

JUVENILES ON REMAND: TRENDS AND PRACTICES IN MALAYSIA

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I. INTRODUCTION

Social problems, particularly social deviance, should not be used as an indicator that there are shortcomings in the social system and the family institution in the process of nation building, the core of which is based on humanitarian principles and aesthetic values. Social problems are viewed as the negative behaviour of members of the society, which do not contribute to the strength of the system, economy, culture and society of a nation. The economic indicator is often used as the basis for evaluating social problems. This is owing to the fact that social problems are considered to be synonymous with and have a symbiotic relationship with poverty. Although there are other variables related to social problems particularly the inter and intra processes of migration, urbanization, cultural shock and the fluidity of the family institution, the increase in the poverty rate remains the main indicator for the increase in social problems. However, there is no specific or accurate indicator that can be used as the main gauge for evaluating and defining social problems. Apart from that, although various parties particularly the government and non-governmental bodies have taken relentless and integrated steps to overcome the problem, there is no effective approach to date. Social problems are most common among adolescents, the future leaders of the nation.

This paper will focus on social problems particularly criminal misconduct among adolescents (juveniles) who are under remand in prisons, from the aspects of the trends and rehabilitation practices implemented by the Prison Department of Malaysia.

II. DEFINITION OF JUVENILE

From the legal point of view there are various definitions of juveniles depending on their group and age.

2.1 According to the Prison Act 1995, a juvenile or a young offender is defined as “a prisoner who is under the age of 21 years”. The Prison Department of Malaysia detains juveniles aged between 14 and 21 years in prison as young prisoners or in Henry Gurney School (approved school) as students.

2.2 The Child Act 2001 defines a child as “a person under the age of 18 years and below” and the age of criminal responsibility at the age of ten.

2.3. The Child Protection Act 1991 defines a child as “a person under the age of 18 years and below”.

2.4 The Children and Young Persons Employment Act 1996 defines a child as a person aged between 10 and 14 years, and a young person as one aged between 14 and 16 years.

From the legal point of view the definition for juveniles can be concluded as a group of adolescents under the age of 21 years and who have criminal responsibility at the age of 10 years. This paper focuses on adolescents aged between 14 and 21 years.

III. BACKGROUND

The nation has long been plagued by juvenile delinquency. Although much has been said and debated, the issue has not received its due attention. The problem of delinquency among juveniles is reported to be on the rise from time to time. The actual number of cases is estimated to be much higher than that reported.

Social deviance among juveniles starts at school age. At the initial stage this delinquency is in the form of abuse of school rules such as truancy, smoking and vandalism. The absence of effective measures to curb and overcome this problem is a catalyst to more serious criminal misconduct such as bullying, injury to others, rape, theft and murder. Effective preventive and rehabilitative measures must be implemented in an integrated and widespread manner at the family and community levels, school and rehabilitation institutions in view of the fact that the younger generation will inherit the nation’s wealth, place, profession and

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leadership. It is our duty to ensure that the future generation is one that is prepared and responsible for the continuity of life, peace, harmony and the development of the nation.

IV. THE JUVENILE MISCONDUCT FACTOR

The rise in social deviance among adolescents can be viewed from various aspects. Throughout 1995, 4012 adolescents (remanded in prison and Henry Gurney School) were involved in crimes where 96.2% were male adolescents. The phenomenon is rather alarming and should not be viewed lightly as there are more male detainees in rehabilitation centres and under remand. Although there is an increase in the number of male adolescents involved in criminal misconduct, statistics show that the involvement of female juveniles in crime has also increased 161.5% from 325 cases in 1974 to 850 cases in 1995.

The statistics of the Prison Department of Malaysia show that of the 2964 juveniles who are serving prison sentences: 1231 (41.6%) are Malays; 110 (3.7%) Chinese; 314 (10.6%) Indians; 197 (6.6%) other races including the Bumiputera in Sabah and Sarawak, and 1112 (37.5%) foreign juveniles. The increase in criminal misconduct among adolescents is influenced by several factors particularly involving those directly involved with adolescent development such as parents, the school, the family, social institutions, the community and the government.

A. Family Ties

The family is the most important institution in the formation of a human who is physically and mentally healthy. The functions, form and role of the family institution changes owing to the current physical and communication developments in the country. The obsession in pursuing material gains has caused a rift in family ties. Spiritual ties among family members have become eroded and as a result some members suffer from emptiness in life and this will result in more serious social problems.

B. Family Residence

The size of the family residence is another contributing factor to juvenile misconduct. Based on the experience and factors collected at Henry Gurney Schools, a majority of the social degradation cases among adolescents are those who live in small and overcrowded homes which have an insufficient number of rooms. The discomfort of living in such a residence causes the occupants to seek comfort outside the home particularly in shopping complexes and places of entertainment which encourage the freedom to mix among adolescents. The Government has made it a policy that housing projects of either medium or lower projects must have three rooms.

C. Religious Education

A staunch belief in God is the main instrument in managing lustful drives. This can be achieved through the internalisation and practice of religious values as every religion demands its followers to do well and to avoid all evils. Based on the experience with and observation of juvenile detainees, the Prison Department of Malaysia found superficial religious knowledge to be a contributing factor to juvenile misconduct, where 80% of the juveniles have a weak foundation in religious knowledge, 18% have secondary level religious education and 2% tertiary level religious education.

D. The Individual

The individual factors, namely attitude, low self-esteem, mental and physical health problems, a low level of education, the inability to cope with stress and to solve problems, drug abuse and pornography are contributing factors to social deviance among adolescents. This is due to the fact that adolescents require guidance and support in the process of developing their identity and in determining their goals in life.

E. The Environment

The environment refers to a wide area. Individuals live and depend on the environment in determining their way of life. The environmental factors which encompasses the high rate of poverty, weak social support system, community tolerance of crimes, limited social amenities, peer group influence, social rejection and the influx of criminal sources, particularly pornography, are contributing factors to criminal behaviour in society.

F. Poverty

Poverty is closely connected with criminal misconduct. The strain of financial burdens is often used as an excuse by offenders to commit crimes such as stealing and snatching. The experience and observation of young prisoners and juveniles who are serving prison sentences shows that a majority of them come from families with a monthly income below RM1000 and with four to seven siblings.

G. Peer Group Influence

Peer group influence is another contributing factor to social deviance among adolescents and juveniles. The urge to try something new and provocation from the peer group often result in adolescents being involved in criminal activities. The habit of imitating a certain culture, for example the punk and skinhead cultures, without evaluating the good and bad of the culture concerned, can also lead adolescents to involve themselves in social deviance. In the process of searching for their self-identity, adolescents often err in their choice of a role model. They are more inclined to be influenced by their peer group and treat advice and criticisms from their family as something that restricts and bores them.

H. Academic Background

Statistics at the Henry Gurney schools and the Prison Department of Malaysia show that 122 (30%) of the inmates received a primary education and 410 (70%) received a secondary education. Of the total, 310 of them left school after lower secondary education.

V. TREND OF JUVENILE MISCONDUCT UNDER DETENTION

The trend in juvenile misconduct under detention can be viewed from the socio-economic and legal aspects. The socio-economic trend is in turn influenced by the family background, citizenship, place of residence, level of education, household income, age, ethnic group and religion. The legal trend can be viewed from the aspect of the type of crime committed and the length of sentence they serve. Statistics from the Prison Department of Malaysia show that there is an increase in the number of juveniles in prison. The increase is closely related to the socio-economic and legal aspects.

Statistics of Juveniles at the Prison Department of Malaysia

Year	Young Prisoners	Juvenile Detainees	Juveniles	Total
2000	1651	121	536	2308
2001	1565	119	533	2217
2002	2020	128	527	2675
2003	2517	125	535	3177
2004	2314	118	532	2964

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia.

A. Socio-economic Trend

1. Ethnic Group

Crimes and the criminals do not identify with a particular ethnic group for all ethnic groups are involved in juvenile criminal misconduct. According to the statistics of the Prison Department of Malaysia, Malay juveniles comprise the largest number involved in criminal activities i.e. 1,231 (41.6%), followed by the Chinese 110 (3.7%), 314 (10.6%) Indians and 197 (6.6%) other races (including the indigenous people in Sabah and Sarawak) and 1,112 (37.5%) are foreign juveniles.

Juvenile Statistics according to Ethnic Group

Race	Young Prisoners	Young Detainees	Juveniles	Total
Malay	833	24	374	1231
Chinese	64	14	32	110
Indian	198	76	40	314
Others	113	2	82	197
Foreigners	1106	2	4	1112
Total	2314	118	532	2964

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia, 15 November 2004.

2. Religion

From the aspect of religion, the statistics of the Prison Department of Malaysia show that of the 2,964 juveniles detained in prison, 1,784 (60.3%) of them are Muslims, 372 (12.5%) Buddhists, 483 (16.3%) Hindus, 268 (9.0%) Christians and 57 (1.9%) of other religions.

Juvenile Statistics according to Religion

Religion	Total	Percentage
Islam	1784	60.3%
Buddhism	372	12.5%
Hinduism	483	16.3%
Christianity	268	9.0%
Others	57	1.9%
Total	2964	100%

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia, 15 November 2004.

3. Age

The statistics of the Prison Department of Malaysia show that there is a significant difference in the ages of the young prisoners, and the detainees and juveniles. For young prisoners and young detainees the age trend shows that more of those between the ages of 18 and 20 years i.e. 2,115 (91.4%) are involved in crimes compared to those between the ages of 14 and 17 years i.e. 199 (8.6%). As for the young detainees between 18 and 20 years, the number stands at 77 (65.3%) compared with 41 (34.7%) of detainees aged between 14 and 17 years.

The age trend for juveniles shows that more of those aged between 14 and 17 years i.e. 385 (72.4%) are involved in crimes compared to those aged between 18 and 20 years i.e. 147 (27.6%). It can be concluded that the rate for criminal misconduct among young detainees is higher among those aged 18 years and above while for the juveniles the rate is higher among those aged 18 years and below.

Juvenile Statistics according to Age

Juvenile Category	Age							Total
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
Young Prisoners	15	20	53	111	388	718	1009	2314
Detainees	3	7	12	19	21	25	31	118
Juveniles	38	95	113	139	87	47	13	532
Total	56 (1.9%)	122 (4.1%)	178 (6.1%)	269 (9.0%)	496 (16.7%)	790 (26.6%)	1053 (35.6%)	2964

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia, 15 November 2004.

4. Level of Education

The success in one's career is often said to be connected to the success in one's education. Those who hold high posts either in the government or private sector are usually the high achievers. Having to drop out of school often results in the individuals being involved in social deviance. The statistics of the Prison Department of Malaysia show that 1,376 (46.4%) juveniles who are prison detainees received only a low level of education and of the total 434 (31.5%) have never attended school while 1,588 (63.6%) received a secondary education whereby 1191 (75%) of them received lower secondary education. The statistics show that criminal misconduct among juveniles is greatly influenced by their level of education whereby adolescents with a low level of education or who have never attended school are more inclined to be involved in social problems and their chances of becoming criminals are high.

Juvenile Statistics according to Level of Education

Juvenile Category	Education Level						Total
	No Schooling	Std 1-3	Std 4-6	Form 1-3	Form 4-5	Form 6 And Above	
Young Prisoners	413*	251	489	852	302	7	2314
Detainees	5	21	32	41	16	3	118
Juveniles	16	46	103	298	69	0	532
Total	434	318	624	1191	387	10	2964

*92% are Foreigners.

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia, 15 November 2004.

5. Household Income

Poverty is often linked with criminal involvement. Poverty is also often used as an excuse for committing a crime in order to support oneself. The statistics of the Prison Department of Malaysia show that 2,089 (70.5%) of juveniles who are detained in prisons come from families with an income of below RM1000 while 875 (39.5%) come from families with an income of RM1000 and above. The statistics also show that the trend of criminal misconduct among adolescents or juveniles is greatly influenced by poverty or low household income.

Juvenile Statistics according to Household Income

Juvenile Category	Household Income				Total
	<RM 1000	RM 1000-RM 2000	RM 2000-RM 3000	>RM 3000	
Young Prisoners	1655 (71.05%)	453 (19.6%)	139 (6.0%)	67 (2.9%)	2314
Detainees	77 (65.2%)	27 (22.9%)	9 (7.6%)	5 (4.3%)	118
Juveniles	357 (67.1%)	119 (22.4%)	37 (6.9%)	19 (3.6%)	532
Total	2089 (70.5%)	599 (20.2%)	185 (6.2%)	91 (3.1%)	2964

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia, 15 November 2004.

6. Family Status

A rift among family members is a contributing factor to social deviance. However, there is a no strong relationship between family status and criminal misconduct among adolescents to justify such a claim. Of the 2,964 juveniles who are serving prison sentences only 571 (19.3%) come from broken homes while 2,393 (80.7%) of them have families.

Juvenile Statistics according to Family Status

Juvenile Category	Family Status		Total
	Whole Families	Divorced Parents	
Young Prisoners	1857	457	2314
Detainees	97	21	118
Juveniles	439	93	532
Total	2393 (80.7%)	571 (19.3%)	2964

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia, 15 November 2004.

7. Number of Family Members

There is a significant relationship between social deviance and the number of family members. Adolescents who come from a large family are more inclined to be involved in criminal misconduct. A large family often causes discomfort at home particularly for those who reside in houses categorized as low or medium cost due to the lack of space for relaxing, in spite of the government standard ruling of at least three rooms to every house. As a result, family members feel more comfortable being out of the home. Adolescents who come from families with 5 to 7 siblings are more inclined to be involved in criminal activities. The following statistics show that 1,783 (60.2%) juveniles detained in prisons come from families with 5 to 7 siblings while 774 (26.1%) of them come from families with 2 to 4 siblings.

Juvenile Statistics according to Number of Family Members

Juvenile Category	Number of Family Members				Total
	Only Child	2-4	5-7	8 and More	
Young Prisoners	81	607	1388	238	2314
Detainees	5	29	66	18	118
Juveniles	12	138	329	53	532
Total	98 (3.3%)	774 (26.1%)	1783 (60.2%)	309 (10.4%)	2964

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia, 15 November 2004.

8. Place of Residence

The area where a juvenile comes from has an influence on his involvement in criminal misconduct. Although crime is committed without consideration whether the offender originates from the rural, suburban or urban area the following statistics show that 2,089 (70.5%) of the juveniles who are serving prison sentences come from the rural areas, compared with 486 (16.4%) from suburban areas and 389 (13.1%) from urban areas. Although the offenders come from families who reside in the rural area, this is not an accurate representation as most crimes are committed in the urban or suburban areas. This may be due to the fact that the crimes were committed while the juveniles were in the urban or suburban areas or have migrated or resided permanently there.

Juvenile Statistics according to Place of Residence

Juvenile Category	Place of Residence			Total
	Rural	Suburban	Urban	
Young Prisoners	1656	356	302	2314
Detainees	68	29	21	118
Juveniles	365	101	66	532
Total	2089 (70.5%)	486 (16.4%)	389 (13.1%)	2964

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia, 15 November 2004.

B. Legal Trend

From the legal aspect, criminal misconduct among adolescents clearly show that most of the crimes committed by the juveniles come under the Penal Code, particularly theft. The following statistics show that 1,246 or 42.1% juveniles are involved in crimes under the Penal Code and 431 or 16.6% under the Dangerous Drugs Act particularly possession and abuse of drugs. The percentage of foreign juveniles who are involved in crimes under the Immigration Act is 32.2% or 954. On the whole, 1,112 or 37.5% juveniles detained in prisons are foreign citizens. Apart from that, there are also crimes under other Acts, 56 or 1.9% come under the Registration Act (foreigner used forged identification card), 6 or 0.2% under the Firearms Act, 32 or 1.1% under the Child Act, 28 or 0.9% under the Dangerous Drugs Special Preventive Measures, 90 or 3.0% under the Restricted Residence Act, 22 or 0.9% under the Road Transport Act and the remaining 94 or 3.1% under other Acts.

Juvenile Statistics according to Offence

Juvenile Category	Act										Total
	KK	ADM	S/API	PPN	JPJ	IMM	LLPK	POPOC	AKK	OTHERS	
Young Prisoners	921	360	2	23	11	931	0	0	0	66	2314
Detainees	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	90	0	0	118
Juveniles	325	71	4	33	16	23	0	0	32	28	532
Total	1246 42.1%	431 14.6%	6 0.2%	56 1.9%	27 0.9%	954 32.2%	28 0.9%	90 3.0%	32 1.1%	94 3.1%	2964

Source: Prison Department of Malaysia, 15 November 2004.

Note: KK = Penal Code, ADM = Dangerous Drugs Act, S/API = Firearms Act, PPN = National Registration Act, JPJ = Road Transport Act, IMM = Immigration Act, LLPK = Dangerous Drugs Act, Special Preventive Measures, POPOC = Restricted Residence Act, AKK = Child Act.

VI. JUVENILE REHABILITATION PRACTICE

As they are young offenders, juveniles must be given the opportunity to correct their wrongdoing through the process of rehabilitation. This is due to the fact that most of the problems involving juvenile misconduct are the result of the shortcomings of the social system itself, particularly the family institution and the spirit of neighbourhood in the society. The Prison Department of Malaysia has developed and implemented a rehabilitation module that is specially targeted at young prisoners known as the Putra Module and a rehabilitation plan targeted at juveniles in Henry Gurney schools with attitude building, knowledge and skills development as the main objectives. This is to ensure that the juveniles can be rehabilitated to be normal individuals again.

A. The Putra Module (Prisoners and Young Detainees)

The Putra Module was developed with an integrated approach as the main objective i.e. physical and spiritual rehabilitation. Through this module, the Prison Department of Malaysia has identified the objectives of the rehabilitation process and activities that prisoners must go through. There are four main programmes in the module, namely the Discipline Building Programme, the Character Reinforcement Programme, the Skills Programme and the Community Programme. The implementation of the rehabilitation programmes is supported by spiritual activities, counselling, good citizenship and moral/civic education.

1. Phase 1 - Discipline Building Programme

The Discipline Building Programme was developed with the main objective of producing inmates who are disciplined and abide by all the regulations, are active and who practice a healthy way of life. The programme is implemented for a period of three months. The module contains the following programmes, namely the information module, physical and discipline building module, the moral/civic module, the motivation module, the citizenship module, the counselling module and the spiritual module.

Phase 1: Discipline Building Programme

Aim	Process	Activity
To prepare offenders to serve their sentence effectively	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offenders' personal data and reason for committing crime are recorded • To get offenders' vow for good conduct • Offenders are categorized according to sentence • Basic personal hygiene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marching • Civic/moral classes • Basic regulations • Spiritual • Counselling • Cleaning work

2. Phase 2 - Character Reinforcement Programme

The Character Reinforcement Programme is the core treatment in the Putra Module. The programme is implemented between 6 and 12 months where the stress is on the development of self-identity and positive attitudes through the *Halaqah* approach, Therapeutic Community and Counselling, academic and Malaysian Skills Certificate basic classes. The main objective of the programme is to produce inmates who possess strong self-identity when facing the pre re-entry process while in prison and when they are released. In the *Hallaquah* approach, inmates are divided into many groups depending on their knowledge of Islam. *Ustaz* or other religious teachers, who have much knowledge of the religion, will monitor the inmates' progress. Also, inmates who have advanced knowledge of the subject have an opportunity to give a talk to the group and help teachers guide the group.

Phase 2: Character Reinforcement Programme

Aim	Process	Activity
To build a strong self identity and to instil good moral values among offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Offenders are given activities according to interest, problems and background •Offenders are exposed to basic training and practical work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Religious talks •Counselling •Moral and civic education •Team work •Basic training for Malaysian Skills Certificate •Spiritual •Academic

3. Phase 3 - Skills Programme

Phase 3 of the Putra Module is the Skills Programme. The main objective of the programme is to produce inmates who are skilled and possess certificates as well as those who excel in sports. The main activities in the programme include certified skills, vocational skills and sports excellence skills. Apart from that, spiritual activities and counselling are still the main activities in this phase.

Phase 3: Skills Programme

Aim	Process	Activity
To enable offenders to be independent after their release	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Through the SKM and CIDB Learning System, etc. •Vocational training through work at joint-ventures and trust accounts •Work which involves low costs aimed at sharpening skills 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •SKM, CIDB Theory and Practical Classes •Vocational Skills •Counselling •Moral and Civic Education •Spiritual •Academic •Sports Excellence

Note's MSC = Malaysian Skills Certificate.
CIDB = Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia.

4. Phase 4 - Community Programme

The last phase in this module is the Community Programme. The main objective of this programme is to prepare the inmates to face the stigma attached to them by society after they are released and to encourage public participation to assist in the process of assimilation of prisoners into society. The activities in this programme are developed to expose the prisoners to life in society again such as preventive education i.e. the Realisation Programme - Message from the Prison (inmates are escorted to school or the community to give talks on how and why they commit the crimes and on the implications or impact they get after they are convicted and sent to the Henry Gurney School), Community Services such as to clean old folks homes and kampong (village) and spiritual activities, which form the core rehabilitation for each phase.

Phase 4: Community Programme

Aim	Process	Activity
To prepare inmates to face life beyond prison and to assimilate with society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work outside of the prison • Living skills and income • Sports and community activities outside the prison • Crime prevention activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work outside the prison • Give educational talks • Individual and family counselling • Spiritual • Job interviews • Realisation programme – <i>Message From The Prison</i> • Camping for uniformed units • Visit to towns • Spiritual (<i>Qiamullail</i>) • Short holiday • Freedom to obtain licence

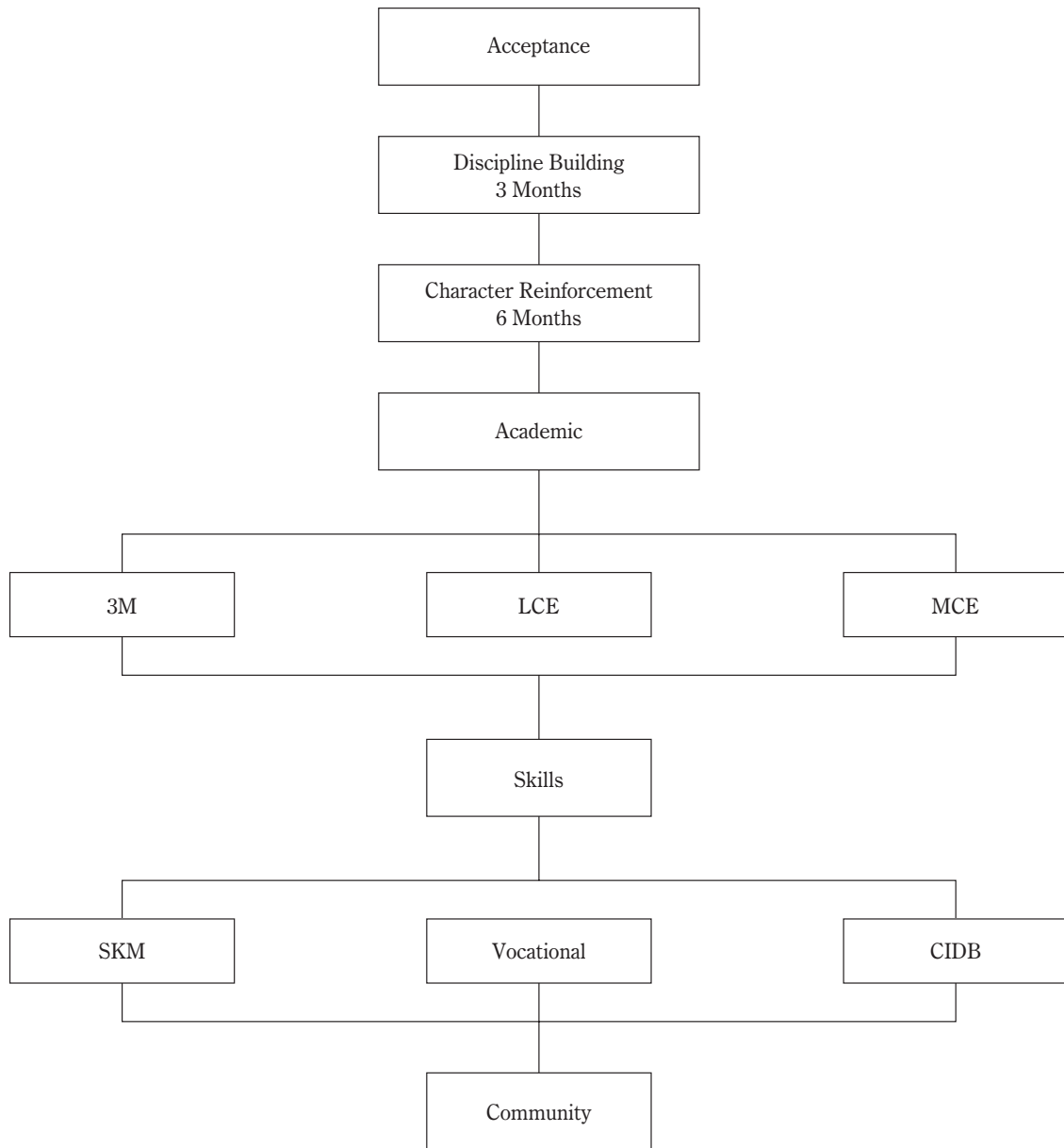
B. Juvenile Rehabilitation Module

The Juvenile Rehabilitation Programme is developed in three categories i.e. the rehabilitation of students below the age of 18 years, rehabilitation of students aged 18 and above and those without basic education. However, the module still retains rehabilitation with attitude building, knowledge and skills development as the core objectives through the spiritual approach, moral/civic awareness, counselling, citizenship and co-curricular activities such as music band, police cadets, the Civil Defence Department cadets, RELA cadets and the Putra cadets (Uniform activities).

1. Rehabilitation Module for Juveniles Aged 18 Years and Below

Juveniles at the Henry Gurney schools, especially those under the age of 18 years, are usually school dropouts. These groups of students usually have not had the opportunity to take the Lower Secondary Examination (PMR) or the Malaysian School Certificate (SPM) examination. Taking into consideration the need for education for these students, the Prison Department has determined that core rehabilitation for juveniles at this level involves discipline building, character building and education. Thus, every juvenile aged 18 years and below is required to take academic classes with the aim of obtaining the Lower Secondary Examination or Malaysian School Certificate after completing the Character Reinforcement Programme.

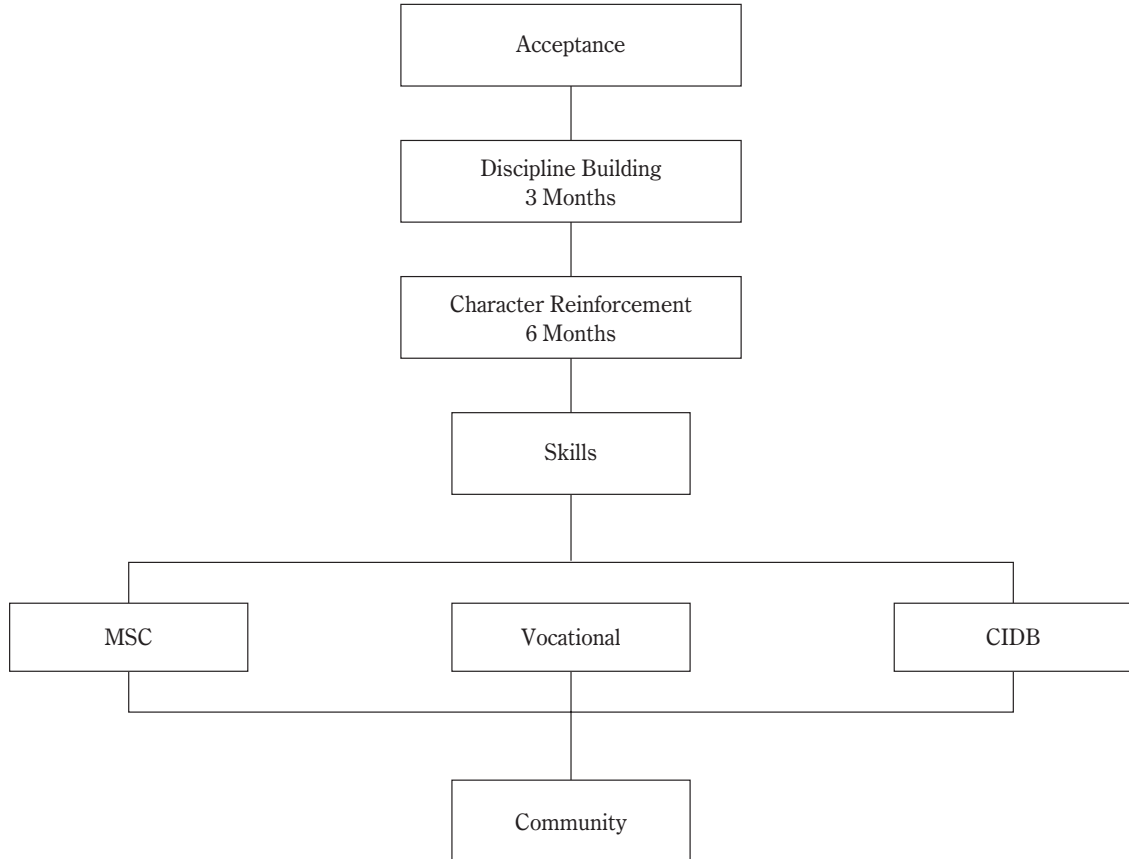
Rehabilitation Plan for Juveniles Aged 18 Years and Below



2. Rehabilitation Module for Juveniles Aged 18 Years and Above

The rehabilitation of juveniles aged 18 years and above is based on building discipline, self identity and skills. The rehabilitation plan for students aged 18 years and above is as follows:

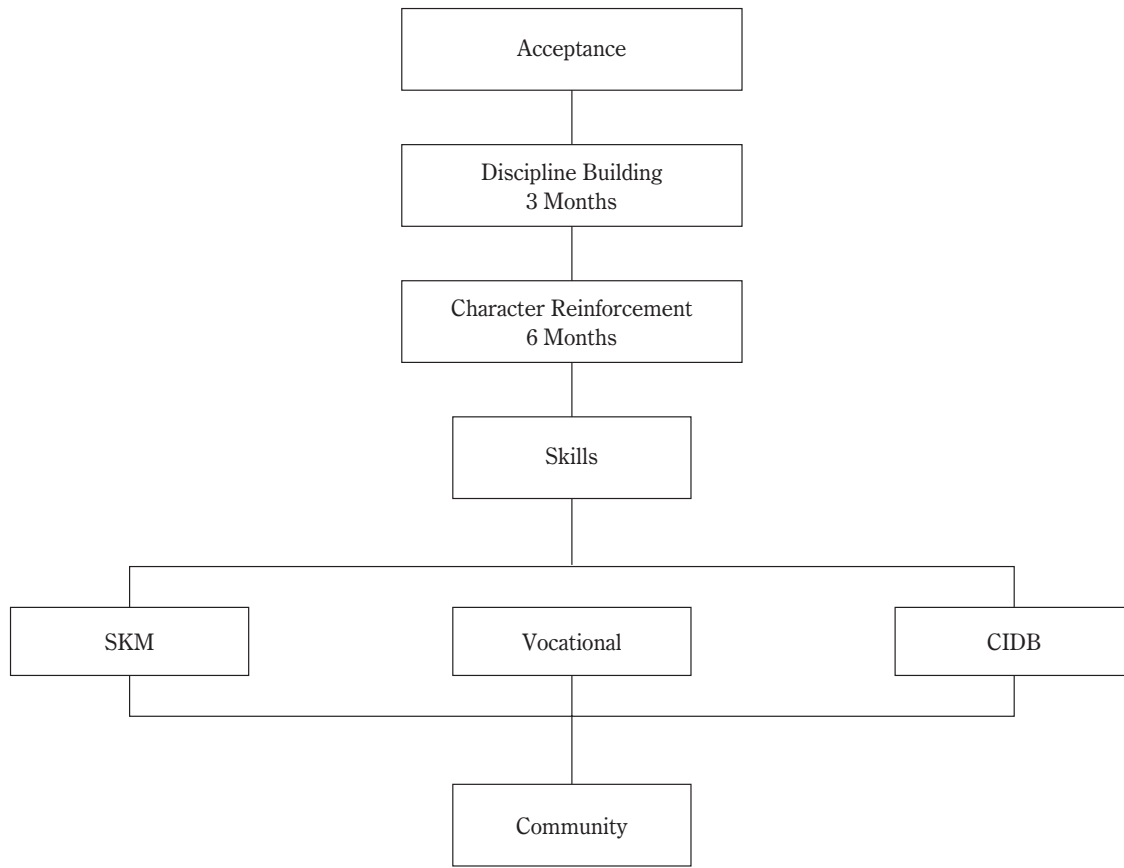
Rehabilitation Plan for Juveniles Aged 18 Years and Above



3. Rehabilitation Module for Juveniles with No Basic Education

The National Education Policy has determined that each child should receive formal education especially at the primary and secondary levels. Nevertheless, there are juveniles placed in Henry Gurney schools who have not followed formal education or are illiterate. Rehabilitation for these juveniles is focused on discipline building, character reinforcement, the three R's and skills. The teaching of the 3 R's (reading, writing and mathematics) is stressed to ensure that they are able to take the certified skills course for three years while in remand, especially the Malaysian Skills Certificate (MSC) and the Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB). The rehabilitation plan for juveniles in this category is as follows:

Rehabilitation Plan for Juveniles with No Basic Education



VII. CONCLUSION

Social deviance among adolescents, no matter the aspect of its definition, cannot be separated from the fact that the problem has its source at all levels of community and involves all members of the community. Thus, each programme, module, approach and activity whether in the form of prevention, rehabilitation, policy or social system development, must involve a role that is united, thorough and continuous, requiring the full commitment of all levels including individuals, families, society, social institutions, rehabilitation institutions, non-governmental organizations, private bodies and the government. The role of the institutions should also be in line with the objectives of the National Social Policy whose purpose is the creation of a Malaysian society that is developed and stable from the social, economic and technological aspects. Each member of society must have the opportunity and desire to fulfil their self potential in a healthy social environment based on the attributes of unity, steadfastness, democracy, morality, tolerance, pro-activeness, progressiveness, love and fairness in line with the objectives of Vision 2020.