

## **Chapter XIV**

# **Social Development**

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### I. INTRODUCTION

14.01 Social development forms an integral part of the overall socio-economic development of the country and contributes towards the development of a more caring society. The social development programmes include housing, youth, sports and community development as well as social welfare. These programmes are aimed at inculcating positive values, self-reliance and resilience in the society and provide invaluable support for the development of other sectors of the economy as well as contribute towards a better quality of life.

### II. PROGRESS, 1986-90

#### **Housing**

14.02 The objective of the housing policy was to provide Malaysians of all income levels, particularly the low-income group, accessibility to adequate and affordable shelter. The development of housing was also aimed at providing a reasonable standard of living as well as promoting social integration for the community in the long term. Towards this end, housing development programmes were implemented based on the human settlement concept, whereby housing areas were provided with various social facilities and amenities which included schools, clinics, sports facilities, recreation and religious worship as well as commercial facilities, such as shop houses and markets.

#### *Public and Private Sector Housing*

14.03 During the Fifth Malaysia Plan, a total of 701,500 units were planned for construction, of which the public sector was targeted to build

21 per cent or 149,000 units and the private sector 79 per cent or 552,500 units. However, about 300,930 units were constructed during the Plan period. Of the total units completed, about 164,400 units were low-cost houses, 116,780 units medium-cost and 19,750 units high-cost. The public sector completed about 97,130 units or 65 per cent of its target, while the private sector, 203,800 units or 37 per cent of its target. *Table 14-1* summarizes the achievement of the public and private sectors during the period.

14.04 Low-cost housing is developed both by the Government through public funding as well as by the private sector. Out of the 495,000 units targeted, about 164,400 units or 33 per cent were completed. The public sector completed about 74,330 units or 61 per cent of its target, while the private sector under the ordinary low-cost scheme completed 4,940 units or 4 per cent. This slow progress in the construction of ordinary low-cost housing by the private sector was partly due to the shift in emphasis to the Special Low-Cost Housing Programme (SLCHP) to take advantage of the special incentives offered by the scheme.

14.05 SLCHP, which was launched in 1986 and planned for completion in 1989, was part of the anti-recession measures designed to stimulate the growth of the economy during the recession period as well as to increase the supply of low-cost houses. The special privileges accorded to SLCHP facilitated its implementation. Such privileges included the establishment of a one-stop approval agency, flexibility in rules, regulations and standards as well as greater accessibility to financial facilities from commercial banks. These measures were introduced with a view to reducing construction costs.

14.06 SLCHP received overwhelming response from private developers. A total of 334,600 units were registered for construction compared with only 240,000 units planned under the programme. However, up to 1990, only about 83,940 units or 35 per cent were completed. *Table 14-2* shows the progress of SLCHP by state.

14.07 The slow progress in the implementation of housing programmes, including SLCHP, was attributed to several factors. These included unsuitability of sites or locations, financial and management problems of developers, misuse of funds collected from house-buyers, incompetent contractors and delays in getting plan approvals. These resulted in many housing projects being delayed or abandoned. About 277 projects, comprising 63,560 units were abandoned. These were mainly private sector projects, of which 80 per cent were medium-cost houses, involving 36,130 house buyers. *Table 14-3* shows the distribution of abandoned projects by state.

TABLE 14-1

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR HOUSING  
PROGRESS AND TARGETS, 1986-95

Programme	Targeted 5MP			Completed 5MP			Targets 6MP		
	Total	Low cost	High cost	Total	Low cost	High cost	Total	Low cost	High cost
<b>PUBLIC SECTOR</b>									
Public Low-Cost Housing	42,880	42,880	-	26,172	26,172	-	24,430	24,430	-
Sites and Services Scheme	2,920	2,920	-	-	-	-	15,570	15,570	-
Housing in Land Schemes	57,500	57,500	-	32,056	31,827	229	56,100	56,100	-
Institutional Quarters and Other Staff Accommodation	27,000	4,400	22,500	11,284	5,882	5,116	32,600	17,600	14,700
Commercial Agencies	18,700	13,200	5,400	27,614	10,451	16,009	45,300	13,100	29,900
Sub-total	149,000	120,900	27,900	97,126	74,332	21,354	174,000	126,800	44,600
<b>PRIVATE SECTOR</b>									
Ordinary Low-Cost Housing	130,400	130,400	-	4,937	4,937	-	44,080	44,080	-
Special Low-Cost Housing Programme (SLCHP)	240,000	240,000	-	83,940	83,940	-	171,620	171,620	-
Medium-Cost Housing	146,000	-	146,000	89,741	-	89,741	145,800	-	145,800
High-Cost Housing	23,600	-	23,600	17,701	-	17,701	24,900	-	24,900
Cooperative Societies	12,500	3,700	6,300	7,483	1,187	5,687	12,600	1,300	10,100
Sub-total	552,500	374,100	152,300	203,802	90,064	95,428	399,000	217,000	155,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>701,500</b>	<b>495,000</b>	<b>180,200</b>	<b>300,928</b>	<b>164,396</b>	<b>116,782</b>	<b>573,000</b>	<b>343,800</b>	<b>200,500</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>26,300</b>			<b>19,750</b>			<b>28,700</b>

Note:

1 Only site preparation completed. Therefore no physical housing units were recorded at the end of the Fifth Plan.

TABLE 14-2

PERFORMANCE OF THE SPECIAL LOW-COST  
HOUSING PROGRAMME BY STATE, 1986-90

<i>State</i>	<i>Registered</i>		<i>Completed</i>		<i>Units Under Implementation</i>
	<i>Project</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>Unit</i>	
Johor	86	44,100	25	12,858	22,075
Kedah	246	65,900	41	23,228	26,449
Kelantan	69	12,920	7	1,182	7,498
Melaka	42	9,630	8	2,242	2,766
Negeri Sembilan	43	17,580	11	5,091	7,209
Pahang	104	25,960	2	4,012	5,261
Perak	97	34,320	10	15,001	11,599
Perlis	19	2,430	1	620	1,532
Pulau Pinang	72	41,020	2	4,866	20,455
Sabah	10	5,530	1	1,258	2,128
Sarawak	-	-	-	-	-
Selangor	160	50,520	13	6,648	30,455
Terengganu	29	2,660	1	527	1,234
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	29	22,030	6	6,407	11,479
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,006</b>	<b>334,600</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>83,940</b>	<b>150,140</b>

14.08 In order to overcome the problem of abandoned housing projects, the Government established the Abandoned Housing Projects Fund in 1990 under the administration and supervision of Bank Negara Malaysia. An initial allocation of \$300 million was provided and this was subsequently increased to \$600 million. The Fund was to assist worthy housing developers to complete their projects as well as assist buyers to secure their houses. A Coordination Committee in each state was set up to coordinate and facilitate the rehabilitation of abandoned projects.

TABLE 14-3  
ABANDONED HOUSING PROJECTS BY STATE, 1990

<i>State</i>	<i>Project</i>	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>No. of Buyers</i>	<i>Estimated Values (\$ million)</i>
Johor	40	14,747	10,472	733
Kedah	8	2,095	1,259	81
Kelantan	17	1,942	946	113
Melaka	19	3,544	2,310	176
Negeri Sembilan	29	6,264	3,450	310
Pahang	18	2,610	1,625	124
Perak	40	8,177	4,482	472
Perlis	8	1,012	499	64
Pulau Pinang	21	4,692	1,819	366
Selangor	52	13,640	7,435	777
Terengganu	18	374	326	46
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	7	4,463	1,507	368
<b>Total</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>63,560</b>	<b>36,130</b>	<b>3,630</b>

14.09 The terms of the Government Housing Loan Scheme for civil servants were revised during the Plan period. The interest rate on housing loans was revised downwards from 6 per cent to 4 per cent per annum. The loan amount was determined according to borrowers' eligibility. These measures were taken to provide greater accessibility to civil servants to buy houses according to their affordability.

14.10 During the Plan period, the inadequate supply as well as rising prices of low-cost houses affected the accessibility of the low-income group to such facilities. In addition, there was also an inadequate supply of low-medium-cost houses to cater for those in the income bracket of \$1,000 to \$1,500 a month. The limited supply of this category of houses had in turn induced them to buy low-cost houses, depriving further the accessibility of the low-income group to low-cost houses.

14.11 The Sites and Services Scheme, which was launched during the Mid-Term Review of the Fifth Plan, had received encouraging response from the state governments. The programme was designed to provide an alternative to low-cost houses, particularly for those who could not afford low-cost houses under the existing programmes. Under the Scheme, the cost per unit is \$10,000 for Peninsular Malaysia and \$13,000 for Sabah and Sarawak, including site preparation as well as infrastructure. During the period, 12 projects comprising 1,840 units in the States of Kelantan, Pahang, Perak and Sarawak, were approved for implementation.

#### *Housing Development in Rural Areas*

14.12 The Traditional Village Regrouping Programme and the Village Rehabilitation Programme were initiated to uplift the quality of life of the rural community. Under the Traditional Village Regrouping Programme, priority was given to the redevelopment of scattered villages located in flood-prone areas, villages in the coastal areas which were affected by coastal erosion as well as small villages in remote areas. These villages were regrouped into socio-economic clusters for effective and optimum distribution of resources and effective implementation of social and physical infrastructure facilities. A total of 198 villages were regrouped into 64 economic clusters and provided with infrastructural facilities and social amenities. The Village Rehabilitation Programme was reactivated and focussed on the hard-core poor. Under this programme, financial and material assistance was provided to rehabilitate dilapidated houses. By 1990, a total of 15,720 houses were rehabilitated.

#### **Sports**

14.13 The National Sports Policy (NSP) adopted in 1989, provided general guidelines for national sports development and focussed on high performance and mass participation sports programmes. High performance programmes were aimed at achieving excellence in national and international competitions as well as enhancing the national image, while mass participation programmes were aimed at promoting greater participation in sports and recreation, especially at the grassroot level, with a view to developing a healthy, active and productive society. Various sports development programmes undertaken during the Fifth Plan period included the training of athletes and sports officials, development of sports facilities, organization of competitions and outdoor pursuits as well as the provision of incentives.

14.14 During the Fifth Plan, the public sector undertook the upgrading and renovation as well as the construction of sports facilities, both at the national and state levels. These included the Stadium Merdeka, Stadium Negara, Tun Razak Hockey Stadium and Squash Complex, National Tennis Centre, Federal Territory Sports Complex, *Pusat Sukan* Kuala Lumpur as well as the State *Gelanggang Budaya* and State Sports Complexes. Sports facilities and mini-sports complexes were also built in small towns and in rural areas. In addition, the Government also contributed to the construction of the Olympic Council of Malaysia (OCM) headquarters in Kuala Lumpur.

14.15 The training of sportsmen for international competitions was mainly undertaken by the respective National Sports Associations (NSA), with occasional support from the private sector. The National Sports Council (NSC) provided assistance to sportsmen in preparation for certain international competitions, such as the South East Asia (SEA) Games, Asian Games and Olympic Games. The Sportsmen Development Programme, launched by the Government in 1989, further strengthened the training and competition preparation for sportsmen, coaches and administrators of NSA.

14.16 Certain secondary schools in each state were designated as sports schools on the basis of sports specialization. Talented students were selected and grouped in these schools for special coaching in their respective field of sports. The sports facilities in these schools were expanded or upgraded. However, the lack of adequate, qualified and competent coaches and trainers affected the proper implementation of this programme.

14.17 Malaysia also succeeded in organizing a number of major sports events which had enhanced the image of the country. The nation successfully hosted the SEA Games in 1989 and other events, such as the World Youth Hockey Tournament (1989), the World Squash Open (1989), International Professional Tennis Tournaments (1989-90), World Cup Badminton (1990), World Youth Basketball Championships (1990) and the Professional Golf Association Championships (1990).

## **Youth**

14.18 Youth form an important group in the society and constitute the majority of the population. In 1990, 7.6 million or 42 per cent of the population were youth between the ages of 15-40 years. By the year 2000, the youth population is expected to reach 9.3 million. With this



increase, it is envisaged that there will be more challenges that would have to be met to enable youth to play an effective role in the nation. Thus, there is a need for long-term planning to develop the potential of youth.

14.19 The continued progress and prosperity of the nation largely depend on the youth. They constitute the assets and the potential upon which the nation will depend to achieve progress. In this respect, the Government is committed to the planning and execution of youth programmes in line with the aspiration of the National Development Policy.

14.20 The National Youth Policy, adopted in 1985, provided for a balanced development of youth in the economic and social fields. The programmes implemented during the Fifth Plan period included the expansion and construction of Youth Training Centres and activities aimed at fostering unity among youth of various ethnic groups as well as inculcating discipline, self-reliance and national unity.

14.21 The existing Youth Training Centres in various states were expanded to cater for the increasing demand for skill training, especially for the unemployed youth. In addition to skill training, various programmes were implemented to instil discipline, sense of responsibility, motivation and leadership among youths. During the Fifth Plan, 1,865 youths were trained in various trades at Dusun Tua, 1,500 in Pertak, Kuala Kubu Bharu, 450 in Skudai and 825 in Kuala Terengganu, while about 4,870 youths were provided on-the-job training at various business establishments. The Advanced Training Centre in Sepang was established in 1990 to cater for advanced training in metal-working, tool and die-making and machining. Currently, there are about 100 trainees undergoing various courses.

14.22 In line with the objective of encouraging self-employment among youths, a number of *Projek Belia Niaga* and *Projek Belia Peladang* were undertaken which involved about 10,000 youths. The Youth Economic Development Trust Fund was established in 1987 to finance various small businesses, including agro-based projects. To date, the Ministry of Youth and Sports had undertaken about 340 projects costing \$4.2 million, and this had created about 3,000 jobs. In 1990, there were 30 youth associations with about 7,500 branches throughout the country with a total membership of about 1.4 million youths. The activities of these associations, coordinated at the national level by the Malaysian Youth Council, were geared towards fostering unity among youth and inculcating discipline. The Youth Exchange Programme between Malaysia and other countries was also undertaken during this period.

## **Social Welfare Services**

14.23 The National Social Welfare Policy was adopted by the Government in 1990 to promote a stable, self-reliant and caring society for the nation's progress. The policy advocates greater assistance to the handicapped, the disabled and destitute as well as the unfortunate to enable them to participate in and benefit from socio-economic development. It also addresses the need to give priority to national development and to guarantee the well-being of the people. This is achieved through the process of development directed towards uplifting the potential of all groups in the society. Specific attention is also given to equalizing opportunities for the backward groups to enable them to lead a more meaningful life in the mainstream of development. The aspects of social welfare emphasized are social integration and cohesion, community development, social education and development and care for groups with special needs. Through these efforts, the welfare of all ethnic groups is guaranteed in the process of achieving national unity.

14.24 In line with the above policy objectives, the Government spent \$7.5 million under the Fifth Plan for the renovation and construction of 294 Old Folk Homes throughout the country and about \$12 million for the rehabilitation and training of disabled and handicapped persons. In the Fifth Plan period, various voluntary organizations and district welfare committees for children were given grants for their activities. Public awareness and involvement in caring for the old, the disabled and the destitute were enhanced through the Community Rehabilitation Programme.

## **Information and Broadcasting**

14.25 The role of information and broadcasting is to contribute to the development of a well-informed society imbued with positive, strong moral and ethical values receptive to modernization. Broadcast media and face-to-face communication have been the most effective instruments for disseminating information on Government development policies, programmes and strategies, to ensure social and political stability. Towards this end, wider radio and television coverage in the country was effected through further extension and enhancement of radio and television transmission. As an information strategy towards the creation of a robust, hardworking, loyal and dedicated united Malaysia, activities with grassroots involvement were organised to enhance the success of the process of development. The local content of programmes was increased in line with the cardinal principles of *Rukunegara*. *Perbadanan Kemajuan*

*Filem Nasional Malaysia* (FINAS), while continuing to intensify efforts to nurture, promote and protect the local movie industry, gave emphasis to the growth of professionalism among film makers to ensure the effective contribution of the private sector towards modernization and greater national unity. *Filem Negara* supplemented the efforts of RTM and the film industry in producing short films and documentaries capable of inculcating balanced spritual and material values among the multi-racial people.

### **Library Services**

14.26 The objective of the library development programme is to inculcate and promote a greater reading habit among Malaysians with a view to developing a knowledgeable and well-informed society, as part of the overall national goal of developing quality citizens. Towards this end, the provision of an effective library service network, both in the urban and rural areas was undertaken. In the rural areas, the library service network was further supported by mobile library services. During the Fifth Plan period, the construction of 17 libraries was undertaken in various states. Two were completed while 15 others are under various stages of construction. In order to provide mobile library services, 14 mobile units were procured and delivered to all states. The construction of the National Library building with computer facilities started in 1989 and is expected to be completed by 1991.

### **Fire Services**

14.27 The objective of the fire services is to provide an effective service in fire prevention and fire fighting with the aim of protecting lives and property. During the Fifth Plan period, there were 62,900 fire cases which resulted in a loss of property amounting to \$1,033 million. The Fire Services Act was passed in 1988 to provide guidelines on the role, function and authority of the Fire Services Department. The Act also provided guidelines for the public regarding fire prevention and security in all premises.

14.28 During the Fifth Plan period, three new fire stations situated in Kerteh, Pasir Gudang and Kota Bharu were completed. In addition, 67 units of fire engines were procured to replace or add to the existing fleet of fire engines.

## **Cooperatives**

14.29 Cooperatives were established with the aim of providing opportunities for the people to save, invest and participate in economic enterprises. The Government played a vital role in encouraging the formation of strong cooperatives with large memberships with a view to providing opportunities to raise sufficient capital and funds for investment. Executive directors and officials of cooperatives were given training in management and investment at the Cooperative College to enhance their capabilities. The Government also assisted cooperatives which had insufficient funds through the provision of soft loans.

14.30 There were 3,333 cooperatives with a total membership of about 2.7 million in 1990. Cooperative activities also provided employment opportunities for its members. In 1990, about 11,300 people were employed by various cooperative bodies of whom about 9,600 were permanent staff and the balance temporary workers.

14.31 In 1990, there were 363 credit cooperative societies, including 18 deposit-taking cooperatives, which came under the supervision of the Cooperative Development Department. These excluded the 21 deposit-taking cooperatives whose activities were frozen and placed under the control of Bank Negara Malaysia since 1986.

14.32 The Government also encouraged the formation of *Koperasi Pembangunan Daerah* (KPD) in the various districts. By the end of 1990, about 76 KPD were established. The total membership of KPDs was estimated at 25,000 with a paid-up capital of about \$900,000. Some KPDs have diversified their activities into new areas such as construction.

## **Community Development**

14.33 The main objective of the community development programme is to inculcate positive values oriented towards development and self-reliance amongst the rural and sub-urban population. Various agencies, such as the Community Development Division of the Ministry of Rural Development (KEMAS), Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA), Rubber Industry Smallholders Development Authority (RISDA) and Farmers Organization Authority (FOA) carried out community development activities. The activities of KEMAS included family development, nutrition, family health, hygiene, home economics as well as provision of services, such as the establishment of rural libraries and pre-school centres. About 5,100 pre-school centres were established,

benefiting 151,660 children, mainly in rural areas. Other programmes carried out included the upgrading and renovation of ten community service centres to house the various community development activities, such as rural libraries and pre-school centres.

14.34 The inadequate supply of trained manpower in community development was a major problem encountered during the period. However, existing programmes were implemented through the employment of contract staff so as to maintain the quality of services to the people. In addition, the spirit of self-help (*gotong-royong*) was encouraged and supported to enhance community participation.

### **Culture**

14.35 The role of culture is to enrich national identity, strengthen cultural understanding among the ethnic groups and inculcate consciousness and appreciation of the arts and culture among the people. During the Fifth Plan, concerted efforts in conservation and preservation of the cultural heritage, dissemination of cultural information and the development of the arts and culture were undertaken. Programmes in training, research, promotion and development in the various fields of the arts and culture were also undertaken. Among the projects undertaken included the upgrading of the National Culture Complex, upgrading of the building to house the National Art Gallery and the provision of an arts theatre located at the Tourist Information Centre building.

## **III. PROSPECTS, 1991-95**

### **Housing**

14.36 Housing as a basic social need will continue to be given emphasis by the Government during the Sixth Malaysia Plan to ensure that prices are within the affordability of various income group, particularly those in the low-income group. Towards this end, the existing strategies and programmes will be continued. The private sector will be encouraged to build more low-cost and low-medium-cost houses with the public sector supplementing the supply of houses in this category. Efforts will be taken to ensure that the prices of low-cost houses at \$25,000 per unit or below will remain within the reach of the low-income group. Towards this end, some state governments are revising the existing formula and will take steps to construct low-cost houses within the price range of \$15,000 to \$18,000 per unit.

14.37 The Government will continue to play a facilitating role and provide institutional support to the private sector. Among the measures to be undertaken include the updating of legislation and regulations, review of infrastructural standards with the view to increasing density and higher plot utilization and intensifying research and development activities to produce cheaper building materials and construction techniques. In line with the Malaysia Incorporated concept, important groups in the housing industry, such as the Housing Developers Association (HDA), Master Builders Association (MBA), and suppliers of building materials should support Government efforts in ensuring adequate supply of cheaper low-cost and low-medium-cost houses. In addition, MBA can also play a role in developing efficient technology for low-cost housing to complement research efforts undertaken by the National Housing Department of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

14.38 The Government will also implement the Housing Developers (Housing Development Account) Regulation which was approved in August, 1990. The Regulation is expected to be effective by August, 1991. The Housing Development Account regulates the use of monies collected or monies raised by licensed housing developers in housing development projects. Among others, the Regulation will ensure that monies collected by a developer for a specific housing project is solely used for that particular project. The Regulation will prevent the misuse of money collected from house-buyers, thus protecting them from the malpractices of developers. The implementation of these regulations is also expected to prevent housing projects from being abandoned due to financial difficulties arising from the misuse of funds by developers.

#### *Public and Private Sector Housing*

14.39 About 602,700 units of houses will be required during the Sixth Plan period. Of this, about 444,900 units will be to meet the demand of new households while about 157,800 units will be for replacement and upgrading of existing houses. The distribution of housing needs for the various states is shown in *Table 14-4*.

14.40 To meet these requirements, a total of 573,000 units of houses will be built by both the public and private sectors. These include institutional and staff quarters for the Armed Forces, Police, Customs and Fire Services. Where necessary, the Government will consider purchasing suitable buildings and completed housing units offered by private developers to meet the housing requirements of uniformed personnel. *Table 14-1* summarizes the housing programmes proposed for

construction by the public and private sectors. The privatization of housing schemes will be encouraged as a measure to promote greater involvement of the private sector in housing development. Towards this end, state governments will be encouraged to identify feasible projects for privatization.

14.41 The low-cost housing programme constitutes a major component of housing units planned for construction during the Plan period. They comprise about 343,800 units, including the remaining units of SLCHP, or 60 per cent of the total housing target of 573,000 units. SLCHP will be extended during the Sixth Plan to meet the target of 240,000 units originally planned for construction. An evaluation will be undertaken with respect to the implementation status of this programme.

TABLE 14-4  
HOUSING NEEDS BY STATE, 1991-95  
(units)

<i>State</i>	<i>New Requirement</i>	<i>Replacement/Upgrading</i>	<i>Total Housing Needs</i>
Johor	48,889	11,042	59,931
Kedah	32,228	9,559	41,787
Kelantan	38,584	19,137	57,721
Melaka	12,405	2,167	14,572
Negeri Sembilan	17,199	5,261	22,460
Pahang	30,121	6,739	36,860
Perak	42,038	16,801	58,839
Perlis	5,089	440	5,529
Pulau Pinang	16,376	4,365	20,741
Sabah	52,482	28,966	81,448
Sarawak	44,178	29,796	73,974
Selangor	53,566	13,685	67,251
Terengganu	24,782	3,576	28,358
Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur	26,930	6,322	33,252
<b>Total</b>	<b>444,867</b>	<b>157,856</b>	<b>602,723</b>

14.42 Suitable housing facilities will be provided for the industrial workforce in order to facilitate their participation in the respective industrial areas. Towards this end, housing areas and facilities will be suitably located near the industrial areas. State authorities as well as private developers involved in the development of industrial estates will be required to allocate land for housing development, suited to the requirements of the industrial workforce. In respect of implementation, there is a need for housing developers to coordinate their housing projects with the development of industrial zones. This coordination is essential to prevent housing schemes from encroaching into industrial areas which may pose health hazards to the residents.

14.43 Squatter settlements in the urban areas have been on the increase and bring with them related problems of health, overcrowding and other social problems, if left unchecked. In this regard, relocation programmes will be introduced during the Sixth Plan period to alleviate this problem. Squatter families affected by the implementation of development projects in their locality will be given the option to either buy or rent low-cost houses already constructed. Alternatively, they will be resettled in transit houses before moving into permanent low-cost housing.

#### *Housing Development in Rural Areas*

14.44 Housing development in the rural areas will be implemented based on the *Halacara Baru* concept of rural development with a view to modernizing traditional villages through diversified development approaches. The diversified approaches are necessary in order to develop the 11,750 scattered traditional villages in remote areas. These villages lack physical and social infrastructural facilities and have been left behind in the mainstream of development due to their remote and scattered locations. Of 11,750 traditional villages, about 644 villages have been identified as having the potential for development into Rural Growth Centres. In addition, for the hard-core poverty programme, a total of 27,350 units of houses will be rehabilitated. For the estate workers, the Government will undertake administrative and other measures to facilitate estate management to implement housing schemes such as the house ownership scheme for workers.

14.45 Under the Rural Growth Centre programmes, a total of 11 growth centres will be implemented. These centres will be developed and provided with infrastructural and social amenities. Modern economic activities, including the development of light industries and tertiary services will be introduced in line with the overall goal of promoting



them as local economic centres. Under the Traditional Village Regrouping Programme, a total of 304 villages will be regrouped into 168 economic clusters. These villages will be provided with suitable infrastructural as well as social amenities.

## **Sports**

14.46 During the Sixth Plan period, the National Sports Development Plan Study will be completed to facilitate the efficient mobilization of resources in the public and private sectors for sports development. It will incorporate, among others, the development of human resources in sports, physical facilities and infrastructure. Institutional and organizational improvements will be undertaken to enhance the management of sports and encourage the development of sports industry.

14.47 The construction of new facilities as well as the upgrading and renovation of existing ones will be continued during the Plan period. These include state stadiums and complexes in Johor, Kedah, Melaka, Negeri Sembilan, Perak, Perlis and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur. In addition, the upgrading of *Gelanggang Budaya* facilities as well as the construction of additional facilities in small towns and rural areas will also be continued to provide greater accessibility to sports facilities for the community. The professional management of sports facilities will be encouraged and implemented to ensure proper utilization of sports facilities.

14.48 The National Sports Institute (NSI) programmes will operate by utilizing existing sports facilities. NSI will be established under the Ministry of Youth and Sports and managed by high calibre personnel to ensure performance comparable to international standards. The Sportsmen Development Programme developed during the Fifth Plan will be continued to enable a more effective training of sportsmen.

14.49 NSC will focus on high performance sports and will continue to assist NSA in preparing national teams for international competitions. In addition, NSC will continue the conferment of National Sports Awards and the application of incentive schemes to promote greater achievements in sports.

14.50 The Ministry of Youth and Sports will continue to develop mass sports as well as implement the talent development programme at the grassroot level. This is crucial in developing a broad base in sports talent. The Ministry will also continue with its outdoor pursuits and fitness development programmes.

14.51 The sports schools development programmes, introduced in the various states in the Fifth Plan, will be continued with further strengthening of the programme through the provision of more qualified and competent coaches and trainers. A pool of competent teachers and coaches will be provided to service these schools on a full-time basis.

14.52 The organization of international competitions will be encouraged in order to complement the Government's efforts in promoting tourism as well as enhancing the image of the country. This will also assist in nurturing the growth of professionalism in sports in the country.

### **Youth**

14.53 Youth development programmes will emphasize attitudinal change, in order to inculcate positive values such as discipline, punctuality, diligence, hard work, respect for elders and commitment to achieve quality in their work. Emphasis will also be placed on skill training for youth. The development of youth training centres as well as the provision of on-the-job training will be continued. In order to support the youth development programmes, the expansion of existing and construction of new training centres and the upgrading of existing facilities will be undertaken together with improvements in the curriculum. In addition, instructor upgrading programmes will be undertaken to complement the need to upgrade the quality of courses. Youth intending to enrol in Youth Training Centres will be required to participate in a special course designed to inculcate positive values and attitudes. In this respect, the Government will allocate \$100 million for *Biro Tata Negara* (BTN) to provide facilities and to conduct courses and training on good values and positive attitude for youth. Trainees in public training institutions will be required to undergo this special training programme. Care will be taken to provide equitable access for youth, especially the drop-outs from the school system. These special courses on values will help to mould youth into a responsible and constructive group in society and prepare them to meet the challenges of an industrial-based economy.

14.54 *Projek Belia Niaga* and *Projek Belia Peladang* will also be continued to increase their income opportunities. Among the fields to be given emphasis are modern agriculture, manufacturing and trading which are geared towards promoting entrepreneurship among the youth. Their participation in Youth Training Centres will also expose them to business opportunities and business management.

14.55 New youth clubs with multi-ethnic membership will be encouraged to provide them with an avenue to participate in productive activities during their free time as well as to promote greater understanding, goodwill and tolerance in society. The implementation of the urban youth programmes and holiday camps introduced during the Fifth Plan will be continued.

### **Social Welfare Services**

14.56 During the Sixth Plan, the thrust of social welfare services will be towards inculcating self-reliance among disadvantaged groups. The provision of facilities for the treatment, aftercare, supervision and vocational training of the disabled and less fortunate members of society will be continued. A comprehensive industrial rehabilitation centre for the orthopaedically handicapped is under construction. This centre will also organize medical and vocational rehabilitation programmes to enable displaced persons to be gainfully employed in industries.

14.57 The Government will provide additional facilities located in Kuala Terengganu for the chronically ill. Facilities for the terminally ill in Kuala Kubu Bharu, the probation centre in Melaka for delinquents, and the probation hostel for wayward girls in Miri, Sarawak will be renovated and upgraded. The existing school and probation hostel in Sungei Besi for delinquents will be expanded and upgraded. The Government's efforts in the rehabilitation of the handicapped and disabled as well as delinquents will also be supported by comprehensive programmes involving community participation. Occupational therapy and career guidance will also be provided to enable rehabilitated inmates to return to society and be gainfully employed.

14.58 Child abuse has been on the increase due to destabilized families, poverty and other social problems. In order to overcome this, the Government is formulating measures to enforce existing legislative provisions which include, among others, the immediate removal of victims of abuse to places of safety and mandatory reporting by medical practitioners of such cases. The Government has established the National Coordinating Council on Eradication of Child Abuse and formed child protection teams to safeguard the welfare of children. The Malaysian Council for Child Welfare will also continue to make concerted efforts in preventing child abuse.

## **Information and Broadcasting**

14.59 The Government will continue to enhance radio and television coverage in the country to ensure greater access to all citizens. With adequate infrastructure, up-to-date technology and skilled manpower, broadcasting inculcates public awareness, while face-to-face communication garners public receptiveness towards objectives of nation building pertinent to the 2020 vision.

14.60 In order to improve the quality of radio reception in the remote and pocket areas, the FM transmission will be introduced to improve reception by more local stations and listeners. Further efforts will be made to expand and improve VHF/FM broadcasting to enable high quality broadcasting services to be provided as well as improve the coverage throughout the country.

14.61 The quality of television transmission and reception will be improved. A feasibility study on the corporatization of the radio and TV broadcasting service will be undertaken during the Sixth Plan period with a view to further improving efficiency and effectiveness in operations and delivery of service. Emphasis will be made to train competent manpower necessary to support the efficient and effective delivery of the radio and TV services.

## **Library Services**

14.62 During the Sixth Plan, library development programmes will continue to emphasize greater accessibility to library services for the community. This emphasis will be in line with the Government's efforts to inculcate the reading habit and a reading culture aimed at developing a well-informed and knowledgeable society. Local books and other reading materials in *Bahasa Malaysia* will also be produced to further strengthen library collections.

14.63 During the Plan period, five new state library buildings will be constructed in Johor, Melaka, Pahang, Perak and Terengganu while 13 branch libraries will be constructed in Johor, Kedah, Pahang, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Selangor and Terengganu. In addition, a total of 70 rural libraries and 40 mobile units will be provided to all states. The feasibility of utilizing unused Government buildings for libraries will be reviewed and where necessary new library buildings will be constructed.

## **Fire Services**

14.64 During the Plan period, preventive measures will be further emphasized in the protection of lives and properties from destruction by fire. In addition, curative measures will also be undertaken to combat fire outbreaks through the development of efficient and effective fire services.

14.65 Preventive measures will emphasize effective public education on fire hazards and their prevention as well as the proper and stringent enforcement of fire prevention and fire fighting regulations. The Government agencies and local authorities responsible, as well as the Fire Services Department, will take steps to effectively enforce these measures. Community fire fighting squads will be established in communities and neighbourhoods and they will be adequately trained in fire fighting and fire prevention. This is to ensure timely action by a well-trained community in the event of fire.

14.66 The Fire Services Department will spearhead the efforts in developing efficient and effective fire-fighting capabilities through effective training and acquiring appropriate equipment and logistics support. The Fire Services Act, 1988, will also be appropriately enforced. During the period, 39 new fire stations will be built and 152 units of vehicles and equipment will be procured to strengthen the fire services. The Fire Training Centre in Kuala Kubu Bharu will be upgraded and equipped with suitable equipment and facilities as well as trained instructors.

## **Cooperatives**

14.67 Various measures will be undertaken to inculcate the importance of savings and investments in the community to increase and popularize participation in the cooperative movement. This will include the dissemination of the concept, principle and philosophy of the cooperative movement and its activities. The financial management and accounting systems for all cooperatives will also be emphasized.

14.68 Assistance will continue to be given for the administration of cooperatives in schools and KPDs with a view to encouraging the establishment of cooperatives. In addition, training in cooperative management will continue to be provided to those who are responsible in administering the cooperatives. The Government will also continue to provide loans to cooperatives from the cooperative revolving fund to enable them to overcome their lack of capital for their operations. Cooperatives will be encouraged to undertake ventures, such as feasible

## **Social Welfare Services**

14.23 The National Social Welfare Policy was adopted by the Government in 1990 to promote a stable, self-reliant and caring society for the nation's progress. The policy advocates greater assistance to the handicapped, the disabled and destitute as well as the unfortunate to enable them to participate in and benefit from socio-economic development. It also addresses the need to give priority to national development and to guarantee the well-being of the people. This is achieved through the process of development directed towards uplifting the potential of all groups in the society. Specific attention is also given to equalizing opportunities for the backward groups to enable them to lead a more meaningful life in the mainstream of development. The aspects of social welfare emphasized are social integration and cohesion, community development, social education and development and care for groups with special needs. Through these efforts, the welfare of all ethnic groups is guaranteed in the process of achieving national unity.

14.24 In line with the above policy objectives, the Government spent \$7.5 million under the Fifth Plan for the renovation and construction of 294 Old Folk Homes throughout the country and about \$12 million for the rehabilitation and training of disabled and handicapped persons. In the Fifth Plan period, various voluntary organizations and district welfare committees for children were given grants for their activities. Public awareness and involvement in caring for the old, the disabled and the destitute were enhanced through the Community Rehabilitation Programme.

## **Information and Broadcasting**

14.25 The role of information and broadcasting is to contribute to the development of a well-informed society imbued with positive, strong moral and ethical values receptive to modernization. Broadcast media and face-to-face communication have been the most effective instruments for disseminating information on Government development policies, programmes and strategies, to ensure social and political stability. Towards this end, wider radio and television coverage in the country was effected through further extension and enhancement of radio and television transmission. As an information strategy towards the creation of a robust, hardworking, loyal and dedicated united Malaysia, activities with grassroots involvement were organised to enhance the success of the process of development. The local content of programmes was increased in line with the cardinal principles of *Rukunegara*. *Perbadanan Kemajuan*

housing development projects, for the benefit of their members as well as to enable them to become self-financing.

### **Community Development**

14.69 KEMAS will continue to undertake programmes to develop values oriented towards the development of self-reliance. The focus of activities will be on the rural population whose activities will be supported and guided by KEMAS social workers.

14.70 During the Plan period, the construction of three family development training centres and various community service centres will be continued. KEMAS will also expand its programme for the rural population by providing more rural libraries and pre-school centres. About 70 rural libraries, seven community service centres and 6,120 pre-school centres will be established. The training and manpower development capabilities of KEMAS will be upgraded through the improvement and renovation of existing training centres.

### **Culture**

14.71 Culture as an instrument to improve the quality of life as well as a medium to create Malaysian consciousness will be given greater attention during the Sixth Plan. While efforts to strengthen cultural understanding and consciousness will continue, special focus will be given to the arts as an integral part of culture. As a measure to upgrade the quality of the performing arts, especially in theatre and music, training and education in the various fields of the performing arts will be carried out. In order to facilitate active participation of the public in cultural activities, the National Theatre as well as Art Centres in various states will be established. While Government assistance to cultural bodies will continue, private institutions are encouraged to be more directly involved in financing and sponsoring cultural activities. The development of visual arts as well as conservation work will also be given due attention under the Sixth Malaysia Plan.

## **IV. ALLOCATION**

14.72 The allocation for the social development programmes during the Sixth Malaysia Plan is \$1,777 million. *Table 14-5* summarizes the development allocation and expenditure for social development programmes during the Fifth Plan and development allocation for the Sixth Plan.

TABLE 14-5  
DEVELOPMENT ALLOCATION FOR SOCIAL  
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES, 1986-95  
(\$ million)

<i>Programme</i>	<i>5MP</i>		<i>6MP</i>
	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>	<i>Allocation</i>
<b>Public Housing</b>	<b>1,465</b>	<b>1,423</b>	<b>803</b>
Public Low-Cost Housing	374	345	570
Sites and Services Schemes	18	7	165
Government Quarters	73	71	67
Government Housing Loan Scheme	1,000	1,000	1
<b>Rural Housing Development</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>149</b>
Village Rehabilitation Programme	79	51	93
Traditional Village Regrouping Programme	30	24	35
Rural Growth Centres	<i>Nil</i>	<i>Nil</i>	21
<b>Youth<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>54</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Sports</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Information and Broadcasting</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>128</b>
<b>Social Welfare Services</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>99</b>
<b>Cooperative Services</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Library Services</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>56</b>
<b>Fire Services</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>193</b>
<b>Community Development (KEMAS)</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>123</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,923</b>	<b>1,717</b>	<b>1,777</b>

Notes:

<sup>1</sup> Allocation For Youth Training Centres and Youth Entrepreneurship Institute have also been included under Education and Training Programme.



## **V. CONCLUSION**

14.73 The contribution of social development programmes to the overall development of the economy as well as the well-being of society will continue to be emphasized during the Sixth Plan period. The objective of these programmes will be to improve the quality of life of all Malaysians through the provision of proper and decent housing and related facilities. This will be further enhanced by the provision and implementation of social development activities.