

CHAPTER I

POPULATION

A Study of Population by Ethnic Groups

With reference to Table 1. The total population for the whole of my study area is 921. Out of this figure, there are 530 Javanese. This is about 54.03% of the total population. The rest of the population consist of Malays which come to 451 in absolute term. In percentage, it is approximately 45.97%. Hence, from this we can say that the Javanese are in majority by about 79 persons. This is not surprising when we realise that a substantial proportion of the immigrants from Indonesia who settled in Selangor settled in Jawah Sempadan District.

The most densely populated block in my area is Block K with a total population of 373. Out of this, 205 are Javanese, and 168 are Malays i.e. 54.96% Javanese and 45.04% Malays. It is quite hard to say why this block is so densely populated. But in my opinion it is because of the distance from neighbouring kampongs. (Please refer to the map.) Since, it is situated almost centrally in the area, I suppose the people prefer to live in the sawah lot rather than travel down daily.

Block L is the second largest populated block with a population of 319. Again as in the above block, the Javanese are in significant number with about 192 persons which is 60.19%. On the other hand, there are 127 Malays which is 39.81% of the total population in this block. This block is less densely populated compared to the above block. This may be due to that it is much closer to the kampongs when compared to the previous block. If we pursue this further, we will notice that as the block gets closer to the kampongs, less and less people live in the sawah lots. For example, Block U which is next to the kampongs, has only 63 persons living in the sawah. How far my assumption is true, I do not know, but, judging from the Table, I am inclined to say such.

In Block K, out of a total population of 226, there are 124 Malays which is 54.87%. One point that strikes me is that there are more Malays than the Javanese living in this block. This is unlike the other two blocks discussed above. There are only 102, or, 45.13% Javanese. It is indeed very difficult to say, or, to see any reason why there are more Malays here.

TABLE 1

POPULATION BY ETHNIC GROUPS

Block	Malay		Javanese		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	
K	124	54.87	102	45.13	226
Q	127	39.31	152	60.19	319
R	168	45.04	205	54.96	373
S	32	50.79	31	49.21	63
Total	451	45.97	530	54.03	981

Lastly, we come to Block U with a total population of mere 63 persons. The reason for the small number of settlers here is as stated above. It is very close to Kampung Tiram Barok. The number of Malays is almost equal to that of the Javanese. The Malays only exceed the Javanese by one person with a total of 32. There are 31 Javanese. In terms of percentage, there are 50.79% Malays and 49.21% Javanese.

To sum up the Javanese are in significant number living in these four blocks (K, Q, R, S). Most of these Javanese who migrated to this country way back in 1925, came here in search of land. To-day, most, if not all, the Javanese between the ages of 6-20 were born in this area (Sewah Kemajadan). This reflected the fact that very few Javanese, if any, come to settle in Sewah Kemajadan over the last few years. As far as I can deduce, most of them are already permanently settled in the area.

A point to note at this juncture is that the Sewah Kemajadan area is essentially a Malay area (the term "Malay area" includes also the Javanese and Banjarans). The Chinese farmers are concentrated in the Lekinton area which is an essentially a Chinese area.

The Malays living in the four blocks under discussion are mostly from Selangor. A very insignificant number come from other states. This may be due to the fact that people from other states do not care to settle here for the simple reason that they can always

cattle in the padi areas in their own State if they so wish to farm padi.

Population by Age and Sex for All Blocks

In Table 2, we can see that the number of males and females is almost the same. The males exceed the females by 3 only. There are 492 males and 489 females altogether. By percentage, there are 50.15% males and 49.85% females. However, one must not jump to the conclusion that there is a male for every female in the sense that when marriage is considered there will be no trouble to find a partner for each and every one. This is a very misleading conclusion. When we examine the Table more closely, we will find that in each age group, disparity between males and females occurs. The disparity in number between the two sexes varies with each different age group. To illustrate the point let us consider two age groups. Let us examine those two 60-64, and 65 and above. Taking the two groups together, we notice that the males significantly outnumber the females. By percentage, it is 74.1% males and 25.81% females for the first age group, and 66.9% males and 33.04% females for the second. These figures may imply that the men-folk live longer than the women-folk, or, in other words, the death rate is greater among the females in these two groups compared to that of the males.

However, in the other age groups, the disparity in the distribution of males and females is not as great as the two illustrated above. Generally, the disparity is rather small except for ages between 5-9 and 20-24. In the first, there is a difference of 15 males in excess of females; in the second, there is also a difference of 15 persons, but, this time the females are in excess of the males; in the last group, the females is again in excess of the males this time it is by 10. In the other groups, the disparity decreases in absolute term.

Talking in term of ratio, we notice that on the whole the ratio is 1:1.006 (female:male); between 0-19, the ratio is 1:1.03; between 20-49, 1:1.12. However, between 50-65 and above, the ratio is the reverse of the above ones, here we have more males, the ratio is 1.82:1. Hence, there is almost two males to every female.

Still on the subject of the distribution of the population between the sexes in the various age groups, we notice that out of 492 males, 60.1% are between the ages of 0-19; and out of the 489 females, 62.16% are in this group. Assuming that the productive economic age is 20 and above, we will find that a total of 660 people

*Productive age implies economically active age i.e. an age that's suitable for economic activity and to contribute towards the income of the family. This may not be the real fair age but, it's just an estimation.

TABLE 2

POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX FOR ALL BLOCKS

Age Group	No. of persons		Percentage		Total No.	Total %
	Sex	No.	M	F		
0-4		83	50	16.87	173	17.64
5-9		91	76	18.49	167	17.02
10-14		74	75	15.04	149	15.19
15-19		48	63	9.76	111	11.32
20-24		36	46	7.32	82	8.36
25-29		17	26	3.46	43	4.38
30-34		20	28	4.07	48	4.89
35-39		25	19	5.08	44	4.48
40-44		25	22	5.08	47	4.79
45-49		13	11	2.64	24	2.45
50-54		10	17	2.03	27	2.75
55-59		7	5	1.42	12	1.22
60-64		23	8	4.67	31	3.16
65-Above		20	3	4.07	23	2.35
Total		492	489	50.15	981	100.00

are in the unproductive age. From these figures, we can conclude on one thing without fear of committing ourselves, and that is, there are approximately 61.16% of the population in the unproductive age. In other words, there are roughly 60% children (teenagers) in the total population. Not distinctively, it can be seen that the distribution are heavy between the ages of 0-19.

Taking 20-54 as the most productive age, and 55-59 and above as the less productive age, we will have about 32.10% and 6.72% productive and less productive population respectively which come to about 38.82%. Mexico, there are only 32.82% in the productive age. Usually, there will be 61% of the total population that depend on the economic earnings of 39%. However, this is on the assumption that the productive age is 20 and above. To be more realistic, I think a bigger proportion of the population are engaged in the economic activity of this area. It is not wrong to say that the people here do start working at a much earlier age than 20. If this is true then the proportion of the productive age in relation to the unproductive age is bigger than 38.82%.

To sum up the discussion on this subject of distribution of population, it is important that we do not forget the fact that even though 61% of the population are between the ages of 0-19, it does not necessarily mean that this proportion is unproductive because of two reasons:-

- 1) The males especially after the schooling age usually around 15 are expected to work and make himself useful to the family, by doing odd-jobs, or, at least help in the field.
- 2) The females, on the other hand, settle down at an earlier age than their counterparts in the urban area, hence for that fact, they are usually on their own and productive at around 15 and above.

Population by Age, Sex and Ethnic Groups

We are still making a study of the population by taking all the four blocks together with reference to Table 3. As have been seen earlier, there are more Javanese than the Malays in this area. Now we will consider both the ethnic groups by looking at it from the sex point of view. There are more Javanese males than the Malay males, 263 and 223 respectively. In fact, the Javanese are in majority in all the age groups with the exception of two, that is, between 25-29, and 30-34.

On the female side, the Malays are in majority only in three groups - between 15-19, 20-24 and 65 and above. Hence, in general, the Javanese are in majority either on the male or female side.

TABLE 3

INCUBATION BY AGE, SEX AND ETHNIC GROUPS

Sex	Number				Percentage			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
Age/Race	I	J	I	J	N	J	N	J
0-4	41	42	43	47	18.47	15.56	18.94	17.94
5-9	39	52	33	43	17.12	19.62	14.10	16.79
10-14	33	41	34	41	14.86	15.19	14.95	15.65
15-19	23	25	32	31	10.36	9.26	14.10	11.83
20-24	16	20	24	22	7.21	7.40	10.53	8.39
25-29	13	4	13	13	5.86	1.40	5.73	4.96
30-34	13	7	12	16	5.86	2.59	5.29	6.11
35-39	12	13	8	11	5.41	4.62	3.52	4.19
40-44	10	15	10	12	4.50	5.56	4.42	4.59
45-49	5	8	5	6	2.25	2.95	2.20	2.29
50-54	4	6	6	11	1.80	2.22	2.64	4.19
55-59	2	5	2	3	0.90	1.85	0.88	1.15
60-64	6	17	4	4	2.70	6.30	1.76	1.54
65-Above	6	14	2	1	2.70	5.19	0.68	0.38
Total	223	269	226	261	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Looking at it by percentage term, there are 27.43% Javanese males, and 22.74% Malay males, while on the other hand, there are 26.61% Javanese females, and 23.24% Malay females.

Considering the age groups, between the ages of 0-19, there are 136 Malays (males), and 160 Javanese; on the other hand, we have 142 Malay females and 162 Javanese. In both, we notice that the Javanese are in clear majority. If we consider, the ages between 20-49, and 50-65 and above, the picture is still the same. I think it will be irrelevant to point out at this juncture that there are more females and males of both races between the ages of 0-19 because this is quite obvious from the previous analysis.

Population by Sex, Ethnic Groups and Blocks

In Table 4, we will see the comparison of the population by blocks with consideration given to sex and ethnic group. It is more of a comparison between males and females in the various blocks. We shall consider the ethnic groups turn by turn.

First, we look at the Malay group. There are 223 females compared to 223 males, hence, an excess of 5 persons. The ratio is 1:1.02. By just interpreting the total figure, we are inclined to think that the sexes are equally distributed in all the age groups, but, this is not so. (Please refer to Table 3)

Taking one block at a time, we can see that in Block R the males outnumber the females by 8 persons, while, in Block K and Q the females are in majority. However, Block U presents a different picture, there are equal number of males and females.

Looking into the Javanese population, there are 261 males, and 261 females, a ratio of 1.03:1. Hence, on the whole there are more males unlike the Malay population where there are more females. In all except Block K, the males are in majority. In this block the females are greater by 5.

Comparing the ethnic groups, we see that only in Block R, the Malay males are greater in number than the Javanese, and that is by 4 persons. In Block K, and U, the Malay females are greater than the Javanese females, but, in Block K, and Q, the Javanese females are in majority by a big margin of 43 persons. Hence, when we compare the two ethnic Groups whether by sex, or, both taken together, the Javanese population are generally in majority which reflects the fact that the Javvness are significant in these four blocks.

Population by Age, Sex and Row (Please refer to Tables 5, 6, 7 and 8)

In Block K, the total population Row 1 are 64 males and 60 females; in Block Q we have 43 males and 50 females; in Block R, 54 males and 52 females, and lastly in Block U there are 19 males and

TABLE 4

POPULATION BY SEX, ETHNIC GROUPS AND BLOCKS

Blocks	Ethnic Groups							
	Malay		Javanese		Total		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M/F	
K	82	86	100	105	182	191	373	
Q	59	68	100	92	159	160	319	
R	66	58	52	50	118	108	226	
U	16	16	17	14	33	30	63	
Total	223	228	269	261	492	469	961	

21 females. Hence, from the above figures, we notice that as far as Row 1 is concerned, Block K has the most number of males and females, next is Block R followed by Block Q, and lastly Block U.

Looking at Row 2, Block K again has the largest number of males and females with 59 and 68 respectively; Block U with 30 males and 30 females is next; and third is Block R with 26 males and 26 females respectively, and lastly Block Q with 16 males and 16 females.

In Row 3, Block R has the largest number of population with 43 males and 42 females; Block K with 40 and 42 respectively; Block U with 33 and 30, and lastly Block Q with 16 and 16.

In the last row, Block R has the largest population with 43 and 42 males and females respectively; Block K with 40 and 42 and Block U with 33 and 30. In Block U, we find that no one lives there may be for the obvious reasons that it is very close to the Kampong.

TABLE 5

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND ROW (INTER-ROW STUDY) BLOCK K

Row	Sex	1				2				3				4				Total	
		H	M	F	Z	H	M	F	Z	H	M	F	Z	H	M	F	Z	No.	%
0-4	6	12.50	10	26.67	6	12.00	8	17.02	6	21.43	9	21.43	7	17.50	5	11.30	63	17.43	
5-9	12	20.31	5	8.33	10	20.00	9	19.15	6	21.43	8	16.05	8	20.00	5	11.30	61	17.16	
10-14	13	20.31	6	10.00	15	30.00	6	12.77	2	7.14	10	23.81	3	7.50	10	23.83	62	17.43	
15-19	5	7.81	7	11.07	4	8.00	6	12.77	2	7.14	2	4.70	5	12.50	5	11.30	39	9.05	
20-24	7	10.33	6	10.00	2	4.00	4	6.51	-	-	3	7.15	4	10.00	5	11.30	31	6.31	
25-29	2	3.13	4	6.07	-	-	3	6.38	1	3.57	2	4.70	1	2.50	1	2.38	14	3.75	
30-34	1	1.56	3	5.00	-	-	3	6.38	1	3.57	1	2.38	2	5.00	1	2.38	12	3.23	
35-39	4	6.25	2	3.33	4	8.00	2	4.25	1	3.57	2	4.70	2	5.00	3	7.15	20	5.36	
40-44	2	3.13	2	3.33	2	4.00	1	2.13	2	7.14	-	-	2	5.00	1	2.38	12	3.22	
45-49	-	3	5.00	1	2.00	3	6.38	-	-	2	4.70	-	-	1	2.38	10	2.08		
50-54	1	1.57	3	5.00	-	-	2	4.25	3	10.72	1	2.38	1	2.50	2	4.70	13	3.40	
55-59	3	4.69	1	1.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2.38	1	2.50	-	-	6	1.01	
60-64	5	7.81	2	3.33	4	8.00	-	-	3	10.72	1	2.38	-	-	1	2.38	16	4.29	
65-69	-	-	-	-	2	4.00	-	-	1	3.57	-	-	4	10.00	2	4.70	9	2.41	
Total	64	100.00	60	100.00	50	100.00	47	100.00	28	100.00	42	100.00	40	100.00	42	100.00	373	100.00	

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POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND RON (INTERCENSAL SURVEY)

TABLE 7

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND RON (INTER-ROU STUDY) BLOCK Q

Age	Sex	Row						Column						Total				
		1	2	3	4	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	No.	%			
0-4	7	16.28	6	12.00	9	26.47	4	13.50	8	20.52	7	21.22	5	11.33	6	12.76	52	16.30
5-9	5	11.82	9	16.00	3	8.83	5	16.67	7	17.95	3	9.09	10	23.30	11	23.40	53	16.61
10-14	6	13.95	8	16.00	1	2.94	5	16.67	3	7.69	2	6.00	5	11.63	9	19.15	39	12.23
15-19	3	6.98	8	16.00	0	17.65	3	10.00	4	10.26	4	12.12	5	11.63	5	10.64	38	11.91
20-24	4	9.30	0	12.00	4	11.76	4	13.50	5	12.82	7	21.21	-	-	1	2.13	31	9.72
25-29	2	9.30	2	4.00	1	2.94	2	6.67	2	5.13	1	3.03	2	4.65	4	6.51	18	5.04
30-34	4	8.30	2	4.00	3	8.83	2	6.67	-	1	3.03	-	-	5	10.64	17	5.33	
35-39	2	4.65	2	4.00	1	2.94	-	-	1	2.56	1	3.03	2	4.65	3	6.38	12	3.70
40-44	1	2.33	3	6.00	2	5.88	3	10.00	2	5.13	3	9.09	5	11.63	1	2.13	20	6.27
45-49	3	6.98	-	2	5.88	-	-	2	5.13	-	2	4.65	1	2.13	10	3.14	-	4.125
50-54	1	2.33	2	4.00	-	1	3.33	-	1	2.56	2	6.00	-	-	1	2.13	8	2.50
55-59	-	-	-	1	2.84	1	3.33	-	1	2.56	-	2	0.00	-	-	-	-	0
60-64	3	6.98	1	2.00	-	-	1	2.84	1	2.56	1	2.00	-	4	9.31	-	-	9.283
65-69	-	-	-	1	2.00	1	2.00	-	3	7.69	-	-	3	6.63	-	-	6	2.50
Total	43	100.00	50	100.00	34	100.00	30	100.00	39	100.00	33	100.00	47	100.00	319	100.00		

TABLE II

POPULATION BY AGE, SEX AND RON (INTER-ROW STUDY) BLOCK U

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We shall now make an inter-row study within the block. We will analyse Block K first. Row 1 has the largest number of people with 64 males and 60 females making a total of 124 people. Next is Row 2 with a total population of 97 composed of 50 males and 47 females; instead of taking Row 3, we consider Row 4 first because it has the bigger number compared to Row 3, it has a total of 82 with 40 males and 42 females and lastly we have Row 3 with a total population of 70 composed of 48 males and 42 females. (For this analysis please refer to Table 5.)

Now let us turn our attention to Table 7 and consider Block Q, Row 1 has the largest number of people with 93 composed of 43 males and 50 females; in Row 4 there are 90 people with 43 males 47 females; in Row 3 there are 39 males and 33 females making a total figure of 72, and lastly Row 2 with a total figure of 64 composed of 34 males and 30 females. In this Block as a whole we notice that there are same number of males in Row 1 and 4. Row 1 has the largest number of females compared to any Row in this block.

In Block R (Table 6) we again notice that Row 1 as in other block has the largest number of people with 54 males and 52 females making a total of 106; next is Row 3, with a total of 63 composed of 33 males and 30 females; Row 2 has 26 males and 20 females and lastly Row 4 which in this case a peculiarly small number of just 5 males and 6 females. The small number may indicate the nearness of the Kampung, and hence the preference to stay there.

Lastly we come to Block U with the smallest population comparatively to other blocks. In Block U, Row 1 has the largest number, 19 males and 21 females making a total of 40 in the row; Row 2 has a total number of only 14 composed of 10 males and 4 females, and lastly we have Row 3 with a total 9, 4 males and 5 females. Row is uninhabited because the farmers live in the neighbouring Kampung Tiram Burke.

A Summary on the Study of Population

The total population of the four blocks under study is 951. Of these 492 are males, and 459 are females. Thus the number of males and females are almost equal.

By ethnic groups, there are 530 Javanese and 451 Malays. Breaking the Javanese population into sex, we have 261 females, and 269 males; on the other hand, we have 223 Malay females, and 223 males. A substantial proportion of the population are between the ages of 0-19, in absolute terms there are 600 of them.

In making a general conclusion, I would say, that the fact that, there are almost equal numbers of males and females, does not imply that the distribution of the population by sex in the various age groups has the same pattern. This is because the distribution varies in the various age groups.