

PENYERTAAN BELIA DALAM PROSES PEMBENTUKAN DASAR BELIA
DI MALAYSIA: KAJIAN TERHADAP SUDUT PANDANG PEMBUAT
DASAR

YUSLIZAR BIN KAMARUDDIN

Tesis ini dikemukakan sebagai
memenuhi syarat penganugerahan
Ijazah Sarjana Falsafah

Pusat Pengajian Umum Dan Kokurikulum
Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia

DISEMBER 2022

DEDIKASI

Terima kasih yang tidak terhingga,

Buat suri hati, Zainatullukma binti Idris yang sentiasa berada di sisi, bersabar dan menyokong tanpa jemu serta tidak putus-putus mendoakan kejayaan suaminya.

Buat keluarga tercinta,

Along, Yunie, Eder, Abu, Akim dan Manap yang sentiasa menyokong penuh dan yakin dengan usaha dan perjuangan ini. Barangkali kejayaan ini adalah asbab dari doa dan harapan kalian serta Arwah Mak dan Ayah kita. Mudah-mudahan pahala daripada perjuangan ini mengalir tanpa hisab kepada mereka berdua. Amin.

Buat Ibu dan Bapa Mertua, pasti ada doa kalian yang menjadi kekuatan diri ini.

A'la Kulli Hal, semuanya ini dengan keizinan dariNya.

Alhamdulillah

PENGHARGAAN

Penulis ingin merakamkan setinggi-tinggi penghargaan kepada penyelia tesis ini iaitu Yang Berbahagia Dr. Lutfan bin Jaes dan penyelia bersama Yang Berbahagia Dr. Adi Syahid bin Mohd Ali. Segala bimbingan dan tunjuk ajar kalian berdua telah merealisasikan penghasilan tesis ini. Mudah-mudahan kalian berdua sentiasa dalam rahmat Allah.

Setinggi-tinggi penghargaan juga diucapkan kepada ketiga-tiga informan dari Kementerian Belia dan Sukan yang telah sudi di temu bual. Kesudian anda untuk meluangkan masa walau berada dalam kesibukan melaksanakan tanggungjawab amat saya hargai. Tidak lupa juga kepada para Setiausaha-Setiausaha kepada setiap informan yang bertungkus lumus membantu saya mendapatkan ruang masa Pengarah mereka bagi menjayakan temu bual penyelidikan ini. Bantuan anda amat saya hargai.

Tidak dilupakan kepada Pemeriksa Luar iaitu Profesor Madya Dr. Nur Syakiran Akmal binti Ismail daripada Universiti Utara Malaysia dan Pemeriksa Dalam iaitu Profesor Madya Dr. Khairol Anuar bin Kamri yang telah memeriksa dan menilai kajian ini. Maklum balas penambahbaikan daripada kalian berdua sangat membantu dalam kesempurnaan penyelidikan ini.

Sekalung apresiasi turut diberikan kepada Tuan Pendaftar UTHM, yang telah membenarkan pengajian ini. Pegawai-pegawai dan rakan-rakan sekerja di Pejabat Pembangunan dan Penyenggaraan, Pusat Teknologi Maklumat UTHM serta Pusat Pengajian Siswazah yang menyokong dan memudahkan segala urusan usaha ini.

Kepada semua yang terlibat secara langsung dan tidak langsung dalam penghasilan penyelidikan ini, Jutaan terima kasih diucapkan. Hanya Allah SWT yang dapat membalasnya.

ABSTRAK

Proses pembentukan dasar awam di Malaysia adalah suatu proses yang perlu melibatkan penyertaan aktor tidak rasmi di mana golongan belia adalah sebahagian daripadanya. Namun begitu, kebanyakan dapatan penyelidikan mendapati terdapat banyak halangan dan cabaran untuk merealisasikan aspirasi belia. Ini disebabkan kebolehpayaan belia itu sendiri dan pandangan pembuat dasar terhadap mereka. Bertitik tolak daripada fenomena tersebut maka objektif kajian ini adalah untuk meneroka (i) sejauh mana kebolehpayaan penyertaan belia (ii) mengenal pasti tindakan kerajaan bagi meningkatkan penyertaan belia dan (iii) memahami aspirasi pembuat dasar terhadap penyertaan belia dalam proses pembentukan dasar belia di Malaysia. Kajian ini menggunakan kaedah kualitatif deskriptif dengan pemilihan persampelan bertujuan. Seramai tiga (3) orang informan yang terdiri daripada pegawai atasan kerajaan di Kementerian Belia dan Sukan ditemu bual secara atas talian. Soalan temu bual berbentuk semi berstruktur dan terbuka telah diajukan dan disokong dengan analisis dokumen bagi tujuan triangulasi data. Hasil kajian mendapati bahawa kebolehpayaan penyertaan belia dalam proses pembentukan dasar belia amat bergantung kepada tiga faktor iaitu (i) belia itu sendiri (ii) pembuat dasar dan (iii) keberkesanan program. Dapatan kajian juga mendapati kerajaan telah bertindak meningkatkan penyertaan belia dengan melaksanakan (i) jalinan kerjasama dan (ii) tindakan pemeraksanaan. Manakala aspirasi pembuat dasar terhadap penyertaan belia adalah untuk melihat (i) peningkatan terhadap penyertaan belia (ii) kebolehppercayaan belia terhadap usaha kerajaan dan (iii) kejelasan hala tuju penyertaan belia. Secara keseluruhannya, kebolehpayaan penyertaan belia untuk mempengaruhi pembentukan dasar belia di Malaysia belum terlaksana secara menyeluruh kerana usaha dan inisiatif untuk melibatkan penyertaan belia daripada keseluruhan lapang (8) kumpulan sasar belia masih lagi merupakan cabaran terbesar. Penyertaan belia dalam proses pembentukan dasar yang tidak menyeluruh ini akan memberi implikasi negatif yang boleh mengakibatkan polarisasi dalam kalangan belia sekali gus menjadi sebab kegagalan pelaksanaan sesebuah dasar belia. Dicadangkan agar usaha untuk

meningkatkan penyertaan belia tidak hanya terarah kepada aspek pembentukan pembangunan belia semata-mata tetapi turut menerapkan kefahaman tentang peranan mereka dalam menyumbang kepada proses pembentukan dasar yang signifikan dengan teras ke dua dalam Dasar Belia Malaysia 2015 iaitu Dari Belia untuk Belia.



ABSTRACT

The formulation process of public policy in Malaysia is a process that needs to involve the participation of informal actors of which the youth are a part. Nevertheless, most research findings found that there are many obstacles and challenges to realizing the aspirations of youth. This is due to the capabilities of the youth themselves and the views of policy makers towards them. Starting from the phenomenon, the objective of this study is to explore (i) the extent of youth participation capability (ii) identify government actions to increase youth participation and (iii) understand the policy maker's aspirations towards youth participation in the formulation of youth policy in Malaysia. This study uses a descriptive qualitative method with purposive sampling selection. A total of three (3) informants consisting of senior government officers in the Ministry of Youth and Sports were interviewed online. Semi-structured and open-ended interview questions were posed and supported by document analysis for the purpose of data triangulation. The results of the study found that the capability of youth participation in the process of youth policy formulation is highly dependent on three factors, namely (i) the youth themselves (ii) policy makers and (iii) the effectiveness of the program. The findings of the study also found that the government has acted to increase youth participation by implementing (i) cooperation and (ii) empowerment actions. While the policy maker's aspirations towards youth participation is to see (i) increase in youth participation (ii) the reliability of youth towards government efforts and (iii) clarity of the direction of youth participation. Overall, the capability of youth participation to influence the formulation of youth policy in Malaysia is not yet fully implemented because efforts and initiatives to involve youth participation from a total of eight (8) youth target groups is still the biggest challenge. The participation of youths in this incomplete policy making process will have negative implications that can lead to polarization among youths as well as be the reason for the failure of the implementation of a youth policy. It is proposed that efforts to increase youth participation should not only be directed at the formation aspect of youth development alone but also apply an understanding of their role in contributing to policy making

process which is significant with the second thrust in the Malaysian Youth Policy 2015 which is from Youth to Youth.



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SENARAI SIMBOL DAN SINGKATAN

ASEAN	-	<i>The Association of Southeast Asian Nations</i>
CAQDAS	-	<i>Computer Aided Qualitative Data Analysis</i>
DBM	-	Dasar Belia Malaysia
DBN	-	Dasar Belia Negara
DCYA	-	Jabatan Perhubungan Kanak-Kanak dan Belia
DO	-	Pegawai Daerah
DOSM	-	<i>Department of Statistics Malaysia</i>
DPBN	-	Dasar Pembangunan Belia Negara
Dr.	-	Doktor
eMYind	-	<i>Malaysian Youth Index System</i>
GPMS	-	Gabungan Pelajar Melayu Semenanjung
HBA	-	Hari Belia Antarabangsa
HBN	-	Hari Belia Negara
I1	-	Informan 1
I2	-	Informan 2
I3	-	Informan 3
IBM	-	Indeks Belia Malaysia
i-LEAD	-	Institut Kecemerlangan Kepimpinan Negara
IPTA	-	Institut Pengajian Tinggi Awam
IPTS	-	Institut Pengajian Tinggi Swasta
IR 4.0	-	Revolusi Industri 4.0
IYRES	-	Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia
JBSM	-	Jabatan Belia dan Sukan Malaysia
KBS	-	Kementerian Belia dan Sukan
KPM	-	Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia
KPT	-	Kementerian Pengajian Tinggi
MBM	-	Majlis Belia Malaysia
MEDAC	-	Kementerian Pembangunan Usahawan dan Koperasi

MFLS	-	<i>Malaysia Future Leader School</i>
MPBN	-	Majlis Perundingan Belia Negara
MPPK	-	Majlis Perundingan Pelajar Kebangsaan
NBOS	-	Strategi Lautan Biru Negara
NEET	-	<i>Not in Employment, Education or Training</i>
NGO	-	Organisasi Bukan Kerajaan
OECD	-	<i>The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</i>
OKU	-	Orang Kelainan Upaya
PBB	-	Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu
PBM	-	Parlimen Belia Malaysia
PBT	-	Pihak Berkuasa Tempatan
PM to PM	-	Pemimpin Muda kepada Perdana Menteri
POE	-	<i>Panel of Expert</i>
PRM	-	Program Rakan Muda
ROI	-	<i>Return of Investment</i>
RTD	-	<i>Round Table Discussion</i>
SALTO PI	-	Pusat Sumber Maklumat dan Penyertaan SALTO
TN50	-	Transformasi Nasional 2050
TVET	-	<i>Technical and Vocational Education and Training</i>
TWG	-	<i>Technical Working Group</i>
UNCRC	-	Konvensyen Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu
UNDP	-	<i>United Nation Development Programme</i>
UNITAR	-	Universiti Tunku Abdul Razak
WAY	-	<i>World Assembly of Youth</i>
WPAY	-	<i>World Programme of Action for Youth</i>
YB	-	Yang Berhormat
Ydata	-	Bank Data Belia Malaysia

SENARAI LAMPIRAN

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BAB 1

PENGENALAN

1.1 Pendahuluan

Proses pembentukan dasar awam adalah berbeza di antara sebuah negara dengan negara yang lain. Proses pembentukan ini bergantung kepada amalan sesebuah negara bagi mencapai objektif atau matlamat yang diinginkan. Hasil dari proses pembentukan dasar awam yang efisien, hala tuju pentadbiran sesebuah negara akan lebih jelas. Suatu pernyataan dasar yang dikemukakan akan menjadi matlamat utama kerajaan yang memerintah. Menurut Ahmad Atory Hussain (1990), dalam sistem pentadbiran Malaysia, aktor utama yang terlibat dalam pembentukan dasar awam adalah daripada ahli politik atau badan eksekutif dan pentadbir awam. Aktor utama ini juga dikenali sebagai aktor rasmi. Menurutnya lagi, selain penyertaan aktor rasmi, penyertaan aktor tidak rasmi juga menjadi sandaran dalam pembentukan dasar awam yang lebih berkesan iaitu penyertaan daripada kumpulan berkepentingan, pihak media, masyarakat dan individu berpengaruh. Walau bagaimanapun, setiap sumber-sumber aktor tidak rasmi tersebut masih dikawal oleh sumber utama iaitu sumber eksekutif ataupun ahli politik.

Keperluan penyertaan golongan aktor tidak rasmi adalah sangat penting dalam proses pembentukan dasar awam di Malaysia. Melihat kepada keperluan tersebut, kajian ini akan memfokuskan kepada salah satu kumpulan yang tergolong dalam kumpulan aktor tidak rasmi iaitu golongan belia sebagai kumpulan sasar. Perkara yang paling jelas dapat dilihat tentang kepentingan penyertaan belia adalah kerana golongan belia merupakan golongan yang akan mewarisi tampuk kepimpinan negara pada masa hadapan. Ini secara tidak langsung mencerminkan kebergantungan sesebuah negara

untuk mencapai matlamat sebagai sebuah negara maju amat bergantung kepada kesiapsiagaan belianya (Abdullah Badawi, 2006; Sarjit & Wan Ahmad Amir Zal, 2008). Selain daripada itu, belia juga merupakan aset yang tidak ternilai kerana golongan ini merupakan tulang belakang kepada sesebuah negara dalam pembangunan sosial, ekonomi dan kekuatan politik. Golongan ini juga yang akan membentuk senario sosial, ekonomi dan politik yang baru ke atas sesebuah negara (Siti Alidah John Abdullah *et al.*, 2015).

Peranan dan penyertaan belia dalam proses pembentukan dasar awam adalah penting kerana golongan ini mempunyai hak untuk melibatkan diri dalam apa sahaja keputusan yang melibatkan kebajikan dan kepentingan mereka (Farthing, 2012). Ini kerana penyertaan belia pada hari inilah yang akan menentukan nasib mereka sendiri pada masa akan datang. Dengan mengambil kira penyertaan tersebut, ia dapat memupuk semangat kerjasama, sentiasa bermotivasi dan rasa diterima sebagai sebahagian daripada masyarakat (Yates & Youniss, 1996). Untuk negara membangun seperti Malaysia yang menginginkan pembangunan yang mapan dari segenap aspek, proses pembangunan tersebut perlu ada nilai yang mengambil kira aspek modal insan. Ia harus memanfaatkan sebaik mungkin peluang modal insan yang ada pada populasi belia dengan menggunakan semua kemampuan mereka menjadi sumber untuk pembangunan negara. Ini secara tidak langsung dapat mencegah golongan ini daripada merasa terasing dan dapat mengelakkan daripada berlakunya pemberontakan (Hendry & Shucksmith, 1994).

Sejajar dengan harapan dan tanggungjawab yang diletakkan kepada belia untuk menerajui masa depan negara, kerajaan Malaysia telah menggubal sebuah dasar khusus untuk belia. Perkembangan dasar belia di Malaysia bermula dengan terhasilnya Dasar Belia Negara (DBN) yang digubal pada tahun 1985 sempena Perayaan Tahun Belia Antarabangsa yang pertama. Dasar ini telah dikaji semula pada tahun 1997 dan dinamakan sebagai Dasar Pembangunan Belia Negara (DPBN). Selepas hampir 18 tahun diguna pakai, DPBN telah dikaji semula untuk ditambah baik serta dikemas kini. Bersempena dengan Hari Belia Malaysia 2015, Perdana Menteri ke-5 Dato' Sri Mohd Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak telah mengumumkan dasar belia yang baru iaitu Dasar Belia Malaysia (DBM).

Seiring dengan pelancaran DBM, Kerajaan Malaysia telah memperkenalkan satu gagasan yang akan menjadi hala tuju negara Malaysia iaitu Transformasi Nasional 2050 (TN50) yang dilihat berkemampuan mengangkat aspirasi DBM. TN50 ini

merupakan satu agenda dan perancangan kerajaan dalam menjadikan Malaysia sebuah negara maju pada tahun 2050. Bagi memastikan agenda ini tercapai, TN50 telah membuka ruang untuk segenap lapisan masyarakat dalam memberi maklum balas dalam penambahbaikan dan pemantapan perancangan tersebut. Ini secara tidak langsung dapat menterjemahkan matlamat dan objektif DBM untuk meningkatkan tahap penyertaan belia di dalam agenda kerajaan.

Bagi memastikan aspirasi belia tidak ketinggalan dalam menyumbang kepada pembangunan negara, Majlis Belia Malaysia (MBM) merupakan sebuah pertubuhan belia yang menjadi tunjang dalam membawa aspirasi belia ke peringkat tertinggi dalam pentadbiran kerajaan. MBM telah dipertanggungjawabkan dalam membantu Kementerian Belia dan Sukan (KBS) sebagai sekretariat bagi mengumpul sebanyak mungkin aspirasi belia. MBM adalah sebuah organisasi yang mewakili 39 buah pertubuhan-pertubuhan utama belia di seluruh Malaysia yang secara aktif membawa suara belia dalam proses pembentukan dan pelaksanaan sesebuah dasar yang berkaitan dengan golongan belia.

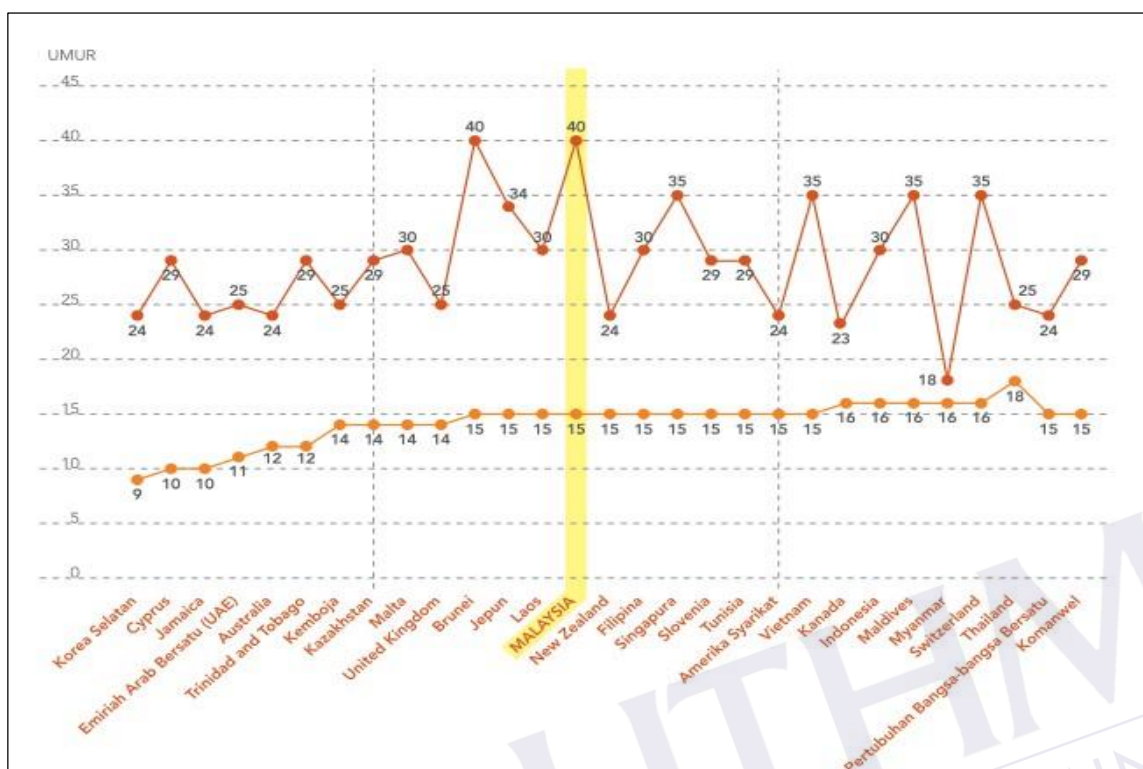
1.2 Latar Belakang Masalah Kajian

Setiap negara memerlukan sebuah dasar yang seimbang dan bersepadu bersesuaian dengan ideologi negara tersebut dalam proses membentuk dan membangunkan sesebuah negara. Tujuan sesebuah dasar digubal adalah bagi menyelesaikan masalah-masalah awam yang dihadapi oleh kerajaan (Ahmad Atory Hussain, 1990). Melalui dasar yang digubal, perancangan kerajaan dan keperluan rakyat dapat dikoordinasikan bagi menjadikan sesebuah negara dapat berkembang seperti apa yang dirancang. Dengan kata lain, sesebuah negara perlu menggubal dasar awam bagi menyeimbangkan di antara keperluan, kepentingan dan kehendak rakyat dengan matlamat yang ingin dicapai oleh kerajaan. Menurutnya lagi, dasar awam di Malaysia adalah hasil daripada proses politik. Maka, secara tidak langsung proses pembentukan dasar awam turut tergolong dalam proses politik. Dapatan kajian Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia (IYRES) pada tahun 2019 mendapati, penyertaan belia dalam aspek sosialisasi politik berada pada tahap sangat tidak memuaskan. Indikator ini secara jelas menunjukkan bahawa penyertaan belia dalam melaksanakan sebahagian tanggungjawab dan peranan mereka sebagai individu awam di negara ini

tidak dilaksanakan dengan sewajarnya. Kajian Sabitha (1997) mendapati punca dan sumber kepada sesebuah dasar itu digubal adalah daripada masyarakat itu sendiri sama ada mereka berfungsi untuk menyelesaikan sesuatu masalah atau tidak. Oleh itu, dapat disimpulkan bahawa dengan rendahnya tahap penyertaan belia yang berperanan sebagai fungsi dan sumber kepada dasar maka kebarangkalian sesebuah dasar itu digubal dengan menerima pakai aspirasi belia itu adalah sangat rendah.

Penyertaan belia dalam proses pembentukan dasar awam adalah bersesuaian dengan peranan golongan ini sebagai aktor tidak rasmi dalam menyumbang kepada dasar yang lebih membumi dengan keperluan mereka. Peranan dan tanggungjawab ini juga adalah sebahagian daripada hak yang boleh mereka aplikasikan sebagai warganegara melalui kepakaran dan kemahiran yang mampu menyumbang kembali kepada masyarakat (Checkoway, 2011). Menurut Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (JPM) golongan belia yang berumur 15-30 tahun di Malaysia pada tahun 2020 adalah seramai 9.01 juta orang iaitu kira-kira 27 peratus daripada keseluruhan penduduk Malaysia yang berjumlah 33.8 juta orang. Daripada angka tersebut, 4.64 juta adalah belia lelaki dan selebihnya adalah belia wanita. Data ini jelas menunjukkan kepentingan golongan belia dalam proses pembentukan dasar awam kerana bilangan tersebut mampu memberi kesan kepada hala tuju pentadbiran kerajaan Malaysia.

Penyelarasan had umur belia di Malaysia adalah mengikut Pindaan Akta Pertubuhan Belia dan Pembangunan Belia 2007 (Akta 668). Takrifan “Belia” di dalam akta tersebut ialah golongan masyarakat yang berumur di antara 15 hingga 40 tahun. Namun begitu, kerajaan Malaysia telah memutuskan had umur belia di dalam DBM ialah mengikut piawaian yang setara dengan konteks piawaian antarabangsa dengan penetapan had umur di antara 15 hingga 30 tahun. Walau bagaimanapun, penguatkuasaan pemakaian had umur tersebut masih lagi belum dikuatkuasakan. Cadangan penetapan had umur di antara 15-30 tahun ini dilakukan kerana timbul isu dalam mengukur pencapaian sebenar belia negara dalam konteks piawaian antarabangsa dan usaha untuk merancang keperluan pembangunan belia negara. Perbandingan di antara negara kebanyakan di dunia mendapati Malaysia merupakan negara yang mempunyai julat umur belia yang sangat besar. Oleh yang demikian, pencapaian sebenar golongan belia di Malaysia tidak dapat diukur dengan seimbang untuk dibandingkan dengan kebanyakan negara lain malah takrifan belia menurut PBB juga hanyalah di antara umur 15 hingga 24 tahun dan takrifan belia menurut negara-negara Komanwel adalah di antara umur 15 hingga 29 tahun.



Rajah 1.1: Perbandingan had umur belia mengikut negara
(Sumber: www.youthpolicy.org)

Menurut Buku DBM lagi, di antara rasional kepada pemilihan had umur belia adalah bagi mengurangkan jurang generasi di kalangan belia, memantapkan proses pembangunan belia, menstabilkan identiti diri belia dan menentukan pendekatan yang lebih sistematik ke arah transisi belia-dewasa. Oleh itu, Konsep Had Umur yang dilaksanakan adalah setara dengan Piawaian Antarabangsa untuk menentukan had umur belia. Ini kerana had umur tersebut adalah berlandaskan kepada keperluan dalam memastikan segala sumber negara disepadukan dengan sebaik mungkin untuk pembangunan belia. Pada masa yang sama, konsep ini dapat memenuhi keperluan pembangunan negara pada masa hadapan di mana keperluan ini berasaskan peremajaan kepimpinan belia, pendayaupayaan orang muda serta selari dengan takrifan umur di peringkat antarabangsa. Pada 2019, Akta Pertubuhan Belia dan Pembangunan Belia (Pindaan) 2019 (Akta 668) telah diluluskan kerajaan persekutuan dan tarikh pewartaan RUU ini akan diwartakan pada 31 Disember 2021 (Berita Harian, 24 Julai 2019).

Pelancaran Dasar Belia Malaysia (DBM) bukan sahaja memfokuskan kepada keberlangsungan hala tuju belia, malah menjadi panduan serta rujukan yang menjurus

kepada agenda untuk mencapai matlamat jangka panjang iaitu selama 20 tahun sehingga tahun 2035. DBM telah dirangka dan digubal melalui dua pendekatan. Pendekatan pertama yang dilakukan adalah dengan melaksanakan proses semakan semula dasar yang terdahulu dan ke duanya dengan melaksanakan kolaborasi dengan pelbagai pihak. Daripada pendekatan yang dilaksanakan, DBM telah menyasarkan tiga matlamat utama yang perlu dicapai dalam tempoh 20 tahun akan datang iaitu: -

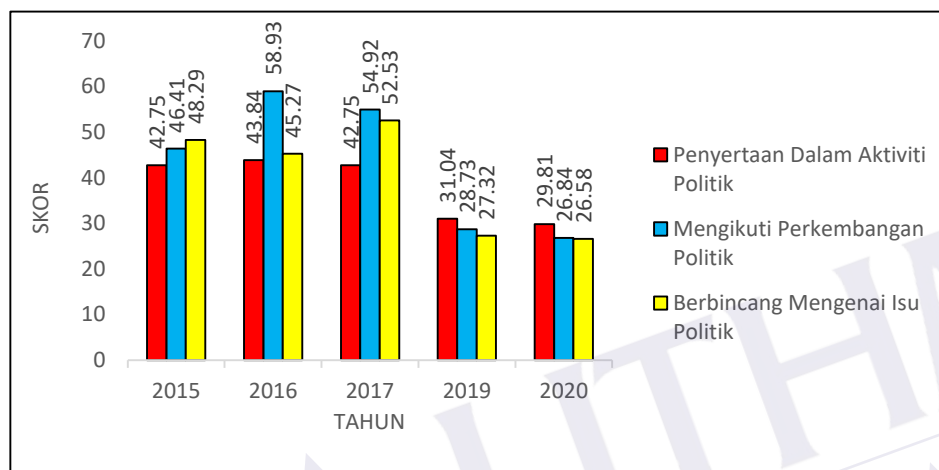
- i. Meningkatkan keterlibatan belia sebagai warga bertanggungjawab dalam inisiatif di peringkat negara, serantau dan antarabangsa.
- ii. Menyerlahkan potensi setiap individu belia dengan meraikan kepelbagaian dan kelainan masing-masing.
- iii. Memperluas akses kepada bidang keutamaan serta inisiatif pembangunan belia untuk dimanfaatkan oleh kesemua kumpulan sasaran.

Merujuk matlamat pertama DBM iaitu untuk meningkatkan keterlibatan belia sebagai warga bertanggungjawab, DBM telah membentuk tiga teras untuk mencapai matlamat tersebut di mana salah satu teras yang termaktub adalah “Dari Belia untuk Belia”. Di bawah teras ini terkandung lima (5) elemen utama yang mana kesemua elemen di dalam teras ini menjurus kepada usaha untuk melibatkan belia sebagai pemegang taruh utama dalam setiap perancangan pembangunan yang dilakukan kerajaan. Lima (5) elemen tersebut adalah (i) meningkatkan penyertaan belia sebagai warganegara, (ii) memanfaatkan pelbagai sumber dan penghasilannya secara bersama, (iii) pendayaupayaan golongan belia (iv) penglibatan belia dan (v) penyertaan belia. Kelima-lima elemen ini adalah untuk memastikan supaya tidak ada kumpulan belia mahupun individu belia secara perseorangan yang tercicir (DBM, 2015). Secara signifikannya, kajian ini telah mengambil teras kedua dalam DBM 2015 ini sebagai sumber kajian di mana kajian ini akan menitikberatkan penyertaan belia dalam proses pembentukan dasar belia di Malaysia

Selari dengan terbentuknya DBM juga, Institut Penyelidikan Pembangunan Belia Malaysia (IYRES) telah menerbitkan sebuah kajian iaitu Indeks Belia Malaysia (IBM) pada tahun 2015 yang memperincikan 12 domain berserta 58 indikator sebagai kayu ukur kepada pembangunan belia di Malaysia. Salah satu domain yang terkandung dalam IBM yang diterbitkan buat kali keempat ini adalah dengan menggariskan sebuah domain yang penting untuk mengukur penyertaan belia iaitu domain sosialisasi politik.

Konsep sosialisasi politik secara amnya boleh difahami sebagai suatu proses di mana individu itu mempelajari bagaimana untuk bertindak dan berkelakuan sebagai seorang ahli masyarakat iaitu tentang nilai, sikap dan peranan yang sesuai dan diterima oleh kelompok atau masyarakat tersebut terhadap persekitaran politik (Rush, 1992).

Berikut ini adalah dapatan kajian di bawah domain sosialisasi politik seperti dinyatakan di dalam IBM terbitan 2021 yang mengukur tahap sosialisasi politik pada tahun 2015, 2016, 2017, 2019 dan 2020.



Rajah 1.2: Skor Pencapaian Domain Sosialisasi Politik mengikut Indikator (Indeks Belia Malaysia, 2021)

IYRES telah menetapkan tiga indikator bagi menilai pencapaian skor domain sosialisasi politik iaitu penyertaan dalam aktiviti politik, mengikuti perkembangan politik dan berbincang mengenai isu politik. Purata daripada jumlah ketiga-tiga indikator yang disenaraikan telah menjadikan skor keseluruhan bagi domain sosialisasi politik. Hasil skor tersebut telah diberikan pula skor untuk mengukur tahap pencapaian mengikut penetapan yang digariskan oleh IYRES. Berikut adalah rumusan bagi melihat tahap pencapaian skor bagi domain sosialisasi politik: -

Jadual 1.1: Tahap Pencapaian Skor bagi Domain Sosialisasi Politik (Indeks Belia Malaysia, 2021)

Tahun	Nilai Skor Keseluruhan	Tahap
2015	45.82	Tidak Memuaskan
2016	49.35	Tidak Memuaskan
2017	50.07	Kurang Memuaskan
2019	29.03	Sangat Tidak Memuaskan
2020	27.75	Sangat Tidak Memuaskan

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VITA

Penulis merupakan anak ketiga daripada tujuh adik beradik yang dilahirkan pada 30 Disember 1983 di Johor Bahru, Johor. Beliau mendapat pendidikan awal di Sekolah Kebangsaan Sri Amar, Johor Bahru dan kemudiannya melanjutkan pelajaran di peringkat menengah di Sekolah Dato Jaafar, Johor Bahru. Harapan dan cita-cita untuk melanjutkan pelajaran ke peringkat yang lebih tinggi terpaksa ditunda apabila beliau mengambil keputusan untuk bekerja demi membantu keluarga. Kehilangan ibu tercinta ketika berusia 17 tahun yang menginginkan anak-anaknya berjaya telah menjadi azimat kepada beliau untuk melanjutkan pelajaran. Berbekalkan pengalaman bekerja selama lebih lima belas tahun, beliau telah diterima untuk menyambung pengajian di peringkat Ijazah Sarjana Muda secara Jarak Jauh di Universiti Utara Malaysia pada tahun 2015 ketika berusia 32 tahun. Pengajian secara separuh masa tersebut telah mengambil masa selama lima tahun dan akhirnya beliau telah berjaya di anugerahkan Ijazah Sarjana Muda Pengurusan Awam dengan Kepujian pada April 2020. Tanpa menoleh ke belakang lagi, beliau meneruskan pengajian ke peringkat Sarjana dengan mendaftar sebagai pelajar Sarjana Falsafah di Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia pada Oktober 2020. Setelah hampir dua tahun membuat penyelidikan, beliau akhirnya telah berjaya lulus Viva-Voce dengan *minor correction* pada 30 Ogos 2022. Sepanjang pengajian, beliau telah menghasilkan empat penerbitan artikel sebagai penulis utama. Berbekalkan prinsip pantang menyerah sebelum berusaha, beliau percaya setiap manusia mempunyai kekuatan dalaman yang boleh menjadi tunjang dalam menjadikan seseorang itu mencapai apa yang diinginkan. Justeru itu, beliau bercita-cita menjadi seorang Pensyarah dan Penyelidik yang disegani pada suatu hari nanti. Beliau kini berkhidmat sebagai Pembantu Tadbir (Perkeranian dan Operasi) di Pusat Teknologi Maklumat, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia.