

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

1. Definition of Javanese

The people classified as Javanese are those people of Javanese origin. They are either immigrants who came direct from Java or locally born from Javanese parents. If a male of Javanese immigrant intermarries with a local Malay woman, the offsprings are regarded as Javanese by ethnic group; the wife, however, is a Malay, while the household is classified as Javanese household. On the other hand, if a female Javanese immigrant, intermarries with a local Malay man, the offsprings are regarded as Malays, and she is still a Javanese, while the household is classified as a Malay household.

2. Composition of Population

Like any other block in Sawah Sempadan, these four blocks (E, Q, S and W) are inhabited mainly by the two major ethnic groups; the Malays and the Javanese. The total population living in these four blocks is 1,041 persons, of which 602 are Malays and 439 are of Javanese origin. In percentage terms 57.8% of the total population are Malays, and 42.2% are Javanese. (Table 2)

3. Total Population by Sex

The total male population is 542 persons or 52% of the entire population while the total female population is 499 persons or 48% of the whole population. (Table 3) There are 284 male Malays or 27.3% of total population, 318 female Malays or 30.3% of total population. Of the Javanese, there are 253 males or 56.7% of total population, while there are only 181 females or 41.3% of total population. (Table 4)

Of a total of 602 Malays, 47.2% are males and 52.8% are females. Among the Javanese, of a total 439 Javanese, 56.7% are males, and 41.3% females. We note that the Malays have more females while the Javanese have more males.

4. Migration

It is interesting to make a comparative study of the sex ratio between the two ethnic groups. It is seen above in the composition of population by sex that there is a comparable degree of sex imbalance in both the ethnic groups.

TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ETHNIC
GROUPS, SEX AND AGE

ETHNIC GROUPS	MALAYS				JAVANESE				MIXED	
	SEX (YRS)	M	F	TOTAL	%	M	F	TOTAL	%	TOTAL
0 - 4	47	52	99	16.4	38	35	73	16.6	172	16.5
5 - 9	43	45	88	14.6	47	47	94	21.4	182	17.5
10 - 14	46	43	89	14.8	28	44	72	16.4	161	15.5
15 - 19	29	26	55	9.2	30	18	48	10.9	108	9.9
20 - 24	21	42	63	10.5	19	4	23	5.2	86	8.3
25 - 29	17	30	47	7.9	8	5	13	2.9	60	5.8
30 - 34	21	31	52	8.6	11	8	19	4.3	71	6.8
35 - 39	22	15	37	6.2	6	3	9	2.1	46	4.4
40 - 44	13	19	32	5.3	18	3	21	4.8	53	5.0
45 - 49	7	2	9	1.5	19	1	20	4.6	29	2.8
50 - 54	3	7	10	1.7	6	4	10	2.3	20	1.9
55 - 59	1	3	4	0.6	6	4	10	2.3	14	1.4
60 - 64	7	2	9	1.5	9	2	11	2.5	20	1.9
65 & above	7	1	8	1.3	13	3	16	3.7	24	2.3
TOTAL	294	318	612	100	253	181	439	100	1041	100

TABLE 2

PERCENT OF TOTAL POPULATION
(MALAYS AND JAVANESE)

MALAYS		JAVANESE	
Nos.	%	Nos.	%
602	57.8	439	42.2

TABLE 3

PERCENTAGE OF MALE AND FEMALE TO TOTAL POP.

MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	% MALE	% FEMALE
542	499	1,041	52.0	48.0

The Malays have slightly more females than males; 3.2% more females. The Javanese, on the other hand, have more males; the disparity is about 7.4%.

This sex imbalance in both ethnic groups is clearly seen when we consider the ratio of males per 100 female as shown in table 5. It is seen that the Malays have 89.3 males for every 100 females while the Javanese have 142.5 males per 100 females. This means that the excess of 42.5 Javanese males must at least intermarry with local Malay women. When considering the population as a whole, however, the balance of sex-ratio tips towards the males. There are 110.4 males per 100 females in the entire population.

We can examine in some detail the sex balance of both ethnic groups and for the whole population by computing sex-ratio by age-groups. This is precisely done in table 6. Table 6 shows that there is considerable disparity in the sex balance in the marriageable age-groups (15 - 30 yrs.) for both Malays and Javanese, except that the Malays have less males while the Javanese have more males. For the Malays, in the 20 - 24 age-group, there are only 50 males per 100 females; in the 25 - 29 age-group, there are 56.7 males per 100 females; and in the 30 - 34 age-group, there are 67.7 males per 100 females. For the Javanese in the similar age-groups there are 475 males per 100 females, 160 males per 100 females and 137.5 males per 100 females respectively.

It is clear therefore, that on the whole the Malays have more females than males while the Javanese have more males. The effect of this opposite pull on the sex-ratio between the ethnic groups is to smoothen and stabilise the sex balance to very near the equilibrium.

It is not surprising to find that the Javanese population have more males. The present Javanese are either the remnants of the pioneer settlers who came as immigrants direct from Java or the descendants of these immigrants. When they came to Malaya, they did not bring along with them their womenfolks. This is a universal phenomenon of all migrant people. Due to the hazardous nature of the journey, and the uncertainty of life awaiting them in the new land, it would be hazardous to bring their families along with them. These Javanese immigrants, therefore, gradually inter-married with local Malay women. This accounts for the observedly predominantly more males than females in the Javanese population.

TABLE 4

PERCENTAGE OF MALE & FEMALE POP. BY ETHNIC
GROUPS TO TOTAL POPULATION

MALAYS				JAVANESE			
M	F	M	F				
Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%	Nos.	%
284	27.3	318	30.5	258	24.8	181	17.4

TABLE 5

SEX-RATIO BY ETHNIC GROUPS
(MALES PER 100 FEMALES)

MALAYS	JAVANESE	SEX-RATIO FOR TOTAL POP.
89.3	143.5	110.4

TABLE 6DISTRIBUTION OF SEX RATIOBY AGE AND ETHNIC GROUPS

AGE	RATIO	MALAYS	JAVANESE	MIXED
		MALES/100 FEMALES	MALES/100 FEMALES	MALES/100 FEMALES
0 - 4		90.4	108.6	97.7
5 - 9		95.6	100.0	97.8
10 - 14		107.0	63.6	85.1
15 - 19		111.5	166.6	134.0
20 - 24		50.0	475.0	86.9
25 - 29		56.7	160.0	71.4
30 - 34		67.7	137.5	82.1
35 - 39		146.6	200.0	155.5
40 - 44		63.4	600.0	140.9
45 - 49		350.0	1900.0	866.6
50 - 54		42.8	150.0	818.1
55 - 59		33.3	150.0	100.0
60 - 64		350.0	450.0	325.0
65 & above		700.0	433.3	500.0

5. Distribution of Population by Blocks

Table 7 shows that population are unevenly distributed in the four blocks. 274 persons, or 26.3% of total population live in block E, 343 or 32.9% of total population live in block Q, 339 persons or 31.4% live in block S, while block W, which is the smallest block contains only 35 persons or just 3.4% of the total population.

Table 7 also indicates that in all the three blocks, except W, the Malays generally predominates. In Block E, there are 156 Malays and 118 Javanese. In block Q, there are 223 Malays and 120 Javanese, and in block S there are 210 Malays as against 179 Javanese. Block W, whose area is quite insignificant for any worthwhile comparison, contains 22 Javanese and only 13 Malays.

It is seen that most of the Malay population of 602 persons are concentrated in two blocks, Q and S. 37% of total Malay population live in Block Q, and 35% live in Block S. Only 26% live in Block E, and merely 2% live in the small Block W. The two blocks Q and S together account for 72% of the Malay population.

The Javanese seem to concentrate in block S, for this single block alone contains 40.2% of the Javanese population. Block E and Q, however, contain an almost equal number of Javanese, 27.5% in block E, and 27.3% in block Q. Block W contains 5% of Javanese population, or in absolute figure, 22 persons. This is only 9 persons more Javanese than Malays in block W.

6. Distribution of Population by Rows

From the inter-row study of population distribution as shown in table 8 and table 9, it is observed that population are more evenly distributed by rows. This is due to the fact that people tend to build houses as close as possible to the four parallel bunds. These four bunds begins from the main headwork, and run through the entire blocks, and connected to the main bund, which eventually opens to the main road. The four parallel bunds serve as important means of inter-block communication and access to the main road. The settlement pattern which developed along these bunds is of linear type with farmsteads strewn along them.

From table 8, it is seen that 293 persons live along row 1, or 28.1% of total population, 236 persons or 22.7% live along row II; 248 persons or 23.8% live along row III; and 264 persons or 25.4% along row IV. By ethnic groups, it seem that 35% of total Malays live along Row I, 20.8% along row II, 21.5% along III, and 22.7% along

TABLE 7

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY SEX,
ETHNIC GROUPS AND BLOCKS

SEX CLASS	MALAYS				JAVANESE				TOTAL			
	M	F	TOTAL	%	M	F	TOTAL	%	M	F	TOTAL	%
E	70	86	156	26.0	75	43	118	24.5	145	129	274	26.3
Q	105	118	223	37.0	66	54	120	27.3	171	172	343	33.0
S	103	107	210	35.0	106	73	179	40.2	209	180	389	38.4
V	6	7	13	2.0	11	11	22	5.0	17	18	35	3.3
TOTAL	284	318	602	100	258	181	439	100	542	499	1041	100

TABLE 8

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY
ROWS AND ETHNIC GROUPS

<u>ROWS</u>	MALAYS	%	JAVANESE	%	TOTAL	%
1	213	35.0	93	18.9	293	28.1
2	125	20.8	111	25.3	236	22.7
3	131	21.5	117	26.7	248	23.8
4	136	22.7	128	29.1	264	25.4
TOTAL	602	100	439	100	1041	100

TABLE 6

DISMILIBRATION OF POPULATION BY AGE, SEX, AND RONG

ROWS	I		II		III		IV		TOTAL
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
AGE GROUPS									
0 - 4	18	26	29	22	25	20	15	19	172
5 - 9	24	24	17	26	25	18	24	24	182
10 - 14	29	22	10	21	17	18	18	26	161
15 - 19	12	15	14	8	14	16	19	11	103
20 - 24	12	13	9	11	10	16	9	7	86
25 - 29	6	10	4	6	6	9	9	10	60
30 - 34	12	12	9	8	7	5	4	14	71
35 - 39	8	5	6	4	4	4	6	5	46
40 - 44	10	9	5	6	6	6	10	1	53
45 - 49	5	1	5	-	7	1	9	1	20
50 - 54	2	4	2	1	2	3	3	3	20
55 - 59	2	1	3	1	1	3	1	3	14
60 - 64	5	1	2	2	2	1	7	-	20
65 and above	3	3	3	-	8	-	6	1	24
TOTAL BY SEX	148	145	120	116	134	114	140	124	1041
TOTAL BY ROWS	293		236		243		264		
%	22.1		22.7		23.8		25.4		100

row IV. Similarly, the Javanese era live evenly distributed along the outer rows. 18.6% of total Javanese live in row I, 25.4% along row II, 26.5% along row III, and 25.4% along row IV.

From the outer-row study of the population distribution, it is noticeable that more people live along the outer rows I and IV than the inner rows II and III. It is natural that people tend to build houses along the outer rows because the main canals run along them flanking the blocks. The banks along the main canals are well kept and by far the most important lines of communication. They are broad enough to be accessible to light motor vehicles like cars and jeeps. The inner rows, on the other hand, carry only small, not-well-kept banks and sometimes broken at some places. These small banks could at the most be accessible by bicycles.

7. Distribution of Male & Female Population by Blocks

Table 10 shows the distribution of total male and female population by blocks. It is noticeable that the distribution of male and female population in the three major blocks E, G and S is uneven. Block S contains the highest number of males and females as compared to blocks E and G. This single block S contains 38.6% males, and 36.1% females. Block E, however, contains 26.8% males, and 25.3% females, while block G contains 31.6% of males and 34.5% females.

Block N has only 5% males and 3.6% females.

8. Age Structure

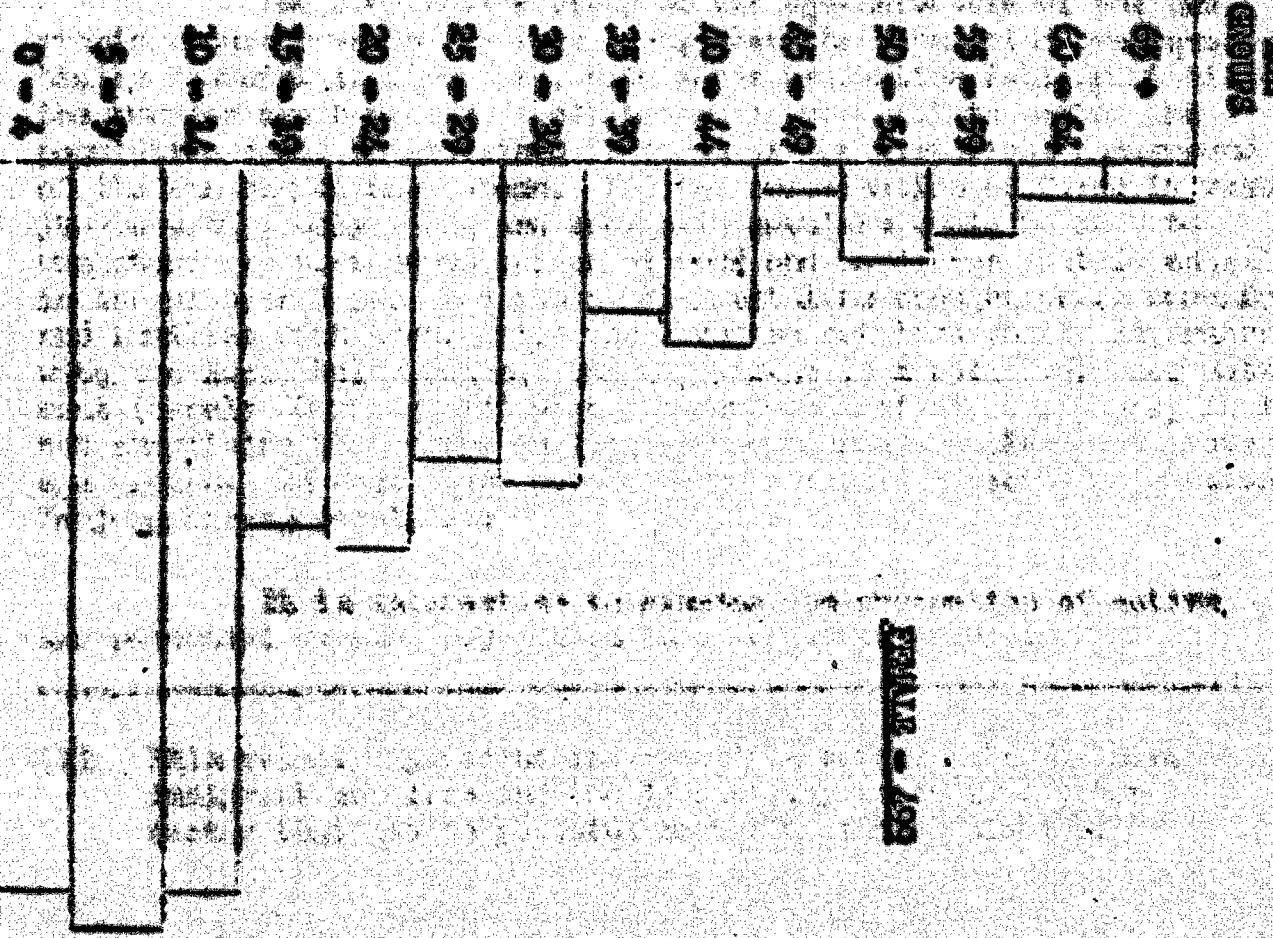
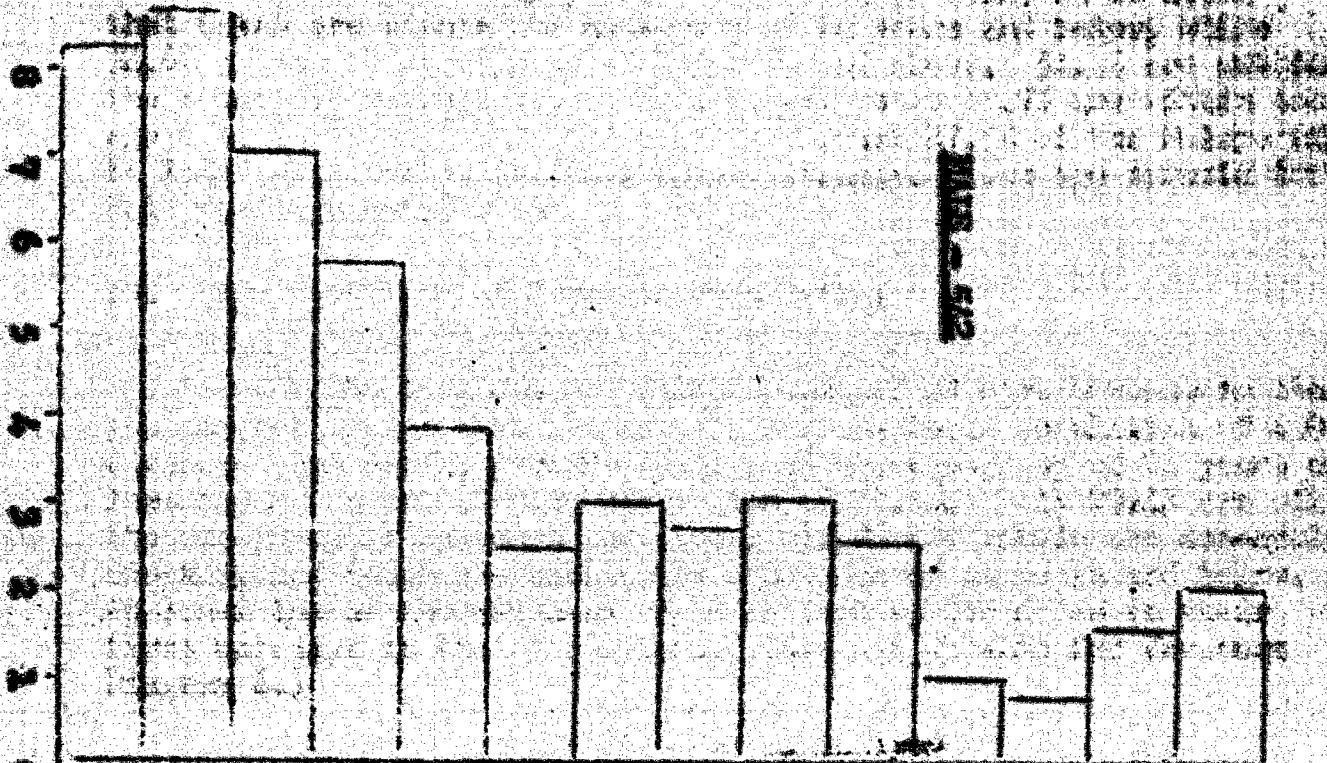
In Table 1, the age structure of the entire population and for each of the ethnic groups, Malays and Javanese are studied. For the total population, it is seen that 57.6% are within the age group of 24 years or less and 32.4% in the age-group 25 years and above. Another remarkable fact is that 59.4% of the total population are within the non-adult bracket (19 years of age or less). Of this, 49.5% are in the age group of 14 years and below.

The figures indicate a remarkably youthful nature of the population, with large proportion of total population falling within the younger age groups. (See Diagram 4.) (1) It is profitable to make a comparative study of the age-structure of each of the ethnic groups, Malays and Javanese.

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- (1) A graphic portrayal of variations in the age and sex structure is afforded by population pyramid, as shown in the diagrams 4, 5 and 6.

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE & FEMALE POPULATION BY BLOCKS

BLOCKS	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL MALES		FEMALES	% OF TOTAL FEMALES
		MALES	FEMALES		
B	145	26.8	129	25.8	
C	172	31.6	172	34.5	
S	209	39.6	180	36.1	
W	27	3.0	19	3.6	
TOTAL	542	100	499	100	



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IV. Age Structure of Malay Population

Of the Malay population of 600 persons, 71.1% are below what 65.4% are within the age-group of 14 years and below; 24.6% are in the age group of 15 years and above. Of these, 21.6% fall in the ripe-adult group of 19 years and above, while 3.0% fall in the age bracket of 14 years and below. At least 27.0% of the Malays will be looking for mates in their first marriage. (See age pyramid for Malays, Diagram 5.)

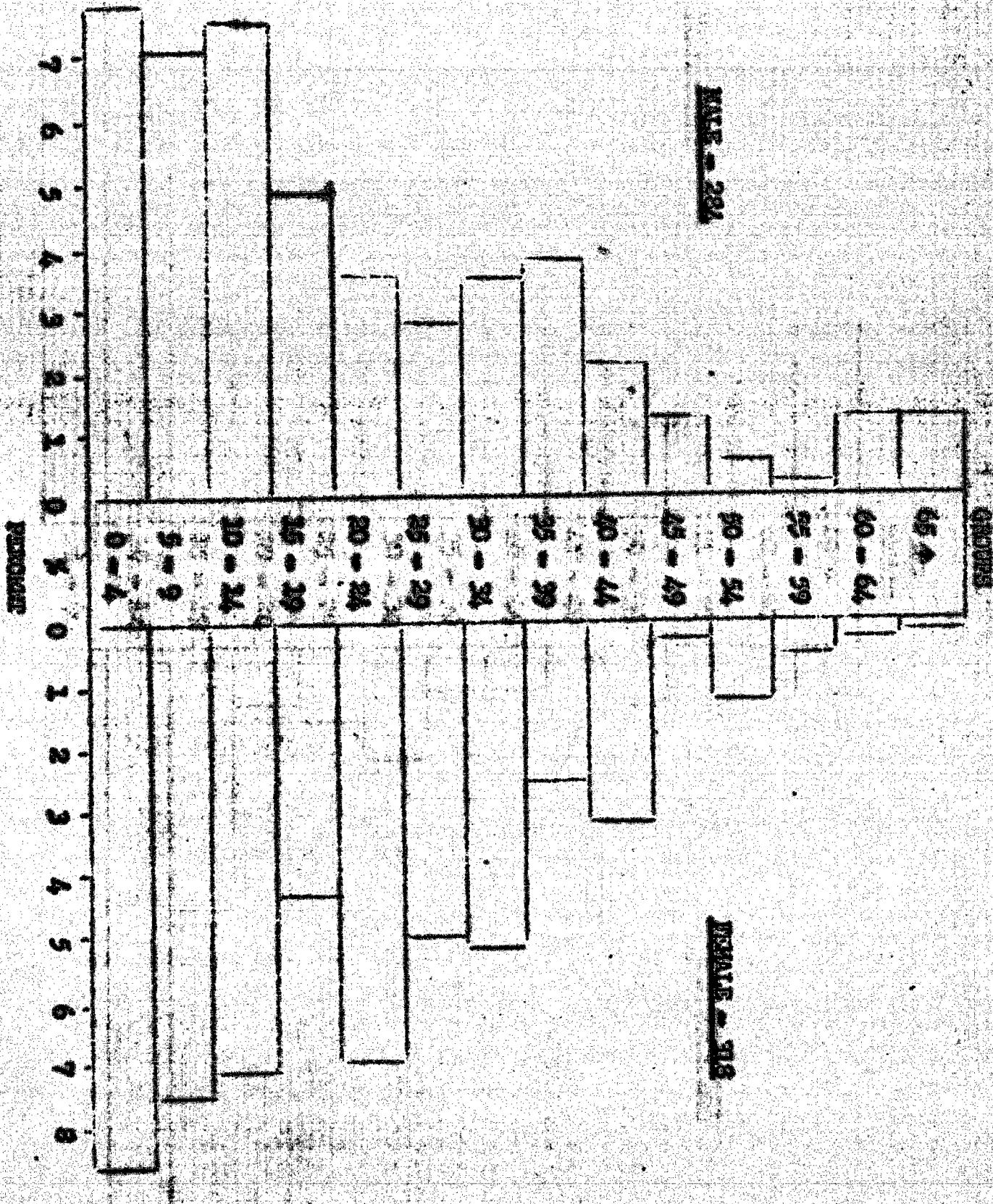
V. Age Structure of Javanese Population

The Javanese population consists of more persons in the younger age group than the Malays. Of the total population of 400 Javanese enumerated, persons falling in the age-group of 14 years and below assume an overwhelming proportion of 70.0%. The 20.0% are distributed in the age-groups of 15 years and above. About one-fourth of the Javanese population are within the age-bracket of 14 years and below. At least 16% of the Javanese would be looking for mates in their first marriage. (See age pyramid for Javanese, Diagram 6.)

In comparing the structure of the two communities of settlers, it must be noted that the same facts that the population are exceedingly youthful in structure, with large proportion falling within the younger age brackets. This youthful nature of the population could be explained in terms of the historical background of the relatively recent settlement. Not the colonization of formerly vast territories bearing only young and energetic settlers would be able to withstand the tremendous burden of war and hardships that it entailed in the pioneer days. The young Malay settlers brought their womenfolk and families with them, while the Javanese settlers mostly intermarried⁽¹⁾ with the local Malay women. Tanjung Karang is a relatively new settlement (less than 20 years old) with a "new" population. Therefore, it is not surprising that there is large proportion of people in the younger age groups. In fact these people represent only a second generation of the young Javanese population.

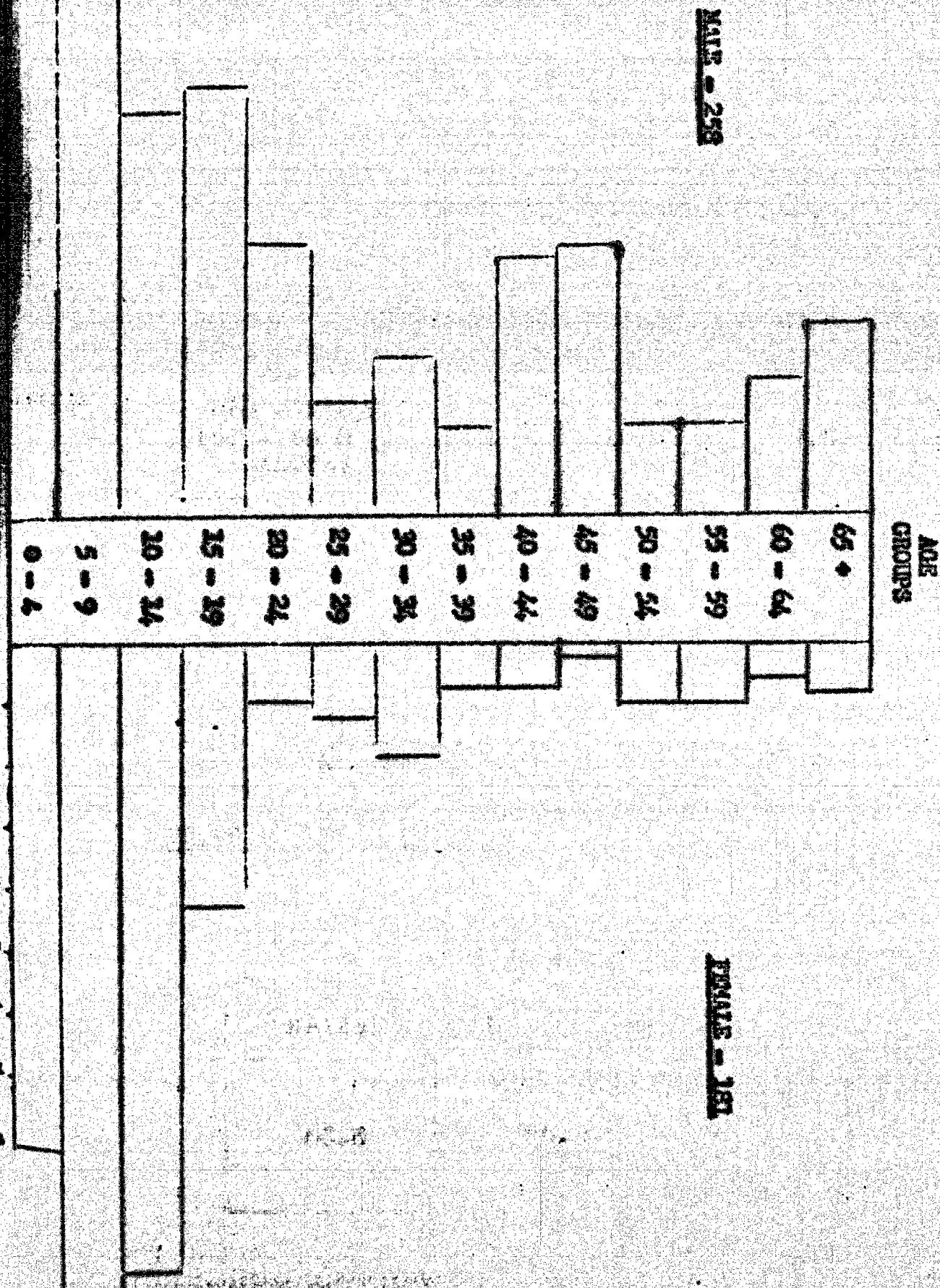
It is interesting to examine the proportion of native and potential mating population in both ethnic groups.

(1) The relatively recent intermarriage between the Javanese immigrant settlers and the local Malay women is another factor that led to youthful nature of the population.



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(Diagram 6) ACT-SPECTRUM OF JAPANESE POP.



EMIATE - 180

EMIATE - 250

TABLE 11

PERCENTAGE OF POP. IN THE ACTIVE AND POTENTIAL
WORKING AGE - BY ETHNIC GROUPS

	MALAYS %	JAVANESE %	TOTAL %
ACTIVE WORKING AGE (15-19 YRS.)	49.1%	34.8%	43.0%
POTENTIAL LABOUR (14 YRS & BELOW)	45.7	54.4	49.5
OLD PERSONS (50 - 65 & ABOVE)	5.2	10.8	7.5

TABLE 12

CHILD-WOMAN RATIO BY ETHNIC GROUPS

NO. OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YRS./100 FEMALES OF 15-44 YRS.

MALAYS	JAVANESE	OVERALL
60.6	56.2	41.1

In table 11, it is seen that 43% of the total population are within the active working age (15 - 49 years), while only 7.5% are old persons (50 years or above) whose prime years of productivity are almost over. There is a substantial proportion of potential and forthcoming working population: 40.5% of total population. This includes children within the age group of 14 years or less.

11. Child-Woman Ratio:

Within the limitation of our data, we could attempt to picture the fertility of the Malays and Javanese. Child-woman ratio can be used to measure the incidence of childbearing in the population of adult women. Specifically, it is the number of children under 5 years of age per 100 females of childbearing age (ie. between ages of 15 - 44 years). Table 12 shows the child-woman ratio of the two ethnic groups. The Malays have 60.6 children of under 5 years of age to every 100 females of childbearing age, the Javanese have slightly less; 56.2 children of under 5 years to every 100 females of childbearing age. The overall child-woman ratio for the whole population is, however, 41.1 children per 100 adult women. These indices indicate that the average Malay women is slightly more fertile than the average Javanese women of comparable age.