

## **CHAPTER 21**

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# *Chapter 21*

## *Youth in Development*



# 21

## YOUTH IN DEVELOPMENT

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### I. INTRODUCTION

21.01 The youth population is a valuable asset, as they are the successors upon whom a country depends for the continuity of development. During the Seventh Plan period, youth development programmes were implemented with the objective of moulding and developing a resilient youth community that is able to contribute positively towards nation building.

21.02 During the Eighth Plan period, the thrust of youth development will be to equip youths with the necessary attitudes, knowledge and skills to enable them to rise to the challenges and cope with the effects of rapid economic development and globalization. Greater attention will be given to ensure that youths recognize their critical responsibility and contribution towards national development as well as in enhancing national unity.

### II. PROGRESS, 1996-2000

21.03 Various youth development programmes were undertaken during the Seventh Plan period to promote the active participation of youths in nation building. Emphasis was given to strengthening youth capability in leadership, skills training and entrepreneurial development as well as instilling positive traits and right attitudes.

#### **Youth Population and Employment**

21.04 The youth population, comprising those in the 15-24 age-group increased by 1.6 per cent per annum, from 4.03 million in 1995 to 4.37 million in 2000, as shown in *Table 21-1*. Of the total youth population in 2000, 52.6 per cent or

2.3 million youths were employed. The balance comprised those who had just graduated from educational and training institutions, job applicants and students in secondary, preparatory and tertiary-level courses. When compared with the total labour force, youths comprised 67.5 per cent of the unemployed or 7.8 per cent of the youth labour force in 2000.

TABLE 21-1

**POPULATION BY AGE GROUP, 1995-2005**  
(million)

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>%</i>
Less than 15	7.18	34.7	7.71	33.1	8.15	31.3
15-24	4.03	19.5	4.37	18.8	4.98	19.1
25-39	4.98	24.1	5.4	23.3	5.83	22.4
More than 39	4.49	21.7	5.79	24.8	7.07	27.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.68</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.27</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>26.03</b>	<b>100.0</b>

21.05 Youths were mainly employed in the manufacturing sector that accounted for 34.1 per cent, as shown in *Table 21-2*, indicating the expanding opportunities in the sector. This was followed by the agriculture, forestry, livestock and fishing sector that accounted for 29.9 per cent and the wholesale and retail trade sector at 14.5 per cent in 2000.

21.06 The pattern of youth employment by occupational category changed during the Plan period, as shown in *Table 21-3*. Youths employed in the professional and technical category increased from 7.1 per cent in 1995 to 7.4 per cent in 2000. In addition, the proportion of youths employed in the administrative and managerial category increased by 0.2 per cent, while that in the clerical and related workers category declined by 0.2 per cent during the same period, indicating the higher educational attainment of youths. The proportion of youths in the sales category increased from 10.5 per cent in 1995 to 11.7 per cent in 2000, while that in the services category increased from 9.1 per cent to 11 per cent during the same period, indicating the brighter prospects in these sectors. Employment in the urban areas was more attractive to youths with 52.4 per cent being employed in 2000, compared with 47.6 per cent being employed in the rural areas.

TABLE 21-2  
**YOUTH EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR AND ETHNIC GROUP, 1995 AND 2000**  
 (%)

Sector	1995					2000				
	Bumiputera	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total	Bumiputera	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock & Fishing	16.0	4.2	6.3	34.9	13.8	24.4	11.0	15.5	60.0	29.9
Mining & Quarrying	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	0.3	0.2
Manufacturing	39.0	28.0	51.8	26.7	36.2	36.0	32.4	55.3	24.0	34.1
Electricity, Gas & Water	0.3	0.1	0.2	—	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	—	0.1
Construction	6.3	10.3	4.0	7.5	7.0	6.3	10.0	3.0	3.0	5.8
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Hotels & Restaurants	16.0	31.5	15.0	14.2	19.7	16.3	24.9	9.0	5.5	14.5
Transport, Storage & Communications	3.3	2.4	6.1	1.4	3.4	2.9	1.9	3.9	0.9	2.5
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	4.7	8.7	4.6	1.2	5.4	2.0	3.5	3.2	0.2	2.0
Other Services	14.0	14.6	11.8	14.0	14.0	11.7	16.1	9.9	6.1	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>									

TABLE 21-3

**YOUTH EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATION AND ETHNIC GROUP, 1995 AND 2000**  
(%)

Occupation Category	1995					2000				
	Bumiputera	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total	Bumiputera	Chinese	Indians	Others	Total
<b>MALAYSIA</b>										
Professional, Technical & Related Workers	7.7	7.0	6.6	3.1	7.1	8.3	9.4	8.7	1.0	7.4
Administrative & Managerial Workers	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	2.3	0.7	0.4	0.9
Clerical & Related Workers	13.7	19.6	13.8	3.7	14.4	14.6	20.6	14.5	3.9	14.2
Sales & Related Workers	7.1	19.9	7.9	8.5	10.5	10.1	21.0	7.2	6.7	11.7
Service Workers	9.3	8.9	6.3	11.4	9.1	11.0	8.9	8.7	15.0	11.0
Agriculture Workers	16.1	3.8	6.0	34.0	13.7	14.4	3.0	6.2	37.0	14.9
Production & Related Workers	45.6	39.4	58.5	39.1	44.5	41.1	34.8	54.0	36.0	39.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>									
<b>Urban</b>										
Professional, Technical & Related Workers	9.4	7.8	7.3	4.2	8.3	10.9	10.1	9.8	1.8	9.5
Administrative & Managerial Workers	0.8	1.5	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.9	2.7	0.8	1.0	1.5
Clerical & Related Workers	21.6	21.3	18.3	6.5	20.3	22.1	22.0	17.0	7.5	20.0
Sales & Related Workers	9.1	20.7	9.3	12.7	13.5	11.4	22.2	8.6	12.8	14.7
Service Workers	12.1	9.1	7.0	21.6	11.1	14.6	9.3	10.3	31.1	14.4
Agriculture Workers	1.8	1.0	0.7	3.0	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.7	3.0	1.9
Production & Related Workers	45.2	38.6	56.1	51.5	44.2	37.9	32.5	51.8	42.8	38.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>									
<b>Rural</b>										
Professional, Technical & Related Workers	6.3	4.0	4.8	2.5	5.5	6.2	6.9	6.4	0.3	5.1
Administrative & Managerial Workers	0.2	0.8	–	–	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Clerical & Related Workers	6.6	13.0	4.8	1.8	6.8	8.5	15.3	9.5	1.7	7.8
Sales & Related Workers	5.3	16.8	5.0	5.6	6.7	9.0	16.9	4.7	3.0	8.3
Service Workers	6.8	7.8	5.2	4.8	6.5	8.2	6.6	5.6	5.3	7.3
Agriculture Workers	28.9	15.0	16.9	54.3	29.4	24.2	10.1	15.4	57.7	29.3
Production & Related Workers	45.9	42.6	63.3	31.0	44.9	43.7	43.4	58.2	31.8	42.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>									

## Youth Development Programmes

21.07 In an effort to further streamline and mobilize youth potential, the National Youth Policy, formulated in 1985 to guide the implementation of the youth programmes, was reviewed in 1997 and replaced with the Youth Development Policy. Although this new policy maintained the definition of youths as those in the 15-40 age-group, the development and implementation of strategies and activities for youth development was targeted towards youths between the ages of 18-25 years. Youth development was based on six strategies namely, increasing efforts to broaden knowledge; undertaking continuous efforts to instill good values and positive attitudes; equipping youths with vocational and entrepreneur skills; strengthening appropriate facilities to promote healthy social interaction; promoting healthy lifestyle as well as developing the spirit of cooperation and partnership among Government agencies, private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

21.08 *Leadership Training.* During the Plan period, priority was given to the development of leadership qualities among youths. Leadership courses were conducted at the district, state and national levels. Aspects such as negotiation skills, communication and social interaction techniques, organizational and event management as well as the inculcation of positive character traits were also included in these courses.

21.09 In 1996, the prime leadership programme was implemented with the objective of instilling effective leadership qualities such as confidence, discipline and ethics as well as nurturing positive values. Under this programme, a total of 296 courses was conducted at the district, state and national levels, benefiting about 46,340 youths. This programme was also restructured and introduced at all national youth skills training institutes.

21.10 During the Plan period, the Government also implemented the national social service programme, known as *Program Khidmat Sosial Negara*, aimed at instilling the spirit of patriotism and volunteerism among youths. This programme, which combined the elements of leadership training and recreation, provided opportunities for involvement in healthy activities. A total of about 3,100 youths participated in this programme. In addition, the implementation of the *Program Jalur Gemilang* in 1999 contributed towards strengthening the spirit of endurance and resilience as well as inculcating patriotism among youths. This programme, which involved the implementation of a series of motivational sessions hosted by renowned personalities, benefited about 22,000 youths. In order to educate youths on the factors that caused the financial crisis in mid 1997, and increase

awareness on the role of youths in helping to overcome this crisis, the *Program Bela Negara* was implemented in 1998 by the Government in partnership with NGOs and youth associations. This programme was aimed at providing youths with information as well as instilling pride in using locally grown and manufactured products.

21.11 To complement the efforts of the Government, youth development programmes were also implemented nationwide by youth associations. In order to strengthen the capability of these associations in planning, developing and managing various programmes and activities, training in the form of workshops, seminars, talks and management skills courses were implemented. A total of 145 associations involving 54,600 participants benefited from such training programmes.

21.12 At the international level, initiatives were undertaken to develop networking with Commonwealth and ASEAN countries as well as Japan and South Korea, whereby youths were given the opportunity and exposure to enhance their leadership qualities and skills. Youth exchange programmes such as the Asia Youth Ship programme and bilateral programmes were organized. During the period, a total of 550 youth leaders participated in these international networking programmes. In addition, the leadership capabilities of Malaysian youths continued to be given recognition through their appointments in international youth organizations such as the Asian Youth Council, World Assembly of Youth and the World Assembly of Muslim Youth.

21.13 *Skills Training.* To ensure that youths are able to contribute productively to the economy, formal skills training was undertaken by both the public and private sectors. Formal training in various fields at the secondary vocational level was undertaken. In addition, skills training was also conducted at the national youth skills training institutes and industrial training institutes. Skills training programmes for school leavers were also implemented in various areas, including advanced technology and soft skills, to enhance their employability. Youths were trained in various technical fields such as mechanical, electrical and civil engineering as well as in motor mechanics. As a measure towards ensuring that youths have basic skills in information technology, computer literacy courses were also conducted.

21.14 In order to enable youths to acquire skills, non-formal training courses and workshops were conducted during weekends and for short duration. These were in areas such as motor mechanics, culinary and fashion designing. During the Plan period, a total of about 7,500 youths benefited from various non-formal training courses. In addition, on-the-job training and workshops were organized

at the district, state and national levels to enable youths to enhance their skills and improve their employability. To encourage youths to venture into agricultural activities, training in the utilization of modern techniques of agriculture was provided. This programme, which was implemented with the cooperation of 150 youth associations nationwide, benefited about 137,510 youths.

21.15 The private sector complemented the efforts of the Government in implementing skills training programmes. Private skills training institutes offered a wide range of courses ranging from basic to higher level skills such as information and manufacturing technologies. During the Plan period, these private institutes trained a total of 40,000 youths. In addition, collaboration with private sector entities such as Malaysia Airlines System Berhad and hotels was established to provide wider opportunities for youths to gain exposure and training in areas such as in the hospitality and tourism industry as well as in food management and catering.

21.16 *Entrepreneurial Development.* Efforts were undertaken to nurture the entrepreneurial potential of youths and encourage participation in business enterprises as well as promote self-employment. Towards this end, initiatives were undertaken to develop entrepreneur programmes, conduct research and training as well as provide advisory services to young entrepreneurs. Entrepreneurial development programmes, which were implemented at the district and state levels, benefited about 16,970 youths.

21.17 Measures were also undertaken to facilitate the involvement of youths in business through the provision of easy access to capital. During the Plan period, soft loans totaling RM44.65 million were provided to 2,668 youths through the Youth Economic Trust Fund to assist young entrepreneurs venturing into business. To further enhance the management of this Fund, the Government collaborated with *Bank Simpanan Nasional*, which also provided advisory services.

21.18 To further promote entrepreneurship among youths, measures were undertaken to increase youth participation in entrepreneur programmes such as the vendor and franchise schemes. About 2,800 youths participated in these programmes. Efforts were also undertaken to encourage youths to venture into new areas that involved the use of appropriate technology as well as local resources, particularly from rural areas, for the production of goods such as handicraft and food products.

21.19 *Healthy Lifestyle Programmes.* Recognizing the need to equip youths with positive values and right attitudes necessary to meet the new challenges and expectations brought about by rapid development and the increasing exposure to the global environment, the implementation of the *Rakan Muda* programme was continued. The programme focused on the physical, spiritual, social and intellectual development of youths through the practice of healthy and productive lifestyles. During the period, nine lifestyles, namely, *Rakan Sukan, Rakan Wajadiri, Rakan Rekreasi, Rakan Cinta Alam, Rakan Senibudaya, Rakan Rekacipta, Rakan Kecergasan, Rakan Masyarakat and Rakan Wiramahir-Wirusaha* continued to be implemented. To undertake these activities, the Government approved the establishment of 19 *Rakan Muda* centres, of which 11 were under construction. A total of about 2.3 million youths participated in about 216,000 lifestyle activities, which were implemented with the cooperation of NGOs and the private sector.

21.20 *Sports Programmes.* In line with the objective of creating an active and healthy nation, various activities were organized through the implementation of the mass sports programme. Among others, the Sports For All carnival, motor sports and adventure sports were implemented. To further boost the participation of youths, more challenging activities such as hill climbing, martial arts and water sports were organized. These activities received tremendous response, with the participation of about 3.5 million youths. In addition, to ensure the proper organization and coordination of mass sports programmes, special training programmes for facilitators were also carried out. A programme aimed at promoting participation in high performance sports was also implemented. A total of about 239,190 youths participated in 10 categories of sports organized nationwide which included, tennis, badminton, bowling, hockey, *sepaktakraw*, basketball, volleyball and football.

21.21 Youths played a major role in the successful hosting of various international sporting events such as the Kuala Lumpur '98 – XVI Commonwealth Games and the Formula One Championship. The success achieved was not only in terms of organizing these events, but also in mobilizing the capabilities of youths to perform in world-class sporting events and instilling the commitment as well as the spirit of cooperation and volunteerism among more than 15,000 youths.

21.22 *Cultural Programmes.* The Government continued to promote the active participation of youths in arts and culture during the Plan period. Various activities such as cultural workshops, arts education, fine arts performances as well as music and drama were carried out. Arts and cultural activities were also promoted through the *Rakan Senibudaya* lifestyle programme, aimed at inculcating in

youths the appreciation of their cultural heritage. Youths were exposed to local arts and cultural activities and participated in activities of their choice. A total of 3,200 activities involving about 100,000 youths, was implemented in collaboration with youth associations and institutions of higher learning.

21.23 *Other Programmes.* Rapid economic development, with ensuing rural-urban migration, changing lifestyles and negative influences from peer groups and the mass media posed new challenges for youths. To ensure that youths were able to cope with these challenges, preventive and rehabilitative programmes were implemented by the public and private sectors.

21.24 Various programmes to mould youths to be balanced in spiritual, physical and mental aspects as well as ensure the inculcation of good moral and ethical values were implemented. Among others, the character-building programme based on the inculcation and dissemination of moral, religious and positive values, the *Program Khas Ramadhan* for Muslim youths, as well as courses, workshops and seminars were conducted. A total of about 375,000 youths participated in these programmes.

21.25 Other preventive and rehabilitative programmes, such as crime prevention, social activities and counselling were also implemented with the support and cooperation of NGOs. Rehabilitation of youths who were drug addicts was undertaken jointly by the Government and voluntary organizations, including the National Association for the Prevention of Dadah (PEMADAM). To address the issue of criminal activities among youths, the Government and the Malaysian Crime Prevention Foundation jointly implemented programmes. Other voluntary bodies such as youth associations as well as religious and social organizations also played active roles in resolving social problems. Emphasis was also given to ensure the involvement of families, teachers and peer groups in the implementation of preventive and rehabilitative activities.

### III. PROSPECTS, 2001-2005

21.26 During the Eighth Plan period, youth development will continue to focus on developing the right attitudes and nurturing positive values as well as equipping youths with knowledge to ensure continuity of the development process. Emphasis will also be given to providing youths with the necessary skills to enable them to cope with the challenges of rapid development and globalization. In addition,

efforts will be undertaken to enhance youth participation in various programmes so as to ensure greater representation and integration as well as instill the spirit of solidarity, comradeship and *esprit de corps* among the various ethnic groups. Emphasis will also be given to inculcating the culture of volunteerism among youths.

### **Youth Population and Employment**

21.27 During the Plan period, the youth population is expected to increase by 2.6 per cent per annum, from 4.37 million in 2000 to 4.98 million in 2005, as shown in *Table 21-1*. To meet the demands of the knowledge-based economy, youths will be encouraged to continuously acquire a higher level of knowledge as well as develop thinking and entrepreneurial skills. Youths will also be required to be more talented, creative and innovative as well as pursue excellence. More youths will thus be required to attain higher levels of education. Consequently, the proportion of youths in the professional and technical occupational category will increase, while the entry of youths into the labour market is expected to be delayed.

21.28 Youth employment in the manufacturing and services sectors is expected to increase, consistent with the expanding employment opportunities in these sectors. However, youth employment in the agriculture sector is expected to be lower, due to the more attractive opportunities in other sectors and the migration of youths from the rural to urban areas.

### **Youth Development Programmes**

21.29 Programmes to ensure that youths will contribute effectively to nation building will continue to be implemented. Measures will also be undertaken to provide greater accessibility to education and training through the establishment of new institutions, expansion and upgrading of existing facilities as well as the implementation of distance education programmes. In addition, the provision of non-formal training will be expanded to ensure that more opportunities are available to youths to improve themselves.

21.30 Youth development programmes during the Plan period will be implemented by the Government, the private sector and the NGOs. The Government will accord priority to research activities to ensure the formulation of effective and relevant youth development strategies and programmes. Research, with the objective of enhancing the participation of youths from various ethnic groups and which

will contribute towards improved integration and unity as well as the creation of a national identity, will also be undertaken. In this regard, research will continue to be undertaken in collaboration with institutions of higher learning.

21.31 The role of youth associations, which operate at the grass-root level, will continue to be reviewed and expanded, while concerted efforts will also be undertaken to reactivate dormant youth associations as well as to improve their effectiveness and management. Through these initiatives, it is targeted that a total of 2,000 youth associations will be reactivated while existing associations will be strengthened. Youth development programmes undertaken by these associations will also be restructured to be more proactive and relevant to the needs of youths.

21.32 *Leadership Training.* During the Plan period, efforts will continue to be undertaken to mould a dynamic generation of young leaders who are able to mobilize youths to contribute productively to national development. Through the implementation of leadership training programmes, youths will be provided with skills and techniques to be effective leaders inculcated with positive values and qualities such as discipline, confidence as well as good ethics. A total of 200,000 youth leaders will be trained at the district, state and national levels.

21.33 *Skills Training.* To meet the manpower requirements of the country, a more comprehensive human resource development programme for youths will be implemented. Since skills training programmes are implemented by various agencies, a mechanism to ensure better coordination and utilization of resources will be introduced. Efforts will be undertaken to diversify the range of skills training programmes so as to expand job opportunities for youths. Emphasis will also be given to providing training in soft skills such as finance, banking, accounting, hospitality and computer literacy. In addition, existing training programmes will be upgraded to comply with the requirements of rapid development. Special programmes, aimed at enabling youths who are drop-outs to gain access into the formal skills training institutes as well as to upgrade their skills, will also be implemented.

21.34 New facilities will be established by the Government to increase the number of training places. Community colleges that offer skills training on a full-time and part-time basis as well as branch campuses and centres of excellence in the existing youth skills training institutes will be established. Through these initiatives, the Government will provide training to approximately 6,300 youths in areas such as electrical and mechanical engineering, computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing, automotive mechanics and plastic technology.

21.35 The Government will continue to encourage the private sector to provide skills training for youths through the establishment of strategic alliances. Through this approach, courses relevant to the industry will be identified and implemented. In addition, youths will be provided with hands-on experience that will further increase their employability.

21.36 *Entrepreneurial Development.* Entrepreneurial development programmes for youths will be enhanced to achieve the objective of establishing a commercial and industrial youth community. The objective and role of the Youth Economic Trust Fund will be reviewed to facilitate the provision of financial assistance to young entrepreneurs. To ensure that training provided is relevant to meet the needs of the industry, entrepreneurial training programmes will be reviewed and upgraded. Efforts will also be undertaken to ensure better coordination and integration in formulating entrepreneur development programmes.

21.37 The Government will continue to provide more business opportunities for existing and new entrepreneurs under the vendor and franchise schemes. The Computer Entrepreneur Programme will be implemented with the objective of establishing approximately 700 small-scale youth entrepreneurs in computer-related businesses. These entrepreneurs will provide computer literacy courses to other youths, particularly those in the rural areas, and is expected to benefit a total of about one million youths.

21.38 *Healthy Lifestyle Programmes.* The development of a healthy lifestyle among youths will continue to be an important agenda in youth development. During the Plan period, new approaches to the *Rakan Muda* programme will be implemented to improve its effectiveness and increase youth participation in healthy activities. In this regard, youths will be consulted and be involved in the formulation of activities to ensure that the expectations and needs of youths are met. Emphasis will be given to enhancing the coverage of youths, particularly unemployed youths. To facilitate the implementation of these activities, the Government will continue to provide the necessary facilities.

21.39 To increase community participation in promoting healthy lifestyles among youths, the private sector, NGOs and social institutions such as religious organizations and village development committees will be encouraged to implement the *Rakan Muda* programme in collaboration with the Government. The private sector will be encouraged to participate in the implementation of the programme and to provide facilities. With the involvement of these entities, youths will be provided with wider opportunities to participate in healthy and productive activities.

21.40 *Sports Programmes.* Various programmes will be undertaken to encourage and increase participation of youths in sports, especially in schools and institutions of higher learning. The implementation of existing programmes will be intensified. To develop activities related to mass sports, greater efforts will be made to provide sufficient trainers and facilitators as well as the necessary facilities. Measures will also be undertaken to diversify sporting activities through the introduction of traditional sports. This initiative will provide more options for youths to cultivate new interests. In addition, volunteerism among youths will continue to be encouraged and promoted through their involvement in the organization and participation of various sporting events.

21.41 *Cultural Programmes.* Cultural programmes for youths will be enhanced and promoted to contribute towards national integration. At the same time, these programmes will be instrumental in reducing the undesirable influences and the negative effects of foreign cultures. Arts and cultural programmes, aimed at strengthening the interest of youths in the country's rich traditional and cultural heritage, will be implemented. Programmes implemented will cover areas such as traditional and modern performing arts, script writing, arts and music. The active participation of youths in arts and cultural programmes; will strengthen national unity, racial harmony and at the same time increase appreciation of Malaysia's rich cultural heritage.

21.42 *Other Programmes.* The Government will continue to give emphasis to the implementation of preventive and rehabilitative programmes to curb undesirable behaviour among youths. Focus will be given towards developing new approaches to programme implementation to ensure greater effectiveness. Towards this end, social and religious institutions as well as the private sector will also be encouraged to increase their participation in the development and implementation of these programmes.

21.43 Concerted efforts will be undertaken to develop and implement programmes that contribute towards the development of youths imbued with positive values and equipped with adequate religious knowledge to obviate negative influences. In this regard, efforts will be undertaken to strengthen the family unit that forms the basis for healthy child and youth development. The implementation of family development programmes, which include parenting skills, child and youth development and understanding adolescent behaviour, will be further strengthened to ensure that parents are equipped with appropriate knowledge and techniques in handling youths. In addition, programmes to inculcate good ethics and high moral values among youths will be incorporated into the curriculum of all youth training institutions.

#### **IV. CONCLUSION**

21.44 Youth development programmes during the Seventh Plan period focused on developing a resilient youth community that is able to contribute positively towards nation building. The thrust of youth development programmes during the Eighth Plan period will be to ensure that youths recognize their important role and responsibility in the achievement of the national development agenda. Towards this end, youths will be equipped with the necessary tools to facilitate their increased involvement and participation in nation building as well as in meeting the challenges of globalization.