form 4-5)	569	9.7	265	11.7	304	8.4
After Secondary (Standard 6, Matriculation)	8	0.1	4	0.2	4	0.1
Higher education (Polytechnic/College/University)	6	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1
Have not been to school yet	1104	18.7	365	16.2	739	20.4
Have not been to school at all	734	12.5	281	12.4	453	12.5
Total	5,889	100.0	2,259	100.0	3,630	100.0

As for the education level of the HHs children alone (not including other members of the family who stay together with the HHs), in the RP area, 38.4 percent of the HHs children have primary education, 37.7 percent have secondary education, 0.3 percent have higher education and 13.3 percent are not in school yet and 8.3 percent have not been to school. On the other hand, in the VRP area, 45.5 percent of the HHs have primary education, 17.6 percent have secondary education, 0.2 percent higher education and 25.2 percent have not been to school yet and 11.6 percent have not been to school at all. As the age structure in the VRP is much lower when compared with the RP, the HHs children who have secondary education are more in the RP compared with the VRP. On the other hand, the HHs children who are not in school yet are more in the VRP compared with those in the RP (Table 4.14).

Table 4.14
Level of Education of the HHs Children

	Total		RP		VRP	
	Total	%	RP	%	VRP	%
Primary School (Standard 1-6)	2406	42.8	831	38.4	1575	45.5
Lower Secondary (Form 1-3)	898	16.0	475	22.0	423	12.2
Upper Secondary (Form 4-5)	569	10.1	383	17.7	186	5.4
After Secondary School (Form 6/ Matriculation)	8	0.1	4	0.2	4	0.1
Higher Education Polytechnic/College/University)	6	0.1	3	0.1	3	0.1
Have not schooled yet	1159	20.6	288	13.3	871	25.2
Have not been to school at all	581	10.3	180	8.3	401	11.6
Total	5,627	100.0	2,164	100.0	3,463	100.0

When a comparison is made on the level of education attained between the HHs and the children of the HHs, the level attained by their children is much higher than the HHs. There is no HHs with an education level beyond secondary school or higher education. On the other hand, 0.3 percent of children of the HHs who have education

after secondary school and higher education are in the RP area and 0.2 percent are in the VRP area.

A comparison with the children of the HHs with primary and secondary education is not suitable as there are children who are still schooling (primary as well as in secondary schools) and who are still not in school yet. However, a comparison between children of HHs who have not yet attended school and the HHs can be made. In the RP area, 36.6 percent of HHs have not attended school compared with the children in the RP area where only 8.3 percent have not attended school. In the VRP area, 38.9 percent of HHs have not attended school when compared with the children of HHs in the VRP area, where only 11.6 percent have not attended school (Table 4.15).

Table 4.15
A Comparison of the Level of Education of the HHs with the Children of HHs

	RP		VRP	
	HHs	Children	HHs	Children
Primary School (Standard 1-6)	45.8	38.4	44.0	45.5
Lower Secondary (Form 1-3)	10.4	22.0	12.5	12.2
	7.3	17.7	4.6	5.4
Upper Secondary (Form 4-5)	(17.7)	(37.7)	(17.1)	(17.6)
After Secondary School (Form 6, Matriculation)	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Higher (Polytechnic/College/University)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Have not attended school yet	-	13.3	-	25.2
Have not attended school at all	36.6	8.3	38.9	11.6

Note: () = percentage of lower secondary + upper secondary

If the level of education amongst children of the HHs who have not attended school is taken as a measure of attainment of the education, it can be found that the achievement level of education is much higher in the RP area when compared with in

the VRP. In the RP programme, the percentage of HHs children who have not attended school is much lower when compared with the children of HHs in the VRP area. Besides, the percentage of HHs children who have a higher education (still studying or have completed) is much higher in the RP when compared with the VRP (small percentage).

4.3 THE DIFFERENCES OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC SATISFACTION

Discussion in this section is to fulfill the level of achievement of the research objectives in Part One, namely “to research the difference in the satisfaction from the socio-economic aspect in terms of type of job, location of the place of work, and income) amongst the OA in the SRP area (RP with VRP)”.

To gauge the economic satisfaction, the researcher divided the economic indicators like the main occupation and the income before and after settlement in the RP and VRP areas. To research on the main occupation and the current income (when the research was undertaken), all age levels of the HHs were taken into consideration, that is 454 HHs in the RP and 779 HHs in the VRP areas. Whereas, in researching the main occupation and income before (prior to resettlement in the current area), only the HHs whose age is above 35 is taken into consideration, that is 320 HHs in the RP area and 488 HHs in the VRP area. On an average, HHs below 35 years were not involved in the resettlement or restructuring exercise as they were born in the current settlement areas.

The main occupation of the HHs in the former RP and VRP areas (prior to resettlement or restructuring) is the foraging of jungle produce, that is 59.4 percent in the RP and 60.9 percent in the VRP areas. In the RP areas, the foraging of jungle produce has been reduced by 32.9 percent, whereas in the VRP areas this has been reduced by 28.5 percent (Table 4.16). The main occupation, the foraging of jungle produce now has become the second most important occupation in the RP and VRP areas.

Table 4.16
Main Occupation Currently And Prior To Settlement

		Number			%		
		Currently	Before	+/-	Currently	Before	+/-
RP	Rubber tappers and oil palm workers in small holdings	186	45	141	41.0	14.1	26.9
	Paid by the government	12	8	4	2.6	2.5	0.1
	Paid by the private sector	31	11	20	6.8	3.4	3.4
	Foraging for jungle produce	120	190	-70	26.4	59.4	-32.9
	Involved in businesses	3	1	2	0.7	0.3	0.3
	Farmers	82	21	61	18.1	6.6	11.5
	Poultry breeders	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Retired workers	2	2	0	0.4	0.6	-0.2
	Not working	18	42	-24	4.0	13.1	-9.2
	Total	454	320	134	100.0	100.0	0.0
VRP	Rubber tappers and oil palm workers in small holdings	61	23	38	7.8	4.7	3.1
	Paid by the government	24	19	5	3.1	3.9	-0.8
	Paid by the private sector	82	20	62	10.5	4.1	6.4
	Foraging for jungle produce	252	297	-45	32.3	60.9	-28.5
	Involved in businesses	1	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Farmers	323	56	267	41.5	11.5	30.0
	Poultry breeders	1	0	1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Retired workers	9	2	7	1.2	0.4	0.7
	Not working	26	71	-45	3.3	14.5	-11.2
	Total	779	488	291	100.0	100.0	0.0

In the RP area, the percentage of the main occupation of the HHs that has increased after moving to the resettlement area is rubber tappers and oil palm workers in small holdings (from 14% to 41%) and farming (from 7% to 18%), others like working in the private sector (from 3% to 7%), whereas there is not much change in those working with the government sector, in business and breeding husbandry. In the VRP area, the percentage of the main occupation of the HHs that has increased is farming, (from 12% to 42%), working with private sectors (from 4% to 11%), rubber tappers and oil palm workers in small holdings (from 5% to 8%), whereas those working in the government, doing businesses and breeding husbandry, the change is negligible.

Other than this, the percentage of HHs who are not working has reduced in both areas of settlement. In the RP area, the percentage of HHs who are not working has reduced from 13.1 percent to four percent (reduced by 9.2%) whereas, in the VRP area, this percentage has reduced from 15.5 percent to 3.3 percent. In comparison, HHs who are not working in the RP area is much higher (4%) due to the number of HHs who are aged more than 65 years is higher in the RP. Around nine percent of the HHs is aged above 65 years in the RP area, compared with six percent in the VRP area (Table 4.2).

In the RP, the main occupation before (according to increase) was foraging for jungle produce (59.4%), as compared to rubber tappers and oil palm workers in small holdings (14.1%) and farming (11.5%). However, the main occupation now in the RP area is rubber tapping and working in oil palm smallholdings (41%), foraging for jungle produce (26.4%) and farming (18.1%). Whereas in VRP areas, the main occupation previously (according to increase), was foraging for jungle produce (60.9%), farming (11.5%) and working as rubber tappers and oil palm workers in

small holdings (4.7%). However, the main occupation now in the VRP area is, agriculture, (41.5%), foraging for jungle produce (32.3%) and working with the private sector (10.5%).

In the resettlements or restructured areas now, the main occupation of the HHs in the RP is rubber tapping and working in oil palm small holdings, whereas in the VRP, the main occupation of the HHs is agriculture. In the RP, the involvement of the HHs as rubber tappers and oil palm workers increased by 26.9 percent, whereas in the VRP areas, the HHs who are involved in agriculture increased by 30 percent. The location of the main occupation of the HHs in the RP and VRP is within their current village areas. The location of their main occupation outside the village has reduced especially amongst the HHs in RP areas. HHs in the RP who work outside of their village has decreased by 8.6 percent whereas, HHs in the VRP area, who work outside their village area has decreased by 3.2 percent (Table 4.17).

Table 4.17

Location of Main Occupation Prior To And After Resettlement

		Current	Before	+/-	Current	Before	+/-
RP	In the current village	418	238	251	92.1	74.4	17.7
	In the nearby village	12	24	-12	2.6	7.5	-4.9
	In other areas	6	16	-10	1.3	5.0	-3.7
	Not working	18	42	-229	4.0	13.1	-9.2
	Total	454	320	0	100.0	100.0	0.0
VRP	In the current village	697	366	467	89.5	75.0	14.5
	In the nearby village	35	23	12	4.5	4.7	-0.2
	In other areas	21	28	-7	2.7	5.7	-3.0
	Not working	26	71	-472	3.3	14.5	-11.2
	Total	779	488	0	100.0	100.0	0.0

This research indicates that part-time jobs refer to jobs that pay cash or where they obtain income from the sale of their crops. This is because a large part of the OA communities have part-time jobs, but the large part of their produce is used by the HHs and his family (MHs). For example, from the cultivation of agricultural crops (especially like tapioca), rearing of chicken and ducks and foraging of jungle produce (including hunting). In the earlier villages, there were no households that had part-time jobs when compared with the current settlements. In the RP settlements, around 30 percent of the HHs have part-time jobs, whereas, in the VRP areas, the percentage is slightly lower around 21 percent (Table 4.18). The main occupation in the RP area is agriculture (13%), rubber tapping and working in oil palm small holdings (7.5%) and foraging for jungle produce (5.3%). Whereas, the main occupation in the VRP area is agriculture (11%), foraging for jungle produce (6%) and working in the private sector (3%). In terms of location of part-time occupation, a large part is within the current villages. In the RP areas, 90.5 percent of the part-time work is in the village area, whereas, in the VRP area, around 94 percent of the part-time jobs are in the villages (Table 4.19).

Table 4.18
Part-time Job

Part-time Job	RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%
Rubber tappers and oil palm workers	34	7.5	5	0.6
Paid by the government	0	0.0	0	0.0
Paid by the private sector	12	2.6	22	2.8
Foraging for jungle produce	24	5.3	47	6.0
Business	5	1.1	4	0.5
Agriculture	59	13.0	85	10.9
Rearing husbandry	1	0.2	3	0.4
Total - having part-time jobs	135	29.7	166	21.3
Without part-time jobs	319	70.3	613	78.7
Total	454	100.0	779	100.0

Table 4.19
Location of the Part-time Occupation

	RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%
In the current villages	122	90.4	156	94.0
In the nearby villages	7	5.2	6	3.6
In other areas	6	4.4	4	2.4
Total	135	100.0	166	100.0

A large part of the HHs in the research area has an income of less than RM300 a month. In the RP, the percentage of the population who earn less than RM300 is around 91.5 percent to 80.4 percent. At the same time, the number of people who earn more than RM300 a month has increased from 8.4 percent to 19.5 percent after they have moved to the new settlements, that is an increase of 11.1 percent. In the VRP, the percentage of the population who earn less than RM300 is 88.2 percent to 78.7 percent. At the same time, the number of people who earn more than RM300 a month has increased from 11.7 percent to 21.3 percent after restructuring of the village, that is, an increase of 9.6 percent (Table 4.20).

Table 4.20
Main Income of the HHs

	RM	No			%		
		Current	Before	+/-	Current	Now	+/-
RP	0	18	42	-24	4	13.1	-9.2
	1-100	60	51	9	13.2	15.9	-2.7
	101-200	132	62	70	29.1	19.4	9.7
	201-300	155	138	17	34.1	43.1	-9
	(1-300)	(365)	(293)	(72)	(80.4)	(91.5)	(-11.2)
	301-600	55	19	36	12.1	5.9	6.2
	601-900	21	6	15	4.6	1.9	2.8
	901-1200	10	2	8	2.2	0.6	1.6
	1201-1500	1	0	1	0.2	0	0.2
	1501-2000	1	0	1	0.2	0	0.2
	2001-3000	1	0	1	0.2	0	0.2
	(301-3000)	(89)	(27)	(62)	(19.5)	(8.4)	(11.1)
	Total	454	320	134	100	100	0
	0	26	71	-45	3.3	14.5	-11.2

	1-100	101	90	11	13	18.4	-5.5
	101-200	314	38	276	40.3	7.8	32.5
	201-300	172	232	-60	22.1	47.5	-25.5
	(1-300)	(613)	(431)	(182)	(78.7)	(88.2)	(-9.5)
VRP	301-600	67	19	48	8.6	3.9	4.7
	601-900	55	22	33	7.1	4.5	2.6
	901-1200	36	15	21	4.6	3.1	1.5
	1201-1500	5	1	4	0.6	0.2	0.4
	1501-2000	2	0	2	0.3	0	0.3
	2001-3000	1	0	1	0.1	0	0.1
	(301-3000)	(166)	(57)	(109)	(21.3)	(11.7)	(9.6)
	Total	779	488	291	100	100	

In the RP area, a large part of the HHs earns around RM201 to RM300 a month (34.1%). Whereas in the VRP area, an average income of around RM101 to RM200 a month (40.3%). Around 30 percent of the HHs in the RP area and 21 percent of the HHs in the VRP have part-time incomes. Around 25.6 percent of the HHs in the RP and 19.5 percent in the VRP area have a part-time income of around RM200 a month (Table 4.21).

Table 4.21
Part-Time Income of the HHs

RM	RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%
1-100	88	19.4	128	16.4
101-200	28	6.2	24	3.1
201-300	9	2.0	8	1.0
301-600	8	1.8	4	0.5
601-900	2	0.4	2	0.3
Total - with part-time jobs	135	29.7	166	21.3
Without part-time jobs	319	70.3	613	78.7
Total	454	100.0	779	100.0

By using the *Paired Samples T-Test Statistics*, to measure the average (mean) income before and after moving to the current settlement for the whole area of research, it was found that the average income (from the main occupation) had risen from RM85 a

month to RM231 a month, that is an increase of about RM146 a month (Table 4.22). Due to this, the value of t obtain is much higher ($>$) than t critical ($\alpha = 0.01$), therefore there is a significant difference between the two means (average) sample score ($\mu_1 - \mu_2$); $H_1 : \mu_D > 0$, mean income after moving is much higher than before moving.

Table 4.22
Paired Samples T-Test Statistics for the Whole Area of Research

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Y Main before shifting	230.69	808	272.324	9.814
	Y Main per month after shifting	84.87	808	251.402	9.060

		Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Y Main per month before shifting - Y Main per month after shifting	145.8	279.8	10.0	126.0	165.6	14.4	769	.000

Note: N=808 because only HHs above the age of 35 are taken into consideration

In the RP, the average income per month has risen from RM77 a month to RM228 a month, that is, around RM151 a month (Table 4.23). Whereas, in the VRP area, the average income has increased from RM90 to RM232 a month, that is, an increase of RM142 a month (Table 4.24). As such, the value of t obtain is bigger ($>$) than t critical

($\alpha = 0.01$), hence there is a significant difference between the two means (average) score sample ($\mu_1 - \mu_2$); $H_1 : \mu_D > 0$, the mean income of the HHS in the RP and VRP areas after shifting is much bigger than prior to shifting.

Table 4.23
Paired Samples T-Test Statistics Whole Area of RP

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Y main per month prior to shifting	228.54	320	227.619	13.076
	Y main per month after shifting	76.70	320	178.814	10.273

Paired Differences									
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference		t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
					Lower	Upper			
Pair 1	Y main per month prior to shifting - Y main per month after shifting	151.8	263.5	15.1	122.0	181.6	10.0	302	.000

Note: N=320 because only HHs above 35 years and above were taken into account

Table 4.24
Paired Samples T-Test Statistics Whole Area of the VRP

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Y main per month prior to shifting	232.08	488	297.992	13.789
	Y main per month after shifting	90.17	488	288.973	13.372

Paired Differences							
	Mean	Std.	Std.	95% Confidence	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)

		n	Deviation	Error Mea n	Interval of the Difference				
Pair	Y				Lower	Upper			
		1	main per month after shiftin g - Y main per month after shiftin g	141. 9	290.1	13.4	115.5	168.2	10. 5

Note: N=488 because only HHs above the age of 35 and above were taken into account.

As a whole, the average income of the HHs has increased from RM85 to RM231 after becoming involved in the restructuring programme. However, the research findings indicate that there is a difference in the average income between the RP area and the VRP area. In the RP the average income has increased from RM77 to RM229, whereas, in the VRP area, the average income has increased from RM90 to RM232 (Table 4.25). In the VRP area, the decrease in the average income after becoming involved in the resettlement programme is due to the fact that they were not working previously. Now, they are working and a large number of them receive an income of between RM101 and RM200 (40.3%). Compared with the RP area, those who were previously not working, are now working and receive a monthly income between RM101 to RM600 (Table 4.20).

Table 4.25.

Average Main Income and Part-Time Income Prior to and After Shifting

	Total ^a	RP	VRP
Main income in the previous settlement (before shifting)	85	77	90
Main income in the current resettlement area (after shifting)	231	229	232
Side income in the previous settlement (before shifting)	0	0	0
Side income in the current settlement (after shifting)	67	115	47

^a Note: Total referred to the Whole Area of Research (RP + VRP)

As explained previously, there were no HHs who received any side income in the previous settlement. However, in the present settlement, the HHs have an average side income of RM115 in the RP area and RM47 in the VRP area. Other sources of income for the HHs in the area of research is welfare aid, pension, schooling scholarship for the children, dividends from the cooperatives and financial aid from various bodies, local authorities, state and federal governments. All these incomes are in the form of cash. The HHs also receive other aid in the form of items and services (Table 4.26).

Table 4.26

Average of Other Sources of Income

	Total		RP		VRP	
	No of HHs	Average For each HHs (RM)	No HHs	Average For each HHs (RM)	No of HHs	Average For each HHs (RM)
Community welfare	16	312	6	306	10	315
Pension	11	765	2	800	9	758
Scholarship for schooling	59	31	35	31	24	31
Dividends from co-operatives	251	28	201	26	50	33
Financial aid from local council/agency	1	42	1	42	0	0
Financial aid from state government	7	54	1	42	6	56
Financial aid from federal body/agency (BR1M)	697	42	454	42	779	42

For children who are schooling, the HHs will receive aid like uniforms, transport, school fees, food for those in the interior schools, personal items for those in the hostels, extra classes for examinations and motivation courses. The HHs also receives aid in the form of seeds, manure, fertilizer, farming tools, machines for mustardng and other related items if they are involved in commercial farming. In addition to the above, each HH will also receive aid in the form of “Food Baskets”. Each “Food Basket” consists of food items (rice, milk, sugar and biscuits) and medicine (deworming).

Financial aid (other sources of income) of the HHs in the research area is as summarized in Table 4.26. Around 16 HHs received community aid about an average of RM312 per month. This aid is given to the HHs who are single mothers, senior citizens (above 65 years) or have disabled children. 11 HHs received pension of around an average of RM765 a month and 252 HHs received co-operative dividends of an average of around RM28 a month (annual co-operative dividends divided by 12 to obtain the average monthly value). Other than this, a HH receives aid from the local agency of around RM42 a month (RM500 a year) and seven HHs receive aid from the State agency, a value of around an average of RM54 a month. All the HHs in the research area receive cash aid from the Federal government like the Bantuan Rakyat 1 Malaysia (BR1M) which is around RM500 for each HH (an average of RM42 a month).

The total income of the HHs which includes all sources of income (main income, part-time income and other sources of income) saw a significant rise when compared with the main source of income. Based on the main source of income alone, around 80

percent of the HHs have an income range of only around RM1 to RM300 a month. After taking into account all incomes of the HHs, around 86 percent of the HHs have an income of around RM100 to RM 600 (Table 4.27).

Table 4.27
Total Income of the HHs

RM	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1-100	231	18.7	63	13.9	168	21.6
101-200	336	27.3	60	13.2	276	35.4
201-300	207	16.8	107	23.6	100	12.8
301-600	287	23.3	164	36.1	123	15.8
601-900	76	6.2	28	6.2	48	6.2
901-1200	55	4.5	18	4.0	37	4.7
1201-1500	26	2.1	10	2.2	16	2.1
1501-2000	9	0.7	1	0.2	8	1.0
2001-3000	6	0.5	3	0.7	3	0.4
Total	1,233	100.0	454	100.0	779	100.0

Other than this, after taking into consideration the financial aid received from the various sources, there are no HHs without a monthly income (RM0) compared with the main income (Table 4.20). When a comparison is made between the RP and VRP areas, in the RP area, the HHs has the highest average income scale of between RM300 to RM 600 a month. Whereas in the VRP area, the highest average of the HHs is between RM101 to RM200 a month. For the HHs whose income is more than RM600 a month, there is not much difference between the RP and VRP areas. In the RP area, around 13 percent have an income of more than RM600 a month compared to 14 percent in the VRP area.

On an average the total monthly income from the various sources of the HHs in the area of research is RM358. Thus, in the RP area, the monthly income of the HHs is RM407 compared to RM337 in the VRP area (Table 4.28). If the income is derived only from the main income, the value is much higher in the VRP area (RM232) compared with the RP area (RM229). As for the average side income, the value is much higher in the RP area (RM115) compared with the VRP area (RM47). This is because around 30 percent of the population in the RP area receives side income compared with 21 percent in the VRP area. The average income that is received from the other sources (various cash aid and pension) is almost the same, that is, RM63 a month in the RP area as compared to RM58 per month in the VRP area.

Table 4.28
Total Average Income of the HHs from the Various Sources

	Total	RP	VRP
Main source of income	231	229	232
Side income	67	115	47
Other sources of income	60	63	58
Total monthly income	358	407	337

By using the average monthly household income (Y1 to Y5) from the various sources, the research concluded the distribution of income, using the Gini Coefficient as shown in Figure 4.1. The bigger the value of the Gini Coefficient means the bigger the imbalance of the income distribution (the value of 0.0 to 1.0). In general, the Gini Coefficient in the area of research is higher compared with the value of the Gini Coefficient for Malaysia, that is, 0.441. If the average household income is only based on the income of the HHs from the main source (Y1), the Gini Coefficient in the VRP is higher than the RP area. The Gini Coefficient in the RP area which is much lower is

related to the planning and design of the RP area which has been equipped with a sustainable economic programme for each participant (HH).

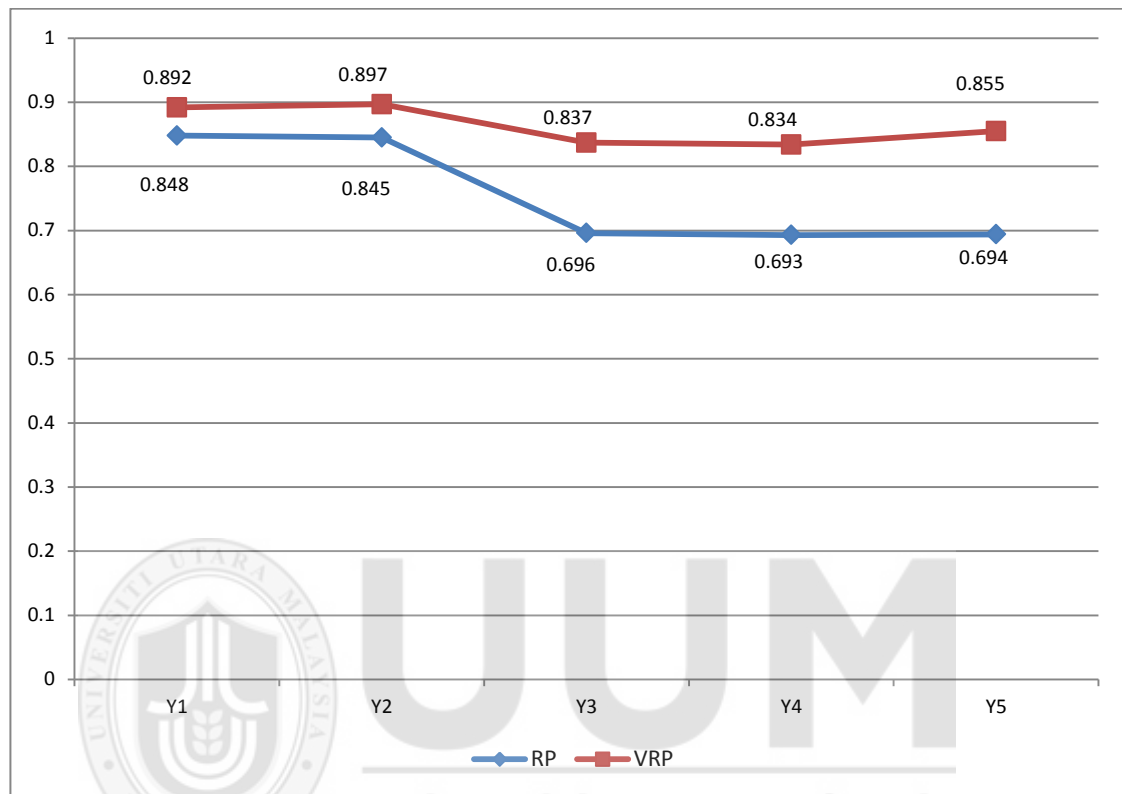


Figure 4.1. Gini Co-efficient in the RP and VRP Area

Note:

- Y1 = Income of the HHs from the current main occupation
- Y2 = Income of the HHs from the current main occupation
+ side income of the HHs
- Y3 = Income of the HHs from the current main occupation
+ side income of the HHs
+ other sources of income
- Y4 = Income of the HHs from the current main occupation
+ side income of the HHs
+ other sources of income
+ gift from the former MHs who have shifted
- Y5 = Income of the HHs from the current main occupation
+ side income of the HHs
+ other sources of income
+ gift from the former MHs who have shifted
+ Total income of the MHs

If the average monthly household income is based on the income of the HHs from the main occupation and the side income (Y2), the Gini Coefficient will be lower in the RP and conversely will increase in the VRP area. This is because the HHs and RP are involved in other jobs compared with the HHs in the VRP area. In addition, when the average monthly income is based on the income of the HHs from the main occupation, additional and other sources of income (Y3), the Gini Coefficient in both areas will be reduced, especially in the RP area. This is because many of the HHs who have incomes from other sources, the value is almost the same (RM). Besides, the age of the MHs in the RP area is relatively higher thus impacting the average HHs who receive other incomes like scholarships for schooling and co-operative which is much higher than the VRP areas that have been discussed in Table 4.26.

If the average household income is based only on the income of the HHs from the main occupation, part-time job, other sources of income and gift from the MHs who have shifted (migrated out) (Y4), findings show that the value of the Gini Co-efficient is reduced in both the areas. However, from the research it is found that the value of the Gini Co-efficient is only a minimal reduction (-3 average points) as there are not many MHs who have shifted out and who supplement a monthly contribution to the HH. Additionally, if the average household income is based on the income of the HH from the main occupation, part-time income, other sources of income, gift from the MHs who have moved, including the average income of the MHs (Y5), the Gini Co-efficient in both the areas will rise especially in the VRP area. A higher level of income (+21 average points) in the VRP area is due to the rise in the age of the MHs in the VRP area vis-à-vis in the RP area as the age is much younger (+1 average point). More MHs work in the RP area compared with the MHs in the VRP area.

The poverty rate in Malaysia for the rural area is 7.7 percent (the year 2008) and the incidence of poverty amongst the OA HHs on the whole has fallen sharply. Even though the poverty level has fallen from 83.4 percent in 2000 to 31.2 percent by the end of 2010, the research found that the poverty rate in the research area is still high. The poverty level has not changed much in the RP and VRP areas. Around 80 percent of the population in the research area are poor and only around 20 percent are not poor (Figure 4.2). As for income comparison, this research is based on calculation of the Total Poverty Line Income 2008 for the State of Pahang (rural = RM850 per month, for the average number of around 6 households. If the per capita income is less than RM141.7 per month, it is termed as poor).

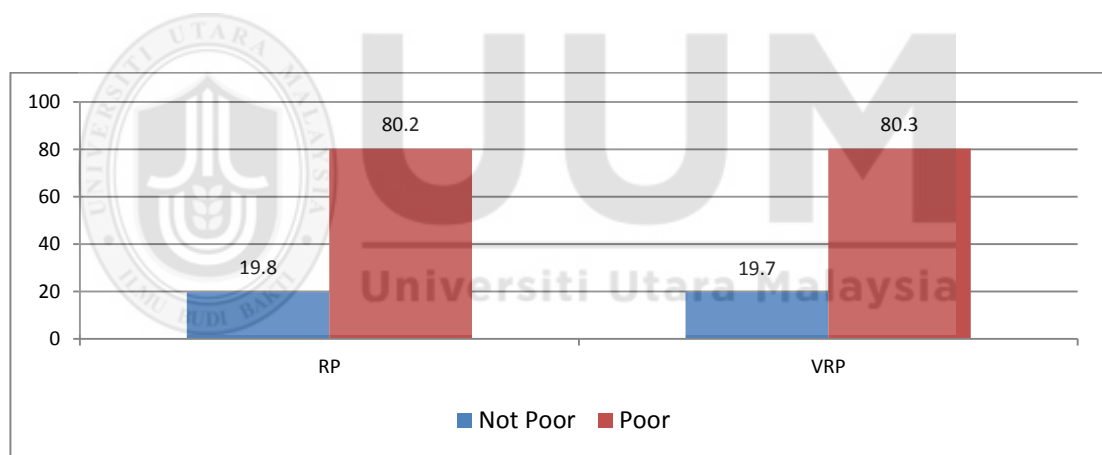


Figure 4.2. Poverty Rate in the RP and VRP Area

If valued from the satisfaction level of the HHs based on the economic opportunities to increase the monthly income, it is found that 71 percent of the HHs in the RP area and 68 percent of the HHs in the VRP area state that the economic opportunities that are available in the current villages are much higher comparatively (has increased). However, there are around 19 percent of HHs in the RP and 16 percent HHs in the VRP area whose economic opportunities remain unchanged. In addition, around 11

percent of the HHs in the RP area and 16 percent of the HHs in the VRP area stated that the economic opportunities that are available in the current villages are much lower when compared with their previous dwelling areas (Table 4.29).

Table 4.29
Socio-economic Satisfaction Level of the HHs in the Current Settlements

	Total		RP		VRP	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
(e1) economic opportunities in the current villages/ schemes						
Increased	851	69.0	322	70.9	529	67.9
Unchanged	207	16.8	81	17.8	126	16.2
Reduced	175	14.2	51	11.2	124	15.9
(e2) do you feel that after shifting the income of the HHs has increased						
Increased	866	70.2	331	72.9	535	68.7
Unchanged	220	17.8	83	18.3	137	17.6
Decreased	147	11.9	40	8.8	107	13.7
(e3) do you feel that after shifting the income of the MHs has increased						
Increased	951	77.1	356	78.4	595	76.4
Unchanged	207	16.8	46	10.1	161	20.7
Decreased	75	6.1	52	11.5	23	3.0

About 73 percent of the HHs in the RP area and 69 percent of the HHs in the VRP area stated that their income (HHs) has increased in the current villages. However, around 18 percent of the HHs in the RP area and 18 percent of the HHs in the VRP area stated that their income remained unchanged in their current villages. At the same time, around 9 percent of the HHs in the RP area and 14 percent of the HHs in the VRP area stated that their income level has reduced in the current villages compared with their previous villages.

As for the change in the household income of the MHs, around 78 percent of the HHs in the RP area and 76 percent of the HHs in the VRP area stated that the income of the MHs has increased in their current villages. Whereas around 10 percent in the RP area and 21 percent in the VRP area stated that the income of the MHs remained unchanged in the current villages. Besides, around 11 percent of the HHs in the RP area and 3 percent of the HHs in the VRP area stated that the income level of the MHs has decreased in their current villages as compared with their previous villages.

As a whole, the level of achievement of the research objective in Part One has been discussed and the summary is as below. The analysis towards the aspects of work and location found that there was change according to the structure of the economic job of the OA in the RP and VRP area. In the RP area, the analysis clearly indicates that the increase in the economy of the job was due to the following:- “Rubber tappers and oil palm workers in small holdings”, “Paid by the government”, “Paid by the private sector”, “Involved in businesses”, “Farmers” and “Poultry breeders”. Meanwhile, for the VRP, the economics of the job increased in “Rubber tappers and oil palm workers in small holdings”, “Paid by the private sector”, “Involved in businesses”, “Farmers”, “Poultry breeders” and “Retired workers”.

Due to this, both these SRP areas RP were found to have positive changes. However, one economic area that declined badly whether they stayed in the RP or VRP was “Foraging for jungle produce”. Around 32.9 percent (RP) and 28.5 percent (VRP). As for the main income, the income of the OA HHs in the RP and VRP below RM300.00 continuously decreased and increased in RM301.00-RM3,000.00. category. Whereas, the Gini co-efficient analysis too found that the OA’s income in the VRP area rose

much higher compared to the RP. Due to this, the findings of the analysis is that the socio-economic satisfaction of the OA community had increased or is good after they are put in the SRP for the RP and VRP.

Despite this, the discussion on the research focuses on the detailed income of the OA dalam in the context of source of income (including the total income) and the manner of spending (including total expenditure) by them for each village in the selected RP and VRP.

4.4 SOURCE OF INCOME OF THE ORANG ASLI COMMUNITY

The discussion in this part is to answer the main research objectives in Part Two that is, to “identify the source of income of the OA community in the SRP area”. Due to this, some aspects are analysed in order to satisfy and answer the research objectives of this research, that is: first source of income from the sale of items by the SRP as a whole; Secondly, source of income from the sale of items according to the villages in the SRP area; thirdly, the total income as a whole of the SRP; and fourthly, total income according to the village in the SRP village.

4.4.1 Source of Income from the Sale of Items as a Whole of the SRP

Research shows that the main source of income for the OA community in the two villages chosen under the SRP (RP Batau and VRP Lenjang) are river fish sold 276 times in a month (in May 2017). However, the item most frequently sold to obtain the source of income according to this research are river fish (276 times), jackfruit (272 times), banana (264 times), bamboo (259 times), cassava (254 times), fern shoot (216 times), wild boar (208 times), bamboo shoot (196 times), cassava shoot (182 times),

pepper (180 times), banana flower (155 times), latex (154 times), pumpkin (149 times), sweet potato (130 times), rattan (128 times), squirrel (128 times), mushroom (126 times) and spinach (118 times). From this research, it is also seen that there is no difference in the frequency of the items sold, whether it is in the category of wild animals, vegetables, fruits because all of them are the main items sold by the OA (Table 4.30).

Table 4.30

Frequency of the Whole SRP for the Source of Income from the Items Sold

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Roots	1
2	Blowpipe	1
3	Wild chicken	75
4	Village chicken	31
5	Wild boar	208
6	Onion	3
7	Lizard	79
8	Kerdas fruits	9
9	Kerayong fruits	6
10	Cambogia fruits	3
11	Perah fruits	14
12	Betel nut	21
13	Jering fruits	4
14	Bengkung fruits	1
15	Kelubi fruits	4
16	Tempayang fruits	3
17	Chesnut	2
18	Papaya	28
19	Lanzone fruit	7
20	Mangosteen	2
21	Mango	2
22	<i>Rambutan</i>	8
23	Salak fruit	9
24	Winter melon	2
25	Tempui fruit	2
26	Bamboo	259
27	Bird	19
28	Spinach	118
29	Bear	3
30	Mushroom	126
31	Monkey (cikah)	2
32	<i>Durian</i>	28
33	Gaharu tree latex	7
34	Latex	154
35	Ginger	5
36	River fish	276

37	Duck	2
38	Maize	34
39	Banana flower	155
40	<i>Kacip fatimah</i>	44
41	Long beans	23
42	Water spinach	81
43	Frog	34
44	Wild goat	12
45	Deer	43
46	Fire wood	27
47	Coconut	18
48	Yam	97
49	Sweet potato	130
50	Muntjac (deer)	17
51	Cocoa	1
52	Coffee	2
53	Cabbage	3
54	<i>Kulat susu harimau (mushroom)</i>	61
55	Tortoise	13
56	Terrapin	11
57	Pumpkin	149
58	Pepper	180
59	Porcupine	42
60	Honey	35
61	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)	5
62	Petrol	3
63	Monkey	61
64	Civet	49
65	Pineapple	26
66	Jackfruit	272
67	Hill paddy	68
68	Bitterbean	95
69	Butternut squash	10
70	Banana	264
71	Sweet potato shoot	38
72	Pumpkin shoot	78
73	Fern shoot	216
74	Cassava shoot	182
75	Papaya shoot	24
76	Cemperai shoot	10
77	Bamboo shoot	196
78	Hill spice	2
79	Rattan	128
80	Deer	19
81	Mustard	9
82	Lemongrass	40
83	River snail	48
84	Betel leaf	15
85	Sugar cane	4
86	Tea	2
87	Village chicken eggs	5
88	Tobacco	5
89	Brinjal	85
90	Cucumber	10

91	Rat	55
92	Eurycoma longifolia	44
93	Squirrel	138
94	Smilax myosoti flora	49
95	Cassava	254
96	Snake	16
97	Bamboo worm	2

Analysis on both the SRP areas shows a different trend in the frequency of the items sold. The research in RP Batau shows that there are 55 items (56.7%) sold compared with 97 list of items. Items that were sold most frequently are 12 items, that is, mushroom around 146 times a month, followed by banana (around 140 times a month), fern shoot (around 139 times a month), latex (around 137 a month), bamboo, river fish (around 128 times a month), cassava shoot (around 122 times a month), banana flower (around 121 times a month), bamboo shoot, cassava (around 120 times a month), pumpkin (around 114 times a month) and wild boar (around 104 times a month). Items sold least frequently like blowpipe, *kacip fatimah*, fire wood, *kulat susu harimau* (mushroom), honey and so forth which are sold once a month. However, the sum total of the frequency of their businesses for all the items in RP Batau are 2,494 times a month (Table 4.31).

Table 4.31
Comparison of the Items sold between RP Batau with Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Batau Frequency	Lenjang Frequency
1	Roots	-	1
2	Blowpipe	1	-
3	Wild chicken	37	47
4	Village chicken	17	11
5	Wild boar	104	83
6	Onion	-	2
7	Lizard	37	39
8	Kerdas fruits	-	10
9	Kerayong fruits	-	6
10	Cambogia fruits	-	6

11	Perah fruits	2	10
12	Betel nut	-	20
13	Jering fruits	-	5
14	Bengkung fruits	-	2
15	Kelubi fruits	-	5
16	Tempayang fruits	-	3
17	Chesnut	-	3
18	Papaya	17	7
19	Lanzone fruit	-	12
20	Mangosteen	-	2
21	Mango	-	2
22	<i>Rambutan</i>	-	9
23	Salak fruit	-	15
24	Winter melon	-	2
25	Tempui fruit	-	1
26	Bamboo	128	118
27	Bird	-	27
28	Spinach	51	62
29	Bear	-	7
30	Mushroom	146	11
31	Monkey (cikah)	-	2
32	Durian	-	30
33	Gaharu tree latex	3	7
34	Latex	137	37
35	Ginger	-	4
36	River fish	128	141
37	Duck	-	2
38	Maize	16	22
39	Banana flower	121	30
40	<i>Kacip fatimah</i>	1	44
41	Long beans	5	18
42	Water spinach	55	31
43	Frog	3	30
44	Wild goat	-	16
45	Deer	-	46
46	Fire wood	1	25
47	Coconut	4	24
48	Yam	58	38
49	Sweet potato	59	52
50	Muntjac (deer)	-	18
51	Cocoa	2	-
52	Coffee	-	2
53	Cabbage	-	1
54	<i>Kulat susu harimau (mushroom)</i>	1	60
55	Tortoise	2	16
56	Terrapin	1	14
57	Pumpkin	114	56
58	Pepper	59	111
59	Porcupine	6	52
60	Honey	1	33
61	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)	3	2
62	Petrol	-	3
63	Monkey	-	66
64	Civet	15	40

65	Pineapple	18	7
66	Jackfruit	86	9
67	Hill paddy	10	62
68	Bitterbean	6	87
69	Butternut squash	-	8
70	Banana	140	120
71	Sweet potato shoot	39	-
72	Pumpkin shoot	70	8
73	Fern shoot	139	74
74	Cassava shoot	122	58
75	Papaya shoot	14	11
76	Cemperai shoot	12	-
77	Bamboo shoot	120	77
78	Hill spice	1	1
79	Rattan	8	89
80	Deer	2	16
81	Mustard	3	13
82	Lemongrass	-	35
83	River snail	49	21
84	Betel leaf	-	13
85	Sugar cane	-	5
86	Tea	-	2
87	Village chicken eggs	-	4
88	Tobacco	-	25
89	Brinjal	46	48
90	Cucumber	-	11
91	Rat	-	58
92	Eurycoma longifolia	1	48
93	Squirrel	64	94
94	Smilax myosoti flora	89	28
95	Cassava	120	124
96	Snake	-	16
97	Bamboo worm	-	1
Total Frequency of Sales:		2,494	2,774
Total Items (total percentage of items sold):		55 (56.7)	93 (95.9)

Meanwhile, the research in RP Lenjang showed that there are around 93 (95.9%) items that are sold compared with 97 items listed (Table 4.31). Items that were sold most frequently are four items which were sold around 124 times a month, followed by banana (around 120 times a month), bamboo (around 118 times a month) and pepper (around 111 times a month). Despite this, items that were sold least frequently like roots, tempui fruit, cabbage, hill spice and others were sold once a month. Due to

this, the sum total of frequency of the sale transactions for all the items for all the areas in RP Lenjang is around 2,774 times a month.

Therefore, the analysis on the items sold based on RP Batau and VRP Lenjang found that the difference was significant in terms of total items sold, frequency of total number of items sold and items that were sold most frequently. The difference in terms of total items found that in RP Batau it was 55 (56.7%) items, whereas, in VRP Lenjang around 93 percent (95.9%) items were sold to the local community. Meanwhile, the frequency as a whole of the items sold was that in VRP Lenjang (around 2,774 times a month) more frequently did sale transactions compared to RP Batau (around 2,494 times a month). This shows that the sales activity of items in the OA community in VRP Lenjang is much higher compared with RP Batau. However, for items sold most frequently, it was found that in RP Batau more items were more frequently sold (around 12 items a month) compared with VRP Lenjang (around 4 items a month) as discussed above. Tied to this, this research points out that VRP Lenjang is more active in doing sale transactions compared to RP Batau based on the total number of items sold and the frequency of the total number of items sold in a month that is in the month of May 2017.

4.4.2 List of Source of Income from the Sale of Items as a whole in the Villages of RP Batau and Lenjang

A discussion in this part focuses on the list of items sold by the OA areas in RP Batau and Lenjang. The purpose of this part is to give a wholesome picture about the list of items sold by the OA before a detailed discussion based on each village. Research found that there was a trend of investment in items of sale that was not the same between the villages in RP Batau (Table 4.32), but almost the same for all the items

sold in VRP Lenjang (Table 4.33). This shows that VRP Lenjang has more items for sale compared with RP Betau. From this, it shows clearly that not all items listed is sold in all the villages, in fact only some items are sold by all the villages as a source of their family income. For instance, in RP Betau items that were sold by all the villages were wild boar, lizard, bamboo, spinach, mushroom, latex, river fish, banana flower, yam, sweet potato, pumpkin, pepper, jackfruit, banana, pumpkin shoot, fern shoot, cassava shoot, bamboo shoot, squirrel and cassava. Meanwhile, items that were sold by all the villages in VRP Lenjang are bamboo, spinach, river fish, cassava, cassava shoot, pumpkin, pepper, porcupine, bitterbean, banana and rattan.

Despite this, items that were least sold in RP Betau area are perah fruits, blowpipe, cocoa, *kulat susu harimau* (mushroom), tortoise, terrapin, porcupine, honey (*kelulut*), deer, mustard and *eurycoma longifolia*. On the other hand, items that were least sold in VRP Lenjang are onion, roots, bengkung fruits, winter melon, coffee, ginger, bamboo worm, village chicken eggs and so on.

4.4.3 Source of Income from Items Sold According to Villages in the SRP area

The analysis is based on some villages according to SRP, that is RP Betau (around 17 villages) and VRP Lenjang (around 13 villages). Items sold by the OA in each village in the SRP area are a variety and the most frequently sold to the least sold to the local community, as a source of income.

Table 4.32

List of All Items Sold Based on the OA Villages in RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency																
		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17
1	Roots																	
2	Blowpipe		1															
3	Wild chicken		2	2		3	3		3	1	1	1	3	5	3		4	2
4	Village chicken	2		1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1		1		1	2	4	2
5	Wild boar	4	6	6	5	4	6	6	10	1	6	7	11	2	5	8	16	5
6	Onion																	
7	Lizard	2	1	3	1	2	1	1	5	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	4	1
8	Kerdas fruits																	
9	Kerayong fruits																	
10	Cambogia fruits																	
11	Perah fruits												1		1			
12	Betel nut																	
13	Jering fruits																	
14	Bengkung fruits																	
15	Kelubi fruits																	
16	Tempayang fruits																	
17	Chesnut																	
18	Papaya		1			2	2	1		1	1		6		4		2	
19	Lanzone fruit																	
20	Mangosteen																	
21	Mango																	
22	Rambutan																	
23	Salak fruit																	
24	Winter melon																	
25	Tempui fruit																	

26	Bamboo	7	7	5	7	9	3	7	12	3	6	6	12	10	7	10	13	10
27	Bird																	
28	Spinach	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	4	2	2	3	3	4	3	4	4	5
29	Bear																	
30	Mushroom	4	5	5	3	8	9	7	8	3	5	5	10	10	7	8	10	7
31	Monkey (cikah)																	
32	<i>Durian</i>																	
33	Gaharu tree latex	1	2															
34	Latex	7	9	7	5	8	12	8	13	3	5	5	13	10	6	9	17	9
35	Ginger																	
36	River fish	6	6	5	4	6	10	7	8	3	5	6	10	9	7	9	15	10
37	Duck																	
38	Maize			1	1		1		4	1				1			3	4
39	Banana flower	7	7	8	6	3	9	7	12	3	5	4	8	9	6	6	13	6
40	<i>Kacip fatimah</i>															1		
41	Long beans												2				2	1
42	Water spinach	1	4	2	4	4	4	3	4		3	3	5	2		5	6	5
43	Frog													2		1		
44	Wild goat																	
45	Deer																	
46	Fire wood																1	
47	Coconut	1	1				1							1				
48	Yam	1	1	2	3	3	6	4	4	2	5	1	2	5	2	4	5	7
49	Sweet potato	1	3	2	1	3	4	1	7		3	2	8	3	6	5	6	4
50	Muntjac (deer)																	
51	Cocoa						1											1
52	Coffee																	
53	Cabbage																	
54	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i>							1										

	(mushroom)																	
55	Tortoise						1										1	
56	Terrapin												1					
57	Pumpkin	4	5	4	6	6	9	6	10	3	4	4	11	9	5	9	11	8
58	Pepper	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	2	1	3	6	5	4	8	5	7
59	Porcupine							1			4						1	
60	Honey																	
61	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)	1	1		1				1									
62	Petrol																	
63	Monkey																	
64	Civet		1		1	2	2	1			1		4			1	2	
65	Pineapple			1		1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2		2	2	1
66	Jackfruit	3	4	5	3	4	7	5	4	1	3	4	10	5	4	7	8	9
67	Hill paddy		1	1			1	1	2				1		1		2	
68	Bitterbean	1						1				1		1			1	1
69	Butternut squash																	
70	Banana	10	9	5	5	8	11	7	13	3	6	6	7	9	9	7	17	8
71	Sweet potato shoot	1	2	1	2	2	4	2	3		2	1	5	1	4	2	5	2
72	Pumpkin shoot	3	2	3	4	4	7	2	7	1	1	1	9	4	2	6	9	5
73	Fern shoot	5	7	6	6	7	13	6	11	3	5	8	9	10	4	12	17	10
74	Cassava shoot	7	10	6	5	11	11	7	7	1	5	6	10	7	5	8	9	7
75	Papaya shoot		1			2	3	2		1	1		3		1			
76	Cemperai shoot	1			1	1	1	3		1	1		1		1		1	
77	Bamboo shoot	5	5	5	5	10	10	7	9	2	6	4	11	9	5	8	12	7
78	Hill spice														1			
79	Rattan							2		1	2		1			1	1	
80	Deer										2							
81	Mustard							1						1		1		
82	Lemongrass																	
83	River snail	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	4		3	2	4	3	2	5	7	5

84	Betel leaf																	
85	Sugar cane																	
86	Tea																	
87	Village chicken eggs																	
88	Tobacco																	
89	Brinjal	1	1	1		4	1	5		5	3	3	2	5	6	9		
90	Cucumber																	
91	Rat																	
92	Eurycoma longifolia														1			
93	Squirrel	1	2	2	2	5	7	5	4	2	4	2	8	2	4	4	7	3
94	Smilax myosoti flora	1	1	1	1	1		1	2		1	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
95	Cassava	6	6	5	6	7	10	7	10	3	3	4	10	10	3	8	13	9
96	Snake																	
97	Bamboo worm																	

Note:

B1	Kabang	B2	Kuala Kenip	B3	Ulu Kenip	B4	Jelengok	B5	Kuala Milot	B6	Sarang	B7	Chelang
B8	Simoi Baru	B9	Meter	B10	Lanchang	B11	Samut	B12	Chekai	B13	Ulu Milot	B14	Bertang
B15	Sat	B16	Tual Baru	B17	Sentoi								

Table 4.33

List of All Items Sold Based on the OA Villages in VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency												
		L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	L9	L10	L11	L12	L13
1	Roots		1											
2	Blowpipe													
3	Wild chicken		1	7	8		2	3	3	2	1	4	5	11
4	Village chicken	1	2	1	3	1	1					1	1	
5	Wild boar	2	4	3	5		3	3	7	8	5	8	10	19
6	Onion		1		1									
7	Lizard		2		5			5	6	6				14
8	Kerdas fruits		3		1	1			1	3		1		
9	Kerayong fruits		3		1					2				
10	Cambogia fruits		4		2									
11	Perah fruits		5		3					4			1	
12	Betel nut		1	1	5		2	1	2	3	4		1	
13	Jering fruits								1	1			2	1
14	Bengkung fruits	1			1									
15	Kelubi fruits		4		1									
16	Tempayang fruits		1		1					1				
17	Chesnut		1			1				1	1			
18	Papaya		1		1	1			2	1	1			
19	Lanzone fruit			1				1	5	5				
20	Mangosteen			1					1					
21	Mango			1			1							
22	Rambutan		1	2	1		1	1		1				2
23	Salak fruit				2			4	5	1				3
24	Winter melon			1						1				
25	Tempui fruit										1			
26	Bamboo	4	3	10	5	5	10	7	9	12	6	6	10	20

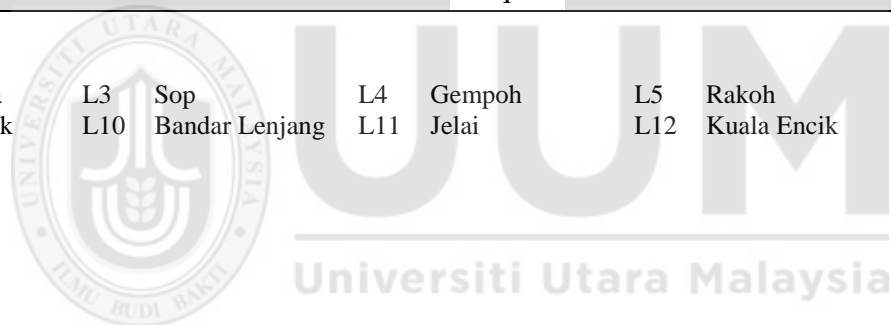
27	Bird			2	5		2	2	1	6	3		2	4
28	Spinach	1	3	5	8	4	6	8	8	5	1	1	8	14
29	Bear				1				1	1			1	3
30	Mushroom		2	1	4					2		1		1
31	Monkey (cikah)	1											1	
32	Durian		2	4	3		1	4	6	5		1	1	3
33	Gaharu tree latex			2	1		1			3				
34	Latex			3		1	1			1				1
35	Ginger									3	1			
36	River fish	4	7	12	13	10	8	10	11	11	8	7	13	27
37	Duck		1		1									
38	Maize		4	3	2	4	2		1	5		1		
39	Banana flower		6	4	3	2	3	1		6	3		1	1
40	<i>Kacip fatimah</i>		1		5	2	1	7	7	7	1		1	12
41	Long beans	1	1	3	1	1	2			2		2	4	1
42	Water spinach		5	4	6	5	3	1			3	2	2	
43	Frog	1	2		7	1		3	1	5	5	1	3	1
44	Wild goat	2	1		3		1		1					8
45	Deer		1		5			6	6	4	7	4	3	10
46	Fire wood			1	7		5	1						11
47	Coconut		1	5	2		3			2	2			
48	Yam		4	5	4	7	1	1	1	5	4	2	4	
49	Sweet potato	1		8	2	3	9	8	5	5	5	3	3	9
50	Muntjac (deer)	3	3	1	5					2		2		2
51	Cocoa													
52	Coffee		1		1									
53	Cabbage				1									
54	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	1	3	6	8		1	6	5	7		1	2	17
55	Tortoise		1		1			1	4	3	1			5
56	Terrapin		1	1	3				2		1			6

57	Pumpkin	1	3	5	6	9	3	1	8	3	1	4	1	12
58	Pepper	4	4	9	11	10	8	8	6	7	6	6	9	23
59	Porcupine	1	5	5	8	1	3	3	2	7	4	4	4	5
60	Honey		1		3			4	9	4				12
61	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)			1	1									
62	Petrol			2						1				
63	Monkey	1	1	3	8		1	9	11	6	3	2	2	19
64	Civet			3	7	1	1	6	6	3	3	1	2	7
65	Pineapple		1		1	1			1		2	1		
66	Jackfruit		1	1	1	1	2			2		1		
67	Hill paddy			9	7	4	5	5	5	4		3	2	18
68	Bitterbean	3	4	7	10	5	4	5	10	6	2	6	10	14
69	Butternut squash	1	1		1	4				1				
70	Banana	4	8	16	14	9	5	8	8	9	6	7	10	18
71	Sweet potato shoot													
72	Pumpkin shoot	2		1	1							1		
73	Fern shoot		9	5	11	6	5	5	4	3	5	1	6	17
74	Cassava shoot	3	4	7	6	6	7	5	1	5	4	3	3	4
75	Papaya shoot	2	2		5	1							1	
76	Cemperai shoot													
77	Bamboo shoot	1	6	1	10	7	4	9	12	5		1	3	18
78	Hill spice			1										
79	Rattan	4	5	8	10	5	11	8	10	11	5	8	15	24
80	Deer		1	2	4		1			3		2	2	2
81	Mustard			2	1	1	2					1	1	
82	Lemongrass		3	4	3	3	4	1	2	6		1	4	5
83	River snail	1		2		1		2		2	3	5	4	1
84	Betel leaf		2	3	3		1		1	3	1		2	
85	Sugar cane		1		1	1				1	1			
86	Tea		1		1									
87	Village chicken eggs		1		1									2

88	Tobacco	1		3		2	1		2				
89	Brinjal	2	1	7	2	9	3		4	2	2	3	3
90	Cucumber		1		2	5			3				
91	Rat	1	4	2	9		1	4	5	7	4	1	5
92	Eurycoma longifolia		1		5			9	10	4		1	2
93	Squirrel	3	3	6	4	2	3	11	12	9	5	7	10
94	Smilax myosoti flora		2	2	2	2	1	2		4	4		1
95	Cassava	4	7	9	12	10	11	9	7	9	5	8	13
96	Snake							1	3	3	2	1	1
97	Bamboo worm						1						

Note:

L1	Churuk	L2	Sinoi Lama	L3	Sop	L4	Gempoh	L5	Rakoh	L6	Ngering	L7	Cheang
L8	Tunggau	L9	Talut/Dayok	L10	Bandar Lenjang	L11	Jelai	L12	Kuala Encik	L13	Kenderong		



a. RP Batau

1. Kg. Kabang

Research shows that the sales products that are highest for Kg. Kabang is banana around 10 times in a month and followed by banana flower, bamboo, latex, cassava shoot (around 7 times a month), river fish, cassava (around 6 times a month) and fern shoot (around 5 times a month). However, amongst the source of income that was least frequently sold was gaharu tree latex, water spinach, coconut, yam, sweet potato, pepper, honey (*kelulut*) and bitterbean (around once a month) (Table 4.34). In this, banana was the product of sale that was most dominant for this village.

Table 4.34
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Kabang, RP Batau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Village chicken	2
2	Wild boar	4
3	Lizard	2
4	Bamboo	7
5	Spinach	2
6	Mushroom	4
7	Gaharu tree latex	1
8	Latex	7
9	River fish	6
10	Banana flower	7
11	Water spinach	1
12	Coconut	1
13	Yam	1
14	Sweet potato	1
15	Pumpkin	4
16	Pepper	1
17	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)	1
18	Jackfruit	3
19	Bitterbean	1
20	Banana	10
21	Sweet potato shoot	1
22	Pumpkin shoot	3
23	Fern shoot	5
24	Cassava shoot	7
25	Cemperai shoot	1
26	Bamboo shoot	5
27	River snail	1
28	Brinjal	1

29	Squirrel	1
30	Smilax myosoti flora	1
31	Cassava	6

2. *Kg. Kuala Kenip*

Analysis shows that the frequency of items sold amongst the OA in Kg. Kuala Kenip were various 34 types. However, the sale products that encompassed most of the villagers were cassava shoot around 10 times and followed by latex, banana (around 9 times), bamboo, banana flower, fern shoot (around 7 times), wild boar, river fish, and cassava (around 6 times) a month. Meanwhile, the items that were sold least are lizard, papaya, coconut, yam, pepper, honey (*kelulut*), civet, brinjal and smilax myosoti flora (around once a month). Even though it was like this, the product that was frequently sold was cassava shoot as high as 10 times a month, and equally high in terms of sales a month was banana and latex around nine times a month (Table 4.35).

Table 4.35
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Kuala Kenip, RP Batau

No.	Barangan Jualan	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	2
2	Wild boar	6
3	Lizard	1
4	Papaya	1
5	Bamboo	7
6	Spinach	2
7	Mushroom	5
8	Gaharu tree latex	2
9	Latex	9
10	River fish	6
11	Banana flower	7
12	Water spinach	4
13	Coconut	1
14	Yam	1
15	Sweet potato	3
16	Pumpkin	5
17	Pepper	1

18	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)	1
19	Civet	1
20	Jackfruit	4
21	Hill paddy	1
22	Banana	9
23	Sweet potato shoot	2
24	Pumpkin shoot	2
25	Fern shoot	7
26	Cassava shoot	10
27	Papaya shoot	1
28	Bamboo shoot	5
29	River snail	2
30	Brinjal	1
31	Squirrel	2
32	Smilax myosoti flora	1
33	Cassava	6
34	Blowpipe	1

3. *Kg. Ulu Kenip*

Analysis regarding the products sold by the OA in Kg Ulu Kenip shows that amongst the frequently sold item are a variety of around 30 products. Even though this was the case, the highest sales product amongst the villagers was banana flower around eight times and latex (around 7 times a month), wild boar, fern shoot and cassava shoot (around 6 times a month). For the sales product that was least was village chicken, maize, pepper, pineapple, hill paddy, sweet potato shoot, brinjal and smilax myosoti flora (around once a month). Due to this, the highest sales product in a month was banana flower and also not left out was latex (Table 4.36).

Table 4.36

Items Sold by the Villages in Kg. Ulu Kenip, RP Batau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	2
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	6
4	Lizard	3
5	Bamboo	5
6	Spinach	2
7	Mushroom	5
8	Latex	7
9	River fish	5
10	Maize	1
11	Banana flower	8
12	Water spinach	2
13	Yam	2
14	Sweet potato	2
15	Pumpkin	4
16	Pepper	1
17	Pineapple	1
18	Jackfruit	5
19	Hill paddy	1
20	Banana	5
21	Sweet potato shoot	1
22	Pumpkin shoot	3
23	Fern shoot	6
24	Cassava shoot	6
25	Bamboo shoot	5
26	River snail	2
27	Brinjal	1
28	Squirrel	2
29	Smilax myosoti flora	1
30	Cassava	5

4. *Kg. Jelengok*

Analysis for Kg. Jelengok found that the OA in this area sold various products that were cultivated and obtained from their surroundings and these were around 29 products. The sales product that was highest in this village was bamboo around seven times a month and followed by banana flower, pumpkin, fern shoot and cassava (around 6 times a month). Whereas sales product that was least sold was village chicken, lizard, maize, sweet potato, pepper, honey (*kelulut*), civet and cemperai shoot

(around once a month). Due to this, the item that was sold highest was bamboo with around seven times a year (Table 4.37).

Table 4.37
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Jelengok, RP Batau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Village chicken	1
2	Wild boar	5
3	Lizard	1
4	Bamboo	7
5	Spinach	2
6	Mushroom	3
7	Latex	5
8	River fish	4
9	Maize	1
10	Banana flower	6
11	Water spinach	4
12	Yam	3
13	Sweet potato	1
14	Pumpkin	6
15	Pepper	1
16	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)	1
17	Civet	1
18	Jackfruit	3
19	Banana	5
20	Sweet potato shoot	2
21	Pumpkin shoot	4
22	Fern shoot	6
23	Cassava shoot	5
24	Cemperai shoot	1
25	Bamboo shoot	5
26	River snail	2
27	Squirrel	2
28	Smilax myosoti flora	1
29	Cassava	6

5. *Kg. Kuala Milot*

Research in Kg. Milot found that 31 sales items by the OA here and the 10 products sold frequently in the market was cassava shoot around 11 times a month and followed by bamboo shoot (around 10 times a month), bamboo (around 9 times a month), banana, mushroom, latex (around 8 times a month), fern shoot, cassava

(around 7 times a month) river fish and pumpkin (around 6 times a month). However, the item that was least sold from the villages were village chicken, pineapple, cemperai shoot and smilax myosoti flora which were sold once a month. Therefore, the product that was sold mostly was cassava shoot and bamboo shoot with each around 11 and 10 times a month sold around the OA Kg. Kuala Milot (Table 4.38).

Table 4.38

Sales Item by the Villagers in Kg. Kuala Milot, RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	3
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	4
4	Lizard	2
5	Papaya	2
6	Bamboo	9
7	Spinach	2
8	Mushroom	8
9	Latex	8
10	River fish	6
11	Banana flower	3
12	Water spinach	4
13	Yam	3
14	Sweet potato	3
15	Pumpkin	6
16	Pepper	3
17	Civet	2
18	Pineapple	1
19	Jackfruit	4
20	Banana	8
21	Sweet potato shoot	2
22	Pumpkin shoot	4
23	Fern shoot	7
24	Cassava shoot	11
25	Papaya shoot	2
26	Cemperai shoot	1
27	Bamboo shoot	10
28	River snail	2
29	Squirrel	5
30	Smilax myosoti flora	1
31	Cassava	7

6. Kg. Sarang

Research in Kg. Sarang found that around 35 sales items were marketed by the OA and from this around 15 were sold frequently around the village. The item that was most frequently sold was fern shoot around 13 times a month by the OA community in this area, followed by latex (around 12 times a month), banana, cassava shoot (around 11 times a month), bamboo shoot, cassava, river fish (around 10 times a month), mushroom, banana flower, pumpkin (around 9 times a month), jackfruit, pumpkin shoot, squirrel (around 7 times a month), wild boar and yam (around 6 times a month). However, the sales item that was least sold was lizard, maize, coconut, cocoa, pineapple, hill paddy and cemperai shoot (around once a month). Therefore, the sales product that was most frequently sold by the villagers in this OA community was fern shoot and latex (Table 4.39).

Table 4.39

Items Sold by the Villagers Kg. Sarang, RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	3
2	Village chicken	2
3	Wild boar	6
4	Lizard	1
5	Papaya	2
6	Bamboo	3
7	Spinach	3
8	Mushroom	9
9	Latex	12
10	River fish	10
11	Maize	1
12	Banana flower	9
13	Water spinach	4
14	Coconut	1
15	Yam	6
16	Sweet potato	4
17	Cocoa	1
18	Pumpkin	9
19	Pepper	3
20	Civet	2
21	Pineapple	1

22	Jackfruit	7
23	Hill paddy	1
24	Banana	11
25	Sweet potato shoot	4
26	Pumpkin shoot	7
27	Fern shoot	13
28	Cassava shoot	11
29	Papaya shoot	3
30	Cemperai shoot	1
31	Bamboo shoot	10
32	River snail	3
33	Brinjal	4
34	Squirrel	7
35	Cassava	10

7. Kg. Chelang

Analysis in the OA village of Kg. Chelang found that the the items sold that were identified was 38 types. Out of these 38 types of items around 11 products were marketed frequently around this village. Sales item that was most frequently marketed was latex around eight times a month and followed by mushroom, river fish, banana flower, banana, cassava shoot, bamboo shoot, cassava (around 7 times a month), wild boar, pumpkin and fern shoot (around 6 times a month). Even though this was so, items that were least marketed were lizard, papaya, sweet potato, *kulat susu harimau* (mushroom), tortoise, porcupine, civet and others. Due to this, items for sale that were most frequently traded in were latex around eight times a month (Table 4.40).

Table 4.40
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Chelang RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Village chicken	3
2	Wild boar	6
3	Lizard	1
4	Papaya	1
5	Bamboo	7
6	Spinach	4
7	Mushroom	7
8	Latex	8

9	River fish	7
10	Banana flower	7
11	Water spinach	3
12	Yam	4
13	Sweet potato	1
14	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	1
15	Tortoise	1
16	Pumpkin	6
17	Pepper	3
18	Porcupine	1
19	Civet	1
20	Pineapple	2
21	Jackfruit	5
22	Hill paddy	1
23	Bitterbean	1
24	Banana	7
25	Sweet potato shoot	2
26	Pumpkin shoot	2
27	Fern shoot	6
28	Cassava shoot	7
29	Papaya shoot	2
30	Cemperai shoot	3
31	Bamboo shoot	7
32	Rattan	2
33	Mustard	1
34	River snail	2
35	Brinjal	1
36	Squirrel	5
37	<i>Smilax myosoti</i> flora	1
38	Cassava	7

8. *Kg. Simoi Baru*

Research in Kg. Simoi Baru found that around 31 items for sale was supplied by the OA villagers here. Analysis showed that around 13 items that were frequently marketed around this village with latex and banana being the main trade items with around 13 times a month in the month of May 2017. Followed by items like banana flower, bamboo (around 12 times), fern shoot (around 11 times a week), cassava, pumpkin, wild boar (around 10 times a month), bamboo shoot (around 9 times a month), mushroom, river fish (around 8 times a month), pumpkin shoot and cassava shoot (around 7 times a month). In the meantime, the least items sold were village chicken, honey (*kelulut*) and pineapple (around once a month). Due to this, the

product for sale that was most highly marketed was latex and banana with each around 13 times a month by OA villagers in Kg. Simoi Baru (Table 4.41).

Table 4.41
Items sold by the Villagers of Kg. Simoi Baru, RP Batau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	3
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	10
4	Lizard	5
5	Bamboo	12
6	Spinach	4
7	Mushroom	8
8	Latex	13
9	River fish	8
10	Maize	4
11	Banana flower	12
12	Water spinach	4
13	Yam	4
14	Sweet potato	7
15	Pumpkin	10
16	Pepper	5
17	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)	1
18	Pineapple	1
19	Jackfruit	4
20	Hill paddy	2
21	Banana	13
22	Sweet potato shoot	3
23	Pumpkin shoot	7
24	Fern shoot	11
25	Cassava shoot	7
26	Bamboo shoot	9
27	River snail	4
28	Brinjal	5
29	Squirrel	4
30	Smilax myosoti flora	2
31	Cassava	10

9. *Kg. Meter*

Research in Kg. Meter was slightly different because not many respondents marketed their products or traded. The general picture that was obtained from the analysis found that 27 items were marketed however, the trend of highest frequency was not very

clear. The highest frequency of sales items was three times a month. This shows that transactions amongst the OA community in the villagers was not frequent and was limited to catching, hunting, agriculture or collection of forest produces just for family use. However, items that were most frequently sold by the OA villagers were not because they were using them for own consumption (Table 4.42).

Table 4.42
Items Sold by the Villagers of Kg. Meter, RP Batau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	1
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	1
4	Lizard	1
5	Papaya	1
6	Bamboo	3
7	Spinach	2
8	Mushroom	3
9	Latex	3
10	River fish	3
11	Maize	1
12	Banana flower	3
13	Yam	2
14	Pumpkin	3
15	Pepper	2
16	Pineapple	1
17	Jackfruit	1
18	Banana	3
19	Pumpkin shoot	1
20	Fern shoot	3
21	Cassava shoot	1
22	Papaya shoot	1
23	Cemperai shoot	1
24	Bamboo shoot	2
25	Rattan	1
26	Squirrel	2
27	Cassava	3

10. *Kg. Lanchang*

Trading or sales of items by the OA Kg. Lanchang was seen also not to be too high because some of the items sold most frequently were done about six times a month and these were wild boar, bamboo, banana and bamboo shoot. Although there are many products marketed (34 items), only a few are often sold as mentioned ie wild boar, bamboo, banana and bamboo shoot. Studies have found that most items collected, searched, hunted, planted, and so on are for a family. Hence the items most often sold by OA this village are involved wild boar, bamboo, banana and bamboo shoot (Table 4.43).

Table 4.43.
Items sold by the Villagers of Kg. Lanchang, RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	1
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	6
4	Lizard	2
5	Papaya	1
6	Bamboo	6
7	Spinach	2
8	Mushroom	5
9	Latex	5
10	River fish	5
11	Banana flower	5
12	Water spinach	3
13	Yam	5
14	Sweet potato	3
15	Pumpkin	4
16	Pepper	1
17	Porcupine	4
18	Civet	1
19	Pineapple	1
20	Jackfruit	3
21	Banana	6
22	Sweet potato shoot	2
23	Pumpkin shoot	1
24	Fern shoot	5
25	Cassava shoot	5
26	Papaya shoot	1
27	Cemperai shoot	1
28	Bamboo shoot	6

29	Rattan	2
30	Deer	2
31	River snail	3
32	Squirrel	4
33	Smilax myosoti flora	1
34	Cassava	3

11. Kg. Samut

Research in Kg. Samut found 28 items of sale amongst the OA community. Analysis showed that around six items were frequently traded by them, that is, fern shoot around eight times a month, followed by wild boar (around 7 times a month), bamboo, river fish, banana and cassava shoot (around 6 times a month). In the meantime, for items that were least transacted were wild chicken, yam, pineapple, bitterbean, sweet potato shoot, pumpkin shoot and fern shoot (around once a month). Even though this was so, items that were most frequently sold were fern shoot by the OA in Kg. Samut. Therefore, sales item that were most frequently traded in were fern shoot around eight times a month (Table 4.44).

Table 4.44
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Samut, RP Batau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	1
2	Wild boar	7
3	Lizard	4
4	Bamboo	6
5	Spinach	3
6	Mushroom	5
7	Latex	5
8	River fish	6
9	Banana flower	4
10	Water spinach	3
11	Yam	1
12	Sweet potato	2
13	Pumpkin	4
14	Pepper	3
15	Pineapple	1
16	Jackfruit	4

17	Bitterbean	1
18	Banana	6
19	Sweet potato shoot	1
20	Pumpkin shoot	1
21	Fern shoot	8
22	Cassava shoot	6
23	Bamboo shoot	4
24	River snail	2
25	Brinjal	5
26	Squirrel	2
27	Smilax myosoti flora	2
28	Cassava	4

12. *Kg. Chekai*

Analysis done on items sold in Kg. Chekai found that around 36 sale items were sold by the OA community in this village. Items sold most frequently were latex around 13 times a month. This was followed by river fish, bamboo (around 12 times a month), wild boar, bamboo shoot, pumpkin (around 11 times a month), cassava shoot, cassava, mushroom, jackfruit (around 10 times a month), pumpkin shoot, fern shoot (around 9 times a month), squirrel, banana flower, sweet potato (around 8 times a month), banana (around 7 times a month), papaya and pepper (around 6 times a month). However, items that were least sold were village chicken, perah fruits, hill paddy and cemperai shoot (around once a month). Due to this, items that were traded in most frequently by this OA village is latex around 13 times a month (Table 4.45).

Table 4.45

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Chekai, RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	3
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	11
4	Lizard	3
5	Perah fruits	1
6	Papaya	6
7	Bamboo	12
8	Spinach	3

9	Mushroom	10
10	Latex	13
11	River fish	12
12	Banana flower	8
13	Long beans	2
14	Water spinach	5
15	Yam	2
16	Sweet potato	8
17	Pumpkin	11
18	Pepper	6
19	Civet	4
20	Pineapple	2
21	Jackfruit	10
22	Hill paddy	1
23	Banana	7
24	Sweet potato shoot	5
25	Pumpkin shoot	9
26	Fern shoot	9
27	Cassava shoot	10
28	Papaya shoot	3
29	Cemperai shoot	1
30	Bamboo shoot	11
31	Rattan	1
32	River snail	4
33	Brinjal	3
34	Squirrel	8
35	Smilax myosoti flora	2
36	Cassava	10

13. *Kg. Ulu Milot*

Analysis on the items sold by the OA in Kg. Ulu Milot found that 11 items were frequently sold out of the 33 items that were traded were fern shoot, bamboo, mushroom, cassava, latex (around 10 times a month), river fish, banana flower, pumpkin, banana, bamboo shoot (around 9 times a month) and fern shoot (around 7 times a month). Hence, items that were least traded in were maize, coconut, terrapin, bitterbean, sweet potato shoot, mustard and smilax myosoti flora (around once a month). Therefore, items that were frequently traded in were fern shoot, bamboo, mushroom, cassava and latex around 10 times a month (Table 4.46).

Table 4.46

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Ulu Milot, RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	5
2	Wild boar	2
3	Lizard	2
4	Bamboo	10
5	Spinach	4
6	Mushroom	10
7	Latex	10
8	River fish	9
9	Maize	1
10	Banana flower	9
11	Water spinach	2
12	Frog	2
13	Coconut	1
14	Yam	5
15	Sweet potato	3
16	Terrapin	1
17	Pumpkin	9
18	Pepper	5
19	Pineapple	2
20	Jackfruit	5
21	Bitterbean	1
22	Banana	9
23	Sweet potato shoot	1
24	Pumpkin shoot	4
25	Fern shoot	10
26	Cassava shoot	7
27	Bamboo shoot	9
28	Mustard	1
29	River snail	3
30	Brinjal	3
31	Squirrel	2
32	Smilax myosoti flora	1
33	Cassava	10

14. *Kg. Bertang*

The study found that the volume of goods traded by OA Kg. Bertang is about 32 types. The highest frequency of goods traded is banana nine times a month and followed by river fish, bamboo, mushroom (7 times a month), latex, banana flower and sweet potato (6 times a month). In the meantime, the lowest selling items traded were the village; village chicken, perah fruits, hill paddy, papaya shoot, cemperai

shoot, hill spice and smilax myosoti flora (1 times a month). In other words, the most frequent selling item for this village is banana nine times a month (Table 4.47).

Table 4.47
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Bertang, RP Batau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	3
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	5
4	Lizard	2
5	Perah fruits	1
6	Papaya	4
7	Bamboo	7
8	Spinach	3
9	Mushroom	7
10	Latex	6
11	River fish	7
12	Banana flower	6
13	Yam	2
14	Sweet potato	6
15	Pumpkin	5
16	Pepper	4
17	Jackfruit	4
18	Hill paddy	1
19	Banana	9
20	Sweet potato shoot	4
21	Pumpkin shoot	2
22	Fern shoot	4
23	Cassava shoot	5
24	Papaya shoot	1
25	Cemperai shoot	1
26	Bamboo shoot	5
27	Hill spice	1
28	River snail	2
29	Brinjal	2
30	Squirrel	4
31	Smilax myosoti flora	1
32	Cassava	3

15. *Kg. Sat*

Based on analysis of sales items in Kg. Sat, researchers found that there were 33 products sold in the village. The most frequently traded items are fern shoot 12 times a month and followed by bamboo (10 times a month), latex, pumpkin, river fish (9

times a month), cassava shoot, bamboo shoot, pepper, cassava, mushroom (8 times a month), jackfruit, banana (7 times a month), banana flower and pumpkin shoot (6 times a month). In the meantime, for the lowest sales items the sales frequency is kacip fatimah, rattan, mustard and eurycoma longifolia (1 times a month). Hence, the highest selling item is fern shoot 12 times a month (Table 4.48).

Table 4.48
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Sat, RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	2
2	Wild boar	8
3	Lizard	2
4	Bamboo	10
5	Spinach	4
6	Mushroom	8
7	Latex	9
8	River fish	9
9	Banana flower	6
10	<i>Kacip Fatimah</i>	1
11	Water spinach	5
12	Frog	1
13	Yam	4
14	Sweet potato	5
15	Pumpkin	9
16	Pepper	8
17	Civet	1
18	Pineapple	2
19	Jackfruit	7
20	Banana	7
21	Sweet potato shoot	2
22	Pumpkin shoot	6
23	Fern shoot	12
24	Cassava shoot	8
25	Bamboo shoot	8
26	Rattan	1
27	Mustard	1
28	River snail	5
29	Brinjal	5
30	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>	1
31	Squirrel	4
32	<i>Smilax myosoti flora</i>	2
33	Cassava	8

16. *Kg. Tual Baru*

Analysis of sales items by OA Kg. Tual Baru found that there were 39 products marketed to the local community. The most frequent selling items are fern shoot, banana and latex 17 times a month. Meanwhile, there are also other items that are quite high in sales, namely wild boar (16 times a month), river fish (15 times a month), bamboo, banana flower, cassava (13 times a month), bamboo shoot (12 times a month), pumpkin (10 times a month), pumpkin shoot, cassava shoot (9 times a month), jackfruit (8 times a month), river snail, squirrel (7 times a month), brinjal, water spinach and sweet potato (6 times a month). However, the lowest frequency of traded goods is fire wood, tortoise, porcupine, bitterbean, cemperai shoot and rattan (1 times a month). Therefore, the most commonly sold items are fern shoot, banana and latex 17 times a month (Table 4.49).

Table 4.49

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Sat, RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	4
2	Village chicken	2
3	Wild boar	16
4	Lizard	4
5	Papaya	2
6	Bamboo	13
7	Spinach	4
8	Mushroom	10
9	Latex	17
10	River fish	15
11	Maize	3
12	Banana flower	13
13	Long beans	2
14	Water spinach	6
15	Fire wood	1
16	Yam	5
17	Sweet potato	6
18	Tortoise	1
19	Pumpkin	11
20	Pepper	5
21	Porcupine	1

22	Civet	2
23	Pineapple	2
24	Jackfruit	8
25	Hill paddy	2
26	Bitterbean	1
27	Banana	17
28	Sweet potato shoot	5
29	Pumpkin shoot	9
30	Fern shoot	17
31	Cassava shoot	9
32	Cemperai shoot	1
33	Bamboo shoot	12
34	Rattan	1
35	River snail	7
36	Brinjal	6
37	Squirrel	7
38	Smilax myosoti flora	2
39	Cassava	13

17. *Kg. Sentoi*

Research in Kg. Sentoi found that this OA area was trading by selling 32 types of items. Around 14 types of items were sold most frequently and amongst them were river fish, fern shoot, that is 10 times in a month. This was followed by brinjal, cassava, latex, jackfruit (around 9 times a month), banana, pumpkin (around 8 times a month), yam, pepper, cassava shoot, bamboo shoot (around 7 times a month) and banana flower (around 6 times a month). Therefore, for items sold least frequently are lizard, long beans, cocoa, pineapple, bitterbean and smilax myosoti flora (around once a month). Therefore, sale items that have the highest frequency are river fish, fern shoot and bamboo (around 10 times a month) (Table 4.50).

Table 4.50

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Sentoi, RP Betau

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	2
2	Village chicken	2
3	Wild boar	5
4	Lizard	1
5	Bamboo	10
6	Spinach	5
7	Mushroom	7
8	Latex	9
9	River fish	10
10	Maize	4
11	Banana flower	6
12	Long beans	1
13	Water spinach	5
14	Yam	7
15	Sweet potato	4
16	Cocoa	1
17	Pumpkin	8
18	Pepper	7
19	Pineapple	1
20	Jackfruit	9
21	Bitterbean	1
22	Banana	8
23	Sweet potato shoot	2
24	Pumpkin shoot	5
25	Fern shoot	10
26	Cassava shoot	7
27	Bamboo shoot	7
28	River snail	5
29	Brinjal	9
30	Squirrel	3
31	Smilax myosoti flora	1
32	Cassava	9

To summarise, the frequency of items sold by the OA community in 17 villages in RP Betau are different and it can be seen that there are villages which are active and those which are not so active in trading. Table 4.51 shows that Kg. Lanchang is the most active in carrying out trading activities (around 39 items were sold), followed by Kg. Kabang, Kg. Samut and the least active was Kg. Sentoi (around 27 items were sold). However, the highest frequency of sales was fern shoot, banana and latex (around 17 times a month) from Kg. Tual Baru.

Table 4.51

Highest Frequency of Items Sold Based on Villages in the RP Betau Area

No.	Village	Total Number of Items	Items Sold Most Frequently	Frquency (times per month)
1	Kg. Tual Baru	39	Fern shoot, banana, latex	17
2	Kg. Simoi Baru	31	Latex, banana	13
3	Kg. Chekai	36	Latex	13
4	Kg. Sarang	35	Fern shoot	13
5	Kg. Sat	33	Fern shoot	12
6	Kg. Kuala Milot	31	Cassava shoot	11
7	Kg. Kabang	31	Banana	10
8	Kg. Kuala Kenip	34	Cassava shoot	10
9	Kg. Sento	32	River fish, fern shoot, bamboo	10
10	Kg. Ulu Milot	33	Fern shoot, bamboo, mushroom, cassava, latex	10
11	Kg. Bertang	32	Banana	9
12	Kg. Samut	28	Fern shoot	8
13	Kg. Chelang	38	Latex	8
14	Kg. Ulu Kenip	30	Banana flower	8
15	Kg. Jelengok	29	Bamboo	7
16	Kg. Lanchang	34	Wild boar, bamboo, banana, bamboo shoot	6
17	Kg. Meter	27	Bamboo, mushroom, latex, river fish, banana flower, pumpkin, banana, fern shoot, cassava	3

b. VRP Lenjang

1. Kg. Churuk

Analysis on Kg. Churuk found that there were 31 types of items were marketed around these villages as a source of income. From this total around six items were traded more frequently but not as frequently when compared with other villages in VRP Lenjang. Items that were sold most frequently are bamboo, river fish, pepper, banana, rattan and cassava (around 4 times a month). Meanwhile, items that were traded least frequently were village chicken, bengkung fruits, spinach, monkey (cikah)

and so on once a month. Hence, for this village, the OA community frequently sold items like bamboo, river fish, pepper, banana, rattan and cassava (around 4 times a month) (Table 4.52).

Table 4.52
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Churuk, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Village chicken	1
2	Wild boar	2
3	Bengkung fruits	1
4	Bamboo	4
5	Spinach	1
6	Monkey (cikah)	1
7	River fish	4
8	Long beans	1
9	Frog	1
10	Wild goat	2
11	Sweet potato	1
12	Muntjac (deer)	3
13	Kulat susu harimau (mushroom)	1
14	Pumpkin	1
15	Pepper	4
16	Porcupine	1
17	Monkey	1
18	Bitterbean	3
19	Butternut squash	1
20	Banana	4
21	Pumpkin shoot	2
22	Cassava shoot	3
23	Papaya shoot	2
24	Bamboo shoot	1
25	Rattan	4
26	River snail	1
27	Tobacco	1
28	Brinjal	2
29	Rat	1
30	Squirrel	3
31	Cassava	4

2. *Kg. Sinoi Lama*

For Kg. Sinoi Lama OA this area, sold around 65 items but that which was most frequently sold were six items. Items that were sold most frequently were fern shoot

around nine times a month and followed by banana (around 8 times a month), river fish, cassava (around seven times a month), banana flower and bamboo shoot (around 6 times a month). Items sold in least frequency are items like roots, wild chicken, onion, betel nut, tempayang fruits, chesnut and so on (around once a month). Therefore, items that are sold most frequently are fern shoot around nine times a month (Table 4.53).

Table 4.53
Items Sold by the villagers in Kg. Sinoi Lama, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Roots	1
2	Wild chicken	1
3	Village chicken	2
4	Wild boar	4
5	Onion	1
6	Lizard	2
7	Kerdas fruits	3
8	Kerayong fruits	3
9	Cambogia fruits	4
10	Perah fruits	5
11	Betel nut	1
12	Kelubi fruits	4
13	Tempayang fruits	1
14	Chesnut	1
15	Papaya	1
16	<i>Rambutan</i>	1
17	Bamboo	3
18	Spinach	3
19	Mushroom	2
20	<i>Durian</i>	2
21	River fish	7
22	Duck	1
23	Maize	4
24	Banana flower	6
25	<i>Kacip Fatimah</i>	1
26	Long beans	1
27	Water spinach	5
28	Frog	2
29	Wild goat	1
30	Deer	1
31	Coconut	1
32	Yam	4
33	Muntjac (deer)	3
34	Coffee	1

35	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	3
36	Tortoise	1
37	Terrapin	1
38	Pumpkin	3
39	Pepper	4
40	Porcupine	5
41	Honey	1
42	Monkey	1
43	Pineapple	1
44	Jackfruit	1
45	Bitterbean	4
46	Butternut squash	1
47	Banana	8
48	Fern shoot	9
49	Cassava shoot	4
50	Papaya shoot	2
51	Bamboo shoot	6
52	Rattan	5
53	Deer	1
54	Lemongrass	3
55	Betel leaf	2
56	Sugar cane	1
57	Tea	1
58	Village chicken eggs	1
59	Brinjal	1
60	Cucumber	1
61	Rat	4
62	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>	1
63	Squirrel	3
64	<i>Smilax myosoti flora</i>	2
65	Cassava	7

3. *Kg. Sop*

Research on the OA in Kg. Sop found that 55 items were sold around this village with 13 items traded frequently. Items that were most frequently traded were banana around 16 times a month, followed by river fish (around 12 times a month), bamboo (around 10 times a month), cassava, pepper, hill paddy (around 9 times a month), rattan, sweet potato (around 8 times a month), bitterbean, wild chicken, cassava shoot (around 7 times a month), *kulat susu harimau* (mushroom) and squirrel (around 6 times a month). Even though this was so, items that were least sold were village chicken, betel nut, lanzone fruit, mangosteen, mushroom, fire wood, muntjac (deer),

terrapiin and so on (around once a week). Due to this, items that were most frequently sold by these OA villagers were banana around 16 times a month (Table 4.54).

Table 4.54
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Sop, VRP Lenjang

No.	Iems Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	7
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	3
4	Betel nut	1
5	Lanzone fruit	1
6	Mangosteen	1
7	Mango	1
8	<i>Rambutan</i>	2
9	Winter melon	1
10	Bamboo	10
11	Bird	2
12	Spinach	5
13	Mushroom	1
14	<i>Durian</i>	4
15	Gaharu tree latex	2
16	Latex	3
17	River fish	12
18	Maize	3
19	Banana flower	4
20	Long beans	3
21	Water spinach	4
22	Fire wood	1
23	Coconut	5
24	Yam	5
25	Sweet potato	8
26	Muntjac (deer)	1
27	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	6
28	Terrapin	1
29	Pumpkin	5
30	Pepper	9
31	Porcupine	5
32	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)	1
33	Petrol	2
34	Monkey	3
35	Civet	3
36	Jackfruit	1
37	Hill paddy	9
38	Bitterbean	7
39	Banana	16
40	Pumpkin shoot	1
41	Fern shoot	5
42	Cassava shoot	7
43	Bamboo shoot	1

44	Hill spice	1
45	Rattan	8
46	Deer	2
47	Mustard	2
48	Lemongrass	4
49	River snail	2
50	Betel leaf	3
51	Brinjal	7
52	Rat	2
53	Squirrel	6
54	Smilax myosoti flora	2
55	Cassava	9

4. *Kg. Gempoh*

Research on Kg. Gempoh in VRP Lenjang found that this OA region carried out trading and by selling 77 items and they were very active. Items sold very frequently were banana around 14 times a month, and not least frequently sold items were river fish (around 13 times a month), cassava (around 12 times a month), pepper, fern shoot (around 11 times a month), bitterbean, bamboo shoot, rattan (around 10 times a month), rat (around 9 times a month), wild chicken, spinach, *kulat susu harimau* (mushroom), porcupine, monkey (around 8 times a month), civet, frog, fire wood (around 7 times a month), water spinach, pumpkin and cassava shoot (around 6 times a month). On the other hand, items that were least frequently sold were onion, kerdas fruits, kerayong fruits, betel nut, bengkung, kelubi, papaya and so on. Therefore, items that were most frequently sold by them were banana around 14 times a month (Table 4.55).

Table 4.55

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Gempoh, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	8
2	Village chicken	3
3	Wild boar	5
4	Onion	1
5	Lizard	5
6	Kerdas fruits	1
7	Kerayong fruits	1
8	Cambogia fruits	2
9	Perah fruits	3
10	Betel nut	5
11	Bengkung fruits	1
12	Kelubi fruits	1
13	Tempayang fruits	1
14	Papaya	1
15	<i>Rambutan</i>	1
16	Salak fruit	2
17	Bamboo	5
18	Bird	5
19	Spinach	8
20	Bear	1
21	Mushroom	4
22	Durian	3
23	Gaharu tree latex	1
24	River fish	13
25	Duck	1
26	Maize	2
27	Banana flower	3
28	Kacip Fatimah	5
29	Long beans	1
30	Water spinach	6
31	Frog	7
32	Wild goat	3
33	Deer	5
34	Fire wood	7
35	Coconut	2
36	Yam	4
37	Sweet potato	2
38	Muntjac (deer)	5
39	Coffee	1
40	Cabbage	1
41	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	8
42	Tortoise	1
43	Terrapin	3
44	Pumpkin	6
45	Pepper	11
46	Porcupine	8
47	Honey	3
48	Honey (<i>kelulut</i>)	1
49	Monkey	8

50	Civet	7
51	Pineapple	1
52	Jackfruit	1
53	Hill paddy	7
54	Bitterbean	10
55	Butternut squash	1
56	Banana	14
57	Pumpkin shoot	1
58	Fern shoot	11
59	Cassava shoot	6
60	Papaya shoot	5
61	Bamboo shoot	10
62	Rattan	10
63	Deer	4
64	Mustard	1
65	Lemongrass	3
66	Betel leaf	3
67	Sugar cane	1
68	Tea	1
69	Village chicken eggs	1
70	Tobacco	3
71	Brinjal	2
72	Cucumber	2
73	Rat	9
74	Eurycoma longifolia	5
75	Squirrel	4
76	Smilax myosoti flora	2
77	Cassava	12

5. *Kg. Rakoh*

Analysis on the OA in Kg. Rakoh found that around 40 items were sold around their area. A look into the items that were sold showed that there were 10 items traded and the most frequent were pepper, cassava and river fish around 10 times a month, followed by pumpkin, brinjal, banana (around 9 times a month), bamboo shoot, yam (around 7 times a month), fern shoot and cassava shoot (around 6 times a month). In the meantime, items that were the least frequently sold were village chicken, chesnut, long beans, pineapple, jackfruit, papaya shoot and so on (around once a month). Due to this, items that were most frequently sold were pepper, cassava and river fish about 10 times a month (Table 4.56).

Table 4.56

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Rakoh, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Village chicken	1
2	Kerdas fruits	1
3	Chesnut	1
4	Papaya	1
5	Bamboo	5
6	Spinach	4
7	Latex	1
8	River fish	10
9	Maize	4
10	Banana flower	2
11	<i>Kacip fatimah</i>	2
12	Long beans	1
13	Water spinach	5
14	Frog	1
15	Yam	7
16	Sweet potato	3
17	Pumpkin	9
18	Pepper	10
19	Porcupine	1
20	Civet	1
21	Pineapple	1
22	Jackfruit	1
23	Hill paddy	4
24	Bitterbean	5
25	Butternut squash	4
26	Banana	9
27	Fern shoot	6
28	Cassava shoot	6
29	Papaya shoot	1
30	Bamboo shoot	7
31	Rattan	5
32	Mustard	1
33	Lemongrass	3
34	River snail	1
35	Sugar cane	1
36	Brinjal	9
37	Cucumber	5
38	Squirrel	2
39	<i>Smilax myosoti flora</i>	2
40	Cassava	10

6. Kg. Ngering

Research in Kg. Ngering found that in this OA area trading involved around 47 items with eight items traded very frequently. Items that were most frequently traded were rattan and cassava around 11 times a month. In the meantime, that was quite equally frequently sold were bamboo (around 10 times a month), sweet potato (around 9 times a month), river fish, pepper (around 8 times a month), cassava shoot (around 7 times a month) and spinach (around 6 times a month). In fact, items that were least frequently sold were mango, *rambutan*, *durian*, gaharu tree latex, *kacip fatimah*, yam, porcupine, monkey, betel leaf, rat and so on (around once a month). Due to this, items that were sold most frequently were rattan and cassava around 11 times a month (Table 4.57).

Table 4.57
Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Ngering, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	2
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	3
4	Betel nut	2
5	Mango	1
6	<i>Rambutan</i>	1
7	Bamboo	10
8	Bird	2
9	Spinach	6
10	<i>Durian</i>	1
11	Gaharu tree latex	1
12	Latex	1
13	River fish	8
14	Maize	2
15	Banana flower	3
16	<i>Kacip fatimah</i>	1
17	Long beans	2
18	Water spinach	3
19	Wild goat	1
20	Fire wood	5
21	Coconut	3
22	Yam	1
23	Sweet potato	9

24	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	1
25	Pumpkin	3
26	Pepper	8
27	Porcupine	3
28	Monkey	1
29	Civet	1
30	Jackfruit	2
31	Hill paddy	5
32	Bitterbean	4
33	Banana	5
34	Fern shoot	5
35	Cassava shoot	7
36	Bamboo shoot	4
37	Rattan	11
38	Deer	1
39	Mustard	2
40	Lemongrass	4
41	Betel leaf	1
42	Brinjal	3
43	Rat	1
44	Squirrel	3
45	<i>Smilax myosoti</i> flora	1
46	Cassava	11
47	Bamboo worm	1

7. *Kg. Cheang*

Research on the OA in Kg. Cheang found that around 43 items were traded by them. From this total, around 17 items were sold frequently to the local community. Items that were most frequently sold were squirrel around 11 times a month, followed by river fish (around 10 times a month), wild boar, *eurycoma longifolia*, bamboo shoot, monkey, cassava (around 9 times a month), sweet potato, rattan, pepper, banana, spinach (around 8 times a month), bamboo, *kacip fatimah* (around 7 times a month), deer, *kulat susu harimau* (mushroom) and civet (around 6 times a month). In the meantime, items that were least frequently sold were betel nut, lanzone fruit, water spinach, fire wood, tortoise, lemongrass, snake and so on. Due to this, the item that was most frequently sold by this OA village was squirrel, sold around 11 times a month (Table 4.58).

Table 4.58

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Cheang, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	3
2	Wild boar	9
3	Lizard	5
4	Betel nut	1
5	Lanzone fruit	1
6	<i>Rambutan</i>	1
7	Salak fruit	4
8	Bamboo	7
9	Bird	2
10	Spinach	8
11	<i>Durian</i>	4
12	River fish	10
13	Banana flower	1
14	<i>Kacip fatimah</i>	7
15	Water spinach	1
16	Frog	3
17	Deer	6
18	Fire wood	1
19	Yam	1
20	Sweet potato	8
21	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	6
22	Tortoise	1
23	Pumpkin	1
24	Pepper	8
25	Porcupine	3
26	Honey	4
27	Monkey	9
28	Civet	6
29	Hill paddy	5
30	Bitterbean	5
31	Banana	8
32	Fern shoot	5
33	Cassava shoot	5
34	Bamboo shoot	9
35	Rattan	8
36	Lemongrass	1
37	River snail	2
38	Rat	4
39	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>	9
40	Squirrel	11
41	<i>Smilax myosoti flora</i>	2
42	Cassava	9
43	Snake	1

8. Kg. Tunggau

Research in Kg. Tunggau showed that this OA area undertook trading in 49 items with 21 items frequently traded by them. Items that were most frequently sold were squirrel and bamboo shoot around 12 times a month, whereas items that were most frequently sold were river fish, monkey (around 11 times a month), rattan, bitterbean, eurycoma longifolia (around 10 times a month), honey, bamboo (around 9 times a month), *kulat susu harimau* (mushroom), spinach, pumpkin, banana (around 8 times a month), cassava, wild boar, *kacip fatimah* (around 7 times a month), lizard, *durian*, deer, pepper and civet (around 6 times a month). In the meantime, items that were least frequently sold were jering fruits, mangosteen, bird, bear, maize, yam and so on. Therefore, items that were most frequently sold by the OA in this area were squirrel and bamboo shoot around 12 times a month (Table 4.59).

Table 4.59

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Tunggau, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	3
2	Wild boar	7
3	Lizard	6
4	Kerdas fruits	1
5	Betel nut	2
6	Jering fruits	1
7	Papaya	2
8	Lanzone fruit	5
9	Mangosteen	1
10	Salak fruit	5
11	Bamboo	9
12	Bird	1
13	Spinach	8
14	Bear	1
15	<i>Durian</i>	6
16	River fish	11
17	Maize	1
18	<i>Kacip fatimah</i>	7
19	Frog	1
20	Wild goat	1
21	Deer	6

22	Yam	1
23	Sweet potato	5
24	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	8
25	Tortoise	4
26	Terrapin	2
27	Pumpkin	8
28	Pepper	6
29	Porcupine	2
30	Honey	9
31	Monkey	11
32	Civet	6
33	Pineapple	1
34	Hill paddy	5
35	Bitterbean	10
36	Butternut squash	5
37	Banana	8
38	Fern shoot	4
39	Cassava shoot	1
40	Bamboo shoot	12
41	Rattan	10
42	Lemongrass	2
43	Betel leaf	1
44	Tobacco	2
45	Rat	5
46	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>	10
47	Squirrel	12
48	Cassava	7
49	Snake	3

9. *Kg. Talut or Dayok*

Analysis on the research in Kg. Talut or Dayok found that the OA in these areas traded around 67 items a month. Items that were most frequently sold were bamboo around 12 times a month, followed by rattan, fish (around 11 times a month), squirrel, cassava, banana (around 9 times a month), wild boar (around 8 times a month), *kacip fatimah*, rat, *kulat susu harimau* (mushroom), pepper, porcupine (around 7 times a month), lizard, bird, banana flower, monkey, bitterbean and lemongrass (around 6 times a month). Meanwhile, items that were least frequently sold were jering fruits, chesnut, salak fruit, winter melon, bear, latex and so on. Hence, the item that was most frequently sold by them was *bamboo* around 12 times a month (Table 4.60).

Table 4.60

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Talut or Dayok, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	2
2	Wild boar	8
3	Lizard	6
4	Kerdas fruits	3
5	Kerayong fruits	2
6	Perah fruits	4
7	Betel nut	3
8	Jering fruits	1
9	Tempayang fruits	1
10	Chesnut	1
11	Papaya	1
12	Lanzone fruit	5
13	Rambutan	1
14	Salak fruit	1
15	Winter melon	1
16	Bamboo	12
17	Bird	6
18	Spinach	5
19	Bear	1
20	Mushroom	2
21	<i>Durian</i>	5
22	Gaharu tree latex	3
23	Latex	1
24	Ginger	3
25	River fish	11
26	Maize	5
27	Banana flower	6
28	<i>Kacip Fatimah</i>	7
29	Long beans	2
30	Frog	5
31	Deer	4
32	Coconut	2
33	Yam	5
34	Sweet potato	5
35	Muntjac (deer)	2
36	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	7
37	Tortoise	3
38	Pumpkin	3
39	Pepper	7
40	Porcupine	7
41	Honey	4
42	Petrol	1
43	Monkey	6
44	Civet	3
45	Jackfruit	2
46	Hill paddy	4
47	Bitterbean	6
48	Butternut squash	1
49	Banana	9

50	Fern shoot	3
51	Cassava shoot	5
52	Bamboo shoot	5
53	Rattan	11
54	Deer	3
55	Lemongrass	6
56	River snail	2
57	Betel leaf	3
58	Sugar cane	1
59	Tobacco	1
60	Brinjal	4
61	Cucumber	3
62	Rat	7
63	Eurycoma longifolia	4
64	Squirrel	9
65	Smilax myosoti flora	4
66	Cassava	9
67	Snake	3

10. *Bandar Lenjang*

The research findings from the analysis of items sold by the OA Bandar Lenjang found that the community in this area sold around 42 items with five items frequently traded. Items that were most frequently sold were river fish around eight times a month and followed by deer (around 7 times a month), bamboo, pepper and banana (around 6 times a month). Hence, the residents of Bandar Lenjang did not look for forest produce or carry out agriculture or hunting. This may perhaps be due to the fact that they were in areas that were rather far from the jungle areas and perhaps too because many of them carried out other paid jobs or did business. Despite this, items that were least frequently sold were wild chicken, lizard, *kacip fatimah* and so on (around once a month). Due to this, the item that was most frequently sold by the Bandar Lenjang community was river fish around eight times a month (Table 4.61).

Table 4.61

Items Sold by the Villagers of Bandar Lenjang, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	1
2	Wild boar	5
3	Lizard	1
4	Betel nut	4
5	Tempayang fruits	1
6	Papaya	1
7	Tempui fruit	1
8	Bamboo	6
9	Bird	3
10	Spinach	1
11	Ginger	1
12	River fish	8
13	Banana flower	3
14	<i>Kacip fatimah</i>	1
15	Water spinach	3
16	Frog	5
17	Deer	7
18	Coconut	2
19	Yam	4
20	Sweet potato	5
21	Tortoise	1
22	Terrapin	1
23	Pumpkin	1
24	Pepper	6
25	Porcupine	4
26	Monkey	3
27	Civet	3
28	Pineapple	2
29	Bitterbean	2
30	Banana	6
31	Fern shoot	5
32	Cassava shoot	4
33	Rattan	5
34	River snail	3
35	Betel leaf	1
36	Sugar cane	1
37	Brinjal	2
38	Rat	4
39	Squirrel	5
40	<i>Smilax myosoti flora</i>	4
41	Cassava	5
42	Snake	2

11. Kg. Jelai

Analysis on Kg. Jelai found that this OA area untuk trading in 43 items and that nine items were sold very frequently. Items that were most frequently sold were wild boar, rattan and cassava around eight times a month. Equally frequently sold were river fish, banana, squirrel (around seven times a month), pepper, bamboo and bitterbean (around 6 times a month). Meanwhile, items that were least frequently sold were village chicken, kerdas fruits, spinach, mushroom, *durian*, maize, frog, *kulat susu harimau* (mushroom), monkey, civet, rat, snake, eurycoma longifolia and so on (around once a month). Due to this, the item that was most frequently sold in this area was wild boar, rattan and cassava around eight times a month (Table 4.62).

Table 4.62
Items Sold by the Villagers of Kg. Jelai, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	4
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	8
4	Kerdas fruits	1
5	Bamboo	6
6	Spinach	1
7	Mushroom	1
8	<i>Durian</i>	1
9	River fish	7
10	Maize	1
11	Long beans	2
12	Water spinach	2
13	Frog	1
14	Deer	4
15	Yam	2
16	Sweet potato	3
17	Muntjac (deer)	2
18	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	1
19	Pumpkin	4
20	Pepper	6
21	Porcupine	4
22	Monkey	2
23	Civet	1
24	Pineapple	1
25	Jackfruit	1

26	Hill paddy	3
27	Bitterbean	6
28	Banana	7
29	Pumpkin shoot	1
30	Fern shoot	1
31	Cassava shoot	3
32	Bamboo shoot	1
33	Rattan	8
34	Deer	2
35	Mustard	1
36	Lemongrass	1
37	River snail	5
38	Brinjal	2
39	Rat	1
40	Eurycoma longifolia	1
41	Squirrel	7
42	Cassava	8
43	Snake	1

12. Kg. Kuala Encik

For Kg. Kuala Encik analysis found that this OA area sold 47 items with 11 items sold frequently to the local community. The item sold most frequently was rattan sold 15 times a month and followed by other items, that is cassava, river fish (around 13 times a month), wild boar, squirrel, bamboo, bitterbean, banana (around 10 times a month), pepper (around 9 times a month), spinach (around 8 times a month) and fern shoot (around 6 times a month). In any event items that were least frequently sold were village chicken, betel nut, *kacip fatimah*, pumpkin, papaya shoot, mustard, snake, smilax myosoti flora and so on (around once a month). Hence, the item sold most frequently was rattan around 15 times a month (Table 4.63).

Table 4.63

Items Sold by the Villagers in Kg. Kuala Encik, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	5
2	Village chicken	1
3	Wild boar	10
4	Perah fruits	1
5	Betel nut	1
6	Jering fruits	2
7	Bamboo	10
8	Bird	2
9	Spinach	8
10	Bear	1
11	Monkey (cikah)	1
12	<i>Durian</i>	1
13	River fish	13
14	Banana flower	1
15	<i>Kacip Fatimah</i>	1
16	Long beans	4
17	Water spinach	2
18	Frog	3
19	Deer	3
20	Yam	4
21	Sweet potato	3
22	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	2
23	Pumpkin	1
24	Pepper	9
25	Porcupine	4
26	Monkey	2
27	Civet	2
28	Hill paddy	2
29	Bitterbean	10
30	Banana	10
31	Fern shoot	6
32	Cassava shoot	3
33	Papaya shoot	1
34	Bamboo shoot	3
35	Rattan	15
36	Deer	2
37	Mustard	1
38	Lemongrass	4
39	River snail	4
40	Betel leaf	2
41	Brinjal	3
42	Rat	5
43	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>	2
44	Squirrel	10
45	<i>Smilax myosoti flora</i>	1
46	Cassava	13
47	Snake	1

13. Kg. Kenderong

Research for Kg. Kenderong indicated that there were 51 items sold by the OA community in this area. In fact, a total of 29 items were more frequently sold when compared with the whole number of items sold. The highest frequency of sales was river fish which was 27 times a month and followed by rattan (around 24 times a month), pepper (around 23 times a month), bamboo, cassava (around 20 times a month), squirrel, wild boar, monkey (around 19 times a month), hill paddy, banana, bamboo shoot (around 18 times a month), fern shoot, *kulat susu haimau* (around 17 times a month) and *eurycoma longifolia* (around 16 times a month). Other than this, quite frequently sold was rat (around 15 times a month), bitterbean, lizard, spinach (around 14 times a month), *kacip fatimah*, pumpkin, honey (around 12 times a month), fire wood, wild chicken (around 11 times a month), deer (around 10 times a month), sweet potato (around 9 times a month), *smilax myosoti flora*, wild goat (around 8 times a month), civet (around 7 times a month) and terrapin (around 6 times a month). However, items that were least frequently sold were jering fruits, mushroom, latex, banana flower, frog, river snail and so on. Due to this, items that were most frequently sold were river fish around 27 times a month (Table 4.64).

Table 4.64
Items Sold by the Residents of Kg. Kenderong, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Sold	Frequency
1	Wild chicken	11
2	Wild boar	19
3	Lizard	14
4	Jering fruits	1
5	<i>Rambutan</i>	2
6	Salak fruit	3
7	Bamboo	20
8	Bird	4
9	Spinach	14
10	Bear	3

11	Mushroom	1
12	<i>Durian</i>	3
13	Latex	1
14	River fish	27
15	Banana flower	1
16	<i>Kacip Fatimah</i>	12
17	Long beans	1
18	Frog	1
19	Wild goat	8
20	Deer	10
21	Fire wood	11
22	Sweet potato	9
23	Muntjac (deer)	2
24	<i>Kulat susu harimau</i> (mushroom)	17
25	Tortoise	5
26	Terrapin	6
27	Pumpkin	12
28	Pepper	23
29	Porcupine	5
30	Honey	12
31	Monkey	19
32	Civet	7
33	Hill paddy	18
34	Bitterbean	14
35	Banana	18
36	Fern shoot	17
37	Cassava shoot	4
38	Bamboo shoot	18
39	Rattan	24
40	Deer	2
41	Lemongrass	5
42	River snail	1
43	Village chicken eggs	2
44	Tobacco	2
45	Brinjal	3
46	Rat	15
47	<i>Eurycoma longifolia</i>	16
48	Squirrel	19
49	<i>Smilax myosoti flora</i>	8
50	Cassava	20
51	Snake	5

To summarise the frequency in the items sold in the OA community in 13 villages in VRP Lenjang is different, to the extent that we saw that there were villages that were active and those that were less active in trading like in RP Batau. Table 4.65 shows that Kg. Gempoh is the most active in undertaking trading items (around 77 items were sold), followed by Kg. Talut (or Dayok), Kg. Sinoi Lama and the least active and

least frequently sold items were Kg. Kenderong (around 29 items were sold). However, the item that had the highest frequency of sales was river fish (around 27 times a month) from Kg. Kenderung, even though the total items sold and the least items were sold here as compared with other villages in VRP Lenjang.

Table 4.65
Highest Frequency of Items Sold Based on Villages in VRP Lenjang

No.	Village	No of Items on the Whole	Items Sold Most Frequently	Frequency (no of times per Month)
1	Kg. Churuk	31	Bamboo, river fish, pepper, banana, rattan, cassava	4
2	Kg. Sinoi Lama	65	Fern shoot	9
3	Kg. Sop	55	Banana	16
4	Kg. Gempoh	77	Banana	14
5	Kg. Rakoh	40	Pepper, cassava, river fish	10
6	Kg. Ngering	47	Rattan, cassava	11
7	Kg. Cheang	43	Squirrel	11
8	Kg. Tunggau	49	Squirrel, bamboo shoot	12
9	Kg. Talut/Dayok	67	Bamboo	12
10	Bandar Lenjang	42	River fish	8
11	Kg. Jelai	43	Wild boar, rattan, cassava	8
12	Kg. Kuala Encik	47	Rattan	15
13	Kg. Kenderong	59	River fish	27

4.4.4 Total Income as a whole of the SRP

Analysis of the frequency for the total income according to SRP, that is in RP Betau and VRP Lenjang found that there was a slight difference in the items sold. The findings of the research showed that there was some investment in the various basic sales that was obtained from the research for a month in May 2017. The mean analysis showed that the basic income from sales by the OA was as high as RM716.60 (RP Betau) and RM1, 251.00 (VRP Lenjang). Meanwhile, the value of the income median

also showed RM721.00 (RP Betau) and RM1, 180.40 (VRP Lenjang). In this, the mean and median income for the RP Betau area was lower compared with Lenjang. For measuring the value of the income in the context of research of the socio-economy, usually, the median value is given attention because it indicates the middle and is more accurate compared to the measure used in the average method. Hence, the income from sale by the OA in VRP Lenjang is better with median being as high as RM1, 180.00 (Table 4.66).

Table 4.66

Distribution as a Whole for Income based on RP Betau VRP and Lenjang

No.	SRP Income (RM)	
	RP Betau	VRP Lenjang
1.	78.00	71.00
2.	216.00	102.00
3.	248.00	124.00
4.	324.00	126.00
5.	333.50	132.00
6.	351.00	134.00
7.	361.00	137.00
8.	398.00	143.50
9.	431.00	150.50
10.	434.00	172.00
11.	456.00	175.00
12.	459.00	177.00
13.	459.50	182.00
14.	462.00	208.00
15.	463.00	208.30
16.	478.00	230.00
17.	486.00	252.50
18.	487.00	284.00
19.	487.60	330.10
20.	498.00	336.10
21.	500.00	350.00
22.	505.30	361.00
23.	508.00	370.00
24.	527.00	382.00
25.	530.00	395.20
26.	538.00	406.00
27.	548.00	407.00
28.	551.00	409.90
29.	554.00	490.40
30.	558.00	496.00
31.	568.00	519.10

32.	572.00	535.00
33.	573.00	546.00
34.	576.00	595.00
35.	577.00	603.80
36.	578.00	615.00
37.	582.00	694.50
38.	583.00	698.00
39.	589.00	716.00
40.	590.00	727.00
41.	598.00	787.50
42.	601.00	810.00
43.	606.00	852.00
44.	607.00	863.00
45.	607.50	870.00
46.	613.00	871.80
47.	615.00	888.00
48.	615.10	897.00
49.	617.00	905.00
50.	620.00	915.00
51.	621.00	929.00
52.	625.00	932.20
53.	627.20	937.00
54.	634.00	938.00
55.	635.00	941.00
56.	638.00	945.00
57.	641.00	967.00
58.	646.00	971.00
59.	650.00	977.00
60.	652.00	996.00
61.	653.00	1007.00
62.	656.00	1017.50
63.	659.00	1018.00
64.	662.00	1036.60
65.	665.00	1047.00
66.	672.00	1105.80
67.	676.00	1110.00
68.	678.00	1113.00
69.	685.00	1132.00
70.	686.00	1135.00
71.	688.70	1151.50
72.	691.50	1180.40
73.	692.00	1183.00
74.	694.50	1183.50
75.	703.00	1199.00
76.	703.20	1220.00
77.	705.00	1229.70
78.	711.00	1239.00
79.	712.00	1260.00
80.	713.00	1272.00
81.	716.00	1279.00
82.	716.00	1291.00
83.	721.00	1295.00
84.	721.00	1341.00
85.	724.00	1350.40

86.	734.00	1358.80
87.	740.00	1365.00
88.	740.00	1391.00
89.	747.00	1416.50
90.	752.00	1426.00
91.	757.00	1427.00
92.	759.00	1448.80
93.	760.00	1469.60
94.	761.00	1472.50
95.	761.00	1666.10
96.	768.00	1481.00
97.	768.00	1679.00
98.	769.00	1497.00
99.	769.00	1702.00
100.	770.00	1522.00
101.	770.00	1869.70
102.	774.00	1530.00
103.	774.00	1874.00
104.	777.00	1540.00
105.	777.00	1885.00
106.	778.00	1556.00
107.	778.00	1943.00
108.	781.00	1563.00
109.	781.00	1944.00
110.	787.00	1575.70
111.	787.00	2065.50
112.	790.00	1593.00
113.	790.00	2071.50
114.	796.00	1598.00
115.	796.00	2132.00
116.	797.20	1624.00
117.	797.20	2146.00
118.	801.00	1640.00
119.	801.00	2158.00
120.	812.00	1642.50
121.	812.00	1644.50
122.	812.00	2176.00
123.	812.00	2244.00
124.	814.00	1648.00
125.	814.00	2353.00
126.	818.90	1648.60
127.	818.90	2362.50
128.	826.00	1651.00
129.	826.00	2386.80
130.	829.00	1661.00
131.	829.00	1664.70
132.	829.00	2521.50
133.	829.00	2546.50
134.	832.00	2581.70
135.	834.00	2592.30
136.	835.00	2595.00
137.	836.00	2687.40
138.	842.00	2730.50
139.	849.50	2876.00

140.	850.00	3100.00
141.	853.00	3773.40
142.	857.00	4513.00
143.	857.50	5223.00
144.	860.00	-
145.	861.00	-
146.	873.00	-
147.	883.00	-
148.	896.00	-
149.	898.00	-
150.	911.00	-
151.	916.30	-
152.	933.00	-
153.	935.00	-
154.	955.00	-
155.	969.80	-
156.	973.00	-
157.	984.00	-
158.	984.50	-
159.	987.00	-
160.	996.00	-
161.	996.00	-
162.	1029.50	-
163.	1042.00	-
164.	1079.00	-
165.	1301.00	-
166.	1426.00	-
167.	1972.00	-
Mean:	RM716.60	RM1,251.00
Median:	RM721.00	RM1,180.40

4.4.5 Detailed Total Income According to the Villages in the SRP area

Discussions in this part touch on the income according to the villages in RP Batau (around 17 villages) and Lenjang (around 13 villages). Income that is discussed in the following part is based on adalah items sold by the OA community in the villages in each SRP mentioned.

a. RP Batau

1. Kg. Kabang

Analysis of the income from the sale by the OA for Kg. Kabang shows that their income is in the RM568.00 to RM984.00 range a month for the month of May 2017.

However, the mean income for this village was around RM702.00 with a median of RM676.00. Due to this, the OA in this village have an income that is similar to each family as there is not much difference between the mean value and the median. Even though this is so, the actual total income reflecting on the profits of sale by the OA is based on the median value that is, RM676.00 (Table 4.67).

Table 4.67
Distribution of Income of the OA in Kg. Kabang in RP Batau

No.	Income (RM)
1	568.00
2	577.00
3	620.00
4	676.00
5	721.00
6	768.00
7	984.00
Mean:	702.00
Median:	676.00

2. Kg. Kuala Kenip

Analysis on the total income from the sales by the OA community in Kg. Kuala Kenip shows that their income is in the range of RM781.00 to RM996.00 a month. However, the mean income for the village is around RM875.70 with a median of RM836.00. Due to this, the OA in this village get a total income almost equal to each family because there is no great difference between the mean value and the median. Even though this is so, the real income from the sales of the OA based on the median value is around RM836.00 (Table 4.68).

Jadual 4.68

Distribution of Income by the OA in Kg. Kuala Kenip in RP Betau

No.	Income (RM)
1	781.00
2	818.00
3	829.00
4	836.00
5	883.00
6	987.00
7	996.00
Mean:	875.70
Median:	836.00

3. Kg. Ulu Kenip

Analysis of income from the sale of the OA for Kg. Ulu Kenip showed that their income was between RM568.00 to RM984.00 a month. This being so, the mean income for the village is around RM967.75 with a median value of RM963.75. Hence, the OA in this village have an income almost equal in the range of mean and median and there is not much difference in the income. However, the total income that is more accurate to indicate the profits from the sale by the OA is based on the value of the median that is around RM963.75 (Table 4.69).

Table 4.69

Distribution of Income of the OA in Kg. Ulu Kenip in RP Betau

No.	Income (RM)
1	685.00
2	814.00
3	898.00
4	1029.50
5	1079.00
6	1301.00
Mean:	967.75
Median:	963.75

4. *Kg. Jelengok*

Analysis about the total income from sales by the OA in Kg. Jelengok shows that their income is between RM431.00 to RM672.00 a month. In fact, the mean income for the OA in this village is around RM602.00 with a median value of RM625.00 a month. Due to this, the OA in this village earn a total income of about the same for each family because there is no great difference between the mean value and the median income as identified by the researcher. Hence, the total income from the sales by the OA is based on the median value is around RM625.00 taking into account as the average income a month (Table 4.70).

Table 4.70
Distribution of Income of the OA in Kg. Jelengok in RP Betau

No.	Income (RM)
1	431.00
2	582.00
3	606.00
4	625.00
5	646.00
6	652.00
7	672.00
Mean:	602.00
Median:	625.00

5. *Kg. Kuala Milot*

Analysis of the income from the sales by the OA in Kg. Kuala Milot shows that their income is in the range of RM434.00 to RM774.00 a month. However, the mean income for the OA in this village is around RM643.20 with a median of RM691.50. Due to this, the OA in this village earn an income that is almost equal in each family due to the reason that there is no big difference between the mean and median income. Even though this is so, the total income that is more accurate to indicate the profits

from sale by the OA is based on the median value, which is around RM691.50 (Table 4.71).

Table 4.71
Distribution of Income of the OA in Kg. Kuala Milot in RP Betau

No.	Income (RM)
1	434.00
2	456.00
3	615.10
4	678.00
5	691.50
6	705.00
7	711.00
8	724.00
9	774.00
Mean:	643.20
Median:	691.50

6. Kg. Sarang

Analysis of the total income by the OA in Kg. Sarang shows that they earn an income of in the range of about RM487.00 to RM1,972.00 a month. Even though this is so, the mean income for this village is around RM820.10 with a median of RM617.10. Due to this, the OA in this village earn a total income of which is not quite the same for each family because there is quite a big difference in the mean value and the median income. Therefore, the total income from the sales by the OA is based on the median value is around RM617.10 (Table 4.72).

Table 4.72

Distribution of Income of the OA in Kg. Sarangin RP Batau

No.	Income (RM)
1	487.00
2	487.60
3	498.00
4	500.00
5	558.00
6	607.00
7	627.20
8	770.00
9	935.00
10	973.00
11	1426.00
12	1972.00
Mean:	820.10
Median:	617.10

7. Kg. Chelang

Analysis of the income from sales by the OA in Kg. Chelang shows that their income is around RM505.30 to RM955.00 a month. Even though this is so, the mean income for this OA village is around RM793.80 with a value median of RM830.50. However, the total income that is more accurate shows that the profits from sales by the OA is based on the value median, that is around RM830.50 (Table 4.73).

Table 4.73

Distribution of Income by the OA in Kg. Chelang in RP Batau

No.	Income (RM)
1	505.30
2	721.00
3	801.00
4	829.00
5	832.00
6	850.00
7	857.00
8	955.00
Mean:	793.80
Median:	830.50

8. *Kg. Simoi Baru*

Income from the sales by the OA in Kg. Simoi Baru shows that their income is around RM665.00 to RM916.30 a month. Hence, the mean income for this OA village is around RM785.20 with a median of RM778.60. So, the OA in this village earn an income that is almost the same for each village because the difference in the mean value and the median income is not huge. Despite this being so, the total income that is more accurate to indicate the sales profit of the OA is based on the value median, that is around RM778.60 (Table 4.74).

Table 4.74
Distribution of Income by the OA in Kg. Simoi Baru in RP Betau

No.	Income (RM)
1	665.00
2	688.70
3	703.20
4	712.00
5	740.00
6	760.00
7	797.20
8	812.00
9	857.50
10	860.00
11	911.00
12	916.30
Mean:	785.20
Median:	778.60

9. *Kg. Meter*

The total income from the sale of items by the OA in Kg. Meter indicates around RM538.00 to RM761.00 a month. In this context, the mean income for this OA village is around RM637.30 with a median value of RM613.00. So, the OA in this village too have an income distribution of about the same for each family because there is a marked difference between the mean value and the income median. Therefore, the

total income that reflects the profits from sale by the OA through the median value is around RM613.00 (Table 4.75).

Table 4.75
Distribution of Income of the OA in Kg. Meter in RP Batau

No.	Income (RM)
1	538.00
2	613.00
3	761.00
Mean:	637.30
Median:	613.00

10. Kg. Lanchang

Analysis of the sales by the OA in Kg. Lanchang indicates that their income is in the range of between RM330.50 to RM861.00 a month. Hence, the mean income for the OA in this village is around RM566.40 with a median value of RM546.50. Due to this, the income of the OA in this village is quite the same because the range of difference between the mean and median income is not huge. The total income to indicate the profits of sale by the OA is which is more obvious is based on the median value that is, around RM546.50 (Table 4.76).

Table 4.76
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Lanchang in RP Batau

No.	Income (RM)
1	330.50
2	398.00
3	459.00
4	634.00
5	716.00
6	861.00
Mean:	566.40
Median:	546.50

11. *Kg. Samut*

Based on the analysis on the income from the sales by the OA in Kg. Samut it was found that their income was between RM216.00 to RM656.00 a month. So, the mean income for the sales of this OA village is around RM493.00 with a median value of RM542.00. However, the real income in the median form is around RM542.00 (Table 4.77).

Table 4.77
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Samut in RP Betau

No.	Income (RM)
1	216.00
2	361.00
3	508.00
4	576.00
5	641.00
6	656.00
Mean:	493.00
Median:	542.00

12. *Kg. Chekai*

Through the analysis of the income from sales by the OA in Kg. Chekai it is indicated that the income is around RM248.00 to RM778.00 a month. The mean income for the sales of the OA in this village is around RM570.15 with a median value of RM615.00. Due to this, the OA in this village also have an income distribution that is almost equally the same for each family and that is also because there is no marked difference between the mean value and the median income. Hence, the total income that shows the profits from sale by the OA through the median value is around RM615.00 (Table 4.78).

Table 4.78
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Chekai in RP Batau

No.	Income (RM)
1	248.00
2	324.00
3	351.00
4	462.00
5	551.00
6	601.00
7	615.00
8	646.00
9	653.00
10	686.00
11	740.00
12	757.00
13	778.00
Mean:	570.15
Median:	615.00

13. *Kg. Ulu Milot*

Analysis on the income from sale of items by the OA in Kg. Ulu Milot shows that it is around RM463.00 to RM896.00 a month. The mean income for sales for the OA in this village is around RM685.70 with a median value of RM681.00. So, the OA in this village also have an income distribution of almost the same for each family because the mean value and the median is almost alike. Hence, the real income that reflects that profits from sale by the OA through the median value is RM681.00 (Table 4.79).

Table 4.79
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Ulu Milot in RP Batau

No.	Income (RM)
1	463.00
2	530.00
3	590.00
4	638.00
5	659.00
6	703.00
7	740.00
8	796.00

9	842.00
10	896.00
Mean:	685.70
Median:	681.00

14. *Kg. Bertang*

The analysis on the sale of items by the OA in Kg. Bertang found that it was between RM78.00 to RM984.50 a month. The mean income for the sales by the OA in this village is around RM671.40 with a median value of RM716.00. Due to this, the distribution of income in this village is almost equal for every family as there is no marked difference between the mean value and the income median. Even though it was found that the minimum income was RM78.00, this did not influence the other income distribution of the OA in this village as it was only a minor case. So, the total income that reflects on the sales by the OA through the median value is RM716.00 (Table 4.80).

Table 4.80
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Bertang in RP Batau

No.	Income (RM)
1	78.00
2	598.00
3	662.00
4	716.00
5	812.00
6	849.50
7	984.50
Mean:	671.40
Median:	716.00

15. *Kg. Sat*

Information gathered from the analysis from the sale of items by the OA in Kg. Sat found that their income was between RM478.00 to RM835.00 a month. The mean

income for sales by the OA in this village is around RM689.00 with a median value of RM703.50. So, the OA in this village have an income distribution that is almost equal for each family because the mean value and the median is almost the same. Meanwhile, the total real income that reflects on the sale by the OA for the median value is around RM703.50 (Table 4.81).

Table 4.81
Investment of Income by the OA in Kg. Sat Dalam RP Betau

No.	Income (RM)
1	478.00
2	548.00
3	572.00
4	621.00
5	694.00
6	713.00
7	769.00
8	826.00
9	834.00
10	835.00
Mean:	689.00
Median:	703.50

16. Kg. Tual Baru

Analysis from the sale of items by the OA in Kg. Tual Baru explains that their total income is around RM635.00 to RM969.80 a month. The total mean income for the sales by the OA in this village is around RM768.00 with a median of RM759.00. Hence, the OA in this village have an income distribution that is almost equal for each family because the mean value and the median is almost the same, even though the mean value is much higher than the median. So, the real income that reflects on the profits from sales by the OA through the median value is around RM759.00 (Table 4.82).

Table 4.82
Income Distribution by the OA in Kg. Tual Baru in RP Betau

No.	Income (RM)
1	635.00
2	650.00
3	656.00
4	659.00
5	692.00
6	734.00
7	752.00
8	759.00
9	777.00
10	787.00
11	790.00
12	853.00
13	873.00
14	933.00
15	969.80
Mean:	768.00
Median:	759.00

17. *Kg. Sento*

Analysis on the OA community in Kg. Sento shows that their income is around the range from RM459.50 to RM617.00 a month. So, the mean value income for this OA village is around RM557.40 with a median of RM575.50. Due to this, the OA in this village has an income that is almost the same because the difference between the mean and median income is not much different. The total income that reflects clearly the sales by the OA is based on the median value that is around RM575.50 (Table 4.83).

Table 4.83
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Sento in RP Betau

No.	Income (RM)
1	459.50
2	486.00
3	527.00
4	554.00
5	573.00
6	578.00

7	583.00
8	589.00
9	607.50
10	617.00
Mean:	557.40
Median:	575.50

b. VRP Lenjang

1. Kg. Churuk

An observation on the income of sales by the OA community in Kg. Churuk shows that their income is in the range between RM407.00 to RM1,642.50 a month. The mean income value of the OA in this village kampung is around RM1,071.10 with a median of around RM1,117.50. Due to this, the OA in this village have an income that is not so equal because the difference between the mean and median income is only a little. As such, the income that reflects clearly on the sales of items by the OA in this village is based on the median value, that is, around M1,117.50 (Table 4.84).

Table 4.84
Income Distribution of the OA Kg. Churuk in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	407.00
2	996.00
3	1239.00
4	1642.50
Mean:	1071.10
Median:	1117.50

2. Kg. Sinoi Lama

Analysis on the sales by the OA community in Kg. Sinoi Lama shows that their income is in the range of RM496.00 to RM1,151.50 a month. The mean value income of the OA in this village is around RM788.40 with a median as high as RM870.00.

Hence, the OA in this village have an income that is less equal because the difference between the mean and median income is very little. The real total income reflects the sales of the OA and is based on the median value, that is, around RM870.00 (Table 4.85).

Table 4.85
Income Distribution of the OA Kg. Sinoi Lama in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	496.00
2	519.10
3	615.00
4	870.00
5	929.00
6	938.00
7	1151.50
Mean:	788.40
Median:	870.00

3. Kg. Sop

Analysis on the income from the sale of items by the OA in Kg. Sop shows that their income is in the range of between RM490.40 to RM4,513.00 a month. The mean value of the income for the OA in this village is around RM1,468.60 with a median of around RM957.00. Due to this, the income of the OA in this village di kampung ini is not equal because the difference between the mean and median income is very wide. The total real income to indicate the sales by the OA is based on the median value, that is, around RM957.00 (Table 4.86).

Income 4.86
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Sop in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	490.40
2	535.00
3	698.00
4	852.00

5	937.00
6	977.00
7	1036.60
8	2065.50
9	2581.70
10	4513.00
Mean:	1468.60
Median:	957.00

4. Kg. Gempoh

Analysis on the sale by the OA community in Kg. Gempoh shows that the income range is between RM1,427.50 to RM2,876.00 a month. So, the mean income for the OA in this village is around RM2,146.60 with a median of around RM2,146.60. Due to this, the OA in this village have equal income because there is no difference between the mean and median income. In the meantime, the real income that reflects on the sales by the OA based berdasarkan on the median value is around RM1,117.50 (Table 4.87).

Table 4.87
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Gempoh in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	1427.50
2	1563.00
3	1640.80
4	1702.00
5	1943.00
6	2132.00
7	2146.50
8	2244.00
9	2386.80
10	2521.50
11	2592.30
12	2730.50
13	2876.00
Mean:	2146.60
Median:	2146.50

5. *Kg. Rakoh*

Research on the sale of the items by the OA community in Kg. Rakoh found that it was in the range between RM124.00 to RM382.00 a month. Meanwhile the mean value income for this village was around RM214.95 with a median of around RM182.00. Due to this, the income of the OA in this village is rather uneven because the difference in the mean and median income is very great. The total income that reflects on the sale by the OA clearly is based on the median value that is RM182.00 (Table 4.88).

Table 4.88
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Rakoh in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	124.00
2	126.00
3	132.00
4	150.50
5	172.00
6	177.00
7	182.00
8	208.00
9	208.30
10	252.50
11	330.10
12	350.00
13	382.00
Mean:	214.95
Median:	182.00

6. *Kg. Ngering*

The research on the sale of items by the OA community in Kg. Ngering shows that their income earned is in the range of between RM71.00 to RM3,100.00 a month. The mean value income for this OA village is around RM546.20 with a median of as high as RM230.00. Due to this, the income of the OA in this village is not equal because

there is a great difference between the mean and median income. Hence, the total income that reflects on the sale by the OA that is more accurate is based on the median value of around RM230.00 (Table 4.89).

Income 4.89

Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Ngering in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	71.00
2	102.00
3	134.00
4	137.00
5	172.00
6	175.00
7	230.00
8	336.10
9	350.00
10	370.00
11	810.00
14	1113.00
15	3100.00
Mean:	546.20
Median:	230.00

7. Kg. Cheang

Analysis on the sales by the OA in Kg. Cheang indicates that their income is in the range of RM941.00 to RM1,664.70 a month. So, the mean value of their income is around RM1,296.50 with a median of RM1,272.00. Due to this, the OA in this village have an income that is quite equal because the difference between the mean and median income is not much different. The total income that reflects on the sales of the OA more accurately is based on the median value that is RM1,272.00 (Table 4.90).

Table 4.90

Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Cheang in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	941.00
2	967.00
3	1105.80
4	1110.00
5	1180.40
6	1272.00
7	1350.40
8	1496.60
9	1575.70
10	1598.00
11	1664.70
Mean:	1296.50
Median:	1272.00

8. *Kg. Tunggau*

The research on the sale of items by the OA community in Kg. Tunggau shows that their income earned is in the range of between RM945.50 hingga RM2,687.40 a month. The mean value income for this OA village is around RM1,884.50 with a median of as high as RM1,874.00. Due to this, the income of the OA in this village is not equal because there is a great difference between the mean and median income. Hence, the total income that reflects on the sale by the OA that is more accurate is based on the median value of around RM1,874.00 (Table 4.91).

Table 4.91

Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Tunggau in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	945.50
2	1497.00
3	1644.50
4	1648.60
5	1666.10
6	1874.00
7	1885.00
8	2158.00
9	2176.60

10	2546.50
11	2687.40
Mean:	1884.50
Median:	1874.00

9. *Kg. Talut or Dayok*

Analysis on the sales by the OA community in Kg. Talut indicates that their income is in the range of RM284.00 to RM3,773.00 a month. So, the mean value of their income is around RM1,363.70 with a median of RM961.25. So, the OA in this village have an income that is not so equal because the difference between the mean and median has a vast difference. income is not much different. The total income that reflects on the sales of the OA more accurately is based on the median value that is RM1,117.50 (Table 4.92).

Table 4.92
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Talutin VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	284.00
2	409.90
3	603.80
4	694.50
5	727.00
6	871.80
7	905.00
8	1017.50
9	1556.60
10	1869.70
11	1944.00
12	2071.50
13	2362.50
14	3773.40
Mean:	1363.70
Median:	961.25

10. Bandar Lenjang

Income from the sale of items by the OA community in Kg. Lenjang indicates that it is in the range of between RM361.00 to RM2,595.00 a month. In the context of the mean income value for this village for this OA village it is around RM827.90 with a median as high as RM546.00. Due to this, the income of the OA in this village is not equal as the difference between the mean and median income is quite wide. Hence, the real total income that is reflected from the sale of items by the OA is based on the median value, that is around RM546.00 (Table 4.93).

Table 4.93

Income Distribution of the OA in Bandar Lenjang in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	361.00
2	395.20
3	406.00
4	546.00
5	595.00
6	897.00
7	2595.00
Mean:	827.90
Median:	546.00

11. Kg. Jelai

From the analysis for the OA community in Kg. Jelai, it was found to be in the range between RM1,183.50 to RM1,593.00 a month. Meanwhile, the income mean value for this OA village is around RM1,339.40 with a median of about RM1,318.50. Due to this, this the income in this OA village is almost equal because the difference between the income mean value and median is not wide. Hence, the total income reflected from the sales by the OA based on the median value is RM1,318.50 (Table 4.94).

Table 4.94

Distribution of Income by the OA in Kg. Jelai in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	1183.50
2	1199.00
3	1260.00
4	1272.00
5	1365.00
6	1416.50
7	1426.00
8	1593.00
Mean:	1339.40
Median:	1318.50

12. Kg. Kuala Encik

Observation on the sales by the OA community in Kg. Kuala Encik found that their income was in the range of between RM787.50 to RM1,661.00 a month. In the context of mean value for the OA in this village, it is around RM1,262.80 with a median of around RM1,287.00. Due to this, the income of the OA in this village is almost equal because there is not much difference between the mean and median income. Meanwhile, the total income to reflect the sale by the OA is based on the median value, that is, around RM1,287.00 (Table 4.95).

Table 4.95

Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Kuala Encik in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	787.50
2	863.00
3	971.00
4	966.00
5	1183.00
6	1220.00
7	1279.00
8	1295.00
9	1391.50
10	1427.00
11	1481.00
12	1530.00

13	1624.00
14	1661.00
Mean:	1262.80
Median:	1287.00

13. Kg. Kenderong

Lastly, is the research on the sale of items by the OA community in Kg. Kenderong which shows that their income is in the range of between RM142.50 to RM2,353.00 a month. So, the mean value income for the OA in this village is around RM1,237.90 with a median of around RM1,229.70. Due to this, the OA in this village have an income that is almost equal and this is because, the difference between the mean and median income is not very wide, moreover, there is a marked difference between minimum income and maksimum income. This is connected to the total distribution of income that is rather high which results in the mean income becoming more realistic. Therefore, the median income from the sale of items by the OA is around RM1,229.70 (Table 4.96).

Table 4.96.
Income Distribution of the OA in Kg. Kenderong in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	142.50
2	716.00
3	888.00
4	915.00
5	932.20
6	1007.00
7	1018.00
8	1047.00
9	1132.00
10	1135.00
11	1229.70
12	1291.00
13	1341.00
14	1358.80
15	1448.80
16	1522.00

17	1540.00
18	1648.00
19	1651.00
20	1679.00
21	2353.00
Mean:	1237.90
Median:	1229.70

On the whole, the income distribution for the month of May 2017 for each village in the RP Betau and VRP Lenjang shows that there is variation. For RP Billage that earns the highest income is Kg. Kabang with a sum total of RM 11,519.80 a month, whereas, Kg. Lanchang earns an income which is the lowest, that is around RM1,912.00 a month. Whereas, the VRP Lenjang, the village that has the highest income is Kg. Gempoh which has an income of around RM27,905.90, whereas, Kg. Kenderong has the least income value, that is, around RM2,794.40 a month (Table 4.97).

Table 4.97
Summary of the Whole Income Distribution Based on RP Betau and VRP Lenjang

SRP	Village	Aggregate Income of the Village in May 2017 (RM)
RP Betau	Jelengok	4,914.00
	Ulu Kenip	6,130.00
	Cekai	5,806.50
	Chelang	4,214.00
	Kuala Kenip	5,788.60
	Kuala Meter	9,840.80
	Kuala Milot	6,350.30
	Sat	9,422.90
	Lancang	1,912.00
	Samut	3,398.50
	Sarang	2,958.00
	Sentoi	7,412.00
	Simoi Baru	6,857.00
	Bertang/Belida	4,700.00
	Tual Baru	6,890.00
	Kabang	11,519.80
	Ulu Milot	5,574.00
Aggregate Income of SRP:		103,688.40
VRP Lenjang	Bandar Lenjang	4,284.50

Kg Cheang	5,518.60
Kg Churuk	14,686.20
Kg Gempoh	27,905.90
Kg Kenderong	2,794.40
Kg Kuala Encik	7,100.10
Kg Ngering	14,261.60
Kg Rakoh	20,729.20
Kg Jelai	19,091.20
Kg Sinoi Lama	5,795.20
Kg Sop	10,715.00
Kg Talut/Dayok	17,679.00
Kg Tunggau	25,995.00
Aggregate Income of SRP	176,555.90

In the context of the sum total of income the OA in VRP Lenjang have an income that is most motivating (VRP Lenjang has RM176,555.90 compared with RP Betau which is around RM103,688.40). This is based on two distribution scenarios of the data of income: that is, the total income of each village is higher in each area in the VRP Lenjang village as compared with RP Betau; and secondly, the total income for each village in the SRP is also higher in the VRP Lenjang area, even though the size of the village in this area (VRP Lenjang is around 13 villages) much smaller when compared with RP Betau (17 villages). Due to this, the research indicates that the OA in the VRP Lenjang area is more active in the search for income or in carrying out activities or earning an income from selling items, compared with RP Betau.

4.5 THE TYPE OF EXPENDITURE OF THE ORANG ASLI COMMUNITY

This part discusses the achievement of Research Objective Two in Part Two of the Research Objectives, that is, “to ascertain the type of expenditure of the OA community in the SRP area”. The following is the discussion regarding the type of expenditure of the OA community for two chosen SRPs. This discussion involves the

kind of purchases and the total expenditure for the OA community in the SRP (RP Batau and VRP Lenjang).

4.5.1 Type of Expenditure as a Whole for the SRP

Based on the research outcome, it is found that the main item purchased for the SRP is rice around 285 times purchased in a month that is, for the month of May 2017. Besides this, amongst the items purchased that achieved the highest frequency were onion (236 times), biscuit (235 times), anchovy (277 times), cooking oil (257 times), soap (227 times), Sardine (213 times), milk (246 times) and tea (228 times) and all types of items that are the basic necessities for a family. In the meantime, research also indicates that purchased items that have a frequency value that is lowest or in other words, repeated frequency of purchase are, cooking gas, (15 times), milo (20 times) and (18 times). Additionally, for items that reached the medium level of purchased items in a month, were vermicelli (110 times), salt (116 times), Soy sauce (149 times), coffee (176 times), petrol (126 times), garment (143 times), bread (113 times) and wheat flour (189 times) (Table 4.98).

Table 4.98
The Total Frequency of SRP for the Type of Expenditure

No.	Items Bought	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamater	132
2	Chicken	192
3	Onion	236
4	Rice	285
5	Biscuit	235
6	Vermicelli	110
7	Cooking gas	15
8	Salt	116
9	Sugar	198
10	Fish	163
11	Anchovy	277
12	Dried fish	71

13	Groundnut	26
14	Soy sauce	149
15	Coffee	176
16	Dried pepper	65
17	Snacks	62
18	Yellow noodle	35
19	Instant noodle	167
20	Cooking oil	257
21	Petrol	126
22	Milo	20
23	Garment	143
24	Crockery	81
25	Cigarette	47
26	Bread	113
27	Soap	227
28	Coconut milk	92
29	Sardine	213
30	Vegetable	139
31	Curry powder	93
32	Betel leaf	18
33	Milk	246
34	Tea	228
35	Egg	85
36	Tobacco	111
37	Wheat flour	189
38	Toothpaste/brush	65

All these, in the context of expenditure according to SRP found that all the OA in this area spend their money to purchase around 38 items for their household expenditure. The only difference is, the frequency of purchasers made by the SRP is much higher than the OA area in the VRP Lenjang around 2,686 times a month. Even though this is so, it was found that there were some type of items that were most frequently purchased by the both the SRPs. For instance, the OA in RP Betau bought the kitchen items most frequently, that is rice (around 149 times a month) and followed by anchovy (around 145 times a month), cooking oil (around 128 times a month), sardine (around 127 times a month), biscuit, milk (around 121 times a month), onion (around 115 times a month), tea (around 113 times a month), coffee

(around 104 times a month) and one item purchased other than the kitchen items, that is petrol, around 120 times a month (Table 4.99).

Table 4.99.

Comparison in the Type of Expenditure Between RP Batau with Lenjang

No.	Items Bought	SRP (Frequency)	
		Batau	Lenjang
1	Monosodium glutamater	75	57
2	Chicken	93	99
3	Onion	115	121
4	Rice	149	136
5	Biscuit	121	114
6	Vermicelli	50	60
7	Cooking gas	10	5
8	Salt	84	32
9	Sugar	69	129
10	Fish	94	69
11	Anchovy	145	132
12	Dried fish	51	20
13	Groundnut	19	7
14	Soy sauce	91	58
15	Coffee	104	72
16	Dried pepper	33	32
17	Snacks	21	41
18	Yellow noodle	16	19
19	Instant noodle	92	75
20	Cooking oil	128	178
21	Petrol	120	6
22	Milo	7	13
23	Garment	9	124
24	Crockery	2	79
25	Cigarette	38	9
26	Bread	48	65
27	Soap	98	129
28	Coconut milk	36	56
29	Sardine	127	86
30	Vegetable	72	67
31	Curry powder	35	58
32	Betel leaf	6	12
33	Milk	121	125
34	Tea	113	125
35	Egg	27	58
36	Tobacco	50	61
37	Wheat flour	82	107
38	Toothpaste/brush	25	40
Total Frequency of Purchases:		2,576	2,686
Total Items (total percentage of items bought):		38 (100%)	38 (100%)

The type of expenditure for the OA community in the VRP Lenjang area is the same with RP Betau that is the kitchen items or household items. Items that are meant are cooking oil around 178 times a month and followed by rice, (around 136 times a month), anchovies (around 132 times a month), sugar, soap (around 129 times a month), milk, tea, (around 125 times a month), onions (around 121 times a month), biscuits (around 114 times a month), wheat flour (around 107 times a month) and other than the main items of expenditure were clothes, around 124 times a month). However, the main household expenditure for the OA was the basic kitchen items when observed on all the types of items purchased Table 4.99, other than the discussions above.

4.5.2 List of Expenditure on all the Items Bought in the Village in RP Betau and VRP Lenjang

Discussions in this part focus on the list of expenditure for the items purchased by the OA in RP Betau and VRP Lenjang. The reason this part is discussed is to give a total picture of the list of expenditure by the OA before detailed discussions in the following part based on each village. Research indicates that distribution of expenditure is almost the same between the village in RP Betau (Table 4.100) and Lenjang (Table 4.101). This indicates that expenditure for the purchase of kitchen items or household items by the OA in the RP Betau and VRP Lenjang area is not much different. Around 100 percent of the type of expenditure focused on the daily kitchen items or expenditure directed towards family usage.

Table 4.100

List of Sum Total of Expenditure Based on the OA Village in RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency																
		B1	B2	B3	B4	B5	B6	B7	B8	B9	B10	B11	B12	B13	B14	B15	B16	B17
1	Monosodium glutamate	4	5	3	3	4	9	2	9		2	3	6	4	3	3	9	6
2	Chicken	3	2	4	6	4	9	5	8	3	3	4	4	7	5	9	8	9
3	Onion	5	9	7	6	4	13	5	10	3	5	6	9	7	4	4	8	10
4	Rice	7	8	7	8	9	13	8	10	3	6	6	13	9	7	10	14	11
5	Biscuit	6	6	4	4	6	11	8	10	3	5	4	12	10	7	9	7	9
6	Vermicelli		4	4	5	4	6	3	5	2	4	2	4	1		3		3
7	Cooking gas			3	2		1		2									2
8	Salt	5	3	2	4	4	5	4	6	3	3	2	6	8	6	6	12	6
9	Sugar	5	5	6	6	5	10	3	3	2	3	1	6	3	1	5	4	7
10	Fish	5	4	4	3	5	10	7	4	1	4	2	9	8	7	5	13	3
11	Anchovy	8	7	5	8	7	10	5	11	5	5	4	11	12	6	12	17	10
12	Dried fish	5		1	4	2	4	2	1	1	2		13	6	3	8	7	2
13	Groundnut	1	2			2	1	2	1		1	1	3		1	1	2	1
14	Soy sauce	3	3	6	4	5	4	7	6	2	6	3	8	4	6	7	11	6
15	Coffee	5	6	2	7	5	14	5	8	4	2	3	10	7	4	8	6	8
16	Dried pepper			1	1	1	1	2		1	1		1	4	3	3	12	2
17	Snacks		2		2	1	1		1				1	4	2	1	5	1
18	Yellow noodle		4	2	2	1	1		2			1	1				1	1
19	Instant noodle	3	9	2	6	5	5	10	8	1	4	5	12	3	2	2	14	4
20	Cooking oil	7	6	6	6	9	10	8	10	3	2	5	11	8	6	8	12	11
21	Petrol	6	4	4	5	8	10	9	12	2	5	6	11	9	5	7	9	9
22	Milo			1	1		3		2									
23	Garment					2	1	5								1		
24	Crockery			2														
25	Cigarette		1	2	2	3	6	1	4	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	4	3

26	Bread	2	3		1	4	3	8	2	1	3	1	4	4	3	2	5	2
27	Soap	7	3	1	3	8	6	6	6	2	5	3	11	10	7	8	17	6
28	Coconut milk	2	3	1	1	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	4		3		6
29	Sardine	4	10	6	6	8	11	6	7	3	6	4	15	7	7	7	13	7
30	Vegetable	6	3	2	3	3	8	4	11	1	2	3	7	3	2	3	7	5
31	Curry powder		2	3	4	1	7	1	3	2		2	1	2		3		4
32	Betel leaf	1			1	1								1		2		
33	Milk	7	8	3	7	5	11	5	4	3	7	4	10	11	5	10	12	9
34	Tea	4	7	5	4	8	8	6	6	2	4	3	10	10	7	10	10	9
35	Egg	2	2	3	1	3	5		3		2	1		1			1	2
36	Tobacco	5	2	1	3	1	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	5	3	4	7	4
37	Wheat flour	4	5	3	5	4	10	3	9	2	3	4	7	5	3	3	7	5
38	Toothpaste/brush	3	4	1			1	3	2		4	2	6	1	1		3	1

Note:

B1	Kabang	B2	Kuala Kenip	B3	Ulu Kenip	B4	Jelengok	B5	Kuala Milot	B6	Sarang	B7	Chelang
B8	Simoi Baru	B9	Meter	B10	Lanchang	B11	Samut	B12	Chekai	B13	Ulu Milot	B14	Bertang
B15	Sat	B16	Tual Baru	B17	Sentoi								

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Table 4.101

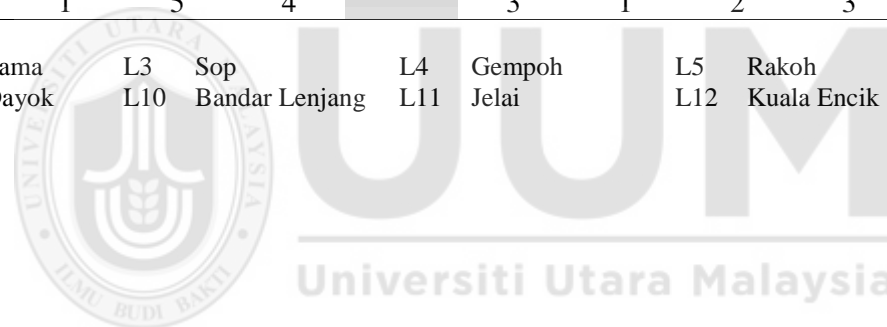
List of Sum Total of Expenditure Based on the OA Village VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency												
		L1	L2	L3	L4	L5	L6	L7	L8	L9	L10	L11	L12	L13
1	Monosodium glutamater	3	5	8	7	3	3	2	3	10	2	2	3	6
2	Chicken	3	4	13	12	5	6	8	8	10	5	3	4	18
3	Onion	3	6	6	15	2	8	9	14	12	8	6	9	25
4	Rice	5	7	9	13	5	12	10	12	13	7	8	14	21
5	Biscuit	4	7	8	10	10	8	5	12	8	1	8	11	18
6	Vermicelli	1	1	4	7	6	7	7	5	4	1	1	1	14
7	Cooking gas			1			1		1	2				
8	Salt	2	4	4	6	5	7	9	6	13	4	6	7	10
9	Sugar	4	7	8	13	10	15	11	10	14	7	6	9	22
10	Fish	1	4	8	8	5	5	2	4	9	6	2	7	8
11	Anchovy	4	7	11	14	9	6	10	9	14	5	6	14	23
12	Dried fish	2	2	6	4	4	4	2	3	4	2	3	5	6
13	Groundnut	1	1		1				1		1	1	2	1
14	Soy sauce	2	3	6	4	6	6	6	3	5	1	1	5	10
15	Coffee	3	4	6	7	6	7	4	5	3	4	11	12	
16	Dried pepper	4	2	3	7	2	3	3	1	2	2		4	
17	Snacks			6	2		4	4	1	7	2	1	1	13
18	Yellow noodle						1	3	3	2	1			7
19	Instant noodle		1	7	6	11	9	8	3	7	2	3	6	10
20	Cooking oil	4	7	8	12	16	12	10	12	11	6	4	10	21
21	Petrol			2	1		2			1				
22	Milo			1	3			3	2	2				2
23	Garment	1	7	10	10		5	20	18	22	6		1	24
24	Crockery		2	4	12		4	4	16	13	6	2	1	15
25	Cigarette	1		2	1				1	2		1	1	

26	Bread	3	3	4	4	9	8	5	4	6	1	3	4	11
27	Soap	4	7	9	15	5	8	9	15	9	7	9	13	19
28	Coconut milk	1	1	3	7	1	3	3	5	4	2	7	5	13
29	Sardine	4	5	4	9	8	4	6	8	8	4	8	11	15
30	Vegetable	3	2	9	7	7	3	5	6	4	3	5	4	9
31	Curry powder		1	7	7	1	3	9	9	6		1	4	10
32	Betel leaf		3	1	1					2	2	1	1	1
33	Milk	4	7	5	13	11	9	8	9	14	6	8	12	19
34	Tea	4	6	8	12	13	12	9	9	12	5	7	12	16
35	Egg	1	3	3	5	5	7	5	6	4	3	2	4	10
36	Tobacco	3	5	6	7	2	6	3	3	9	2	4	6	5
37	Wheat flour	3	5	8	13	8	9	8	5	5	6	8	7	15
38	Toothpaste/brush	3	1	5	4		3	1	2	3	2	7	5	4

Note:

L1	Churuk	L2	Sinoi Lama	L3	Sop	L4	Gempoh	L5	Rakoh	L6	Ngering	L7	Cheang
L8	Tunggau	L9	Talut/Dayok	L10	Bandar Lenjang	L11	Jelai	L12	Kuala Encik	L13	Kenderong		



4.5.3 Type of Expenditure According to Villages in the SRP area

Discussions in this part focus on the type of expenditure of the OA for each village in this RP Batau and VRP Lenjang area. The objective is to give a detail picture of the income discussed above.

a. RP Batau

1. Kg. Kabang

Research found that the villages in Kg. Kabang had purchased 28 types of items for the period of a month. Besides, based on the frequency of items purchased, anchovies were purchased eight times a month, rice (7 times a month), cooking oil (7 times), soap and milk where each attained a frequency of purchase (7 times) for a month. However, items that attained the least frequency for a month were groundnut (once), bread and coconut milk (twice), chicken (3 times), soy sauce (3 times) and instant mee (3 times). Due to this, it can be concluded that the villagers in Kg. Kabang have made repeated purchases on items like rice, fish, cooking oil, and so on when compared with others (Table 4.102).

Table 4.102

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Kabang, RP Batau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	4
2	Chicken	3
3	Onion	5
4	Rice	7
5	Biscuit	6
6	Salt	5
7	Sugar	5
8	Fish	5
9	Anchovy	8
10	Dried fish	5
11	Groundnut	1

12	Soy sauce	3
13	Coffee	5
14	Instant noodle	3
15	Cooking oil	7
16	Petrol	6
17	Bread	2
18	Soap	7
19	Coconut milk	2
20	Sardine	4
21	Vegetable	6
22	Betel leaf	1
23	Milk	7
24	Tea	4
25	Egg	2
26	Tobacco	5
27	Wheat flour	4
28	Toothpaste/brush	3

2. *Kg. Kuala Kenip*

For the villagers in Kg. Kuala Kenip, the research outcome shows that there are 31 purchased items bought by the said villagers to fulfill their basic daily needs. Based on the research findings, purchased items that have the highest frequency in a month were sardinees (10 times), onions and cooking oil, each respectively purchased 9 times, rice items and milk attained a frequency of 8 times in a month. Hence, for other needs like chicken, groundnut, snacks, eggs and tobacco only attained frequency only twice for a month (Table 4.103). The situation showed that the villagers in this village emphasized more on main items like rice and sardinee, compared with the purchase of other items like.

Table 4.103

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Kuala Kenip, RP Batau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	5
2	Chicken	2
3	Onion	9
4	Rice	8
5	Biscuit	6

6	Vermicelli	4
7	Salt	3
8	Sugar	5
9	Fish	4
10	Anchovy	7
11	Groundnut	2
12	Soy sauce	3
13	Coffee	6
14	Snacks	2
15	Yellow noodle	4
16	Instant noodle	9
17	Cooking oil	6
18	Petrol	4
19	Bread	3
20	Cigarette	1
21	Soap	3
22	Coconut milk	3
23	Sardine	10
24	Vegetable	3
25	Curry powder	2
26	Milk	8
27	Tea	7
28	Egg	2
29	Tobacco	2
30	Wheat flour	5
31	Toothpaste/brush	4

3. *Kg. Ulu Kenip*

The research outcome for the villagers in Kg. Ulu Kenip found that there were 33 types of items purchased by these villagers for their basic needs. Amongst the items seen to have a high frequency of purchase were rice and oninons which each attained a purchase of seven times in a month. Followed by sugar, soya sauce, cooking oil and sardinee each showed a frequency of six times in a month. However, for items like monosodium glutamate, dried fish and yellow mee, instant mee, cigarettes, eggs, tobacco and toothpaste, the frequency attained was the least that is, between only two or three times a month. The situation showed that the villagers were clever in differentiating between items that were basic necessities and that which were just a requirement that was not really needed by them (Table 4.104).

Table 4.104

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Ulu Kenip, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	4
3	Onion	7
4	Rice	7
5	Biscuit	4
6	Vermicelli	4
7	Cooking gas	3
8	Salt	2
9	Sugar	6
10	Fish	4
11	Anchovy	5
12	Dried fish	1
13	Soy sauce	6
14	Coffee	2
15	Dried pepper	1
16	Yellow noodle	2
17	Instant noodle	2
18	Cooking oil	6
19	Petrol	4
20	Milo	1
21	Crockery	2
22	Cigarette	2
23	Soap	1
24	Coconut milk	1
25	Sardine	6
26	Vegetable	2
27	Curry powder	3
28	Milk	3
29	Tea	5
30	Egg	3
31	Tobacco	1
32	Wheat flour	3
33	Toothpaste/brush	1

4. *Kg. Jelengok*

For villagers in Kg. Jelengok based on the research findings, it was seen that 34 items purchased were in their trading activities in a month. Amongst the necessary items that attained a high frequency were rice and anchovies, that is, each eight times in a month. In addition, for coffee and milk, each reached a high frequency, that is seven times in a month. Besides this, items like cooking gas, pepper, milo, bread and

coconut milk and eggs attained a purchase frequency that was the least that is, once or twice a month. This situation clearly shows that the villagers in Kg. Jelengok emphasise more on basic items that were really needed by them than compared with items that were not really necessary like milo, bread, eggs and so on (Table 4.105).

Table 4.105

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Jelengok, RP Batau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	6
3	Onion	6
4	Rice	8
5	Biscuit	4
6	Vermicelli	5
7	Cooking gas	2
8	Salt	4
9	Sugar	6
10	Fish	3
11	Anchovy	8
12	Dried fish	4
13	Soy sauce	4
14	Coffee	7
15	Dried pepper	1
16	Snacks	2
17	Yellow noodle	2
18	Instant noodle	6
19	Cooking oil	6
20	Petrol	5
21	Milo	1
22	Bread	1
23	Cigarette	2
24	Soap	3
25	Coconut milk	1
26	Sardine	6
27	Vegetable	3
28	Curry powder	4
29	Betel leaf	1
30	Milk	7
31	Tea	4
32	Egg	1
33	Tobacco	3
34	Wheat flour	5

5. Kg. Kuala Milot

Research findings for Kg. Kuala Milot showed that there were 34 types of basic items that were purchased by the villagers in this village. As usual the main items purchased were their basic necessities. For example, rice and cooking oil were the most frequently bought in a month that is nine times. Besides this, items like soap, sardinees and tea recorded a frequency of eight times with anchovy around seven times a month. So, for the items that recorded the least frequency like dried fish, groundnut, pepper, snacks, curry powder, betel leaves and tobacco, where all these items only recorded a purchase once a month by the Kg. Jelengok villagers (Table 4.106).

Table 4.106
Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Kuala Milot, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	4
2	Chicken	4
3	Onion	4
4	Rice	9
5	Biscuit	6
6	Vermicelli	4
7	Salt	4
8	Sugar	5
9	Fish	5
10	Anchovy	7
11	Dried fish	2
12	Groundnut	2
13	Soy sauce	5
14	Coffee	5
15	Dried pepper	1
16	Snacks	1
17	Yellow noodle	1
18	Instant noodle	5
19	Cooking oil	9
20	Petrol	8
21	Garment	2
22	Bread	4
23	Cigarette	3
24	Soap	8
25	Coconut milk	2

26	Sardine	8
27	Vegetable	3
28	Curry powder	1
29	Betel leaf	1
30	Milk	5
31	Tea	8
32	Egg	3
33	Tobacco	1
34	Wheat flour	4

6. *Kg. Sarang*

Results on the research done in Kg. Sarang found that around 36 types of purchase items were in their trading activities in a month. Amongst the items that were purchased very frequently were coffee around 14 times, onions and rice around 13 times respectively and sardine and milk around 11 times a month. Besides, for all items like sugar, fish, anchovies, cooking oil and petrol recorded a frequency of 10 times for in a month. For items like cooking gas, groundnut, snacks, pepper, clothes and medicine and toothpaste, each recorded a frequency of only once in a month. This situation shows that the choice of purchase items by the villagers in Kg. Sarang is very good because they give priority to the purchase of basic necessities first compared to items that are secondary. Besides this, based on the research results it was found that the purchase of basic necessities was very high in Kg. Sarang for a few items compared to other villages in RP Betau (Table 4.107).

Table 4.107
Items Purchased by the Villagers in Kg. Sarang, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamater	9
2	Chicken	9
3	Onion	13
4	Rice	13
5	Biscuit	11
6	Vermicelli	6

7	Cooking gas	1
8	Salt	5
9	Sugar	10
10	Fish	10
11	Anchovy	10
12	Dried fish	4
13	Groundnut	1
14	Soy sauce	4
15	Coffee	14
16	Dried pepper	1
17	Snacks	1
18	Yellow noodle	1
19	Instant noodle	5
20	Cooking oil	10
21	Petrol	10
22	Milo	3
23	Garment	1
24	Bread	3
25	Cigarette	6
26	Soap	6
27	Coconut milk	1
28	Sardine	11
29	Vegetable	8
30	Curry powder	7
31	Milk	11
32	Tea	8
33	Egg	5
34	Tobacco	2
35	Wheat flour	10
36	Toothpaste/brush	1

7. *Kg. Chelang*

Research findings indicated that there were 31 types of items that were purchased by the villagers in Kg. Chelang in a month. The item that was bought most frequently by the villagers in this village was instant mee that was bought around 10 times a month whereas the item which remained in the second place was petrol which was bought 9 times in a month. For items like rice, bread and biscuits, each recorded a frequency of eight times. Besides this, the items that were least purchased were cigarettes and curry powder which were purchased only once a month. In the meantime, for items like chicken, onions, anchovies, coffee, clothes, milk and tea, each recorded a middle frequency that is, around five to six times in a month (Table 4.108).

Table 4.108

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Chelang, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	2
2	Chicken	5
3	Onion	5
4	Rice	8
5	Biscuit	8
6	Vermicelli	3
7	Salt	4
8	Sugar	3
9	Fish	7
10	Anchovy	5
11	Dried fish	2
12	Groundnut	2
13	Soy sauce	7
14	Coffee	5
15	Dried pepper	2
16	Instant noodle	10
17	Cooking oil	8
18	Petrol	9
19	Garment	5
20	Bread	8
21	Cigarette	1
22	Soap	6
23	Coconut milk	3
24	Sardine	6
25	Vegetable	4
26	Curry powder	1
27	Milk	5
28	Tea	6
29	Tobacco	4
30	Wheat flour	3
31	Toothpaste/brush	3

8. *Kg. Simoi Baru*

For Kg. Simoi Baru there are 34 types of items listed in their trading connected to their basic daily needs. Results from the research showed that the item that was most frequently bought by the villagers in this village was petrol that is 12 times, whereas, anchovies and vegetables each respectively around 11 times in a month. For items like onions, rice, biscuits and cooking oil, each recorded a frequency of around 10 times in a month. Besides, for monosodium glutamate and wheat flour, each recorded a

frequency of nine times a month, whereas, for items which recorded the least number were cooking oil, dried fish, groundnut, yellow mee, tobacco and medication or toothpaste around once a month (Table 4.109).

Table 4.109
Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Simoi Baru RP Batau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	9
2	Chicken	8
3	Onion	10
4	Rice	10
5	Biscuit	10
6	Vermicelli	5
7	Cooking gas	2
8	Salt	6
9	Sugar	3
10	Fish	4
11	Anchovy	11
12	Dried fish	1
13	Groundnut	1
14	Soy sauce	6
15	Coffee	8
16	Snacks	1
17	Yellow noodle	2
18	Instant noodle	8
19	Cooking oil	10
20	Petrol	12
21	Milo	2
22	Bread	2
23	Cigarette	4
24	Soap	6
25	Coconut milk	3
26	Sardine	7
27	Vegetable	11
28	Curry powder	3
29	Milk	4
30	Tea	6
31	Egg	3
32	Tobacco	2
33	Wheat flour	9
34	Toothpaste/brush	2

9. *Kg. Meter*

Based on the research findings for a month for Kg. Meter it was found that 27 types of items were purchased by the villagers in the village. Amongst the items that were most frequently purchased by the villagers in this village were anchovies around five times a month. In the meantime, the other necessities recorded a medium frequency for example, coffee (4 times), chicken, onions, rice, biscuits, salt, cooking oil, sardinees, and milk (each around 3 times). It can be summarized that the frequency of purchase of basic necessities for the Kg. Meter villagers is low when compared with the other villagers in RP Betau (Table 4.110).

Table 4.110
Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Meter, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Chicken	3
2	Onion	3
3	Rice	3
4	Biscuit	3
5	Vermicelli	2
6	Salt	3
7	Sugar	2
8	Fish	1
9	Anchovy	5
10	Dried fish	1
11	Soy sauce	2
12	Coffee	4
13	Dried pepper	1
14	Instant noodle	1
15	Cooking oil	3
16	Petrol	2
17	Bread	1
18	Cigarette	1
19	Soap	2
20	Coconut milk	1
21	Sardine	3
22	Vegetable	1
23	Curry powder	2
24	Milk	3
25	Tea	2
26	Tobacco	2
27	Wheat flour	2

10. *Kg. Lanchang*

Based on the research findings it was found that 30 items were listed in the list of items purchased by the villagers in Kg. Lanchang for their daily needs. Item that was most frequently purchased by the villagers here was milk that was purchased seven times in a month whereas items like rice, soya sauce and sardinees each recorded a frequency of six times. In addition, for all items, including onions, biscuits, anchovies, and petrol and soap, it recorded a frequency of five times a month. However, the items that indicated the least amount of frequency in a month for the villagers in Kg. Lanchang were cigarettes and coconut milk. This situation shows that the frequency for these goods were in the medium range for the villagers in Kg. Lanchang compared with other villages in RP Batau (Table 4.111).

Table 4.111
Items Purchased by the Villagers in Kg. Lanchang, RP Batau

No.	Items Bought	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	2
2	Chicken	3
3	Onion	5
4	Rice	6
5	Biscuit	5
6	Vermicelli	4
7	Salt	3
8	Sugar	3
9	Fish	4
10	Anchovy	5
11	Dried fish	2
12	Groundnut	1
13	Soy sauce	6
14	Coffee	2
15	Dried pepper	1
16	Instant noodle	4
17	Cooking oil	2
18	Petrol	5
19	Bread	3
20	Cigarette	1
21	Soap	5
22	Coconut milk	1
23	Sardine	6

24	Vegetable	2
25	Milk	7
26	Tea	4
27	Egg	2
28	Tobacco	2
29	Wheat flour	3
30	Toothpaste/brush	4

11. *Kg. Samut*

Findings from the research in Kg. Samut regarding the frequency of items bought indicated there were 30 daily items traded in. Amongst the items most frequently purchased by the villagers in this village were rice, biscuits and petrol and each individually about six times a month. Besides this, instant mee and cooking oil also recorded a high frequency that is five times in a month, whereas, for items that recorded the least frequency in a month were sugar, yellow mee, bread and eggs, that is each only once a month. On the whole, it was found that the expenditure situation of the villagers in Kg. Samut was in the medium range (Table 4.112).

Table 4.112

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Samut, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	4
3	Onion	6
4	Rice	6
5	Biscuit	4
6	Vermicelli	2
7	Salt	2
8	Sugar	1
9	Fish	2
10	Anchovy	4
11	Groundnut	1
12	Soy sauce	3
13	Coffee	3
14	Yellow noodle	1
15	Instant noodle	5
16	Cooking oil	5
17	Petrol	6

18	Bread	1
19	Cigarette	2
20	Soap	3
21	Coconut milk	2
22	Sardine	4
23	Vegetable	3
24	Curry powder	2
25	Milk	4
26	Tea	3
27	Egg	1
28	Tobacco	2
29	Wheat flour	4
30	Toothpaste/brush	2

12. Kg. Chekai

For the results of the research in Kg. Chekai it was found that 32 items were listed in the sale and purchase list. Items that were most frequently purchased by the villagers in this village were sardinees around 15 times, rice around 13 times, biscuits and instant mee around 12 times in a month. Besides this, for anchoives, cooking oil, petrol and soap all these recorded around 11 times whereas, for items like coffee, milk and tea, each recorded a frequency of 10 times for each month. However, for items that were purchased only once a month were pepper, snacks, yellow mee, curry powder and tobacco. For items like chicken, dried fish, groundnut, vermicelli, bread, cigarettes and so on were on the medium frequency that is about three to four times in a month. As a whole, it was found that there was a pattern of expenditure for the villagers in Kg. Chekai which was good and satisfactory (Table 4.113).

Table 4.113

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Chekai, RP Batau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	6
2	Chicken	4
3	Onion	9
4	Rice	13
5	Biscuit	12

6	Vermicelli	4
7	Salt	6
8	Sugar	6
9	Fish	9
10	Anchovy	11
11	Dried fish	3
12	Groundnut	3
13	Soy sauce	8
14	Coffee	10
15	Dried pepper	1
16	Snacks	1
17	Yellow noodle	1
18	Instant noodle	12
19	Cooking oil	11
20	Petrol	11
21	Bread	4
22	Cigarette	3
23	Soap	11
24	Coconut milk	3
25	Sardine	15
26	Vegetable	7
27	Curry powder	1
28	Milk	10
29	Tea	10
30	Tobacco	1
31	Wheat flour	7
32	Toothpaste/brush	6

13. Kg. Ulu Milot

Based on the research findings on the type of expenditure by the villages in Kg. Ulu Milot it was found that 32 types of items that were the choice of the villagers for their basic need. Amongst the items that were most frequently bought by the villagers were anchovies, that is 12 times in a month and for the other items were milk that recorded a frequency of 11 times for a month. Besides this, for all items, including biscuits, soap and tea, recorded a frequency of 10 times for a month. For the main food, rice showed the highest frequency around nine times in a month. The item that was least frequently bought in a month was vermicelli, betel leaves, eggs and medication or toothpaste. On the whole, the manner of spending by the villagers in Kg. Ulu Milot was on the satisfactory level (Table 4.114).

Table 4.114

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Ulu Milot, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	4
2	Chicken	7
3	Onion	7
4	Rice	9
5	Biscuit	10
6	Vermicelli	1
7	Salt	8
8	Sugar	3
9	Fish	8
10	Anchovy	12
11	Dried fish	6
12	Soy sauce	4
13	Coffee	7
14	Dried pepper	4
15	Snacks	4
16	Instant noodle	3
17	Cooking oil	8
18	Petrol	9
19	Bread	4
20	Cigarette	2
21	Soap	10
22	Coconut milk	4
23	Sardine	7
24	Vegetable	3
25	Curry powder	2
26	Betel leaf	1
27	Milk	11
28	Tea	10
29	Egg	1
30	Tobacco	5
31	Wheat flour	5
32	Toothpaste/brush	1

14. Kg. Bertang

Research findings showed that there were around 28 items listed in the daily purchase items. Additionally, among the items that were high on the list were rice, biscuits, fish, soap, sardines and tea around seven times a month. This was so for the items like salt, anchovies, soya sauce and cooking oil and each recorded a frequency of six times in a month. Besides this, amongst the items that were least frequently bought by the villagers was sugar, groundnut, cigarettes and medication or toothbrush in a

month. On the whole, it was found that the pattern of expenditure by the villagers in Kg. Bertang was at a medium level compared to the other villages (Table 4.115).

Table 4.115
Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Bertang, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	5
3	Onion	4
4	Rice	7
5	Biscuit	7
6	Salt	6
7	Sugar	1
8	Fish	7
9	Anchovy	6
10	Dried fish	3
11	Groundnut	1
12	Soy sauce	6
13	Coffee	4
14	Dried pepper	3
15	Snacks	2
16	Instant noodle	2
17	Cooking oil	6
18	Petrol	5
19	Bread	3
20	Cigarette	1
21	Soap	7
22	Sardine	7
23	Vegetable	2
24	Milk	5
25	Tea	7
26	Tobacco	3
27	Wheat flour	3
28	Toothpaste/brush	1

15. Kg. Sat

Research findings showed that there were around 32 items listed in the daily purchase items. Additionally, among the items that were high on the list was anchovies that was purchased 12 times a month. Besides this, the frequency of purchases made was rice, milk and tea which also recorded a high frequency of 10 times in a month for all the items above. Meanwhile, the items purchased like chicken, biscuits, dried fish,

cooking oil recorded a frequency of between seven and eight times in a month, whereas, items that were bought only once a month by the villagers were groundnut, snacks and clothes. It can be concluded that the pattern of expenditure for the daily items by the villagers of Kg. Sat was satisfactory on a medium level (Table 4.116).

Table 4.116
Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Sat, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	9
3	Onion	4
4	Rice	10
5	Biscuit	9
6	Vermicelli	3
7	Salt	6
8	Sugar	5
9	Fish	5
10	Anchovy	12
11	Dried fish	8
12	Groundnut	1
13	Soy sauce	7
14	Coffee	8
15	Dried pepper	3
16	Snacks	1
17	Instant noodle	2
18	Cooking oil	8
19	Petrol	7
20	Garment	1
21	Bread	2
22	Cigarette	2
23	Soap	8
24	Coconut milk	3
25	Sardine	7
26	Vegetable	3
27	Curry powder	3
28	Betel leaf	2
29	Milk	10
30	Tea	10
31	Tobacco	4
32	Wheat flour	3

16. *Kg. Tual Baru*

The research findings for Kg. Tual Baru found that 30 items were listed in the daily needs for the villagers in this village. The item that was most frequently bought by the villagers was anchovies and soap which each recorded a frequency of 17 times a month. Additionally, for the basic needs like rice and instant mee, it recorded a frequency of 14 times, whereas, purchases like fish and sardinee recorded a frequency of 13 times a month. Besides this, amongst the items that showed high frequency were salt, cooking oil, red chillies and milk which each recorded 12 times, whereas, for soya sauce and tea, each recorded a frequency of 11 and 10 times for a month. However, the frequency of purchase for items like yellow mee and eggs, it recorded a frequency that was least that is only once a month. On the whole it was found that the pattern of expenditure for the villages in Kg. Tual Baru was satisfactory or at a medium level (Table 4.117).

Table 4.117
Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Tual Baru, RP Betau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	9
2	Chicken	8
3	Onion	8
4	Rice	14
5	Biscuit	7
6	Salt	12
7	Sugar	4
8	Fish	13
9	Anchovy	17
10	Dried fish	7
11	Groundnut	2
12	Soy sauce	11
13	Coffee	6
14	Dried pepper	12
15	Snacks	5
16	Yellow noodle	1
17	Instant noodle	14

18	Cooking oil	12
19	Petrol	9
20	Bread	5
21	Cigarette	4
22	Soap	17
23	Sardine	13
24	Vegetable	7
25	Milk	12
26	Tea	10
27	Egg	1
28	Tobacco	7
29	Wheat flour	7
30	Toothpaste/brush	3

17. Kg. Sentoï

For Kg. Sentoï research findings indicated that there were 34 items of purchase that became the choice of the village. Items that became the choice and were most frequently bought were rice and cooking oil which each recorded a frequency of 11 times in a month. Besides, for items like onions and anchovies, it recorded 10 times a month for items like chicken, biscuits, petrol and tea which each recorded nine times a month. Meanwhile, the items that were the least chosen by the villagers were groundnut, snacks, yellow yellow noodle and medication or toothbrush that is only once a month. On the whole, there was a pattern of expenditure by the villagers of Kg. Sentoï which was satisfactory (Table 4.118).

Table 4.118

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Sentoï, RP Batau

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	6
2	Chicken	9
3	Onion	10
4	Rice	11
5	Biscuit	9
6	Vermicelli	3
7	Cooking gas	2
8	Salt	6

9	Sugar	7
10	Fish	3
11	Anchovy	10
12	Dried fish	2
13	Groundnut	1
14	Soy sauce	6
15	Coffee	8
16	Dried pepper	2
17	Snacks	1
18	Yellow noodle	1
19	Instant noodle	4
20	Cooking oil	11
21	Petrol	9
22	Bread	2
23	Cigarette	3
24	Soap	6
25	Coconut milk	6
26	Sardine	7
27	Vegetable	5
28	Curry powder	4
29	Milk	9
30	Tea	9
31	Egg	2
32	Tobacco	4
33	Wheat flour	5
34	Toothpaste/brush	1

In conclusion, the frequency of expenditure for the items purchased by the OA community in the 17 villages in RP Batau is different, and it can be seen that there are villages that are active and less active. Table 4.119 shows that Kg. Tual Baru is the most active for expenditure on kitchen items and bathrooms (around 17 times a month), followed by Kg. Chekai, Kg. Sarang and the least was Kg. Meter (around 5 times a month). However, the highest frequency of expenditure by the OA area was SRP and this was basic items for the kitchen with anchovies and soap being their focus.

Table 4.119

Frequency of Expenditure Based on Village in Kawasan RP Betau

No.	Village	Sum Total of Items	Items Purchased Most Frequently	Frequency (times a month)
1	Kg. Tual Baru	28	Anchovy, Soap	17
2	Kg. Simoi Baru	31	Petrol	12
3	Kg. Chekai	33	Sardine	15
4	Kg. Sarang	34	Coffee	14
5	Kg. Sat	34	Anchovy	12
6	Kg. Kuala Milot	36	Rice, cooking oil	9
7	Kg. Kabang	31	Anchovy	8
8	Kg. Kuala Kenip	34	Sardine	10
9	Kg. Sentoi	27	Rice, cooking oil	11
10	Kg. Ulu Milot	30	Anchovy	12
11	Kg. Bertang	30	Rice, biscuit, fish, soap, sardinee, tea	7
12	Kg. Samut	32	Rice, biscuit, petrol	6
13	Kg. Chelang	32	Instant noodle	10
14	Kg. Ulu Kenip	28	Rice, onion	7
15	Kg. Jelengok	32	Rice, anchovy	8
16	Kg. Lanchang	30	Milk	7
17	Kg. Meter	34	Anchovy	5

b. VRP Lenjang

1. Kg. Churuk

Based on the research results regarding the the pattern of expenditure by the villagers in Kg. Churuk it indicated that there were 29 kinds of daily items. Items that were the highest frequency were rice, around five times a month. In the meantime, other items that were purchased frequently around four times a month were biscuits, sugar, anchovies, red chillies, cooking oil, soap milk and tea. Even so, for frequency of other items, they were in the low frequency which was purchased only once or twice a month. These included items like vermicelli, fish, groundnut, clothes, cigarettes, coconut milk and eggs. On the whole, the pattern of expenditure for the villagers in Kg. Churuk is good with a medium frequency (Table 4.120).

Table 4.120

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Churuk, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	3
3	Onion	3
4	Rice	5
5	Biscuit	4
6	Vermicelli	1
7	Salt	2
8	Sugar	4
9	Fish	1
10	Anchovy	4
11	Dried fish	2
12	Groundnut	1
13	Soy sauce	2
14	Coffee	3
15	Dried pepper	4
16	Cooking oil	4
17	Garment	1
18	Bread	3
19	Cigarette	1
20	Soap	4
21	Coconut milk	1
22	Sardine	4
23	Vegetable	3
24	Milk	4
25	Tea	4
26	Egg	1
27	Tobacco	3
28	Wheat flour	3
29	Toothpaste/brush	3

2. *Kg. Sinoi Lama*

For Kg. Sinoi Lama, the research results found that there were 32 items that were favoured by the villagers to fulfill their daily needs. Amongst the items that recorded a high frequency of seven times a month are rice, biscuits, sugar, anchovies, cooking oil, clothes, soap and milk. In addition, for items that recorded six times a month, were onions and tea, whereas, for items that showed a least frequency of once or twice a month are vermicelli, dried fish, groundnut, instant mee, coconut milk, vegetables, curry powder, and medication or tooth brush. It can be concluded that the villagers in

this village emphasise on the purchase daily items compared with other secondary items like instant mee, coconut milk, medication and tooth brush and so on (Table 4.121).

Table 4.121

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Sinoi Lama, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	5
2	Chicken	4
3	Onion	6
4	Rice	7
5	Biscuit	7
6	Vermicelli	1
7	Salt	4
8	Sugar	7
9	Fish	4
10	Anchovy	7
11	Dried fish	2
12	Groundnut	1
13	Soy sauce	3
14	Coffee	4
15	Dried pepper	2
16	Instant noodle	1
17	Cooking oil	7
18	Garment	7
19	Crockery	2
20	Bread	3
21	Soap	7
22	Coconut milk	1
23	Sardine	5
24	Vegetable	2
25	Curry powder	1
26	Betel leaf	3
27	Milk	7
28	Tea	6
29	Egg	3
30	Tobacco	5
31	Wheat flour	5
32	Toothpaste/brush	1

3. Kg. Sop

Additionally, for Kg. Sop it was found that 36 types of items were listed in the purchasing list for daily needs of the villagers. Research results found that items that were frequently bought were chicken around 13 times, anchovies around 11 times and clothes around 10 times a month. Besides this, amongst the other items that were most frequently chosen by the villagers around nine times in a month were rice, soap, vegetables, whereas items that were least regsnakely bought by the villagers were cooking gas, *milo* and betel leaves only once a month. On the whole, it shows that the villagers of Kg. Sop have an intention to purchase daily needs that are different from the villagers in the other villages because they gave priority to essentials than to secondary items like chicken, clothes and so on compared to main items like rice (Table 4.122).

Table 4.122

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Sop, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	8
2	Chicken	13
3	Onion	6
4	Rice	9
5	Biscuit	8
6	Vermicelli	4
7	Cooking gas	1
8	Salt	4
9	Sugar	8
10	Fish	8
11	Anchovy	11
12	Dried fish	6
13	Soy sauce	6
14	Coffee	6
15	Dried pepper	3
16	Snacks	6
17	Instant noodle	7
18	Cooking oil	8
19	Petrol	2
20	Milo	1
21	Garment	10

22	Crockery	4
23	Bread	4
24	Cigarette	2
25	Soap	9
26	Coconut milk	3
27	Sardine	4
28	Vegetable	9
29	Curry powder	7
30	Betel leaf	1
31	Milk	5
32	Tea	8
33	Egg	3
34	Tobacco	6
35	Wheat flour	8
36	Toothpaste/brush	5

4. Kg. Gempoh

Based on the research findings in Kg. Gempoh it showed that there were 36 daily essentials that were listed in their pattern of expenditure. Amongst the daily needed items that recorded a high frequency of sales were around 15 a month were onions, and soap, whereas anchoives touched a frequency of 14 times a month. Besides this, items like rice, sugar and wheat flour sugar each recorded a frequency of purchase of 13 times and cooking oil, crockery and tea a frequency of 12 times for a month. Meanwhile, items like biscuits and clothes, recorded a frequency of around 10 times a month. However, items that were least purchased by the villagers were *groundnut*, petrol, cigarettes and betel leaves that is least frequently for a month. On the whole, it can be clearly seen that expenditure of the villagers in Kg. Gempoh was good and satisfactory (Table 4.123).

Table 4.123

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Gempoh, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamater	7
2	Chicken	12
3	Onion	15
4	Rice	13
5	Biscuit	10
6	Vermicelli	7
7	Salt	6
8	Sugar	13
9	Fish	8
10	Anchovy	14
11	Dried fish	4
12	Groundnut	1
13	Soy sauce	4
14	Coffee	7
15	Dried pepper	7
16	Snacks	2
17	Instant noodle	6
18	Cooking oil	12
19	Petrol	1
20	Milo	3
21	Garment	10
22	Crockery	12
23	Bread	4
24	Cigarette	1
25	Soap	15
26	Coconut milk	7
27	Sardine	9
28	Vegetable	7
29	Curry powder	7
30	Betel leaf	1
31	Milk	13
32	Tea	12
33	Egg	5
34	Tobacco	7
35	Wheat flour	13
36	Toothpaste/brush	4

5. *Kg. Rakoh*

Research findings in Kg. Rakoh found around 27 types of items that were listed to fulfill their daily needs. Amongst the items that were most frequently purchased by the villagers in this village were cooking oil around 16 times, tea around 13 times, milk, and instant noodles around 11 times, biscuits and salt, each of which recorded 10

times in a month. However, items that were least frequently purchased by villagers in a month once or twice a month were onions, red chillies, curry powder and tobacco. On the whole, the pattern of expenditure of the daily needs was good and satisfactory (Table 4.124).

Table 4.124
Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Rakoh, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	5
3	Onion	2
4	Rice	5
5	Biscuit	10
6	Vermicelli	6
7	Salt	5
8	Sugar	10
9	Fish	5
10	Anchovy	9
11	Dried fish	4
12	Soy sauce	6
13	Coffee	6
14	Dried pepper	2
15	Instant noodle	11
16	Cooking oil	65
17	Bread	9
18	Soap	5
19	Coconut milk	1
20	Sardine	8
21	Vegetable	7
22	Curry powder	1
23	Milk	11
24	Tea	13
25	Egg	5
26	Tobacco	2
27	Wheat flour	8

6. *Kg. Ngering*

For Kg. Ngering it showed that there were 34 daily necessities that were listed in the pattern of expenditure in the said village. Amongst the daily necessities that were most frequently purchased by the villagers was sugar around 15 times, cooking oil and tea

recorded a frequency of 12 times for a month. Additionally, basic necessities that became the choice of the villagers were in the medium range around five or six times for a month were chicken, fish, anchovies, soya sauce and tobacco. So, for the items that were least frequently purchased by them only once or twice a month were cooking gas, yellow noodles, and petrol (Table 4.125).

Table 4.125

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Ngering, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	6
3	Onion	8
4	Rice	12
5	Biscuit	8
6	Vermicelli	7
7	Cooking gas	1
8	Salt	7
9	Sugar	15
10	Fish	5
11	Anchovy	6
12	Dried fish	4
13	Soy sauce	6
14	Coffee	7
15	Dried pepper	3
16	Snacks	4
17	Yellow noodle	1
18	Instant noodle	9
19	Cooking oil	12
20	Petrol	2
21	Garment	5
22	Crockery	4
23	Bread	8
24	Soap	8
25	Coconut milk	3
26	Sardine	4
27	Vegetable	3
28	Curry powder	3
29	Milk	9
30	Tea	12
31	Egg	7
32	Tobacco	6
33	Wheat flour	9
34	Toothpaste/brush	3

7. *Kg. Cheang*

Based on the research findings it was found that 32 types of items were chosen by the villagers in Kg. Cheang for their daily needs. Amongst the items that were most frequently purchased were clothes around 20 times, whereas rice, anchovies and cooking oil recorded 10 times in a month. Additionally, for items like onions, salt, curry powder and tea, showed a frequency of nine times a month. Besides, for items that were least bought by the villagers with around once or twice a month were monosodium glutamate, dried fish and medication or tooth brush (Table 4.126).

Table 4.126

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Cheang, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	2
2	Chicken	8
3	Onion	9
4	Rice	10
5	Biscuit	5
6	Vermicelli	7
7	Salt	9
8	Sugar	11
9	Fish	2
10	Anchovy	10
11	Dried fish	2
12	Soy sauce	6
13	Dried pepper	3
14	Snacks	4
15	Yellow noodle	3
16	Instant noodle	8
17	Cooking oil	10
18	Milo	3
19	Garment	20
20	Crockery	4
21	Bread	5
22	Soap	9
23	Coconut milk	3
24	Sardine	6
25	Vegetable	5
26	Curry powder	9
27	Milk	8
28	Tea	9
29	Egg	5
30	Tobacco	3

31	Wheat flour	8
32	Toothpaste/brush	1

8. *Kg. Tunggau*

For Kg. Tunggau there were 36 types of daily necessary items that were listed in the pattern of expenditure for the villagers. Amongst the items that were most frequently purchased by the villagers were clothes around 18 kali times, crockery around 16 times, soap around 15 times and onions around 14 times in a month. Besides this, for items like rice and biscuits recorded around 12 times whereas sugar recorded a frequency of around 10 times for a month. Even so, there were items that were least chosen by the villagers that is only once or twice a month that is cooking gas, groundnut, red chillies, snacks, cigarettes and medication or tooth brush (Table 4.127).

Table 4.127

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Tunggau, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	8
3	Onion	14
4	Rice	12
5	Biscuit	12
6	Vermicelli	5
7	Cooking gas	1
8	Salt	6
9	Sugar	10
10	Fish	4
11	Anchovy	9
12	Dried fish	3
13	Groundnut	1
14	Soy sauce	3
15	Coffee	4
16	Dried pepper	1
17	Snacks	1
18	Yellow noodle	3
19	Instant noodle	3
20	Cooking oil	12
21	Milo	2
22	Garment	18

23	Crockery	16
24	Bread	4
25	Cigarette	1
26	Soap	15
27	Coconut milk	5
28	Sardine	8
29	Vegetable	6
30	Curry powder	9
31	Milk	9
32	Tea	9
33	Egg	6
34	Tobacco	3
35	Wheat flour	5
36	Toothpaste/brush	2

9. *Kg. Talut or Dayok*

Research findings showed that there were 37 types of items that were listed in the pattern of expenditure for the villagers in Kg. Talut or Dayok. Item that was most frequently purchased by the villagers was clothes around 22 times, whereas, sugar, anchovies, and milk each recorded a frequency of 14 times a month. In the meantime, rice, salt and crockery indicated a frequency of 13 times whereas onions and tea recorded a frequency of 12 times in a month. For cooking oil, it recorded around 11 times and for monosodium glutamate and chicken, it recorded around 10 times a month. However, items that were least chosen were cooking gas, dried chillies, yellow noodles, cigarettes, and betel leaves that recorded a frequency of only twice a month. On the whole, the pattern of spending by the villagers is good, but due to a little apprehension, the pattern of purchase for clothes and crockery differed from the basic items like rice and cooking oil (Table 4.128).

Table 4.128

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Talut Or Dayok, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	10
2	Chicken	10
3	Onion	12
4	Rice	13
5	Biscuit	8
6	Vermicelli	4
7	Cooking gas	2
8	Salt	13
9	Sugar	14
10	Fish	9
11	Anchovy	14
12	Dried fish	4
13	Soy sauce	5
14	Coffee	5
15	Dried pepper	2
16	Snacks	7
17	Yellow noodle	2
18	Instant noodle	7
19	Cooking oil	11
20	Petrol	1
21	Milo	2
22	Garment	22
23	Crockery	13
24	Bread	6
25	Cigarette	2
26	Soap	9
27	Coconut milk	4
28	Sardine	8
29	Vegetable	4
30	Curry powder	6
31	Betel leaf	2
32	Milk	14
33	Tea	12
34	Egg	4
35	Tobacco	9
36	Wheat flour	5
37	Toothpaste/brush	3

10. Bandar Lenjang

For Bandar Lenjang research findings shows that there were 33 types of basic items that were listed in the pattern of expenditure by the residents in this town. Research shows that items that were most chosen by the residents were onions that had a

frequency of eight times a month. For items like rice, sugar, and soap the frequency recorded was seven times a month whereas, for items like fish, cooking oil, clothes, crockery, milk and wheat flour, it showed a frequency of six times a month. Besides this, amongst the items that were least frequently purchased were biscuits, vermicelli, groundnut, soya sauce, yellow noodles and bread which were purchased only once a month. As a whole, the pattern of expenditure for the residents in Bandar Lenjang is satisfactory (Table 4.129).

Table 4.129

Items Purchased by the Residents of Bandar Lenjang, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	2
2	Chicken	5
3	Onion	8
4	Rice	7
5	Biscuit	1
6	Vermicelli	1
7	Salt	4
8	Sugar	7
9	Fish	6
10	Anchovy	5
11	Dried fish	2
12	Groundnut	1
13	Soy sauce	1
14	Coffee	3
15	Dried pepper	2
16	Snacks	2
17	Yellow noodle	1
18	Instant noodle	2
19	Cooking oil	6
20	Garment	6
21	Crockery	6
22	Bread	1
23	Soap	7
24	Coconut milk	2
25	Sardine	4
26	Vegetable	3
27	Betel leaf	2
28	Milk	6
29	Tea	5
30	Egg	3
31	Tobacco	2
32	Wheat flour	6
33	Toothpaste/brush	2

11. *Kg. Jelai*

Based on the research findings it was found that there were 32 types of items purchased by the villagers in Kg. Jelai for their daily needs. Amongst the items that were purchased most frequently was soap that is seven times, whereas, rice, biscuits, sardinees, milk and wheat flour around eight times a month. Even so, for the items that were least frequently bought by the purchasers were vermicelli, groundnut, soya sauce, snacks, curry powder and betel leaves that is only once a month (Table 4.130).

Table 4.130

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Jelai, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	2
2	Chicken	3
3	Onion	6
4	Rice	8
5	Biscuit	8
6	Vermicelli	1
7	Salt	6
8	Sugar	6
9	Fish	2
10	Anchovy	6
11	Dried fish	3
12	Groundnut	1
13	Soy sauce	1
14	Coffee	4
15	Snacks	1
16	Instant noodle	3
17	Cooking oil	4
18	Crockery	2
19	Bread	3
20	Cigarette	1
21	Soap	9
22	Coconut milk	7
23	Sardine	8
24	Vegetable	5
25	Curry powder	1
26	Betel leaf	1
27	Milk	8
28	Tea	7
29	Egg	2
30	Tobacco	4
31	Wheat flour	8
32	Toothpaste/brush	7

12. *Kg. Kuala Encik*

For Kg. Kuala Encik there were around 34 items that was the choice of the villagers for their basic necessities. Items that were most frequently purchased were rice, and anchovies, that is around 14 times in a month and for milk and tea it recorded around 12 times. Besides this, items like biscuits, coffee and sardinees showed a frequency of around 11 times a month, it was similar with cooking oil which recorded a frequency of around 10 times for a month. Additionally for the items purchased least frequently by the villagers were vermicelli, snacks, clothes, crockery, cigarettes and betel leaves were purchased only once a month. On the whole, the pattern of expenditure in Kg. Kuala Encik was good and equal (Table 4.131).

Table 4.131
Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Kuala Encik, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	3
2	Chicken	4
3	Onion	9
4	Rice	14
5	Biscuit	11
6	Vermicelli	1
7	Salt	7
8	Sugar	9
9	Fish	7
10	Anchovy	14
11	Dried fish	5
12	Groundnut	2
13	Soy sauce	5
14	Coffee	11
15	Dried pepper	4
16	Snacks	1
17	Instant noodle	6
18	Cooking oil	10
19	Garment	1
20	Crockery	1
21	Bread	4
22	Cigarette	1
23	Soap	13
24	Coconut milk	5
25	Sardine	11
26	Vegetable	4
27	Curry powder	4
28	Betel leaf	1

29	Milk	12
30	Tea	12
31	Egg	4
32	Tobacco	6
33	Wheat flour	7
34	Toothpaste/brush	5

13. *Kg. Kenderong*

Based on the research in the last village in VRP Lenjang, that is Kg. Kenderong found that 34 items of necessity were listed in the trading. Amongst the items that were purchased most frequently purchased by the villagers in a month was onions around 25 times, clothes around 24 times, dried fish around 23 times, sugar around 22 times, rice, and cooking oil around 21 times. In the meantime, for chicken and biscuits it showed a frequency of around 18 times a month, tea for around 16 times, wheat flour sardinees and crockery around 15 times, vermicelli around 14 times and snacks and coconut milk recorded a frequency of around 13 times in a month. However, amongst the items purchased least frequency by the villagers were groundnut and betel leaves only once a month and milo around twice and medication and tooth brush around four times in a month. On the whole, it showed that the villagers in Kg. Kenderong were most active in purchasing their basic necessities compared with the other villages in VRP Lenjang (Table 4.132).

Table 4.132

Items Purchased by the Residents of Kg. Kenderong, VRP Lenjang

No.	Items Purchased	Frequency
1	Monosodium glutamate	6
2	Chicken	18
3	Onion	25
4	Rice	21
5	Biscuit	18
6	Vermicelli	14
7	Salt	10
8	Sugar	22
9	Fish	8
10	Anchovy	23
11	Dried fish	6
12	Groundnut	1
13	Soy sauce	10
14	Coffee	12
15	Snacks	13
16	Yellow noodle	7
17	Instant noodle	10
18	Cooking oil	21
19	Milo	2
20	Garment	24
21	Crockery	15
22	Bread	11
23	Soap	19
24	Coconut milk	13
25	Sardine	15
26	Vegetable	9
27	Curry powder	10
28	Betel leaf	1
29	Milk	19
30	Tea	16
31	Egg	10
32	Tobacco	5
33	Wheat flour	15
34	Toothpaste/brush	4

The summary of the discussions above is that the frequency of purchases by the OA community in 13 VRP Lenjang villages is different from that in the RP Betau area. Table 4.133 shows that Kg. Kenderong is the most active in spending for the kitchen necessities, that is onions (25 times a month), followed by Kg. Talut, Kg. Cheang and Kg. Churuk (around 5 times a month). Hence, the highest frequency in purchases by

the OA in the SRP area is also in the form of items for the kitchen with onions being their focus in Kg. Kenderong.

Table 4.133

Frequency of Expenditure Based on the Village in the VRP Lenjang Area

No.	Village	Sum Total of Items Purchased	Items Purchased Most Frequently	Frequency (number of times a month)
1	Kg. Churuk	29	Rice	5
2	Kg. Sinoi Lama	32	Rice, biscuit, sugar, anchovy, cooking oil, garment, soap, milk	7
3	Kg. Sop	36	Chicken	13
4	Kg. Gempoh	36	Onion, soap	15
5	Kg. Rakoh	27	Cooking oil	16
6	Kg. Ngering	34	Sugar	15
7	Kg. Cheang	32	Garment	20
8	Kg. Tunggau	36	Garment	18
9	Kg. Talut/Dayok	37	Garment	22
10	Bandar Lenjang	33	Onion	8
11	Kg. Jelai	32	Soap	9
12	Kg. Kuala Encik	34	Rice, anchovy	14
13	Kg. Kenderong	34	Onion	25

4.5.4 Total Expenditure for the Whole SRP

The frequency analysis in expenditure according to SRP that is, RP Betau and VRP Lenjang found that there was a little difference in the purchase of items. Findings in the research indicate that the total distribution of the expenditure for a month in May 2017. The mean analysis shows that the expenditure of the OA was as high as RM341.00 (RP Betau) and RM477.60 (VRP Lenjang). In the meantime, the median value of expenditure showed around RM337.00 (RP Betau) and RM339.20 (VRP Lenjang). In this, the mean expenditure and the median for the RP Betau area was less compared to VRP Lenjang. For the expenditure in the sosio-economic context usually, the median value is given attention because it shows the middle value and is more

accurate compared with the measure used by the mean measure. Therefore, the expenses for purchases by the OA in VRP Lenjang are better than the median as high as RM339.20 (Table 4.134).

Table 4.134
Distribution of Total Expenditure Based on SRP

SRP	Expenditure (RM)	
	RP Batau	VRP Lenjang
	45.00	66.80
	160.00	70.00
	175.00	70.00
	175.00	76.00
	179.00	77.20
	190.00	82.00
	192.00	92.00
	220.00	99.50
	225.00	120.00
	226.60	123.00
	234.00	123.50
	235.40	123.70
	237.00	124.50
	239.50	127.70
	242.00	132.70
	245.00	140.30
	253.00	141.70
	253.20	149.30
	257.30	150.00
	262.40	152.30
	263.00	155.00
	264.50	157.00
	265.80	160.70
	269.80	168.70
	272.80	170.50
	272.80	175.30
	273.00	180.20
	274.00	180.30
	276.00	184.80
	279.70	187.00
	282.00	191.70
	282.00	194.70
	283.00	196.60
	285.00	197.80
	285.00	201.00
	288.20	205.10
	292.00	208.70
	296.20	212.60
	297.10	218.50
	298.00	223.50

298.60	228.10
298.60	230.00
298.60	234.50
299.00	236.80
302.00	236.90
302.60	240.50
308.70	240.60
309.00	244.40
310.20	246.20
311.90	248.40
311.90	251.00
313.00	251.30
315.00	254.50
315.00	254.80
319.00	255.80
319.20	256.15
319.60	260.50
319.90	260.80
320.00	263.00
321.80	266.80
322.10	267.50
324.60	267.50
325.00	268.70
325.70	271.90
327.50	273.90
329.00	282.50
329.00	286.50
329.20	297.50
332.00	306.10
332.50	313.90
335.00	323.70
336.00	331.60
336.00	335.90
336.00	342.50
337.00	350.00
337.70	372.30
339.00	391.00
341.00	401.75
342.00	410.30
343.00	418.90
343.20	431.20
343.20	439.70
344.20	443.90
348.00	445.80
348.60	448.00
349.00	455.00
349.60	457.40
351.90	460.60
352.00	460.80
352.10	474.10
357.00	479.10
357.70	483.30
363.90	510.00
365.70	511.30



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371.00	523.10
371.00	528.00
371.00	533.10
371.00	538.80
371.70	545.00
375.00	554.60
375.70	558.50
378.00	563.40
379.00	567.00
379.80	574.30
380.00	581.50
381.00	595.00
382.00	607.50
382.00	630.10
382.00	633.50
383.00	643.10
384.00	660.30
387.00	667.60
387.30	678.30
392.00	688.60
392.00	690.20
392.70	692.40
393.90	697.70
396.00	716.90
397.00	718.30
402.00	719.40
404.00	720.70
408.90	721.40
410.00	746.60
415.00	761.80
419.00	779.60
420.00	807.80
420.00	817.90
420.00	836.20
420.60	872.10
420.90	887.50
428.00	902.20
429.00	904.50
430.60	933.60
434.00	938.40
437.00	939.00
448.00	945.80
450.00	947.30
452.00	965.40
452.00	1052.80
452.00	1179.50
464.00	1500.00
472.00	1973.10
476.00	2016.30
477.00	2082.20
519.00	2100.00
524.00	2300.00
532.00	-
570.00	-



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	604.00	-
Mean:	341.00	477.60
Median:	337.00	339.20

4.5.5 Detailed Sum Total of Expenditure According to the Villages in the SRP area

The discussions in this part are about the frequency of expenditure by the OA for each village respondent based on RP Batau and VRP Lenjang.

a. RP Batau

1. Kg. Kabang

OA respondents in Kg. Kabang spend their income in the range of between RM384.00 to RM604.00 a month in the month of May 2017. Due to this, the OA's income in this village is almost the equal because the difference between the mean and median income is not far. However, the value of real expenditure for the OA for this village is around median RM428.00 (Table 4.135).

Table 4.135
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA Kg. Kabang in RP Batau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	384.00
2	404.00
3	410.00
4	428.00
5	437.00
6	452.00
7	604.00
Mean:	445.60
Median:	428.00

2. *Kg. Kuala Kenip*

Next, for the respondents in Kg. Kuala Kenip they have spent an income of between RM448.00 to RM 524.00 a month for the month of May 2017 to purchase their basic necessities. The manner of expenditure as a whole does not show a marked difference amongst the respondents in this village. This situation is caused by the difference between the mean and median income which does not have a marked difference. In this matter, the mean median is around RM 470.00 (Table 4.136).

Table 4.136
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA Kg. Kuala Kenip in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	448.00
2	452.00
3	452.00
4	464.00
5	476.00
6	477.00
7	519.00
8	524.00
Mean:	476.50
Median:	470.00

3. *Kg. Ulu Kenip*

Research findings for the total expenditure of the OA in Kg. Ulu Kenip found that the respondents have spent between RM378.00 to RM570.00 to purchase their items for a month. Besides this, the mean value of expenditure by the respondents in this village is RM433.20 for a month. However, in terms of difference in the income amongst the respondents, it does not indicate a marked difference with a median value which is around RM417.50 (Table 4.137).

Table 4.137
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Ulu Kenip in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	378.00
2	382.00
3	415.00
4	420.00
5	434.00
6	570.00
Mean:	433.20
Median:	417.50

4. Kg. Jelengok

For Kg. Jelengok the total expenditure of the respondents for the purchase of daily necessities for a month shows that the total value of expenditure is small compared to the other villages. For example, the expenditure for the respondents in this village is between RM192.00 to RM371.00, whereas the average value of the expenditure of the respondents on the whole is around RM 287.25. In the meantime, the median value around RM282.00 shows that there is no marked difference between the respondents in the pattern of expenditure or purchase for the basic necessities for a month (Table 4.138).

Table 4.138
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Jelengok in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	192.00
2	242.00
3	272.80
4	282.00
5	315.00
6	336.00
7	371.00
Mean:	287.25
Median:	282.00

5. *Kg. Kuala Milot*

Next, for the distribution of expenditure by the respondents in Kg. Kuala Milot for the purchase of basic necessities, it was found that the respondents spent around RM 272.80 to RM352.00. In the meantime, the mean value of whole expenditure by the respondents is around RM314.00 whereas the median value is around RM315.00. This situation reflects that there is no marked difference in the value of expenditure amongst the respondents in this village for the purchase of their basic items for a month (Table 4.139).

Table 4.139
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA Kg. Kuala Milot in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	272.80
2	285.00
3	285.00
4	299.00
5	315.00
6	324.60
7	343.20
8	349.60
9	352.00
Mean:	314.00
Median:	315.00

6. *Kg. Sarang*

Based on the research findings the distribution of expenditure for Kg. Sarang is around RM179.00 to RM392.70 for the purchase of items for a month. Besides this, the mean value for the pattern of expenses in this village is around RM307.90 whereas the median value is around RM309.45 and this situation explains that there is no marked difference between the maksimum and minimum value in the pattern of necessary purchases by the respondents in a month (Table 4.140).

Table 4.140
Distribution of Expenditure of the OA in Kg. Sarang in RP Batau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	179.00
2	235.40
3	257.30
4	297.10
5	302.60
6	308.70
7	310.20
8	321.80
9	343.20
10	365.70
11	381.00
12	392.70
Mean:	307.90
Median:	309.45

7. Kg. Chelang

For Kg. Chelang the pattern of expenditure by the respondents for the purchase of daily necessities for a month saw that the respondents had spent between RM237.00 to RM472.00 to purchase their daily needs. Besides this, the mean value as a whole for the respondents for a month was around RM376.20, whereas, the median value was around RM389.00. This situation shows that there was no marked difference in the value of expenditure amongst the respondents in this village because the mean value and the median value was still in the capability of expenditure of the respondents (Table 4.141).

Table 4.141
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Chelang in RP Batau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	237.00
2	348.00
3	357.70
4	382.00
5	396.00
6	397.00

7	420.00
8	472.00
Mean:	376.20
Median:	389.00

8. Kg. Simoi Baru

The research findings for Kg. Simoi Baru showed that the distribution of expenditure by the respondents for the purchase of basic necessities for a month was between RM253.20 to RM430.60. In the meantime, the mean value pattern of expenditure for the whole village was around RM343.60 and the median value was around RM337.50. This situation clearly showed that there was no marked difference for the maksimum value and the minimum value in the pattern of expenditure of the respondents (Table 4.142).

Table 4.142
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Simoi Baru in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	253.20
2	298.60
3	298.60
4	311.90
5	319.60
6	336.00
7	339.00
8	371.70
9	375.70
10	379.00
11	408.90
12	430.60
Mean:	343.60
Median:	337.50

9. *Kg. Meter*

Next, for Kg. Meter the distribution of expenditure by the respondents for the basic necessities for a month were between RM262.40 and RM329.20. The mean value is around RM284.90 whereas the median value is around RM263.00 and the most brief pattern of expenditure by the respondents in Kg. Meter. Besides this, based on the pattern of expenditure it was also found that there was no marked difference between the maximum and minimum value amongst the respondents (Table 4.143).

Table 4.143
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Meter in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	262.40
2	263.00
3	329.20
Mean:	284.90
Median:	263.00

10. *Kg. Lanchang*

From the results of the research in Kg. Lanchang it was found that the distribution of expenditure by the respondents was between RM220.00 to RM 348.60 for the purchase of their daily goods. In the meantime, as a whole, expenditure was around RM303.80 whereas the median value was around RM328.25. For this village too, it showed that there was no marked difference between the maximum and minimum value because all the values were still within the ability of the expenditure pattern of the respondents (Table 4.144).

Table 4.144
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Lanchang in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	220.00
2	265.80
3	327.50
4	329.00
5	332.00
6	348.60
Mean:	303.80
Median:	328.25

11. Kg. Samut

For Kg. Samut the distribution of expenditure showed that the respondents spent their income between RM160.00 to RM325.00 for the purchase of basic necessities for a month. Besides this, the mean value as a whole recorded a value of RM303.80 whereas the median value was around RM328.25 for the expenditure pattern of the respondents for a month. The situation showed that there was no marked difference between the maksimum and minimum in the analysis results of the pattern of expenditure by the respondents in this village (Table 4.145).

Table 4.145
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Samut in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	160.00
2	190.00
3	273.00
4	276.00
5	309.00
6	325.00
Mean:	255.50
Median:	274.50

12. *Kg. Chekai*

In the meantime, for Kg. Chekai, research results indicate that the expenditure of the respondents for the purchase of basic necessities for a month was very good. The respondents in this village had spent their income of between RM 175.00 to RM429.00 for the purchase of basic necessities for a month. Besides, the value as a whole for the pattern of expenditure by the respondent is around RM316.70 whereas the median value is around RM 319.90. This situation clearly shows that there is no marked difference between the maksimum and minimum value in their pattern of expenditure. Even so, based on the comparison for the value of expenditure for Kg. Chekai it was rather high, that is, around RM254.00 by the villagers prior to this, and this shows that there were respondents who had the family income that was good and otherwise as well (Table 4.146).

Table 4.146
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Chekai in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	175.00
2	226.60
3	253.00
4	274.00
5	288.20
6	292.00
7	319.90
8	332.50
9	351.90
10	371.00
11	383.00
12	420.90
13	429.00
Mean:	316.70
Median:	319.90

13. *Kg. Ulu Milot*

Next, for Kg. Ulu Milot it was found that the pattern of expenditure in the context of purchase of basic necessities by them for a month, it was between RM225.00 to RM402.00. Besides this, as a whole, it was found that the mean value was between RM340.60 whereas the median value was around RM352.45 that showed that there was no marked difference between the maksimum and minimum value in the pattern of expenditure for the basic necessities in this village (Table 4.147).

Table 4.147

Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Ulu Milot in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	225.00
2	279.70
3	298.00
4	337.70
5	341.00
6	363.90
7	379.80
8	387.00
9	392.00
10	402.00
Mean:	340.60
Median:	352.45

14. *Kg. Bertang*

Based on the research results for the distribution of expenditure by the respondents in Kg. Bertang in the context of purchase of basic necessities, it was found that they used their income between RM45.00 to RM532.00 for a month. Meanwhile, the mean value that was recorded was around RM 328.90 whereas the median value was around RM344.20. This situation showed that there was no marked difference in the maksimum and minimum value in the context of expenditure by the respondents for their daily necessities. This difference can be observed when the minimum value that

was recorded was RM45.00 compared with the maksimum value of around RM532.00 and this situation clearly showed that there was a marked difference of about RM487.00. In reality, the actual amount spent by the respondents were that they spent only around RM45.00 for their daily expenses for a month compared with the respondents who had a family income that was good which was around RM532.00 (Table 4.148).

Table 4.148
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Bertang in RP Batau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	45.00
2	302.00
3	322.10
4	344.20
5	375.00
6	382.00
7	532.00
Mean:	328.90
Median:	344.20

15. Kg. Sat

The research findings for Kg. Sat found that the distribution of expenditure by the respondents in the purchase of basic necessities for a month was between RM269.80 to RM419.00. In the meantime, the mean value that was recorded was around RM337.60 whereas the median value was around RM335.50. This situation showed that there was no marked difference between maksimum and minimum value for the distribution of expenditure by the villagers here (Table 4.149).

Table 4.149

Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Sat in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	269.80
2	298.60
3	319.00
4	320.00
5	335.00
6	336.00
7	342.00
8	357.00
9	380.00
10	419.00
Mean:	337.60
Median:	335.50

16. Kg. Tual Baru

For Kg. Tual Baru it was found that the distribution of expenditure by the respondents for the purchase of their daily necessities for a month that they had used an income of between RM234.00 to RM450.00. In the meantime, the mean value as a whole was around RM350.80 as a whole whereas the median value was around RM352.10. This clearly showed that there was no marked difference between the maksimum and minimum value in the distribution of expenditure by the respondents for a month (Table 4.150).

Table 4.150

Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Tual Baru in RP Betau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	234.00
2	245.00
3	296.20
4	311.90
5	319.20
6	325.70
7	343.00
8	352.10
9	371.00
10	387.30
11	392.00
12	393.90

13	420.00
14	420.60
15	450.00
Mean:	350.80
Median:	352.10

17. Kg. Sentoi

Research findings on the distribution of expenditure by the respondents in Kg. Sentoi found that they had used an income of between RM175.00 to RM371.00 to purchase their basic necessities for a month. Besides this, based on the record attained by the mean value as a whole, it was between RM294.30 and the median value around RM 298.00 showed that there was in fact no marked difference between the maksimum and minimum value (Table 4.151).

Table 4.151
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Sentoi in RP Batau

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	175.00
2	239.50
3	264.50
4	282.00
5	283.00
6	313.00
7	329.00
8	337.00
9	349.00
10	371.00
Mean:	294.30
Median:	298.00

b. VRP Lenjang

1. Kg. Churuk

For Kg. Churuk the distribution of expenditure for their basic necessities by pula for a month was between RM152.00 to RM234.50 a month. In the meantime, for the mean value, as a whole, it was around RM191.20, whereas, the median value was RM189.00 which showed there was no marked difference between the maksimum value and the minimum value (Table 4.152).

Table 4.152

Income Distribution by the OA in Kg. Churuk in VRP Lenjang

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	152.30
2	180.20
3	197.80
4	234.50
Mean:	191.20
Median:	189.00

2. Kg. Sinoi Lama

Nest for Kg. Sinoi Lama it showed an expenditure distribution for basic necessities of between RM196.00 to RM372.30 a month. Besides this, for the mean value as a whole, it recorded around RM286.50 whereas the median value was around RM286.50 which shows that there was no marked between between the maksimum value and the minimum value (Table 4.153).

Table 4.153

*Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Sinoi Lama in VRP**Lenjang*

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	196.60
2	236.90
3	267.50
4	286.50
5	313.90
6	331.60
7	372.30
Mean:	286.50
Median:	286.50

3. *Kg. Sop*

Based on the research for Kg. Sop it was found that the respondents used their income between RM244.40 to RM1052.80 to purchase their basic needs for a month. In the meantime, for the mean value it recorded around RM516.30 whereas the median value was around RM383.55. This situation explains that there is a marked difference between the maksimum value (RM1052.80) and the minimum value (RM244.40) and in reality it shows a level of ability or the pattern of expenditure of the respondents that is, there were respondents who purchased many items for a month and there were respondents who did otherwise (Table 4.154).

Table 4.154

Distribution of Expenditure by the OA Kg. Sop in VRP Lenjang

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	244.40
2	254.50
3	254.80
4	282.50
5	335.90
6	431.20
7	457.40
8	902.20
9	947.30

10	1052.80
Mean:	516.30
Median:	383.55

4. Kg. Gempoh

In the meantime, for Kg. Gempoh, research findings found that the pattern of expenditure for the respondents for the purchase of basic necessities for a month was very satisfactory. In the respondents' village, it was found that they had spent between RM445.80 to RM2100.00 for the purchase of their necessities for a month. Besides this, the mean value as a whole for the pattern of the respondent's expenditure is around RM1109.10 whereas the median value was around RM 872.10. This situation clearly shows that there is a marked difference in the maksimum and minimum value in the pattern of expenditure by the respondent for the purchase of their necessities. Where it is based on the difference in the value of the expenditure for Kg. Gempoh is rather high that is around RM1645.20 with the villages before this and this clearly shows that the respondent has the family economy that is sound (Table 4.155).

Table 4.155
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Gempoh in VRP Lenjang

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	445.80
2	718.30
3	720.70
4	761.80
5	807.80
6	836.20
7	872.10
8	938.40
9	939.00
10	1179.50
11	2016.30
12	2082.20
13	2100.00
Mean:	1109.10
Median:	872.10

5. *Kg. Rakoh*

Research findings in Kg. Rakoh showed that the income distribution of the respondent for a month was between RM77.20 and RM273.90 for the purchase of their basic necessities. In the meantime, the mean value as a whole for the expenditure of their basic necessities is around RM157.40 whereas the median value is around RM132.70. For this village, it is clear that there is a marked difference between the maksimum value because the whole value was still under the pattern of expenditure of the respondent (Table 4.156).

Table 4.156
Distribution of Expenditure by OA in Kg. Rakoh in VRP Lenjang

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	77.20
2	99.50
3	123.00
4	123.70
5	124.50
6	127.70
7	132.70
8	150.00
9	155.00
10	184.80
11	205.10
12	268.70
13	273.90
Mean:	157.40
Median:	132.70

6. *Kg. Ngering*

Based on the research findings for Kg. Ngering, it was found that the pattern of expenditure by the respondents for the purchase of basic necessities for a month, it was found to be very good and satisfactory. This was because the situation was clear through the distribution of the respondent's expenditure it was found that they spent

RM70.00 to RM2300.00 for the purchase of basic necessities a month. Despite this, the mean value on the whole for the pattern of expenditure recorded around RM486.95 whereas the median value of around RM 168.65. This shows that there is a marked difference between the maksimum and minimum value in the pattern of expenditure by the respondents for the purchase of their basic necessities of around RM2230.00. However, the difference in the value of expenditure between the respondent is not very marked and this is closely tied to the economic ability of the family of the respondent (Table 4.157).

Table 4.157
Income Distribution by the OA in Kg. Ngering in VRP Lenjang

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	70.00
2	82.00
3	92.00
4	120.00
5	140.30
6	157.00
7	180.30
8	350.00
9	391.00
10	460.80
11	1500.00
12	2300.00
Mean:	486.95
Median:	168.65

7. Kg. Cheang

Next, for Kg. Cheang it shows that the distribution of expenditure by the respondents for the items purchased by them for a month is between RM443.90 to RM945.80. Besides this, for a mean value as a whole, it recorded around RM614.40 whereas the median value of around RM574.30 which did not show the marked difference

between the maksimum and minimum value and this was so amongst the respondents themselves (Table 4.158).

Table 4.158
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Cheang in VRP Lenjang

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	443.90
2	448.00
3	511.30
4	523.10
5	554.60
6	574.30
7	630.10
8	688.60
9	716.90
10	721.40
11	945.80
Mean:	614.40
Median:	574.30

8. *Kg. Tunggau*

Research findings for Kg. Tunggau shows that the distribution of expenditure by the respondents for the purchase of their daily necessities for a month is between RM410.30 till RM933.00 Besides this, the mean value on the whole recorded around RM625.80 whereas the median value around RM643.10 showed that there was no marked difference between the maksimum and minimum value and this is so even in the expenditure amongst the respondents itself (Table 4.159).

Table 4.159
Distribution of Expenditure by OA in Kg. Tunggau in VRP Lenjang

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	410.30
2	418.90
3	528.00
4	545.00
5	581.50

6	643.10
7	667.60
8	690.20
9	719.40
10	746.60
11	933.00
Mean:	625.80
Median:	643.10

9. *Kg. Talut or Dayok*

Meanwhile, for Kg. Talut or Dayok, the research findings found that the pattern of expenditure for the basic necessities for a month was good. It was found that the expenditure by the respondents for the purchase for a month was good. It was found that the respondents had spent between RM66.80 to RM817.90 for the purpose of purchasing basic necessities for a month. In the meantime, the value that was recorded on the whole was around RM318.00 whereas the median value was RM256.00. This situation clearly shows that the marked difference in the maksimum and minimum value in the pattern of expenditure by the respondents for the purchase of basic items by them was around RM750.00. However, there was no marked difference in the expenditure amongst the respondents in this village for a month (Table 4.160).

Table 4.160
Distribution of Income by the OA in Kg. Talut in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	66.80
2	187.00
3	201.00
4	212.60
5	230.00
6	248.40
7	255.80
8	256.15
9	260.50
10	263.00
11	271.90
12	401.75

13	779.60
14	817.90
Mean:	318.00
Median:	256.00

10. Bandar Lenjang

Based on the research found in Bandar Lenjang it was found that the pattern of distribution of expenditure for purchase of basic necessities for a month by the respondents was very satisfactory. For example, they had spent between RM 123.50 to RM1973.10 for the purchase of their basic necessities for a month. This situation shows that there was a wide difference between the maksimum and minimum value in the pattern of expenditure by the respondents towards the purchased items that is around RM1849.60. So, the mean value that was recorded on the whole for the pattern of expenditure by the respondents was around RM575.05, whereas the median value was around RM 455.00 (Table 4.161).

Table 4.161

Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Bandar Lenjang in VRP Lenjang

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	123.50
2	160.70
3	342.50
4	455.00
5	460.60
6	510.00
7	1973.10
Mean:	575.05
Median:	455.00

11. Kg. Jelai

From the research findings in Kg. Jelai it was found that the distribution of expenditure by the respondents for the purchase of their basic necessities, for a month was around RM170.50 to RM360.10 a month. Besides this, the mean value as a whole recorded around RM228.10, whereas the mean value was around RM232.05 that showed that there was no marked difference between the maksimum and minimum and there was no wide difference that existed between in the value of expenditure by the respondents (Table 4.162).

Table 4.162

Distribution of Expenditure by the OA Kg. Jelai in VRP Lenjang

No.	Income (RM)
1	170.50
2	191.70
3	194.70
4	223.50
5	240.60
6	246.20
7	251.30
8	306.10
Mean:	228.10
Median:	232.05

12. Kg. Kuala Encik

Besides this, for Kg. Kuala Encik the results of the research show a pattern of expenditure for the purchase of basic necessities for a month is very satisfactory. Respondents in this village stated that they had spent between RM141.70 to RM965.40 for the purchase of their basic necessities for a month. Besides this, the mean value as a whole that was recorded for the pattern of expenditure was around RM269.90 whereas the median value was RM232.45. This sitautaiion showed that

there was a wide difference that was very noticeable between the maksimum value and the minimum in the pattern of expenditure by the respondent for the purchase of their basic necessary items around RM823.70 (Table 4.163).

Table 4.163
Distribution of Expenditure by the OA in Kg. Kuala Encik in VRP Lenjang

No.	Perbelanjaan (RM)
1	141.70
2	149.30
3	168.70
4	175.30
5	208.70
6	218.50
7	228.10
8	236.80
9	240.50
10	251.00
11	260.80
12	266.80
13	267.50
14	965.40
Mean:	269.90
Median:	232.45

13. Kg. Kenderong

Meanwhile, for Kg. Kenderong the results of the research found that the pattern of expenditure by the respondents for the purchase of basic necessities for once a month was good. For the pattern of expenditure for their basic necessities the respondents spent between RM76.00 to RM904.50 for a month. This situation showed that the wide difference that was clear between the maksimum value and the minimum in the pattern of expenditure of the respondent towards their basic necessities that is around RM828.50. Meanwhile, the mean value on the whole for the pattern of expenditure of the respondents were around RM556.70, whereas the median value was RM563.40

which showed that there was no marked difference in the value between the respondents in the pattern of their expenditure (Table 4.164).

Table 4.164
Distribution of Expenditure of the OA of Kg. Kenderong in VRP Lenjang

No.	Expenditure (RM)
1	76.00
2	297.50
3	323.70
4	439.70
5	474.10
6	479.10
7	483.30
8	533.10
9	538.80
10	558.50
11	563.40
12	567.00
13	595.00
14	607.50
15	633.50
16	660.30
17	678.30
18	692.40
19	697.70
20	887.50
21	904.50
Mean:	556.70
Median:	563.40

On the whole, distribution of expenditure by the OA in the month of May 2017 for every RP Betau and VRP Lenjang village found that there were variations, For RP Betau, the village that spent most was Kg. Kabang around RM5,261.90 a month, whereas, Kg. Lanchang had the least expenditure that is, RM854.60 a month. So, for VRP Lenjang the village that had the highest expenditure a month was Kg. Gempoh which had RM14,418.10 a month whereas, Bandar Lenjang had the least expenditure of RM764.80 a month. Distribution on the whole expenditure according to the village

of the OA in VRP Lenjang showed an expenditure that was higher (VRP Lenjang around RM69,654.40 compared with RP Betau around RM50,811.40). Due to this, research summarized that the OA in the VRP Lenjang are more active compared with RP Betau (Table 4.165).

Table 4.165

A Summary of the Total Income from the Sales based on RP Betau and VRP Lenjang

SRP	Village	Aggregate Expenditure in the Village in May 2017 (RM)
RP Betau	Jelengok	3,119.00
	Ulu Kenip	3,812.00
	Chekai	2,599.00
	Chelang	2,010.80
	Kuala Kenip	2,826.20
	Kuala Meter	3,694.70
	Kuala Milot	3,009.70
	Sat	4,122.80
	Lancang	854.60
	Samut	1,822.90
	Sarang	1,533.00
	Sentoi	4,117.00
	Simoi Baru	3,406.10
	Bertang/Belida	2,302.30
	Tual Baru	3,376.40
	Kabang	5,261.90
	Ulu Milot	2,943.00
Aggregate Expenditure SRP:		50,811.40
VRP Lenjang	Bandar Lenjang	764.80
	Kg Cheang	2,005.30
	Kg Churuk	5,163.00
	Kg Gempoh	14,418.10
	Kg Kenderong	2,045.80
	Kg Kuala Encik	5,843.40
	Kg Ngering	6,758.00
	Kg Rakoh	6,883.60
	Kg Jelai	4,452.40
	Kg Sinoi Lama	4,025.40
	Kg Sop	1,824.60
	Kg Talut/Dayok	3,779.10
	Kg Tunggau	11,690.90
Aggregate Expenditure SRP:		69,654.40

4.6 CONCLUSION

In general, this chapter discussed the results of the research about a few things related to the answers to each objective of the research in Part One and Two. At a glance, the research findings of the analysis of the socio-economic satisfaction from the type of work, location of the place of work and the income and expenditure of each HHs found that the Socio-economic satisfaction of the OA community has risen or is good after they were in the SRP for the RP and VRP areas. Related to the detailed aspect of the socio-economic income and expenditure it is found that the main source of income for the OA in RP Batau and VRP Lenjang is mainly from forest produces, from the river and from farming. In the context of expenditure, it was found that most was spent on kitchen essentials as compared with washrooms, clothes, personnel accessories and childrens' school items and other basic necessities. However, when discussing in detail on the whole of the research, based on the objective and tied to the research problems will be discussed in the following chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the main findings drawn from empirical data based on all the research objectives to correlate with the research problems. Discussion is divided into several aspects, that is: first, the main findings regarding the difference in satisfaction in the socio-economic aspects (in terms of type of job, location of the place of work, income and expenditure) amongst the Orang Asli (OA) in the SRP area (RP and VRP); second, the level of achievement of the research findings regarding the source of income of the OA community in this SRP area; third, the level of achievement of the research findings regarding the type of expenditure by the OA community in the SRP area; and fourth, the summary and conclusion of the research is tied to the problem statement. In addition, the discussion is also tied to the research implication to the knowledge and development policy of the socio-economy of the OA.

5.2 MAIN RESEARCH FINDINGS

Discussion in this section is about research findings conclusions and is closely related to the research objectives and problem statement.

5.2.1 Part One Research Objective: Socio-economic Satisfaction

The conclusion of the research findings summary for this section shows the main findings as stated in the problem statement and research question. In terms of socio-

economic satisfaction analysis, there is a significant change in trend in the socio-economic satisfaction of the type of main occupation and increase in income in the current settlements (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1
Summary of the Socio-Economic Changes

Items	RP	VRP
Main previous occupation of the HH	Foraging for jungle produce (59.4%)	Foraging for jungle produce (60.9%)
Main current occupation of the HH currently	Workers in small holdings rubber/ oil palm (41.0%)	Farming (subsistence agriculture) (41.5%)
Percentage of HH who were not working previously	13.1	14.5
Percentage of HH who are currently not working	4.0	3.3
Location of the main occupation of the HH previously	In the said village (74.4%)	In the said village (92.1%)
Location of the main occupation of the HH now	In the said village (75.0%)	In the said village (89.5%)
Percentage of HH who had part-time jobs previously	0.0%	0.0%
Percentage HH who had part-time jobs previously	29.7%	21.3%
The main part-time occupation of the HH	Farming (13.0%)	Farming (10.9%)
Location of the current part-time job of the HH	In the said village (90.4%)	In the said village (94.0%)
Average monthly income of the HH from the previous main occupation	RM77	RM90
Average monthly income of the HH from the current main occupation	RM229	RM232
Average monthly income of the HH from the current part-time occupation	RM115	RM47
Average monthly income of the HH from the current other sources of income	RM63	RM58
Current monthly total average income of the HH	RM407	RM337

If in the earlier settlements, the main occupation of the HH was the foraging for jungle produce, in the current settlements the main occupation of the HH in the RP area is working in the rubber and oil palm small holdings; whereas the main occupation of

the HH in the VRP area is farming (subsistence agriculture). Foraging for jungle produce is now the second main occupation in the area of research (RP and VRP).

In the current settlement, there are also member of households (MHs) with part-time jobs, especially farming (subsistence agriculture). As for the location of the main occupation, a large number of the HHs work in the said villages or settlements. At the same time, the HHs who are not working (not working refers to those who do not get income from jobs done. The not working category involves those who look for forest resources or agriculture practice for their own use or for families) have decreased in both areas of research. In terms of increase in income, research shows that there were significant changes after the HHs were involved in the resettlements, whether in the RP or VRP area. In the RP area, the income of the HH had increased around 66 percent, whereas 61 percent in the VRP area. Due to this, this research received an alternative hypothesis (H_1) that is, “minimum income after shifting is bigger than before resettlement” due to the change that happened to the OA in the new resettlement.

$H_0 : \mu_D = 0$ (no minimum difference in income before and after resettlement)

$H_1 : \mu_D > 0$ (min income after shifting is bigger than before resettlement)

Even though relatively the average monthly income from the main occupation of the HH in the RP area (RM229) is less than the VRP area (RM232), the average monthly income from the part-time occupation and other sources of income which is high in the RP results in the total average monthly income of the HH in the RP area to be higher than the VRP area. However, the poverty rate in the research area is still high, that is around 80 percent compared with the national rate of 7.7 percent for the rural

area for OA in the year 2008. In terms of income distribution, the rate is higher compared with the national rate. The Gini Coefficient for Malaysia for the year 2009 is 0.441 compared with the Gini Coefficient in the RP and (0.694) and VRP (0.855).

The socio-economic satisfaction is measured by using three indicators, that is: first, socio-economic opportunities in the village or current scheme; second, socio-economic opportunities for income increase in the village or current scheme; and third, opportunities to increase the income of the HH in the current village or scheme. The socio-economic satisfaction saw the most increase in the income of the MH in the current settlements. As a whole, the socio-economic satisfaction of the HH in the RP area was higher when compared with the HH in the VRP area. In the RP area, 74 percent of the HH stated that socio-economic satisfaction increased in the current settlements compared with 71 percent of HH in the VRP area (Figure 5.1). Increase in socio-economic satisfaction is due to the opportunities given to participants or HHs to actively participate in the socio-economic or commercial agriculture (rubber or oil palm), especially in the RP area or be actively involved in subsistent agricultural activities. The findings in this research are consistent with the research of Norfariza (2008), Malaysia (2011), Asan and Muszafar Shah (2012) which shows that there are significant changes in the socio-economy of the OA that were overcome by positive attainment of assets.

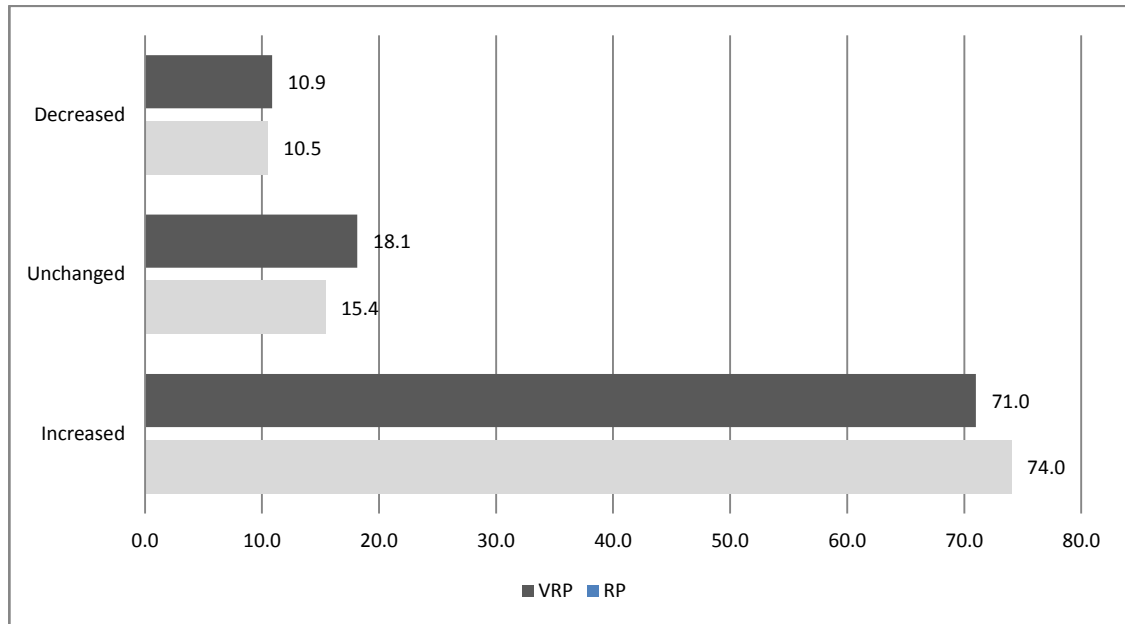


Figure 5.1 Socio-economic Satisfaction of the HH in the Current Settlement

Satisfaction remained unchanged in the new settlements compared with 15 percent HH in the RP area. Whereas, around 11 percent of the HH in the RP and VRP area stated that their socio-economic satisfaction had decreased in the new settlement areas. A large part of this group (satisfaction remained unchanged or decreased) are those above 55 years and still retain their activity of foraging for jungle produce as a main occupation. At the same time, the age factor of the HH that is relatively high and the decrease in forest resources whether naturally or because of the change in the status of the jungle for purposes of development and commercial agriculture, results in decrease in the income obtained from forests. The findings of this research are in line with those of JAKOA (2011a) and Juli Edo et al. (2008) who relate forest exploitation to its negative impact on the income of the OA community.

5.2.2 Part Two Research Objective 1: To ascertain the Source of Income of the OA Community in the SRP area

Discussions in Section 5.2.1 above indicate that H_1 adopted shows that there is socio-economic change, mainly in the income of the OA community in the RP area and the VRP area on the whole. A look at Part One of Research Objective 1, that is, regarding the socio-economic satisfaction shows that on the whole, for all the villages, in the SRP (that is in the RP and VRP villages), therefore, a thorough observation is needed. Due to this, two villages were taken in this village for detailed research for a month (May 2017) that is, one RP for the Batau area (17 villages) and one VRP for the Lenjang area (13 villages).

Research on the source of income for the RP Batau showed the frequency of sale of items in the OA community in 17 villages are different. For this, Kg. Lanchang is the most active in undertaking sale of items, (around 39 items were sold), followed by Kg. Kabang, Kg. Samut and the lowest was Kg. Sento (around 27 items were sold). However, the frequency of sales that was highest was were fern shoot, banana and latex (around 17 times a month) from Kg. Tual Baru. Other sources of income are babana flower, cassava shoot, bamboo, mushroom, river fish, pumpkin, cassava, and bamboo shoot. In the meantime, an important source of income amongst the OA community in 13 villages in VRP Lenjang were also different.

In this, Kg. Gempoh was the most active in the sale of items, (around 77 items were sold), followed by Kg. Talut (or Dayok), Kg. Sinoi Lama and the lowest was Kg. Kenderong (around 29 items were sold). However, the highest frequency of sales was for river fish (around 27 times a month) from Kg. Kenderung. Besides this, the other items that were most frequently sold and were the main source of income for VRP

Lenjang were bamboo, pepper, banana, rattan, cassava, fern shoot, squirrel, bamboo shoot and pig. Therefore, an important source of income in the OA community in the RP and VRP were from forest produce, plants, river produce and only a small fraction are from rubber plantations.

In the context of income derived from the sale of items, research shows that there is a little difference in the total income of RP Batau and VRP Lenjang. The mean analysis indicates that the basic income from sales by the OA is as high as RM716.60 (RP Batau) and RM1,251.00 (VRP Lenjang). In the meantime, the median value of sales saw around RM721.00 (RP Batau) and RM1,180.40 (VRP Lenjang). Here, the mean and median income for the RP Batau area was much lower compared to the VRP Lenjang. For the value of the income in the context of socio-economic, usually, the median value is given attention because it shows the true medium value compared to the measurement using the average method. Therefore, the income from sale of items by the OA in VRP Lenjang is much better with a median as high as RM1,180.00 compared with RP Batau.

Therefore, in conclusion, research shows that even though the OA's activity is to search for forest produce which is on the decline, but their income is getting higher when they shifted from their original village to the RP and VRP area (research findings in Section 5.2.1), it is not only caused by the structural changes of the socio-economy in the new area, like working in the government, private, plantations and so on. On the other hand, the activity of gathering forest produce, farming for self-sufficiency, and searching for hasil sungai is also instrumental for their income increase as can be seen clearly from the income of the OA in the RP Batau and VRP

Lenjang area. Therefore, the achievement of the Part Two Research Objective 1 is an important source of income for the OA from forest produce, river, farming and a small number of them are involved in rubber tapping. Therefore, this source of income is also an important source for the OA even though they are in the new SRP area (RP and VRP). The findings of this research is parallel to the research of Juli Edo et al. (2008) and Norfariza (2008) who state that the OA still depend on nature as a source of income. Therefore, research by Arifin (2009) and Lye (2003) state that even though there is development which has changed the structure of the jobs to a more modern type, the OAs are still dependent on the nature as their main source of income.

5.2.3 Part Two Research Objective 2: To Ascertain the type of Expenditure by the OA Community in the SRP area

In general, the type of expenditure among the OA community in 17 villages in RP Betau is different, in fact it can be seen that there are villages that are active and those that are not so active in spending. In this, Kg. Tual Baru was the most active in spending for kitchen and bathroom essentials (around 17 times a month), followed by Kg. Chekai, Kg. Sarang and the least was Kg. Meter (around 5 times a month). However, the highest frequency of expenditure by the OA in the SRP area is for basic kitchen essentials like anchovies and bathroom essentials like soap which has become their focus.

Other items that were spent on were petrol, sardine, rice, cooking oil, milk, coffee, biscuit, fish, tea, instant mee and onions. In the meantime, the type of expenditure amongst the OA community in 13 villages in VRP Lenjang is also different as in the villages in RP Betau area. In this, Kg. Kenderong is the most active in spending on basic kitchen items like onions (around 25 times a month), followed by Kg. Talut, Kg.

Cheang and the least was Kg. Churuk (around 5 times a month). Even though this is so, the highest frequency of expenditure by the OA in the SRP area is also in the form of kitchen necessities with onions being their focus from Kg. Kenderong. Other items of expenditure are rice, biscuits, sugar, anchovies, cooking oil, clothes, soap, milk and chicken. Therefore, the main expenditure of the OA in RP Batau and VRP Lenjang is the kitchen necessities and besides this, are clothes for personal use.

The analysis on the frequency on the total expenditure in RP Batau and VRP Lenjang indicated that there was a little difference in the purchase of items. The mean analysis indicated that the basic expenditure by the OA was as high as RM341.00 (RP Batau) and RM477.60 (VRP Lenjang). In the meantime, the median value of expenditure showed around RM337.00 (RP Batau) and RM339.20 (VRP Lenjang). In this, the mean expenditure and the median for this RP Batau area was lower than VRP Lenjang. For the value of expenditure in the context of research on socio-economy, usually the median value is given attention because it indicates the middle value and is more accurate compared with the measurement using the mean method. Therefore, the expenditure on purchases by the OA in VRP Lenjang is better with a median of RM339.20.

Therefore, as a whole, the results of the research achievement for Part Two Research Objective 2 shows that the main type of expenditure for the OA in the RP Batau and VRP Lenjang area is the same, that is, kitchen essentials. However, the total expenditure for RP Batau and VRP Lenjang is almost the same in the context of the median value. This shows that the trend in expenditure by the OA does not have a vast difference between the two areas in the SRP or the RP Batau or VRP Lenjang area.

However, the important point about the achievement objective is that the expenditure is focused on kitchen essentials. The results of the research is also in tandem with the research of Geok and Zalilah (2008) and Juli and Nawi (2008) which states that the expenditure of the income amongst the OA community usually focuses a lot on the daily essentials mainly kitchen essentials because they live in a medium environment.

5.2.4 Main findings of the Research and its Connection with the Problem Statement

The main findings of the research, that is discussions in Part One Research Objective shows that in the RP area, the income of the HH had increased around 66 percent, whereas in the VRP area it was 61 percent. This shows that SRP is good for the OA community in Cameron Highlands. However, the activity of foraging for jungle produce is on the decrease. Even though the foraging for jungle produce is on the decrease, the analysis for Part Two of the Research Objective 1 shows that it is still important as a source of income for the family. Hence, the income that is earned by the OA in the RP Betau and VRP Lenjang area as an example shows that there was no wastage because the analysis for Part Two of the Research Objective 2 indicates that most of their expenditure was expanded for the basic kitchen essentials or household essentials.

Touching on the problem statement for this research is the failure of previous research to explore the comparison of the socio-economic aspect of the OA community in the SRP area (RP and VRP). Due to this, it is clear that the problem or research issue involves the research necessity of comparing the satisfaction of the socio-economic aspect of the OA community in the SRP area, that is, between the RP and VRP area. Therefore, the main findings of the research are focused on Part One of the Research

Objective. To answer this question, research shows that in both the RP and VRP area, there was a difference in the socio-economic satisfaction level of in a positive direction. This was indicated in Table 5.1, mainly, in the income aspect where income was around 66 percent (RP area) and 61 percent (VRP area).

Due to this, the RP area had a higher income when compared with the VRP. Even though this was so, detailed research by taking an example in the RP and VRP area, it was seen that VRP Lenjang had a higher income as compared with RP Betau. The little difference is perhaps caused by the research through Part One of the Research Objective which involved all the RP and VRP areas and did not involve one individual case in RP and VRP. Surely, in this a little difference in the research is found. Due to this, the any further research must research in detail the income for each village in each RP and VRP to confirm the findings of this research. Therefore, “the thesis” of research is “the satisfaction of the socio-economy of the OA community has changed positively when compared with their original place before they were involved with the SRP”.

5.3 RESEARCH IMPLICATIONS ON CURRENT POLICIES

The OA represent the minority race whose percentage is less than the total population of Malaysia. In Malaysia, the focus on the development policies of the OA has been undertaken since 1954 through the Orang Asli Act (Act 134) and the establishment of the Department of Orang Asli (DOA). However, till today the OA community remains a minority group that is marginalised from mainstream national development or at the international level, they are still termed as “the most marginalized sector of society”.

In Malaysia, even though the percentage of the population who live in town areas is increasing, but only about one percent of OA community live in town areas.

There are also development programmes which are planned especially for the OA community, that is the VRP, EDP and SDP. Two main resettlement programmes are the RP and the VRP. These programmes involve restructuring the OA villages systematically and equipping them with water, electricity facilities and other social amenities. RP involves the moving of the OA community who are far in the interior to another location which is equipped with basic facilities and commercial socio-economic activities (rubber and oil palm). The VRP does not involve the movement of the population, but their resettlement area is restructured and equipped with housing together with other infra-social components to improve the quality of life of the OA community in the existing villages. In relation to the above, this research was undertaken to ascertain OA's satisfaction of the resettlement programmes by using the socio-economic indicators in the Cameron Highlands Parliamentary Constituency.

Generally, the restructuring programme in the research area, that is RP and VRP was successful in achieving the target in terms of raising the standard of living of the OA community. The satisfaction of the OA community that is measured in terms of socio-economic opportunities had increased compared with their former settlements. However, in general, this achievement is still low compared with the national average. When a comparison is made between the RP and the VRP, research indicates that the success in increasing the socio-economic satisfaction was more in the RP than in the VRP (based on the indicators used in this research). This finding is similar to the research of Mustaffa (2008) shows that amongst the weaknesses of RP are (1)

dependency on traditional economy, (2) limited job opportunities and insecure future (3) low awareness regarding the importance of education (4) insufficient infrastructures as planned. However, through this research, it was found that achievements (1) to (4) were satisfactory in the RP compared with the VRP.

However, in terms of their income and involvement in the modern agricultural activities had increased but the rate of increase is still low compared with the average monthly income of the population of Malaysia. Almost all (90%) of the OA community in the research area are in the below of 40 percent group of households with the lowest income threshold. Besides this, the poverty rate amongst the OA community is still very high. Around 80 percent of the population are within the poor households. The findings of this research is similar to the findings of Juli Edo et al. (2008) in the Batu Berangkai area and in Kampar, Perak; Sungai Ruil and Cameron Highlands, Pahang; Bukit Lanjan and Tanjung Sepat, Selangor which found that around 80 percent of them earn an income of less than RM800 and below (poor).

Besides this, even though foraging for jungle produce is not the main source of income for the OA community, this practice is still the second main source of income in the research area. In relation to this, the objective of the 10th Malaysian Plan to reduce the incidence of poverty amongst the OA community from 50.0 percent in 2009 to 25.0 percent in 2015 requires a holistic approach to enhance the earning potential and capacity of the OA community.

It cannot be denied that the location factor of the villages of OA community which is far interior, limits the accessibility of development to their areas thus resulting in

limited job opportunities in the area of research. However, by increasing access to transportation and implementing special capacity building programmes for the OA community, it is felt that their monthly income will be increased. Besides this, a large part of the location of the main occupations and part-time jobs (income source of the OA community) are in their villages including reserved land, customary land within the 'rayau' area. The researcher observes that the OA community (including the youth and especially women) seldom migrate from their settlement areas. They are more comfortable and feel 'safe' staying in their current community.

In relation to this, the policy that "if development cannot be brought to people, bring the people toward development" is not very appropriate. What is more important is how these development projects (or rural areas) which are becoming closer to the OA community are able to assist in raising the standard of living of the OA community. As an example, in the category of unskilled workers, (including hotel and restaurant workers), a suitable policy that has been drafted is to limit the involvement of foreign workers and replace them the involvement of the OA community. Nevertheless, policy and formulation preparation of psycho-socio programs for the youth have to be undertaken to strengthen their preparedness to capitalize on available opportunities and resources. At the same time, the government can sponsor special technical and vocational courses in the OA settlement areas to increase youth human resource. In this way, the youth who still live in their villages can attend these courses without having to migrate out.

In the research area, socio-economic development through the planting of rubber and oil palm together with the relevant government agencies has to be reevaluated. Land

size for each participant of between two to six acres is found to be not economical to support the income of OA households which have MH who are relatively high in number. Besides, the issuance of land title and grants to the participants will increase the participants' efforts which will then directly increase productivity on the land which is available. In comparison, the participants of the FELDA scheme are given 10 acres of land and individuals are issued title documents after they have settled payment of the cost of development of the land or said settlement to FELDA. The FELDA Model (which has been discussed in Chapter 2) which has been recognized at the international level as a success model to increase the income of rural people can be adopted for the OA community.

The terms of agreement can be restructured and modified to minimize abuse and to increase sustainability of ownership. However, the FELDA model requires the participants to pay back the costs incurred by the resettlement. As an alternative, the government can use the resettlement model which is implemented in Indonesia (transmigration programme) by making a few changes to suit the OA community. Besides, the participants can be exempted from repayment of the initial development costs incurred in this programme as they are categorized as hardcore poor.

At the same time, businesses involving the community can be undertaken in the OA resettlement areas, for example through the cooperative activities. Initiatives taken by government to establish co-operatives for the OA community are a first step towards increasing their income and entrepreneurial skills. As stated in the 10th Malaysian Plan, that is, at the initial stage of implementation, the co-operatives will appoint professionals to manage and transfer expertise. After the OA community (co-operative

members) acquires the relevant skills and knowledge, the management will be handed over to the 'stakeholders'. This policy is a suitable and pragmatic one. However, an effective *business model* must be drafted in advance to ensure that this policy is sustainable and can provide a long-term impact for the upliftment of the OA community. Even though via this SRP the number of children attending school has increased but their academic achievements are still low. In relation to this, government policies relating to the education of OA children must take into account the factor of location, culture and demography of the OA which is different from the indicators at the national level.

Hence, resettlement programmes must take into account activities that will increase the interaction or communication of the OA community and their ancestral and traditional practices. Knowledge of the OA heritage and tradition as a national treasure needs to be protected for the future generations. In relation to this, the government policy of assimilation is not quite suitable. On the other hand, a policy that emphasizes on the integration of the OA community into the mainstream community is more appropriate.

On the whole, this research found that 70 percent of the participants in the SRP were satisfied with the scheme that was available. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has included Happiness Index as an important indicator for sustainable development through National Development Plans. Happiness Index is closely related to satisfaction of programmes implemented. However, a special policy must be drafted for the 30 percent who are not satisfied with the available scheme. At the same time, to protect the rights of OA community, as suggested by the United

Nations the establishment of the National Institutions on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (NIRIPs) can be undertaken by modifying it to be in line with other government policies. The drafting of special policies and programmes can be undertaken through this institution. In addition, its effective implementation and impact can be measured more objectively.

5.4 FURTHER RESEARCH AND CONCLUSION

Further research can be undertaken by comparing the resettlement areas with the villages of the OA community which are located on the town fringes which were not involved in this research. In this research, comparison was only done in the resettlement areas that are between the RP and VRP. Besides, the research that was undertaken was case-based in the Parliamentary Constituency of Cameron Highlands. Due to this, the findings of the research are limited and may not be reflective at the national level. A similar research can be undertaken by enlarging the scope (the research sample and increase the indicators with added sub-indicators) to cover all the resettlement areas of the OA community in Peninsular Malaysia so that the results can reflect the success of the resettlement programme at the national level. In addition to using the socio-economic satisfaction, a specific research that uses a multidisciplinary approach, mainly in the field of anthropology and sociology is expected to explain the satisfaction of the OA community in the current resettlements more comprehensively.

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BORANG KAJI SELIDIK

KEPUASAN SOSIO-EKONOMI ORANG ASLI DALAM PROGRAM
PENEMPATAN SEMULA TERSUSUN DALAM KAWASAN PARLIMEN
CAMERON HIGHLANDS



UUM
Universiti Utara Malaysia

Oleh

DEVAMANY S. KRISHNASAMY

**DOKTOR FALSAFAH
UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA**

2015

BAHAGIAN A**MAKLUMAT KETUA ISIRUMAH**

1. Bangsa
 - i. Program Penempatan Semula: _____
 - ii. Program Penempatan Semula Kampung: _____
2. Umur (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
15-24 tahun	15-24 tahun
25-34 tahun	25-34 tahun
35-44 tahun	35-44 tahun
45-54 tahun	45-54 tahun
55-64 tahun	55-64 tahun
65+ tahun	65+ tahun

3. Jantina (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
Lelaki	Lelaki
Perempuan	Perempuan

4. Bilangan isirumah yang tinggal bersama ketua isirumah

Program Penempatan Semula
i. Anak-anak _____ orang. ii. Mentua _____ orang. iii. Cucu _____ orang. iv. Ibu/bapa sendiri/isteri _____ orang. v. Abang/kakak sendiri/isteri _____ orang. vi. Lain-lain mereka yang mempunyai pertalian _____ orang.

Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
i. Anak-anak _____ orang. ii. Mentua _____ orang. iii. Cucu _____ orang. iv. Ibu/bapa sendiri/isteri _____ orang. v. Abang/kakak sendiri/isteri _____ orang. vi. Lain-lain mereka yang mempunyai pertalian _____ orang.

5. Struktur umur isirumah (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
0-14 tahun	0-14 tahun
15-24 tahun	15-24 tahun
25-34 tahun	25-34 tahun
35-44 tahun	35-44 tahun
45-54 tahun	45-54 tahun
55-64 tahun	55-64 tahun
65+ tahun	65+ tahun

6. Taraf perkahwinan ketua isirumah (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
Berkahwin	Berkahwin
Janda/duda	Janda/duda
Berpisah (bukan janda/duda)	Berpisah (bukan janda/duda)

7. Taraf perkahwinan bagi isirumah (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
Belum berkahwin	Belum berkahwin
Berkahwin	Berkahwin
Janda/duda	Janda/duda
Berpisah (bukan janda/duda)	Berpisah (bukan janda/duda)

8. Tahap pendidikan ketua isirumah (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
Pendidikan rendah (Darjah 1-6)	Pendidikan rendah (Darjah 1-6)
Pendidikan Menengah Rendah (Tkt. 1-3)	Pendidikan Menengah Rendah (Tkt. 1-3)
Pendidikan Menengah Atas (Tkt. 4-5)	Pendidikan Menengah Atas (Tkt. 4-5)
Pendidikan Tinggi (Tkt. 6/Matrikulasi)	Pendidikan Tinggi (Tkt. 6/Matrikulasi)
Universiti (Politeknik/Kolej/Universiti)	Universiti (Politeknik/Kolej/Universiti)
Tidak bersekolah	Tidak bersekolah

9. Tahap pendidikan isirumah (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
Pendidikan rendah (Darjah 1-6)	Pendidikan rendah (Darjah 1-6)
Pendidikan Menengah Rendah (Tkt. 1-3)	Pendidikan Menengah Rendah (Tkt. 1-3)
Pendidikan Menengah Atas (Tkt. 4-5)	Pendidikan Menengah Atas (Tkt. 4-5)
Pendidikan Tinggi (Tkt. 6/Matrikulasi)	Pendidikan Tinggi (Tkt. 6/Matrikulasi)
Universiti (Politeknik/Kolej/Universiti)	Universiti (Politeknik/Kolej/Universiti)
Tidak bersekolah pada masa kini	Tidak bersekolah pada masa kini
Tidak pernah bersekolah	Tidak pernah bersekolah

10. Tahap pendidikan anak ketua isirumah (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
Pendidikan rendah (Darjah 1-6)	Pendidikan rendah (Darjah 1-6)
Pendidikan Menengah Rendah (Tkt. 1-3)	Pendidikan Menengah Rendah (Tkt. 1-3)
Pendidikan Menengah Atas (Tkt. 4-5)	Pendidikan Menengah Atas (Tkt. 4-5)
Pendidikan Tinggi (Tkt. 6/Matrikulasi)	Pendidikan Tinggi (Tkt. 6/Matrikulasi)
Universiti (Politeknik/Kolej/Universiti)	Universiti (Politeknik/Kolej/Universiti)
Tidak bersekolah pada masa kini	Tidak bersekolah pada masa kini
Tidak pernah bersekolah	Tidak pernah bersekolah

BAHAGIAN B**KEPUASAN SOSIO-EKONOMI**

1. Pekerjaan dalam kawasan petempatan masa kini (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan yang berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
Penoreh getah dan pekerja ladang sawit	Penoreh getah dan pekerja ladang sawit
Kerja kerajaan	Kerja kerajaan
Kerja swasta	Kerja swasta
Mengumpul hasil hutan	Mengumpul hasil hutan
Berniaga	Berniaga
Petani	Petani
Penternakan	Penternakan
Pencen	Pencen
Tidak berkerja	Tidak berkerja

2. Lokasi pekerjaan utama selepas penempatan semula (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan yang berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
Dalam kampung masa kini	Dalam kampung masa kini
Dalam kampung berdekatan	Dalam kampung berdekatan
Dalam kawasan lain	Dalam kawasan lain
Tidak berkerja	Tidak berkerja

3. Pekerjaan sambilan (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan yang berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
Penoreh getah dan pekerja ladang sawit	Penoreh getah dan pekerja ladang sawit
Kerja kerajaan	Kerja kerajaan
Kerja swasta	Kerja swasta
Mengumpul hasil hutan	Mengumpul hasil hutan
Berniaga	Berniaga
Petani	Petani
Penternakan	Penternakan
Tidak berkerja sampingan	Tidak berkerja sampingan

4. Pendapatan ketua isirumah (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan yang berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
RM 0.00	RM 0.00
RM 1.00 - 200.00	RM 1.00 - 200.00
RM 201.00 - 300.00	RM 201.00 - 300.00
RM 301.00 - 600.00	RM 301.00 - 600.00
RM 601.00 - 900.00	RM 601.00 - 900.00
RM 901.00 - 1,200.00	RM 901.00 - 1,200.00
RM 1,201.00 - 1,500.00	RM 1,201.00 - 1,500.00
RM 1,501.00 - 2,000.00	RM 1,501.00 - 2,000.00
RM 2,001.00 - 3,000.00	RM 2,001.00 - 3,000.00
RM 3,000.00 +	RM 3,000.00 +

5. Pendapatan daripada kerja sampingan ketua isirumah (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan yang berkenaan*)

Program Penempatan Semula	Program Penempatan Semula Kampung
RM 0.00	RM 0.00
RM 1.00 - 200.00	RM 1.00 - 200.00
RM 201.00 - 300.00	RM 201.00 - 300.00
RM 301.00 - 600.00	RM 301.00 - 600.00
RM 601.00 - 900.00	RM 601.00 - 900.00
RM 901.00 - 1,200.00	RM 901.00 - 1,200.00
RM 1,201.00 - 1,500.00	RM 1,201.00 - 1,500.00
RM 1,501.00 - 2,000.00	RM 1,501.00 - 2,000.00
RM 2,001.00 - 3,000.00	RM 2,001.00 - 3,000.00
RM 3,000.00 +	RM 3,000.00 +

6. Sumber pendapatan lain (*tandakan [✓] pada ruangan yang berkenaan*)

Pendapatan	Program Penempatan Semula		Program Penempatan Semula Kampung	
	Ketua Isirumah	Isirumah	Ketua Isirumah	Isirumah
Kebajikan Masyarakat				
Pencen				
Biasiswa pendidikan				
Dividen daripada koperasi				
Bantuan kewangan daripada kerajaan tempatan				
Bantuan kewangan daripada kerajaan negeri				
Bantuan kewangan daripada kerajaan pusat				

7. Kepuasan daripada keadaan sosio-ekonomi.

[Tandakan (✓) pada pilihan jawapan paling tepat]

Skala:

Meningkat (Mt)

Tidak Berubah (TB)

Menurun (Mn)

Bil.	Hubungan	Program Penempatan Semula			Program Penempatan Semula Kampung		
		Mt	TB	Mn	Mt	TB	Mn
1.	Kepuasan anda tentang peluang meningkatkan ekonomi diri dalam kampung atau skim sekarang ...						
2.	Kepuasan ketua isirumah memperoleh pendapatan						
3.	Kepuasan isirumah memperoleh pendapatan						

--- END ---

PENDAPATAN DAN PERBELAJAAN ISIRUMAH ORANG ASLI
DI CAMERON HIGHLANDS



UUM

Oleh

Devamany S. Krishnasamy

Doktor Falsafah (PhD)
Universiti Utara Malaysia

2017



BUKU LOG PENDAPATAN

Tarikh : 1 Mei 2017

[illegible]

BUKU LOG PENDAPATAN

Tarikh : 2 Mei 2017

[illegible]

BUKU LOG PENDAPATAN

Tarikh : 3 Mei 2017

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BUKU LOG PENDAPATAN

Tarikh : 4 Mei 2017

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Tarikh : 5 Mei 2017

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Tarikh : 6 Mei 2017

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Tarikh : 7 Mei 2017

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Tarikh : 30 Mei 2017

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Tarikh : 31 Mei 2017

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