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Youth Policy and Programmes

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I INTRODUCTION

Within the framework of its Programme of Participation in the Activities of Member States Unesco signed an agreement with the Government of Malaysia in April 1967, concerning a mission by a Unesco-consultant to advise the Government on developing the country's youth policy and programmes.

When I was invited by the Department of Adult Education and Youth Activities of Unesco to serve as a consultant, the mission was expected to assess:

- a) the general policy of the Youth Division in the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports within the context of socio-economic and employment problems;
- b) the organization at the national level, state level and district level; and
- c) the curricula and the functioning of the recently established Training Centre for Youth Leaders.

The "Terms of Reference Unesco Youth Consultant to Malaysia", which document was received subsequently, entered into the following details:

1. To review the existing government policies on youth services and to advise on steps to be taken to improve the present policies within the Malaysian economic, cultural, social and political context.
2. To review the present training courses and syllabi for youth leaders and to advise changes if necessary.
3. To ascertain the need of training of full-time youth workers and advise on the content of such training.

4. To review the programme content of out-of-school youth in youth clubs and organizations; bearing in mind the involvement of unemployed youth.
5. To review the steps taken by the government to assist the unemployed youth and to advise as to what further action needs to be taken to improve the existing facilities in vocational training and projects in this direction.
6. To review the scope of the present co-ordinating youth bodies.
7. To examine the need for an award scheme for youth to inculcate courage, initiative and qualities of character.
8. To examine the structure and scope of the National Youth Advisory and Development Board.

Moreover Unesco asked me to discuss with the Government and with the United Nations Resident Representative the possibility of requesting, as from 1969, technical assistance to aid in implementing any plans the Government may formulate to promote out-of-school youth education.

I started the mission with briefing periods at Paris - 13 February 1968, Geneva - 14 February, Rome - 14/16 February, Bangkok - 17/20 February and visited Malaysia from 20 February to 11 April 1968. In Malaysia I was attached to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in Kuala Lumpur. Besides discussions with officials in the Government service and with representatives of the national voluntary youth organizations in the capital, I had the opportunity to visit several of the states in West Malaysia and the states in East Malaysia.

I worked closely together with the Project Leader of the Young World Food Development Project during his stay in Kuala Lumpur in the first week of March.

I should like to express my thanks here for the assistance I received from the Government officials and the representatives of the voluntary youth organizations. The United Nations Resident Representative and his office kindly supported my mission.

I studied the files in the Ministry, reports and other documents of the voluntary youth organizations and some literature concerned. I had discussions and meetings with Government officials and representatives of voluntary youth organizations at the various levels. I inspected facilities and programmes.

On the basis of all this my report gives general background information, the facts as I found them with regard to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the voluntary youth organizations and my recommendations with regard to the terms of reference.

II SUMMARY OF CONTACTS AND VISITS

On 13 February 1968 I started my mission at Unesco Headquarters in Paris. At the request of Unesco I went for briefing to U.N. Specialized Agencies at Geneva, Rome and Bangkok. On 20 February I arrived in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia, where I was attached to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports. Here below I mention the organizations I visited and the personalities who assisted me in my mission. I left Malaysia on 11 April 1968.

UNITED NATIONS SPECIALIZED AGENCIES

1. Paris (France), 13-14 February:
Unesco: Messrs. Rivera, Vagliani, Kuzmin, Munier, Dreyfus.
2. Geneva (Switzerland), 14 February:
I.L.O. (International Labour Office): Messrs. Karasaki, Mannaert, Gudmundsson, De Vermes, Soete, Dunkel, Vanstaen;
U.N. Office-Division of Social Affairs: Mr. Peter Kuenstler.
3. Rome (Italy), 14-16 February:
F.A.O. (Food and Agriculture Organization): Messrs. Behravesh, Hansen, DiFranco;
Freedom from Hunger Campaign: Mr. Angus Archer.
4. Bangkok (Thailand), 17-20 February:
Unesco Regional Centre for Education: Messrs. Raja Roy Singh, Chiba, Reiff;
Ecafe (Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East): Miss Dorothy Moses, Messrs. Kamajana, Iuan Smith;
I.L.O.-Asian Institute for Planning and Development: Mr. Mehta;
Unicef: Messrs. David Burgess, Kasem Yongyingsak.

MALAYSIA

In Kuala Lumpur (Selangor), 20 February - 11 April:

1. U.N.-Office: Mr. David Blickenstaff - Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme - and Dr. Aly Fadel.
2. Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports:
Personalities:
Senu bin Abdul Rahman, Minister,
Engku Mussein bin Abdul Kadir, Assistant Minister,
Wan Ahmad bin Wan Omar, Permanent Secretary,
Khoo Oon Soo, Assistant Secretary Youth I,
Abdullah Malim Baginda, Assistant Secretary Youth II,
Mobarak Ahmad, Assistant Secretary Sports,
Asiff Ahmad, Assistant Secretary Culture,
Mohd. Ali bin Abu Bakar, Principal National Youth Training Centre,
Staff of the National Youth Pioneer Corps,

Meetings and visits:

Preparatory committee for Japanese youth goodwill mission,
 Ad hoc credentials committee for membership Malaysian Youth Council,
 Two meetings on youth affairs with representatives of several
 ministries together with Mr. Warren Schmidt - F.A.O. Project
 Leader of the Young World Food Development Project,
 Ecafe mission on the rôle of community development in national
 development with particular reference to land reform and land
 settlement,
 Meeting with representatives of national youth organizations to-
 gether with Mr. Warren Schmidt,
 Committee on radio and television youth programmes,
 Youth Centre Selangor at Kampong Pandan.

3. Other ministries:

Education: Mr. Yusof Mydin - secretary National Unesco Committee,
 Agriculture and Co-operatives: Messrs. Mohd. bin Jamil, Abdullah b.
 Ujan, Sedky (F.A.O.).

4. National youth organizations:

Malaysian Youth Council: president Tunku Abdullah, vice-president
 Joseph Siow Loong Hin, executive secretary E. Pereira, acting
 executive secretary Nasir,
 The Boy Scouts Association of Malaysia,
 The Girl Guides Association of Malaysia,
 The Boys' Brigade in Malaysia,
 The Girls' Brigade in Malaysia,
 Malaysian Association of Youth Clubs,
 Gerakan Belia 4-B Malaysia,
 Young Christian Workers' Movement Malaysia (Boys and Girls),
 Young Women's Christian Association of Malaya and of Singapore,
 Federation of Malaya Hindu Youth Council,
 Malayan Outward Bound School Trained Youth Association,
 Malayan Youth Hostels Association,
 National Union of Malaysian Students,
 National Union of Malaysian Muslim Students,
 Peninsular Malay Students' Union.

5. Miscellaneous:

Parliament - House of Representatives,
 Royal Netherlands Embassy,
 Miss Daisy Vaithilingam - Department of Social Work and Social
 Administration University of Singapore,
 Interviews with newspapers, radio, television and a press-conference,
 W.A.Y.-advanced youth leadership training course for Asia (I attended
 the opening session and two talks on Malaysian youthwork and gave
 a talk on "Voluntary youth organizations vis-a-vis social institu-
 tions and governmental agencies").

Outside Kuala Lumpur

22 February:

Serdang (Selangor): Opening session seminar 4-B clubs at the Agricultural College Serdang.

27-28 February:

Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu (Selangor): The National Youth Training Centre.

29 February:

Dusun Tua, Ula Langat (Selangor): The National Youth Pioneer Corps Centre.

3-4 March:

Kuantan (Pahang): State cultural officer and staff, meeting with representatives of youth organizations and clubs;

Bukit Goh (Pahang): youth land settlement scheme;

Paya Besar (Pahang): Agricultural Centre.

11 March:

Telok Murik, Lumut (Perak): Outward Bound School.

17-22 March:

Penang: District cultural officer and staff, Kebun Lama Youth Club, Penang Youth Centre, Tengong Youth Club, meeting with representatives of State Youth Council and of youth clubs, State social welfare officer, Chief Minister;

Alor Star (Kedah): State cultural officer and staff, assistant secretary at State secretariat, a youth club, meeting with representatives of youth organizations and clubs, visit to fired Kuala Kedah;

Kangar (Perlis): State cultural officer and staff, meeting with representatives of youth clubs, Chief Minister;

Kota Bharu (Kelantan): State cultural officer and staff, clubhouses, State Secretary, meeting with representatives of youth organizations and clubs, visit to workshops of "songket" weavers, silversmiths and batik, visit to Kijang Camp (National Boy Scouts Camp);

Bachok (Kelantan): District officer, a youth club;

Kuala Krai (Kelantan): community activities;

Tendong (Kelantan): youth club's agricultural project and sanitary

25 March:

Johore Bharu (Johore): Youth Training Centre, a youth club, meeting with State Youth Council; project.

26-30 March:

Kota Kinabalu = Jesselton (Sabah): director and youth officer Department of Welfare, State cultural officer, Federal Secretary, meeting with youth club associations, community centre Penampang;

Kuching (Sarawak): meeting with youth leaders, meeting with Sarawak Youth Council, youth and sport clubs, principal assistant secretary Ministry of Welfare, radio-interview.

III GENERAL BACKGROUND

1. Area and population

Malaysia lies close to the equator between latitudes 1° and 7° North and longitudes 100° and 119° East. It occupies two distinct regions: West Malaysia and East Malaysia, separated by about 400 miles of the South China Sea. West Malaysia has a land frontier on the Asian mainland with Thailand in the north and is linked by a causeway with the Republic of Singapore in the south. To the west, across the Straits of Malacca, lies the Indonesian island of Sumatra. East Malaysia lies on the north-west of the island of Borneo and has a land frontier of about 900 miles with the Republic of Indonesia. The Philippines lies north-east of it. Malaysia covers an area of about 130,000 square miles (West 52,000, East 78,000).

The average daily temperature throughout Malaysia varies from ± 22 to 32° C. Humidity is generally high. About 70% of Malaysia is covered with tropical rain forest.

The population of Malaysia numbers about 9½ million, of which about 8 million (1965) in the peninsula is made up of three main races: 1/2 Malays, 1/3 Chinese, 1/10 Indians and Pakistanis. Eurasians and Europeans account for 2% of the total population. In Sarawak with an estimated population of 863,000 (1966) the main races are Chinese (282,000), Iban - sea Dyaks - (253,000), Malays (155,000), Land Dyaks (70,000), Melanau (50,000). In Sabah with a population of over 500,000 (1965) the Kadazans and the Chinese predominate. The population per square mile is in West Malaysia about 161, in Sarawak 18, in Sabah 17. The estimated population of the States of West Malaysia was by the end of 1965:

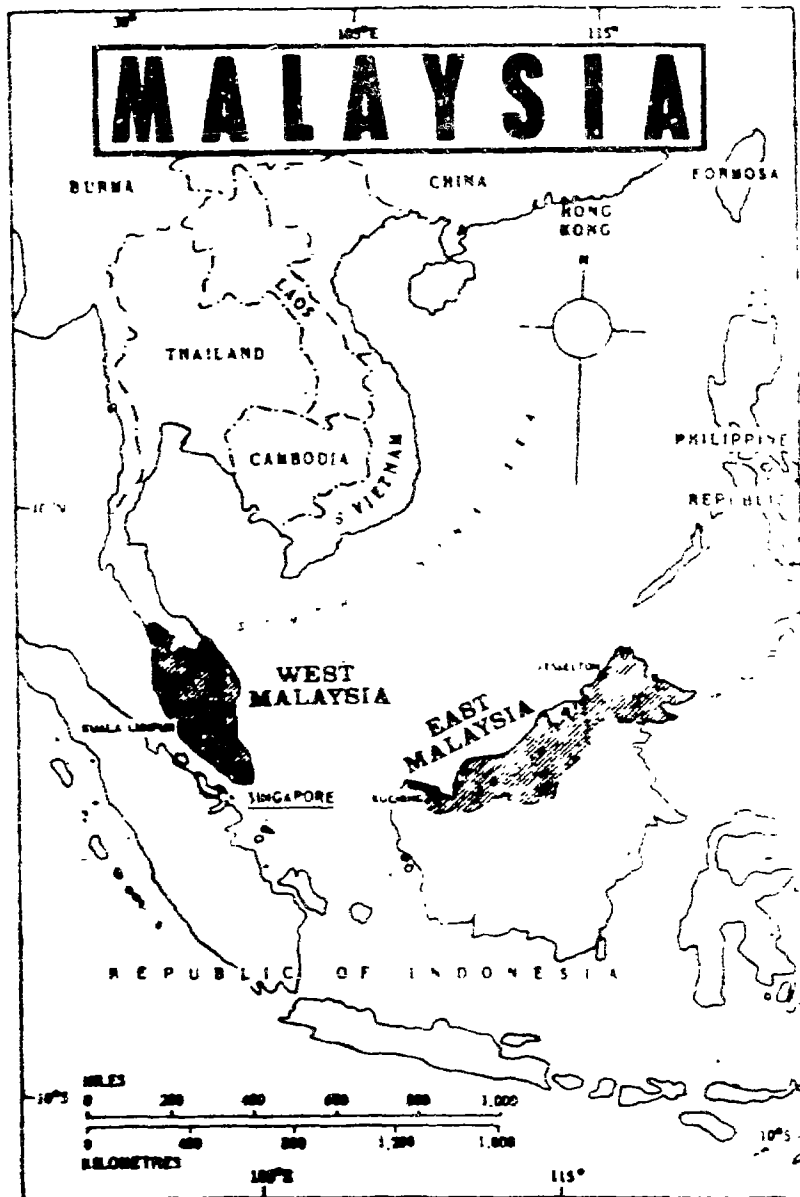
Johore	1,236,000	Penang	724,000
Kedah	886,000	Perak	1,568,000
Kelantan	645,000	Perlis	113,000
Malacca	391,000	Selangor	1,339,000
Negri Sembilan	488,000	Trengganu	360,000
Pahang	405,000		

The State religion is Islam, but freedom of worship is guaranteed by the Constitution. The Malays are Muslims, most of the Chinese are Buddhists and many are Christians, most of the Indians are Hindu.

From September 1967 Malay became the sole official language, but English is used widely. The Chinese speak several dialects, the majority of the Indians speak Tamil.

The Malays are predominantly agricultural people - padi planters, fishermen, small holders - and are found in the East Coast states of the peninsula and in rural areas. Increasing numbers are moving to the towns and are becoming urban dwellers. The Chinese are concentrated in the West Coast states of the peninsula, particularly in the towns and industrial areas. The Indians are either town dwellers or workers in rubber estates.

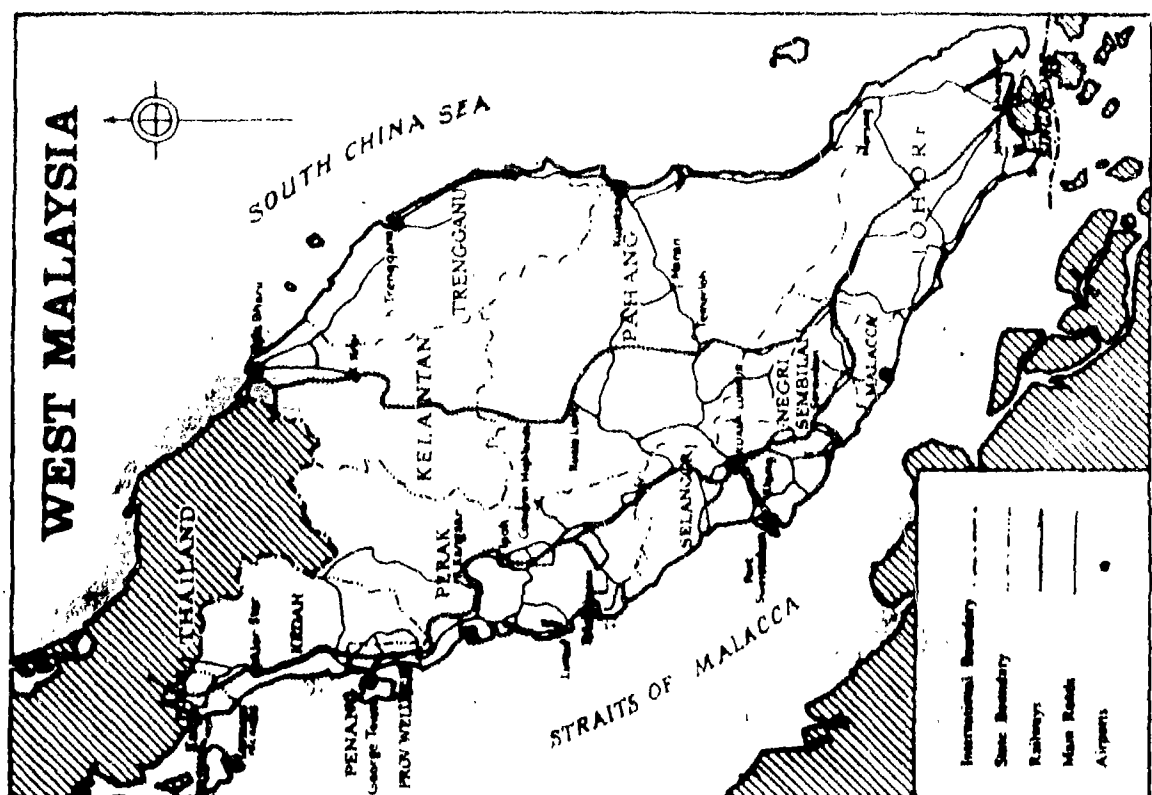
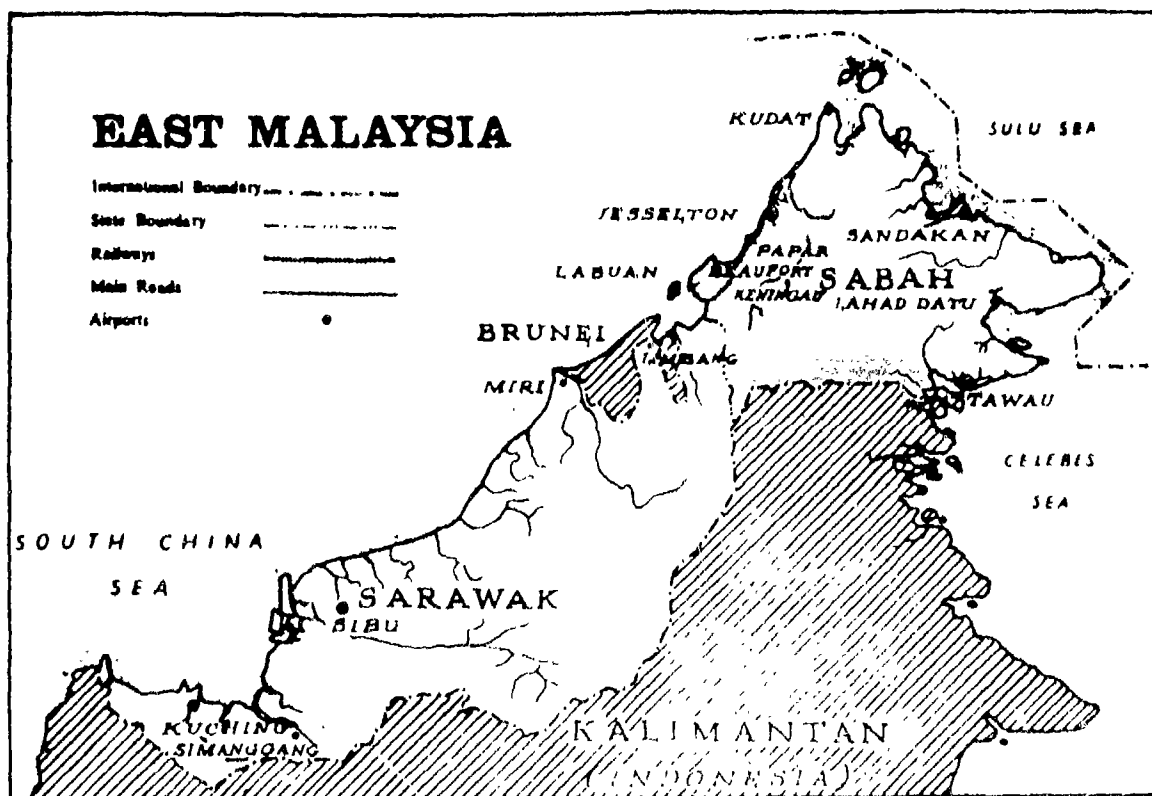
Because of a lowering in death rate and a remaining high birth rate Malaysia has a very high rate of increase in population: about 3,3%. About 60% of the population is under 21 years of age.



**MALAYSIA IS A FEDERATION OF THE
FOLLOWING STATES:—**

- Johore**—capital: Johore Bahru, area: 7,330 sq. miles, population: 1,215,778.
- Kedah**—capital: Alor Star, area: 3,660 sq. miles, population: 873,505.
- Kelantan**—capital: Kota Bahru, area: 5,750 sq. miles, population: 636,715.
- Malacca**—capital: Malacca, area: 640 sq. miles, population 383,629.
- Negeri Sembilan**—capital: Seremban, area: 2,580 sq. miles, population 480,184.
- Pahang**—capital: Kuantan, area: 13,820 sq. miles, population: 399,183.
- Penang**—capital: George Town, area: 390 sq. miles, population: 714,104.
- Perak**—capital: Ipoh, area: 7,980 sq. miles, population: 1,547,610.
- Perlis**—capital: Kangar, area: 310 sq. miles, population: 111,864.
- Sabah**—capital: Jesselton, area: 29,388 sq. miles, population: 518,119.
- Sarawak**—capital: Kuching, area: 48,250 sq. miles, population: 838,000.
- Selangor**—capital: Kuala Lumpur, area: 3,160 sq. miles, population: 1,316,496.
- Trengganu**—capital: Kuala Trengganu, area: 5,050 sq. miles, population: 356,462.

(Estimated population figures 1965)



3. Realisation of Malaysia and administration

During the Japanese occupation (1941-1945) there was an awakening of political consciousness and of a desire for national independence. After the Japanese surrender a British Military Administration was set up, followed by the establishment of a Malayan Union in 1946. In 1948 the Federation of Malaya was set up. Under this new scheme the states and settlements were to retain their individuality but were to be united under a strong central government. After the Second World War Singapore had become a separate British colony with its own Governor, North Borneo became a Crown Colony in 1946 and Sarawak was ceded to the British Crown.

After the war, anti-Japanese communist resistance groups, mainly Chinese, which had emerged from the jungle in September 1945, who failed to gain control of the country, made determined efforts to paralyse economic recovery and finally launched a campaign of violence and murder, principally against British rubber planters and miners, on whom the economy largely depended, and those Chinese who actively opposed the communists. To cope with the situation a State of Emergency was declared in June 1948, which was lifted only 12 years later in August 1960. In 1956 Malaya had achieved internal self-government and on 31 August 1957 the Federation of Malaya became independent. The Federation became an elective monarchy.

The birth of Malaysia was a result of proposal for closer political and economic co-operation by the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya. Malaysia was created on 16 September 1963 as a federation of the States of Malaya, Sarawak, North Borneo and Singapore.

The new Federation was not welcomed by the Philippines who deferred recognition. Indonesia's opposition took the form of a confrontation against the new nation, which ended after three years in 1966, followed by recognition by the Philippines.

In August 1965 the Constitution was amended to allow for the separation of Singapore from Malaysia. Since then the Federation of Malaysia consists of thirteen States, eleven in West Malaysia and two in East Malaysia. There are nine sovereign States under a hereditary ruler and four - Malacca, Penang, Sabah, Sarawak - are administered by a Governor.

In general terms the Constitution of Malaysia follows the earlier federal constitution of Malaya, providing for the sovereign member States voluntarily abrogating many powers to a Federal democratic monarchy. The Supreme Head of Malaysia, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (= King), is elected by the Conference of Rulers and holds office for five years. The Parliament is bicameral. The House of Representatives consists of 144 members: 104 from West Malaysia (from single-member constituencies on the basis of universal adult franchise) and 24 from Sarawak and 16 from Sabah (elected by their respective State Legislative Assemblies). The life of the House of Representatives is limited to five years. The Senate has a membership of 58, made up of 26 elected by the State Legislatures and 32 appointed by the King. Senators serve for a period of six years.

Each of the States has its own written Constitution and a Legislative Assembly. Every State Legislature has powers to legislate on matters not reserved for the Federal Parliament. Subjects for legislation are set out in a Federal List, a Concurrent List (on which either the Federal or the State Legislature may legislate) and a State List.

In the general elections in April 1964 the ruling Alliance Party scored a victory in both the Parliamentary and State elections. The Alliance is a combination of three political parties: the United Malay National Organization (UMNO), the Malayan Chinese Association (MCA) and the Malayan Indian Congress (MIC). Of the 104 Parliamentary seats the Alliance won 89 and of the 282 seats in the State Election it won 240. The opposition parties are Pan-Malayan Islamic Party (9), Peoples Progressive Party (2), Socialist Front (2), Peoples Action Party (1), United Democratic Party (1).

Government policy is implemented by 20 Ministries and many government departments. Each of the 13 States has a government to handle state affairs. The States of West Malaysia are divided into Districts, each under a District Officer. Sarawak is divided into 5 Divisions and Sabah into 4 Residencies. Local government is a state affair and most local councils are elected or partly elected.

4. Economic framework

Malaysia is relatively prosperous and has one of the highest per capita incomes in Asia. In 1965 the gross national product was about M\$ 8,730 million, while the per capita income averaged about M\$ 930 in West Malaysia, M\$ 860 in Sabah and M\$ 740 in Sarawak.

Economic expansion has been considerable in the last decade, the average annual growth rate of the real gross domestic product between 1960 and 1965 being 6,4 per cent. Due to the decline in the price of natural rubber and timber the growth of Malaysian real income was restrained to 5,8 per cent annually. Real income per person increased at the rate of 2,7 per cent per annum. The rise in per capita incomes led to a higher level of per capita consumption, both private and public, in spite of the large amount of resources which went into capital formation. Private and public consumption expenditure in real terms grew at about the same rate as income, or 5,9% annually. Real consumption per capita rose at 2,8% a year. Tangible indications of this rise in living standards were the wider use of private motor vehicles, radios and electricity. In 1960 there were 82 persons for each private motor vehicle and 24 for each wireless set, which ratios dropped to 56 and 21 in 1965. Per capita annual domestic electricity consumption increased from 31 to 44 kilowatt-hours, a rise of 42%.

Although it has essentially a free enterprise economy, Malaysia uses economic planning to accelerate economic and social progress. As a result of private and public investment activities in the recent past, agricultural production increased at an annual rate of 4,8% between 1960 and 1965, so more than the rate of population growth. The increase of agricultural products for domestic consumption was 3,8% per annum. The output of livestock and fish products expanded at 9,1% and 7,5% per annum respectively.

The rate of growth of export commodities was 5,1% per annum, among which natural rubber production expanded at 3,2% per annum, palm oil at 8,3%, pineapples at 8,7% and round timber at 10,8%. Output in the other sectors of the Malaysian economy also showed rapid growth: manufacturing firms 11%, building and construction industry 18% (housing schemes, schools, office buildings), output of tin and iron mines 20% and also the output of services (roads, railways, telephones, broadcasting, etc.).

The two main elements in the export economy of Malaysia are rubber and tin, which together amounted in 1965 to 55% of the Federation's exports and 30% of GNP. But the heavy dependence of the economy upon rubber and tin is a source of considerable danger.

To expand economy and social services the public investment plan is aimed at providing an infrastructure of roads, ports, power, telecommunications and with trained manpower, productive land and efficient equipment. This is also important for the rural development. The emphasis is to promote new export possibilities, stimulate domestic food production and exploit the opportunities in industrial production catering for the domestic market.

The Federal Land Development Authority is responsible to open up all land schemes above 2,000 acres, each state is responsible for developing smaller land schemes. Agricultural officers advise on modern methods of agriculture and husbandry. After improvement in padi planting West Malaysia is now producing 70% of her rice requirements. Production in agriculture constitutes about 30% of the gross domestic product and provides employment for about 60% of the population. Manufacturing is estimated to contribute 11% of the gross domestic product, employing about 6% of the economically active population; it is confined almost entirely to Malaya.

The effective utilization of manpower is one of the main problems. In Sabah there is an acute shortage of labour. In West Malaysia the overall unemployment rate was 6% in 1965, the unemployment rate among the youths 16%. About 60% of the population is under 21 years of age and the school population comprises 1/5 of the total population. Another 1/5 is under 7 years of age. In order to solve this problem the economy of the country must grow at a fairly rapid speed. This needs more qualified manpower, so it is necessary to have young people with more than a secondary education. By 1970 it is estimated that the manufacturing sector would require double the number of engineers and technologists it employs now. During 1966-'70 nearly 700,000 young people will have finished schooling and of this number 65% will seek employment.

Recent statistics show that in West Malaysia in 1967 50,58% of the unemployed were in the age-group 15-19 and 25,20% in the ages 20-24; 78,61% of the unemployed in rural areas were in the age-group 15-24.

5. School education

Education is wholly a Federal matter, both legislatively and executively. The basis of the present educational system may be found in two major legislative enactments: the Education Ordinance of 1957 and the Education Act of 1961.

The Education Ordinance of 1957 defines: "The educational policy of the Federation is to establish a national system of education, acceptable to the people as a whole, which will satisfy their needs and promote their cultural, social, economic and political development as a nation, with the intention of making the Malay language the national language of the country, whilst preserving and sustaining the growth of the language and culture of people other than Malays living in the country."
From September 1967 Malay is used in all official activities.

Primary school fees in Malaysia have been abolished and the school-leaving age has been increased from 12 to 15 years. A place in primary school is assured to every child at the age of six plus.

The educational policy provides 6 years of primary education in Malay, English, Chinese and Tamil. This is intended to preserve the four main cultures of Malaysia and at the same time establish a national system of education in which the national language gradually becomes the main medium of instruction.

From January 1965 students automatically proceed from standard VI of primary schools to form I of secondary schools, to begin a 3-year stage of comprehensive education, designed to find their own aptitudes and interests in furthering their education. At the end the student is required to take an examination to qualify for the Lower Certificate of Education, which will allow to study for another two years in forms IV and V at the post-comprehensive level, either in the vocational or academic streams. Pupils who have completed five years of secondary education sit for the examination for the Malaysia Certificate of Education or the Cambridge Overseas School Certificate.

Selected students in the fifth form of secondary education will sit for the sixth form entrance examinations, which is a two-year course leading to the High School Certificate Examination and then to admission to the university.

Those in the upper secondary vocational schools will after two or three years of training pass out as craftsmen, agriculturists, shopkeepers, etc., while those of the academic stream who have completed their Malaysia Certificate of Education at the end of their upper secondary academic schooling will have the opportunity for training in colleges and institutes, to be technicians, junior executives, teachers, nurses, agricultural extension workers, etc., or proceed for pre-university and thereafter to university education.

At the higher educational level there is the University of Malaya in Kuala Lumpur and a number of colleges. The colleges include Primary and Secondary Teacher Training Colleges, the Technical College and the Serdang College of Agriculture.

Of the Malaysian students abroad there are 4,000 in Australia, 500 in Canada, 2,000 in India, 700 in New Zealand, 750 in Saudi Arabia, 650 in Singapore, 3,000 in Taiwan, 300 in the United Arab Republic, 3,500 in the United Kingdom and 265 in the U.S.A.

With the expansion of the upper secondary and college education, there is a great demand for university graduate teachers and adequately trained staff and lecturers.

In 1958 a further education scheme was launched to provide education to over-age pupils and adults: to study the national language or to raise general technical or commercial education.

Adult education is an integral part of the National and Rural Development programme. It is aimed at turning illiterates into functional literates and trains them to become useful citizens with the necessary knowledge and skills in agriculture, health, homecraft and village shopkeeping to enable them to improve their standard of living.

6. The First Malaysia Plan (1966-1970)

Malaysia intends to carry out a series of five-year development plans within the framework of a 20-year perspective plan for 1966-1985. Broad long-term targets and objectives of the perspective plan include:

- a) a per capita income of M\$ 1.500 or more by 1985;
- b) creation of about 2,4 million jobs in order to eliminate unemployment and underemployment;
- c) more equal income distribution;
- d) a higher standard of social and community services such as education, health and housing;
- e) better support facilities for economic growth in the way of transport, communications, water and power supplies;
- f) healthier mothers and children and better family welfare through family planning.

The development strategy for the achievement of these objectives will depend upon 1. economic diversification in agriculture and industry and 2. a high level of investment and a rising rate of domestic savings.

In December 1965 the Malaysian Parliament passed the First Malaysia Plan, which covers the years 1966-1970. The main objectives of the plan are:

- 1) To promote the integration of the peoples and states of Malaysia by embarking upon a development plan explicitly designed to promote the welfare of all.
- 2) To provide steady increases in levels of income and consumption per head.
- 3) To increase the well-being of Malaysia's rural inhabitants and other low-income groups, primarily by raising their productivity and thus their income-earning capacity.
- 4) To generate employment opportunities at a rate sufficient to provide productive work for new entrants to the labour force and lower the rate of unemployment.
- 5) To stimulate new kinds of economic activity, both agricultural and industrial, so as to reduce the nation's dependence on rubber and tin.
- 6) To educate and train Malaysians from all walks of life in order to equip them for effective participation in the process of economic and social development.
- 7) To lay the groundwork for less rapid population growth by instituting an effective programme of family planning.
- 8) To open for development sufficient new land to keep pace with the formation of new farm families and reduce the number of landless people desiring land for agricultural purposes.

- 9) To provide electric power, transportation facilities and communication services adequate to keep ahead of foreseen demands.
- 10) To progress with health and social welfare development, low-cost housing and a wide range of other projects.

The overall development expenditure target for this plan (1966-1970) is M\$ 4.550 million.

Distribution of public development expenditure in M\$ million

<u>Sectors</u>	<u>Malaya</u>	<u>Sabah</u>	<u>Sarawak</u>	<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Agriculture and rural development	900,2	55,0	131,4	1.086,6	23,9
Mining	1,3	-	-	1,3	-
Industrial development	110,3	1,7	2,5	114,5	2,5
Transport	365,3	68,8	111,9	546,0	12,0
Communications	156,6	25,6	23,3	205,5	4,5
Utilities	695,0	58,0	33,3	786,3	17,3
Education and training	368,0	27,2	45,6	440,8	9,7
Health and family planning	150,4	18,0	21,0	189,4	4,2
Social and community services	279,0	16,5	19,6	315,1	6,9
General administration	87,9	26,9	11,6	126,4	2,8
Defence	502,0	53,5	44,5	600,0	13,2
Internal security	97,6	22,4	19,0	139,0	3,0
Total	3.713,6	373,6	463,7	4.550,9	100,0

This expenditure is expected to be met from the following sources:

Government surpluses	M\$	200	million
Public authorities surpluses		425	
Domestic non-banking borrowing		1.025	
Bank credit & government accumulated assets		1.000	
Foreign borrowing (net)		1.000	
Foreign grants		900	
Total		4.550	

The social and community services (M\$ 315,1 million) include low-cost and government housing, sewerage and a considerable number of small but important services to rural communities such as markets, rural paths, small water supply schemes, dams, jetties, community centres and playing fields. Twelve multipurpose youth and sports centres are to be built and various useful services to underprivileged sections of the community - old people, handicapped persons and those in need of protection - are to be strengthened and developed. Funds will also be available to continue present attempts to integrate the aboriginal population into the main current of Malaysian life.

Of the 6,9% for these services M\$ 12,4 million or 0,3% of the total expenditure comes to culture, youth and sports.

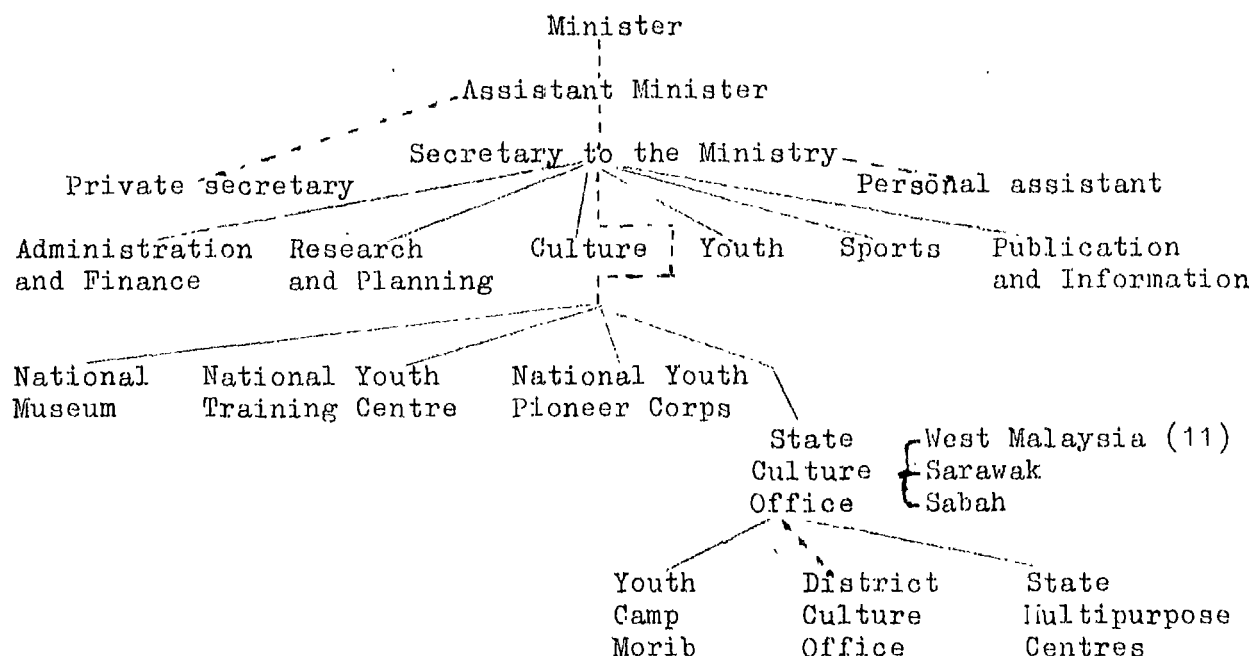
The basic organ of development in Malaysia is the National Development Planning Committee. This committee is serviced by a secretariat from the Economic Planning Unit, a section of the Prime Minister's Department. The Deputy Prime Minister is Minister of National and Rural Development and plans, directs and controls all development activities at the National Operations Room. Red Books contain all the detailed plans.

IV THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE, YOUTH AND SPORTS

1. Establishment and structure

The Malayan Government, realising that the development of planned and effective youth activities is of great importance to build up the country, established a Youth Service Section at the Department of Social Welfare in 1953. This department ultimately became the Ministry of Welfare Services. The policy of this Youth Service Section gave high priority to co-ordination and planning, promotion of youth clubs and training of youth leaders. As the youth subject was only one of the sections in the Ministry of Welfare Services and more attention should be given to the development of youth services, youth forming about 60% of the population, a special Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports was established in May 1964. First the Prime Minister held this portfolio himself but after the starting period passed it over to the Minister of Information and Broadcasting. This new ministry was charged with the responsibilities to "promote, encourage, assist, advice and guide youth programmes and projects and to interpret national policy in terms of local needs".

Youth work in the Ministry of Welfare Services was headed by the Assistant Director Social Welfare (Youth) and was working through State and District Social Welfare Officers, Welfare Assistants and Group Youth Leaders. Since the creation of the new ministry State, District and Assistant District Cultural Officers have been recruited to carry out the work on the three subjects of the ministry at state and district levels. They make progress reports to the ministry. In addition Activity Instructors and Group Youth Leaders are assisting the State and District Cultural Officers at ground level. The Group Youth Leaders are paid from State funds. At ministry level the Assistant Secretary Youth is in charge of the youth subject.



2. Youth policy

Within the general policy of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports the programmes on culture, youth and sports are directed towards the promotion and development of youth activities with the object of creative thinking, interest in culture and arts, social co-operation and youth leadership. Through recreational, cultural and sports activities youths can have healthy body and mind.

Culture:

The Ministry will undertake efforts to revive the richness of Malaysian arts and culture through:

- research in ancient buildings, local arts, songs, dances, drama and traditional music with a view to preserve its authenticity and improve its standard and quality;
- assist and guide development of voluntary cultural bodies in their efforts through material and moral aids;
- co-ordinate activities of all cultural bodies.

Youth:

The Ministry will endeavour to improve social and cultural co-operation among youth in Malaysia through:

- the establishment of a channel whereby the Government and voluntary bodies can work together in co-ordinated efforts;
- practical advice and aids to youth clubs and organizations;
- promote and guide the development of youth clubs and organizations, training of youth leaders and provide facilities for such training.

Sports:

The Ministry will promote sporting activities in Malaysia through:

- provision of recreational amenities for the people with emphasis on the rural areas by building playing fields and providing adequate facilities;
- provide training facilities for all sports in order to improve the standard of sports up to international level;
- to co-ordinate sports activities among sports bodies by organizing competitive programmes.

On the creation of the Ministry the Cabinet agreed on the following tasks for the Youth Section:

- a) Set up the necessary machinery through which the Government and voluntary bodies and organizations can work together in a co-ordinated effort.
- b) Offer practical advice to youth clubs and organizations.
- c) Assist youth clubs and organizations through grants-in-aid.
- d) Encourage and guide the development of youth clubs and organizations.
- e) Train youth leaders and provide facilities for such training.
- f) Establish youth centres at State and District level.
- g) Organize vocational training schemes for unemployed youth.
- h) Give political training such as: political knowledge connected with politics in other countries, the difference between Western politics and Eastern politics, how small nations work and plan to preserve their rights and their sovereignty, the part played by the United Nations to maintain peace and international goodwill and the assistance it renders to developing countries in the social, cultural and economic fields.

- i) Organize a Youth Service Corps.
- j) Establish youth camps.
- k) Set up a Youth Advisory and Development Board.
- l) Set up a Yang Di-Pertuan Agong Award Scheme, which is an adaptation of the Duke of Edinburg's Award Scheme.
- m) Establish a new national co-ordination and consultative body for all voluntary youth organizations in Malaysia.
- n) Confine membership of youth organizations to persons between the ages of 12 and 35, except in the case of uniformed units, persons above this age being admitted only as associate members.
- o) See that grants-in-aid are given only to non-political organizations affiliated to the co-ordinating body.
- p) See that the ministry is represented (ex officio) on the executive committees of all voluntary youth organizations which are in receipt of grants-in-aid from public funds.
- q) See that youth organizations obtain the concurrence of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports before participating in international conferences and, where necessary and after consultation with the Treasury, officers of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports should accompany these delegations as advisers.
- r) Set up and organize District Youth Standing Conferences. District officers should be asked to help in the setting up of such conferences and such conferences should be represented on the District Rural Development Committees.
- s) Promote and arrange youth tours to neighbouring and other countries.

Subsequently the cabinet decided on new policies concerning youth services:

- 1) The Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports is the Minister responsible for the co-ordination of youth services in Malaysia.
- 2) The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports is mainly concerned with out-of-school youth, and therefore, within this context, youth is defined as "young people of both sexes between the ages of 15 and 30 years". Membership of youth organizations/clubs is to be confined to persons within this age group. In the case of uniformed youth organizations providing specific training chiefly for those under 18 years who need adult guidance and supervision - for example Boy Scouts and Girl Guides - this age limit does not apply. However this ruling does not preclude persons above 30 years of age in non-uniformed youth organizations to continue as associate members or to assist as advisors or youth workers with no voting rights. Concerning this new policy a youth organization/club may consider having an advisory board comprising persons above the age of 30 years to guide and advise the organization. In order to accord smooth transfer of responsibilities from leaders above the age of 30 to those below 30 a grace period of two years is suggested.
- 3) A day each year is to be dedicated to the youth of Malaysia as the National Youth Day. A Festival of Youth will follow the official Youth Day. The date of the Youth Day is to be decided later.
- 4) A new co-ordinating and consultative body for all voluntary youth organizations in Malaysia will be formed and that co-ordination will also be at state and district levels. Existing co-ordinating youth bodies will be consulted on this matter.

- 5) Grants-in-aid from public funds will be given only to non-political and non-sectarian youth organizations. The Ministry shall be represented on the executive committees of all voluntary youth organizations which are in receipt of grants-in-aid. It is not the intention of the ministry in introducing this ruling to control youth organizations by this representation, but merely to give first hand assistance and advice to the organizations and to see that money is spent properly and profitably for the benefit of the total membership of the organizations.
- 6) Youth organizations must obtain the concurrence of the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports before participating in any international conference. This policy is being adopted mainly to brief the participants on the current policy of the Government on certain matters which may assist them to participate in such conferences effectively. However this ruling does not apply to a national youth movement sending a delegation to its world-wide conference.
- 7) For a unified understanding some of the words used in connection with youth work will be defined by the ministry.
- 8) The ministry will continue to carry out the policy objectives pertaining to youth as mentioned in the beginning.

3. Definitions of youth work

The following definitions have been approved by the ministry:

Youth

Young people of both sexes between the ages of 15 and 30 years.

Youth services

Services provided either by the Government or voluntary organizations/agencies of facilities and activities, not only for the balanced economic, social, physical, mental, moral and political development of youth, but also to instil in them a sense of national identity and a spirit of dedicated service to the country, the community thus to help them to better equip themselves to lead the life of mature, creative and responsible citizens.

Youth group

A unit of organized youth, with an approved constitution, and duly registered '), uniformed or non-uniformed, as well as youth clubs maintained or provided by voluntary or statutory bodies. Youth sections of organizations with wide age range can qualify as youth groups provided such sections conform to the above definitions on youth and youth services.

Youth club

A non-uniformed youth group with an approved constitution, duly registered and meeting regularly for the pursuit of activities within the definition of youth services.

Boys/Girls club

A non-uniformed group with an approved constitution, duly registered, catering for boys/girls between the ages of 10 and 14, and meeting regularly for the pursuit of activities within the definition of youth services.

Youth organization

A body of youth, uniformed or non-uniformed, with an approved constitution, duly registered and meeting regularly for purposes within the definition of youth services.

National youth organization

An organization may be considered as a national youth organization which fulfils the following conditions:

- a) An organization formed for the purpose of providing facilities and activities within the definition of youth services.
- b) A registered or exempted body under the Societies Ordinance.
- c) Has its own headquarters and has branches or affiliates in at least 6 out of the 13 States of Malaysia.
- d) Its membership is voluntary.
- e) It has a total membership of not less than 2,000.
- f) It is self-governing and free to determine its own policy.
- g) It affords full opportunity to all its members to take appropriate part in its activities.

National youth council

The National youth council is a body which members are drawn from national youth organizations. This body shall meet regularly for the purpose of co-ordination and consultation in youth activities in the states of Malaysia. Representatives of State youth councils shall be represented at this body.

State youth council

The State youth council is a body comprising:

- a) State branches of national youth organizations.
- b) Other youth organizations established on state-wide basis which have at least 500 members in more than half of the number of districts.
- c) Representatives of District youth councils.

The council shall meet regularly for the purpose of co-ordinating youth activities in the state and also acts as a consultative body.

District youth council

The District youth council is a body comprising:

- a) District branches of national youth organizations.
- b) Branches of state-wide youth organizations.

Youth bodies which do not qualify in a) and b) above could seek permission to participate as observers.

The council shall meet regularly for the purpose of co-ordinating youth activities in the district and also acts as a consultative body.

Youth work

The purpose of youth work is for the training of youth in all aspects through a process of self-help for the discovery, development and training of personal resources in order to enable them to participate effectively in the social and economic life of the country and to make them more responsible members of the society.

Youth leader

Youth leader is a person who is actively involved in helping, administering, developing and supervising youth activities. He/she must be a member of the youth group.

Youth centre

Youth centre is a premises or accomodation provided and maintained either by voluntary agency or Government or jointly, intended for the purpose of providing youth services.

Youth worker

Youth worker is any person over the age of 30 years who is actively involved in the promotion, organization, development, instruction and supervision of youth activities/work. He/she may either be a voluntary worker, part-time paid worker or full-time paid worker.

Youth adviser

Youth adviser is any person irrespective of his age who is interested in the welfare of youth and who is available to offer advice to youth groups.

4. Youth programmesa) Training of youth leaders

The ministry has listed training of voluntary youth leaders as top priority, not only due to the growing number of youth clubs throughout the country, but primarily because of the view that sufficient working knowledge on youth club administration and leadership technique is vital for the efficient running of the youth club programme.

Training of youth leaders by the ministry was started with the establishment of a temporary Youth Leadership Training Centre at Morib (Selangor) in 1954. This centre was previously the Rehabilitation Centre used during the Emergency. In August 1964 the Training Centre moved from this makeshift temporary set up to the new Centre at Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu (Selangor).

As the travel costs are very high for youth leaders to come over from Sarawak and Sabah to attend courses at the National Youth Training Centre, the ministry conducted a state-wide youth leaders seminar in Sarawak in 1967 with 105 participants. The ministry is planning to hold a similar seminar in Sabah in 1968. The ministry is also planning to send a team of trainers to Sarawak and Sabah, travelling around to give training on-the-spot.

b) State multipurpose centres

For the purpose of promoting cultural, youth and sports activities at state level in each of the States a multipurpose centre will be built under The First Malaysia Plan. A centre was established already at Kampong Pandan, Kuala Lumpur (Selangor) under the Second Malayan Five-Year Development Plan.

Each centre - costing about M\$ 270,000 in West Malaysia and M\$ 380,000 in East Malaysia - will not only provide weekend and refresher courses for youth leaders, but will also provide facilities and amenities for the promotion of cultural, youth and sports activities.

c) Youth on the march radio and t.v. programmes

The radio programme was launched on 2 April 1967 in the Malay language (weekly) and in the English language (fortnightly). It gives special focus on the various youth activities, programmes, projects, seminars, camps, etc.

1) Since the Emergency every group of more than seven persons has to be registered in the Register of Societies, which is in the Ministry of Domestic Affairs.

It also provides the opportunity for youth organizations to explain the aims and objectives of their organizations. The presentation of the programme is varied: in the form of dialogues, interviews, forums, views, reports and special features. The main objective of the programme is to give special emphasis on the youth of Malaysia and nationwide publicity on youth work.

The monthly t.v. programme was launched on 3 February 1968 with similar objectives as the radio programme.

The ministry has a special committee on these radio and t.v. youth programmes, with representatives from national youth organizations.

d) Youth week and youth day

The Cabinet has considered in September 1966 that a day each year will be dedicated to the youth of Malaysia as the official youth day. The date has been fixed on 31 July, being the date that the Emergency period ended (young people will be made aware of the sacrifices and will be stimulated for building up a united Malaysian nation).

It has also been decided that the week preceding the Youth Day will be a Youth Week (25-31 July), to give publicity to youth work, to encourage people to help in youth work and to organize cultural activities and sports events for youths at district and state levels, including community service projects.

e) National Youth Pioneer Corps

The Government is much concerned with a great number of unemployed youth and early school leavers. It is difficult for them to seek employment due to their lack of skill. In view of this the ministry has established a National Youth Pioneer Corps for youth between the ages of 16 and 25 years to undergo two years of training in discipline and skills, which includes vocational training in various trades after their aptitudes have been ascertained. This training was started at the National Youth Pioneer Corps Training Centre at Dusun Tua, Ulu Langat (Selangor) in 1966.

f) Youth adoption scheme

This scheme was launched in late 1966. The main aim is to arouse and instil in the members of youth clubs and organizations an awareness of the needs in their communities and develop the spirit of selfhelp and service to their communities. Under this scheme youth clubs/organizations will adopt a project, e.g. cleaning and repairing community halls, mosques, helping in padi harvesting, helping homes for aged/orphans/handicapped, constructing playgrounds and other minor public facilities, digging of wells, drains and lavatory pits, gotong royong projects (= self help).

g) Youth service teams

This project was organized last year with the purpose of uniting youth of all racial groups into teams of 10 members, to give assistance on flood relief and other national disasters like fire, landslide, etc. So far about 530 teams have been formed throughout the country. When the teams are not performing duties in connection with national disasters, they would help to promote harmony and goodwill in the areas where they operate. This project is the reversal of the earlier policy by the Government to serve youth: service by youth! Participants of such teams are being given arm-bands and badges to identify themselves when on duty.

h) National youth volunteers service

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports is working out details of this project, which has been accepted by the Cabinet in principle. It is an adaptation of the Peace Corps scheme. In The First Malaysia Plan the Government has given priority to the development of the rural people. Therefore a large number of appropriately orientated and skilled personal will be required. It is proposed initially to recruit volunteers from undergraduates and graduates of the University of Malaya and the College of Agriculture to work in rural areas in West and East Malaysia. Undergraduates should work in short term schemes during their long vacation of three months. Long term schemes of two years should be open to graduates. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports should be the organizing and co-ordinating authority (selection, training and assignment of volunteers) in consultation with the Ministries of Education, Agriculture, Rural Development and the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department, the Treasury and the University of Malaya. The costs of an initial scheme for 40 short term and 10 long term volunteers are estimated at M\$ 102.940.

i) Padi harvesting scheme

This scheme was started in 1964 with the purpose of training unemployed youths to undertake harvesting of padi. The State Government of Kedah and the Padi Planters' Association of Kedah fully supported this scheme. In two years time about 2.500 youths were employed under the scheme. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, being responsible for the scheme, also provided financial aid to meet the allowances of three group youth leaders who supervise the scheme and carry out youth work outside the harvesting season.

j) Youth exchange programme

The ministry is conscious of the need to provide a wider experience to youths and to promote better understanding of young people in neighbouring countries. As soon as funds will be available the ministry plans to develop this project.

k) Morib youth camp

The Morib youth camp site was the former site of the National Youth Training Centre. Plans are in hand to make use of this 35 acres Morib site, facing the sea, for two purposes as soon as funds are available:

- to establish a camp for members of youth organizations/clubs to enable them to conduct their own training, to hold seminars and conferences and to provide facilities for youth recreation programmes;
- on the other side of the site it is planned to establish an out-door camp area for youth groups for experience in camp life and out-door living.

l) Yang Di-Pertuan Agong Award Scheme

The scheme should be an adaptation of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. Such a scheme has been operated in Sarawak for a number of years already. In 1964 London contacted Kuala Lumpur about eventual interest for such a scheme.

The Ministry of Education passed the correspondence to the new established Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in 1964. London contacted the ministry again in December 1967.

This scheme is not a youth organization but it is so designed that it can be adapted to the normal activities of youth groups of boys and girls between ages of 14 and 20 plus.

Objects of the scheme are:

- challenge to youth to attain standards of achievement and endeavour in a wide variety of active interests calculated to provide a foundation for the development of character and of lasting qualities of good citizenship, through physical and educational training, selfdiscipline and service to the community;
- to encourage adults to take a greater interest in young people and to assume more responsibility for their development as future citizens;
- to encourage the growth of youth organizations engaged in the welfare of the younger generation and to enable the Award Scheme to be operated through these agencies.

Awards are given to young people for completing endurance and endeavour tests. The ministry favours a group Award Scheme and wants to study the scheme carefully.

m) Monthly magazine "Pemimpin"

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports issues and distributes a monthly magazine with information and articles on its subjects. The name of the magazine is "Pemimpin" (= leader). This monthly was started in January 1967 and has about 10.000 copies.

5. Expenditure

Estimates of Ordinary Federal Expenditure (Malaysia) in M\$

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports	approved <u>1965</u>	revised <u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Personal emoluments	208.950	810.002	1.293.309	1.340.518
Other charges (annually recurrent)	812.322	1.247.179	2.338.829	2.309.485
Special expenditure	<u>269.125</u>	<u>48.045</u>	<u>14.590</u>	<u>15.918</u>
Total Ministry C.Y.S. (excluding Museums)	1.290.397	2.105.226	3.646.728	3.665.921

The expenditure for museums was respectively:

1965: 381.885
1966: 431.842
1967: 422.121

The Grand Total Federal Expenditure for 1967	1,828,629,138
amounted to	
of which for	
Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (excl. Mus.)	3,646,728
Ministry of Education	384,999,792
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	34,088,167
Ministry of Defence	250,005,081

Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Personal emoluments			
Headquarters	540,246 ')	793,600 ')	291,206
National Youth Training Centre			
KKB	87,735	97,253	96,806
Selangor State Multipurpose			
Centre	11,900	17,343	12,174
Trengganu State Multipurpose			
Centre	-	-	7,002
Youth Camp Morib	4,836	50	50
National Youth Pioneer Corps	87,415	249,293	272,806
West Malaysian States	-	-	524,704
Sarawak	40,100	66,860	66,860
Sabah	37,770	68,910	68,910
Total	<u>810,002</u>	<u>1,293,309</u>	<u>1,340,518</u>
Other charges, annually recurrent			
Headquarters	1,019,743	1,119,722	1,163,140
National Youth Pioneer Corps	227,436	1,219,107	1,146,345
Total	<u>1,247,179</u>	<u>2,338,829</u>	<u>2,309,485</u>
Special expenditure	48,045	14,590	15,918
Total Ministry C.Y.S. (excl. Mus.)	<u>2,105,226</u>	<u>3,646,728</u>	<u>3,665,921</u>

') including West Malaysian States

The total Other charges Headquarters include amongst others:

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Fees for activity instructors	7.500	24.000	60.000
Aid to voluntary youth organizations and promotion of youth activities	190.000	190.000	195.000
Aid to sports organizations and promotion of sports	160.000	160.000	175.000
Aid to cultural bodies and promotion of culture	120.000	120.000	129.000
Aid to Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations	215.750	215.750	215.750

6. Principles governing the allocation of grants

- A) To national youth bodies
 a) national youth organizations
 b) national youth co-ordinating bodies

ad a): as defined under the definitions of youth work,

ad b): including regional/state/district co-ordinating bodies.

A national co-ordinating body is a body comprising the Malayan, Sarawak and Sabah co-ordinating bodies, meeting quarterly for the purpose of co-ordinating youth activities in Malaysia and also acting as consultative body.

A regional co-ordinating body applies to the three constituent bodies of the national co-ordinating body, meeting regularly for the purpose of co-ordinating youth activities in the regions of Malaya, Sarawak and Sabah.

Applications for grants-in-aid from the above categories will be considered by the ministry for the following purposes:

- a) national youth organizations:
 - minimum essential maintenance of headquarters (rent and salaries),
 - minimum essential field staff for the promotion of the objectives of the organization,
 - projects;
- b) national youth co-ordinating bodies:
 - office rental (moderate rent),
 - minimum essential administrative staff,
 - projects.

Applications must be made to the ministry on prescribed form.

B) To youth groups (youth clubs or youth organizations).

Youth groups can apply for either launching grants or project grants in any one year.

a) Launching grant.

Launching grant to any youth group shall not exceed the sum of M\$ 250 and is meant to assist the newly formed group to get started with its activities. Normally this grant is approved for:

- purchase of club stationery,
- purchase of club essential furniture,
- purchase of indoor games/equipment.

The following criteria will be considered before this grant is approved by the ministry:

- the group has been registered with the Register of Societies,
- the group has existed at least six months since registration,
- an extract of the minutes of meeting relating to the application for the grant is forwarded together with the application form,
- at least 50% of the total number of members registered are under 25 years of age,
- there is proper place to keep the equipment to be purchased,
- the total number of members at the date of application should not be less than 30,
- the application is supported or recommended by the State Cultural Officer.

b) Project grant.

Project grant is given to a youth group which has given proof that it is functioning properly and is in need of financial assistance in order to expand its activities. Projects such as the building of a clubhouse with the club members providing the labour, carpentry and agricultural projects, animal husbandry, tailoring and cooking activities which require the purchase of tools, implements, sewing machines and cooking utensils, workcamp, etc., may be considered for approval by the ministry.

In addition to the conditions stipulated above the youth group must also provide the following particulars:

- having formed a sub-committee which will be responsible for organizing the relevant activity,
- the sub-committee has obtained the names of members who are interested in this activity,
- the group has shown evidence of self-help, e.g. by providing the labour force or by having collected at least 25% of the total cost of the project,
- the organization's financial position is fairly sound and properly kept and the members' subscription is kept up-to-date,
- it agrees to forward to the ministry a copy of the statement of account in respect of the project and to forward all receipts of purchases not later than 30 days after the money has been sent to the organization,
- it agrees that the equipment will be inspected by an official of the ministry as and when required,
- the organization is non-political in character.

Applications must be made on prescribed form through the District Cultural Officer, who sends them through the State Cultural Officer to the ministry.

The proposed allocation for 1967 was as follows (in M\$):

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>
National youth bodies		
Malaysian Youth Council) ^a	7.000	10.000
Malayan Youth Council) ^b	3.000	3.900
Malaysian Association of Youth Clubs	50.000	50.000
Malaysian Youth Hostels Association	15.000	13.000
Gerakan Belia 4-B	4.800	5.000
Boy Scouts' Seminar	5.000	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	84.800	81.900
District Youth Councils	8.320	3.500) ^c
State Youth Councils	5.000) ^d	1.300) ^e
Padi harvesting project Kedah	13.873	13.122
Youth clubs		
West Malaysia	31.477	20.000
Sarawak (including seminar)	10.460	10.000
Sabah (including seminar)	10.000	10.000
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	51.937	40.000
Full-time activity instructors	20.000	21.000
Part-time club activity instructors	4.272	5.000
Contribution to Majallah "Pemimpin"	-	5.000
Reserve	-	19.178
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	188.202	190.000

Notes

-)^a this council will be the main co-ordinating body
)^b this council was dissolved in 1967
)^c grants to assist the formation (M\$ 50 x 70 distr.)
)^d Johore Y.C.
)^e grants to assist the formation

7. Co-operation and co-ordination

a) Other ministries.

Besides the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports there are other ministries dealing with youth affairs: Ministry of Education, Ministry of National and Rural Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives, Ministry of Labour, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Welfare Services, the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister's Department.

The Ministry of Labour has a National Training Institute for vocational training for the industrial sector. In development programmes and land schemes in rural areas the Ministry of National and Rural Development and the Ministry of Agricultural and Co-operatives play an important part. Under the auspices of the Ministry of National and Rural Development domestic classes and home economic courses for women are run. In the state rural development committees the state cultural officer is a member, idem at district level. Rural youth clubs started by the Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives became a part of the Farmers Association.

Besides the Youth Pioneer Corps the Government has embarked on the training of youth by other government agencies, such as MARA (Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat) and the Central Apprenticeship Board, to fit young Malaysians for employment in various fields of commerce and industry.

In the course of this year there has been an informal meeting of representatives of several ministries dealing with youth to co-ordinate activities. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports studies a proposal for a National Youth Advisory and Development Board.

b) Voluntary youth organizations.

The policy of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports includes advice and support to the voluntary youth bodies. The ministry has emphasized the co-ordination of youth services at all levels, the training of voluntary youth leaders, the promotion of the formation of youth clubs.

V THE NATIONAL YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE

The Government, fulfilling its responsibility in the training of youth leaders, established the National Youth Training Centre at Morib in 1954, which was under the jurisdiction of the Department of Social Welfare. This temporary centre was able to serve the various youth clubs in the country and by the end of 1965 a total of 5,800 voluntary youth leaders were trained. As the facilities at Morib were limited the Government decided to build a new training centre at Peretak, Kuala Kubu Bharu (Selangor), 45 miles to the north of Kuala Lumpur on the way to Fraser's Hill. The new centre was opened in November 1964.

The premises of the centre occupy 17 acres and 45 acres more are available for further development. The plan shows the situation of the handicraft rooms, administration block and hall, gymnasium, swimming pool, pavilion, football field, tennis court (also for basket ball, etc.), generator house, praying house, principal's house, deputy principal's house, chalets, girls hostels, sitting room, dining room, kitchen, boys hostels, staff quarters. There is a capacity for 30 girls and 60 boys.

The centre comes under the responsibility of the Secretary to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and is directed by a special committee consisting of this secretary and the assistant secretaries for youth, culture, sports, administration and research. The programme is prepared by a sub-committee consisting of the director of the Youth Pioneer Corps Training Centre (chairman), the assistant secretary Youth, the assistant secretary Culture, the assistant secretary Sports, the assistant secretary II Youth and the deputy director of the Youth Pioneer Corps Training Centre.

The staff of the centre consists of the principal, vice principal, 3 assistant lecturers, 2 trade instructors, chief house assistant, house assistant, hospital assistant, 2 persons for general clerical service, storekeeper, typist, 6 attendants, 3 cooks. The annual personal emoluments amount to about M\$ 100,000. At the moment there are vacancies for vice principal, lecturer on youth group work, house assistant, hospital assistant and the centre is short of lecturers and activity instructors. A volunteer of the Japanese Peace Corps arrived to conduct a photo labor for two years.

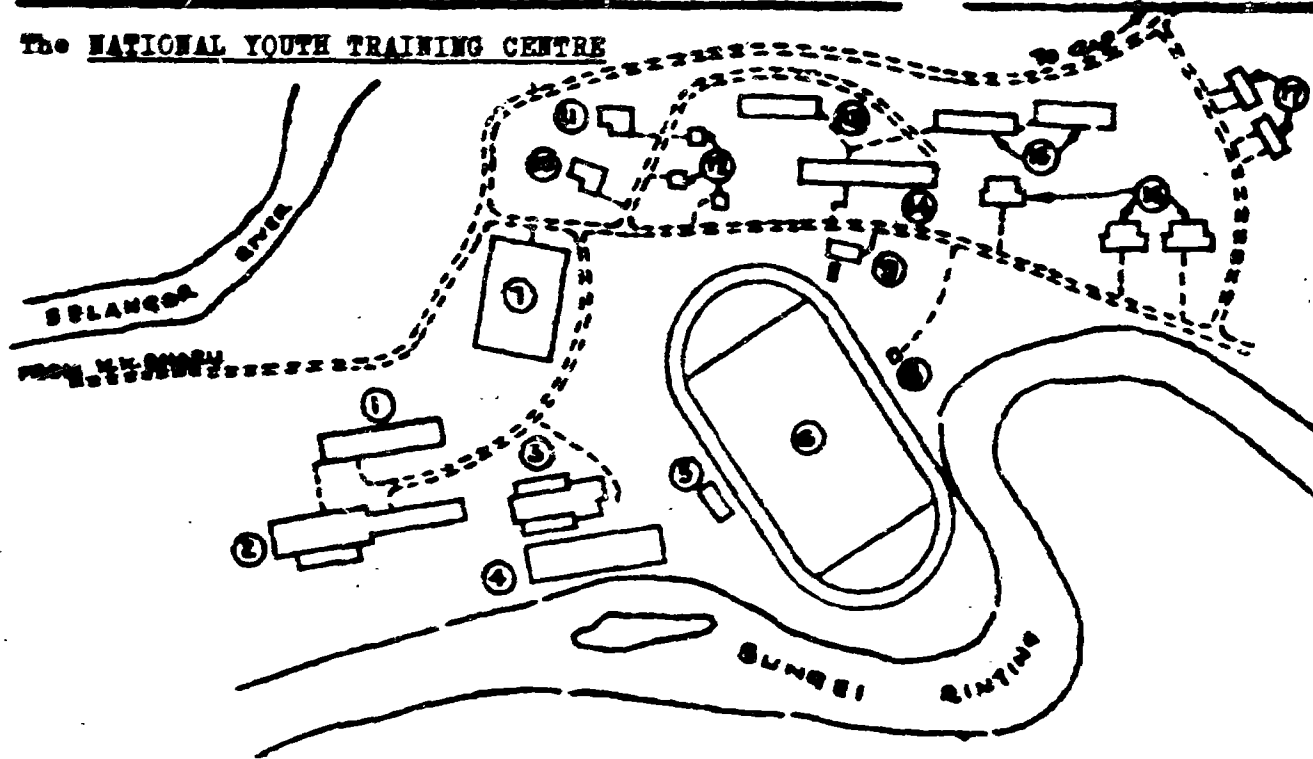
The objects of the centre are:

- to provide facilities for the training of youths in the techniques of leadership, administration of youth clubs and programme planning,
- to instil a sense of national identity and spirit of dedicated service to the country,
- to encourage, support and co-operate on projects carried out by the Government,
- to encourage a greater interest in culture,
- to foster a goodwill and inter-racial understanding and respect,
- to provide facilities and training for youths in the field of sports,
- to train youths to become good and useful citizens.

NEGARA

PUSAT LATEHAN BELIA KEBANGSAAN - KUALA KUBU BHARU.

The NATIONAL YOUTH TRAINING CENTRE



PANDUAN.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. TEMPAT PERTUKANGAN, handicraft room | 10. RUMAH PENGETUA, principal's house |
| 2. DEWAN BILEK PENTADBIRAN, administration | 11. RUMAH TIMBALAN PENGETUA, deputy pr.h. |
| 3. DEWAN SENAMAN, gymnasium | 12. CHALETS, chalets |
| 4. KOLAM BERNANG (CHADANGAN), swimming | 13. ASRAMA (PEREMPUAN), girls hostels |
| 5. PABILION, pavilion | 14. BILEK2 REHAT. MAKAN & DAPOR, sittingr. diningroom |
| 6. PADANG BOLA, football field | 15. ASRAMA (LAKI2), boys hostels kitchen |
| 7. GELANGGANG TENNIS, tennis, basketball | 16. RUMAH PEGAWAI2, staff quarters |
| 8. CENTERA LETRIK, generator house | 17. RUMAH PEGAWAI2, staff quarters |
| 9. MADARSAH., praying house | |

The training is carried out in the form of lectures, discussions, demonstration lessons, study and other activities. It is hoped that the above aims could be achieved through group dynamics.

There are leadership courses and activity courses, both run for a period of 4 weeks (originally 3 weeks). There have been courses for handicraft, tailoring, photography, drama, cultural dance, sports, camping, domestic science. The domestic science course has been extended to 3 months. All courses are conducted in the national language: Malay.

Some of the syllabi are:

Leadership: history and development of youth services, aims and objectives of youth work, principles of leadership, youth club constitution, youth club administration (finance, publicity, fund raising), club activities, the tools for leadership, behaviourism of young persons, society and youth, national affairs, culture, sports.

Handicraft: the tools in woodwork, wood carving, making articles from bamboo/shells/etc., making of models-dolls, making articles for ornaments.

Tailoring: body measurements, drawing dress patterns, cutting from patterns, sewing own clothes - use of sewing machines, stitching, etc.

Domestic science: role of women in the house, cooking/baking/roasting/frying, types of food and nutritional value, home decorations, personal appearance, health, laundry, care of the garden, social etiquette, child care.

The daily time-table is as follows:

a.m. 6 - 6.30 getting up and making up own bed, 6.30 - 7 physical exercises, 7 - 7.30 wash/bathing, 7.30 - 8 breakfast, 8 - 8.15 flag raising ceremony, 8.15 - 9 course committee meeting/library/private study, 9 - 10.30 lectures/workshop practice, 10.30 - 11 tea break, 11.30 - 12.30 lectures/workshop practice;

p.m. 12.30 - 1.15 lunch, 1.15 - 2.15 rest, 2.15 - 4.15 lectures/workshop practice, 4.15 - 5 tea break, 5 - 8 recreation and dinner, 8 - 10 extra-curricular activities, 10 - 10.30 hot drink, 10.30 lights off.

Qualification for admission:

Courses run at this centre are open to youths who are Malaysian citizens or those eligible for citizenship, whose ages are between 17 and 30 years. They should be members of youth clubs/organizations, registered under the law. They should at least have passed their primary education.

Applications should be sent on prescribed form to the centre through the State Cultural Officer of the state where the trainee resides.

Travel warrants (bus and train 3rd class) are paid by the Government.

The number of trainees amounted to 547 in 1965, 775 in 1966 and 801 in 1967, of which about 2/3 male and 1/3 female.

Records of those who attended the courses are sent to the State Cultural Officers, who are expected to make follow-up from time to time with the assistance of the District Cultural Officers.

The ministry is examining new plans, providing two types of courses:

- a) short courses of 1 month like now;
- b) 3 months courses for leadership twice a year for only 15 trainees each. For these courses a secondary school certificate should be needed.

Lectures might be given by the assistant secretaries of the ministry and by some private lecturers. Trainees of these courses might become youth workers. The provisional syllabus includes: principles of leadership, youth psychology, national affairs, public health, public relations, current affairs.

VI STATE MULTIPURPOSE CENTRES

In The First Malaysia Plan (1966-1970) it is planned to build a multi-purpose centre in each of the states. These centres will provide weekend and refresher courses for youth leaders and will also provide facilities and amenities for the promotion of cultural, youth and sports activities. The costs to establish such a centre will be M\$ 270,000 in West Malaysia and M\$ 380,000 in East Malaysia.

In Selangor the already existing youth centre at Kampong Pandan, Kuala Lumpur, is used as state multipurpose centre.

The Federal Estimates of Expenditure 1968 show an item for personal emoluments for the Selangor State Multipurpose Centre and one for the Trengganu State Multipurpose Centre, respectively M\$ 12,174 (supervisor, general clerical service, 2 attendants) and M\$ 7,002 (supervisor, 2 attendants). For several of the other states the plans have been drawn and building-sites have been found, but there are still difficulties with the financing.

The standard-plan for the state multipurpose centres has the following facilities:

- 1) Building
 - i) a. Superintendent's office
b. General office for above
 - ii) a. Hall cum gymnasium and store
b. Stage
c. Two dressing rooms/toilets
 - iii) a. Lecture room/library
b. Two activity rooms and stores
 - iv) Lounge
 - v) Canteen
 - vi) Domestic science room
- 2) Hostel block
 - a. Double storey hostel facilities for 40 beds
 - b. Four toilets/baths
 - c. Two linen stores
- 3) Staff quarters
 - a. Superintendent quarters
 - b. Caretaker quarters
- 4) Playfield development
 - a. International size football field (80 x 110 yards)
 - b. Courts for basketball, tennis, badminton, sepak raga jaring, volley ball, netball
 - c. The field should have provision of a 400 meters 6 lanes running track to be developed at later stage
 - d. Cemented play area 100 x 50 feet next to the hall
 - e. Hockey field (later project)
- 5) Equipment: for stage, hall, domestic science room and sports
- 6) Furniture and fittings: for lounge, hostel, superintendant quarters
- 7) Roads and parking areas fencing and gates
- 8) Swimming pool: provision of a swimming pool Olympic size (6 lanes 50 meters) to be developed at later stage.

Items 1), 3) b., 4) a./d., 5), 6), 7) are planned in phase I
 Items 2), 3) a., 4) b. are planned in phase II
 Items 4) c./e. and 8) are planned at later stage.

THE NATIONAL YOUTH PIONEER CORPS

Under The First Malaysia Plan the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has allocated funds for the purpose of establishing a National Youth Pioneer Corps. The main object is to give instruction in discipline and drills, general education and vocational training to unemployed boys within the ages of 16 - 25 years, mostly from rural areas. The work at the National Youth Pioneer Corps Centre was started in June 1966, for a trial period of 5 years.

The premises of the centre are at Dusun Tua, Ulu Langat (Selangor), 18 miles from Kuala Lumpur, at the former Police Field Force Camp. There a number of barracks and staff quarters were already available. The recruits have undertaken clearing and renovation of the camp. There is a capacity of about 500 boys.

The centre comes under the responsibility of the Secretary to the Ministry and is under the charge of a Director who is also the Commandant of the corps. He acts as secretary to the Advisory Committee and the Selection Boards in the states. The Director/Commandant is assisted by a deputy director/commandant, assistant commandant training, assistant commandant administration, and assistant commandant education.

The Federal Estimate of Expenditure 1968 has an item for personal emoluments of M\$ 272.806 for the staff of the centre: director/commandant, deputy director, 4 assistant commandants, camp superintendent, 6 section officers, 14 trade instructors, junior agriculture assistant, teacher, hospital assistant, religious instructor, 20 Pioneer Corps officers, senior storekeeper, general clerical service, stenographer, 4 temporary clerks, 3 typists, 3 cooks. Under the item Other charges, annually recurrent, there is an amount of M\$ 1.146.345 for administration, transport, general maintenance, uniforms, food, trainees' allowances, etc. There is a wish to get an assistant commandant agriculture.

The Corps has a para-military set-up and has as objects:

- to instil the spirit of loyalty, tolerance and dedication among the youth to enable them to become loyal members of the Malaysian nation,
- to provide training facilities to develop in the boys the desire to work faithfully and to follow a good discipline,
- to inculcate in them a spirit of service to the community and also a spirit of solidarity and mutual understanding among themselves,
- to provide suitable vocational training and other educational facilities to the trainees with a view to develop their aptitudes, knowledge, skill and civic consciousness so as to fit them for better employment opportunities,
- to investigate into the possibility of emplacing agencies after having undergone the specific period of training,
- to find ways and means to encourage young people to take part in rural development schemes and land settlement schemes where they would be able to practice new methods of agricultural production and animal husbandry,
- to encourage young people to take greater interest in the field of culture, youth and sports,
- to participate in new national projects as well as to render their services during any national emergency, civil disaster and national celebrations.

The training starts with a period of some months of basic training in discipline and drills. This is followed by a handyman's course for handling tools, equipment, etc. Depending upon their educational background, aptitude and inclination the trainees are channelled to the appropriate vocational training:

- a) building construction, motor mechanics, cottage industry, tailoring and allied subjects;
- b) simple office procedure and management, typing, shorthand, store-keeping, simple accounting, organizing cultural and sports activities;
- c) agricultural activities like knowledge in planting, budding, the use of suitable manure, fisheries, animal husbandry. The ultimate object of this particular training scheme is to train youth to go back to the land.

In addition there are lectures in religious principles, civics, life saving, first aid and simple health knowledge. All courses are conducted in the national language: Malay.

Towards the end of the training period endeavours will be made to get participants to gain extra practical experience in industries and commerce through attachment. In the course of this year the first trainees have to come out. The ministry does not guarantee employment, but action will be taken to investigate into this matter.

In February 1968 there were 462 trainees, mainly Malays. No educational qualification is stipulated to enter the corps. The trainees receive free board and lodging, uniforms and an allowance of about RM 1 per day. The total training period lasts for two years. Every three months a new group enters.

III NATIONAL YOUTH ADVISORY AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD

To incorporate new ideas into the youth policy of the Government, the Ministry has the set-up of a National Youth Advisory and Development Board under examination.

In a provisional draft constitution for such a board the following proposals are mentioned:

Function:

The Board shall be primarily an advisory body with the function to advise the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports on all matters in respect of youth welfare services and youth development in Malaysia. The ministry is not bound to abide by the advice given by the Board.

Objectives:

To advise the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports on all matters connected with youth welfare services and in particular:

- a) the formulation of an overall policy for the development of youth work throughout Malaysia,
- b) the provision of services to meet the economic, recreational, social, mental, moral and cultural needs of young people,
- c) the determination of policies which will ensure national co-ordination and integration of youth work at all levels,
- d) provision of projects and schemes to solve the problem of unemployed youth,
- e) the drawing up of a youth development plan for the country (Five Year Development Plan according to priorities),
- f) the establishment of priorities for the allocation of government funds to youth agencies/organizations,
- g) the provision of such laws or amendments to existing laws as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of youth in the country.

Membership of the Board:

The membership of the Board shall consist of:

- a) seven individuals who by virtue of their wisdom, experience and interest in young people can bring an objective view to the discussions of youth needs and problems,
- b) the chairman and deputy chairman shall be appointed by the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports,
- c) four ministers or their representatives of ministries having responsibilities in the training and welfare of youth,
- d) the Secretary to the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports or his representative shall act as secretary to the board.

The members sub c) are appointed by the Minister for a period of two years and will be eligible for re-appointment.

Powers of the Board:

In order to achieve its objectives the Board may:

- a) advise appointment of such committee or committees of members of the Board with powers to co-opt for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this constitution,
- b) generally do all such other acts as may be necessary to achieve the objectives of the Board.

IX THE VOLUNTARY YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

1. The National Youth Organizations in Malaysia:

I Malaysian Youth Council

II National youth organizations:

- 1) The Boy Scouts Association of Malaysia
- 2) The Girl Guides Association of Malaysia
- 3) St. John's Ambulance Brigade (Cadet)
- 4) Malaysian Red Cross Society (Juniors)
- 5) The Boys' Brigade in Malaysia
- 6) The Girls' Brigade in Malaysia
- 7) Malaysian Association of Youth Clubs
- 8) Gerakan Belia 4-B Malaysia
- 9) Young Christian Workers' Movement Malaysia (Boys + Girls)
- 10) Young Workers Movement
- 11) The Young Men's Christian Association
- 12) Young Women's Christian Association Malaya/Singapore
- 13) The Methodist Youth Fellowship Malaysia/Singapore
- 14) Federation of Malaya Hindu Youth Council
- 15) Malayan Outward Bound School Trained Youth Association
- 16) National Association for the Promotion of Boys Clubs
- 17) Malayan Youth Hostels Association
- 18) National Union of Malaysian Students
- 19) National Union of Malaysian Muslim Students
- 20) Peninsular Malay Students' Union
- 21) United Malays National Organization (Youth Section)
- 22) Malaysian Chinese Association (Youth Section)
- 23) Malaysian Indian Association (Youth Section)
- 24) Pan Malaysian Islamic Party (Youth Section)
- 25) Buddhist Youth Fellowship

2. Malaysian Youth Council (M.Y.C.)

In 1949 the Malayan Youth Council was formed as a national co-ordinating youth body. It was one of the founder members of the World Assembly of Youth. Since the formation of Malaysia the Malaysian Youth Council was formed on 4 July 1964, when a conference of Malaysian Youth Organisations adopted its constitution. Its main functions and objects are:

- to act as a consultative body on all matters related to the field of youth welfare in the country,
- to be the Malaysian National Committee of the World Assembly of Youth,
- to uphold the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights,
- to consider means of upholding and strengthening the voluntary principle in youth work,
- to work in close consultation with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

The membership is open to the Malayan Youth Council, the Sarawak Youth Council and the Sabah Youth Council. National Youth Organizations fulfilling certain qualifications may be admitted to the membership of the Co-ordinating Youth Councils.

Each Co-ordinating Youth Council appoints up to 10 representatives to the Assembly, meeting yearly, or more according to a population exceeding 250,000. The Assembly elects the Executive Committee members for a period of two years.

The Council was formally registered by the Registrar of Societies on 28 November 1964.

The M.Y.C. was not able to carry out its tasks effectively, due to various causes: the distance among the Co-ordinating Youth Councils, lack of funds, absence of a proper secretariate.

After a seminar sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports late in 1965, where the participants contributed in the determination of new definitions of youth work and the desirable structure of co-ordination at national level, a seminar on the Malaysian Youth Council was held in January 1967. This seminar was addressed by the Deputy Prime Minister, the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports and the President of the Malaysian Youth Council. All of them expressed the need for an effective national co-ordinating body of youth organizations in the interest of the development of the country.

The main shortcomings of M.Y.C. seemed to be:

- the structure, being on regional basis and without liaison at State and District level,
- the lack of representation of all or at least the majority of the national youth organizations,
- the lack of confidence in the Council by member organizations and by authorities.

This national seminar resolved that:

- the Government should recognise and accept M.Y.C. as the National Co-ordinating Youth Body of Malaysia,
- a sense of belonging to M.Y.C. by the member organizations should be cultivated,
- the administrative structure of M.Y.C. must be reorganized to provide for proper secretariate,

- the special brief of recommendations proposed by the M.Y.C.-president be accepted in principle,
- the draft constitution prepared by a special committee appointed by the M.Y.C.-president be accepted as amended generally.

Amongst the recommendations of the M.Y.C.-president was a proposal to appoint Standing Committees comprising of representatives of member organizations for specific purposes, e.g. on finance and fund raising, for national programmes. The secretariate of such Standing Committees should be serviced by several national youth organizations.

In his address to this seminar the Minister mentioned the salient points of the policy of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports as approved by the Government and also the approved definitions on youth work. He called upon the youth organizations to broaden their programmes with practical projects for the development of their communities.

The Annual Meeting of the Malaysian Youth Council held on 23 April 1967 agreed on the draft constitution with a new membership pattern as prepared by the special committee appointed by the M.Y.C.-president and amended by the seminar. The Ministry gave its approval to this radical change. Basically the amendments have made provision for:

- definition of national youth organizations to be the members of M.Y.C.,
- participation by smaller organizations as associate members without voting rights,
- a three tier establishment at national, state and district level, by establishing State and District Youth Councils, essentially being state and district branches of national youth organizations, to carry out the policies and programmes laid down by the M.Y.C.

The new constitution emphasizes M.Y.C. as a broad-based co-ordinating body for all national youth organizations.

Membership shall be open to all qualified national youth organizations in Malaysia. Therefore a national youth organization should meet the following requirements:

- a) It has branches or affiliates in at least 6 out of 13 states and a total membership of not less than 2,000. Provided, however, that in the case of any large organization with a total membership of not less than 5,000 shall also qualify for full membership, and student bodies which are not organized on state basis each shall have at least 5 branches or affiliates and a total membership of not less than 2,000.
- b) It is formed for the purpose not only of promoting a balanced economic, social, physical, mental, moral, spiritual and political development of youths but also of instilling in them a sense of national identity and a spirit of dedicated service to the country and the community and thus help them to better equip themselves to lead the life of mature, creative and responsible citizens.
- c) Its membership is voluntary, and open to all Malaysian citizens.
- d) It is free to determine its own policy.
- e) The majority of its members are under the age of 30.
- f) It is self-governing and affords full opportunity to all its members to take an appropriate part in its activities.

- g) It is registered either as registered or exempted society under the Societies Ordinance.
- h) The Assembly at its discretion may admit national organizations not fulfilling the qualifications above-mentioned as associate members, provided that they are registered or exempted under the Societies Ordinance.

No organizations may be admitted where the objects, functions and activities of such organization are similar to an organization already admitted as a member.

Youth sections of political organizations in Malaysia may also be accepted as members of the Council if they meet the requirements stipulated above.

The Assembly shall consist of all member organizations which together with Sabah and Sarawak Youth Councils shall be entitled to send five representatives each to the Assembly, and three representatives from each of the other State Youth Councils. An associate member may send two representatives to meetings of the Assembly and participate in its proceedings, but shall have no vote.

In the Executive Committee, elected by the Assembly, a representative from the Ministry responsible for Youth shall sit as an ex-officio member.

In each state and district a State and a District Youth Council shall be formed in order to perform the functions and to further the objects of the Council at their respective levels.

With a view to pass a resolution to select a new General Committee at a Special General Meeting of M.Y.C. in May 1968, to give effect to the amended constitution, the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports and the M.Y.C.-president called an informal meeting of presidents and secretaries of national youth organizations on 7 February 1968. The purpose of this meeting was to appoint a Credentials Committee to advise on:

- which national youth organizations may remain as full members and which may not;
- which organizations, not to remain as full members, are eligible to become associate members, and to advise them to consent to become such associate members;
- which organizations can no longer remain as full nor become associate members;
- new applications for full or associate membership.

In a special paper on reorganization of the Malaysian Youth Council submitted by the M.Y.C.-president to this meeting he made an appeal to the national youth organizations to give active support in order that M.Y.C. may function as intended.

3. Questionnaire and interviews at national level

At my request the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports sent a questionnaire prepared by me to all national youth organizations towards the end of February 1968. The questionnaire was meant to get information about facts and wishes. Almost all organizations filled up the questionnaire.

After that I had interviews with representatives of most of the organizations concerned, amongst whom mostly the president and the secretary. Some meetings of organizations gave an opportunity for extra information.

Broadly speaking youth organizations in Malaysia can be grouped into two types:

- a) pre-independence: traditional youth organizations like Boy Scouts and Girl Guides, religious groups like Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A.,
- b) post-independence: young workers' and students' organizations and youth clubs.

The activities of the first group were aimed at the objectives of the respective international organizations, the promotion of fraternity, educational and cultural activities.

The activities of the second group were more directed to bring about national awakening in the political, social and economic field.

According to a speech of the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports in January 1967 some 300.000 youths are members of youth organizations and clubs, excluding political organizations.

As there are not enough details available as regards members, associate members, "touched", school-age members and others I can only give some approximate detailed figures:

The membership of Boy Scouts amounts to 60.000, Girl Guides 20.000, other uniformed youth organizations 6.550, so a total of 86.550.

M.A.Y.C. and 4-B have 42.000 and 20.000 members, together 62.000 members of youth clubs. However, not all youth clubs are affiliated to the national organizations. In M.A.Y.C.-clubs 3/5 of the members are male, in 4-B clubs 3/4. The Young Christian Workers' Movements for Boys and Girls have 3.000 members together. The Malaysian Youth Hostels Association comes to 23.200 members. The figures for the students' organizations are: National Union of Malaysian Students 8.000, National Union of Malaysian Muslim Students 7.000, Peninsular Malay Students' Union 8.000.

The registered total membership of all national youth organizations and clubs amounts to ± 215.000.

Most of the activities are run by voluntary leaders. Mostly we find only at headquarter-level one or more professional paid workers and field officers. Very often teachers act as voluntary workers.

Most of the organizations know some form of leadership training.

Except one all organizations expressed their need for one or more full-time youth workers and most of them for more adequate leadership training.

The great majority of the organizations are financially independent, but at the same time in lack of money for developing their activities. They get their finances from subscriptions, public donations, churches, business, occasional grants and fundraising. The Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, M.A.Y.C. and 4-B receive important annual grants-in-aid from the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports.

The accommodation is both owned and rented, while in several cases facilities of schools and churches are available.

The aims and activities of member-organizations of international and religious bodies are as generally known. Most of the organizations are willing to contribute through special activities to community service and development of the country. However, because of lack of knowledge and power it seems very difficult to put this into practice.

My question on special projects for unemployed and unorganized youth in most cases did not get a positive answer.

M.A.Y.C. and 4-B run special rural development projects. Students do work in rural areas during holiday-periods, especially of the faculties for agriculture, economics and medicine.

Among the activities of the Young Christian Workers' Movement (Boys and Girls) a lot of attention is given to school-leavers, vocational guidance, help to migrants to urban areas and other activities for unorganized and unemployed youth.

The Y.M.C.A. knows some programmes for unorganized and unemployed youth and the Y.W.C.A. is thinking of programmes for unattached youth, mainly in urban areas.

There has been a rapid development of youth clubs with great support from the Government. The Malaysian Association of Youth Clubs was started through the initiative of the Malayan Youth Council and with the assistance of the Youth Service Department of Social Welfare in 1953. The Gerakan Belia 4-B Malaysia was started with the advice and financial assistance of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in 1966.

M.A.Y.C. is an organization of about 350 youth clubs throughout Malaysia and is growing at the rate of 45 clubs a year. The main activities are: projects in rural areas, cultural and sports activities, body building, recreation, Festival of Youth, Sunshine camp, look after underprivileged children. 80% of the affiliated clubs are in rural areas and most of their activities are in form of community development, agriculture, animal husbandry, fish rearing, rural sanitation, cottage industry and land development. To promote projects for modern rural sanitation, a competition between clubs has been started. M.A.Y.C. has an own training programme for leaders through regional and national courses. The representatives of the affiliated clubs elect the national Executive Committee at the Annual Assembly. At the headquarters the executive secretary and five secretaries are responsible for the activities. The annual expenditure is M\$ 180,000. There are State Committees and District Branches.

4-B has 444 affiliated clubs, mainly in the western part of West Malaysia. 4-B stands for Bersatu-Belagar-Bekerga-Berkhidmat (= to unite-learn-work-serve) and is comparable with 4-H (= Head-Hand-Heart-Health). The majority of 4-H club members, however, are in the age-group 10-15, those of 4-B in the age group 15-35. The main activities of local clubs are: recreation and sports, night classes on school subjects, agricultural projects (group: e.g. cultivate maize/tapioca, fish, form co-operatives, medical assistance; individual: e.g. cash crops, poultry for boys). Weekend courses are run at state and district level. This training is a general one on the principles of 4-B. There is also training on how to reach the parents. At the national headquarters one full-time executive secretary is working. The Annual Assembly elects the Executive Committee. The budget-
1966 is M\$ 10,000.

The Ministry advised to start the 4-B clubs to run technical activities in agriculture, because it was felt that the I.A.Y.C.-clubs were more cultural and leisure time directed.

The Ministry gives a figure of 1,300 youth clubs in West Malaysia (3/4 in rural areas) and 300 in East Malaysia. The Government strongly supports the forming of youth clubs, especially in rural areas, to promote selfhelp activities, agricultural projects, adoption schemes. In this connection the Ministry started the national youth leaders training. The Ministry supplies with a model constitution for youth clubs. The youth clubs are basically open to all youths with respect to race, religion, sex.

Criticism and wishes on the part of national youth organizations:

- what is exactly the policy of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports?
- last minute notes for important meetings called by the Ministry do not give enough opportunity to study the documents and to have internal consideration;
- the Ministry should not take over activities that can be done by the organizations themselves;
- the obligation to use the national language, Malay, at courses run by the Ministry - e.g. the National Youth Training Centre, the National Youth Pioneer Corps - hampers the participation of all races;
- the organizations should pay a more active role in the enlistment for the courses at the National Youth Training Centre;
- could the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports plead in favour of recognition of student activities by the Ministry of Education and more study-leave?
- there is a great need for more adequate training of youth leaders, youth workers and youth officers;
- there is a great need for more vocational training;
- there is a great need for more facilities (buildings, grounds), also small ones and in urban areas too;
- the organizations which started on the basis of one race or religion are willing to be open to all Malaysians.

Most of the organizations are in favour of an effective national co-ordinating youth body. National branches of international organizations are less in need of it, because they have their own programme and their international organization, but they feel the use of such a body for co-ordination and co-operation. With regard to the Malaysian Youth Council it was put forward that: it is not enough effective, only a small circle is active, too many national organizations are not affiliated now, it should run more programmes, it should act not only for policy making people but also for youths, it should promote or run courses for leadership training. Sometimes a feeling of fear to be used for political interests was expressed. Especially the students emphasized that in M.Y.C. too many elderly and political involved persons are involved. Most of the organizations seem to be willing to join a reorganized M.Y.C.

4. Visits and interviews at state/district/local level

To examine the situation of youth work in the next I visited various districts in the state of Sabah. In the district of Kudat, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has a youth centre, but it is not very active. In the district of Tawau, the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has a youth centre, but it is not very active.

I had discussions with the State Cultural Officers and their staff, visited youth buildings and grounds, attended meetings and activities, had discussions with representatives of youth organizations and clubs and with youth leaders and in some cases with youths' committees.

State and District Cultural Officers have been appointed by the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports only recently. Until then the officers of the Ministry of Welfare Services looked after youth work at State level. In some cases there is still a state of transition.

In the Constitution of the Federation of Malaysia exists only a vague passage on the Federal responsibilities for youth. After the establishment of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports its tasks were not defined in the Constitution. Hence it is not always clear where the Federal Government and where the State Government comes in. Some of the States give subsidies to youth work. A State Cultural Officer is responsible for the three sections of the ministry at state level: culture, youth and sports. Of course, he will not always be a specialist in all these fields. Moreover youth work includes activities in the three fields. Most of the attention of the State and District Cultural Officers until now has been given to the promotion and assistance of youth clubs, including the application for courses at the National Youth Training Centre.

To illustrate the situation of youth club work I give some figures:

In Pahang there are	113 youth clubs of which 48 are affiliated to M.A.Y.C.
In Penang	65 youth clubs: 9 M.A.Y.C., 49 4-B, 7 not affiliated. 5 have own clubhouses, the others meet in schools or in private houses; total membership 5326 - boys 4.283, girls 1.043 - Malays 4.135, Chinese 529, Indian 662; in 1967: 213 applications for "Peretak", 118 admitted.
In Kedah	138 youth clubs: 29 M.A.Y.C., 56 4-B; total membership 8711 - Malays 7.989, Chinese 327, Indian 387, Siamese 8; Youth Pioneer Corps: in 1967 53.
In Perlis	52 youth clubs: 9 M.A.Y.C., the others 4-B; total membership 2883 - mainly Malays.
In Kelantan	78 youth clubs: 30 M.A.Y.C.; total membership 4082 - mainly Malays, - 57,7% rural, 42,3% urban.
Johore Bharu	200 youth clubs

In Penang the Penang Youth Centre, specially for underprivileged boys, was very impressive (Chinese; activities: indoor games, sports, body building, carpentry, promotion of vocational training). The Penang Youth Friendship Club started an interesting project for juvenile delinquents, "The Youth Helping Hand Project", with recreational, educational and vocational activities. In Penang exists a State Youth Council (old style).

In Johore Bharu there exists a State Youth Council (old style) too; it has no contact with M.Y.C. and is affiliated to the national 4-B organization. I visited the local Youth Training Centre, residential, where vocational training is given to underprivileged boys. The premises of this centre are also used by youth clubs and by a club for handicapped youth.

In Sabah there exist, beside youth organizations, three strong organizations for youth clubs:

- S.K.K.S. (Sabah Kadazan Youth Association), 37 clubs, Kadazans in rural areas;
- S.A.Y.C. (Sabah Association of Youth Clubs), 12 clubs, mainly Chinese in urban areas;
- S.A.N.Y.A. (Sabah National Youth Association), 23 clubs, mixed and interracial.

The three have agreed on the formation of one Sabah national body, which afterwards will try to establish a Sabah Youth Council together with the youth organizations.

In Sarawak a State Cultural Officer has not yet been appointed. The State has a Minister of Youth and Culture and youth work is served by officers of the State Ministry of Welfare. The youth policy of this State was defined in 1964:

- a) programme of establishing interracial youth centres,
- b) strengthening of recreational facilities in government secondary schools,
- c) development of rural playing fields through the local authorities.

The State government gives M\$ 55,000 subsidies to 13 sport bodies and M\$ 25,000 for youth activities, including the Sarawak Youth Council. The Sarawak Youth Council is a co-ordinating body of the Division Youth Councils to which the main voluntary organizations are affiliated, comprising some 12,000 people. The Sarawak Youth Council was a member of W.A.Y.

There are about 100 youth clubs. There are also not-affiliated clubs. In Sarawak 4-H clubs exist; they are American-influenced and not affiliated to S.Y.C.

The construction of the multipurpose centre will cost M\$ 554,000, but as the Federal Government agreed to spend M\$ 380,000 a solution still has to be found.

Criticism and wishes expressed at state/district/local level:

- there is a lack of qualified youth leaders and youth workers,
- there is a lack of adequate leadership training,
- there is a wish for leadership training at state/district/local level,
- there is a lack of facilities (buildings and grounds),

- the planned multipurpose centres are too far outside the centre,
- there is a lot of confusion on the existence of two national bodies for youth clubs (M.A.Y.C. and 4-B) and a wish for getting one,
- there is a wish to get scholarships from the government for youth leaders to attend courses at the Outward Bound School at Lumut,
- there is a wish for full-paid and trained youth workers to give guidance and assistance to the voluntary leaders,
- there is a wish to make it possible to send youth leaders and youth workers to other countries to gain new ideas,
- there is a wish for more help from educational officers (for vocational training, handicraft, physical training, rooms and equipment of schools),
- the use of the national language at "Peretak" hampers the participation of all races,
- more attention should be paid to unattached youth and to youth in urban areas,
- State and District Cultural Officers should get more means to give concrete assistance,
- there are not enough possibilities for vocational training,
- there is a wish for more leave to attend courses,
- some people make use of their position in youth work to further their own political interests.

The distance and the high travel costs make it difficult for Sabah and Sarawak to participate effectively at Federal level. Especially in these states there is a lot of confusion about the responsibilities of the Federal and the State Government. Often a feeling of neglect and of lack of communication (with the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, with M.Y.C. and with M.A.Y.C.) was expressed; in this connection too short notice time for meetings and courses was mentioned.

The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports organized a seminar in Sarawak in April 1967; 105 persons involved in youth work participated in this five days seminar. The Ministry intended to run a similar seminar in Sabah. In Sabah the question was raised whether the establishment of a youth pioneer corps in Sabah might be possible.

X RECOMMENDATIONS WITH REGARD TO THE TERMS OF REFERENCEPART I

Before putting forward specific recommendations, I should like to discuss within the framework of the terms of reference, general needs and recommendations regarding existing government policies on youth services, the programme content of out-of-school youth specifically in youth clubs and organizations, and the scope of the present co-ordinating youth bodies. Following this I shall take into consideration the present training courses and syllabi for youth leaders as well as the need for training youth workers. Finally, I should like to consider the steps taken by the Government to assist unemployed youth as well as comment on an award scheme for youth and the structure and scope of the National Youth Advisory and Development Board. Over and above these three main points I should also like, before making specific recommendations, to comment on certain technical aspects of existing policies and programmes.

1. Youth Policy

In reviewing the existing Government policies on youth services as defined earlier on page 20, it was noted that the Ministry hopes to improve social and cultural co-operation among youth in Malaysia through:

- i) The establishment of a channel whereby the Government and voluntary bodies can work together in co-ordinating efforts;
- ii) Practical advice and aids to youth clubs and organizations; and
- iii) Promote and guide the development of youth clubs and organizations, training of youth leaders, and provide facilities for such training.

In general it might be said that it is the task of the government to promote the healthy and harmonic development of the community as a whole. At present there can be no reasonable debate about whether the government has any responsibility in the field of youth service. There can, however, be discussion about the nature and scope of those responsibilities. The rôle of the voluntary youth organizations and the government can differ from one country to another, depending on different political, social-economic and general social factors. Anyhow, I believe that efforts should be made to achieve optimum consultation and co-operation between both. Government policy should be directed towards promoting youth service and making it possible. There should be sufficient funds forthcoming for the training of leaders and for the employment of professional personnel. When it comes to the allocation of space, youth service should receive a proportionate part in accordance with a proper plan. There is a need for an ample and varied supply of facilities for all young people, both organized and unorganized. For a government to develop a youth policy there are three vital points:

- 1) to make public its clearly defined sphere of activities,
- 2) to ensure co-ordination on youth affairs between the ministries,
- 3) to ensure consultation and co-operation with the voluntary private bodies.

If we recognize young people's right and duty to their place in society, and if we are to give them a real chance to develop themselves and share responsibility, we cannot do without a youth policy as an essential part of a general welfare policy. The Government might endeavour as soon as possible to more fully and clearly define its sphere of activities and to make them public, especially as regards points (2) and (3) concerning co-ordination between ministries as well as among voluntary private bodies, and in this regard clearly state its procedures with reference to the obtaining of grants in aid and the role and responsibility of the Government as regards youth leadership training.

It should be noted that in the short period of its existence the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has started with great enthusiasm an immense programme. Amongst the policy objectives of the ministry, agreed upon by the Cabinet, we find advice and assistance to the voluntary youth organizations, the promotion of youth clubs, the promotion of a more effective co-ordination of the voluntary youth organizations, as well as youth services organized by the ministry itself (like the National Youth Training Centre), the establishment of state multi-purpose centres and programmes to meet the unemployment of youths - especially in rural areas - and the need for vocational training, as is the aim of the National Youth Pioneer Corps. This ministry was also declared responsible for the co-ordination of all youth services in Malaysia as far as out-of-school youth is concerned. It has given directives on the age-limits for membership in youth organizations and approved definitions of youth work.

Generally speaking I believe that the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has made a good start with its policy under the existing Government policy. However, to come to an effective national overall youth policy it will be necessary:

a) to define clearly the tasks with regard to youth affairs among the ministries concerned, e.g. Culture, Youth and Sports, Education, Agriculture, Labour and Development;

b) to establish a formal structure for the co-operation and co-ordination between those ministries, in which the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports to my mind should play the central rôle;

c) to define clearly the responsibilities of the Federal Government and the States concerning youth services, which seems especially important in the case of Sarawak and Sabah;

d) to set up a formal structure for consultations with the co-ordinated national voluntary youth organizations to come to an integrated national youth policy.

Furthermore, with regard to the youth policy of the Government and the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, I should like to make the following remarks:

- 1) Since the increase of the official school leaving age from 12 to 15 years the Ministry changed the minimum age limit for its range accordingly. However, attention also needs to be given to school drop-outs as well as to the many youth organizations that deal with boys and girls under the age of 15.

- 2) The Ministry brought the maximum age limit down from 35 to 30 and intends to come to 25. I think this is a right policy. At the same time the existence of non-self-governing youth organizations should not be overlooked, which in fact is not the case at the moment.
- 3) The right relationship of youth services with other cultural and social services and of a youth policy with a general welfare policy should be promoted.
- 4) To avoid any misunderstanding of its good functions and intentions I would suggest that the Ministry should make public its policy and defined sphere of activities and provide regular information. This might be done through the special youth radio and television programmes.
- 5) Though the Ministry adopted the principle not to give grants in aid to political and sectarian organizations, it might consider giving grants to such youth organizations as long as they are free to determine their own policy and then to general programmes with no political or sectarian use (in this connection I think for example of the intersectorian activities of the Young Christian Workers' Movement for school leavers, migrants to urban areas, unemployed and unorganized youth, which fit in with the policy of the Ministry).

It should be noted here that the position of the State Cultural Officers and their staff is not an easy one. There is the concurrent subject. Moreover they have to cover the three sections of the Ministry: culture, youth and sports. Besides they lack finances to give concrete support. It is very important, of course, for the Ministry to have qualified officers at its disposal to carry out the tasks at state and district level. The Ministry might consider:

- a) to give opportunities for in-service training for those officers,
- b) to organize meetings with all of them, for instance twice a year, for instruction and exchanging views and experiences,
- c) to send them monthly information bulletins,
- d) to provide them with documentation and information material.

Co-ordination would doubtlessly be improved upon with additional financial resources. In fact, the increase of the expenditure of the Ministry for 1967 was mainly for the National Youth Pioneer Corps Centre and for the appointment of State and District Cultural Officers. For aid to voluntary youth organizations and promotion of youth activities only M\$ 190.000 was made available, next to the unchanged grant of M\$ 215,750 to the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations. The total expenditure for 1967 of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports (excluding Museums) - which almost was not increased for 1968 - amounted to 0,199% of the Grand Total Federal Expenditure for 1967. Indeed, an extremely low figure for a ministry with such an immense and important task. To perform its tasks effectively this Ministry should have more funds and staff available.

With regard to ensuring consultation and co-operation with the voluntary private bodies it is worth noting that traditional youth organizations in Malaysia existed before independence. In 1953, during the Emergency, the Malayan government recognized the importance of youth services and established the Youth Services Section of the Department of Social Welfare. Realizing that youths are potential nation-

builders high priority was given to the promotion of youth clubs and to leadership training. To make it possible to give more attention to its youth policy the Malaysian Government established a special Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports in 1964. As I have said earlier in this chapter, it is recommended that a formal structure for consultations with the Co-ordinated National Voluntary Youth Organizations be established to ensure an integrated national youth policy.

An important rôle can be played by voluntary youth organizations. Through the personal development of young people they contribute already indirectly to the development of society. Beside the longer existing youth movements and organizations we have seen the emergence of new types. Especially since the Second World War there have been developments in youth work, amongst which changes in structures and working methods and the creation of youth services as a paid profession, for which it is necessary to be trained and whose legal status has to be regulated. Community service and development programmes have been added to educational, cultural and recreational programmes. Apart from the fact that new types of organizations have come into existence, also many of the traditional organizations have changed their programmes, more directed towards society as a whole and not only with programmes for members, but also involving "unorganized" youth. As the existence of a strong and effective youth service, including the voluntary youth organizations, is of the utmost interest for society, it seems self-evident that society should give support to youth service.

From the beginning one of the tasks of the Malaysian Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports has been the strengthening, consolidation and co-operation of the voluntary youth organizations, of which now 25 national organizations are in existence. Special attention has been given by the Ministry to the promotion of youth clubs, especially in rural areas. The Government was actively involved to start the Malaysian Association of Youth Clubs in 1953 and took the initiative to start the Gerakan Belia 4-B in 1966. The rapid changes of society, changes in the rôle and working methods of the voluntary youth organizations, the emergence of new types of youth work, the active rôle of the Ministry have supported the development of youth service, but at the same time sometimes have given rise to some uncertainty and confusion. This is not unique to Malaysia, but can be found in most other countries. Questions have risen about the specific tasks of the various organizations, about their co-operation, about the responsibilities of voluntary bodies and government services. And, of course, in situations like these there may also be personalities and vested interests involved. In this respect I feel, however, that the situation in Malaysia is very hopeful. Both the voluntary organizations and the Ministry make a point of preparing youth to take an active place in society. Both are willing to face joint tasks and responsibilities and to discuss possibilities for an effective co-operation, leaving intact their own responsibilities. After a period of some confusion I think it is now the right time for the joint development of an integrated youth policy.

A strong and effective co-ordinating body, comprising all or the majority of the voluntary youth organizations, is essential. Such a co-ordinating body should exist at least at national level - a national youth council and where possible also at state and district level. Such a co-ordinating body is important:

- a) to know each other and to respect and probably appreciate (especially important in a multi-racial, multi-cultural, multi-religious and multi-lingual society);
- b) to represent, to be the mouth-piece of, the united organizations to society;
- c) to be the partner in the dialogue with the authorities;
- d) to promote joint actions for unorganized youths.

In the past years several efforts have been made to make the Malaysian Youth Council more effective and to get more national youth organizations involved. Students are of the opinion that too many elderly people and politicians are involved in leading positions. The ineffectiveness most probably will disappear when the majority of the organizations become members and as soon as the Council disposes of adequate facilities and enough qualified staff. This might be reached with proportional support from the Ministry. The more the Ministry will support and consult the Council, the stronger and more effective it will be, and the other way about. Once the new constitution of the M.Y.C. has become effective it will be possible to start the follow-up at state and district level. Most of the national youth organizations seem to be willing to join a reorganized M.Y.C. In the new constitution two items have drawn my special attention:

"Membership shall be open to all national youth organizations in Malaysia, etc." What will be the position of some organizations which also cover Singapore?

"No organization may be admitted where the objects, functions and activities of such organizations are similar to an organization already admitted as a member." What does this exactly mean? Does this affect e.g. M.A.Y.C. and 4-B?

The lack of qualified voluntary youth leaders and full-time youth workers was put forward repeatedly and strongly at national level as well as at state and district level. The lack of enough effective leadership training and adequate facilities and equipment too. This makes it very difficult to come to concrete programmes. Though I have seen excellent programmes and projects, also with regard to community service and development, involving unemployed youth, many groups seem to be confined to having a constitution, a membership and meetings. To my mind the crucial point will be to meet the lack of qualified leadership to guide the existing enthusiasm of young people and the youth leaders to the benefit of the country. Under the Government development policy special attention is given to youth service in rural areas (a large, disadvantaged group, in which is involved the rural youth exodus and the need for land schemes and new methods in agriculture). In the Malaysian situation this is self-evident. Still I feel that the problems of youth in urban areas should get proportional attention. Special programmes and projects in this connection deserve to be supported, e.g. some programmes of the Young Christian Workers' Movement. I noted a lot of confusion concerning the existence of two national bodies for youth clubs, M.A.Y.C. and 4-B, especially as many of their clubs in reality have the same activities. Both organizations might consider trying to find a solution by agreeing to some sort of co-ordination, federation, fusion or clearly defined aims and objectives.

2. Youth Leadership Training

Youth leadership training deserves a high priority, both for professional and voluntary leaders. At the moment only a few professional leaders are working. All the voluntary organizations expressed the great need for adequate leadership training and for professional leaders. The National Youth Training Centre at Peretak is one of the best equipped training centres I have seen. Still I wonder if this expensive centre meets the need for effectively trained leaders. Are not there too many limits in the existing situation?:

Are the recruited youths active leaders or will they be so?

Are there enough qualified instructors and lecturers?

Do the syllabi of the courses afford enough space for crucial subjects like youth policy, administration, group work, methods and techniques of youth work, community service, vocational and employment problems, mass communication media?

Are not too many people - trainees and instructors - incapable of participating because of the use of the official language?

I think it wise that the Ministry is considering to include a new type of course at a higher level. I feel that the courses currently provided should be placed at the local level. They might be served by a travelling team of trainers. In this way far more persons could be reached. A series of short courses would also avoid the problem of study-leave. In this way the great wish for more training possibilities for voluntary youth leaders might be met in a more effective way. The training centre at Peretak might be used for training courses of six months to one year for part-time and full-time youth workers and also for intensive in-service training of the State and District Cultural Officers of the Ministry. For such courses basic principles of youth work and administration should be emphasized with the assistance of highly qualified lecturers and instructors. The centre might also serve for courses and seminars in co-operation with other ministries, e.g. Agriculture and Labour. Both for short-term and for long-term courses the Ministry might look for ways and means to get more persons of all races involved. The Ministry might consider installing an advisory board or a programme committee for the training, with persons from voluntary youth organizations. In this way they would get more involved in the training of their leaders, putting forward their experiences and needs, and the enlistment and follow-up could be done more effectively.

3. Unemployed Youth, an Award Scheme for Youth and the Structure and Scope of the National Youth Advisory Development Board

As regards unemployed youth the National Youth Pioneer Corps has carried out a programme of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports for unemployed youth and early school leavers who are in lack of skill. The corps has a para-military set-up. After training in discipline and national understanding the boys, mainly Malays from rural areas, get a vocational training. The first participants will

come out towards the end of this year. The Ministry does not guarantee employment afterwards. I think it is essential to provide them with jobs which eventually might be created on the spot. The Ministry has given high priority to this programme as can be seen from the Expenditure 1968: almost 40% of the total expenditure of the Ministry (excluding Museums) goes to the National Youth Pioneer Corps (personal emoluments and other charges annually recurrent). I think this Corps a very interesting experiment, though, of course, it will be able to help only a limited number of boys. For further Government assistance to unemployed youth and for more projects on vocational training the co-ordinated action of ministries concerned will be needed, because of the relationship of economic planning, rural and national development, manpower, education and training. The problems of unemployment of youth can only be reviewed in the general economic and labour situations. It is good to bear in mind at the same time that these problems do not only exist in rural areas (under-employment) but also in urban areas. A structure co-ordinating the programmes and services at national level at the same time might make it easier to get inter-agency support from the United Nations.

In this regard, I have been informed by the U.N. Resident Representative that the Malaysian Ministry of Labour has requested the UNDP to establish a training centre for trade instructors, including instructors for the National Youth Pioneer Corps.

In a speech in March 1968 the Minister of Education said that the Malaysian system of education has to re-orient itself more towards a scientific, vocational and technical-based education. Now there exists a serious discrepancy between manpower requirements and educational output in the professional and sub-professional level of the technological group. There are not sufficient numbers of skilled personnel to man the programme of agricultural diversification and gradual industrialization. A disproportionate number of people are trained in arts and people have to learn that there are as wide a variety of jobs in the blue-collar range as there are in the white-collar category.

I cannot give a well-founded opinion on the need of a Yang Di-Pertuan Agong Award Scheme for youth to inculcate courage, initiative and qualities of character. I think the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme gives a valuable contribution to the out-of-school education of youth in the United Kingdom. In view of the Malaysian situation group activities would be preferable.

The establishment of a National Youth Advisory and Development Board, which is under examination by the Ministry, would be of the utmost importance for contributing new ideas to the youth policy of the Government and for promoting co-ordinated action. As to the draft constitution for such a Board I should like to make the following remarks:

Function: instead of "advise the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports" I should prefer "advise the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports".

Objectives: as the objectives deal with youth work and youth services in the broadest sense, unemployment problems of youth and laws regarding the welfare of youth, I wonder if the Board should not only advise "the Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports" but "the Government", in which case the Minister of Culture,

Youth and Sports should still have the Board under his responsibility.

Membership of the Board: in place of "individuals who by virtue of their wisdom, experience and interest in young people" I should prefer "individuals who by virtue of their wisdom, experience and interest in youth welfare and youth services". In my opinion it would not be a right structure to have ministers as members of an advisory board to a minister or a government. Consideration and consultation between ministers should be done at another level. In a Board as proposed there might be personalities as representatives, or even in a personal capacity, from departments concerned with youth affairs, social institutions and voluntary bodies, together with eligible individuals.

In the draft constitution the Minister is not bound to abide by the advice of the Board. Will the advice be made public?

4. Technical Comments

I think the Ministry has done a good job by drawing up definitions of youth work. Unification in terminology can be most useful. As terminology generally is a matter of agreement I am not going to discuss the chosen definitions. I will confine myself to a few remarks:

National Youth Council: its sphere is not the "states" but the "Federation."

Youth Worker: a professional and paid worker does not necessarily have to be over the age of 30 years. So in place of "over the age of 30 years" I propose "not being a member".

Youth Advisor: in place of "who is available" I would prefer "who is capable".

With regard to the expenditure item of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports under "aid to voluntary youth organizations", grants have been given to youth clubs and their national organizations. I understand that it would be rather difficult to draw up a clearly defined subsidizing system with the small amount available. Bearing in mind the task of youths as "agents of development", to contribute to community service and to nation development, first the organizations should be enabled to dispose of qualified staff and facilities. For this the Ministry should be able to give effective support. The participation of the Ministry ex-officio in the Executive Committees of the voluntary youth organizations receiving a grant and in the representation abroad can be very fruitful, but should be executed very carefully to maintain the independent policy of those organizations.

The building of a multipurpose centre in each of the states is a vast and expensive programme. Therefore the plans have been drawn up in phases. The finding of the right sites and the finances seems not to be easy. Sport facilities have been emphasized and may meet the need for them. It must be realized that once the centres are created they should be run in an effective way for exploiting

the high construction costs. There will be a need for capable supervisors and for an annual expenditure. As the centres will include hostels they can be used for courses for youth leaders at state level, which might be assisted by a travelling team of trainers as mentioned before. To promote their intensive use by local youth it would be recommendable to have the centres as close to the residential quarters as possible. In all the states people concerned insisted upon a quick building of the centres, which have been planned under the First Malaysia Plan (1966-1970), as they will meet the great lack of adequate facilities. Nevertheless, the provision of smaller clubhouses and premises at local level, both in rural and urban areas, needs attention.

PART II

Specific recommendations involving assistance from Unesco and other U.N. Specialized Agencies.

I arrived at the conclusion that the main youth problems are unemployment and lack of vocational training, as well as the lack of qualified leadership to implement youth policies in Malaysia. On the one hand unemployment may result in uncertainty, frustration and juvenile delinquency, on the other hand it should not be forgotten that youth is a great potential for stimulating the community among different races and for promoting national development. Young people should be given the opportunity to participate in the tasks of nation building, as well as community development and youth policies of the governmental agencies and of the voluntary bodies should be implemented in the most fully integrated and co-ordinated manner possible. The active support of Unesco and other U.N. specialized agencies to the Malaysian Government and the implementation of the youth policies of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, as well as for the voluntary youth organizations is highly recommended. It is worth noting here that the U.N. and its specialized agencies are working toward a closely inter-agency action to be directed to the development of rural youth work, the meeting of the needs of recently urbanized youth, and the training of professional and voluntary youth leaders. This trend seems to fall very much in line with the needs and aspirations of the Malaysian Government and of its young people.

Specifically as regards Unesco, it is worth noting that the International Conference on Youth organized at Grenoble, France, in 1964 recommended that the action of governments, private bodies and non-governmental organizations in all countries on behalf of youth should be not merely intensified, but also co-ordinated at the local, national, regional and international levels. The conference stressed the continuing importance of out-of-school education in addition to the formal school education. Many governments have recognized its rôle, but almost everywhere this sector is still without the adequate equipment, buildings, personnel and institutions. As a follow-up of the Grenoble Conference, Unesco started the initial phase of a long-term programme. Unesco's First Experimental Youth Programme includes co-operation with the governments of five countries (Ceylon, Chile, France, Niger and Yugoslavia) to determine how governments can further the establishment of out-of-school institutions and services for vocational, scientific, cultural and social education. The Experimental Youth Programme is being applied

in the context of co-operation with the United Nations, Unicef, the United Nations Development Programme, the World Food Programme and several other specialized agencies (FAO, ILO, WHO). Such concerted action is in keeping with the emphasis given by the United Nations to the need for a co-ordinated programme, to be put into effect by these bodies and agencies, on the preparation of youth for employment and for service to the community. The need of the creation of an overall national youth policy linked to other aspects of economic and social problems has been emphasized. I would therefore recommend:

1. That an inter-agency experiment be undertaken in Malaysia involving the technical assistance of Unesco, and financed by the U.N.D.P., in co-operation with FAO (specifically to assist in rural youth problems) and ILO (especially as regards educational and employment problems) as well as with the U.N. and other specialized agencies concerned to develop a national training centre, with regional scope so as to include other Asian youth workers, both professional and voluntary. This centre might serve to train leaders in the field of youth services both from governmental agencies and voluntary youth organizations in Malaysia, as well as from other member nations within the region of South-East Asia. The facilities of the training centre at Peretak might be made available for this project, in which case the present training of voluntary youth leaders would be carried out at state and district level. Although it is not for me to decide what the specific assistance of ILO or FAO might be in such an inter-agency co-ordinated programme, I nevertheless, would foresee ILO giving special assistance to this project by putting its experience in the various fields of human resource development (educational training and manpower) at the disposal of the Malaysian Government. To do this it might send experts, organize regional meetings and award fellowships for study abroad in this field. FAO might assist in rural youth programmes by sending experts to help in organizing seminars on rural youth activities and assist in the training of rural youth leaders. I happen to know that the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and the Ministry of Agriculture would be interested in organizing a joint seminar on rural youth activities. In connection with the above recommended Experimental Inter-Agency Programme in youth leadership training I should also like to point out that it would be of importance if a regional information and documentation centre on youth services were set up in the Asian region. In this regard I am given to understand that Unesco is to assist the Thai Government to establish a National Information and Documentation Centre on Youth which might eventually serve the entire region. Furthermore the World Assembly of Youth is currently planning to set up in India with the assistance of Unesco a similar regional documentation centre on youth which will not only serve its own sister offices in the region but also other interested agencies and bodies.

To return to the special problems of Malaysia, and by way of introduction to my second recommendation, I should like to note that Unesco in connection with its East-West Major Project, conducted a survey in six countries on the values to which young people remain attached in the East and West. The Federation of Malaya was one of them. It was noted that Malaya's main political problem was that of building a national community where previously only ethnic or cultural communities existed. The general impression seemed to be that cultural differences in Malaya were not only greater than any other kind of difference, but also that these dif-

ferences constitute the most explosive force and the most imminent threat to the very existence of the national state. In general, Malayan youth appeared confident in themselves and in their future, they believed that humanity is progressing and they had some confidence in their ability to assist this progress. In the past decade Malaya had advanced from having 30 to 95 per cent of its primary school age children at school. This has also meant a virtual elimination of the sexual inequalities in education that had for long been a characteristic of Malaya. It came out that young Malaysians are not particularly fond of individual activity, but have preference for group activity. The results of the survey seemed to indicate a base of values among Malaya's youth, favourable to the ultimate ability to build a national community on the base of its ethnic diversity.

In an effort to encourage and promote qualified leadership in the country, both at the national level involving top professional youth leaders whether in government voluntary services, as well as at the state and local level involving voluntary leaders, I should like to make the following additional recommendations:

2. To provide short-term fellowships to the officer or officers in charge of the Youth Leadership Training Programme with a view to fostering their knowledge of planning, administration and syllabi of youth leadership training centres outside of Malaysia.
3. To provide scholarships for the training of field trainers in youth work methods and techniques at recognized institutions abroad.
4. To provide travel grants for senior officers and youth workers to study youth programmes and services abroad. Furthermore and in conjunction with the general leadership training programme I should recommend that for purposes of local training the following:
 5. To provide equipment in the form of a mobile van and other necessary equipment, to be used by a travelling team of trainers, to strengthen the training programmes for voluntary youth leaders at the local level. Finally, and also linked to the leadership training programme, I recommend:
 6. The establishment of a library in the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports and a library also in the National Training Centre with a view to provide potential youth workers and leaders with the appropriate books and documentation related to youth services.

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DKI/1.2/763/42

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the report on Youth Policy and Programmes prepared by Mr. J. M. COMB following his mission to Malaysia as a Unesco consultant in 1968.

The report has been carefully studied within the Secretariat and, as a result, I should like to draw your attention to the conclusions and recommendations set forth in Chapter X (pp. 55-61). The consultant is of the opinion that the main youth problems in Malaysia are unemployment and the lack of vocational training and of qualified leadership to implement youth policies. He suggests certain steps which the Government might take to establish an effective national youth policy (p. 52) and goes on to recommend other measures that would probably require international assistance (pp. 52-61).

In this latter connection, your Government may wish to consider the possibility of requesting assistance from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) - Special Fund component for a broadly-based inter-agency youth project involving Unesco and other United Nations organizations, as recommended by the consultant. Such a request, which could be based on the attached report and submitted through the UNDP Resident Representative in Malaysia, might then be followed by an inter-agency mission charged with the preparation of the final project. If a request along these lines is submitted, I would be prepared to support it.

If, however, the Government does not deem it desirable to request an inter-agency project at this stage, I would be happy to consider with you the possibility of further Unesco support under the Technical Assistance component of the United Nations Development Programme.

The Secretary
Ministry of Education
Federal House
Iskandar Luyu (Malaysia)

With your agreement, I propose to make copies of this report available to other international agencies, such as the United Nations Development Programme, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Labour Organisation, which may wish to use it in connection with their assistance to Malaysia. In addition, I should like to meet occasional requests for the report that may be received from other international organizations, research and training institutions and international assistance offices whose activities may benefit your country. Accordingly, unless you advise me to the contrary, I shall meet such justifiable requests as I receive.

Twenty-five additional copies of the report are being sent by air mail under separate cover.

May I take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the assistance which was rendered in Malaysia to our consultant during his field work.

Please accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Malcolm S. Adiseshiah
Acting Director-General