

## Children as Ransformation

40-Day Fast and Prayer

22 July-30 August 2007



#### Introduction

## Children as Transformation Acents

ore than 2000 years ago, a boy gave Jesus his 5 loaves and 2 fish to feed 5000 men (John 6:10). God used a child to reach out to so many people! Isn't it wonderful?

God uses us, adults and children, for His purposes and to demonstrate His love for the people. Indeed, children are His "transforming agents"!

> This year, Malaysia is celebrating 50 years of Independence. God has blessed our country with peace and prosperity.

> > Since God has put you in this beautiful and unique country, take this journey through history, and discover your part in God's plan for Malaysia.





# LOVE

"Love is patient and kind; it is not jealous or conceited or proud; love is not ill-mannered or selfish or irritable; love does not keep a record of wrongs; love is not happy with evil, but is happy with the truth. Love never gives up; and its faith, hope, and patience never fail.... Meanwhile these three remain: faith, hope, and love; and the greatest of these is love."

1 Corinthians 13:4-7, 13

# LOVE THE Lord Your god

Jesus said: "Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with your entire mind and with all your strength. The second is this: 'Love your neighbour as yourself.' There is no commandment greater than these." Mark 12:30-31

This is the greatest commandment given by God. The best way to show our love for God is to love the people around us.



ray

22 July

Tell God that today you will love Him with all your heart and mind.

## LOVE YOURSELF

The Lord said to me, "I chose you before I gave you life, and before you were born I selected you to be a prophet to the nations." Jeremiah 1:4

Even before you were born, God already knew you. You are UNIQUE and have a great future. You are not an accident. God has created you and chosen you to be born at such a time as this. You are called to be a blessing to those around you.

God to help you understand yourself and change habits that are not pleasing to Him. Opportunity to bless others

with kindness.

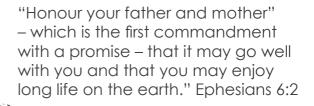
Pray

Memorise Jeremiah 1:4 and share this truth with a friend.

5

# LOVE YOUR PARENTS

24 July



God holds parents responsible for their children. Children are to honour their parents no matter how the parents treat them.

Ask forgiveness from God and your parents if you have disobeyed them. Ask the Holy Spirit to set you free from rebellion. God to bless your parents daily, fill them with His love, and give them strength to support the family.

ray

Remember to always thank your parents.

## LOVE YOUR NEIGHBOURS

"Work for the good of the cities where I have made you go as prisoners. Pray to me on their behalf because if they are prosperous, you will be prosperous too." Jeremiah 29:7

Malaysia is a multi-racial country with ethnic groups. Among others are the Orang Asli, Malays, Chinese, Indians, Eurasians, and the indigenous people of Sabah and Sarawak. We must appreciate and respect our diverse cultures.



Peace and prosperity in our country.

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Compassion and love among the people, and respect for one another. Greet your neighbour(s).

## 26 July LOVE YOUR COUNTRY

"But you are like the salt for all mankind. But if salt loses its saltiness, there is no way to make it salty again. It has become worthless, so it is thrown out and people trample on it. You are like light for the whole world. A city built on a hill cannot be hidden." Matthew 5:13,14

As Christians, we can make a difference in our country. God hears our prayer when we speak out against wickedness, greed, corruption, and injustice.



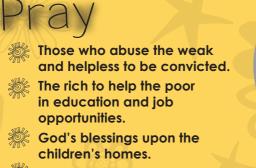
Before you do anything, ask this question, "What would Jesus do?"

## LOVE THE POOR, WEAK AND NEEDY

"Defend the rights of the poor and orphans; be fair to the needy and the helpless. Rescue them from the power of evil men." Psalm 82:3-4

God has a special heart for the poor, weak and helpless.





Compassion for the weak.

Make friends with someone who is disabled or confined to a wheelchair.

ray

## LOVE THE Environment

"So God created human beings, making them to be like Himself. He created them male and femaile, blessed them, and said, "Have many children, so that your descendants will live over the earth and bring it under their control. I am putting you in charge of the fish, the birds, and all wild animals." Genesis 1:27, 28

God created the world for us to look after. Sadly, we have abused our natural resources and polluted our lands, air, and rivers, causing damages to the environment.

Global warming has been a big issue. It is said that polar bears may be listed as endangered species because their lives are being threatened by the climate change.

> We will be good stewards to our natural environment and to take care of God's creation. Malaysians will commit to maintain cleanliness at home and in public places, and to take part in recycling projects. Adults not to throw rubbish around.

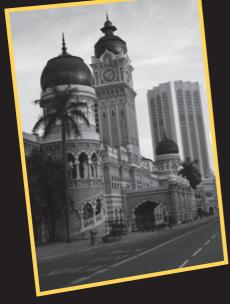
Start a recycling project with your family or friends.

### Week Z Jul 29-Aug 4



# History

"How wonderful it is to see a messenger coming across the mountains, bringing good news, the news of peace! He announces victory and says to Zion, 'Your God is king!" **Isaiah 52:7** 



he Melaka Sultanate was founded by Parameswara who converted to Islam in 1414. Melaka became an important trading centre in the region with traders from as far as Arabia, India and China. It eventually attracted the Portuguese, who invaded Melaka in 1511. Mahmud Shah was the last Sultan of Melaka. The Portuguese also brought with them Christianity, i.e. Roman Catholicism.

Some say that the Persian and Turkish traders were the first group of Christians who visited the region in the 7th Century.

Thank God for those who brought Christianity to Malaysia. ACT Find out about

the first church in Melaka.

n 1641, the Dutch came and fought for control of Melaka. In the Anglo-Dutch Treaty of 1824, the Dutch surrendered Melaka and the Malay Peninsula to the British.

Using disputes among the Malay rulers, the British intervened in the administration of the Malay states. For economic purposes, they built roads, railways and brought in immigrants from India and China to work in the tin mines, plantations and government departments. Hospitals, schools and churches were also built to cater to the needs of the communities.

> Thank God for those who laid the foundation for the modern Malaysia.

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Find out the name of the first school in Malaysia and share it with a friend.

uring the World War II Japan invaded Malaya and the British was forced to leave. The end of the War sparked a new political awareness and led to the formation of political parties like UMNO, MCA and MIC. An alliance was formed in 1954 to work towards independence.

In an agreement called the Social Contract, MCA acknowledged that the special rights of the Malays should be protected, and UMNO in return conceded that Chinese and other non-Malays should be granted easier citizenship rights based on the principle of *jus soli* (by birth). The Chinese were also allowed to continue to play a dominant role in economy.

The Yang diPertuan Agong was given the responsibility to safeguard the "special position of the Malays" and the "legitimate interests of other communities".

The Social Contract made by the founding fathers of UMNO, MCA and MIC at the birth of Malaysia to be honoured by all generations.

Be a good citizen and respect the law.

n 31 August, 1957, Tunku Abdul Rahman proclaimed Malaya's Independence. Tunku became the first Prime Minister and was known as "Bapa Kemerdekaan".

The first Yang diPertuan Agong was Al-Marhum Tuanku Abdul Rahman Ibni Al-Marhum Tuanku Muhammad from Negeri Sembilan.

The country's 13th King, Yang diPertuan Agong Tuanku Mizan Zainal Abidin, was installed in April this year. He calls for all Malaysians to preserve unity and peace.

> Our King and the government to stand for truth, honesty and fairness.

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Read up about Tunku Abdul Raman, Tun Tan Cheng Lok and Tun Sambanthan.

15

n 1963 the Federation of Malaya was renamed Malaysia with the admission of the then-British crown colonies of Singapore, Sabah (British North Borneo) and Sarawak.

Because of the sharp divide between the Chinese rich and the Malay poor, the government introduced a policy to improve the situation.

The policy, however, further strained the relationships between the Malays and the Chinese. In 1964, Chinese-Malay riots broke out in the streets of Singapore.

In August 1965, Tunku announced that Singapore would have to leave the Federation. However, racial tension continued, and eventually led to the famous race riots on May 13, 1969. As a result, 196 people died and 6,000 were made homeless.



Thank God for law and order in our country.



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Good relationship to prevail among all races.

#### THE GOVERNMENT

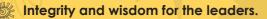
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alaysia is a constitutional monarchy with the Yang diPertuan Agong as the Head of the country. The three key branches of the government are: the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

The parliament (legislature) is made up of the Yang diPertuan Agong, the Senate (Dewan Negara) and the House of Representatives (Dewan Rakyat). It makes laws.

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Yang diPertuan Agong to lead the Cabinet. Executive functions (i.e. decision-making) are shared between the Ministers who make up the Cabinet.

The judiciary (the courts and other legal establishment) makes sure that the rule of law is preserved.



The leaders to speak for justice, to honour one another and seek the common good.

18

"God is not like men, who lie; He is not a human who changes His mind. Whatever He promises, He does; He speaks, and it is done." Numbers 23:19

At the general elections campaign in 2004, Barisan Nasional promised that no race would be neglected or left behind. It swore to uphold the diversity of religious practice, language and culture, to protect the interests of all citizens, and "will defend the Constitution and laws of the country".

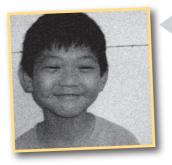
The Prime Minister and his team to keep all promises made to the people.

## Thoughts By Young Malaysians

We have a good Prime Minister and it is the place I grew up with my family. We must stop polluting our rivers. **Berean Naidu**, **12** 

Roti chanai, roti naan, beehoon and pizza are my favourites; I like places like KLCC, KL Tower and even my hometown, Kajang. It is so sad that people throw rubbish everywhere. We must keep our country clean. It is a beautiful country with highlands and beaches. I enjoy going for holidays to different parts of Malaysia. I must keep this country clean by not throwing rubbish around.

Tim Pei Voon, 14



I like Malaysia and the delicious food...especially chicken rice! I can make it a better place when I pray hard for this country. **Phang Wei Sheng, 8** 

Malaysia has so many different states and cultures. Shopping is fantastic with cheap prices. There are many amusement parks and fun places. There are also many churches and we have the freedom to worship. I know God hears my earnest and sincere prayers for this lovely country, Johor Bahru and my family. **Estelle Wong, 11** 





Samuel Low, 10

We have freedom to worship God and it is quite peaceful. Parents should not leave their children alone and need to discipline them when they spend their time in cyber cafes or video arcades. **Deborah Chew**, **9** 



Malaysia is safe so far – no earthquakes, tornadoes or violent storms. We also don't have people dying of starvation or areas affected by famine." As a Christian, I must do my part in blessing our country. **Dominic Wong, 14** 

I can make Malaysia a better place by making it clean and enforcing rules. Malaysia needs better law enforcement. Lan Chun Hui, 14

We are blessed with different customs and cultures, which make this an interesting country. I like Malaysia for her friendly peoples. I can do my part in making Malaysia a better place by obeying God's Ten Commandments. **Ivan Gan Wei Ren, 14** 





Malaysia has great food, freedom to worship God and has so much natural beauty. People are warm and genuine. I can play my part by not littering, being warm and friendly to others and by studying hard. **Cristabelle Naidu, 15**  We have many beautiful beaches with tall coconut trees along the beaches. I like the many varieties and colourful flowers. and the historical sites in the different states. Malaysians must take care of the public toilets and telephones. We need to use them in times of emergency! Esther Yew, 11

We like our school and teachers and enjoy visiting Melaka. We want to see more places of games like a roller coaster in our country. **Ethan, 7 & Davian Raj Sunther, 9**  Week 3 Aug 5-11









# Malaysians

"From one man he created all races of mankind and made them live throughout the whole earth. He himself fixed beforehand the exact times and the limits of the places where they would live. He did this so that they would look for him, and perhaps find him as they felt about for him. Yet God is actually not far from any one of us; as someone has said, 'In Him we live and move and exist.' It is as some of your poets have said, 'We too are his children.' " Acts 17:26-28

## ORANG ASLI

"Orang Asli" are the indigenous people in the Peninsular Malaysia. They are divided into three main groups: Negrito, Senoi, and Proto-Malay. They make up 0.6% of the total population of the 27.5 million in our country.

They face land problems. Often, their land is taken away for development. This has made their lives difficult.



The government agencies to protect their rights as citizens.

More Christian community outreaches work among these people.

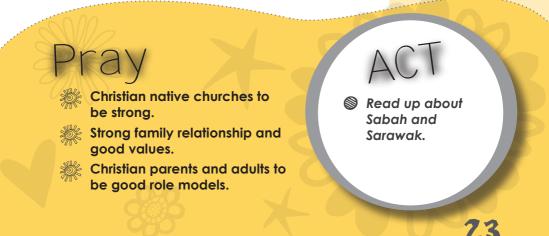
The Orang Asli parents to see the importance of their children's education. Join a mission trip to an Orang Asli village. Or, even better, ask your parents to go with you!

## THE INDIGENOUS PEOPLE OF SABAH & SARAWAK

There are a total of 28 indigenous groups in Sabah and 41 in Sarawak. They are classified as "bumiputera".

In Sabah, the largest group is the Kadazandusun who are mainly Christians. After them are the Bajau people and Murut people who are mainly Muslims.

In Sarawak, the largest group is the Iban who are mainly Christians. They form about 31% of the total population in the state. The other groups are the Bidayuh, the Melanau and other tribes.



## MALAYS

The Malays form more than 50.5% of the population. Together with the indigenous people in Sabah and Sarawak, they are called "bumiputera". Majority of them are Muslims.



Diligent and honest government officers to carry out poverty eradication programmes.



Strong family values.

Rich Malays to help and empower the poor Malays.



## CHINESE

They form about 23.5% of the population. Majority of them are in business and live in urban areas. However, they are pockets of Chinese living in rural areas. Some of them are poor.



Diligent and honest government officers to carry poverty eradication programmes.



Strong family values.

Chinese Christians to be good testimonies and willing to help the poor in the communities.

## INDIANS

They form about 7% of the population. They are the smallest of the three main ethnic groups and make up part of the professional group. However, there are also those who live in poverty.



Diligent and honest government officers to carry poverty eradication programmes.



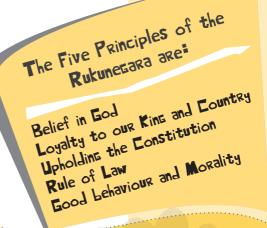
Strong family values.

Indian Christians to be good testimonies and willing to help the poor in the communities.

## RUKUNEGARA

In 1970, the government wanted all the difference races in Malaysia to be united and came out with the "Rukunegara" or the "Five Principles of Nationhood".

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong put forward the Rukunegara during the Merdeka celebration on 31 August.



Pray Greater unity among Malaysians.



A caring and just society.

 Respect our King, our flag and our National Anthem.
 Memorise the five principles of the Rukunegara.

## RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

In 1958, Tunku Abdul Rahman, our first Prime Minister, declared in the Parliament that, "I would like to make it clear that this country is not an Islamic State as it is generally understood, we merely provided that Islam shall be the official religion of the State."

This means that even though Islam is recognised as the official religion, it is only for ritual and ceremonial purposes relating to Muslims.

Article 11 of the Constitution grants every person the freedom to profess, practice and propagate his religion. We need to hold this religious freedom as a precious blessing from God.

> Judges, lawmakers and lawyers to protect our Constitution.



Malaysians to respect and honour one another.

Ask your parents, teachers or other adults about your rights under the Constitution. Write them down.





"A city is happy when honest people have good fortune, and there are joyful shouts when wicked men die. A city becomes great when righteous men give it their blessing; but a city is brought to ruin by the words of the wicked." **Proverbs 11:10-11** 

"Righteousness makes a nation great; sin is a disgrace to any nation." **Proverbs 14:34** 



Start a scrap book on the news about MALAYSIA for this week. You can do this on your own, with your family or with your friends.

- Read the newspaper.
- Look out for news about the different states.
- Pray for situations, the cities and the people.



#### MELAKA

Founded by Parameswara. He became a Muslim in 1414 and changed his name to Megat Iskandar Shah. Hang Tuah was the famous Melaka hero. Sultan Mahmud Shah was the last sultan. Mudzaffar Shah (1446-1459) proclaimed Islam as the state religion. Melaka was once under Portuguese rule in 1511, under Dutch rule in 1641 and under British rule until 1957.



#### NEGERI SEMBILAN

Famous for Minangkabau culture (adat perpatih). Raja Melewar was made the first ruler known as the Yang di-Pertuan Besar in 1773.



A just and hardworking state government. Reduction of criminal activities. Wisdom and courage for the young people. Good family relationships.

#### SELANGOR

Melaka Sultanate ruled Selangor in the 15th Century. The Dutch brought the Bugis from Sulawesi to Selangor. The present Sultanate came from the line of Bugis since 1740. Business rose in 19th Century because of the large tin reserves and growing demand for rubber. The state capital was moved from Klang to Kuala Lumpur in 1880. In 1978, Shah Alam (the first planned city in Malaysia) replaced Kuala Lumpur as state capital.

#### KUALA LUMPUR

Raja Mahdi of Klang sent the Chinese upriver to open tin mines in 1850s. Kapitan Yap Ah Loy was responsible for the development of tin mines and growth of the town in 1870s. Kuala Lumpur was chosen as the capital of the Federal Malay States in 1896. It remained as the capital and achieved city status in 1972. It became the Federal Territory (Wilayah Persekutuan) in 1974.

#### PUTRAJAYA

Founded in 1995, it became the Federal Territory in 2001. It is the government administrative centre.







A just and hardworking state government. People to be civic conscious and courteous. Reduction of criminal activities. Wisdom and courage for the youths. Good family relationships.





#### JOHOR

Sultan Alauddin founded Johor. Because of its position as an East-West trading centre, Johor became rich and developed into the Johor-Riau Empire. The empire ended in 1824. Temenggung Ibrahim was the rightful ruler in 1855, while his son, Abu Bakar, succeeded him in 1862. He was named the father of "Modern Johor". His son, Sultan Ibrahim, ruled until 1959.



#### PAHANG

In 1459, it became an Islamic sultanate. In mid 17th Century, it came under Johor rule. Bendahara Wan Ahmad was proclaimed the new Sultan in 1881. In 1892, Bahaman (Orang Kaya Pahlawan of Semantan) rebelled against the British. This became a symbol of the Malay struggle for independence.

A just and hardworking state government. Improvement in state economy and greater job opportunities. Reduction of criminal activities. Success in fighting drug abuse among the youth. Good family relationships.



#### PERAK

The sultanate was established in 1528 by the eldest son of the last sultan of Melaka. In 1848, the discovery of tin in Larut led to a power struggle among the Chinese secret societies. A succession of dispute between Raja Abdullah and Raja Ismail gave the British an opportunity to intervene which ended with the Pangkor Treaty in 1874. Raja Abdullah was made the sultan of Perak. He agreed to a British Resident.

#### PENANG

Pray

Captain Francis Light founded Penang in 1786. Seberang Prai (Province Wellesley) was added to Penang in 1800. Penang was under British rule from 1867. The island was a free port until 1969.





A just and hardworking state government.
Reduction of criminal activities.
Strong family relationships and good values.
Discipline problem in schools to be properly addressed.





#### KEDAH

Kedah was conquered by Siam (Thailand today) in 1821. In 1923, the British gave the sultan power and made Malay the official language. During World War 2, the Japanese first invaded Kedah (together with Kelantan).

#### PERLIS

Perlis was originally part of Kedah. After the end of a 20-year war between Kedah and Siam, Perlis became an independent territory in 1842. Syed Hussain Jamalulail of Arab descent became the first Raja of Perlis. He was the grandson of the sultan of Kedah. Perlis was returned to Siam by the Japanese during World War 2. When Japan surrendered, Perlis came under British rule again.



A just and hardworking state government.

More job opportunities and improvement in people's living standard and quality of life.



Police and armed forces to be strengthened to guard against extremism.

Strong family relationships and good values.



#### KELANTAN

The present Kelantan was unified around 1760. In the 19th Century, Kota Bharu was the nerve centre for political and economic activities. Kelantan was the one of first states to be invaded by Japan in World War 2.

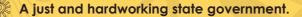
#### TERENGGANU

Pray

Terengganu emerged as an independent sultanate in 1724. Tun Zainal Abidin was the first sultan. Islam is the state and official religion under its 1911 Constitution.







More business and job opportunities.

Social departments and welfare organisations to successfully address social problems (e.g. substance abuse, incest, and youth issues).

Strong family relationships and good values.





#### SABAH

Known as the North Borneo before 1963, Sabah was once part of the Brunei Sultanate. The capital was moved from Kudat to Sandakan in 1883, to expand the timber business. Japan landed in Labuan on 1 January, 1942. It became a British crown colony on 15 July, 1946. Sabah gained independence from the British on 31 August, 1963.

#### SARAWAK

Brunei gave Sarawak to James Brooke in 1841. Under Charles Brooke, the Chinese community grew significantly and was encouraged in business. The Malays were employed in the administration or remained in farming. In 1941, Japan invaded Sarawak. It became a British colony in 1946 and joined the Federation of Malaysia in 1963.

#### LABUAN

Once under the Brunei Sultanate, it became part of the North Borneo in 1890. Then it was made a Federal Territory in 1984.

A just and hardworking state government.

Government to resolve the problems of squatters and homelessness in urban areas.



Pray

Reduction of criminal activities.

Effective plans to upgrade living standard of the rural poor.

Strong family relationships and good values.



### Week 5 Aug 19-25

#### The History of Ehristianity in Malaysia

1511 Roman Catholicism came into the region. 1641 Protestant Christianity came into the region. 1815 The London Missionary Society set up a base in Melaka. 1847 The Borneo Church Mission in Sarawak was founded. 1860 Open Brethren started in Malaysia. 1881 Roman Catholic Missionary work began in Sarawak on 10 July. 1882 The Basel Mission Society sent missionaries to Sabah. 1885 The start of the Methodist mission with the coming of W. Oldham. The First Presbyterian churches were established in Johor. 1890 The Methodist Mission Press was founded (later known as MPH). 1901 Wong Nai Siong and the first group of Foochow Methodist settled in Sibu. 1907 The Evangelical Lutheran Church held their first worship on 30 January in Kuala Lumpur. 1927 The First Mar Thoma Christians worshiped in Klang. 1932 The Orthodox Svrian Church came to Malaysia. Also, the mission to Sengoi indigenous people began. 1934 The First AOG missionaries arrived. 1938 The First Congregation of Baptists established. 1948 The



# Church

"For we are like a sweet-smelling incense offered by Christ to God, which spreads among those who are being saved and those who are being lost." **2 Corinthians 2:15** 

Council of Churches in Malaya and Singapore was formed. It became CCM in 1973. 1954 The Baptist Theological Seminary was set up in Penang. 1960 The Bible Institute of Malaya (now Bible College of Malaysia) was set up by the AOG. 1963 Formation of Sidang Injil Borneo (Evangelical Church of Borneo). The First Evangelical Free Church Missionaries arrived. 1978 Formation of Malaysian CARE and Malaysia Bible Seminary (MBS). 1979 Seminari Theoloji Malaysia was set up. Full Gospel Assembly began meeting in Kuala Lumpur. 1983 Formation of National Evangelical Christian Fellowship (NECF) Malaysia. 1986 Formation of Christian Federation of Malaysia (CFM).

## FAMILY

"We will not keep them from our children; we will tell the next generation about the Lord's power and His great deeds and the wonderful things He has done. He gave laws to the people of Israel and commandments to the descendants of Jacob. He instructed our ancestors to teach His laws to their children, so that the next generation might learn them and in turn should tell their children." **Psalm 78:4-6** 

Family is the foundational place where godly values are transferred from one generation to another, that the commandments of God may be kept. Therefore, the ways we live should testify the strength and wondrous works of our Father in heaven.

Thank God for your family members.

*ay* 

God to help us to be passionate about Jesus and His Words. Read Psalm 78 and discuss it with your family.

### ELDERS/ PASTORS/ LEADERS

"Obey your leaders and follow their orders. They watch over your souls without resting, since they must give God an account of their services. If you obey them, they will do their work gladly; if not, they will do it with sadness, and that would be of no help to you." **Hebrews 13:17** 

Elders, pastors and leaders are like spiritual fathers and mothers in the bigger family of the Church. They have to teach and lead the Church families to follow God's ways. They have to answer to God for the way they lead others. They teach and equip us to use our gifts to serve God.



Pray

God's blessings and wisdom upon our Elders/Pastors/Leaders.



They may be sensitive to God's voice and His guidance.

s a child, she was inflicted with polio. She longed to know that somebody would care for her, but there was no such thing as children's ministry then.

When she was 11 years old, a Christian visited and prayed for her. She was miraculously healed. At 14, God spoke to her. This determined her course of life.

Her childhood church in Taiping was small but children were encouraged to play active roles. At a young age, she was entrusted with the responsibility of translating and preaching sermons.

She is a living fruit of that ministry today.

Testimony of Pastor Khim Ang

### CHILDREN'S MINISTRIES

"Teach a child how he should live, and he will remember it all his life." **Proverbs 22:6** 

Children are important in God's eternal plan. They have been agents of transformation. David, Samuel, Josiah were all part of God's great plan.



church leaders to recognise the importance of children's ministry and give their full support in all areas.



Invite your friend to church.

have always wanted to be a teacher. When I was about 12 years old, I used to wear my mother's high heels pretending to be one, take a "rotan" and go out to teach my 'students' – the plants outside my house!

I thank God that my dream to be a teacher is fulfilled. God's grace and help has been extended to me over the last 22 years. I enjoy teaching, counselling and also reaching out to my poor and needy students through the welfare programs in my school.

#### Testimony by Rose Samuel

# EDUCATION

In January 2007, the 5-year National Education Blueprint was launched. The objectives are: Building "Bangsa Malaysia", developing human capital, strengthening national schools, narrowing the education gap between rural and urban schools, uplifting the teaching profession and pushing for educational institution excellence.

> The Minister of Education and His team to be firm in carrying out the new National Education Blueprint.

Teachers and principals to be dedicated.

Christian parents to encourage their children to become teachers. Make a thank-you card for your teacher.

### COMMUNITY OUTREACH

God cares for the poor, and also the foreigners and strangers in the land. The poor are often forgotten and rejected. In our Malaysian context, refugee children are denied access to public school.

In order to bring a true lasting transformation in the lives of people we need to do something that can be seen.

Today we are more than convinced that within the children lies the seed of transformation and within them is the God-given power. We believe when children are given a chance they can bring about positive changes in the community.

Matthew 25:40 says, "Assuredly, I say to you, in as much as you did it to one of the least of these brethren, you did it to Me."

This is one of the ways that we are learning to walk in obedience to God's truth.

#### Petrina Satvinder

More local churches to start loving and working among the poor. Remember the refugee children (about 20,000) who are in our country in your prayers today.





Today, the media is very much part of our lives. They come into our homes, schools, churches and public places. It exposes the children to many kinds of information. Some information can be harmful if not supervised or monitored.

The media can be a stealer of time, a breaker of relationships and a robber of finances (e.g. SMS competitions).

However, the media can be a useful tool for sharing God's blessings:

- 1. A need for prayer can be shared at any point of time easily and quickly.
- 2. People can be reached easily.
- 3. Good stories, gospel songs and family theme movies can be broadcasted.
- Gospel or related events can be publicised in a quick, cheap way – via emails/Internet/SMS.



Protection against the negative influence of the media.
Wisdom and discernment on choices of messages, songs and movies.
Decision makers in the media industry to place the social wellbeing and good values above profit.
Parents to guide their children in the use of Internet.

Reduce the time spent on computer, television and telephone.

# MISSIONS

"I did come from the Father, and I came into the world, and now I am leaving the world and going to the Father." John 16:28

Jesus said to them again, "Peace be with you. As the Father sent me, so I send you." John 20:21

Jesus came to earth on a mission to tell and show everyone about God and His love.

World Congress in the video "How not to mess up with the Great Commission" reports that 15% of missions giving goes to children, but 60-80% of the responses to the gospel are from children. One in every 3 person on the face of earth is a child below 15 years old. The mission field for children is great.

Children to speak to their friends everywhere about God's love.

Passionate, skilful and knowledgeable missionaries to work among the children worldwide.









# Children

Psalm 127:3 says children are a gift from the Lord, they are a real blessing.

Population of Malaysia: 27,173,600 Population of children 0-14 years: 8,748,600 Department of Statistics Malaysia as of mid-2007

### BASIC RIGHTS OF A CHILD

Every child and young person under the age of 18 has rights, no matter who they are, where they live, or what they believe in. These rights are recognised at a special meeting among many countries in the world. This is called the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. They are the rights to:

- 1. Shelter; a safe place to live.
- 2. Nutritious food and clothing.
- 3. Medical care.
- Education. 4
- Leisure, play and recreation. 5.
- 6. Freedom of expression.
- 7. Protection from abuse, discrimination, unlawful activities, harmful drugs and war.
- Special care, attention and consideration for 8. the poor, disabled and 'gifted' children.
- 9. Practice one's own culture, language and religion.
- 10. An atmosphere of happiness, love, understanding and appreciation.

The children who do not have the above rights may enjoy them soon.

God to come into their lives and meet their needs through people who care.

Bring some nutritious food to school and share it with someone whom you have never shared before.



# CHILDREN & VIOLENCE

Malaysia has a law that protects children. Abuse, neglect or exposing a child to physical or emotional harm is punishable under this law.

In 2000, 934 child abuse cases were reported. It doubled to 1,800 in 2005. The main forms of violence are neglect and child abuse.

Physical abuse includes slapping, shaking, and beating with fists or object, burning, kicking and using a knife to threaten. Sexual abuse happens when a child is forced to have sex with others.



The frontline government officers to enforce laws that protect children from abuse.



To increase awareness on violence against children through public education.



Churches, NGOs and public to stand up for the rights of the children.

### CHILDREN @ RISK

Children are made in the image of God but some are being trafficked, sexually abused, and forced into the streets. Many children in certain countries are subject to poverty, lack of education, war, abusive labour, starvation, broken homes and diseases. These are the children at risk.



Christians to reach out to children who have been hurt and traumatised. Strengthen the organisations that work with Children @ Risk. Log on to www.viva.org/pray for further information.

### CHILDREN & HIV/AIDS

HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) is a virus that causes AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome). It attacks the immune system of the body. This virus can be passed through contaminated needles used by drug addicts, sex, blood transfusion, from mother-to-child during birth and breast feeding, and infection through body fluids (except tears, sweat, faeces, urine and saliva). There is no cure to the disease. In 2006, more than half a million children died of HIV/AIDS around the world.

Malaysia is the fifth fastest growing AIDS country in the East Asia and Pacific region. A report by the Ministry of Health in December 2005 shows that 37% of infections are people aged between 13-29 years.

More effective educational programmes in schools to explain the disease. Families and those infected by HIV/AIDS to receive help and support and find JESUS. Malaysians to obey God's laws and pursue purity. Christians to overcome prejudice and not to discriminate those who are infected. For a cure.

Get a copy and read "Aids: Answers to Your Worry" published by The Ministry of Health, Malaysia.

### CHILDREN AS TRANSFORMING AGENTS

"Both my grandmother and mother were illiterate. They had no job skills. My uncle was in and out of prison. My older sister dropped out of school.

When I was 12 years old, someone came and cared for me. This person made sure that I went to school. I was helped with my schoolwork and given tuition. All my other needs were also looked into.

Today, I am studying an electrical course at a college. I am the first person in my family and generation to break out of the cycle of poverty.

I am thankful to God and Jesus for saving me, giving me and my siblings hope."

Testimony by Matthew, 19

Pray

Compassion for the poor children.

Those who are able to sponsor and support children who have financially difficulty in continuing their studies.

### Reflections

What did you discover in your journey for the last 40 days?

Write Jown your thoughts.

Shake them with your parents, guardians or your pastor.





# A POEM

A country that fears God would be what I want to see. A country that is fair, just and caring. A country where little hearts want to reach. to Jesus Christ. the King of Kings. We will not be robots and be ruled by Satan. We will be good people serving the Lord. A country with faith, love and peace would be great, A country that loves each other is what I want to see. A country that worships and praises God, A country whose people get equal opportunity. A country which has peace. A country which has love.

Ebony Eve Pharamond, 9











#### Prepared & Compiled Ly NECF Malaysia

32, Jalan SS2/103, Petaline Jaya 47300, Selaneor Darul Ehsan, Malaysia

Tel : 03-77278227 Fax : 03-77291139 Email : enquiries@necf.org.my

#### www.necf.org.my

