NOTA
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NOTE
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POPULATION OF SABAH

by

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The distribution of the population follows the general pattern of development of the country. Regions of greater settlement and density occur mainly on the east coast, particularly along a more rapid rate of growth. Community growth also shows differential rates with the cities including the fastest rate of increase. The native have increased at a moderate pace.

The contribution of the population reflects the general pattern of the development of the country. Regions of greatest settlement and density occur mainly on the east coast, particularly along a more rapid rate of growth. Community growth also shows differential rates with the cities including the fastest rate of increase. The native have increased at a moderate pace.

The distribution of the population by age indicates that it to be a young and present rate of growth emphasizes this point. Children below 15 years of age make up over 40% of the population in 1950. In analyzing by the main characteristics are of rural and urban distribution is considered. This indicates an awareness of the age distribution in India.

Chapter three looks into the sex and marital status characteristics of the population. Sex-ratio points out that between the two main ethnic groups in Pakistan, i.e., the Muslims who have been well in urban and rural areas of creating a permanently settled community. The other group, consisting mainly of Hindus and Sikhs, is still in the process of character. Internal state figures show that in 1950, around 32% of the population was married, around 37% were married and the rest others widowed or divorced.

The inclusion of literacy and religion is taken up next. Analysis of the latest census data reveals that the Muslims are the most literate, the education of the female in 1950 was still a long way to go, and finally the main language of literacy is the Urdu language, followed by Hindi and English.

Figures on religion indicate a greater number of people are voting to Christianity rather than Islam.

Data in the labour force is dealt with in the final chapter. Within the working age-group of 10-64 years, it is to be noted that 75% were economically active. In the age-group of 45 and over, almost 63% were recorded as active economically. A large proportion of the females were also economically active. The greater part of the active population were recorded as Own Account and Family Workers. For the country as a whole, the variety of occupations was rather limited.

That, in brief, is the total coverage of the exercise.
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