

year age group. And then as the age group increases, the number of population decreases. There are very few people in the last three age groups, namely 55-59; 60-64; and 65 years and above.

The distribution of population by age implies that there is a growing number of youth and this will later on create a problem of employment in Sawah Sempadan. It may lead to the fragmentation of farms if no new lands available. As for the present, it means a problem of education to the parents.

On the whole the disparity between the sexes according to age group is not very great. There are relatively more females than males in 0-39 year age group (in total Table 2.8), but from 40 years and above there are more males than the females.

In total the females within 0-19 year age group constitute about 65-09% of the total females in Sawah Sempadan, while the male for the same age group make up about 58.1% (Table 2.7).

Households

In the whole of Sawah Sempadan, there are 535 Javanese houses or households. Blocks D, K, P and V have the highest percentage of the total number of households because the Javanese in these blocks constitute the highest percentage of the total population.

Although the population in Blocks E, Q, S and W is less than that in Blocks F, R, T and U (Table 2.1), but in terms of households the latter have less than the former (Table 3.1). In other groups of Blocks, the distribution of households follows the distribution of population.

Table 3.2 shows that Block A and Block E have the same number of households, although the number of population in each block is not the same (Table 2.4). Similarly in Blocks J and K; Blocks L and V; and Blocks N and S, each pair of blocks has the same number of households with the different number of population. Block I has the highest number (59) of households because the Javanese population there is the greatest.

The average size of households varies from four to seven. But seven as the average size is very uncommon. Only two Blocks T and U, are found to have this average size. The most common average size is five. Four and six are less common.

Table 3.3 shows the distribution of households by the number of persons living in each. The number as illustrated in this Table varies from 1 to 10. The majority of households have six persons in them. The next common sizes are five, four, three and seven. There are few households which have less than two or more than eight persons in them.

According to households by types, the most common type is the couple and children. It constitutes about 74% of the total number of households. This is so because we have seen that the greater proportion of the total population is concentrated at lower age group (Between 0-19 years there are 1,856 people or 61.4% of the total population, Table 2.5). The next common types, though the percentages are very much smaller (only about 7% each), are the couple who live with/without children plus miscellaneous relatives, and widow/widower who lives with/without children. The other types are very negligible.

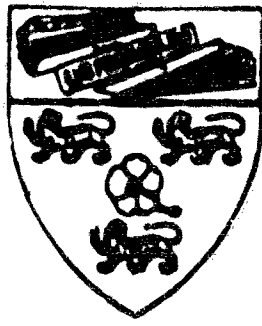
The man and wives with/without children is completely absent in Sawah Sempadan.

Occupation

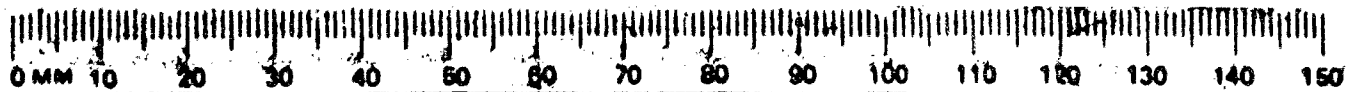
The number of economically inactive population is more or less same as that of economically active. Among the economically active population, 1,327 or 45.3% of the total population are farmers. Other occupations such as teachers, labourers and employees make up in total only 0.6% which is very negligible. It seems that only in group of Blocks B, I and K, where there are more teachers, labourers and employees. In the other groups of Blocks these three occupations are almost absent.

Even housewives in total they constitute only 6.5%, implying that there is a large amount of female labour employed on farms. Similarly much labour of young people (below 19 years) is employed on farms is indicated by the fact that students make up just about 22.3% of the total population. We have seen in our previous study that the population within 0-19 year age group constitute 61.4% of the total population.

The number of 'inactive population', 441 or 15.1% of the total, is rather large. Some of these people are infants, the aged and the invalids. But many of them are unemployed or only employed occasionally in various jobs.



TAMAT



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