

Chapter XXII
Social Development

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I. INTRODUCTION

Social development was given significant attention in view of its contribution to national development. The main objective is to inculcate positive values oriented towards community development, self-reliance, and nationhood. The programmes for social development during the Fourth Malaysia Plan period encompassed culture, community development, youth, sports, social welfare, and information and broadcasting. Programmes under culture were designed mainly for the promotion of integration and unity through the development of a national culture. Programmes for youths emphasized on forging discipline, unity, and self-reliance. Sports and recreation programmes promoted a healthy, disciplined, united, and productive society. Social welfare services assisted the disadvantaged and the needy to enable them to become productive and useful members of society. Further emphasis on the various objectives and goals of social development will be given through various programmes by the agencies concerned during the Fifth Malaysia Plan period.

II. PROGRESS, 1981-85

Culture

During the period 1981-85, the Government implemented various programmes and projects to develop and enrich the national culture as well as to promote, educate, and familiarize the general public, especially youths, on the concept of a national culture. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports carried out research on common values and norms of different ethnic groups and organized seminars on culture, dances, and music courses. It also organized cultural activities at the federal and state levels with participation from various ethnic groups.

The role of education in promoting national unity was emphasized through the adoption of a common curriculum, with emphasis on the history and culture of the country to enable children from the age of six to understand and appreciate the culture and traditions. The education system also instilled discipline and moral and religious values among children with the objective of promoting national unity.

Efforts to preserve the cultural heritage for future generations included the promotion and development of handicrafts and cottage industries. During the period, the *Karyanika* Exhibition and Marketing Centre was established in Kuala Lumpur. This Centre, which was represented by the various states, enabled Malaysians to acknowledge and appreciate the handicrafts of the various ethnic groups.

The National Museum continued to play a significant role in disseminating knowledge and inculcating awareness, sense of pride, and appreciation among Malaysians of the historical, cultural, and natural heritage. The activities of the Museum included investigations and research on historical places and buildings, including places of worship and places where early settlements were found. In addition, 46 various exhibitions for the public, including local and foreign tourists, were held. The National Museum was also responsible for the control, preservation, and protection of historical monuments, archaeological sites and remains, antiquities, historical objects, and buildings of historical interest. During the Fourth Plan period, 113 historical sites were excavated, of which 36 were restored, while another 33 were gazetted as national monuments.

Community development

The objectives of community development (KEMAS) programmes were aimed at developing a responsible and self-reliant community through self-help and *gotong royong*. These development programmes emphasized family development education through providing knowledge on nutrition, family health, hygiene, and home economics as well as the establishment of rural libraries. In addition, importance was placed on pre-school education, whereby 3,900 kindergarten centres were established, benefitting about 123,400 children, largely in rural areas. Other programmes carried out included the construction of 18 community service centres.

Efforts to improve the socio-economic wellbeing of *Orang Asli* and encourage the adoption of modern and systematic agricultural practices were intensified. The aim was to further integrate *Orang Asli* into the mainstream of development. The programmes included the opening up of new land for agriculture, the setting up of processing centres and handicraft workshops as well as the provision of basic facilities and amenities such as education, health, electricity, water supply, housing, and roads.

During the Fourth Plan period, an estimated 8,900 hectares of land were developed for agriculture. Of the total, 5,700 hectares were planted with rubber, 500 hectares with oil palm, 1,740 hectares with fruit trees, and 960 hectares with coconut, tea, coffee, and other crops. In addition, 600 units of houses were constructed, while assistance was provided to *Orang Asli* for the setting up of 12 co-operative shops and two handicraft centres.

Youth

Youth activities, aimed at fostering unity among youths of various ethnic groups as well as inculcating discipline and self-reliance, were undertaken during the period 1981-85. These activities included the provision of skill training in various trades at the three youth training centres in Dusun Tua, Kuala Terengganu, and Pertak. The objective was to provide training for unemployed youths who had left the formal school system. During the Fourth Plan period, about 4,000 youths were trained in these centres, while about 5,000 were attached to various business establishments for on-the-job training. Courses were conducted to provide the development of leadership qualities. Financial assistance was provided for youths who had been trained to set up their own businesses and undertake agricultural activities. In line with the objective of encouraging self-employment among youths, a number of youth-in-business and youth farm projects were undertaken. During the period 1981-85, about 1,500 youths benefitted from the youth-in-business projects, while about 1,400 youths benefitted from the youth farm projects.

In 1985, there were 24 youth associations with about 7,300 branches throughout the country and a total membership of about 1.3 million. These associations were co-ordinated at the national level by the Malaysian Youth Council. Their activities were geared towards fostering unity among youths and inculcating discipline. Other activities conducted during the period included the Youth Exchange Programme among youths from Malaysia and some foreign countries to promote friendship.

The National Youth Co-operative Movement (KOBENA), established in 1976, was aimed at mobilizing youths in economic activities. It provided opportunities for youths to participate in various business ventures which included housing and property development; import, export, and distribution of products such as motor vehicles; and activities such as advertising, brokerage, and insurance. Youth membership in KOBENA increased from about 6,000 in 1980 to 11,000 in 1985.

Sports

Sports development in Malaysia was carried out independently at various levels by the Federal and State Governments as well as the private sector and the national sports bodies. Among the projects undertaken during the Fourth Plan period were the construction of a swimming pool in Alor Setar, the Inderamulia Indoor Stadium in Ipoh, a covered gymnasium and synthetic athletic track at the Kuala Lumpur Sports Centre, and the Labuan Sports Complex; the renovation of the Dato Syed Omar Indoor Stadium in Alor Setar and the Stadium Negara in Kuala Lumpur; and the installation of floodlights for the Tun Razak Astro turf Hockey Stadium in Kuala Lumpur. In addition, about 80 hectares of land were acquired at Bukit Jalil, Selangor for the establishment of the National Sports

Institute under the auspices of the National Sports Council (NSC). The promotion of sports, such as football, hockey, badminton, and athletics, was further enhanced by the well developed stadium facilities for athletes, spectators, and commercial television coverage.

During the Fourth Plan period, new concepts, such as mass participation and high performance in sports, were introduced as the foundation for the development of sports and recreation in the country. These two concepts were adopted as the basis for the formulation of the National Sports Policy. NSC, which was reactivated in early 1982, undertook the responsibility of developing high performance in sports, particularly in competitive sports. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports encouraged mass participation by Malaysians in the fitness and recreation programmes.

Participation in sports programmes, was sustained at both the competitive and non-competitive levels, largely due to the efforts of the various sports organizations in the public and private sectors. The Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports continued to organize its annual training camp for youngsters in various sports with a view to identifying and developing talented individuals. NSC assisted the Olympic Council of Malaysia (OCM) in training sportsmen from the various national sports bodies before their participation in international competitions. The Malaysian Government Servants Sports and Welfare Council (MKSAC) also carried out its annual interaffiliates competitions in the various sports. The promotion and participation of sports in schools, colleges, and universities were carried out by the Malaysian Schools Sports Council (MSSC) and the Malaysian Universities Sports and Welfare Council.

Social welfare services

With regard to social welfare services, emphasis was on prevention, care, and protection as well as the rehabilitation of widows and orphans, children, the elderly, destitute persons, and the disabled. Occupational therapy was provided on a wider basis in welfare institutions as well as through community organization programmes in order to enhance self-reliance and independence of the disabled. A home for the aged in Sibu, Sarawak was completed.

Activities of the voluntary welfare organizations were monitored and co-ordinated to be in line with the efforts of the Government. Towards this end, the Government also provided basic facilities to encourage participation by voluntary organizations. Through such co-operation, programmes and services, such as social development, family and child care, rehabilitation, and reformatory services, were expanded during the period.

Under the reformatory programme, additional facilities were made available at Johor Bahru in Johor, Telok Ayer Tawar in Pulau Pinang, and Subang Jaya in Selangor. Two centres for women and girls protection at Miri in Sarawak and Kota Kinabalu in Sabah were also completed.

Voluntary organizations continued to expand in terms of membership and scope of activities, thereby providing services complementary and supplementary to those rendered by the Government. Activities undertaken by these voluntary organizations included the construction of the Tun Hussein Onn Eye Hospital in Petaling Jaya and the extension of the orphanage of the Pure Life Society in Puchong, Selangor.

In order to monitor and control the various nurseries and child care centres in the country, the Child Care Centre Act, 1984 was passed, requiring them to register with the Ministry of Social Welfare. The Act would ensure that a minimum standard of care be maintained by the centres.

Information and broadcasting

The objective of information and broadcasting, particularly through the mass media, is to disseminate accurate information on the policies, strategies, and development programmes of the country. During the Fourth Plan period, 59 additional mobile units were provided and 20 information offices established to extend interpersonal communication to various parts of the country. The period also saw further extension and enhancement of radio and television transmission throughout the country. The first privately owned and operated television channel was commissioned in 1985.

The local content of television programmes telecast by the Radio and Television Malaysia (RTM) was increased from about 40 per cent in 1983 to 60 per cent in 1985, while programmes in colour increased from 60 per cent in 1980 to 100 per cent in 1985. In line with the objective of national integration, RTM extended its Network Two to Sabah and Sarawak. The radio population coverage by medium wave transmission in 1985 was about 80 per cent in Peninsular Malaysia and 50 per cent in Sabah and Sarawak. Some pocket areas existed where transmission could not be received satisfactorily because of physical barriers. The Asiavision News Centre, initiated in 1983, became fully operational in 1984. This Centre was established in Kuala Lumpur under the auspices of the Asia Pacific Broadcasting Union to facilitate the exchange of news among member countries.

III. PROSPECTS, 1986-90

Culture

During the Fifth Plan period, programmes and activities will be organized to instill greater awareness among Malaysians of the rich and varied cultural heritage of the country. Through education and the mass media, efforts will be made to promote and foster understanding, tolerance, and appreciation of the varied cultural practices. Measures will be taken to produce more reading materials on the national heritage and culture and to promote the development of fine arts and handicrafts as well as the architectural design of buildings in the

country. The National Museum will continue to assist in inculcating greater awareness among the general public of the Malaysian cultural heritage by preserving and exhibiting items of historical importance.

Community development

KEMAS will continue to undertake programmes to develop values oriented towards development and self-reliance. Literacy classes and work-oriented classes will be organized. A total of 3,150 pre-school centres will be established, while three family development training centres will be built at Lumut, Kuantan and Kuching to provide courses on home economics as well as training on pre-school education to rural community workers. A Socio-economic and Attitude Reorientation Institute (SEDAR) will also be established at Bangi, Selangor to provide training in community development for KEMAS personnel and other community workers.

Other community development programmes include the supply of books to rural libraries and the establishment of community service centres. During the Fifth Plan period, 184 rural libraries and 10 community service centres will be set up. Eight KEMAS district offices will be established to provide better administration and management at the district level for its various programmes and activities.

The National Library will further intensify its activities to inculcate the reading habit in pursuit of greater knowledge necessary for a modern society. Towards this end, a building for the National Library will be constructed to provide greater access to the masses.

In line with the objective to accelerate the integration of the *Orang Asli* community into the mainstream of development, various basic facilities and amenities at existing schemes will be expanded and upgraded, while six new resettlement schemes for about 1,000 *Orang Asli* families will be implemented during the Fifth Plan period. In addition, the *Orang Asli* will be encouraged to join the Federal Land Development Authority (FELDA) schemes, particularly in areas where the number of *Orang Asli* is too small to justify the establishment of resettlement schemes.

Youth

Among the many programmes to be continued during the Fifth Plan period, are the provision of skill training at youth training centres as well as the provision of on-the-job training. The facilities at the existing youth training centres in Dusun Tua, Kuala Terengganu, and Pertak will be expanded. Courses on business management and vocational training will continue to be provided to enhance their participation in the expanding commercial and industrial sectors. The youth-in-business and the youth farm projects will be continued to benefit about 8,900 youths in order to reduce unemployment among the youths. Facilities and programmes, such as those offered by the Lumut Outward Bound School, will also be provided in the youth training centres.

Sports

The formulation of the National Sports Policy to be finalized in 1986, will emphasize mass participation in sports and recreation. It will define the role of sports in national development within the context of national unity and the need for greater participation and high performance in sports. The role of the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sports, as clearly defined by the Policy, will be to concentrate on the monitoring, co-ordination, and promotion of fitness and recreation programmes. Fitness and recreation programmes will be carried out in co-operation with the related voluntary associations. NSC will undertake to develop high performance in competitive sports as well as promote sports in general. A sportsmen development programme under NSC will be implemented during the Fifth Plan period to enable a systematic long-term training of talented sportsmen. The National Sports Institute under the auspices of NSC will be developed through private sector contribution and will endeavour to train sportsmen, coaches and trainers, sports management personnel, and other technical staff.

The Ministry of Education, as a long-term measure, will establish sports schools, whereby selected secondary boarding schools will be provided with adequate sports facilities for the training and development of school children. Competent and talented children excelling in sports will be transferred to these schools to be trained systematically without jeopardizing their academic career. Selected talented students will be awarded sports scholarships. Sports facilities in schools and colleges will be expanded and upgraded accordingly in order to promote greater participation among students and teachers in sports and recreation programmes.

During the Fifth Plan period, projects, such as the construction, rehabilitation, and upgrading of sports facilities of multipurpose complexes in the various states, will be implemented. Various sports facilities will be centralized at these multipurpose complexes, providing for mass participation at all seasons and durations. At the same time, the stadiums in Johor, Kedah, Pahang, and Perlis will be upgraded, while the sports complex project for Negeri Sembilan will be continued. The existing Merdeka Stadium in Kuala Lumpur will be renovated. A tennis stadium will be built in Kuala Lumpur to further promote the game as well as the orderly running of national and international competitions. The Sports Centre in Kuala Lumpur will also be upgraded and expanded to cater for the increasing demand for extra facilities, especially with the expected mass participation in sports. In addition, a sports resource centre will be established to assemble and disseminate information on sports and related activities. The private sector will increase its participation in the development of sports facilities to supplement the contribution of the public sector during the Fifth Plan period.

Social welfare services

In view of the need to integrate social factors in development process, the Government has formulated a National Social Welfare Policy. The Policy aims particularly at meeting the need and aspirations of the disadvantaged and disabled groups in society in order to enable them to join the mainstream of development. Towards this end, measures such as the prevention of mishaps; dissemination of information on assistance available; co-ordination of efforts among agencies; utilization of resources such as manpower, facilities, and technical know-how; and encouragement of joint-family system, will be undertaken.

The role of the public sector in supporting the various social welfare programmes will stress on greater self-reliance and community participation. The programmes for the rehabilitation and training of the disabled will be further strengthened with more emphasis on skill training. The Government will continue to assist voluntary welfare organizations to widen their scope and coverage. Close liaison among the Department of Social Welfare, the police, and the courts will be enhanced to provide more effective reformatory services for juvenile delinquents.

The construction of new homes to accommodate the terminally-ill persons who are currently occupying beds in Government hospitals, but do not require intensive nursing care will be undertaken. This will relieve, to some extent, the shortage of beds in the various Government hospitals.

Efforts will be made to increase community participation, particularly among the young members of the society, in caring for the elderly, disabled, and disadvantaged members. Such societal responsibilities will alleviate pressure from the various welfare institutions. Towards this end, interagency co-operation will be sought to publicize and educate the young members of the society. The Government and voluntary organizations, through the media of radio and television, will disseminate positive values and norms among the younger generation.

Information and broadcasting

Efforts will be made to increase local programmes in the media. The private sector is expected to produce more local dramas, entertainment programmes, and documentaries. New local radio stations will also be identified for private sector participation. The operations of the privatized media will be co-ordinated and supervised in line with the objective to provide information, education, and entertainment. Pocket filling exercise will be undertaken more vigorously in order to enhance reception in those identified areas through the setting up of additional radio and transmission stations. In order to optimize the utilization of facilities at *Filem Negara*, especially in the production of documentary films, steps will be taken to merge *Filem Negara* with RTM.

The *Perbadanan Kemajuan Filem Nasional* (FINAS) will intensify its efforts towards the development of the local film industry. The main thrust of its programme during Fifth Plan period is to train a corp of local artistes through the provision of scholarships; to assist local film producers through the rental of studios, equipment, and other facilities; and to produce films for sale to television networks.

IV. ALLOCATION

The development allocation and estimated expenditure during the period 1981-85 and the allocation for the period 1986-90 for social development are as shown in Table 22-1.

V. CONCLUSION

In line with social development objectives of the Government, greater emphasis will be placed on the promotion of self-reliance and increased participation by the community. Besides disseminating information, the information and broadcasting networks will inculcate a spirit of greater self-reliance as well as nurture positive values and attitudes.

TABLE 22-1
MALAYSIA: PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT, 1981-90
(\$ million)

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Fourth Plan allocation, 1981-85</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure, 1981-85</i>	<i>Fifth Plan allocation, 1986-90</i>
Culture ¹	6.80	6.80	12.50
Community development			
KEMAS	10.40	10.39	48.47
Orang Asli Department	37.48	37.48	60.65
Youth ²	21.95	21.95	26.00
Sports	71.29	71.29	85.48
Social welfare services	9.29	9.07	34.00
Information and broadcasting	91.12	88.25	51.99
Total	248.33	245.23	319.09

Notes:

¹ Includes allocation for National Museum.

² Excludes allocation for youth training centres.

Chapter XXIII

Defence and Internal Security

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Defence and Internal Security

I. INTRODUCTION

The maintenance of peace and security within the country and the region is important for the progress and prosperity of the country. Defence and internal security programmes were formulated with the objective of safeguarding the country against external aggression and maintaining law and order. The protection of the economic interest of the country in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) is a new element included under these programmes. During the Fifth Malaysia Plan period, emphasis will be given to the consolidation of existing programmes and the intensification of training for the security personnel.

II. PROGRESS, 1981-85

Defence

During the period 1981-85, there was a marked expansion and modernization of the armed forces and the strengthening of the capabilities of the army, navy, and air force to meet any possible threat to the security and sovereignty of the country. Emphasis was given to the enhancement of combat and support capabilities for all the three services through various measures, including the procurement of new equipment and weapons.

Another component of defence programmes was the provision of physical facilities. Several bases and camps, including the Royal Malaysian Naval Base at Lumut and the Royal Malaysian Air Force Base at Subang were established, while many of existing ones upgraded. Additional training facilities for the combat forces as well as the repair and maintenance personnel were provided to improve the combat efficiency of the soldiers.

Apart from the regular forces, volunteer reserve units, such as the Territorial Army and Reserve Officers Training Units, were also expanded, thereby increasing the participation of the general public in defending the country. Volunteer reserve units of the army, navy, and air force were provided with additional equipment and training to improve their performance.

Internal security

Internal security programmes, which included the police, anti-dadah, civil defence, *Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia* (RELA), and *Rukun Tetangga*, played an important role in maintaining law and order. Efforts were made to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the police force through its expansion as well as the acquisition of various types of modern equipment. The training facilities were also expanded and improved to create more disciplined and dedicated police personnel. In addition, new police stations and police field force camps were constructed, while existing ones expanded. The police air unit was improved in order to provide better air surveillance, aimed at combatting smuggling, as well as pirating activities, particularly along the coastal areas of Kelantan, Terengganu, Sabah, and Sarawak.

Measures were taken to promote and maintain closer rapport between the police and the general public to combat crime. Towards this end, the Community Constable (KONMAS) system was introduced in selected areas in Georgetown, Ipoh, Johor Bahru, and Petaling Jaya, while the *Koban* system was experimented in residential areas with high incidence of crime. Under the KONMAS system, the policemen patrolled the areas outside their stations not only to prevent crime but also to establish good relationship with the residents in the neighbourhood. The *Koban* system required the police personnel involved to live in, enabling them to establish good relationship with the residents. An in-depth study was being undertaken by the Government to ensure the compatibility of both the KONMAS and *Koban* systems with local conditions before implementation.

In 1983, the Government adopted a new approach in its effort to fight dadah abuse which posed a threat to national security. The Anti Dadah Committee and Anti Dadah Task Force, both under the National Security Council, were established to co-ordinate and monitor the anti-dadah programmes of various agencies. At the state and district levels, the State Security Working Committee and the District Security Working Committee were also responsible for organizing anti-dadah operations at their respective levels. Stricter laws were also introduced and heavier penalties imposed on dadah-related offenders. The National Anti Dadah Five Year Action Plan, 1985-89, formulated in 1985, was aimed at reducing the dadah trafficking and addiction problems during the period. The major programmes under this Plan included prevention of dadah abuse, reformation of offenders, manpower development of related agencies, and international co-operation.

Seven treatment centres, consisting of three one-stop centres and four rehabilitation centres, were established under the Ministry of Home Affairs. The one-stop centres were located at Sungai Petani, Sungai Siput, and Tampin, while the rehabilitation centres were at Besut, Bukit Mertajam, Sungai Merchong, and Tampoi. The centre at Sungai Merchong in Pahang, based on the work brigade concept, was a joint effort between the Government and the Pilgrimage Fund and

Management Board (LUTH). In addition to treatment and rehabilitation, dadah abusers also underwent specialized training at the centre. A new approach to the treatment and rehabilitation of dadah abusers was introduced by lengthening the duration of training from six months to two years. Programme under this approach involved various physical and mental activities, including detection, treatment and detoxification, counselling, military-style drill, vocational training, job placement, and follow-up care.

The production and trafficking of dadah had an international dimension. Dadah abuse and trafficking spread rapidly over wider geographical areas. Consequently, the problems of transit countries, such as Malaysia, became more serious and posed a threat to the stability of these countries. In view of this, a national policy and strategy was formulated and efforts were made to seek the co-operation of other countries in the war against dadah. Malaysia played a leading role in the prevention and control of dadah abuse and illicit trafficking, and initiated regional co-operation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) region, including the realization of an ASEAN Resolution entitled International Strategy of Combatting Drug Abuse and Trafficking. In addition, Malaysia also participated actively in meetings and debates at the United Nations on narcotic drug control during the Fourth Malaysia Plan period.

During the period 1981-85, 12 civil defence units were established in selected areas to provide emergency assistance in cases of natural disasters and calamities. Training programmes were also expanded to improve the performance of the civil defence units such as in the area of fire prevention as well as evacuation and care for the victims of various disasters.

Ikatan Relawan Rakyat Malaysia (RELA) was established to assist the security forces to defend the country. Its main function was to provide area security surveillance, particularly at strategic locations. RELA units were formed in the rural areas or villages to assist the people in resisting any subversive or undesirable elements which threatened the security and stability of the country. In 1982, RELA was strengthened and expanded as the third line defence for the country, after the armed forces and the police force.

The new approach of the *Rukun Tetangga* scheme, introduced in 1982, emphasized on neighbourliness among the residents. With the promulgation of the Essential (Rukun Tetangga) (Amendment) Regulation in December, 1982, the scheme was classified into three categories on the basis of crime incidence in the area. In crime-free areas, the emphasis was on various activities to promote neighbourliness among residents, while in the areas with medium incidence of crime, residents above 15 years of age were required to register for the scheme. In areas with high crime incidence, the scheme emphasized not only registration of residents aged 15 years and above but also patrol duty for those in the 18-55 age group.

III. PROSPECTS, 1986-90

Defence

A long lead time will be required to build a more credible force. It will be necessary to develop a balanced force that is small but effective and to incorporate other national resources and infrastructure into the total defence system. In line with this new direction, the utilization of existing manpower and resources will be optimized and their combat capability enhanced with effective modern weapons. With regard to physical development, priority will be given to continuation projects. Housing for the armed forces personnel as well as training facilities to improve combat and discipline in the armed forces will also be given priority.

Internal security

The capability and performance of the police force will be improved to maintain law and order. In addition, training programmes will continue to be improved, police stations established, and modern equipment acquired to increase efficiency and effectiveness of the force. The KONMAS system will be introduced in additional selected areas of Georgetown, Ipoh, Johor Bahru, and Petaling Jaya to further improve the security of these areas.

The fight against dadah abuse will be intensified with a view to eliminating the inflow of dadah and its abuse in the country. An integrated approach will be implemented against dadah abuse, in line with the National Anti Dadah Five Year Action Plan, 1985-89. Priority will be given to the preventive programme aimed at eliminating dadah abuse among youths. Treatment and rehabilitation programmes will also be increased with the construction of new rehabilitation centres and the upgrading of the existing ones. In addition, 12 follow-up care centres will be established throughout the country to provide counselling and after-care services for ex-dadah abusers. At the international level, Malaysia will continue to co-operate with other countries, particularly within the ASEAN region, in the war against dadah abuse and illicit trafficking.

With regard to civil defence, more units will be established in schools and residential areas, and training will be provided. Residents will be encouraged to join RELA and training programmes will be intensified through the establishment of new training centres. Steps will also be taken to extend the *Rukun Tetangga* scheme to Sabah. In Sarawak, neighbourhood activities will be carried out through the Community Relations Programmes which constitute the first phase of the *Rukun Tetangga* scheme.

IV. ALLOCATION

The development allocation and estimated expenditure during the period 1981-85 and the allocation for the period 1986-90 for defence and internal security are as shown in Table 23-1.

TABLE 23-1

**MALAYSIA: PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE FOR
DEFENCE AND INTERNAL SECURITY, 1981-90
(\$ million)**

<i>Programme</i>	<i>Fourth Plan allocation, 1981-85</i>	<i>Estimated expenditure, 1981-85</i>	<i>Fifth Plan allocation, 1986-90</i>
Defence	6,024.08	6,024.08	2,803.65
Internal security	1,727.00	1,721.89	1,900.79
Police	1,507.32	1,502.68	1,638.60
Prisons	156.56	156.56	135.12
Immigration	35.35	35.35	35.29
Civil defence	1.02	1.02	6.78
Treatment and rehabilitation centres for dadah abusers	17.45	17.45	70.00
RASCOM ¹	9.30	8.83	15.00
Total	7,751.08	7,745.97	4,704.44

Note: ¹ Rejang Security Area Command.

V. CONCLUSION

Defence and internal security programmes contribute towards the realization of a stable, peaceful, and prosperous country. The emphasis of the programmes during the Fifth Plan period will be on consolidation as well as the enhancement of the capability of the security personnel through the acquisition of modern equipment and the provision of more effective training.

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