

# **APPENDIX C**

**SPSS DATA ANALYSIS READOUT  
FOR THE  
PHASE 1 - QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS**



20 Feb 98 SPSS for MS WINDOWS Release 6.0

Page 1

This software is functional through September 30, 1998.

## AHUB      Aktiviti Rapatkan hubungan

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	153	91.6	91.6	91.6
Tidak Setuju	2	14	8.4	8.4	100.0
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	167	Missing cases	0		

## AKTIF      Keaktifan Dlm PAMAJA

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Aktif	1	19	11.4	11.4	11.4
Kadang-kadang	2	39	23.4	23.4	34.7
Tidak pernah	3	109	65.3	65.3	100.0
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	167	Missing cases	0		

## ANGKAT      Keluarga Angkat

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	50	29.9	30.3	30.3
Kedua	2	51	30.5	30.9	61.2
Ketiga	3	27	16.2	16.4	77.6
Keempat	4	12	7.2	7.3	84.8
Kelima	5	3	1.8	1.8	86.7
Tidak Pernah	7	22	13.2	13.3	100.0
	9	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	165	Missing cases	2		

BAHAJE Syarahan B.Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	57	34.1	34.8	34.8
Kedua	2	22	13.2	13.4	48.2
Ketiga	3	14	8.4	8.5	56.7
Keempat	4	27	16.2	16.5	73.2
Kelima	5	20	12.0	12.2	85.4
Keenam	6	15	9.0	9.1	94.5
Ketujuh	7	9	5.4	5.5	100.0
	9	3	1.8	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 164 Missing cases 3

BANTU Bantu Masyarakat

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	92	55.1	55.1	55.1
Tidak Setuju	2	74	44.3	44.3	99.4
	9	1	.6	.6	100.0
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 167 Missing cases 0

BEJE Bljar Megenai Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	164	98.2	98.8	98.8
Kurang Setuju	3	1	.6	.6	99.4
Tiada Komen	9	1	.6	.6	100.0
	99	1	.6	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 166 Missing cases 1

## CAHUB Baiki hubungan kum

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	151	90.4	91.0	91.0
Tidak Setuju	2	3	1.8	1.8	92.8
Kurang Setuju	3	8	4.8	4.8	97.6
Tiada Jawapan	9	4	2.4	2.4	100.0
	99	1	.6	Missing	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases 166 Missing cases 1

## DAMAI Aktiviti Kedamaian

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	70	41.9	41.9	41.9
Tidak Setuju	2	96	57.5	57.5	99.4
	9	1	.6	.6	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases 167 Missing cases 0

## DEAR Terima Dear Friends

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Terima	1	89	53.3	53.3	53.3
Tidak	2	77	46.1	46.1	99.4
	3	1	.6	.6	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases 167 Missing cases 0

## FAHAM Jalin Kihman Dgn Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	159	95.2	96.4	96.4
Tidak Setuju	2	2	1.2	1.2	97.6
Kurang Setuju	3	3	1.8	1.8	99.4
Tiada Komen	9	1	.6	.6	100.0
	99	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2

## FIKIR Baiki Fikir

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	153	91.6	92.7	92.7
Tidak Setuju	2	1	.6	.6	93.3
Kurang Setuju	3	3	1.8	1.8	95.2
Tiada Komen	9	8	4.8	4.8	100.0
	99	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2

## GAP Tggap Mgenai Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Sangat Bertambah bai	1	53	31.7	32.5	32.5
Bertambah Baik	2	98	58.7	60.1	92.6
Tiada Perubahan	3	5	3.0	3.1	95.7
Bertambah buruk	4	3	1.8	1.8	97.5
Tidak Tahu	5	4	2.4	2.5	100.0
	9	4	2.4	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 163 Missing cases 4

## GOAL      Penting Matlamat

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Dpt Pengetahuan Pro	1	35	21.0	21.1	21.1
Galak Sefahman	2	131	78.4	78.9	100.0
	9	1	.6	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases      166      Missing cases      1

## GROUP      Kumpulan

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertanian	1	21	12.6	12.6	12.6
Pelajar	2	5	3.0	3.0	15.6
P.Belia	3	9	5.4	5.4	21.0
K.Kerajaan	4	10	6.0	6.0	26.9
Pensyarah/Guru/Pendi	5	32	19.2	19.2	46.1
Belia Bekerja	8	7	4.2	4.2	50.3
Pelajar Asean	9	7	4.2	4.2	54.5
Asean Kebajikan	12	3	1.8	1.8	56.3
Asean Tadbir	13	1	.6	.6	56.9
Asean Alam	14	3	1.8	1.8	58.7
Asean Didik	15	1	.6	.6	59.3
Asean Ekonomi	16	3	1.8	1.8	61.1
Sains	17	9	5.4	5.4	66.5
SMI	18	24	14.4	14.4	80.8
Financcail	19	24	14.4	14.4	95.2
Asean Medical	20	3	1.8	1.8	97.0
Inplamt	91	5	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases      167      Missing cases      0



## HARGA Dpt Pghargaan

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	18	10.8	10.8	10.8
Tidak Setuju	2	70	41.9	42.2	53.0
Kurang Setuju	3	50	29.9	30.1	83.1
Tiada Komen	9	28	16.8	16.9	100.0
	99	1	.6	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 166 Missing cases 1

## HOST Keluarga Angkat

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	41	24.6	24.8	24.8
Kedua	2	22	13.2	13.3	38.2
Ketiga	3	36	21.6	21.8	60.0
Keempat	4	21	12.6	12.7	72.7
Kelima	5	15	9.0	9.1	81.8
Keenam	6	13	7.8	7.9	89.7
Ketujuh	7	17	10.2	10.3	100.0
	9	2	1.2	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2

## HUNAG Perhubungan Negara

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	80	47.9	47.9	47.9
Tidak Setuju	2	86	51.5	51.5	99.4
	9	1	.6	.6	100.0
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 167 Missing cases 0

## ISU Dmi Isu Abangsa

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	144	86.2	86.7	86.7
Tidak Setuju	2	3	1.8	1.8	88.6
Kurang Setuju	3	11	6.6	6.6	95.2
Tiada Komen	9	8	4.8	4.8	100.0
	99	1	.6	Missing	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases 166 Missing cases 1

## ISULAM Isu Alam

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	62	37.1	37.1	37.1
Tidak Setuju	2	104	62.3	62.3	99.4
	9	1	.6	.6	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases 167 Missing cases 0

## JAB Jabatan

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Kerajaan	1	74	44.3	45.1	45.1
Badan Berkanun	2	53	31.7	32.3	77.4
Swasta	3	33	19.8	20.1	97.6
Bekerja Sendiri	4	4	2.4	2.4	100.0
	9	3	1.8	Missing	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases 164 Missing cases 3

## KEASJA Lawatan ke Asean

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
setuju	1	130	77.8	77.8	77.8
Tidak Setuju	2	36	21.6	21.6	99.4
	9	1	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 167 Missing cases 0

## KEJAYA Majukan Kerjaya

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	149	89.2	90.3	90.3
Tidak Setuju	2	1	.6	.6	90.9
Kurang Setuju	3	6	3.6	3.6	94.5
Tiada Komen	9	9	5.4	5.5	100.0
	99	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2

## KEJEN Prgrm Ke Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	144	86.2	86.7	86.7
Tidak Setuju	2	22	13.2	13.3	100.0
	9	1	.6	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 166 Missing cases 1

KOM      Bljar Komunikasi

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	158	94.6	95.2	95.2
Tidak Setuju	2	1	.6	.6	95.8
Kurang Setuj	3	3	1.8	1.8	97.6
Tiada komen	9	4	2.4	2.4	100.0
	99	1	.6	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases      166      Missing cases      1

-----

IAJE      Utk Lwt Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Bersetuju	1	149	89.2	90.3	90.3
Tidak Bersetuju	2	5	3.0	3.0	93.3
Kurang Bersetuju	3	9	5.4	5.5	98.8
Tiada Komen	9	2	1.2	1.2	100.0
	99	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases      165      Missing cases      2

LETJE Syarah Di Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	25	15.0	15.2	15.2
Kedua	2	22	13.2	13.3	28.5
Ketiga	3	15	9.0	9.1	37.6
Keempat	4	31	18.6	18.8	56.4
Kelima	5	26	15.6	15.8	72.1
Keenam	6	14	8.4	8.5	80.6
Ketujuh	7	32	19.2	19.4	100.0
	9	2	1.2	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	165	Missing cases	2		

LETPRO Syarahan Profesyen

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	22	13.2	13.3	13.3
Kedua	2	21	12.6	12.7	26.1
Ketiga	3	17	10.2	10.3	36.4
Keempat	4	15	9.0	9.1	45.5
Kelima	5	12	7.2	7.3	52.7
Keenam	6	42	25.1	25.5	78.2
Ketujuh	7	35	21.0	21.2	99.4
	11	1	.6	.6	100.0
	9	2	1.2	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	165	Missing cases	2		

OBJE Lwt Kenali Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	67	40.1	40.6	40.6
Kedua	2	33	19.8	20.0	60.6
ketiga	3	23	13.8	13.9	74.5
keempat	4	15	9.0	9.1	83.6
Kelima	5	14	8.4	8.5	92.1
Keenam	6	8	4.8	4.8	97.0
Ketujuh	7	5	3.0	3.0	100.0
	9	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2

OJE Orang Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	10	6.0	6.1	6.1
Kedua	2	14	8.4	8.6	14.7
Ketiga	3	12	7.2	7.4	22.1
Keempat	4	29	17.4	17.8	39.9
Kelima	5	19	11.4	11.7	51.5
Keenam	6	10	6.0	6.1	57.7
Tidak Pernah	7	67	40.1	41.1	98.8
	10	2	1.2	1.2	100.0
	9	4	2.4	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 163 Missing cases 4

## OREAN Oreantasi peserta

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	106	63.5	63.9	63.9
Tidak Setuju	2	60	35.9	36.1	100.0
	9	1	.6	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	166	Missing cases	1		

## PAKSA Dminta Jab

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	40	24.0	24.5	24.5
Tidak Setuju	2	59	35.3	36.2	60.7
Kurang Setuju	3	38	22.8	23.3	84.0
Tiada Komen	9	26	15.6	16.0	100.0
	99	4	2.4	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	163	Missing cases	4		

## PEBAN Fhmi Hbgn Abangsa

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	157	94.0	95.2	95.2
Tidak Setuju	2	1	.6	.6	95.8
Kurang Setuju	3	4	2.4	2.4	98.2
Tiada Komen	9	2	1.2	1.2	99.4
	11	1	.6	.6	100.0
	99	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	165	Missing cases	2		

## PENEL Peserta Negara Lain

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	11	6.6	6.7	6.7
Kedua	2	11	6.6	6.7	13.5
Ketiga	3	2	1.2	1.2	14.7
Keempat	4	8	4.8	4.9	19.6
Kelima	5	13	7.8	8.0	27.6
Keenam	6	41	24.6	25.2	52.8
Tidak Pernah	7	77	46.1	47.2	100.0
	9	4	2.4	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	163	Missing cases	4		

## PENES Peserta Negara Sendiri

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	113	67.7	68.1	68.1
Kedua	2	20	12.0	12.0	80.1
Ketiga	3	10	6.0	6.0	86.1
Keempat	4	4	2.4	2.4	88.6
Kelima	5	2	1.2	1.2	89.8
Keenam	6	1	.6	.6	90.4
Tidak pernah	7	16	9.6	9.6	100.0
	9	1	.6	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	166	Missing cases	1		



PESEJE Peserta Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	20	12.0	12.2	12.2
Kedua	2	34	20.4	20.7	32.9
Ketiga	3	39	23.4	23.8	56.7
Keempat	4	15	9.0	9.1	65.9
Kelima	5	11	6.6	6.7	72.6
Keenam	6	3	1.8	1.8	74.4
Tidak Pernah	7	42	25.1	25.6	100.0
	9	3	1.8	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 164 Missing cases 3

PROPE Proses Penilaian

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Adil	1	146	87.4	89.0	89.0
Tidak Adil	2	4	2.4	2.4	91.5
Tidak Tahu	3	14	8.4	8.5	100.0
	9	3	1.8	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 164 Missing cases 3

SAHJE Sahabat Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Bersetuju	1	159	95.2	96.4	96.4
Kurang Bersetuju	3	3	1.8	1.8	98.2
Tiada Komen	9	3	1.8	1.8	100.0
	99	2	1.2	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2

## SAHIA Sah Org Lain

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	58	34.7	35.8	35.8
Tidak Setuju	2	44	26.3	27.2	63.0
Kurang Setuju	3	46	27.5	28.4	91.4
Tiada Komen	9	14	8.4	8.6	100.0
	99	5	3.0	Missing	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases 162 Missing cases 5

## SAKTIF Sebab Tak Aktif

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Terlalu Sibuk	1	9	5.4	6.0	6.0
Jauh Drp KL	2	31	18.6	20.5	26.5
Tiada Maklumat	3	43	25.7	28.5	55.0
Tak Menarik	4	1	.6	.7	55.6
Rapat Ahli Baru	5	3	1.8	2.0	57.6
Lain-lain	6	2	1.2	1.3	58.9
Aktiviti tidak telus	7	1	.6	.7	59.6
Tidak perlu jawapan	9	47	28.1	31.1	90.7
bukan ahli	10	7	4.2	4.6	95.4
ahli baru	11	7	4.2	4.6	100.0
	99	16	9.6	Missing	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases 151 Missing cases 16

SEMJE Seminar Di Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	43	25.7	26.1	26.1
Kedua	2	40	24.0	24.2	50.3
Ketiga	3	25	15.0	15.2	65.5
keempat	4	13	7.8	7.9	73.3
Kelima	5	19	11.4	11.5	84.8
keenam	6	14	8.4	8.5	93.3
ketujuh	7	11	6.6	6.7	100.0
	9	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2

SEX Jantina

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Lelaki	1	129	77.2	77.7	77.7
Perempuan	2	37	22.2	22.3	100.0
	9	1	.6	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 166 Missing cases 1

STA0 Sebab Lain

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Ahli Baru	1	14	8.4	17.5	17.5
Bukan Ahli	2	5	3.0	6.3	23.8
Tidak Telus	3	2	1.2	2.5	26.3
Tidak Perlu Jawap	4	58	34.7	72.5	98.8
Masalah Kesihatan	5	1	.6	1.3	100.0
	9	87	52.1	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 80 Missing cases 87

STA1 Sibuk

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Ya	1	15	9.0	9.0	9.0
Tidak	2	92	55.1	55.1	64.1
Tiada Jawapan	3	2	1.2	1.2	65.3
Tak Perlu Jawap	4	58	34.7	34.7	100.0
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 167 Missing cases 0

STA2 Jauh dari KL

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Ya	1	45	26.9	26.9	26.9
Tidak	2	62	37.1	37.1	64.1
Tiada Jawapan	3	2	1.2	1.2	65.3
Tidak Perlu Jawap	4	58	34.7	34.7	100.0
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 167 Missing cases 0

## STA3 Tiada Maklumat

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Ya	1	64	38.3	38.3	38.3
Tidak	2	43	25.7	25.7	64.1
Tiada Jawapan	3	2	1.2	1.2	65.3
Tidak Perlu Jawap	4	58	34.7	34.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Valid cases	167	Missing cases	0		

## STA4 Tidak Menarik

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Ya	1	3	1.8	1.8	1.8
Tidak	2	104	62.3	62.3	64.1
Tiada Jawapan	3	2	1.2	1.2	65.3
Tidak Perlu Jawap	4	58	34.7	34.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Valid cases	167	Missing cases	0		

## STA5 Rapat Ahli Baru

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Ya	1	9	5.4	5.4	5.4
Tidak	2	98	58.7	58.7	64.1
Tiada Jawapan	3	2	1.2	1.2	65.3
Tidak Perlu Jawap	4	58	34.7	34.7	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	
Valid cases	167	Missing cases	0		

## STAFF      Ktangan atur program

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	17	10.2	10.4	10.4
Kedua	2	28	16.8	17.1	27.4
Ketiga	3	28	16.8	17.1	44.5
Keempat	4	21	12.6	12.8	57.3
Kelima	5	21	12.6	12.8	70.1
Keenam	6	7	4.2	4.3	74.4
Tidak Pernah	7	42	25.1	25.6	100.0
	9	3	1.8	Missing	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases      164      Missing cases      3

## STATE      Negeri

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Perlis	1	4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Kedah	2	35	21.0	21.0	23.4
P. Pinang	3	3	1.8	1.8	25.1
Perak	4	16	9.6	9.6	34.7
Selangor	5	27	16.2	16.2	50.9
K. Lumpur	6	30	18.0	18.0	68.9
N. Sembilan	7	4	2.4	2.4	71.3
Johor	9	7	4.2	4.2	75.4
Pahang	10	17	10.2	10.2	85.6
Terengganu	11	8	4.8	4.8	90.4
Kelantan	12	6	3.6	3.6	94.0
Serawak	13	2	1.2	1.2	95.2
Sabah	14	8	4.8	4.8	100.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases      167      Missing cases      0

## SUSUN      kombinasi Program

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Kekal	1	89	53.3	53.6	53.6
Lebihkan local	2	77	46.1	46.4	100.0
	9	1	.6	Missing	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases      166      Missing cases      1

## TAHJE      Tahun Ke Jepun

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	4	1	.6	.6	.6
Tahun 1984	84	3	1.8	1.8	2.4
Tahun 1985	85	5	3.0	3.0	5.5
Tahun 1986	86	6	3.6	3.6	9.1
Tahun 1987	87	5	3.0	3.0	12.1
Tahun 1988	88	4	2.4	2.4	14.5
Tahun 1989	89	4	2.4	2.4	17.0
Tahun 1990	90	6	3.6	3.6	20.6
Tahun 1991	91	8	4.8	4.8	25.5
Tahun 1992	92	5	3.0	3.0	28.5
Tahun 1993	93	3	1.8	1.8	30.3
Tahun 1994	94	9	5.4	5.5	35.8
Tahun 1995	95	11	6.6	6.7	42.4
Tahun 1996	96	46	27.5	27.9	70.3
Tahun 1997	97	49	29.3	29.7	100.0
	9	2	1.2	Missing	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases      165      Missing cases      2

## TAHUPRO Tahu Program

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Akhbar	1	6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Jabatan	2	58	34.7	34.9	38.6
B. Peserta	3	36	21.6	21.7	60.2
P. Kerajaan	4	59	35.3	35.5	95.8
JICA	5	2	1.2	1.2	97.0
Persatuan	6	1	.6	.6	97.6
Surat Pekeliling	8	3	1.8	1.8	99.4
	10	1	.6	.6	100.0
	9	1	.6	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 166 Missing cases 1

## TAHUPRO Tkt Pgthuan Pro

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	154	92.2	92.2	92.2
Tidak Setuju	2	2	1.2	1.2	93.4
Kurang Setuju	3	6	3.6	3.6	97.0
Tiada Komen	9	5	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 167 Missing cases 0



TARAF Katogeri Jawatan

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pengurusan Atasan	1	19	11.4	11.5	11.5
Pengurusan Profesion	2	112	67.1	67.9	79.4
Sokongan	3	34	20.4	20.6	100.0
	9	2	1.2	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2

TINTAH Tgkt Pengetahuan

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	143	85.6	86.7	86.7
Tidak Setuju	2	5	3.0	3.0	89.7
Kurang Setuju	3	11	6.6	6.7	96.4
Tiada Komen	9	6	3.6	3.6	100.0
	99	2	1.2	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2

TUBA Mnt hubg Abangsa

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	159	95.2	95.8	95.8
Tidak Setuju	2	2	1.2	1.2	97.0
Kurang Setuju	3	3	1.8	1.8	98.8
Tiada Komen	9	2	1.2	1.2	100.0
	99	1	.6	Missing	
Total		167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 166 Missing cases 1

KUMUR      Katogeri Umur

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	1.00	5	3.0	3.0	3.0
	2.00	7	4.2	4.2	7.2
	3.00	62	37.1	37.1	44.3
	4.00	70	41.9	41.9	86.2
	5.00	18	10.8	10.8	97.0
	6.00	5	3.0	3.0	100.0
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	
Valid cases	167	Missing cases	0		

UMUR

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
	44	1	.6	.6	.6
	23	1	.6	.6	1.2
	24	1	.6	.6	1.8
	26	1	.6	.6	2.4
	27	1	.6	.6	3.0
	28	3	1.8	1.8	4.8
	29	2	1.2	1.2	6.1
	30	8	4.8	4.8	10.9
	31	10	6.0	6.1	17.0
	32	10	6.0	6.1	23.0
	33	19	11.4	11.5	34.5
	34	15	9.0	9.1	43.6
	35	21	12.6	12.7	56.4
	36	21	12.6	12.7	69.1
	37	14	8.4	8.5	77.6
	38	7	4.2	4.2	81.8
	39	7	4.2	4.2	86.1
	40	6	3.6	3.6	89.7
	42	5	3.0	3.0	92.7
	43	4	2.4	2.4	95.2
	44	3	1.8	1.8	97.0
	45	3	1.8	1.8	98.8
	46	1	.6	.6	99.4
	48	1	.6	.6	100.0
	9	2	1.2	Missing	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	

Valid cases 165      Missing cases 2

VIPRO Lawatan Profesyen

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Pertama	1	42	25.1	25.6	25.6
Kedua	2	24	14.4	14.6	40.2
Ketiga	3	11	6.6	6.7	47.0
Keempat	4	16	9.6	9.8	56.7
Kelima	5	25	15.0	15.2	72.0
Keenam	6	26	15.6	15.9	87.8
Ketujuh	7	20	12.0	12.2	100.0
	9	3	1.8	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 164 Missing cases 3

-----  
 WAKIL Wakil Negara

Value Label	Value	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cum Percent
Setuju	1	160	95.8	97.0	97.0
Kurang Setuju	3	3	1.8	1.8	98.8
Tiada Komen	9	2	1.2	1.2	100.0
	99	2	1.2	Missing	
	Total	167	100.0	100.0	

Valid cases 165 Missing cases 2





# **APPENDIX D**

## **NOTES ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION OF PAMAJA**





## NOTES ABOUT THE CONSTITUTION OF PAMAJA



**PERSATUAN ALUMNI PROGRAM PERSAHABATAN  
ASEAN-JEPUN ABAD KE 21, MALAYSIA**  
*The Alumni of Friendship Programme For The 21st Century ASEAN-JAPAN,  
Malaysia*  
*(Registered with the Registra of Society - 1993 Ammendment)*

### DEFINITION

The Association known in the National language as PERSATUAN ALUMNI PROGRAM PERSAHABATAN ASEAN-JEPUN ABAD KE-21, MALAYSIA, in short PAMAJA, or The Alumni of Friendship Programme for the 21st Century ASEAN-Japan Malaysia was officially established on 13th August 1987 and are registered with the Malaysian Registra of Society governed under the Malaysian Society Act..

The association's logo symbolises the unity and solidarity of friendship amongst members. The blue colour with the number 21 symbolises the universal friendship among the members with Japan and ASEAN countries whereas the red colour on the letterings "PAMAJA" represents the bond and understanding among the members.

### AIMS AND TASKS

Besides to achieve the main objective of the Friendship Programme for the 21st Century the association was established with also the following:-

- To foster friendship, understanding and cooperation among members through activities based on education, welfare, culture and society interactions.
- To instill better human values and inculcate the spirit of patriotism among members through the various activities.
- To assist the Public Services Department (Malaysia), JICA, the Alumni of Friendship Programme For the 21st Century of the other ASEAN countries as well as other youth and social organisations locally and abroad through related activities in line with the development of the country.
- To undertake income generating activities for PAMAJA.

## **MEMBERSHIP**

All members of PAMAJA shall be a Malaysian citizen. There are three categories of membership:-

- Ordinary - Ex-participants of the 'Friendship Programme For the 21st Century.
- Associate - Individuals who have undergone courses, training and further studies in Japan, other than the Friendship Programme for the 21st Century.
- Life - Consisting of Ordinary Life Members and Associate Life Members.

The registration fee for a new member is RM 5.00 paid once and the annual subscription fee is RM 10.00 for all categories. The registration fee for life membership is RM 100.00 provided the member is already a registered member. All fees shall be paid to the Treasurer of PAMAJA.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP**

The association will be administered by the Board of Committee Members consisting of the following:-

- 4 Advisors
- 1 President
- 1 Deputy President
- 2 Vice Presidents
- 14 Committee Members comprising of 1 appointed Secretary, 1 appointed Treasurer and 12 ordinary bureau Directors.
- 1 Ex-officio Member to be appointed by the Committee.
- 2 Auditors.

The Committee may elect a Patron for the organisation if needed. Each Committee Member will form their own Sub-Committee. To manage and maintain the nationwide friendship network, State Coordinating Committee Managers are appointed by the

President with the consensus of the Board. Throughout the country, there shall be 14 State Coordinating Committee Managers.

## **THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AND THE BUREAU**

The Executive Committee carries out decisions taken by during the Annual General Meeting. It is responsible for the Administration of PAMAJA and decides on all question which are not expressly reserved for the Executive Committee.

The responsibility of the following office bearers are as follows:

- a) The President of the National committee shall be the Chairman of all the Executive Council Meetings and be responsible for the smooth running of all Committee Meetings He/she have the decisive vote;
- b) The Deputy Chairman shall assist the Chairman in the absence of the Chairman.
- c) The Secretary General who reports to the Executive Committee shall implement the policies and decisions of the Executive Committee and to head and manage the Secretariat. He/She is to convene the Executive Committee Meeting. He/She is also empowered to appoint assistant to administer the day-to-day running of the Secretariat;
- d) The Honorary Treasurer is responsible to the Executive Committee for the Administration of the Account. He/she prepares a draft budget and the accounts which are submitted to the Executive Committee during the Executive Committee Meeting.

An Annual General Meeting is to be convened once a year by the Chairman and shall have an attendance of not more than 40 members before any decision is valid. The Chairman must convene an Extraordinary session at the request of at least half of the said members.

## **SECRETARIAT**

The Secretariat of PAMAJA shall be based in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. The Secretariat shall be headed by the Secretary General appointed by the Executive Committee. The function of the Secretariat shall be the centre of communication and information of PAMAJA and to coordinate the implementation of PAMAJA program and activities. The Secretary General is responsible under common law to PAMAJA and third parties either for violation of the Statutes of facts, acts of misconduct in his/her administration. The Secretary General contracts no personal obligations by reason of his functions in respect to arrangements entered into the name of PAMAJA.

## **BUREAU**

The Executive Committee is empowered to create special Ad-Hoc Bureau as and when necessary. The Bureau shall plan and executive the programmes and activities of their respective Bureau, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The Bureau is convened as when necessary by the Chairman of each Bureau in consultation with respective Bureau Members.

## **FINANCE**

PAMAJA shall draw funds from:

- a) Fees from members participating AND in any PAMAJA activities/program.
- b) Contribution from members and other organization or personal and
- c) Other source approved by the Executive Committee.

An annual audit of accounts shall be conducted by the elected Auditor. This audited financial statement shall be distributed to members not later than 14 days before any Annual General Meeting for endorsedment.

## AMMENDMENTS

Subsequent amendments to the Statutes shall be made by two-third (2/3) majority of the members attending the AGM. In the event of amendments being necessary the Committee shall forward copies of the proposed changes to the members which thirty (30) days notice shall be given. The Executive Committee is empowered to draw the rules of Procedures and By-Laws. the adoption of the Rules and By-Laws and their amendments requires the 2/3 majority of the attendees of the AGM. In the event that an elected office bearer no longer represent the national committee, his status in the Executive Committee will be decide by the Executive Committee.

## DISSOLUTION

The Executive Committee may, by a two third (2/3) majority of the members decided to dissolve the organization provided that notice of the progress dissolution is given in writing thirty (30) days in advance of the vote from members. In case of dissolution the Executive Committee shall name one or several persons charged with the liquidation of the property of PAMAJA. The Executive Committee shall take all necessary measures to dispose their remaining properties to an organization which aims to promote community development in the country.

-----<<<O>>>-----



# **APPENDIX E**

- PAMAJA BOARD OF COMMITTEE  
MEMBERS FORTHE 1996/98  
SESSION
- PAMAJA STATE COORDINATING  
COMMITTEE
- EVALUATION STUDY RESEARCH  
COMMITTEE





# **PAMAJA BOARD OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS**

## **1996-98 SESSION**

### **PATRON**

His Honourable Excellency Dato' Raja Ariffin Raja Sulaiman

### **ADVISORY COUNCIL**

Mr. Wahab B. Mohd Yassin                      Mr. Azizan B. Ayob  
Mr. Jamil B. Mohd Noor                      Mr. Che Omar B. Che Lim

### **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**

**PRESIDENT** : Mr. Abdul Rahman B. Abdul Razak  
**DEPUTY PRESIDENT** : Mr. Menet B. Saad  
  
**VICE PRESIDENT I** : Mr. Haji Ibrahim B. Hj Mat Din  
**VICE PRESIDENT II** : Mr. Syd Abdullah B. Syd Hashim

### **EXECUTIVE WORKING COMMITTEE**

Mr. Razali Bin Raof : *Secretary General*  
Ms. Suzana Bt. Ibrahim : *Asst. Secretary General*  
  
Mr. Khairul Razak B. Monir : *Treasurer*  
  
Mr. Zakaria B. Mohd. Sam : Mr. Mohd Shahrir B. Arif Shah  
(*Director for International Affairs 1*) (Director for Membership Services)  
  
Mr. Chandra Mohan a/l Ramasamy : Ms. Rokiah Bt. Abu Samah  
(*Director for International Affairs 2*) (Director for Corporate Affairs)  
  
Ms. Zaleha Binti. Abu Samah : Mr. Tan Chin Joo  
(*Director for Program development 1*) (Director for Economic Development)  
  
Mr. Ahmad Tuah B. Zawawi. : Mr. Mohd Idris B. Abas  
(*Director for Program development 2*) (Director for Sports & Recreation)  
  
Mr. Fishol Hamdi B. Hashim : Mr. Ahmad Zawawi B. Abdul Aziz  
(*Director for Program development 3*) (Director for Culture)  
  
Ms. Sharifah Mairunisa : Ms. Norhayatie Bt. Juffrey  
(*Director for Program development 4*) (Director for Community & Women Affair)  
  
**EX-OFFICIO** : (*Representative from the Look East Policy Section, PSD*)

### **AUDITOR**

Ms. Kamariah Bt. Hassan                      Ms. Faridah Hanum Bt. Khairuddin

### **TRUSTEES**

Mr. Chik Omar B. Chik Lim                      Mr. Dr. Muhammad Ghazi B. Ismail                      Ms. Siti Esah Bt. Daud

## **PAMAJA STATE COORDINATING COMMITTEE**

<u>State</u>	<u>Committee Managers</u>
<b>PERLIS</b>	Mr. Shaidan Nordin
<b>KEDAH</b>	Mr. Jibin B. Hanafi
<b>PULAU PINANG</b>	Mr. Ibrahim Mohamad
<b>PERAK</b>	Mr. Abdul Rahim Hashim
<b>NEGERI SEMBILAN</b>	Mr. Mohd Azmi Mohd Noor
<b>MELAKA</b>	Mr. Hj. Zakaria Md Sam
<b>JOHOR</b>	Mr. Abdul Aziz Omar
<b>PAHANG</b>	Mr. Daraman Bin Md Asam
<b>TERENGGANU</b>	Mr. Alias Mohamad
<b>KELANTAN</b>	Mr. Nasri Hussin
<b>SABAH</b>	Ms. Salome Dominic
<b>SARAWAK</b>	Mr. Hasnu Mohd Noor

# **EVALUATION STUDY RESEARCH COMMITTEE**

## **Board of ADVISOR**

PAMAJA Advisory Council Members  
PAMAJA Executive Committee  
Principal Assistant Director, Look East Policy Section, Training Division, PSD, Malaysia

## **RESEARCH WORKING COMMITTEE**

Head of Research Committee I	:	Mr. Mohammad B. Salleh
Head of Research Committee II	:	Mr. Syed Abdullah B. Syed Hashim
Asst. Head of Research Committee I	:	Mr. Mohd Shahrir B. Arif Shah
Asst. Head of Research Committee II	:	Ms. Siti Aishah Bt. Hashim Ali

## **RESEARCH MEMBERS**

Mr. Khairul Razak B. Monir	Ms. Zaleha Binti. Abu Samah
Ms. Suzana Bt. Ibrahim	Ms. Rokiah Bt. Abu Samah
Mr. Mohd Idris B. Abas	Ms. Sharifah Mairunisa
Ms. Norhayatie Bt. Juffrey	Mr. Tan Chin Joo
Mr. Ahmad Tuah B. Zawawi	

## **STATE SUPPORTING RESEARCH COORDINATORS**

PULAU PINANG - Mr. Ibrahim Mohamad	PERLIS - Mr. Shaidan Nordin
PAHANG - Mr. Daraman Bin Md Asam	PERAK - Mr. Abdul Rahim Hashim
N. SEMBILAN- Mr. Mohd Azmi Mohd Noor	KEDAH - Mr. Jibin B. Hanafi
MELAKA - Mr. Hj. Zakaria Md. Sam	JOHOR - Mr. Abdul Aziz Omar
TERENGGANU - Mr. Alias Mohamad	KELANTAN - Mr. Nasri Hussin
SARAWAK - Mr. Hasnu Mohd. Noor	SABAH - Ms. Salome Dominic

## **RESEARCH SUPPORT ORGANIZATION**

LOOK EAST POLICY SECTION, PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT, MALAYSIA  
CHANCELLERY RESEARCH UNIT, UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA (UPM)  
UNIVERSITY MALAYA  
MENET CONSULTANT GROUP  
NR MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT SDN. BHD.

----- <<<O>>> -----

# **APPENDIX F**

## **CAREER ACHIEVEMENTS AMONG PAMAJA MEMBERS**

## CAREER ACHIEVEMENT OF EX-PARTICIPANTS

The following participants had made achievements in their career by using the experiences and observations that they went through during the Friendship Programme for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. The achievements are according to the sectors as follows:

### 1.0 BUSINESS SECTOR

- 1.1 Mr. Mat Hassan Bin Bsa  
*(1985 Youth group working as Investment Officer that moment)*  
Presently - Chief Executive Officer  
**PERBADANAN NASIONAL BERHAD,**  
9<sup>TH</sup> Fl. Menara Dato' Onn, PWTC, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- 1.2 Dr. Muhammad Ghazie Bin Ismail  
*(1985 Teachers group working as Lecturer that moment)*  
Presently- Director of Client Services Department  
(MultiMedia Super Corridor)  
**Multimedia Development Corporation Sdn Bhd.**  
63000 Cyberjaya, Selangor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia.  
Tel: 603-8188477 \* Fax: 603-8188508

### 2.0 POLITICAL SECTOR

- 2.1 Hj. Ibrahim Bin Hj. Md. Din  
*(1986 Working Youth group working as MARA Officer that moment)*  
Presently - Political Secretary to the Deputy Minister of Education of  
Malaysia.  
Vice Chairman (*Share Holder*)  
**LANCANG DELIMA SDN. BHD.,**  
69E-1, KOBENA Building, Jalan Raja Abdullah,  
Kampong Baru, 50300 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.  
Tel: 603-2948003 \* Fax: 603-2931003
- 2.2 The Honourable Hj. Ahmad Bin Saad  
*(1986 Working Youth group working as Handicraft Officer that moment)*  
Presently - Member of Parliament for Permatang  
Group Executive Chairman  
**RUMPUN HIJAU CORPORATION SDN. BHD.,**  
4 Fl. Wisma PATCO, Lot 2, Jalan Ragum 15/17, 40000 Shah Alam,  
Selangor, Malaysia.  
Tel: 603-5504222/212/200 \* Fax: 603-5504191

2.3 The Honourable Suhaimi Bin Ibrahim  
(1986 Youth group working as Rural Development Officer that moment)  
Presently - Member of Parliament for Benta, State of Pahang  
- President of The Malaysian Youth Council (MBM)  
MAJLIS BELIA MALAYSIA  
Tel: 603-9732761/2763 \* Fax: 603-9732759

2.4 The Honourable Nazri Bin Ismail  
(1988 Civil Servant group working as Government Officer that moment)  
Presently - State of Perak Legislative Assembly Member

2.5 The Honourable Ahmad Rosli Ibrahim  
(1988 Civil Servant group working as Government Officer that moment)  
Presently - State of Kelantan Legislative Assembly Member for Salor,  
Kelantan

### 3.0 EDUCATION & TRAINING SECTOR

3.1 Mr. Zubir Bin Ali  
(1987 Civil Servant group working as Lecturer that moment)  
Presently - Deputy Director,  
CULTURAL CENTRE, University Malaya, 59100 Kuala Lumpur  
Tel: 603-7593320 \* Fax: 603-7593576

3.2 Menet Bin Saad  
(1987 Agriculture group working as Marketing Officer that moment)  
Presently - Managing Director (owner)  
MENET CONSULTANT GROUP  
No 1, Jalan N9, Phase 9A, Taman Melawati, 53100 Ulu Kelang, Selangor,  
Malaysia  
Tel: 603-4064005 \* Fax: 603-4064005

3.3 Mohammad Zakaria Bin Mohammad Yahya  
(1990 Agricultural group working as Agricultural Officer that moment)  
Presently - Managing Director (Owner)  
NR CONSULTANT MANAGEMENT  
67-3, Jalan 2/3A, Bandar Baru Utara, Km.12. Jalan Ipoh, 68100 Kuala  
Lumpur, Malaysia  
Tel. 603-6151622 \* Fax: 603-6151623

- 3.4 Mr. Syed Abdullah B. Syed Hashim  
*(1992 ASEAN Civil Servant working as Government Officer that moment)*  
Presently - Share partner  
**NR CONSULTANT MANAGEMENT**  
67-3, Jalan 2/3A, Bandar Baru Utara, Km.12. Jalan Ipoh, 68100 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia  
Tel. 603-6151622 \* Fax: 603-6151623

#### 4.0 SERVICE SECTOR

- 4.1 Mr. Hj. Zakariah Bin Md. Sam  
*(1984 Student group being a student that moment)*  
Presently - State Manager  
**POS MALAYSIA – Selangor,**  
State Manager Office, Shah Alam General Post Office,  
Jalan Dato Menteri, 40670 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.  
Tel: 603-5598585 \* Fax: 603-5590323
- 4.2 Ms. Noraimi Binti Alias  
*(1986 Civil Servant group working as Government Officer that moment)*  
Presently - Managing Director.  
**KITARAYA TRAVEL & TOURS SDN. BHD.**
- 4.3 Mr. Manimaran s/o Munisamy  
*(1993 Youth Leaders working as Administrative Officer that moment)*  
Presently – Consultant in Safety & Health.  
**EMTIS CONSULTANCY SDN. BHD.**  
7A, Jalan Utas C, 15/C, 40000 Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia.  
Tel: 603-5595808 \* Fax: 603-5590961
- 4.4 Mr. Mat Ghani Bin Jusoh (1989)  
Presently - Director *(Share Holder)*  
**AMIRA SUPPLIES & TRADING,**  
23, Ruangniaga MPKT, Jalan Hilir, 20300 Kuala Terengganu, Malaysia.  
Telefax: 609-6242375

#### 5.0 GOVERNMENT SECTOR

- 5.1 Mr. Abu Kasim Mohammad  
*(1984 Student group being a student that moment)*  
Presently - Director for Planning & Policy Coordination,  
**ANTI CORRUPTION AGENCY (BPR), Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.**

----- <<<O>>> -----

# **APPENDIX G**

**PAMAJA GROUP BINDING  
&  
TEAM BUILDING ORIENTATION**



# **PAMAJA GROUP BINDING & TEAM BUILDING ORIENTATION**

## **1.0 OBJECTIVES**

- 1.1 Developing oneself quality and team spirit as a changing agent role.
- 1.2 To instill the searching for knowledge values.
- 1.3 To understand and practise the role of a changing agent.
- 1.4 To harness the thought for positiveness, creativity & innovativity.
- 1.5 Leadership values.
- 1.6 Instill faith in religion, nationality & country.
- 1.7 To understand and redefine the concept of exposure.

## **2.0 CONCEPT**

It was conducted not only for the purpose of mental development but also to prepare one self to be resilient in his/her endeavours. It provides an environment to re-engineer oneself for the betterment through realization. Strong emphasis were imposed on the understanding on the Mission and Vision which one need to understand and play their role in the coming era. It is also oriented for one to be thankful and appreciative of what had been bestowed and also be able to contribute back in return for the opportunity given in one endeavours.

## **3.0 CORE EMPHASIS**

Other than to achieve the objectives above, self control and quality are also being implanted into each participants. This is for them to be always prepared and be able to face the future challenges. Among the features of this course sre:

- \* Self Realization      \* Pride                      \* Self Control              \* Self Motivation
- \* Self Expectation      \* Self Image                \* Self Direction            \* Self Discipline
- \* Self Time & space      \* Self presentation.

#### **4.0 PHILOSOPHY**

If 2 or more person are always agreeable then you need only one of them to be with you

#### **5.0 IMPLEMENTATION**

##### **5.1 INTRODUCTION**

It is % days course starting with the participants check-in to a Training Centre and then Briefing Session about the Orientation Course. Participants to check all necessary required things that should be brought along and recognised scope of courses as early perception. Ice-breaking starts after dinner. During the course they will be thought the Team Spirit song and this is sung most of the time to revive their courage after every module is carried out. Counselors are always on stand-by for any complication of thought during the module in order to control the participants since the module resource a lot of mental powers from the participants.

##### **5.2 COURSE MODULE**

- |          |   |   |
|----------|---|---|
| Module 1 | : | <b>NISHIRU</b><br>To understand the available strength and weaknesses among group members.                                  |
| Module 2 | : | <b>GROUP KAIZEN</b><br>The formation of group character and dynamics.   |
| Module 3 | : | <b>PERCEPTION AND ASSUMPTION</b><br>To understand the do's and don't's and het and like of one's partner and group members. |

- Module 4 : AWARENESS  
Instilling the sense of critical awareness.
- Module 5 : COMPETITION  
Group mental competition.
- Module 6 : SCRUTINIZATION AND SURVIVAL  
Individual and group work in understand a set of task and finishing it in given time by using available team spirit.
- Module 7 : SELF RE-ENGINEERING  
Identifying one's identity, value it and enhanced it through role-play.
- Module 8 : IDEA & PROBLEM SOLVING  
Using mental ability to produce idea for problem solving in a positive constrain.
- Module 9 : OVERCOMING SENSITIVE ISSUES  
To appreciate criticism and ways of responding positively.
- Module 10 : AGENT FOR CHANGES  
Realizing of role and areas for application in an innovative way.
- Module 11 : GROUP BINDING  
Implanting team spirit and group cohesiveness.
- Module 12 : PUBLIC SPEAKING & PRESENTATION SKILL  
Creating confidence among individual and group by using S.W.O.T technique through role-play.

- Module 13 : AWARENESS  
Creating and enhancing level of awareness among individual & group.
- Module 14 : CHAMPION  
Competing positively in strengthening one's will power.
- Module 15 : SELF REALIZATION  
Participative group role-play.
- Module 16 : SPORTS TEAM  
Teaming through recreational sports.
- Module 17 : HUMAN VALUE DEVELOPMENT  
Evaluation among members in group
- Supplementary Module : a) REFLEXOLOGY SESSION  
b) NIHINGO CLASS  
c) CULTURE IN SOCIETY SESSION  
d) PHYSIOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT  
e) COUNSELLING SESSION  
f) MOTIVATION TALKS

#### EVALUATION ON INDIVIDUAL & TEAM PERFORMANCE

The findings from the evaluation done by the facilitators are summarised and tabled to the participants to look into their performance as individual, as a team and their position in their own team. They can recognised their weaknesses and sort to improve themselves for their own benefit.

## 6.0 FINALIZATION

From the evaluation that reflect the individual performance, group performance, individual relation with their groups and among their friends performance, PAMAJA proceeds to make the necessary proposal about the group to the Public Services Department for them to make their final selection.

## 7.0 THE TEAM BUILDING SONG

(This song is in the National Language, Bahasa Malaysia)

Title: SEMANGAT SEPASUKAN

Seikhlas Sejujur Setulus Dijiwa,  
Kita Membangun Bangsa,  
Bersatu Hati Membentuk Minda,  
Kecemerlangan Dicipta.

Membimbing Insan Untuk Masa Depan,  
Langkah Menuju Wawasan,  
Ayuh Bangsaku Bangkitkan Kesedaran,  
Hasrat Jadi Kenyataan.

*Korus:*

Semangat Sepasukan, Semangat Sepasukan,  
Menjalin Ikatan Setiakawan,  
Semangat Sepasukan,  
Mengukuh Ikatan Persahabatan,  
Menjunjung Pusaka Warisan.

Membimbing Insan Untuk Masa Depan,  
Langkah Menuju Wawasan,  
Ayuh Bangsaku Bangkitkan Kesedaran,  
Hasrat Jadi Kenyataan.

*Korus:*

Semangat Sepasukan, Semangat Sepasukan,  
Menjalin Ikatan Setiakawan,  
Semangat Sepasukan,  
Mengukuh Ikatan Persahabatan,  
Menjunjung Pusaka Warisan,  
Menjunjung Pusaka Warisan.

----- <<O>> -----

# **APPENDIX H**

**ASEAN YOUTH RENAISSANCE**  
**(Seminar paper presented during the 12<sup>th</sup>**  
**National Secretaries Meeting of the**  
**Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation**  
**(CAYC) on the 1.4.1997 in Kuala Lumpur**

ASEAN YOUTH RENAISSANCE  
AN OVERVIEW  
by  
Mustaffa Kamil Ayub

*(Presented during the 12 National Secretaries Meeting of the Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation (CAYC))*

**THE ERA OF WORLD CHANGE**

Human life is set to face a number of new realities. Scientific discoveries encompassing biotechnology to the microchip, war and riots, the redelineation of a new world map, political upheaval and changes, in leadership, as well as various economic trends which are playing a dominant role in the shaping of world civilization: these are some of the new realities which we are obliged to face and to tackle in this era of change.

The geopolitical profile of the world was formerly bipolar, characterized by the existence of two major power blocs; but with the demise of the Soviet Union, now a fact of history, it seems that the world has become unipolar, with the United States of America as its unchallenged leader. However, some experts are of the opinion that this unipolar configuration is but a transitional stage, and will give way to a multipolar confirmation with power spread amongst a number of countries, particularly Germany, Japan, China (Greater China) as well as America itself. This projection is based on the observation that America is declining, especially in terms of its economy. Nevertheless, either the Soviet Union now gone, America is working hard to establish a New World Order with itself as the supreme leader. It thus aims to control world change by using dissemination of information, financial loans extended to developing countries, control of public opinion, and also trying

to influence the political set-up in other countries to suit Americas own interests.

Among other changes that have been the common focus of academic discussion are: the shift from an industrial to an information society, the polarization of the world into the North (represented by G7) and the South (represented by G15), the emergence of various economic groupings, the global lifestyle, the rise of the Pasific region, the renaissance of religious awareness, and others.

In the midst of all these rapid changes, we need to focus on our position. Are we be simply to be swept along helplessly by these currents of change or are we going to be strong enough to direct the currents?. It is imperative that the we address this question in the light of our position for these designations imply that the we are in fact obligated to play an active role in both present and future change.

#### THE CHALLENGE OF THE ASEAN YOUTH

The First Challenge: the challenge of mastering the rapid world changes taking place today. This situation demand our active involvement in the mainstream of this process, and also require guiding ideas of our renaissance cannot ever be meaningful if it is divorced from the actual moulding of the world and remains a mere side-show.



The Second Challenge: the challenge of maintaining and forging unity and cooperation throughout the South East Asia countries. We must strive to achieve unity including at the political level.

The Third Challenge: the challenge of maintaining positive image of ASEAN, and making ASEAN itself a positive force. It cannot be denied that the West is generally not very sympathetic towards us.

The Fourth Challenge: the challenge in the field of knowledge and education. It is, therefore a very big challenge to create a knowledge-based society. It is only with knowledge and dynamism of thought, grounded firmly, that we can attain true independence. At the same time eveready to take the cyberspace and multimedia super corridor (MSC) era.

The Fifth Challenge: the economic challenge, which encompasses the questions of poverty, external debt, economic caucus, inflation etc.

The Sixth Challenge: the cultural challenge. Here we are concerned especially with the manifestations of the global life style, many of which pose a threat to our identity. Especially the younger generation, continue to be caught in this identity crisis. In the case of adolescents this phenomenon embraces such problems as serious juvenile delinquency and the decadent culture adapted by many youths; then there are also the questions of

consumerism, history, the environment and knowledge culture which have still not been fully appreciated.

The Seventh Challenge: the challenge posed by the process of presenting a model of Asian civilization for contemporary times. Now we are in urgent need of a new mode, and matching ability, to enable us to be active competitors in shaping our present world. This is especially so when we hear many experts predicting that, with the ending of the "cold war" era, there will be a clash of civilizations.

Statistically some important facts that we have to an analyse is presented by this table.

	Literacy Rate	GDP Growth	Inflation CPI	People Per Telephone	Life Expectancy
Brunei	89.2%	2.0%	3.2%	3.8%	75
Indonesia	84.4%	8.1%	5.5%	56.5%	63
Malaysia	89.3%	8.0%	3.2%	6.1%	72
Philippines	94.0%	5.9%	5.0%	38.6%	67
Singapore	91.6%	5.8%	2.0%	2.0%	76
Thailand	93.8%	8.5%	4.3%	15.6%	69

The above represents some of the important economic/social statistic for Asean countries. Looking at the above figures:

1. Literacy rate is relatively low in Indonesia, Brunei and Malaysia;
2. Telephone is still deemed as luxury in Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand;
3. Inflation is still a threat in Indonesia, Philippines and Thailand.

The question is how youth organisations could play a role in ensuring that the above three could be corrected.

## THE VISION FOR FORGING A NEW CIVILIZATION

In the 90s, the debate concerning world civilization has been further stimulated by the article "The Clash of Civilizations" by Samuel P. Huntington, and also those by Fouad Ajami, Kishore Mahbubani, Robert L. Bartley, Liu Binyan, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and others.

Oblivious to such facts, Francis Fukuyama (1992), in his controversial book "The End of History and the Last Man" sees Western civilization as the final perfect manifestation of human civilization. However, his hypothesis has since been opposed by many scholars, including Alkira Asada, whilst Samuel P. Huntington has come up with a more moderate view, namely that "... for the relevant future, there will be no universal civilizations, but instead a world of different civilizations, each of which will have to learn to coexist with the others".

In actual fact, Western civilization feels that its own position is threatened. As a result, it is finding various ways to justify perpetuating its domination and monopolization. This is despite the fact that even Western scholars themselves have admitted that, after protracted domination by the West, the world is now besieged by terrorism, the nuclear threat, the AIDS epidemic, global warming, escalation of ethnic conflict (in Los Angeles and Ireland, for example) and other such major problems.

One of the big challenges of us at the present time is to reassert the capability to address these world problems, by

showing that its paradigms of civilization and development are indeed both superior and universal. History has already proved the viability of a civilization round fullcircle, in keeping with Ibn Khaldun's theory of "cyclical history". The rise and fall of civilizations depends on their respective strengths in terms of upholding moral values, as stressed by Malek Ben Nabi.

For this reason the ASEAN renaissance we are now discussing must be no less than a resumption of our position, influencing every sphere of life and not referring to the classical perspective of the European Renaissance, which flourished secular humanism at the expence of religion and morality. It must also entail the process of nurturing dynamism in thinking, ensuring that society is firmly rooted in sound moral values, upgrading of the calibre of the society, and moulding a social system that is based on value principles. The entire society must participate in this renaissance, escape from the shackles of colonialization of thought, acceptance of the pessimistic culture of the West, narrow-minded and static thinking, dictatatorial leadership, and other obstructive practices. In short, we need an agenda of our society.

#### **THE POTENTIAL OF THE SOUTH-EAST ASIA**

The strategic location of this region was noticed as early as the 14th century A.D. The importance of the region increased even further but its power was subsequently undermined when it was subjected to a series of colonializations. However, thanks to

the tireless determination of local activists whose struggle was described by Ismail al-Faruqi as "the oldest struggle against Western colonialism". When the fruits of independence began to be enjoyed from 1947 this region was once more able to take steps to reassert its identity and its influence.

This move was further strengthened by the decision to form the regional cooperation group, ASEAN, which has enhanced the strength of the region. As explained by Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohammad (1993): "A decision was made to turn a region of turmoil into an oasis of tranquility, peace and security: to transform a region of strangers into a society of friends, to turn a region of poverty and under development into a dynamic zone of prosperity and cooperation; and to take a region of cold peace and cold war and transform it into a community of warm, comprehensive and cooperative engagement."

ASEAN will celebrate its 30th anniversary this year. It is set up in 1967 via the Bangkok Declaration as a grouping that consists of five South East Asian Nations they are Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Primarily a political grouping of non communist countries it has undergone a metamorphosis to emerge as one of the most effective and viable regional grouping. The founding fathers of ASEAN envisaged that all ten South East Asian nations will eventually become its members. There are strong indications that by the end of this year the three remaining South East Asian nations that are not yet members of ASEAN will fulfil the vision set out by the

founding fathers for ASEAN ten. Already Brunei and Vietnam had joined as its sixth and seventh members respectively. This is significant as Vietnam a communist country is seen once as a Geopolitical and security threat by the other members.

ASEAN contains countries with differing systems of political administration and at different stages of national economic development. Even for those who practise democracy there are many variants in its administration. All ASEAN countries accede to the Treaty of Amity and Co-operation (TAC). There is mutual non interference in the internal affairs of member countries.

The Secretariat is located in Jakarta headed by a Secretary General with the status of Minister.

There is a move to have an economic agenda for ASEAN with ASEAN Free Trade Agreement (AFTA). It proposes a tariff rate reduction to between zero and five per cent for intra ASEAN trade within fifteen years or by year 2008, later it was brought forward to the year 2003 and there are member countries that urged it to be brought even further forward to the year 2000. This will increase intra ASEAN trade with a market of over 400 million consumers and increasing purchasing power as a result of robust economic growth.

In security matters ASEAN countries that usually dealt with this sensitive matter bilaterally through a web of defence tie up either of an internal or external nature have move forward to

have a multilateral mechanism through the ASEAN Regional Forum it consists of ASEAN member countries and other nations who have an interest. Despite western media reports that try to portray the recent purchase of military hardware by member nations as a arms race but in actual reality it is an exercise in upgrading of obsolete military hardware that had been put off as a result of the recession and continued as a result of robust economic growth. Since the formation of ASEAN there have never been a war between member countries of an armed conflict for that matter. This attests to the success of ASEAN.

At the regional level dialogue with other groupings and countries are carried out during the ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, the yearly meeting of the grouping Foreign Ministers followed by the ARF and Post Ministerial Conferenfe with dialogue partners. There is also a yearly informal summit by the heads of state and every three year there is a formal summit.

The continued success of ASEAN will depend in the future to the second echelon leaders that constitute the youth of today. ASEAN needs to be maintained as a pragmatic grouping. Will the younger leaders will have the same good relationship or even better that is enjoyed by the current crop of leaders now. Can ASEAN stay relevant as a regional grouping for the challenges of tomorrow.

#### **PRE-REQUISITE FOR RENAISSANCE**

When moving towards development and the forging of a civilization, the building up of a generation of visionary and

high calibre is extremely important as a preparatory step.

It is a foregone conclusion that the development of a major civilization can never be carried out by people who lack such calibre, who are not possessed of a strong commitment and determination. Unless this calibre - intellectual, spiritual and physical - is built into the young generation the challenges already mentioned will never be dealt with.

This fear of the absence of calibre in the present generation in facing up to the challenges of the future is now without basis. In the enthusiasm to work for social development, our society, especially the youth, have fallen prey to various social evils such problems as drug addiction, decadent culture, promiscuity and so on. All of which cannot but weaken them as the shapers of the civilization of the future.

Among many students, weaknesses are seen in the form of lack of respect for parents and teachers, blind imitation of outside the pop culture, smoking, gangsterism fighting, wearing undignified clothing and so on.

The strength of the ASEAN youth generation of the year 2000 and beyond will very much depend on the extent to which physical and technological development can be balanced by an integrated with moral-spiritual development will result in lopsided development and, unless corrected quickly, will bring about the downfall of that generation, just as it has done in the West.



Therefore, in order to create out of this present ASEAN youth generation a strong corps which will be resilient enough to deal with the increasingly complex challenges, unanimity with regard to proper roles is vital. People from all sectors - government agencies, the private sector, voluntary organizations, educators, parents and families and society as a whole - must all play a part. Care must be taken to ensure that no plan or activity goes against the philosophical basis or plan for establishing a generation which will be able to fulfil the vision for the community must be undertaken with firm resolution, with careful and well-integrated planning. That the approach should be integrated is of the utmost importance to make sure that there be no divergence or conflict between individual activities, and also to prevent the erosion of values which need to be instilled in this new generation.

In order to guarantee the successful implementation of this vision, we have no choice but to make an all-out effort to build a solid force in this generation which is possessed of firm faith, a first-rate intellectual capacity, leadership which inspires confidence, a strong moral-spiritual sensitivity and physical stamina.

We must be prepared to formulate strategies and undertake planning both short and long-term, to accept and respond to all feedback; we must be willing to carry out this process gradually, step by step, even though we have already fixed our vision on the final product. People who have a clear vision will be patient

in working towards its accomplishment, possessed of deep wisdom, and not brash or in too much of a hurry, for they will understand the importance of employing an orderly method to achieve the final objective. People who see the mission but fail to hold a vision will be easily discouraged whenever they are faced by difficulties; they will become emotional and sometimes even desert the cause when beset by problems.

In these times of increasing challenge, the ASEAN Youth generation will need to be possessed of fine character, have good communication skills, be dependable and have charisma. Certainly we cannot afford to produce a generation which is sloppy, fails to inspire confidence, and is inflexible in the way in which it deals with change.

The preparations of the ASEAN generation of the year 2000 and beyond need to be more and more sophisticated in nature in order to sustain development. The quality of its performance will depend largely on its ability to gain a thorough understanding of contemporary issues such as social and cultural change, changes in the world political and economic climate, globalisation and the emergence of the "global village", the corporate sector and its influence upon the shaping of the future, energy needs, and so on. Only by gaining mastery in these areas will the contemporary ASEAN youth generation be equipped to take over the role of civilization builders.

The 90's is witnessing the increasing importance and contribution of the corporate world, whilst the civil service on the other hand is trying to control any expansion of its work force or even cut it back wherever possible. This move is closely related to the general trend in this region towards an industrialized society leading to what Robert Beckman (1988) in 2020 Vision has described as the "economic tigers of the Pacific Basin". In his book he assesses the developments of the 90's and beyond, and includes a comment on the potential of Eastern nations: "The potential of the West may not be so great as that of the East but I truly believed that achievements for 2 1/2 decades from the mid 1990s through the year 2020 will far exceed anything man on this earth has ever experienced".

#### **MOBILIZING ASEAN YOUTH**

Since it is the young generation who should provide inspiration, and act as instigators, activators and leaders in the revival and exploitation of the huge potential of the South-East Asian region, we recognize that it is our duty to unite the entire potential of our generation in this region.

It is a positive sign that youth movements in Southeast Asia are well-organised and structured. Majority of them are recognised by their respective governments. Moreover, there are also government agencies in all ASEAN member countries to oversee and direct youth development programmes and youth movements as part and parcel of national development programmes. Some government youth agencies are even directly under the department

of their heads of government. Others have their own youth ministries. All of them have government recognised central or national youth councils to coordinate youth policies and programmes.

And it is these central and national youth council that came together to form the "Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation" or 'CAYC' as the regional coordinating body for all national youth organisations and youth programmes in the region.

Youth development covers a wide field. It encompasses a whole spectrum of human resource development: formal, informal, and non-formal education; vocational training; personal development; cultural development; social skills development; moral and ethical development; healthy lifestyle development; managerial and entrepreneurial development. It eventually stretches to regional and international development.

ASEAN youth development programmes are implemented by the ASEAN Sub-Committee on Youth (ASY), one of the sub-committees under the ASEAN Committee on Social Development (COSD). COSD is one of ASEAN's permanent committees. Programmes under COSD are in the area of population, labour, education, health and nutrition, human resource development, social welfare and social studies, and programmes for youth and women.

In the area of youth, ASEAN Foreign Ministers in June 1983 signed the ASEAN Declaration of Principles to Strengthen

ASEAN Collaboration on Youth. The Declaration resulted in the establishment of the ASEAN Youth Forum (AYF) - later renamed the ASEAN Sub-Committee on Youth - to direct and recommend youth projects for implementation under the ASEAN Youth Programme.

Several activities were undertaken to encourage active participation of youth. The International Youth Year in 1985 saw the implementation of several programmes in member countries such as youth productivity festival, youth and scout jamboree, photographic competition, and youth work camp. Later programmes include 'Development of Training Programmes for ASEAN Youth in Drug Prevention', youth entrepreneurial development, training of trainers for youth, management of youth organisations, advanced youth leadership training programmes, directory of accommodation facilities for workshops on youth handicraft, ASEAN Volunteer Corp, ASEAN Youth Computer Camp, training for programme for managers, training on environment and natural resources and conservation, entrepreneurial development for youth, and ASEAN Youth Leadership Training Workshop.

However, the most significant development of ASEAN youth development initiated through ASY was the Declaration of ASEAN YOUTH DAY (AYD) on every 8th. of August; and the ASEAN Ministerial Meetings on Youth (AMMY). These two programmes were initiated in 1992 in Jakarta. The commemoration of ASEAN YOUTH DAY also includes an ASEAN YOUTH DAY MEETING (AYDM) which provides a forum for leaders of youth NGOs to recommend ideas to the AMMY. The First AMMY resulted in the 'Declaration of the

ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Youth'. A development in the first AMMY is the declaration for an ASEAN YOUTH POLICY which is at this point of time in the process of formulation. The Second AYD in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam in 1993, saw the launch of the ASEAN YOUTH LOGO and ASEAN YOUTH SONG. These logo and song were initiated by CAYC.

The Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation (CAYC) is the sole regional youth non-governmental organisation (NGO) affiliated to ASEAN. CAYC was formed in Jakarta on 15 - 19 September 1975 at a meeting of youth leaders and government representatives of the ASEAN member countries. This formation reflected the strong determination on the part of ASEAN Youths to render contribution to the tasks of ASEAN building.

CAYC was envisaged to play a leading role in establishing a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation and understanding, active participation and involvement in the affairs of the countries, sense of belonging to ASEAN society, equality and justice among youth and youth organisation in the region. CAYC runs complementary to the spirits and ideals of ASEAN as stipulated in the ASEAN DECLARATION of Bangkok, 8 August 1967 and other Declarations of ASEAN.

CAYC plays a coordinating role for all national youth committees or councils from each of the ASEAN member country.

All these bodies are recognised as a national umbrella body for youth organisations and youth movement in their respective countries. The present affiliates of CAYC are:

- \* Brunei Youth Council (MBB)
- \* Indonesia National Youth Committee (KNPI)
- \* Malaysia Youth Council (MBM)
- \* Presidential Council for Youth Affairs of the Philippines (PCYA)
- \* People's Association of Singapore (PA)
- \* National Council for Child and Youth Development of Thailand (NCYD).

The main body of CAYC is the management Committee comprising the Chairman, Secretary-General, Treasurer, and a National Secretary from each of the affiliated youth NGO.

On 19 September 1983, the meeting of the ASEAN standing committee approved CAYC's application to be affiliated with ASEAN. This affiliation meant that CAYC as a youth NGO can establish a working link with an ASEAN functional committee through the ASEAN Secretariat. Currently, CAYC attends ASY Meetings with an 'Observer with speaking rights' status. CAYC was also accorded the same status in the ASEAN YOUTH DAY Meetings.

The main purpose of ASEAN youth development programmes is to promote ASEAN youth solidarity and strengthen intra-regional relationships among the youths of ASEAN. Regional youth development are directed at the future development of the region in which the youths are the catalysts.

The youth development programmes are also aimed at developing a new generation of future ASEAN leaders who are matured, responsible, visionary, committed, morally and spiritually strong, sincere, and disciplined. Youth are expected to lead the region towards greater prosperity, peace, harmony and security in the next Century.

The Tenth Meeting of the ASEAN Sub-Committee on Youth in Bali, 1993 recommended a mission statement to guide Youth in our work:

*"To prepare the ASEAN youths as future leaders, to enhance youth contribution to world peace, progress and prosperity and to promote and strengthen ASEAN youth cooperation and solidarity through supportive policies and programmes".*

Therefore CAYC'C main role will be coordinate and give direction to the overall potential. To enable it to tackle the challenges of the future. CAYC should work towards becoming the "regional voice", making its opinions heard even at international conferences - a voice that should represent more than 400 million - strong society of South-East Asia.

CAYC should also act as an intellectual forum to the end of tackling the problems of the society; it will function as a channel for information and communication both at the regional and international levels, and will hopefully also serve as a unifying agent.



By gathering together all the existing associations under one body, it is hoped that CAYC will become a unifying force. In order to ensure that the momentum and impact of its efforts are achieved and sustained, it is most important that members of CAYC fully understand and appreciate its philosophy and objectives. The setting up to CAYC is in keeping with the view and it is also working towards the same ends as ASEAN, which, now increasingly well-known internationally, is committed to the establishment of a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality (ZOPFAN), as well as intra-regional trade links and the spirit of Asian Renaissance as termed by Anwar Ibrahim.

#### **YOUTH MOVEMENT IN SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION**

In this rapid changing world, it is a fact that the roles of NGO are very demanding in this coming 21th century. In this context, the youth movement in particular is the main force that will contribute to the betterment of the world community. In fact, the existence of youth movement as an influential agent of socialization will influence the social pattern of 21th century community, which is geared towards civil society.

Generally, youth organisation gives an opportunity for youth to interact among themselves and participate in their formal and informal activities. In this context, it is the fact that the organisation is an agent of socialization for the youth. The youth can interact and socialise in wide spectrum of activities. These socialization include;

a) socialization among the members

The members of the youth movement normally comes from diverse background, such as education, religion and race. Interaction among themselves difinitely will enable the understanding of human diversity and nature more positively. This will facilitate the solidarity among themselves that will benefit the nation in particularly in a multi racial and multi religion nation. In fact, the existence of the youth organization in the various locality in the world has had and will continues to create the opportunity of the interaction all around the globe. This is realise in every corner of the world by the existence of organization such as District Youth Council, State Youth Council, National Youth Council, Committee for ASEAN Youth Cooperation (CAYC), Asia Youth Council (AYC) and World Youth Assembly (WYA).

b) Interaction between Youth and high ranking Leader of societies.

The youth organization also provides an occasion for them to interact with the high ranking leadership in the society and nation. As such, a better cooperation and understanding can be developed. The process of youth maturity will also facilitate and enhance through this realationship.

c) Youth and culture change

Youth organization does not exist in a fantasy world and in a confined environment, but in a reality that is subjected to external factors such as culture change, social issue and adaptation to the surrounding environment. In this space-time contact, the vision or goal of the movement will difinetly be

challenged by the culture change of the surrounding. The main issue should be highlighted here is that whether the youth movement vision is merely to follow the culture change or the culture is changing according to vision of the youth movement. In facing the challenges of our time, the balance between the vision of youth movement and the adaptation to culture must be compatible.

d) Youth and Youth leader

The organisation structure of the youth movement is designed in such a way that a process of communication between the leaders and followers is friendly and efficient. The ability of the members to interact in multi-level of the organizational structure will facilitate the process of socialization in the early stage of the involvement in the movement.

e) Youth and the community

Youth movement is part and parcel of the society. The socialization process is more interesting since the interaction is very direct and continuous in nature. In fact, in many situations the organization can act as the community talkperson with the nation leadership.

f) Youth and world community

The noble principle and vision of youth movement is based on justice and truth. The world-view of youth movement is borderless and interchangeable. The justice-driven struggle of the youth movement was proven at the international arena such as in

tackling ethnic cleansing in Bosnia and injustice issues in several countries, nuclear weapon issues etc.

Past experience has shown that youth organization is capable of expressing "conscience of society". Our struggle for social justice, humanity, starvation, better education etc regardless of race and nation. Understandably, the many youth organizations have a long and respectable history in our record. Sometimes confrontation with the establishment was unavoidable, but in many cases the controversial issue is gradually acceptable by the establishment.

In this respect, the performance and effectiveness of youth movement in social transformation will largely depend on the ability of the movement itself to satisfy the need of the its members and to express "conscience of society" for the community. The strength of support from the youth itself is a good indicator to determine the relevance of the movement in a changing world. The youth movement will remain relevant to the nation as long as the movement is sensitive towards national issues such as corruption, moral and value degradation and blind adaptation of alien culture. Insensitive towards the social ills in this new era of information technology will result to unbalanced human development. Perhaps youth organization of the future should not static merely as a common interest group but as an agent change in social transformation and to get support from our peer group. This is importance since the population of youth is increasing significantly in the near future and hence the role of youth

organization is crucial in order to mould a dynamic, knowledgeable and balance society.

#### THE AGENDA FOR THE ASEAN YOUTH RENAISSANCE

Accuracy in analysing the present era of struggle will reflect the degree of sincerity and maturity of the overall effort. The 1990's, following various phases of struggle, will have to lead the young generation towards comprehending and pioneering a fresh approach and strategy, suited to the present state of the campaign and to the current time cycle.

Examples from history surely hold a significance for the struggle of the youth movement, for past experiences can teach us many valuable principles which will benefit the continuing campaign to promote our struggle.

The 60's is usually accepted as the time when the awareness first started to emerge. In part this was channelled into student campaigns, and was marked by students, initiating the struggle to protect the interests of the ordinary people.

The following decade - the '70's - saw increasing commitment to this way of thinking. At times this process of promoting such idealism led to a situation of confrontation between the youth movement and the authorities, who felt their position to be threatened by these activities. The young generation was coining slogans and putting forward certain important policies relating

to politics, education, economics, social affairs, and others, and also making practical efforts in various fields.

The contribution of the '80's was a more mature approach to and implementation. It was realized that it was vital to adopt a moderate stance, and to execute its plans in a manner which was both orderly and based on careful strategy. The youth movement in general now shifted to a new approach of 'corrective participation", and a strategy which involved problem-solving and proposal of alternatives.

All these changes have obviously had some effect on the development and moulding of the country, the region and even the world as a whole. The efforts of the youth movement overall have certainly effected changes in the direction taken in shaping the nation and the society. No one can deny that, in the early years of independence, the nation-building of most countries was strongly influenced by the legacy of values from the West, from the colonialists and from a secular outlook. However, thanks to the tireless efforts of the youth movement, this situation began to change in society in general, and also in the authorities.

In the context of this region, the preparedness and the capability of the youth movements to comprehend and face the challenges of the 21 st century are of paramount importance to ensure that this struggle continues to march forward. The youth movement must be able to propose models of development which are in keeping with value in their various aspects and also suited

to the needs of the contemporary world. Questions relating to the issues such as the New World Order, the environment, culture and art, multicaplity of religion and race, politics and economic affairs, education and social matters, the role of women, and so on, must all be addressed in a way which keeps them firmly rooted in the actual needs and conditions of society.

Thus, in the face of challenges which are increasingly sophisticated, commitment of the highest order is needed if we are to fulfil the aspirations of the society. It is essential that all youth movement workers in this decade of the 1990's prepare ourselves adequately in terms of knowledge, and sincerity in our striving for the cause. We need to upgrade our strenght in terms of intellectual dynamism and leadership, and the commitment to sacrifice needs to be kindled anew, together with uncompromising sincerity, honest - not corrupted, trustworthy not traitorous and publicminded - not egotistic. A new generation, possessing the "ingredients" for carrying through the renaissance of the society, needs to be brought to the forefront as soon as possible - and what is certain is that this generation must be as most excellent one, which is ready and able to deal with the changes and challenges of the times.

In this regard, the new generation must be equipped with the necessary fundamental qualities to be a moving force - intellectual, spiritual and physical - in their own time. They will need to be bold, possessed of expertise in many fields, have a deep understanding of knowledge, be competitive, resilient and

have the wisdom and intelligence to create an effective agenda for renaissance of the society.

At the same time in terms of leadership, emphasis will have to be leadership means trust and responsibility and not glory, on thinking capacity, on vision, on carrying out of duties as a leader-thinker and a leader-educator, on the ability to plan and successfully carry out those plans, and on understanding the concept of being a transformational leader' promoting progression towards an improved condition or situation.

Overall the agenda of the young generation must encompass question regarding education, economics, politics and society, and it must geared towards moulding the generation, the family, and the society, and towards shaping the nation, and entire world which is in harmony with our ethical value principle. We must also be the ones to flesh out the framework of the renaissance of the society and to stand as models, as well as lead the way towards the construction of a New World Order which emphasises the values of justice, truth, conservation of environment and shared responsibility.

Kuala Lumpur:  
1 April 1997









JICA