FAMILY & SOCIETY’S WELL-BEING:
1. NATIONAL SOCIAL POLICY
2. NATIONAL WOMEN POLICY
3. NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY
4. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE ELDERLY
5. NATIONAL FAMILY POLICY
6. CHILD POLICIES
7. NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY TOWARDS 70 MILLION POPULACE

FEM 3106: TOPIC 7

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National Social Policy

• INTRODUCTION

• The umbrella policy that encompasses the philosophy and various national social development policies is founded on the Constitutions, Rukun Negara, Vision 2020 and the national commitments at international level.

• The National Social Policy (NSP) is a social development policy founded on noble values and the improvement of human potential to achieve social integrity and stability, national fortitude and well-being for a progressive and established Malaysian society.
• Goal Statement
• To create a progressive and established Malaysian society with every member having the opportunity to develop his/her potential to the optimum in a healthy social environment based on the qualities of unity, resilience, democracy, morality, tolerance, progress, care, fairness and equity in accordance with the goal of Vision 2020.
OBJECTIVES OF NSP

• GENERAL OBJECTIVES
  • To ensure that every individual, family and community, regardless of ethnic group, religion, culture, gender and political belief as well as region is able to participate and contribute to national development as well as enjoy continuous contentment in life.

• SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES
  1. To ensure that the basic necessities of the individual, family and community are provided for
  2. To develop and empower humans for life
  3. To consolidate and develop the social support system and services
  4. To generate multi-sector synergy
1. To ensure that the basic necessities of the individual, family and community are provided for

- Encompasses:
- Sufficient basic necessities
- A physical environment that is healthy, clean, safe and people friendly
- A social environment that emphasizes noble values
- Opportunities to improve the quality of life
- Family and communal life and the rights of a citizen
- Other necessities in life suitable with current developments
2. To develop and empower humans for life

• Without discriminating gender, ethnicity and physical ability, enable the use and improvement of the individual potential and resources to the optimum at every stage of the life cycle.

3. To consolidate and develop the social support system and services

Reinforce and increase:
• Social support system such as the family, ethnicity, religion, social organization and other systems at the community level
• Social service delivery system in all sectors involved in social services
4. To generate multi-sector synergy

- Cooperation among the various fields within and between public, private and voluntary sectors needs to be strengthened to create a synergy and resources in society to ensure the best social services for all members of the society, grounded on the concept that social development is a collective responsibility.
Sekretariat Dasar Sosial Negara

• **Jentera Pelaksanaan**
  Jentera pelaksanaan bagi DSN terbahagi kepada tiga (3) peringkat iaitu:

  **Peringkat Persekutuan**
  • Majlis Sosial Negara (MSN)
    – Pengerusi : YAB Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Setiausaha : KSU KPWKM
  • Jawatankuasa Pembangunan Sosial Negara
    – Pengerusi : Ketua Setiausaha Negara, Setiausaha : KSU KPWKM
  • Jawatankuasa Kerja Pembangunan Sosial Peringkat Kementerian
    – Pengerusi : KSU KPWKM

• **Peringkat Negeri**
• Majlis Tindakan Negeri (MTN)
  – Pengarah Kebajikan Masyarakat Negeri membantu Pegawai Pembangunan Negeri (PPN) menjalankan tugas Urus Setia MTN
• Jawatankuasa Kerja Tindakan Negeri (JKTN)
  – Pengarah Kebajikan Masyarakat Negeri membantu Pegawai Pembangunan Negeri (PPN) menjalankan tugas Urus Setia JKTN

• **Peringkat Daerah**
• Jawatankuasa Kerja Tindakan Daerah / Bahagian
  – Pegawai Kebajikan Masyarakat Negeri / Daerah membantu Penolong Pegawai Daerah (PPD) Pembangunan menjalankan tugas urus setia JKTD / B
• **Peranan Pengarah Kebajikan Masyarakat Negeri**
  - Membantu Pegawai Pembangunan Negeri (urus setia MTN dan JKTN) menyelaras isu-isu sosial peringkat negeri
  - Meneliti Laporan awal bersama agensi-agensi lain, NGO dan swasta yang berkaitan dan mengenalpasti isu-isu sosial yang dianggap serius di peringkat negeri dan daerah serta program-program pembangunan sosial yang boleh dilaksanakan bagi menangani gejala sosial.
  - Mengemukakan Laporan Kemajuan setiap suku tahun kepada Mesyuarat MTN dan JKTN
  - Mengemukakan Laporan Kemajuan setiap suku tahun kepada Bahagian Pembangunan Komuniti, JKM bagi tujuan penyelarasan dan pemantauan.

• **Peranan Pegawai Kebajikan Masyarakat Negeri / Daerah**
  - Membantu Penolong Pegawai Daerah (Pembangunan) (urus setia JKTD / B) menyelaras isu-isu sosial peringkat negeri / daerah
  - Menyediakan Laporan awal bersama agensi-agensi lain, NGO dan swasta yang berkaitan
  - Mengemukakan Laporan Awal dan Laporan Kemajuan setiap suku tahun kepada Mesyuarat JKTD
  - Mengemukakan Laporan Awal dan Laporan Kemajuan setiap suku tahun kepada Pengarah Kebajikan Masyarakat Negeri
  - Mengaturkan program / aktiviti Jabatan yang bersesuaian
Pelaporan bagi Pelaksanaan DSN
Terdapat dua jenis laporan yang perlu disediakan dalam pelaksanaan DSN iaitu Laporan Awal dan Laporan Kemajuan bagi setiap suku tahun.

Laporan Awal
• Disediakan oleh PKMN dan PKMD bagi dibentangkan dalam MTN dan JKTD / B
• Laporan mengandungi :
  – Latar belakang mengenai kedudukan isu sosial negeri / daerah berdasarkan kepada statistik masalah sosial
  – Rancangan pembangunan sosial termasuk program dan aktiviti sosial untuk mengatasi beberapa masalah sosial yang dipercayai sebagai kritikal bagi setiap daerah di negeri berkenaan dan agensi-agensi yang bertanggungjawab melaksanakannya
  – Matlamat yang ingin dicapai dengan menetapkan indikator-indikator sosial yang jelas

Laporan Kemajuan
• Disediakan oleh PKMN dan PKMD bagi dibentangkan dalam MTN dan JKTD / B bagi mengenalpasti program pembangunan sosial dan program menangani masalah sosial yang telah dilaksanakan di peringkat negeri dan daerah
• Tujuan Laporan : bagi menilai keberkesanan program tersebut berdasarkan kepada statistik sosial
• Laporan mengandungi :
  – Kemajuan fisikal pelaksanaan program-program pembangunan sosial oleh agensi-agensi terlibat seperti yang dipersetujui dalam Laporan Awal.
  – Pencapaian matlamat yang telah ditetapkan dengan menggunakan indikator sosial yang telah ditetapkan dalam Laporan Awal
  – Data bersesuaian bagi tujuan perbandingan antara negeri dan daerah
  – Keberkesanan program yang telah dilaksanakan dalam mencapai matlamat yang ditetapkan serta tindakan yang perlu diambil bagi penambahbaikan
  – Kenalpasti matlamat baru yang ingin dicapai
News: NGOs support expansion of project to tackle social ills (11/9/2009, The Malay Mail)

• Plans to expand the National Social Council’s pilot project to help reduce social ills has received the support of NGOs, that say they are ready to cooperate with the council. The project, launched last year, involved five villages in Johor Bharu. It involves providing better infrastructure and facilities for the community, as well as organizing various programs for residents.

• Studies on the project so far have shown positive results, particularly among the young. Now, plans are under way to expand the program to other identified “hotspots” throughout the country.

• The Malaysian Crime Prevention Foundation (MCPF) and Malaysian Youth Council (MBM) both agree that the plan for expansion is a good move, saying it is a valuable contribution in terms of bettering the society.
• “We welcome any initiative by anyone to help reduce social ills in our country, as these things, if left unchecked, contribute to crime and become a major problem,” said MCPF vice-chairman Tan Sri Lee Lam Thye.

• “MCPF endeavors to educate the public on crime and ways to prevent it. One way is through keeping social ills in check,” added Lee. “We need more organizations, especially NGOs, to help instill awareness within the society.

• “The fight to reduce social ills requires continuous effort. We must not stop. Once we do, these problems will simply resurface. Nothing will be resolved.”

• MBM vice-president Ng Chin Long suggested that the NSC collaborates with NGOs in running the program. “NGOs should be invited to participate and assist in the program. As it is something to improve the community, we are more than happy to cooperate.”

• Asked about his thoughts on whether the project would work in the long run, Ng responded, “With consistency, it will. I hope this project is going to be an ongoing endeavor and not something that gets cold quickly, or else all efforts will be in vain.”
NATIONAL WOMEN’S POLICY (2009)

• The National Policy on Women is a continuation of the First National Women's Policy 1989, taking into account the issues, opportunities, challenges and the environment now and in the future.

• Based on the Federal Constitution and the tenets of the National Social Policy, this policy supports the ambition to achieve gender equality and development of balanced and sustainable.
• National Women's Policy supports the principle of non-gender-based discrimination as enshrined in the Constitution, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Beijing Declaration and Plan of Action (Beijing Platform for Action), Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Putrajaya Declaration and Program of Action on the Advancement of Women in the Member State Non-Aligned Movement (NAM Putrajaya Declaration).

• This policy aims to realize the aspirations of the government in developing the human capital of a competitive and resilient enough to produce knowledgeable and insightful woman, with creativity and innovation as well as appreciate the good values.
• **DIRECTION**
  • This policy is intended to provide guidance and direction in planning and development efforts on the women's awareness that women constitute half of the national population to contribute to national development efforts.

• **STRATEGY**
  • This policy comes with the Action Plan of Women (PTPW) for detailing the actions to be taken by government agencies, NGOs, private sector and civil society to achieve the objectives and goals of the National Women's Policy. PTPW contains strategies covering 13 sectors, namely:
    • Economic
    • Poverty
    • Law
    • Violence against women
    • Health
    • Education and training
    • Science and technology
    • Decision-makers
    • Mechanisms, machinery and institutional development of women
    • Media
    • Environment
    • Sports
    • Culture, arts and heritage.
• **GOAL**
• National Women's Policy Objectives are to:
• 1. Developing potential and empowerment of women from all walks of life and in all sectors of the community as agents of change and a contributor to the country's economic and social development;
• 2. Providing an enabling environment, including the formulation of women-friendly legislation and policies, to enhance the dignity and well-being of women in all aspects including physical, economic, social, political, health, psychology and spirituality;
• 3. Culture of gender equality among all segments of society in all sectors;
• 4. Ensure that the views and adopted women's voices in decision making at all levels;
• 5. Achieve an equitable sharing between women with men in obtaining and controlling resources and opportunities, and enjoy the benefits of development and
• 6. Increase and strengthen partnerships between women's fair to men in all aspects of life to strengthen the family institution and develop community and society.
• STRATEGY IMPLEMENTATION

Several strategies have been outlined to implement this policy, namely:

1. Mainstreaming a gender perspective in policy and legislation, planning, implementation and evaluation of programs, projects and budget preparation for development.

2. Increase the commitment of the executive body, the legislature and the judiciary, including policy makers, decision makers and authorities in the public sector and private sector and civil society, to respect and preserve the dignity of women.

3. Review the law and existing regulations and drafting new laws and regulations to ensure no discrimination based on gender, protection, safety, rights and dignity intact, and take steps so that law enforcement be effective.

4. Conduct research on gender aspects in order to generate innovative and creative approach in policy formulation and planning and implementation of the program.

5. Fully implement the collection, analysis and application of data and information by government agencies, private sector and non-governmental organizations according to gender for the purpose of planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation program.

6. Increasing capacity and capability of women in all areas to ensure their effective participation in economic and social development, including involvement in politics and decision-making.

7. Strengthening and improving socio-economic status of women through cooperation and synergy between government agencies, private sector and nongovernmental organizations at the national and international, as well as add and diversify opportunities and mobilizing resources, information and expertise among women.
IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH

To ensure that policy objectives are achieved and PTPW Women can be implemented effectively, several approaches are outlined:

i. All government agencies, private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society need to take action as prescribed under PTPW;

ii. Human resources who are knowledgeable, trained and specialized gender-sensitive to be provided and shall be adequate financial resources;

iii. Temporary special measures such as affirmative action, preferential treatment or quota systems should be taken for the advancement of women in all sectors;

iv. planning, coordination, monitoring and evaluation activities under the responsibility of the implementing agency PTPW concerned in accordance with their respective jurisdictions;

v. The creation of a central database to integrate gender-based data from various sources including government agencies, private sector and nongovernmental organizations;

vi. Creation of multi-sector synergies among all government agencies, private sector, non-governmental organizations and civil society, and

vii. Ministry to act as lead agency for coordinating the activities of advocacy, monitoring and evaluation as a whole, including a review of the implementation of appropriate policies and strategies PTPW once every three years or as needed.
• The success of this policy depends on the commitment and support of all parties, especially the top leadership as well as government agencies, private, non-governmental organizations and civil society.

• The readiness of all parties to accept the paradigm shift is a prerequisite to the successful implementation of the National Women's Policy and PTPW.

• National Policy on Women was the socio-economic development policy that includes philosophy, inspiration and aspirations of women of all ages, walks of life and all sectors. The implementation of this policy the government's agenda to create a society that is progressive, dynamic and competitive as well as caring, fairness and equity.
Pencapaian Dasar Wanita Negara di bawah RMK9

- **RMK 9, Misi Nasional Teras ke 4:**
- **Meningkatkan tahap dan kemampuan kualiti hidup.**
- Bagi sektor swasta, ianya meningkat drpd 13.55 kpd 26.2%.
- Program yg dijalankan:
  - Program Kepimpinan Nur Bestari (2007) memberi faedah kpd 147,000 wanita.
  - Seminar keganasan terhadap wanita telah dilaksanakan di semua 222 kaw. Parlimen dan melibatkan >61,000 peserta.
NATIONAL SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

• PREFACE

• Social life has become increasingly more complex owing to rapid social changes. This situation has brought about great stress to the individual, family, clan and community in the face of various social problems.

• Pressing social problems that upset the well-being of the nation are on the rise, resulting in higher rates of crime, prostitution, child abuse, dropout and misconduct of schoolchildren, juvenile delinquency, domestic violence, divorce, unemployment, runaway children, abuse of the elderly, drug abuse, loafing, etc.
• To overcome these problems, awareness and the level of capability of this category need to be upgraded in order for them to face current challenges.
• If this is not addressed early, it may explode into an epidemic that is beyond control, thus jeopardizing the good work that has long been established by the nation. The approach should not be just curative and rehabilitative but include all aspects of prevention and development.
• The right approach and clear directions should be put forward through the formulation of the National Social Welfare Policy intended to propel the well-being of the people and social stability towards social equitability.
• **GOAL**
  
  • “A CONTENTED AND STRONG SOCIETY FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT”

• **OBJECTIVES**

  To create a society that is:
  
  • Independent
  
  • Blessed with equitable opportunities
  
  • Caring
• **STRATEGIES:**

• To develop human potential to the optimum and to strengthen society to face current social challenges;

• To create various facilities for enhancing self-development and development of the individual;

• To build and inculcate the spirit of mutual help and assistance to reinforce a caring culture.
SPECIFIC STRATEGIES:

1. DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN POTENTIAL

- To focus on positive values of communal living and norms as the basis for community support and care
- To make living skills the base of learning to enhance self-resilience
- To focus on the basics of resolving social problems through the development of the potential of the individual and group
- To reinforce and develop the social institution as support for the care, guidance and living skills for the well-being of its members.
2. INCREASE IN EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES

• To upgrade, intensify and reinforce various skills for self-development and adaptation to environmental situations.

• To create social infrastructure and legislation to enable active and group involvement in community activities.

• To create various facilities in society for reducing obstacles to progress of specific groups.

• To create innovative policies and programs to help every member of society to live more productively.
3. CULTURE OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

• To sow and nurture awareness, interest and the spirit of a culture of mutual assistance at all strata of society, particularly the young.

• To enhance and expand cooperative activities for the welfare of society.

• To inculcate self-discipline and ethics for enhancing social relations.

• To establish various community resources to help specific groups.
• IMPLEMENTATION:

• Every individual and group, voluntary organization, local community, government agency and private organization is to enjoy and contribute creative thoughts and to play active and comprehensive roles at all levels for the success of the National Social Welfare Policy. They include:

• Concerted efforts are required between individuals and groups, voluntary organizations, local communities, government agencies and private organizations for the full use of community resources available in society.
• Integrated relations are required among the agencies involved in social welfare to reap maximum benefits.

• Social workers are equipped with knowledge in human development and social work skills to enhance their work.

• Effective leadership and government control are required for policy changes and development of social welfare through coordination of activities and maintenance of minimum standards.

• More research programs are required as the basis for formulation of social policies, formulation of new programs and assessment of existing programs.

• Consolidation of a united spirit is required among voluntary organizations for the development of social welfare.
JKM dapat pengasingan pelajar bijak, kurang pandai faktor kecewa:

Pengasingan pelajar kurang bijak ke kelas tercorot dikenal pasti antara punca kanak-kanak berumur antara 10 hingga 18 tahun terbabit jenayah.

Ini disebabkan faktor pengaruh negatif rakan sekelas yang boleh mewujudkan persekitaran tidak kondusif untuk pembangunan mental mereka.
Remaja Lari dari Rumah
(B.Harian 12/9/2011)

Tekanan Hidup Punca Utama
Remaja Lari Dari Rumah

Kuala Lumpur: sebanyak 49 peratus
atau 185 daripada 379 kes membesitkan remaja
seawal usia 8 tahun lari dari rumah disebabkan
mereka tidak mampu menanggung tekanan hidup.

Pengarah Institut Sosial Malaysia (ISM) Prof Madya Dr
Mohamed Fadzil Che Din berkata melalui kajian
dijalankan terhadap 379 remaja yang pernah lari dari
rumah pada tahun lalu menunjukkan mereka
mengakui bahawa tekanan menyumbangkan kepada
faktor utama, selain 105 kes membesitkan pengaruh
kawan, ingin bebas (55), bergaduh dengan keluarga
(41), bosan (38) dan kurang kasih sayang (35).

"Kajian ini dijalankan terhadap remaja berusia antara
8-18 tahun yang lari buat pertama kali dari rumah
dengan 80 peratus responden adalah remaja
Melayu".
• "Saya menyifatkan fenomena ini masih boleh dikawal kerana purata kes 10 remaja hilang dalam sebulan itu masih rendah berbanding populasi 6 juta remaja di negara ini".

• "Bagaimanapun ia tetap membimbangkan kerana jumlah itu boleh bertambah selaras dengan peningkatan kes perceraian ibu bapa", katanya ketika dihubungi Berita Harian di sini, semalam.

• Beliau berkata demikian sebagai mengulas laporan Berita Minggu semalam mengenai purata 10 orang hilang sebulan, kebanyakkannya membabitkan gadis Melayu termasuk remaja semuda 12 tahun.
• Pengarah Jabatan Siasatan Jenayah Bukit Aman, Datuk Bakri Zinin mengingatkan ibu bapa atau penjaga serta ahli keluarga segera membuat laporan polis selepas anak hilang dalam tempoh 48 jam kerana bimbang ia ada hubung kait dengan jenayah.

• Mohamed Fadzil berkata kecenderungan remaja untuk lari semula beberapa kali selepas pulang ke rumah juga tinggi dengan 80 kes disebabkan terpengaruh dengan kawan, tekanan (64), ingin bebas (53), bosan (36), takut (33) dan bergaduh (32).

• Pada masa sama, katanya, remaja yang cenderung untuk melarikan diri dari rumah kebiasaannya mempunyai ciri seperti mempunyai keyakinan diri yang rendah (60 peratus), pengetahuan agama yang kurang dan pengaruh luaran yang tinggi (56 peratus).
NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE ELDERLY

• Malaysia is capable of becoming a nation that is united and tolerance, with a society that is self-confident, moral and ethical, progressive and prosperous as well as able to play the role of ensuring the well-being of all social groups.

• To achieve this goal, it is necessary to mould a society that is caring and considerate with a social system that emphasizes on universal needs, that is, to enhance and strengthen continually the welfare of each citizen centered on a strong and established family system.

• Consequently, the elderly who form a part of society and the nation are recognized as rich in experience and skills. Their contributions are numerous and they are still capable of giving to the family, society and nation.

• Hence, it is appropriate that they be given the attention, respect and care to ensure their well-being.
• TO ESTABLISH A SOCIETY OF THE ELDERLY WHO ARE CONTENTED, DIGNIFIED, POSSESED OF A HIGH SENSE OF SELF-WORTH, AND OPTOMISING THEIR POTENTIAL, AS WELL AS TO ENSURE THAT THEY ENJOY ALL OPPORTUNITIES BESIDE BEING GIVEN THE CARE AND PROTECTION AS MEMBERS OF A FAMILY, SOCIETY AND THE NATION.

• The elderly are defined as those who are 60 years old and above. This definition is based on that made at the World Assembly on Aging in Vienna in 1982.
• **OBJECTIVES:**

• To enhance the respect for and self-worth of the elderly in family, society and nation.

• To develop the potential of the elderly so that they remain active and productive in national development and to create opportunities for them to continue to live independently.

• To encourage the establishment and the provision of specific facilities to ensure the care and protection of the elderly.
• **ACTION PLAN:**

• The implementation of programs and activities related to the elderly by every individual and group, voluntary organization, local community, government agency and the private sector based on the National Policy for the Elderly

• For the success of the implementation of the National Policy for the Elderly, integrated and comprehensive efforts have to be taken by the concerned agencies, including:

• Education - Education and training are to be made available for the elderly to develop their potential to the optimum. The school curriculum is to include education on the family to enable the younger generation to understand and appreciate the elderly,
• Employment – The elderly are encouraged to continue contributing to national development through employment according to their respective experience and skills. In this way, they are able to be independent with respect to income and their well-being,

• Participation in society – The elderly are encouraged to involve themselves in family and societal activities to enable them to play their role in their family and society besides interacting among themselves,

• Recreation - Suitable facilities are to be provided for the elderly to carry out recreational activities in housing areas, recreational parks and sport centers,
• Transport – The public transport system is to provide suitable facilities to enable the elderly to move comfortably from one place to another,
• Housing - Existing and future houses should include facilities suitable for the elderly to live comfortably,
• Support system for the family - To ensure that the elderly can continue to live with their family, a support system for the family need to be established in housing areas to assist the family in caring for the elderly. Certain incentives need to be introduced to enable family members to continue caring for their elderly members,
• Health – Health and medical facilities appropriate and specific to the elderly are to be provided to ensure that their health is well taken of

• Social security - A comprehensive social security scheme is to be provided to secure the future of the elderly,

• Media - The print as well as electronic media are to play active roles to increase the society’s awareness of the elderly,

• Research and development - Studies are to be carried out to obtain information to enable better planning for the senior citizens. The Social Welfare Department under the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development has been identified as the agency responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the action plan.
Examples of studies on gerontology (IG, UPM)


- Several studies have found that older women report lower self-rated health than men. However, it is not clear why older women are more likely to report poor self-rated health than older men.

- Older men expressed significantly higher levels of self-rated health and self-esteem than women.

- Age, life-threatening problems, and self-esteem were highly significant predictors of self-rated health among older men and women.

- Self-esteem affects responses to self-rated health of older men and women.

Psychological well-being as one of the most important indicators of successful aging has received substantial attention in the gerontological literature.

Prior studies show that socio demographic factors influencing elderly's psychological well-being are multiple and differ across cultures.

The study included 1415 older Malays (60-100 years, 722 women), randomly selected through a multistage stratified random method from Peninsular Malaysia.

WHO-Five well-being index was used to measure psychological well-being.
• Age, sex, marital status, and household income were significant predictor variables of psychological well-being among Malay elders.

• However, level of education, employment status, and place of residence failed to predict psychological well-being.

• Conclusion: This study showed that the oldest old, elderly women, unmarried, and the poor elderly people are at risk for experiencing low psychological well-being.

• Therefore, they need special attention from family, policy makers, and those who work with elderly people.

• Previous studies in gerontology posit that widowhood significantly affects the psychological well-being of the elderly.

• This study examines the mediating effect of social network on the relationship between widowhood and psychological well-being.

• The results
• indicated that the negative effects of widowhood on psychological well-being is significantly mediated by social network.
The National Family Policy (DKN) in principle aimed at urging all parties to satisfy the family's perspective consistently in all development planning efforts. Through this policy, all family-friendly initiatives and is implied to be adjusted for family welfare and social stability. Director General of National Population and Family Development, Datuk Aminah Abdul Rahman, said that every aspect of the development to be implemented must take into account the interests of the family.

Examples: developers who want to build a shopping center must provide all requirements for of a family includes parents, children, women and persons with disabilities (PWDs).

In terms of employment, employers should consider providing child care, flexible working hours, and emergency leave to care for sick children as these include a family perspective.
• POLICY STATEMENT

A policy to prioritize the family perspectives in all socio-economic development in order to produce a generation of quality.

• GOAL OF NFP

National Family Policy aims to develop prosperous family, healthy and resilient to ensure social stability.

• EIGHT PRINCIPLES OF NFP

1) Inherent Strengths
2) Foster & Appreciating Values
3) Family Structure Diversity
4) Responsibility & Fair
5) K-Family (Family Knowledge)
6) Family Friendly Policies
7) Human Rights and Employer Commitment
• **RESULTS**
National Family Policy is a key policy focus on aspects of family well-being and development. This policy also provides direction to the programs and family-friendly services for noble human capital development and prosperous family.

• **CORE STRATEGY ACTION PLAN DKN**

Core Strategy 1:
Increase the commitment and involvement of various parties to prioritize the family perspectives in all socio-economic development.

Core Strategy 2:
Ensure that laws, policies, procedures, and enforcement of laws and regulations that satisfy the family's perspective.

Core Strategy 3:
Prepare and ensure that programs, services and facilities are easily accessible family-friendly or accessible.


• Beliau berkata isu itu ialah demografi usia penduduk kurang seimbang, penurunan kesuburan penduduk, pertambahan bilangan isi rumah, senario perkahwinan yang membimbangkan, jenis keluarga masa kini, isu sosial dalam keluarga dan dasar berkaitan keluarga yang tidak bersepadu.

• LPPKN kini dalam usaha menerangkan mengenai dasar itu dan pelan tindakan yang perlu dilakukan bagi merealisasikan dasar tersebut, katanya kepada pemberita selepas Majlis Bual Bicara Dasar Keluarga Negara di Ayer Keroh di sini, Selasa.

• DKN diluluskan oleh Kabinet pada 17 Disember tahun lepas dan dilancarkan Menteri Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat Datuk Seri Shahrizat Abdul Jalil pada 19 Mei lepas.
• Mengenai program Bual Bicara DKN, Napsiah berkata Melaka adalah negeri kelima dalam kalender LPPKN untuk menerangkan mengenai DKN dan pelan tindakan kepada kerajaan negeri untuk tindakan.
• Ketua Pengarah LPPKN Datuk Aminah Abdul Rahman berkata kemasukan terlalu banyak warganegara asing ke negara ini perlu dilihat sebagai satu masalah pada institusi keluarga.
• "Malah di Melaka sendiri terdapat 100 orang warganegara asing bagi setiap 2,000 orang warganegara, kita perlu teliti perkara ini sedalam-dalamnya," katanya.
• Beliau berkata kepesatan aktiviti perindustrian di Alor Gajah dalam tempoh 10 tahun ini mungkin antara perkara yang menyebabkan kemasukan lebih ramai warganegara asing ke daerah itu dan juga orang tempatan.
• Berdasarkan Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia tahun lepas, Melaka mempunyai kadar pertumbuhan penduduk yang amat memberangsangkan iaitu 2.65 peratus dengan daerah Alor Gajah mencatatkan pertumbuhan tertinggi iaitu 2.71 peratus diikuti Melaka Tengah (2.65 peratus) dan Jasin (2.57 peratus).
• Dasar Kanak-Kanak Negara adalah satu dasar mengenai hak kelangsungan hidup (survival), perlindungan (protection), perkembangan (development) dan penyertaan (participation) kanak-kanak agar mereka dapat menikmati peluang dan ruang untuk mencapai perkembangan holistik dalam persekitaran yang kondusif.

• Dasar Perlindungan Kanak-Kanak Negara pula adalah satu dasar bagi memastikan setiap kanak-kanak di negara ini mendapat perlindungan daripada pengabaian, penderaan, keganasan dan eksploitasi.


Justeru penggubalan kedua-dua dasar ini tepat pada masanya bagi memberi perlindungan dan seterusnya membentuk kanak-kanak menjadi warganegara yang mantap dari segenap aspek kehidupan apabila dewasa kelak.

Dasar Kanak-Kanak Negara dan Dasar Perlindungan Kanak-Kanak Negara menjadi panduan kepada pelbagai pihak seperti agensi Kerajaan, pertubuhan bukan kerajaan (NGO), ahli akademik, sukarelawan dan anggota masyarakat untuk menggembleng usaha bagi membangunkan golongan kanak-kanak yang merupakan modal insan penting sesebuah negara.
• Tindakan segera oleh KPWKM:

1. Mewajibkan semua institusi di bawah Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat dan pertubuhan bukan kerajaan (NGO) kanak-kanak yang menerima geran Kerajaan mewujudkan dasar perlindungan kanak-kanak masing-masing yang memberikan tumpuan kepada aspek protokol kelakuan kaitangan institusi, pengambilan dan penapisan kaitangan, serta prosedur menguruskan tuduhan penderaan. Langkah ini penting bagi mengelakkan kejadian petugas di rumah perlindungan sendiri mendera, mengeksploitasi, merogol dan sebagainya ke atas kanak-kanak;

2. Mewujudkan child helpline bagi membolehkan kanak-kanak dan orang ramai membuat laporan secara terus kepada pelindung atau pihak berkuasa keselamatan mengenai sebarang bentuk penderaan, pengabaian, keganasan dan eksploitasi terhadap kanak-kanak.

• Kedua-dua dasar ini dilengkapkan dengan pelan tindakan masing-masing sebagai garis panduan yang lebih terperinci yang mengandungi tempoh masa dan sasaran outcome bagi memudahkan pelaksanaanya. Kedua-dua dasar dan pelan tindakan ini telah digubal berdasar input dan rundingan dengan pelbagai pihak termasuk agensi kerajaan, pihak NGO, pakar perubatan, pekerja sosial dan sukarelawan serta individu tertentu yang pakar dalam bidang kanak-kanak.

• Selain itu, kedua-dua dasar ini merupakan dokumen yang menterjemahkan instrumen sedia ada iaitu Akta Kanak-Kanak 2001 dan Konvensyen Mengenai Hak Kanak-Kanak (CRC) dalam bentuk yang mudah dilaksanakan di peringkat akar umbi demi menjamin hak dan kesejahteraan kanak-kanak.
NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY TOWARDS 70M POPULACE

- 70 million population goal is to provide a basis for market demand and industrial products industries. This will create conditions of competition in the market and will further increase capacity and quality of production for export. Population growth is considered as the main capital for economic and social progress of a country, besides that it also can increase economic productivity.

- The population growth rate as projected by the National Population Policy Towards Malaysia's 70 million people for certain periods are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>FERTILITY RATE</th>
<th>POPULATION GROWTH</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1990</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>23.3</td>
</tr>
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<td>2010</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>27.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3.1</td>
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