



KEMENTERIAN BELIA DAN SUKAN

# PELAN PEMERKASAAN SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA 2030



**MALAYSIA  
MADANI**





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# PELAN PEMERKASAAN SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA 2030



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MADANI**

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Kementerian Belia dan Sukan (2024). *Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030*. Putrajaya: KBS

ISBN 978-967-25569-2-3

Penerbitan ini boleh dimuat turun di [www.kbs.gov.my](http://www.kbs.gov.my)

**DITERBITKAN OLEH**



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“**Pelan Kebangsaan Pemerkasaan Ekonomi Belia diluncurkan dengan tumpuan untuk meningkatkan kebolehpasaran belia khususnya bagi mereka yang menganggur dan terbabit dalam sektor pekerjaan tidak formal. Pelan ini merupakan satu tekad Kerajaan MADANI untuk menyerlahkan potensi dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan hidup belia.**”

**YAB Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim**  
**Perdana Menteri**

Pembentangan Kajian Separuh Penggal  
Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (KSP RMKe-12)  
11 September 2023, Dewan Rakyat

# PERUTUSAN PERDANA MENTERI

## **Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh dan Salam Malaysia MADANI**

Pembangunan sosioekonomi melibatkan transformasi gabungan dua elemen iaitu kemasyarakatan dan ekonomi yang didambakan untuk mencapai kemajuan negara secara mampan. Selaras dengan komitmen Kerajaan MADANI untuk memastikan keseimbangan sosioekonomi dan menoktahkan kemiskinan tegar, Kerajaan tekad untuk menyerlahkan potensi dan meningkatkan kesejahteraan hidup belia. Perkara ini dilaksanakan antara lain dengan membangunkan satu pelan komprehensif bagi memperkasakan sosioekonomi belia dengan tumpuan untuk meningkatkan kebolehpasaran dan menangani isu pengangguran serta memastikan kesejahteraan hidup belia. Menyedari peranan belia penting dalam pembentukan landskap ekonomi negara yang lebih dinamik dan mampan, usaha bagi penjana ekonomi akan dipertingkatkan dengan memperluaskan peluang pekerjaan serta mempelbagaikan punca pendapatan belia merentas sektor ekonomi strategik dan sektor baru muncul berlandaskan ekonomi yang dipacu oleh inovasi dan agenda pembangunan mampan.

Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 dibangunkan untuk menzahirkan hasrat Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (KSP RMKe-12) berlandaskan Ekonomi MADANI bagi memperkukuh pembangunan dan penyertaan belia dengan tumpuan untuk meningkatkan akses belia kepada pelbagai peluang pekerjaan, keselamatan sosial, latihan dan sokongan kewangan. Di samping itu, penglibatan belia dalam Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS) merupakan antara perkara yang diberi perhatian dan anjakan baharu ke arah kemampanan ekonomi negara. Pelan ini juga menekankan kemandirian, daya tahan dan personaliti belia yang mendorong belia bergerak ke hadapan untuk belia kalis masa hadapan (*future proof*), bagi menghadapi landskap dan cabaran akan datang.

Pelan ini adalah ikhtiar bersama melalui pendekatan keseluruhan negara atau *whole-of-nation approach* untuk mencipta masa depan yang lebih baik dan membangunkan generasi belia sebagai pewaris negara.

**ANWAR IBRAHIM**

## PERUTUSAN MENTERI BELIA DAN SUKAN

### Salam Sejahtera

Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 merupakan inisiatif yang dibangunkan oleh Kementerian Belia dan Sukan (KBS) sejajar dengan aspirasi kerajaan untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan sosioekonomi belia. Pelan ini menjadi hala tuju penting dan strategik dalam menghadapi kesan jangka panjang ketidaktentuan sosial dan ekonomi terhadap golongan belia.

Golongan belia membentuk sebahagian besar daripada tenaga kerja dan mereka memainkan peranan penting dalam agenda pembangunan mampan. Justeru, usaha menyediakan belia dengan intervensi yang holistik termasuk pembangunan kapasiti merupakan langkah bagi memastikan generasi muda dapat mengatasi cabaran dengan berkesan. Pembangunan diri belia juga diberi penekanan seiring dengan visi pelan iaitu belia berdaya saing, sejahtera dan mampan.

Pelaksanaan strategi dan inisiatif yang terkandung di dalam Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 dijangka dapat menjana ekonomi belia, memperkukuhkan kesejahteraan dan inklusiviti belia serta mempergiat pembangunan mampan. Pada masa sama, ia menyokong pembangunan sosial yang membolehkan belia menyumbang secara positif kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi dan pembangunan negara.

Semua pihak yang terlibat dalam pelaksanaan pelan ini mempunyai peranan penting untuk menyokong pembangunan sosial dan ekonomi belia bagi membina masyarakat yang lebih mampan, dinamik dan berdaya tahan. Oleh itu, pelan ini perlu diteliti, difahami dan dihayati supaya tindakan yang sewajarnya dapat diambil untuk memastikan strategi dan inisiatif berjaya dilaksanakan.

Penghargaan kepada semua pihak atas sokongan dan kerjasama yang diberikan dalam membangunkan Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030. Bersama kita berusaha membina masa depan yang lebih teguh dan mendayaupayakan generasi belia yang mencerminkan semangat Yakin Boleh!

**HANNAH YEOH**



## KATA ALU-ALUAN

### KETUA SETIAUSAHA KEMENTERIAN BELIA DAN SUKAN

#### Salam Sejahtera

Golongan belia memainkan peranan penting dalam menentukan masa depan negara dengan membawa semangat inovasi, kreativiti dan ihsan untuk mencipta perubahan positif. Namun demikian, pada hari ini golongan belia menghadapi cabaran terutamanya dari aspek ekonomi dan sosial seperti pengangguran, perubahan landskap pekerjaan, kekurangan literasi kewangan dan kemerosotan alam.

Justeru, KBS sebagai penyelaras pembangunan belia telah mengambil inisiatif membangunkan Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 yang memberi penekanan dalam mengatasi cabaran dan memenuhi jurang polisi dalam pembangunan belia. Pelan yang dibangunkan dengan kerjasama pelbagai pemegang taruh ini merupakan satu usaha komprehensif dalam mendayaupayakan belia secara efisien untuk bersama-sama memacu pembangunan negara.

Pelan ini merupakan sebuah dokumen dinamik (*living document*) yang akan sentiasa dikaji dan dikemaskini mengikut kesesuaian serta keperluan belia sehingga tahun 2030. Melangkah ke hadapan, mekanisme pemantauan dan penilaian secara berterusan akan dilaksanakan bagi memperkukuhkan strategi dan mencapai matlamat utama supaya isu dan cabaran belia dapat ditangani secara berkesan. Pada masa yang sama, penekanan diberikan kepada aspek pengukuhan dan penyerlahan potensi modal insan belia.

Pada masa yang sama, KBS sentiasa mengalu-alukan idea dan pandangan semua dalam memastikan dokumen pelan ini diguna pakai secara berterusan melalui mekanisme pemantauan dan penilaian. Pelan ini diharapkan dapat memangkin pembangunan belia supaya mereka dapat terus menyumbang kepada pembangunan diri, keluarga, masyarakat dan negara selari dengan pendekatan Malaysia MADANI.

**Ts. DR. NAGULENDRAN KANGAYATKARASU**



# RINGKASAN PELAN PEMERKASAAN SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA 2030

## Punca Kuasa

**Bab 5:** Menangani Kemiskinan dan Membangunkan Masyarakat Inklusif  
**Strategi F2:** Membangunkan Belia yang Dinamik, Berdaya Tahan dan Berdaya Saing



**Bab 3:** Melonjakkan Daya Tahan Ekonomi untuk Pertumbuhan Mampan  
**Strategi A8:** Mempergiat Aktiviti Pertanian Pintar



**Bab 6:** Membangunkan Masyarakat Inklusif dan Lebih Berdaya Tahan  
**Strategi G2:** Membangunkan Belia yang Dinamik, Berdaya Tahan dan Berdaya Saing

## Senario: Isu dan Cabaran

### 5 Isu dan Cabaran

Tahap kesejahteraan kewangan, literasi dan tingkahlaku kewangan yang rendah

Perkembangan teknologi yang pesat memberi lebih cabaran kepada belia di dalam kelestarian ekonomi belia

Persaingan ekonomi yang kompetitif memerlukan peningkatan pembangunan sendiri bagi membentuk karakter

Perubahan persekitaran dan iklim memberi ketidaktentuan tahap ekonomi belia dan negara

Pemantapan polisi dalam memperkukuhkan ekonomi belia dan negara

## Kerangka Pelan

### 3 Matlamat



10 Strategi | 24 Inisiatif | 9 Sasaran

Digerakkan oleh

12 Kementerian/ Agensi Peneraju | 76 Rakan Kolaborasi

## Inisiatif yang Dilaksanakan

3 Bengkel Kumpulan Kerja Teknikal (Technical Working Group - TWG) di Semenanjung, Sabah dan Sarawak

1 Makmal Libat Urus

33 Penjajaran di Peringkat Nasional dan Antarabangsa

15 Perbincangan Pembangunan Pelan

## Validasi Pelan

3 Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Teknikal

3 Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pemandu

3 Validasi Pelan Bersama Pakar Ekonomi

## Penilaian dan Pemantauan

### Menguukuhkan Ekosistem Penilaian dan Pemantauan

Ekosistem penilaian dan pemantauan merupakan platform yang penting dalam menentukan kejayaan strategi dan mekanisme pelaksanaan, penyelarasan dan pemantauan pelan ini.

## Pelaksanaan

Pelaksanaan inisiatif dan program di bawah pelan tindakan  
 2025 ————— 2030





# PENGENALAN

LATAR BELAKANG ◀

MENDEPANI ISU DAN CABARAN BELIA DALAM ASPEK SOSIOEKONOMI ◀

CABARAN SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA: SATU PELUANG ◀

## LATAR BELAKANG

Belia memainkan peranan penting dalam menentukan masa depan negara. Pada masa kini, populasi belia yang berumur antara 15 hingga 30 tahun adalah seramai 9.10 juta orang atau 27.8% daripada keseluruhan populasi penduduk negara ini (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2022).

Pada era globalisasi yang kompleks dan dinamik, generasi belia berhadapan dengan pelbagai cabaran dan rintangan. Mereka berhadapan dengan cabaran termasuk dalam aspek ekonomi, sosial, politik dan teknologi. Berdasarkan dapatan Indeks Belia Malaysia (IBM) 2022, tahap pencapaian ekonomi belia Malaysia kurang memuaskan dan skor ini tiada perubahan berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Antara isu ekonomi belia adalah kos sara hidup tinggi, ketidakcukupan simpanan, keberhutangan dan kebangkrutan, peluang dan kebolehpasaran pekerjaan yang terhad, pendapatan yang masih tidak setimpal dan pekerjaan masa depan tidak terjamin.

Senario semasa telah memperlihatkan isu sosial belia khususnya dalam aspek keciciran, pendidikan, gejala sosial, kesihatan mental dan fizikal serta kegagalan institusi kekeluargaan. Walaupun pelbagai akses pendidikan disediakan, namun isu keciciran masih menjadi agenda utama kerajaan. Kesihatan mental dan fizikal merupakan tunjang ke arah pembangunan negara yang seimbang. Indeks Kesihatan Mental Belia 2023 telah menunjukkan skor sederhana memuaskan, namun ia menjadi cabaran untuk mengekalkan dan meningkatkannya di masa hadapan.

Selain itu, penyerlahan potensi kepimpinan belia juga antara cabaran yang perlu ditangani atas keperluan melahirkan generasi belia yang bertanggungjawab, matang, bijaksana, pemikiran global dan mempunyai jaringan antarabangsa. Karakter belia positif perlu diterapkan dan diperkukuhkan seiring kemajuan pembangunan negara.

Revolusi digital dan keperluan inovasi, memerlukan belia beradaptasi dengan perubahan dan perkembangan teknologi semasa. Pengetahuan dan kemahiran perlu dipertingkatkan untuk meneroka peluang baharu, menjadi penggerak dan penyumbang utama dalam sektor pekerjaan, perniagaan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara.

Justeru, KBS dengan kerjasama pemegang taruh telah membangunkan Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 sebagai aspirasi negara untuk memperkasa dan meningkatkan sosioekonomi belia bagi memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi dan kelestarian masa depan negara.

**“Beta juga menyambut baik pelaksanaan program pemerkasaan belia dan program literasi kewangan belia untuk mempersiapkan belia agar berilmu dan berwawasan mempunyai semangat patriotik dan jati diri yang tinggi, cakna dengan perkembangan semasa, ihsan terhadap masyarakat dan persekitaran dan mampu mengurus kewangan sendiri dengan baik. Dengan keperibadian tersebut, Beta yakin generasi belia sedia ada pasti berupaya untuk memimpin negara menjadi lebih maju pada masa hadapan.”**

Titah Diraja  
Kebawah Duli Yang Maha Mulia  
Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Dipertuan Agong XVI  
Al-Sultan Abdullah Ri'ayatuddin Al-Mustafa Billah Shah Ibni Almarhum Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Musta'in Billah

Penggal Kedua, Parlimen Kelima Belas  
13 Februari 2023

## Apa itu Pelan Pemerksaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030?

Pelan Pemerksaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 merupakan dokumen dasar yang signifikan dalam usaha kerajaan untuk merangka hala tuju memperkasakan sosioekonomi belia sehingga tahun 2030. Dokumen ini menjadi panduan kepada pemegang taruh pembangunan belia untuk melaksanakan inisiatif dalam menangani isu dan cabaran sosioekonomi belia.

Pelan ini menjadi dokumen dinamik (*living document*) akan sentiasa dikaji semula dan dikemaskini mengikut keperluan serta perubahan semasa pembangunan belia. Pembangunan pelan ini menggunakan kaedah saintifik seperti di **Kotak Paparan 1** bagi menyokong usaha kerajaan dalam melaksanakan pembuatan keputusan berasaskan bukti.

## Visi dan Jangkaan Hasil?

Visi Pelan Pemerksaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 adalah untuk membina 'Belia Berdaya Saing, Sejahtera dan Mampun'. Pelan ini mengandungi tiga (3) matlamat yang menjadi teras utama iaitu Menjana Ekonomi Belia, Memperkukuh Kesejahteraan dan Inklusiviti Belia serta Mempergiat Pembangunan Mampun.

Pelaksanaan strategi dan inisiatif bersasar yang mengambilkira keperluan, keupayaan dan kepelbagaian lapan (8) kumpulan sasaran belia dalam jangka masa panjang akan dapat mengurangkan kadar pengangguran, mengurangkan peratusan belia dalam kategori Bukan dalam Pekerjaan, Pendidikan atau Latihan (*Not in Employment, Education or Training* - NEET), meningkatkan purata gaji dan upah belia, meningkatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh belia, meningkatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh belia wanita, menurunkan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran belia, meningkatkan skor literasi kewangan belia, meningkatkan julangan pencarum skim perlindungan sosial belia dan mewujudkan pangkalan data ekonomi hijau belia.

## Siapakah Penerima Manfaat?

Strategi dan inisiatif yang dilaksanakan oleh 10 kumpulan pelaksana pembangunan belia memfokuskan kepada belia berumur **15 hingga 30 tahun** di bawah kategori **lapan (8) kumpulan sasaran belia**. Lapan (8) kumpulan sasaran belia pula dikategorikan kepada tiga (3) peringkat umur untuk meningkatkan capaian pelaksanaan program pembangunan belia kepada golongan sasaran.



**Belia Awal**  
Alam persekolahan  
15-18 tahun



**Belia Pertengahan**  
Pengajian tinggi atau alam pekerjaan  
19-24 tahun



**Belia Akhir**  
Kebanyakannya dalam alam pekerjaan  
25-30 tahun

### Belia bersekolah

Belia yang menuntut di peringkat menengah merangkumi antara lainnya sekolah menengah, sekolah kluster kecemerlangan, sekolah berprestasi tinggi, sekolah amanah, sekolah berasrama penuh, sekolah agama, sekolah sukan, sekolah seni, sekolah teknik dan vokasional, pendidikan khas, pendidikan swasta, sekolah antarabangsa dan sekolah pondok.

### Belia minoriti dan golongan terpinggir

Terbahagi kepada 2 kategori, iaitu:  
(a) Belia Minoriti - antara lainnya Orang Asli, kaum minoriti dan Orang Kurang Upaya (OKU); dan  
(b) Golongan Terpinggir - anak yatim, miskin atau berpendapatan di bawah RM3,000 sebulan (B40), gelandangan, ibu atau bapa tunggal dan ibu bapa bawah umur

### Belia berkerjaya

Belia yang bekerja dalam pelbagai lapangan merangkumi antara lainnya kumpulan profesional awam dan swasta, kumpulan bukan profesional awam dan swasta, tenaga kerja NGO, anggota badan beruniform, usahawan, ahli sukan dan ahli seni.

### Perkumpulan belia

Terbahagi kepada 2 kategori, iaitu:  
(a) Belia Berpersatuan - belia yang menjadi ahli dalam pertubuhan yang berdaftar di bawah manamana perundangan negara seperti NGO, NGO belia, NGO sukan dan rekreasi, NGO kebudayaan dan kesenian, badan politik, badan beruniform dan koperasi, dan  
(b) Kumpulan Berdasarkan Minat Khusus (Special Interest Group, SIG) - belia yang berkumpul dan melaksanakan aktiviti dalam ruang minat yang sama tanpa berdaftar di bawah mana-mana perundangan negara.

### Belia massa

Merangkumi belia bandar, belia luar bandar, belia kaum utama, ikon belia, keluarga muda dan ibu bapa muda.

### Belia pengajian tinggi

Belia yang menyambung pelajaran di peringkat pengajian tinggi merangkumi universiti awam atau swasta, institusi latihan kemahiran awam atau swasta, politeknik, kolej komuniti dan kursus profesional.

### Belia Malaysia antarabangsa

Merangkumi belia yang sedang bekerja dan belajar di luar negara serta belia yang pernah bekerja dan belajar di luar negara.

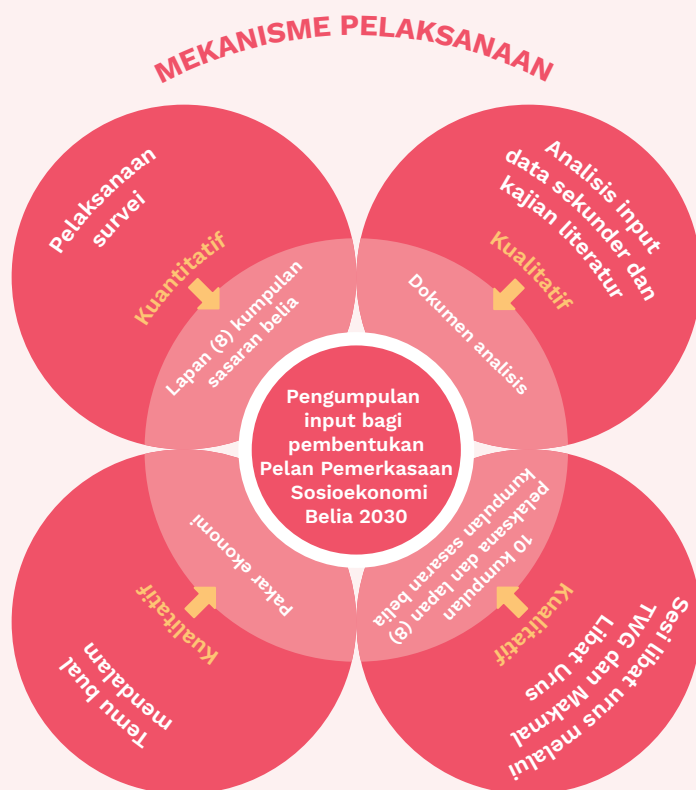
### Belia berisiko

Belia yang tergolong sebagai pesakit muda, bakal pesakit muda, tercidir daripada sistem persekolahan, tidak berkerjaya, mangsa dera, bekas banduan, banduan, anak banduan, muflis, bakal muflis, bekas muflis, perokok, peminum arak, menagih dadah, bekas penagih dadah, pelumba haram, kecelaruan identiti, penyeludup dan belia di sempadan.

## KAEDAH PEMBANGUNAN

Gerak kerja bagi penyediaan pelan ini menumpukan kepada strategi mempertingkatkan kapasiti dan keupayaan belia dalam aspek sosioekonomi. Selaras dengan konsep merentas pelaksana yang digariskan dalam Dasar Belia Malaysia (DBM) iaitu memastikan pembangunan belia di negara ini adalah secara bersama berdasarkan fungsi dan keupayaan setiap pelaksana, maka beberapa kaedah pengumpulan data dilaksanakan.

Pengumpulan data ini melibatkan 10 kumpulan pelaksana pembangunan belia dan lapan (8) kumpulan sasaran belia yang menerima manfaat hasil pembangunan pelan ini. Tempoh pembangunan pelan dilaksanakan pada September 2022 hingga April 2024.



### Fasa 1: Pengumpulan input

#### Kaedah kualitatif

- ▶ Menganalisis dokumen di peringkat nasional dan antarabangsa;
- ▶ Mengenalpasti isu dan cabaran ekonomi belia serta fakta dan statistik berkaitan sosioekonomi belia; dan
- ▶ Melaksanakan analisis penjajaran di peringkat nasional dan antarabangsa khususnya ke atas strategi dan inisiatif dalam memperkasakan sosioekonomi belia.

### Fasa 2: Pengumpulan data dan input, penambahbaikan, analisis, semak silang data, penentuan input dan validasi

#### Kaedah kualitatif

- ▶ Pengumpulan input dilaksanakan melalui sesi libat urus iaitu Bengkel Kumpulan Kerja Teknikal (TWG) dan Makmal Libat Urus Semenanjung, Sabah dan Sarawak melibatkan 10 kumpulan pelaksana pembangunan belia dan lapan (8) kumpulan sasaran belia.

#### Kaedah kuantitatif

- ▶ Melaksanakan survei dalam talian melibatkan 1,000 responden belia; dan
- ▶ Melaksanakan validasi bidang fokus, strategi, pelan tindakan dan inisiatif serta penentuan tempoh pelaksanaan pelan oleh kelompok belia.

#### Pembentukan draf dan pemurnian

- ▶ Bengkel analisis dan interpretasi;
- ▶ Penyediaan draf pelan pertama dan kedua; dan
- ▶ Proses validasi oleh pakar ekonomi negara.

### Fasa 3: Analisis dan penetapan sasaran

- ▶ Aplikasi model unjuran ekonomi menggunakan kaedah ekonometrik; dan
- ▶ Validasi dan pemurnian sasaran terpilih bersama pemegang taruh.

### Fasa 4: Penerbitan dan penyebaran

- ▶ Kelulusan Jemaah Menteri;
- ▶ Penerbitan; dan
- ▶ Penyebarluasan.



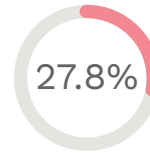
- ▶ Individu belia yang berumur di antara **15 tahun dan sebelum mencapai umur 30 tahun** berdasarkan DBM
- ▶ Seseorang yang berumur **tidak kurang daripada 15 tahun dan tidak lebih daripada 30 tahun** berdasarkan Akta Pertubuhan Belia dan Pembangunan Belia 2007 (Pindaan) 2019 [Akta A1602]

### Populasi penduduk dan belia berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun dan 15 hingga 40 tahun Malaysia bagi tahun 2022

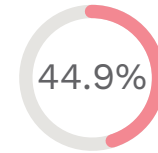


**32,698.1**  
Jumlah Populasi Penduduk ('000)

Nota: Anggaran penduduk pertengahan tahun berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2020  
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2023

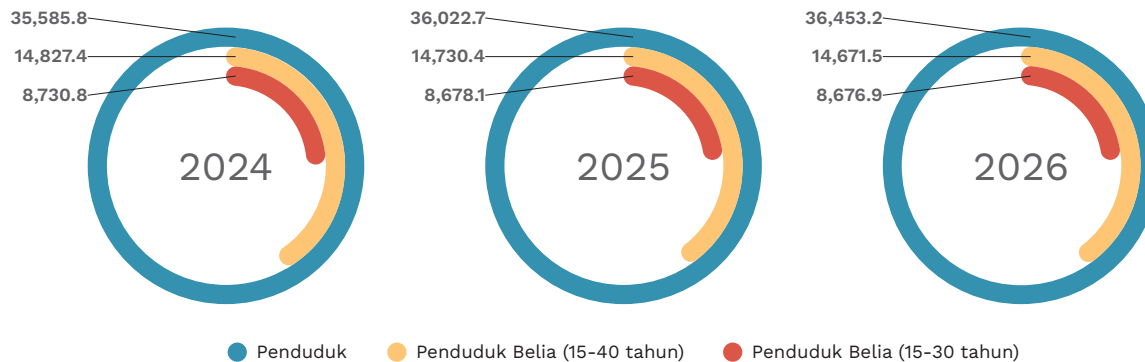


**Belia**  
**15-30 tahun**  
**9.10 juta**



**Belia**  
**15-40 tahun**  
**14.68 juta**

### Statistik unjuran penduduk Malaysia tahun 2024-2026



Nota: Unjuran Penduduk (semakan semula) berasaskan data Banci Penduduk dan Perumahan Malaysia 2010  
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2023

Sesebuah negara menjadi negara menua apabila penduduk berumur 65 tahun ke atas mencapai 7% daripada jumlah keseluruhan populasi (Bank Dunia, 2020). Malaysia telah mencapai status negara menua pada tahun 2021, yang mana jumlah penduduk berumur 65 tahun ke atas telah mencapai 7% (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2022). Peningkatan kadar populasi menua secara tidak langsung membawa impak kepada negara dalam pelbagai aspek termasuk sosioekonomi. Bagi mendepani perubahan ini, antara perkara yang perlu diberi perhatian adalah dari aspek guna tenaga negara dan produktiviti. Justeru itu, pembangunan pelan ini turut merangkumi inisiatif kesiapsiagaan dalam mendepani negara menua pada masa akan datang.

## MENDEPANI ISU DAN CABARAN BELIA DALAM ASPEK SOSIOEKONOMI

Belia Malaysia berhadapan dengan pelbagai isu dan cabaran dalam mendepani arus globalisasi yang mana dijangka akan memberikan impak berganda ke atas golongan belia pada masa hadapan sekiranya tidak diuruskan dengan baik. Sejalan dengan itu, isu dan cabaran yang dihadapi oleh belia perlu ditangani agar ianya tidak menjejaskan kemampuan dan keupayaan mereka bersaing dalam sektor ekonomi. Pengenalpastian isu dan cabaran yang dihadapi oleh belia dianalisis menggunakan Sosial, Teknologi, Ekonomi, Persekitaran dan Polisi (*Social, Technological, Economic, Environmental and Policy - STEEP*) yang dilaksanakan dengan kerjasama Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MiGHT). Analisis ini digunakan untuk mempertimbangkan pelbagai faktor berkait dengan aspek ekonomi termasuk senario pada masa akan datang.

Beberapa proses pengumpulan input telah dilaksanakan bagi mengumpul isu, cabaran dan pandangan berhubung ekonomi belia yang melibatkan pelbagai latar termasuk lapan (8) kumpulan sasaran belia di kawasan bandar dan luar bandar, agensi kerajaan dan swasta, kerajaan negeri, pemimpin masyarakat, badan bukan kerajaan, institusi pendidikan dan penyelidikan serta pihak media.

Proses ini telah dilaksanakan melalui beberapa siri Bengkel Kumpulan Kerja Teknikal (TWG) di peringkat Semenanjung Malaysia, Sabah dan Sarawak. Input yang diperolehi seterusnya dibawa ke Makmal Libat Urus Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 untuk dimuktamadkan.

Selain itu, tinjauan ke atas pandangan belia berhubung strategi dan inisiatif dalam memperkasakan sosioekonomi belia juga dilaksanakan dalam memastikan maklumat yang berkenaan diperolehi mengambil kira pandangan semua pihak dan mengamalkan konsep tiada sesiapa yang tertinggal agar pelan ini bersifat inklusif dan dapat membantu mencapai matlamat yang disasarkan. Analisis telah dilaksanakan melibatkan proses seperti berikut:

- (i) analisis ke atas faktor sosial belia termasuk nilai, minat, perwatakan diri, mentaliti, sokongan sosial dan persekitaran;
- (ii) analisis ke atas aspek teknologi seperti keupayaan belia beradaptasi seiring dengan kemajuan teknologi yang merangkumi aspek kreativiti dan inovasi, komunikasi, bakat, penciptaan teknologi baru dan keselamatan teknologi;
- (iii) analisis persekitaran ekonomi belia meliputi aspek pengetahuan, kemahiran, kemampuan dan keupayaan ekonomi belia;
- (iv) analisis terhadap persekitaran seperti perubahan iklim, kesedaran konsep pembangunan mampan, keselamatan persekitaran dan landskap pekerjaan;
- (v) analisis ke atas pengenalpastian serta penambahbaikan polisi; dan
- (vi) analisis ke atas elemen sosioekonomi yang melibatkan keterangkuman aspek sosial dan ekonomi membolehkan inisiatif yang bersasar dapat dilaksanakan.





## Tahap Kesejahteraan Kewangan, Literasi dan Tingkah laku Kewangan yang Rendah

Literasi dan tingkah laku kewangan yang rendah merupakan antara cabaran utama dalam aspek kesejahteraan kewangan belia. Berdasarkan kepada analisis yang telah dilaksanakan, antara isu dan cabaran yang dihadapi oleh belia ialah gaji tidak setimpal, perbelanjaan sara hidup yang tinggi, literasi dan tingkah laku kewangan yang rendah, beban hutang dan kebangkrupan, kemampumilikan aset, bantuan dan sokongan pendanaan serta pengangguran.

### Gaji tidak setimpal

Isu gaji sering dibangkitkan oleh belia terutamanya berkaitan penawaran nilai gaji yang tidak setimpal dengan kemahiran. Ini adalah antara punca gaji yang diterima adalah rendah. **Belia yang tidak mendapat gaji yang setimpal dengan kelulusan mereka juga akan menyumbang kepada peningkatan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran.** Isu gaji ini telah diberi perhatian oleh pihak kerajaan dan antara usaha yang telah diambil adalah melalui pelaksanaan gaji minimum baharu pada kadar RM1,500 sebulan mulai 1 Mei 2022 (Kementerian Sumber Manusia, 2022).

### Perbelanjaan sara hidup yang tinggi

Pembelian barangan keperluan asas bagi kelangsungan hidup diperlukan tidak mengira perbezaan jantina, lokaliti mahupun taraf pendidikan. **Seramai 3 daripada 10** pekerja dewasa Malaysia berumur 18 tahun dan ke atas yang bekerja perlu meminjam wang untuk membeli barangan keperluan asas (Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit, 2018).

Selain itu, hanya **24% rakyat Malaysia** dapat menampung perbelanjaan sara hidup untuk sekurang-kurangnya tiga (3) bulan atau lebih sekiranya kehilangan sumber pendapatan utama mereka (Jaringan Pendidikan Kewangan, 2019).

Kos sara hidup adalah merujuk kepada jumlah perbelanjaan isi rumah, termasuk obligasi kewangan seperti pinjaman kereta dan perumahan untuk mengekalkan taraf hidup pada tahap tertentu (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2018).

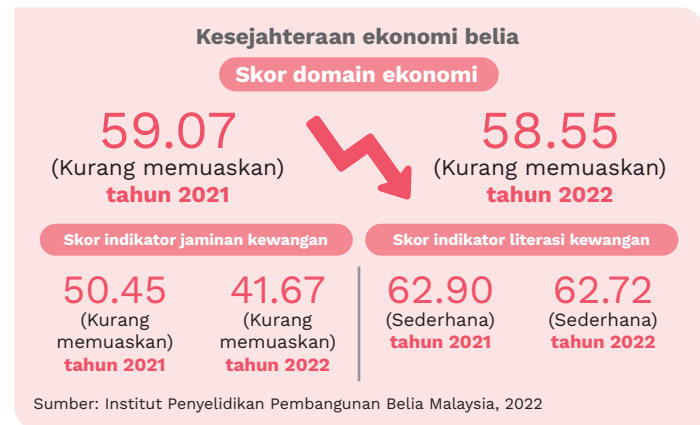


**3** daripada 10 pekerja dewasa Malaysia berumur 18 tahun dan ke atas **perlu meminjam wang untuk membeli barangan keperluan asas**

Sumber: Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit, 2018

### Literasi dan tingkah laku kewangan yang rendah

Tahap literasi kewangan belia Malaysia yang berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun berada pada tahap sederhana memuaskan. Skor indikator literasi kewangan adalah **62.72 bagi tahun 2022** iaitu lebih rendah berbanding 62.90 bagi tahun 2021. Penurunan skor juga turut berlaku pada tahun 2021 berbanding tahun 2020 (Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2022).



Melihat kepada simpanan yang merupakan indikator utama aspek perilaku kewangan, Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit melaporkan **2 daripada 10 pekerja dewasa Malaysia berumur 18 tahun dan ke atas** yang bekerja tidak membuat simpanan dalam tempoh enam (6) bulan sebelumnya (Agensi Kredit dan Pengurusan Kewangan, 2018).



**2** daripada 10 orang dewasa Malaysia berumur 18 tahun ke atas yang **bekerja tiada simpanan**

Sumber: Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit, 2018

Perilaku kewangan dalam membuat simpanan kadar minima turut memberi impak kepada kebolehan belia menyediakan sejumlah wang sekiranya berlaku kecemasan. Laporan Kaji Selidik Keupayaan dan Rangkuman Kewangan 2021 oleh Bank Negara Malaysia yang melibatkan populasi sampel 15 tahun ke atas, menunjukkan **47% mendakwa menghadapi kesukaran untuk menyediakan RM1,000** sekiranya berlaku kecemasan berbanding 52% tahun 2018. **Hanya 69% menyatakan mampu menyimpan untuk perbelanjaan luar jangka** berbanding 71% pada tahun 2018. Ini menunjukkan terdapat penurunan peratus berhubung persediaan perbelanjaan luar jangka. Selain itu, kawalan diri dan disiplin dalam menguruskan kewangan menunjukkan **penurunan daripada 67% pada tahun 2018 kepada 64%** pada tahun 2021 (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021).



**47%** belia sukar menyediakan RM1,000 sekiranya berlaku kecemasan

Sumber: Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021

Generasi belia di era digital yang terdedah dengan kemudahan pembelian dalam talian juga perlu diambil perhatian. Perbelanjaan atas talian yang tidak terkawal akan membuatkan kedudukan kewangan belia berada pada tahap yang tidak memuaskan. Berdasarkan kajian yang dijalankan oleh Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit, **4 daripada 10 atau 39% belia dikategorikan sebagai pembeli kompulsif dalam talian** yang berpotensi mendedahkan mereka kepada kesan sosial yang negatif (Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit, 2024).



**39%** belia dikategorikan sebagai pembeli dalam talian kompulsif

Sumber: Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit, 2024

### Beban hutang dan kebangkrapan

Dari aspek kebangkrapan, statistik menunjukkan terdapat penurunan sebanyak 1.6% kes bankrap dalam kalangan mereka yang berumur kurang daripada 35 tahun. Statistik pada tahun 2023 menunjukkan sebanyak 727 kes atau 15.1% daripada jumlah keseluruhan 4,810 kes, berbanding pada tahun 2022 menunjukkan sebanyak 770 kes atau 13.5% daripada jumlah keseluruhan 5,695 kes. Walaupun terdapat pengurangan, namun isu berkaitan muflis ini masih perlu diberi perhatian yang sewajarnya untuk mengelakkan peningkatan belia muflis pada masa akan datang (Jabatan Insolvensi Malaysia, 2024).

Kaji Selidik Keupayaan dan Rangkuman Kewangan 2021, mendapati **30% rakyat Malaysia** berumur 15 tahun dan ke atas merasakan hutang mereka membebaskan yang dilihat menjadi masalah jangka masa panjang dalam kalangan pekerja bergaji di Malaysia (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021).

Beban hutang dan muflis boleh membawa kesan dalam kalangan belia kepada psikologi dan fizikal belia. Kajian Profil Kesihatan Mental mendapati 61% responden berumur 15 hingga 40 tahun mengalami tekanan, kebimbangan atau kemurungan disebabkan masalah ekonomi (Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2023).



**61%** belia mengalami tekanan, kebimbangan, atau kemurungan disebabkan masalah ekonomi

Sumber: Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2023

### Kemampuilian aset

Pemilikan aset atau harta seperti rumah, tanah dan kenderaan turut menjadi fokus dan cabaran dalam kalangan generasi belia. Pemilikan rumah dalam kalangan responden belia adalah kecil iaitu hanya **16% responden memiliki rumah**. Jumlah tersebut adalah kecil berbanding dengan jumlah penduduk Malaysia. Hal ini kerana **majoriti belia iaitu 60% responden tidak mempunyai baki pendapatan yang mencukupi setelah melunaskan keperluan sara hidup yang asas** seperti makanan, tempat tinggal dan pakaian bagi membolehkan mereka membayar ansuran bulanan pinjaman perumahan dan kesukaran menyediakan pendahuluan untuk membeli rumah (Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2021).



**60%** responden belia tidak mempunyai baki pendapatan untuk menampung keperluan asas

Sumber: Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2021

Selain itu, terdapat **belia yang tidak layak untuk gadai janji kerana status semasa pekerjaan** seperti kontrak, sambilan, dalam tempoh percubaan atau di bawah kategori kerja tertentu. Majoriti responden yang memegang Ijazah Sarjana Muda ke atas turut tidak mempunyai kemampuan memiliki rumah. Ini berpunca daripada pendapatan yang rendah dan kos sara hidup yang sangat tinggi. Oleh itu, masih ramai responden yang tinggal bersama keluarga dan belum keluar berdikari sama ada secara menyewa kediaman atau membeli rumah (Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2021).

### Bantuan dan sokongan pendanaan

Bantuan dan sokongan pendanaan diperlukan oleh belia khususnya diawal penglibatan dalam bidang perniagaan. Terdapat pelbagai inisiatif yang dilaksanakan oleh pihak kementerian dan agensi misalnya pemberian geran kepada belia yang terlibat dalam bidang keusahawanan. Seramai 704 usahawan muda berumur 18 hingga 40 tahun telah menerima geran di bawah Program Agropreneur Muda bagi tahun 2022 (Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan, 2023).

Selain itu, permohonan pembiayaan Perbadanan Usahawan Nasional Berhad pada tahun 2022 menunjukkan penurunan permohonan dalam kalangan belia berumur 25 hingga 30 tahun berbanding pada tahun 2023.

### Pengangguran dalam kalangan belia

Salah satu isu dalam pembangunan ekonomi adalah berkaitan guna tenaga dan pengangguran. Isu ini terjadi di kebanyakan negara. Pada tahun 2022, **berlaku penurunan kadar pengangguran belia** berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun iaitu 7.3% atau 446.4 ribu orang daripada 8.1% atau 510.3 ribu orang pada tahun 2021. Kadar pengangguran belia sehingga September 2023 ialah 6.7% atau 440,000 orang. Antara isu berkaitan pengangguran yang dinyatakan oleh belia ialah kekurangan peluang pekerjaan. Walaupun terdapat penurunan kadar pengangguran dalam kalangan belia, isu ini masih membimbangkan (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2023).

#### Kadar pengangguran belia (15-30 tahun)



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2023



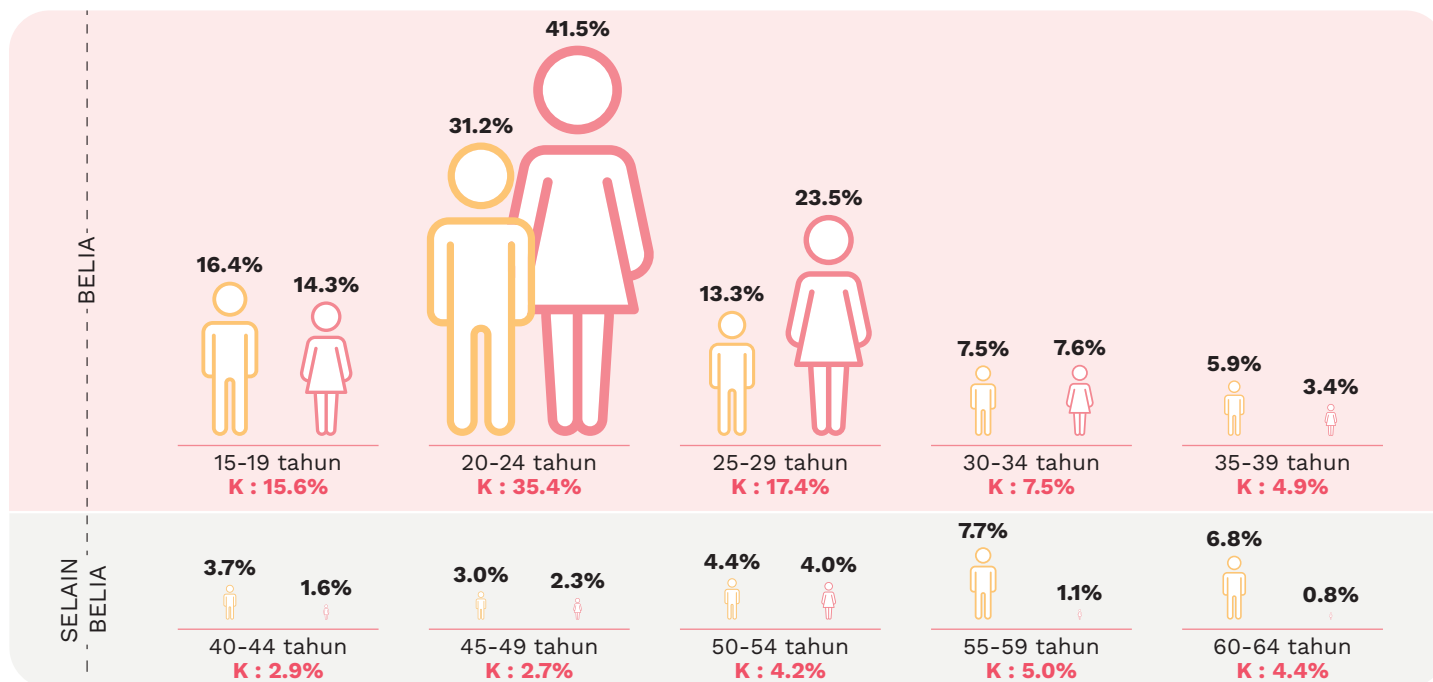
Statistik penganggur mengikut kategori umur dan jantina di Malaysia bagi tahun 2017-2022

Kategori Umur	Kategori	Lelaki						Perempuan						Jumlah Keseluruhan					
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
15-19	Belia	50.1	52.3	54.3	57.1	76.0	61.5	29.8	34.4	32.3	29.6	35.8	36.6	79.9	86.6	86.7	86.7	111.8	98.1
20-24		115.1	109.2	109.4	125.2	126.3	116.7	88.4	97.8	99.7	102.1	91.0	106.4	203.5	207.0	209.1	227.3	217.3	223.1
25-29		62.1	55.2	62.6	86.6	91.5	49.7	43.9	48.1	43.4	74.2	69.6	60.2	105.9	103.2	106.0	160.8	161.2	109.9
30-34		24.4	26.0	30.1	44.7	37.4	28.1	18.5	18.6	14.6	29.3	33.2	19.4	42.9	44.6	44.7	74.0	70.6	47.5
35-39		16.0	13.9	13.4	33.9	32.2	22.0	7.5	7.0	6.3	19.6	12.7	8.8	23.5	20.9	19.7	53.5	44.9	30.8
40-44	Selain Belia	9.6	11.9	11.8	15.8	18.9	13.9	5.3	4.6	4.5	6.7	8.1	4.2	14.9	16.5	16.3	22.4	26.9	18.2
45-49		12.1	7.5	7.9	17.1	17.7	11.2	6.2	2.3	2.1	6.9	11.3	5.8	18.3	9.8	10.1	24.0	29.0	17.0
50-54		6.2	7.1	7.5	16.2	11.5	16.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	8.0	13.3	10.3	8.4	9.1	9.3	24.3	24.8	26.8
55-59		3.4	3.8	2.4	16.8	12.4	28.7	0.5	0.6	1.6	4.7	4.0	2.7	3.9	4.4	4.1	21.5	16.5	31.4
60-64		0.7	1.4	1.6	11.3	14.0	25.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	5.1	16.0	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	16.4	30.0	27.6
<b>Jumlah</b>		<b>299.7</b>	<b>288.4</b>	<b>301.1</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>438.0</b>	<b>373.9</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>207.1</b>	<b>286.3</b>	<b>295.0</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>502.6</b>	<b>504.3</b>	<b>508.2</b>	<b>711.0</b>	<b>733.0</b>	<b>630.4</b>

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2022

● Jumlah tertinggi mengikut tahun

Peratusan penganggur mengikut kategori umur dan jantina di Malaysia bagi tahun 2022



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2022

● K - Jumlah keseluruhan peratusan



## Perkembangan Teknologi yang Pesat Memberi Lebih Cabaran Kepada Belia dalam Kemampunan Ekonomi Belia

Teknologi membantu belia untuk melakukan tugas-tugas dengan lebih pantas, cepat dan efisien. Berdasarkan kepada analisis yang telah dilaksanakan, terdapat beberapa cabaran berkaitan teknologi yang perlu ditangani seperti ketersediaan dan peningkatan bakat, jurang daya cipta dan inovasi, pemerksaan ekonomi digital, jaminan keselamatan siber, keupayaan untuk daya cipta serta keterbatasan capaian dari aspek infrastruktur.

### Ketersediaan bakat dan keperluan bakat dalam bidang teknologi

Bakat dalam bidang teknologi amat diperlukan. Transformasi pasaran buruh telah didorong oleh teknologi seperti kecerdasan buatan (*artificial intelligence* - AI), alam sekitar dan trend ekonomi (Forum Ekonomi Dunia, 2023).

Dari aspek ketersediaan bakat dengan teknologi, skor indikator literasi digital pada tahun 2022 menunjukkan terdapat sedikit penurunan skor berbanding tahun 2021. **Skor pada tahun 2022 ialah 70.43 berada pada tahap sederhana berbanding 72.65 pada tahun sebelumnya.** Ini menggambarkan belia Malaysia mempunyai literasi dalam aspek teknologi digital, namun masih perlu dipertingkatkan (Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2022).

#### Skor indikator literasi digital

72.65  
(Sederhana)  
tahun 2021

↓

70.43  
(Sederhana)  
tahun 2022

Sumber: Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2022

### Jurang daya cipta dan inovasi dalam teknologi

Terdapat ruang peningkatan untuk mengatasi jurang antara daya cipta dan inovasi teknologi yang diperlukan dalam kalangan belia. Penciptaan produk baharu secara tidak langsung membuka peluang perniagaan dan meningkatkan daya saing untuk pasaran tempatan dan antarabangsa. Usaha-usaha pendigitalan dalam sektor perkhidmatan dan perniagaan perlu terus diterokai melalui aktiviti penyelidikan dan pembangunan (*research and development* - R&D) teknologi dalam bidang seperti analisis data raya, internet pelbagai benda (*internet of things* - IoT) dan AI. Sebanyak 69 juta pekerjaan baharu dijangka akan dicipta menjelang tahun 2027 dan 83 juta pekerjaan bakal dilenyapkan.

69 juta pekerjaan baharu dicipta menjelang 2027



83 juta pekerjaan bakal lenyap menjelang 2027

Sumber: Forum Ekonomi Dunia, 2023

### Pemerksaan ekonomi digital

Ekonomi digital membantu memudahkan proses perniagaan dan meningkatkan nilai ekonomi khususnya melalui pemasaran produk dan urus niaga. Ekonomi digital di Malaysia didefinisikan sebagai aktiviti ekonomi dan sosial yang melibatkan pengeluaran dan penggunaan teknologi digital oleh individu, perniagaan dan kerajaan (Unit Perancang Ekonomi, 2021).

Rangka Tindakan Ekonomi Digital Malaysia telah mensasarkan **100% isi rumah mendapat capaian internet dan semua pelajar mendapat akses kepada pembelajaran dalam talian.**

100% isi rumah mendapat capaian internet



Sumber: Unit Perancang Ekonomi, 2021

KBS telah melaksanakan program ekonomi gig bermula tahun 2020. Melalui inisiatif yang dilaksanakan, seramai 2,046 orang belia berumur 18 hingga 30 tahun telah menyertai program myGIG Digital Freelance pada tahun 2020 sehingga 2021. Seramai 44,795 orang belia berumur 18 hingga 30 tahun menyertai program Jelajah Genta Belia tahun 2023 (Jabatan Belia dan Sukan Negara, 2023).

## Jaminan keselamatan siber

### i) Kurangnya kesedaran

Kesedaran tentang keselamatan siber **masih rendah** dalam kalangan rakyat Malaysia memandangkan ramai pengguna tidak mengamalkan kaedah penggunaan internet secara positif, beretika dan bertanggungjawab. Malaysia Computer Emergency Response Team (MyCERT) 2023 merekodkan insiden berkaitan keselamatan siber berlaku setiap tahun. Pada tahun 2020, sebanyak 10,790 insiden yang dilaporkan seperti penipuan, pencerobohan, gangguan siber dan lain-lain. Pada tahun 2023, insiden yang dilaporkan adalah sebanyak 5,917 kes.



Sumber: Malaysia Computer Emergency Response Team, 2023

Aduan awam berkaitan penggodaman merekodkan peningkatan 1,535 pada 2020 kepada 2,619 pada 2021 dan 3,215 pada 2022. Namun aduan direkodkan menurun pada tahun 2023 dengan jumlah aduan sebanyak 2,400 (Kementerian Komunikasi, 2023).

Selain itu, Kaji Selidik Keupayaan dan Rangkuman Kewangan 2021 menyatakan **satu daripada tiga (3)** atau **37% responden sanggup berkongsi kata laluan dan nombor pengenalan peribadi (personal identification number - PIN) akaun bank mereka dengan kawan rapat**. Manakala **62% responden tidak mengendahkan keselamatan laman sesawang** bank yang dilayari untuk membuat transaksi perbankan dalam talian (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021).



Sumber: Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021

### ii) Kes penipuan siber

Isu penipuan siber ini memberi kesan kepada keselamatan negara termasuk kerugian aset, kewangan, data peribadi terdedah, tekanan emosi dan kegelisahan. Pusat Respons Scam Kebangsaan menerima sebanyak **3,482 panggilan membabitkan penipuan kewangan dalam talian dengan kerugian berjumlah RM27 juta** hanya pada tahun 2023. Pada Januari 2023, sejumlah 1,768 panggilan membabitkan penipuan direkodkan dengan jumlah kerugian RM11 juta, manakala pada Februari 2023 sejumlah 1,714 panggilan membabitkan penipuan dengan kerugian kira-kira RM15.9 juta (Pusat Respons Scam Kebangsaan, 2023).

### Keterbatasan capaian teknologi dan infrastruktur

Keterbatasan capaian dan liputan infrastruktur digital khususnya di kawasan pedalaman memerlukan tumpuan. Perbezaan capaian antara satu kawasan dengan kawasan yang lain iaitu yang mempunyai liputan dan tidak mempunyai liputan akan memberi kesan ke atas pembangunan ekonomi belia. Liputan yang meluas bukan sahaja dapat memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih dinamik, malah dapat memperkasa masyarakat khususnya yang tinggal di luar bandar untuk lebih mahir dalam penggunaan teknologi (PLANMalaysia, 2021).

Capaian serta penggunaan digital boleh dipertingkatkan iaitu dengan memastikan belia di lokasi pedalaman mempunyai akses dan meningkatkan literasi mereka untuk mengambil bahagian secara dalam talian. Peratusan penggunaan internet belia berumur 15 hingga 39 tahun bagi tahun 2022 menunjukkan penurunan iaitu sebanyak 57.8% berbanding dengan 76.6% penggunaan pada tahun 2020 (Suruhanjaya Komunikasi dan Multimedia Malaysia, 2023).



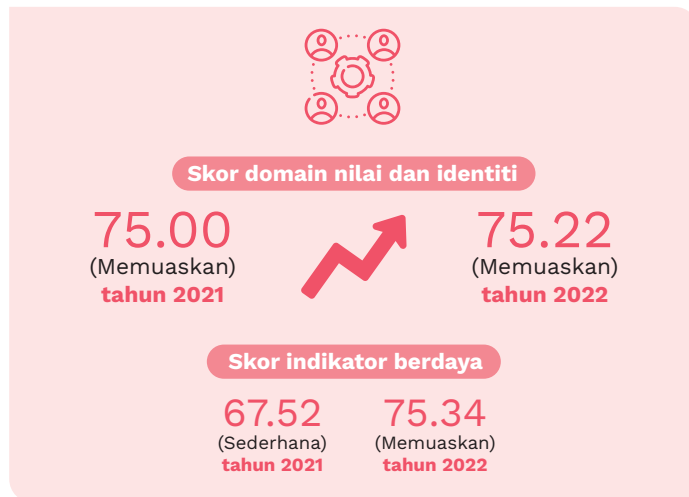
## Persaingan Ekonomi yang Kompetitif Memerlukan Peningkatan Pembangunan Kendiri bagi Membentuk Karakter

Pembangunan sendiri merupakan aspek penting yang diperlukan untuk melahirkan belia yang berkeyakinan, cekap, kompetitif, bertimbang rasa dan berketerampilan. Dalam mendepani cabaran semasa, belia memerlukan kekuatan dan keupayaan seperti dalam aspek daya tahan dan daya tindak, corak pemikiran, kekuatan emosi, mental dan fizikal serta kerohanian. Ia merupakan usaha berterusan yang diperlukan dalam mengenali kekuatan dan kelemahan diri serta berusaha untuk memperbaiki diri ke arah yang lebih baik.

### Daya tahan

Keupayaan belia untuk menangani sesuatu krisis bergantung kepada kemahiran dan keupayaan mereka. Belia yang mempunyai daya tahan mampu mengatasi dan mencari jalan penyelesaian dengan mengambil tindakan yang terbaik dan tidak mudah mengalah. Selain itu, keyakinan diri juga perlu dipertingkatkan bagi mempersiapkan diri dalam meneroka ilmu dan pengalaman baru termasuk bersaing dalam bidang keusahawanan.

Indikator berdaya di dalam IBM dibangunkan untuk mengukur kemampuan belia untuk terus komited dalam melaksanakan sesuatu walaupun menempuh pelbagai cabaran dan halangan. Skor pencapaian indikator berdaya adalah **75.34 pada tahun 2022 berbanding 67.52 pada tahun 2021**.



Sumber: Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2022

### Perwatakan diri dalam pembangunan negara

Belia juga perlu mempunyai **pola pemikiran yang berkembang** berbanding pola pemikiran tetap. Belia yang mempunyai pola pemikiran yang berkembang akan memandang kebolehan, kecerdasan dan bakat sebagai nilai yang boleh dipelajari dan mampu diperbaiki melalui usaha. Sebaliknya, seseorang yang mempunyai pola pemikiran tetap akan memandang sesuatu perkara itu tidak boleh berubah dari semasa ke semasa.

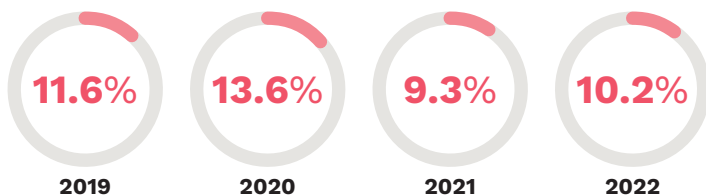
**Keyakinan** dipupuk melalui minda yang positif. Belia yang berkeyakinan berupaya untuk menetapkan matlamat dan prestasi demi mencapai kesejahteraan kewangan. Keyakinan belia berupaya memotivasikan diri dan mendorong mereka bergerak ke hadapan dan mencapai matlamat hidup.

Dalam Taksonomi Kemahiran Global, cabang kemahiran, pengetahuan dan kebolehan antara yang diperlukan ialah **efikasi diri** iaitu rasa ingin tahu dan pembelajaran sepanjang hayat, kebolehpercayaan dan perhatian terhadap perincian, motivasi dan kesedaran diri, ketahanan, fleksibiliti serta ketangkasan. Selain itu, **kemahiran berkerja bersama orang lain** yang mempunyai ciri empati dan mendengar aktif, kepimpinan dan pengaruh sosial, serta pengajaran dan bimbingan. Kemahiran yang seterusnya adalah **etika** seperti etika penjagaan alam sekitar dan sebagai kewarganegaraan global (Forum Ekonomi Dunia, 2023).

### Keciciran belia dan golongan rentan

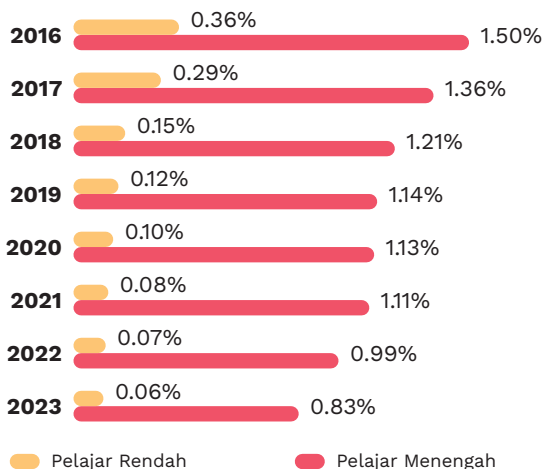
Peratus belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun dalam **kategori NEET masih tinggi** iaitu 11.6% pada tahun 2019, 13.6% pada tahun 2020, 9.3% pada tahun 2021 dan 10.2% pada tahun 2022 (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2022). Selain itu, isu kecaciran di peringkat sekolah melibatkan **pelajar menengah adalah sebanyak 0.83% pada tahun 2023** manakala **pelajar rendah sebanyak 0.06%** (Kementerian Pendidikan, 2023). Salah satu isu dalam membantu belia NEET keluar daripada kategori ini ialah dengan mengenalpasti latar belakang dan demografi mereka. Pengumpulan maklumat dan profil belia NEET perlu dilaksanakan agar inisiatif bersasar dapat dilaksanakan oleh pemegang taruh dalam membantu golongan ini.

#### Peratusan belia dalam kategori NEET



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2022

#### Keciciran murid di sekolah bagi tahun 2016-2023



Nota: Data murid sekolah di bawah Kementerian Pendidikan sahaja. Data yang diterima untuk pengiraan adalah berbentuk agregat. Terdapat mobiliti murid daripada satu negeri ke negeri yang lain.  
Sumber: Kementerian Pendidikan, 2023

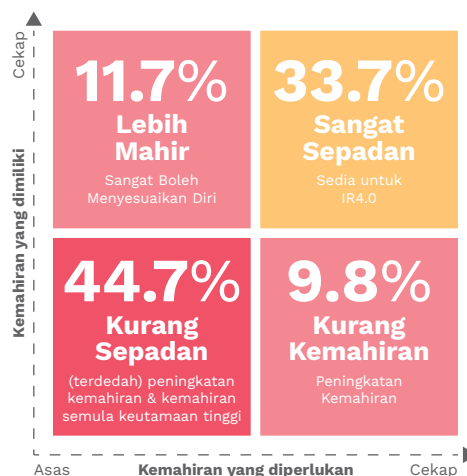
Selain itu, terdapat juga generasi belia yang berdepan dengan isu kewangan dalam tempoh masa panjang dan berada dalam kemiskinan. Berdasarkan statistik pada tahun 2022, jumlah Kemiskinan Nasional Ketua Isi Rumah (KIR) berumur 15 hingga 40 tahun adalah seramai 67,424 orang. Manakala jumlah Kemiskinan Nasional Ahli Isi Rumah (AIR) seramai 685,763 orang berumur 15 hingga 40 tahun bagi tahun 2022 (Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan, 2023).



Sumber: Unit Penyelarasan Pelaksanaan, 2023

### Jurang ketidapadanan antara kemahiran belia dan keperluan industri

Ketidapadanan antara kemahiran belia dan keperluan industri sering menjadi tumpuan apabila isu penawaran pekerjaan dan guna tenaga dibangkitkan. Kajian *Upskilling* dan *Reskilling* untuk Peluang Pekerjaan Golongan Belia tahun 2021, mendapati 44.7% mempunyai tahap kesepadanan di tahap yang rendah dan 11.7% terlebih kemahiran di mana kemahiran yang dimiliki lebih tinggi daripada tahap kemahiran yang diperlukan (Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2021).



Sumber: Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2021



## Perubahan Persekitaran dan Iklim Memberi Ketidaktentuan Tahap Sosioekonomi Belia dan Ekonomi Negara

Persekitaran dan perubahan iklim turut mempengaruhi kemampuan ekonomi belia. Krisis perubahan iklim antaranya memberi kesan ke atas punca pendapatan dalam pelbagai sektor khususnya dalam sektor pertanian, pembinaan, pembuatan, perlombongan dan lain-lain sektor. Selain itu, persekitaran yang selamat juga boleh mempengaruhi tahap ekonomi belia.

### Krisis perubahan iklim

Krisis perubahan iklim boleh membawa risiko kepada individu, masyarakat dan negara. Kehilangan mata pencarian, penurunan tahap kesihatan, pendidikan, perniagaan dan infrastruktur yang terjejas membawa impak langsung kepada para belia. Banjir besar yang melanda Malaysia pada Disember 2021 telah membawa nilai kerugian keseluruhan sejumlah RM6.1 bilion (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2021). Justeru itu, generasi belia perlu menitikberatkan kepentingan usaha penjagaan, pemeliharaan, pemuliharaan alam sekitar dan memberi perhatian kepada kesan perubahan iklim.

### Kesedaran konsep pembangunan mampan

Kesedaran dan pemahaman belia berhubung konsep pembangunan mampan dapat membantu matlamat tersebut direalisasikan khususnya ke atas beberapa matlamat yang dibangunkan. Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (*Sustainable Development Goals* - SDG) telah diterima pakai di Perhimpunan Agung Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu di New York pada 25 September 2015. Antara agenda SDG yang berkait langsung dengan belia seperti **sifar kemiskinan, sifar kelaparan, kesihatan yang baik dan kesejahteraan, kualiti pendidikan, kesaksamaan gender, pekerjaan yang sesuai dan pertumbuhan ekonomi serta tindakan iklim.**

### Persekitaran yang tidak selamat

Keterlibatan belia dalam masalah sosial dan jenayah indeks sama ada jenayah harta benda atau kekerasan akan menyebabkan persekitaran belia yang lain dan masyarakat turut terancam dan menimbulkan rasa tidak selamat. Penglibatan belia berumur 15 hingga 40 tahun dalam jenayah indeks menurun pada **tahun 2022 berbanding 2021 iaitu daripada 15,999 kes kepada 15,309 kes.** Kesalahan curi yang direkodkan iaitu 88,261 orang atau 27.4% merupakan jenayah

yang tertinggi bagi tahun 2016 hingga 2022 dan kesalahan curi motosikal adalah kes tertinggi iaitu 10,327 kes atau 31.5%. Peningkatan penglibatan dan tangkapan kes juvana berumur 7 hingga 18 tahun dalam jenayah indeks meningkat pada **tahun 2022 berbanding 2021 iaitu daripada 1,196 kes kepada 1,399 kes** (Polis Diraja Malaysia, 2023).

### Perubahan landskap pekerjaan

Diramalkan terdapat perubahan landskap pekerjaan masa depan menjelang tahun 2030 yang dipengaruhi oleh perkembangan teknologi, persekitaran, ekonomi, kesihatan, sosial dan geopolitik. Belia perlu bersedia untuk mendepani masa depan atau merebut peluang pekerjaan masa depan serta bersedia mencipta pekerjaan baru.

Menurut McKinsey & Company (2020), dianggarkan **kira-kira 6 juta pekerjaan baharu akan diwujudkan menjelang 2030.** Tiga (3) faktor dijangka akan memacu penciptaan pekerjaan, antaranya:

- (i) peningkatan pendapatan pengguna dan kesannya terhadap barangan pengguna;
- (ii) peningkatan perbelanjaan pendidikan; dan
- (iii) penuaan populasi yang akan mewujudkan permintaan baharu untuk pekerjaan termasuk doktor, jururawat dan pembantu penjagaan diri.

Merujuk kepada *Newsletter* yang dikeluarkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, **26% daripada jumlah 15.3 juta tenaga buruh Malaysia** merupakan sebahagian daripada pekerja ekonomi gig atau **hampir 4 juta pekerja bebas.** Tenaga kerja ekonomi gig di Malaysia telah berkembang sebanyak 31% pada 2017, mengatasi pertumbuhan dalam tenaga kerja konvensional. Artikel tersebut juga menyatakan pemandu perniagaan penghantaran atau *e-hailing* yang bekerja dalam ekonomi gig Malaysia adalah seramai 160,000 orang (*Newsletter DOSM/MBLS/1.2020/Series 8*).



## Pemantapan Polisi dalam Memperkukuhkan Sosioekonomi Belia dan Ekonomi Negara

Bagi melancarkan proses dan kecekapan dalam menggerakkan usaha-usaha pertumbuhan ekonomi belia, tata kelola yang terurus dan berkesan amat diperlukan. Pelbagai aspek pengurusan tata kelola yang perlu diambil kira termasuk dalam aspek polisi, kolaborasi dan infrastruktur yang kondusif bagi membantu meningkatkan sumber kewangan serta pengukuhan ekonomi belia.

### Pelarasan gaji dan upah

Isu berkaitan gaji tidak setimpal kerap diutarakan. Lazimnya, gaji mempunyai hubungan langsung dengan produktiviti di mana gaji semakin meningkat selari dengan produktiviti. Kerajaan telah melaksanakan pelbagai inisiatif untuk meningkatkan gaji pekerja seperti PGM dan Sistem Upah yang Dikaitkan dengan Produktiviti (*Productivity Linked-Wage System - PLWS*).

Kementerian Ekonomi (KE) telah membentangkan Kertas Putih Cadangan Dasar Gaji Progresif pada November 2023 untuk maklumkan komitmen kerajaan untuk meningkatkan gaji pekerja selari dengan peningkatan produktiviti. Dasar Gaji Progresif ini merupakan pelengkap kepada PGM dan PLWS. Dasar Gaji Progresif yang diperkenalkan adalah bersifat sukarela berteraskan insentif dan terkait dengan produktiviti. Pelaksanaan projek rintis akan dilaksanakan dan penilaian terhadap keberkesanan projek rintis akan dibuat sebelum keputusan mengenai pelaksanaan Dasar Gaji Progresif secara menyeluruh dilaksanakan (Kementerian Ekonomi, 2023).

### Kerjasama industri, institusi latihan dan pendidikan

Kolaborasi antara industri, institusi latihan dan pendidikan dicadang terus diperkukuh dan diperkasakan khususnya melibatkan bidang pengajian dan kemahiran yang mempunyai penawaran dan permintaan. Seramai 20,190 pelatih menerima manfaat daripada Sistem Latihan Dual Nasional (SLDN) melibatkan kerjasama antara institusi Pendidikan dan Latihan Teknikal dan Vokasional (*Technical and Vocational Education and Training - TVET*) dan industri. Pada tahun 2022, penubuhan TVET Collaboration Hub (TCH) dan Government-Industry TVET Coordination Body diluluskan (Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas, 2023).

### Penawaran kursus institusi bagi kebolehpasaran

Cadangan penyelarasan semula penawaran kursus institusi TVET bertujuan meningkatkan kebolehpasaran belia bertepatan dengan keperluan dan permintaan industri. Kadar kebolehpasaran graduan TVET pada tahun 2022 adalah **92.5%** berbanding **88.0%** pada tahun 2021. Peningkatan kadar kebolehpasaran graduan adalah sebanyak **4.5%** (Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi, 2023).

Seramai 176,256 atau 61.6% daripada 286,299 graduan warganegara telah bekerja pada tahun 2021 berbanding 60.0% pada tahun 2020. Sebanyak **18.8%** graduan melanjutkan pengajian, **3.3%** menunggu penempatan pekerjaan, **1.8%** sedang mengikuti pelbagai program meningkatkan kemahiran dan selebihnya, iaitu 41,467 graduan atau **14.5%** belum bekerja (Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi, 2021).

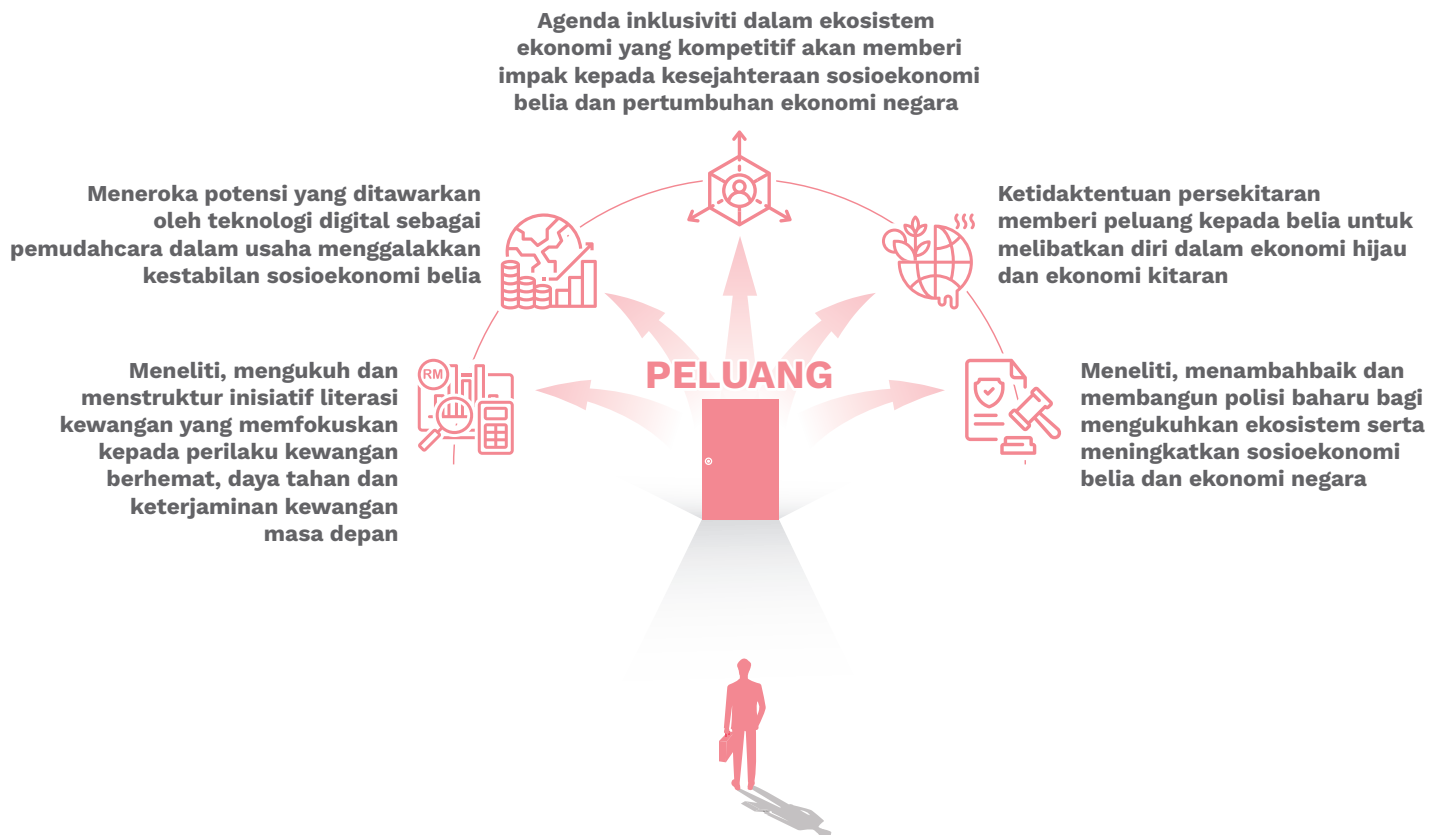
### Penglibatan suara belia dalam pembangunan polisi negara

Penglibatan belia dalam proses pembangunan polisi negara perlu dipertingkatkan terutamanya dalam pembangunan ekonomi negara. **1,494 orang belia** telah terlibat dalam Majlis Perundingan Belia Negara pada tahun 2022 iaitu 220 orang di peringkat kebangsaan dan 1,274 orang di peringkat negeri berbanding pada tahun 2021 seramai **1,258 orang** iaitu 143 orang di peringkat kebangsaan dan 1,115 orang di peringkat negeri (Jabatan Belia dan Sukan Negara, 2022).

**99 orang belia** telah terlibat sebagai Ahli Parlimen Belia Malaysia (APBM) bagi tahun 2023. Persidangan APBM mula diperkenalkan pada tahun 2015, sebanyak 12 siri persidangan telah dianjurkan melibatkan penyertaan seramai 526 orang peserta (Jabatan Belia dan Sukan Negara, 2023).

## CABARAN SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA: SATU PELUANG

Berdasarkan isu dan cabaran yang telah dikenal pasti, terdapat pelbagai peluang yang boleh diambil bagi membantu meningkatkan sosioekonomi belia dalam jangka masa panjang.



**“ Mereka (belia) akan dilengkapkan dengan ilmu dan kemahiran bagi meningkatkan potensi keterlibatan dalam kegiatan berkaitan teknologi yang dapat menjana pendapatan yang lebih tinggi. ”**

**YAB Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim,  
Perdana Menteri**

Pembentangan Kajian Separuh Penggal Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (KSP RMKe-12)  
20 September 2023, Dewan Rakyat





# MEMPERKASA SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA

STRATEGI DAN INISIATIF BERSASAR ◀

KERANGKA PELAN PEMERKASAAN SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA 2030 ◀

SASARAN TERPILIH ◀

MENYOKONG POLISI SEDIA ADA ◀

## STRATEGI DAN INISIATIF BERSASAR

Belia memerlukan kekuatan dalaman dan luaran bagi mendepani cabaran dalam pelbagai aspek kehidupan. Kekuatan dalaman boleh dibangunkan dengan menekankan keupayaan setiap individu dari aspek psikologi, minda, emosi dan rohani. Manakala kekuatan luaran yang melibatkan aspek sokongan pelbagai pihak seperti keluarga, rakan, masyarakat dan persekitaran turut diperlukan bagi menyokong dan meningkatkan kekuatan diri generasi muda.

Sebagai generasi pewaris masa hadapan negara sudah pasti generasi belia perlu menyahut usaha-usaha yang dilaksanakan bagi mempertingkatkan jati diri mereka. Usaha menempatkan diri seiring dengan pembangunan negara amat diperlukan dan ini secara tidak langsung berupaya membantu mereka untuk sentiasa berdaya saing. Walaupun begitu, sekiranya wujud kekangan penyertaan belia khususnya dalam bidang ekonomi, sudah semestinya perkara ini akan mempengaruhi pencapaian yang telah disasarkan.

Mengambil kira lapan (8) kumpulan sasaran belia yang berbeza mengikut keperluan dan keupayaan, maka inisiatif yang dibangunkan menggunakan pendekatan bersasar mengikut kepelbagaian dan keunikan latar belakang belia. Kumpulan yang berbeza memerlukan pendekatan yang berbeza.

Sehubungan itu, pembangunan polisi yang strategik dan mengambil kira kumpulan sasaran untuk jangka masa panjang amat diperlukan khususnya dalam membantu generasi belia berhadapan dengan krisis seperti kemerosotan ekonomi mahupun krisis kesihatan seperti COVID-19. Impak kepada penghasilan polisi yang bersasar akan dapat membantu negara melahirkan belia yang kalis masa depan iaitu sentiasa berada dalam situasi bersedia dalam menghadapi sebarang bentuk cabaran khususnya cabaran sosial dan ekonomi.

Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 dibangunkan selaras dengan pembentukan Ekonomi MADANI. Berdasarkan usaha menstrukturkan semula ekonomi dan meningkatkan kehidupan yang berkualiti untuk rakyat, maka pelan ini memfokuskan generasi belia sebagai kumpulan sasaran. Peningkatan kesejahteraan dan kualiti hidup belia khususnya dalam aspek sosioekonomi merupakan fokus dalam rangka pelan ini. Nilai-nilai MADANI seperti kemampanan, kesejahteraan, daya cipta, nilai hormat, keyakinan dan ihsan juga telah diambil kira di dalam pembentukan Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030.



### EKONOMI MADANI: MEMPERKASA RAKYAT

Menaikkan Siling  
Peneraju Ekonomi Asia

Menstruktur semula  
ekonomi

Untuk berjaya memerlukan  
**pendekatan seluruh Malaysia**  
(Rakyat, Kerajaan & Industri)



Dengan semangat perpaduan



Tatakelola yang baik  
(membanteras rasuah)



Sistem penyampaian awam yang  
tangkas & kolaboratif

Menaikkan Lantai  
Peningkatan Darjat Hidup Rakyat

Kehidupan yang berkualiti  
untuk rakyat

**Malaysia Berasaskan Nilai MADANI**

(Kemampanan, Kesejahteraan, Daya Cipta, Nilai Hormat, Keyakinan & Ihsan)

Pelan Pemerksaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 mengandungi inisiatif dalam membantu generasi belia mendepani cabaran ekonomi dan sosial melalui peluasan peluang pekerjaan, peningkatan kemahiran dan kompetensi, pemerksaan pendigitalan dan kelestarian, pengiktirafan dan penyerlahan potensi belia, serta pemantapan literasi kewangan dan pengurusan kredit. Visi pelan ini adalah untuk membentuk dan memperkukuh generasi belia sebagai '**Belia Berdaya Saing, Sejahtera dan Mampun**'. Kebolehan dan keupayaan belia berdaya saing membantu untuk menghadapi rintangan dan halangan dalam berhadapan cabaran semasa yang kompetitif. Konsep kesejahteraan menekankan aspek keamanan, kemakmuran, kesenangan dan ketenteraman serta kemampunan yang merujuk kepada ekonomi belia berterusan dan berpanjangan.

Pelan ini menyasarkan generasi belia berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun yang terdiri daripada belia massa, belia bersekolah, belia pengajian tinggi, belia berkerjaya, perkumpulan belia, belia berisiko, belia Malaysia antarabangsa dan belia minoriti serta golongan terpinggir.

Pelan ini mengandungi tiga (3) matlamat yang menjadi teras utama iaitu:

**(i) Matlamat 1: Menjana Ekonomi Belia**

Matlamat ini memberi penekanan kepada usaha untuk memperluaskan peluang pekerjaan dan mempelbagai sumber pendapatan belia. Selain itu, usaha turut diambil dengan memperkasa aktiviti pembangunan usahawan belia menerusi adaptasi teknologi dalam perusahaan. Pemantapan pengurusan kewangan turut diberi perhatian bagi meningkatkan literasi dan kesejahteraan kewangan belia. Sebanyak sembilan (9) inisiatif dilaksanakan di bawah matlamat ini.

**(ii) Matlamat 2: Memperkukuh Kesejahteraan dan Inklusiviti Belia**

Matlamat ini akan dicapai melalui usaha mengembangkan bakat belia menerusi elemen kemahiran termasuk meningkatkan literasi teknologi dalam kalangan belia. Selain itu, pelbagai usaha lain akan turut dilaksanakan dalam memperkukuh daya tahan dan daya saing bagi menyerlahkan potensi belia. Bagi mencapai matlamat ini juga, usaha turut dipergiatkan untuk meningkatkan penyertaan belia wanita dalam merekayasa pembangunan belia yang lebih inklusif. Pendekatan ini memberi peluang yang sama rata kepada semua golongan belia untuk terlibat dalam mempergiatkan perkembangan ekonomi belia. Sebanyak 10 inisiatif dilaksanakan di bawah matlamat ini.

**(iii) Matlamat 3: Mempergiat Pembangunan Mampun**

Matlamat ini selaras dengan hasrat negara dalam memastikan pembangunan dilaksanakan memenuhi keperluan masa kini tanpa menjejaskan keupayaan keperluan masa hadapan. Pembangunan ekonomi perlu diimbangi dengan aspek sosial dan alam sekitar agar ia dapat memelihara dan memulihara sumber yang boleh dimanfaatkan tanpa meninggalkan kesan kepada generasi hadapan. Sebanyak lima (5) inisiatif yang akan dilaksanakan di bawah matlamat ini.

Selain itu, pelan ini turut menyentuh elemen pemangkin sebagai sokongan yang berterusan melalui tindakan mengkaji, menambahbaik dan membangunkan polisi serta garis panduan, memperkukuh mekanisme tatakelola pemerksaan sosioekonomi belia dan memantapkan kemudahan infostruktur serta infrastruktur dalam menawarkan perkhidmatan yang mampun kepada generasi belia.

Matlamat dan strategi yang dibangunkan akan membantu golongan belia untuk berdaya saing dalam aspek sosioekonomi serta bagi mencapai keterjaminan masa depan yang lebih sejahtera berlandaskan sandaran asas pembangunan belia positif iaitu penyayang, cekap, perwatakan, keyakinan, kerjasama, bertimbang rasa, kompetitif dan sumbangan.

**“Pembentukan strategi dan inisiatif bersasar dijangka dapat membantu generasi muda bangkit dan bersaing dalam sektor ekonomi untuk keterjaminan masa depan yang lebih sejahtera”**

## VISI

## KERANGKA PELAN PEMERKASAAN SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA 2030

Matlamat	Menjana Ekonomi Belia			
	S1	S2	S3	S4
<b>Strategi</b>	<b>Memperluaskan peluang pekerjaan</b>	<b>Mempelbagaikan punca pendapatan</b>	<b>Memperkasakan aktiviti pembangunan usahawan</b>	<b>Memantapkan literasi kewangan dan kesejahteraan kewangan</b>
<b>Inisiatif</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memperkembangkan bidang pekerjaan dalam sektor ekonomi strategik dan sektor baharu muncul</li> <li>Meningkatkan penglibatan belia dalam pekerjaan berkemahiran tinggi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Memberi pendedahan kepada belia dalam menjana pendapatan alternatif</li> <li>Memanfaatkan ekonomi digital dalam menjana pendapatan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Melahirkan usahawan belia yang kompeten dan berdaya saing</li> <li>Memperkasa syarikat pemula dan usahawan Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS) melalui teknologi dan inovasi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Menyediakan ekosistem pendidikan kewangan yang berfokus kepada penambahbaikan perilaku kewangan yang berhemat</li> <li>Memberi bimbingan dan kesedaran berhubung keperluan penjaanaan aset, pelaburan, perlindungan kewangan dan penipuan kewangan</li> <li>Memberi bimbingan dan kesedaran berhubung persediaan kewangan menuju persaraan</li> </ul>
<b>Pemangkin</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mengkaji, menambahbaik dan membangunkan polisi serta garis panduan</li> <li>Memperkukuh mekanisme tatakelola pemerkasaan ekonomi belia</li> <li>Memantapkan kemudahan infostruktur dan infrastruktur dalam menawarkan perkhidmatan yang mampan.</li> </ol>			
<b>8 Kumpulan Sasar</b>	<b>Belia Massa</b>	<b>Belia Berisiko</b>	<b>Belia Bersekolah</b>	<b>Belia Bekerjaya</b>
<b>Sandaran Asas</b>	Pembangunan Belia Positif ( <i>Positive Youth Development - PYD</i> ) (8C)			
	<b>Penyayang</b>	<b>Cekap</b>	<b>Kerjasama</b>	<b>Bertimbang rasa</b>

**Sejauh manakah matlamat bagi memperkasakan ekonomi belia dapat dicapai?**

Mengambil kira lapan (8) kumpulan sasaran belia yang berbeza mengikut keperluan dan keupayaan, maka inisiatif yang dibangunkan menggunakan pendekatan bersasar mengikut kepelbagaian dan keunikan latar belakang belia. Kumpulan yang berbeza memerlukan pendekatan yang berbeza.

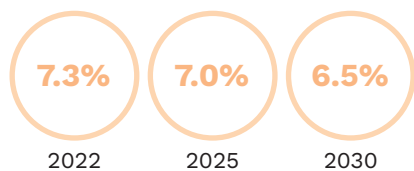
# BELIA BERDAYA SAING, SEJAHTERA DAN MAMPAN

Memperkukuh Kesejahteraan dan Inklusiviti Belia				Mempergiat Pembangunan Mampan	
S1	S2	S3	S4	S1	S2
<b>Meningkatkan tahap ketersediaan bakat masa hadapan</b>	<b>Memperkukuh daya tahan dan daya saing bagi penyerlahan potensi belia</b>	<b>Meningkatkan penyertaan belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi dan pembuatan keputusan</b>	<b>Merekayasa pembangunan belia inklusif</b>	<b>Meningkatkan penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi hijau</b>	<b>Mewujudkan peluang penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi kitaran</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Memperkukuhkan penyampaian latihan kemahiran TVET secara holistik yang menerapkan kemahiran teknikal, kemahiran hidup dan latihan amali</li> <li>▶ Mempelbagaikan pembangunan bakat dan keupayaan belia bagi memenuhi permintaan industri sedia ada dan industri baharu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Melahirkan dan memupuk belia yang berpotensi penuh</li> <li>▶ Memanfaat kepakaran belia dalam pemerksaan ekonomi negara</li> <li>▶ Menyedia ruang dan peluang kepada belia untuk bersuara dalam pembuatan keputusan ekonomi negara</li> <li>▶ Mengiktiraf belia yang terlibat dalam aktiviti ekonomi berimpak tinggi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Memperkasakan penyertaan belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi</li> <li>▶ Memberi pengiktirafan kepada belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Merapatkan jurang pendidikan dan ekonomi dalam kalangan belia minoriti dan terpinggir serta belia berisiko</li> <li>▶ Memperkasa sistem sokongan khidmat nasihat kepada belia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Meningkatkan kesedaran, pemahaman dan pengetahuan belia dalam ekonomi hijau</li> <li>▶ Meningkatkan penglibatan dan penyertaan belia dalam ekonomi teknologi hijau</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Menerapkan kesedaran kebolehpasaran produk berasaskan ekonomi kitaran</li> <li>▶ Memperkasakan sistem sokongan sedia ada dalam menyokong syarikat pemula ekonomi kitaran</li> <li>▶ Meningkatkan pendedahan terhadap kepentingan keterjaminan makanan</li> </ul>
<b>Belia Pengajian Tinggi</b>		<b>Belia Malaysia Antarabangsa</b>		<b>Belia Minoriti dan Golongan Terpinggir</b>	
<b>Perwatakan</b>		<b>Kompetitif</b>		<b>Keyakinan</b>	
				<b>Sumbangan</b>	

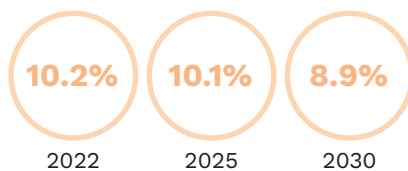
Sehubungan itu, pembangunan polisi yang strategik dan mengambil kira kumpulan sasaran untuk jangka masa panjang amat diperlukan khususnya dalam membantu generasi belia berhadapan dengan krisis seperti kemerosotan ekonomi mahupun krisis kesihatan seperti COVID-19. Impak kepada penghasilan polisi yang bersasar akan dapat membantu negara melahirkan belia yang kalis masa depan iaitu sentiasa berada dalam situasi bersedia dalam menghadapi sebarang bentuk cabaran khususnya cabaran sosial dan ekonomi.

## SASARAN TERPILIH

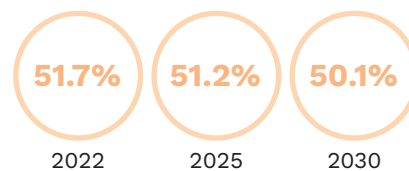
Bagi mencapai matlamat Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030, sembilan (9) sasaran terpilih ditetapkan iaitu mengurangkan kadar pengangguran belia, mengurangkan peratusan belia dalam kategori NEET, menurunkan kadar guna tenaga tidak penuh berkaitan kemahiran belia, meningkatkan purata gaji dan upah belia, meningkatkan skor literasi kewangan belia, meningkatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh belia, meningkatkan kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh belia wanita, meningkatkan bilangan pencarum skim perlindungan sosial belia dan mewujudkan pangkalan data ekonomi hijau belia.



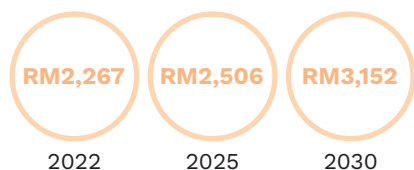
**Kadar Pengangguran Belia (15-30 tahun)**



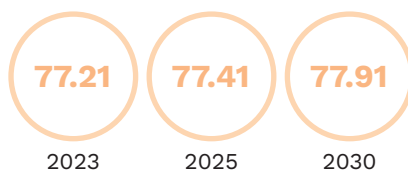
**Peratusan Belia dalam Kategori NEET (15-24 tahun)**



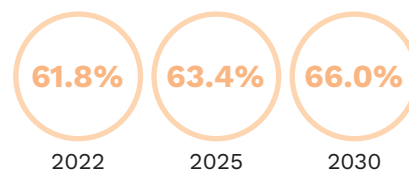
**Kadar Guna Tenaga Tidak Penuh Berkaitan Kemahiran Belia (15-30 tahun)**



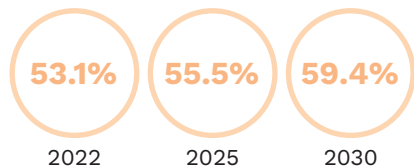
**Purata Gaji dan Upah Belia (15-30 tahun)**



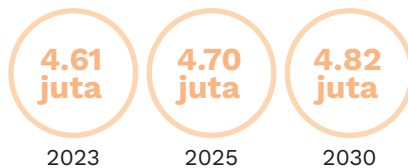
**Skor Indikator Literasi Kewangan Belia (15-30 tahun)**



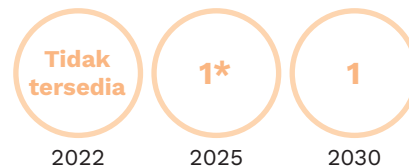
**Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh Belia (15-30 tahun)**



**Kadar Penyertaan Belia Wanita dalam Tenaga Buruh (15-30 tahun)**

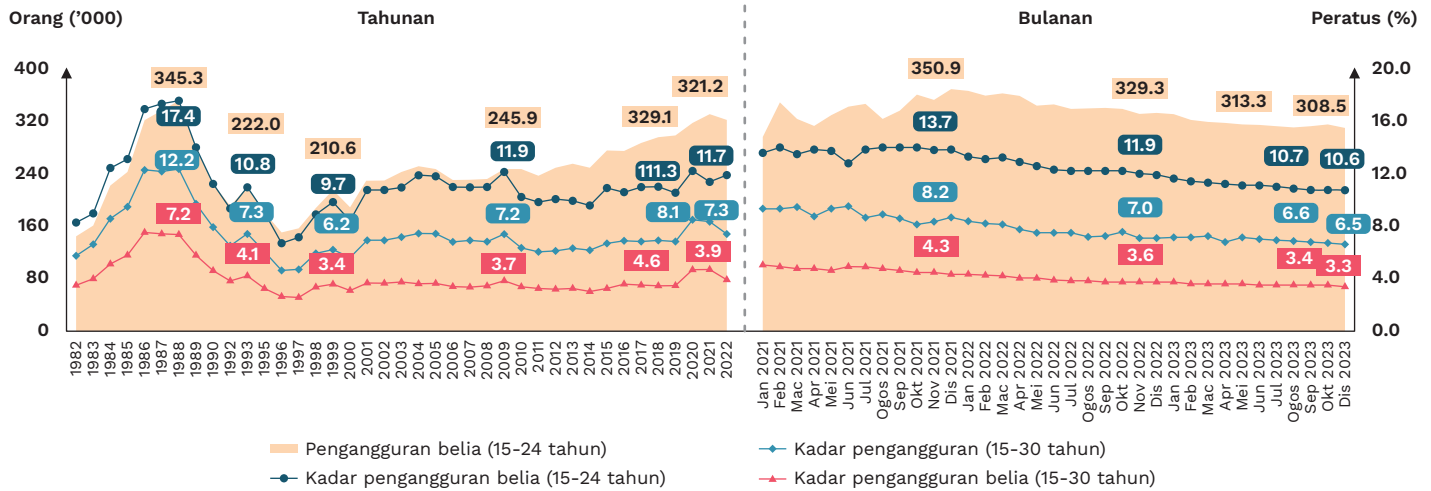


**Bilangan Pencarum Skim Perlindungan Sosial Belia (15-30 tahun)**



**Pangkalan Data Ekonomi Hijau Belia (15-30 tahun)**  
\*rangka kerja

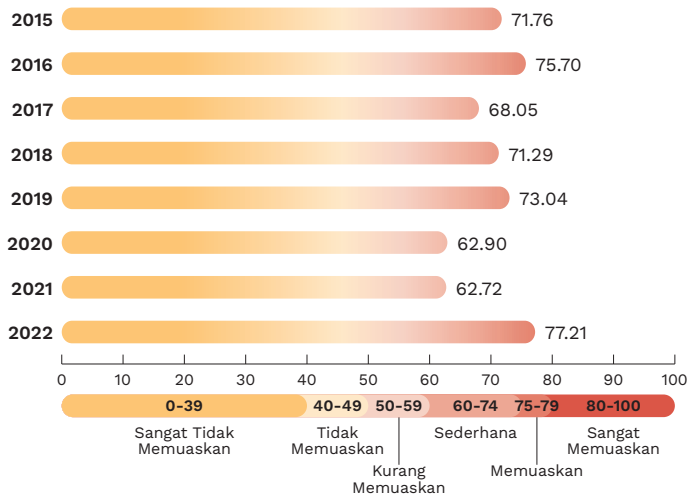
**Kadar pengangguran mengikut kumpulan umur terpilih, 1982-2022 dan Januari 2021-November 2023**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2023

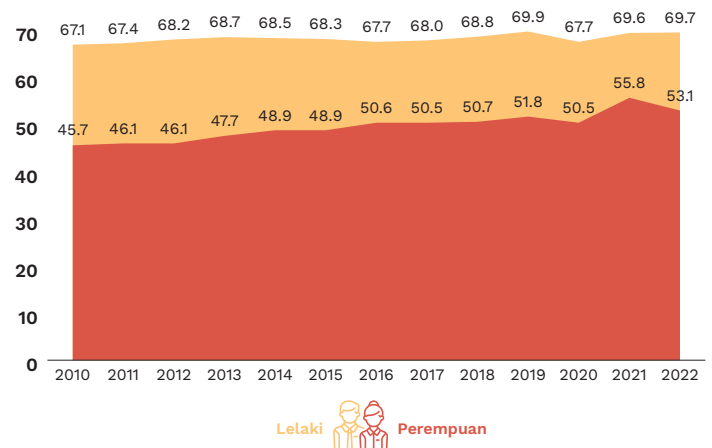
Kadar pengangguran belia berumur 15 hingga 24 tahun menurun sebanyak 0.1% kepada 10.6% atau 308.5 ribu penganggur belia pada November 2023, manakala pada Oktober 2023 mencatat 313.3 ribu penganggur belia. Pada masa yang sama, kadar pengangguran belia berumur 15 hingga 30 tahun menurun kepada 6.5% atau 432.0 ribu penganggur belia, manakala pada Oktober 2023 mencatat 6.6% atau 439.6 ribu orang.

**Skor indikator literasi kewangan tahun 2015-2023**



Sumber: Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia, 2023

**Kadar penyertaan tenaga buruh mengikut jantina bagi kategori umur 15-30 tahun, 2010-2022**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2023

## MENYOKONG POLISI SEDIA ADA



### Bab 5: Menangani Kemiskinan dan Membangunkan Masyarakat Inklusif

Strategi F2: Membangunkan Belia yang Dinamik, Berdaya Tahan dan Berdaya Saing  
Inisiatif: Memperkukuh Pembangunan dan Penyertaan Belia



**Menaikkan Siling, Menambahbaik Tatakelola dan Menaikkan Lantai**

### Memperkukuhkan dan Menyerlahkan Potensi Belia

#### 9 Bidang Keutamaan Belia

Pendidikan dan Latihan Kemahiran, Kenegaraan dan Jati Diri, Gaya Hidup Sihat dan Sejahtera, Kepemimpinan, Kesukarelawanan dan Masyarakat Sivil, Keusahawanan, Penyelidikan dan Inovasi, Profesionalisme Kerja Belia dan Pengiktirafan.



### Bab 3: Melonjakkan Daya Tahan Ekonomi untuk Pertumbuhan Mampan

Strategi A8: Mempregiat Aktiviti Pertanian Pintar  
Inisiatif: Menarik Minat Bakat dalam Pertanian Moden

### Bab 6: Membangunkan Masyarakat Inklusif dan Lebih Berdaya Tahan

Strategi G2: Membangunkan Belia yang Dinamik, Berdaya Tahan dan Berdaya Saing  
Inisiatif: Memperkukuh Pembangunan dan Penyertaan Belia



### Memacu Belia Malaysia Sebagai Pemangkin Masyarakat Sejahtera

Teras 1: Pendidikan dan Latihan Berkualiti  
Teras 2: Penciptaan Pekerjaan dan Transformasi Keusahawanan



**SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  
GOALS**

### Mencapai Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)

- Empat (4) matlamat berkaitan pemerkasaan sosioekonomi belia
- ▶ Matlamat 4: Kualiti Pendidikan
  - ▶ Matlamat 8: Pekerjaan yang Sesuai dan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi
  - ▶ Matlamat 13: Tindakan Iklim
  - ▶ Matlamat 16: Keamanan, Keadilan dan Institusi yang Teguh

Majoriti ahli ekonomi berpendapat bahawa krisis pasca COVID-19 telah membawa kepada kegawatan ekonomi yang lebih mencabar berbanding pra-pandemik COVID-19. Kesan jangka panjang ke atas ekonomi belia akibat COVID-19 ini tidak boleh diambil mudah. Justeru itu, Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 dibangunkan bagi memastikan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang lebih sihat dan membantu belia untuk bangkit semula selepas terjejas akibat krisis COVID-19.



# MATLAMAT 1: MENJANA EKONOMI BELIA

Strategi 1: Memperluaskan Peluang Pekerjaan ◀

Strategi 2: Mempelbagaikan Punca Pendapatan ◀

Strategi 3: Memperkasakan Aktiviti Pembangunan Usahawan ◀

Strategi 4: Memantapkan Literasi Kewangan dan Kesejahteraan Kewangan ◀



## MATLAMAT 1: MENJANA EKONOMI BELIA

Dalam merangsang pertumbuhan ekonomi negara, kerajaan menetapkan matlamat untuk menjana ekonomi belia sepanjang tempoh 2025 hingga 2030. Bagi mencapai matlamat tersebut, penekanan akan diberi untuk memperluaskan peluang pekerjaan dan mempelbagai punca pendapatan belia. Di samping itu, langkah yang turut diambil ialah memperkasakan aktiviti pembangunan usahawan belia melibatkan belia yang baru berkecimpung dalam dunia perniagaan, memantapkan usahawan sedia ada dan menggalakkan adaptasi teknologi dalam perusahaan. Pemantapan literasi kewangan turut diberi perhatian bagi meningkatkan kesejahteraan kewangan belia.

Strategi  
**S1**

**Memperluaskan peluang pekerjaan**

Strategi  
**S2**

**Mempelbagaikan punca pendapatan**

Strategi  
**S3**

**Memperkasakan aktiviti pembangunan usahawan**

Strategi  
**S4**

**Memantapkan literasi kewangan dan kesejahteraan kewangan**

### Strategi 1

#### Memperluaskan peluang pekerjaan

Perubahan ke atas landskap pekerjaan akan mempengaruhi keterlibatan belia dalam sektor ekonomi. Pendekatan yang lebih bersasar akan diambil dalam **memperkembangkan bidang pekerjaan dalam sektor ekonomi strategik dan sektor baharu muncul** bagi keperluan belia. Berdasarkan Pelan Induk Perindustrian Baharu (*New Industrial Master Plan - NIMP*) 2030 yang dikeluarkan oleh Kementerian Pelaburan, Perdagangan dan Industri (MITI), terdapat 21 sektor ekonomi strategik yang dapat memperluaskan hubungan domestik serta melahirkan pekerja berkemahiran tinggi.

Selain NIMP 2030, terdapat dasar atau pelan lain dengan komponen peningkatan peluang pekerjaan berkemahiran tinggi untuk rakyat, antaranya Pelan Hala Tuju Peralihan Tenaga Fasa 1 oleh Kementerian Ekonomi. Melalui pelan tersebut, peluang pelaburan melebihi RM25 bilion dan pewujudan 23,000 peluang pekerjaan adalah disasarkan.

Inisiatif ini secara langsung dapat **meningkatkan penglibatan belia dalam pekerjaan berkemahiran tinggi** seiring dengan hasrat kerajaan untuk mempersiapkan tenaga kerja belia berkemahiran tinggi seiring persekitaran baru revolusi perindustrian (*industrial revolution - IR*). Ini secara tidak langsung dapat mengurangkan mobiliti pekerja atau *brain drain* dalam kalangan belia.

Dasar Bioteknologi Negara 2.0 oleh Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi (MOSTI) juga ada menyenaraikan langkah dasar untuk menyediakan latihan kemahiran bagi memperkasakan bakat tempatan dalam mendapatkan peluang pekerjaan berkemahiran tinggi dalam bidang bioteknologi. Manakala Dasar Pengangkutan Negara 2019-2030 oleh Kementerian Pengangkutan (MOT) juga telah menggariskan mengenai pembangunan tenaga mahir untuk sektor pengangkutan, khususnya dalam memenuhi keperluan industri pengangkutan bagi menghadapi trend semasa dan akan datang seperti pendigitalan dan kenderaan autonomi, selain untuk mempersiapkan modal insan menerima pakai teknologi masa hadapan.



Selain itu, Dasar Agromakanan Negara 2.0 diluncurkan oleh Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan (KPKM) memfokuskan pada pembangunan bakat yang memenuhi permintaan industri, dengan spesifiknya menekankan penyertaan bakat muda atau belia yang celik teknologi dan berpotensi untuk menginovasikan dan memodenkan industri pertanian dan agromakanan.

## Strategi 2

### Mempelbagaikan punca pendapatan

Bagi membantu belia mendepani isu dan cabaran kos sara hidup, kerajaan komited dalam menyediakan program dan latihan bersasar untuk **memberi pendedahan kepada belia dalam menjana pendapatan alternatif**. Kepelbagaian punca pendapatan dapat membantu belia meningkatkan sosioekonomi keluarga dan merapatkan jurang ekonomi.

Selaras dengan hasrat kerajaan untuk menjadi negara berpendapatan tinggi yang berpacuan pendigitalan, maka adaptasi teknologi digital dalam pekerjaan perlu dipertingkatkan. Inisiatif bagi **memanfaatkan ekonomi digital dalam menjana pendapatan** merupakan salah satu langkah yang diambil bagi meningkatkan pendapatan belia.

## Strategi 3

### Memperkasakan aktiviti pembangunan usahawan

Pelbagai usaha dan inisiatif perlu dilaksanakan oleh kerajaan bagi menggalakkan penglibatan belia dalam bidang keusahawanan. Latihan dan kemahiran serta skim pembiayaan merupakan bantuan sokongan yang perlu dilipatgandakan oleh kerajaan untuk menggalakkan lebih ramai belia menceburi bidang ini. Peningkatan penglibatan usahawan belia secara tidak langsung membantu menggerakkan sumber-sumber ekonomi dan sekaligus mempercepatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi.

Justeru itu, belia perlu mempunyai penetapan pemikiran secara terbuka untuk meneroka bidang keusahawanan berbanding makan gaji selepas tamat pengajian. Belia juga perlu mengeksplorasi ilmu, mempunyai motivasi tinggi, berkemahiran, bersedia fizikal dan mental dalam membentuk diri sebagai usahawan berjaya.

Selaras dengan itu, kerajaan akan melaksanakan inisiatif secara berterusan untuk menggalakkan belia menceburi bidang perniagaan bagi **melahirkan usahawan belia yang kompeten dan berdaya saing**.

Usaha bersepadu turut diambil untuk **memperkasakan syarikat pemula dan Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS) melalui teknologi dan inovasi**. Inisiatif ini dilaksanakan bagi membantu usahawan belia yang sedia ada melangkah ke hadapan selaras dengan penggunaan teknologi dan menggalakkan inovasi produk untuk meningkatkan hasil pengeluaran.

## Strategi 4

### Memantapkan literasi kewangan dan kesejahteraan kewangan

Pemantapan dan pembangunan strategi yang menyeluruh perlu dilaksanakan untuk membantu belia mencapai kesejahteraan kewangan yang lebih baik. Inisiatif bermula dengan **menyediakan ekosistem pendidikan kewangan yang berfokus kepada penambahbaikan perilaku kewangan yang berhemat**. Pembudayaan perilaku berhemat dari peringkat awal usia membantu meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kemahiran belia dalam menguruskan kewangan khususnya untuk mengelakkan isu keberhutangan.

Inisiatif seterusnya yang perlu dilaksanakan ialah **memberi bimbingan dan kesedaran berhubung keperluan penjanaan aset, pelaburan, perlindungan kewangan dan penipuan kewangan**. Pelaksanaan ini akan membantu meningkatkan sumber kewangan belia melalui penjanaan aset dan pelaburan, meningkatkan keterjaminan kewangan jangka masa panjang dengan pelan insurans dan takaful serta meningkatkan kesedaran penipuan kewangan.

Bagi melengkapkan strategi ini, **memberi bimbingan dan kesedaran berhubung persediaan kewangan menuju persaraan** juga perlu dilaksanakan. Inisiatif ini diharapkan dapat meningkatkan kesediaan kewangan jangka masa panjang dalam kalangan belia.

## Inisiatif 1: Memperkembangkan bidang pekerjaan dalam sektor ekonomi strategik dan sektor baharu muncul

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Memperkembangkan dan merencanakan sektor ekonomi strategik dan sektor baharu muncul.
- ▶ Meningkatkan kepelbagaian kapasiti belia untuk bersaing dan tidak menghadkan bidang yang diceburi.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan penawaran pekerjaan dan mempromosikan bidang kerjaya melalui peningkatan kesedaran serta pengetahuan dalam sektor ekonomi strategik dan sektor baharu muncul.
- ▶ Melaksanakan program perintis menerusi kolaborasi strategik merangkumi lima (5) sektor baharu seperti industri berasaskan peralihan tenaga, industri berasaskan teknologi dan digital, industri elektrik dan elektronik (E&E) bernilai tinggi, pertanian dan industri asas tani serta industri nadir bumi. Inisiatif ini tidak terhad kepada sektor baharu sahaja tetapi boleh diperluaskan dalam pelbagai sektor ekonomi.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan program pemasaran dan promosi melalui fizikal dan digital yang dilaksanakan.
- ▶ Data penyertaan belia dalam sektor ekonomi strategik dan sektor baharu muncul.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Meningkatkan peluang pekerjaan dalam sektor ekonomi strategik dan sektor baharu muncul.

#### PENERAJU MITI

#### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, PETRA, MOT, KPKM, KE, MOSTI, KPT, KK, KPM, KBS, KD, KESUMA, DOSM, MIDA, NAICO, MARIi, MSI, HDC, CREST

## Inisiatif 2: Meningkatkan penglibatan belia dalam pekerjaan berkemahiran tinggi

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Melahirkan tenaga kerja tempatan berkemahiran tinggi, kompetitif serta mampu bersaing di peringkat nasional dan antarabangsa.
- ▶ Mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada tenaga mahir luar bagi memenuhi permintaan industri.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Mempromosikan laluan TVET dan sains, teknologi, kejuruteraan dan matematik (*science, technology, engineering and mathematics* - STEM) kepada belia awal di peringkat sekolah menengah.
- ▶ Memperkukuhkan program sekolah pra vokasional untuk memberi peluang kepada belia memilih TVET sebagai bidang pilihan utama.
- ▶ Memberi autonomi kepada belia awal dan pertengahan untuk memilih laluan TVET.
- ▶ Menggalakkan penglibatan belia pertengahan dan belia akhir dalam bidang kemahiran tinggi sebagai bidang pengkhususan di peringkat Institut Pengajian Tinggi (IPT) dan Institut Latihan Kemahiran Awam (ILKA).
- ▶ Menggalakkan belia untuk mengambil kelayakan profesional melalui pembelajaran sepanjang hayat seperti Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Berkanun (Association of Chartered Certified Accountants - ACCA), juruelektrik dan sebagainya.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan sekolah pra vokasional dan bilangan pelajar yang terlibat pada peringkat sekolah menengah.
- ▶ Jumlah pendaftaran pelajar di Institusi IPT dan ILKA dalam bidang STEM dan TVET.
- ▶ Bilangan program hibrid di peringkat IPT dan ILKA.
- ▶ Program pendedahan industri pada peringkat sekolah, IPT dan ILKA.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan bilangan belia yang berpendapatan tinggi.
- ▶ Pengurangan kebergantungan kepada tenaga kerja luar.
- ▶ Pengekalan guna tenaga penuh.

#### PENERAJU KESUMA

#### RAKAN KOLABORASI

KKDW, KPKM, KKR, KDN, MITI, MINDEF, MOSTI, KPWK, MOTAC, KBS, KPDN, KPK, JPK, MIDA, HRD Corp, MPC, MiGHT, NEC, MARIi, CREST, Kerajaan Negeri, Badan Bukan Kerajaan (NGO), institusi dan industri berkaitan

#### PENERAJU BERSAMA KPT, KPM

## 21 Sektor Ekonomi Strategik

21 sektor ekonomi: aeroangkasa, pemprosesan makanan, peranti perubatan, produk petroleum dan petrokimia, automotif, perkhidmatan global dan perkhidmatan profesional, logam, rel, kimia, industri halal, mineral, produk berasaskan getah, digital dan ICT, mesin, jentera dan peralatan, produk berasaskan minyak sawit, pembinaan dan pembaikan kapal, elektrik dan elektronik, perkhidmatan berkaitan pembuatan, farmaseutikal, tekstil, pakaian dan kasut, serta industri berasaskan kayu, perabot dan kertas.



Aeroangkasa



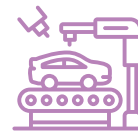
Pemprosesan Makanan



Peranti Perubatan



Produk Petroleum dan Petrokimia



Automotif



Perkhidmatan Global dan Perkhidmatan Profesional



Logam



Rel



Kimia



Industri Halal



Mineral



Produk Berasaskan Getah



Digital dan ICT



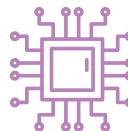
Mesin, Jentera dan Peralatan



Produk Berasaskan Minyak Sawit



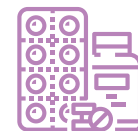
Pembinaan dan Pembaikan Kapal



Elektrik dan Elektronik



Perkhidmatan Berkaitan Pembuatan



Farmaseutikal



Tekstil, Pakaian dan Kasut



Industri Berasaskan Kayu, Perabot dan Kertas

Sumber: Kementerian Pelaburan, Perdagangan dan Industri, 2023

## 5 Sektor Baharu

Lima (5) sektor baharu: industri berasaskan peralihan tenaga, industri berasaskan teknologi dan digital, industri elektrik dan elektronik bernilai tinggi, pertanian dan industri asas tani dan industri nadir bumi.

## Inisiatif 1: Memberi pendedahan kepada belia dalam menjana pendapatan alternatif

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Mempelbagaikan sumber pendapatan belia dan mengurangkan kebergantungan punca pendapatan daripada satu sumber.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Mempelbagaikan punca pendapatan bagi mengurangkan senario gaji tidak setimpal.
- ▶ Memperbanyakkan aktiviti keusahawanan bagi meningkatkan penjana pendapatan di peringkat belia awal dan pertengahan.
- ▶ Mempromosikan bidang ekonomi gig termasuk pekerjaan bebas untuk menjadi pekerja bebas serta memudah cara kerjaya pekerja bebas. Pembangunan pekerjaan bebas merangkumi pesan hantar (*dropshipping*), kemahiran digital, perniagaan pengantaraan (*e-hailing*), perkhidmatan penghantaran (*p-hailing*) dan lain-lain.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan belia yang menjana pendapatan lebih daripada satu sumber.
- ▶ Bilangan belia yang terlibat dalam ekonomi gig, bidang keusahawanan dan lain-lain sektor ekonomi.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan pendapatan purata dan penengah belia.
- ▶ Pengurangan kadar kemiskinan belia.

### PENERAJU

KD

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

KKDW, KE, KPT, KPM, KPDN, KESUMA, MDEC, MARA, ILKA, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 2: Memanfaatkan ekonomi digital dalam menjana pendapatan

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Memberi pendedahan dan menggalakkan penggunaan teknologi digital dalam menjana pendapatan.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Menyokong perubahan ekonomi global melalui peralihan perusahaan konvensional kepada perniagaan dalam talian.
- ▶ Menggalakkan penggunaan teknologi digital dalam perniagaan seperti platform pemasaran secara digital atau e-dagang.
- ▶ Gerakan penglibatan belia dalam sektor digital seperti analisis data, kejuruteraan data dan kejuruteraan perisian.
- ▶ Melaksanakan program bagi meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kemahiran berkaitan dengan kecerdasan buatan termasuk pembelajaran mesin.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan belia yang mengikuti latihan berkaitan ekonomi digital.
- ▶ Bilangan syarikat pemula berasaskan ekonomi digital.
- ▶ Bilangan PMKS yang beralih kepada ekonomi digital.
- ▶ Bilangan penyediaan akses infrastruktur digital untuk belia.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan peratusan sumbangan ekonomi digital kepada Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK).

### PENERAJU

KD

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOT, MOSTI, KUSKOP, KK, KBS, KPDN, MDEC, MyDigital Corporation, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 1: Melahirkan usahawan belia yang kompeten dan berdaya saing

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Menggalakkan belia menceburi bidang perniagaan melalui peningkatan kapasiti secara holistik.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Memberi pendedahan awal kepada belia untuk peningkatan kompetensi dalam bidang keusahawanan dan meningkatkan minat belia untuk menceburi bidang perniagaan sebagai kerjaya.
- ▶ Penglibatan dan kerjasama rakan strategik serta komuniti dalam pelaksanaan program permulaan perniagaan melalui program advokasi.
- ▶ Menyediakan ruang kepada usahawan belia membina jaringan perniagaan.
- ▶ Memperluas akses kepada maklumat program pembiayaan keusahawanan dan peluang dana perniagaan.
- ▶ Menggalakkan penglibatan dalam perusahaan sosial.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan penyertaan belia dalam aktiviti keusahawanan pelbagai bidang termasuk keusahawanan sosial.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan bilangan usahawan belia yang kompeten dan berdaya saing dalam keusahawanan sosial selaras dengan Dasar Keusahawanan Nasional (DKN) dan DBM.
- ▶ Peningkatan taraf ekonomi belia dan daya tahan dalam bidang keusahawanan.
- ▶ Pengurangan kadar kemiskinan belia.

### PENERAJU KUSKOP

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, KKDW, KE, KPKM, KPT, KPM, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, MARA, FELCRA, MDEC, AKPK, TERAJU, SMECorp, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 2: Memperkasakan syarikat pemula dan usahawan Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana (PMKS) melalui teknologi dan inovasi

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan potensi penglibatan syarikat pemula dan PMKS dalam pasaran domestik dan antarabangsa dengan menerapkan elemen teknologi dan inovasi.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Melaksanakan sesi menyampaikan idea atau perancangan perniagaan secara lisan oleh syarikat pemberi dana bagi menyokong pertumbuhan syarikat pemula.
- ▶ Menggalakkan penyertaan syarikat pemula dan PMKS dalam latihan pemasaran produk atau perkhidmatan.
- ▶ Memperluaskan program jaringan perniagaan.
- ▶ Memperluaskan akses kepada maklumat program pembiayaan keusahawanan dan peluang dana perniagaan yang berteraskan teknologi dan inovasi.
- ▶ Menambahbaik produk atau perkhidmatan syarikat pemula dan PMKS mengikut permintaan dan keperluan semasa.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan pengeluaran dan penawaran produk baru berasaskan teknologi dan inovasi.
- ▶ Peningkatan belia menceburi bidang keusahawanan melalui syarikat pemula.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan kadar sumbangan pendapatan negara melalui sektor ekonomi baharu.
- ▶ Peningkatan peluang pekerjaan dalam syarikat pemula dan PMKS. Inisiatif ini juga adalah selaras dengan Pelan Hala Tuju Ekosistem Startup Malaysia (SUPER) 2021-2030.

### PENERAJU MOSTI

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

KE, KUSKOP, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, INSKEN, SMECorp, AKPK, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 1: Menyediakan ekosistem pendidikan kewangan yang berfokus kepada penambahbaikan perilaku kewangan yang berhemat

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Memperkasakan program literasi kewangan.
- ▶ Meningkatkan pemahaman, kesedaran dan pengetahuan berhubung pengurusan kewangan berhemat.
- ▶ Menetapkan dan menyelaraskan peranan serta tanggungjawab antara kementerian dan agensi dalam melaksanakan program pengurusan kewangan.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Menyediakan program merentasi semua kumpulan belia dalam usaha menambahbaik tingkah laku kewangan. Tingkah laku kewangan yang baik digambarkan seperti kebolehan menjana pendapatan, simpanan, perbelanjaan dan pengurusan pinjaman berhemat. Ini secara langsung dapat menangani isu keberhutangan yang serius.
- ▶ Menerapkan silibus kewangan di peringkat sekolah menengah, pengajian tinggi dan alam pekerjaan.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Program literasi kewangan berimpak tinggi merangkumi aspek pengurusan kewangan seperti simpanan, perlindungan, perbelanjaan, pinjaman dan sebagainya.
- ▶ Program pemantauan perilaku kewangan secara berterusan dan berstruktur.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan literasi kewangan.
- ▶ Penambahbaikan perilaku kewangan berhemat.
- ▶ Pengurangan kadar peratusan belia terlibat dalam keberhutangan dan kebangkrapan.

### PENERAJU AKPK

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, KKDW, KPWK, KUSKOP, KPT, KK, KPM, KBS, KD, KBSS, MYSED, BNM, LHDN, PDRM, Mdl, MCMC, SC, MBM, Penyedia pinjaman agensi kerajaan dan swasta, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 2: Memberi bimbingan dan kesedaran berhubung keperluan penjanaan aset, pelaburan, perlindungan kewangan dan penipuan kewangan

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan kesedaran berhubung sumber kewangan melalui penjanaan aset dan pelaburan.
- ▶ Meningkatkan keterjaminan kewangan jangka masa panjang dengan pelan insurans dan takaful.
- ▶ Meningkatkan kesedaran penipuan kewangan dan hak sebagai pengguna.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Memberi kesedaran berhubung peluang dan kaedah untuk menambah pendapatan melalui penjanaan aset dan pelaburan.
- ▶ Memberikan bimbingan untuk melindungi kewangan melalui insurans dan takaful termasuk insurans perlindungan pekerjaan.
- ▶ Memberikan pendedahan berhubung hak sebagai pengguna bagi melindungi belia daripada menjadi mangsa penipuan termasuk jenayah kewangan seperti penipuan agensi pekerjaan dan penipuan berkaitan kewangan.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Program kesedaran berhubung keperluan penjanaan aset, pelaburan, perlindungan kewangan dan penipuan kewangan.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan keterjaminan kewangan jangka masa panjang dengan membina ekuiti.
- ▶ Peningkatan keterjaminan kewangan jangka masa panjang dengan membina perlindungan kewangan.
- ▶ Pengurangan mangsa jenayah kewangan dalam kalangan belia.

### PENERAJU AKPK

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, KPT, KK, KPM, KBS, KPND, KD, KBSS, MYSED, PDRM, BNM, Bursa Malaysia, SC, Cyber Security Malaysia, KRI, Institusi kewangan, Penyedia perkhidmatan insurans dan takaful, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Inisiatif 3: Memberi bimbingan dan kesedaran berhubung persediaan kewangan menuju persaraan

#### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan kesediaan kewangan jangka masa panjang semasa persaraan.
- ▶ Meningkatkan kesedaran tentang kepentingan pengagihan harta.

#### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Memberi kesedaran berhubung kepentingan menyediakan perancangan ke arah persaraan. Pendidikan perancangan persaraan ini seharusnya diterapkan seawal peringkat sekolah menengah atau peringkat belia awal. Persediaan persaraan tidak akan membebaskan belia sekiranya perancangan itu dilaksanakan di peringkat awal secara berstruktur.
- ▶ Memberi kesedaran mengenai kaedah pengagihan harta juga penting dan seharusnya diberi perhatian.

#### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Program kesedaran berhubung persediaan kewangan menuju persaraan.

#### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Generasi bebas kewangan dan berdaya tahan kewangan selepas bersara.

#### PENERAJU AKPK

#### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, KPT, KPM, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, KWSP, KWAP, BNM, Syarikat Pengurusan Harta Pusaka, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan



## Penjajaran Input di peringkat Nasional dan Antarabangsa

Bil	Strategi	S1		S2		S3		S4		
		Memperluaskan peluang pekerjaan belia		Mempelbagaikan punca pendapatan belia		Memperkasakan aktiviti pembangunan usahawan belia		Memantapkan literasi kewangan dan kesejahteraan kewangan		
		I1	I2	I1	I2	I1	I2	I1	I2	I3
<b>Dasar-dasar kerajaan terpilih</b>										
1	Dasar Belia Malaysia (DBM)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	Ekonomi MADANI	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	Model Pembangunan Belia MADANI 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5	Dasar Keusahawanan Nasional (DKN) 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	Pelan Tindakan Sektor Kewangan Malaysia 2022-2026	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7	Strategi Literasi Kewangan Kebangsaan 2019-2023	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	Dasar Pembangunan Luar Bandar (DPLB)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	Rangka Tindakan Ekonomi Digital Malaysia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	Pelan Tindakan Keusahawanan Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi 2021-2025	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11	Tindakan Pembangunan Bumiputera (TPB) 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12	Dasar Pelancongan Negara (DPN) 2020-2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13	Pelan Transformasi Koperasi Malaysia (TransKoM) 2021-2025	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14	Kajian Separuh Penggal (KSP) RMKe-12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15	Dasar Revolusi Perindustrian Keempat (4IR) Negara	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16	Pelan Hala Tuju Ekosistem Startup Malaysia (SUPER) 2021-2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17	Rangka Kerja 10-10 Sains, Teknologi, Inovasi dan Ekonomi Malaysia (MySTIE)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Input peringkat nasional</b>										
18	Indeks Belia Malaysia (IBM) 2021-2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19	Senario Kepimpinan Muda Masa Hadapan 2035	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
20	Kajian Ketidakupayaan Belia Bersaing dalam Ekonomi 2021	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
21	MyForesight 2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
22	Science and Technology Foresight Malaysia 2050	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Input peringkat antarabangsa</b>										
23	Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
24	Global Youth Development Report 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
25	ASEAN Youth Development Index	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
26	The Updated OECD Youth Action Plan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
27	Youth Economic Empowerment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
28	Global Economic Prospects	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
29	Future of Job Report 2023, World Economic Forum	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
30	Aiming High, Navigating the Next Stage of Malaysia's Development, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
31	Achieving a System of Competitive Cities in Malaysia, Main Report, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Sasaran Belia   ● Sasaran Umum   ● Tidak berkaitan



# MATLAMAT 2: MEMPERKUKUH KESEJAHTERAAN DAN INKLUSIVITI BELIA

Strategi 1: Meningkatkan Tahap Ketersediaan Bakat Masa Hadapan ◀

Strategi 2: Memperkukuh Daya Tahan dan Daya Saing bagi Penyerlahan Potensi Belia ◀

Strategi 3: Meningkatkan Penyertaan Belia Wanita dalam Sektor Ekonomi dan  
Pembuatan Keputusan ◀

Strategi 4: Merekayasa Pembangunan Belia Inklusif ◀



## MATLAMAT 2: MEMPERKUKUH KESEJAHTERAAN DAN INKLUSIVITI BELIA

Kerajaan akan terus mempergiat usaha untuk memperkukuhkan kesejahteraan dan inklusiviti belia. Matlamat ini akan dicapai dengan meningkatkan tahap ketersediaan bakat masa hadapan melalui pengembangan kemahiran termasuk meningkatkan kecekapan penggunaan teknologi. Usaha ini dapat mempersiapkan belia dan meningkatkan potensi bakat mereka. Selain itu, usaha pengukuhan daya tahan dan daya saing bagi penyerlahan potensi belia akan dilaksanakan. Penyertaan belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi dan pembuatan keputusan juga akan diberikan penekanan dan tumpuan dalam matlamat ini. Pendekatan inklusif ini memberi peluang yang sama rata kepada semua lapisan belia untuk terlibat secara langsung dalam mempergiatkan perkembangan ekonomi mereka.

### Strategi S1

**Meningkatkan tahap ketersediaan bakat masa hadapan**

### Strategi S2

**Memperkukuh daya tahan dan daya saing bagi penyerlahan potensi belia**

### Strategi S3

**Meningkatkan penyertaan belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi dan pembuatan keputusan**

### Strategi S4

**Merekayasa pembangunan belia inklusif**

### Strategi 1

#### Meningkatkan tahap ketersediaan bakat masa hadapan

Bagi meningkatkan tahap ketersediaan bakat masa hadapan dalam kalangan belia, usaha **memperkukuhkan penyampaian latihan kemahiran TVET secara holistik yang menerapkan kemahiran teknikal, kemahiran hidup dan latihan amali** akan dilaksanakan. Inisiatif ini disediakan untuk menyediakan pengalaman secara praktikal kepada belia sebelum ke alam pekerjaan sebenar.

Selain itu, tumpuan juga akan diberikan dalam **mempelbagaikan pembangunan bakat dan keupayaan belia bagi memenuhi permintaan industri sedia ada dan industri baharu**. Inisiatif ini dilaksanakan melalui pelaksanaan latihan dan program kemahiran bagi mencungkil dan menggilap potensi belia dalam pelbagai bidang. Usaha ini seiring dalam meningkatkan penguasaan kemahiran digital dan pembelajaran sepanjang hayat dalam kalangan belia.

### Strategi 2

#### Memperkukuh daya tahan dan daya saing bagi penyerlahan potensi belia

Bagi membantu belia mendepani kesan daripada cabaran ekonomi seperti kesihatan mental akibat kehilangan pekerjaan atau masalah kewangan, adalah penting untuk **melahirkan dan memupuk belia yang berpotensi tinggi**. Potensi tinggi merangkumi aspek Kecerdasan Pemikiran (*Intelligence Quotient-IQ*), Kecerdasan Emosi (*Emotional Quotient-EQ*), Kecerdasan Rohani (*Spiritual Quotient-SQ*) dan Kecerdasan Positif (*Positivity Quotient-PQ*).

Selain itu, inisiatif yang dilaksanakan bagi **memanfaat kepakaran belia dalam pemerkasaan ekonomi negara** juga penting untuk mencapai matlamat ini. Peranan belia akan lebih menyerlah apabila usaha **menyedia ruang dan peluang kepada belia untuk bersuara dalam pembuatan keputusan berkaitan ekonomi negara** diperkasakan.

Bagi mencapai matlamat ini, kerajaan juga **mengiktiraf belia yang terlibat dalam aktiviti ekonomi berimpak tinggi** untuk meningkatkan motivasi serta melonjakkan keupayaan belia.

### Strategi 3

#### Meningkatkan penyertaan belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi dan pembuatan keputusan

Wanita merupakan kelompok masyarakat yang perlu diberi tumpuan kerana mereka memainkan peranan yang sangat penting dalam pembangunan dan pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Inisiatif **memperkasakan penyertaan belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi** merupakan usaha kerajaan untuk menyasarkan 60% penyertaan tenaga kerja wanita dalam pelbagai sektor dalam tempoh 10 tahun (Kajian Separuh Penggal RMKe-12, 2023).

Menyedari kebolehpayaan wanita dalam pelbagai bidang, kerajaan perlu **memberi pengiktirafan kepada belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi negara** bagi menarik lebih ramai wanita untuk lebih berjaya. Secara tidak langsung, ia dapat menyuntik semangat dan memberi inspirasi kepada belia wanita untuk menyertai sektor ekonomi dan menyumbang kepada pembangunan negara.

### Strategi 4

#### Merekayasa pembangunan belia inklusif

Inisiatif merekayasa pembangunan belia inklusif adalah untuk **merapatkan jurang pendidikan dan ekonomi dalam kalangan belia minoriti dan terpinggir serta belia berisiko**. Agenda ini amat kritikal kerana terdapat isu keciciran dalam kalangan belia yang perlu ditangani seperti keciciran dalam pendidikan, pekerjaan dan latihan.

Selain itu, inisiatif lain yang boleh membantu pembangunan belia inklusif adalah **memperkasakan sistem sokongan khidmat nasihat kepada belia**. Inisiatif ini diambil bagi meningkatkan akses kepada perkhidmatan kerajaan dan maklumat terkini berhubung sistem sokongan khidmat nasihat di peringkat akar umbi.



## Inisiatif 1: Memperkukuh penyampaian latihan kemahiran TVET secara holistik yang menerapkan kemahiran teknikal, kemahiran hidup dan latihan amali

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Memperkukuhkan latihan kemahiran belia dari aspek kemahiran teknikal dan kemahiran hidup serta peningkatan peluang latihan kerjaya.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Menyediakan latihan kemahiran teknikal dan kemahiran hidup sebagai inisiatif melahirkan belia berkemahiran tinggi dan berupaya bersaing dalam pasaran buruh. Belia harus mempersiapkan potensi dan bakat agar mereka mempunyai kompetensi, mampu berdaya saing dan berdaya tahan dalam mendepani cabaran masa depan melalui program latihan *reskilling*, *upskilling* dan *multi-skilling*.
- ▶ Menyediakan program dan rakan industri yang menjalankan latihan amali dengan struktur latihan praktikal yang sistematik seperti program penempatan dan latihan bagi mempersiapkan belia dengan pengetahuan dan kemahiran yang diperlukan oleh industri.
- ▶ Menyediakan kaedah pembelajaran berasaskan kerja kepada generasi belia bagi melahirkan lebih ramai pekerja belia berkemahiran seperti program Sistem Latihan Dual Nasional (SLDN) dan Akademi Dalam Industri (ADI).

Nota: Kotak Paparan 2 boleh dijadikan panduan bagi pelaksanaan inisiatif ini.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan kemasukan atau pendaftaran belia dalam bidang TVET.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan graduan dalam bidang TVET.

### PENERAJU RAKAN KOLABORASI

**KESUMA** KKDW, KKR, MOSTI, KPT, KPM, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Kotak Paparan 2

#### Sistem Latihan Dual Nasional (SLDN)

SLDN merupakan program tajaan kerajaan yang dikelola oleh Jabatan Pembangunan Kemahiran (JPK) dengan menggunakan kaedah latihan berlandaskan yang dipacu oleh industri dan dikendalikan secara usahasama syarikat-syarikat dan institusi latihan. Program ini berkonsepkan latihan yang dijalankan di dua (2) tempat iaitu industri atau syarikat yang merangkumi 70% hingga 80% latihan amali dan di pusat latihan yang merangkumi 20% hingga 30% pembelajaran teori.

Salah satu syarikat yang terlibat dengan SLDN ialah McDonald's Malaysia. Syarikat ini telah menawarkan Program Perantis Vokasional McDonald's secara SLDN, hasil kerjasama McDonald's Malaysia dan JPK, Kementerian Sumber Manusia (KESUMA). Melalui program ini, para perantis menjalani program selama 18 bulan yang merangkumi 70% latihan praktikal di restoran-restoran McDonald's dan 30% pembelajaran teori di pusat latihan.

Program ini dibuka kepada belia lepasan Penilaian Tingkatan 3 (PT3) atau Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM), setiap perantis diberikan elaun sara hidup bulanan sebanyak RM1,200, kemudahan tempat tinggal, manfaat perubatan dan insuran serta makanan percuma sepanjang program ini. Sejurus tamat program, perantis berupaya untuk terus membina kerjaya di McDonald's atau bekerja di mana-mana syarikat dalam industri perkhidmatan makanan di Malaysia. Objektif pelaksanaan SLDN tercapai melalui *upskilling* dan *reskilling* di industri. Menurut JPK melalui analisis Kajian Pengesanan Graduan SLDN Plus 2022, sebanyak 87% graduan SLDN berjaya mendapat pekerjaan dalam bidang kemahiran yang dipelajari. Manakala 65% graduan diserap bekerja oleh majikan yang menjalankan SLDN.

Sumber: Jabatan Pembangunan Kemahiran dan McDonald's Malaysia, 2022



#### Akademi Dalam Industri (ADI)

Pelaksanaan ADI adalah berpandukan pendekatan *industry demand-driven* dan berkonsepkan *place and train*. Ail secara rasminya telah dilancarkan pada 1 Ogos 2023 dan disebarluaskan kepada umum untuk menarik lebih ramai belia Malaysia yang mencari peluang kerjaya berkemahiran tinggi untuk menyertai inisiatif ini.

Pendekatan pembelajaran berasaskan kerja dalam ADI memastikan para peserta dapat menimba pengalaman bekerja dan pada masa yang sama berpeluang meneruskan pendidikan yang membawa kepada Sijil Kemahiran Malaysia (SKM) yang diiktiraf.

Pelaksanaan program ini bertujuan untuk melahirkan insan produktif yang merupakan tenaga kerja yang relevan bagi memenuhi keperluan industri semasa di Malaysia. Pelaksanaan ADI secara meluas dijangka mampu mengatasi jurang ketidakpadanan kemahiran dalam industri berproduktiviti tinggi di Malaysia menerusi pepadanan bakat di dalam industri dan seterusnya peningkatan kemahiran di tempat kerja melalui pensijilan SLDN oleh JPK.

Sumber: Perbadanan Produktiviti Malaysia, 2023



## Inisiatif 2: Mempelbagaikan pembangunan bakat dan keupayaan belia bagi memenuhi permintaan industri sedia ada dan baharu

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Melahirkan belia yang berkemahiran tinggi untuk memenuhi permintaan industri sedia ada dan industri baharu muncul.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Menggilap bakat belia khususnya dalam industri E&E, industri aeroangkasa, industri kreatif, industri pelancongan, industri halal, pertanian pintar dan industri biojisim.
- ▶ Menambahbaik latihan sedia ada mengikut peredaran semasa yang merangkumi komponen inovasi, pemasaran, komunikasi dan kolaborasi.
- ▶ Merangka dan menambahbaik modul pengajaran dan pembelajaran di institusi pendidikan bagi memenuhi keperluan industri serta mengelakkan ketidakpadanan permintaan dan penawaran pekerjaan.
- ▶ Meningkatkan penggunaan teknologi dan digital seperti IoT, AI dan data raya.
- ▶ Meningkatkan kemahiran dan kompetensi dalam kalangan belia untuk menguasai IR yang dapat menyumbang kepada sektor sedia ada.

Nota: Kotak Paparan 3 boleh dijadikan panduan bagi pelaksanaan inisiatif ini.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Jumlah belia yang tamat pengajian di pelbagai peringkat institusi pendidikan menceburi bidang TVET sebagai pilihan kerjaya.
- ▶ Peratus peningkatan kebolehpasaran graduan.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Pengurangan kadar ketidakpadanan kemahiran dengan penawaran pekerjaan.
- ▶ Pengurangan pengangguran struktur dalam kalangan belia.

### PENERAJU

KESUMA

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

KE, MITI, MOSTI, KPT, MOTAC, KPM, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, KPKM, JPK, NEC, NAICO, MARIi, MSI, HDC, CREST, MIDA, HRD Corp, TalentCorp, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Program Upskilling For Deeptech & Futureskills

Insentif Latihan dan Pekerjaan

Majlis Pekerjaan Negara (MPN) dan MOSTI telah melaksanakan inisiatif bagi mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan kepada rakyat Malaysia pasca-pandemik COVID-19. Inisiatif ini merupakan satu bentuk insentif kewangan kepada pekerja dan majikan yang terlibat bagi pewujudan pekerjaan dan peningkatan kemahiran dalam bidang asas teknologi dan kemahiran masa depan.

Terdapat empat (4) objektif program ini iaitu:

- ▶ Membantu industri mendapatkan pekerja yang berkredibiliti dan mempunyai kemahiran yang kompeten;
- ▶ Memanfaatkan sumber tenaga kerja tempatan dalam pembangunan modal insan masa akan datang;
- ▶ Membantu rakyat Malaysia menjana pendapatan yang stabil dan menyumbang kepada ekonomi negara; dan
- ▶ Membangunkan kapasiti pekerja melalui pendedahan kepada keperluan sebenar di industri.

Kumpulan sasar bagi program ini adalah individu yang sedang mencari kerja, pekerja yang kehilangan kerja, graduan universiti dan tiada pendapatan tetap. Selain itu, program ini dibuka kepada peserta yang belum menerima insentif kerajaan di bawah Program JaminKerja yang lain.

Sumber: Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi, 2023

### Kemahiran Digital Pekerjaan Masa Hadapan

Program Kemahiran Digital Pekerjaan Masa Hadapan merupakan inisiatif untuk menyediakan para belia dari rantau Asia Tenggara dengan pekerjaan abad ke-21. Program seumpama ini menyediakan kemahiran penting yang diperlukan oleh industri ke arah membina laluan untuk pekerjaan masa hadapan, khususnya dalam pekerjaan yang mempunyai permintaan tinggi seperti analisa data, sains data, pembangunan operasi, pembangunan peranti perisian dan sokongan teknologi maklumat (*information technology* - IT).

Objektif program ini adalah:

- ▶ Untuk membantu rakyat Malaysia meningkatkan kemahiran dan menerima latihan semula dalam bidang digital bagi pekerjaan dengan permintaan tinggi;
- ▶ Meningkatkan kebolehpasaran pencari kerja dalam mendepani landskap masa kini yang kompetitif dengan menyediakan kemahiran yang diperlukan untuk mendapatkan pekerjaan; dan
- ▶ Menjamin penempatan pekerjaan pada akhir program.

Pada 2021, inisiatif program ini adalah untuk memenuhi keperluan kemahiran digital yang semakin meningkat di tempat kerja. Dengan kerjasama antara Microsoft, JA Malaysia dan PERKESO, inisiatif ini bertujuan untuk memberi kesedaran mengenai kepentingan kemahiran sains data kepada 25,000 individu, diikuti dengan kursus kemahiran digital (analisis data, sains data, DevOps, pembangunan perisian dan sokongan IT) serta laluan kerjaya untuk 400 individu yang terpilih. Setelah selesai sesi latihan, peserta akan menerima sijil dan peluang untuk penempatan pekerjaan di bidang berkaitan.

Sumber: Kementerian Sumber Manusia, 2023

## Inisiatif 1: Melahirkan dan memupuk belia yang berpotensi tinggi

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Melahirkan belia yang berdaya tahan dan meningkatkan tahap IQ, EQ, SQ dan PQ.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Melahirkan belia yang kalis masa depan dalam mendepani cabaran globalisasi.
- ▶ Meningkatkan kemahiran belia melalui kesedaran, peningkatan pengetahuan dan kemahiran dalam aspek IQ, EQ, SQ dan PQ.
- ▶ Menggalakkan penumbuhan penetapan minda dengan memantapkan nilai sendiri belia untuk berhadapan sebarang krisis dan risiko.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Skor berdaya saing dan daya tahan.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan daya tahan belia dari aspek mental, fizikal, emosi dan kerohanian.

### PENERAJU

KBS

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

KKDW, KPKM, KDN, MINDEF, MOSTI, KPT, MOTAC, KPM, KPK, KESUMA, KBSS, MYSED, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 2: Memanfaat kepakaran belia dalam pemerkasaan ekonomi negara

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Mengiktiraf peranan dan sumbangan belia dalam pemerkasaan ekonomi negara.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Mengenal pasti belia yang mempunyai kepakaran dan berpotensi tinggi dalam bidang ekonomi termasuk pelaburan dan kewangan.
- ▶ Mengumpul profil pakar ekonomi belia.
- ▶ Melibatkan pakar ekonomi belia sebagai pemberi input bagi pengubalan polisi dan inisiatif ekonomi negara.
- ▶ Melahirkan pakar ekonomi dalam kalangan belia yang menyokong pemerkasaan kelestarian ekosistem ekonomi negara.
- ▶ Menggalakkan penglibatan belia sebagai pemimpin pelapis koperasi dan pemangkin aktiviti ekonomi koperasi yang lebih kreatif dan inovatif.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Peningkatan platform untuk pengiktirafan penglibatan belia dalam bidang ekonomi.
- ▶ Hub Profil Panel Pakar Ekonomi di Malaysia.
- ▶ Bilangan belia yang dilantik dan diiktiraf sebagai pakar rujuk dalam ekonomi negara.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Melahirkan lebih ramai pakar ekonomi belia untuk menyumbang kepada pembangunan negara.

### PENERAJU

KBS

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, KE, MITI, KPT, KBSS, MYSED, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Inisiatif 3: Menyedia ruang dan peluang kepada belia untuk bersuara dalam pembuatan keputusan ekonomi negara

#### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan penglibatan belia dalam penyediaan dan proses pembuatan keputusan dasar ekonomi negara.

#### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Menggalakkan dan menggiatkan penglibatan belia dalam proses penyediaan polisi ekonomi negara di pelbagai peringkat.
- ▶ Menggalakkan belia dalam memberi pandangan dan cadangan berhubung ekonomi negara melalui pelbagai platform kepimpinan.
- ▶ Menambahbaik platform sedia ada untuk belia menyuarakan pandangan misalnya secara atas talian.

#### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan usul berkaitan ekonomi yang dibahaskan dalam Majlis Perundingan Belia peringkat negeri dan kebangsaan dan lain-lain platform berkaitan.
- ▶ Bilangan penglibatan belia dalam jawatankuasa khas parlimen atau kementerian.

#### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan daya tahan belia dari aspek mental, fizikal, emosi dan kerohanian.

#### PENERAJU

KBS

#### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, KPWKM, KPT, KPM, KPN, KESUMA, KBSS, MYSED, MBM, Parlimen Malaysia, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Inisiatif 4: Mengiktiraf belia yang terlibat dalam aktiviti ekonomi berimpak tinggi

#### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Mengiktiraf kejayaan dan sumbangan belia dalam pelbagai sektor ekonomi.

#### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Memberi pengiktirafan kepada belia atas kejayaan dan sumbangan yang telah diberikan khususnya dalam sektor ekonomi dan ini secara tidak langsung membantu menarik dan mempengaruhi lebih ramai belia untuk terlibat dalam sektor-sektor yang membantu pertumbuhan ekonomi.
- ▶ Meningkatkan promosi kejayaan ikon belia dalam ekonomi bagi memberi inspirasi dan galakan.
- ▶ Meningkatkan dan menyerlahkan bakat belia berkaitan ekonomi.

#### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan penerima pengiktirafan mengikut kategori.

#### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Menggalakkan penyertaan belia secara aktif dalam aktiviti ekonomi berimpak tinggi.

#### PENERAJU

KBS

#### RAKAN KOLABORASI

KKDW, MITI, KPN, KUSKOP, KE, KBSS, MYSED, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 1: Memperkasakan penyertaan belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Melahirkan belia wanita yang berdaya saing dan kompeten.
- ▶ Meningkatkan penyertaan belia wanita dalam pelbagai sektor ekonomi.
- ▶ Memperkukuhkan pendapatan individu dan sosioekonomi setempat.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Mempergiatkan kerjasama antara agensi kerajaan dan swasta dalam memberikan latihan kepada belia wanita untuk terlibat dalam pelbagai sektor ekonomi.
- ▶ Melaksanakan program advokasi bagi meningkatkan minat, kesedaran dan pengetahuan belia wanita untuk menceburi bidang ekonomi.
- ▶ Menyediakan kemudahan pembiayaan geran, pinjaman dan konsultasi kepada belia wanita yang terlibat dalam perniagaan.
- ▶ Melaksanakan program bersasar peningkatan kesedaran dan kemahiran kepada generasi belia khususnya dalam kalangan belia berusia 15 hingga 24 tahun.

Nota: Kotak Paparan 4 boleh dijadikan panduan bagi pelaksanaan inisiatif ini.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Jumlah peruntukan yang diterima oleh usahawan belia wanita.
- ▶ Peningkatan kedudukan Malaysia dalam Laporan Jurang Gender Global bagi sektor ekonomi.
- ▶ Peningkatan pemilikan perniagaan dalam kalangan belia wanita.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Menyumbangkan kepada KDNK.
- ▶ Memperluaskan penciptaan dan peluang pekerjaan untuk belia wanita.
- ▶ Mengurangkan jurang pendapatan belia wanita.

**PENERAJU**  
KUSKOP

**RAKAN KOLABORASI**  
KPT, KPM, KPN, KBS, KESUMA, KPWKM, KBSS, MYSED, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 2: Memberi pengiktirafan kepada belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan penyertaan belia wanita dalam pelbagai sektor ekonomi.
- ▶ Mengiktiraf kejayaan dan sumbangan belia wanita dalam pelbagai sektor ekonomi.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Memberi pengiktirafan kepada belia wanita atas kejayaan dan sumbangan yang telah diberikan khususnya dalam sektor ekonomi.
- ▶ Meningkatkan promosi kejayaan belia wanita sebagai penggalak untuk menarik lebih ramai wanita untuk menyertai sektor ekonomi.
- ▶ Menggalakkan penyertaan belia wanita dalam menyumbang idea dan pandangan bagi penyediaan dasar negara.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan penerima pengiktirafan mengikut kategori.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Meningkatkan keupayaan belia wanita dalam pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial negara termasuk dalam proses pembuatan keputusan di pelbagai peringkat.

**PENERAJU**  
KUSKOP

**RAKAN KOLABORASI**  
KE, KPWKM, KPN, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Program Women Netpreneur

Program Women Netpreneur yang dianjurkan dengan kerjasama Gorgeous Geeks adalah disokong oleh SME Corp. Malaysia menerusi Program Micro Connector. Matlamat program Women Netpreneur adalah untuk menyediakan peluang kepada usahawan wanita dan perusahaan mikro untuk meningkatkan kemahiran dalam teknologi digital, terutamanya yang berkaitan dengan e-dagang dan seterusnya menjalankan perniagaan mereka secara dalam talian.

Program ini juga bertujuan untuk memastikan bahawa usahawan wanita terus berada dalam landskap perniagaan yang berkembang dan terlibat dalam penerapan teknologi bagi meningkatkan produktiviti. Ini telah menjadi suatu keperluan dalam era pasca-pandemik dengan kemunculan e-dagang sebagai pemacu dalam perniagaan.

Sebanyak lima sesi telah diadakan bagi penerapan e-dagang yang merangkumi beberapa modul seperti pemasaran digital, e-pembayaran, platform e-dagang, logistik atau pembungkusan dan perkongsian kisah kejayaan usahawan wanita dalam perniagaan digital, yang telah memberi manfaat kepada seramai 653 usahawan wanita.

Maklum balas yang diterima daripada para peserta Women Netpreneur adalah menggalakkan. 80% daripada peserta telah melanggan platform e-dagang seperti Shopee, Facebook dan PrestoMall untuk memulakan perniagaan dalam talian mereka sendiri. Di samping itu, 55% daripada peserta bersedia untuk melabur bagi memulakan perniagaan e-dagang. Bilangan usahawan wanita memperoleh manfaat daripada program Women Netpreneur dari tahun 2017 hingga 2021 adalah seramai 2,740 peserta.

Sumber: Perbadanan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana Malaysia, 2021

### Program Keusahawanan Wanita Bangkit@KPWKM (MyKasih Kapital)

Program ini adalah inisiatif Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat (KPWKM) yang bertujuan untuk membantu golongan wanita menjana pendapatan sebagai usaha memperkukuhkan sistem sokongan terutama dalam bidang ekonomi. Sehingga bulan November 2023, seramai 7,639 orang peserta telah menerima manfaat melalui program ini.

Peserta program ini akan dinilai, dipantau dan mengikuti kursus oleh jabatan atau agensi kerajaan seperti INSKEN, PERKESO. Program ini memberikan nilai tambah dari sudut ilmu pengetahuan kepada peserta untuk meluaskan perniagaan mereka.

Melalui program ini, peserta dapat menambahkan pengetahuan tentang kaedah memasarkan produk perniagaan mereka melalui platform yang betul. Pemasaran produk menggunakan kaedah yang betul akan meningkatkan jumlah jualan dan secara tidak langsung dapat meningkatkan pendapatan mereka.

Selain itu, program ini juga telah berjaya menarik minat pihak swasta untuk memberi tajaan berupa kiosk perniagaan kepada peserta program.

Sumber: Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat, 2023



## Inisiatif 1: Merapatkan jurang pendidikan dan ekonomi dalam kalangan belia minoriti dan terpinggir serta belia berisiko

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan penyertaan belia minoriti, terpinggir dan berisiko dalam aspek pendidikan dan ekonomi.
- ▶ Merapatkan jurang pendidikan dan ekonomi dalam kalangan belia khususnya belia minoriti, terpinggir dan berisiko.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Memperkukuhkan kolaborasi antara agensi kerajaan dan swasta bagi memperkasakan kumpulan belia minoriti, terpinggir dan berisiko.
- ▶ Menubuh jawatankuasa bagi menyelaras dan memantau program serta aktiviti bersasar kepada belia minoriti, terpinggir dan berisiko untuk menyertai sektor ekonomi.
- ▶ Meningkatkan bilangan penyertaan dalam belia minoriti, terpinggir dan berisiko dalam mendapatkan peluang yang sama rata.
- ▶ Membangunkan profil belia minoriti, terpinggir dan berisiko yang berjaya dalam sektor ekonomi.
- ▶ Memperkukuhkan kerjasama antara agensi kerajaan dan swasta dalam program pembangunan ekonomi belia berisiko, minoriti dan terpinggir.
- ▶ Meningkatkan peluang latihan dalam kalangan belia secara bersasar seperti belia miskin bandar, golongan rentan atau terpinggir, belia inklusiviti dan berkeperluan khas dan belia dalam kategori NEET.
- ▶ Melaksanakan program latihan kemahiran bagi pengupayaan golongan NEET dan tiada pengenalan diri.

Nota: Kotak Paparan 5 boleh dijadikan panduan bagi pelaksanaan inisiatif ini.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Peningkatan bilangan penyertaan belia minoriti, terpinggir dan berisiko dalam bidang pendidikan dan ekonomi.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Meningkatkan keupayaan belia berisiko, minoriti dan terpinggir dalam pembangunan ekonomi dan sosial negara termasuk dalam aspek peluang pendidikan dan pekerjaan.

### PENERAJU

KPM

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

KKDW, KE, KPWK, KUSKOP, KPT, KKM, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, PDRM, Jabatan Penjara Malaysia, JAKOA, AKPK, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 2: Memperkasa sistem sokongan khidmat nasihat kepada belia

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan akses belia dalam mendapatkan maklumat terkini berhubung inisiatif pemerkasaan ekonomi yang dilaksanakan.
- ▶ Menyediakan sistem sokongan khidmat nasihat belia di peringkat daerah dan negeri.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Memperkasakan peranan pejabat ahli parlimen, Pejabat Belia dan Sukan Daerah serta Jabatan Belia dan Sukan Negeri dengan menyediakan informasi berhubung inisiatif belia sebagai pusat rujukan belia di kawasan setempat.
- ▶ Memperkemas sistem portal bagi membantu belia mendapatkan maklumat dengan mudah, tepat, cepat dan pantas.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan pusat rujukan belia.
- ▶ Menambahbaik pusat sehenti hub belia sebagai pusat rujukan utama belia bagi mengakses maklumat terkini berhubung dana, pinjaman, latihan dan lain-lain khidmat sokongan yang diperlukan.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Meningkatkan capaian belia kepada informasi dan maklumat yang berkaitan atau diperlukan belia.
- ▶ Memperkukuhkan sistem pengurusan penyampaian kerajaan.

### PENERAJU

KBS

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

KK, JPM, KD, KBSS, MYSED, KRPPM, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Program Bagi Merencanakan Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Belia Minoriti dan Terpinggir dan Belia Berisiko



**MySkills Foundation** ditubuhkan bagi menjalankan fungsinya untuk memberi perlindungan kepada belia berisiko di Malaysia. Dengan menggunakan kaedah latihan berasaskan kediaman sepenuhnya, MySkills Foundation melahirkan belia sebagai warganegara yang bertanggungjawab melalui pendekatan Latihan Kemahiran Holistik berasaskan nilai perwatakan dan latihan kemahiran yang relevan dengan keperluan pasaran. Penglibatan MySkills dalam sektor latihan kemahiran holistik dan pembangunan modal insan telah giat berjalan sejak 14 tahun lalu bertujuan untuk intervensi jangka masa panjang bagi kumpulan sasaran Belia Berisiko Tinggi B40. Model Latihan Kemahiran Transformasi Holistik MySkills telah mendapat pengiktirafan daripada Bank Dunia, Unit Perancang Ekonomi dan Khazanah Nasional.

MySkills yang memulakan operasinya menerusi premis rumah kedai di Puchong pada tahun 2010 hingga 2011, seterusnya di Kompleks Hentian Bas Pelabuhan Klang pada tahun 2012 hingga 2017 dan kini beroperasi penuh menerusi Kampus MySkills seluas 34 ekar di Kalumpang, Selangor sejak tahun 2018. Penyediaan kemudahan kampus ini adalah bagi memastikan belia dapat menerima latihan dalam persekitaran yang kondusif dan berasaskan keusahawanan.

Menyedari peningkatan cabaran yang dihadapi oleh belia berisiko dan kesan pandemik seperti kekurangan kemahiran masih memberi impak, MySkills Foundation memutuskan untuk melipatgandakan usaha untuk mencapai lebih ramai belia berisiko. Sehingga kini, MySkills telah melahirkan alumni lebih daripada 2,700 belia sepanjang 14 tahun yang lepas. Kini Kampus MySkills dapat menampung kapasiti untuk melatih 400 belia pada sesuatu masa. Latihan Kemahiran Transformasi Holistik, yang menggabungkan teras kemahiran hidup dan kemahiran vokasional ialah model ekonomi rantaian yang sangat diperlukan untuk elemen daya tahan untuk menghadapi cabaran pasca pandemik dengan hasil yang mampan.

Sumber: MySkills Foundation, 2023



**Adab Youth Garage (AYG)** merupakan sebuah badan bukan kerajaan yang aktif sejak tahun 2013 dan konsisten dengan usaha pembangunan belia dan komuniti setempat melalui pewujudan pusat-pusat interaksi belia atau ruang selamat khususnya kepada golongan miskin bandar. Kini AYG telah berkembang kepada 13 buah cawangan ruang selamat seluruh Malaysia, kebanyakannya di rumah Projek Perumahan Rakyat (PPR) dan pangsupuri kos rendah.

Setiap AYG dilengkapi dengan pekerja belia profesional sepenuh masa untuk menyantuni dan membangunkan potensi belia dan remaja yang hadir dalam ruang selamat setiap hari. Selaras dengan misi AYG untuk menjadi platform yang dinamik ke arah membentuk generasi beradab dan mandiri, AYG secara berterusan menggalakkan usaha inovasi sosial dengan mengembleng potensi dan inisiatif sosial, memupuk nilai-nilai, etika serta memobilisasi seluruh masyarakat tempatan untuk menyertai usaha pembangunan belia bersama AYG. Hampir keseluruhan pendekatan AYG adalah dengan pendekatan tidak formal seperti program kesukarelawanan, belajar bersama rakan sebaya, membedah filem, aktiviti permainan dan menjalankan aktiviti kemasyarakatan bersama dan keusahawanan sosial. Kini AYG mempunyai hampir 2000 klien yang sedang dibangunkan secara jangka panjang.

Salah satu pendekatan penting AYG ialah keusahawanan sosial iaitu menggunakan prinsip-prinsip keusahawanan untuk mengurus dan mewujudkan usaha dalam mencapai perubahan sosial yang mampan, bukan hanya bermatlamat keuntungan. Setakat ini, AYG berjaya membangunkan dua buah keusahawanan sosial iaitu AYG Barbershop dan ADAB Cafe (sebelum ini ADAB Grocer). Inisiatif ini banyak dijalankan bersama belia terpinggir seperti belia yang tidak menamatkan persekolahan dan belia yang tidak mampu meneruskan pendidikan formal sahaja. Perancangan memperkembangkan lagi usaha ini akan terus digiatkan lagi untuk penglibatan lebih ramai belia untuk membuka peluang mereka berjaya dengan pelbagai kaedah.

Sumber: Adab Youth Garage, 2023



## Penjajaran Input di peringkat Nasional dan Antarabangsa

Bil	Strategi	S1 Meningkatkan tahap ketersediaan bakat masa hadapan		S2 Memperkukuh daya tahan dan daya saing bagi penyerlahan potensi belia				S3 Meningkatkan penyertaan belia wanita dalam sektor ekonomi dan pembuatan keputusan		S4 Mereka yasa pembangunan belia inklusif	
		I1	I2	I1	I2	I3	I4	I1	I2	I1	I2
<b>Dasar-dasar kerajaan terpilih</b>											
1	Dasar Belia Malaysia (DBM)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	Ekonomi MADANI	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	Model Pembangunan Belia MADANI 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5	Dasar Keusahawanan Nasional (DKN) 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	Pelan Tindakan Sektor Kewangan Malaysia 2022-2026	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7	Strategi Literasi Kewangan Kebangsaan 2019-2023	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	Dasar Pembangunan Luar Bandar (DPLB)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	Rangka Tindakan Ekonomi Digital Malaysia (MyDigital)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	Pelan Tindakan Keusahawanan Institusi Pendidikan Tinggi 2021-2025	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11	Tindakan Pembangunan Bumiputera (TPB) 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12	Pelan Transformasi Koperasi Malaysia 2021-2025	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13	Kajian Separuh Penggal (KSP) RMKe-12	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14	Dasar Revolusi Perindustrian Keempat (4IR) Negara	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15	Pelan Hala Tuju Ekosistem Startup Malaysia (SUPER) 2021-2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16	Rangka Kerja 10-10 Sains, Teknologi, Inovasi dan Ekonomi Malaysia (MySTIE)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Input peringkat nasional</b>											
17	Indeks Belia Malaysia (IBM) 2021-2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18	Senario Kepimpinan Muda Masa Hadapan 2035	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19	Aspirasi Belia Keluarga Malaysia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
20	Kajian Ketidakupayaan Belia Bersaing dalam Ekonomi 2021	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
21	MyForesight 2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
22	Science and Technology Foresight Malaysia 2050	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Input peringkat antarabangsa</b>											
23	Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
24	Global Youth Development Report 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
25	ASEAN Youth Development Index	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
26	The Updated OECD Youth Action Plan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
27	Youth Economic Empowerment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
28	Global Economic Prospects	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
29	Future of Job Report 2023, World Economic Forum	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
30	Aiming High, Navigating the Next Stage of Malaysia's Development, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
31	Achieving a System of Competitive Cities in Malaysia, Main Report, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Sasaran Belia   ● Sasaran Umum   ● Tidak berkaitan



# MATLAMAT 3: MEMPERGIAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN

Strategi 1: Meningkatkan Penglibatan Belia dalam Ekonomi Hijau ◀

Strategi 2: Mewujudkan Peluang Penglibatan Belia dalam Ekonomi Kitaran ◀



## MATLAMAT 3: MEMPERGIAT PEMBANGUNAN MAMPAN

Pembangunan mampan ialah pembangunan yang dapat memenuhi keperluan masa kini tanpa menjejaskan keupayaan keperluan masa hadapan. Kerjasama pelbagai pihak diperlukan bagi menjayakan agenda pembangunan ini dengan melibatkan pihak kerajaan, swasta dan seluruh peringkat masyarakat. Pembangunan ekonomi perlu diimbangi dengan aspek sosial dan alam sekitar agar ia dapat memelihara dan memulihara sumber yang boleh dimanfaatkan tanpa meninggalkan kesan kepada generasi akan datang.

Pihak Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (PBB) telah melancarkan Agenda Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG) 2030 pada tahun 2015 sebagai komitmen global yang memfokuskan kepada pembangunan mampan untuk mencapai keseimbangan dalam aspek sosial, ekonomi dan alam sekitar. Perubahan persekitaran dan iklim telah memberi kesan ketidaktentuan ekonomi negara dan seterusnya memberi kesan kepada ekonomi belia. Bagi memastikan belia dapat mengharungi cabaran kini dan masa depan, penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi hijau dan ekonomi kitaran perlu ditingkatkan. Ia selaras dengan meningkat kesedaran dan kepentingan pertumbuhan hijau dalam memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi seiring mengekalkan kekayaan bumi.

Malaysia memiliki khazanah alam yang tidak ternilai dengan kepelbagaian sumber biologi hutan. Walau bagaimanapun aktiviti penerokaan hutan tanpa pemantauan akan memberi kesan kepada alam sekitar. Justeru itu, Malaysia komited untuk terus mengekalkan sekurang-kurangnya 50% daripada keluasan tanah negara sebagai hutan dan litupan pokok melalui Dasar Perhutanan Malaysia yang berasaskan prinsip-prinsip pemuliharaan sumber asli dan pembangunan sosioekonomi.

**Strategi  
S1**

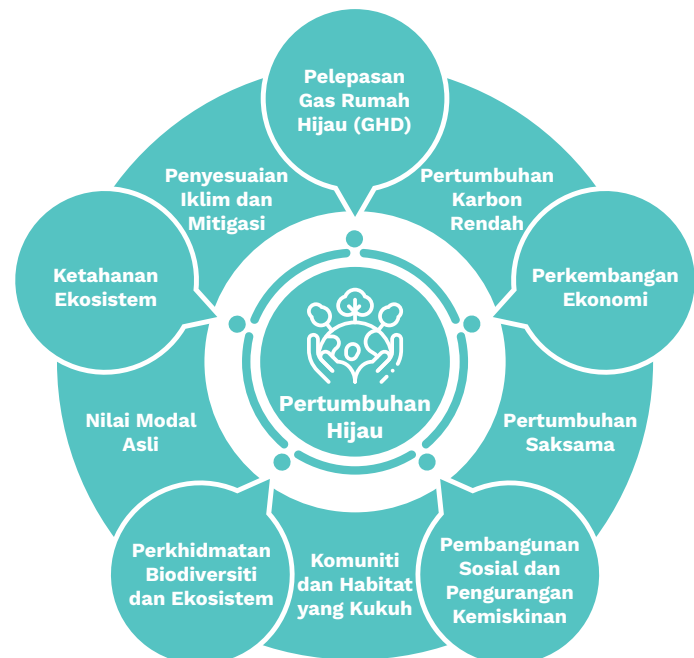
**Meningkatkan penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi hijau**

**Strategi  
S2**

**Mewujudkan peluang penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi kitaran**

Malaysia juga mempunyai sektor pertanian dan perikanan yang memberi nilai pendapatan kepada negara dan banyak peluang pekerjaan telah dibuka kepada penduduk setempat. Namun, semasa melaksanakan aktiviti ekonomi melibatkan sumber alam sekitar, penggiat perlu memainkan peranan memastikan pembangunan ekonomi secara mampan. Ini kerana alam sekitar yang terpelihara boleh menjadi tarikan dan produk kepada pembangunan pelancongan berasaskan alam semula jadi memandangkan industri pelancongan juga merupakan salah satu sumber utama pendapatan negara.

Laporan Heart of Borneo: Melabur Dalam Alam Sekitar untuk Ekonomi Hijau yang dikeluarkan World Wildlife Fund (WWF) 2012 telah menggunakan rangka kerja lima (5) dimensi hijau bagi membuat penilaian ke atas pertumbuhan hijau. Dimensi ini memfokuskan penilaian ke atas modal semula jadi menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan hijau yang mengandungi pertumbuhan ekonomi klasik, nilai ekosistem dan pembangunan sosial yang saksama.



Sumber: Heart of Borneo-Melabur Dalam Alam Sekitar untuk Ekonomi Hijau, 2012



### Strategi 1

#### Meningkatkan penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi hijau

Ekonomi hijau merupakan sektor yang boleh diterokai oleh belia bagi memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi, meningkatkan pendapatan dan membuka peluang pekerjaan tanpa mengetepikan sumber ekosistem dan biodiversiti semula jadi. Pembangunan ekonomi hijau dapat melindungi sumber semula jadi, meningkatkan keupayaan sumber dan menggalakkan penggunaan secara mampan.

Pekerjaan hijau membuka peluang ekonomi baharu yang boleh membantu mengurangkan kesan alam sekitar ke tahap yang mampan. Malaysia telah memperkenalkan Pekerjaan Hijau Malaysia melalui inisiatif Perbadanan Teknologi Hijau dan Perubahan Iklim Malaysia (MGTC) di bawah Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Kelestarian Alam (NRES) untuk mempercepatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi hijau, menyegerakan tindakan iklim dan menerapkan gaya hidup hijau. Peluang ini harus direbut oleh belia dengan usaha **meningkatkan kesedaran, pemahaman dan pengetahuan belia dalam ekonomi hijau**.

Bagi meningkatkan kemampanan dan daya tahan ke arah pertumbuhan hijau, belia perlu **meningkatkan penglibatan dan penyertaan dalam sektor ekonomi teknologi hijau**. Pelaburan dalam sektor teknologi hijau juga memberikan peluang membantu negara dalam meningkatkan ekonomi dan membuka lebih banyak peluang pekerjaan kepada belia. Antara bidang yang boleh diterokai adalah inovasi teknologi hijau bagi menyelesaikan isu perubahan iklim, teknologi kitar semula dan pengurusan sisa bagi mengurangkan kuantiti sisa dan mengurangkan kesan kepada alam sekitar, serta inovasi sumber tenaga alternatif seperti solar dan teknologi pertanian lestari.

### Strategi 2

#### Mewujudkan peluang penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi kitaran

Ekonomi kitaran menggunakan konsep sumber daya, barangan dan perkhidmatan bergerak melalui pelbagai fasa dalam ekonomi. Ia melibatkan kitaran yang berterusan dari pengeluaran, pengedaran, penggunaan hingga kepada kitar semula. Prinsip ini menekankan keberkesanan penggunaan sumber daya dan kelestarian dalam proses ekonomi.

Malaysia telah menetapkan untuk menerima guna ekonomi kitaran setelah menyedari terdapat keperluan untuk menangani cabaran dalam mengimbangi pembangunan sosioekonomi dan kelestarian alam sekitar. Peralihan dari ekonomi linear konvensional kepada ekonomi kitaran akan mempertingkatkan kecekapan dan keberkesanan kos dengan ketara serta mengurangkan tekanan kepada alam sekitar. Ia juga akan menjadikan ekonomi lebih inovatif dan berdaya saing serta mewujudkan peluang baharu untuk pertumbuhan hijau.

Selaras dengan itu, belia yang berkecimpung dalam sektor ekonomi seperti keusahawanan perlu **diterapkan kesedaran berhubung kebolehpasaran produk berasaskan ekonomi kitaran**. Antara kesedaran yang boleh diterapkan adalah dengan menggunakan bahan kitar semula dan kitar semula sisa pengeluaran serta bertanggungjawab dalam menguruskan produk mereka yang tamat tempoh hayat secara terancang.

Belia mempunyai kreativiti, inovatif dan berdaya tahan serta berani untuk terlibat dalam industri baharu. Namun, mereka masih memerlukan suntikan dana dan bantuan pihak yang lebih berpengalaman. Berdasarkan keperluan tersebut, **sistem sokongan sedia ada sama ada di pihak kerajaan dan swasta perlu diperkasakan bagi menyokong syarikat-syarikat pemula ekonomi kitaran** untuk lebih berkembang.

Selain itu, belia juga perlu **diberi pendedahan terhadap kepentingan keterjaminan makanan** bagi membantu kerajaan menangani isu ini untuk persediaan masa depan. Inovasi dan penglibatan belia dalam sektor ekonomi kitaran yang melibatkan ternakan, penanaman, perikanan dan sebagainya akan membantu negara mengurangkan kadar kebergantungan sumber makanan dari negara luar seperti China, India, Thailand, Australia dan lain-lain.

## Inisiatif 1: Meningkatkan kesedaran, pemahaman dan pengetahuan belia dalam ekonomi hijau

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Memupuk kesedaran dan nilai tanggungjawab untuk memelihara dan memulihara alam sekitar dalam menyokong ekonomi hijau.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Melaksanakan program jangkauan dan kesedaran kepada belia secara berterusan berhubung ekonomi hijau.
- ▶ Menggalakkan penyertaan belia dalam ekonomi hijau dan mengurangkan risiko ke atas alam sekitar.
- ▶ Meningkatkan kesedaran pemeliharaan dan pemuliharaan alam sekitar untuk kesinambungan ekonomi melalui pendekatan inisiatif ini.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan program kesedaran tentang kepentingan ekonomi hijau.
- ▶ Bilangan penyertaan belia dalam program ekonomi hijau.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Mengamalkan dan membudayakan gaya hidup hijau bagi menyumbang kepada kelestarian alam serta menyeimbangkan pertumbuhan ekonomi di samping memelihara alam sekitar. Inisiatif ini selari dengan Pelan Hala Tuju Teknologi Hijau 2017-2030.

### PENERAJU

NRES

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

KPKM, KPKT, MOSTI, KPT, KPM, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, JWP, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 2: Meningkatkan penglibatan dan penyertaan belia dalam ekonomi teknologi hijau

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan penciptaan dan peluang pekerjaan dalam bidang ekonomi hijau.
- ▶ Meningkatkan kebolehpayaan belia untuk memanfaatkan inovasi dalam ekonomi hijau.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Memberi latihan dan kemahiran untuk melahirkan belia yang berkemahiran tinggi dalam sektor ekonomi hijau.
- ▶ Membantu meningkatkan keupayaan belia mencipta teknologi seperti aplikasi, produk, peralatan atau sistem untuk meminimumkan kesan negatif kepada alam sekitar.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan perniagaan yang mengaplikasikan teknologi hijau dalam penciptaan produk atau perkhidmatan.
- ▶ Bilangan program yang menyediakan insentif untuk menggalakkan inovasi dan penggunaan teknologi hijau.
- ▶ Bilangan perusahaan yang diakreditasi dengan pensijilan keusahawanan hijau.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Peningkatan bilangan perusahaan yang menggunakan teknologi hijau.
- ▶ Peningkatan kerjasama industri dalam pembangunan dan penggunaan teknologi hijau.

### PENERAJU

NRES

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, KKDW, KPKM, MITI, NRES, KUSKOP, KPT, JPM, KBS, KESUMA, PETRA, KBSS, MYSED, MIDA, MGTC, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

## Inisiatif 1: Menerapkan kesedaran kebolehpasaran produk berasaskan ekonomi kitaran

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan kesedaran, kreativiti dan inovasi dalam kebolehpasaran produk dan perkhidmatan yang berasaskan ekonomi kitaran.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Menggalakkan usahawan belia menerima pakai konsep ekonomi kitaran dalam penghasilan produk dan perkhidmatan.
- ▶ Menggerakkan kesedaran untuk kepentingan dan pelaksanaan ekonomi kitaran kepada belia melalui kolaborasi inisiatif oleh agensi kerajaan dan swasta.

Nota: Kotak Paparan 6 boleh dijadikan panduan bagi pelaksanaan inisiatif ini.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Pengurangan kadar pembuangan sisa.
- ▶ Bilangan program untuk memupuk penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi kitaran.
- ▶ Penjana pendapatan menerusi ekonomi kitaran.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Melahirkan generasi belia yang mempunyai kesedaran tentang kepentingan memelihara dan memulihara alam sekitar melalui ekonomi kitaran.

### PENERAJU

KPKT

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, NRES, MOSTI, KUSKOP, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Pusat Kitar Semula Pandu Lalu

Pusat Kitar Semula Pandu Lalu merupakan pusat yang menyediakan kemudahan pembelian sisa makanan pada harga 10 sen sekilogram. Pusat Kitar Semula Pandu Lalu ini telah dilaksanakan oleh ArusV Greentech (M) Sdn. Bhd bertempat Taman Perindustrian, Taman Tasik Ayer Keroh Melaka.

Inisiatif kitar semula makanan ini dilaksanakan dengan sokongan oleh Perbadanan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam (SWCorp). Penubuhan pusat ini telah menjadikan negeri Melaka sebagai negeri pertama yang memperkenalkan Pusat Kitar Semula Pandu Lalu. Kutipan sisa makanan yang dijual oleh penduduk setempat akan melalui proses penguraian menerusi alat askar hitam yang menghasilkan larva untuk diproses menjadi sumber makanan kepada haiwan ternakan serta turut diproses dijadikan baja organik dalam industri pertanian.

Hasil bahan yang diproses dapat menjana pendapatan dan pada masa yang sama menjadi pendapatan sampingan kepada penjual sisa makanan. Inisiatif ini juga dapat memberi kesedaran kepada masyarakat untuk menjaga kemampunan alam sekitar.

Sumber: Perbadanan Teknologi Hijau Melaka, 2023

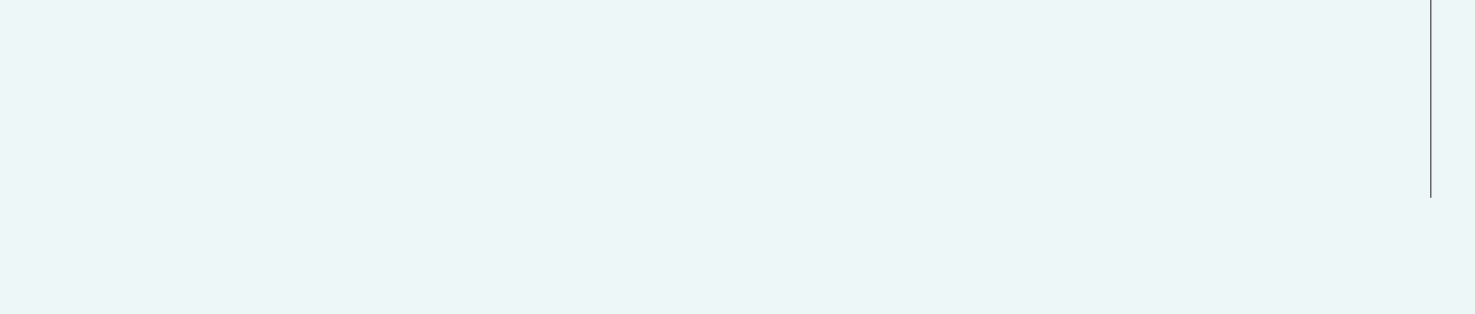
### Program Pengumpulan Minyak Masak Terpakai

Program Pengumpulan Minyak Masak Terpakai adalah program kerjasama di antara Kementerian Perlindungan dan Komoditi dan PETRONAS Dagangan Berhad. Program ini dilancarkan sebagai satu inisiatif pelaksanaan ekonomi kitaran agrikomoditi.

Melalui hasil pengumpulan minyak masak terpakai ini PETRONAS akan menggunakan minyak tersebut sebagai salah satu sumber bahan mentah utama bagi menghasilkan Bahan Api Penerbangan Lestari (*Sustainable Aviation Fuel - SAF*).

Program penjualan minyak masak terpakai di stesen minyak berupaya menjana pendapatan tambahan kepada belia di samping memupuk kesedaran penjagaan alam sekitar melalui pengurusan minyak masak terpakai yang lebih efisien.

Sumber: Kementerian Perlindungan dan Komoditi, 2023



## Inisiatif 2: Memperkasakan sistem sokongan sedia ada dalam menyokong syarikat pemula ekonomi kitaran

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan bilangan syarikat pemula dalam kalangan belia yang melaksanakan perniagaan berasaskan ekonomi kitaran.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Mengenalpasti sistem sokongan sedia ada yang berperanan dalam menyokong ekonomi kitaran. Kaedah ini dapat mengenalpasti jurang keperluan dan kepakaran yang terlibat dalam ekonomi kitaran.
- ▶ Menyediakan khidmat nasihat kepada syarikat pemula untuk terlibat dalam inisiatif ekonomi kitaran.
- ▶ Menyediakan geran atau pembiayaan kewangan untuk menggalakkan belia terlibat dalam ekonomi kitaran.
- ▶ Mempelbagaikan syarikat pemula untuk model ekonomi perkongsian.

Nota: Kotak Paparan 7 boleh dijadikan panduan bagi pelaksanaan inisiatif ini.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan syarikat pemula dalam kalangan belia yang melaksanakan perniagaan berasaskan ekonomi kitaran.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Melahirkan usahawan belia yang berkebolehan dalam menghasilkan produk serta perkhidmatan untuk mengukuhkan persekitaran yang menyokong ekonomi kitaran.

### PENERAJU

KPKT

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOF, KPKT, MOSTI, NRES, KUSKOP, MOTAC, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Kotak Paparan 7

#### Program CIP Spark dan CIP Sprint

Cradle Fund Sdn Bhd menawarkan peruntukan geran di bawah program CIP Spark dan CIP Sprint berjumlah RM14 juta pada tahun 2022 bagi menyokong pewujudan syarikat pemula niaga tempatan. Kedua-dua program ini membawa misi menyokong perkembangan holistik dan pengkomersialan syarikat pemula melalui pelbagai servis nilai tambah untuk mempersiapkan dan menyediakan mereka dengan pembangunan model perniagaan, penerimaan dan akses pasaran.

CIP SPARK adalah geran pembangunan bersyarat yang menawarkan pembiayaan sehingga 18 bulan dan terbuka kepada individu, syarikat persendirian, syarikat Perkongsian Liabiliti Terhad (*Limited Liability Partnerships* - LLPs) dan syarikat sendirian berhad.

Manakala CIP SPRINT pula adalah geran pengkomersialan boleh ubah bersyarat yang menawarkan pembiayaan sehingga 18 bulan dan terbuka kepada syarikat Sendirian Berhad, termasuk universiti dan institut kajian. Sebanyak 11 syarikat pemula telah diumumkan sebagai penerima kumpulan pertama antaranya iaitu:

- ▶ Beebag iaitu syarikat perusahaan sosial yang menyasar untuk mengurangkan penggunaan plastik pakai buang. Melalui penggunaan beg kitar semula dan aplikasi telefon, syarikat ini ingin menggalakkan penggunaan beg kitar semula melalui gamifikasi dan ganjaran.
- ▶ Officio.work ialah aplikasi ruang kerja digital direka untuk membantu perniagaan kecil melalui proses pemodenan operasi mereka dengan menyediakan perisian yang membolehkan mereka menguruskan operasi harian, pekerja dan klien, tanpa perlu bertukar antara pelbagai aplikasi atau pengurusan sendiri menerusi pakej yang lebih menjimatkan kos.
- ▶ Apping Technology Sdn. Bhd. menyediakan templat perisian atau solusi perniagaan yang dibuat khas untuk digitalisasi dan automasi projek. Mereka membantu pelanggan untuk mempercepat proses perniagaan, meningkatkan tahap kecekapan di samping mengumpul data perniagaan bagi penambahbaikan operasi syarikat dan seterusnya, meningkatkan pendapatan syarikat.
- ▶ De Eco SR Hygiene - EcoDifesa ialah pembasmi kuman bagi udara dan permukaan yang mampu melindungi sehingga 12 bulan.
- ▶ Pinetop Technologies menyediakan platform pendigitalan Fleetata yang mempermudah rangkaian logistik rantaian bekalan. Solusi ini dibina khas untuk penyedia servis logistik seperti syarikat lori dan pembekal di dalam rantaian bekalan.

Sumber: Cradle Fund Sdn Bhd, 2023

## Inisiatif 3: Meningkatkan pendedahan terhadap kepentingan keterjaminan makanan

### OBJEKTIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan penyertaan belia dalam sektor pertanian, perikanan, perladangan dan penternakan berasaskan teknologi moden.

### PENERANGAN INISIATIF

- ▶ Meningkatkan pendedahan kepentingan keterjaminan makanan melalui pemodenan teknologi dan inovasi oleh generasi belia.
- ▶ Menggalakkan penyertaan usahawan belia dalam sektor pertanian, perikanan, perladangan dan penternakan.
- ▶ Menjana pendapatan sampingan.
- ▶ Meningkatkan keupayaan dalam aspek keselamatan dan kualiti makanan.

Nota: Kotak Paparan 8 boleh dijadikan panduan bagi pelaksanaan inisiatif ini.

### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Bilangan usahawan belia yang terlibat dalam sektor pertanian, perikanan, perladangan dan penternakan.

### JANGKAAN HASIL

- ▶ Meningkatkan sumbangan belia ke atas keterjaminan makanan.
- ▶ Menjamin kawalan harga melalui pembekalan sumber tempatan.

### PENERAJU

KPKM

### RAKAN KOLABORASI

MOSTI, NRES, KUSKOP, KPT, KPM, KBS, PETRA, KPDN, KKM, KBSS, MYSED, MKN, Kerajaan Negeri, NGO, institusi dan industri berkaitan

### Program Berasaskan Ekonomi Kitaran: *Vending Machine*

#### Mesin Layan Diri INSAN

Kementerian Ekonomi telah melancarkan Inisiatif Pendapatan Rakyat pada Februari 2023 bertujuan membantu golongan miskin tegar, miskin dan B40 untuk meningkatkan pendapatan secara mampan. Salah satu inisiatif rintis daripada tiga (3) inisiatif yang dilancarkan ialah Inisiatif Usahawan Makanan. Melalui inisiatif ini, peserta akan diberikan geran bagi tempoh dua (2) tahun untuk mengendalikan mesin layan diri INSAN. Program ini membantu peserta memastikan penjualan makanan berkualiti tinggi dan memberi ruang kepada peserta untuk memasarkan produk makanan mereka menggunakan mesin layan diri tanpa berhadapan masalah mendapatkan permit dan tapak perniagaan. Hasil penyertaan mereka dalam inisiatif ini menunjukkan impak positif apabila mereka berjaya meraih pendapatan harian antara RM90 hingga RM400 ringgit.

Sumber: Kementerian Ekonomi, 2023

#### Mesin Layan Diri oleh ATLAS Vending (M) Sdn Bhd

ATLAS Vending merupakan penyedia penyelesaian mesin layan diri yang menawarkan pelbagai jenis mesin layan diri, produk minuman serta penyelesaian sistem bagi memenuhi keperluan pelanggan. Diiktiraf oleh Malaysian Book of Records sebagai Pengendali Mesin Layan Diri Makanan dan Minuman Terbesar di Malaysia dan Singapura, syarikat ini turut menawarkan pelbagai rangkaian penyelesaian pengedaran makanan dan minuman bagi memenuhi permintaan pengguna yang merangkumi semua industri dan saluran serta di pelbagai lokasi padat pengguna. Syarikat ini juga mempunyai lebih 10,000 mesin di Malaysia dan Singapura.

ATLAS Vending turut memperkenalkan mesin layan diri dengan tulisan Braille di stesen LRT khusus untuk golongan OKU penglihatan. Selain itu, syarikat ini turut mengembangkan potensi peruncitan automatik di Malaysia dengan melancarkan Minit Mart. Mesin layan diri baharu ini berkonsepkan kedai runcit layan diri automatik sepenuhnya.

Sumber: Atlas Vending (M) Sdn. Bhd., 2023

### Program Pembangunan Belia Tani di Kalangan Siswazah (PROBEST)

Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan telah melancarkan satu program pembangunan komuniti iaitu Program Pembangunan Belia Tani di Kalangan Siswazah (PROBEST).

Tujuan program ini adalah untuk mewujudkan peluang menimba pengetahuan serta menjana pendapatan. Inisiatif ini juga adalah sejajar dengan usaha kerajaan untuk memastikan bekalan makanan negara sentiasa mencukupi, menepati kehendak pasaran, berkualiti dan selamat dimakan.

Melalui program ini golongan belia di universiti akan diberikan latihan, bimbingan teknikal dan keusahawanan dalam sektor pertanian dan juga penternakan daripada pakar industri. Agrobank bertindak sebagai fasilitasi dalam penyediaan modul dan juga latihan bimbingan melalui Pusat Kecemerlangan Agrobank (Agrobank Centre of Excellence - ACE).

Sehingga Oktober 2023, seramai 90 orang mahasiswa telah terlibat dengan program ini dan jumlah kos program dianggarkan sebanyak RM3 juta. Universiti terlibat dengan program ini antaranya Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM) Jasin, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK), Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL), Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), Kolej Pertanian Malaysia dan lain-lain yang terlibat.

Sumber: Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan, 2023

## Penjajaran Input di peringkat Nasional dan Antarabangsa

Bil	Strategi	S3		S4		
		Meningkatkan penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi hijau		Mewujudkan peluang penglibatan belia dalam ekonomi kitaran		
		I1	I2	I1	I2	I3
<b>Dasar-dasar kerajaan terpilih</b>						
1	Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas (RMKe-12)	●	●	●	●	●
2	Model Pembangunan Belia MADANI 2030	●	●	●	●	●
3	Dasar Keusahawanan Nasional (DKN) 2030	●	●	●	●	●
4	Dasar Pembangunan Luar Bandar (DPLB)	●	●	●	●	●
5	Rangka Tindakan Ekonomi Digital Malaysia (MyDigital)	●	●	●	●	●
6	Kajian Separuh Penggal (KSP) RMKe-12	●	●	●	●	●
7	Pelan Hala Tuju Ekosistem Startup Malaysia (SUPER) 2021-2030	●	●	●	●	●
8	Rangka Kerja 10-10 Sains, Teknologi, Inovasi dan Ekonomi Malaysia (MySTIE)	●	●	●	●	●
9	Dasar Pelancongan Negara (DPN) 2020-2030	●	●	●	●	●
10	Dasar Kebudayaan Negara 2021	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Input peringkat nasional</b>						
11	Senario Kepimpinan Muda Masa Hadapan 2035	●	●	●	●	●
12	MyForesight 2022	●	●	●	●	●
<b>Input peringkat antarabangsa</b>						
13	Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan (SDG)	●	●	●	●	●
14	Global Youth Development Report 2020	●	●	●	●	●
15	Aiming High, Navigating the Next Stage of Malaysia's Development, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●
16	Achieving a System of Competitive Cities in Malaysia, Main Report, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●

● Sasaran Belia   ● Sasaran Umum   ● Tidak berkaitan





# PEMANGKIN

Pemangkin 1: Mengkaji, Menambahbaik dan Membangunkan Polisi serta Garis Panduan ◀

Pemangkin 2: Memperkukuh Mekanisme Tatakelola Pemerksaan Sosioekonomi Belia ◀

Pemangkin 3: Memantapkan Kemudahan Infostruktur dan Infrastruktur dalam ◀  
Menawarkan Perkhidmatan yang Mampan

## PEMANGKIN

**Dalam memperkukuhkan sosioekonomi belia, sokongan dan ekosistem yang kondusif diperlukan bagi membantu memperkasakan sosioekonomi belia seperti memberi tumpuan ke atas kajian penambahbaikan dan pembangunan polisi serta garis panduan, memperkukuh mekanisme tatakelola dan memantapkan kemudahan infostruktur dan infrastruktur dalam menawarkan perkhidmatan yang mampan.**

### **Pemangkin 1: Mengkaji, Menambahbaik dan Membangunkan Polisi serta Garis Panduan**

#### **Melaksanakan pemetaan keperluan pekerjaan mengikut industri dan bidang kemahiran**

Analisis dan pemetaan terhadap keperluan pekerjaan mengikut industri dan bidang kemahiran akan memberi unjuran berhubung keperluan masa kini dan akan datang. Perkara ini dilaksanakan dengan mengenal pasti industri dan bidang ekonomi bersesuaian dengan belia.

#### **Menyokong pelaksanaan Dasar Gaji Progresif (DGP)**

Pada tahun 2023, kerajaan telah mencadangkan DGP yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan gaji pekerja secara progresif seiring dengan peningkatan produktiviti kepada pekerja yang menerima gaji RM1,500 sehingga RM4,999 dalam mencapai pengagihan pendapatan yang lebih seimbang.

Golongan pekerja perlu menjalani latihan untuk meningkatkan produktiviti sebelum menerima kenaikan gaji. Latihan dan peningkatan kemahiran yang diterima akan meningkatkan kualiti tenaga kerja, menerapkan budaya pembelajaran berterusan dan dapat membantu majikan meningkatkan daya saing negara.

#### **Mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada tenaga pekerja asing**

Kerajaan konsisten dalam melaksanakan usaha untuk mengurangkan kebergantungan kepada tenaga pekerja asing terutamanya menggalakkan syarikat untuk beralih kepada sektor ekonomi yang berteraskan teknologi, penerimgunaan automasi dan mekanisasi serta peningkatan kemahiran tenaga kerja tempatan. Pelbagai program diperkenalkan bagi meningkatkan kemahiran pekerja tempatan termasuk golongan belia seperti menggunakan model latihan berpacuan industri dan dikendalikan melalui usahasama syarikat dan institusi latihan melalui SLDN.

KE dengan kerjasama JPK, KESUMA dan Perbadanan Produktiviti Malaysia (MPC) juga memperkenalkan Program ADi yang membolehkan golongan muda dan rentan menyertai

sektor pekerjaan teknikal melalui program latihan dan pensijilan semasa bekerja. Melalui program ini, majikan yang memenuhi syarat akan dilesenkan oleh JPK untuk melatih dan menganugerahkan Persijilan Kemahiran Malaysia kepada pekerja yang berjaya menyempurnakan program latihan dan pensijilan semasa bekerja selama 9 hingga 18 bulan bergantung kepada jenis kemahiran yang dipilih.

Dalam hal ini, dana khas wajar disediakan untuk penempatan pekerja supaya golongan muda tidak dibebankan dengan kos membayar deposit rumah sewa dan perpindahan dari kampung, insentif lulus kekal dalam pekerjaan dan insentif pensijilan sekiranya pelatih kekal dalam pekerjaan sehingga 18 bulan untuk menerima SKM.

### **Mewujudkan dan menambahbaik polisi bagi keterjaminan pekerjaan**

Bagi melindungi tenaga kerja belia, inisiatif akan dilaksanakan dalam memantau penguatkuasaan ke atas sumbangan wajib majikan dan pekerja. Ini bagi membantu melindungi kebajikan pekerja dalam kalangan belia dan memastikan kualiti hidup selepas persaraan yang lebih baik. Sebagai contoh belia yang terlibat dengan aktiviti ekonomi gig seperti penghantar makanan, perlindungan keselamatan seperti pengambilan insurans merupakan keperluan untuk membantu melindungi mereka.

Selain itu, garis panduan berhubung dengan peningkatan pengetahuan belia terhadap risiko penipuan pekerjaan khususnya penipuan dalam talian juga perlu dilaksanakan.

### **Pemangkin 2: Memperkukuh Mekanisme Tatakelola Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia**

#### **Memantapkan perkhidmatan penawaran pembiayaan digital berpusat**

Sistem penyampaian perkhidmatan awam dan kerajaan telah melalui transformasi secara berperingkat dari perkhidmatan kaunter sepenuhnya kepada perkhidmatan elektronik dan kini telah beralih ke perkhidmatan digital seiring dengan keperluan semasa. Justeru itu, kerajaan perlu memantapkan

perkhidmatan penawaran pembiayaan digital berpusat bagi memudahkan belia mengakses maklumat dan membuat permohonan pembiayaan.

Pendigitalan sistem penawaran pembiayaan yang mempunyai maklumat berhubung dana, geran, pinjaman dan inisiatif keusahawanan akan memberi impak yang besar dan memenuhi ekosistem usahawan belia. Sistem tersebut juga dilihat lebih cekap dan efisien.

Selain itu, garis panduan dan kriteria pengagihan pembiayaan juga perlu dikaji semula dan penambahbaikan dilaksanakan bagi mengelakkan manfaat berulang kepada individu yang sama. Inisiatif ini akan membantu kerajaan mengoptimumkan pemberian inisiatif dengan menyeluruh dan mencapai golongan sasar. Selain itu, penyebaran maklumat pembiayaan perlu dilaksanakan secara meluas menggunakan pelbagai medium pemasaran.

### **Memperkasa jawatankuasa untuk memantau dan menilai prestasi penerima dana secara berkala**

Pihak kerajaan melalui pelbagai agensi kerajaan telah menawarkan pemberian pembiayaan seperti TEKUN Nasional, SME Corp Malaysia, SME Bank, Bank Rakyat, Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB) dan Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (AIM) kepada usahawan tempatan baharu dan sedia ada untuk memulakan atau mengembangkan perniagaan.

Namun, pelaksanaan pemantauan dan penilaian pemberian pembiayaan perlu dilaksanakan dengan lebih proaktif. Data profil penerima pembiayaan perniagaan perlu diselaraskan dalam pangkalan data yang merentas kementerian dan agensi. Pemantauan silang dan laporan prestasi penerima juga dapat dilaksanakan dengan mudah.

Selain itu, dialog awam yang melibatkan usahawan belia boleh dilaksanakan dan pemantauan keberkesanan program usahawan belia dapat dilaksanakan secara bersasar. Manakala program intervensi juga boleh dijalankan kepada penerima pembiayaan yang bermasalah dan kesukaran dalam menjalankan perniagaan. Bagi usahawan belia yang berjaya pula, pengiktirafan boleh diberikan sebagai suntikan semangat kepada usahawan belia untuk lebih berjaya dan seterusnya menjadi ikon kepada belia.

Inisiatif ini dapat diselaraskan dengan wujudnya pihak yang menyelaras pengurusan dan pemantauan pembiayaan perniagaan usahawan belia menerusi penubuhan jawatankuasa. Jawatankuasa ini berperanan menjalankan fungsi memantau dan menilai prestasi penerima pembiayaan dalam kalangan usahawan belia agar pemberian dana digunakan secara optimum.

### **Pemantapan penyelidikan pemerksaan sosioekonomi belia**

Bagi memastikan inisiatif yang dilaksanakan kekal relevan dan memenuhi keperluan semasa, penyelidikan bagi melihat jurang ekonomi belia, keperluan industri, potensi belia dalam ekonomi negara dan sebagainya hendaklah dilaksanakan dari semasa ke semasa.

### **Promosi pemerksaan sosioekonomi belia**

Sinergi pelbagai pihak sama ada kerajaan mahupun swasta perlu dalam mempromosikan inisiatif pemerksaan ekonomi belia. Promosi laluan kerjaya bidang TVET perlu dipertingkatkan kerana bilangan belia yang menyertai TVET belum dapat memenuhi permintaan industri. Penyertaan belia dalam bidang TVET merupakan pilihan alternatif dalam membantu mengurangkan bilangan keciciran belia atas faktor kurang minat serta mempunyai isu sosial seperti pengaruh bahan terlarang dan masalah keluarga. Keciciran belia dalam akademik adalah isu yang digusari kerana sumber tenaga yang ada tidak mempunyai kemahiran dan akan menjadi liabiliti kepada negara serta memberi kesan langsung kepada ekonomi negara.

### **Pemangkin 3: Memantapkan Kemudahan Infostruktur dan Infrastruktur dalam Menawarkan Perkhidmatan yang Mampaan**

#### **Mewujudkan pusat khidmat nasihat atau rundingan setempat untuk rujukan belia**

Selaras dengan usaha untuk memastikan matlamat yang digariskan tercapai, keperluan untuk memantapkan kemudahan infostruktur dan infrastruktur adalah diperlukan. Antara inisiatif yang dilaksanakan adalah dengan mewujudkan pusat khidmat nasihat atau rundingan setempat sebagai rujukan belia. Pusat khidmat setempat ini berupaya memberi bimbingan serta perundingan kepada belia khususnya dalam mendapatkan nasihat teknikal.

#### **Meningkatkan akses belia kepada platform pemasaran tempatan dan antarabangsa**

Platform pemasaran digital merupakan medium paling efektif yang digunakan oleh usahawan. Penggunaan platform ini dapat mewujudkan ruang perniagaan maya. Menyedari perniagaan dalam talian dapat menembusi pasaran yang lebih besar, belia yang kreatif akan memasarkan produk dan perkhidmatan mereka melalui platform tersebut. Jaringan kerjasama yang mampan di peringkat antarabangsa juga membantu merancakkan sektor ekonomi sepertimana inisiatif yang digariskan di bawah DKN 2030.

# LIMPAHAN HASIL PELAKSANAAN PEMERKASAAN SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA

Usaha berterusan yang dilaksanakan di bawah Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 dijangka memberi pulangan nilai kepada generasi belia, kerajaan dan industri. Impak dalam jangka masa panjang ke atas generasi belia dapat dilihat dalam aspek pembangunan sendiri, potensi, kompetensi dan aset belia sebagai pewaris masa depan negara. Dari sudut pulangan kepada kerajaan, pulangan yang dijangkakan antaranya ke atas produktiviti dan pendapatan negara serta mengurangkan kadar kemiskinan. Seterusnya, pelan ini turut memberi pulangan kepada industri khususnya dalam pemantapan sumber manusia yang menepati keperluan industri.



A stylized silhouette of a city skyline in shades of green, featuring prominent skyscrapers and palm trees. The background is a solid light green with a large, faint, stylized number '7' on the right side.

# PENILAIAN DAN PEMANTAUAN BERTERUSAN

EKOSISTEM PENILAIAN DAN PEMANTAUAN ◀



# MENGUKUHKAN EKOSISTEM PENILAIAN DAN PEMANTAUAN

Ekosistem penilaian dan pemantauan merupakan platform penting dalam menentukan kejayaan strategi dan mekanisme pelaksanaan, penyelarasan dan pemantauan pelan ini.

Tadbir urus penilaian dan pemantauan pemerkasaan sosioekonomi belia akan melalui beberapa peringkat jawatankuasa. Ini bertujuan memastikan setiap perancangan dapat dilaksanakan bagi memenuhi matlamat. Ia juga dapat dijadikan platform penambahbaikan pelaksanaan Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 melibatkan pelbagai pihak berkepentingan.

## EKOSISTEM PENDAYAUPAYAAN BELIA MASA KINI

“Perbincangan secara langsung pihak kerajaan dengan golongan belia dilaksanakan melalui Majlis Perundingan Belia Negara yang ditubuhkan di bawah Akta Pertubuhan Belia dan Pembangunan Belia 2007 [Akta 668] dan dipengerusikan oleh Menteri Belia dan Sukan. Hasil perbincangan dan perundingan ini dimaklumkan kepada Mesyuarat Jemaah Menteri.

Di samping itu, KBS telah mendapatkan kerjasama daripada pihak berkuasa negeri untuk meluaskan pelaksanaan Majlis Perundingan Belia Negara (MPBN) ke peringkat negeri dan daerah agar golongan belia peringkat akar umbi turut mendapatkan peluang yang sama menyampaikan sebarang pandangan, cadangan dan idea mereka. Oleh itu, hasil perundingan di peringkat daerah dan negeri yang melibatkan bidang kuasa Kerajaan Persekutuan akan dibawa untuk dibincangkan dan dirundingkan di peringkat MPBN. Maka dengan ini, suatu ekosistem pendayaupayaan belia telah sedia wujud di negara ini”.

Sehubungan itu, beberapa ciri-ciri pengukuhan dan penyerlahan potensi ekosistem pendayaupayaan belia ditetapkan seperti berikut:



### Memperkasakan Majlis Perundingan Belia

Pemerkasaan ini adalah di peringkat kebangsaan, negeri dan daerah agar menjadi platform kepada suara golongan belia yang secara proaktif menyuarakan idea dan pandangan kepada pihak kerajaan.



### Menghubungkan Majlis Perundingan Belia di peringkat kebangsaan, negeri dan daerah secara langsung dengan sistem pentadbiran kerajaan

Hubungan langsung ini melibatkan peringkat Persekutuan, Negeri dan Daerah menerusi Arahan Nombor 1, 2010 Majlis Tindakan Negara dan mekanisme penyelarasan pembangunan belia sedia ada iaitu di peringkat Persekutuan adalah Jawatankuasa Kabinet Pembangunan Belia. Manakala di peringkat penyelarasan Persekutuan-Negeri adalah menerusi Mesyuarat Penyelarasan Menteri/ Exco Pembangunan Belia dan Sukan Negeri.



### Mewujudkan Jawatankuasa Pemantauan Inter-Agensi

Jawatankuasa ini diwujudkan bagi menilai dan memantau inisiatif pemerkasaan sosioekonomi belia melalui sistem pemantauan dan dilaporkan di dalam Mesyuarat Jawatankuasa Pemandu Pembangunan Belia dan seterusnya di bawa ke peringkat yang lebih tinggi.



## KOMITMEN DAN USAHA BERTERUSAN DALAM MEREALISASIKAN MATLAMAT PELAN PEMERKASAAN SOSIOEKONOMI BELIA 2030

Pelan Pemerkasaan Sosioekonomi Belia 2030 terhasil daripada pelbagai proses semakan dan perbincangan yang mengambil kira pandangan agensi pelaksana dan pemegang taruh, terutamanya daripada kelompok belia. Semua inisiatif yang dibangunkan adalah sejajar dengan aspirasi negara untuk meningkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi dan sosial belia seterusnya memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi negara. Di samping itu, inisiatif dalam pelan ini turut menekankan aspek penyerlahan potensi belia dengan mengukuhkan keupayaan dan potensi mereka bagi mendepani cabaran dalam kehidupan masa kini dan masa hadapan.

KBS percaya dengan sokongan padu dan komitmen daripada pelbagai pihak merentas kumpulan pelaksana pembangunan belia akan dapat merealisasikan usaha dalam melahirkan dan memperkukuhkan belia yang berdaya saing, sejahtera dan mampan.

## HARI BELIA NEGARA PERINGKAT KEBANGSAAN



# GLOSARI

## Ahli Isi Rumah (AIR)

Ahli Isi Rumah merujuk kepada ahli biasa yang telah atau akan tinggal bersama ahli isi rumah yang lain bagi tempoh enam (6) bulan atau lebih dalam tahun semasa (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2023).

## Ekonomi Gig

Ekonomi gig merupakan satu sistem pasaran bebas berlandaskan pekerjaan bersifat sementara dan syarikat cenderung menggaji pekerjaan bebas dalam tempoh jangka masa pendek. Ekonomi gig juga bercirikan kerja yang fleksibel, sementara atau bebas dengan pendapatan dan waktu kerja yang tidak menentu berbanding dengan ekonomi tradisional. Ekonomi gig disokong dengan penggunaan aplikasi teknologi di mana elemen digital merupakan aspek utama yang membezakan cara kerja ekonomi gig dengan pekerjaan tradisional (Burtch et al., 2016).

## Ekonomi Hijau

Ekonomi hijau merupakan aktiviti ekonomi yang dijalankan secara mampan dengan pemeliharaan alam sekitar yang baik serta melibatkan penyertaan semua pihak. Ekonomi hijau menyentuh hampir setiap aspek kehidupan manusia dan melibatkan pembangunan di sekeliling kita. Elemen penting dalam ekonomi hijau haruslah diamalkan seperti pengurangan pelepasan dan pencemaran karbon, meningkatkan kecekapan sumber dan tenaga serta mencegah kehilangan biodiversiti dan ekosistem (Jabatan Alam Sekitar, 2012).

## Ekonomi Kitaran

Ekonomi kitaran merupakan konsep buat, guna dan cipta semula yang menggantikan ekonomi linear menggunakan pendekatan ambil, buat, guna dan lupus. Ekonomi kitaran bertujuan menangani cabaran global seperti pencemaran alam, kehilangan biodiversiti dan perubahan iklim. Ekonomi kitaran bermanfaat kepada semua kerana mengurangkan penjana sisa, mengurangkan ekstrak bahan mentah serta meningkatkan kecekapan ekonomi. Matlamatnya adalah ke arah meminimumkan penggunaan sumber, memaksimumkan penggunaan semula produk dan mengitar semula bahan ke dalam kitaran pembuatan. Ini akan mengurangkan penjana sisa, memelihara sumber negara dengan matlamat yang lebih besar untuk mengurangkan pengeluaran karbon dioksida dan memelihara alam sekitar (Jabatan Alam Sekitar, 2022).

## Ekonomi Digital

Ekonomi digital didefinisikan sebagai aktiviti ekonomi dan sosial yang melibatkan pengeluaran dan penggunaan teknologi digital oleh individu, perniagaan dan kerajaan (Rangka Tindakan Ekonomi Digital Malaysia, 2021).

Ekonomi digital merujuk kepada aktiviti ekonomi berdasarkan penggunaan teknologi digital. Sebarang transaksi perdagangan yang dijalankan menerusi teknologi digital dianggap sebagai ekonomi digital walaupun pembayaran dan penghantaran berkaitan transaksi tersebut dilakukan secara fizikal. Individu/ syarikat yang menjalankan perniagaan digital dikenakan cukai pendapatan di Malaysia berdasarkan Akta Cukai Pendapatan 1967 [Akta 53] (Lembaga Hasil Dalam Negeri, 2022).

## Jenayah Indeks

Jenayah indeks merupakan jenayah yang kerap dilaporkan dan mempunyai signifikansi yang memadai untuk dianggap sangat mustahak sebagai petunjuk kepada keadaan jenayah (Jabatan Digital Negara, 2024).

## Kadar Pengangguran

Kadar pengangguran belia ialah perkadaran penduduk belia yang menganggur kepada jumlah penduduk belia di dalam tenaga buruh (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2023).

## Ketua Isi Rumah (KIR)

Ketua Isi Rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang ahli biasa sama ada lelaki atau perempuan yang dianggap sebagai ketua oleh ahli isi rumah yang lain. KIR mesti seorang penerima pendapatan yang berumur 15 tahun ke atas. Isi rumah ditakrifkan sebagai seorang atau sekumpulan orang yang bersaudara atau yang tidak bersaudara yang biasanya tinggal bersama dan membuat peruntukan yang sama untuk makanan dan keperluan hidup yang lain (Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia, 2023).

## Syarikat Pemula

Syarikat berasaskan teknologi atau inovasi yang berada di peringkat awal dengan model perniagaan yang boleh diskalakan dan strategi perkembangan pesat (Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi, 2021).

# SINGKATAN

ACCA	Persatuan Akauntan Bertauliah Berkanun	KPDN	Kementerian Perdagangan Dalam Negeri dan Kos Sara Hidup	NIMP	Pelan Induk Perindustrian Baharu 2030
ACE	Pusat Kecemerlangan Agrobank	KPK	Kementerian Perladangan dan Komoditi	NRES	Kementerian Sumber Asli dan Kelestarian Alam
ADI	Akademi dalam Industri	KPKM	Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan	OKU	Orang Kurang Upaya
AI	Kecerdasan Buatan	KPKT	Kementerian Perumahan dan Kerajaan Tempatan	PBB	Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu
AIM	Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia	KPM	Kementerian Pendidikan	PDRM	Polis Diraja Malaysia
AIR	Ahli Isi Rumah	KPN	Kementerian Perpaduan Negara	PETRA	Kementerian Peralihan Tenaga dan Transformasi Air
AKPK	Agensi Kaunseling dan Pengurusan Kredit	KPT	Kementerian Pendidikan Tinggi	PGM	Perintah Gaji Minimum
APBM	Ahli Parlimen Belia Malaysia	KPWKM	Kementerian Pembangunan Wanita, Keluarga dan Masyarakat	PLWS	Sistem Upah yang Dikaitkan dengan Produktiviti
AYG	ADAB Youth Garage	KRI	Institut Penyelidikan Khazanah	PMKS	Perusahaan Mikro, Kecil dan Sederhana
CREST	Collaborative Research in Engineering, Science and Technology	KRPPM	Kumpulan Rentas Parti Parlimen Malaysia	PNB	Permodalan Nasional Berhad
DBM	Dasar Belia Malaysia	KSP	Kajian Separuh Penggal	PPR	Projek Perumahan Rakyat
DGP	Dasar Gaji Progresif	KUSKOP	Kementerian Pembangunan Usahawan dan Koperasi	PQ	Kecerdasan Positif
DKN	Dasar Keusahawanan Nasional	KWAP	Kumpulan Wang Persaraan	PROBEST	Program Pembangunan Belia Tani di Kalangan Siswazah
DOSM	Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia	KWSP	Kumpulan Wang Simpanan Pekerja	PT3	Pentaksiran Tingkatan Tiga
DPLB	Dasar Pembangunan Luar Bandar	MARA	Majlis Amanah Rakyat	PYD	Pembangunan Belia Positif
DPN	Dasar Pelancongan Negara	MARii	Malaysia Automotive, Robotics and IoT Institute	R&D	Penyelidikan dan Pembangunan
E&E	Electrical and Electronics	MBM	Majlis Belia Malaysia	RMKe-12	Rancangan Malaysia Kedua Belas
EQ	Kecerdasan Emosi	MDEC	Perbadanan Ekonomi Digital Malaysia	SAF	Bahan Api Penerbangan Lestari
FELCRA	Lembaga Penyatuan dan Pemulihan Tanah	MGTC	Perbadanan Teknologi Hijau dan Perubahan Iklim Malaysia	SC	Suruhanjaya Sekuriti Malaysia
HDC	Perbadanan Pembangunan Halal	MIDA	Lembaga Pembangunan Pelaburan Malaysia	SDG	Matlamat Pembangunan Mampan
HRD Corp	Pembangunan Sumber Manusia Berhad	MiGHT	Kumpulan Industri-Kerajaan Bagi Teknologi Tinggi Malaysia	SKM	Sijil Kemahiran Malaysia
IBM	Indeks Belia Malaysia	MINDEF	Kementerian Pertahanan	SLDN	Sistem Latihan Dual Nasional
ILKA	Institusi Latihan Kemahiran Awam	MITI	Kementerian Pelaburan, Perdagangan dan Industri	SMECorp	Perbadanan Perusahaan Kecil dan Sederhana Malaysia
IKN	Institut Keusahawanan Negara	MKN	Majlis Keselamatan Negara	SPM	Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia
IoT	Internet Pelbagai Benda	MOF	Kementerian Kewangan	SQ	Kecerdasan Rohani
IPT	Institut Pengajian Tinggi	MOSTI	Kementerian Sains, Teknologi dan Inovasi	STEEP	Sosial, Teknologi, Ekonomi, Persekitaran dan Polisi
IQ	Kecerdasan Pemikiran	MOT	Kementerian Pengangkutan	STEM	Sains, Teknologi, Kejuruteraan dan Matematik
IR	Revolusi Perindustrian	MOTAC	Kementerian Pelancongan, Seni dan Budaya	SUPER	Pelan Hala Tuju Ekosistem Startup Malaysia
IT	Teknologi Maklumat	MPBM	Model Pembangunan Belia MADANI	SWCorp	Perbadanan Pengurusan Sisa Pepejal dan Pembersihan Awam
IYRES	Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia	MPBN	Majlis Perundingan Belia Negara	TalentCorp	Talent Corporation Malaysia Berhad
JAKOA	Jabatan Kemajuan Orang Asli	MPC	Perbadanan Produktiviti Malaysia	TCH	Hab Kolaborasi TVET
JKPB	Jawatankuasa Kabinet Pembangunan Belia	MSI	Institut Besi Malaysia	TERAJU	Unit Peneraju Agenda Bumiputera
JPK	Jabatan Pembangunan Kemahiran	MyDigital	Rangka Tindakan Ekonomi Digital Malaysia	TransKOM	Pelan Transformasi Koperasi Malaysia
JPM	Jabatan Perdana Menteri	MYSED	Kementerian Belia, Sukan dan Pembangunan Usahawan Sarawak	TVET	Pendidikan dan Latihan Teknikal dan Vokasional
JPPB	Jawatankuasa Pemandu Pembangunan Belia	MySTIE	Rangka Kerja 10-10 Sains, Teknologi, Inovasi dan Ekonomi Malaysia	TWG	Kumpulan Kerja Teknikal
JWP	Jabatan Wilayah Persekutuan	NAICO	Perbadanan Industri Aeroangkasa Kebangsaan	UiTM	Universiti Teknologi MARA
KBS	Kementerian Belia dan Sukan	NEC	Majlis Pekerjaan Negara	UMK	Universiti Malaysia Kelantan
KBSS	Kementerian Belia dan Sukan Sabah	NEET	Tidak dalam Pendidikan, Pekerjaan atau Latihan	UMS	Universiti Malaysia Sabah
KD	Kementerian Digital	NGO	Badan Bukan Kerajaan	UniKL	Universiti Kuala Lumpur
KDN	Kementerian Dalam Negeri			UPM	Universiti Putra Malaysia
KDNK	Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar			WWF	Tabung Hidupan Liar Sedunia
KE	Kementerian Ekonomi				
KESUMA	Kementerian Sumber Manusia				
KIR	Ketua Isi Rumah				
KK	Kementerian Komunikasi				
KKDW	Kementerian Kemajuan Desa dan Wilayah				
KKM	Kementerian Kesihatan				
KKR	Kementerian Kerja Raya				
KLN	Kementerian Luar Negeri				



MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS

# YOUTH SOCIOECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PLAN 2030



**MALAYSIA  
MADANI**





MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS

# YOUTH SOCIOECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PLAN 2030



**MALAYSIA  
MADANI**

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Ministry of Youth and Sports (2024). *Youth SocioEconomic Empowerment Plan 2030*. Putrajaya:KBS

ISBN - 978-967-25569-2-3

This publication can be accessed and download at [www.kbs.gov.my](http://www.kbs.gov.my)

**PUBLISHED BY**



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2030

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“The National Youth Economic Empowerment Plan is launched with a focus on enhancing the marketability of youth, particularly for those who are unemployed and involved in the informal employment sector. This plan is a commitment of the MADANI Government to highlight the potential and improve the well-being of youth.”

YAB Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim  
Prime Minister

Presentation of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan  
Mid-Term Review (KSP RMKe-12)  
11 September 2023, House of Representative

# MESSAGE OF PRIME MINISTER

## **Assalamualaikum warahmatullahiwabarakatuh and Greetings Malaysia MADANI**

Socioeconomic development involves the transformation of the combination of two elements, namely society and economy, which are desired to achieve sustainable national progress. In line with the MADANI Government's commitment to ensure socioeconomic balance and eliminate extreme poverty, the Government is determined to highlight the potential and improve the well-being of youth. This is implemented, among others, by developing a comprehensive plan to empower the youth's socioeconomics with a focus on increasing marketability and addressing unemployment issues as well as ensuring the well-being of youth. Recognising the important role of youth in the formation of a more dynamic and sustainable national economic landscape, efforts for economic generation will be enhanced by expanding employment opportunities and diversifying sources of youth income across strategic economic sectors and emerging sectors based on an economy driven by innovation and a sustainable development agenda.

The Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 was developed to express the intention of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan Mid-Term Review (12MP MTR) based on the MADANI Economy to strengthen youth development and participation with a focus on increasing youth access to various employment opportunities, social security, training and financial support. In addition, the involvement of youth in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) is one of the things that is given attention and a new shift towards the sustainability of the country's economy. This plan also emphasises the survival, resilience and personality of the youth which encourages the youth to move forward to future-proof youth, to face the future landscape and challenges.

This plan is a joint effort through a whole-of-nation approach to create a better future and develop the youth generation as the nation's heirs. Youth empowerment is very important because they are the heart of development and well-being of the country.

**ANWAR IBRAHIM**

## MESSAGE OF MINISTER OF YOUTH AND SPORTS

### Greetings

The Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 is an initiative developed by the Ministry of Youth and Sports (KBS) in line with the government's aspirations to improve the socioeconomic well-being of youth. This plan is an important and strategic direction in facing the long-term effects of social and economic uncertainty on the youth.

Youth make up a significant portion of the workforce and play an important role in the sustainable development agenda. Therefore, efforts to provide youth with holistic interventions including capacity building is a step to ensure that the young generation can overcome challenges effectively. Youth self-development is also emphasised in line with the plan's vision i.e. competitive, prosperous and sustainable youth.

The implementation of strategies and initiatives contained in the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 is expected to generate the youth economy, strengthen the well-being and inclusivity of youth as well as promote sustainable development. At the same time, it supports social development that enables youth to contribute positively to economic growth and national development.

All parties involved in the implementation of this plan have an important role to play in supporting the social and economic development of youth to build a more sustainable, dynamic and resilient society. Therefore, this plan needs to be researched, understood and appreciated so that appropriate actions can be taken to ensure that strategies and initiatives are successfully implemented.

Appreciation to all parties for the support and cooperation given in developing the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030. Together we strive to build a stronger future and empower the youth generation that reflects the spirit of Yakin Boleh!

**HANNAH YEOH**



## **WELCOME SPEECH BY SECRETARY GENERAL OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AND SPORTS**

### **Greetings**

The youth play an important role in determining the future of the country by bringing the spirit of innovation, creativity and kindness to create positive change. However, today the youth face challenges especially from economic and social aspects such as unemployment, changes in the employment landscape, lack of financial literacy and environmental degradation.

Thus, KBS as a youth development coordinator has taken the initiative to develop a Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 that emphasises on overcoming challenges and meeting policy gaps in youth development. The plan developed with the cooperation of various stakeholders is a comprehensive effort in empowering the youth efficiently to jointly drive the development of the country.

This plan is a living document that will be constantly reviewed and updated according to the suitability and needs of the youth until the year 2030. Moving forward, a continuous monitoring and evaluation mechanism will be implemented to strengthen the strategy and achieve the main goal so that the issues and challenges of the youth can be dealt with effectively. At the same time, emphasis is placed on aspects of strengthening and highlighting the potential of youth human capital.

At the same time, KBS always welcomes everyone's ideas and views in ensuring that this plan document is continuously adopted through monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. This plan is expected to catalyse youth development so that they can continue to contribute to the development of themselves, their families, the community and the country in line with the Malaysia MADANI approach.

**Ts. DR. NAGULENDRAN KANGAYATKARASU**



# SUMMARY OF YOUTH SOCIOECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PLAN 2030

## Source of Authority

### Chapter 5:

Addressing Poverty and Building an Inclusive Society  
**Strategy F2:** Building Dynamic, Resilient and Competitive Youth



**Chapter 3:** Boosting Economic Resilience for a Sustainable Growth



### Strategy A8:

Intensifying Smart Farming Activities

**Chapter 6:** Building an Inclusive and More Resilient Society

**Strategy G2:** Developing Dynamic, Resilient and Competitive Youth

## Scenario: Issues and Challenges

### 5 Issues and Challenges



Low level of financial well-being, financial literacy and behaviour



The rapid development of technology gives more challenges to the youth in the sustainability of the youth economy



Competitive economic competition requires increased self-development to form character



Environmental and climate changes create uncertainty in the socioeconomic status of youth in the national economy



Strengthen policies to enhance the socioeconomic status of youth and the national economy

## Plan Framework

### 3 Goals



Generating the Youth Economy



Strengthening Youth Well-Being and Inclusivity



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3

Pemandu Committee Meetings

3

Plan Validations with Economists

## Evaluation and Monitoring

### Strengthening the Evaluation and Monitoring Ecosystem

The evaluation and monitoring ecosystem is an important platform in determining the success of strategies and mechanisms for the implementation, coordination, and monitoring of this plan.

## Implementation



2025

Implementation of initiatives and programmes under the action plan



2030





# INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND ◀

ADDRESSING YOUTH ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECT ◀

YOUTH SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES: AN OPPORTUNITY ◀

## BACKGROUND

Youth plays a crucial role in shaping the future of the nation. Currently, the youth population aged between 15 and 30 years old stands at 9.10 million, which accounts for 27.8% of the country's total population (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2022).

In this era of complex and dynamic globalization, the younger generation faces numerous challenges and obstacles. These include economic, social, political, and technological issues. According to the Malaysian Youth Index (MYI) 2022, the economic achievement level of Malaysian youth remains unsatisfactory, with no improvement compared to the previous year. Economic issues faced by youth include high living costs, inadequate savings, debt and bankruptcy, limited job opportunities and employability, income disparity, and uncertain future job prospects.

The current scenario has highlighted social issues among youth, particularly in aspects such as school dropout rates, education, social problems, mental and physical health, and the failure of family institutions. Despite various educational access provided, dropout rates remain a primary agenda for the government. Mental and physical health are fundamental to balanced national development. The Malaysian Youth Mental Health Index 2023 showed a moderately satisfactory score, but maintaining and improving it in the future remains a challenge.

Moreover, developing leadership potential among youth is another challenge that needs to be addressed to produce a generation that is responsible, mature, wise, globally-minded, and internationally connected. Positive youth characteristics need to be instilled and reinforced in line with the nation's development progress.

The digital revolution and the need for innovation require youth to adapt to technological changes and advancements. Knowledge and skills must be enhanced to explore new opportunities, become key contributors in employment, business, and national economic growth.

Therefore, KBS in collaboration with stakeholders has developed the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 as the nation's aspiration to empower and enhance the socioeconomic status of youth to drive economic growth and future sustainability.

**“I also welcome the implementation of youth empowerment programs and financial literacy programs to prepare youth to be knowledgeable and visionary, with high patriotism and self-identity, aware of current developments, compassionate towards society and the environment, and capable of managing their finances well. With these qualities, I am confident that the current generation of youth will be able to lead the nation towards greater progress in the future.”**

Royal Address by His Majesty  
Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong XVI  
Al-Sultan Abdullah Ri'ayatuddin Al-Mustafa Billah Shah Ibni Almarhum Sultan Haji Ahmad Shah Al-Musta'in Billah

Second Session, Fifteenth Parliament  
13 February 2023

## What is the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030?

The Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 is a significant policy document in the government's effort to outline the direction for empowering the socioeconomic status of youth up to the year 2030. This document serves as a guide for stakeholders in youth development to implement initiatives to address socioeconomic issues and challenges faced by youth.

This plan is a dynamic and living document that will continuously be reviewed and updated according to the needs and changes in youth development. Its development utilizes scientific methods, as shown in **Display Box 1**, to support the government's efforts in making evidence-based decisions.

## Vision and Expected Results?

The vision of the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 is to build 'Competitive, Prosperous, and Sustainable Youth.' The Plan includes three main goals: Generating Youth Economy, Strengthening Youth Well-being and Inclusivity, and Enhancing Sustainable Development.

The implementation of targeted strategies and initiatives, taking into account the needs, capabilities, and diversity of eight (8) target youth groups over the long term, aims to reduce unemployment rates, decrease the percentage of youth categorized as Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEET), increase average youth salaries and wages, enhance youth labor force participation rates, improve female youth labor force participation rates, decrease underemployment related to youth skills, increase youth financial literacy scores, increase the number of youth participating in social protection schemes, and create a green economy database for youth.

## Who are the Beneficiaries?

Strategies and initiatives implemented by 10 youth development implementation groups focus on youth aged **15 to 30 years old** under **eight (8) youth target group categories**. Eight (8) youth target groups are categorised into three (3) age levels to increase the reach of youth development programme implementation to the target group.



**Early Youth Schooling**

15-18 years old



**Middle Youth Higher education or working**

19-24 years old



**Late Youth Mostly in the working world**

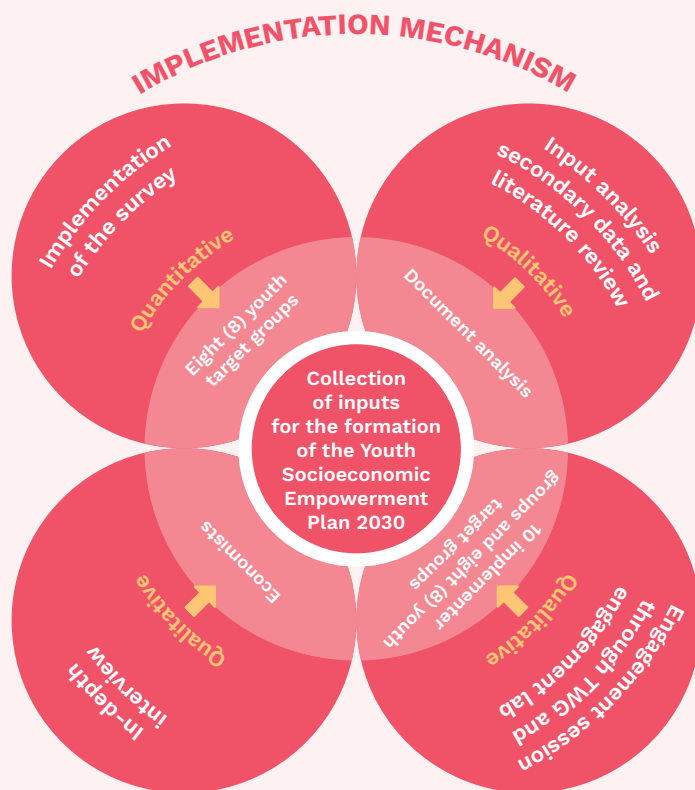
25-30 years old

<p><b>Youth at school</b> Youth studying at the secondary level consists of secondary schools, cluster schools, trust schools, boarding schools, religious school, sports schools, arts schools, vocational and technical schools and the <i>sekolah pondok</i>.</p>	<p><b>Career youth</b> Youth who have career in various fields consists of public and private professional, public and private non professionals, non governmental organizations work force, uniformed bodies work force, entrepreneurs, athlete and artists.</p>	<p><b>Youth at large</b> Consists of urban youth, rural youth, youth of main ethnic, youth icon, young families and young parents.</p>	<p><b>International Malaysian youth</b> Consists of youth who are working and studying abroad and youth who have been working and studying abroad.</p>	8 Youth Target Groups
<p><b>Marginalized and minority youth</b> Divided into 2 categories: (a) Minority youth - Orang Asli, minority ethnic and disabled; and (b) Marginalized youth - orphans, poor or income below RM3,000 a month (B40), homeless, under age single mother or single father.</p>	<p><b>Youth groups</b> Divided into 2 categories: (a) Youth in organization - youth who are members in organizations registered under any of the country's law such as NGO, youth NGO, arts and cultural NGO, sports and recreation NGO, political bodies and cooperative and (b) Special interest group - youth who gather and conduct activities of the same special interest without registration under any law of the country</p>	<p><b>Youth at higher education</b> Youth who pursue their studies at the higher education consists of public or private universities; public or private skills training institutes, polytechnics, community colleges and professional courses.</p>	<p><b>Youth at risk</b> Youth who are young patients, young patients to be, school dropouts, unemployed, abuse victims, former inmates, children of inmates, smokers, alcoholies, drug addicts, former drug addicts, illegal racers, identity disorder, smugglers and youth at the borders.</p>	

## DEVELOPMENT METHODS

The preparation work for this plan focuses on strategies to enhance the capacity and capability of youth in socioeconomic aspects. In line with the cross-implementer concept outlined in the National Youth Policy (NYP), which ensures that youth development in this country is carried out collaboratively based on the functions and capabilities of each implementer, several data collection methods were employed.

This data collection involved 10 youth development implementing groups and eight (8) youth target groups that benefit from the development of this plan. The plan development period was carried out from September 2022 to April 2024.



### Phase 1: Input collection

#### Qualitative methods

- ▶ Analyzing national and international documents;
- ▶ Identifying youth economic issues and challenges, as well as facts and statistics related to youth socioeconomic conditions; and
- ▶ Conducting national and international alignment analysis, particularly on strategies and initiatives to empower youth socioeconomic development.

### Phase 2: Data collection and input, improvement, analysis, Cross-referencing, input determination, and validation

#### Qualitative methods

- ▶ Input collection was carried out through engagement sessions such as the Technical Working Group (TWG) Workshop and Engagement Labs in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, and Sarawak, involving 10 youth development implementing groups and eight (8) targeted youth groups.

#### Quantitative methods

- ▶ Conducting an online survey involving 1,000 youth respondents; and
- ▶ Validating focus areas, strategies, action plans, initiatives and the timeline for plan implementation by youth groups.

#### Drafting and Refinement

- ▶ Analysis and interpretation workshop;
- ▶ Preparation of the first and second draft of the plan; and
- ▶ Validation process by national economic experts.

### Phase 3: Analysis and target setting

- ▶ Applying an economic projection model using econometric methods; and
- ▶ Validation and refinement of selected targets with stakeholders.

### Phase 4: Publication and dissemination

- ▶ Cabinet approval;
- ▶ Publication; and
- ▶ Dissemination.

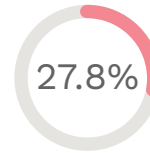


- ▶ Youth individuals between **the ages of 15 and before reaching the age of 30** based on MYP
- ▶ A person who is **not less than 15 years old and not more than 30 years old** based on the Youth Societies and Youth Development Act 2007 (Amendment) 2019 [Act A1602]

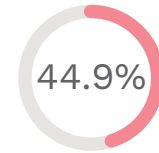
**Population of residents and youth aged 15 to 30 years and 15 to 40 years old in Malaysia for the year 2022**



**32,698.1**  
Total Resident Population ('000)



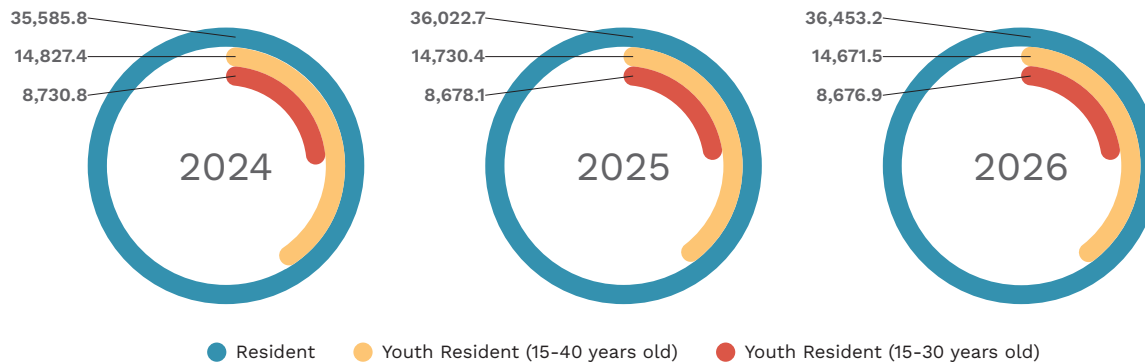
**9.10 million**  
Youth 15 to 30 years old



**14.68 million**  
Youth 15 to 40 years old

Note: Mid-year population estimation based on data from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023

**Projected population statistics of Malaysia for 2024-2026**



Note: Population projection (revision) based on data from the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2010  
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023

A country is considered an aging nation when the population aged 65 and above reaches 7% of the total population (World Bank, 2020). Malaysia attained the status of an aging nation in 2021, with the population aged 65 and above reaching 7% (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2022). The increasing aging population rate indirectly impacts the country in various aspects, including socioeconomics. To address this change, one of the key areas of focus is the national labor force and productivity. Therefore, the development of this plan also includes preparedness initiatives to face the challenges of an aging nation in the future.

## ADDRESSING YOUTH ISSUES AND CHALLENGES IN THE SOCIOECONOMIC ASPECT

Malaysian youth face various issues and challenges in navigating the waves of globalisation, which are expected to have a compounded impact on them in the future if not managed properly. Therefore, the issues and challenges faced by youth need to be addressed to prevent them from undermining their ability and capacity to compete in the economic sector. The identification of these issues and challenges is analysed using the Social, Technological, Economic, Environmental and Policy (STEEP) framework, implemented in collaboration with the Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology (MiGHT). This analysis is used to consider various factors related to economic aspects, including future scenarios.

Several input collection processes have been carried out to gather issues, challenges, and perspectives related to the youth economy, involving various backgrounds including eight target youth groups from urban and rural areas, government and private agencies, state governments, community leaders, non-governmental organizations, educational and research institutions, and the media.

This process was conducted through several series of TWG workshops across Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak. The input obtained was then brought to the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 Engagement Lab for finalization.

Additionally, a survey of youth perspectives on strategies and initiatives to empower their socioeconomic status was conducted to ensure that the relevant information reflects the views of all parties and adheres to the concept of no one being left behind, so that the plan is inclusive and helps achieve the targeted goals. The analysis includes:

- (i) An analysis of social factors affecting youth, such as values, interests, self-character, mentality, social support and environment;
- (ii) An analysis of technological aspects, including youth's ability to adapt to technological advancements, covering creativity and innovation, communication, talent, creation of new technologies and technology safety;
- (iii) An analysis of the economic environment of youth, including knowledge, skills, capability and economic ability;
- (iv) An analysis of environmental factors such as climate change, awareness of sustainable development concepts, environmental safety and employment landscape;
- (v) An analysis of policy identification and improvement; and
- (vi) An analysis of socioeconomic elements involving the inclusiveness of social and economic aspects to allow targeted initiatives to be implemented.





# Low Levels of Financial Well-Being, Literacy, and Financial Behavior

Low financial literacy and behavior are among the main challenges in the financial well-being of youth. Based on the analysis conducted, some of the issues and challenges faced by youth include inadequate wages, high cost of living, low financial literacy and behavior, debt burdens and bankruptcy, asset ownership, financial assistance and support, and unemployment.

## Inadequate wages

The issue of wages is frequently raised by youth, particularly regarding the disparity between offered salaries and their skills. This is a major reason for receiving low wages. **Youth who do not receive salaries commensurate with their qualifications also contribute to an increase in underemployment related to their skills.** The government has addressed this issue by implementing a new minimum wage of RM1,500 per month starting from 1<sup>st</sup> May 2022 (Ministry of Human Resources, 2022).

## High cost of living

Purchasing basic necessities for survival is required regardless of gender, locality, or education level. **3 out of 10** Malaysian workers aged 18 and above need to borrow money to buy basic necessities (Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency, 2018).

Additionally, only **24% of Malaysians** can cover living expenses for at least three months or more if they lose their primary source of income (Financial Education Network, 2019).

The cost of living refers to the total household expenses, including financial obligations such as car and housing loans, to maintain a certain standard of living (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2018).

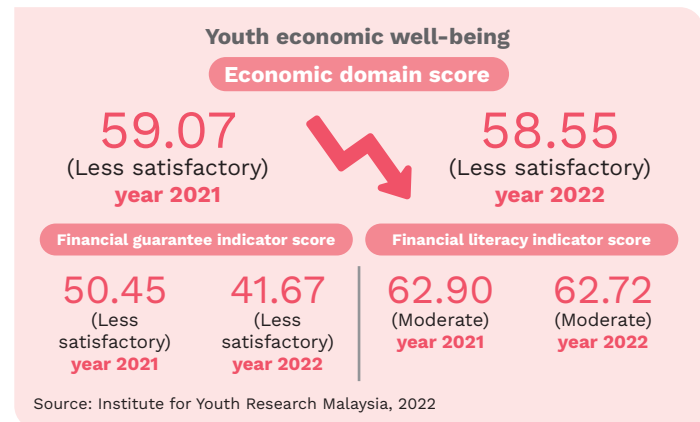


**3 out of 10** working adult in Malaysia aged 18 and above need to borrow money to purchase basic necessities

Source: (Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency, 2018)

## Low financial literacy and behaviour

The level of financial literacy among Malaysian youth aged 15 to 30 is at a moderately satisfactory level. The financial literacy indicator score was **62.72 for 2022**, which is lower compared to 62.90 for 2021. The score also decreased in 2021 compared to 2020 (Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2022).



Regarding savings, which is a key indicator of financial behavior, the Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency reports that **2 out of 10 Malaysian workers aged 18 and above** did not save money in the past six months (Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency, 2018).



**2 out of 10** Malaysian adults aged 18 and above who work have no savings

Source: Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency, 2018

Financial behaviour is also significantly impact the ability of youth to set aside money for emergencies. The Financial Capability and Inclusion Survey 2021 by the Bank Negara Malaysia involving a sample population aged 15 and over shows that **47% claim to have difficulty fork out RM1,000** in case of an emergency compared to 52% in 2018. **Only 69% stated being able to save for contingency expenses** compared to 71% in 2018. This shows that there is a percentage decrease regarding the preparation of contingency expenses. In addition, self-control and discipline in managing finances showed a decrease from **67% in 2018 to 64%** in 2021 (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021).



**47%** of youth  
difficult to raise  
**RM1,000** in the  
event of emergency

Source: Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021

The youth generation in the digital age who are exposed to the convenience of online purchases should also be taken into account. Uncontrolled online spending will make the youth's financial position at an unsatisfactory level. Based on a study conducted by the Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency, it was found that **4 out of 10 or 39% of youth are categorised as compulsive online shoppers** which potentially exposes them to negative social effects (Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency, 2024).



**39%** of youth are  
categorised  
as **compulsive  
online shoppers**

Source: Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency, 2024

### Debt burden and bankruptcy

In terms of bankruptcy, statistics show a 1.6% decrease in bankruptcy cases among those under 35 years old. Statistics for 2023 reveal 727 cases or 15.1% of the total 4,810 cases, compared to 770 cases or 13.5% of the total 5,695 cases in 2022. Although there is a decrease, the issue of bankruptcy still requires significant attention to prevent an increase in youth bankruptcies in the future (Malaysian Insolvency Department, 2024).

The 2021 Financial Capability and Inclusion Survey found that **30% of Malaysians** aged 15 and above feel that their debt is burdensome, which is seen as a long-term problem among salaried workers in Malaysia (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021).

Debt burden and bankruptcy can have psychological and physical effects on youth. The Mental Health Profile Study found that 61% of respondents aged 15 to 40 experience stress, anxiety or depression due to economic problems (Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2023).



**61%** of youth are  
experiencing **stress,  
anxiety or depression**  
due to economic problems

Source: Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2023

**Asset ownership**

Asset ownership, such as homes, land, and vehicles, is also a focus and challenge among the youth generation. Homeownership among youth respondents is low, with only **16% owning a home**. This number is small compared to the overall population of Malaysia. The reason is that **the majority of youth, 60% of respondents, do not have sufficient remaining income after meeting basic living needs** such as food, housing and clothing to afford monthly mortgage payments and find it difficult to provide a down payment for purchasing a home (Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2021).



**60%** of youth respondents do not have the remaining income to cover basic needs

Source: Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2021

Additionally, some **youth are ineligible for mortgages due to their current employment status**, such as contract, part-time, probationary, or specific job categories. Many respondents with a Bachelor's degree or higher also lack the ability to own a home due to low income and very high living costs. As a result, many respondents continue to live with their families and have not yet achieved independence, either by renting or purchasing a home (Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2021).

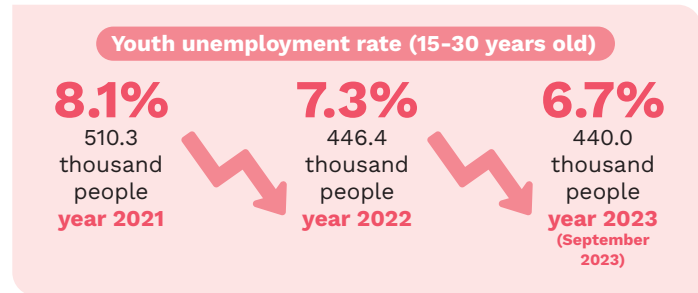
**Funding assistance and support**

Funding assistance and support are needed by youth, especially at the start of their involvement in business. Various initiatives are implemented by ministries and agencies, such as grants for youth involved in entrepreneurship. In 2022, 704 young entrepreneurs aged 18 to 40 received grants under the Young Agropreneur Program (Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, 2023).

Additionally, applications for funding from the National Entrepreneurs Corporation Berhad in 2022 showed a decrease in applications among youth aged 25 to 30 compared to 2023.

**Youth unemployment**

One of the issues in economic development is related to employment and unemployment. This issue occurs in many countries. In 2022, there was a **decrease in the youth unemployment rate** among those aged 15 to 30, from 7.3% or 446.4 thousand people in 2021 to 8.1% or 510.3 thousand people. The youth unemployment rate as of September 2023 is 6.7% or 440,000 people. Among the issues related to unemployment mentioned by youth are the lack of job opportunities. Despite the decrease in the unemployment rate among youth, this issue remains concerning (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023).



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023



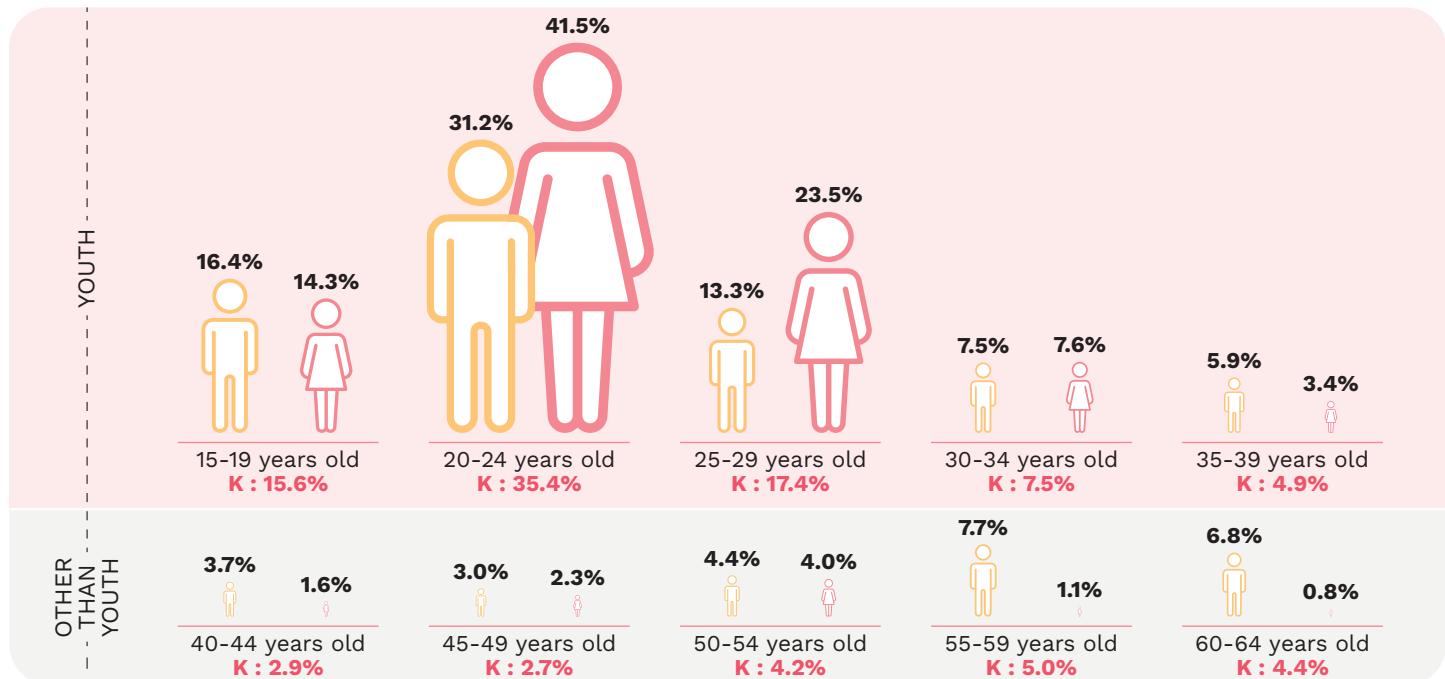
Statistics of the unemployed by age and gender in Malaysia for the year 2017-2022

Age Category	Category	Male						Female						Grand Total					
		2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
15-19	Youth	50.1	52.3	54.3	57.1	76.0	61.5	29.8	34.4	32.3	29.6	35.8	36.6	79.9	86.6	86.7	86.7	111.8	98.1
20-24		115.1	109.2	109.4	125.2	126.3	116.7	88.4	97.8	99.7	102.1	91.0	106.4	203.5	207.0	209.1	227.3	217.3	223.1
25-29		62.1	55.2	62.6	86.6	91.5	49.7	43.9	48.1	43.4	74.2	69.6	60.2	105.9	103.2	106.0	160.8	161.2	109.9
30-34		24.4	26.0	30.1	44.7	37.4	28.1	18.5	18.6	14.6	29.3	33.2	19.4	42.9	44.6	44.7	74.0	70.6	47.5
35-39		16.0	13.9	13.4	33.9	32.2	22.0	7.5	7.0	6.3	19.6	12.7	8.8	23.5	20.9	19.7	53.5	44.9	30.8
40-44	Other Than Youth	9.6	11.9	11.8	15.8	18.9	13.9	5.3	4.6	4.5	6.7	8.1	4.2	14.9	16.5	16.3	22.4	26.9	18.2
45-49		12.1	7.5	7.9	17.1	17.7	11.2	6.2	2.3	2.1	6.9	11.3	5.8	18.3	9.8	10.1	24.0	29.0	17.0
50-54		6.2	7.1	7.5	16.2	11.5	16.5	2.3	2.0	1.8	8.0	13.3	10.3	8.4	9.1	9.3	24.3	24.8	26.8
55-59		3.4	3.8	2.4	16.8	12.4	28.7	0.5	0.6	1.6	4.7	4.0	2.7	3.9	4.4	4.1	21.5	16.5	31.4
60-64		0.7	1.4	1.6	11.3	14.0	25.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	5.1	16.0	2.0	1.2	2.0	2.2	16.4	30.0	27.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>299.7</b>	<b>288.4</b>	<b>301.1</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>438.0</b>	<b>373.9</b>	<b>202.9</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>207.1</b>	<b>286.3</b>	<b>295.0</b>	<b>256.5</b>	<b>502.6</b>	<b>504.3</b>	<b>508.2</b>	<b>711.0</b>	<b>733.0</b>	<b>630.4</b>

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2022

● The highest amount by year

The percentage of unemployed by age and gender categories in Malaysia for the year 2022



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2022

● K – Total amount in percentage



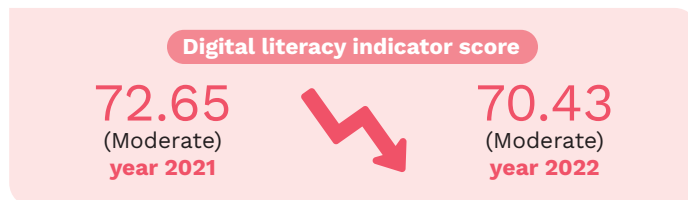
## Rapid Technological Advancement Presents More Challenges to Youth in Achieving Economic Sustainability

Technology helps youth to perform tasks more quickly, efficiently and effectively. Based on the analysis conducted, there are several technology-related challenges that need to be addressed, such as talent availability and enhancement, the gap in creativity and innovation, empowerment of the digital economy, cybersecurity assurance, capacity for creativity and limitations in infrastructure access.

### Talent availability and needs in technology

Talent in the field of technology is highly needed. The labor market transformation has been driven by technology such as artificial intelligence (AI), environmental changes, and economic trends (World Economic Forum, 2023).

Regarding talent availability in technology, the digital literacy score for 2022 showed a slight decline compared to 2021. **The score for 2022 was 70.43, indicating a moderate level, compared to 72.65 the previous year.** This reflects that Malaysian youth have digital literacy in technology but still need improvement (Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2022).



Source: Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2022

### Creativity and innovation gap in technology

There is room for improvement to bridge the gap between creativity and technological innovation needed among youth. The creation of new products indirectly opens business opportunities and enhances competitiveness in both local and international markets. Efforts in digitalisation within the service and business sectors need to be continuously explored through technological research and development (R&D) activities in fields such as big data analytics, the internet of things (IoT) and AI. It is estimated that 69 million new jobs will be created by 2027, while 83 million jobs will be eliminated.



Source: World Economic Forum, 2023

### Digital economy empowerment

The digital economy facilitates business processes and increases economic value, particularly through product marketing and transactions. In Malaysia, the digital economy is defined as economic and social activities involving the production and consumption of digital technology by individuals, businesses and the government (Economic Planning Unit, 2021).

The Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint (MyDigital) aims to ensure **100% of households have internet access and all students** have access to online learning.



Source: Economic Planning Unit, 2021

KBS has implemented a gig economy programme starting from 2020. Through these initiatives, 2,046 youths aged 18 to 30 participated in the myGIG Digital Freelance programme from 2020 to 2021. Additionally, 44,795 youths aged 18 to 30 joined the Jelajah Genta Belia programme in 2023 (National Youth and Sports Department, 2023).

## Cybersecurity assurance

### i) Lack of awareness

Awareness about cybersecurity **remains low** among Malaysians, as many users do not practice positive, ethical, and responsible internet use. Statistics from the Malaysia Computer Emergency Response Team (MyCERT) 2023 show that cybersecurity incidents occur every year. In 2020, there were 10,790 reported incidents, including fraud, intrusion and cyber disruptions. In 2023, the number of reported incidents was 5,917.



Source: Malaysia Computer Emergency Response Team, 2023

Public complaints about hacking increased from 1,535 in 2020 to 2,619 in 2021 and 3,215 in 2022. However, complaints decreased in 2023, with a total of 2,400 (Ministry of Communications, 2023).

Additionally, the 2021 Financial Capability and Inclusion Survey indicates that **one out of three (3) or 37% of respondents were willing to share their bank account passwords and personal identification numbers (PINs) with close friends**. Meanwhile, **62% of respondents did not pay attention to the security of the banking websites** they used for online transactions (Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021).



Source: Bank Negara Malaysia, 2021

### ii) Cyber fraud cases

Cyber fraud issues impact national security, including asset loss, financial losses, exposure of personal data, emotional stress and anxiety. The National Scam Response Center received **3,482 calls related to online financial fraud, with losses amounting to RM27 million** in 2023 alone. In January 2023, there were 1,768 calls related to fraud with a total loss of RM11 million, while in February 2023, there were 1,714 calls involving fraud with losses of approximately RM15.9 million (National Scam Response Center, 2023).

### Limitations in technology access and infrastructure

The limitations in digital infrastructure access, especially in rural areas, require attention. The disparity in access between areas with coverage and those without coverage affects the economic development of youth. Extensive coverage not only drives more dynamic economic growth but also empowers communities, particularly those in rural areas, to become more proficient in technology use (PLANMalaysia, 2021).

Access and use of digital technology can be improved by ensuring that youth in remote locations have access and by enhancing their literacy to participate online. The percentage of internet usage among youth aged 15 to 39 in 2022 showed a decrease to 57.8% compared to 76.6% in 2020 (Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission, 2023).



## Competitive Economic Competition Requires Self-Development to Build Character

**Self-development is a crucial aspect needed to nurture youth who are confident, skilled, competitive, considerate, and capable. In facing current challenges, youth need strength and abilities such as resilience and responsiveness, patterns of thought, emotional, mental, and physical strength, and spirituality. It is an ongoing effort required to recognise one's strengths and weaknesses and strive for self-improvement towards a better future.**

### Resilience

The ability of youth to handle any crisis depends on their skills and capabilities. Resilient youth can overcome challenges and find solutions by taking the best actions and not giving up easily. Additionally, self-confidence must be increased to prepare oneself for exploring new knowledge and experiences, including competing in the field of entrepreneurship.

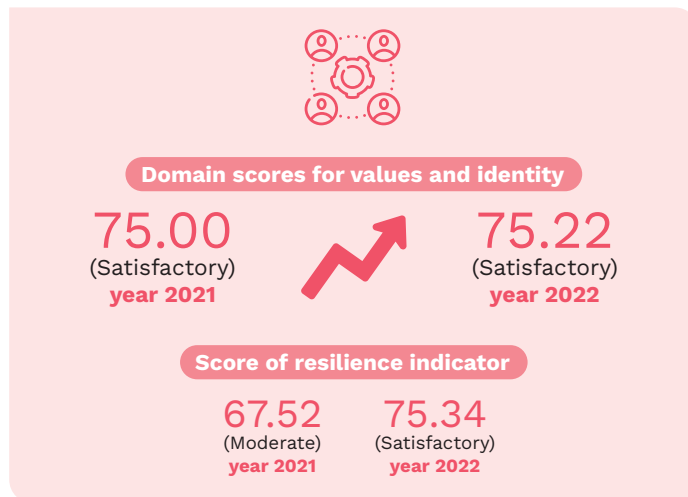
The resilience indicator in the MYI was developed to measure youth's ability to stay committed to something despite facing various challenges and obstacles. The achievement score for the resilience indicator was **75.34 in 2022 compared to 67.52 in 2021**.

### Personal character in nation building

Youth also need to adopt a **growth mindset** rather than a fixed mindset. Those with a growth mindset view abilities, intelligence and talents as qualities that can be developed and improved through effort. Conversely, individuals with a fixed mindset believe that these qualities are static and cannot change over time.

**Confidence** is fostered through a positive mindset. Confident youth are capable of setting goals and striving for performance to achieve financial well-being. Youths' confidence can motivate them and drive them forward to achieve their life goals.

According to the Global Skills Taxonomy, essential skills, knowledge and abilities include **self-efficacy**, which encompasses curiosity and lifelong learning, reliability and attention to detail, motivation and self-awareness, resilience, flexibility and agility. Furthermore, the **ability to work with others** is crucial, involving empathy and active listening, leadership and social influence, as well as teaching and mentoring skills. Another important skill set is **ethics** such as environmental ethics and global citizenship responsibilities (World Economic Forum, 2023).

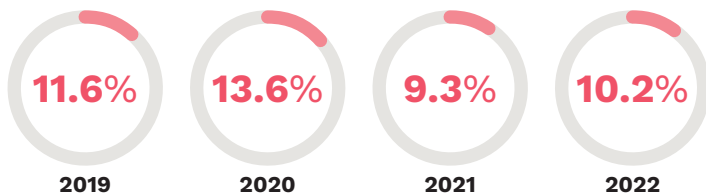


Source: Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2022

### Dropout of youth and vulnerable groups

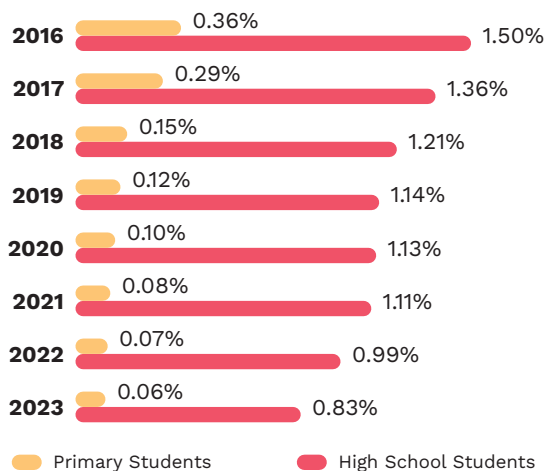
The percentage of youth aged 15 to 24 in the **NEET category is still high** at 11.6% in 2019, 13.6% in 2020, 9.3% in 2021 and 10.2% in 2022 (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2022). In addition, the dropout issue at the school level **involving secondary students is as much as 0.83% in 2023** while **primary students is as much as 0.06%** (Ministry of Education, 2023). One of the issues in helping NEET youth out of this category is identifying their background and demographics. The collection of information and profiles of NEET youth needs to be implemented so that targeted initiatives can be implemented by stakeholders in helping this group.

Percentage of youth in the NEET category



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2022

Student dropout rates in schools for the years 2016-2023



Note: The data pertains only to students in schools under the Ministry of Education. The data received for calculation is in aggregate form. There is student mobility from one state to another state.  
Source: Ministry of Education, 2023

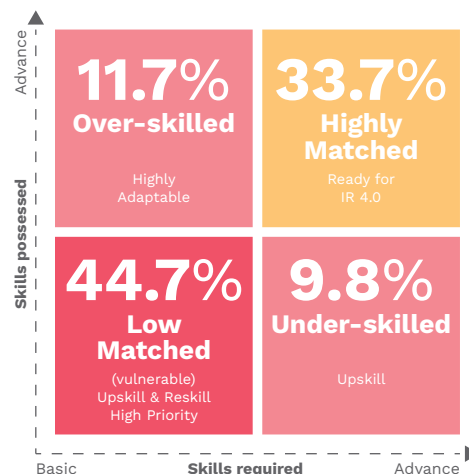
In addition, there is also a generation of youth who are facing financial issues for a long period of time and are in poverty. Based on statistics in 2022, the number of National Poverty Rate for Household Heads (KIR) aged 15 to 40, is 67,424 people. While the total number of National Poverty in Household Members (AIR) is 685,763 people aged 15 to 40 for the year 2022 (Implementation Coordination Unit, 2023).



Source: Implementation Coordination Unit, 2023

### Mismatch between youth skills and industry needs

The mismatch between youth skills and industry needs is often highlighted when discussing job supply and employment. The Upskilling and Reskilling Study for Better Employment Opportunities among Youth 2021 found that 44.7% of youths had low skills alignment and 11.7% were over-skilled, meaning their skills exceeded the requirements needed (Malaysia Youth Development Research Institute, 2021).



Source: Malaysia Youth Development Research Institute, 2021



## Environmental and Climate Changes Create Uncertainty in the Socioeconomic Status of Youth and the National Economy

Environment and climate change also affect the economic sustainability of youth. The climate change crisis amongst others gives an impact on sources of income in various sectors, especially in the agricultural, construction, manufacturing, mining and other sectors. In addition, a safe environment can also affect the economic level of youth.

### Climate change crisis

The climate change crisis can pose risks to individuals, communities and nations. Loss of livelihoods, decreased health levels, and impacts on education, business and infrastructure directly affect youths. The major floods that struck Malaysia in December 2021 resulted in an overall loss valued at RM6.1 billion (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2021). Therefore, it is crucial for the younger generation to emphasize the importance of environmental care, preservation, conservation and to pay attention to the effects of climate change.

### Awareness of sustainable development concepts

Youth awareness and understanding of sustainable development concepts can help achieve these goals, particularly concerning several established targets. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were adopted at the United Nations General Assembly in New York on 25<sup>th</sup> September 2015. Among the SDG agendas directly related to youth are **zero poverty, zero hunger, good health and well-being, quality education, gender equality, decent work and economic growth and climate action**.

### Unsafe environment

Youth involvement in social problems and index crimes, whether property crimes or violence, can jeopardize the safety of other youths and the community, creating a sense of insecurity. Youth involvement in index crimes aged 15 to 40 **decreased in 2022 compared to 2021, from 15,999 cases to 15,309 cases**. Theft offenses recorded, at 88,261 individuals or 27.4%, were the highest crimes from 2016 to 2022, with motorcycle theft being the highest at 10,327 cases or 31.5%.

The increase in juvenile involvement and arrests aged 7 to 18 in index crimes **rose in 2022 compared to 2021, from 1,196 cases to 1,399 cases** (Royal Malaysia Police, 2023).

### Changing job landscape

A shift in the job landscape is expected by 2030 due to advancements in technology, environment, economy, health, social and geopolitical factors. Youth need to prepare for the future, seize job opportunities and be ready to create new jobs.

According to McKinsey & Company (2020), **approximately 6 million new jobs are expected to be created by 2030**. Three (3) factors are predicted to drive job creation:

- (i) increased consumer income and its impact on consumer goods;
- (ii) increased education spending; and
- (iii) an aging population that will create new job demands, including doctors, nurses, and personal care assistants.

According to the Newsletter issued by the Department of Statistics Malaysia, **26% of the total 15.3 million labor force in Malaysia are part of the gig economy or nearly 4 million freelance workers**. The gig economy workforce in Malaysia grew by 31% in 2017, surpassing the growth in the conventional workforce. The article also states that e-hailing drivers working in Malaysia's gig economy number 160,000 (DOSM Newsletter/MBLS/1.2020/Series 8).



## Strengthen Policies to Enhance the Socioeconomic Status of Youth and the National Economy

To streamline the process and efficiency in driving efforts for youth economic growth, effective and well-managed governance is crucial. Various aspects of governance management need to be considered, including policy, collaboration, and conducive infrastructure, to help enhance financial resources and strengthen the youth economy.

### Salary and wage adjustments

Issues related to inadequate salaries are frequently raised. Typically, salaries are directly linked to productivity, where salaries increase in line with productivity. The government has implemented various initiatives to improve worker salaries, such as the Productivity-Linked Wage System (PLWS) and the Wage Growth Mechanism (PGM).

In November 2023, the Ministry of Economy presented a White Paper on the Proposed Progressive Wage Policy to outline the government's commitment to increasing worker salaries in line with productivity improvements. This Progressive Wage Policy complements PGM and PLWS. The Progressive Wage Policy is voluntary, incentive-based, and linked to productivity. Pilot projects will be implemented, and evaluations of their effectiveness will be conducted before making decisions on the comprehensive implementation of the Progressive Wage Policy (Ministry of Economy, 2023).

### Industry, training institutions, and educational collaboration

Collaboration between industry, training institutions, and educational bodies is proposed to be further strengthened, especially in fields where there is a clear supply and demand for skills. A total of 20,190 trainees benefited from the National Dual Training System (SLDN), which involves cooperation between Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions and industry. In 2022, the establishment of the TVET Collaboration Hub (TCH) and the Government-Industry TVET Coordination Body was approved (Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan, 2023).

### Institutional course offerings and employability

The proposed realignment of TVET course offerings aims to improve youth employability in line with industry needs and demands. The graduate employability rate of TVET in 2022 was **92.5%**, compared to **88.0%** in 2021, reflecting an increase of **4.5%** (Ministry of Higher Education, 2023).

In 2021, 176,256 or 61.6% of 286,299 citizen graduates were employed, compared to 60.0% in 2020. Additionally, **18.8%** of graduates continued their studies, **3.3%** were waiting for job placement, **1.8%** were participating in various skill enhancement programs, and 41,467 graduates or **14.5%** were unemployed (Ministry of Higher Education, 2021).

### Youth involvement in national policy development

Youth involvement in the national policy development process needs to be enhanced, particularly in national economic development. In 2022, **1,494 youths** participated in the National Youth Consultative Council, including 220 at the national level and 1,274 at the state level, compared to **1,258 youths** in 2021, with 143 at the national level and 1,115 at the state level (Department of Youth and Sports, 2022).

**99 youths** were involved as Malaysian Youth Parliament Members (APBM) in 2023. The APBM conference was first introduced in 2015, and 12 series of conferences have been organized, involving 526 participants (Department of Youth and Sports, 2023).

## YOUTH SOCIOECONOMIC CHALLENGES: AN OPPORTUNITY

Based on the issues and challenges that have been identified, there are various opportunities that can be taken to help improve the socioeconomics of youth in the long term.



“**They (youth) will be equipped with knowledge and skills to increase their potential involvement in technology-related activities that can generate higher income.**”

**YAB Dato' Seri Anwar Ibrahim,  
Prime Minister**

Presentation of the Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (MTR of the Twelfth Plan)  
20 September 2023, House of Representative





# EMPOWERING YOUTH SOCIOECONOMICS

TARGETED STRATEGIES AND INITIATIVES ◀

YOUTH SOCIOECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PLAN 2030 ◀

SELECTED TARGET ◀

SUPPORT EXISTING POLICIES ◀

## TARGETED STRATEGIES AND INITIATIVES

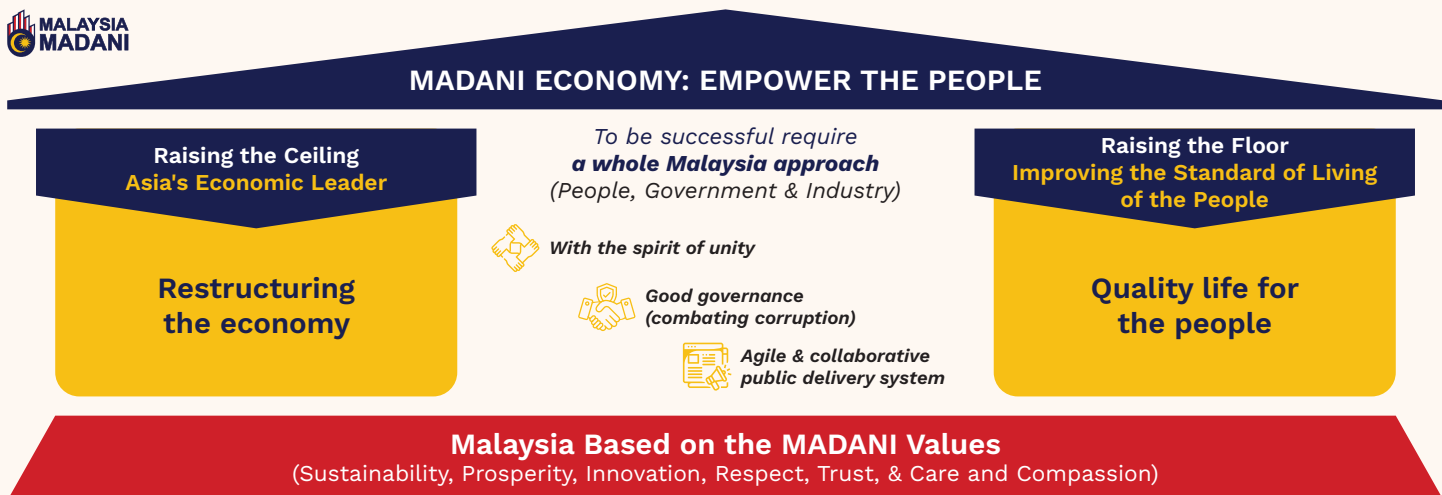
Youth need both internal and external strength to face challenges in various aspects of life. Internal strength can be developed by emphasizing each individual's psychological, mental, emotional, and spiritual capabilities. External strength, involving support from family, friends, community and the environment is also necessary to support and enhance the resilience of the younger generation.

As the future inheritors of the nation, the youth must embrace efforts to enhance their identity. Aligning themselves with national development is crucial and can indirectly help them remain competitive. However, if there are barriers to youth participation, especially in the economic field, it will undoubtedly affect the achievement of targeted goals.

Considering the eight (8) different youth target groups based on their needs and capabilities, initiatives are developed using a targeted approach according to the diversity and uniqueness of youth backgrounds. Different groups require different approaches.

Therefore, strategic policy development that considers target groups for the long term is essential, particularly in helping the youth face crises such as economic downturns or health crises like COVID-19. The impact of targeted policy development will help the country produce future-proof youth, who are always prepared to face any form of social and economic challenges.

The Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 is developed in line with the formation of the MADANI Economy. Based on efforts to restructure the economy and improve the quality of life for the people, this plan focuses on youth as a target group. Enhancing the well-being and quality of life of youth, particularly in the socioeconomic aspect, is the focus of this plan. MADANI values such as sustainability, well-being, creativity, respect, confidence and compassion have also been considered in the formation of the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030.



The Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 contains initiatives to help the younger generation face economic and social challenges through expanding job opportunities, enhancing skills and competencies, empowering digitalisation and sustainability, recognising and harnessing youth potential, and strengthening financial literacy and credit management. The vision of this plan is to develop and strengthen a generation of '**Competitive, Prosperous, and Sustainable Youth**'. The ability and capability of competitive youth help them overcome obstacles and challenges in a competitive environment. The concept of well-being emphasizes aspects of peace, prosperity, comfort, and tranquillity, as well as sustainability, referring to a continuous and enduring youth economy.

The plan targets youth aged 15 to 30, including the general youth population, school-going youth, higher education youth, working youth, youth organisations, at-risk youth, international Malaysian youth and minority and marginalized youth.

The plan comprises three (3) core goals:

**(i) Goal 1: Generating the Youth Economy**

This goal focuses on expanding job opportunities and diversifying youth income sources. Efforts are also made to empower youth entrepreneurship through technology adaptation in businesses. Strengthening financial management is also emphasized to improve financial literacy and well-being. Nine (9) initiatives are implemented under this objective.

**(ii) Goal 2: Strengthening Youth Well-Being and Inclusivity**

This goal is achieved through efforts to develop youth talent through skills elements, including improving technological literacy among youth. Additionally, various other efforts will be undertaken to strengthen resilience and competitiveness to highlight youth potential. Efforts are also intensified to increase the participation of young women in engineering more inclusive youth development. This approach provides equal opportunities for all youth groups to engage in advancing youth economic development. Ten (10) initiatives are implemented under this objective.

**(iii) Goal 3: Enhancing Sustainable Development**

This goal aligns with the national aspiration to ensure that development meets current needs without compromising future needs. Economic development must be balanced with social and environmental aspects to preserve and restore resources for future generations without causing adverse effects. Five (5) initiatives will be implemented under this objective.

Additionally, the plan addresses catalyst elements as ongoing support through actions such as reviewing, improving, and developing policies and guidelines, strengthening governance mechanisms for youth socioeconomic empowerment and enhancing infrastructure and facilities to provide sustainable services to the younger generation.

The goals and strategies developed will help youth be competitive in socioeconomic aspects and achieve a more prosperous future based on positive youth development values such as care, efficiency, character, confidence, collaboration, consideration, competitiveness and contribution.

**“The formation of targeted strategies and initiatives is expected to help the young generation rise up and compete in the economic sector for a more prosperous future”**

## VISION

Goal	Generating the Youth Economy			
	S1	S2	S3	S4
Strategy	<b>Expand employment opportunities</b>	<b>Diversify sources of income</b>	<b>Empowering entrepreneur development activities</b>	<b>Strengthen financial literacy and financial well-being</b>
Initiative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand employment in strategic economic sectors and emerging sectors</li> <li>Increase youth involvement in high-skilled jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Giving exposure to youth in generating alternative income</li> <li>Utilise the digital economy in generating income</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Produce competent and competitive youth entrepreneurs</li> <li>Empower start-up companies and entrepreneurs of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through technology and innovation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide a financial education ecosystem that focuses on improving prudent financial behaviour and awareness regarding the need for asset generation, investment, financial protection and financial fraud</li> <li>Provide guidance and awareness regarding financial preparation towards retirement</li> </ul>
Enabler	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review, improve and develop policies and guidelines</li> <li>Strengthen the governance mechanism of youth economic empowerment</li> <li>Strengthening infostructure and infrastructure facilities in providing sustainable services</li> </ol>			
8 Target Groups	<b>Youth at Large</b>	<b>Youth at Risk</b>	<b>Youth at School</b>	<b>Career Youth</b>
Basic Target	Positive Youth Development (PYD) (8C's)			
	<b>Caring</b>	<b>Competent</b>	<b>Cooperation</b>	<b>Considerate</b>

**To what extent can the goal of empowering the youth economy be achieved?**

Taking into account eight (8) different youth target groups according to needs and capabilities, the initiative developed uses a targeted approach according to the diversity and uniqueness of the youth's background. Different groups require different approaches.

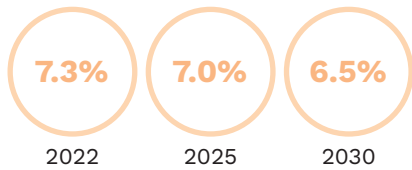
## COMPETITIVE, PROSPEROUS AND SUSTAINABLE YOUTH

Strengthening Youth Well-Being and Inclusivity				Enhancing Sustainable Development	
S1	S2	S3	S4	S1	S2
<b>Enhancing the availability of future talent</b>	<b>Strengthening resilience and competitiveness to unleash youth potential</b>	<b>Increasing the participation of young women in the economic sector and decision-making</b>	<b>Engineering inclusive youth development</b>	<b>Increase youth involvement in the green economy</b>	<b>Creating opportunities for youth involvement in the circular economy</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Strengthen the delivery of holistic TVET skills training that applies technical skills, life skills and practical training</li> <li>▶ Diversify the development of youth talent and ability to meet the demands of existing and new industries</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Produce and nurture youth with full potential</li> <li>▶ Utilising youth expertise in national economic empowerment</li> <li>▶ Provide space and opportunity for youth to have a say in national economic decision-making</li> <li>▶ Recognise youth involved in high impact economic activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Empowering female youth participation in the economic sector</li> <li>▶ Give recognition to young women in the economic sector</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Bridging the educational and economic gap among minority and marginalised youth and at-risk youth</li> <li>▶ Strengthening the support system of advisory services to youth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Increase youth awareness, understanding and knowledge in the green economy</li> <li>▶ Increase youth involvement and participation in the green technology economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Apply awareness of the marketability of products based on the circular economy</li> <li>▶ Strengthen existing support systems in supporting circular economy start-ups</li> <li>▶ Increase exposure to the importance of food security</li> </ul>
<b>Youth at Higher Education</b>		<b>International Malaysian Youth</b>		<b>Marginalized and Minority Youth</b>	
<b>Youth Groups</b>		<b>Youth Groups</b>		<b>Youth Groups</b>	
<b>Character</b>		<b>Competitive</b>		<b>Confident</b>	
<b>Character</b>		<b>Competitive</b>		<b>Contribution</b>	

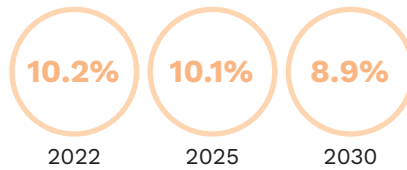
Accordingly, strategic policy development that takes into account the target group for the long term is essential, especially in helping the youth generation deal with crises such as economic decline and health crises like COVID-19. The impact on the production of targeted policies will be able to help the country produce future proof youth that is always in a situation of being ready to face any form of challenges, especially social and economic challenges.

## SELECTED TARGET

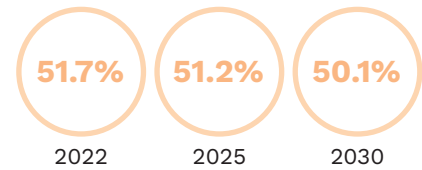
In order to achieve the goals of the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030, nine (9) selected targets were set including reducing the youth unemployment rate, reducing the percentage of youth in the NEET category, reducing the underemployment rate related to youth skills, increasing the average salary and wages of youth, increasing the financial literacy score of youth, increasing the youth labour force participation rate, increasing the female youth labour force participation rate, increasing the number of youth contributors in social protection scheme and creating a youth green economy database.



**Youth Unemployment Rate**  
(15-30 years old)



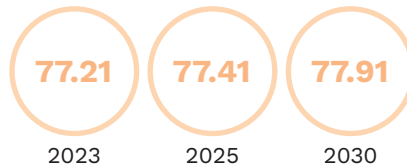
**Percentage of Youth in NEET Category**  
(15-24 years old)



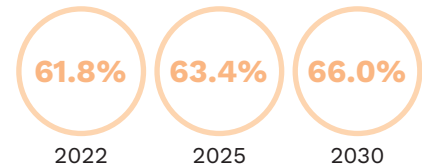
**Underutilisation of Skills-Related Labour Force**  
(15-30 years old)



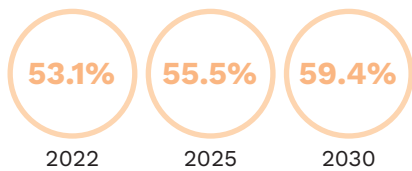
**Average Salary and Wage of Youth**  
(15-30 years old)



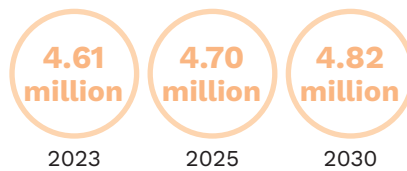
**Youth Financial Literacy Indicator Score**  
(15-30 years old)



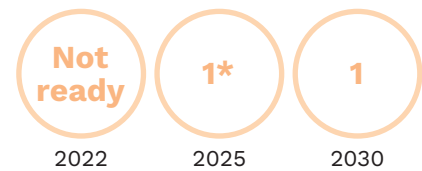
**Youth Labour Force Participation Rate**  
(15-30 years old)



**Female Youth Participation Rate in the Labour Force**  
(15-30 years old)

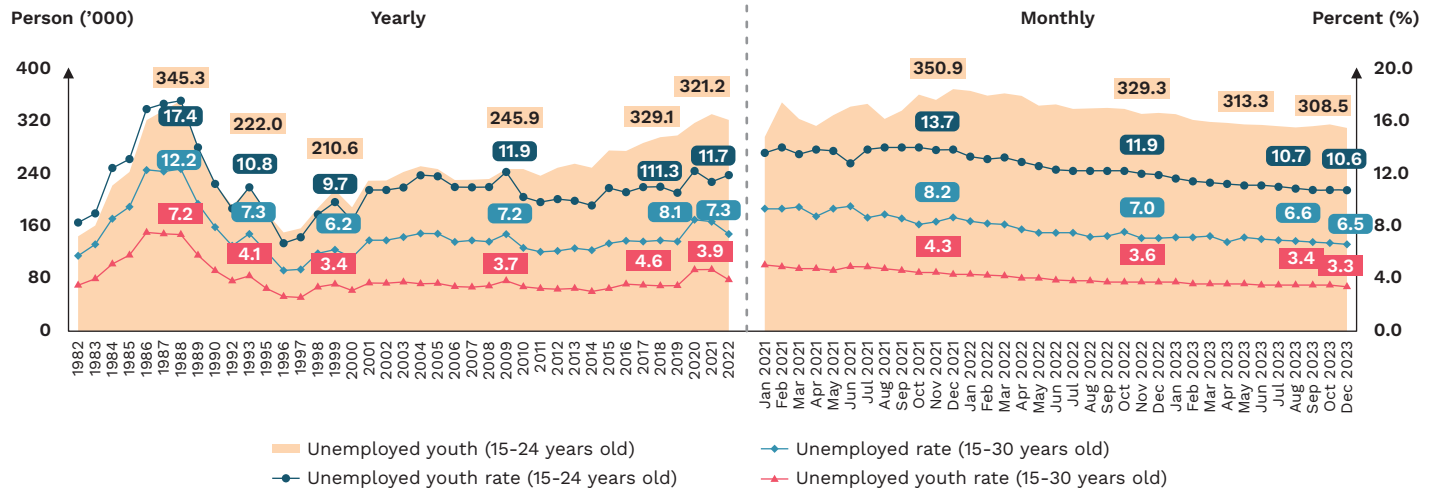


**Number of Youth Contributors in Social Protection Schemes**  
(15-30 years old)



**Youth Green Economy Database**  
(15-30 years old)  
\*framework

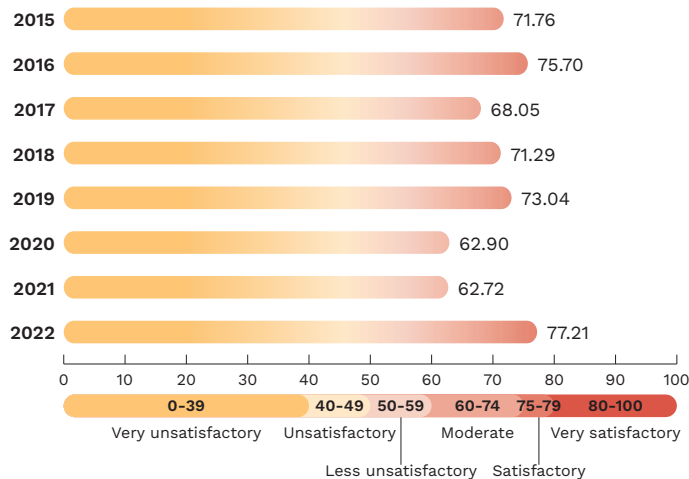
### Unemployment rate by selected age group, 1982-2022 and January 2021-November 2023



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023

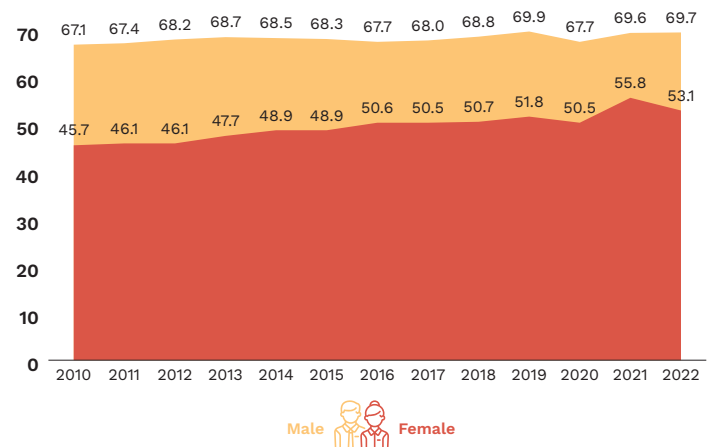
The unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 24 decreased by 0.1% to 10.6% or 308.5 thousand unemployed youth in November 2023, while in October 2023 there were 313.3 thousand unemployed youth. At the same time, the unemployment rate of youth aged 15 to 30 decreased to 6.5% or 432.0 thousand unemployed youth, while it recorded 6.6% or 439.6 thousand unemployed youth in October 2023.

### Financial literacy indicator score 2015-2023



Source: Institute for Youth Research Malaysia, 2023

### Labour force participation rate by gender for the age category 15-30 years, 2010-2022



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023

## SUPPORT EXISTING POLICIES



### Chapter 5: Addressing Poverty and Building an Inclusive Society

Strategy F2: Building Dynamic, Resilient and Competitive Youth Initiative: Strengthening Youth Development and Participation



### Chapter 3: Boosting Economic Resilience for a Sustainable Growth

Strategy A8: Intensifying Smart Farming Activities Initiative: Attracting Talent in Modern Agriculture

### Chapter 6: Building an Inclusive and More Resilient Society

Strategy G2: Building Dynamic, Resilient and Competitive Youth Initiative: Strengthening Youth Development and Participation



**Raising the Ceiling, Improving Good Governance and Raising the Floor**



### Strengthening and Highlighting the Potential of the Youth

#### 9 Youth Priority Areas

Education and Skills Training, Nationhood and Self-Identity, Healthy and Prosperous Lifestyle, Leadership, Volunteerism and Civil Society, Entrepreneurship, Research and Innovation, Youth Work Professionalism and Recognition



### To Drive Malaysian Youth to be the Catalyst for a Well-being Society

Core 1: Quality Education and Training  
Core 2: Job Creation and Entrepreneurial Transformation



### Achieving the Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs)

Four (4) goals related to youth socioeconomic empowerment

- ▶ Goal 4: Quality Education
- ▶ Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
- ▶ Goal 13: Climate Action
- ▶ Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

The majority of economists are of the opinion that the post-COVID-19 crisis has led to a more challenging economic downturn than the pre-COVID-19 pandemic. The long-term impact on the youth economy due to COVID-19 cannot be taken lightly. Therefore, the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 was developed to ensure healthier economic growth and help the youth to bounce back after being affected by the COVID-19 crisis.



# GOAL 1: GENERATING THE YOUTH ECONOMY

Strategy 1: Expand Employment Opportunities ◀

Strategy 2: Diversify Sources of Income ◀

Strategy 3: Empowering Entrepreneur Development Activities ◀

Strategy 4: Strengthen Financial Literacy and Financial Well-Being ◀



## GOAL 1: GENERATING THE YOUTH ECONOMY

To stimulate the country's economic growth, the government has set goals to generate youth-driven economic activity from 2025 to 2030. To achieve these goals, emphasis will be placed on expanding employment opportunities and diversifying income sources for youth. Additionally, efforts will be made to strengthen youth entrepreneurship activities involving new entrepreneurs, enhancing existing businesses and encouraging technological adaptation in enterprises. Financial literacy will also be a focus to improve the financial well-being of youth.

Strategy  
S1

Expand employment opportunities

Strategy  
S2

Diversify sources of income

Strategy  
S3

Empowering entrepreneur development activities

Strategy  
S4

Strengthen financial literacy and financial well-being

### Strategy 1

#### Expand employment opportunities

Changes in the employment landscape will affect the involvement of youth in the economic sector. A more targeted approach will be taken in **developing employment in strategic economic sectors and emerging new sectors** for the needs of youth. Based on the New Industrial Master Plan (NIMP) 2030 issued by the Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (MITI), there are 21 strategic economic sectors that can expand domestic network and produce high-skilled workers.

In addition to the NIMP 2030, there are other policies or plans with a component of increasing high-skilled employment opportunities for the people, including the National Energy Transition Roadmap (NETR) Phase 1 by the Ministry of Economy (KE). Through the plan, investment opportunities exceed RM25 billion and the creation of 23,000 job opportunities is targeted.

This initiative can directly **increase the involvement of youth in high-skilled jobs** in line with the government's desire to prepare a high-skilled youth workforce in line with the new environment of the industrial revolution (IR). This can indirectly reduce employee mobility or brain drain among the youth.

The National Biotechnology Policy 2.0 by the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) also lists policy measures to provide skills training to empower local talent in obtaining high-skilled job opportunities in the field of biotechnology. While the National Transport Policy 2019-2030 by the Ministry of Transport (MOT) has also outlined the development of skilled manpower for the transportation sector, particularly in meeting the needs of the transportation industry to face current and future trends, such as digitisation and autonomous vehicles, in addition to preparing human capital to adopt future technologies.

In addition, the National Agrofood Policy 2.0 launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (KPKM) focuses on the development of talents that meet the demands of the industry, specifically emphasising the participation of young talents or youth who are technologically literate and have the potential to innovate and modernise the agriculture and agrifood industry.



## Strategy 2

### Diversify sources of income

To help the youth face the issues and challenges of the cost of living, the government is committed to providing targeted programmes and training to **give exposure to the youth in generating alternative income**. Diversification of sources of income can help youth improve family socioeconomics and bridge the economic gap.

In line with the government's desire to become a high-income country driven by digitisation, the adaptation of digital technology in employment needs to be improved. The initiative **to take advantage of the digital economy in generating income** is one of the steps taken to increase the income of youth.

## Strategy 3

### Empowering entrepreneur development activities

Various efforts and initiatives need to be implemented by the government to encourage youth involvement in the field of entrepreneurship. Training and skills as well as financing schemes are support assistance that the government needs to increase to encourage more youth to enter this field. Increasing the involvement of youth entrepreneurs indirectly helps mobilise economic resources and at the same time accelerate economic growth.

Therefore, the youth need to have an open mindset to explore the field of entrepreneurship instead of earning a salary after graduation. Youth also need to explore knowledge, have high motivation, be skilled and be physically and mentally prepared to shape themselves as successful entrepreneurs.

In line with that, the government will continuously implement initiatives to encourage youth to enter the business field to **produce competent and competitive youth entrepreneurs**.

Concerted efforts are also being taken to **empower start-ups and Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through technology and innovation**. This initiative is implemented to help existing youth entrepreneurs step forward in line with the use of technology and encourage product innovation to increase production results.

## Strategy 4

### Strengthen financial literacy and financial well-being

Strengthening and comprehensive strategy development needs to be implemented to help youth achieve better financial well-being. The initiative begins by **providing a financial education ecosystem that focuses on improving prudent financial behaviour**. Cultivating prudent behaviour from an early age helps improve youth knowledge and skills in managing finances, especially to avoid debt issues.

The next initiative that needs to be implemented is to **provide guidance and awareness regarding the need for asset generation, investment, financial protection and financial fraud**. This implementation will help increase youth financial resources through asset generation and investment, increase long-term financial security with insurance and takaful plans and increase awareness of financial fraud.

To complete this strategy, **providing guidance and awareness regarding financial preparation towards retirement** also needs to be implemented. This initiative is expected to increase long-term financial readiness among the youth.

## Initiative 1: Expand employment in strategic economic sectors and emerging sectors

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Developing and boosting strategic economic sectors and new emerging sectors.
- ▶ Increase the diversity of the youth's capacity to compete and not limit the fields involved.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Increase job supply and promote career fields through increased awareness and knowledge in strategic economic sectors and emerging sectors.
- ▶ Implement a pilot programme through strategic collaboration covering five (5) new sectors such as energy transition-based industry, technology and digital-based industry, high-value electrical and electronics (E&E) industry, agriculture and agro-based industry and rare earth industry. Not limited to this sector only.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of physical and digital marketing and promotion programmes implemented.
- ▶ Youth participation data in strategic economic sectors and emerging new sectors.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase job opportunities in strategic economic sectors and emerging sectors.

### LEADER

MITI

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOF, PETRA, MOT, KPKM, KE, MOSTI, MOHE, KK, MOE, KBS, KD, KESUMA, DOSM, MIDA, NAICO, MARIi, MSI, HDC, CREST

## Initiative 2: Increase youth involvement in high-skilled jobs

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Produce local workforce that is high-skilled, competitive and able to compete nationally and internationally.
- ▶ Reduce dependence on external skilled labour to meet industry demand.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Promoting TVET and Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) pathways to early youth at secondary school level.
- ▶ Strengthen the pre-vocational school programme to give the youth the opportunity to choose TVET as their main field of choice.
- ▶ Give autonomy to early and mid youth to choose the TVET path.
- ▶ Encouraging the involvement of middle and late youth in the field of high skills as a field of specialisation at the Institute of Higher Education (IPT) and Public Skills Training Institute (ILKA) levels.
- ▶ Encourage youth to take professional qualifications through lifelong learning such as Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA), chageman and etc.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of pre-vocational schools and the number of students involved at the secondary school level.
- ▶ Number of student registrations at IPT and ILKA Institutions in the fields of STEM and TVET.
- ▶ The number of hybrid programmes at the IPT and ILKA levels.
- ▶ Industry exposure programmes at the school, IPT and ILKA levels.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ An increase in the number of high-income youth.
- ▶ Reduction of dependence on external labour.
- ▶ Maintenance of full employment.

### LEADER

KESUMA

### JOIN LEADERS

MOHE, MOE

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KKDW, KPKM, KKR, KDN, MITI, MINDEF, MOSTI, KPWK, MOTAC, KBS, KPDN, KPK, JPK, MIDA, HRD Corp, MPC, MiGHT, NEC, MARIi, CREST, State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), related institutions and industries

## 21 Strategic Economic Sectors

21 economic sectors: aerospace, food processing, medical devices, petroleum and petrochemicals, automotive, global services and professional services, metal, rail, chemical, halal, mineral, rubber-based products, digital and ICT, machinery and equipment, palm-oil based products, shipbuilding and ship repair, electrical and electronics, manufacturing related services, pharmaceutical, textile, apparel and footwear and wood, paper and furniture.



Aerospace



Food Processing



Medical Devices

Petroleum and  
Petrochemicals

Automotive

Global Services and  
Professional Services

Metal



Rail



Chemical



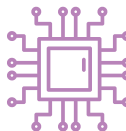
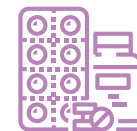
Halal



Mineral

Rubber-based  
products

Digital and ICT

Machinery and  
EquipmentPalm-oil based  
productsShipbuilding and  
ship repairElectrical and  
ElectronicsManufacturing  
related services

Pharmaceutical

Textile, Apparel  
and FootwearWood, Paper  
and Furniture

Source: Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry, 2023

## 5 New Emerging Sectors

Five (5) new emerging sectors: energy transition-based industries, technology and digital-based industry, high-value electrical and electronics industry, agriculture and agro-based industry and rare earth industry.

## Initiative 1: Giving exposure to youth in generating alternative income

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Diversify youth income sources and reduce dependence on one source of income.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Diversify sources of income to reduce the scenario of disproportionate wages.
- ▶ Increase entrepreneurial activities to increase income generation at the early and mid youth levels.
- ▶ Promoting the gig economy field including freelance work to become a freelancer as well as facilitating the career of freelancers. Freelance job development includes dropshipping, digital skills, intermediation business (e-hailing), delivery service (p-hailing) and others.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of youths who generate income from more than one source.
- ▶ The number of youths involved in the gig economy, entrepreneurship and other economic sectors.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase in average and median income of youth.
- ▶ Reduction of youth poverty rates.

### LEADER

KD

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KKDW, KE, MOHE, MOE, KPDN, KESUMA, MDEC, MARA, ILKA, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 2: Leverage the digital economy in generating income

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Provide exposure and encourage the use of digital technology in generating income.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Supporting global economic change through the transition of conventional enterprises to online business.
- ▶ Encouraging the use of digital technology in business such as digital marketing platforms or e-commerce.
- ▶ Movement of youth involvement in the digital sector such as data analysis, data engineering and software engineering.
- ▶ Implement programmes to improve knowledge and skills related to artificial intelligence including machine learning.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of youths who are following training related to the digital economy.
- ▶ Number of startups based on the digital economy.
- ▶ The number of MSME that have switched to the digital economy.
- ▶ Number of digital infrastructure access provision for youth.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increasing the percentage of the digital economy's contribution to Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

### LEADER

KD

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOT, MOSTI, MECD, KK, KBS, KPDN, MDEC, MyDigital Corporation, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 1: To produce competent and competitive youth entrepreneurs

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Encourage youth to venture into business through holistic capacity building.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Provide early exposure to youth to increase competence in the field of entrepreneurship and increase the interest of youth to venture into the field of business as a career.
- ▶ Involvement and cooperation of strategic partners and the community in the implementation of business start-up programmes through advocacy programmes.
- ▶ Provide space for youth entrepreneurs to build a business network.
- ▶ Expand access to information on entrepreneurial financing programmes and business financing opportunities.
- ▶ Encourage involvement in social enterprises.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of youth participation in entrepreneurial activities in various fields including social entrepreneurship.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increasing the number of competent and competitive youth entrepreneurs in social entrepreneurship in line with the National Enterprise Policy (NEP) and the MYP.
- ▶ Improving youth economic standards and resilience in the field of entrepreneurship.
- ▶ Reduction of youth poverty rates.

### LEADER

MECD

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOF, KKDW, KE, KPKM, MOHE, MOE, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, MARA, FELCRA, MDEC, AKPK, TERAJU, SMECorp, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 2: Empowering start-up companies and entrepreneurs of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through technology and innovation

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase the potential involvement of start-up companies and MSME in domestic and international markets by applying the elements of technology and innovation.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Conduct pitching sessions to present ideas or business plans by funding companies to support the growth of start-up companies.
- ▶ Encourage the participation of start-up companies and MSME in product or service marketing training.
- ▶ Expand partnership and engagement.
- ▶ Expand access to information on entrepreneurial financing programmes and business opportunities based on technology and innovation.
- ▶ Improve products or services of start-up companies and MSME according to current demand and needs.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of production and supply of new products based on technology and innovation.
- ▶ Increase youth involving the field of entrepreneurship through start-up companies.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase rate of national income contribution through new economic sectors.
- ▶ Increase employment opportunities in start-up companies and MSME. This initiative is also in line with the Malaysian Startup Ecosystem Roadmap (SUPER).

### LEADER

MOSTI

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KE, MECD, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, INSKEN, SMECorp, AKPK, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 1: Provide a financial education ecosystem that focuses on improving prudent financial behaviour

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Empower financial literacy programmes.
- ▶ Increase understanding, awareness and knowledge regarding prudent financial management.
- ▶ Set and coordinate roles and responsibilities between ministries and agencies in implementing financial management programmes.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Provide programmes across all youth groups in an effort to improve financial behaviour. Good financial behaviour is described as the ability to generate income, savings, spending and prudent loan management. This can directly address serious debt issues.
- ▶ Apply the financial syllabus at secondary school, higher education and employment levels.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ High-impact financial literacy programmes include aspects of financial management such as savings, protection, spending, loans and etc.
- ▶ Continuous and structured financial behaviour monitoring programme.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase financial literacy.
- ▶ Improvement of prudent financial behaviour.
- ▶ Reduction in the percentage rate of youth involved in indebtedness and bankruptcy.

### LEADER

AKPK

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOF, KKDW, KPWKM, MECD, MOHE, KK, MOE, KBS, KD, KBSS, MYSED, BNM, LHDN, PDRM, Mdl, MCMC, SC, MBM, loan provider's government and private agencies State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 2: Provide guidance and awareness regarding the need for asset generation, investment, financial protection and financial fraud

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase awareness regarding financial resources through asset generation and investment.
- ▶ Increase long-term financial security with insurance and takaful plans.
- ▶ Increase awareness of financial fraud and rights as a consumer.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Provide awareness regarding opportunities and methods to increase income through asset generation and investment.
- ▶ Provide guidance to protect finances through insurance and takaful including employment protection insurance.
- ▶ Provide disclosure regarding rights as consumers to protect youth from becoming victims of fraud including financial crimes such as employment agency fraud and financial related fraud.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Awareness programme regarding the need for asset generation, investment, financial protection and financial fraud.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase long-term financial security by building equity.
- ▶ Increase long-term financial security by building financial protection.
- ▶ Reduction of financial crime victims among youth.

### LEADER

AKPK

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOF, MOHE, KK, MOE, KBS, KPKN, KD, KBSS, MYSED, PDRM, BNM, Bursa Malaysia, SC, Cyber Security Malaysia, KRI, Financial institutions, Insurance and takaful service providers, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Initiative 3: Provide guidance and awareness regarding financial preparation for retirement

#### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Improve long-term financial preparedness during retirement.
- ▶ Increase awareness of the importance of property distribution.

#### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Provide awareness regarding the importance of planning towards retirement. This retirement planning education should be implemented as early as high school or early youth. Retirement preparations will not burden the youth if the planning is implemented at an early stage in a structured manner.
- ▶ Provide awareness about property distribution methods is also important and should be given attention.

#### SASARAN OUTPUT

- ▶ Awareness programme regarding financial preparation towards retirement.

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Financially independent and financially resilient generation after retirement.

**LEADER**  
AKPK

**COLLABORATION PARTNERS**  
MOF, MOHE, MOE, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, KWSP, KWAP, BNM, Estate Management Companies, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries



## Alignment of Inputs at National and International Level

No	Strategy	S1 Expand employment opportunities		S2 Diversify source of income		S3 Empowering entrepreneur development activities		S4 Strengthen financial literacy and financial well-being		
		I1	I2	I1	I2	I1	I2	I1	I2	I3
<b>Selected government policies</b>										
1	Malaysian Youth Policy (MYP)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	Ekonomi MADANI	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	MADANI Youth Development Model 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5	National Entrepreneurship Policy 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	Financial Sector Blueprint 2022-2026	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7	Malaysia National Strategy for Financial Literacy 2019-2023	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	Rural Development Policy (DPLB)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint (MyDigital)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	Entrepreneurship Action Plan Higher Education Institutions 2021-2025	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11	Tindakan Pembangunan Bumiputera (TPB) 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12	National Tourism Policy 2020-2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13	Malaysian Cooperative Transformation Plan 2021-2025	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14	Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15	National Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) Policy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16	Malaysia Startup Ecosystem Roadmap (SUPER) 2021-2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17	10-10 Malaysian Science, Technology, Innovation and Economy (MySTIE) Framework	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>National level input</b>										
18	Malaysian Youth Index (MYI) 2021-2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19	Scenario Future of Youth 2035	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
20	Kajian Ketidakupayaan Belia Bersaing dalam Ekonomi 2021	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
21	MyForesight 2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
22	Science and Technology Foresight Malaysia 2050	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>International level input</b>										
23	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
24	Global Youth Development Report 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
25	ASEAN Youth Development Index	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
26	The Updated OECD Youth Action Plan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
27	Youth Economic Empowerment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
28	Global Economic Prospects	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
29	Future of Job Report 2025, World Economic Forum	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
30	Aiming High, Navigating the Next Stage of Malaysia's Development, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
31	Achieving a System of Competitive Cities in Malaysia, Main Report, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Youth Target   ● General Target   ● Not related



# GOAL 2: STRENGTHENING YOUTH WELL-BEING AND INCLUSIVITY

Strategy 1: Enhancing the Availability of Future Talent ◀

Strategy 2: Strengthening Resilience and Competitiveness to Unleash Youth Potential ◀

Strategy 3: Increasing the Participation of Young Women in the Economic Sector  
and Decision-Making ◀

Strategy 4: Engineering Inclusive Youth Development ◀



## GOAL 2: STRENGTHENING YOUTH WELL-BEING AND INCLUSIVITY

The government will continue to promote the efforts to strengthen the well-being and inclusivity of the youth. This goal will be achieved by increasing the level of future talent availability through skill development including improving the competency of technology use. This effort can prepare the youth and increase their talent potential. In addition, efforts to strengthen resilience and competitiveness for the highlighting of youth potential will be implemented. The participation of female youth in the economic sector and decision-making will also be emphasised and focused in this goal. This inclusive approach gives equal opportunities to all layers of youth to be directly involved in promoting their economic development.

### Strategy S1

**Enhancing the availability of future talent**

### Strategy S2

**Strengthening resilience and competitiveness to unleash youth potential**

### Strategy S3

**Increasing the participation of young women in the economic sector and decision-making**

### Strategy S4

**Engineering inclusive youth development**

### Strategy 1

#### Enhancing the availability of future talent

In order to increase the level of future talent availability among the youth, efforts to **strengthen the delivery of TVET skills training in a holistic manner that applies technical skills, life skills and practical training** will be implemented. This initiative is set up to provide practical experience to youth before entering the real world of work.

In addition, focus will also be given in **diversifying the development of youth talent and ability to meet the demands of existing and new industries**. This initiative is implemented through the implementation of training and skills programmes to unearth and polish the potential of youth in various fields. These efforts go hand in hand in increasing the mastery of digital skills and lifelong learning among the youth.

### Strategy 2

#### Strengthening resilience and competitiveness to unleash youth potential

In order to help youth cope with the effects of economic challenges such as mental health due to job loss or financial problems, it is important to **produce and nurture high-potential youth**. High potential includes aspects of Intelligence Quotient (IQ), Emotional Quotient (EQ), Spiritual Quotient (SQ) and Positivity Quotient (PQ).

In addition, initiatives implemented to **utilise youth expertise in national economic empowerment** are also important to achieve this goal. The role of youth will be more prominent when efforts to **provide space and opportunities for youth to have a voice in decision-making related to the national economy** are strengthened.

In order to achieve this goal, the government also **recognises youth who are involved in high-impact economic activities** to increase motivation and boost the youth's ability.

### Strategy 3

#### Increasing the participation of young women in the economic sector and decision-making

Women are a community group that needs to be focused on because they play a very important role in the development and growth of the country's economy. The initiative to **empower female youth participation in the economic sector** is the government's effort to target 60% female workforce participation in various sectors within 10 years (Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan, 2023).

Realising the capabilities of women in various fields, the government needs to **give recognition to young women in the national economic sector** to attract more women to be more successful. Indirectly, it can inspire and inspire young women to join the economic sector and contribute to the development of the country.

### Strategy 4

#### Engineering inclusive youth development

The initiative to engineer inclusive youth development is to **bridge the educational and economic gap among minority and marginalised youth and at-risk youth**. This agenda is very critical because there are dropout issues among the youth that need to be addressed such as dropouts in education, employment and training.

In addition, another initiative that can help the development of inclusive youth is to **strengthen the support system of advisory services for youth**. This initiative was taken to increase access to government services and the latest information regarding the advisory service support system at the grassroots level.



## Initiative 1: Strengthen the delivery of holistic TVET skills training that applies technical skills, life skills and practical training

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Strengthen youth skills training from the aspect of technical skills and life skills as well as increasing career training opportunities.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Provide technical skills training and life skills as an initiative to produce high-skilled youth who are able to compete in the labour market. Youth should prepare their potential and talent so that they have the competence, be competitive and resilient in facing future challenges through reskilling, upskilling and multi-skilling training programmes.
- ▶ Provide programmes and industry partners who conduct practical training with systematic practical training structures such as place and train programmes to prepare youth with the knowledge and skills required by the industry.
- ▶ Provide work-based learning methods to the youth generation to produce more skilled youth workers such as the National Dual Training System (SLDN) and Academy in Industry (Ail) programmes.

Note: Display Box 2 can be used as a guide for the implementation of this initiative.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of admissions or registration of youth in the field of TVET.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase of graduates in the field of TVET.

**LEADER**  
KESUMA

**COLLABORATION PARTNERS**

KKDW, KKR, MOSTI, MOHE, MOE, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Display Box 2

#### National Dual Training System (SLDN)



The SLDN is a government-sponsored program managed by the Department of Skills Development (JPK) using industry-driven training methods and managed as a joint venture between companies and training institutions. This program is based on the concept of training carried out in two (2) places, namely industry or company which includes 70% to 80% practical training and in the training centre which includes 20% to 30% theoretical learning.

One of the companies involved in the SLDN is McDonald's Malaysia. This company has offered the McDonald's Vocational Apprentice Programme through SLDN, a collaboration between McDonald's Malaysia and JPK, Ministry of Human Resources (MOHR). Through this programme, the apprentices undergo an 18-month programme that includes 70 percent practical training at McDonald's restaurants and 30 percent theoretical learning at the training centre.

This program is open to youth who have graduated from Form 3 Assessment (PT3) or Sijil Pelajaran Malaysia (SPM), each apprentice is given a monthly living allowance of RM1,200, accommodation facilities, medical and insurance benefits and free food throughout the programme. Immediately upon completion of the programme, apprentices are able to continue to build a career at McDonald's or work at any company in the food service industry in Malaysia. The objective of the SLDN implementation is achieved through upskilling and reskilling in the industry. According to the JPK through the analysis of the Tracer Study of the SLDN Plus Graduates 2022, as many as 87 percent of the SLDN graduates managed to get a job in the field of skills learned. While 65 percent of graduates are employed by employers who carried out the SLDN.

Source: Department of Skills Development and McDonald's Malaysia, 2022

#### Academy in Industry (Ail)



The implementation of Ail is guided by an industry demand-driven approach and the concept of a place and training programme. Ail was officially launched on August 1, 2023 and was extended to the public to attract more Malaysian youth looking for high-skilled career opportunities to join this initiative.

The work-based learning approach in Ail ensures that participants can gain work experience and at the same time have the opportunity to continue their education leading to the recognised Malaysian Skills Certificate (SKM).

The implementation of this programme aims to produce productive people who are a relevant workforce to meet the needs of the current industry in Malaysia. The widespread implementation of Ail is expected to be able to overcome the skill mismatch gap in high productivity industries in Malaysia through talent matching in the industry and further skill improvement (reskilling and upskilling) in the workplace through the SLDN certification by the JPK.

Source: Malaysia Productivity Corporation, 2023

## Initiative 2: Diversify the development of youth talent and capabilities to meet the demands of existing and new industries

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Produce high-skilled youth to meet the demands of existing and emerging industries.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Polish youth talent especially in the E&E industry, aerospace industry, creative industry, tourism industry, halal industry, smart agriculture and biomass industry.
- ▶ Improve existing training according to current trends that include components of innovation, marketing, communication and collaboration.
- ▶ Design and improve teaching and learning modules in educational institutions to meet the needs of the industry and avoid the mismatch between job demand and supply.
- ▶ Increase the use of technology and digital such as IoT, AI and big data.
- ▶ Improve skills and competence among youth to master IR that can contribute to the existing sector.

Note: Display Box 3 can be used as a guide for the implementation of this initiative.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of youth who have graduated from various levels of educational institutions are entering the field of TVET as a career option.
- ▶ Percentage increase in graduate employability.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Reduction of skills mismatch rate with job offer.
- ▶ Reduction of structural unemployment among youth.

**LEADER**  
KESUMA

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KE, MITI, MOSTI, MOHE, MOTAC, MOE, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, KPKM, JPK, NEC, NAICO, MARII, MSI, HDC, CREST, MIDA, HRD Corp, TalentCorp, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Upskilling For DeepTech & Futureskills Programme

#### Training and Employment Incentives

The National Employment Council (NEC) and MOSTI have implemented initiatives to create job opportunities for Malaysians post-pandemic of COVID-19. This initiative is a form of financial incentive for employees and employers involved for the creation of jobs and skill improvement in deeptech and future skills.

There are four (4) objectives of this programme which are:

- ▶ Help the industry get employees who are credible and have competent skills;
- ▶ Utilise local labour resources in the development of future human capital;
- ▶ Help Malaysians generate a stable income and contribute to the national economy; and
- ▶ Develop employee capacity through exposure to real needs in the industry.

The target group for this programme is individuals who are looking for employment, workers who have lost their jobs, university graduates and those with no fixed income. In addition, this programme is open to participants who have not received government incentives under other JaminKerja Programme.

Source: Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, 2023

### Digital Skills For Tomorrow's Jobs

The Digital Skills For Tomorrow's Jobs is an initiative to prepare youth from the Southeast Asian region with 21st century jobs. Programmes like these provide essential skills needed by industry to build pathways for future jobs, particularly in high-demand jobs such as data analysis, data science, operations development, software device development and IT support.

The objectives of this programme are:

- ▶ To help Malaysians upgrade their skills and receive retraining in the digital field for high-demand jobs;
- ▶ Improve the marketability of jobseekers in the face of today's competitive landscape by providing the skills needed to get a job; and
- ▶ Guarantee job placement at the end of the programme.

In 2021, the initiative of the programme is to meet the growing digital skills needs in the workplace. In collaboration between Microsoft, JA Malaysia and PERKESO, this initiative aims to raise awareness of the importance of data science skills to 25,000 individuals, followed by digital skills courses (data analysis, data science, DevOps, software development and IT support) as well as career paths for 400 selected individuals. After completing the training session, participants will receive a certificate and an opportunity for job placement in related fields.

Source: Ministry of Human Resources, 2023

## Initiative 1: Bringing forth and nurturing high-potential youth

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Produce resilient youth and increase the level of IQ, EQ, SQ and PQ.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Produce future-proof youth in facing the challenges of globalisation.
- ▶ Improve youth skills through awareness, increased knowledge and skills in aspects of IQ, EQ, SQ and PQ.
- ▶ Encourage the growth mindset by strengthening the self-esteem of youth to face any crisis and risk.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Competitive score and resilience.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase resilience of youth from mental, physical, emotional and spiritual aspects.

### LEADER

KBS

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KKDW, KPKM, KDN, MINDEF, MOSTI, MOHE, MOTAC, MOE, KPK, KESUMA, KBSS, MYSED, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 2: Utilising youth expertise in national economic empowerment

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Recognised the role and contribution of youth in national economic empowerment.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Identify youth who have expertise and high potential in the economic field including investment and finance.
- ▶ Gather profiles of youth economists.
- ▶ Involve youth economic experts as input providers for the formulation of national economic policies and initiatives.
- ▶ Produce economic experts among the youth who support the empowerment of the sustainability of the country's economic ecosystem.
- ▶ Encourage the involvement of youth as leaders of cooperatives and enabler of cooperative economic activities which are more creative and innovative.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Increase platform for the recognition of youth involvement in the economic field.
- ▶ Economic Expert Panel Profile Hub in Malaysia.
- ▶ The number of youths appointed and recognised as experts in the national economy.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Produce more youth economic experts to contribute to the development of the country.

### LEADER

KBS

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOF, KE, MITI, MOHE, KBSS, MYSED, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Initiative 3: Provide space and opportunity for youth to have a say in national economic decision-making

#### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase youth involvement in the preparation and decision-making process of national economic policy.

#### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Encourage and promote the involvement of youth in the process of preparing national economic policy at various levels.
- ▶ Encourage youth in giving views and suggestions regarding the national economy through various leadership platforms.
- ▶ Improve existing platforms for youth to voice their views, for example online.

#### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of economic proposals debated in the Youth Consultative Council at the state and national levels and other related platforms.
- ▶ The number of youth involvement in special parliamentary or ministerial committees.

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase resilience of youth from mental, physical, emotional and spiritual aspects.

#### LEADER

KBS

#### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOF, KPWKM, MOHE, MOE, KPN, KESUMA, KBSS, MYSED, MBM, Parliament of Malaysia, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Initiative 4: Recognise youth involved in high-impact economic activities

#### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Recognise the success and contribution of youth in various economic sectors.

#### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Give recognition to the youth for the success and contribution that has been given especially in the economic sector and this indirectly helps to attract and influence more youth to get involved in sectors that help economic growth.
- ▶ Increase the promotion of the success of youth icons in the economy to provide inspiration and encouragement.
- ▶ Increase and highlight economic-related youth talent.

#### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Number of recognised recipients by category.

#### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Encourage the active participation of youth in high-impact economic activities.

#### LEADER

KBS

#### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KKDW, MITI, KPN, MECD, KE, KBSS, MYSED, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 1: Empowering female youth participation in the economic sector

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Produce competitive and competent female youth.
- ▶ Increase the participation of female youth involved in various economic sectors.
- ▶ Strengthen individual income and local socioeconomics.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Promote cooperation between government and private agencies in providing training to young women to be involved in various economic sectors.
- ▶ Implement an advocacy programme to increase the interest, awareness and knowledge of young women to venture into the economic field.
- ▶ Provide financing facilities for grants, loans and consultations to young women involved in business.
- ▶ Implement programmes aimed at increasing awareness and skills for the youth generation, especially among youth aged 15 to 24 years.

Note: Display Box 4 can be used as a guide for the implementation of this initiative.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Amount of allocation received by female youth entrepreneurs.
- ▶ Improve Malaysia's position in the Global Gender Gap Report for the economic sector.
- ▶ Increase business ownership among young women.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Contribute to GDP.
- ▶ Expand job creation and opportunities for female youth.
- ▶ Reduce the income gap of female youth.

**LEADER**  
MECD

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOHE, MOE, KPN, KBS, KESUMA, KPWKM, KBSS, MYSED, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 2: Empowering female youth in the economic sector

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase the participation of female youth in various economic sectors.
- ▶ Recognise the success and contribution of female youth in various economic sectors.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Give recognition to young women for their success and contribution, especially in the economic sector.
- ▶ Increase the promotion of female youth success as a booster to attract more women to join the economic sector.
- ▶ Encourage the participation of female youth in contributing ideas and views for the preparation of national policies.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Number of recognised recipients by category.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase the ability of female youth in the economic and social development of the country including in the decision-making process at various levels.

**LEADER**  
MECD

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KE, KPWKM, KPN, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Women Netpreneur Programme

The Women Netpreneur Programme organised in collaboration with Gorgeous Geeks is supported by SME Corp. Malaysia through the Micro Connector Programme. The goal of the Women Netpreneur programme is to provide opportunities for women entrepreneurs and micro-enterprises to improve their skills in digital technology, especially related to e-commerce and subsequently run their businesses online.

The programme also aims to ensure that women entrepreneurs continue to be in the evolving business landscape and engage in the application of technology to increase productivity. This has become a necessity in the post-pandemic era with the emergence of e-commerce as a driver in business.

A total of five sessions were held for the application of e-commerce which includes several modules such as digital marketing, e-payment, e-commerce platform, logistics or packaging and sharing the success stories of female entrepreneurs in digital business, which have benefited a total of 653 female entrepreneurs.

The feedbacks received from the Women Netpreneur participants were encouraging. 80% of participants have subscribed to e-commerce platforms such as Shopee, Facebook and PrestoMall to start their own online business. In addition, 55% of the participants are willing to invest to start an e-commerce business. The number of female entrepreneurs benefiting from the Women Netpreneur programme from 2017 to 2021 is 2,740 participants.

Source: Small and Medium Enterprises Corporation of Malaysia, 2021

### Bangkit@KPWKM Women's Entrepreneurship Programme (MyKasih Kapital)

This programme is an initiative of the Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development (MWFCD) which aims to help women generate income as an effort to strengthen the support system, especially in the economic field. Until November 2023, a total of 7,639 participants have received benefits through this programme.

Participants of this programme will be assessed, monitored and followed courses by government departments or agencies such as INSKEN, SOCSO. This programme provides added value from a knowledge point of view to participants to expand their business.

Through this programme, participants can increase their knowledge on how to market their business products through the right platform. Marketing the product using the right method will increase the amount of sales and indirectly can increase their income.

In addition, this programme has also successfully attracted the interest of the private sector to provide sponsorship in the form of business kiosks to the programme's participants.

Source: Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development, 2023



## Initiative 1: Bridging educational and economic gaps among minority and marginalised youth and at-risk youth

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase the participation of minority, marginalised and at-risk youth in educational and economic aspects.
- ▶ Bridging the educational and economic gap among youth, especially minority, marginalised and at-risk youth.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Strengthen collaboration between government and private agencies to empower minority, marginalised and at-risk youth groups.
- ▶ Establish a committee to coordinate and monitor programmes and activities aimed at minority, marginalised and at-risk youth to participate in the economic sector.
- ▶ Increase the number of participation in minority, marginalised and at-risk youth in obtaining equal opportunities.
- ▶ Develop profiles of minority, marginalised and at-risk youth who are successful in the economic sector.
- ▶ Strengthen collaboration between government and private agencies in economic development programmes for at-risk, minority and marginalised youth.
- ▶ Increase training opportunities among target youth such as urban poor youth, vulnerable or marginalised groups, inclusivity and special needs youth and youth in the NEET category.
- ▶ Implement skills training programmes for the empowerment of the NEET group and those without identification.

Note: Display Box 5 can be used as a guide for the implementation of this initiative.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Increase participation of minority, marginalised and at-risk youth in education and economics.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase the ability of at-risk, minority and marginalised youth in the country's economic and social development including in terms of educational and employment opportunities.

#### LEADER

MOE

#### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KKDW, KE, KPWK, MECD, MOHE, MOH, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, PDRM, Jabatan Penjara Malaysia, JAKOA, AKPK, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 2: Strengthen the support system of advisory services to youth

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase youth access in obtaining the latest information regarding economic empowerment initiatives implemented.
- ▶ Provide a support system for youth advisory services at the district and state levels.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Empower the role of the parliament member's office, the District Youth and Sports Office and the State Youth and Sports Department by providing information on youth initiatives as a youth reference centre in the local area.
- ▶ Streamline the portal system to help youth obtaining information easily, accurately and quickly.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Number of youth reference centres.
- ▶ Improve the one stop youth hub centre as the main reference centre for youth to access the latest information regarding funds, loans, training and other necessary support services.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase youth access to information and information related to or needed by youth.
- ▶ Strengthen the government delivery management system.

#### LEADER

KBS

#### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KK, PMO, KD, KBSS, MYSED, APPGM, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Programme to Stimulate the Economic Growth of Minority and Marginalised Youth and At-Risk Youth



**MySkills Foundation** was established to carry out its function to provide protection to at-risk youth in Malaysia. By using a fully residential based training method, MySkills Foundation produces youth as responsible citizens through a Holistic Skills Training approach based on character values and skills training relevant to market needs. MySkills' involvement in the holistic skills training and human capital development sector has been active for the past 14 years aimed at long-term intervention for the target group of B40 High Risk Youth. The MySkills Holistic Transformation Skills Training model has been recognised by the World Bank, the Economic Planning Unit and Khazanah National.

MySkills which started its operations through a shop premises in Puchong in 2010 to 2011, then at the Port Klang Bus Terminal Complex in 2012 to 2017 and is now fully operational through the 34-acre MySkills Campus in Kalumpang, Selangor since 2018. The provision of this campus facility is to ensure that youth can receive training in an environment that is conducive and based on entrepreneurship.

Recognising the increasing challenges faced by at-risk youth and the effects of the pandemic such as lack of skills or learning losses still having an impact, MySkills Foundation decided to redouble its efforts to reach more at-risk youth. To date, MySkills has produced more than 2,700 youth alumni over the past 14 years. Now the MySkills Campus can accommodate the capacity to train 400 youth at a time. Holistic Transformational Skills Training, which combines core life skills and vocational skills is a much-needed chain economy model for resilience elements to meet post-pandemic challenges with sustainable outcomes.

Source: MySkills Foundation, 2023



**Adab Youth Garage (AYG)** is a non-governmental organisation that has been active since 2013 and is consistent with youth and local community development efforts through the creation of youth interaction centres or safe spaces, especially for the urban poor. Now AYG has grown to 13 safe space branches throughout Malaysia, mostly in People's Housing Projects (PPR) houses and low-cost apartments.

Each AYG is equipped with a full-time professional youth worker to nurture and develop the potential of the youth and youth present in the safe space every day. In line with AYG's mission to be a dynamic platform towards forming a civilised and independent generation, AYG continuously encourages social innovation efforts by mobilising potential and social initiatives, fostering values, ethics and mobilising the entire local community to participate in youth development efforts with AYG. Almost the entire approach of AYG is with an informal approach such as volunteering programmes, learning with peers, dissecting movies, game activities and carrying out joint community activities and social entrepreneurship. Now AYG has almost 2000 clients that are being developed in the long term.

One of AYG's important approaches is social entrepreneurship, which is using entrepreneurial principles to manage and create efforts to achieve sustainable social change, not just for profit. So far, AYG has successfully developed two social enterprises, namely AYG Barbershop and ADAB Cafe (previously ADAB Grocer). Many of these initiatives are carried out with marginalised youth such as youth who have not finished school and youth who are unable to continue with formal education alone. Planning to further develop this effort will continue to be promoted for the involvement of more youth to open up opportunities for them to succeed with various methods.

Source: Adab Youth Garage, 2023



## Alignment of Inputs at National and International Level

No	Strategy	S1		S2				S3		S4	
		Enhancing the availability of future talent		Strengthening resilience and competitiveness to unleash youth potential				Increasing the participation of young women in the economic sector and decision-making		Engineering inclusive youth development	
		I1	I2	I1	I2	I3	I4	I1	I2	I1	I2
<b>Selected government policies</b>											
1	Malaysian Youth Policy (MYP)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	Ekonomi MADANI	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	MADANI Youth Development Model 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5	National Entrepreneurship Policy 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	Financial Sector Blueprint 2022-2026	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7	Malaysia National Strategy for Financial Literacy 2019-2023	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	Rural Development Policy (DPLB)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint (MyDigital)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	Entrepreneurship Action Plan Higher Education Institutions 2021-2025	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11	Tindakan Pembangunan Bumiputera (TPB) 2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12	Malaysian Cooperative Transformation Plan 2021-2025	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13	Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14	National Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) Policy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15	Malaysia Startup Ecosystem Roadmap (SUPER) 2021-2030	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16	10-10 Malaysian Science, Technology, Innovation and Economy (MySTIE) Framework	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>National level input</b>											
17	Malaysian Youth Index (MYI) 2021-2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18	Scenario Future of Youth 2035	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19	Malaysian Family Youth Aspirations	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
20	Kajian Ketidakupayaan Belia Bersaing dalam Ekonomi 2021	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
21	MyForesight 2022	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
22	Science and Technology Foresight Malaysia 2050	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
<b>International level input</b>											
23	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
24	Global Youth Development Report 2020	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
25	ASEAN Youth Development Index	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
26	The Updated OECD Youth Action Plan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
27	Youth Economic Empowerment	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
28	Global Economic Prospects	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
29	Future of Job Report 2025, World Economic Forum	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
30	Aiming High, Navigating the Next Stage of Malaysia's Development, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
31	Achieving a System of Competitive Cities in Malaysia, Main Report, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

● Youth Target   ● General Target   ● Not related



# **GOAL 3:** ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Strategy 1: Increase Youth Involvement in the Green Economy ◀

Strategy 2: Creating Opportunities for Youth Involvement in the Circular Economy ◀



## GOAL 3: ENHANCING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Sustainable development is development that can meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability to meet the needs of the future. The cooperation of various parties is needed to make this development agenda a success by involving the government, the private sector and all levels of society. Economic development needs to be balanced with social and environmental aspects so that it can preserve and conserve resources that can be utilised without leaving an impact on future generations.

The United Nations (UN) launched the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Agenda in 2015 as a global commitment that focuses on sustainable development to achieve balance in social, economic and environmental aspects. Environmental and climate changes have affected the economic uncertainty of the country and further affected the youth economy. In order to ensure that the current and future challenges can be adapted by the youth, the involvement of the youth in the green economy and the circular economy needs to be increased. It is in line with increasing awareness and the importance of green growth in driving economic growth while maintaining the wealth of the earth.

Malaysia is very fortunate to have a priceless national treasure which is the natural tropical rainforest which is rich in biological resources. Economic development activities have resulted in widespread deforestation. Therefore, Malaysia is committed to continue to maintain at least 50% of the country's land area as forest and tree cover through the Malaysian Forestry Policy which is based on the principles of natural resource conservation and socioeconomic development.

**Strategy S1** Increase youth involvement in the green economy

**Strategy S2** Creating opportunities for youth involvement in the circular economy

Malaysia also has an agricultural and fishing sector that provides income value to the country and many job opportunities have been opened to the local population. However, while actively implementing economic activities involving environmental resources, participants need to play a role in ensuring sustainable economic development. This is because the preserved environment can be an attraction and product for the development of nature-based tourism since the tourism industry is also one of the main sources of national income.

The Heart of Borneo Report: Investing in the Environment for a Green Economy issued by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in 2012 has used a framework of five (5) green dimensions to make green growth assessment. This dimension focuses the assessment on the natural capital contributing to green growth that contains classical economic growth, ecosystem value and equitable social development.



Source: Heart of Borneo-Investing in nature for a green economy, 2012



### Strategy 1

#### Increase youth involvement in the green economy

The green economy is a sector that can be explored and championed by the youth to drive economic growth, increase income and open up job opportunities without neglecting ecosystem resources and natural biodiversity. Green economic development can protect natural resources, improve resource capacity and promote sustainable use.

Green jobs open up new economic opportunities that can help reduce environmental impacts to sustainable levels. Malaysia has introduced Green Job Malaysia through the Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation (MGTC) initiative under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability (NRES) to accelerate the growth of the green economy, accelerate climate action and adopt a green lifestyle. This opportunity should be seized by the youth with an effort to **increase the awareness, understanding and knowledge of the youth in the green economy.**

In order to increase sustainability and resilience towards green growth, youth need to **increase youth involvement and participation in the green technology economic sector.** Investment in the green technology sector also provides an opportunity to help the country in improving the economy and opening more job opportunities for the youth. Among the areas that can be explored are green technology innovation to solve the issue of climate change, recycling technology and waste management to reduce the quantity of waste and reduce the impact on the environment and innovation of alternative energy sources such as solar, sustainable agriculture technology and other related technology.

### Strategy 2

#### Creating opportunities for youth involvement in the circular economy

A circular economy uses the concept of resources, goods and services moving through various phases in the economy. It involves a continuous cycle from production, distribution, consumption to recycling. This principle emphasises the effectiveness of the use of resources and sustainability in the economic process.

Malaysia has set out to embrace the circular economy after realising there is a need to address challenges in balancing socioeconomic development and environmental sustainability. The transition from a conventional linear economy to a circular economy will significantly improve efficiency and cost effectiveness and reduce pressure on the environment. It will also make the economy more innovative and competitive and create new opportunities for green growth.

In line with that, youth who are involved in economic sectors such as entrepreneurship need to be **made aware of the marketability of products based on the circular economy.** Among the awareness that can be applied is to use recycled materials and recycle production waste and be responsible in managing their end-of-life products in a planned manner.

Youth have creativity, innovation and resilience and dare to engage in new industries. However, they still need an injection of funds and the help of more experienced parties. Based on these requirements, **the existing support system, whether on the government or private side, needs to be strengthened to support circular economy** start-up companies to further develop.

In addition, youth also need to **increase exposure to the importance of food security** to help the government deal with this national and global issue as well as future preparations. Innovation and youth involvement in the circular economy sector involving livestock, planting, fishing and so on will help the country reduce its dependence on food sources from foreign countries such as China, India, Thailand, Australia and others.

## Initiative 1: Increase youth awareness, understanding and knowledge in the green economy

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Cultivate awareness and values of responsibility to preserve and conserve the environment in support of the green economy.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Carry out outreach and awareness programmes for the youth on an ongoing basis regarding the green economy.
- ▶ Encourage youth participation in the green economy and reduce risks to the environment.
- ▶ Increase awareness of environmental preservation and conservation for economic sustainability through this initiative approach.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Number of awareness programmes on the importance of green economy.
- ▶ Number of youth participation in green economy programmes.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Practice and cultivate a green lifestyle to contribute to the sustainability of nature as well as balance economic growth while preserving the environment. This initiative is in line with the Green Technology Roadmap 2017-2030.

### LEADER

NRES

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

KPKM, KPKT, MOSTI, MOHE, MOE, KBS, KBSS, MYSED, JWP, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 2: Increase youth involvement and participation in the green technology economy

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase job creation and opportunities in the green economy.
- ▶ Increase the capacity of youth to take advantage of innovation in the green economy.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Provide training and skills to produce high-skilled youth in the green economy sector.
- ▶ Help to improve the ability of youth to create technology such as applications, products, equipment or systems to minimise the negative impact on the environment.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of businesses that apply green technology in the creation of products or services.
- ▶ Number of programmes that provide incentives to encourage innovation and use of green technology.
- ▶ Number of enterprises accredited with green entrepreneurship certification.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase in the number of enterprises that use green technology.
- ▶ Increase industry collaboration in the development and use of green technology.

### LEADER

NRES

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOF, KKDW, KPKM, MITI, NRES, MECD, MOHE, PMO, KBS, KESUMA, PETRA, KBSS, MYSED, MIDA, MGTC, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

## Initiative 1: Implement awareness of the marketability of products based on the circular economy

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase awareness, creativity and innovation in the marketability of products and services based on the circular economy.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Encourage youth entrepreneurs to adopt the concept of circular economy in the production of products and services.
- ▶ Mobilise awareness for the importance and implementation of the circular economy for youth through collaborative initiatives by government and private agencies.

Note: Display Box 6 can be used as a guide for the implementation of this initiative.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ Reduction of waste disposal rate.
- ▶ Number of programmes to foster youth engagement in the circular economy.
- ▶ Income generation through the circular economy.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Create a generation of youth who are aware of the importance of preserving and conserving the environment through a circular economy.

### LEADER

KPKT

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOF, NRES, MOSTI, MECD, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Drive-Thru Recycling Centre

Drive-Thru Recycling Centre is a centre that provides the facility to purchase food waste at a price of 10 cents per kilogram. This Drive-Through Recycling Centre has been implemented by ArusV Greentech (M) Sdn. Bhd located at Taman Perindustrian, Taman Tasik Ayer Keroh Melaka.

This food recycling initiative is implemented with the support of the Solid Waste Management and Public Cleaning Corporation (SWCorp). The establishment of this centre has made the state of Melaka the first state to introduce a Drive-Thru Recycling Centre. The collection of food waste sold by local residents will go through the decomposition process through the black soldier fly that produces larvae to be processed into a source of food for farm animals and also processed into organic fertiliser in the agricultural industry.

The result of the processed material can generate income and at the same time become a side income for the seller of food waste. This initiative can also give awareness to the community to take care of the sustainability of the environment.

Source: Malacca Green Technology Corporation, 2023

### Used Cooking Oil Collection Programme

The Used Cooking Oil Collection Programme is a collaborative programme between the Ministry of Plantation and Commodities and PETRONAS Dagangan Berhad. This programme was launched as an initiative to implement the agricommodity circular economy.

Through the collection of used cooking oil, PETRONAS will use the oil as one of the main sources of raw materials to produce Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF).

The programme of selling used cooking oil at gas stations is able to generate additional income for the youth while fostering awareness of environmental care through more efficient management of used cooking oil.

Source: Ministry of Plantation and Commodities, 2023

Display Box 6

## Initiative 2: Strengthen existing support systems in supporting circular economy start-ups

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase the number of start-ups among youth that implement businesses based on the circular economy.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Identify existing support systems that play a role in supporting the circular economy. This method can identify gaps in needs and expertise involved in the circular economy.
- ▶ Provide advisory services to startups to engage in circular economy initiatives.
- ▶ Provide financial grants or financing to encourage youth to engage in the circular economy.
- ▶ Diversifying startups for the sharing economy model.

Note: Display Box 7 can be used as a guide for the implementation of this initiative.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of start-ups among youth that implement businesses based on the circular economy.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Produce youth entrepreneurs who are capable of producing products and services to strengthen the environment that supports the circular economy.

**LEADER**  
KPKT

**COLLABORATION PARTNERS**  
MOF, KPKT, MOSTI, NRES, MECD, MOTAC, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Display Box 7

#### CIP Spark and CIP Sprint programmes

Cradle Fund Sdn Bhd offers grant allocations under the CIP Spark and CIP Sprint programmes amounting to RM14 million in 2022 to support the creation of local start-up companies. Both programmes carry the mission of supporting the holistic development and commercialisation of start-ups through various value-added services to prepare and provide them with business model development, adoption and market access.

CIP SPARK is a conditional development grant that offers financing for up to 18 months and is open to individuals, private companies, Limited Liability Partnerships (LLPs) and sole proprietorships.

While CIP SPRINT is a conditional variable commercialisation grant that offers financing for up to 18 months and is open to Private Limited companies, including universities and research institutes. A total of 11 start-up companies have been announced as recipients of the first group, amongst others:

- ▶ Beebag is a social enterprise company that aims to reduce the use of single-use plastics. Through the use of recycling bags and a phone application, the company wants to encourage the use of recycling bags through gamification and rewards.
- ▶ Officio.work is a digital workspace application designed to help small businesses through the process of modernising their operations by providing software that allows them to manage daily operations, employees and clients, without having to switch between multiple applications or self-manage through a more cost-effective package.
- ▶ Apping Technology Sdn. Bhd. providing software templates or custom-made business solutions for project digitisation and automation. They help customers to speed up business processes, increase efficiency levels while collecting business data for improving company operations and subsequently, increasing company income.
- ▶ De Eco SR Hygiene - EcoDifesa is an air and surface disinfectant that can protect up to 12 months.
- ▶ Pinetop Technologies provides the Fleetata digitisation platform that simplifies supply chain logistics. This solution is specially built for logistics service providers such as trucking companies and suppliers in the supply chain.

Source: Cradle Fund Sdn Bhd, 2023

## Initiative 3: Increase exposure to the importance of food security

### OBJECTIVE

- ▶ Increase youth participation in the agriculture, fisheries, plantation and animal husbandry sectors based on modern technology.

### INITIATIVE DESCRIPTION

- ▶ Increase exposure of the importance of food security through technological modernisation and innovation by the youth generation.
- ▶ Encourage the participation of youth entrepreneurs in the agriculture, fisheries, plantation and animal husbandry sectors.
- ▶ Generate side income.
- ▶ Increase capacity in aspects of food safety and quality.

Note: Display Box 8 can be used as a guide for the implementation of this initiative.

### OUTPUT TARGET

- ▶ The number of youth entrepreneurs involved in the agriculture, fisheries, plantation and animal husbandry sectors.

### EXPECTED RESULTS

- ▶ Increase youth contribution to food security.
- ▶ Ensure price control through local sourcing.

### LEADER

KPKM

### COLLABORATION PARTNERS

MOSTI, NRES, MECD, MOHE, MOE, KBS, PETRA, KPDN, MOH, KBSS, MYSED, MKN, State Governments, NGOs, related institutions and industries

### Programme Based on Circular Economy: Vending Machine

#### INSAN Vending Machine

The Ministry of Economy has launched the People's Income Initiative in February 2023 aimed at helping the extreme poor, poor and B40 to increase their income sustainably. One of the three (3) pilot initiatives launched is the Food Entrepreneur Initiative. Through this initiative, participants will be given a grant for a period of two (2) years to operate INSAN vending machines. This programme helps participants to ensure the sale of high quality food and gives space to participants to market their food products using vending machines without having to deal with the problem of obtaining permits and business sites. The results of their participation in this initiative showed a positive impact when they managed to earn a daily income of between RM90 to RM400 ringgit.

Source: Ministry of Economy, 2023

#### Vending Machine by ATLAS Vending (M) Sdn Bhd

ATLAS Vending is a self-service machine solution provider that offers various types of self-service machines, beverage products and system solutions to meet customer needs. Recognised by the Malaysian Book of Records as the Largest Food and Beverage Vending Machine Operator in Malaysia and Singapore, the company also offers a wide range of food and beverage distribution solutions to meet consumer demand spanning all industries and channels and in various high-density locations. The company also has over 10,000 machines in Malaysia and Singapore.

ATLAS Vending also introduced self-service machines with Braille writing at LRT stations specifically for the visually impaired (OKU). In addition, the company also expanded the potential of automated retailing in Malaysia by launching Minit Mart. The new vending machine is a fully automated self-service grocery store concept.

Source: Atlas Vending (M) Sdn. Bhd., 2023

### Undergraduate Agricultural Youth Development Programme (PROBEST)

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security has launched a community development programme which is the Undergraduate Agricultural Youth Development Programme (PROBEST).

The purpose of this programme is to create opportunities to gain knowledge and generate income. This initiative is also in line with the government's efforts to ensure that the country's food supply is always sufficient, meets market requirements, is of good quality and safe to eat.

Through this programme, the youth at the university will be given training, technical guidance and entrepreneurship in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors from industry experts. Agrobank acts as a facilitator in the preparation of modules and also guidance training through the Agrobank Centre of Excellence (ACE).

As at October 2023, a total of 90 students have been involved with this programme and the total cost of the programme is estimated at RM3 million. Universities involved in this programme include Universiti Putra Malaysia (UPM), Universiti Teknologi Mara (UiTM) Jasin, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan (UMK), Universiti Kuala Lumpur (UniKL), Universiti Malaysia Sabah (UMS), Kolej Pertanian Malaysia and others that involved.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, 2023

Display Box 8

## Alignment of Inputs at National and International Level

No	Strategy	S1		S2		
		Increase youth involvement in the green economy		Creating opportunities for youth involvement in the circular economy		
	Initiative	I1	I2	I1	I2	I3
<b>Selected government policies</b>						
1	Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP)	●	●	●	●	●
2	MADANI Youth Development Model 2030	●	●	●	●	●
3	National Entrepreneurship Policy 2030	●	●	●	●	●
4	Rural Development Policy (DPLB)	●	●	●	●	●
5	Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint (MyDigital)	●	●	●	●	●
6	Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan	●	●	●	●	●
7	Malaysia Startup Ecosystem Roadmap (SUPER) 2021-2030	●	●	●	●	●
8	10-10 Malaysian Science, Technology, Innovation and Economy (MySTIE) Framework	●	●	●	●	●
9	National Tourism Policy 2020-2030	●	●	●	●	●
10	National Cultural Policy 2021	●	●	●	●	●
<b>National level input</b>						
11	Scenario Future of Youth 2035	●	●	●	●	●
12	MyForesight 2022	●	●	●	●	●
<b>International level input</b>						
13	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	●	●	●	●	●
14	Global Youth Development Report 2020	●	●	●	●	●
15	Aiming High, Navigating the Next Stage of Malaysia's Development, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●
16	Achieving a System of Competitive Cities in Malaysia, Main Report, World Bank Group	●	●	●	●	●

● Youth Target   ● General Target   ● Not related





# ENABLER

Enabler 1: Review, Improve and Develop Policies and Guidelines ◀

Enabler 2: Strengthen Governance Mechanisms for Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment ◀

Enabler 3: Strengthening Infostructure and Infrastructure Facilities in Providing Sustainable Services ◀

## ENABLER

**In strengthening youth socioeconomics, support and a conducive ecosystem are needed to help to empower youth socioeconomics such as focusing on the study of improvement and development of policies and guidelines, strengthening governance mechanisms and strengthening infostructure and infrastructure facilities in offering sustainable services.**

### **Enabler 1: Review, Improve and Develop Policies and Guidelines**

#### **Carry out mapping of job requirements according to industry and skill area**

Analysis and mapping of job requirements by industry and skill area will provide projections regarding current and future requirements. This is done by identifying industries and economic fields suitable for youth.

#### **Supporting the implementation of the Progressive Wage Policy (PWP)**

In 2023, the government has proposed a PWP which aims to increase workers' wages progressively in line with the increase in productivity for workers who receive a salary of RM1,500 up to RM4,999 in order to achieve a more balanced distribution of income.

Employees need to undergo training to increase productivity before receiving a salary increase. The training and improvement of skills received will improve the quality of the workforce, implement a culture of continuous learning and can help employers improve the country's competitiveness.

#### **Reduce dependence on foreign workers**

The government is consistent in implementing efforts to reduce dependence on foreign workers, especially encouraging companies to shift to technology-based economic sectors, the adoption of automation and mechanisation and the improvement of local workforce skills. Various programmes were introduced to improve the skills of local workers including the youth such as using the industry driven training model and managed through joint ventures between companies and training institutions through SLDN.

KE in collaboration with JPK, MOHR and Malaysia Productivity Corporation (MPC) also introduced the Ail Programme which

enables young and vulnerable people to join the technical employment sector through on the job training programmes. Through this programme, employers who meet the requirements will be licensed by JPK to train and award Malaysian Skills Certification to employees who successfully complete the training and certification programme while working for 9 to 18 months depending on the type of skill selected.

In this regard, special funds should be provided for the placement of workers so that young people are not burdened with the cost of paying a rental house deposit and moving from the village, graduation incentives to remain in employment and certification incentives if trainees remain in employment for up to 18 months to receive the SKM.

#### **Create and improve policies for job security**

In order to protect the youth workforce, initiatives will be implemented in monitoring the enforcement of mandatory employer and employee contributions. This is to help to protect the welfare of youth workers and ensure a better quality of life after retirement. For example, youth who are involved in gig economy activities such as food delivery, security protection such as taking out insurance is a necessity to help protect them.

In addition, policies related to increasing youth knowledge against the risk of job fraud, especially online fraud, also need to be implemented.

### **Enabler 2: Strengthen Governance Mechanisms for Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment**

#### **Strengthen centralised digital financing offering services**

The public and government service delivery system has gone through a gradual transformation from fully counter services to electronic services and has now moved to digital services in line with current needs. Therefore, the government needs

to strengthen centralised digital financing services to make it easier for youth to access information and make financing applications.

Digitisation of the financing offering system that has information on funds, grants, loans and entrepreneurial initiatives will have a big impact and fulfil the ecosystem of youth entrepreneurs. The system is also seen as more effective and efficient.

In addition, the guidelines and financing distribution criteria also need to be reviewed and improvements implemented to avoid repeated benefits to the same individual. This initiative will help the government optimise the provision of initiatives comprehensively and reach the target group. In addition, the dissemination of financing information should be widely implemented using various marketing mediums.

#### **Empower the committee to monitor and evaluate the performance of fund recipients on a regular basis**

The government through various government agencies has offered financing such as TEKUN Nasional, SME Corp Malaysia, SME Bank, Bank Rakyat, Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB) and Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia (AIM) to new and existing local entrepreneurs to start or expand businesses.

However, the implementation of monitoring and evaluation of financing needs to be implemented more proactively. Business financing recipient profile data needs to be coordinated in a database that crosses ministries and agencies. Cross-monitoring and recipient performance reporting can also be easily implemented.

In addition, public dialogue involving youth entrepreneurs can be implemented and monitoring the effectiveness of youth entrepreneur programmes can be implemented in a targeted manner. While the intervention programme can also be carried out for financing recipients who have problems and difficulties in doing business. For successful youth entrepreneurs, recognition can be given as an injection of enthusiasm to the youth entrepreneur to be more successful and then become an icon for the youth.

This initiative can be coordinated with the existence of a party that coordinates the management and monitoring of business financing for youth entrepreneurs through the establishment of a committee. The role of this committee is to carry out the function of monitoring and evaluating the performance of financing recipients among youth entrepreneurs so that the financing is used optimally.

#### **Strengthen youth socioeconomic empowerment research**

In order to ensure that the initiatives implemented remain relevant and meet current needs, research to see the youth economic gap, industry needs, youth potential in the national economy and so on should be carried out from time to time.

#### **Promotion of youth socioeconomic empowerment**

Synergy of various parties, whether government or private, is necessary in promoting youth economic empowerment initiatives. The promotion of career paths in the TVET field needs to be improved because the number of youth participating in TVET has not been able to meet the demands of the industry. The participation of youth in the field of TVET is an alternative option in helping to reduce the number of youth dropouts due to lack of interest and having social issues such as the influence of prohibited substances and family problems. The dropout of youth in academics is an issue that is discussed because the available energy resources do not have skills and will be a liability to the country and have a direct impact on the national economy.

#### **Enabler 3: Strengthening Infostructure and Infrastructure Facilities in Providing Sustainable Services**

##### **Establish a local advisory or consultation service centre for the reference of youth**

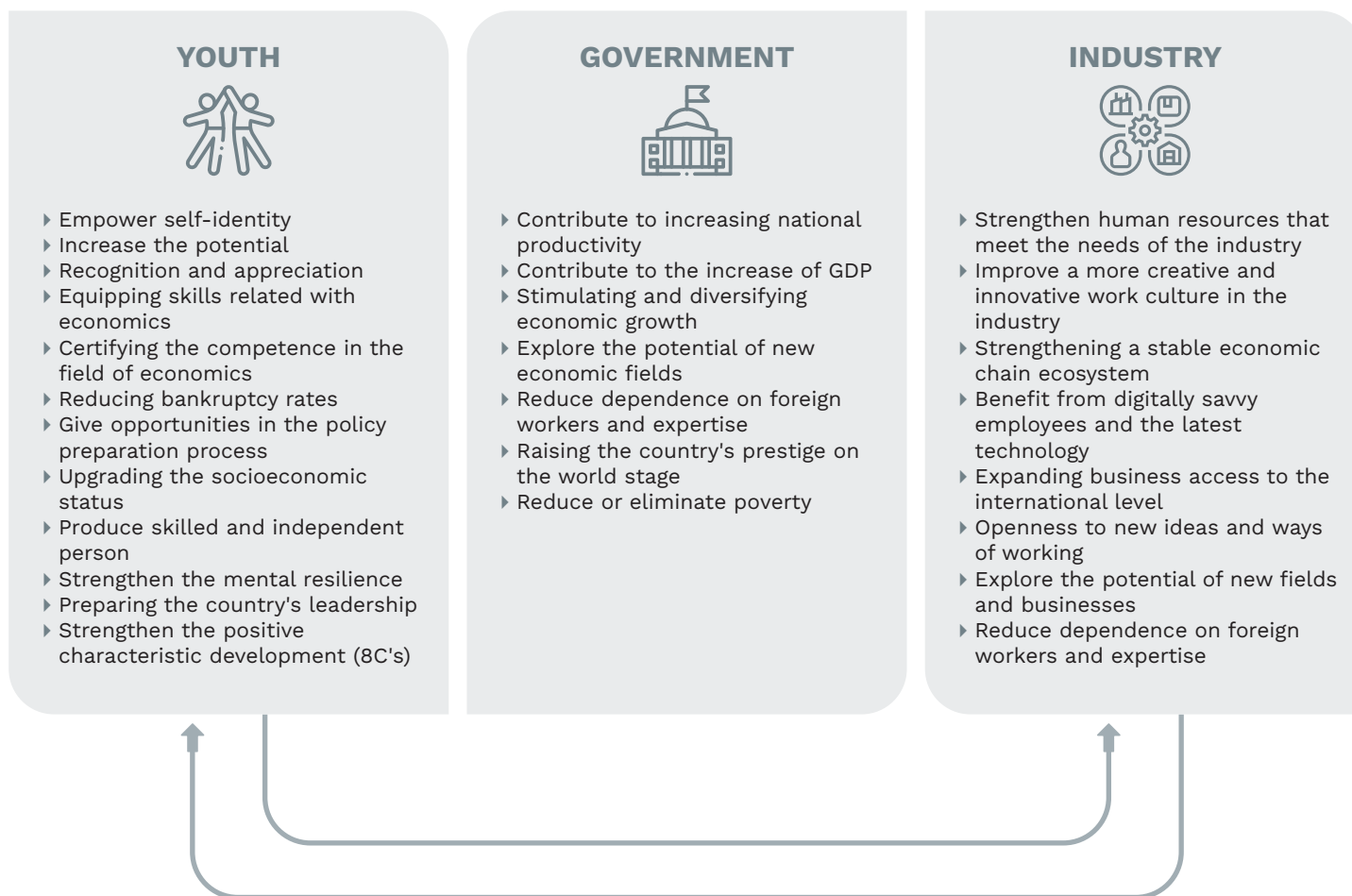
In line with efforts to ensure that the outlined goals are achieved, the need to strengthen infostructure facilities and infrastructure is necessary. Among the initiatives implemented is to create a local advisory or consultation service centre as a reference for youth. This local service centre is able to provide guidance and consultation to youth, especially in obtaining technical advice.

##### **Increase youth access to local and international marketing platforms**

Digital marketing platforms are the most effective medium used by entrepreneurs. The use of this platform seems to replace the physical store and create a virtual business space. Realising that online businesses can penetrate a larger market, creative youth will market their products and services through the platform. A sustainable cooperation network at the international level also helps boost the economic sector as the initiatives outlined under the NEP 2030.

## OVERFLOW OF IMPLEMENTATION RESULTS OF YOUTH SOCIOECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT

The ongoing efforts implemented under the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 are expected to provide a return of value to the youth generation, government and industry. The long-term impact on the youth generation can be seen in the aspects of self-development, potential, competence and assets of the youth as future heirs of the country. From the perspective of returns to the government, the expected returns include productivity and national income as well as reducing the poverty rate. Next, this plan also gives returns to the industry, especially in the strengthening of human resources that meet the needs of the industry.





# ONGOING EVALUATION AND MONITORING

EVALUATION AND MONITORING ECOSYSTEM ◀



# STRENGTHEN THE EVALUATION AND MONITORING ECOSYSTEM

The evaluation and monitoring ecosystem is an important platform in determining the success of strategy and implementation mechanism, coordination and monitoring of this plan.

The governance of evaluation and monitoring of youth socioeconomic empowerment will go through several committee stages. This aims to ensure that every plan can be implemented to meet the objectives. It also serves as a platform for improving the implementation of the Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030, involving various stakeholders.

## THE CURRENT YOUTH EMPOWERMENT ECOSYSTEM

"Prior to this, the government's direct discussions with the youth were carried out through the National Youth Consultative Council established under the Youth Societies and Youth Development Act 2007 [Act 668] and chaired by Minister of Youth and Sports. The results of this discussion and consultation were informed to the Cabinet Meeting.

In addition, KBS has sought cooperation from the state authorities to extend the implementation of the National Youth Consultative Council (MPBN) to the state and district levels so that grassroots youth also get the same opportunity to convey their views, suggestions and ideas. Therefore, the results of consultations at the district and state levels that involve the jurisdiction of the Federal Government will be brought to be discussed and negotiated at the MPBN level. So with this, an ecosystem of youth empowerment has already existed in this country".

Accordingly, some characteristics of strengthening and highlighting the potential of the youth empowerment ecosystem are set as follows:



### Empower the Youth Consultative Council

This empowerment is at the national, state and district levels in order to become a platform for the voice of the youth who proactively voice their ideas and views to the government.



### Connecting the Youth Consultative Council at the national, state and district levels directly with the government's administrative system

Connecting the Youth Consultative Council at the national, state and district levels directly with the government's administrative system This direct relationship involves the Federal, State and District levels through Directive Number 1, 2010 of the National Action Council and the existing youth development coordination mechanism at the Federal level is the Youth Development Cabinet Committee. While at the Federal-State coordination level, it is through the Ministerial Coordination Meeting/ State Youth Development and Sports Exco.



### Establish Inter-Agency Monitoring Committee

This committee was created to evaluate and monitor youth socioeconomic empowerment initiatives through a monitoring system and reported in the Pemandu Committee on Youth Development Meeting and subsequently taken to a higher level.



## CONTINUOUS COMMITMENT AND EFFORTS IN REALISING THE GOALS OF THE YOUTH SOCIOECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT PLAN 2030

The Youth Socioeconomic Empowerment Plan 2030 is the result of various review and discussion processes that take into account the views of implementing agencies and stakeholders, especially from the youth group. All the initiatives developed are in line with the country's aspirations to improve the economic and social well-being of the youth and further drive the country's economic growth. In addition, the initiatives in this plan also emphasise the aspect of highlighting the youth's potential by strengthening their ability and potential to face challenges in present and future life.

KBS believes that with solid support and commitment from various parties across the youth development implementation group, it will be able to realise efforts in producing and strengthening competitive, prosperous and sustainable youth.



### MALIS PERASMIAN SAMBUTAN HARI BELIA NEGARA PERINGKAT KEBANGSAAN

# GLOSSARY

## **Household Members (AIR)**

Household members are defined as ordinary members who have lived or will be living together with other household members for six (6) months or more within the current year (Department of Statistics, Malaysia).

## **Gig Economy**

The gig economy is a free-market system based on temporary positions and companies tend to hire freelancers for a short period of time. The gig economy is also characterised by flexible, temporary or freelance work with uncertain income and working hours compared to the traditional economy. The gig economy is supported by the use of technology applications where the digital element is the main aspect that differentiates the way the gig economy works from traditional jobs (Burtch et al., 2016).

## **Green Economy**

Green economy is an economic activity that is carried out sustainably with good environmental protection and involves the participation of all parties. The green economy touches almost every aspect of human life and involves development around us. Important elements in the green economy should be practiced such as reducing carbon emissions and pollution, improving resource and energy efficiency and preventing the loss of biodiversity and ecosystems (Department of Environment, 2012).

## **Circular Economy**

The circular economy is a make, use and re-create concept replacing the linear economy of the take, make, use and dispose approach. The circular economy aims to address global challenges such as environmental pollution, loss of biodiversity and climate change. A circular economy is beneficial to all because it reduces waste generation, reduces raw material extraction and improves economic efficiency. The aim is towards minimising the use of resources, maximising the reuse of products and recycling materials into the manufacturing cycle. This will reduce waste generation, conserve national resources with the larger goal of reducing carbon dioxide emissions and preserving the environment (Department of Environment, 2022).

## **Digital Economy**

The digital economy is defined as economic and social activities that involve the production and use of digital technology by individuals, businesses and governments (Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint, 2021).

The digital economy refers to economic activities based on the use of digital technology. Any trade transaction carried out through digital technology is considered a digital economy even if the payment and delivery related to the transaction is done physically. Individuals/companies running digital businesses are subject to income tax in Malaysia based on the Income Tax Act 1967 [Act 53] (Inland Revenue Board, 2022).

## **Crime Index**

A crime index refers to crimes that are frequently reported and hold significant importance to be considered as indicators of the crime situation (Department of National Digital, 2024).

## **Unemployment Rate**

The unemployed rate is the proportion of the unemployed youth to the total population in the labour force (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023)

## **Head of Household (KIR)**

The Head of the Household is defined as an ordinary member, either male or female, who is considered the head by the other members of the household. KIR must be an income earner who is 15 years of age or older. A household is defined as a person or a group of related or unrelated people who usually live together and make the same provision for food and other necessities of life (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2023).

## **Start-up Companies**

Technology or innovation-based companies that are at an early stage with a scalable business model and rapid development strategy (Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, 2021).

## ABBREVIATION

12MP	Twelfth Malaysia Plan	KPDN	Ministry of Domestic Trade and Costs of Living	NIMP	New Industrial Master Plan 2030
ACCA	Association of Chartered Certified Accountants	KPK	Ministry of Plantation and Commodities	NRES	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Sustainability
ACE	Agrobank Centre of Excellence	KPKM	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	NTP	National Tourism Policy
AI	Artificial Intelligence	KPKT	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	OKU	Disabled Persons
Ail	Academy in Industry	KPN	Ministry of National Unity	PDRM	Royal Malaysia Police
AIM	Amanah Ikhtiar Malaysia	KPWKM	Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development	PETRA	Ministry of Energy Transition and Water Transformation
AIR	Household Members	KRI	Khazanah Research Institute	PGM	Minimum Wages Order
AKPK	The Credit Counselling and Debt Management Agency	KWAP	Retirement Fund	PLWS	Productivity Linked-Wage System
APBM	Malaysian Youth Parliament	MARA	People's Trust Council	PMO	Prime Minister Office
APPGM	All-Party Parliamentary Group for SDG	MARII	Institut Automotif, Robotik dan IoT Malaysia	PNB	Permodalan Nasional Berhad
AYG	ADAB Youth Garage	MBM	Malaysia Youth Council	PPR	People Housing Program
CREST	Collaborative Research in Engineering, Science and Technology	MDEC	Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation	PQ	Positivity Quotient
DOSM	Department of Statistics Malaysia	MECD	Ministry of Entrepreneur and Cooperatives Development	PROBEST	Program Pembangunan Belia Tani di Kalangan Siswazah
DPLB	Rural Development Policy	MGTC	Malaysian Green Technology and Climate Change Corporation	PT3	Form Three Assessment
E&E	Elektrik dan Elektronik	MIDA	Malaysian Investment Development Authority	PWP	Progressive Wage Policy
EPF	Employees Provident Fund	MIGHT	Malaysian Industry-Government Group for High Technology	PYD	Positive Youth Development
EQ	Emotional Quotient	MINDEF	Ministry of Defence	R&D	Research and Development
FELCRA	Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority	MITI	Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry	SAF	Sustainable Aviation Fuel
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	MKN	Malaysian National Security Council	SC	Securities Commission Malaysia
HDC	Halal Development Corporation Berhad	MOE	Ministry of Education	SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
HRD Corp	Human Resource Development Corporation	MOF	Ministry of Finance	SKM	Malaysian Skills Certificate
IKN	National Entrepreneurship Institute	MOHE	Ministry of Higher Education	SLDN	National Dual Training System
ILKA	Public Skills Training Institute	MOHR	Ministry of Human Resources	SMECorp	Small and Medium Industries Development Corporation
IoT	Internet of Things	MOSTI	Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation	SPM	Malaysian Certificate of Education
IPT	Institute of Higher Education	MOT	Ministry of Transport	SQ	Spiritual Quotient
IQ	Intelligence Quotient	MOTAC	Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture	STEEP	Social, Technological, Economic, Environmental and Policy
IR	Industrial Revolution	MPBM	MADANI Youth Empowerment Model	STEM	Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
IT	Information Technology	MPBN	National Youth Consultative Council	SUPER	Malaysia Startup Ecosystem Roadmap
IYRES	Institute for Youth Research Malaysia	MPC	Malaysia Productivity Corporation	SWCorp	Solid Waste and Public Cleansing Management Corporation
JAKOA	Department of Orang Asli Development	MSI	Malaysia Steel Institute	TalentCorp	Talent Corporation Malaysia Berhad
JKPB	Cabinet Committee on Youth Development	MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	TCH	TVET Collaboration Hub
JPK	Department of Skills Development	MTR	Mid-Term Review	TERAJU	TERAJU Bumiputera Corporation
JPPB	Pemandu Committee on Youth Development	MyDigital	Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint	TransKom	The Malaysian Cooperative Transformation Plan
JWP	Federal Territories Department	MYI	Malaysian Youth Index	TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
KBS	Ministry of Youth and Sports	MYP	Malaysian Youth Policy	TWG	Technical Working Group
KBSS	Ministry of Youth and Sports of Sabah	MYSED	Ministry of Youth, Sports and Entrepreneur Development Sarawak	UiTM	MARA University of Technology
KD	Ministry of Digital	MySTIE	10-10 Malaysian Science, Technology, Innovation & Economy	UMK	University of Malaysia Kelantan
KDN	Ministry of Home Affairs	NAICO	National Aerospace Industry Corporation	UMS	University of Malaysia Sabah
KE	Ministry of Economy	NEC	National Employment Council	UN	United Nations
KIR	Head of Household	NEET	Not in Education, Employment or Training	UniKL	University of Kuala Lumpur
KK	Ministry of Communications	NEP	National Enterprise Policy	UPM	University of Putra Malaysia
KKDW	Ministry of Rural and Regional Development	NGO	Non-governmental organization	WWF	World Wildlife Fund
KKR	Ministry of Works				
KLN	Ministry of Foreign Affairs				
MOH	Ministry of Health				





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ISBN 978-967-25569-2-3



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