

**THE SOCIO-ECONOMICS IMPACTS OF RURAL-  
URBAN MIGRATION AMONG BIDAYUH: A Case  
study at Kampung Simpok and Mundei.**

**By**

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## **LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL**

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Friday, September 28, 2001

Encik Nicholas Amin  
Faculty of Administration and Law  
Mara University of Technology  
Sarawak Branch  
Kota Samarahan

Dear Sir,

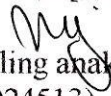
### **SUBMISSION OF RESEACH PAPER**

Enclosed herewith is a report entitled '*The Socio-Economic Impacts of Rural-Urban Migration among Bidayuh. A Case Study on Kampong Simpok and Kampong Mundeï*' as requirement for partial fulfillment of Diploma in Public Administration for the Subject PAD 340 for your kind perusal and retention

We hope that this report will meet your expectation and requirement of the university. Thank you for all the guidance and advice rendered during the entire preparation of this report. Without the support from you, this project paper may not make possible.

Thank you

Yours Sincerely

  
(Maling anak Kanyan  
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## **ABSTRACT**

The Malaysian economy has undergone rapid transformation with a short span of two decades and has a vision to become fully developed economy by the year 2020. This study provides some vivid picture of remarkable ephemeral migration trend and its socio-economic impacts to the rural depopulation.

Many study in the past given economic perspective view that influenced rural migration although in late 60s many communities migrated or settled down by the government into resettlement for security reasons. At time the threat from communist insurgencies had created many rural problem and one of the solution at that time was to resettle them into new villages.

But the situation now a day is quite different than in the past. Migration today is largely influence by economic development that heavily focussed in the town centers through out the State.

A case study is conducted at two selected villages of the Bidayuh community of Kampong Mundeï and Kampong Simpok. By completion of this study researchers are hoping to uncover the socio-economics impacts of the migration among Bidayuh from the rural to urban areas.

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1. Introduction**

This study was conducted at Kampung Simpok and Kampung Mundeï about 45 kilometers from Kuching. We conducted interview by using prepared questionnaire to about 80 respondents to obtain desire data required by our study. With data collected we thus derived our result and formulated the following finding.

#### **1.1 Introduction of the study**

As a country moves towards progress with some areas being more developed as compared to others, migration of people from less developed into more developed areas is inevitable. Malaysia, which started its industrialization in early 1960's, has experienced migration of its people from the rural area to the main industrial zones. In Sarawak, industrialization started in the early 1980's with opening of timber based industries through out the State, whilst manufacturing industries begun much later.

Naturally, as a result of migration, the size of urban population has been increased by 4.5% annually from 9.5 million in 1991 to 11.3 million in 1995. In terms of the proportion of the population residing in urban areas, it was noted that there were 34 % in 1980, 51% in 1981 and 54% in 1995. These figures will surely increase in the future consistent with the growth of urbanization (Malaysia, 1996).

The government is now trying to reverse the situation by developing rural areas. In doing so the government is committed to open both state and Native Customary Right land for agricultural purpose in the large scale. Such objective is expected to increase rural