

**CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS' AWARD-WINNING
LITERATURE IN MALAYSIA, 1957-2006: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY**

NOR ALINA ONG

**FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA**

KUALA LUMPUR

2007

**CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS' AWARD-WINNING
LITERATURE IN MALAYSIA, 1957-2006: A BIBLIOGRAPHIC STUDY**

NOR ALINA ONG

**THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER IN LIBRARY AND INFORMATION
SCIENCE**

**FACULTY OF COMPUTER SCIENCE AND INFORMATION
TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF MALAYA**

KUALA LUMPUR

2007

ABSTRACT

This study is an attempt to describe the historical development of children and young adults' in Malaysia from 1976 to 2006. It also provides a bibliographic description and quantitative analysis of Malaysian award winning children and young adults' literature by describing frequency of book awards and writing competition, prizes and organisations involved, genres, winning authors and categories by children and young adults. This study uses a mixed approach of historical research and bibliographic study. Historical method is used to study the contents of sources, both primary and secondary such as journal articles from *Dewan Sastera*, *Dewan Siswa*, books, newspaper reports and printed programmes in order to put into chronology the events that lead up to the organisation and development of children and young adults' literary prizes in Malaysia. Subsequently, descriptive statistics is used to describe the frequency of awards, genres, organisations involved, categories, years of awards, prizes value and the winning authors and their works. In the early years, writing competitions were mostly organised by DBP, a government agency; in this era, the private sector had overtaken the government in organising and sponsoring literary prizes. Utusan Group of Companies which started the Utusan Literary Prize in 1985 is now the most active organisation to sponsor and manage literary prizes in Malaysia, having held a total of 45 competitions. Altogether, there are 51 awards by name which had held 130 writing competitions for both children and young adults' literature between the year 1960 and 2006. From the number of 130 writing competitions, the most number was for short stories (n=66), followed by 38 competitions for novels and 15 for poetry with the least is for drama (8) in both children and young adults' literature prizes. Bank Rakyat had concentrated on short story and poetry while

Utusan has been concentrating on novels and short stories. Other organisations, like the Unity Department and Environment Department had only focused on short stories, so have MPH Bookstore. DBP is the organisation which had given the most awards for children's literature over the years; that is, 16 awards out of 24 awards for children literature. Nevertheless, most of the awards had been given prior to 20 years ago. The number of young adults' literary awards overwhelmed children's literary awards by a ratio of 4.7:1 (82.3%). The period between 1991-2000 has the most competitions been held for both children and young adults literature. The National Book Prize had been given from 1991 till 1996 before it was terminated. Over the span of 50 years, there had been 699 writers for all the 969 winning titles of all genres which cover the writing competitions. 40.2% (n=390) of the prizes are won by authors who have won twice or more, while 59.8% (n=579) of the prizes are won by one time winners. From the 80 prizes for the four book awards; 51 (63.8%) had no winners which are attributed to not fulfilling to judges' expectations. This phenomenon exhibits the lack of quality or the much needed improvement in quality for our children and young adult literature. Prizes value range from RM3 000 in 1982, to the present of RM20 000 for young adults' novels. Prizes for short stories vary widely. The National Book Prize awarded RM5 000 and a certificate for the main prize and RM2 000 for each category. The MBBY-Bitara Book Award does not offer monetary prize but a certificate and a log of acknowledgement on the winning book.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This dissertation is dedicated to my family, especially my understanding and caring husband whose job has allowed me to spend hours on the research; not forgetting, too, my two sons and two daughters, Ali Muhd.Wasil, Siti Nur Akmar, Aisyah and Ali Amran who without their patience, continuous support and encouragement, I would not be able to complete this study.

I would like to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to my supervisor, Professor Dr. Zainab bt. Awang Ngah who had provided me with guidance, helpful suggestions, support, encouragement and patience in the many stages of the research process.

I would also like to express my gratitude to the Scholarship Division of the Ministry of Education, Malaysia, who had provided me with the financial assistance to develop myself professionally.

Last but not least, I am pleased with myself for having undertaken and complete this study which is very important for the development of research into children and young adults' literature of Malaysia. With the completion of this study, I had learnt research in the true sense which will help me in my professional development.

Nor Alina Ong

May 2007

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT		ii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT		iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS		v
LIST OF TABLES		xii
LIST OF FIGURES		xiv
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS		xv
CHAPTER 1	BACKGROUND TO THE RESEARCH	1
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Definition of Children and Young Adults' Literature Awards	2
1.3	Brief History of Children's Literature	3
1.4	Purpose of Awards	4
1.5	Role of Literary Awards in Improving Standards	5
1.6	The Importance of Children's Literature Awards to Teachers and School Libraries	8
1.7	Scope and Significance of The Study	11
1.8	Objectives	14
1.9	Research Questions	15
1.10	Limitations of the Study	16
1.11	Summary	17
CHAPTER 2	LITERATURE REVIEW	19
2.1	Introduction	19
2.2	Awards from the United States of America	21
2.2.1	American Library Association (ALA related awards)	
2.2.2	Awards administered by International Reading Association (IRA)	

2.2.3	Awards administered by The National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE)	
2.2.4	Other United States Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards	
2.3	Awards from the United Kingdom	39
2.3.1	The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professional (CILIP) Awards	
2.3.2	Awards Administered by Booktrust	
2.3.3	Other United Kingdom Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards	
2.4	Awards from Canada	51
2.4.1	Canadian Library Association (CLA) related awards	
2.4.2	Awards administered by Canadian Children's Book Centre	
2.4.3	Other Canadian Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards	
2.5	Awards from Australia	61
2.5.1	The Children Book Council Book of the Year Award	
2.5.2	The Aurealis Awards	
2.5.3	Children's Peace Literature Award	
2.5.4	Environment Award for Children's Literature	
2.5.5	YABBA Award — Young Australians' Best Books Award	
2.5.6	Dromkeen Medal	
2.5.7	Ena Noel Award	
2.6	Awards from New Zealand	66
2.6.1	Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa (LIANZA) related awards	
2.6.2	Children's Literature Foundation of New Zealand	
2.6.3	Other New Zealand Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards	
2.7	Other International Literary Awards	73
2.7.1	Hans Christian Andersen Medal	
2.7.2	IRA Children's Book Awards	

2.8	Notable Reading lists of Children’s Literature	74
2.8.1	Booklist	
2.8.2	The Bulletin of the Centre for Children s Books:	
2.8.3	Notable Books for Children	
2.8.4	Reading Rainbow.	
2.8.5	Publishers’ Weekly Children's Bestsellers List.	
2.8.6	Storylines Children’s Literature Foundation of New Zealand Notable Books List	
2.9	Databases of Children’s Literature Awards	76
2.9.1	DAWCL	
2.9.2	Children’s Literature Website	
2.9.3	The Children’s Literature Web Guide.	
2.9.4	Vandergriff’s Children’s Literature Page	
2.9.5	Awards and Prizes Online by the Children’s Book Council	
2.9.6	The San Francisco Bay Area School Ratings Website	
2.10	Summary	81
CHAPTER 3	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	90
3.1	Introduction	91
3.2	Research Framework	92
3.3	Research Methodology	92
3.4	Sampling and Data Collection	94
3.5	Data Analysis	96
3.6	Limitations of the Study	98
3.7	Summary	98
CHAPTER 4	A REVIEW OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULT’S LITERATURE IN MALAYSIA	100
4.1	Introduction	100
4.2	A Short History of Literary Awards in Malaysia	101

4.3	Children Literature in Malaysia - The Early Years	102
4.4	Publications on Children and Young Adults' Literature in Malaysia	
4.4.1	Children's Literature	106
4.4.2	Young Adults' Literature	109
4.4.3	Book Lists on Children and Young Adults' Literature	112
4.4	The Beginning of Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards in Malaysia	113
4.4.1	Children's Literary Awards	113
	a) Writing competitions	
	b) Children's Book Awards	
4.4.2	Young Adults' Literary Awards	117
	a) Writing competitions	
	b) Young Adults' Book Awards	
4.5	PURNAMA	118
4.6	Summary	120
CHAPTER 5	MALAYSIAN NATIONAL CHILDREN'S AND YOUNG ADULTS' LITERARY AWARDS	123
5.1	Introduction	123
5.2	Literary Awards Organised or Administered by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP)	124
5.3	Mobil Literary Prizes	134
5.3.1	Mobil-MABOPA Children's Book Award 1995 (Anugerah Buku Kanak-kanak Mobil-MABOPA 1995)	
5.3.2	Mobil-DBP Children's Short Story prize (Hadiah Cerpen Kanak-kanak Mobil-DBP 1998)	
5.4	Esso-Gapena Literary Prizes (Hadiah Sastera Remaja Esso-Gapena)	135
5.5	Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize (Hadiah Sastera Siswa -Bank Rakyat)	143
5.6	Utusan Group Literary Prizes (Hadiah Sastera Kumpulan)	

	Utusan)	150
5.7	Standard Chartered –Utusan English Short Story Competition 1996 and 1997.	160
5.8	National Book Prize/Award (Hadiah/Anugerah Buku Kebangsaan)	161
5.9	Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize)	166
5.10	National Library Book Awards (Anugerah Buku Perpustakaan Negara)	167
	5.10.1 National Library Book Award 2004	
	5.10.2 National Library Book Award 2005	
5.11	MBBY Bitara Award (Anugerah Buku Bitara-MBBY)	170
5.12	MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers Competition	172
5.13	Other National Literary Awards	175
	5.13.1 Young Adult Novel Contest (Hadiah Sayembara Novel Remaja)	
	5.13.2 Drama Script Writing Competition	
	5.13.3 Malaysian Schools Historical Drama writing competition 1990	
	5.13.4 Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Jabatan Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition)	
	5.13.5 Yayasan Formula Malaysia (2000)	
5.14	Summary	182
CHAPTER 6	QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS' AWARD WINNING LITERATURE	185
6.1	Introduction	185
6.2	Writing Competitions	185
6.2.1	Frequency of Prizes and Organisations Involved	
6.2.2	Children and Young Adults Categories by Genre	

6.2.3	Frequency of Prizes by Ten Year Periods.	
6.3	Book Awards	193
6.3.1	Frequency of Prizes and Organisations Involved	
6.3.2	Prizes Awarded by Genre and Category of Works.	
6.4	The Prizes Offered	196
6.4.1	Prizes for Writing Competitions	
6.4.2	Prizes for Book Awards	
6.5	Prolific Writers	197
6.5	Summary	202
CHAPTER 7	CONCLUSION	205
7.1	Introduction	205
7.2	The Trend of Malaysian Children and Young Adults’ Literature Awards	208
7.3	The Extend of Publication and Research on Children and Young Adults’ Literature	209
7.4	The Organisations and Genres Involved	210
7.5	Children and Young Adults’ Literature and Their Genres	212
7.6	Ten Year Periods	213
7.7	Book Awards	213
7.8	The Winning Authors’ Works	214
7.9	The Prizes Offered	215
7.9.1	Prizes for Writing Competitions	
7.9.2	Prizes for Book Awards	
7.10	Significance and Recommendations	216
7.11	Limitations of the study	218
7.12	Conclusion	219

REFERENCES		221
APPENDIX 1	Table 2.5 Awards by Country	235
APPENDIX 2	Table 2.6 Awards by Country and by Chronology	236
APPENDIX 3	Table 2.7 Genres, Types and Organisations of Awards	237
APPENDIX 4	Bibliography of Winning Works	242
APPENDIX 5	Some advertisements of writing competitions organised by DBP	251

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Earliest Literary Awards by Country	81
Table 2.2. Number of Awards by Genres	83
Table 2.3. Number of Awards by Types	84
Table 2.4. Bodies and Agencies that Sponsor/Administer Awards	86
Table 2.5 Awards by Country	233
Table 2.6 Awards by Country and by Chronology	234
Table 2.7 Genres, Types and Organisations of Awards	235
Table 5.1 Winners for writing competitions organized by DBP from 1957-2005	127
Table 5.2 Winners for Esso- GAPENA Short Story Prize since 1979	136
Table 5.3 Winners for Esso- GAPENA Literary Prize for Young Adults’ Literature	140
Table 5.4 Winners for Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize 1987 – 1997	144
Table 5.5 Winners for short stories from Utusan Melayu-Public Bank Literary Prize from 1986-2005	152
Table 5.6 Winners for Novels for Young Adults from Utusan Melayu -Public Bank Literary Prize from 1986-2005	157
Table 5.7 Winners for Novels in English for Young Adults from Utusan Group Literary Prize	158
Table 5.8 Winners for National Book Prize from 1991-1996	161
Table 5.9 Winners for Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia	165
Table 5.10 Winners for MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers	172
Table 5.11 Winners for Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Jabatan Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition)	176
Table 6.1 Literary Awards by Genre and Category of Awards	185
Table 6.2 Number of awards given by each organisation	187

Table 6.3 Literary Awards for Writing Competitions by Genres	190
Table 6.4 Cross Tabulation of Genre and Category of Literary Awards	191
Table 6.5 Book award by organiser, category and years given	193
Table 6.6 Total Prizes by Genre and Category of Works	194
Table 6.7 Number of Book Awards with Winners and without Winners	195
Table 6.8 Number of Prizes Won by Winners	198
Table 6.9 Most Prolific Authors of Award Winning Works	199

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1. Number of Awards by Country	81
Figure 2.2 Number of Awards by Genres and Types	85
Figure 6.1 Number of Awards Given by Each Organisation	189
Figure 6.2 Frequency of Prizes by Ten Year Periods	192
Figure 6.3 Winners by Genre	198

University of Malaya

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

ABBY	American Booksellers Book of the Year
AIP	American Institute of Physics
ALA	American Library Association
CILIP	Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professional
CLA	Canadian Library Association
DAWCL	Database of Award Winning Children's Literature
DBP	Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka
GAPENA	Gabungan Penulis Nasional
IBBY	International Board for Books for Young People
IRA	International Reading Association
LIANZA	Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa
MABOPA	Malaysian Association of Book Publishers
MBBY	Malaysian Board for Books for Young People
MPH	Malaysian Publishing House
NCTE	National Council of Teachers of English
PELITA	Persatuan Penulis Terengganu
PUSTAKA	Persatuan Perpustakaan Sekolah Kelantan
PURNAMA	Centre for Development and Research in Children and Young Adults' Literature (Pusat Penyelidikan dan Perkembangan Sastera Kanak-kanak dan Remaja)
YABBA	Young Australians' Best Books Award
YALSA	Young Adults Library Services Association (United States)

CHAPTER 1

BACKGROUND TO THE RESEARCH

1.1 Introduction

Children's literature is essential for all growing children in order to have a fulfilled and happy childhood. The wonderful world of 'make believe' can enrich a child's imagination and experiences (Halimah Badioze, 1994). The stories of Sang Kancil in Malay folk tales tell of the cunning and witty ways of a little mouse deer in the face of tricky situations and need of survival; whereas the story of Rumpelstiltskin in *Grimm's Fairy Tales* reminds the reader that all may not be lost even in the face of predicament. Parents, teachers, child-care givers or librarians who are concerned with the overall development of their children, students or wards are always in search of good reviewed books or literature. It cannot be stressed enough that reading is for the intellectual, mental and emotional development of young minds. Davis and Timothy (1992) suggested children must be introduced to literature that enlarges and enriches their worlds so that they will know what questions to ask and what choices they have when faced with crises. Reading good literature helps in the development of language, mental, soul, emotion, moral, aesthetic and imagination of a young mind (Halimah Badioze, 1994). Moreover, what better way to instill good reading habits in children than to recommend reading lists that comprise of books that have won literary awards? It is in this respect that schools or children's libraries could play a part in highlighting the availability of such works worth reading and help in the efforts in acquiring them.

Currently, there are several hundred awards recognized in the field of children's literature in the United States and throughout the world (Allen, 1998). These literary prizes or awards are awarded to writers or illustrators of books in recognition for excellence in their art and wisdom about what makes a book a valuable part of a young child's life (Zeece, 1999).

1.2 Definition of Children and Young Adults' Literature Awards

According to the *Longman's Dictionary of Contemporary English* (2005), the word 'literature' is defined as "books, plays poem and so far that people think have value". The word 'children' on the other hand, derives from the singular noun 'child' which means "a young person from the time born until 14 or 15 of age". A teenager is defined as an adolescent whose stage starts at 13 and ends at 20. On the other hand, a young adult is defined by Wikipedia as "a person in the stage between adolescence and mature adulthood, roughly ages 18 to 25". Thus, in the context of this research, a young adult will mean a person whose ages are between 13 and 25 years.

Meanwhile, 'award' is defined as "a prize or money given to someone to reward them for something they have done". Wikipedia, the online encyclopedia defines 'child' as "a young person, a minor, especially one who has not yet entered into puberty" (<http://www.wikipedia.org>). Wikipedia defines 'literature' as 'literary acquaintance with letters' which generally come to be identified as "a collection of mainly prose, both fiction and non-fiction, drama and poetry, in all of the world which can be texts, as well as oral and includes epics, legends, myths, ballads and folktales"

(<http://www.wikipedia.org>). Wikipedia also defines ‘award’ as “something given to a person or groups of people to recognize excellence in a certain field. Awards are often signified by trophies, certificates, plaques, medals, badges, pins or ribbons. An award is a public acknowledgement of excellence”.

In the context of this research, ‘children’s literature awards’ refer to gifts that may be in the form of trophies, certificates, plaques, medals, badges, pins or ribbons given to a writer(s) or illustrator(s) of works in recognition for their excellence in producing works such as fiction, non-fiction; in prose, drama or poetry meant for young people from birth till childhood up to age early 20’s.

1.3 Brief History of Children’s Literature

Children’s literature has come to exist since the 17th century. According to Wikipedia, the history of children’s literature could be traced to Jan Amos Komensky, who in 1658, published an illustrated informational book *Orbis Pictus* for children. However, the name given by Zeece (1999) was Johannes Amos Comenius. This book (the title means ‘*The World in Pictures*’) was considered to be the first picture book published specifically for children. In 1774, John Newbery published ‘*A Little Pretty Pocket Book*’, sold with a ball for boys and a pin cushion for girls. This book was considered a first book published and marketed specially for children. Before the Newberry book, there were many other books published but those books were mainly didactic rather than for pleasure reading. However, some literature originally written for adults turned into children’s tales such as the *The Robin Hood Tales* (Wikipedia at <http://www.wikipedia.org>). In 1992, Newbery’s

name was taken in honour of John Newbery to become the 1st award for children's literature in which the winner wins a medal (Brodie, 1998).

The name *Orbis Pictus*, was adopted as the name for an award for excellence in non-fiction writing for children in 1990. Today, there exists a large number of literary or book prizes for children in various genres such as awards for fiction, information book, science, science fiction, historical fiction, poetry and folklore. The awards also vary in purpose and categories, each award having its own criteria. The organisers that sponsor or administer the literary awards also range from publishers, library associations, book boards, book companies, author associations, trust funds, teachers' councils, individuals or corporate companies and government bodies.

1.4 Purpose of Awards

Awards are given for various reasons as defined and determined by their sponsors. Children's literature awards are to honour a particular book or body of works or to honour an author or illustrator for single works or lifetime contribution. For example, in the United States, the Newbery Medal and the Caldecott Medal are awarded for the most distinguished American children's book, the former for a writer and the latter for an illustrator of a children's book. Similar duo awards from over the Atlantic, in United Kingdom are the Carnegie Medal and the Kate Greenaway Medal for distinguished children's book published in the United Kingdom. As with its counterpart in the States, the Carnegie Medal is to the author and the Kate Greenaway medal is to an illustrator. In Canada, Mr. Christie's Book Awards is to encourage the development and publishing of high quality Canadian children's book and to stimulate children's desire to read. Most

awards are given to writers from the country of award or at least published in the respective country. International awards such as the Phoenix Award is for book published twenty years previously which did not receive a major award at the time of its publication. The Hans Christian Andersen Medal, also an international award, is an award presented in recognition of an author and an illustrator's entire body of work. Some awards are given for a specific genre. For example, the Orbis Pictus is an award for informational books while the Edgar Allen Poe Juvenile Awards are for the best books in Juvenile Mystery. In short, awards envisage the best of all children's book published within a given period or genre. The awards are mostly judged by adults though a few are chosen by children themselves. Nevertheless, award winning book lists are a good starting place for choosing a book. More information of the awards is discussed in Chapter 2.

1.5 Role of Literary Awards in Improving Standards

What do awards mean to their creators? Without any doubt, awards are mainly created to acknowledge or to reward an excellent, inspirational work of a writer or illustrator (Zeece, 1998). Receiving or being nominated for awards means recognition within the community of readers.

An award means increase in sales as it brings with it the prestige if having the subsequent reprint of the book be emblazoned with a stamp of the award name (English, 2002). An award seal makes a difference on a book. It stands for excellence in the minds of child care givers and parents. They will have instant recognition, knowing that this book is the one to pay attention to, as people know that books with an award seal have been read and

deemed highly acclaimed as well as would be trusted to fulfill the reading pleasure and aid in the development of children. Heather Haines, the chairperson of Coretta Scott King awards jury says that awards serve as a spring board in bringing fame to a writer in a quicker time frame (Kruse and Horning, 1989). For a new writer or illustrator, a book award may launch a career, bring a new writer out of obscurity and into the public eye. This is especially for writers who lack the financial resources and connections enjoyed by their mainstream counterparts. Awards also encourage writers to produce better literature and thus improve standards of literary output (Jones, 1994). For example, a nominee for a Newbery awards need to fulfill the following criteria:

“Books that are also truly distinguished. “Distinguished” is defined as:

- marked by eminence and distinction: noted for significant achievement
- marked by excellence in quality
- marked by conspicuous excellence or eminence
- individually distinct”.

“In identifying “Distinguished Writing” in a book for children, committee members need to consider the following:

- interpretation of the theme or concept
- presentation of information including accuracy, clarity and organization
- development of a plot
- delineation of characters
- delineation of setting
- appropriateness of style”.

([http://www.ala.org/alsc/newbery/Newbery Terms& Criteria.html](http://www.ala.org/alsc/newbery/Newbery_Terms&Criteria.html)).

Similarly, a nominee book for illustration to contend for the Caldecott Medal needs to fulfill the following criteria:

“Picture book for children” as distinguished from other books with illustrations, is one that essentially provides the child with a visual experience. A picture book has a collective unity of story-line, theme or concept, developed through the series of pictures of which the book is comprised.

“In identifying a distinguished picture in a book for children, committee members need to consider:

- excellence of execution in the artistic technique employed;
- excellence of pictorial interpretation of story, theme, or concept;
- appropriateness of style of illustration to the story, theme or concept;
- delineation of plot, theme, characters, setting mood or information through the pictures”.

([http://www.ala.org/alsc/caldecott/Caldecott Terms & Criteria.html](http://www.ala.org/alsc/caldecott/Caldecott%20Terms%20&%20Criteria.html)).

Thus with the written criteria given, writers are likewise encouraged to produce exceptional literature and for many writers, the standards of writing will definitely be improved.

1.6 The Importance of Children's Literature Awards to Teachers and School Libraries

It is easier for librarians to choose books that have won awards or prizes since the books have been peer-reviewed and recommended by panels. It serves as a selection tool for an inexperienced librarian to choose books for their library collections. It can also help librarians to decide the best books to buy since libraries are usually constrained by restricted budget.

There are many selection tools available on the Internet to help librarians select books for the collection and many are linked to Amazon.com or Barnes & Noble.com, two online book buying sites. An example of these is the *Database of Awards Winning Children's Literature (DAWCL)*, a site maintained by Lisa R. Bartle, a reference librarian at California State University, San Bernardino (<http://www.dawcl.com>). Another useful site is *The Children's Literature Web Guide* maintained by David K. Brown Director, Doucette Library of Teaching Resources, University of Calgary, California (<http://www.acs.ucalgary.ca/~dkbrown/index.html>).

Children's literatures that have won awards are items that have been favourably reviewed and most are recommended by bestsellers' lists or trade lists. This is because they possess quality of scholarship. Thus, these lists can be used as a checklist to make sure books wanted by the avid child reader or as enticement to the reluctant child reader are bought and no good books are missed (Evans, 1990). Brodie (2001) contends that awards winning books play an important role in helping parents and teachers to select books for

children and usually receive good reviews by book lists or teachers' choice lists or children's choice lists. According to children's book expert Kruse and Horning (1989), child care givers and parents do not need to sort through thousands of book on their own. Awards such as the Caldecott, Coretta Scott King, Pura Belpre' and others do it for them. Public libraries do this for parents and child care givers, by selecting the best books for children for anyone to borrow at no cost. Literature can be a powerful mechanism to introduce and support values and ideals. When children are presented with a host of high quality literary resources, they use these to develop concepts and explanations that mirror the workings of the world in which they live (Zeece, 1999). To help children select wisely, early childhood professionals need a strong sense of the interests, experiences and developmental characteristics of individuals and groups of children (Glazer, 1997). In addition, they must possess awareness and knowledge about distinguished outstanding children's literature. One of the most effective ways to find good books for children is through the review of children's literary awards (Allen, 1998).

In the United States, award ceremonies can be used as teaching-learning activities by school libraries. Mock elections for pre-selection of Newbery award are suggested to be carried out in schools as activities for the school library (Brodie, 2000; Obert, 2005).

Among the activities suggested are as follows:

- the teacher librarians decides on a list of books that have received “starred” or “excellent” reviews in journals such as *Booklist*, *Hornbook* and *School Library Journal*.

- The libraries have these books available as suggested reading lists to children
- A survey can then be carried out to obtain the children's best choice of books.

Other activities that may lead the children to know more about the Newbery can also be planned and carried out. Similarly, children may listen to the audio version or follow the version of an adventure on a map. The Carol Otis Hurst Children's Literature page websites contains questions and activities related to some book that the readers considered the best (<http://www.carolhurst.com/>). They assert that the programme helps children in assessing excellence in writing style and potential reception. The activities involve passionate debates among the readers and promote critical literary skills. Goodman et.al. (2006) have announced that they have succeeded in using the Newbery and Caldecott Mock Election Kit to encourage school children to read from a list of 25 books chosen and select the book that the readers consider the best. They assert that the programme helps children in assessing excellence in writing style and potential reception. The activities involve passionate debates among the readers and promote critical literary skills.

Davis and Timothy (1992) recommended winner books as bibliotherapeutic tools. This can be a third reason for identifying and compiling awards winning books for children and young adults. Bibliotherapy is the process of growing towards emotional good health through the medium of literature. According to Elkind (1992), many books that are written for the specific purpose of bibliotherapy tend to be limited in scope and the

themes are too specific, therefore poorly written. He says that awards winning books are logical sources as bibliotherapeutic tools because the themes are interwoven into the plot of the stories.

Boulais (2002) proposes award winning children's books for teaching of leadership qualities. She contends that they contain metaphors and images representing one or more of the five leadership practices. Boulais (2000) presented a content analysis study based on Kouzes and Posner (1995) Leadership Framework on Caldecott Model and Honor Books. Earlier, Ayman (1993) indicated that throughout history, written works such as essays, parables, and epics have been utilized as tools to further the understanding of effective leadership principles. Gehrs (1994) also suggested that some works of classic literature be used for exploring leadership as the reader can identify with the characters and setting.

1.7 Scope and Significance of the Study

This study attempts to trace the history of the development of children and young adults' literary awards beginning from pre-independence to 2006 and to collate the bibliographic information of various children and young adults' literary prizes in Malaysia as well as document and record information of literary prizes for children and young adult's literature, their organisers or sponsors, the prizes, the winning titles and the winning authors. The setting up of PURNAMA (Pusat Penyelidikan dan Perkembangan Sastera Kanak-kanak dan Remaja) as a centre for the development and research of children and young adult literature is discussed and all writing competitions for children's and young

adults' literature are described. Prior to independence, Malaysia did not offer any children nor young adult literary prize or award but there were writing competitions held sporadically before independence and in the early years of post independence. As Malaysia is approaching her fiftieth year of independence, it is timely to trace and study her children and young adults' literary competitions and literary awards winners from 1957 to 2006.

In addition, there has never been any descriptive and quantitative study done on children's literature in Malaysia till date. Zainab (1995) did a bibliometric study on Malay literary prize winners focusing on the awards, organisers and authorship patterns. She quoted several attempts by Fatimah Zahrin (1990, 1991) and A. M. Thani (1981, 1982) as having documented winning titles of Malay literary prizes. However, those studies were for the whole canon of literature which include all genres as well as adults, teenage and children literature.

As mentioned, this research focuses on documenting all titles, winners, prizes, genres of literature, frequencies of competitions and organisers of children and young adults' literature from 1957 to 2006. The information are described in Chapter Five. The information collated are then analyzed quantitatively in Chapter Six. It is hoped that this research will serve as a springboard for better understanding of the trend and state of affairs of excellent Malaysian children's literature.

It is hoped that with such information, there will later be efforts to retrieve the titles for compilations and libraries may endeavour to acquire these titles or concentrate on the titles produced by certain writers so as to have a collection of quality works. This study does not attempt to analyse the content of the literary works.

This is also in line with PURNAMA's statement of mission "to research on children and young adults' literature and make their results known to public through books and periodicals; doing research for children's literature such as history development and language style" (Siti Zaleha M.Hashim, 1997). It cannot be denied the importance of good literature to satisfy the reading interests of children. Nik Safiah (1992) suggested that there should be efforts taken to systematically improve and develop children's literature in Malaysia. The efforts include increasing the number of writers and quality of works by having workshops, courses and seminars. There should be heroic literary characters such as in the Western literature, for example, Superman or Jack in *Jack and the Beanstalk*. Nik Safiah even suggested that the winners of Hang Tuah medals be made heroes in children's stories. This efforts and also writing competitions or book awards will help to improve the quality of writing for Malaysian children.

It is also hoped that this study would encourage future literary historians to write on a history of Malaysian children's literature such as has been written by H. M. Saxby's *A History of Australian children's literature 1841 – 1941* (Wentworth, 1969) and *A history of Australian children's literature 1941 – 1970* (Wentworth,1971).

1.8 Objectives

The objectives of this study are:

1. To survey children's award winning literary works and prizes as well as the winners in the main English speaking countries such as the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. This would indicate the spread and trends of the award winning literature for children in those countries. This need to be carried out to ascertain the scope of information which needs to be identified and collated for the Malaysian context.
2. To find out the history and development of children and young adults' literature in Malaysia ascertained through published sources.
3. To survey and describe all children and young adults' literature or literary prizes or awards, writing competitions, their organisers and their winner authors held at national level in Malaysia since independence from published sources. Published sources here refer to specific disciplined periodicals such as *Dewan Sastera*, *Dewan Siswa*, *Dewan Bahasa* and local newspapers such as *New Straits Times*, *Utusan Malaysia* and *Berita Harian* or published anthologies, books, other primary sources such as programme books or judges' report where information required could be obtained.
4. To conduct a quantitative analysis of award winning children and young adults' literature with regard to the organisers of awards, frequency of awards, the works, the prizes and the winning authors.

1.9 Research Questions

The research questions formulated for this study are:

1. What is the trend of children and young adults' literary prizes offered in the main English speaking countries?
2. What is the coverage of publications or research on development of children or young adults' literature awards in Malaysia?
3. How did children's literature and children literary awards evolved in Malaysia?
Who are the people and organisations involved?
4. What is the extent and trend of literary prizes in Malaysia for children? Who are the winners of the awards and the titles? Specifically the details sought are:
 - a) What are the awards and who are the organisers that sponsored these awards?
 - b) Who are the winning authors and the titles of the books?
 - c) Who are the winning illustrators?
 - d) What are the prizes offered?
 - e) What subject matter is covered by the award winning literature?

1.10 Limitations of the Study

Not many books or literature had been published about children's literature in Malaysia. The earliest found was a seminar paper on children's literature in the Malaysian context by Ch'ng and Yip (1975) and a bibliography presentation by Yip (1979). By far, Othman Puteh is the most prolific writer on children and young adult literature (1984, 1989, 1998). Hadijah Rahmat (1991) wrote an article on children's literature in the Malay language in *Singapore Book World* (1990/1991). Since then there had been a void of research into children and young adults' literature until the latest two publications. The first was on the history of children's books publication by Mohd Sidin (2005) and the latter by Hadijah Rahmat (2006) who wrote about the development and role of children's literature in Malaysia.

There is a lack of documented record of Malaysian children's literature. Many titles of works may not be able to be located as some institutions do not keep good documentations prior to the 1990's. Most competitions handled unpublished manuscripts and not all winning titles have been published. For those competitions which were held by state or local agencies; the titles of the submitted works are not readily available. For this reason, this study will only focus on writing competitions at the national level. This study is also limited to awards and winners documented in published literature. Those that are not reported may therefore be missed.

1.11 Summary

Children must be introduced to literature that enlarges and enriches their worlds so that they will know what questions to ask and what choices they have when faced with crises. Reading good literature helps in the development of language, mental, soul, emotion, moral, aesthetic and imagination of a young mind (Halimah Badioze, 1994). In the context of this research, 'children's literature awards' refer to gifts given to a writer(s) or illustrator(s) of works in recognition for their excellence in producing works such as fiction, non-fiction; in prose, drama or poetry meant for young people from birth till childhood up to age early 20's. Awards are given for various reasons as defined and determined by their sponsors. Some awards are given for a specific genre; some to honour a particular book or body of works or to honour an author or illustrator for lifetime contribution.

In conclusion the benefits of awards for literary works can be summarized as below:

1. Receiving or being nominated for awards means recognition within the community of readers. It also means increase in sales and serves as a spring board in bringing fame to a writer in a quicker time frame (Kruse and Horning, 1989). By awarding prizes, writers are likewise encouraged to produce exceptional literature and for many writers, the standards of writing will definitely be improved.
2. Book lists on award winning children's literature aid school teacher librarians. The books have been peer-reviewed and recommended by panels, thus they possess quality of scholarship. It serves as a selection tool for school resource

centres to decide the best books to buy since libraries are usually constrained by restricted budget.

3. Information centers are encourage to collect such quality literary works in order to preserve the national literary canon.
4. In the United States, award ceremonies are used as teaching-learning activities by school libraries. Mock elections for pre-selection of Newbery award are suggested to be carried out in schools as activities for the school library (Brodie, 2000; Obert, 2005).

There has never been any descriptive and quantitative study done on children's literature in Malaysia till date. Zainab (1995) did a bibliometric study on Malay literary prize winners focusing on the awards, organisers and authorship patterns. Nik Safiah (1992) suggested that there should be efforts taken to systematically improve and develop children's literature in Malaysia.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter describes award winning children literary works and prizes from five English speaking countries, namely, the United States of America, Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. It is followed by a number of notable reading lists of children's literature that are available on-line from some of these countries. Next to be discussed are some databases which recommend children's reading and are highly dedicated to children's and young adults literature. Wherever, children's literature is mentioned, they will mean both children and young adults as many prizes provide categories for both groups.

The survey of children's literary works, prizes and the winning authors in these countries is carried out to ascertain the scope of information which need to be identified and collated so as a similar attempt is done in the Malaysian context. The comprehensive discussion of Malaysian literary works, prizes and the winning authors will be discussed and described in Chapters 3, 4 and 5.

The discussion on children's literature awards includes awards from within the countries as well as international awards managed by the above mentioned countries. The findings would indicate the spread and trend of award winning works for children. The language in focus would be literature in English, including translations of other language works into English. Information about each award would include the award's name,

organisation and/or sponsors, year started, names of winning authors, illustrators, titles of books, prizes offered and subject matter covered. Subject matter includes categories of fiction works such as historical fiction or fiction for certain ethnics and non-fiction works such as information books or science books. All categories are discussed because almost all awards are categorised into fiction and non-fiction or information books. Some awards are solely for information books and these awards are also discussed here since they are within the scope of children's literature. Some awards consider both fiction and non-fiction based on a theme to covet for one prize such as the Environment Award for Children's Literature (Australia). The awards are for purposes such as an excellent work of an author/illustrator; the body of works by an author; best translation of a foreign language book; best choice of publishers' recommendations; best choice among peer writers; ten best choices of readership; subject or thematic awards such as best science fiction, best informational books, best historical fiction, best horror, best folklore, best mystery or best ethnic writing. There are also theme based awards for books that best help a child to deal with contemporary issues and pains of growing up such as best story for peace, social justice, world community and the equality of the sexes. Most of the awards are presented annually and award names are in plural because of the different categories of prizes. In this review awards are assumed annual unless otherwise stated.

Under each country, awards will be discussed first by organizations that have several awards under their management, followed by the three main purposes where awards are given. First discussed will be awards for a specific genre or particular theme; next will be awards for popularity of titles among readers (readers' choice awards) and last will be

awards in recognition of an individual's contribution or body of works to children's literature.

Many of the references and information for this review are obtained from official websites of the organizers themselves or from databases maintained by educational bodies such as university websites. Zainab (2006) opined that scholars are now changing their opinion about e-medium as a channel for scientific communication and publication. It is also found that the information obtained from the web-sites co-relates to published books and the web-sites provide more updated information (Jones, 1988).

2.2 Awards from the United States of America

The United States alone has more than a hundred awards or prizes for children's literature. Many are regional, provincial as well as national. Discussed below are the major national awards. Awards managed by the American Library Association (ALA) will be presented first followed by awards by International Reading Association (IRA) and other prestigious individual awards.

2.2.1 American Library Association (ALA related awards)

The main organiser of children's literary awards in the United States is the American Library Association (ALA). The ALA is the largest, oldest and one of the most influential library associations in the world (Zeece, 1997). The ALA through its subdivision, the Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC), sponsors more than 10 awards in the field of children's literature. The most renowned are the Newbery Medal and Honor Books Awards and the Caldecott Medal and Honor Book Awards. The others are the

Mildred L. Batchelder Award for an English language translation of a children's book, the Pura Belpre' Award for literary work for children and youth within the Latino culture, the Alex Award for readers' choice award, the Coretta Scott King Award to an African American author and illustrator, the Robert F. Sibert Information Book Award for "books with documental factual material for children," the Margaret A. Edwards Award for lifetime achievement to an author and the Laura Ingalls Wilder Award, to an author/illustrator' body of works. A detailed history of the ALA awards and recipients may be found on the ALA homepage (<http://www.ala.org>). Below are the details of some renowned awards. As some awards are more than 50 years old and the list of winners are long and categories many, only the name/names of the first time winners and latest winners will be provided, as it would not be practical to list all the winners.

a) The Newbery Medal Award.

Created in 1922, the Newbery Medal is the first children's book award in the world. It was offered by Frederic G. Melcher to the Children's Librarian's Section of the American Library Association and later designated as the Association for Library Service to Children division (ALSC). The medal is given for the most distinguished American Children's Book published the previous year (Glazer, 1997). Selections for the award are made to authors who are citizens or residents of the United States whose book displays respect for children's understandings, abilities, and appreciation. The winner gets a bronze medal, designed by René Paul Chambellan which has the winner's name and the date engraved on the back. The first Newbery Award was presented to Hendrick Willem van Loon in 1922 for *The Story of Mankind* (Liveright) (Brodie, 1998). The latest Newbery Award, 2007 is *The Higher Power of Lucky* written by Susan Patron, illustrated

by Matt Phelan (Simon & Schuster/Richard Jackson). Available at <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/newberymedal/newberymedal.htm>.

b) The Caldecott Medal

Fifteen years later after the Newbery Medal was created, in 1937, the ALSC members recommended that a second literary award dedicated to children's picture books, is necessary (Allen, 1998). Thus, the Caldecott Medal was created. The selection is based on artistry technique and pictorial interpretation; appropriateness of illustrations and it "should provide children with rich, cultural experience that taps their understanding and aesthetic appreciation." The prize, like the Newbery Medal, is a bronze medal where the winner's name and the date are engraved on the back. The first Caldecott medal was presented in 1935 to illustrator, Dorothy P. Lathrop, for *Animals of the Bible, a Picture Book*, text by Helen Dean Fish (Lippincott). The latest Caldecott Medal recipient in 2007 is *Flotsam* by David Wiesner (Clarion). Available at <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/caldecottmedal/caldecottmedal.htm>.

c) The Mildred L. Batchelder Award

Established in 1968, this award recognises the publication of the highest quality of children's literature translated into English. It is awarded to the publisher of the book for the American market (Mahmound, 1996). This award honours Mildred L. Batchelder, a former executive director of the Association for Library Service to Children, who believes in the importance of good translated books for children from all parts of the

world. The first winner of the award in 1968 was *The Little Man* by Erich Kastner, translated from German by James Kirkup (Knopf). The winner for 2007 is *The Pull of the Ocean*, by Jean-Claude Mourlevat, translated from the French by Y. Maudet (Delacorte Press). Available at <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/2007MediaAwardWinners.htm>.

d) The Pura Belpre' Award

The Pura Belpre' Award was created in 1996 by the American Library Association and the National Association to Promote Literary Services to the Spanish Speaking (REFORMA) to "recognise Latina and Latino authors and illustrators whose works best portrays, affirms and celebrates the Latino cultural experience through quality children's literature." The award is for a book published in the United States and the writer residing in the States and the book may be written in English or Spanish or bilingual. It is presented during the annual meeting of ALA. For the first year, selections were made from works published between 1990 -1995. Subsequently, the awards were conferred biennially (Mahmound, 1996). The first winner for narrative category in 1996 was Judith Ortiz Cofer for *An Island like You: Stories of the Barrio* (Melanie Kroupa / Orchard Books) and for illustrator, Susan Guevara, for *Chato's Kitchen* written by Gary Soto (Putnam). The latest 2006, winner for a narrative work is Viola Caneles for *The Tequila Worm* (Wendy Lamb Books) and illustrator, Raul Colon for *Doña Flor: A Tall Tale about a Giant Woman with a Great Big Heart* written by Pat Mora (Knopf). Available at <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/belpremedal/belprmedal.htm>

e) **The Alex Awards**

This award was first offered by YALSA (Young Adults Library Services Association) in 1998 and later became an official ALA award in 2002. The award, co-sponsored by *Booklist* and the Young Adult Library Services Association (YALSA) of the American Library Association (ALA), is presented to “ten books written for adults that have special appeal to young adults between ages 12 through 18, published the previous year”. The award is funded by the Margaret Alexander Edwards Trust Fund, a young adult specialist at the Enoch Pratt Library in Baltimore, Connecticut, hence the name Alex. The book must be written in English though it may be published in or out of the United States. Each winner receives a medal.

The winners for the year 1998 were:

- Bodanis, David, *The Secret Family, Twenty-four Hours inside the Mysterious Worlds of Our Minds and Bodies* (Simon & Schuster).
- Bragg, Rick, *All Over but the Shouting* (Pantheon).
- Carroll, Rebecca, *Sugar in the Raw: Voices of Young Black Girls in America* (Crown).
- Cook, Karin *What Girls Learn* (Pantheon).
- Hamill, Pete, *Snow in August* (Little, Brown).
- Junger, Sebastian, *The Perfect Storm: A True Story of Men against the Sea* (Norton).
- Krakauer, Jon, *Into Thin Air: A Personal Account of the Mt. Everest Disaster* (Villard).

- Thomas, Velma Maia, *Lest We Forget: The Passage from Africa to Slavery and Emancipation* (Crown).
- Trice, Dawn Turner, *Only twice I've Wished for Heaven*. 1997 (Crown).
- Willis, Connie, *To Say Nothing of the Dog; or How We Found the Bishop's Bird Stump at Last* (Bantam).

The 2007 Alex Awards receivers are:

- Connolly, John, *The Book of Lost Things* (Simon & Schuster/Atria).
- Doig, Ivan, *The Whistling Season* (Harcourt).
- D'Orso, Michael, *Eagle Blue: A Team, a Tribe, and a High School Basketball Season in Arctic Alaska* (Bloomsbury).
- Gruen, Sara, *Water for Elephants* (Algonquin).
- Joern, Pamela Carter, *Floor of the Sky* (University of Nebraska).
- Hamamura, John, *Color of the Sea* (Thomas Dunne).
- Lewis, Michael, *The Blind Side: Evolution of a Game* (Norton).
- Mitchell, David, *Black Swan Green* (Random House).
- Rash, Ron, *The World Made Straight* (Henry Holt).
- Setterfield, Diane, *The Thirteenth Tale* (Simon & Schuster/Atria).

Available at <http://www.ala.org/ala/yalsa/booklistsawards/alexawards/alexawards.htm>.

<http://www.ala.org/ala/yalsa/booklistsawards/alexawards/alex07.htm>.

f) The Coretta Scott King Award

The Coretta Scott King Book Award is presented annually by the Coretta Scott King Committee of the American Library Association's Ethnic Multicultural Information Exchange Round Table (EMIERT). It is established in 1970 and named after the wife of the late Martin Luther King and administered by the Social Responsibilities Round Table (SRRT) of the American Library Association since 1979; the award (or awards) is given to an African American author and an African American illustrator for an outstandingly inspirational and educational contribution "The books promote understanding and appreciation of the culture of all peoples and their contribution to the realization of the American dream" (Mahmound, 1996). The Award is also to commemorate the life and works of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and to honor Mrs. Coretta Scott King for her courage and determination to continue the work for peace and world brotherhood. The award is presented at the annual conference of the American Library Association. The award consists of a plaque and a cash award of \$1,000 donated by Johnson Publications and a set of Encyclopedia Britannica to the author and a plaque and a cash award of \$1,000 donated by Book Wholesalers and a set of World Book to the illustrator. The first winner of the award was *Martin Luther King, Jr.: Man of Peace* by Lillie Patterson (Garrard) in 1970. The recipient 2006 Coretta Scott King Writer Award is Julius Lester for *Day of Tears: a Novel in Dialogue* (Jump at the Sun, an imprint of Hyperion Books) and for the Illustrator Award, the winner is Bryan Collier for *Rosa* by Nikki Giovanni (Henry Holt and Company). Available at <http://www.ala.org/ala/emiert/corettascottkingbookawards/corettascott.htm>. and <http://www.ala.org/ala/emiert/cskbookawards/cskawardhome.htm>.

g) The Robert F. Sibert Information Book Award

The Robert F. Sibert Information Book Award is recently created in 2001 in memory of Robert F Sibert, president of Bound-to-Stay-Bound Books in Jacksonville, Illinois and sponsored by the same company. It is awarded annually to the author (including co-author or author-illustrator) of the most distinguished informational book published in English for children during the preceding year. The first award was presented to Marc Aronson for *Sir Wailer Raleigh and the Quest for El Dorado* (Clarion Books). The latest award in 2007 is awarded to Catherine Thimmesh for *Team Moon: How 400,000 People Landed Apollo 11 on the Moon* (Houghton). Available at

<http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/sibertmedal/>
<http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/2007MediaAwardWinners.htm>.

h) The Margaret A. Edwards Award

The Margaret A. Edwards Award was established in 1988 to honour an author, as well as a specific body of his or her work, that have been popular over a period of time. The annual award is administered by YALSA and sponsored by *School Library Journal* magazine. It recognizes an author's work in helping adolescents become aware of themselves and addressing questions about their role and importance in relationships, society, and in the world. The winner in 1988 was S. E. Hinton for her novels entitled *The Outsiders*; *That Was Then This Is Now*; *Rumble Fish* and *Tex* and the recipient of the 2007 is Lois Lowry, for *The Giver*, (Walter Lorraine Books/ Houghton Mifflin Company) as well as honouring her outstanding lifetime contribution to writing for teens. Available at [http://www.ala.org/ala/yalsa/booklistsawards/margaretaedwards /margaretedwards.htm](http://www.ala.org/ala/yalsa/booklistsawards/margaretaedwards/margaretedwards.htm).

i) The Laura Ingalls Wilder Award

Created in 1954 and named after the first recipient's namesake, this award is conferred every three years. The award honours an author whose books or works are "published in the United States and have made over a period of time a substantial and lasting contribution to literature for children." Between 1960 and 1980 the award was conferred every five years, and between 1980 and 2001, it was awarded every three years. Since 2001 the award has become a biennial affair. The author receives a medal, the latest recipient, in 2005, was Lawrence Yep, a Chinese American writer. Yep's numerous works include *Dragonwings*, *The Rainbow People*, *The Khan's Daughter* and the autobiographical *The Lost Garden*. His writing spans more than 30 years and includes more than 55 titles. Available at <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awards/scholarships/literaryawds/wildermedal/>

2.2.2 Awards administered by International Reading Association (IRA)

a) IRA Children's Book Awards

The International Reading Association (IRA) Children's Book Awards are given to an author's first or second published book written for children or young adults (ages birth to 17 years). Awards are given for fiction and non-fiction in each of three categories: primary, intermediate, and young adult. Books from any country and in any language published for the first time during the calendar year can be considered. The winner for 1975 was Tuti Degens, *Transport 7-41-R* (The Viking Press) and for 2006 were Rob Scotton, *Russell the Sheep* (Primary-Fiction) (HarperCollins); Jane Ann Peddicord, *Night Wonders* (Primary - Nonfiction) (Charlesbridge); David L. Dudley, *The Bicycle Man*

(Intermediate -fiction) (Clarion Books); Robert Shetterly, *Americans Who Tell the Truth* (Intermediate - Nonfiction) (Dutton); Paul Volponi, *Black and White* (Young Adult - Fiction) (Viking Press); Wynton Marsalis and Paul Rogers, *JAZZ ABZ; An A to Z Collection of Jazz Portraits* (Young Adult—Nonfiction) (Candlewick Press). Available at http://reading.org/association/awards/children_ira.html.

b) IRA Lee Bennett Hopkins Promising Poet Award

The Lee Bennett Hopkins Promising Poet Award is a US\$500 award given every three years to a “promising new poet who writes for children and young adults, and who has published no more than two books of children’s poetry.” A book-length single poem may be submitted. (“Children’s poetry’ is defined as poetry, rather than light verse). The award is for published works only. Poetry in any language may be submitted and non-English poetry must be accompanied by an English translation. The first winner in 1995 was Deborah Chandra for *Rich Lizard and Other Poems* (Farrar, Straus and Giroux) and the 2004 winner was Lindsay Lee Johnson for *Soul Moon Soup*, (Front Street). Available at http://reading.org/association/awards/childrens_hopkins.html.

c) IRA Paul A. Witty Short Story Award

This award is given to the author of an original short story published for the first time during the previous year in a periodical for children. The award carries a US\$1,000 prize. The short story should serve as a literary standard that encourages young readers to read periodicals. The recipient for 1986 was Ruth Kelley, *Cleopatra’s Revenge* (Ranger Rick

Aug 1985) and for 2006 is Wendi Silvano for *The Inca Chaqui* (Cricket; May 2005). Available at http://reading.org/association/awards/childrens_witty.html.

2.2.3 Awards Administered by The National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE)

a) The National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE) Award for Excellence in Poetry for Children.

The National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE) is the world's largest subject matter educational association dedicated to improving teaching of English and language arts at all levels of education. The council established the award in 1977 to honour and recognise a living American poet for his/her aggregated work (Glazer, 1997) it was awarded annually from 1977 to 1982 at which time it was decided that the award would be given every three years. The winner receives a plaque, a complementary ticket to the Books for Children Luncheon, and an invitation to be the featured speaker at a special Poetry Award session. The next award will be given in November 2006. The winner for 1977 was David McCord and for the year 2006, Nikki Grimes was the 14th winner of the NCTE Award. The next award will be given in 2009. Available at <http://www.ncte.org/about/sect/elem/106857.htm>.
<http://www.ncte.org/about/awards/sect/elem/106857.htm>.

b) The Orbis Pictus Award for Outstanding Non-fiction for Children.

The committee of National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE) has also established an annual award for promoting and recognizing excellence in the writing of non-fiction for children. The name Orbis Pictus commemorates the work of Johannes Amos Comenius, *Orbis Pictus the World in Pictures* (1657). It was considered to be the first

book actually planned for children. The award is presented each November by the Orbis Pictus Committee Chair during the Books for Children Luncheon at the Annual NCTE Convention. The winning author/illustrator receives a plaque; a complementary ticket to the Books for Children luncheon; and an invitation to be the featured speaker at a special Orbis Pictus Award session. The 1990 Orbis Pictus winner was *The Great Little Madison* by Jean Fritz (Putnam) and the 2005 Orbis Pictus winner was *York's Adventures with Lewis and Clark: an Africa American Part in the Great Expedition*, by Rhoda Blumberg (Harper Collins). Available at <http://www.ncte.org/about/awards/sect/elem/106877.htm>.

2.2.4 Other United States Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards

a) The Boston Globe-Horn Book Awards

The Boston Globe-Horn Book Awards was first presented in 1967 and co-sponsored by the Boston Globe magazine and The Horn Book Incorporation. The award is presented to recognise superior examples of literature for children and young adults in three categories; the Picture Book, Fiction and Non-fiction. The books may be written or illustrated by citizens of any country but must be published in the United States (Mahmound, 1996). Two Honor Books maybe named in each category. On occasion, a book will receive a special citation for its high quality and overall creative excellence. The winners for 1967 for Fiction were *The Little Fishes*, by Erik Christian Haugaard (Houghton) and for Picture book, *London Bridge is Falling Down!*, illustrated by Peter Spier (Doubleday). The winners for 2006 Boston Globe-Horn Book Awards were *The Miraculous Journey of Edward Tulane* by Kate DiCamillo, illustrated by Bagram Ibatoulline (Candlewick) for Fiction and Poetry; *Leaf Man* by Lois Ehlert (Harcourt) for

Picture Book and *If You Decide to Go to the Moon* by Faith McNulty, illustrated by Steven Kellogg (Scholastic) for Non-fiction. Available at <http://www.hbook.com/awards>

b) The American Institute of Physics (AIP) Science Writing Award for Children

Started in 1988, this award is awarded to articles, booklets or books on physics and astronomy intended for children from pre-school to fifteen years of age published in the preceding year. The purpose of the awards is to “promote effective science communication in print and broadcast media in order to improve the general public’s appreciation of physics, astronomy, and applied science fields.” There are categories for Journalist, Scientist, Children’s and Broadcast Media. The entries are judged by a committee of distinguished scientists and journalists selected by the American Institute of Physics (AIP). The winning author will receive a prize of \$3,000, an engraved Windsor Chair and a certificate of recognition. The publisher will receive a certificate honouring the publication in which the work appeared. AIP will pay the winning author’s travel expenses to receive the award. The 1983 winners were Susan Kovacs Buxbaum, Rita Golden Graham, and Maryann Cocca-Lefler for *Splash! All about Baths* (Basic Books). The winner for 2006 is David Garrison, Shannon Hunt and Jude Isabella for *Fantastic Feats and Failures* (Kids Can Press). Available at <http://www.aip.org/aip/writing/> and <http://www.aip.org/aip/writing/winchild.html>

c) The Giverny Award

The Giverny Award is created in 1998 by James H. Wandersee and Dr Elisabeth Schussler for the 15 Degree Laboratory based in Louisiana State University. The award is awarded to the author and illustrator of children’s science picture book written in the

English language and published within five years of the award date. It is awarded to the author and to the illustrator of the chosen book. The winning book is distinguished with a special gold award seal specially designed by Molly Bang, a renowned author-illustrator. The winner receives a large and distinctive award plaque plus the right to reproduce and use the seals on their winning book. The winner for 1998 Giverny Award was Molly Bang for *Common Ground- The Water, Earth, and Air We Share*, and for 2006 is *Daniel and His Walking Stick*, Wendy McCormick (Author) and Constance R. Bergum (Illustrator). Available at <http://www.15degreelab.com/award.html>

d) Aesop Prize and Accolade Books

This award was created in 1988 and decided by the Children's Folklore Section of the American Folklore Society (AFS). The award is for outstanding children's publications that utilize folkloric themes (Zeece, 1999). The American Folklore Society was founded to increase respect to diverse cultures and its traditions through the discipline of folklore studies (Mahmound, 1996). The Aesop Prize committee also compiles an extremely useful Aesop Accolade List, an annual roster of exceptional books from among Aesop Prize nominees. The Children's Folklore Section publishes the Children Folklore Review, awards several prizes for outstanding work in children's folklore, and sponsors sessions on children's folklore at the AFS annual meeting. In 1992, the first year of the Aesop Award, two books shared the prize, *Aesop and Company with Scenes From His Legendary Life*, text by Barbara Bader and illustrations by Arthur Geisert (Houghton Muffin) and *Days of Awe: Stories for Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur*, text by Eric A. Kimmel, illustrations by Erika Weihs, (Viking). The 2005 Aesop Prize is *From the Winds*

of Manguito: Cuban Folktales in English and Spanish retold by Elvia Perez edited by Margaret Read MacDonald, translated by Paula Martin, illustrated by Victor Francisco Hernández Mora (Westport, Connecticut: Libraries Unlimited). Available at <http://www.afsnet.org/sections/children/>.

e) Scott O’Dell Historical Fiction Award

In 1982, Scott O’Dell established The Scott O’Dell Award for Historical Fiction. Scott O’Dell established this award to encourage other writers, particularly new authors to focus on historical fiction. He hoped in this way to increase the interest of young readers in the historical background that has helped to shape their country and their world. Each year the selection is made by the O’Dell Award Committee, which was headed by Zena Sutherland, Professor Emeritus of Children’s Literature at the University of Chicago since its inception in 1982 until her death in 2002. The book must be published in the United States, and it must be written in English by a citizen of the United States and intended for children or young people. It must be set in the New World (Canada, Central or South America. Or the United States). The annual award is \$5,000. The recipient for 1984 was *The Sign of the Beaver* by Elizabeth George Speare (Houghton Muffin) and for 2006 was *The Game of Silence* by Louise Erdrich (Harper Collins Children’s Books). Available at <http://www.scotodell.com/odellaward.html>.

f) The National Book Award for Young People’s Literature

This National Book Award started in 1950 and the awards are managed by the National Book Foundation. The Children’s Books category which had existed from 1969 to 1983

was replaced by The Young People's category in 1996. The National Book Award is presented each year in November to recognize the outstanding contribution to literature for each category. The Award carries a \$10,000 cash prize and a crystal sculpture. The award committee considers books of all genres written for children and young adults by U.S. writers with an emphasis on literary merit. The winner in 1969 for children's literature was Meindert DeJong for *Journey from Peppermint Street* (Harper). The winner for 2006 was M.T. Anderson for *The Astonishing Life of Octavian Nothing, Traitor to the Nation, Vol. 1: The Pox Party* (Candlewick Press). Available at http://www.nationalbook.org/nba2006_yp1_anderson.html

g) Jane Addams Book Award

The Jane Addams Children's Book Awards are given since 1953 to "the children's books published the preceding year that effectively promote the cause of peace, social justice, world community, and the equality of the sexes and all races as well as meeting conventional standards for excellence". The Awards have been presented annually by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom (WILPF) and the Jane Addams Peace Association. Beginning in 1993, a Picture Book category was created. Honor books were chosen in each category. Authors and artists of award-winning and honor books each receive a certificate and a cash award. (Mahmound, 1996). The first winner in 1953 was *People are Important* written by Eva Knox Evans. The winners for year 2005 were *Delivering Justice: W. W. Law and the Fight for Civil Rights*, written by Jim Haskins and illustrated by Benny Andrews (Candlewick Press) in the Books for Younger Children category and *Let Me Play: The Story of Title IX. The Law that Changed the*

Future of Girls in America, by Karen Blumenthal (Athenaeum Books for Young Readers) in the Books for Older Children category. Available at http://home.igc.org/~japa/jacba/2006/mainpage_2006.html.

h) Josette Frank Award.

The Josette Frank Award has been given annually since 1943. From 1943 to 1997 it was called the Children's Book Award. Josette Frank was the editor of many anthologies for children who had served for many years as the Executive Director of the Child Study Association of America. This award is given to honour a book of fiction for children or young people that deal realistically and positively with contemporary problems (Mahmound, 1996). The award selection is decided by The Child Study Children's Book Committee at Bank Street College whose mission statement is to guide librarians, educators and parents to the best book published for children each year. The prize to the author of the award book is provided by the Florence L. Miller Memorial Fund. The first winner in 1943 was *Keystone Kids* by John R Tunis (Harcourt, Brace & World). The winner for 2005 was *Each Little Bird That Sings* by Deborah Wiles (Gulliver Books, Harcourt, Inc.). Available at http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josette_Frank_Award. and http://www.bankstreet.edu/bookcom/about_awards.html.

i) American Booksellers Book of the Year (ABBY) Award

This award, established in 1991 by the American Booksellers Book of the Year Award identifies books that member booksellers most enjoy recommending to customers. The winner received \$2,500 donated to the winner's charity of choice and a plaque (Allen, 1998) Today the award carries a sum of \$5,000 and an engraved Tiffany glass prism.

Honour Book winners received an ABBY Honour Book momento. In 1993, the Children's Prize was started and the winner was Jon Scieszka for *The True Story of the Three Little Pigs*, illustrated by Lane Smith (Viking Children's Books). In 2000, the American Booksellers Association renamed the ABBY the Book Sense Book of the Year Award in recognition of both a new era in bookselling, heralded by the Book Sense program, for independent booksellers in discovering and spreading the word to all stores about books of quality. The 2006 Book Sense Book of the Year Award book was *The End (A Series of Unfortunate Events, Book 13)* by Lemony Snicket, Brett Helquist (Illus.), (HarperCollins). Available at <http://www.bookweb.org/news/awards/370.html>
<http://www.bookweb.org/booksense/listmarketing/9154.html>.

j) Golden Kite Award

The Golden Kite Award was established by the Society of Children's Book Writers and Illustrators (SCBWI) in 1972; the award is a tribute by fellow authors for outstanding fiction, non-fiction picture books text and picture book illustrator. It consists of a winner and an honor book for each category (Mahmound, 1996). The prizes are cash prizes of \$2,500 to author and illustrator winners in the four categories: Fiction. Nonfiction, Picture Book Text and Picture Book Illustration. SCBWI's Board has also recognized the work of editors and art directors who helped in shaping the Golden Kite-winning books. Editors of winning books will receive \$1,000 and the books art director receives \$1,000 for the winning book in the Picture Book Illustration category. Authors and illustrators will also receive an expense-paid trip to Los Angeles to attend the award ceremony in August. The winners for 1973 Award Book was Bette Green, *Summer of My German*

Soldier (Dial). The Winners for 2005 for fiction was Mary E. Pearson for *A Room on Lorelei Street* (Henry Holt); for nonfiction was Russell Freedman for *Children of the Great Depression* (Clarion); for picture book text was Pat Mora, illustrated by Raul Colon for *Dona`Flor* (Alfred A, Knopf) and for picture book illustration was Melissa Sweet, author Jane Yolen for *Baby Bear's Chair's* (Harcourt, Inc.) Available at <http://scbwi.org/awards.htm>.

2.3 Awards from the United Kingdom

2.3.1 The Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professional (CILIP) Awards

a) The CILIP Carnegie Medal.

The Carnegie Medal is awarded annually to the writer of an outstanding book for children. It was established by The Library Association, United Kingdom in memory of the great Scottish-born philanthropist, Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919) who resolve that “if ever wealth came to me that it should be used to establish free libraries.” Since 1969 any book written in English and published first or concurrently in the U.K. has been eligible. The medal is now awarded by CILIP; the Chartered Institute of Library and Information Professional since 2002; hence renamed the CILIP Carnegie medal. The eligibility of the book is; it must be written in English, originally published for children and young people and in the United Kingdom. The criteria being that the book “should be of outstanding literary quality, the whole work should provide pleasure not merely from the surface enjoyment of a good read, but also the deeper subconscious satisfaction of having gone through a vicarious, real experience that is retained afterwards.” The winner receives a

gold medal and £500 worth of books to donate to a library of their choice. It was first awarded in 1936 to Arthur Ransome for *Pigeon Post* (Cape). The winner for 2005 was Mal Peet for *Tamar*, (Walker Books). Available at <http://www.carnegiegreenaway.org.uk/carnegie/carn.html>.

b) The CILIP Kate Greenaway Medal

The CILIP Kate Greenaway Medal is awarded annually for an outstanding book in terms of illustration in children and young people. It was established by The Library Association in 1956 (the first award was given in 1957) for distinguished illustration in a book for children. It is named after the popular nineteenth century artist, Kate Greenaway, known for her fine children's illustrations and designs. The medal is now awarded by CILIP. The winner receives a gold medal and £500 worth of books to donate to a library of their choice. Since 2000, the winner of the Kate Greenaway Medal has also been awarded the £5000 Colin Mears Award. Colin Mears, an accountant and children's book collector, left a bequest to The Library Association providing every Greenaway winner with a cash award as well as the coveted Medal. To be eligible, the book must be originally published for children and young people and in the United Kingdom. The criteria being that "the book should be a book of outstanding artistic quality, providing pleasure from a stimulating and satisfying visual experience." All categories of illustrated books for children and young people are eligible. It was first awarded in 1957 to Edward Ardizzone for *Tim All Alone* (Oxford University Press). The winner for 2005 was Emily Gravett for *Wolves* (Macmillan). Both the Carnegie and Kate Greenaway Medal are voted for by librarians across the UK. Available at <http://www.carnegiegreenaway.org.uk/green/green.html>

2.3.2 Awards Administered by Booktrust

Booktrust is an independent national charity in UK that encourages people of all ages and cultures to discover and enjoy reading. Under the Booktrust organisation there are several projects aimed at promoting reading such as Bookscares, Bookstart, Writing Together, Children's Laureate, Book and Disability Story, Get London Reading and Booktime. In this context only *Bookscares*, *Bookstart* and *Writing Together* will be described. *Bookscares* is a reading project which brings together groups of hard-to-reach young people in the UK. *Bookstart* promotes a lifelong love of books and is based on the principle that "every child in the UK should enjoy and benefit from books from as early an age as possible." It works through locally-based organisations to give a free pack of books to babies, together with guidance materials for parents and carers. *Writing Together* aims to ensure that, during their life at school, every child encounters opportunities to work with professional writers who inspire them creatively.

As it is an organisation that promotes reading, Booktrust also administers book prizes. Among them are Early Years Awards (formerly Sainsbury's Baby Book Award) for highlighting the importance of a baby's first book, Booktrust Teenage Prize for recognising and celebrating contemporary teenage fiction and Nestlé Children's Book Prize for the best work of fiction or poetry for children in three age categories (up to 11 years) (formerly the Nestlé Smarties Book Prize).

a) Early Years Awards (formerly Sainsbury's Baby Book Award)

The Sainsbury's Baby Book Award was established in 1999 to highlight the importance of sharing books with babies. It was presented annually to the author/illustrator of the

best book for babies under one year of age. The winner in 1999 was Helen Oxenbury for *Tickle. Tickle* (Walker Books). Since 2004 the award is supported by Bookstart and the Unwin Foundation, and replaced by the Booktrust Early Years Awards. For the Early Years Awards, there are three categories of Awards which are the best Book for Babies under One Year Old, the Best Book for Pre-School Children and an award for the Best New Illustrator. The winners for 2005 awards for Baby Book Award were Lara Jones for *Poppy Cat's Farm* (Campbell Books), for Pre School Award to Jack Tickle for *The Very Dizzy Dinosaur* (Little Tiger Press) and for Best New Illustrator to Kanako Usui for *The Fantastic Mr. Wani* (Little Tiger Press). Available at <http://www.peters-books.co.uk/prizes/sainsbury.htm>.

b) Booktrust Teenage Prize

The Booktrust Teenage Prize was launched in 2003 to recognise and celebrate contemporary teenage fiction written for 13-16 year olds. It is administered by Booktrust with the support of writers, publishers, teachers, parents and libraries. Publishers may enter works of fiction, including novels, collections of short stories and graphic novels. Booktrust works with The Reading Agency, who helps to publicise the prize in libraries across the UK, primarily through coordination with public and school library services. The winning author will receive a cheque for £2,500 together with a trophy. The first award was won by Mark Haddon for *The Curious Incident of the Dog in the Night-time* (Vintage). The 2005 Prize was won by Sarah Singleton for *Century* (Simon & Schuster). Available at <http://www.booktrust.org.uk/prizes/teenage.php>

c) Nestlé Children's Book Prize (formerly Nestlé Smarties Book Prize)

The Nestlé Children's Book Prize is sponsored by Nestle one of the UK's largest food manufacturers and administered by Booktrust. The prize is awarded annually to a work of fiction or poetry for children written in English by a UK citizen, or an author resident in the UK. The prize was formerly known as Nestlé Smarties Book Prize and was changed in 2005. The awards consist of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medal for three age categories. The winners in 1985 for Age under 7 were Susanna Gretz for *It's Your Turn, Roger!* (Gretz); for the Grand Prize and over 7's was Jill Paton Walsh for *Gaffer Samson's Luck* (Viking Children's Books) and for Innovation Prize was Ray Marshall and John Bradley for *Watch it Work! The Plane* (Viking Press). The winners for 2005 for Age 5 and under was Oliver Jeffers for *Lost and Found*(HarperCollins); for Age 6-8 was Nick Butterworth for *The Whisperer* (HarperCollins) and for Age 9-11 was Sally Gardner for *I, Coriander* (Orion Children's Books). Available at <http://www.nestle.co.uk/OurResponsibility/CommunityInvestment/NestleChildren'sBookPrize/>

2.3.3 Other United Kingdom Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards

a) Aventis Prize for Science Books

The Aventis Prizes for Science Books started in 1983. It is a book prize which awards the very best in popular science writing for adults and children (Jones 1994). The prizes are owned and managed by the Royal Society, the UK National Academy of Science, with the support of the Aventis Foundation. The prizes aim to encourage writing publishing and reading of good and accessible popular science books. The prize has become a very prestigious award for popular science writing in United Kingdom for non-fiction literary

prizes. The prize is £10,000. There are two categories: The Junior Prize, for the best book written for the ages under-14, and the General Prize, for the best book written for a more general readership. A panel of five judges nominates all the finalists and selects the winner for the General Prize, while the winner of the Junior Prize is selected by UK children under 14 years of age. Award winners are announced in May of each year. The winner For Junior Prize in 1983 was *Science Alive — Living Things* by Roger Kerrod (Macdonald's Children's Books) and for 2006 was *The Global Garden* by Kate Petty, Jennie Maizels and Corina Fletcher (Eden Books). Available at <http://jpl.coj.net/library/awards/aventis.html>

b) The Guardian Award for Children's Fiction

The Guardian Award for Children's Fiction, started in 1967 is given annually by The Guardian newspaper of London for an outstanding work of fiction by a British or Commonwealth author. The book must be first published in the United Kingdom during the preceding year. Picture books and books by previous winners are excluded from consideration. The winner is chosen by a panel of authors and the review editor for the Guardians children's book section. The winner for 1967 was Leon Garfield for *Devil-in-the Fog* (Longman). The winner for 2006 is Philip Reeve for *A Darkling Plain*, a fourth story of his *Hungry Cities* series (Scholastic). Presently, the prize of the award is £1500.

Available at <http://home.comcast.net/~netaylor/guardianchildren.html>

<http://books.guardian.co.uk/childrensfictionprize2006/0..1779116.00.html>

c) Branford Boase Award

This is an award which began in 2000 and is in memory of Henrietta Branford and Wendy Boase, two very important figures in the children's book world. Henrietta Branford was a talented, award-winning children's novelist, and Wendy Boase, a passionate children's book editor who was the editorial director and Founder of Walker Books. The award is supported by several publishers, headed by Walker Books. This award is for recognition of an outstanding first-time novel for book for seven year-olds and upwards and it is presented in June/July. The winner receives £1,000. The award also recognises the editor of the winning book for encouraging new talent and in nurturing new authors. The first recipient in 2000 was Katherine Roberts for *Song Quest* (Element Children's Books) and editor, Barry Cunningham. The Branford Boase Award winner for 2006 went to Frances Hardinge and her editor, Ruth Alltines for *Fly by Night* (Macmillan). Available at <http://www.branfordboaseaward.org.uk/home.html>

d) Macmillan Prize for Children's Picture Book Illustration

This award, started in 1986, for work by a student illustrator who can design a complete book, with a minimum of four finished spreads for a 32-page picture book, either from the student's own concept, or in the form of non-copyright traditional tale. The prize is funded by

Macmillan Children's Books and was established to stimulate new work from young illustrators in art schools and to help them start their professional lives. The competition is open to all art students in higher-education establishments in the UK. The prize is £1,000 for the winner; £500 for the runner-up and £250 for the second runner-up. The

first winner in 1986 was to John Watson from the Royal College of Art. The 2005, the winners were joint runners-up, Gary Lees from University of Central Lancashire and Helen Bate from North East Wales Institute. Available at <http://www.booktrust.org.uk/info/prizes.php?action=3&przid=160>

e) Marsh Award for Children’s Literature in Translation

The Marsh Award for Children’s Literature in Translation, started in 1996, is the British equivalent to the United States’ Mildred L. Batchelder Award. It is a biennial award to the translator for the best translation of books for 4-16 year olds, published in the UK by a British publisher, by a British translator from a foreign language into English. It aims to encourage the translation of foreign children’s books into English and is sponsored by The Marsh Christian Trust and administered by the National Centre for Research in Children’s Literature University of Surrey, Roehampton. The prize is £750. The winner for 1990-1996 was Anthea Bell (author: Christine Nostlinger) for *A Dog’s Life* (Andersen Press) and the winner in 2004 was Sarah Adams’ translation from French of Daniel Pennac’s “*Eye of the Wolf*” (Walker Books). Available at <http://www.englishpen.org/writersintranslation/translatorarea/prizes/marshawardforchildrensliterature>

f) Mother Goose Award

The Mother Goose Award was presented by Books for Children Book Club to “the most exciting newcomer to British children’s book illustration,” The winner received £1000, a bronzed goose and a scroll. It was first awarded in 1979 and announced in April each

year. The first award in 1979 went to Michelle Carlidge for *Pippin and Pod* (Heinemann). The last award was given in 1999 to Niamh Sharkey for *The Gigantic Turnip and Tales of Wisdom and Wonder* (Barefoot Books). The award was discontinued in 2000. Available at <http://www.peters-books.co.uk/prizes/goose.htm>.

g) Signal Poetry Award

This award, started in 1979, is sponsored by Signal Magazine and administered by The Thimble Press. The award is intended to honour excellence in children's poetry. The winner is chosen from published work which falls into the following categories: single-poet collections; anthologies; the body of work of a contemporary poet; and critical or educational activity promoting poetry for children. The award is presented to books published in the preceding year. The prize is £100, a certificate designed by Michael Harvey, and a lengthy, substantial citation in the May issue of *Signal Approaches to Children's Books*. The first winner in 1979 was Ted Hughes for *Moon-Bells and Other Poems* (Chatto) Available at www.ucalgary.ca/~dKbrown/signal.html. The award ended in 2001 with the last winner being Carol Ann Dully for *The oldest girl in the world* (Faber and Faber).

h) Whitbread Children's Book of the Year Award

Whitbread awards which started in 1971, sponsored by Whitbread PLC to encourage, promote and celebrate the enjoyment of reading. It was the first award for a children's novel. In 1985, the Whitbread Book of the Year was launched and in 1996, children's books were taken out of the main category and given a prize of their own. In 2002, the Whitbread Children's Book of the Year reverted to the original format of being one of

five categories competing for title of Whitbread Book of the Year. The awards are to authors who have been resident in the UK or Ireland for three years and whose book has been published the preceding year. The prize is £5000 for each category that is the Novel Award, First Novel Award, Biography Award, Poetry Award and Children's Book Award. The winner is announced in January, The overall Whitbread Book of the Year Award wins a prize of £5,000, The total prize fund is £50 000. The winner in 1972 for Children's category was Rumer Godden for *The Diddakoi* (Macmillan). The winner for 2005 Children's Book Award was Kate Thompson for *The New Policeman* (The Bodley Head). Since 2006 the Whitbread Book Awards is taken over by Costa Coffee, one of UK's coffee shop chains and will be known, as the "Costa Book Awards", As the new sponsors says, "There is nothing quite like putting your feet up with a good book and a great cup of coffee." Available at <http://www.peters-books.co.uk/prizes/whitbread.htm>.

<http://www.costabookawards.com/about.cfm?page=30>

http://www.costabookawards.com/librarv/Past_Winners_complete_list.pdf

i) Red House Children's Book Award (formerly Children's Book Award)

This is a readers' choice book award which began in 1980 and administered by The Federation of Children's Book Groups (FCBG), It is now sponsored by Red House, a mail order bookshop specialising in children's books for all ages and known as The Red House Children's Book Award. It is awarded to the best work of fiction published in the year preceding year. Since 1992, there are three category winners; Books for Younger Children (previously 'picture book'); Books for Younger Readers (previously 'shorter novel'); and Books for Older Reader (previously 'longer novel'), and an overall winner. The winner is chosen by nominations from children throughout the United Kingdom and

entries are not required. The winner receives a trophy for the year and a silver acorn. Each category winner receives a silver bowl and every short listed author receives a portfolio of children's work. The first winner in 1980 was Quentin Blake for *Mister Magnolia* (Cape) and in 2006, the winners were Jonathan Emmett and Steve Cox for *Pigs Might Fly* (Puffin) for the category Books For Younger Children; Andrew Cope for *Spy Dog* (Puffin) for the category Books For Younger Readers and the overall winner as well as for the category Books For Older Children was Rick Riordan for *Percy Jackson And The Olympians: The Lightning Thief* (Miramax Books). Available at <http://www.redhousechildrensbookaward.co.uk/about.htm>.

j) Angus Book Award

The Angus Book Award is a Scottish book award. It is launched in 1996 by Angus Council to help generate enthusiasm for reading quality teenage fiction, and is now one of the most established and highly regarded regional book awards. From January to March, Form Three students read five short listed titles, chosen by teachers and librarians from books published in paperback in the preceding year and written by an author residing in the United Kingdom. The books are discussed before the children vote in a secret ballot. The prize is a miniature replica of the Pictish Aberlemno Serpent stone - and a cheque for £500. The award is announced in March. The award provides opportunities for pupils to read and discuss a range of fiction, explore their likes and dislikes and talk to the authors about their work. The winner for 1996 was Sue Wellford for *Night after Tomorrow* (Oxford University Press) and for 2004 was Alan Gibbons for *The Edge* (Dolphin). <http://www.angus.gov.uk/bookaward/information.htm>.

<http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/literacy/sharingpractice/localauthorities/angusbookaward/index.asp>

k) Blue Peter Children's Book Awards

The Blue Peter Book Awards were launched in 2000. They are run by BBC Children's Programme Blue Peter. There are two main sections to these awards: The Judges Awards and The Voters Awards and within each section are several different categories. The Judges' Awards are selected by a celebrity judging panel from paperback titles published in the UK in the previous year. These books are then read by Blue Peter Young Judges, who chose the winners for each category. The three categories within this section are: The Best Book with Facts to Keep Forever; The Book I Couldn't Put Down; and the Best Book to Read Aloud. From these three winning titles, a Book of the Year is selected. The Voters' Awards are voted for by children across the UK via their local library. The 2005 winners for the category The Book I Couldn't Put Down and Blue Peter Book of the Year 2005 is Michael Morpurgo for *Private Peaceful* (Collins Children's Books), for Best Illustrated Book to Read Aloud is Julia Donaldson for *The Snail and the Whale*, illustrated by Axel Scheemer (Macmillan) for The Voters Awards for The Best Book with Facts was Simon Chapman for *Explorers Wanted At the North Pole* (Egmont). Available at <http://www.walkerbooks.co.uk/Books/Awards/Blue-Peter-Childrens-Book-Awards>
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/bluepeter/bookclub/awards/>

2.4 Awards from Canada

Canada, like the United States also has numerous children's literary awards both state and national. If we visit the Canadian Children's Book Centre's home at http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/index.shtml; we can find 70 different awards but twelve of which are discontinued. The two main organisers of awards in Canada are Canadian Library Association (CLA) and the Canadian Children's Book Centre. There are also many awards sponsored by individuals or organisations for various purposes or subjects. The following section discussed sixteen Canadian national awards.

2.4.1 Canadian Library Association (CLA) Related Awards

a) CLA Book of the Year for Children Award

A major organiser of children's literature awards in Canada is the Canadian Library Association (CLA). The CLA through its subdivision, the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians (CACL), administers the Canadian Library Association Book of the Year for Children Award which is sponsored by National Book Service since 1947. To merit the prize, the book must have been published in Canada, and its author must be a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident of Canada. Any work that is an act of creative writing such as fiction, poetry, narrative, non-fiction, retelling of traditional literature including anthologies and collections are eligible for the prize. The first recipient in 1947 was Roderick Haig-Brown for *Starbuck Valley Winter* (Collins) and in 2006 was Pamela Porter for *The Crazy Man* (Groundwood Books). Available at <http://www.cla.ca/awards/boycwinners.htm>.

b) The Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon Illustrators Award

The Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon Illustrators Award is another award, started in 1971, administered by the Canadian Association of Children's Librarians, It is awarded to an illustrator of a children's book published in Canada during the preceding year. To be eligible for this award, an illustrator must be a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident of Canada, and the text of the book must be worthy of the illustrations. The first recipient in 1971 was Elizabeth Cleaver for *The Wind Has Wings: Poems from Canada* (Oxford University Press) and in 2006 was Leslie Elizabeth Watts for *The Baabaasheep Quartet* (Fitzhenry & Whiteside). <http://www.cla.ca/awards/afhgwinners.htm>. .

c) Young Adult Canadian Book Award

This is the third award administered by the Young Adult Services Interest Group of the Canadian Library Association which began in 1980. The Young Adult Canadian Book Award recognizes an author of an outstanding English language Canadian book which appeals to young adults between the ages of 13 and 18. The book must be a work of fiction (novel or collection of short stories) published the preceding year, the title must be a Canadian publication in either hardcover or paperback, and the author must be a Canadian citizen or landed immigrant. The award is given annually at the Canadian Library Association's annual conference. The winner will receive a leather-bound book with the title, author and award seal embossed on the cover in gold. The first recipient in 1981 was Kevin Major for *Far from Shore* (Clarke Irwin) and in 2006 was Shyain Selvadurai for *Swimming in the Monsoon Sea* (Tundra Books). Available at <http://www.cla.ca/awards/yawinners.htm>.

2.4.2 Awards administered by Canadian Children's Book Centre

The Canadian Children's Book Centre is a national, not-for-profit organization founded in 1976 to encourage the reading, writing and illustrating of Canadian books for young readers. The following sections describe the awards the centre organizes.

a) Geoffrey Bilson Award for Historical Fiction for Young People

The Geoffrey Bilson Award for Historical Fiction for Young People started in 1988 offers a prize of \$1000, to reward excellence in the writing of an outstanding work of historical fiction for young readers, by a Canadian author, published in the previous calendar year. The award is named after Professor Geoffrey Bilson, a renowned Canadian writer of historical novels for children. The award winner is decided by a jury selected by the Canadian Children's Book Centre and sponsored by the Canadian children's publishing industry. All books written by Canadian citizens or landed immigrants are eligible for consideration. The first Geoffrey Bilson Award in 1988 was presented to Carol Matas for her book *Lisa's War* (Athenaeum). The 2006 prize went to Pamela Porter for *The Crazy Man* (Groundwood Books). Available at <http://www.bookcentre.ca/news/archives/top/000090.shtml>

b) The Norma Fleck Award for Canadian Children's Non-Fiction

The Norma Fleck Award for Canadian Children's Non-Fiction was established by the Fleck Family Foundation and administered by The Canadian Children's Book Centre in 1999 to recognize and acknowledge the superb quality of their text, illustration and design of Canada's non-fiction books for young people. The \$10,000 Norma Fleck Award is considered one of Canada's most prestigious literary prizes for non-fiction.

Criteria used by the jury to evaluate the books submitted for the Norma Fleck Award include text of exceptional quality; subject matter presented in a way that informs and excites; visuals that clarify, extend and complement the text. The first winner in 1999 was Andy Turnbull and Debora Pearson for *By Truck to the North: My Winter Adventure*. (Annick Press). The 2006 prize went to Bill and Jim Slavin, illustrated by Bill Slavin for *Transformed: How Everyday Things Are Made* (Kids Can Press).

Available at http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/norma_fleck/index.shtml
http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/norma_fleck/fleck_history.shtml
<http://www.bookcentre.ca/news/archives/top/000090.shtml>

c) TD Canadian Children's Literature Award

The TD Canadian Children's Literature Award was established in 2004 by the Canadian Children's Book Centre and the TD Bank Financial Group for the most distinguished book of the year. "Distinguished" is defined as significant achievement with excellence in quality. All books, in any genre, written by a Canadian and for children ages 1 through 13 will be eligible. In the case of a picture book, both the author and the illustrator must be Canadian. Only books first published in Canada are eligible for submission. The grand prize is \$20,000 each for the most distinguished book written in English and French. In addition, there will be a total of \$20,000 for honour book winners with a maximum of four books being eligible for the honour list in each language category. \$2,500 shall go to the publisher of the grand prize-winning book for promotion and publicity purposes. The first recipient in 2005 was Marthe Jocelyn for *Mable Riley: A Reliable Record of Humdrum, Peril, and Romance*. (Tundra Books) and in 2006 was Pamela Porter for *The Crazy Man* (Groundwood Books). Available at <http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/cclit/index.shtml>

d) Marilyn Baillie Picture Book Award

The most recent children's literature award in Canada organized and administered by the Canadian Children's Book Centre is Marilyn Baillie Picture Book Award; established in 2006. The Marilyn Baillie Picture Book Award will honour excellence in the illustrated picture book format. The \$10,000 prize will be awarded annually beginning in November 2006. To be eligible the book must be an original work in English, aimed at children ages three to six, written and illustrated by Canadians and first published in Canada. Eligible genres include fiction, non-fiction and poetry. The award is sponsored by Charles Baillie, retired Chairman and CEO of the TD Bank Financial Group, in the name of his wife, Marilyn; an award-winning children's book author and an Early Learning specialist. The winner for 2006 was Marie-Louise Gay for *Caramba* (Groundwood Books). Available at <http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/baillie/index.html>

2.4.3 Other Canadian Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards

a) The Governor General's Literary Award

The Governor General's Literary Awards were inaugurated in 1937 when Governor General Lord Tweedsmuir (John Buchan, author of *The Thirty-Nine Steps*) honoured the best books of 1936. The awards have since evolved into Canada's pre-eminent national literary awards. Launched by the Canadian Authors Association, initially, the awards offered non-monetary prizes for the best works of fiction, nonfiction, poetry and drama written in English or translated from French into English. In 1949, a juvenile category was added. In 1959, the Canada Council for the Arts added prizes for works written in French. Until 1987, the awards were called the Canada Council Children's Literature

Prizes. In 1987, the Council's Prizes for Children's Literature (text and illustration) and Translation were added and became known as Governor-General's Awards for Children's literature. A prize of \$250 was introduced in 1951 rising to \$15,000 in 2000. The fourteen winners are also presented with leather-bound copies of their winning books, commissioned (starting in 2005) from prize-winning bookbinder Lise Dubois, of Montreal Publishers of winning books receive \$3,000 for promotion. Non-winning finalists receive \$1000 to mark their achievement. Today, the total value of the awards is over \$300,000. BMO Financial Group has sponsored the awards since 1988. The recipient in 1949 for Juvenile prize was R.S. Lambert for *Franklin of the Arctic* (McClelland and Stewart). The winners in 1988 for Children's Literature Prize in Illustration was Kim Lafave for *Amos's Sweater* (Groundwood Book/ Douglas & McIntyre) and for Children's literature Prize in Text was Welwyn Wilton Katz for *The third magic* (Groundwood Book/ Douglas & McIntyre). In 2006, the winners for Children's Literature Prize in Text was Pamela Porter for *The Crazy Man* (Groundwood Books /House of Anansi Press) and for Children's Literature Prize in Illustration was Rob Gonsalves for *Imagine a Day* (Athenaeum Books for Young Readers/an imprint of Simon & Schuster). Available at

<http://www.canadacouncil.ca/prizes/ggla/ww128020470294038311htm>.

b) Young Reader's Choice Award

The Pacific Northwest Library Association's Young Reader's Choice Award is the oldest children's choice award in the U.S. and Canada. The award was established in 1940 by a Seattle bookseller, the late Harry Hartman, who believed "every student should have an

opportunity to select a book that gives her or him pleasure.” This is a readers’ choice award, thus, nominations are taken only from the children, teachers, parents and librarians of the Pacific Northwest — Washington, Oregon, Alaska, Idaho, Montana, British Columbia and Alberta. Nominated titles were published three years previously, printed in the U.S. or Canada and are already favourites with the readers. Only 4th to 12th graders in the Pacific Northwest are eligible to vote.

The first recipient in 1940 was Dell J. McCormick for *Paul Bunyan Swings His Axe* (Caxton) and in 2006 for Junior Division 4th-6th grades was Kate DiCamillo for *The Tale of Despereaux* (Walker Books); For Intermediate Division 7th-9th grades was Christopher Paolini for *Eragon* (KnopfBooks for Young Readers) and for Senior Division 10th-12th grades was K. L. Going for *Fat Kid Rules the World* (Putnam Juvenile). Available at <http://www.pnla.org/yrca/pastwinners.htm>.

<http://library.christchurch.org.nz/Kids/LiteraryPrizes/YoungReaders/>

c) Elizabeth Mrazik-Cleaver Canadian Picture Book Award

This award is administered by International Board on Books for Young People (Canadian Section) and established 1986 by the late Elizabeth Cleaver (1932-1985), a well-known Canadian illustrator. The award is presented annually to a Canadian illustrator whose work on a new book is deemed both original and worthy. All genres are considered: fiction, non-fiction, poetry, folk and fairy tales. The winner receives a cheque for \$1,000 dollars and a certificate. The first recipient in 1986 was Ann Blades for *By the Sea: an Alphabet Book* (Kids Can Press). The recipient in 2005 was Geneviève Côté for *The Lady of Shalott* (Kids Can Press). Available at <http://www.ibby-canada.org/cleaver.html>

<http://www.ibby-canada.org/cleavercards.html>

d) Ruth Schwartz Children's Book Award

The Ruth Schwartz Children's Book Award is a readers' choice award sponsored by Ontario Arts Council and administered by the Canadian Booksellers Association. The award is established in 1976 in honour of Ruth Schwartz, a Toronto bookseller. It is presented annually for a Canadian book published during the previous year. The books are judged by children, from a short list compiled by booksellers. Beginning in 1994, two awards were given; one for a picture book, and one for a young adult (fiction or nonfiction) title. In the young adult book category, the winning author will be awarded a \$2,000 prize. In the picture book category, the author and illustrator of the book will share a \$3,000 prize. The winner in 1976 was Mordecai Richler for *Jacob Two-Two Meets the Hooded Fang* (Tundra Books, 1997). The latest winner for 2006 was Marie-Louise Gay for *Caramba* (Groundwood Books) and for Novel, Kenneth Oppel for *Skybreaker* (HarperCollins Canada). Since 2004 the award has been renamed Ruth & Sylvia Schwartz Children's Book Awards. Available at <http://www.ontarioartsfoundation.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=923>

e) Phoenix Award

The Phoenix Award was established in 1985 and administered by Children's Literature Association; an organization of teachers, scholars, librarians, editors, writers, illustrators, and parents interested in encouraging the serious study of children's literature. The winner receives a brass statue individually cast and inscribed with the year's winner. It is awarded annually to a book originally published in English twenty years previously which did not receive a major award at the time of its publication. The winner in 1985

was Rosemary Sutcliff for *The Mark of the Horse Lord* (Penguin) and in 2005 was Margaret Mahy for *The Catalogue of the Universe* (Dent). Available at <http://ebbs.english.vt.edu/chla/oldindex.html>

f) Mr. Christie's Book Awards

This annual award is sponsored by Christie Brown & Co. and established in 1990 to encourage the development and publishing of high quality Canadian children's books and to stimulate children's desire to read. Books must be created by a Canadian author and/or illustrator. At present, there are three categories in both English and French. The award carries a cash prize of \$7,500, and all of the winning book covers will carry the coveted *Mr. Christie's Book Award* gold seal. The winner in 1990 for English book Illustration was Ian Wallace for *The Name of the Tree* (Text: Celia Lottridge) (Groundwood Books, 1989) and for English book Text was Kit Pearson for *The Sky is Falling* (Penguin). The last award was given in 2003 to author, Jean Little and illustrator, Werner Zimmermann for *Pippin the Christmas Pig* (Markham: North Winds Press) in category 7 years and younger; and author, Sarah Ellis and illustrator, Bruno St-Aubin for *The Several Lives of Orphan Jack* (Toronto: Groundwood Books) in category 8-11 years) and to Martine Leavitt for *Tom Finder* (Red Deer Press) in category 2 years and above. Available at http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/awards.php?award=mrchristie

g) Vicky Metcalf Award for Children's Literature

Vicky Metcalf Award for Children's Literature, established in 1963, is sponsored by the George Cedric Metcalf Foundation. It was originally administered by the Canadian

Authors Association and is now presented by the Writer's Trust of Canada. It is presented annually to Canadian writer (citizen or landed immigrant) who has produced a body of work (at least four books) inspirational to Canadian youth. The prize is \$15,000. The first recipient in 1963 was Kerry Wood. The recipient in 2005 was Marie-Louise Gay. Available at http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/awards.php?award=metcalf

h) Information Book of the Year

This award is established in 1987 and administered by Children's Literature Roundtables of Canada. It is awarded in each February for an outstanding information book for children ages 5 to 13, written in English by a Canadian citizen, and published in Canada during the previous year. The award carries a cash prize of \$500. The winners in 1987 were David Suzuki and Barbra Hehner for *Looking at Insects* (Stoddart) and in 2006 was Bill Slavin with Jim Slavin for *Transformed: How Everyday Things Are Made* (Kids Can Press). Available at http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/awards.php?award=iba

i) I.O.D.E. Violet Downey Children's Book Award

The Imperial Order of Daughters of the Empire (I.O.D.E.) Violet Downey Children's is established 1985 and is presented annually for the best English language book in Canada for 13 years of age and under and may be in any category, with the exception of fairy tales, anthologies and adaptations. The prize is \$3,000. The recipient in 1985 was Mary Ellen Lang Collura and in 2006 was Rachna Gilmore for *The Sower of Tales* (Fitzhenry & Whiteside). Available at http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/awards.php?award=violet

2.5 Awards from Australia

There are approximately 26 awards in the field of Children's Literature in Australia. Of these some are nationwide awards while others are regional. Eight national awards will be discussed here. They are The Children Book Council Book of the Year Award, The BILBY awards, The Aurealis Awards, Children's Peace literature Award, Dromkeen Medal, Ena Noel Award, Environment Award for Children's Literature and the YABBA Award - Young Australians' Best Books Award. Available at <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/childlit/awards.htm>.

2.5.1 The Children Book Council Book of the Year Award

The first Australian Book of the Year Award was offered in 1946. At that time and until 1952, there was only a single category of award. In 1952 a category for the picture books was created. A Younger Reader category was added in 1982. By then, it was officially known as the Children Book Council Book of the Year Award. The Eve Pownall Award for Non-Fiction was added in 1993, and the Early Childhood Award in 2001. Today, it is an annual award that consists of four categories; Older Readers, Younger Readers, Picture Books and the Eve Pownall award for Informational Books. The awards are for books with an implied readership under the age of eighteen. The single winner in 1946 was Leslie Rees for *The Story of Karrawingi the Emu*, illustrated by Walter Cunningham (John Sands, 1946). The winners for 2006 for Book of the Year for Older Readers was Burke, J.C. for *The Story of Tom Brennan* (Random House); Book of the Year for Younger Readers was Elizabeth Fensham for *Helicopter Man* (Bloomsbury); for Book of the Year for Early Childhood was Deborah Niland for *Annie's Chair* (Viking, Penguin); for Picture Book of the Year was Amy Lissiat with text by Colin Thompson for *The Short*

and Incredibly Happy Life of Riley (Lothian Books) and for Eve Pownall Award for information Books was Leon Davidson for *Scarecrow Army: The ANZACS at Gallipoli* (Black Dog Books). Available at <http://www.cbc.org.au/awards1.htm#awardsinfo>
<http://www.cbc.org.au/winner06.htm>.

2.5.2 The Aurealis Awards

The Aurealis Awards were established in 1995 by Chimaera Publications, the publishers of Aurealis Magazine, to recognise the achievements of Australian science fiction, fantasy and horror writers. There are six divisions comprising Golden Aurealis, the culminate prize drawn from winners of the following five other divisions; Science fiction, Fantasy, Horror, Young Adult, and Children's (8-12 years). Each division has an independent judging panel that decides on the best eligible novel and short story nominated in the year under consideration. Only Young Adult, and Children's (8-12 years) which is relevant to this discussion are described. The Young Adult and Children's categories cover science fiction, fantasy and horror. For each division there is a Best Novel or Long Fiction Award and Best Short Story or Short Fiction Award, There were joint winners for Aurealis Award in 1995 for Best Novel in Science Fiction Young Adult; they were Garth Nix for *Sabriel* (Moonstone/HarperCollins) and Brian Caswell for *Deucalion* (UQP). There was no award for short story that year. The category for Children only started in 2001. The winner in 2005 for Young Adult Novel was Isobelle Carmody for *Alyzon Whitestarr* (Penguin) and for Young Adult Short Story was Garth Nix for *Nicholas Sayre and the Creature in the Case. Across the Wall: Tales of the Old Kingdom and Elsewhere* (Allen & Unwin), The winners for Children Long Fiction was

Garth Nix for *Drowned Wednesday* (Allen & Unwin) and for Children Short Fiction was Stephen Axelsen for *Piccolo & Annabelle 2: The Disastrous Party* (Random House). Available at <http://www.fantasticqueensland.com/~aurealisawards/home.html>

2.5.3 Children's Peace Literature Award

This is a biennial award to one or more Australian authors of books for children that encourage the peaceful resolution of conflict or promote peace at the global, local or interpersonal level. The book should be intended for children and has been published the preceding year. The author should be Australian or normally resident in Australia, the book's theme should encourage the peaceful resolution of conflict and/or promote peace at the global, local or interpersonal level. Nominations are accepted from the publisher or author/illustrator. The value of the Award is \$2000 and it is sponsored by Psychologists for Peace- an Interest Group of The Australian Psychological Society Ltd. The previous winner in 1987 was Gillian Rubinstein for *Space Demons* (Omnibus Books) and in 2005 was Kirsten Murphy for *The King of Whatever* (Penguin). Available at http://www.psychology.org.au/aps/awards/1.4_10.asp

2.5.4 Environment Award for Children's Literature

The Wilderness Society presents the Environment Award for Children's Literature annually to a title or an author/illustrator who writes on themes that raised community awareness of issues of conservation and appreciation of the natural environment. Their aim is to promote books which inspire a sense of wonder and sense of caring for the natural world through quality Australian children's literature. The award, inaugurated in

1994, is open to fiction and non-fiction children's books published in Australia. Award trophies and certificates are presented to authors and illustrators that best encourage an attitude of caring, wonder and understanding of the natural world, or those that promote an awareness of environmental issues. The 1995 award winner for Picture Book was Paul Jennings for *The Fisherman and the Theefyspray*; illustrated by Jane Tanner (Viking). The winners for 2005 for Picture Book Award were joint winners Jeannie Baker for *Belonging* (Walker Books Australia) and Kim Michelle Toft for *The World that We Want* (University of Queensland Press). Available at <http://www.wilderness.org.au/about/bookaward/>

2.5.5 YABBA Award — Young Australians' Best Books Award

YABBA is a not-for-profit organisation run by a volunteer committee. The acronym YABBA stands for Young Australians' Best Book Award, The YABBA council was formed in 1985 by Victorian groups interested in children's reading. The aims of YABBA are to encourage and promote children's reading to give children the opportunity to vote for their favourite books each year to develop children into discerning readers who will express their opinions about books and to promote an awareness of Australian children's fiction. The YABBA award is a children's choice book award in 3 sections presented annually. The sections are Picture Story Book; Fiction for Younger Readers and Fiction for Older Readers. Each year children nominate Australian children's fiction books that have been published in the last ten years to create a short list. The winners for 1986 for Picture Storybook was Ruth Park, Illus D. Niland for *When the Wind Changed*; Fiction for Younger Readers was Morris Lurie for *27th Annual African*

Hippo Race and for Fiction for Older Readers was Robin Klein for *Hating Alison Ashley*. In 2006, the winners for Picture Storybook went to Matt Dray (writer and illustrator) for *Dougal the Garbage Dump Bear* (Penguin); for Younger Readers to Duncan Ball for *Selby's Shemozzle* (Harper Collins) and for Older Readers was Felice Arena for *Specky Magee and the Boots of Glory* (Penguin). Available at <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~yabba/>

2.5.6 Dromkeen Medal

The Dromkeen Medal is an annual award, initiated in 1982 and presented by the Governors of the Courtney Old meadow Children's Literature Foundation. This award is made mutually to an Australian citizen for a significant contribution to the appreciation and development of children's literature in Australia. The Dromkeen Medal was designed by Robert Ingpen and depicts the Dromkeen homestead, a sickle moon and boughs of wattle. The presentation is made in March to commemorate the birth date of the late Courtney Oldmeadow. Previous recipients of the Dromkeen Medal in 1982 were Lu Rees and in 2005 was Roland Harvey. Available at <http://www.scholastic.com.au/common/dromkeen/medal.asp>

2.5.7 Ena Noel Award

The Ena Noel Award - the Australian IBBY (The International Board for Books for Young People) Encouragement Award for Children's literature is presented to a young, budding Australian writer or illustrator. It is specified for one book only, which must have been published in the two years before the award is judged. The award is presented at the biennial congress of the Australian Library and Information Association (ALIA)

which is the local arm of IBBY. It is in honour of Ena Noel, foundation president of Australian IBBY from 1966 to 1991, and staunch supporter of, and lobbyist for children's literature. The recipient for 1994 was Arone Raymond Meeks for *Enora and the Black Crane* (Scholastic Australia) and in 2004 was Alyssa Brugman for *Finding Grace/Walking Naked* (Allen & Unwin). Available at <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/childlit/Awards/EnaNoel.htm>.

2.6 Awards from New Zealand

Although there are fifty-one major literary awards for adults and children in New Zealand as listed by New Zealand Book Council at <http://www.bookcouncil.org.nz/events/awardwinners.html>; the country's children's literature awards are mainly managed by two distinguished organisations, the Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa (LIANZA) and Children's Literature Foundation of New Zealand (CLINZ). Another prestigious award for children's literature is given by the *New Zealand Post*; a daily newspaper. The bibliographic information for publishers of the winning books are obtained from the catalogue search from Christchurch City Libraries.

2.6.1 Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa (LIANZA) related awards

The Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa (LIANZA) is the professional organisation for the New Zealand library and information services. LIANZA serves and promotes the interests of New Zealand library and information industry and professionals by providing continuing professional development, professional awards and recognition, publications and resources, advocacy and collegial support. LIANZA funds

18 regular awards which recognises excellence in librarianship, scholarship, children's book production (fiction, illustration, non-fiction, and Te Reo), as well as encouraging professional development; among which four are Children's Literature Prizes, The first award funded by LIANZA was the Esther Glen Award in 1945 which also happened to be a Children's Literature prize. Available at (<http://www.lianza.org.nz/about>) <http://librarydata.christchurch.org.nz/web2/tramp2.exe/form/A1sfo89s.004>.

The following briefly describe awards offered by LIANZA

a) Esther Glen Award

The Esther Glen Award is offered annually to the author of the book which is considered to be the most distinguished contribution to literature for children, by an author who is a citizen or resident of New Zealand. The award was established in 1944 and first given in 1945. There are no limitations on the character of the book except that it is an original work, or, if traditional in design, new to children's literature and the result of individual research, the re-telling and interpretation being the writer's own. The book will have been published in the previous year and no reprint or new edition of a book shall be eligible for the award. The format and physical make-up of the book shall be a consideration. The winner receives a medal and \$1000. The winner in 1945 was Stella Morice for *The Book of Wiremu* (Progressive Publishing Society) and the latest winner in 2006 went to Elizabeth Knox for *Dreamhunter* (Faber & Faber). Available at <http://www.lianza.org.nz/about/awards/childrens.html>.

b) Russell Clark Award

The Russell Clark Award was established in 1976 in honour of the prominent New Zealand illustrator Russell Clark. It was first presented in 1978. The award is offered to the most distinguished pictures or illustrations for a children's book with, or without, text which has been published in the previous year. The artist or illustrator must be a citizen or resident of New Zealand. The pictures or illustrations must be original work text, as an important component of the work of high quality. A medal and \$1000 are awarded to the winner. The winner for 1978 was Robert F Jahnke for *The House of the People*; text by Ron L Bacon- (Collins). The 2006 winner was Gavin Bishop for *Kiwi Moon* (Random House Publishing). Available at <http://www.lianza.org.nz/about/awards/childrens.html>
<http://www.gavinbishop.com/home/books/book29.html>

c) Te Kura Pounamu Maori Book Award

Also administered by LIANZA and established 1996 and presented to the author of a book for young people published in the previous year and written in the Maori language. The award is offered annually and the author must be a citizen or resident of New Zealand. The prize is a greenstone pendant (Taonga) and \$1000. The recipients in 1996 was Katarina Mataira and Terewai Kemp for *Marama Tangiweto* (Ahuru Press) and the recipient for 2005 were Melanie Drewery (author) and Kararaina Uataku (translator) for *Nga rongoa a Koro* (Koro's Medicine) (Huia). There was no award in 2006 due to a lack of eligible works. Available at <http://www.lianza.org.nz/about/awards/childrens.html>
<http://www.bookcouncil.org.nz/new/archive/20061010-LIANZAbookawards.html>

d) Elsie Locke Award ~formerly LIANZA Young People’s Non-Fiction Award

The Elsie Locke Award was established in 1986 and first awarded in 1987 under the name of LIANZA Young People’s Non-Fiction Award. It is awarded annually for the work which has been published in the previous year and which makes a distinguished contribution to non-fiction for young people. A medal and \$1000 are awarded to the winner. In 2001, the award was renamed The Elsie Locke Award after a renowned New Zealand writer in children’s literature. The recipient(s) of the Award shall be a citizen or resident of New Zealand and must have been published in the preceding calendar year. The recipients in 1987 were Olive and Ngaio Hill for *Gaijin: Foreign Children in Japan* (Longman Paul) and in 2006 was Kevin Boon for his *series Developments in New Zealand History* (Waiatarua-Publishing). Available at <http://www.bookcouncil.org.nz/writers/lockeelsie.html>.

2.6.2 Children’s Literature Foundation of New Zealand

The Children’s Literature Foundation of New Zealand Inc (CLFNZ) is an organisation with a purpose to “promote public awareness of the importance of reading and literature for all children: to ensure children in New Zealand have access to high quality literature and to support writers and illustrators of literature for children in New Zealand”. In order to achieve its aims the organisation administers five major awards, namely The Margaret Mahy Medal and Lecture Award; The Betty Gilderdale Award; The Tom Fitzgibbon Award; The Gaelyn Gordon Award for a Much-Loved Book and The Joy Cowley Award.

a) Margaret Mahy Medal and Lecture Award

The Margaret Mahy Medal Award is presented to a person who has made an especially significant contribution to children's literature, publishing or literacy, and honours New Zealand's leading author for children. The inaugural lecture was presented by Margaret Mahy in 1991. The recipient in 2006 was Robyn Belton. Available at <http://www.storylines.org.nz/cm.asp?pid=130>

b) Tom Fitzgibbon Award

The Tom Fitzgibbon Award was inaugurated in 1994 and is sponsored by Scholastic New Zealand. This award is given annually, when merited, to a previously unpublished author, for a manuscript of a work of fiction of at least 10,000 words that is appropriate for children aged 7-13 years. The Tom Fitzgibbon Award recognizes the outstanding contribution made by the late Tom Fitzgibbon to the growth and status of New Zealand children's literature. Tom Fitzgibbon founded the Children's Literature Association of New Zealand and later became the first Chairperson of the New Zealand Children's Book Foundation. Recipient of the Tom Fitzgibbon Award and their books in 1996 was Iona McNaughton for *Summer of Shadows* (Scholastic) and in 2005 was Heather McQuillan for *Mind over Matter* (Scholastic). Available at <http://www.storylines.org.nz/cm.asp?pid=132>

c) The Gaelyn Gordon Award for a Much-Loved Book

The Gaelyn Gordon Award which started in 1998 commemorates the life and works of Gaelyn Gordon (1939-1997), and honours a book by a New Zealand author that have proven to be a long standing favourite with New Zealand children, yet not won a major

award. Recipients of the Gaelyn Gordon Award and their books in 1999 were Elsie Locke for *The Runaway Settlers* (Hazard Press) and in 2007 was Fleur Beale for *Slide the Corner* (Scholastic). Available at <http://www.storylines.org.nz/awards.asp?pid=59>

d) The Joy Cowley Award

Established and sponsored by Scholastic New Zealand in 2002, the Joy Cowley Award is given annually, when merited for a 32 page picture book manuscript of not more than 1000 words for either very young or older children. The award is in honour of Joy Cowley, one of New Zealand's most prolific and successful writer for children's books who has written more than 600 titles or all ages and her books are available in most countries where English is a first or second language. The Joy Cowley Award is open to all New Zealand residents, and offers a monetary award of \$1500. The recipient will also receive editorial direction from Joy Cowley herself; along with an offer of publication of the edited manuscript by Scholastic NZ. A previous recipient of the Joy Cowley Award and their books in 2003 was Julie Leibrich for *The Biggest Number in the Universe* (Scholastic) and in 2005 was Kyle Mewburn for *Kiss! Kiss! Yuck! Yuck!* (Scholastic). Available at <http://www.storylines.org.nz/awards.asp?pid=60>

2.6.3 Other New Zealand Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards

a) New Zealand Post Children's Book Awards

The New Zealand Post Children's Book Awards is an award which started as New Zealand Government Publishing Awards in 1982. The first winner in 1982 was Joy Cowley for *The Silent One*; illustrated by Sherryl Jordan (Whitcoulls); for Picture Book

category was Patricia Grace for *The Kuia and the Spider*, illustrated by Robyn Kahukiwa (Longman). There were no awards in 1987 and 1988. From 1990 onwards, it became known as The AIM Book Awards which was held as part of a Children's Book Festival by Unilever New Zealand. Then, it had three categories, the Non-Fiction Category; the Fiction Category and the Picture Book Category. The winners in 1990 were Miriam Smith for Picture Book Category for *Annie and Moon*; illustrated by Lesley Moyes (Mallinson Rendel); Tessa Duder for Fiction Category for *Alex in Winter* (Oxford University Press) and in 1993 Chris Gaskin for Non-Fiction Category for *Picture Magic*, (Ashton Scholastic). In 1997, sponsorship for the award changed to The New Zealand Post and it became known as The New Zealand Post Book of the Year. By 2003, the name was again changed to the New Zealand Post Book Awards for Children and Young Adults. They are organised and administered by Booksellers New Zealand and supported by Creative New Zealand and Book Tokens (NZ) Ltd. Today, the awards are presented to New Zealand books in five categories plus a "Book of the Year" and a Children's Choice. The 2006 Book of the Year and Junior Fiction Prize went to Joy Cowley for *Hunter* (Philomel Books). The 2006 Children's Choice award winner was Jennifer Beck for *Nobody's dog* (Scholastic); the Young Adult Fiction winner was Brigid Lowry for *With, Lots of Love From Georgia* (Allen & Unwin); for Non-Fiction category was Leon Davidson for *Scarecrow army: the Anzacs at Gallipoli* (Black Dog Books); for Picture Book category was Benjamin Brown for *A booming in the night*; illustrated by Helen Taylor (Reed) and for Best First Book was Phil Smith for *The Unknown* (Random House). Available at <http://library.christchurch.org.nz/kids/literaryprizes/nzpost>

2.7 Other International Literary Awards

This section will describe awards organised by an international organisation or open to authors from all countries. Only awards for works written in English are considered.

2.7.1 Hans Christian Andersen Medal.

Established in 1956 by the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) the award is presented biennially to one author and one illustrator for his or her body of works in children's literature (Glazer, 1997). The selection is made primarily in the cumulative literary efforts of the recipients. The Hans Christian Andersen Award is the highest international recognition given to an author and an illustrator of children's books. Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II of Denmark is the Patron of the Andersen Awards. The nominations are made by the National Section of IBBY and the recipients are selected by a distinguished international jury of children's literature specialists. The Author's Award has been given since 1956 and the Illustrators Award since 1966. The Award consists of a gold medal and a diploma, presented at a festive ceremony during the biennial IBBY Congress. The exposure for the books provides an excellent entrance into quality children's literature from a global perspective. The author winner for 1956 was Eleanor Farjeon (UK) and the illustrator winner for 1966 was Alois Carigiet (Switzerland). Margaret Mahy (New Zealand) is the winner of the 2006 Hans Christian Andersen Award for author and Wolf Erlbruch (Germany) is the winner of the 2006 Hans Christian Andersen Award for illustrator. Available at <http://www.ibby.org/index.php?id=273>

2.7.2 IRA Children's Book Awards

The International Reading Association (IRA) Children's Book Awards are given to an author's first or second published book written for children or young adults (ages from birth to 17 years). Awards are given for fiction and non-fiction in each of three categories: primary, intermediate, and young adult. Books from any country and in any language published for the first time during the calendar year can be considered. The winners' details are described in awards from the United States.

2.8 Notable Reading Lists of Children's Literature.

When an author's or illustrator's work is recognised by experts, parents, children and booksellers, it may be listed in Notable Reading Lists. Such resources not only passed the stringent criteria set down by literary critics and experts: they are valued by children for whom the works were initially created for and the people who disseminated it to the general public. Brodie (1998) posted on her personal website, her personal choice of selected books to propose to teachers to use for Mock Newbery in their schools. She also suggested to teachers to look up excellent or starred reviews in *Booklist*, *Hornbook* and *School Library Journal* or has selections discussed with teachers, school library media specialists or librarians. A notable reading list may consist of an annual list of Notable Books or use by the general readers and librarians who work with readers. These reading lists aid librarians and readers to select books of the highest possible quality and promoting reading as fundamental to quality of life.

Below are some notable reading lists published in the United States (Zeece, 1999). The web addresses are also included:

2.8.1 Booklist

Published by the ALA for over 90 years; annually reviews over 4000 books for adults and 2500 books for children. Available at <http://www.ala.org/ala/booklist.htm>.

2.8.2 The Bulletin of the Centre for Children s Books:

The Bulletin is a children's book review journal for school and public librarians; published monthly (except August) by the Graduate School of Library and Information Science of the library of Illinois at Urbana Champaign and the University of Illinois Free press since 1945. The 2006 Guide Books to Gift Books is a downloadable, annotated bibliography has been expanded and updated with over 100 new titles, offering choice selection of books suitable for giving to the young people. Electronic subscriptions are available to individuals and institutions in their electronic format; subscriptions can be purchased from the Johns Hopkins website. Available at <http://bccb.lis.uiuc.edu/>

2.8.3 Notable Books for Children

An annual list developed by the committee of librarians, educators and other professionals at ALSC in School Library Journal and made available at <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/childrennotable/notablecbooklist/currentnotable.htm>.

2.8.4 Reading Rainbow.

Reading Rainbow is an acclaimed American children's television series aired by Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) since 1983 that encourages reading among children. The

series encourage young children to read good books by familiarising them with outstanding children's literature and to use their public libraries.

2.8.5 Publishers' Weekly Children's Bestsellers List.

Weekly updates about the top five bestselling children's picture books, children's paperbacks, series books, children's non-fiction books and board books. Published through Book Wire — a book review publication. Available at <http://www.bookwise.com/AboutB/inside.htm>.

The following web-sites lists comprehensive booklists of well-known awards or children's literature at <http://www.library.wvu.edu/ref/subjguides/ed/chillitawards.html>

2.8.6 Storylines Children's Literature Foundation of New Zealand Notable Books List.

The Children's Book Foundation of New Zealand maintains its list of Notable Books since 2000 published by New Zealand writers and illustrators. Ten books have been selected in four categories, published the previous year. The categories are notable picture books, non-fiction, junior fiction and young adult fiction. The list may be accessed from Children's Literature Foundation of New Zealand website Storylines, at <http://www.storylines.org.nz/cm.asp?pid=209>

2.9 Databases of Children's Literature Awards

There are numerous databases and annotated bibliography on the World Wide Web which help users find information about children's literature awards or best books for

children. Discussed below are seven major websites that provides comprehensive information pertaining on children's literary awards and prizes.

2.9.1 DAWCL

The Database of Award Winning Children's Literature (<http://www.dawcl.com>) is a comprehensive database on award winning children's literature. The database explains each award by counting and provides reviews to the books too. DAWCL is maintained by Lisa R. Bartle, a reference librarian at California State University, San Bernardino. The project started in 1997 and is still maintained till date. There were many reviews, articles and presentations about the database by the founder and others. In May 2002, Bartle started a project, *ABC-Lit in index to Children literature Scholarship*; designed for use by those interested in the theories and criticisms used to analyse children's literature. The annotations are, so far, almost all written by Lisa R. Bartle and may be cited and used for the purpose of scholarship and education. As Bartle explains, the purpose of the database is to create a comprehensive reading list of quality children's literature or to find out if a book has won one of the indexed awards. Bartle reads the books as she indexed them and the books are summarized, reviewed and posted on her web-site. The database can be searched by awards but also by age of reader, format, setting, genre, historical period, multi-cultural, ethnicity or gender of the protagonist, language (for those books translated into English), publication year, author, illustrator translator and last but not least by keyword search of theme, subject matter or location. The author also includes abbreviations given to each award (all 72 awards) and a calendar of announcement of the awards at <http://www.dawcl.com/DAWCL/calendarofawardsannouncements.htm>.

There are 22 genres identified in the books which cover Alphabet to Theatre and Science to Arts as well as historical period from prehistoric, ancient, medieval, to contemporary, 20th century and futuristic. When the site was visited in Jun 2005, the site claimed to have 5000 records from 60 awards across six English speaking countries (United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, England and Ireland). However, when the same site was visited in July 2006, DAWCL claims to have over 6000 records from 72 awards from the same six English speaking countries. There is also an explanation about how to purchase the books linked to Barnes & Noble; searchable by title, author and illustrator. Lisa has assured users that the site will always remain free with no pop-ups or intrusive log-ins (Murillo, 2004). The author of the site stresses that anyone can make use of the site to find the best in children's literature including parents, librarians, book store personnel, children and young adults themselves.

2.9.2 Children's Literature Website.

The Children's Literature website is a database dedicated to review children's books. (<http://www.childslit.com>). Their website mission statement is to help teachers, librarians, child-care providers and parents make appropriate literary choices for children. Children's Literature Website pulls books together based upon the content, format, or age group of the target audience. The site was founded in 1993 by Marilyn Courtot, a trained librarian and has grown to have more than 125 reviewers who review more than 4000 books annually. By the year 2004, Children's literature reviewers include book authors, librarians, writers and editors, teachers, children's literature specialists and physicians. In addition to the background material for a book, some authors have

prepared teaching guides and teaching aids, some free while others are available at a modest cost. The Children's Literature reviews are licensed to Barnes & Noble and to Borders for use on their web sites and in store kiosks. The site also provides links to 58 other children's Literature Collections, web-sites and databases, including DAWCL and Children's Literature Web Guide.

2.9.3 The Children's Literature Web Guide.

The Children's Literature Web Guide (CLWG) at <http://www.ucalgary.ca/~dKbrown/awards.html> is published by Canadian, David K. Brown, director of Doucette Library of Teaching Resources at the faculty of Education in the University of Calgary. California (Zeece, 1999). This site attempts to gather and categorise the growing number of Internet resources related to books for children and young adults. It also compiles book award lists from a variety of print and Internet sources. As the founder justified in his welcome address, he intends that the resources posted will tempt children away from the Net and back to reading the books and frequent the libraries which housed these books. As at 1998, the CLWG also provides 29 links to electronic journals and book reviews about children's literature; six of them, he highly recommended. However, the last update for the records was found to be in 1998.

2.9.4 Vandergrift's Children's Literature Page

Vandergrift's Children Literature Page and Vandergrift's Special interest page at <http://www.scils.rutgers.edu/~kvander/ChildrenLit/index.htm>. is an online source for parents and teachers interested in learning about literature for children and young adults. The site covers such topics such as learning about authors and illustrators; linking

literature with learning; history of children's literature; gender and culture in picture books; feminism and children's books; professional writing sources and research methods on the World Wide Web, Vandergrift also has a site on the Social History of Children's Literature at http://scils.rutgers.edu/~kvander/history_of_children'slit/index.html , where parents and teachers concerned with children and their literature can acquire a greater understanding of that literature and their role it plays in the lives of children by studying both the history of childhood and the history of children' literature.

2.9.5 Awards and Prizes Online by the Children's Book Council

The Children's Book Council, Inc. in the United States is the nonprofit trade association of publishers and packagers of trade books and related materials for children and young adults. It is dedicated to encourage literacy through the use of children's books. Between them the Council created the *Notable Books in the Field of Social Science Studies* list (NCSS) and the *Outstanding Science Trade Books for children* list (NSTA). The Council also publishes the Children Book Awards and Prizes that references over 200 literary awards and prizes (Mahmound 1996). The book, which has now become a subscribed web-site, "Awards and Prizes Online," presently claims to have information to 321 awards. 7365 books, 5740 authors and 788 publishers at <http://awardsandprizes.cbcbooks.org/>.

The site claims to be a dynamic database of award-winning children's and young adult books. Its information is derived from the CBC's acclaimed reference volume; it is the most comprehensive single source for information about children's book awards in English. Annual subscriptions run for one year from the date of purchase. Awards and Prizes Online contains complete information, Entries include description of the award; the name of the award sponsor; the postal and web addresses for the award;

the award contact; the complete list of winners from the award's inception through the latest information; publisher and publication date for each title and publisher information. New awards given for children literature are added as they appear, representing more than a 20% increase in content from the print edition. Awards and Prizes Online collects new and continuing awards as well as discontinued awards and winners.

2.9.6 The San Francisco Bay Area School Ratings Website

The San Francisco Bay Area School Ratings website provides a free list of nearly 1,300 award winning children books. They have combined fifteen awards winning books from the United States and Canada into one comprehensive list. The lists are sorted into age groups i.e. baby— preschool; ages 4—8; ages 9-12; ages 13+ and all ages. Users only need to click on the respective age groups for a list of award winning children's books. Links to Amazon.com are also provided in order to get more comprehensive information about any particular book. Available at <http://www.schoolratings.com/bestbooks.htm>.

2.10 Analysis of Awards and Summary

In short, a total of seventy-two awards from five English speaking countries and two international awards have been described. The awards and year created from each country are presented in Appendix I. Table 1.1 shows the earliest award and number of awards offered by each country.

Table 2.1 Earliest Literary Awards by Country

Country	Earliest Book Award	Earliest Year Given
United States of America	Newbery Medal	1922
United Kingdom	Carnegie Medal	1936
Canada	Governor General's Literary Awards	1937
Australia	Children Book Council Book of the Year Award	1946
New Zealand	Esther Glen Award	1946

From the description of awards from the five English speaking countries, it is established that the earliest award for children's literature started in 1922 (Newbery Medal award) and since then there have been awards for different, interesting and innovative purposes and categories.

Figure 2.1. Number of Awards by Country

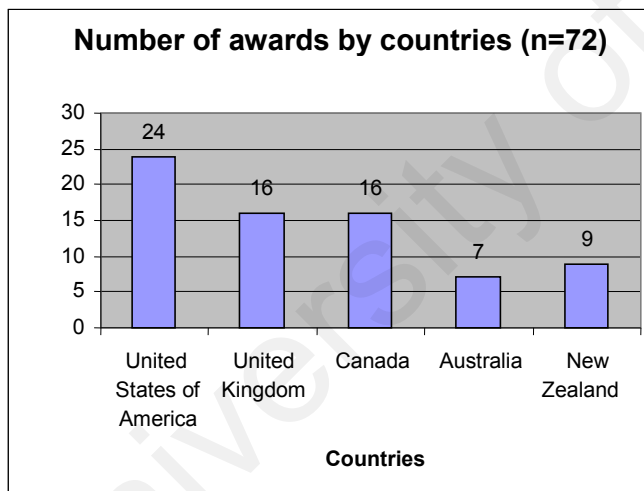


Figure 2.1 shows a bar chart in correspondent to each country. The most awards are from the United States, 24 awards, followed by awards from United Kingdom and Canada, 16 awards each, while New Zealand and Australia have nine and seven awards respectively.

Prizes may be in the form of monetary benefits, a medal, a plaque, a statue or a publishing stamp for the winning book to the writers or illustrators. It may also include monetary prizes for the editor who help make the book a winning title or monetary prize

or certificate to the publisher for promoting the sales of the book. Some prizes also include donation of money or book vouchers to the school of the writer's choice. Thus, we see that the agencies or organisations that sponsor book prizes carry out all these for the sake of young readers and efforts in building a literate society and a staunch civilization.

Categories of genres, themes and types of awards differ widely with interesting names like Baby's first Book, Books for Preschoolers, Book for Younger Readers (shorter novels) and Books for Older Readers (longer novels) (Red House Children's Book Award) and even The Best Book with Facts to Keep Forever or The Book I Couldn't Put Down (Blue Peter Book Awards). The different categories available in one type of award makes the total genres and types to be 102, more than the number of awards offered. For example, the Boston Globe-Horn Book Awards offers prizes for three genres such as fiction, non-fiction and picture book while the IRA Children's Book Awards has categories for fiction, non-fiction in three levels; primary, intermediate and young adult. Table 2.2 indicates the number of awards by genre which totals 79; while Table 2.3 indicates the number of awards by types such as genre based awards, thematic based awards, body of works awards, readers' choice award and translated books awards which total 102.

Table 2.2. Number of Awards by Genres.

	United States	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	
Fiction Book Awards	11	9	9	2	6	37
Illustrators' awards	4	4	4	1	3	16
Poetry awards	2	2	2	-	-	6
Non-fiction/information book awards	4	1	4	1	2	12
Short Story awards	2	-	-	-	-	2
Science books awards	2	1	-	1	-	4
Historical fiction awards	1	-	1	-	-	2
Total	26	17	20	5	11	79

From Table 2.2, it is observed that fiction book awards are the most (37), followed by awards for illustrators (16), then, awards for non-fiction or information books (12) and poetry awards (6), science books awards (4) and two awards each for historical fiction and short stories. Fiction books include contemporary fiction, horror, fantasy, folklore and ethnic fiction. Science books are also information books and are categorised differently here because they have awards on their own.

Table 2.3. Number of Awards by Types.

	United States	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	
Genre based awards	26	17	20	5	11	79
Thematic based awards	2	1	-	3	-	6
Body of works awards	2	-	1	1	1	5
Readers' choice Award	1	4	2	1	1	9
Translated books awards	1	1	1	-	-	3
Total	32	23	24	10	13	102

Table 2.3 shows that while most awards are genre based (as shown in Table 2.2); there too, are created awards for thematic reasons such as for peace or for the environment. Australia and United States both offer thematic based awards, which are Children's Peace Literature Award and Environment Award for Children's Literature in Australia and the United States offers the Jane Addams Book Award for world peace and social justice. The United States also offers awards for an author's body of works followed by one each from Canada, Australia and New Zealand but there is no such award in United Kingdom. United Kingdom has the most readers' choice awards, that is, 4, compared with Canada (2) and one each from the other three countries. Awards for translated works are given in United States, United Kingdom and Canada but not in Australia and New Zealand.

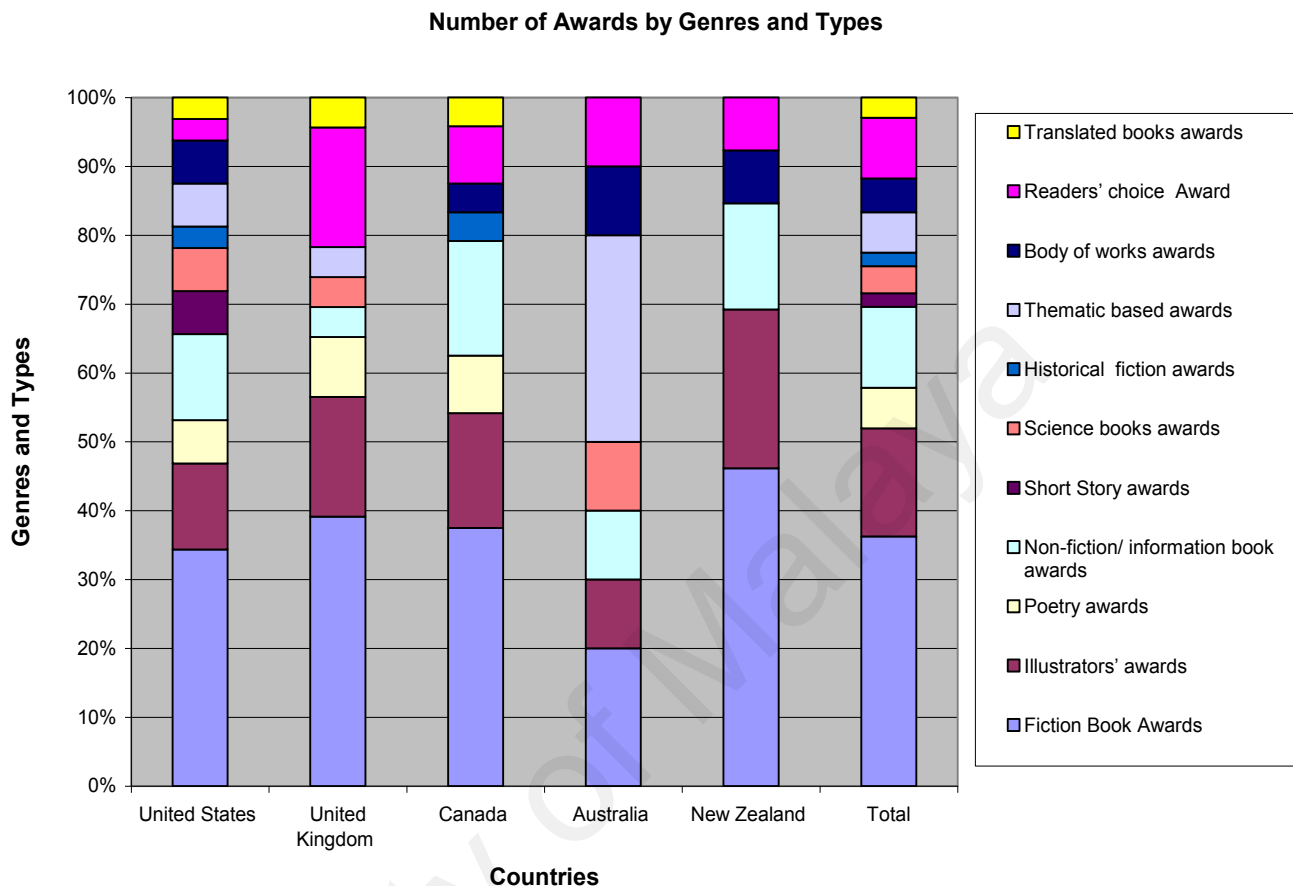


Figure 2.2. Number of Awards by Genres and Types

Figure 2.2 shows a stacked bar chart by percentage on each country on the different genres and types of awards in each country.

Sponsors and organisers for awards in the UK, for example, range from coffee-makers (Costa Coffee), confectionery producers (Nestle'), press and publishing companies (Guardian newspaper, Thimble Press, Walker Books) or magazine publishers (Signal magazine), bookstores (Red House) or trust funds (Marsh Award), professional bodies or societies (UK National Academy of Science) or foundations (Aventis Foundation, Colin Mears bequest). Nevertheless, the most active organisations or sponsors are the library

associations which total 19 out of 72 (26%) followed by book trusts, book clubs, book councils and reading associations with 16 (22 %).

Table 2.4. Bodies and Agencies that Sponsor/Administer Awards.

Bodies	United States	United Kingdom	Canada	Australia	New Zealand	Total
Library associations	9	2	4	-	4	19
Literature foundations and academic institutions	3	1	2	1	4	11
Publishers and book sellers	2	6	-	1	1	10
Book trusts, clubs, councils and reading associations	4	4	6	2	-	16
Authors' and teachers associations	3	-	2	-	-	5
Others (Individual trust funds, societies, foundations & corporate bodies)	3	3	2	3	-	11
Total	24	16	16	7	9	72

The America Library Association (ALA), the Library Association, United Kingdom, the Canadian Library Association (CLA) and Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa (LIANZA) are very active in administering literature awards for children in the United States, United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand respectively. While in Australia, the active body administering literature awards for children and young people is the Children Book Council. Not surprisingly, books sellers and book publishers are another active group that actively sponsor book awards, after all these books sellers have to make sure that their books are bought and read. What better way then to encourage children to read. There are eight readers' choice books awards, two of them sponsored by book seller (Red House Children's Book Award) and publisher (New Zealand Post Children's Book Awards). Another enthusiastic group that sponsor or administer awards are books clubs, councils and foundations. These books clubs have an

imperative agenda to instill and nurture reading habits in young minds to engender a reading society.

The selection of winners also varies divergently. In the US and UK, books may be selected by jury (Newbery Medal, Caldecott Medal and others), readers' choice (Alex Awards, Red House Children's Book Awards), or nominated by teachers and librarians (Carnegie and Kate Greenaway Medal and Angus Award), highly recommended by booksellers (American Booksellers Book of the Year Award) or even fellow writers (Golden Kite Award).

Most of the awards started off as a single category award (Australian Book of the Year Award- started in 1942) which later developed into four categories. Readers' choice awards, though are not genres but they are just an indication of the different types of selection that awards can be based on. Readers' choice awards aid literacy of society by empowering young people, as they are entirely responsible for the choice of the winner. Pupils respond positively and a real excitement grows amongst pupils and staff as the reading progresses and the time for voting approaches.

On the compilation of book lists on highly recommended books for children and young adults reading, the United States has published reading lists such as *Booklist*, published by the American Library Association that annually reviews over 4000 books for adults and 2500 books for children; *Notable Books for Children*, an annual list developed by the committee of librarians, educators and other professionals at Association for Library Service to Children (ALSC); *The Bulletin of the Centre for Children's Books*, a children's book review journal for school and public librarians, published by the Graduate School of

Library and Information Science of the library of Illinois, University of Illinois. Australia and New Zealand have *Publishers' Weekly Children's Bestsellers List* which gives weekly updates for top five bestselling children's picture books, children's paperbacks, series books, children's non-fiction books and board books. Meanwhile, New Zealand produces *Storylines Children's Literature Foundation of New Zealand Notable Books List* that maintains its list of Notable Books since 2000 published by New Zealand writers and illustrators.

In conclusion, children's literature prizes in the five English speaking countries are well established and varied. Malaysia is surely heading towards that direction with the setting up of PURNAMA which supports the development of children's literature and review and criticism and research into children's literature and also the newly created award, Anugerah BITARA associated with IBBY (International Board on Books for Young People) and the more established Utusan Group Literary Awards. Malaysian children and young adults' literary awards and prizes will be fully discussed in Chapter. 4.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of this research is to study the history of Malaysian children and young adults' literature prizes or awards from pre-independence to 2006. In addition, it also attempts to provide a quantitative description on children and young adults' literature awards in Malaysia.

In particular, this research sought to answer the following research questions:

5. What is the trend of children and young adults' literary prizes offered in the main English speaking countries?
6. What is the coverage of publications or research on development of children or young adults' literature awards in Malaysia?
7. How did children's literature and children literary awards evolved in Malaysia?
Who are the people and organisations involved?
8. What is the extent and trend of literary prizes in Malaysia for children? Who are the winners of the awards and the titles? Specifically the details sought are:
 - a) What are the awards and who are the organisers that sponsored these awards?
 - b) Who are the winning authors and the titles of the books?
 - c) Who are the winning illustrators?
 - d) What are the prizes offered?
 - e) What subject matter is covered by the award winning literature?

3.2 Research Framework

In order to understand the spread and trends of the award winning literature for children and young adults', a comprehensive survey is done on children's literary prizes and the winners in the five English speaking countries, namely, the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Information sought are the types of awards, genres, organisations sponsoring or managing the awards, frequency and year started for each award, purposes given and the names of winning authors and their winning works. Most of the information from the five countries was obtained from the awards' official websites which provide up to-date information and history of the awards. Wherever bibliographic information of winning works is incomplete such as when the title of work and winner's name are given but neither the year nor name of publisher is provided, searches are done through the Library of Congress and the Christchurch Public Library Online Public Access Catalogues (OPAC) to obtain required information.

The process for this study derives from the literature review done on literary prizes from the five countries, the following information have been obtained:

- Earliest year of literary awards by country
- Year started for each award
- Purpose of award given
- Genre and categories in award
- Names of winning authors and titles of works
- Prizes for each award

As some awards are more than 50 years old and the list of winners are long and categories many, only the names of the first time winners and latest winners had been recorded as it would not be practical to list all the winners.

From the information collected, an analysis is done on the following:

- Number of awards by country
- Number of awards by genres for each country such as:
 - Fiction Book Awards
 - Illustrators' awards
 - Poetry awards
 - Non-fiction/ information book awards
 - Short Story awards
 - Science books awards
 - Historical fiction awards
- Number of awards by types for each country such as:
 - Genre based awards
 - Thematic based awards
 - Body of works awards
 - Readers' choice Award
 - Translated books awards
- Bodies and agencies that sponsor/administer awards such as:
 - Library associations
 - Literature foundations and academic institutions

- Publishers and book sellers
- Book trusts, clubs, councils and reading associations
- Authors' and teachers associations
- Others (Individual trust funds, societies, foundations & corporate bodies).

A similar process will be undertaken from published literature about Malaysian children and young adults' literary prizes and once the information about the awards are obtained similar quantitative analysis will be applied.

3.3 Research Methodology

This study uses a mixed approach of historical research and bibliographic study. The process of historical research involves determining the events from sources, studying the contents of sources to place events in a logical sequence and to interpret and report findings (Powell, 1994). The events in this context are award winning literature written for children and young adults. The sources in this context are both primary, such as interviews with personnel from the organising institutions and mainly secondary sources comprising journal articles, books, newspaper reports and printed programmes. The study of sources in this context, help put into chronology the events that lead up to the organisation of children and young adults' literary prizes in Malaysia. It helps in the tracing of the development of children and young adults' literature together with the events and data relevant to children and young adults' literature and literary prizes. This method therefore involves visiting libraries and repositories which hold sources and meeting with personnel in the organisations involved in organizing the events. From the sources, the events are described and interpreted. Powell (1994) describes descriptive

statistics as finding the characteristics of the population being studied. In this case, they are the awards, genres, categories, years of awards and prizes value.

The sources perused to obtain the required data for this study are journals and periodicals related to children's literature in general and particularly those published for teenagers.

These include the following:

- (a) *Dewan Sastera* (Jan 1971-Mac 2007) – a literary journal published by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP), a leading government publisher. All articles relating to children and young adults' literature or literary prizes are extracted and studied to trace events, development, opinions, critical essays by those whole are directly involved in juvenile literary field.
- (b) *Dewan Siswa* (1985-1998) – a teenager's magazine published by DBP. This magazine is particularly rich in information about awards such as the Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literature Prize, providing information about how it started as well as the winners and prizes offered.
- (c) Newspapers such as *Utusan Malaysia*, *New Straits Times* and *Berita Harian*. News clippings are also obtained by accessing *NSTP E-media*. which provides information of events from 1991.
- (d) Programme books and judges reports of various literary prizes such as The National Book Prize, the Utusan Group Literary Prize, and the MBBY-Bitara Book Awards.
- (e) Books which covered the development and trend of children and young adults' literature in Malaysia.

- (f) Websites of organisations that sponsor literary awards such as MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers.

3.4 Sampling and Data Collection

Awards names and the organisers that sponsor and manage writing competitions and book awards are looked for. Information for descriptive and quantitative studies are gathered and quantitatively described from the following sources:

1. From the *Dewan Sastera* journal (Jan 1971-Mac 2007) to search for any article relating to children's and young adult literature or literary prizes. From *Dewan Sastera*, too, is obtained A. M. Thani's (1982) list of writing competitions in Malaysia from 1946 to 1980. The competitions are then cross-checked with Zainab's (1995) list of Malay Literary Awards 1946-1993.
2. From the *Dewan Siswa* journal (1985-1998) to search for information relating to Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize.
3. Going through volumes of *Sayembara Eso-Gapena* books and Utusan Public Bank anthologies and winning novels.
4. Trips are made to:
 - a. DBP's Centre for Malay Documents (Pusat Dokumentasi Melayu) for information of DBP literary prizes and Eso-Gapena Literary Prizes.
 - b. Utusan Publications and Utusan resource centre to find out about Utusan awards dating back to 1987. An informal interview is carried out with Nor Azah bt. Abd. Aziz (7 Sept 2006).
 - c. National Book Council of Malaysia (MBKM) to obtain information on National Book Prize.

- d. National Library to obtain information on National Library Book Prizes
 - e. MPH Bookstore headquarters for information on past MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers competitions. The latest 2006 results are available from MPH official website at www.mph.com.my/promotions/mphsearch_result.cfm (accessed 20 January 2007).
(Telephone calls are made prior to each visit).
5. Searches through NSTP E-media are also done to obtain news clipping of literary prizes events and information for Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prizes, Esso-Gapena and Mobil- MABOPA writing competitions and others.
 6. Some information are obtained from panel of judges' reports, program books or back covers of winning books or anthologies of compilations of winning poetry and short stories.
 7. Emails are sent to MBBY office in Shah Alam, MPH Bookstore editor, Renee Koh, and Utusan Publications corporate communications officer to obtain information on MBBY-Bitara Book Awards, MPH Search for young Malaysian Writers and Utusan Literary Prizes respectively.
 8. Searches are also done through Online Public Access Catalogues (OPACs) of libraries mainly the *Pendeta WebPac* of the Library of University of Malaya and the OPAC of National Library of Malaysia. The names of the awards are keyed in under subjects, titles or authors to obtain titles of winning works and other bibliographic information and also to cross-check information.

It is felt interesting to report here that the researcher found an organisation claiming to be an NGO named the National Book Foundation (Yayasan Buku Kebangsaan) with a

letterhead and newly formed in 2004 with address in Wisma Denmark, Kuala Lumpur but when the researcher tried to call the place the owner of the building said that they never had had any tenant of an organisation by that name or nature.

Data collected are:

- (a) organisers of awards – the sponsors and administrators of awards
- (b) years awarded - single years, a period of years etc.
- (c) purpose of award - purposes of award as stated by organisers/sponsors
- (d) types of awards - writing competitions or book awards
- (e) category - children or young adults
- (f) genres of writing competitions – novels, short stories, poetry or dramas, illustration, translation or comical.
- (g) prizes value.
- (h) winning authors - all authors/illustrator that create the works
- (i) winning works and their bibliographic information.

3.5 Data Analysis

The process used to study the literary prizes from the five countries is similarly applied when looking for information in the sources mentioned above. The data collated will be subjected to descriptive analysis such as frequency of prizes, organisations involved and the genres of writing competitions as well as the period of years given from 1957 to 2006. Book awards' frequency of prizes and the organisations involved are also analysed.

In short the data collect are analysed for:

1. frequency of prizes and organisations involved.
2. literary awards by genre and category of awards.
3. number of awards given by each organization.
4. cross tabulation of genre and category of literary awards.
5. frequency of prizes by ten year periods.
6. book awards by organisers, genre, category and years given.
7. number of book awards with winners and without winners.
8. value of prizes.
9. winners by genre.
10. most prolific authors of award winning works

The data are then put into lists such as:

1.

No.	Name of award	Genre	Category	Year (s)	No. of years

2.

Organisation	Children's literature	Young adults' literature	No. of awards	Percent

3.

Organisation	Children's literature					Young adults' literature				Total
	Novels	Short stories	Poetry	Drama	Comical, illustration, translation	Novels	Short stories	Poetry	Drama	

3.6 Limitations of The Study

In this study the following limitations are considered, firstly, there is a lack of published work on the development of literary prizes for children and young adults' literature in Malaysia. Secondly, for some competitions; the titles of the submitted works are not readily available. Many titles of winning works may not be able to be located as some institutions do not keep good documentations prior to the 1990's. Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP), for example, had held many writing competitions but the records were not consistently reported. Thirdly, as most competitions handled unpublished manuscripts, not all winning titles have been published. This study is also limited to awards and winners documented in published literature. Those that are not reported may therefore be missed.

3.7 Summary

This research employs a mixed method of historical research to trace the events that bring about literary prize winning works and winners of children and young adults' literature awards in Malaysia. It uses descriptive statistics and bibliometric techniques to analyse data. In summary, this chapter describes the method employed and explains the research framework, methodology, sampling and data analysis. The limitations of the research are also noted.

CHAPTER 4

A REVIEW AND HISTORY OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULT'S LITERATURE AND LITERARY AWARDS IN MALAYSIA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will briefly describe Malaysian literature awards, followed by the development of children and young adults' literature in Malaysia during the early years and will study the beginning of children and young adults' literature awards or prizes in Malaysia. It also introduces the setting up of PURNAMA, a centre for the development and research on children and young adults' literature in Malaysia.

Prior to independence, there was no competition for children's literature as most if not all books for children's reading were either published in the English language or in other vernacular language. Since the Malay language had only become the official medium of instruction from 1970, there were few publications for children's books prior to that. Children's literature in a country must derive from writing of the local citizenry; which in this case should be writings in Bahasa Melayu. Malaysia will be celebrating her 50th nationhood in 2007 which is still young if compared to the Newbery award which was created in 1922. In comparison, by 2007, the Newbery awards will be 85 years old and the United States will be 230 years old. Therefore, children's literature in Malaysia can be considered to be still young. In the 1970's, there were attempts to produce more books in Bahasa Melayu for children but those were mainly translations from the English literary works (Suhaimi, 1976).

Children's literature in Malaysia for this study will be defined first as literary writing in Bahasa Malaysia for children by Malaysian authors and later, as writings in English for children by Malaysian authors.

4.2 A Short History of Literary Awards in Malaysia

Before discussing about children's literature prizes or awards in Malaysia, it is felt appropriate that a brief preliminary discussion of literary awards in Malaysia is deemed necessary. For this discussion, the Malay word 'karya sastera' is translated as Literature; thus Hadiah Karya Sastera (Literary Prize) was first offered in 1971 by the government of Malaysia. There were prizes for genres such as novels, short stories and poetry but there was no defined prize for children's category. In November 1977, Hadiah Karya Sastera was discontinued by the government. The then Prime Minister, Datuk Hussein Onn wanted to have a National Laureate Award for writers (Anugerah Sastera Nasional). A five-man panel headed by Datuk Musa Hitam, the then Deputy Prime Minister was appointed to outline the guidelines and criteria for the award. On 19 October 1979, GAPENA sent a memorandum to the panel requesting for certain criteria to be considered by the panel (Othman, 1980). Meanwhile, the Prime Minister proposed that the Hadiah Karya Sastera be taken up by the private sector, namely private publishers such as The New Straits Times Group or the Utusan Publications, other media publications or individuals. However, the move was received with mixed feelings. Many writers were unhappy. There were suggestions and pleas from several quarters for the government to revive it (Halilah et. al., 1978). In 1981, at the National Laureate award giving ceremony, Datuk Musa Hitam again called upon the private sector to revive the

Hadiah Karya Sastera so as to give better prizes to different genres such as anthologies of poems, short stories, best novel prize, best first Book or best young writer talent. By 1982, the National Laureate Award had entered its second year; yet there were still no takers for the terminated Hadiah Karya Sastera. By 1981, Datuk Musa Hitam announced that Hadiah Karya Sastera would be revived under a new name, The Hadiah Sastera Malaysia (Malaysian Literature Prize) was to be managed and organised by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. The Prize was to be given to Malaysian writers writing in the Malay Language every two years beginning from 1984, starting from works submitted from 1982 and 1983 (Wan Omar, 1982). Even though, the prize had categories for poetry, short stories, critical essays, drama, literature studies and translation, there was no prize for children or young adults' literature (Othman, 1984).

4.3 Children's Literature in Malaysia - The Early Years

In 1967, Azah Aziz had an ambition to compile an anthology of children's poetry for Malaysia. She sought the help of Usman Awang, Firdaus Abdullah, A.Wahab Ali, M. Ghazali, A.S. Amin and Hanum Ain. She met with Professor Ungku Aziz, Awang Had Salleh and Kamaluddin Mohammad (Keris Mas) to discuss about the poetry she compiled. Hence the first book on poetry for children, *Puisi Kanak-kanak (1967)* was published by DBP. Following the first endeavour, other books of poetry came into existence such as *Di bawah langit biru* (DBP, 1967) and *Melor, Melor, Si bunga melor* (DBP, 1973) (Ahmad Kamal Abdullah, 1976). In the 60's and 70's, writers of children's stories, A. Samad Said, Arman Sani, Matlob, Rejab F.I., Darussalam and Aziz Afkar focused on adventure and family outings stories for children (Othman, 1983). The

publishers were mainly Saudara Sinaran and Pustaka Nasional. From the mid 1970's, new talents emerged. Shahidan Md. Noh, Rubaidin Siwar, Nazel Hashim Mohammad, Mohd. Ismail Sarbini, Zailani Taslim, Ajikik and Othman Rasul began to write children's short stories for children's newspapers and magazines such as *Utusan Pelajar*, *Dewan Pelajar*, *Dewan Siswa*, *Medan Pelajar*, *Antara Pelajar* and *Bujal*. Many started with short stories and progressed to novels with themes on adventures and family life. A few tried science fiction short stories and novels such as Rubaidin Siwar (*Spektra 2000*), Mohd Ismail Sarbini (*Pulau Berukera dan Planet Ulba*), Zailani Taslim (*Rerama Bermata Merah*), Ajikik (*Tetamu dan Planet Z*) and Salleh Hamzah (*Makhluk Ajaib di Gua Hantu*). In spite of these endeavours, Othman pointed out that the science fiction were of human beings living in the future. There was neither hard science fiction nor fantasy science fiction. He reflected that it might be due to writers' lack of confidence or interest in writing science fiction. In addition, Othman also noticed the lack of horror stories and he proposed that horror stories told in relation to religion would promote positive values in children. As a conclusion, Othman reiterated that many writers have stories to tell but they needed guidance in writing techniques. Among other themes lacking in Malaysian children's literature are stories of Malay politics in darkness or supremacy, stories of the Japanese occupation, the Emergency era and stories on the upsurge of nationalism in Malaysia (Othman Puteh, 1983).

Professor Awang Had Salleh mentioned that children read to fulfill their curiosity, to get knowledge, to release emotions and experience things not in their daily life as well as for fun and entertainment (Abdul Ahmad, 1987). He went on to say that if one wants to write for children or young adults; one must think and work on the correct procedures and

children will thank those who work for them. In 1976, Nazel Hashim interviewed Siti Rafidah Shamsuddin, a librarian from DBP and a lecturer on children's literature in Specialists Teachers' College (MPIK), who observed that children's literature in Malaysia has been left behind that of adult's literature, only some poetry by Azah Aziz and Abdul Kadir Ahmad were available and many were only translated books of Enid Blyton and the Ladybird series. There was a poverty of Malaysian literature for children. Siti Rafidah attributed the situation to lack of interest on the part of book publishers, lack of writers and lack of awareness among teachers and parents on the importance of children's literature. It could also be due to the lack of publicity about children's literature as little or nil research was carried out on the subject in Malaysia. A first seminar on "Planning, production and distribution of books for children and young people in Asia" was sponsored by UNESCO and administered by DBP in December 1975. It was suggested that publishers need to set up separate divisions solely for children's literature. There should be attractive remuneration for children's book writers and illustrators. Parents should encourage their children to read other books besides textbooks and the government should play a role by having seminars and cooperation from publishers, teachers and parents.

Siti Rafidah explained the types of books suitable for the different age groups (Nazel Hashim, 1976):

- i) 5 year olds prefer numbers and alphabetical books; counting and differentiating ability is learnt and 5-year olds like to use words they already know and they like repetition like rhymes and colourful picture books. They also like fairytales or experiences that they cannot encounter daily.

- ii) The 6-8 year olds would emulate adults' behaviour and they like to be with those older than them. They are active and love games. They already know how to read and write and therefore love reading pictured stories, poetry or short folk tales or adventures with simple plots.
- iii) Children ages 9 to 11 years are more independent and profess loyalty to their friends. They like group work and to form clubs and have secret codes. They also like to know about other countries. Thus, stories they like include mysteries, magic, adventures, scouts, animals and foreign lands
- iv) The 12 -15 year old children like biographies, career, classics, romance, and family adventure stories.

Besides the suitability of books for the different ages, Siti Rafidah also reminded that the aspects of book format such as size and book, typeface, margins, binding and quality of content are as important. Themes should be on Malaysian multi-racial and multi-cultural life notwithstanding stories from foreign lands. It was also noted that the talented illustrators at that time were Kwan Shan Mei for the *Magic Princess*; written by Chia Hearn Chek (Utusan Melayu, 1972); Kamsiah Mahmood for *Puisi Sayang Adikku Sayang*; written by Abu Khairy Ismail (DBP, 1975) and Meor Shariman Hassan (Mishar) for *Cerita Rakyat Asia untuk kanak-kanak, Book 2* (DBP, 1975). Four literary works for children worth mentioning in 1976 were those by Azah Aziz for *Puisi Kanak-kanak* (DBP, 1967); *Cerita Rakyat Asia untuk Kanak-kanak, Buku 1 dan 2* (DBP, 1975); *Folktales from the Orient series* by Chia Hearn Chek (Federal-Alpha, 1975) and *Mengejar Tetamu di Waktu Senja* by Abdul Samad Said (Pustaka Melayu, 1968).

Atan Long (1983) stated that there are two types of reading materials for children; those concerned with the techniques of reading and those for pleasure or leisure reading. He says there were two choices for local writers; which were to mould stories with knowledge and interest skillfully with good command of language and literature or to maintain the present writings that are too didactic and lack of experiences, thinking and imagination.

4.4 Publications on Children and Young Adults' Literature in Malaysia

4.4.1 Children's Literature

Ch'ng and Yip (1975), in an 8 page paper presented at the education seminar "Planning, production and distribution of books for children and young people in Asia" sponsored by UNESCO and organised by DBP presented a barren picture of the state of children literature in Malaysian. Both of them agreed that Malaysian public libraries were small with inadequate collection. The demand of reading materials for children is small except for a limited number of educated middle class or upper class parents who do encourage reading or buy books for their children. They reported that between the years 1970-1974, non text books are only 16.24 % of total books published, despite the fact that children are supposed to pursue a wider range of literature outside the school curriculum. Even the insufficient books published were of poor quality paper, many with spelling errors and unattractive illustrations or had dull, unimaginative or repetition stories or plots. There were also too many adventure stories with similar plots.

Siti Rafidah in Nazel Hashim (1976) mentioned that Fargoes, Fajar Bakti and DBP were among the first few publishers to translate books into the Malay language for children in the 70's. Among the first books translated were:

- 1) Blyton, Enid, *Saudara kembar di S.M Tengku Asikin* (Fargoes, 1974);
- 2) Carey, David, *Di alam kita darihal kamera* (Federal, 1974);
- 3) Comber, Leon, *More favourite stories for Asian schools* (Heinemann, 1972) (translated to English);
- 4) Cooper, Janes, *Pulau Khazanah* (Fajar Bakti, 1974) (series);
- 5) *Cerita dari Australia* (DBP, 1974); and
- 6) *Cerita rakyat Asia untuk kanak-kanak, buku 1 dan 2* (DBP / UNESCO, 1975).

Hamdan Yahya (1976), too, gave credit to Fargoes Publication for helping to satisfy the thirst for literature for children through children's fiction via translated books. In several interviews, Suhaimi (1976) talked to some children book writers of that time. Rubaidin Siwar lamented that there was a lack of children's literature in the National language. Most of the books published in Malay were translated works. He also believed that there should be a children's literature award in Malaysia and there should also be reading lists for children books. Arman Sani said that there should be more critical essays on children's literature to guide teachers and parents. Matlob stressed that the development of children's literature should go hand in hand with school libraries' aim to nurture the reading habit in children. Rahimy made out that there are 4600 available primary school libraries which form ready market for children books; therefore teacher librarians should be aware of children books and thereby inculcate children's interests in reading them.

Finally, Othman Puteh reiterated that the Ministry of Education should supply book lists to schools on suitable books to be used as readers from Remove Class up to Form Three and there should be a children's literature award in Malaysia. Malungun says that workshops or courses should be held for writers to write children books. Azah Aziz verifies that a children's literature award or prize would encourage the writers to produce quality works. (Suhaimi, 1976).

In October 1977, a workshop for children's books writing was organised by DBP. More than thirty writers, editors and illustrators met to trash out problems and to learn techniques of writing children's books and to discuss problems of disseminating the books to children. It was noted that a printing of 3000 to 5000 books took three years to be sold whereas the number of children below fourteen in 1975 were four million. Children may like to read but the buying power lay in the hands of parents. According to the statistics from the National Library, from 1966 till Sept 1975, 206 titles of children's books were published but in 1976 alone, 338 books were published. By the first quarter of 1977 alone, 84 titles were published (National Library Report, 1977). However, it was lamented that the publication of those books were not driven by social nor moral responsibility but rather by commercial drive. This was because the bulk of works published were translations from popular Western books. Many of the translations were even Malaysianised and mere culture transfer, such as a child kissing and hugging a dog. Hamzah Hamdani (1977) reported that Kyoko Matsuoka, a speaker at the workshop for children's book writing mentioned that in Japan, translated books retain their setting because they open Japanese children's mind to a wider and more cosmopolitan view of the world. Hamzah Hamdani (1977) also reported that Awang Had Salleh suggested that

an academic study be carried out to study the predilection of child readers and Ajikik proposed that such studies should be financially sponsored by publishers. It was also suggested that a children books' club or society be formed to see to the development and dissemination of children's books. However, it was later felt that maybe such book club or society could be a sub-committee of existing writers' associations. Likewise, Salleh Daud (1980) proposed for a Malaysian Children's Books' Council to function as a guide to the publishing of children's books in aspects of context and techniques to coincide with the launching of a reading movement (Perlancaran Gerakan Membaca 1980).

A children's literature convention was held in 1989. Sutung Umar Rs (1989) wrote that making or having resolutions in conventions is a thing apart from having them carried out or implemented. He quoted that there was a similar children convention held in 1966 but no significant progress resulted from it. Meanwhile, Hashim Awang (1991) lamented that there was a lack of literary criticism on children literature. He quoted Othman Puteh (1989) who said that the field of young adults' literary criticism is dawdling and neglected by critics and the mass media.

4.4.2 Young Adults' Literature

The term 'young adults' literature' did not come into Malaysian literature scene until 1979 when Esso-Gapena started a young adult literature prize (Hadiah Sastera Remaja Esso-Gapena I) sponsored by Esso Production Malaysia Inc. and Esso Malaysia Berhad (Abdul Ahmad, 2001).

Sahlan (1989) asked the literary world what is Young Adults' literature, what are their criteria and characteristics and who are the writers, what are their guidelines and who are the readers? He lamented that till date a bestseller had yet to be produced by any Malaysian writers in that field. Due to the World Bank allocation at that time, the book shelves in school libraries had to be filled, but alas the quality of these books is questionable. He called upon the Malaysian National Laureates such as A. Samad Said, Shahnon Ahmad and Keris Mas to step down and help with the development of children's literature. (Sahlan, 1989). In response to Sahlan, Othman Puteh explained that the matter had been settled in papers presented by Hassan Ahmad, Atan Long, Awang Had Salleh and Salleh Daud, though he did not elaborate on the context. However, Othman Puteh did define Young Adults' Literature as writing for readers of ages 12 to 20 years of age (Othman, 1989). He said that the question of who the writers of Young Adults literature are should not arise as anybody, young or old can contribute to the canon. On who to guide, he answered that any parties, bodies or organisations interested which would like to uphold the responsibilities to develop children and young adults' literature may do so. The readers of course, he reiterated were the young adults themselves. About bestseller, he quoted Khatijah Hashim's best seller novel *Mira Edora*, though the figure of sales or print was not specified. On the other hand, Abdul Ahmad (1991) specified that the age of young adults' literature in Malaysia is as old as the nation itself as long as questions posed by Sahlan are still heard. He stated that the first book for young adults was *Cincin Rahsia (1951)* by Hashim Amir Hamzah even though it was not categorized as young adult literature but as children's literature.

Othman Puteh (1990) specified that the young adults readerships in the 50's were mainly primary schooled and Malay educated. In the 60's they were the secondary schooled readers and by the 70's they were the upper secondary or teachers' college educated readers. By the 80's they have progressed to the more formal educated, modern Malays who are now more sophisticated readers who demand different themes and issues on more progressive and challenging lifestyles. He noticed that veterans of the 60's such as Arman Sani, Matlob and A.S.Said have stopped writing young adults novels, so had Jalil Abdul Rahman, Ajikik, Othman Rasul, Nazel Hashim Mohamed, Shahidan Md. Noh, Mohd. Ariffin Siri and Rubaidin Siwar. The writers of 70's who remained active were Aripin Said, Mohd. Tajudin Hj. Abdul Rahman and Rejab F.I. The new and upcoming writers of the 70's who were then in their 20's have been prolific and had won several prizes from DBP, Esso-Gapena and Utusan-Public Bank. Othman noted that the new writers of the 80's were individuals such as Siti Aminah Yusuf, Aminhad, Azmah Nordin, Awang Abdullah, Abu Hassan Morad, Tuah Fadilah Ithnin and Jamilah Morshidi. Othman collated more than 500 titles of Young Adults literature including novels, anthologies of short stories, poems and dramas from DBP, Fajar Bakti, Marwilis, Longman, Federal Publications, Utusan Melayu, 'K' Publishing and Teks Publishing.

There existed until then a double standard where the mainstream writers looked down upon young adults' literature. Critics refused to review works on young adults literature even though there exist many in the market. No universities or colleges conduct any course or subjects on young adults' literature though this literature helps in addressing the identity crisis of teenagers. Although Othman Puteh alleged that young adults' literature can be written by anybody, yet most writers for this literature are young themselves as it

was admitted that these writers have their own strength and ability to reach out to their own readers in language, style and presentation.

Finally, Sidin (2005) describes the publication of children and young adults' books in Malaysia from the early 1900's till early 2000's and Hadijah (2006) describes the development of children's literature in the Malay language from pre-independence till 1982.

4.4.3 Book Lists on Children and Young Adults' Literature

Siti Rafidah a lecturer at Specialist Teachers' College, in an interview with Nazel Hashim (1976) had also reiterated that there should be a bibliography of children's literature for librarians, teachers and parents in mind. As it was, in the 70's there were only general bibliographies. In short, it was stressed that there were much to be done for Malaysian children's literature. (Nazel Hashim, 1976).

Ismail (1983) questioned where parents are supposed to seek help in finding suitable reading materials for their children. There was no selection tool or annotated evaluated reading lists that were able to serve as a guide for parents. He pointed out that The School Library Newsletter was only for librarian teachers; while The Public Library Voice (Suara PNM) neither reached the layman nor common people. He called for a tool such as a reading list on children books. Institutions such as publishers, authors, DBP, PNM or even the National Book Council, National Booksellers Association or the National Association of Book Publishers, could prepare the list (Ismail, Dewan Sastera, Nov. 1983).

In 1989, the Ministry of Education of Malaysia listed 105 titles of novels, anthologies, poetry and drama for supplementary reading to Forms 1 to 3 in the Malay language. Another 16 titles were specifically selected as additional readings for Form 4 and 21 titles as additional readings for Form 5. By 1998, young adults' literature has been given recognition and courses are held in universities, teachers' college, National Art Academy (Akademi Seni Kebangsaan) and Malacca Arts Academy (Akademi Seni Melaka) (Othman, 1998). Since 2000, the same ministry has selected and verified lists of various genres as supplementary Malay language readings.

Johan Jaafar (2003) quoted examples of interesting book lists and book reviews from developed countries such as *The Great American Bathroom Book (GABB)*; *Single Sitting Summaries of All Time Great Books* and *Great Books for Every Book Lover*; *2002 Great Reading Suggestions for Discriminating Bibliophile*, compiled by Thomas Craughwell which gives a list of books from different genres. Another book recommended was *Literature Lovers' Book List*; *Serious Trivia for the Bibliophile* by Judies L.H.Strouf. With that, he suggested for the publication of *100 best novels of Malaysia- analysis and synopsis* or *100 best Malaysian classics* which can give information on Malaysian books, writers' background and the thinkers of our era.

4.4 The Beginning of Children and Young Adults' Literary Awards in Malaysia

4.4.1 Children's Literary Awards

a) Writing competitions

In 1978, DBP held a competition for children's novel. In respect to that, Rubaidin Siwar (1978) reminded that with the growing number of literacy rate in the National Language,

there was an urgent need to provide good books for children and subsequently good children books writers are in dire need by the nation.

By 1982, Ismail Hussein, as the chief of GAPENA, mentioned at the prize giving ceremony for the GAPENA-Yayasan Sabah Literary Prize for Best Novel (Hadiah Sastera Gapena-Yayasan Sabah), which carried an attractive prize of RM12, 000, that among all arts in the country, literature received the most recognition, acknowledgement and monetary prize. Yet by then, there were no still no major prizes or awards for Children's Literature.

The Sarawak State Literary Award (Anugerah Sastera Negeri Sarawak) until 1999, its fifth year of award, had five categories, which were novel, poetry, short stories, drama and critical essays but did not provide a category for children's literature. The literary prize for stories with Islamic theme, *Peraduan menulis cerpen berunsurkan Islam*, which had been held for eleven years since 1989 had two categories, short stories and poetry (Nurrin Md. Thomas, 2005). The competitions were organised by Yayasan Pelajaran Islam and DBP for the development of Islamic literature but there were no mention of the literature for children or young adults even though many of the short stories were about young people. Thus, the winners from these competitions are excluded from this study.

Nevertheless, since 1960, DBP had held several writing competitions for children's literature. An oil and gas corporation, Mobil, also held writing competition for children's novels in 1995 and for short stories for children in 1998.

b) Children's Book Awards

Siti Rafidah, had also called upon GAPENA, Malaysian Book Publishers Association and Malaysian Bookshop Association and teachers' unions to organise or sponsor awards for children's literature similar to the children's literature awards in Great Britain such as the Carnegie Medal (Nazel Hashim, 1976). She cited that such awards in those countries attracted much attention from librarians, teachers, parents, children and others.

The year 1979 was declared the International Year for Children and in conjunction with the event a competition was held by the Children's Project Committee of the Ministry of Education to select the Best Books for Children for 1979. This was the first book prize in Malaysia. Six publishing companies participated namely, DBP, United Publishers, Pustaka Antara, Fajar Bakti, Longman and Eastern Universities. The selection was for books published prior to January 1978. The criteria of selection were based on the Carnegie and Greenaway Medals given by the Library Association of London. Out of 37 books submitted, only two books were unanimously selected. They were *Kucing dengan Tupai* by Agus Salim and Mahaya Mohd. Yassin; illustrated by Kamsiah Mahmood (DBP, 1978) for Lower Primary School Level and *Man and Min* by Faridah Lin (DBP, 1978) for Upper Primary School Level. According to the judges' report for the competition, most of the stories submitted were replicates with poor rigid illustrations and characterizations and writings that did not capture the mood of the story and written in a language that is difficult and did not cater to the targeted age group. Some of the book formats were inappropriate such as poor binding and used the same cover for several titles.

By 1983, Nazel Hashim proposed the setting of a children's literature award in Malaysia that would be preferably be at par with the Newbery and Caldecott Medal in the United States or the Carnegie and Kate Greenaway Medal in the United Kingdom. He quoted children's literature awards from United States, United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and international awards such as the Hans Christian Andersen Awards and the Phoenix Award. Nazel Hashim suggested that the prizes need not be monetary but may consist of a certificate or medal or both. He justified that the royalty profits derived from the sales of award winning books sufficed and simultaneously such award would definitely promote the development of children's literature in Malaysia. Nazel further lamented that the absence of a children's literature award in Malaysia could be due to the young age of the nation (then 26 years) and the povertised canon of children's literature and the ignorance of certain quarters of the importance of such milestone in the history of the nation. He mentioned a resolution (seminar by Schools Division in the 14 item resolution: Para 7) made by Malaysian Minister of Education in 1979, in conjunction with the International Year of Children that a children's literature award, given annually or biennially, be set up, initially administered by the government with cooperation from Library Association of Malaysia and later is to be taken wholly by these agencies.

By 1996, the National Book Prize was awarded during the International Book Fair and it had a category each for children and young adults' literature. By 1996, Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia) was created in place of Hadiah Sastera Malaysia. This time around, the prize included a category for children's and young adults' literature. Finally, MBBY- Bitara was created in 2005 solely as a book award acknowledging the best book for children and young adults' in the country.

4.4.2 Young Adults' Literary Awards

a) Writing competitions

As stated, the term 'young adults' literature' did not come into Malaysian literature scene until 1979 when Esso-Gapena started a young adult literature prize (Hadiah Sastera Remaja Esso-Gapena I) sponsored by Esso Production Malaysia Inc. and Esso Malaysia Berhad (Abdul Ahmad, 2001).

Among organisers of writing competitions, the main organisers were DBP Kuala Lumpur, Sabah and Sarawak, Esso-Gapena and Utusan-Public Bank. The smaller organisers were writers association such as PELITA (Terengganu); Kelantan School Libraries Association (Persatuan Perpustakaan Sekolah Kelantan; PUSTAKA); Federal Territory Education Department (Jabatan Pendidikan Wilayah Persekutuan) and Federal Territory History Association (Persatuan Sejarah Cawangan Wilayah Persekutuan).

Utusan Publications started a short story writing competition for young adults since 1985 and a young adult novel writing competition since 1987. The teenage magazine, *Dewan Siswa*, in collaboration with Bank Rakyat started a short story and poetry writing competition in 1987. Since then, many writing competitions, mostly on short stories had been held by various private organizations, the government agency DBP and ministerial departments such Unity Department and Environment Department.

b) Young Adults' Book Awards

By 1996, the National Book Prize was awarded during the International Book Fair and it had a category each for children and young adults' literature. By 1996, Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia) was created in place of Hadiah Sastera Malaysia. This time around, the prize also provides a category for children's and young adults' literature. Finally, MBBY-Bitara was created in 2005 solely as a book award acknowledging the best book for children and young adults' in the country.

4.5 PURNAMA

PURNAMA is an acronym for Centre for Development and Research in Children and Young Adults' Literature (Pusat Penyelidikan dan Perkembangan Sastera Kanak-kanak dan Remaja); a body formed by DBP. The idea was initially suggested in 1997 (Ismail Ahmad, 1997), then, it was to be formed under the wing of Department of Modern Literature of DBP. The establishment acknowledges the importance of systematically planning for the development of children and young adults' literature in Malaysia and to lift the status so that they equal mainstream literature. Initially, the word *research* was not in the name but Ismail Ahmad suggested the inclusion of the word so that there will be more academic research in the development of this field (Ismail Ahmad, 1997). PURNAMA is to function as a centre for research, documentation and publishing of children and young adults' literature in the country. Among the suggested programmes were to collect all creative literature produced by DBP and other publishers; to strengthen characteristics and elements to be included in children and young adults' literature; to identify the fields included in children literature; to research on children and young

adults' literature and make their results known; to identify suitable reading materials and dissemination of the materials; to have an updated database of writers, fields and publishers; to identify various suitable media for children and young adults' literature such as type of presentations, electronic or print; to identify major works of Malay literature suitable for children and young adults; to identify and made known foreign children and young adults' literature to Malaysian children so as they are not left out in the development of children and young adults' literature in the world last but not least, to have activities for writers and readers.

On the inauguration of PURNAMA, Muhammad Ali Majod suggested among others, to publish creative children and young adults' literature in conventional and various media with different themes, doing research for children literature such as history development and language style and having international activities concerning children and young adult literature. The targets are infants 0-3 years, pre-schoolers 4-6 years, young children 7-9 years, pre-adolescents 10-12, adolescents 13-15 and young adults, 16-21 years of age. When the idea was first discussed, Mohd. Anuar Hj Rethwan was the Head of Department of Modern Language in DBP and he expressed ambitious dreams to see the centre as a pioneer for the progress of children's literature in the country. Anwar Ridhwan (1997) calls for a premise with proper design and conducive environment where there are library and multimedia facilities and cultural activities for teachers, parents and children to visit or participate. The activities should include story telling, theatre, orchestra, dances and art exhibition. Siti Zaleha (1997) also suggested that the centre should have its own premises and board of advisors. Sutung Umar (1997), who was also

enthusiastic for the centre, stressed that forty percent of Malaysians are young people. Thus, after all the zeal, the centre was officially launched on 3rd March 1997.

In 2004, there were suggestions that PURNAMA be formed as a division of its own so that it can be more active in its mission. Hence, in January 2006, PURNAMA was re-launched again as a centre for the development and research of children and young adult literature under a vice-chairman, Izzah bt. Abdul Aziz (Berita Harian, 12 Sept 2004). In December 2006, Sahabat PURNAMA was launched to invite teachers, parents, academicians and professionals, writers, illustrators and any body interested and committed to children and young adults literature to be members of the club and work together to help young people to be close to books. (Akibah Abu Hassan; Azihani Md Mizan, 2006). The latest competition launched by PURNAMA is a novel for children and young adults writing competitions which will close its entry in May 2007.

4.6 Summary

Hadiah Karya Sastera was first offered in 1971 by the government of Malaysia. . In November 1977, Hadiah Karya Sastera was replaced by a National Laureate Award for writers (Anugerah Sastera Nasional). The Prime Minister suggested that the Hadiah Karya Sastera be taken up by the private sector. Following that the Hadiah Sastera Malaysia (Malaysian Literature Prize), was created in 1984. It was managed and organised by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka and awarded biennially to Malaysian writers writing in the Malay Language. All these awards had no prizes for children nor young adults' literature. By 1996, Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia) was created in place of

Hadiah Sastera Malaysia. This time around, the prize included a category for children's and young adults' literature.

Children and young adult literature in Malaysia had gone through the process of growing from incubation, infancy and childhood. As it was, even the term "young adults' literature" did not come into Malaysian literature scene until 1979 when Esso-Gapena started a young adult literature prize (Hadiah Sastera Remaja Esso-Gapena I). From the first poetry book by Azah Aziz and first children book convention in 1966, the first seminar on "Planning, production and distribution of books for children and young people in Asia" in 1975 and the workshop for children's books writing organised by DBP in 1977; Malaysia now have an annual seminar on children and young adults' literature organised by Malaysian Board on Books for Young People (MBBY).

Not many books or literature had been published about children literature in Malaysia. The earliest found was a seminar paper on the children literature in Malaysian in context by Ch'ng and Yip (1975) and a bibliography presentation by Yip (1979). Othman Puteh (1984, 1989, and 1998) wrote three books on children literature and young adult literature. The latest books on children literature are Mohd Sidin's *Perkembangan sastera kanak-kanak di Malaysia* (Cerdik, 2005) and Hadijah Rahmat's *Peranan dan perkembangan sastera kanak-kanak* (DBP, 2006).

Many issues have been raised by those in the field such as the need to provide good books for children; problems of disseminating the books to children; supplying book lists

to schools on suitable books; teaching techniques of writing children's books; compiling critical essays and selection tools or annotated evaluated reading lists on children's literature as a guide for teachers and parents; creating and developing the market for children's books; forming of book clubs or society to see to the development and dissemination of children's books. It would be ideal if an online database of Malaysian children's literature is created.

Writing competitions for various genres in both children and young adults' literature had been held by various agencies in both government and private sector. To initiate further progress, PURNAMA, associated to DBP and MBBY Bitara Book Awards together with the MBBY Honour List have been launched. These writing competitions and book awards are discussed in the next chapter.

CHAPTER 5

MALAYSIAN NATIONAL CHILDREN'S AND YOUNG ADULTS' AWARD WINNING LITERATURE: THE AWARDS, PRIZES AND AUTHORS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter describes and discusses all children and young adult literary prizes held in Malaysia at the national level comprising (a) the literary awards organised and administered by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP); (b) the Mobil Literary Prizes; (c) the Esso-Gapena Literary Prizes; (d) Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prizes; (e) Utusan Group Literary Prizes; (f) Standard Chartered-Utusan English Short Story competition; (g) National Book Prize; (h) Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize); (i) National Library Book Awards; (j) the MBBY-Bitara Book Awards; (k) MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers Competition and (l) other minor national literary awards.

According to Dewan English-Malay Dictionary, the word “hadiah” means “prize” while “anugerah” means “award”. So “hadiah” and “anugerah” will be respectively translated as Prize and Award in this discussion. ‘Sastera’ will be translated as ‘literary’ or ‘literature.’ The word ‘remaja’ can mean ‘adolescent’, ‘teenage’ or ‘young adult’; but for this discussion, it is felt that the term ‘young adult’ is more appropriate in order to relate to the common term used by other international awards in Chapter Two. ‘Penghargaan’ and ‘saguhati’ will be termed as ‘honourarium’ or ‘consolation’ respectively. To simplify descriptions, common acronyms will be maintained such as DBP for Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. In this discussion, writing competitions such as short story writing, novels,

poetry or drama writing competitions with children and young adults as the audience will be looked at. Due to constraint of time and inavailability of some information, competitions organised by provincial or state writers' association like PENA, PELITA or DBP Sabah and DBP Sarawak will not be included in this study.

5.2 Literary Awards Organised or Administered by Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka (DBP)

In 1958, DBP held a competition for writing long stories (Peraduan Mengarang Cerita Panjang) which produced works such as *Musafir* (1959) by Hassan Ali, *Salina* (1961) by A. Samad Said and *Desa Pingitan* (1964) by Ibrahim Omar and *Lingkar* (1965) by Arena Wati. The competition had produced national laureates but it covered only mainstream literature. Meanwhile, *Cincin Rahsia* by Hashim Amir Hamzah won the prize for Long Stories Writing Competition in 1951 and it was the first young adult literary work but it was not categorised as such until 2004 when it was reprinted into a new edition in the Young Malay Literature Series 20th century selection (Siri Sastera Remaja Melayu Pilihan Abad 20) (Othman Puteh, 1989). In 1982, A. M. Thani listed all writing competitions offered by DBP and other agencies (*Dewan Sastera*, Oct, 1982). From his list; it was noted that the first short story competition for children's literature was held in 1960 by DBP. In 1983, he listed more than 300 children's books published by DBP from 1957 to 1982. Most of the books, he said were obtained through writing competitions held by DBP over the period of time since independence. Works submitted for the first four writing competitions in 1960, 1963, 1967 and 1968 were not published (Hashim Ismail, 2006). In 1983, DBP held a Comical Stories Writing Competition for children. The competition received 300 manuscripts; three were picked as winners and twelve titles

were honourariums. Rubaidin (1983) wrote that the theme and quality were satisfactory but have not reached the desired level. There was lack of oversight into children's growth and psychological development and lack of exposing children to the contemporary environment and life. Some portray cheap jokes and slapstick comedy. The winning works, however, were published in a book *Ditawan makhluk asing: kumpulan cerita lucu kanak-kanak* (1984). The Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literature Prize (Hadiah Sastera Siswa-Bank Rakyat) was first launched in November 1986 and gave awards in 1988 for works published by *Dewan Siswa* magazine with sponsorship from Bank Rakyat (*Dewan Siswa*, 1986). The competition was held to give opportunities to young adults to write short stories, poetry or articles. In 1990, a competition for novel writing for young adults was held. In 1993, DBP again held a biography writing competition (Peraduan menulis biografi DBP). The objectives of the competition was to collect quality biographies for children's reading; to obtain quality and suitable works for publishing; to vary and increase Malay collection of biographies for children; to encourage biography writing for children among Malaysian writers and to develop children's personalities through heroes, place and important Malaysian historical events. In 1993, DBP cooperated with Harian Zulfadzli Sdn. Bhd, a private printing company to hold a children's short story and poetry writing competition aimed for writers below 13 year old in conjunction with *Dewan Pelajar* 25th anniversary. There were 2500 submissions and 5 short stories as well as ten poetry were selected as winners.

The following section gives a complete list of writing competitions held by DBP since 1957:

- 1960- Competition for writing short stories for children. (Peraduan mengarang cerita pendek kanak-kanak)
- 1963- Competition for writing drama (for primary school children) (Peraduan mengarang drama (untuk kanak-kanak sekolah rendah)
- 1967 - Competition for writing science fiction for children. (Peraduan mengarang cerita rekaan sains untuk kanak-kanak)
- 1968- Competition for writing readers for children. (Peraduan mengarang cerita bacaan untuk kanak-kanak).
- 1978 - PUSTAKA short story writing competition for children. (Peraduan mengarang cerpen kanak-kanak PUSTAKA)
- 1978- Competition for writing novels for children. (Peraduan menulis novel kanak-kanak DBP)
- 1979 - Competition for writing drama scripts for children (Peraduan menulis skrip drama kanak-kanak DBP)
- 1980- Competition for writing science fiction novels for children (Peraduan menulis novel fiksyen sains kanak-kanak DBP)
- 1980- Competition for translation of fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen (Peraduan menterjemah cerita pari-pari karya Hans Christian Andersen)
- 1980- Competition for writing short stories and essays in conjunction with Youth Day and Week. (Peraduan menulis cerpen dan rencana sempena Hari dan Minggu Belia Negara)
- 1981- Competition for writing historical novels for children (Peraduan menulis novel sejarah kanak-kanak (DBP)
- 1982 - Competition for creating illustrated books for children (Peraduan buku bergambar DBP)
- 1983 - DBP Competition for writing comical stories for children (Peraduan menulis cerita lucu DBP)
- 1986 - DBP competition for writing short stories and poetry for young adults. (Peraduan menulis cerpen dan sajak DBP)

- 1987- DBP Competition for writing novels for children (Peraduan menulis novel kanak-kanak DBP)
- 1990- Competition for writing novels for young adults (Peraduan menulis novel remaja DBP)
- 1991- Competition for writing novels for children (Peraduan menulis novel kanak-kanak DBP)
- 1993- DBP Competition for writing biographies (Peraduan menulis biografi DBP)
- 1994- DBP-Harian Literary Prize (Hadiah sastra DBP/Harian)
- 1998- Mobil-DBP Children's Short Story Prize (Hadiah Cerpen kanak-kanak Mobil-DBP)
- 2000 – Children's short story competition on environmental theme (Student and adult's category) (Pertandingan cerpen kanak-kanak bertemakan alam sekitar)
- 2005- Writing competition for Young Adults' Novels in conjunction with DBP Golden Jubilee (Sayembara mengarang novel remaja sempena perayaan jubli emas DBP)

From the list above, it can be observed that there was a ten-year void in writing competitions between 1968 to 1978 and the most number of writing competitions were held between 1978 and 1983; that is 9 out of 24 writing competitions. This could be due to the year 1979 was declared as International Year for Children thus writing competitions proliferate for the years preceding and exceeding it. It may also be due to the good economy of the country at that period. The table below shows the type and year of each competition with their corresponding winners, title of works and prizes offered wherever available. There are problems in locating information about the value of the prizes being offered. Often, the winning announcement about a competition did not give information about the prizes on offer. Information about prizes can only be obtained if

the advertisement for the said competition is found. Some advertisements of competitions are given in Appendix 5. An advertisement was found on a DBP competition for writing biographies (Peraduan menulis biografi DBP) in 1993 (*Dewan Sastera, Jun 1993*) but no results were found in the subsequent issues of neither *Dewan Sastera* nor *Dewan Siswa* in the two years following the competition.

Table 5.1. Winners for writing competitions organized by DBP from 1957 - 2005.

Year	Type of competition	Winners	Title of Works	Prize value (where available)
1960	Competition for writing short stories for children. (Peraduan mengarang cerita pendek kanak-kanak)	1. Maarof Mahmud 2. Atan Long 3. Maarof Mahmud	1. Orang curang terjun ke jurang 2. Bahasa kejujuran 3. Rahsia dua ekor anjing	No information
1963	Competition for writing drama (for primary school children) (Peraduan mengarang drama (untuk kanak-kanak sekolah rendah)	1. Maarof Mahmud 2. Maarof Mahmud 3. Md. Wahi Long Consolations: 1. Zain Din (Muhd Zainuddin Kasa) 2. Abdul Aziz Abbas 3. Abdul Kadir Ahmad	1. Ibu yang bijak 2. Si Buta masuk askar 3. Berbuat jasa 1. Tanah, padi dan lalang 2. Kembali ke peribadi sendiri 3. Apa dayaku (Kota yang roboh)	No information
1967	Competition for writing science fiction for children. (Peraduan mengarang cerita rekaan sains untuk kanak-kanak)	1. Othman Che' Din 2. Muhd. Nurdin Harun 3. Zakaria Md. Yassin	1. Benda ajaib di bilik tertutup 2. Kipas Kimri 3. Ketika abu-abu berterbangan	No information
1968	Competition for writing readers for children. (mengarang cerita bacaan untuk kanak-kanak).	Category A (primary): 1. Mohd. Yusof Mustaffa 2. Sharifah Hasnah Abdullah 3. Mansor Ahmad Category B (secondary): 1. Syed Faisal Barakbah 2. Syed Faisal Barakbah 3. Othman Puteh	1. Pencuri dalam bas 2. Tikus degil 3. Cerita pokok bunga 1. Kumpulan haram 003 2. Pengorbanan Ali 3. Rahsia lubuk buaya	No information

Table 5.1. Winners for writing competitions organized by DBP from 1957 - 2005 (continued).

1978	PUSTAKA short story writing competition for children. (Peraduan mengarang cerpen kanak-kanak PUSTAKA)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mohd. Aripin Said 2. Muhammad Hj. Othman 3. Tuan Habib Chik 4. Mohd. Aripin Sais 5. Mohd. Aripin Said 6. Raja Sabaruddin Raja Abdullah 7. Ismail Restu 8. Mohd. Ismail Sarbini 9. Nazel Hashim Mohamad 10. Mukhtar Mustaffa 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wau bulan teraju tiga 2. Melentur rebung 3. Sepandai-pandai tupai melompat 4. Si Jalak susah tembaga 5. Esok masih ada matahari 6. Penyus seekor 7. Tiga sekawan 8. Permata di perlembahan 9. Hati yang luhur 10. Keazaman 	No information
1978	Competition for writing novels for children. (Peraduan menulis novel kanak-kanak DBP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syarifah Hasnah Abdullah 2. Zulkarnain Ibrahim 3. Hamdan Raja Abdullah <p>Honourary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nazel Hashim Mohamad 2. Mohd. Ismail Sarbini 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ibu yang ku sayang 2. Tragedi empat Disember 3. Anak warisan zaman <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Terowong khazanah 2. Budiku budimu 	No information
1979	Competition for writing drama scripts for children (Peraduan menulis skrip drama kanak-kanak DBP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syed Ali Hassan 2. Ahmad Hadzri Mat Talib 3. Zainal A. Latiff 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rama-rama 2. Angkuh 3. Sang Kancil Putar Alam Syah 	No information
1980	Competition for writing science fiction novels for children (Peraduan menulis novel fiksiyen sains kanak-kanak DBP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. no winner 2. Mohd. Ismail Sarbini 3. Mohd. Ismail Sarbini 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - 2. Berukera dari Planet Ulba 3. Planet Berukera 	No information
1980	Competition for translation of fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen (Peraduan menterjemah cerita pari-pari karya Hans Christian Andersen)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mokhtar Ahmad 2. Sharifah Hasnah Abdullah 3. Faridah Ahmad Rashidi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Si anak itik hodoh Burung rindu malam 2. Si anak itik hodoh Askar timah yang tabah 3. Si anak itik hodoh Bapa tahu apa yang baik untuk dibuat 	No information
1980	Competition for writing short stories and essays in conjunction with Youth Day and Week. (Peraduan menulis cerpen dan rencana sempena Hari dan Minggu Belia Negara)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. winner 2. Yuhaiian Yusoff 3. Norhisham Mustaffa 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. - 2. Kehancuran 3. Sebutir pasir di kaki 	No information

Table 5.1. Winners for writing competitions organized by DBP from 1957 - 2005 (continued).

1981	Competition for writing historical novels for children (Peraduan menulis novel sejarah kanak-kanak (DBP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mohd. Ismail Sarbini 2. Hamdan Raja Abdullah 3. Abd. Rahman Hanafiah <p>Honourary:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Othman Puteh 2. Fitri Azrin (Ghazali Ngah Azia) 3. Rubaidin Siwar 4. Azmah Nordin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pahlawan Pasir Salak (1982) 2. Anak Bentayan (1982) 3. Merdeka! Merdeka! (1982) <p>1. Pahlawan bumi adat (1979)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Jatuhnya kubu di Naning (1989) 3. Tugu pahlawan (1983) 4. Timulak kapal perang 	No information
1982	Competition for creating illustrated books for children (Peraduan buku bergambar DBP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ibrahim Mohd. Said 2. Zakaria Ariffin 3. Md Shukri Edrus 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dengarlah sayang 2. (title not available) 3. Pak Pandir dengan Gergasi 	<p>RM3 000</p> <p>RM2 500</p> <p>RM2 000</p>
1983	DBP Competition for writing comical stories for children (Peraduan menulis cerita lucu DBP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Mohd Jali Majid 2 Maaruf Mahmud 3 Md. Arifin Senid <p>Honourary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Mohd Jail Majid 2 Othman Sulaiman 3 Mohd Dahlan Mohd Ramli 4 Maaruf Mahmud 5 Sahul Hamid Salim Mastan 6 Mohd Jail Majid 7 Ahmad Fauzi Mohd. Zin 8 Zurina Shafie 9 Abd. Kadir Ahmad 10 Zurhan Baker 11 Mohd Salleh Hj Kidam 12 Abd Halim Mohd Anim 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Di Tawan Makhluk Asing 2 Duit Nenekku 3 Seekor Rusa Jantan <p>1. Hang Kembong, Hang Cabut dan Hang Benjol</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Si Dogol Sudah Insaf 3. Kepalanya Berduri 4. Jurutaip Tengah Malam 5. Buah Ciku 6. Hantu Telekung 7. Songkok Putih Pak Haji 8. Mendapat Tuah 9. Dari Lesung Menjadi Sudip 10. Si Alang 11. Mata 12. Menjerat Puyuh Padang 	<p>RM1 000</p> <p>RM800</p> <p>RM600</p> <p>RM300 Each</p>
1986	DBP competition for writing short stories and poetry for young adults. (Peraduan menulis cerpen dan sajak DBP)	<p>Short Stories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Alina Idris 2 Mohd. Zamri Mat Yusoff 3 Ahmad Faizal Ahmad Zamril <p>Honourary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Khairil Anizan Alang Bee 2 Rushida Mohd. Ramli 3 Ida Patnawati 4 Sharuddin Omar Hashim 5 Siti Hawa Hashim 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Subang berlian bermata zamrud merah 2. Aku Biadap? 3. Keputusan <p>1. Ajar</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Bukan kerana benci 3. Nurulhuda 4. Rahsia diari hitam 5. Pokok rambutan, gading 	<p>1st RM800 and RM 200 DBP vouchers</p> <p>2nd RM600 and RM150 DBP vouchers</p> <p>3rd RM450 and RM100 DBP vouchers</p>

		6 Mohd. Zamri Mat Yusoff 7 Zuraidah Othman 8 Shahriza Abd. Rahman 9 Noor Liza Jais 10 Sharifah Zainab Wan Abdullah 11 Fauzi Ahmad Ghazali 12 Milah Leman	dan bangku buluh 6. Hantu Mak Utih Jeha 7. Keluhan darah desa 8. Mentari siang yang rakus 9. Selembut wajah ibu 10. Semusim dicengkam derita 11. Syukur 12. Iza	Honours RM200 each
--	--	--	--	--------------------------

Table 5.1. Winners for writing competitions organized by DBP from 1957 - 2005 (continued).

1986	DBP competition for writing short stories and poetry for young adults. (Peraduan menulis cerpen dan sajak DBP)	Poetry 1 Rahimi Zahari 2 Mohd Zulklifie Mahmud 3 Roseleen Abd. Halim Honourary 1 Tuan Faridah Sy Abdullah 2 Noraini Che Ali 3 Masrani Madon 4 Arfah Ahmad 5 Raiman Edi 6 Zaleha Hassan 7 Nor Akamaliza Ismail 8 Shamsudin Osman 9 Rashid Ismail 10 Zaliha Hassan 11 Mohd. Jamah Nasri 12 Jati Afidah Jajuli	1 Batu-batu di laman 2 Tengkujuh 3 Jalanmu 1 Balada seekor kucing liar 2 Buat seorang teman 3 Bumi kemerdekaan 4 Di perhentian ini, mama 5 Kebesaran Allah 6 Kesedaran 7 Mencari diri 8 Menology terima kasih (buat wira di tugu negara) 9 Ogos kembali lagi 10 Rahsia derita hidup 11 Selat Melaka 12 Surat dari menara gading	1 st RM500 and RM200 DBP vouchers 2 nd RM350 and RM150 DBP vouchers 3 rd RM250 and RM100 DBP vouchers Honours RM150 each
1987	DBP Competition for writing novels for children (Peraduan menulis novel kanak-kanak DBP)	1 Khairuddin Ayip 2 Azmah Nordin 3 Awang Abdullah Consolations: 1. Tuah @ Fadilah Ithnin 2. Abu Hassan Morad	1 Sayang disayang 2 Noorainku sayang 3 Anak kampung 1. Utusan ayah 2. Sabarlah sayang	No information
1990	Competition for writing novels for young adults (Peraduan menulis novel remaja DBP)	1 Khairuddin Ayip 2 Tuan Faridah Syed 3 Nazel Hashim Mohamed 4 Abdullah Darma Mohamad 5 Mohd. Ismail Sarbini 6 Zailani Taslim 7 H.M. Tuah Iskandar 8 Zahari Afandi	1 Songket berbenang emas 2 Seteguh karang 3 Tekad 4 Menjaras Ribut 5 Jalinan kasih 6 Sisa-sisa planet 7 Tragedy Bujang Senang 8 Di sinilah akhirnya	RM8 000 RM6 000 RM4 000 RM2 000 each

Table 5.1 Winners for writing competitions organized by DBP from 1957 - 2005 (continued).

1991	Competition for writing novels for children (Peraduan menulis novel remaja DBP)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H.M. Tuah Iskandar 2. Khairuddin Ayip 3. A. Naim Kassan <p>Honourary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Siti Zanariah Ahmad Ishak 2. Mohd Ismail Sarbini 3. Jusang Bolong 4. Zariah Hassan 5. Sharif Putera 6. Zailani Taslim 7. Nazel Hashim Muhammad 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Runtuhnya sebuah Astana 2. Mawar putih mawar merah 3. Budak misteri <p>1. Wira</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Mencari pulau impian 3. Kasih di kota sayang di desa 4. Ludin 5. Titik merah di padang Kacung 6. Cucu Tok Dalang 7. Dahilsayo, mama: keranamu mama. 	<p>RM8 000</p> <p>RM6 000</p> <p>RM4 000</p> <p>RM2 000</p> <p>each</p>
1993	DBP Competition for writing biographies (Peraduan menulis biografi DBP)	No results found but there was an advertisement about it.	-	<p>RM8 000</p> <p>RM6 000</p> <p>RM4 000</p> <p>Consolation</p> <p>RM1 000</p>
1994	DBP-Harian Literary Prize (Hadiah sastera DBP/Harian)	<p>Short Stories:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Abdul Muhaimin Abd. Latif 2 Zaiton Ayop 3 Umi Nadohah Mohd. Nor 4 Rosalind Tay Swee Pei 5 Noor Laila Aniza Zakaria <p>Poetry:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Nur Tasnim Yusoff 2 Suwardi Ahmad 3 Mohd. Shahir Abdul Rahman 4 Mohd. Asyiq Hasan Baseri 5 Mohd. Amir Hafiz 6 Hasrul Othman 7 Nur Hidayati Mohd. Sharif 8 Mohd. Radzi Saim 9 Atfina Arifah Ramli 10 Natikah Nurbaini Jamaludin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Jaguh Kampong 2 Projek Sagoi 3 Bosnia- Herzegovina 4 Kawan 5 Erti Kehilangan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Deritaku Deritamu Jua 2 Diari Seorang Wira 3 Keinginan Yang Berkembang 4 Zuriat Pembangunan 5 Dari Tingkap Kereta Ayahku 6 Merdeka 7 Pada Waktu Fajar 8 Itulah Takdir 9 Tekad Dan Harapan 10 Dunia oh Dunia 	

Table 5.1. Winners for writing competitions organized by DBP from 1957 - 2005 (continued).

1998	Mobil-DBP Children's Short Story Prize (Hadiah Cerpen kanak-kanak Mobil-DBP)	<p>Adult Writers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Haslis Azhan Mohd Hanafiah 2. Baharuddin Omar 3. Zamidah Hashim <p>Honourary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Androd Sadian 2. Ghazali Lateh 3. Shahwan Mansor 4. Noor Suraya Adnan Sallehudin 5. Zaleha Yahya <p>Young Writers:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suniranto Shukor 2. Norazlin Busah 3. Izwar Fahmi Hawari <p>Honourary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nurul Hasnaa Sahidan 2. Mohd Azam Rezali 3. Mohammad Farid Mahfodz 4. Nuur Jannah Zaid 5. Sophie Tarmizi 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Seperti Mengejar Pelangi 2. Hilangnya Entah Ke Mana 3. Kanang 1. Burung Di Dalam Sangkar 2. Hompej Buat Opah 3. Emak Masih Di Sini 4. Burung Kenek-Kenek Warna Merah Hati...? 5. Adisuria 1. Satu Kelainan 2. Kisah Sebiji Durian 3. Angkara Siapa 1. Wira Hutan 2. Kerana Bersalah 3. Wira Lembah Pinapina 4. Trajedi Kelong 5. Hutan Alam Raya 	No information
2000	Children's short story competition on environmental theme (Pertandingan cerpen kanak-kanak bertemakan alam sekitar)	<p>Students' Category</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nadia Zakaria 2. Nurhazwani Mohd.Jamil 3. Ngu Chai Ping <p>Honourary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farahadilah Husna Tuah 2. Ayunezzah Yusuf 3. Nursyuhadi Zaid 4. Lai Tze Kiat 5. Farahan Atiqah Zaini 6. Nor Aznie Fahsyar Syed Mahathir 7. Jericho Ha Chin Chin 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Menanti Hujan 2. Berpisah jua akhirnya 3. Perjalanan orca 1. Bumiku duniamu jua 2. Menaruh harapan 3. Kami ingin hidup lagi 4. Pengorbanan yang ikhlas 5. Pengembaraan Si Nyalang 6. Setulus hati 7. Kempen pungutan tin 	
2000	Children's short story competition on environmental theme (Pertandingan cerpen kanak-kanak bertemakan alam sekitar)	<p>Adults' Category</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jais Sahok 2. Mohamad Farid Mahfodz 3. Moh Azam Rezali <p>Honourary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Abd. Ghani Che Hasan 2. Norhisham Mustafa 3. Saroja Theavy 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Burung, batu dan pokok di hadapan rumahku 2. Sejernih kaca 3. Sebatang pokok di taman rahsia 1. Khabar dari Bukit Seranti 2. Keruh di hulu 3. Misteri hutan malar hijau 	

		Balakrishnan 4. Zalina Abdul Wahab 5. Syed Mahadzir Syed Ibrahim 6. Tuan Zainab Wi 7. Muharsata Kirana Bacho Mohamed	4. Orb yang kerdil 5. Pak Tua Bukit Bintangor 6. Rimba yang terusik 7. Surat dari Ciliwong	
2005	Writing competition for Young Adults' Novels in conjunction with DBP Golden Jubilee (Sayembara mengarang novel remaja sempena perayaan jubli emas DBP)	Young Adult Novel 1. Faisal Tehrani 2. Nurul Salwa Abdul Muluk 3. Fatimah Syarha Honourary 1. Osman Ayob 2. Ramlah Abd. Rashid 3. Nada Naifa Remlie 4. Sarimah Othman	1. Manikam Kalbu 2. Epilog sekeping hati 3. Seindah mawar berduri 1. Gelombang buana 2. Jeriji kasih 3. Khilaf 4. Rentak galur	RM20 000 RM15 000 RM10 000 RM5 000 each

Source: *Dewan Sastera, Dewan Siswa*, NSTP e-media and books published after each competition.

5.3 Mobil Literary Prizes

5.3.1 Mobil-MABOPA Children's Book Award 1995 (Anugerah Buku Kanak-kanak Mobil-MABOPA 1995)

The Mobil-MABOPA Children's Book Award was jointly sponsored by Mobil and MABOPA (Malaysian Association of Book Publishers) in 1995. The main purpose of Mobil Malaysia, a corporate oil and gas company, as the sponsor for the prize was to support the government's effort in improving the development of the arts and literature in Malaysia. The competition was held in 1995 and the award was presented in 1996. The prizes were for children and young adults novels. Something of interest here was that the main prize was won posthumously by the late popular singer, Sudirman Hj. Arshad (NST, 15 Mar 1996). The prize consisted of RM10 000 for the main prize and RM2 000 for the consolation prizes for both categories. All winners received a plaque each.

Details of the winners are:

Children's Book Prize (books for 6 -12 years): Prize value: RM10 000
Sudirman Hj. Arshad for *Taming Si Budak Pintar* (Berita Publishing)

Consolation Prizes: RM2 000

1. Azmah Nordin for *Ima Puteri Air* (DBP)
2. Razali Mohd. Hassan for *Wira III* (Edusystem)
3. Mohd. Rabbai Omar for *Awang Hitam* (Edusystem)

Young Adult Book Prize (books for 13 -17 years): Prize value: RM10 000
Khatijah Hashim for *Langkah Pertama* (Samudera Publication)

Consolation Prizes: RM2 000

1. Zulkifli Mansor for *Mencari Kebebasan* (DBP)
2. Rubiah Dullah for *Misteri Pulau Mamutik* (DBP)
3. Abu Hassan Morad for *Farhana* (DBP)

(Source: Mohd. Sidin, 2005)

5.3.2 Mobil-DBP Children's Short Story prize (Hadiah Cerpen Kanak-kanak Mobil-DBP 1998)

Mobil sponsored another literary prize in 1998, this time it joined with DBP for the Mobil-DBP Children's Short Story prize (Hadiah Cerpen Kanak-kanak Mobil-DBP 1998). The award aimed to encourage quality writing for children and to search for new talents (Contest judges' report, 1998) The Mobil-DBP children's literature award had two categories: Adult writers and Young writers. Details of the winners are given in Table 5.1 under 1998.

5.4 Esso-Gapena Literary Prizes (Hadiah Sastra Remaja Esso-Gapena)

The Esso-GAPENA Short Story prize was launched on 23 June 1979 and the first prizes were given the following year. Esso was the first multi-national corporation which offers a national literary award with lucrative prizes at that time (Berita Minggu, 24 Jun 1979). This promising move, have been taken as an answer to the government's call to the

private sector to sponsor literary prize. The Esso-Gapena prizes are aimed at eliciting the best talents among new and aspiring writers as well as encouraging the development of literary efforts in Malaysia. Since then, GAPENA, the Federation of National Writers Association of Malaysia and the Esso Company in Malaysia have held annual literary competitions in the area of short story writing, drama writing and literature for the young. Esso-Gapena sponsored two major literary prizes; the Esso-Gapena Short Story Prize (Hadiah Cerpen Esso-Gapena) and the Esso-Gapena Young Adult Literary Prizes (Hadiah Sastera Remaja Esso-Gapena) which comprises of different genres other than short stories.

The Esso-Gapena Short Story Prize was held in a span of eighteen years beginning in 1979 and ending in 1997. *Sayembara I to X* is a collection of short stories that have won the major prizes for Esso-Gapena Short Story Prize. The short stories that win prizes get published the following year. The prizes for short stories are RM5 000 for the first prize; RM3 000 for the second prize and RM2 000 for the third prize. There is an honours list with a prize of RM300 each and two special prizes for young talent and non-Malay writer, each carrying a prize of RM500 (Salmiah, 1980). The last Esso-GAPENA Prize for short stories was the Esso- GAPENA Prize X in 1997. In 2003, the Esso new merged corporate company, Exxon Mobil joined in as sponsors for Utusan Group Literary Prize.

Table 5.2. Winners for Esso- GAPENA Short Story Prize since 1979

Year	Winners	Title of works	Prize value
Esso- GAPENA Prize I 1979	Short stories. 1. Baharin Ramli 2. Hassan Mohd. Ali 3. Lokman Dollah	1. Seorang perempuan, sungai dan senjakala. 2. Pedati 3. Laut tidak berombak lagi	RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000
	Honourary 1. Zaharah Ibrahim 2. Abdul Rahim Abdullah 3. Norrihan Yahya 4. Tuan Shariff Tuan Putera 5. Othman Rasul 6. S.M.Noor 7. Abdul Halim Mohd. Awin 8. Baharuddin Buyung Kahar 9. Azizi Haji Abdullah 10. Abdullah Hussein 11. Raphael Kiny all A.L.Fernandez (Non- Malay writer)	1. Canang 2. Datuk 3. Kabut merah 4. Tokoh hujung teluk 5. Si tangan kecil 6. Sawo 7. Kem maju 8. Longnya laku 9. Pelarian yang kedua 10. Sahabat 11. -	(RM300 each)) RM500
Esso- GAPENA Prize II- 1980	Short stories. 1. Dharmala N.S. 2. Baharuddin CD. 3. Zainal Abidin Bakar	1. Rakit 2. Titiknya titik sebuah belunggu 3. Di sini aspalnya berliku-liku	RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000
	Honourary 1. A.Rahim Abdullah 2. A.Shukor Harun 3. A.Wahab Taha 4. Abdullah Tahir 5. Ahmad Husin 6. Ahmad Taib 7. Ali Majod 8. Azizi Hj Abdullah 9. Bahrin Ramly 10.ChengPohHock (non-Malay writer)	1. Dialog tak sudah 2. Senja pahit 3. Lompang 4. Sempadan 5. Subuh di Bukit Jernang 6. Kiah 7. Songkokisme 8. Kecindang seorang petani 9. Seorang Gadis semangkuk sayur manis 10. Di daerah lain aku jadi asing	(RM300 each)) RM500
Esso- GAPENA Prize III 1981	Short stories. 1. Osman Ayub 2. Datin Maznah Rais 3. Azizi Hj Abdullah	1. Detik yang tergugat 2. Tanahnya masih merah 3. Seladang	RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000
	Honourary 1. Asiah Yaacob 2. Che Dan Puteh (Ahmad Taib) 3. Dharmala NS 4. Abdul Malik Daud 5. Hashim Yahya 6. Md. Hilal Rabingan 7. Lim Swee Tin (non-Malay writer)	1. Selesai sudah (Young writer) 2. Nakhoda Mat Awin 3. Bubu 4. Kasut 5. Keyakinan 6. Tanah 7. Tapah (Non-Malay writer)	(RM300 each)) RM500

Table 5.2. Winners for Esso- GAPENA Short Story Prize since 1979 (continued).

<p>Esso- GAPENA Prize IV 1982</p>	<p>Short stories. 1. Baharuddin Kahar - 2. Sujadi Dasuki 3. Shapian Mohd. Ramli -</p> <p>Honourary 1. Wan Yusuf Wan Hassan 2. Baharuddin Kahar 3. Syed Mohammad Syed Nor 4. Baharuddin C.D. 5. Mohd. Farid Arifin 6. Razak Mamat</p> <p>7. Wardziah Abdul Rahman 8. Siow Siew Sing (non-Malay writer)</p>	<p>1. Sempena Ganja Iras 2. Tetamu dan langit 3. Paksu</p> <p>1. Air Mata Sang Dalang 2. Bah Urei 3. Cenderawasih 4. Doa kerana kebenaran 5. Gugurnya Penghuni kandang 6. Perjalanan yang tidak direncanakan 7. Pengertian di hujung senja</p>	<p>RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000</p> <p>RM300 each</p> <p>RM500</p>
<p>Esso- GAPENA Prize V- 1983</p>	<p>Short stories. 1. Razak Mamat 2. Shapiai Mohd Ramli 3. Sahlan Mohd. Saman</p> <p>Honourary 1. ZakariaMZ 2. Mali Ghozali Pk 3. Jais Sahok 4. Wardziah Abdul Rahman 5. Harun Hj Salleh 6. Abdul Halim Mohd. Awin 7. Amin Minhad 8. Jong Chiang Lai (non-Malay)</p>	<p>1. Dan luar kurungan 2. Terasing 3. Kehilangan</p> <p>1. BidaiSenja 2. Candi 3. Engkabang 4. Gelagat 5. Habuan 6. Keheningan 7. Yuri Unggai 8. Penambang</p>	<p>RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000</p> <p>(RM300 each)</p> <p>RM500</p>
<p>Esso- GAPENA Prize VI— 1984</p>	<p>Short stories. 1. Norhisham Mustapha 2. Ibrahim Nusi 3. Sahul Hamid Salim Mastam</p> <p>Honourary 1. Omar Mamat 2. Ahmad J. Husin 3. Rejab F.1.</p> <p>4. Syed Mohammad Nor Tuan Long (S.M. Noor) 5. Abu Hassan Nik (young talent) 6. Shapiai Mohd. Ramli 7. Azizi Hj. Abdullah 8. Lim Swee Tin (Non Malay)</p> <p>It was announced that the prize will be replaced by poetry prizes for children ages 12— 15</p>	<p>1. Batas-batas Perhitungan 2. Murtad 3. Tok Udin</p> <p>1. Ikan Oh Ikan (Emak Ayah Semek) 2. Kasihkan rezeki 3. Keusangan</p> <p>4. Kepala rabung Sultur Bayung 5. Kocak air di kolah 6. Menunggu kemajuan 7. Semangat Semilang Sengat 8. Gok</p>	<p>RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000</p> <p>(RM300 each)</p> <p>RM500</p>

Table 5.2. Winners for Esso- GAPENA Short Story Prize since 1979 (continued).

<p>Esso- GAPENA Prize VII— 1988</p>	<p>Short stories. 1. Azizi Hj. Abdullah 2. Aminah Mokhtar 3. Abu Hassan Morad</p> <p>Honourary 1. Amin Minhad 2. Darma Mohammad 3. Jais Sahok 4. Jais Sahok 5. Jais Sahok 6. Mohd. Ismail Sarbini 7. Mohamad Saleeh Rahamad 8. Norhisham Mustaffa 9. Yusuf Mustanir</p> <p>Special prizes 1. Siow Siew Sing (non-Malay) 2. Siti Maimoonah Mohd. Kusnan - (young talent)</p>	<p>1. “Wi” 2. Mujahidin 3. Anak Pak Din tidak Gila</p> <p>1. Kemajuanku Bumiku Musuhku 2. Di hujung Kelir 3. Luka tidak berdarah 4. Seorang puteri sebuah pelukan 5. Marilah Sayang Pulang Bersama ku 6. Gerimis petang 7. Menganyam hidup 8. Melepasi cengkaman 9. Tanah emas</p> <p>10. Tien An 11. Dilema</p>	<p>RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000</p> <p>(RM300 each)</p> <p>RM500</p>
<p>Esso- GAPENA Prize VIII— 1991</p>	<p>Short stories. 1. Awang ku Merali Pg. Mohamed - 2. Azmah Nordin 3. Awang ku Merali Pg. Mohamed -</p> <p>Honourary 1. Norhisham Mustaffa 2. Saidy Au 3. Azizi Hj. Abdullah 4. Rahman Haji Yusuf 5. Jais Sahok 6. Shapiai Mohd. Ramli 7. Jasni Majed 8. E. Pian (non-Malay) 9. Rahimidin Zahari</p>	<p>1. Cerita dan sebuah taman 2. Kuntum Pendamaian 3. Ber(se)lindung di sebalik gunung</p> <p>1. Pemberani 2. Taring Ganuu 3. Marah Seorang Murid 4. Pelanduk tidak menani lagi 5. Gadis panorama 6. Suamiku 7. Dunia Duka 8. Po Poul 9. Pak Da Megat Wan Setapa Mek Mah Tuk Bagih</p>	<p>RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000</p> <p>(RM300 each)</p> <p>RM500</p>
<p>Esso- GAPENA Prize IX – 1994</p>	<p>Short stories. 1. Hasidah Disan 2. Suraya al-Adnan 3. S.M. Noor</p> <p>Honourary 1. Raihanah Salleh 2. Samoza 3. Maaruf Mahmud 4. Witer Gurik 5. Abdul Aziz Salleh 6. Jamila K.A. Muhamed Kutty - 7. Maarof Saad 8. Tega Bilong</p>	<p>1. Pesona 2. Anak-anak Kongsi 3. Rawa</p> <p>1. Air Nira Kolam Hatinya 2. Belira 3. Ceria sebuah nama 4. Trat-tat-tat 5. Terhantuk 6. Waris sebuah Kasih 7. Mendung bergayut di wajah 8. Anekdot seorang pejuang</p>	<p>RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000</p> <p>(RM300 each)</p> <p>RM500</p>

Table 5.2. Winners for Esso- GAPENA Short Story Prize since 1979 (continued).

Esso- GAPENA Prize X - 1997	Short stories. 1. Nisah Hj. Haron 2. Uthaya Sankar SB 3. Mawar Shafie	1. Persidangan agung wanita klasik 2. Anda, sebuah kampung dan sebuah kisah 3. Mandala Hak Siber	RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000
	Honourary 1. Mohd. Ismail Sarbini 2. Khatem Ariffin 3. Abu Hassan Morad 4. Azizi Hj. Abdullah 5. Zaharah Nawawi 6. MaarufMahmud 7. Taudin Saman 8. Siti Raihanah Mohamed Saaid (young talent) 9. Chin Fook On @ Robert (non-Malay)	1. Putih 2. Biarkan kami di sini 3. Hvala Lijepa 4. Perasaan seorang ayah 5. Wangian bukit peranginan 6. Pentas impian sukma ku 7. Lintar membelah baka 8. Sidang tetamu pulau 9. Berkat suatu kealpaan	(RM300 each) RM500

Source: *Dewan Sastera, Dewan Siswa*, NSTP e-media and books such as *Sayembara I to Sayembara X* published after each competition.

The Esso-Gapena Young Adult Literary Prizes (Hadiah Sastera Remaja Esso-Gapena) consist of several genres of literature for young adults such as the *Esso-Gapena Young Adults Collection of Short Stories Prize 1982, Esso-Gapena Novel for Young Adults Prize 1981, 1983 and 1993, Esso-Gapena Prize for Children's Poetry 1987, Esso-GAPENA II Young Adult Literary Prize for Poetry 1995, Esso-Gapena Drama Prize I, II and II in 1984, 1989 and 1990 and the Esso-Gapena Biography Prize 1995 and 1997*. In 1981, the third year of the Prize; Gerald F. Cox, the chief executive officer of Esso Malaysia and Esso Production Malaysia Inc. presented a RM16 000 cheque at the Short Story Prize giving ceremony for the following year's prize for Young Adults Collection of Short Stories for ages 12-15 years. The writers must submit at least five original, unpublished short stories of length between 10 000 to 15 000 words. Since then Esso had been sponsoring numerous prizes for young adults' literature in different genres. The prizes

offered were RM8 000; RM5 000 and RM3 000 respectively for the best three anthologies (Maa'rof, *Dewan Sastera*, Mac 1981).

Table 5.3. Winners for Esso- GAPENA Literary Prize for Young Adults' Literature

Year	Winners	Title of works	Prize value
Esso-GAPENA Young Adults Collection of Short Stories Prize 1982	1. Ali Majod 2. Othman Rasul 3. Mohd. Tajudin Abdul Rahman	1. Sayang Si Tina 2. Remaja 3. Buku catatan Farid Badrul	RM8 000 RM5 000 RM3 000
Esso-GAPENA – Novels for Young Adults 1981	1. Maarof Mahmud 2. Mohd. Ismail Sarbini - 3. Khairuddin Ayip Honourary 1. Othman Rasul 2. Siti Aminah Hj. Yusuf	1. Anak Din Biola 2. Mendung semalam 3. Guruku ibukujua 1. Kura-kura dalam perahu 2. Biarkan Ia berlaku	RM8 000 RM5 000 RM2 000 (RM750)
Esso-GAPENA – Novels for Young Adults 1983	1. Siti Aminah Hj Yusof 2. Dzulkarnain Ithnain 3. Hasni Tamrim Halimi Honourary 1. Shaari Mohd Isa 2. Muin Minhat 3. Hamdan Raja Abdullah	1. Aku anak timur 2. Catatan dari Laut 3. Gegaran di Danau Toba 1. Berbasikal ke Artik 2. Ika Suziana 3. Kampungku kawanku	RM8 000 RM5 000 RM2 000 (RM750)
Esso-GAPENA – Novels for Young Adults 1993	1. No winner 2. Jong Chian Lai 3. S.M. Noor Honourary 1. Azmah Nordin 2. Alias Ismail	1. - 2. Pemberontakan 3. Angin Pijar 1. Syumull (Special Jury Prize) 2. Zaman gelap	RM15 000 RM10 000 RM5 000 RM3 000 RM2 000
Esso-GAPENA - Prize for Poetry I 1988	1. Amin Minhad 2. Awang Abdullah 3. Nyanyian Wau - anthology of thirty individual poems. The winning works compiled into an anthology- <i>Di atas mimbar merdeka</i>	1. Tragedi Daun Pisang 2. Kita akan dewasa	RM8 000 RM5 000 RM3 000
Esso-GAPENA Young Adult Literary Prize for Drama I 1984	No results found.	--	

Table 5.3. Winners for Esso- GAPENA Literary Prize for Young Adults' Literature (continued)

Esso-GAPENA Young Adult Literary Prize for Drama II 1989	1. No winner 2. Zakaria Ariffin 3. Anuar Ridhwan Honourary 1. Anuar Nor Arai 2. Ahmad nazri Mohd. Shah 3. Jusang Bolong	1. - 2. Pentas opera 3. Orang-orang kecil 1. Benteng 36 2. Jawatan kosong 3. Naskhah Pak Tua	RM8 000 RM5 000 RM3 000 (RM750)
Esso-GAPENA Young Adult Literary Prize for Drama III 1990	1. No winner 2. No winner 3. Wan Ahmad Wan Ismail Honourary 1. Kaman Othman 2. Amiruddin Mohd. Ali Hanafiah 3. Wan Ahmad Wan Ismail	1. - 2. - 3. Wayang Mak Nang 1. Badut-badut boneka 2. Telegram 3. Tukang tilik	RM8 000 RM5 000 RM3 000 (RM750)
Esso-GAPENA Young Adult Literary Prize for Biography I 1995	1. No winner 2. No winner 5 special prizes 1. Insun Mustapha 2. Ramlah Adam 3. Maaruf Mahmud 4. Mohamed Salleh Mahyat 5. Ismail Azman Omar	- - 1. Bapa saya seorang nasionalis 2. Budi ditabur penyokong nusa 3. Mahmud Ujang – Hari guru Malaysia 4. Mendaki tangga menara condong 5. Menghamba diri untuk hamba yang ajaib	RM12 000 RM8 000 RM5 000 each
Esso-GAPENA Young Adult Literary Prize for Biography II 1997	No results found.		

Table 5.3. Winners for Esso- GAPENA Literary Prize for Young Adults' Literature (continued)

Esso-GAPENA Young Adult Literary Prize for Poetry II 1995 <i>Mutiara Pertiwi</i> (DBP, 1996) (anthology of poems)	1. Siti Raihani Mohd. Saaid	1. Istana kemerdekaan Kota anak generasi	RM600 each entry
	2. Abd. Rahim Abdullah	2. Tugas baru warga dunia Alam dan kita	
	3. Alipah Jambuan	3. Sajak anak kepada ayah Sumpah anak pewaris bangsa	
	4. Jariah Tahar	4. Di tanah kemerdekaan Pada maloam kemenangan ini	
	5. Rahimidin Zahari	5. Tok Janggut Pemimpin air gelap, kaulah sebutir permata	
	6. Shamsudin Othman	6. Percakapan seorang kepada Negara tercinta Taman peradaban	
	7. Abdul Aziz Yahya	7. Hujan dan angin di naga macan	
	8. Amaruszati Noor Rahimi	8. Nazam kecintaan	
	9. Awang Abdullah	9. Sumpah anak merdeka	
	10. Aziz Mahmud	10. Tidak kuingin dan ku ingin	
	11. Gunawan Mahmood	11. Pasu merdeka	
	12. Hasidah Disan	12. Di wajahmu bonda	
	13. Hassan Jaidan	13. Wasiat rimba merdeka	
	14. Latifah Shebli	14. Kita anak merdeka	
	15. Mahdi Ismail	15. Iya, tunggulah sehingga pesta berulang	
	16. Mohd. Ramli Abdul Rahman	16. Warkah rindu sang sapurba	
	17. M. Said Muharam	17. Tak terhukum hutang itu	
	18. Mohd. Zain Assoh	18. Nyanyian pagi ogos	
	19. Othman Yatim	19. Kesenambungan pejuangan	

Source: *Dewan Sastera*, *Dewan Siswa*, NSTP e-media and books published after each competition

5.5 Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize (Hadiah Sastera Siswa-Bank Rakyat)

The Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literature Prize (Hadiah Sastera Siswa-Bank Rakyat) was started in 1987 by *Dewan Siswa* magazine co-sponsored by Bank Rakyat and Gillette (Malaysia) for the first two years. In 1989, the prize received full sponsorship from Bank Rakyat and thus renamed Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize. Prior to creation of the prize, in 1985, DBP had started *Minggu Remaja* (Teenager's Week) which held workshops to train teenage writers. The following year DBP held a competition for writing short stories and poetry for young adults 1986 (Peraduan menulis cerpen dan sajak DBP). The winning works were published in *Impian Murni* (DBP, 1986). In

consequence to that, the Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literature Prize was held to give opportunities to young adults below the age of 20 years to write short stories, poetry or articles (*Dewan Sastera*, March 1988). Seminars, forums, talks and workshops were held to develop young adults' literature; these activities were held during Siswa Teenagers' Week (renamed from Minggu Remaja), which was also sponsored by Bank Rakyat; each time 30 – 40 participants are selected (Zahidan, 1987). In 1989, Datuk Seri Mohd. Najib complimented the Siswa Teenagers' Week and hoped that it will lead on to a Siswa Literary Prize (Hadiah Sastera Siswa). The first prize in 1987 for short story was RM500 each, a certificate and a plaque and for poetry was RM250, a certificate and a plaque. By 1995 the prize value increased to RM1 000 for short story and RM500 for poetry by 1995. The Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literature Prize was discontinued in 1997 when DBP magazines were privatized (Sutung Umar Rs, 2004) but Siswa Teenagers' Week continued till present. All the winning poetry and short stories for Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literature Prize were published in anthologies in the following year. The titles are listed below and the Siswa Bank Rakyat Prize winning authors and works are given in Table 5.4.

Titles of anthologies of short stories and poetry from Siswa Teenagers' Week and Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize (Hadiah Sastera Siswa Bank Rakyat)

- | | | |
|------|---|---|
| 1987 | - | <i>Kulepaskan resah sepi</i> / penyelenggara : Abdul Ahmad. (DBP, 1988); |
| 1988 | - | <i>Tidak semanis mimpi: antologi puisi / cerpen hadiah sastera siswa 1988</i> / penyelenggara : Abdul Ahmad. (DBP, 1989); |
| 1989 | - | <i>Puteri Dayana</i> / diselenggarakan oleh Abdul Ahmad. (DBP, 1990); |

- 1990 - *Pesisiran senja* / diselenggarakan oleh Zaiton Abu Samah. (DBP, 1991);
- 1991 - *Atlantis, Duniaku duniamu* / diselenggarakan oleh Hassan Alias dan Zaiton Abu Samah. (DBP, 1992);
- 1992 - *Annyss Sophillea : antologi cerpen dan puisi* / diselenggarakan oleh Zaiton Abu Samah, Hassan Alias. (DBP, 1993);
- 1993 - *Rahsia: antologi cerpen dan puisi* / diselenggarakan oleh Hassan Alias & Zaiton Abu Samah. (DBP, 1994);
- 1994 - *Suatu impian : antologi cerpen dan puisi* / diselenggarakan oleh Mahani Che Ibrahim dan Hassan Alias.(DBP, 1995);
- 1995 - *Perjuangan: antologi puisi dan cerpen remaja* / diselenggarakan oleh Hassan Alias dan Adnan Abd. Jamil. . (DBP, 1996);
- 1996 - *Harapan di Joyrampur : antologi puisi dan cerpen remaja* / diselenggarakan oleh Hassan Alias dan Adnan Abd. Jamil. (DBP, 1997);
- 1997 - *Perjalanan jarum jam* / diselenggarakan oleh Hassan Alias dan Adnan Abd. Jamil. (DBP, 1998).

Table 5.4 Winners for Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize 1987 – 1997.

Award	Winners	Title of works	Prize
Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1987	Short stories 1. Shahriza Abd. Rahman 2. Ani Mawar Abdullah 3. Alina Idris Honourary 1. Salwaty Othman 2. Hizairi Othman 3. Zubaidah Ishak	1. Sebuah dendam yang bermakna 2. Antara dua Pilihan 3. Hati Nurul Rafiq 1. Kau yang pengasih 2. Sejalur cahaya 3. Setulus hati Kak Yong	1 st RM750 2 nd RM500 3 rd RM300 certificate and plaque. Honours RM100 each
<i>Kulepaskan resah sepi</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)			

Table 5.4 Winners for Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize 1987 – 1997 (continued).

	<p>Poetry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nor Sa'idah Sadhana Abd. Kadir Zulkifli Mohd. Top Norlian Salim (Maznor) Honourary <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Hariza Patok Nik Khatijah Nik Yaacob Nor Sa'idah Sadhana Abd. Kadir 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kebebasan Bisikan Abah Ketabahan dan keyakinan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lalu ku lepaskan resah sepi Kudrat Setinggalan 	<p>1st RM300 2nd RM200 3rd RM100</p> <p>certificate and plaque.</p> <p>Honours RM60 each</p>
Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1988	<p>Short stories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Haslinda Nong Che Shahriza abd. Rahman Fauziah Yunos Ruhana Mohmod Hizairi Othman 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Alangkah sukarnya membuat Pilihan Jalan yang ku pilih Maka sina adalah kenanganku Sepi belum berakhir Tidak semanis mimpi 	<p>RM500, certificate and plaque.</p>
<i>Tidak semanis mimpi</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)	<p>Poetry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tengku Azman Shah Tengku Mohamad I.D. Zurin Noryanti M.Z. Kartini Ab. Rauf Wan Fazmilia Wan Ahmad Nik Khatijah Nik Yaacob Khairul Ariffin Ibrahim Zaila Norzairree KH Tarmizi Selamat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Aku anak desa Bekas cubitan mama Burung sepi Coretan buat sawah padi Maafkan aku Malam Perahu, sungai dan matahari Pesan perpisahan Semenanjung Gaza: sebuah reality Tetamu malam 	<p>RM250, certificate and plaque.</p>
Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1989	<p>Short stories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Harman Sham Ab. Rahim Amirul Bahrin Husin Shahriza Abd. Rahman Honourary <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Shahriza Abd. Rahman Arfah Hj. Ahmad Lily Haslina Nasir 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Adik, mainan dan sungai Penerbangan MH 0013 Surat daripada Along <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Dendam Ketetapan Bidara, perjuanganmu perjuangan ku 	<p>1st RM1 000 2nd RM750 3rd RM200</p> <p>Honours RM200 each</p>
<i>Puteri Dayana</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)	<p>Poetry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ismariayati Ishak Nur Ilhamuddin Shaikh ali Sabariah Ridwan Honourary <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Norazini Hussin Kartini @ Shakimah Ab. Rauf Rohayu Zakaria Khairul Anuar Mohd. Noh Chin Yee Mun 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Kiranya Cita-cita ku Satu penghidupan <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Gunting Lambaian kota Ia datang semalam Lampu yang padam Memori 	<p>1st RM600 2nd RM400 3rd RM250</p> <p>Honours RM100 each</p>

Table 5.4 Winners for Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize 1987 – 1997 (continued).

Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1990	Short stories 1. Norikhsan Mohd. Nor 2. Shahriza Abd. Rahman 3. Roslan Jemel 4. Hizairi Othman 5. Tun Faisal Ismail Aziz	1. Kehilangan kedua 2. Seorang anak guru ekonomi 3. Ke arah suatu perjuangan 4. Penyesalan 5. Pendekar	RM500, certificate and plaque.
<i>Pesisiran senja</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)	Poetry 1. Mohamad Fauzi Abd. Rahman 2. Rasidah Omar 3. Jasman Che Rani 4. Rosilawati Sahilan 5. Nik Azmi Nik Mahmood 6. Tengku Azman Shah Tengku Mohamad 7. Rasmuna Sidi Omar 8. Azmiah Haji Sajat 9. Winnie Juakim 10. Zailani Mohamad	1. Terima kasih 2. Tanak airku tercinta 3. Pesisiran senja 4. Salam ingatan buat anak-anak Afrika 5. Perawan malam 6. Sesekali meniti di puncak 7. Tanpa ketakutan dan air mata 8. Bangun lah 9. Menuju destinasi 10. Setelah jatuh	RM250, certificate and plaque.
Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1991	Short stories 1 Nisah Haron 2 Monalita Mansor 3 Haryati Jamin 4 Saharil Hasrin Sanin 5 Rahayu Mohd. Salleh	1 Atlantis, Duniaku duniamu 2 Anak Juang 3 Kelapa Mak Tok Komeng 4 Kesumat waris terakhir 5 Musnahlah Robo-Minion	RM750, certificate and plaque.
<i>Atlantis, Duniaku duniamu</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)	Poetry 1. Rohaizah Jantan 2. Noorimah Jarmin 3. Nursyuhida Laily Yusuf 4. Edham Effendy Abd. Hanip 5. Noraida Che Mustafa 6. Rozita Mohamed 7. Ade Irma Suryani 8. Sharifah Azwani Syed Hamzah 9. Rosnita Musa 10. Roshilawati Razlan	1. Siapakah itu? 2. Lembah pemusafiran 3. Siangku malamku 4. Pohon 5. Persengketaan 6. Pejuang kerdil 7. Ceh Leh Jejak jaya 8. Kehilangan dalam kebangkitan 9. Segaris sinar 10. Keusangan budaya	RM300, certificate and plaque.
Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1992	Short stories 1. Nisah Haron 2. Ahmad Zafran Mutalib 3. Hassan Zaidin 4. Monalita Mansor 5. Shamsinor Zaman Shamsuz Zaman	1. Annyss Sophillea 2. Cintaku hanya padanya 3. Usah tersilap 4. Mawar di tengah rimba 5. Makmal ZNF	RM750, certificate and plaque.
<i>Annyss Sophillea</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)			

Table 5.4 Winners for Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize 1987 – 1997 (continued).

	<p>Poetry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zainal Abidin Ahmad 2. Surianawato Yusuf 3. Maya Iza Azizan 4. Noriza Shaaban 5. Suzita Abd. Kader 6. Nor Rashidah Mohd. 7. Nor Asyikin Shaikh Ibrahim 8. Dang Zuraidah Fauzi 9. Nazirah Aznah Zulkarnain 10. Azlida Abdullah 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zaman kemajuan 2. Hakikat kehidupan 3. Asap 4. Anak watan menatang wawasan 5. Antara desa dan kota 6. Ketenangan 7. Anak Wawasan 8. Rumahku 9. Mencari pelabuhan 10. Sesaat terlepas dari masa 	<p>RM300, certificate and plaque.</p>
<p>Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1993</p>	<p>Short stories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shazmee Rizal Agus Salim 2. Hassan Jaidin 3. Nisah Hj Haron 4. Monalita Mansor 5. Hafizah Iszahanid 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rahsia 2. Malapetaka 3. Anugerah Amariss 4. Teja, noktah, masih jauh, noktah 5. Anis 	<p>RM750, certificate and plaque.</p>
<p><i>Rahsia</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)</p>	<p>Poetry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ruhana Md. Zaki 2. Noriffah Mohd. Taib 3. Jamalusin Jamari 4. Karimah Mohamad 5. Syahril Nizam Kamarussin 6. Zubiah Wahab 7. Norhamiza Hassan 8. Libon Jueh 9. Ismahazly Bahrin 10. Muhammad Faisal Othman 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dari puncak menara suci 2. Jejak keimanan 3. Ini rindu 4. Aku anak gunung 5. Jeti tua 6. Tahun Satu 7. Tamsi ibu 8. Teluk Kimanis: satu Ungkapan rindu 9. Sepi pemuda kaki lima 10. Cerita ibuku – Bandar sepi 	<p>RM300, certificate and plaque.</p>
<p>Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1994</p>	<p>Short stories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suhaila Sharif 2. Mohamad Yazid Abd. Majid 3. Azhani Salwa Mohamad 4. Norlena Albert C.J. 5. Mohd Faisal Musa 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suatu impian 2. Juara yang tewas 3. Hancurnya X-plus 4. Pertemuan di pergunungan 5. Malam ini Philadelphia menangis 	<p>RM750, certificate and plaque.</p>
<p><i>Suatu impian</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)</p>	<p>Poetry</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wira Budiman Azizan 2. Yusnani Yusuf 3. Rohayati Shafie 4. Shabani bt. Shaari 5. Mohamad Amar Ibrahim 6. Azlina Abu Kassim 7. Nor Salimah Abu Mansor 8. Dy. Zuraizah Pg. Mohd. Fauzi 9. Noridah Minim 10. Yumi Zuhanis Hasyun Hashim 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Racun 2. Siapa dapat melukis senja 3. Anak-anak generasi 4. Pencarian 5. Wasiat seni 6. Bayangan diri 7. Pesan orang tua 8. Keanehan manusia 9. Balada sikecil antara dua sudut 10. Pinjamkan namamu 	<p>RM300, certificate and plaque.</p>

Table 5.4 Winners for Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize 1987 – 1997 (continued).

Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1995 <i>Perjuangan</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)	Short stories 1. Hafizah Iszahanid 2. Esmawati Mohd Esa 3. Leong Yoke Peng 4. Hanizah Amran 5. Mohd Ashadi Saiman	1. Perjuangan 2. Zaqlis Jalis 3. Hadiah yang paling bermakna 4. Sejarah klasik 5. Petai	RM1 000, certificate and plaque.
	Poetry 1. Mohd. Ridzuan Harun 2. Zulkifli Muhammad 3. Faizati Mohd. Ali 4. Yumi Zuhanis Hasyun Hashim 5. Wira Budiman Azizan 6. Noor Arenawati Abd. Majid 7. Idzuan Ramli 8. Geraldine Ong Bee Khim	1. Bicara buat guru 2. Akhirilah perjalanan itu 3. Cinta pada nya 4. Kontrasepsi 5. Malang 6. Nyanyian alam 7. Pencarian 8. Pulanglah puteraku	RM500, certificate and plaque
Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1996 <i>Harapan di Joyrampur</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)	Short stories 1. Mohd Radzi Ismail 2. Khairul Hazlina Khalid 3. Lim Chiaw Kee 4. Norlena Albert C.J. 5. Mohd Amin S. Rejab	1. Siding rimba 2. Harga diri 3. Hari baru 4. Musang hitam 5. Harapan di Joyrampur	RM1 000, certificate and plaque.
	Poetry 1. Wira Budiman Azizan 2. Noor Harlina Hussain 3. Norlaily Shamsudin 4. Nor Salmi Abdul Rahim 5. Zainatul Shuhaida Abd. Rahman 6. Tin Seng Kiang 7. Iwan Fazlee Ahmad Fadzil 8. Ebriza Md. Aminuddin 9. Wan Muhammad Shukri Wan Abd. Rahman 10. Md Hafiz Mat Esa	1. Gah 2. Hitam dan Putih 3. Keheningan 4. Kusut 5. Kutukan 6. Laku manusia 7. Masih adakah usia esok 8. Jendela hidup 9. Pada tanah merdeka ini 10. Permainan	RM500, certificate and plaque
Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize – 1997 <i>Perjalanan jarum</i> (anthology of short stories and poetry)	Short stories 1. Siti Raihani Mohd. Saaid 2. Mohd. Ashadi Saiman 3. Yumi Zuhanis Hasyun Hashim 4. Siti Zarina Md. Asrany 5. Tung Wai Chee	1. Badrul Bambi 2. Kinayah: Antara perlambangan dan maksud 3. Jalan Pilihan 4. Semangat Fansuri 5. Perjalanan jarum jam	RM1 000, certificate and plaque.

Table 5.4 Winners for Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize 1987 – 1997 (continued).

	Poetry 1. Rasidah Ludin 2. Chang Ka Vun @ Anthony 3. Khairul Razik Mohd. Isa 4. Hany Fariza Fuad 5. Siti Nor Azah Ayob 6. Norliza Ali 7. Mohd Effie Nieshaem Juferi 8. Ebriza Md. Aminnudin 9. Mohd. Shahafeez Shaharis 10. Wira Budiman Azizan	1. Nostalgia 2. Pohon yang rebah 3. Di mana perhentian nya nyiur rebah 4. Lukisan hidup 5. Suatu pertandingan 6. Epilog jalan 7. Pejuang Bahasa 8. Kerismu 9. Kerusi kerjaya 10. Menara hidup	RM500, certificate and plaque
--	--	--	-------------------------------------

(Source: *Dewan Siswa* and winning anthologies).

5.6 Utusan Group Literary Prizes (Hadiah Sastera Kumpulan Utusan)

Utusan Group Literary Prize (Hadiah Sastera Kumpulan Utusan) started as Utusan Short Story Competition in 1984 and was first awarded in 1985. In its second year, the categories of Short Stories for Young Adults and Special Prize for Short Stories/Poetry by non-Malay writers were added and by the third year Public Bank became the sponsor for the Prize. It then became known as Utusan Melayu-Public Bank Literary Prize (Hadiah Sastera Utusan Melayu-Public Bank). The award was initiated to respond to the government's proposal that the private sector sponsor literary prizes. The purpose of the Prize as outlined by the organisers were to encourage contribution of short stories for publications and to support new and present writers to improve on their quality of works (*Utusan Malaysia*, 1 July 1991). True enough, the Prize succeeded in producing more Malay and-Non Malay writers and had ultimately enhanced the quality of our national literature and propagate multi-cultural ambience in our society through literature. Entries for the prize were initially taken from published media such as *Wanita* and *Mastika* (Judges report, 1986). In 1986, when the two categories were added to the prize; entries were taken from short stories published in *Utusan Radio & Televisyen* (URTV) and

Utusan Filem & Fesyen (Terasing, 1987). By 1987, short stories from publications like *Mingguan Malaysia*, *Utusan Zaman*, *Kiblat* and *Al-Islam* were included so as to have a wider choice of selection. The prize then was RM1 000 each for 4 main winners and 5 winners for consolation prize of RM200 each increasing to seven consolation prizes the following year. By 1988, when Public Bank joined as sponsor, another genre, Novels for Young Adults was also added; one prize for best novel and three honorary novels. From 1995, the Novels category prize was changed to three best novels with no consolation prizes and the Special Prize for Non-Malay was discontinued; thus making the short stories category to have only three main winners and six honorary prizes, but the following and subsequent years, the numbers of consolation prizes returned to seven. Before 1994, the honorary prizes were known as consolation prizes. The works were judged by a panel of judges appointed by the organizers and sponsors.

Public Bank was the sponsor for the Prize until it withdrew in 1997, then the Prize name was changed to Utusan Group Literary Prizes (Hadiah Sastera Kumpulan Utusan). A new category, literary critics and essays were added (Program Book, 2000). Young adults is categorised as readers from age 13 to 23. The works are selected, assessed and evaluated in March and winners are announced in July each year. By this time, there are more guidelines and criteria for the selection. For the main evaluation of the works the guidelines are:

1. The structure of the work should be well developed in balance with its literary aspects and themes.
2. Brings to new, avant-garde and global thinking and vision.

3. Sensitive to national aspiration, envisage a dynamic and determined society and demonstrate a potential for nation building.
4. Depiction of supremacy in the promotion of beauty of language, creativity and effective in shaping the written material with implicit and explicit accuracy of meaning.

In addition, the guidelines for young adults' category are:

1. Benefits young adults' world outlook in language, character building and thinking.
2. Places an importance in approach, story telling technique and communication.
3. Possesses elements of happiness, good values, creative and smart thinking.
4. Focus on young adults and their environment with them as the main characters.

By 2003, Exxon Mobil joined in as co-sponsor with a contribution of RM70 000 and it was increased to RM100 000 in 2005. In the prize giving ceremony in 2006 for the winners of 2005, the Prize was in its 21st year; with short story for Young Adults in its 20th year and Novels for Young Adults in its 18th year and another new category, Novels in English for Young Adults was started. The Novels in English, unlike the other categories were submitted as manuscripts. (Program Book, 2005). The present prize value since 2000 is RM2 500 for the first three best short stories and RM800 for the seven honourary winners. The Prize for Young Adults' Novel and Novels in English for Young Adults are RM6 000 for the first prize; RM4 000 for the second prize and RM3 000 for the third prize.

Over the past twenty-three years, the Prize has become among the most prestigious literary prize in the country and has now six categories under it – Short Stories, Poetry, Short Stories for Young Adults, Novels for Young Adults, Literary Criticism and Novels in English for Young Adults. Two of its winning titles, *Julia* by Abu Hassan Morad (Utusan, 1996) has been used as literary text for Form Five Literature Studies from 2001-2005 and *Panas Salju* by Talib Samat (Utusan 1997) for Form Two Literature since 2002. Table 5.5 shows the winners for short stories for Young Adults from 1986 until 2006.

Table 5.5 Winners for short stories from Utusan Melayu-Public bank Literary Prize from 1986-2005.

Year	Winners Top three for each are the 3 main winners and the others are consolation prize winners	Title of works	Prize value
1986	Khairy Ermanja Aishah Omar Hilmi Rindu Lokman Abdullah Ahmad J.Hussein Norwati Hassan Siti Hawa Mohd. Hassan	Terasing Calon suami Deritamu untukku Semoga kau mengerti Dalam menanti Izrail Abang Sebentuk cincin baru	3 main prizes of RM1 000 and 4 honour prizes of RM200
1987	Shah Anas Ghazali Ngah Azia Nurul Sulima Nas Kamal Mohd. Rashidi Mohd. Yusof Rokiah Mohd Haji Shahidan Mohd. Noh Suria R.A. Aishah Omar A.Hadzri Talib	Hukuman Kasih Sayang Meniti Pengorbanan Gadis di keretapi Dunia remajanya Segenggam harapan Kasih Cinta aneh Aidilfitri dan rindupun berguguran Tepak sirih	5 main prizes of RM1 000 and 5 honour prizes of RM200
1988	Zaidin Abadi Ghazali Abdul Rashid Nurul Mubin Siraj Saidon Hj. Shaari Mohd. Ismail Sarbini Zahari Hasib Sharlily Noor Haryatie Abdul Rahman Rosli Mohd. Saad S.Hamisal	Mira Nabila Kasih Ibu Demi adik-adik Su, adik kakak Jalidah Hidayati, nama untukmu Rambut Terpaksa Dee Tetamu misteri Mama Rock	5 main prizes of RM1 000 and 5 honour prizes of RM200

Table 5.5 Winners for short stories from Utusan Melayu-Public bank Literary Prize from 1986-2005 (continued).

1989	Zahari Hasib Aishah Omar Pena Mutiara (Ahmad Sabki Hj.Tahir) Madina Hj. Ahmad Dee Zahari Affendi	Selamat tinggal Puduraya Hantaran Surat dari Kuala Lumpur Adam Adik	5 main prizes of RM1 000 and no honour prizes
1990	Harishatie Abadi (Haidayati Abdul Kadir) Puteri Suzana Aida Saiful Bahari Aishah Omar Muhd. Nasruddin Dasuki Aminhad Amelia Hashim Maimunnah Muhd Ali (Munalia) Pena Mutiara (Ahmad Sabki Hj.Tahir) Abdul Kipli Ali SM Zakir (Syed Mohd. Zakir Syed Othman)	Pulang Ros Along Telah kelabu hari-hari itu Tina Penghujung persimpangan Senja masih cerah Dia kecewa lagi Sejambak kasih seikhlas budi Debu-debu jalan	5 main prizes of RM1 000 and 5 honour prizes of RM200
1991	Hartini Hamzah Baharuiddin Hj.Zakaria Sharlily Noor Aripin Said Aishah Omar Ahmad Teh Oci Zainun Abidin Pena Mutiara S.Hamisal	Sesudah mendung berlalu Aku pasti akan kembali Adik Ekpress malam ke pantai timur Mak,maafkan saya Lambang kasih di pusara cinta Puteri Falina Masih ada hari esok Apa salah Mamaku	5 main prizes of RM1 000 and 5 honour prizes of RM200
1992	Ahmad Faizal Ahmad Fadzil Aminhad Aishah Omar Muhd. Nasruddin Dasuki Aripin Said Mustafa Jusoh Khairi Khairuddin Aminhad Abdul Hamid Ismail S. Hamisal (Hjh Salmiah Hj Mat Saman)	Sahabat Pesan panjant buat Ana Gadis Tersidai Impian Anak rimba Leraian nostalgia Anugerah Selagi ada matahari Orang kampung Mak Ngah Menara gading	5 main prizes of RM1 000 and 5 honour prizes of RM200
1993	Shukri Abdullah (Ahmad Shukri Abdulla) Halis Azhan Mohd.Hanafiah Aishah Omar Lawrence Quek Mohd. Zati Hamid S.Hamisal Ani Rahman L. Redan (Abd Rahman @ Aman b. Hashim Rodziah Hj. Mat Akil Pena Mutiara	Cerita seorang juvana Abang Ari, adik Bintang Sembilu pengorbanan Pesan emak Semua demi Tini Ida Kaktus berbunga merah Catatan seorang, penulis	5 main prizes of RM1 000 and 5 honour prizes of RM200

Table 5.5 Winners for short stories from Utusan Melayu-Public bank Literary Prize from 1986-2005 (continued).

	Sharifah Laily (Sharifah Laily Syed Mohd. Nor Al-Idrus)	Terjerat di kamar cinta	
1994	AishahOmar Balqis Ahmad Lily Haslina Nasir Rodziah Hj. Mat Akil Muhd. Nasruddin Dasuki Faisal Tehrani (Mohd. Faisal Musa) Ana Balqis (Tg. Norizan Raja Yunus) Faisal Tehrani Mat Rodzi Hussein Rodziah Hj. Mat Akil	Merenda impi Ayah Degup resah di jeti Kerudung ungu buat Delsi Memakna perasaan Opah Juana Anak Mencagar iman di tengah kota Pinangan	5 main prizes of RM1 000 and 5 honour prizes of RM200
1995	Lee Cheong Beng (Mohd.Azli Lee Abdullah) Aripin Said Rodziah Hj. Mat Akil Rahmat Ghazali Zulkifli Aziz Mustafa Jusoh Hasidah Disan (Hjh. Norsidah Disan) Hizairi Othman Aripin Said (Dowar) Wan Shariza Wan Abd Rahman	Meniti sinar Kota pelabuhan malam Janji Kepompong kedua Masjid kota kecil Oki Ruang diri Isi tempat kosong Puteri tempawan istana Melaka Surat kepada Anis di Kota London	5 main prizes of RM1 000 and 5 honour prizes of RM200
1996	Raihanah Salleh Hashim Abdullah Ria Asmira Noor Arenawati Abd Majid Ana Balqis (Tg. Norizan Raja Yunus) Syed Mahadzir Syed Ibrahim Gunawan Mahmood Zaid Hj.Mohd. Saman Anizan Alias	Ruang Antara dua Kuala Lumpur Benar kata ayah Saying Sufi Warna takbir Cinta kak Ngah beralih arah Adik menteri Aksi Sang Jerut Pertentangan	3 main prizes of RM1 000 and 6 honour prizes of RM200
1997	Muhammad Isa AlJambuli Fudzail Mohd. Nor Low Kok On Norfazlina Ismail Muda Yusuf Wadiassofi Jaafar Azman Hussein Ria Asmira Masniyah Kalyubi Hasnida Abu Bakar (Ayu Hasnida Abu Bakar)	Seekor manusia seorang,binatang Kitul Hercules Kisah sebenar Lajim lari Setulus hati semurni kasih Jatuh Percikan hidayah Gersang Murni Impian	3 main prizes of RM1 000 and 7 honour prizes of RM200

Table 5.5 Winners for short stories from Utusan Melayu-Public bank Literary Prize from 1986-2005 (continued).

1998	Muhd. Nasruddin Dasuki Jali Hj. Kenoi Saroja Theavy Balakrishnan Nora Sharif Putera Dr Shahrolail Sujak Amir Azri Zarina Hj. Mohd. Yasin Hasnida Abu Bakar (Ayu Hasnida Abu Bakar) Hashim Abdullah	Cisarua dan seekor rama-rama Sang Ibu, El Nino dan La Nina Di sepenjuru pantai Peru Meniti kerikil tajam Panggilan pagi Sahabat dari angkasa Monolog untuk Atuk Restu Penjual tisu Lembaran warkah	3 main prizes of RM1 000 and 7 honour prizes of RM200
1999	SM Zakir (Syed Mohd. Zakir Syed Othman) Faisal Tehrani Low Kok On Fudzail Mohd. Nor Zainal Rashid Ahmad Izani Zakaria Sarimah Hussain Abu Hassan Morad Shahidan Md. Noh Puteri Klang (Ruhayah Hj. Mahmood)	Cinta sekerdip embun Bulan dan wira Serey Kemboja Rompin 99 Ikran Tahiyatul Akhir Senja Kasih beralih arah Tuala putih untuk hakim Kucing Amir Calon menantu Mak Ungku	3 main prizes of RM1 000 and 7 honour prizes of RM200
2000	Nisah Hj. Haron Ana Balqis (Tg. Norizan Raja Yunus) Mohd. Hashim Osman Nabila Hassan Abd Latif Talib Amira Adlin (Rohani Deraman) Raihanah Salleh Faisal Tehrani Aziz Jahpin (A. Aziz Alias) Raihanah Salleh	Impian Tsu Ryi Dinding, Cermin, Nur Rahsia Pak Uda Izinkan daku Jaguh kampung Kasih Ibu Sayang Sumarni Irisan-irisan mimpi Berguru dengan hantu Setitis doa	3 main prizes of RM1 500 and 7 honour prizes of RM500
2001	A. Ghani Abdullah Aminah Mokhtar Faisal Tehrani Ghazali Lateh Puteri Klang (Ruhayah Hj. Mahmood) Raihanah Salleh Raja Azam Raja Bidin Siti Hajar Mohd. Zaki Wan Ahmad Ismail Zainal Rashid Ahmad	Air mata kasih saying Tiang seri rumah tuan Imam Muhaimim Anak-anak pejuang Mimpi anak pendatang Biarkan samudera Kerana subang Cempiang jalan Dongeng Sang Puteri Saerah Kekasih Ramadhan	3 main prizes of RM1 500 and 7 honour prizes of RM500

Table 5.5 Winners for short stories from Utusan Melayu-Public bank Literary Prize from 1986-2005 (continued).

2002	Zainal Rashid Ahmad Jais Sahok Mohd.Azli Lee Abdullah (Lee Cheong Beng) Aminah Mokhtar Hamdan Kamaruddin Raihanah Salleh Aminah Mokhtar Saroja Theavy Balakrishnan M.Salleh Mahyat Mohd.Kassim Mahmud	Cinta Ahmad Mutawakkil Madah untuk Fadhilah Sinar Ramadhan Ahmad Muhammad Aliff sesat di Mekkah Di bawah langit jingga Erti cinta Dr. Mariana Kami akan mati,Lin Lembu Korban Melakar Impian	3 main prizes of RM2 500 and 7 honour prizes of RM800
2003	Noor Hanisah Othman Mohd.Azli Lee Abdullah (Lee Cheong Beng) SM Zakir (Syed Mohd. Zakir Syed Othman) A.Ghani Abdullah Siti Jasmina Ibrahim Husna Nazri Hussein Ahmad J. Hussein Andini Sani Saad Taib Salman Sulaiman	Aku pulang Hidayah Inikah sejarah esok (Wajah emas mu Chao Phraya) AisyahTulnur, cucu Tuk Rahim Apabila mata enggan berkasih Bingkisan Syawal Bintang-bintang bernyanyi Harapan kandas Tahniah,Kapten Liz Amiera Menunggu bulan	3 main prizes of RM2 500 and 7 honour prizes of RM800
2004	Norhidayah Asari Zainal Rashid Ahmad Siti Hajar Mohd. Zaki Salman Sulaiman Husna Nazri Hussein Tiras R. Siti Hajar Mohd. Zaki Ghafirah Idris Haryati Abu Nasir Nik Azman Nm	Anak penggunting rambut Segala yang tercinta ada di sana Telah dicipta perempuan Lelaki di bawah pohon kemboja Mentari buat Marie Pemuda versi milineum Penculik cinta Telah diberinya hati Trauma embah Winie Puspa Mahendra	3 main prizes of RM2 500 and 7 honour prizes of RM800
2005	Rahmat Purnama Mulya Ummu hani Abu Hassan Ariff Mohamad Mohd. Hashim Othman Siti Hajar Mohd. Zaki Muhd. Lutfi Ishak Zaharah Nawawi Zaharah Nawawi A.Ghani Abdullah Faisal Tehrani	Dia berikan tangannya Kampung hati ayah Pelangi, Kami ingin kesana Anak gelandangan Cikgu Apek Email seorang lelaki Mergastua dan kota batu Gadis bunga di Tasik Dal Rabiatul Adawiyah Ratu kosmetik	3 main prizes of RM2 500 and 7 honour prizes of RM800

(Source: Programme Books and anthologies from Utusan Literary Prizes).

Table 5.6 shows winners for Novels for Young Adults from 1986 until 2005. From 1988 until 1994, there were one main winner and three consolation prizes but since 1995 the prizes were for three best novels each receiving RM5 000, RM3 000 and RM2 000 respectively.

Table 5.6 Winners for Novels for Young Adults from Utusan Melayu-Public Bank Literary Prize from 1986-2005.

Year	Winners	Title of works	Prize value
	1 winner and three consolation prizes		
1988	Ainul Jamal Mansur Solehah Hj. Abd. Hamid Khairuddin Ayip Adha (Halis Azhan Mohd. Hanafiah)	Berakhirnya episod cinta Di sepanjang perjalanan Bukan untukku Konflik	
1989	Zailani Taslim Masniah Kalyubi Rohaidah Osman Idha	Jambatan kasih Erti sebuah senyuman Demi sayang ku Krisis	
1990	Osman Ayub Farahayati (Zarina Jahaya) Hartini Hamzah	Hati yang terguris Pengorbanan Fatin Nabila	
1991	Zailani Taslim Ghazali Ngah Azia Halis Azhan Mohd. Hanafiah Zahari Affandi	Dari padang hijau Menuai emas Cinta gadis Nadia Kelemayar	
1992	Zailani Taslim Halis Azhan Mohd. Hanafiah Rejab F.I. Maznan Nordin	Semesra kotak Biduk berlalu Laut tak selamanya bergelombang Saraswathi	
1993	Zailani Taslim Othman Ayub Gunawan Mahmood Maznan Nordin	Lading, keringat dan air mata Gerhana semusim Namaku Ayoko Jayeng	
1994	Halis Azhan Mohd. Hanafiah Zailani Taslim Gunawan Mahmood Talib Samat	Azfa Hanani Meredah onak Renyah Panas salju	
	(3 best novels since 1995)		
1995	Gunawan Mahmood Abu Hassan Morad Abg Saifuddin Abg Bohari	Tanah ini Titian rindu Di sebalik wajah	1 st prize = RM5 000
1996	Gunawan Mahmood Abu Hassan Morad Jusang Bolong	Cinta daerah perjuangan Natasya Novel	2 nd prize = RM3 000 3 rd prize = RM2 000

Table 5.6 Winners for Novels for Young Adults from Utusan Melayu-Public Bank Literary Prize from 1986-2005 (continued).

1997	Hartini Hamzah Abu Hassan Morad Mohd. Ghazali Tocheh	Pia Julia Ekspedisi		
1998	Hartini Hamzah Hasidah Disan Jusang Bolong	Melunas rindu Sekolah hidup Ralat		
1999	Othman Che Din Ahmad Zaki Abu Hassan Hasidah Disan	Terlepas dari belunggu Wira pesona Avatari Harga luka		
2000	Sri Rahayu Mohd Yusop Abu Hassan Morad Zaid Akthar (Mohamad Yazid Abd. Majid)	Bukan legasi lalang Cinta Madinah Sesegar Nailofar		1 st prize = RM6 000
2001	Siti Jasmina Ibrahim Norhashimah Hashim Ruslan Ngah	Trilogi cinta Lambaian Kinabalu Merenang gelora		2 nd prize = RM4 000
2002	Faisal Tehrani Zaid Akthar (Mohamad Yazid Abd. Majid) Sri Rahayu Mohd Yusop	1515 Rona Bosphorus Merdeka cinta Ratna		3 rd prize = RM3 000
2003	Faisal Tehrani Nisah Haron Siti Jasmina Ibrahim	1511 H Kombat Mencari Locus Standi Ombak Sfera Lotus		
2004	Faisal Tehrani Faisal Tehrani Alias Ismail	Advancer Si peniup Ney Detektif Indigo Priit!		
2005	Amir Hamzah L. Kadir Siti Jasmina Ibrahim Abd. Latip Talib	Kembara Amira 6:00 Berarak lah awan pilu		

(Source: Programme Books and novels from Utusan Literary Prizes).

In 2005, in its 20th year and Novels for Young Adults in its 18th year, another new category, Novels in English for Young Adults was started. The Novels in English, unlike the other categories were submitted as manuscripts.

Table 5.7 Winners for Novels in English for Young Adults from Utusan Group Literary Prize.

Year	Winners	Title of works	Prize value
2005	Ti Chin Han Lee Su Ann Teoh Choon Ean	Fridge horror The curse Nine lives	RM6 000 RM4 000 RM3 000

(Source: Programme Book. 2006. Utusan Group Literary Prize)

5.7 Standard Chartered –Utusan English Short Story Competition 1996 and 1997.

The competition is organised by Standard Chartered bank and Utusan Publication in collaboration with the Ministry of Education for child writers between age 8 – 17. The competition aimed to encourage a wider use of English and to upgrade its standard among primary and secondary schools in the country. There were three categories of writers; Category A for ages 8- 11, Category B for ages 12 -14 and Category C for ages 15 -17. The prizes consisted of savings account in Standard Chartered Bank of RM500, RM600 and RM800 respectively for each category; a certificate, a trophy and an anthology of the winning titles. The school that submits the most entries received RM800 worth of books (NST, 14 Dec 1996)

The winners in 1996 were:

Category A Ng Sue Zen for *A hole at the top*
(ages 8-11) RM500

Category B Rubeshan Shanmugam for *The coin*
(ages 12-14) RM600

Category C Yim Onn Siong for *Sarcophagus*
(ages 15-17) RM800

The winning works were compiled into an anthology entitled *Twenty-two of the best by the young* (Utusan)

The winners in 1997 were:

Category A Lavvina Thiyagarajan for *The teddy bear, the bully and the summer camp*
(ages 8-11) RM500

Category B Tan May Sze for *Kera, the saviour.*
(ages 12-14) RM600

Category C Malini Satchiananda for *The Wonder Years*
(ages 15-17) RM800

The winning works were compiled into an anthology but the title could not be obtained.
(Source: NSTP e-media)

5.8 National Book Prize/Award (Hadiah/Anugerah Buku Kebangsaan)

The National book Prize is a book publishing award. The entries are submitted by all book publishers in the country for books published in the Malay language in the previous year. The judging criteria are based on the quality of publication as well as contents. It is organised by the National Book Council of Malaysia (Majlis Buku Kebangsaan Malaysia, MBKM) of the Ministry of Education. Assessment of publication includes design, illustration, layout, printing, binding and other factors concerning publications. The assessment of contents includes editorial, language, literary work, currency of information and authority (Program Book of National Book Prize 1991). The prize was first given in 1991 in four categories: Category A for Children's Book; B for Young Adults' Book; C for Adult Book and D for Adapted or Translated Book. Each category is divided into 2 sub-categories; the Children Book Prize category consists of Picture Book and Illustrated Book. Picture Book is defined as having more than 70% illustration and Illustrated Book is defined as having less than 70% illustration; both are aimed for readers below 12 years and may be fiction or non-fiction (information) book. Category B for Young Adult consists of Young Adult fiction and Young Adult non-fiction Book; both are for ages from 13 to 17. The prize includes one main winner and one or two honorary winners. In its first year of award, there was no book eligible for the National Book Prize. Since its inception in 1991 till 1996; only in 1993 and 1996 was there a winner for the National Book Prize. For the other years, the books submitted for the

coveted main prize did not qualify and meet to the jury's expectations and many categories had no winners. The value of the Book Prize was RM5 000 and a certificate to be awarded to the publisher and the best book in each category will win RM2 000 and a certificate. There is a prize for the best designer, best editor, and best illustrator of RM1 000 each. Each honorary prize winner received RM500 and a certificate (Program Book 1992). The National Book Prize was awarded in conjunction with Malaysia International Book Fair which later changed its name to Kuala Lumpur International Book Fair in 1994. The prize for best illustrator was usually won by Children's Book illustrator. They were Mohd. Yusof Ismail for *Hendak ke mana, Cantik?* (DBP) in 1992; Maslil Maslor and Abd. Hadi Radzi for *Siri mengenal haiwan* (DBP) in 1993; Chee Seng et. al for *Koleksi Cerita-cerita Rakyat* (Adlaunch) in 1994 and Raja Zarith Idris for *Puteri Gunung Ledang* (Fajar Bakti) in 1995. The winners of the past National Book Prize are indicated in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8 Winners for National Book Prize from 1991-1996.

National Book Prize 1991			
Prize	Title of works	Writer / illustrator / creator	Value
National Book Prize 1991	No winner		RM5 000 and a certificate
Best Picture Book Prize	<i>Kamus bercerita</i> (Amiza)	Salma Ishak/ Rozuma Baharuddin; illustrated by Wong Chee Meng	RM2 000 and a certificate
Honourary Book	<i>Berkelah di pantai</i> (DBP)	Noraini Babjee; illustrated by Zainuddin Jamil	RM500 and a certificate
Best Children's Illustrated Book	No winner		
	Honourary Book I <i>Singapura dilanggar todak</i> (DBP)	Zainal Abidin Bakar; illustrated by Azman Shah Daud.	RM500 and a certificate
	Honourary Book II <i>Bergembira dengan Basic</i> (Federal Publications)	Chua Chooi See; illustrated by Don	
Best Young Adult Fiction	<i>Puteri Dayana</i> (DBP)	Abdul Ahmad as coordinator; illustrated by DBP illustrator	RM2 000 and a certificate
Best Young Adult Information Book Prize	<i>Jejak-jejak songsang</i> (Creative Enterprise)	Abdul Rahim Awang	RM2 000 and a certificate
	Honourary Book <i>Jaringan</i> (DBP)	Rosmini Shaari	RM500 and a certificate

National Book Prize 1992 - In 1992, one sub-category each was added to children and young adult prizes, that is, fiction and non-fiction were separated into two sub-categories for Children's Book and an Information Book Prize was added to Young Adult's category. Nonetheless, only two main prizes and one Honourary prize were filled.			
National Book Prize 1992	Won by Adult Fiction		RM5000 and a certificate
Best Picture Book Prize	No winner Honourary Book <i>Hendak ke mana, Cantik?</i> (DBP)	Mohd. Yusof Ismail as author and illustrator	RM500 and a certificate
Best Children's Fiction Prize	No winner		
Best Children's Information Book Prize	No winner		
Best Young Adult Fiction	<i>Tragedi Bujang Senang</i> (DBP)	H.M. Tuah Iskandar; illustrated by Mohd. Hassan	RM2 000 and a certificate
Best Young Adult Information Book	<i>Potret kreatif</i> (DBP)	Talib Samat; illustrated by Mohd. Hassan	RM2 000 and a certificate
Best Young Adult Reference Book Prize	No winner Honourary Book <i>Kamus Dwibahasa Komputer</i> (Federal Publications)	Zoraini Wati Abbas, Ng Kwan Hoon and Goh Kek Seng; illustrated by Mohd.Radzi b. Mohd.Saad.	RM500 and a certificate
National Book Prize 1993 - Only two main prizes and two honorary prizes were filled.			
National Book Prize 1993	No winner		
Best Picture Book Prize	No winner		
Best Children's Fiction Prize	Honourary Book <i>Aiman ke Dusun</i> (DBP) <i>Indahnya alamku</i> (DBP)	Group writer; illustrated by Zauinuddin Jamil Norliyah Jaafar and Adnan Abd. Majid as coordinator	RM500 and a certificate RM2 000 and a certificate
Best Children's Information Book Prize	<i>Siri mengenal haiwan</i> (DBP)	Group writers; illustrated by Maslil Maslor and Abdul Hadi Radzi	RM2 000 and a certificate

Table 5.8 Winners for National Book Prize from 1991-1996 (continued).

Best Young Adult Fiction	No winner Honourary Book <i>Lelaki dari Shatila</i> (DBP)	Badrul Risham Naruddin	RM500 and a certificate
Best Young Adult Information Book	No winner		
Best Young Adult Reference Book Prize	No winner		
National Book Prize 1994 - In 1994, Children's Book category for Illustrated Book was further divided into coloured and black and white book; unfortunately, there was also no winner for both sub-categories that year. Only one main and one honorary prize were given.			
National Book Prize 1994	No winner		
Best Picture Book Prize	No winner in category for coloured or black and white book.		
Best Children's Fiction Prize	<i>Kai di Lembah Urda</i> (DBP)	Hizairi Othman; illustrated by Fazrul Arhan Razali	RM2 000 and a certificate
Best Children's Information Book Prize	No winner		

Best Young Adult Fiction	No winner Honourary Book <i>Spesimen a (alpha)</i> (Pustaka Cipta)	Ahmad Patria Abdullah; illustrated by Rogue & Dhojee (Artdesign).	RM500 and a certificate
Best Young Adult Information Book	No winner		
Best Young Adult Reference Book Prize	No winner		
National Book Prize 1995 - In 1995, the category D of adapted or translated book was discontinued and placed into each three main categories as sub-categories of Adapted or Translated Fiction and Adapted or Translated Information Book. Unfortunately again, there was no winner but only an honorary winner for both sub-categories. One book received a main prize and three books received honorary prizes.			
National Book Prize 1995	No winner		
Best Picture Book Prize	No winner Honourary Book <i>Puteri Gunung Ledang</i> (Fajar Bakti)	Raja Zarith Idris as author and illustrator	RM500 and a certificate
Best Children's Fiction Prize	No winner		
Best Children's Information Book Prize	No winner		
Best Children's Adapted/Translated Book Fiction	No winner Honourary Book <i>Momotaro</i> (DBP)	translated by Thaiyibah Sulaiman; illustrated by Kamsiah Mahamood	RM500 and a certificate
Best Young Adult Fiction	No winner		
Best Young Adult Information Book	No winner		
Best Young Adult Reference Book Prize	<i>Atlas KBSM Longman</i> (Longman)	Piara Singh, Chong Mui Sen, Tong Siew and illustrated by Yeo Kheng Loong	RM2 000 and a certificate
Best Young Adult's Adapted/Translated Book Fiction	No winner		
Best Young Adult's Adapted/Translated Information Book	No winner Honourary Book <i>Kamus bergambar tubuh manusia</i> (Pustaka Delta Pelajaran)	Zuraidah Abdul Rahman	
National Book Prize 1996 - In 1996, the Prize name was changed to National Book Award and the value of the prizes were increased to RM 15 000 for the National Book Award but with fewer categories			
National Book Prize 1996	<i>Kamus Besar Bahasa Melayu Utusan</i> (Utusan)	Hj. Zainal Abidin Safarwan	RM15 000
Best Children's Fiction Prize	<i>Himpunan 366 Cerita Rakyat Malaysia</i> (Utusan)	compiled by Othman Puteh and Aripin Saad	
Best Children's Information Book Prize	No winner		
	Honourary Book <i>Jendela Dunia</i> (DBP)	David Burnie	
Best Young Adult Fiction	No winner		

Best Young Adult Information Book	Honourary Book <i>Korban kasih</i> (DBP) No winner	Fatimah Saidin	
	Honourary Book <i>Penemuan sains</i> (Pustaka Delta Pelajaran)	Alan Ward	

(Source: *Program Book*. National Book Prize. 1991-1992).

The books submitted for the Prize were either not of good printing, binding or layout, no blurbs; some lost out because they did not have CIP (Cataloguing-In-Print) or ISBN information; some were due to poor quality of works such as lack of creativity and dull language (Judges' report from Program Book of Prize 1991-1995). The National Book Prize was not given in 1997 and 1998 but was given again in 1999 and then discontinued again till present (Mohd. Sidin, 2005). Unfortunately, the information for the winners in 1999 was not available.

5.9 Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize)

The most auspicious award till date is the Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize); a biennial award first awarded in 1996/1997 to replace the Hadiah Sastera Negara. The Prize was created to replace Hadiah Sastera Malaysia which was discontinued in 1995. There are three categories — category A for Books, category B for Single Works and category C for Children and Young Adults. Under Category C, there are four genres; collection of short stories, collection of poetry, collection of dramas and novel. This is the first time children's and young adults' literature has been given a major prize in the country. The prize value in 1996/ 1997 was RM10 000 for each category. The current prize for Best Novel for Young Adults is worth RM20 000 which is the biggest and most current prize for children's literature in our country at present

(*Dewan Sastera*, Mac 2007). The prize was created to award national acknowledgement to writers for quality works; to identify quality literary works in the Malay language as well as to encourage publications of quality works (Abd. Razak, 2005).

Below are described the winners for year 1996/1997; 1998-1999; 2000/2001 and 2002/2003. The winners for year 2004/2005 will be announced by mid 2007.

Table 5.9 Winners for Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia.

Winners for year 1996/1997 Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize) RM10 000 for each category			
Children literature	Collection of Short Stories	<i>Si kecil berhati mulia</i> (DBP, 1997)	Ghazali Ngah Azia
	Novel	<i>Anak-anak bertuah</i> (DBP, 1996)	Ismail Restu
	Poetry and Drama	No winner	
Young adult's literature	Collection of Short Stories	<i>Warna-warna pelangi timur</i> (DBP, 1997)	Shahriza Abd. Rahman
	Novel	<i>Tanah Ini</i> (Utusan, 1996)	Gunawan Mahmood
	Poetry and Drama	No winner	
Winners for year 1998/1999 Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize) RM10 000 for each category			
Children literature	No winner in all four genres		
Young adult's literature	Collection of Short Stories	Surat dari Madras: Kumpulan cerpen (DBP, 1999)	Uthaya Sankar SB
	Novel	Julia (Utusan, 1998)	Abu Hassan Morad
	Poetry and Drama	No winner	
Winners for year 2000/2001 Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize) RM10 000 for each category			
Children literature	No winner in all four genres		
Young adult's literature	Collection of Short Stories	Kasih seputih kemoja (DBP, 2001)	Azmah Nordin
	Novel	Bukan Legasi Lalang (Utusan, 2001)	Siti Rahayu Mohd. Yusop
	Poetry	Aku hanya mahu ke seberang (Task Global, 2001)	Hashim Yaacob
	Drama	No winner	

Table 5.9 Winners for Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (continued).

Winners for year 2002/2003 Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize) RM20 000 for each category			
Children literature	Collection of Short Stories	<i>Impian kami</i>	Halis Azhan Mohd. Hanafiah
	Novel	<i>Memory Atikah</i>	Awang Abdullah
	Poetry and Drama	No winner	
Young adult's literature	Collection of Short Stories	<i>Gamitan Lausanne: Kumpulan cerpen Remaja</i> (DBP, 2003)	Baharuddin A. Manan
	Novel	<i>Trilogi Cinta</i> (Utusan, 2002)	Siti Jasmina Ibrahim
	Poetry	<i>Memetik Mawar</i> (Citra Kurnia, 2003)	Lim Swee Tin
	Drama	No winner	

(Source: Mohd. Hanafi Ibrahim. 2003. Senarai karya pemenang: Hadiah Karya Sastera 1971-1976; Hadiah Sastera Malaysia 1981-1995 dan Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (1996- 2001) and *Dewan Sastera*).

5.10 National Library Book Awards (Anugerah Buku Perpustakaan Negara)

The National Library Book Award is a new book acknowledgement award by the National Library of Malaysia to books written by Malaysian writers and published in Malaysia. The selection for the awards are from books submitted to the National Library under the Deposit of Library Material Act 1986 which must have the standard bibliographic information such as ISBN (International Standard Book Number) and CIP (Catalogue-in-Print). The award was introduced in 2004 and it covered books published between 2002 and 2003 **in Malay** only. For the award in 2005 the coverage was for books published between the years 2003 and 2004 **in English** only (Judges' Report 2005). The objectives of the award are to encourage the writing of quality books and quality publication as well as to acknowledge writers and publishers for their contributions to Malaysian book industry. It also aims to encourage the deposit of materials from publishers to the National Library.

5.10.1 National Library Book Award 2004

The competition has two categories – Best Book for Adults and Best Book for Children. Fiction, translation, compilation, adaptation or supervised books are not eligible. The prizes are RM5 000, a certificate and a plaque for the first prize winner. The consolation prize is RM2 000, a certificate and a plaque. The publisher gets a certificate and a plaque for each category. In the first competition held in 2004, only 32 children's books were submitted for selection and many of them did not have bibliographic information such as CIP nor ISBN which disqualified them for selection. It was felt that most books published for children and young adults are textbooks, workbooks, school reference books, adaptations and translations thus making them illegible for entering the contest. Judges reported that the quality of children books in Malaysia is still unsatisfactory and there was no winner but only one serial received the Judge's Special Prize for Best Children/Young Adult Book (Judges' report, 2004).

Winners 2004

RM2 000, a certificate and a plaque

Best Children/Young Adult Book Award: No winner

Judges Special Prize for Best Children/Young Adult Book:

Serial titled *Superjaguh* (DBP, 2002) by writer Norazmi Mohd Nor and design coordinator, Ahmad Fauzi Mohamed; prize shared by both. The titles in the series are:

- i) Norazmi Mohd Nor. *Memperkenalkan superjaguh*. (DBP, 2002).
- ii) Norazmi Mohd Nor. *Fagosit*. (DBP, 2002).
- iii) Norazmi Mohd Nor. *Makrofaj*. (DBP, 2002).
- iv) Norazmi Mohd Nor. *Limposit T*. (DBP, 2002).

- v) Norazmi Mohd Nor. *Limfosit B*. (DBP, 2002).
- vi) Norazmi Mohd Nor. *Superjaguh ditumpaskan*. (DBP, 2002).
- vii) Norazmi Mohd Nor. *Superjaguh diperkuat*. (DBP, 2002).

5.10.2 National Library Book Award 2005

This time around, the competition has four categories – non-fiction for Adults, non-fiction for Children, fiction for Adults and fiction for Children. The value of prizes remains RM5 000, a certificate and a plaque for the first prize winner; consolation prizes of RM2 000, a certificate and a plaque. The publisher gets a certificate and a plaque for each category. Eighty-nine children's serial books were short-listed for selection from which twelve were selected in the final shortlist for both categories. The judges reported that some books did not meet the conventional standard of publications, lack interesting design and layout while some are too textual and some used inappropriate fonts.

Winners for 2005

RM5 000, a certificate and a plaque

Best Children/Young Adult Non-fiction Book Award: No winner.

Consolation prize: RM2 000, a certificate and a plaque

A Children's history of Malaysia (Pelanduk) by Tunku Halim

Best Children/Young Adult Fiction Book Award:

Serial titled *Young Adult Books* (Maya Press, 2003) by K.S.Maniam. The titles in this series are:

- i) K.S.Maniam. *Audrey's promise*. (Maya Press, 2003).

- ii) K.S.Maniam. *Escape from module H. 795*. (Maya Press, 2003).
- iii) K.S.Maniam. *Poison pen*. (Maya Press, 2003).
- iv) K.S.Maniam. *Steel fingers*. (Maya Press, 2003).
- v) K.S.Maniam. *Strange journey*. (Maya Press, 2003).
- vi) K.S.Maniam. *The dragon lives again*. (Maya Press, 2003).
- vii) K.S.Maniam. *The lost boy*. (Maya Press, 2003).
- viii) K.S.Maniam. *The man who understood rocks*. (Maya Press, 2003).
- ix) K.S.Maniam. *The treasure trunk*. (Maya Press, 2003).
- x) K.S.Maniam. *The well*. (Maya Press, 2003).

Consolation prize: No winner

The next National Library Book Award 2006 will be announced in June 2007.

(Source: *Programme Book. Anugerah Buku Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia*. 2004 and *Judges' Report. Anugerah Buku PNM*. 2005).

5.11 MBBY Bitara Award (Anugerah Buku Bitara-MBBY)

The Malaysian Board on Books for Young People (MBBY) is a non-profit independent association established in 2004 dedicated to the development of children and young adults' books and literature. MBBY has become a member of the International Board on Books for Young People (IBBY) since 2002. The association had its first exhibition lot in the Kuala Lumpur Book Fest in 2002 where it exhibited IBBY Honour List Books 2000 specially flown IBBY headquarters in Basil, Switzerland and in 2004 it exhibited children's and young adults books that had won the 2003 International Children's Books Awards. It had collaborated with three government agencies to organise the Selangor Book Fest in 2006 and intends to make it an annual event (MBBY brochure, 2006). The

MBBY Bitara Book Awards (Anugerah Buku Bitara MBBY) was first launched in 2005; consisting of 3 categories; Best Author, Best Illustrator and Best Translation and was presented in 2006. The nominated books will be listed in the newly created *MBBY Honour List* to be used as a reference bibliography for schools, libraries and public. Consecutively, the winning books will be nominated for the annual IBBY Honour List. The winners and nominated books receive a certificate and a logo to be printed on the winning book as per its category (MBBY Bitara Book Awards entry form 2007). In conjunction with the award, the association intends to hold an annual national seminar on the development of children and youth's literature; the first seminar held in May 2006 (MBBY biennial report 2005-2007).

Winners for 2006

Prize: a certificate and a logo

Best Author: *Stories from Sarawak* (Utusan, 2005) by Heidi Munan

Honourary Books: *Adventure on Penang Island* (Utusan, 2005) by Jean Adnan

Farris: Putera yang hilang (MEP Education Consult, 2005) by
Nisah Hj. Haron

Best Illustrator: *The Malaysian Legends Series* (Kohwai & Young, 2004) by
Kohwai & Young Illustrators Team

Honourary Books: *Siri Moral Kanak-kanak* (Utusan, 2005) illustrated by Wong Chi
Ming.

Batu Belah Batu Bertangkup ('K' Publishing, 2004) illustrated by Rosnizam Saynian and Mohd. Rozi Shahrudin; written by Khadijah Hashim.

Best Translator: No winner

Honourary Books: *Harry Potter dalam Kumpulan Phoenix (Harry Potter and the Order of Phoenix)*(Pelangi, 2005) by Azizah Abbas
The love our Prophet P.B.U.H. series (Siri sayangi Rasulullah S.A.W.) (Pustaka Yamien, 2005) by Zainol Fikri Md. Yusof; translated by Kamaliah Abu Bakar.

(Source: MBBY @ Perpustakaan Raja Tun Uda Shah Alam, Selangor).

5.12 MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers Competition

MPH literary awards named as MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers started in 2003 and were first awarded in 2004 by the MPH bookstore, a leading bookstore in Malaysia. It is open to all teenagers of Malaysia ages between 13 to 19. As the sponsors and organisers say, the contest “aims to promote reading through writing among teens and it provides the opportunity for young people to get published”. There are two categories of writers; Category A for 13-15 year old writers (to write not more than 800 words) and Category B for 16-19 year old writers (to write not more than 1000 words). The prizes consist of books, book vouchers and one year subscription of Reader’s Digest and all winning stories are published into a book. The winning works for 2004 had been published in *Living It! A Collection of Stories on Teenage Life* (MPH, 2005) and the

winning works for 2004 had been published in *Rewind, Fast Forward: An Anthology* (MPH, 2006). The winning works of 2005 and 2006 have yet to be published.

Table 5.10 Winners for MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers.

MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers 2004			
Year	Winners	Title of works	Value
2004 Category A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Soraya Sunitra Kee Xiang Yin 2. Abigail Mok Jia Xian 3. Naomi Melissa Lazaroo <p>Consolation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Chai Khai Siang 2. Cheok Li Peng 3. Jebat Arjuna Kee Jia Liang 4. Loo Li Ling, Jenna 5. Ng Wei Li 	<p><i>That Which We Call Soraya</i> <i>Dear God</i> <i>Teenage Thoughts</i></p> <p><i>Life's Incomprehensible Race</i> <i>Miss Perfect vs Me</i> <i>"Jebat-ah, go to sleep-ahh!"</i> <i>Elliott</i> <i>The Wait</i></p>	<p>In 2004, the prizes were:</p> <p>1st prize One Dell personal computer, RM700 worth of books, RM300 book vouchers</p> <p>2nd prize RM500 worth of books, RM200 book vouchers</p> <p>3rd prize RM300 worth of books, RM100 book vouchers</p> <p>5 consolation prizes of RM80 worth of books and RM30 book vouchers</p> <p>All winners get 1 year subscription of Reader's Digest</p>
Category B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andrea Tee Shao-Wen 2. Muhd Ahnaf b Abd Rahim 3. Elizabeth Wong Li Hoong <p>Consolation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liew Li Yen 2. Lim Cheng Sim 3. Quek Hui Sze 4. Stephanie Loke Ting 	<p><i>Upon The Eve of Remembrance</i> <i>Rantings of an Intellect</i> <i>Of Running</i></p> <p><i>Unfolding Petals</i> <i>Thank You</i> <i>16</i> <i>Chimes</i></p>	
<p>The school that submits the most entries receives:</p> <p>1st prize One Dell personal computer, RM1500 worth of books, RM500 book vouchers</p> <p>2nd prize RM1 000 worth of books, RM300 book vouchers</p> <p>3rd prize RM800 worth of books, RM200 book vouchers</p> <p>Winning school also gets one year subscription of Reader's Digest</p>			

Table 5.10 Winners for MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers (continued).

MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers 2005			
2005 Category A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ong Sher Li 2. Amelia Foong Yee Ching 3. Sarah Sulaiman Ch'ng <p>Consolation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Daniel Chen Wei Yao 5. Mabel Yan Zoe 6. Rachel Lim Sze Ying 7. Sean Yap Shao Chi 8. Stephanie Lee Su-Ling 	<p><i>Alpha and Beta</i> <i>Lotus</i> <i>A Member of the Old Brigade</i></p> <p><i>Like Water Running</i> <i>Ultimately Mars</i> <i>Survival</i> <i>The Hollow Cost</i> <i>Sweet Sixteen</i></p>	<p>In 2005, the prizes were:</p> <p>1st prize One Dell personal computer, RM800 worth of books, RM300 book vouchers</p> <p>2nd prize RM500 worth of books, RM200 book vouchers</p> <p>3rd prize RM300 worth of books, RM100 book vouchers</p> <p>5 consolation prizes of RM80 worth of books and RM30 book vouchers</p> <p>All winners get 1 year subscription of Reader's Digest</p>
Category B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahnaf Azmi 2. Chew Tung Shen 3. Khoo Eu Shen <p>Consolation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Deborah Germaine Augustin 2. Krystle Wong 3. Liew Suet Li 4. San Mei Kim 5. Yew Mei Theng 	<p><i>Goodbye Earth</i> <i>1942: A Teenager Trying to Survive the War</i> <i>The Soldier</i></p> <p><i>The Truth About LIE</i> <i>The Silver Revolution: Year 2030</i> <i>In the Sunny Side of the Street</i> <i>When Will You Understand?</i> <i>A Teen in the War of 1942</i></p>	
<p>The school that submits the most entries receives:</p> <p>1st prize One Dell personal computer, RM1 000 worth of books, RM500 book vouchers</p> <p>2nd prize RM800 worth of books, RM350 book vouchers</p> <p>3rd prize RM500 worth of books, RM200 book vouchers</p> <p>Winning school also gets one year subscription of Reader's Digest</p>			
MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers 2005			
2006 Category A	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lim Wei Yun 2. Cheah Ai Xin 3. Priya Rajendran <p>Consolation prizes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hana Shazwin Azizan 2. Heng Wei Ling 3. Kristagail Lim Ern-Hui 4. Simone Khoo Tian Yin 5. Tai Kai Sheng 	<p><i>Living Nightmare</i> <i>Mother And Son Reunion</i> <i>Time's Embrace</i></p> <p><i>Child Of The Sea</i> <i>The Last Twilight</i> <i>Unfinished Business</i> <i>Time, Take The Lead</i> <i>Dawn To Dusk</i></p>	<p>In 2006, the value of prizes was increased substantially though there was no personal computer.</p> <p>1st prize RM2 000 cash, RM2 500 book vouchers, RM700 worth of books, RM400 worth of stationery.</p> <p>2nd prize RM1 000 cash, RM1500 book vouchers, RM400 worth of books, RM200 worth of stationery.</p>

Table 5.10 Winners for MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers (continued).

Category B	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Benjamin Ong Jia Ming 2. Lee Jia Hui 3. Alison Lo Yin Pin <p>Consolation prizes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Andrew Loh Zhu An 2. Juliahana bt Ishak 3. Liew Xiang Xiang 4. Nicholas Ooi Jin Aun 5. Valerie Tan Tze Yeen 	<p><i>Evanescent Shadows</i> <i>Indian Barber Haircut</i> <i>In the Hands of Time</i></p> <p><i>The Test</i> <i>A Brief Encounter With Time</i></p> <p><i>Seven Seconds</i> <i>The Eternal Seconds</i> <i>Everlasting Seconds of A Lifetime</i></p>	<p>3rd prize RM500 cash, RM1 000 book vouchers, RM200 worth of books, RM150 worth of stationery.</p> <p>5 consolation prizes of RM100 worth of books, RM50 stationery and RM30 book vouchers.</p> <p>All winners get to attend a story writers training workshop, one year subscription of Reader's Digest and one year British Council library membership.</p>
<p>The school that submits the most entries receives: 1st prize RM5 000 book vouchers, RM800 worth of books. 2nd prize RM3 000 book vouchers, RM500 worth of books. 3rd prize RM2 000 book vouchers, RM300 worth of books. Winning school also gets one year subscription of Reader's Digest and one year British Council library membership.</p>			

(Source: obtained directly from MPH Bookstore Sdn. Bhd.)

5.13 Other National Literary Awards

5.13.1 Young Adult Novel Contest (Hadiah Sayembara Novel Remaja) 1990

The Young Adult Novel Contest (Hadiah Sayembara Novel Remaja) was organized by Gabungan Penulis Selangor (Generasi) and Marwilis Publishers (*Dewan Sastera*, Oct 1990). The first three prizes were RM3 000, RM2 000 and RM1 000 respectively. The winners were:

Norhisham Mustaffa: *Renda sutera* (Marwilis)

Othman Puteh: *Mercup di wajahmu* (Marwilis)

Ramlah Zailani: *Liku semalam* (Marwilis).

5.13.2 Drama Script Writing Competition

Drama script writing competition was organised by Yayasan Seni Berdaftar and sponsored by Berita Harian in 1999. The winners were

1. No winner: prize value RM8 000
 2. Ismail Kassan for *Menati puteri hijau* RM5 000
 3. Anwar Ridhwan for *Yang menjelma dan menghilang* RM3 000
- Jury Special prize: Eng Mooi Hoon for *Pejuang orang tua* RM2 000

Consolation prizes (RM1 000 each)

Mohd. Ghazali Tocheh for *Kalibul Alam Putra*

Saparman Bakri for *Saga mas projek X*

Jais Sahok for *Jagung pulut pusaka*

Jahar Alais for *Anak Wayano*

Mohd. Safian Mohd. Shah for *Rumah api*

The winning works were not published (Wan Ahmad Ismail, 2001)

5.13.3 Malaysian Schools Historical Drama writing competition 1990

Khairuddin Mohd. Tarmidi - *Tuk Janggut*

Shahriza Abdul Rahman - *Si anak wali bumi*

Maria Nadja ak Jimmy Jalil - *Kenyalang*

Latifah Mohd Nor - *Air mata kemerdekaan*

Norhailily Abd. Rajap - *Detik-detik yang berlalu*

Then Kim Chuan - *Titik hitam*

Doiskanda Rajali - *Korban kemerdekaan*

Muhammad Hasrul Zakaria - *Detik 14 hari*

Noraizah Ayub - *Pejuang*

Siti Ruzilawati Seni - *Kecubung*

(Source: *Dewan Sastera* and NSTP e-media).

5.13.4 Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Jabatan Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition)

In 1994, the Unity Department in the Ministry of National Unity and Social Development of Malaysia started a short story writing competition. The purpose of the competition were to encourage short story writing and creativity among students and young people between the ages 13 to 18, as well as to cultivated national unity and patriotisme. The first competition was held in 1994. The second competion was held four years later in 1997 and onwards with joint cooperation from *Minda Pelajar*, a teenage pullout tabloid from *Berita Harian* newspapers, Bank Simpanan Nasional and DBP. In 2001, the organisers were *Skor (Berita Harian)*, Sparco Sdn. Bhd. and DBP. The winning works were published in anthologies of short stories. The winners list is indicated in Table 5. 11.

Table 5.11 Winners for Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Jabatan Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition).

Award	Winners	Titles of works	Prizes value
Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition). 1994/95	Short stories 1. Raja Sabaruddin Raja Abdullah 2. Jamila K.A. Muhammad Kutty 3. Nordin Saad	1. Warisan 2. Jisun anak Sarawak 3. Keputusan	No information

Table 5.11 Winners for Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Jabatan Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition), continued.

<p><i>Warisan: Antologi cerpen perpaduan.</i> (Fajar Bakti, 1997)</p>	<p>Consolation prizes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mohamad Azli Lee Abdullah 2. Hajah Salmiah Hj Mat Seman 3. Esmawady Mohd Isa 4. Jais Sahok 5. Norhana Mohd Yusof 6. Mahadi Abdullah 7. Aminah Mokhtar 8. Amaruszah Noor Rahim 9. Muda Yusoff 10. Abd. Latip Talib 11. Awang Ni Awang Ahmad 12. Nor Tahirah Abdullah Sani 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tempat jatuh lagi dikenang 2. Cita-citaku cita-citamu 3. Xenophobia; Suatu Prinsip 4. Menantu 5. Kemelut 6. Bangsa 7. Semarak 8. Dimana Bumi Dipijak 9. Pesan Bapa 10. Darah Kita Merah 11. Peralihan 12. Simponi Batang Lular 	
<p>Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Remaja Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition). 1997</p>			
<p><i>Permata hatiku: antologi cerpen remaja perpaduan.</i> (Fajar Bakti, 1997)</p>			
<p>No information available.</p>			
<p>The title of anthology was available through OPAC of National Library but the book was not found.</p>			
<p>Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Remaja Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition). 1998</p> <p><i>Cinta internet: antologi cerpen remaja perpaduan.</i> (DBP, 1999)</p>	<p>Short stories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sofiah Rahmat 2. Wong Yee Wai 3. Law Huong Lew <p>Consolation prizes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rosmawati Hidayah Baharuddin 2. Ahmad Tarmizi Abdul Aziz 3. Phua Yen Yin Joanna 4. Mohd Asri Shuhim 5. Memi-Memi Osman 6. Azreen Raihan Markun 7. Masni Mahadi 8. Mohd Nasir Zainal Abidin 9. Noor Arbaiyah Abd. Wahab 10. Saidatul Azura RAdzi 11. Siti Nur Zakiyah Mohd Ariffin 12. Rashidah Abd. Rahim 13. Amran Mohd Arshad 14. Mohd Syaiful Asrul Sulaiman 15. Mira Mastura Mohamad 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Impian menjadi kenyataan 2. Cinta internet 3. Maafkanlah daku 1. Kiambang bertaut jua 2. Terlerai kabus terbit fajar 3. Ibu mithali 4. Gawat 5. Rantai manik nan satu 6. Nicholas@malaymail.com 7. Sinar kembali memancar 8. Matahari muncul lagi 9. Sejambak budi sekuntum kasih 10. Biarkan semua bertalu 11. Kehilangan 12. Harga sebuah kejayaan 13. Noktah sebuah derita 14. Sumbangsih buat Jee Sin 15. Puteri Adiwarna 	<p>No information</p>

Table 5.11 Winners for Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Jabatan Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition), continued.

<p>Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Remaja Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition). 1999</p> <p>Generasi 222: <i>Sayembara cerpen remaja perpaduan.</i> (DBP, 2000)</p>	<p>Short stories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Noor Hidayah Mansoor 2. Syahirah Shafie 3. Nur Dila Abdul Ghani <p>Consolation prizes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Naimah Mohamad 2. Wan Nor At-Tashim Saat 3. Thirumal a/l Subramaniam 4. Mazianor Farhana Mohamed Moctah 5. Noradina Nordin 6. Wan Rohaini Wan Md Din 7. Firdaus Ahmad 8. Mohd Nasir Zainal Abidin 9. Siti Norhaslinda Md Saleh 10. Muhammad Asri Shuhim 11. Nurliyana Uzir 12. Hasfarhanah Jamrin 13. Norhaslinda Mohd Nor 14. Nor Yasmin Muhammad 15. Muhamad Husni Mahat 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agi idup agi ngelaban 2. Budi sahabat 3. Gasipam <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Generasi 222 2. Bayu perdamaian 3. Mencari sinar kejayaan 4. Sejernih hari <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Sahabat 6. Cenderawasih 7. Kembali 8. Tanah pusaka ini 9. Apa salahku? 10. Muhibbah 11. Inilah puncanya 12. Di bawah satu panji 13. Beginikah nasib bangsaku nanti? 14. Memori putih 15. Aku boleh 	<p>No information</p>
<p>Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Remaja Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition) 2000</p> <p><i>Jentayu : antologi cerpen remaja perpaduan</i> (DBP, 2001)</p> <p>No information available. The title of anthology was available through OPAC of National Library but the book was not found.</p>			
<p>Peraduan Menulis Cerpen Remaja Perpaduan (Unity Department short story writing competition). 2003</p> <p><i>Kami dan Afeya : antologi cerpen remaja perpaduan</i> (DBP, 2004)</p>	<p>Short stories</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Norhasnizar Mohamad 2. Hartini Bhar 3. Noorsuhaila Abu Bakar <p>Consolation prizes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hafizul Osman 2. Haslinda Hamzah 3. Puteri Nor Azmi Fahsyar 4. Norsyuhada Zaid 5. Nurhidayah Muihd. Isa 6. Hafizul Osman 7. Baharudin Akherah 8. Farah Marlina Razali 9. Nurul Salwati Che Wahab 10. Cheah Boon Hooi 11. Naimah Muhammad 12. Roseismida Ismail 13. Ntrah M.Shafie 14. Haslinda Hmzah 15. Richard Gillbert 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kami dan Afeya 2. Rumpun 3. Harga sebuah prasangka <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Siapa juara 2. Avasi Givano 3. Mon epilepsy dan sebiji buah setul 4. Alibuntungan 5. Tiada dendam lagi 6. Semangat satu pasukan 7. Angkara siapa 8. Mawar terpinggir 9. SPM milik kita 10. Tigati sejiwa 11. Anugerah 12. Gurisan luka semalam 13. Nafas baru 14. Dendam terlerai 15. Brsama selamanya 	<p>1st prize RM1 500 cash and RM2 000 in bank account.</p> <p>2nd prize RM1 500 cash and RM1 500 in bank account.</p> <p>3rd prize RM1 000 cash and RM1 000 in bank account.</p> <p>Consolation prizes RM500 cash</p>

5.13.5 Yayasan Formula Malaysia (2000)

Yayasan Formula Malaysia is a program launched by the government to instill awareness in the people on how the country achieved success. It is to realize the Malaysian vision. A writing competition was launched on 1st November 2000. It was jointly sponsored by EON, YTL Berhad, Malaysian Resources Corporation Berhad, TNB, SSB, Sunway Group and Sapura Holdings Berhad. There were six categories in the competition — short stories, essays, photography, art, web-designing and song writing. The category for short stories was further divided into participants from the higher institutions of learning, secondary schools, primary school and general.

The winners were:

Primary school:

1 st	Nazifah Ahmad	- Remaja Alaf Baru	RM2 500
	Siti Mahfuzah Hamzah	- Sayang Salina	RM2 500
2 nd	Tan Yen Siang	- Satu Nostalgia	RM1 500
	Mohd. Syafiq Azman	- Achim	RM1 500
3 rd	Siti Fatimah Hamid	- Janji Siti	RM750
	Tai Phei Fern	- Perayaan Yang Mulia	RM750

50 consolation prizes of RM 200 each

Secondary school:

1 st	Asmatul Akma Afiza Alias	- Perdana Menteri diserang sakit jantung	RM7 000
2 nd	Fazilah Rosle	- Integriti	RM2 500
	Hazirah Ibrahim	- Keinsafan	RM2 500
3 rd	Munirah Hanim Yusuf	- Formula Malaysia	RM1 500

Muhamad Asri Hassan - Sebelum sampai ke puncak RM1 500

100 consolation prizes of RM200 each

Tertiary level;

1 st	Hamizatulaknur bt. Majid	- Litar	RM3 000
	Norlida Mohd	- Pelangi harmoni	RM3 000
	Julie Christie	- Kelip-kelip bintang di langit, aku akan sampai ke sana	RM3 000
	Abdul Rahman Abu Tahir	- Balada seorang patriot	RM3 000
	Emiza Mislan	- Wajah Dunia Baru	RM3 000
2 nd	Siti Zakiah Melatu Samsi	- Tiga wajah satu acuan	RM2 000
	Syarena Mohd. Fahmy	- Tuah sahabat	RM2 000
	Mohd. Zain Said	- Identiti	RM2 000
	Witer Gunik	- Getar Rapsodi sang patriot	RM2 000
	Che' Mansor Che' Wan	- Pasrah seorang pelaut tua	RM2 000
3 rd	Shamsudin Othman	- Dialog peradaban	RM1 250
	Wan Norsiah Mohd. Radzi	- Krisanis emas	RM1 250
	Eva Brenda Guang		RM1 250
	Mohd Azam Rezali	- Istana cahaya budiman	RM1 250

50 consolation prizes of RM200 each

(Source: *Dewan Sastera*. Vol.20. No.10 (Oct, 1990) p.81)

5.14 Summary

The bibliographic study on literary awards and award winners indicate that DBP is the main government body to hold competitions and they are the agency chosen by corporate companies to jointly administer writing competitions such as the Mobil-MABOPA, the Esso-Gapena and the Siswa-Bank Rakyat writing competitions. However, the organisations of the awards lack consistency and are often discontinued after a few years (Mobil-MABOPA) or after some years (Esso-Gapena and Siswa-Bank Rakyat). Till date, the Utusan Group Literary Prizes are the longest existing literary prize in Malaysia. Over the past twenty-three years, the Prize has become among the most prestigious literary prize in the country and has now six categories under it – Short Stories, Poetry, Short Stories for Young Adults, Novels for Young Adults, Literary Criticism and Novels in English for Young Adults.

There are also differences in judging of competitions. DBP and Malaysia National Book Council and the latest MBBY Bitara award do not award a prize for a category if the entries submitted do not meet the judges' expectations. However, Utusan-Public Literary Prizes and Utusan Group Literary Prizes award prizes for every category regardless of whether the entry is good enough for it or not as the organiser feels that it is up to the researcher and analyst to critic and evaluate the quality of each year's winners accordingly as the quality of winners differ each year (Utusan editor, Norazah Abd. Aziz).

It is found that there are basically two types of awards in the country. The first is the writing competitions and the second type of award is published books awards such as

National Book Prize, National Library Book Awards and MBBY Bitara Award which are very recent.

Entries for novel and drama writing competitions are submitted as manuscripts and entries for shorts stories and poetry entries are selected from the works published in periodicals and newspaper media. Entries for short stories and poetry for Utusan Melayu Public Bank Literary Prize are selected from *UFF*, *URTV*, *Kiblat* and *Al-Islam*, *Wanita* and *Mastika* or other newspaper media such as *Mingguan Malaysia* and *Utusan Zaman*. Entries for the short stories and poetry for Hadiah Sastera Siswa-Bank Rakyat were taken from works published in the DBP teenage magazine, *Dewan Siswa*. Other miscellaneous prizes such as Standard Chartered-Utusan English Short Story Writing and the MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers also required manuscripts as entries.

The first Malaysian book award was given in 1979, in conjunction with the International Year of Children. The Ministry of Education had a committee to select the Best Books for Children that year but unfortunately only two out of the 37 books submitted were selected (see p.105). Though this effort was the first endeavour for a book award, it did not persist and thus not continued in anyway until the advent of the National Book Prize in 1991 where there were categories for children and young adults' literature. Even so, many prizes were frequently left unawarded due to the criteria not meeting up to jury's expectations. The National Book Prize was discontinued in 1997. Following it, the Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia was created as a biennial award starting in 1996/1997. The creation of Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (HSPM) was probably intended to fill the gap vacated by the termination of the National Book Prize.

In 2004, the National Library started its own book award and in 2005, the MBBY started the MBBY-Bitara Book Award. Hence, Malaysia can now be proud to declare to have three national book awards acknowledging works for children and young adults; the Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (HSPM), the National Library Book Award and the MBBY-Bitara Book Award. Only the HSPM is awarded for works in the Malay language while the National Library Book Award gave their prizes in Malay and English language in alternate years (so far, there has only been two years when the prizes were given) and there is no preference of language in the MBBY-Bitara Book Awards.

The latest writing competition from DBP to be submitted before 30th May 2007 is the *KaryaNet serial story writing for children and young adults (Peraduan mengarang cerita bersiri kanak-Kanak dan remaja KaryaNet)*. The competition consist of two categories; serial stories for children (age 9-14) and serial stories for young adults (age 15-25). The given themes are investigation, science fiction or fantasy. The prizes are RM3 500, RM2 500 and RM1 500 for the first three prizes and a consolation of RM750 only. The series has to be between 15 to 20 episodes. Meanwhile PURNAMA has also launched another novel writing competition for children and young adult category with a total of RM60 000 prizes offered to be submitted by 31st May 2007. The next chapter will provide a quantitative analysis of the organisers and authors' frequency of winning prizes.

CHAPTER 6

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS OF NATIONAL CHILDREN AND YOUNG ADULTS' AWARD WINNING LITERATURE: THE AWARDS, PRIZES AND AUTHORS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter will present the results of a quantitative analysis of the organisers, frequency of prizes and authorship patterns and subject coverage of award winning children and young adults' literature in Malaysia. Writing competitions and books awards will be analysed separately as the former are submitted as manuscripts while the latter are based on published books.

6.2 Writing Competitions

6.2.1 Frequency of Prizes and Organisations Involved

In the early years of independence, writing competitions profused. They were mostly organised by DBP, a government agency. Later, DBP worked in cooperation with Gapena, a writers' association with sponsorship from Esso Corporation. DBP also administered writing competitions sponsored by Mobil and Bank Rakyat. Utusan Publications with sponsorship from Public Bank and later Exxon Mobil started the Utusan Literary Prize. Altogether, there are 51 awards by name which had held 130 writing competitions for both children and young adults' literature between the year 1960 and 2006. Some awards are given once and some for a number of years or consecutive years. Table 6.1 indicates award names and years of the awards by genre for both children and young adults' literature. Utusan Literary Prize has changed its name thrice

over the years but they are the most striving literary prize for children and young adults in Malaysia. This is similar to some awards from the five countries described in Chapter 2, which have also changed names over the years, such as, the CILIP Carnegie Medal (formerly Carnegie Medal, UK), the Early Years Awards (formerly Sainsbury's Baby Book Award, UK), the Red House Children's Book Award (formerly Children's Book Award, UK) and the Governor General's Literary Award (formerly Canada Council Children's Literature Prizes, Canada). The continuance of an award is important in order to enhance the quality of national literature. Siswa- Bank Rakyat Literature Prize (1987-1997) and Esso-Gapena Literary Prize (1979-1998), though, were very active for over ten years, had sadly been terminated.

Table 6.1 Literary Awards by Genre and Category of Awards.

No.	Name of award	Genre	Category	Year (s)	No. of years
1.	Utusan Lit. Prize	Short Story	Young Adult	1986	1
2.	Utusan Public Bank Lit. Prize	Short Story	Young Adult	1987-2006	20
3.	Utusan Public Bank Lit. Prize	Novel	Young Adult	1988-2006	19
4.	Utusan Group Lit. Prize	Novel in English	Young Adult	2006	1
5.	DBP writing competition	Short Story	Children	1960	1
6.	DBP writing competition	Drama	Children	1963	1
7.	DBP writing competition	Drama	Young Adult	1963	1
8.	DBP writing competition	Science fiction	Children	1967	1
9.	DBP writing competition	Readers (cat. A & B)	Children	1968	1
10.	PUSTAKA writing competition	Short Story	Children	1978	1
11.	DBP writing competition	Novel	Children	1978	1
12.	DBP writing competition	Drama	Children	1979	1
13.	DBP writing competition	Science fiction	Children	1980	1
14.	Hans Christian Andersen	Translation	Children	1980	1
15.	DBP writing competition	Historical Fiction	Children	1981	1
16.	Youth Day and Week	Short Story	Children	1980	1
17.	DBP writing competition	Illustration	Children	1982	1
18.	DBP writing competition	Comical	Children	1983	1
19.	DBP writing competition	Short Story	Young Adult	1986	1
20.	DBP writing competition	Poetry	Young Adult	1986	1
21.	DBP writing competition	Novel	Children	1987	1
22.	DBP writing competition	Novel	Young Adult	1990	1
23.	DBP writing competition	Novel	Children	1991	1
24.	DBP-Biography writing competition	Novel	Young Adult	1993	1

Table 6.1 Literary Awards by Genre and Category of Awards (continued).

No.	Name of award	Genre	Category	Year (s)	No. of years
25.	DBP-Harian Literary Prize	Short Story	Young Adult	1994	1
26.	DBP-Harian Literary Prize	Poetry	Young Adult	1994	1
27.	DBP- Environment Dept Children's short story competition on environmental theme	Short Story	Young Adult	2000	1
28.	DBP Golden Jubilee writing competition	Novel	Young Adult	2005	1
29.	Siswa- Bank Rakyat Literature Prize	Short Stories	Young Adult	1987-1997	11
30.	Siswa- Bank Rakyat Literature Prize	Poetry	Young Adult	1987-1997	11
31.	Mobil-MABOPA Children's Book Award	Novel	Children	1995	1
32.	Mobil-MABOPA Children's Book Award	Novel	Young Adult	1995	1
33.	Mobil-DBP Children's Short Story prize	Short Story (Adult Writers)	Children	1998	1
34.	Mobil-DBP Children's Short Story prize	Short Story (Young Writers)	Children	1998	1
35.	Esso-Gapena Prize I-VI	Short Stories	Young Adult	1979-1984	6
36.	Esso-Gapena Prize VII-X	Short Stories	Young Adult	1988, 1991 1994, 1997	4
37.	Esso-Gapena Literary Prize	Collection of short stories	Young Adult	1982	1
38.	Esso-Gapena Literary Prize	Novel	Young Adult	1982, 1983, 1993	3
39.	Esso-Gapena Literary Prize	Poetry	Children	1987	1
40.	Esso-Gapena Literary Prize	Drama	Young Adult	1984, 1989, 1990	3
41.	Esso-Gapena Literary Prize	Biography I and II	Young Adult	1995,1997	2
42.	Esso-Gapena Literary Prize	Poetry II	Young Adult	1990	1
43.	Standard Chartered –Utusan English Short Story Competition	Short Stories	Children	1996-1997	2
44.	Standard Chartered –Utusan English Short Story Competition	Short Stories	Young Adult	1996-1997	2
45.	MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers	Short Stories	Young Adult	2004-2006	3
46.	Malaysian Schools Historical Drama	Drama	Young Adult	1990	1
47.	Young Adult Novel Contest	Novel	Young Adult	1990	1
48.	Drama script writing competition	Drama	Young Adult	1999	1
49.	Unity Department short story writing competition	Short Stories	Young Adult	1994, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2003	6
50.	Yayasan Formula Malaysia writing competition	Short Stories	Children	2000	1
51.	Yayasan Formula Malaysia writing competition	Short Stories	Young Adult	2000	1
			Total competitions		130

Table 6.2 shows the frequency of prizes given by each organisation. For simplification of analysis, all writing competitions organised by Utusan since 1986 are classified under Utusan, regardless of the change of name in the award. This includes the Standard Chartered –Utusan English Short Story Competition. The same is done for all competitions organised by DBP over the years with the exception of Hadiah Sastera Siswa-Bank Rakyat which is analysed under the organisation of Bank Rakyat. Though the winning works of the Esso-Gapena Literary Prizes had been published in the *Sayembara* series by DBP; the prize is not considered to be organised by DBP but by Gapena. Gapena had also organised literary awards with other agencies at state level, thus they are not included in this study.

Table 6.2 Number of Awards Given by Each Organisation.

Organisation	Children's literature	Young adults' literature	No. of awards	Percent
Utusan	2	43	45	34.6
DBP	16	8	24	18.5
Bank Rakyat	-	22	22	16.9
Esso-Gapena	1	20	21	16.2
Unity Department	-	6	6	4.6
Mobil	3	1	4	3.1
MPH Bookstore	-	3	3	2.3
Miscellaneous	1	4	5	3.8
Total	23	107	130	100

The results indicate that, contrary to the findings of Zainab (1995) who found that DBP was the most active agency in organising literary competitions (both adults' and children/young adults' literature), the private sector had overtaken the government in organising and sponsoring writing competitions. Utusan, since 1986 had held a total of 45 competitions of different categories, followed by DBP (24), Bank Rakyat (22), Esso-Gapena (21), Unity Department (6), Mobil (4), MPH Bookstore (3) and other miscellaneous organisations (5). Miscellaneous includes Malaysian Schools Historical

Drama, Young Adult Novel Contest, Drama Script Writing Competition and Yayasan Formula Malaysia writing competition. This must be due to the fact that Utusan has never looked back since it started its literary prize in 1986. As for the division of children and young adults literature, it is found that awards for young adults overwhelmed that of children's literature by almost five times. This is ironic since young adults' literature started later than children's literature in Malaysia. Utusan, Bank Rakyat, Esso-Gapena, Unity Department and MPH Bookstore had focussed almost solely on writing competitions for young adults.

Figure 6.1 gives a better representation of the number of awards given by each organisation in a stacked bar chart. From the stacked bar chart, it is shown that awards for young adults' literature had been given more frequently than children's literature.

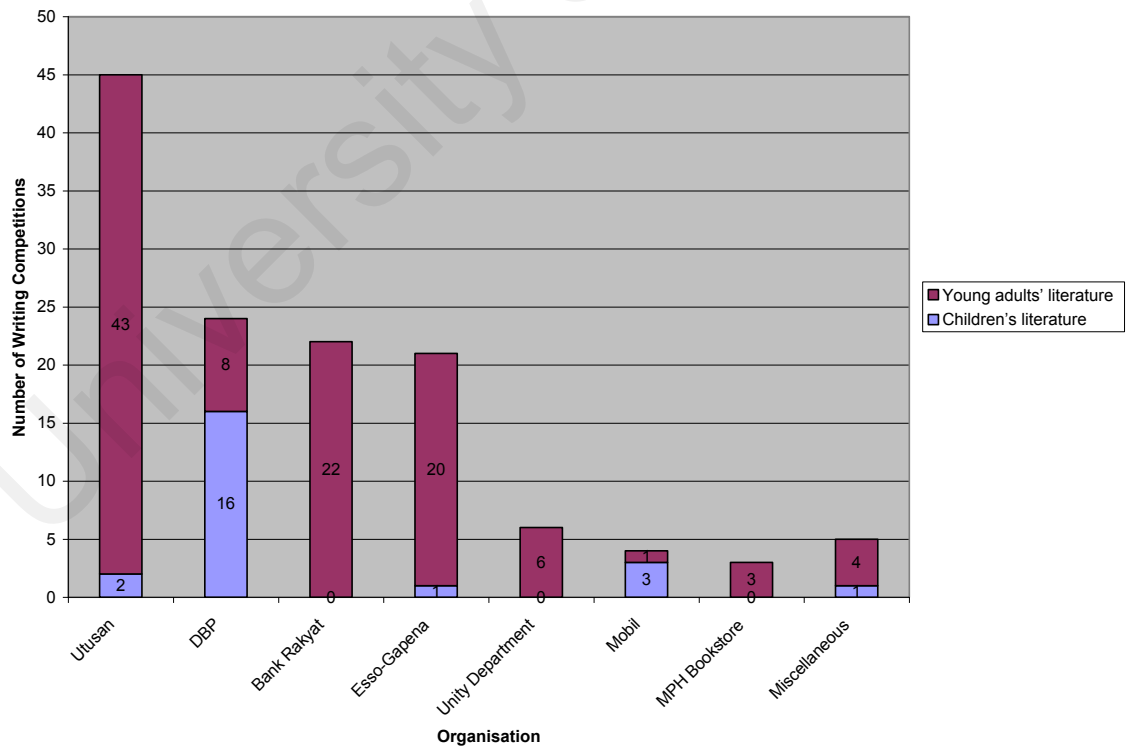


Figure 6.1 Number of Awards Given by Each Organisation.

From Figure 6.1, it is also apparent that Bank Rakyat, Unity Department (Jabatan Perpaduan) and MPH Bookstores have only concentrated on young adults' literature prizes. DBP is the organisation which had given the most writing awards for children's literature over the years (n= 16). Nevertheless, if the years are inspected from Table 6.1, 13 of the awards had been given prior to 20 years ago. This concludes that children's literature awards have been sadly neglected over the past twenty years.

6.2.2 Children and Young Adults Categories by Genre

For purposes of analysis, all writing awards are re-categorised under the categories of children and young adults. Thus, the Standard Chartered –Utusan English Short Story Competition with Category A, B and C are re-categorised by placing Category A and B under Children and Category C under Young Adults' category. Both categories for MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers with Category A for 13-15 year old writers and Category B for 16-19 year old writers are categorised under Young Adults. Writing competitions for primary school children are placed as under Children category and for secondary and higher institutions are under Young Adults' category.

Table 6.3 displays the genres of writing competitions by the organisers for children literature and young adults' literary awards. The table indicates that DBP has been active in organising literary competitions for novels, short story and drama for children's literature compared to the other organisations. DBP had also been active in organising awards for young adults' literature and so was Esso-Gapena. Esso-Gapena Literary Prizes are more spread out among the four genres though it had neglected children's literature

and been more prolific in short story competitions (*Sayembara* series). Bank Rakyat had concentrated on short story and poetry while Utusan has been concentrating on novels and short stories. Other organisations, like the Unity Department had only focussed on short stories, so have MPH Bookstore. Mobil and other miscellaneous organisations have concentrated on children’s literature but its number is small.

Table 6.3 Literary Awards for Writing Competitions by Genres.

Organisation	Children’s literature					Young adults’ literature				Total
	Novels	Short stories	Poetry	Drama	Comical, illustration, translation	Novels	Short stories	Poetry	Drama	
Utusan	-	2	-	-	-	20	23	-	-	45
DBP	7	4	-	2	3	3	2	2	1	24
Bank Rakyat	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11	-	22
Esso-Gapena	-	-	1	-	-	5	11	1	3	21
Unity Department	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6
Mobil	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
MPH Bookstore	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Miscellaneous	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	5
Total	8	9	1	2	3	30	57	14	6	130

As reflected in Table 6.4, there have been the most prizes for short stories (n=66), followed by 38 prizes for novels and 15 prizes for poetry with the least is for drama (8) in both children and young adults’ literature prizes. Again, although young adults’ literature started rather later than children literature in our country, their literary prizes form 82.3% (n=107) of the total number of prizes offered.

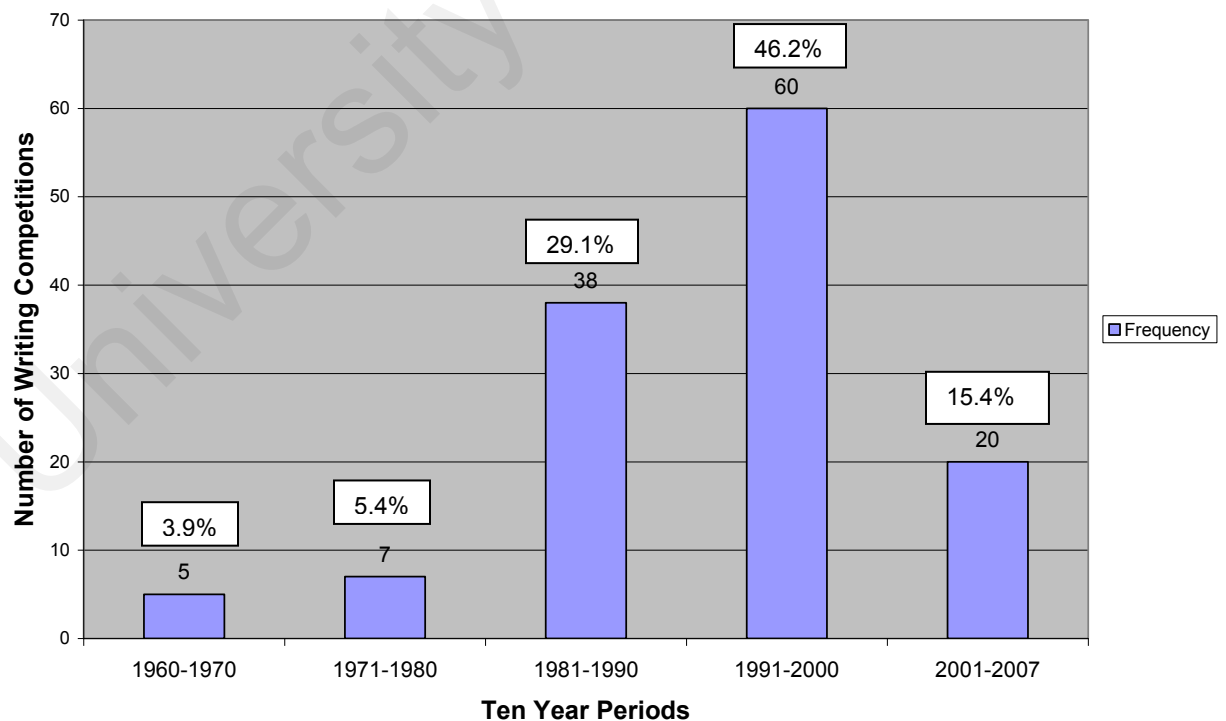
Table 6.4 Cross Tabulation of Genre and Category of Literary Awards.

Genre	Children	Young Adult	Total
Novel	8	30	38
Short Story	9	57	66
Poetry	1	14	15
Drama	2	6	8
Comical	1	0	1
Illustration	1	0	1
Translation	1	0	1
Total	23 17.7%	107 82.3%	130 100.0%

6.2.3 Frequency of Prizes by Ten Year Periods.

Figure 6.2 indicates the number of prizes given over ten year periods beginning from the first competition for writing short stories for children by DBP in 1960. The period between 1991-2000 has the most competitions been held for both children and young adults literature (n= 60) which covers 46.2% of total awards. This could be due to the fact that Esso-Gapena and Bank Rakyat were very actively sponsoring literary prizes in that decade. The second most productive decade was 1981-1990 which is 29.1% (n=38). Sponsorship for literary prizes in the new millennium could be just picking up but no information can be obtained to provide firm conclusion.

Figure 6.2 Frequency of Prizes by Ten Year Periods



6.3 Book Awards

6.3.1 Frequency of Prizes and Organisations Involved

The National Book Prize and Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia has different categories for children and young adults literature while the MBBY-Bitara Book Awards and the National Library Book Prize award prizes for both children and young adult as per se because the award considers all genres for both categories simultaneously. Table 6.5 shows the different organisations that gave book awards and years of the awards.

Table 6.5 Book award by organiser, category and years given.

Name of award	Organisation	Category	Frequency	Year (s)
Best Books for Children	Ministry of Ed	Children	Given once	1979
National Book Prize	National Book Council	Children Young Adult	Annually	1991-1996
Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia	DBP	Children Young Adult	Biennial	1996/1997 - present
National Library Book Award	National Library	Children/YA	Annual	2004 - present
MBBY Bitara Book Awards	MBBY	Children/YA	Annual	2005 - present

The National Book Prize which was organised by the Ministry of Education had been given from 1991 till 1996 before it was terminated. The Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia, a biennial award started since 1996/1997, is given by the government of Malaysia but organised by DBP. The National Library Book Award started very recently in 2004 and so was the most recent MBBY Bitara Book Awards which started in 2005. The National Book Prize, Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia and the National Library Book Award are all major book awards which have categories for children/young adults' literature. In contrary, MBBY-Bitara Book Awards is solely for children/ young adults'

literature. Among the five awards, the existing ones are the Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia, National Library Book Award and the MBBY-Bitara Book Awards.

6.3.2 Prizes Awarded by Genre and Category of Works.

There is a wide categorisation for book awards. The National Book Prize, for example, had as many as eight categories, which include fiction, information book, reference book, illustrated book, picture books and adapted/translated book etc. On the other hand, the Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia has categories for novel, short story, drama and poetry in both children and young adult literature. For analysis of book awards, information books and reference books are categorised under Non-Fiction. Novels, short stories, drama, fiction are categorised under Fiction. Last but not least, picture books and illustrated books are categorised under Illustrated Books. The National Book Prize that award the highest award to the Best Book of all categories is categorised under All Genre; so is the Best Books for Children held in 1979. Translated/ adapted books are categorised under Fiction and Non-fiction accordingly (Table 6.6).

Table 6.6 Total Prizes by Genre and Category of Works

Genre		Category			Total
		Children	Young Adult	Children/YA	
All Genre	Count	1	-	7	8
	% within Genre	12.5	0	87.5	100.0%
Fiction	Count	22	23	3	48
	% within Genre	45.8	47.9	6.3	100.0%
Non-fiction	Count	5	11	1	17
	% within Genre	29.4	64.7	5.9	100.0%
Illustrated Books	Count	7	-	-	7
	% within Genre	100.0	-	-	100.0%
Total	Count	35	34	11	80
	% within Genre	43.8	42.5	13.7	100.0%

Between the four book awards, there have been 80 prizes in different categories as mentioned above. There are 35 (43.8%) prizes each for Children’s Literature and 34 (42.5%) prizes for Young Adults’ literature and 11 (13.7%) prizes for Children/Young Adults as shown in Table 6.7. About 45.8% (n=22) of children literature awards and 46.9% (n=23) of young adults’ literature awards are for Fiction while 29.4% (n=5) of children literature awards and 64.7% (n=11) of young adults’ literature awards are for Non-Fiction. There are 48 prizes for fiction, 17 prizes for non-fiction and 7 prizes for illustrated books in both children and young adult categories. The 8 prizes from All Genre are derived from the Best Book for National Book Prize which includes mainstream literature, the National Library Book Prize in 2004 where there was only one prize for children’s book and the Best Books for Children held in 1979.

Table 6.7 Number of Book Awards with Winners and Without Winners.

Name of award	Best Books for Children	National Book Prize	Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia	National Library Book Award	MBBY Bitara Book Awards	Total
With winners	1	11	14	1	2	29
No Winners	-	30	18	2	1	51
		73.2	56.2	66.7	33.3	63.8%
Total	1	41	32	3	3	80
	1.2	51.2	40.0	3.8	3.8	100.0%

It is interesting to report that from the information indicated in Table 6.7, out of the 80 categories of main prizes available, 63.8% (n=51) had no winners which are attributed to not fulfilling to judges’ expectations. The National Book Prize had 73.2% (n=30) main prizes without winners while Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia had 56.2% (n=18) prizes not won, which mostly comprises of the category for children’s books. This phenomenon

exhibits the lack of quality or the much needed improvement in quality for our children and young adults' literature.

6.4 The Prizes Offered

6.4.1 Prizes for Writing Competitions

Information about value of prizes are not readily available especially in the early years. However, prizes value were RM3 000 for creating illustrated books for children in 1982, RM8 000 for competition for writing novels for children in 1990, RM10 000 for Mobil-DBP novels for children in 1995 to RM20 000 for the latest writing competition for young adults' novels in conjunction with DBP Golden Jubilee in 2005.

Prizes for short stories given by Esso-Gapena was RM5 000 in 1979 while Utusan offered RM1 000 each for the first three short story winners in 1986 and Hadiah Sastera Siswa-Bank Rakyat offered RM750 each for their young adult writers. Presently, Utusan Group Literary Prize awards RM2 500 each for the first three short story winners and MPH Bookstores offered RM2 500, books and books vouchers for its first prize short story winner.

As the winners for poetry are many, thus the value of the prizes is smaller compared to novels and short stories. DBP competition for writing short stories and poetry for young adults in 1986 offered RM500 for the first prize. Siswa Bank Rakyat Literary Prize in 1987 offered RM300 for the first prize in 1987 and increased to RM500 by 1995.

Other prizes may be in the form of a certificate and a plaque for the winning book to the writers or illustrators. It may also include monetary prizes for the editor or a certificate to the publisher. MPH Bookstores' prizes also include donation of computer, a year's free subscription of Readers' Digest and book vouchers to the school of the winning writer. MBBY-Bitara Book awards present a certificate and a logo to be printed on the winning book as per its category.

6.4.2 Prizes for Book Awards

The National Book Prize awarded RM5 000 and a certificate for the main prize and RM2 000 for each category. Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize) awards RM10 000 for each category, while the National Library Book Award prizes are RM5 000, a certificate and a plaque for each category. The MBBY-Bitara Book Award does not offer monetary prize but a certificate and a log of acknowledgement on the winning book.

6.5 Prolific Writers

Over the span of 50 years, there had been 699 writers for all the 969 winning titles of all genres. In this study, all winners are tabulated as winners irregardless of their placing or positions and the number of winners are calculated for each genre. The total number obtained is an estimate since there are occasions when no information could be obtained of winning titles from printed sources.

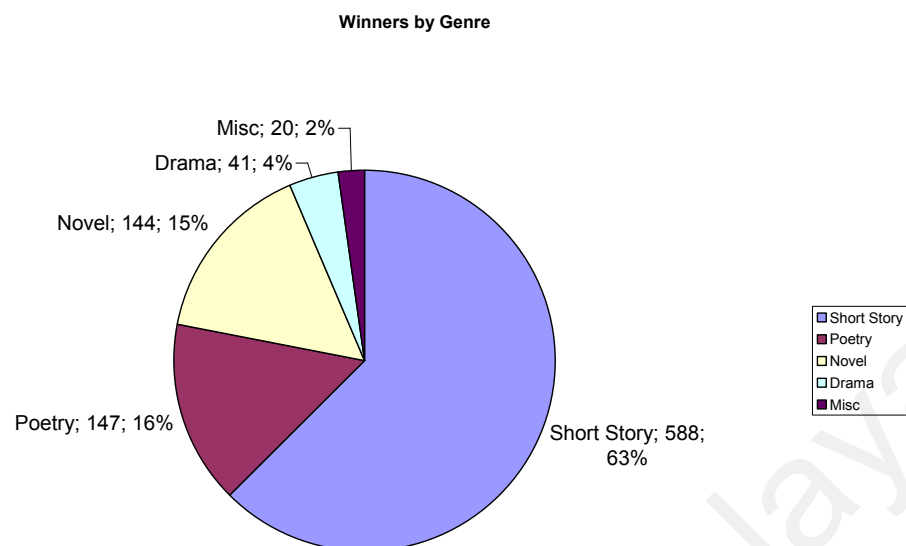


Figure 6.3 Winners by Genre

Figure 6.3 shows the proportion of genres for prizes offered to writers. It indicates that short stories formed 63% (n=588) of the total prizes offered. This is followed by poetry and novels with the percentage of 16% (n=147) and 15% (n=144) respectively. Although poetry writing competitions are not frequently held but the prizes are many since some competitions have no first three prizes for poetry but offered ten main prizes or many consolation prizes for each competition. Dramas and miscellaneous genres make up 4% (n=41) and 2% (n=20) respectively making up 6% of the total prizes.

Table 6.8 Number of Prizes Won by Winners.

Winners	No. of authors	Percent	No. of winning titles	Percent
Winners winning 4 times or more	35	5.1	196	20.2
Winners winning 2-3 times	85	12.1	194	20.0
One time winners	579	82.8	579	59.8
Total winners	699	100	969	100

Table 6.8 indicates that the authors who had won four times or more are 35 (5.1%), these prolific authors have won 20.2% (n=196) of the total prizes and those who had won between two to three times are 85 (12.1%) having won 20% (n=194) of the total prizes. This concludes that 40.2% (n=390) of the prizes are won by authors who have won twice or more, while 59.8% (n=579) of the prizes are won by one time winners.

Table 6.9 shows the names and frequency of winning for the most prolific authors. Faisal Tehrani had won 12 prizes, followed by Mohd. Ismail Sarbini, 10 prizes and Maarof Mahmud, 10 prizes. Faisal Tehrani won 5 awards for novels and 7 awards for short stories while Mohd. Ismail Sarbini won 7 awards for novels and 3 awards for short stories and Maarof Mahmud is more versatile, having won two awards each for novels, poetry and miscellaneous genre and 4 awards for short stories. Abu Hassan Morad, Jais Sahok each had won 9 prizes, while Shahriza Abd. Rahman (8) and Azizi Hj. Abdullah, Aishah Omar and Zailani Taslim won 7 prizes each. Due to space constraints, only names of authors who have won between two to five times are indicated.

Table 6.9 Most Prolific Authors of Award Winning Works.

Winners	Freq	%
Faisal Tehrani	12	1.3
Mohd. Ismail Sarbini	10	1.1
Maarof Mahmud	10	1.1
Abu Hassan Morad	9	1.0
Jais Sahok	9	.9
Shahriza Abd. Rahman	8	.9
Azizi Hj Abdullah	7	.8
Aishah Omar	7	.8
Zailani Taslim	7	.8
Raihanah Salleh	6	.6
Gunawan Mahmood	6	.6
Nisah Hj Haron	6	.6
Halis Azhan	5	.5
Mohd.Hanafiah	5	.5
Aminah Mokhtar	5	.5
Hasidah Disan	5	.5
Azmah Nordin	5	.5
Khairuddin Ayip	5	.5
S.M. Noor	5	.5
Norhisham Mustaffa	5	.4
Siti Jasmina Ibrahim	4	.4
Shapiai Mohd. Ramli	4	.4
Rodziah Hj. Mat Akil	4	.4
S.Hamisal	4	.4
Aripin Said	4	.4
Osman Ayob	4	.4
Zainal Rashid Ahmad	4	.4
Siti Hajar Mohd. Zaki	4	.4
Nazel Hashim	4	.4
Mohamad	4	.4
Pena Mutiara	4	.4
Muhd. Nasruddin	4	.4
Dasuki	4	.4
Hartini Hamzah	4	.4
Ana Balqis	4	.4
Jusang Bolong	4	.4
Hizairi Othman	4	.4
Wira Budiman Azizan	4	.4
Noor Arenawati Abd. Majid	3	.3
Baharuddin Kahar	3	.3
Abdul Kadir Ahmad	3	.3
Zahari Afandi	3	.3

Winners	Freq	%
Monalita Mansor	3	.3
Aminhad	3	.3
Siti Raihani Mohd. Saaid	3	.3
Ahmad J.Hussein	3	.3
Mohd.Azli Lee	3	.3
Abdullah	3	.3
Abd. Latip Talib	3	.3
A.Ghani Abdullah	3	.3
Amin Minhad	3	.3
Zaharah Nawawi	3	.3
Shamsudin Othman	3	.3
Othman Rasul	3	.3
Hamdan Raja	3	.3
Abdullah	3	.3
Wan Ahmad Ismail	3	.3
Yumi Zuhanis	3	.3
Hasyun Hashim	3	.3
Hassan Jaidin	3	.3
SM Zakir	3	.3
Mohd. Aripin Said	3	.3
Othman Puteh	3	.3
Awang Abdullah	3	.3
Saroja Theavy	3	.3
Balakrishnan	3	.3
Mohd. Hashim	2	.2
Osman	2	.2
Mohd Jail Majid	2	.2
Zain Din	2	.2
Low Kok On	2	.2
Rahimidin Zahari	2	.2
Sharif Putera	2	.2
Arfah Ahmad	2	.2
Baharuddin CD	2	.2
Masniyah Kalyubi	2	.2
Razak Mamat	2	.2
Zaleha Hassan	2	.2
Zahari Hasib	2	.2
Anwar Ridhwan	2	.2
Jamila K.A.	2	.2
Muhamed Kutty	2	.2
Othman Che' Din	2	.2
Zaid Akthar	2	.2
Lily Haslina Nasir	2	.2
Nor Sa'idah Sadhana	2	.2
Abd. Kadir	2	.2

Table 6.9 Most Prolific Authors of Award Winning Works (continued).

Winners	Freq	%
Siti Hawa Hashim	2	.2
Lim Swee Tin	2	.2
Wardziah Abdul Rahman	2	.2
Muda Yusoff	2	.2
Sahul Hamid Salim Mastam	2	.2
Siow Siew Sing	2	.2
Ali Majod	2	.2
Husna Nazri Hussein	2	.2
Hafizah Iszahanid	2	.2
Ghazali Ngah Azia	2	.2
Alias Ismail	2	.2
Mohd Azam Rezali	2	.2
Mohd. Zamri Mat Yusoff	2	.2
Fudzail Mohd. Nor	2	.2
Siti Aminah Hj. Yusuf	2	.2
Dharmala NS	2	.2
Rejab F.I Syed Faisal	2	.2
Barakbah	2	.2
Abdul Aziz Abbas	2	.2
Mohd. Ghazali Tocheh	2	.2
Tuan Faridah Sy Abdullah	2	.2
Salman Sulaiman	2	.2

Winners	Freq	%
Sharifah Hasnah Abdullah	2	.2
Witer Gunik	2	.2
Mohd Nasir Zainal Abidin	2	.2
Sharlily Noor	2	.2
Jong Chian Lai	2	.2
Tengku Azman Shah Tengku Mohamad	2	.2
Ria Asmira	2	.2
Sri Rahayu Mohd Yusop	2	.2
Raja Sabaruddin Raja Abdullah	2	.2
Maznan Nordin	2	.2
Puteri Klang	2	.2
Darma Mohamad	2	.2
H.M. Tuah Iskandar	2	.2
Ghazali Lateh	2	.2
Norlena Albert C.J.	2	.2
Mustafa Jusoh	2	.2
Hasnida Abu Bakar	2	.2
Abdul Halim Mohd. Awin	2	.2
Awang ku Merali Pg. Mohamed	2	.2
Zakaria Ariffin	2	.2
Alina Idris	2	.2
Total winners = 120	390	41.9%

6.5 Summary

Altogether, there had been 130 writing competitions for both children and young adults' literature between the year 1960 and 2006. Some awards are given for a number of years thus making the total number of competitions by name is 51 awards. Siswa- Bank Rakyat Literature Prize (1987-1997) and Esso-Gapena Literary Prize (1979-1998), though, were very impressive in the early years had sadly been terminated. Contrary to the findings of Zainab (1995) who found that DBP was the most active agency in organising literary competitions, in this era, the private sector had overtaken the government in organising and sponsoring literary prizes. This must be due to the fact that Utusan has never looked back since it started its literary prize in 1986. DBP have been active in organising literary competitions for novels, short story, drama and miscellaneous genres, particularly for children literature. The number of young adults' literary awards overwhelmed children's literary awards by a ratio of 4.7:1 (82.3%). DBP is the organisation which had given the most awards for children's literature over the years; that is, 16 awards out of 24 awards for children literature. Nevertheless, the awards had been given prior to 20 years ago. It indicates that children literary awards had been gravely overlooked and neglected in Malaysia.

There have been more competitions for short story writing than any other genres. The number of prizes for short stories are highest (n=66), followed by 38 prizes for novels and 15 prizes for poetry with the least is for drama (8) in both children and young adults' literature prizes. Although young adults' literature started rather later than children

literature in our country, their literary prizes form 82.3% (n=107) of the total number of prizes offered.

The period between 1991-2000 has the most competitions been held for both children and young adults literature (n= 60) which covers 46.2% of total awards. This could be due to the fact that Esso-Gapena and Bank Rakyat were very actively sponsoring literary prizes in that decade. The second most productive decade was 1981-1990 which is 29.1% (n=38). Presently the only surviving literary prize is the Utusan Group Literary Prize and the newly started MPH search for Young Malaysian Writers while DBP is still keeping up with her occasional writing competitions.

Prizes value for novels were RM3 000 in 1982 to RM20 000 in 2005. Prizes for short stories was RM5 000 in 1979 given by Esso-Gapena; Hadiah Sastera Siswa-Bank Rakyat offered RM750.00 for their young adult short story writers while Utusan offered RM1 000 for the first three short story winners in 1986. Presently, Utusan Group Literary Prize awards RM2 500 for the first three short story winners and MPH Bookstores offered RM2 500, books and books vouchers for its first prize short story winner.

The National Book Prize awarded RM5 000 and a certificate for the main prize and RM2 000 for each category. Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize) awards RM10 000 for each category, while the National Library Book Award prizes are RM5 000, a certificate and a plaque for each category. The MBBY-

Bitara Book Award does not offer monetary prize but a certificate and a log of acknowledgement on the winning book.

Among the five book awards, the existing ones are the Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia, National Library Book Award and the MBBY-Bitara Book Awards. It is interesting to report that from the 80 prizes for book awards; 51 (63.8%) had no winners which are attributed to not fulfilling to judges' expectations.

The most prolific authors are Faisal Tehrani who had won 12 prizes, followed by Mohd. Ismail Sarbini, 10 prizes and Maarof Mahmud, 10 prizes. The authors who had won four times or more are 35 (5.1%), these prolific authors have won 20.2% (n=196) of the total prizes and those who had won between two to three times are 85 (12.1%), have won 20% (n=194) of the total prizes. This concludes that 40.2% (n=390) of the prizes are won by authors who have won between 2 to 12 times while 59.8% (n=579) of the prizes are won by one time winners. The information about prolific writers may help librarians to collect books by prolific winning authors in order to promote award winning works to students.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION

7.1 Introduction

This chapter summarises the work done for this research. A comprehensive study of the history of Malaysian children and young adults' literature prizes or awards has been made beginning from pre-independence to 2006. It also documents and records information of literary prizes for children and young adult's literature, their organisers or sponsors, the winning titles and the winning authors from 1957 to 2006. In addition, a descriptive and quantitative study of children and young adults' literary awards in Malaysia is attempted.

The objectives of this study are (a) to survey children's literary prizes and the winners in the main English speaking countries; (b) to briefly describe the extend of publication about children and young adults' literature; (c) to find out the history and development of children's literature in Malaysia ascertained through published sources and (d) to survey and describe all children and young adults' literary prizes or awards, writing competitions, their organisers and their winner authors held at national level in Malaysia since independence from published sources. All the necessary data were compiled, recorded, tabulated and analyzed for making observations as indicated in the objectives of the study.

The work begins with describing the spread and trend of award winning literature for children and young adults' literary prizes and the winners in five English speaking countries, namely, the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand. Information sought are the types of awards, genres, organisations sponsoring or managing the awards, frequency and year started for each award, purposes given and the names of winning authors and their winning works.

This study uses a mixed approach of historical research and bibliographic study which involve determining the events from sources, studying the contents of sources to place events in a logical sequence and to interpret and report findings (Powell, 1994).

In order to trace the development of children and young adults' literary awards in Malaysia, events and data relevant to children and young adults' literature and literary prizes are collated. Information are obtained by

1. perusing through published sources such as *Dewan Sastera* journal and *Dewan Siswa* magazine for any article relating to children's and young adult literature or literary prizes.
2. going through volumes of *Sayembara* Esso-Gapena books and Utusan Public Bank anthologies and other winning novels and anthologies.
3. trips made to:
 - a. DBP's Centre for Malay Documents (Pusat Dokumentasi Melayu) for information of DBP literary prizes and Esso-Gapena Literary Prizes

- b. Utusan Publications and Utusan resource centre to find out about Utusan awards dating back to 1987 and an informal interview.
 - c. National Book Council of Malaysia (MBKM) to obtain information on National Book Prize.
 - d. National Library to obtain information on National Library Book Prizes.
 - e. MPH Bookstore headquarters for information on past MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers competitions.
- (Telephone calls are made prior to each visit).
4. searches through NSTP E-media to obtain news clipping of literary prizes events and information.
 5. perusing through panel of judges' reports, program books or back covers of winning books or anthologies of compilations of winning poetry and short stories.
 6. sending e-mails to MBBY office in Shah Alam, MPH Bookstore editor, Renee Koh, and Utusan Publications corporate communications officer to obtain information on MBBY-Bitara Book Awards, MPH Search for young Malaysian Writers and Utusan Literary Prizes respectively.

From the information gathered, descriptive and quantitative analysis are then used to describe frequency of prizes, organisations involved, the genres of writing competitions, prolific writers, prizes value, the period of years given and book awards.

7.2 The Trend of Malaysian Children and Young Adults' Literature Awards

A total of seventy-two awards from five English speaking countries and two international awards have been described. The earliest award for children's literature, Newbery Medal award started in 1922. Most awards are genre based, though there are also awards for thematic reasons such as for peace or for the environment. The selection of winners are by jury, readers' choice or nominated by teachers and librarians, highly recommended by books sellers, or even fellow writers. All prizes and awards in the five countries described are prizes for published books. Prizes may be in the form of monetary benefits, a medal, a plaque, a statue or a publishing stamp for the winning book to the writers or illustrators. It may also include monetary prizes for the editor or a certificate to the publisher. Some prizes also include donation of money or book vouchers to the school of the writer's choice.

Literary awards in Malaysia are often initiated to nurture young writers and challenge mature writers. The awards therefore are for writing competitions rather than for published works. Many of the winning works had been published as anthologies and novels. Short stories and poetry for competitions are taken from published short stories in printed media such as Utusan or DBP periodicals. The winning works are then published as anthologies. Most awards are for short stories and novels. There are few competitions for poetry or drama for young adults.

Malaysian children's literary awards are somewhat different from the awards discussed in the five countries in Chapter Two. In the mentioned countries, there was no any major

award or prize for peer writing since most of the books were written by adults. Peer writing competitions exist in Malaysia such as the Hadiah Sastera Siswa- Bank Rakyat (Siswa-Bank Rakyat Literary Prize), the Mobil-DBP Short Story Prize 1998 which had a category for young adults writing for their peers and so was the Standard Chartered-Utusan Short Story in English Competition held in 1995 and 1996. Finally, of late, the MPH Search for Young Malaysian writers are aimed for writers between age 13 and 19. In the Malaysian context, this may be an attempt to encourage or cultivate literary writing among the young.

In the United States, United Kingdom and Canada, children's literature awards had flourished and grown for more than a hundred years and it is the ripe time that Malaysia keeps in pace with those that are advanced.

From the quantitative study of this research, it has also been discovered that children's literary award had been sadly neglected by organisers. More attention had been given to young adults' literature over the past twenty five years.

7.3 The Extend of Publication and Research on Children and Young Adults' Literature

Not many books or literature had been published about children literature in Malaysia. The earliest found was a seminar paper on the children literature in Malaysian in context by Ch'ng and Yip (1975) and a bibliography presentation by Yip (1979). Since then, there were other papers presented at seminars held for children or young adults' literature. Othman Puteh (1984, 1989, and 1998) wrote three books on children literature

and young adult literature. The latest books on children literature are Mohd Sidin's *Perkembangan sastera kanak-kanak di Malaysia* (Cerdik, 2005) and Hadijah Rahmat's *Peranan dan perkembangan sastera kanak-kanak* (DBP, 2006). Sidin (2005) describes the publication of children and young adults' books in Malaysia from the early 1900's till early 2000's. Hadijah (2006) describes the development of children's literature in the Malay language from pre-independence till 1982.

The market for children's books publication in our country was identified as small. Each title can only be printed about 3000 to 5000 copies whereas textbooks are printed as many as 20,000 to 30,000 copies per title. There are also lower royalties for children's books. The poor reading habits of our Malaysian young people are blamed onto the exam oriented principles and heavy curriculum (Sutung Umar, 2004).

In 1995, the Minister, Datuk Seri Najib Tun Abdul Razak (NST, 1995) lamented that our local market lack quality children's books. He further called for the publication of a national periodical containing children's literature. (New Straits Times, 5 Sep 1995).

PURNAMA is an acronym for Centre for Development and Research in Children and Young Adults' Literature (Pusat Penyelidikan dan Perkembangan Sastera Kanak-kanak dan Remaja); a body formed by DBP. The establishment acknowledges the importance of systematically planning for the development of children and young adults' literature in Malaysia and to lift the status to that equal of mainstream literature.

7.4 The Organisations and Genres Involved

Organisers for awards in the United Kingdom, for example, include coffee-makers, confectionery producers, press and publishers companies, magazine publishers, bookstores, and trust funds, professional bodies, societies or foundations. Nevertheless, the most prominent organisation for organising literary awards for children and young adults in the five countries are their library associations. In Malaysia, this task is taken by DBP. It is high time for Malaysian library association such as Persatuan Pustakawan Malaysia (Librarians Association of Malaysia) and Malaysia's home grown companies or wealthy individuals to bequeath or set up a foundation to sponsor and organise Malaysia's own book prizes.

Writing competitions for various genres in both children and young adults' literature had been held by various agencies in both government and private sector. In the early years, they were mostly organised by DBP, a government agency. Later, DBP worked in cooperation with Gapena, with sponsorship from Esso Corporation. DBP also administered writing competitions sponsored by Mobil and Bank Rakyat. DBP has been active in organising literary competitions for novels, short story and drama for children's literature compared to the other organisations. Esso-Gapena Literary Prizes are more spread out among the four genres though it had neglected children's literature and been more prolific in short story competitions (*Sayembara* series). Bank Rakyat had concentrated on short story and poetry while Utusan has been concentrating on novels and short stories. Other organisations, like the Unity Department and Environment Department had only focused on short stories, so have MPH Bookstore. Mobil and other

miscellaneous organisations have concentrated on children's literature but its number is small.

Some awards are given for a number of years thus making the total number of competitions by name is 51 awards. Siswa- Bank Rakyat Literature Prize (1987-1997) and Esso-Gapena Literary Prize (1979-1998), though, were very impressive in the early years had sadly been terminated. Contrary to the findings of Zainab (1995) who found that DBP was the most active agency in organising literary competitions, in this era, the private sector had overtaken the government in organising and sponsoring literary prizes. Utusan Publications started the Utusan Literary Prize in 1985. Till date, Utusan had held a total of 45 competitions which makes it the most active organisation to sponsor and manage literary prizes in Malaysia.

7.5 Children and Young Adults' Literature and Their Genres.

From the number of 130 writing competitions, the most number was for short stories (n=66), followed by 38 competitions for novels and 15 for poetry with the least is for drama (8) in both children and young adults' literature prizes. Short stories formed 63% (n=588) of the total prizes offered. This is followed by poetry and novels with the percentage of 16% (n=147) and 15% (n=144) respectively.

DBP is the organisation which had given the most awards for children's literature over the years; that is, 16 awards out of 24 awards for children literature. Sadly, more of the awards had been given prior to 20 years ago. The number of young adults' literary awards overwhelmed children's literary awards by a ratio of 4.7:1 (82.3%). This is ironic

since young adults' literature started later than children's literature in Malaysia. It indicates that children literary awards had been gravely overlooked and sadly neglected in Malaysia over the past twenty years.

7.6 Ten Year Periods

The period between 1991-2000 has the most competitions been held for both children and young adults literature (n= 60) which covers 46.2% of total awards. This could be due to the fact that Esso-Gapena and Bank Rakyat were very actively sponsoring literary prizes in that decade. The second most productive decade was 1981-1990 which is 29.1% (n=38).

7.7 Book Awards

In the English speaking countries, many awards started off as a single category award such as the Australian Book of the Year Award which started in 1942 and later developed into categories. On the contrary, our National Book Prize which started in 1991 had as many as ten categories in 1995 yet many categories had no awardees due to the poor quality of books as reported by the panels of judges.

The first book award in Malaysia was the Best Books for Children Prize given in 1979. The National Book Prize had been given from 1991 till 1996 before it was terminated. The Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia, a biennial award started since 1996/1997, is given by the government of Malaysia but organised by DBP. The National Library Book Award started very recently in 2004 and so was the most recent MBBY-Bitara Book Awards which started in 2005. The National Book Prize, Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia and

the National Library Book Award have categories for children/young adults' literature. In contrary, MBBY-Bitara Book Awards is solely for children/ young adults' literature. Among the five awards, the existing ones are the Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia, National Library Book Award and the MBBY-Bitara Book Awards.

7.8 The Winning Authors' Works

Over the span of 50 years, there had been 699 writers for all the 969 winning titles of all genres which cover the writing competitions. The authors who had won four times or more are 35 (5.1%), these prolific authors have won 20.2% (n=196) of the total prizes and those who had won between two to three times are 85 (12.1%) having won 20% (n=194) of the total prizes. This concludes that 40.2% (n=390) of the prizes are won by authors who have won twice or more, while 59.8% (n=579) of the prizes are won by one time winners. The first three most prolific authors are Faisal Tehrani had won 12 prizes, followed by Mohd. Ismail Sarbini, 10 prizes and Maarof Mahmud, 10 prizes. The bibliographic information for published winning works is presented in Appendix 4.

An interesting note is, from the 80 prizes for the four book awards; 51 (63.8%) had no winners which are attributed to not fulfilling to judges' expectations. This phenomenon exhibits the lack of quality or the much needed improvement in quality for our children and young adult literature.

7.9 The Prizes Offered

7.9.1 Prizes for Writing Competitions

Information about value of prizes are not readily available especially in the early years. However, prizes value range from RM3 000 in 1982 to the present of RM20 000 for young adults' novels in conjunction with DBP Golden Jubilee in 2005.

Prizes for short stories vary widely. Esso-Gapena gave RM5 000 in 1979 while Utusan offered RM1 000 for the first three short story winners and Hadiah Sastera Siswa-Bank Rakyat offered RM750.00 for their young adult writers. Presently, Utusan Group Literary Prize awards RM2 500 for the first three short story winners and MPH Bookstores offered RM2 500, books and book vouchers for its first prize short story winner.

7.9.2 Prizes for Book Awards

The National Book Prize awarded RM5 000 and a certificate for the main prize and RM2 000 for each category. Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (Malaysia Premier Literary Prize) awards RM10 000 for each category, while the National Library Book Award prizes are RM5 000, a certificate and a plaque for each category. The MBBY-Bitara Book Award does not offer monetary prize but a certificate and a log of acknowledgement on the winning book.

7.10 Significance and Recommendations

There has never been any historical nor quantitative study done on children's literature in Malaysia till date. Zainab (1995) did a bibliometric study on Malay literary prize winners focusing on the awards, organisers and authorship patterns. With this effort, it is hoped that this research will improve the understanding of the trend and situation of Malaysian children's literature awards. It is also a preliminary step towards further research into children's literature in line with the expressed hope of the Deputy Prime Minister, Datuk Seri Najib Tun Abdul Razak when he was the Education Minister (New Straits Times, 5 Sep 1995). Hopefully, it may also help organisers or corporate bodies that are contemplating on sponsoring an award for children's literature to decide on the type of sponsorship or judging of the selection.

With this study of the availability of titles of award winning children and young adults' literary works, libraries may endeavour to collate such titles in order to help preserve the national literary canon. School libraries should also make an effort to acquire such works to promote local writers to students. There should also be efforts to promote participation in writing competitions that are held from time to time by encouraging peer writing. At the very least, libraries should endeavour to collate the works by frequent winners as these writers have produced quality works. These steps would encourage more writers to produce better quality works if the works produced are read and appreciated. This effort should encourage reading and acquaint students with quality local works.

As mentioned, Malaysia have yet to have an award for readers' choice nor for the best book recommended by book sellers in our country; maybe some interested sponsors would like to look into this area. If short lists of winning candidates are announced, maybe school libraries would consider making an effort to encourage students to read the short listed works and have a school selection of winners thereby starting a readers' choice award in schools. Hopefully, in the future there will be such a prize or award in Malaysia.

Children's literary award had been sadly neglected by organisers. It is also highly propitious that we have book lists on highly recommended books for children and young adults reading and at least a database of children and young adults' literature. With anticipation, the newly created MBBY Honour List will bring us to that aspiration.

Since there are also state and provincial writing competitions, there should also be some effort by future researchers to venture into that area as the development of all children and young adults' literature should be documented. There is a dire need for the documentation of the whole history of Malaysian children literature similar to Saxby's *History of Australian Children's Literature from the periods 1841 – 1941* (Wentworth) and *History of Australian Children's Literature from the periods 1941 – 1970* (Wentworth).

7.11 Limitations of the study

In the early years, a number of entries were submitted in the form of manuscripts and did not get published or were ever published; especially drama works (Wan Ahmad Ismail, 2001). This makes it difficult to trace the winning authors and titles. Some competitions do not identify their readership target but the writers' age and vice versa. The MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers have no category for children and young adults literature but have category for age of writers. This can be confusing since children may write for adults and on the other hand, adults may write for children or young people (McMaster, 2001). Similarly, in 1989, Yayasan Seni Berdaftar held a drama script writing competition for first time writers but readership target was not defined. There is an anthology of short stories from a competition held by DBP in cooperation with the Teachers' Training Division of the Education Ministry (BPG) in 1998. Although the short stories were written by teacher trainees and in-service teachers and the settings are mostly at school, it was not formally categorised as young adults' nor as children literature, thus it was excluded in this study.

There were frequent incomplete or inconsistent reporting information from *Dewan Sastera* and the newspaper media too. The *News Straits Times Press E-media* news archives are available only for news after 1991, hence information prior to that period are unavailable. Some articles may give the name of winners but not the winning titles. Many articles, too, do not include the prizes value. Thus, several articles need to be referred to before complete or near complete information are obtained. Sometimes, there is a report for the third or fifth competition held but there was no report for the preceding

nor following award. Sometimes advertisements for a competition may be published but there were no reports of the results of the competition in the subsequent issues of the same journal. For example, an advertisement was found on a DBP competition for writing biographies (Peraduan menulis biografi DBP) in 1993 (*Dewan Sastera*, Jun 1993) but no results were found in the subsequent issues of neither *Dewan Sastera* nor *Dewan Siswa* in the two years following the competition. When DBP was consulted, the staff replied that they do not have record in the early years and the former publishing unit (Bahagian Penerbitan Umum) had been reshuffled and no previous records were available due to change of staff over the years. The Unity Department Short Story Writing Competition was not reported in the *Dewan Sastera* nor *Dewan Siswa*, but was accidentally came across while searching through National Library and University of Malaya OPAC's.

7.12 Conclusion

Children and young adults' literature awards in Malaysia had gone through the process of growing from incubation, infancy and childhood. As it was, even the term "young adults' literature" did not come into Malaysian literature scene until 1979 when Esso-Gapena started a young adult literature prize (Hadiah Sastera Remaja Esso-Gapena I).

There had never been any major award for children nor young adults' literature until 1991 when the National Book Prize was first awarded and it had a category each for children and young adults' literature. Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia also provided a category for children's and young adults' literature. Finally, MBBY-Bitaras was created

in 2005 solely as a book award acknowledging the best book for children and young adults' in the country.

Altogether, there are 51 awards by name which had held 130 writing competitions for both children and young adults' literature between the year 1960 and 2006. Some awards are given once and some for a number of years or consecutive years. From that number, 82.3% of the awards are for young adult's literature. This shows that children's literary awards have been gravely neglected due to over concentration on young adults' literature.

More focus has been given to novels and short stories than poetry and dramas. Many competitions are for peer writing. There is a lack of sponsors for literary awards in Malaysia as compared to other English speaking countries. Many organisations that sponsor awards are not consistent and stopped after several years. The longest surviving literary award for Malaysia is the Utusan Group Literary Price which has been around for the past 21 years. Malaysia does not have a children literature journal nor a recommended book list as a selection tool for best books to read. There is no short of writers for Malaysian children and young adults' literature and the most prolific writer has won 12 times out of 969 winning works. Nevertheless, many categories in writing competitions and book awards had no winners due to the submitted works did not meet the judges' expectations.

REFERENCES

- A. Ghani Abdullah. 1980. Hadiah Esso-Gapena. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.10, no.8: 57-58.
- Abdul Ahmad. 1987. Perbicaraan struktur penulisan cerpen kanak-kanak dan remaja. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 17, no.7: 23-27.
- Abdul Ahmad. 1991. Sastera remaja dan cabaran sastera. Daripada editor. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 21, no.7: 4.
- Abdul Ahmad. 1991. Sastera Remaja: Antara ciri dan fungsi. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 21, no.7: 10-13; 50.
- Abdul Ahmad. 2001. Kesusasteraan remaja: Kerjasama serantau. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 31, no.6: 28-31.
- Abd. Razak Mohd. Kassim. 2005. Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia menyemarakkan kesusasteraan Melayu. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 35, no.2: 12-13.
- Aesop Prize and Accolade Books. Available at: <http://www.afsnet.org/sections/children/>
- Ahmad Kamal Abdullah. 1976. Ke arah pengalihan ciptasastra kanak-kanak. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.6, no.7: 2.
- Akibah Abu Hassan; Azihani Md Mizan. 2006. Sahabat PURNAMA. Klik. *Berita Harian*, 20 Dec.
- AIP (American Institute of Physics) *Science Writing Award for Children*. Available at: <http://www.aip.org/aip/writing/> and <http://www.aip.org/aip/writing/winchild.html>
- Alex Awards. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/yalsa/booklistsawards/alexawards/alexawards.htm>
<http://www.ala.org/ala/yalsa/booklistsawards/alexawards/alex07.htm>
- Allen, R. 1998. *Children's book prizes: An evaluation and history of major awards for children's books in the English speaking world*. New York: Ashgate.
- A. M. Thani (Mohd. Thani Ahmad). 1982. Peraduan penulisan karya sastera: Rangsangan, hadiah dan pengakuan bakat. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 12, no.10: 27-33.
- A. M. Thani (Mohd. Thani Ahmad). 1985. Dewan Bahasa 25 tahun: Dalam satu kehidupan sastera. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 15, no.10: 42-46.
- Amelia Frances Howard-Gibbon Illustrators Award. Available at: <http://www.cla.ca/awards/afhgwinners.htm>.

- American Booksellers Book of the Year (ABBY) Award. Available at:
<http://www.bookweb.org/news/awards/370.html>
<http://www.bookweb.org/booksense/listmarketing/9154.html>
- American Library Association (ALA) related awards. Available at: <http://www.ala.org>
- Angus Book Award. Available at: <http://www.ltscotland.org.uk/literacy/sharingpractice/localauthorities/angusbookaward/index.asp>
- Anwar Ridhwan. 1997. Pusat Penyelidikan dan Perkembangan Sastera Kanak-kanak dan Remaja: Gagasan pembentukan. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 27, no.2: 11-14.
- Atan Long. 1983. Menulis bahan bacaan untuk kanak-kanak: Satu tinjauan psikologi. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.13, no.11: 19-20.
- Aurealis Awards. Available at: <http://www.fantasticqueensland.com/~aurealis/awards/home.html>
- Australian awards. Available at: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/childlit/awards.htm>
- Awards and Prizes Online* by the Children's Book Council. Available at:
<http://awardsandprizescbcbooks.org/>
- Aventis Prize for Science Books. Available at: <http://jpl.coj.net/library/awards/aventis.html>
- Ayman, R. 1993. Leadership perception: The role of gender and culture. In M. M. Chemers and R. Ayman (eds.), *Leadership theory and research: Perspectives and directions* (p. 137-166) New York: Academic Press.
- Betty Gilderdale Award. Available at: <http://www.bookcouncil.org.nz/events/awards/bettygilderdale.html> <http://www.storylines.org.nz/cm.asp?pid=131>
- Blue Peter Children's Book Awards. Available at: <http://www.walkerbooks.co.uk/Books/Awards/Blue-Peter-Childrens-Book-Awards>
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/bluepeter/bookclub/awards/>
- Booklist*. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/booklist.htm>
- Booktrust Teenage Prize. Available at: <http://www.booktrust.org.uk/prizes/teenage.phpc>
- Boston Globe-Horn Book Awards. Available at: <http://www.hbook.com/awards>
- Boulais, Nicole A. 2000. *A content analysis of children's literature using Kouzes and Posner's leadership themes in Caldecott medal winners and selected honor books*. Doctoral dissertation, University of Mississippi. Dissertation Abstract International,

- 62-01A, 31.
- Boulais, Nicole A. 2002. Leadership in children's literature: qualitative analysis for a study based on Kouzes and Posner leadership framework. *Journal of Leadership Studies*. Vol. 8, no.4: Spring; 54 (10).
- Bradford, C.S. 1948. *Documentation*. London: Crosby Lockwood.
- Branford Boase Award. Available at: <http://www.branfordboaseaward.org.uk/home.html>
- Brodie, Carolyn S. 1998. 1997 National children's book awards announced. *Missouri Library World*. Vol.2, no.1: Winter; 30. Online publication date: 1 Jun 1998. *Spectrum*. Vol.5, no.3: Fall; 23-25.
- Brodie, Carolyn S. 1998. The Newbery award: Information and mock elections. *Ohio Media Spectrum*. Vol. 50, no.2: Summer, 31-32.
- Brodie, Carolyn S. 2000. Authors, illustrators, award books and children's book week. *School Library Media Activities Monthly*. Vol. 17, no.3: 46-48, 51.
- Bulletin of the Centre for Children's Books*. Available at: <http://bccb.lis.uiuc.edu/>
- Canadian awards. Available at: http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/index.shtml
- Caldecott Medal. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/caldecottmedal/caldecottmedal.htm>
[http://www.ala.org/alsc/caldecott/Caldecott Terms & Criteria.html](http://www.ala.org/alsc/caldecott/Caldecott%20Terms%20&%20Criteria.html)
- Carol Otis Hurst Children's Literature page. Available at: <http://www.carolhurst.com>
- Children Book Council Book of the Year Award. Available at:
<http://www.cbc.org.au/awards1.htm#awardsinfo>
<http://www.cbc.org.au/winner06.htm>
- Children's book & awards*. 1975. New York: Children's Book Council.
- Children's Literature Web Guide. Available at: <http://www.ucalgary.ca/~dKbrown/awards.html>
- Children's Literature Website. Available at: <http://www.childslit.com>
- Children's Peace Literature Award. Available at:
http://www.psychology.org.au/aps/awards/1.4_10.asp
- Ch'ng Kim See and Linda Yip Seong Chun. 1975. *Children's literature in the Malaysian context*. Paper presented at seminar for "Planning, production and distribution of books for children and young people in Asia", UNESCO and DBP.

- CILIP Carnegie Medal. Available at: <http://www.carnegiegreenaway.org.uk/carnegie/carn.html>.
- CLA Book of the Year for Children Award. Available at: <http://www.cla.ca/awards/boycwinners.htm>.
- Comprehensive booklists of well-known awards*. Available at: <http://www.library.wvu.edu/ref/subjguides/ed/chillitawards.html>
- Coretta Scott King Award. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/emiert/corettascottking/bookawards/corettascott.htm>.
<http://www.ala.org/ala/emiert/cskbookawards/cskawardhome.htm>
- Database of Award Winning Children's Literature. Available at: <http://www.dawcl.com>
[http://www.dawcl.com/DAWCL/calendar of awardsannouncements.htm](http://www.dawcl.com/DAWCL/calendar_of_awardsannouncements.htm)
- Davis, Karen and Timothy L.Y. 1992. *Bibliotherapy and Children's award winning books*. University of Central Arkansas. Available at: ERIC ED 354470.
- Dromkeen Medal. Available at: <http://www.scholastic.com.au/common/dromkeen/medal.asp>
- Early Years Awards (formerly Sainsbury's Baby Book Award). Available at: <http://www.peters-books.co.uk/prizes/sainsbury.htm>
- Elkind, D. 1992. *Miseducation of young children*. Paper presented at University of Central Arkansas Childhood Education Symposium.
- Elizabeth Mrazik-Cleaver Canadian Picture Book Award. Available at: <http://www.ibby-canada.org/cleaver.html> <http://www.ibby-canada.org/cleavercards.html>
- Elsie Locke Award ~formerly LIANZA Young People's Non-Fiction Award. Available at: <http://www.bookcouncil.org.nz/writers/lockeelsie.html>
- Ena Noel Award. Available at: <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/childlit/Awards/EnaNoel.htm>
- English, James F. 2002. Winning the culture game: prizes, awards and the role of art. University of Virginia. *New Literary History*. Vol. 33, no.1: 109-135.
- Environment Award for Children's Literature. Available at: <http://www.wilderness.org.au/about/bookaward/>
- Esther Glen Award. Available at: <http://www.lianza.org.nz/about/awards/childrens.html>
- Evans, Sarah Jane. 1990. Story lines. *The Times Educational Supplement*. London: Nov 2: R1

- Fatimah Zahrin. 1990. Peraduan penulisan sastera 1980-1985. *Mutiara Pustaka*. Vol. 2, no.2: 20-23.
- Fatimah Zahrin. 1991. Peraduan penulisan sastera 1986-1989. *Mutiara Pustaka*. Vol. 3, no.1: 25-27.
- Gaelyn Gordon Award for a Much-Loved Book. Available at:
<http://www.storylines.org.nz/cm.asp?pid=133>
- Gehrs, L.M. 1994. The relationship between literature and leadership: A humanities based approach to studying leadership. *The Journal of Leadership Studies*. Vol.1, no.4: 145-158.
- Geoffrey Bilson Award for Historical Fiction for Young People. Available at:
<http://www.bookcentre.ca/news/archives/top/000090.shtml>
- Giverny Award. Available at: <http://www.15degreelab.com/award.html>
- Glazer, Joan I. 1997. *Introduction to children's literature*. New Jersey: Merrill.
- Golden Kite Award. Available at: <http://scbwi.org/awards.htm>
- Goodman, Paulette, Hester, Jane and Brooks, Jill. 2006. Give us a voice and we'll give you Newbery: Teens become Newbery reviews. *Library Media Connection*, Feb.
- Governor General's Literary Award. Available at: <http://www.canadacouncil.ca/prizes/ggla/ww128020470294038311.htm>
- Guardian Award for Children's Fiction. Available at: <http://home.comcast.net/~netaylor/guardianchildren.html>
<http://books.guardian.co.uk/childrensfictionprize2006/0..1779116.00.html>
- Hadiah Puisi Kebangsaan Esso-Gapena II. *Berita Harian*. 29 Dec 1995.
- Hadiah Sastera Esso-Gapena dilancarkan. 1979. *Berita Minggu*, 24 Jun.
- Hadiah Sastera Siswa – Bank Rakyat 1991. *Berita Harian*. Pemenang 30 May 1992. p.12
- Hadiah Sastera Siswa-Bank Rakyat. 1992. Diari. *Berita Harian*. 30 May. p 12.
- Hadiah Sastera Utusan Melayu-Public Bank. 1991. *Utusan Malaysia*, 1 July.
- Hadijah Rahmat. 1990. Suatu kajian mengenai perkembangan sastera kanak-kanak dalam Bahasa Melayu. *Singapore Book World*, Vol. 21, (1990/91): 37-48.

- Hadijah Rahmat. 2006. *Peranan dan perkembangan sastera kanak-kanak*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Halilah Haji Kahlid, Abdul Jalil Haji Anuar and Zainal Abidin Bakar. 1978. Forum Hadiah Karya Sastera: Tinjauan. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 8, no.3: 22-27.
- Halimah Badioze Zaman, 1954- . 1994. *Amalan pembacaan di rumah dan di sekolah /* edited by Halimah Badioze Zaman, Jamaliah Mohd. Ali. Kuala Lumpur: Persatuan Pembacaan Malaysia.
- Hamzah Hamdani. 1977. Catatan di sekitar bengkel penulisan buku kanak-kanak. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 7, no.12: 28-29.
- Hamdan Yahya. 1976. Kesusasteraan kanak-kanak: arah dan matlamat. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 6, no.7: 3.
- Hans Christian Andersen Awards. Available at: <http://www.ibby.org/index.php?id=273>
- Hashim Awang. 1991. Kritikan dan sastera remaja. *Dewan Sastera* Vol. 21, no.7: 14-17.
- Hashim Ismail. 2006. Hadiah sastera gagal membangunkan sastera kebangsaan? *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 36, no.9: 23-29.
- Hassan Omar. 2004. Purnama kembalikan kecemerlangan DBP terbit buku kanak-kanak. *Berita Harian*, 12 Sept.
- Have children's periodical, publishers told. 1995. *News Straits Times*. 5 Sept. p 8.
- Hill, Margaret, Maureen White and Brodie, Carolyn S. 2001. Selecting and promoting young adult and children's award-winning books: What this means for publishers, authors, teachers, librarians and the consumer. *European Reading Conference*, Dublin, Ireland. July. Available at: ED454497.
- Information Book of the Year. Available at: http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/awards.php?award=iba
- International Reading Association (IRA) awards. Available at: http://reading.org/association/awards/children_ira.html.
http://reading.org/association/awards/childrens_hopkins.html.
http://reading.org/association/awards/childrens_witty.html.
- I.O.D.E. Violet Downey Children's Book Award. Available at: http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/awards.php?award=violet
- Ismail Ahmad. 1983. Bacaan kanak-kanak: Bidang baru sedang berkembang. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.13, no.11: 3-4.

- Ismail Ahmad. 1997. Pusat perkembangan sastera kanak-kanak dan remaja: Saranan penting ke arah perkembangan sastera Malaysia. *Dewan Sastera* Vol.27, no.2: 7-10.
- Ismail Hussein, Datuk Prof. 1980. Hadiah sastera: GAPENA penyalur yang terbesar. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 12, no.10: 3-4.
- Jamudin Idris. 1998. Sumbangan Esso hidupkan sastera kebangsaan. *Berita Harian*. 9 Feb. p 9.
- Jamudin Idris. 1994. Hadiah Biografi Esso-Gapena. *Berita Harian*. 29 Dec. p 24.
- Jane Addams Book Award. Available at: http://home.igc.org/~japa/jacba/2006/mainpage_2006.html.
- Johan Jaafar. 2003. Senarai katalog buku terbaik negara. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.33, no.12: 48-50.
- Jones, Dolores Blythe. 1994. *Children's literature awards and winners: a directory of prizes, authors, and illustrators*. 3rd ed. Neal-Schuman.
- Josette Frank Award. Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Josette_Frank_Award
http://www.bankstreet.edu/bookcom/about_awards.html
- Joy Cowley Award. Available at: <http://www.storylines.org.nz/cm.asp?pid=134>
- Julia Unggai. 2000. Sastera membentuk moral kanak-kanak. *Dewan Sastera* Vol. 30, no.10: 12-15.
- Kamus Inggeris-Melayu Dewan: An English-Malay Dictionary*. 2001. Edisi Ringkas. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Kate Greenaway Medal. Available at: <http://www.carnegiegreenaway.org.uk/green/green.html>
- Kouzes, J. M. & Posner, B. Z. 1995. *The leadership challenge: How to keep getting things done in organizations*. (2nd ed.) San Francisco: Jossey Bass.
- Kruse, Ginny Moore and Horning, Kathleen. 1989. *Multicultural children's and young adult literature: A selected listing of books published between 1980-1988*. 2nd ed. Madison, WI: Cooperative Children's Book Center.
- Laporan Panel Hakim Anugerah Buku PNM*. 2005. Kuala Lumpur: Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia.
- Laporan Panel Hakim Hadiah Karya Sastera 1974. 1975. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 5, no.8: 32-34.

- Laporan Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia. 1977. Kuala Lumpur: Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia.
- Laporan: PURNAMA: Masa depan dan tanggungjawab. 1997. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 27, no.4: 7.
- Laura Ingalls Wilder Award. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/wildermedal/>
- Lima belas menang Sastera Bank Rakyat. 1993. *Berita Harian*. 20 May. p 22.
- Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English: [the living dictionary]*. 2005. Summers, Della. Longman.
- Maa'rof Saad. 1981. Esso-GAPENA melanjutkan usaha menggalak dan menemui karya sastera bermutu. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 11, no.3: 42-44.
- Macmillan Prize for Children's Picture Book Illustration. Available at: <http://www.booktrust.org.uk/info/prizes.php?action=3&przid=160>
- Mahmound, L. 1996. *Children's books: awards and prizes*. New York: Children's Books Council.
- Margaret A. Edwards Award. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/yalsa/booklistsawards/margaretaedwards/margaretedwards.htm>
- Margaret Mahy Medal and Lecture Award. Available at: <http://www.storylines.org.nz/cm.asp?pid=130>
- Marilyn Baillie Picture Book Award. Available at: <http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/baillie/index.html>
- Marsh Award for Children's Literature in Translation. Available at: <http://www.englishpen.org/writersintranslation/translatorarea/prizes/marshawardforchildrensliterature>
- MBBY biennial report. 2005-2007. Shah Alam: Majlis Buku Kanak-kanak dan Remaja (MBBY).
- MBBY Bitara Book Awards entry form 2007. Shah Alam: Majlis Buku Kanak-kanak dan Remaja (MBBY).
- McMaster, Juliet. 2001. "Adults' literature," by children. The John Hopkins University Press. *The Lion and the Unicorn*. Vol. 25, no.2: 277-299.

- Mohd. Hanafi Ibrahim. 2003. Senarai karya pemenang: Hadiah Karya Sastera 1971-1976; Hadiah Sastera Malaysia 1981-1995 dan Hadiah Sastera Perdana Malaysia (1996-2001). Diselenggarakan oleh Mohd. Hanafi Ibrahim, bahagian perkembangan sastera kebangsaan. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Mildred L. Batchelder Award. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/2007MediaAwardWinners.htm>
- Mohd. Sidin bin Ishak. 2005. *Perkembangan Sastera Kanak-kanak di Malaysia*. Kuala Lumpur: Cerdik Publications.
- Mother Goose Award. Available at: <http://www.peters-books.co.uk/prizes/goose.htm>
- MPH Search for Young Malaysian Writers. 2006. Obtained directly from Ms. Renee Koh, editor, MPH Bookstore Sdn. Bhd., Petaling Jaya.
- Mr. Christie's Book Awards. Available at: http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/awards.php?award=mrchristie
- Murillo, Sylvie. 2004. Website Review: DAWCL. Education 149. *Foundations for Teaching Language Arts, K-6*. Dec.20.
- Musa Hitam, Datuk. 1980. Hadiah Karya Sastera diwujudkan kembali. Speech at award ceremony for Malaysia National Laureate on 26 April 1981. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.10, no.5: 43.
- Najib Tun Abd. Razak, Datuk Seri. 1989. Hadiah Nasional untuk Sastera Remaja? Speech at award ceremony for Hadiah Sastera Siswa 1988. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.19, no.9: 68-69.
- National Library Book Prize Judges' report*. 2004 – 2005. Kuala Lumpur: National Library.
- National Book Award for Young People's Literature. Available at: http://www.nationalbook.org/nba2006_ypl_anderson.html
- National Council of Teachers of English (NCTE) Award for Excellence in Poetry for Children. Available at: <http://www.ncte.org/about/sect/elem/106857.htm>
<http://www.ncte.org/about/awards/sect/elem/106857.htm>
- Nazel Hashim Mohamed. 1976. Pentingnya kesusasteraan kanak-kanak: wawancara dengan Siti Rafeah Shamsuddin. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.6, no.7: 4-10.
- Nestlé Children's Book Prize (formerly Nestlé Smarties Book Prize). Available at: <http://www.nestle.co.uk/OurResponsibility/CommunityInvestment/NestleChildrensBookPrize/>

Newbery Medal Award. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/newberymedal/newberymedal.htm>
[http://www.ala.org/alsc/newbery/Newbery Terms& Criteria.html](http://www.ala.org/alsc/newbery/Newbery%20Terms%20&%20Criteria.html)
New Encyclopedia Britannica. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica, 1987.

New Zealand awards. Available at: <http://www.bookcouncil.org.nz/events/awardwinners.html>
<http://librarydata.christchurch.org.nz/web2/tramp2.exe/form/A1sfo89s.004>.
<http://www.lianza.org.nz/about>

New Zealand Post Children's Book Awards. Available at:
<http://library.christchurch.org.nz/kids/literaryprizes/nzpost>

Nik Safiah Abd. Karim. 1992. Wira dan wirawati dalam kesusasteraan kanak-kanak di Malaysia. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 22, no.5: 21-22.

Norazah Abd. Aziz, Utusan editor. Informal interview by Nor Alina Ong. 22 Sept 2006.

Norazmi Abdul Talib.1991. *Menanti puteri hijau raih RM5 000*. *Berita Harian*. 9 Mar. p. 3

Norma Fleck Award for Canadian Children's Non-Fiction. Available at:
http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/norma_fleck/index.shtml
http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/norma_fleck/fleck_history.shtml
<http://www.bookcentre.ca/news/archives/top/000090.shtml>

Notable Books for Children. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/childrennotable/notablecbooklist/currentnotable.htm>

Nurrin Md. Thomas. 2005. Kemeriahan majlis hadiah sastera Islam kali ke 11. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 35, no.7: 48.

Obert, Beverly J. 2005. Implementing a children's choice award at your school. *Library Media Connection*. Vol. 23, no.6: 22. Available at: EJ717617.

Orbis Pictus Award for Outstanding Non-fiction for Children. Available at:
<http://www.ncte.org/about/awards/sect/elem/106877.htm>

Othman Puteh. 1983. Sastera remaja dan kanak-kanak: Kesan dan saranan. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.13, no.11: 21-24.

Othman Puteh. 1984. *Sekitar sastera kanak-kanak dan remaja*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

Othman Puteh. 1989. Sastera remaja : Ditinjau daripada beberapa perspektif. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.

- Othman Puteh. 1990. Sastera remaja dekad 1980'an. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 20, no.1: 19-23.
- Othman Puteh. 1991. Menyelusuri takrif dan konsep sastera remaja. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 21, no.7: 5-9.
- Othman Puteh. 1998. *Tanggapan terhadap kesusasteraan remaja*. Kuala Lumpur: Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka.
- Panel Anugerah Sastera.1979. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 9, no.10: 52-53.
- Pemenang Hadiah Sastera Siswa – Bank Rakyat terima hadiah. 5 *Berita Harian*. Sept 1998. p. 2
- Penulis Remaja berjaya papar kisah kehidupan. Persada Seni. *Berita Harian*. 28 Nov 1998. p. 6
- Phoenix Award. Available at: <http://ebbs.english.vt.edu/chla/oldindex.html>
- Pita Sastera. Hadiah Novel Remaja. 1990. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 20, no.10: 81.
- Posthumous award for Sudirman. 1996. *Malay Mail*, 15 March. p 16.
- Powell, Ronald R. 1994. *Basic research methods for librarians*. 2nd ed. New Jersey: Ablex Publishing.
- Prizes for young writers.1995. Leisure Times. *New Straits Times*...2 Aug. p 8.
- Program Book. Anugerah Buku Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia*. 2004. Kuala Lumpur: Perpustakaan Negara Malaysia.
- Program Book. Hadiah Buku Kebangsaan*. 1991-1992. Kuala Lumpur: Majlis Buku Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia.
- Program Books Hadiah Sastera Kumpulan Utusan*. 2000 – 2005. Kuala Lumpur: Utusan.
- Program Books Hadiah Sastera Utusan Melayu-Public Bank*. 1991 – 1999. Kuala Lumpur: Utusan.
- Program Book. Pesta Buku Antarabangsa Malaysia*. 1993- 1995. Kuala Lumpur: Majlis Buku Kebangsaan Malaysia, Kementerian Pelajaran Malaysia.
- Publishers' Weekly Children's Bestsellers List*. Available at: <http://www.bookwise.com/AboutB/inside.htm>
- Pura Belpre' Award. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/>

literaryawds/belpremedal/belprmedal.htm.

Red House Children's Book Award (formerly Children's Book Award). Available at:
<http://www.redhousechildrensbookaward.co.uk/about.htm>

Robert F. Sibert Information Book Award. Available at: <http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/sibertmedal/>
<http://www.ala.org/ala/alsc/awardsscholarships/literaryawds/2007MediaAwardWinners.htm>

Rubaidin Siwar. 1978. Usaha mencungkil bakat penulisan melalui peraduan menulis novel kanak-kanak. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 8, no.6: 53-55.

Rubaidin Siwar. 1983. Menulis cerita lucu untuk kanak-kanak. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.13, no.11:52-55.

Russell Clark Award. Available at: <http://www.lianza.org.nz/about/awards/childrens.html>
<http://www.gavinbishop.com/home/books/book29.html>

Ruth Schwartz Children's Book Award. Available at:<http://www.ontarioartsfoundation.on.ca/AssetFactory.aspx?did=923>

Sahlan Mohd. Saman. 1989. Pembinaan sastera remaja. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 19, no.9: 3-5.

Salleh Daud. 1980. Letter to the Editor. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 10, no.3 2.

Salmiah Ismail. 1980. Hadiah Cerpen Eso-GAPENA. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.10, no.4: 51-52.

San Francisco Bay Area School Ratings Website. Available at: <http://www.schoolratings.com/bestbooks.htm>.
[http://www.bayareawritingproject.org/bawp82/stories/storyReader\\$511](http://www.bayareawritingproject.org/bawp82/stories/storyReader$511)

Sastera belia semakin matang. *Berita Harian*. 12 Jun 1996. p. 25

Saxby, H. M. 1969. *A history of Australian children's literature 1841 – 1941*. Sydney: Wentworth Book.

Saxby, H. M. 1971. *A history of Australian children's literature 1941 – 1970*. Sydney: Wentworth Book.

Scott O'Dell Historical Fiction Award. Available at: <http://www.scotodell.com/odellaward.html>.

Simandjuntuk, B. 1979. *Latarbelakang kenakalan remaja*. Bandung: Alumni.

Signal Poetry Award. Available at: www.ucalgary.ca/~dKbrown/signal.html.

- Siti Zaleha M.Hashim. 1997. Pusat Penyelidikan dan Perkembangan Sastera Kanak-kanak dan Remaja: PURNAMA yang dinantikan. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 27, no.2: 11-14.
- Standard Chartered-Utusan English Short Story Competition. Winning entries compiled and published into anthology. 1997. *Malay Mail*. 28 Oct. p 21.
- Storylines*. Children's Literature Foundation of New Zealand Notable Books List. Available at: <http://www.storylines.org.nz/cm.asp?pid=209>
- TD Canadian Children's Literature Award. Available at: <http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/cclit/index.shtml>
- Suhaimi Haji Muhammad. 1976. Wawancara dengan penulis/pengarang sastera kanak-kanak. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.6, no.7: 11-15.
- Sutung Umar Rs. 1997. Pusat Penyelidikan dan Perkembangan Sastera Kanak-kanak dan Remaja: Renungan. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 27, no.1: 11-14.
- Sutung Umar Rs. 1989. Sikap dan orientasi baru terhadap sastera kanak-kanak. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol 19, no.1: 52-57.
- Sutung Umar Rs. 2004. Nasib sastera Melayu kini. Rentak Kalam. *Berita Minggu*, 27 Jun.
- Talib Samad. 1989. Apakah rumusan-rumusan penting konvensyen sastera kanak-kanak akan terlaksana?. Sudut Sastera. *Mingguan Malaysia*, 30 July.
- Te Kura Pounamu Maori Book Award. Available at:
<http://www.lianza.org.nz/about/awards/childrens.html>
<http://wwwbookcouncil.org.nz/new/archive/20061010-LIANZAbookawards.html>
- The New Encyclopedia Britannica*. 1987. Chicago: Encyclopedia Britannica.
- Tom Fitzgibbon Award. Available at: <http://www.storylines.org.nz/cm.asp?pid=132>
- Twenty-two of the best by the young*. 1996. *New Straits Times*. 14 Dec. p 9.
- Vandergrift's Children's Literature Page. Available at:
<http://www.scils.rutgers.edu/~kvander/ChildrenLit/index.htm>
http://scils.rutgers.edu/~kvander/history_of_children_slit/index.html
- Vicky Metcalf Award for Children's Literature. Available at:
http://www.bookcentre.ca/awards/award_ind/awards.php?award=metcalf
- Wan Ismail Ahmad. 2001. Mengapa karya drama pentas terus terpinggir? *Berita Harian*. 4 Aug. p7.

- Wan Marzuki Wan Ramli. 1999. Calon penulis perlu tabah. *Berita Harian*. 11 Jan. p 5.
- Wendy Lim Yip Seong Chun, Linda. 1979. *Malaysian children's literature: a representative selection*. Publisher: s.n,
- Whitbread Children's Book of the Year Award. Available at: <http://www.peters-books.co.uk/prizes/whitbread.htm>
<http://www.costabookawards.com/about.cfm?page=30>
http://www.costabookawards.com/librarv/Past_Winners_complete_list.pdf
- Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Available at: <http://www.wikipedia.org>
- Winners of Hadiah Sastera Siswa – Bank Rakyat 1996. 1996. *Leisure Times. New Straits Times*. 11 Jun. p 10.
- YABBA Award — Young Australians' Best Books Award. Available at: <http://home.vicnet.net.au/~yabba/>
- Yip, Seong-chun, Linda. 1979. *Malaysian children's literature: a representative selection*. (s.n.)
- Young Adult Canadian Book Award. Available at: <http://www.cla.ca/awards/yawinners.htm>
- Young Reader's Choice Award. Available at: <http://www.pnla.org/yrc/pastwinners.htm>
<http://library.christchurch.org.nz/Kids/LiteraryPrizes/YoungReaders/>
- Zahrah Ibrahim. 2001. Pelancaran Yayasan Formula Malaysia. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol. 31, no.1: 26-27.
- Zahidan Abd. Aziz. 1987. Minggu Remaja: Membina generasi penulis. *Dewan Sastera*, Vol.17, no.9: 77-79.
- Zainab Awang Ngah. 1995. Malay literary prize winners: a study of the awards, the organisers and the authorship patterns. *Kekal Abadi*. Jil. 14 (1).
- Zainab, A.N. 2006. Scholarly skywriting: E-print archives and e-journal, panacea or problem. Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya.
- Zaqlis Jalis membawa tuah kepada Esmawady. *Berita Harian*. 14 Jun 1996. p. 25
- Zeece, Pauline Davey. 1999. And the winner is: Children's literature and accolades. *Early Childhood Education Journal*. Vol. 26, no.4: Summer; 233-244.