Developing Chung Ling Tertiary College in Malaysia as Advanced Nation

Chuen-Tat Kang
DEVELOPING CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE IN MALAYSIA AS ADVANCED NATION

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Published by Kang Chuen Tat (江俊达)
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Printed in Malaysia Cataloguing-in-Publication Data Notes: Includes index, bibliography subject: Chung Ling Tertiary College, Chinese.

This non-profit book publishing project is part of the voluntary compilation of suitable reference manual that could be used in university, industry and community to assist in the research projects relevant to the subject.

AUTHOR STATEMENT:
The author thanks all the following past contributors, without whose work the manual could never have been compiled: anonymous authors from random online surf engine.

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DEVELOPING CHUNG LING TERTITARY COLLEGE IN MALAYSIA AS ADVANCED NATION

AUTHOR: KANG CHUEN TAT

This book is dedicated to my beloved God, families and friends.
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COVER LETTER

TO:

MALAYSIAN CHUNG LING UNIVERSITY COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT EDUCATION AUTHORITY / COUNCILS / TEMPLES
CHINESE GROUPS AND REPRESENTATIVES IN MALAYSIAN

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Dear sirs,

SUBMISSION OF PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP CHUNG LING UNIVERSITY COLLEGE IN MALAYSIA

With reference to the matter above, I would like to submit a proposal to encourage the discussion of potential of establishing Chung Ling Tertiary College in Malaysia that provide conducive environment for the study of Chinese scientific language, philosophy and other professional subjects with Chinese culture suitable to the context of Malaysian society.

2. This is a part of voluntary research project that will encourage the university Chinese students to research on the powerful Chinese philosophical concepts that could be applied in daily life, and it is wished too that the additional teaching of Chinese studies could be examined formally in the future. Malaysian Chinese Universities that will serve as committee in designing the syllabus, text books and executing teachings and research purposes for public Chinese technological examination not only for Malaysia but also throughout the world where bilingual Chinese and English are used as medium of instruction whereas several translated versions of exam and text books will be available in different languages taught in different countries with diversified background.

3. Please kindly contact me should you are interested to make your first step in contributing your ideas towards the establishment of Chinese tertiary education centres. Future sponsors of Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia are welcome to express your intention where Chung Ling Tertiary College Development Fund in Malaysia could be established after several years of long study about the feasibility.

Thank you.

Regards,

Model Chung Ling Tertiary College Development Fund of Malaysia (Not High School)
Introduction to Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia

The Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia is an institution of tertiary learning that apply the concept of advanced nation in promoting the Chinese philosophical teaching and research and other important professional skills at the higher level. The proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia will be one of the big scale research institutes that focus on the teachings and practises of Chinese studies, namely ancient history, Chinese classical and modern languages, religious scriptures, sociology of Chinese, particularly in the application of scientific research culture in Chinese community and other important professional areas that are focused by major Chinese schools and universities in the world. Other disciplines, particularly of science and technology, engineering, and so on will be taught as additional course subjects in the proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia.

The inclusion of non-Chinese teachings in the proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia will enable the sharing of facilities, particularly of the information technology, to enable attractive teachings and learning processes of Chinese language in the proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia. Other professions like humanity and science will produce cross-disciplinary opportunity for Chinese-related courses that enable the diversified research in Chinese studies to be practised, particularly in grammar and vocabulary programs, for example, in the refinement of pronunciation practises and the improvement of Chinese-used products, for example Chinese medical products and games formulated with the inspiration from the inherited Chinese scriptures, to be further examined and improved using current advanced scientific research methodology.

Sources and Origination of Ideas

The ideas originated from the needs of students particularly from high school to pursue alternative route to tertiary education via Chinese educational pathway where alternative elective subjects like Chinese history and technology are taught besides promoting philosophy and scientific research culture in the proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia. The system of proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia will be referred to the other major universities and research institutes in Malaysia and the world, for example, Australian Catholic University, Singapore Nanyang University of Technology and Hong Kong Chinese University.

Site Selection for Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia

The proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia is expected situated in a city not far away from Batu Ferringhi in the state of Penang, Malaysia. It occupies an area of 388 acres, of which about 50 acres are presently been used. The rest of the land includes meadows, orchards, and forests. Large institutional buildings and smaller residential houses are scattered over the west side of the property. The main Chinese traditional hall and cultural facilities, the educational institutes, the administrative offices, the main
kitchen and dining hall, the Chinese food canteen, and supporting structures are all located in this complex. The environment is quiet and peaceful. The air is fresh and pure. It is the first large Chinese tertiary education centre in the state and country. It is also an international way-place of standard Western-Chinese education. It is said, "Welling up from the ground, the land of jewelled kingdom appeared." In the Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia, the light house of world combined Taoism, Confucian Buddhism and local Malaysian tradition, there is no discrimination regarding religion, race, nationality, or age. We welcome people who devote themselves to the search for happiness and peace for the human race, and to the investigation of the universal truth of life. Let us work together to save the world with Malaysian Chinese technology and philosophies!

FIGURE : PHOTO OF MODEL CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE MALAYSIA

Expected Environment in Proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia

The enrolment of Chinese students and recruitment of staffs in the proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia are expected to consist of at least 70% Chinese students and staffs in the total population of approximately one thousands spreading throughout the building of Chinese studies. The university has close-linking especially to major Malaysian institution of higher learning with recognized standard Chinese and technological teaching and research institutions in the world, namely from China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore etc Full research subject will be available at the Master and PhD levels in Chinese studies, conducted at the Department of Philosophy. Nevertheless, other technological studies especially in physics, theology and basic sciences are available that are linked to local and foreign industries and businesses in specialised subjects.

During the special festivals of Chinese-related, for example Mooncake and Chinese Lunar New Year, special holidays for celebrations are allowed in addition to other government-approved public holidays and other education centres in Malaysia. Ceremony to praise Chinese ancient philosophers and traditional script chanting are allowed in the university where image of Confucious, great emperor flags and other good-fortune bringing symbols of Chinese are allowed to exhibit throughout the university areas, where one non-religious Chinese temple is developed at the centre of the map of Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia. This is a place where all major university functions are held, for example, convocation, professional talk and forum, orientation, science and technology exhibition besides large groups of praying ceremonies during special cultural festive seasons.
Overall Description of Enrolment of Students in Proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia

Students that have passed the secondary education with at least credits or passes in the core subject of studies are allowed to study in the proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia. Local and international students especially those interested in Chinese studies and technology will be allowed to enrol in specialised Chinese courses with scholarships and living supports. Those receiving additional supports from Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia, particularly staffs and students, to contribute to the Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia and other affiliated Chinese institutions upon student graduation.

Fees

The fees charged per student will be minimized where financial assistance is available for those performed excellently during the course of study. On average, approximately Malaysian Ringgit (RM) Five Thousands will be charged per student per academic semester but this will depend on the performance of students and courses of study, where scholarships and fee waiver opportunity are available.

Outlook of Graduates

Due to the competitiveness of graduates in international job market the quality of each course particularly in Chinese technological studies and engineering will be maintained at high level. This is a starting point for establishing high standard Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia where undergraduates from Chinese philosophy course will have to undergo practical training either in Chinese international business and industrial firms or via social activities that are able to contribute to Malaysian society, for a duration of one semester. Similarly for the engineering students where university-industrial partnership are stressed, the undergraduates are compulsory to be ready for industrial practise in factories or engineering research institutes before entering the job market upon graduation. This is also similar for students from other disciplines.

Student Activities in Proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia

Chinese society will be prosperous in the Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia that will become role model for all the Chinese societies in almost all Malaysian universities, incorporating noble local Western and Eastern Chinese Far East values suitable for the context of Malaysian society. Other professional clubs, such as science student societies, business clubs and general interest organizations will exist, supported by Student Association in Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia.
Cost of Establishment of Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia

Total cost for establishing one Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia for future Malaysian is expected to be Malaysian Ringgit (RM) Five Billions where the funding are not only originated from world-renown Chinese development funds from co-operations of individual Chinese organizations in the world but also partially sponsored by the government of Malaysia. This is a symbol and initiative of unison from all Chinese in Malaysia and the world where portion of the research funding are available with the participation of leading technocrats, scientists and philosophers in the world.

Faculties and Courses in the Proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia

Overall there are totally three faculties available in the proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia:

Faculty of Philosophy: Chinese philosophy is taught as one of the core course where poet practises, chanting and description of classical Chinese scripts are compulsory for those enrolled in the course. Besides, the proposed course for Chinese philosophy will also stress on moral education based on teachings where grade will be provided for daily practises of Confucius noble values in daily life as practical besides speed English-Chinese skills as practical subject. Additional subjects like “Chinese and Advanced Malaysian Society”, “Impact of Western Culture in the Practise of Chinese Tradition”, “Perspective and Influence of Non-Chinese Philosophies and Sciences on Contemporary Chinese Races” will be taught as elective subjects where students are encouraged to self-study and research on Chinese philosophies in various lecture assignment, scientific and philosophical research projects, linking, absorbing and assimilating the advantages of other advanced Western and Eastern philosophies into Chinese traditions and practises.

Faculty of Engineering: This is a major faculty for the proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia where not only personal and racial development are stressed but worldly and cross-cultural practise of globalize world is embraced through the understanding of engineering technology and general science theories or laws that will enable the application of Chinese philosophies and rule of nature in the understanding of modern science, that could prove the ability of traditional Chinese knowledge to link the modern and competitive physical worlds via advancement in various scientific and engineering research directly related to the welfare and interest of Chinese community in the world particularly in Malaysia. Those non-Chinese students will study the basic engineering subjects, namely mechanical, electrical and chemical engineering courses similar to other academic and research universities with the difference from other academic universities are that Chinese philosophies are compulsory to be studies as non-engineering related subject credits to introduce the technocrat about the ancient Chinese sciences and provide future outlook about the improvement required for the life of Chinese related to daily application of technology for the practise of modern and
prosperous Chinese life via science and technology application.
Faculty of Business, Accounting and Law: As in Faculty of Engineering, the purpose is to provide professional training and development for university students under the initiatives of Chinese-dominated international corporation with the intention to specially trained Chinese members, particularly from poor background, to be able to manage finance of the Chinese community, organization and even countries with Chinese-populated in professional methods to remove poverty and encourage prosperity. The core course taught will be approved by relevant professional organizations and special considerations will be given on the methods on the improvement of economy and fiscal of Chinese community via specially formulated economy policies, financial and business laws that incorporating the Chinese culture from with diversified ethnic group with the modern and westernized business management methods that are directly relevant to the situation and problems of poor Chinese community in specific ways, where more research and discussions of ideas will be available in the faculty of study and research on the advanced Chinese global economy. The outputs of ideas will be recommended directly to the authorities for experimentation and execution with progressive monitoring and further research and development from the staffs from Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia, via modelling of actual advanced and prosperous Chinese-populated nations competitive in term of economy and technology, parallel to the teachings of great Chinese leaders and professors in the last 5,000 years. Development of alternative non-cultural based faculty will enable the sharing of resources of various faculties as cost-saving method and encourage non-Chinese to understand and practise the studies of advanced Chinese philosophies influenced by modern Western values and beliefs.

Statement of Course Offering in Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia

Totally three faculties with more than 20 course are available in Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia where the vacancies are based on the requirement of the jobforce of Malaysian society, the trend of advancement of business and technology related to the quality of course and the general interest among the students particularly among the students from post-secondary and pre-university level seeking career advancement towards professional paths. Further details of courses to be offered in Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia will be discussed with future staffs members of the universities that could take more than a decade for additional inputs.

Mission Statement for Engineering Course in Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia

The mission is to provide quality engineering education. It focuses on fundamental and specialised knowledge and practice in engineering sciences particularly related to industrial processes. It also stresses on management, ethics and humanities. The engineering course philosophy in Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia is based on the systematic approach. The engineering programmes offer an integrated and comprehensive education that transcends various disciplines. Besides being
professionally qualified and competent, its graduates are also culturally, intellectually, morally and ethically sound. The interdisciplinary approach produces graduates who are capable not only of solving industrial and human problems but also of bringing about and managing change in conformity with the world view. The programme offered by Faculty of Engineering fosters close partnership with the industry and the government. It offers its services to both the Chinese community and the public.

Facilities for Internal and External Research Institutes

Certain advanced scientific research facilities particularly related to the welfare of Chinese community throughout the world are to be conducted. This will range not only from philosophical research but external grants related to Chinese engineering, nutritional and medical aspects of Chinese vegetarians and health practitioners are examples of research to be funded in collaboration with Ministry of Higher Education (MOE) and Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation (MOSTI) Malaysia. Separate centralised research centre for Chinese Technology that incorporate ancient technology of Chinese and modern sciences is to be established particularly in medical engineering. Partnership with international industries in conducting computer engineering research that will enable the creative presentation of Chinese education, at the same time, enable the proposed university to be independent in funding and obtaining additional income for further improvement. The research centre will comprise of Chinese libraries in additional to technological libraries and science laboratories for research activities, occupying a spacious three level building.

Chinese Technological Reference Library

The library of Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia is proposed to establish special technological and scientific sections that will be used to store the reference books of Chinese language typically applied for research and self-improvement among science teachers with small exhibition boards that are designed typically with external collaborating Chinese-populated universities in other countries, symbolizing the partnerships in linkage scientific research projects. However, other existing sections of the library will be maintained with possible addition of Chinese language database that could facilitate the library surfing online about the technological articles and references available in the Chinese section of the stated library. Technological articles of small volume from other languages, for example, Korean, Japanese, Arabic could be considered to be added in addition to most English version, either purchased with Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia funding or donated externally by the public and private sponsors.

That will be similar to online articles with the university computer systems to be linked with free Chinese journals and databases that will enable the professors and lecturers to conduct educational research studies in science, mathematics and technology, in addition to other English version articles with translation facility available. Other branch
resource centre could be considered to be established especially near the university science laboratories that would assist in the surfing of basic material for science and engineering exhibition projects, using Chinese language for publication besides English. This will serve as quality improvement program to variegate the types of research conducted in the university on multilingual basis as a part of teaching and research professional development programs. Other multimedia, for example, Chinese version technological CDs, cassettes etc could be found with translation of English on paper or screen.

Specific Characteristics for Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia in Malaysia

The proposed Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia for Malaysian community will posses special features in addition to conventional schools in Malaysia:

(a) All enrolled students regardless of races and religions, that are not well-versed in basic Chinese language, will need to study basic Chinese language compulsorily that would be tested in formal examination, in order to be able to fully-utilize the facility provided typically for research studies with external sponsorships.

(b) Free holiday Chinese language tutorial class will be provided for non-Chinese native speakers for those who lag behind the subjects. Every student will be provided with batch or student card that consist the name printed in both English alphabet and Chinese character that should be able to be read by all enrolled students.

(c) All enrolled students should be able to follow the Chinese festivals that will be celebrated formally in various Malaysian cities, like Chinese Lunar New Year, Mooncake Autumn Festival etc. Annual competition in Chinese calligraphy, poem and essay composition, singing and traditional dancing would be joined by all university students.

(d) Official language of the school is English with Chinese version and translation available only in university-used document, websites, noticeboards, signboards etc. Additional Chinese language database will be sponsored in library with many Chinese books and reference articles. However, the university will also prepare interpreters and translators for ease of learning communication under special request.

(e) Additional co-curriculum will be introduced in the study of Chinese culture and technology as a student club. University curriculum in English subjects particularly will be added with Chinese history, philosophy, geography, religions and ethnics at foundation level towards the understanding of Chinese culture, especially in Confucius teachings. Operation of the school will reflect typically of Chinese community and
social life in Malaysia with decision making partially affected by the Board of Director and funding organizations operated on public and private basis.

Proposed Stages for the Development of Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia in Malaysia

For a unique university with typical Malaysian Chinese background, special procedures that are recommended below as starting point:

Step 1: Determination of location, syllabus of study and support

The tentative location of establishing unique university is expected either in Chinese-populated Georgetown or proposed international city of Batu Ferringhi in Penang island, Malaysia. In consideration of the issues of racial integration, the enrolment is to be opened to all races with compulsory second language is to be Mandarin Chinese, where the rest is similar to conventional international universities. Entrance examination - Special tests would be conducted to pre-screen the students to follow the syllabus and culture of the university environment, at the end of the pre-university year while waiting for the results of pre-university exam STPM or UEC. However, entrance examination would be conducted at the end of pre-university or equivalent where establishment of branch campus for Chinese community would be followed within 3 years after main college establishment gradually.

Step 2: Formation of steering committee

Board of Director would be formed by local leaders, businessmen and representatives that are well-versed in both written and oral Chinese Mandarin and Malaysian English to discuss the funding issues from the Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) Malaysia and estimated funding support to run the school at main campus prior to graduate research institutes. Local native Bumiputra are welcome to be the nominal committee with multiracial family and friend groups that are interested to experience typical Malaysian Chinese learning culture with potential donation and sponsorships from international Chinese corporation and business groups as a part of social investment in foreign Malaysian community.

Step 3: Further research, survey and publicity

The ideas gained from the multiple times of meetings and discussions would be enriched with existing proposal to form Project Planning Report towards the establishment of Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia in Malaysia stressing on quality teaching and learning in the modified Chinese language culture environment representing a unique identity of Malaysian local Chinese community in the contribution of social development.
This is similar to the model of major universities in Malaysia with the differences in religious component where the expected population for the future proposed Chinese University in Malaysia would range from Buddhist, Taoist and Christians mainly with Muslim support. Publicity would be conducted to obtain expression of interest from local community, at the same time, conduct survey on the more accurate budget and facility requirement in the development of high quality Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia to ensure the complaint case of legal requirement.

Step 4 : Land and building structure improvement

The proposed location will require sponsorships of land with many major construction facilities are privately sponsored, for example, land and fixed property that should be owned by the Board of Director, that is spacious and safe enough to accommodate approximately 5,500 students plus 100 academic and technical staffs population provided with playground, canteen, computer laboratories, science centre, Chinese and Language Centres, kitchen etc that could meet the local authority requirement especially from educational and city council investigators. Similarly advanced faculty and laboratories will hopefully be sponsored by international corporation and investors.

Step 5 : Staff recruitment of teaching staffs and technical administrators could be supplied by government or employed by independent board depending on the funding decision. Hierarchy of various units would be set as conventional university with bigger and well-equipped Chinese study department and clubs that conducted teachings and research for Chinese studies besides technological collaboration with foreign universities in space engineering and biotechnology.

Other Information

Due to shortage of time and funding, many ideas and details to establish one Chung Ling Tertiary College in Malaysia is a long-waiting process, that will serve as a vision for all Chinese particularly in Malaysia and the world. It is too reminded that it is possible to develop one semi-cultural Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia, with the awareness among all Chinese students of the contribution of Chinese to Malaysian society, where the young generation particularly Malaysian university students with Chinese backgrounds are encouraged to strive for success in individual professional careers, and gradually with the accumulation of sufficient knowledge and wealth that could make the ideas of establishing one Chung Ling University to be realised in the next 50 years.
PROPOSAL TO INVITE ESTABLISHMENT BRANCH CAMPUS OF CHUNG LING UNIVERSITY IN THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA

The establishment of new institution of higher learning in certain district will benefit the local development; enable education particularly at the post-secondary level to be available to wider range of population up to the international level. Conventional procedures for new branch campus establishment are set by the university-administrators, whereas for the proposal special invitation is sent to the university as sincere invitation for educational and research partnerships conducted in selected areas as mentioned.

TYPE OF INVITED COURSES

The desired courses to be established in the proposed new campus tentatively limited to science and technology subjects at initial stage, namely Engineering, chemical, mechanical, civil, electrical etc. and Science and Technology subjects like computer, pure physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, technology management, etc.

DISTRICT FOR NEW CAMPUS ESTABLISHMENT

The selected areas for the development of new branch campus are tentatively planned in the state of Penang, Malaysia with the encouragement from local authorities to establish a knowledgeable area in the state. More information of the best areas of educational and research investment could be found at www.pdc.gov.my, www.penang.gov.my and www.investpenang.gov.my.

AUTHORITY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW CAMPUSES IN MALAYSIA

There are several procedures that may be varied from China in the establishment of new branch campuses. For such case special committee involving university administration especially those familiar with the systems in Malaysia will need to be formed. Tentative initial reference could be viewed at the website of Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia (www.mohe.gov.my) and Malaysian National Accreditation Council (www.lan.gov.my).

BASIC RECOMMENDED PROCEDURES

For the establishment of new branch campus, there are recommendations that are worthwhile to be followed or adopted in the execution of the proposed plan.

1. University administration will receive the initial suggestions via proposal, request for further information via data collection. This preparation will take one year approximately for basic feasibility studies if suggestions are to be considered seriously.
2. Meetings among interested staffs, board of directors in overseas campus expansion are to be held from time to time under desired circumstances when the ideas are parallel to the direction of the university administration in university objectives and mission statement.

3. If agreed to proceed further then actual committee will be formed, planning for the academics (faculty), administration (government and accreditation bodies), site development (building contractor), enrolment (publicity) etc from time to time where marketing survey is conducted concurrently.

4. Judgment and campus expansion evaluation will be conducted in the process at the selected site with funding and communication at the corporate and government level.

5. In the case of the rejections of recommendation then further cooperative opportunity will be sought via Memorandum of Understandings (MoU), enable credit transfer, twinning and other student exchange programs to be available.

INITIAL ESTIMATED COST

For the establishment of new branch campus in the state of Penang, Malaysia, tentative costing for such educational institution expansion project is expected to be Ringgit Malaysia (RM) a million depending on the volume, capacity and size of the proposed campus. This will involve the following components:

1. Building renovation, construction and rental.
2. Academic development of course subjects and facilities
3. Institutional administration – internal, staffing
4. Publicity
5. Other forms of support

BENEFIT TO THE INVITED UNIVERSITY

For those university administration that already have plan to expand its branch and business in other states or countries, this will be a good opportunity to proceed with further discussion to enable the education network expansion where the publicity of the campus is available. With the proper market survey then additional income from overseas is possible to be earned via educational business. Approved and more widely recognized science and engineering courses in various countries could be conducted in the new campus.

BENEFIT TO THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

Properly established university branches in certain area will open new business and employment opportunity for locals in restaurant, shopping centre and other services with
the increase of student population. Local community will have more college and subject choices toward qualifications at higher level. The increment of tertiary students in the areas will assist in promoting the knowledge society where the facilities like libraries, housing, transport etc could be further improved.

EXTRA FACILITIES REQUIRED

Since the branch campus conducts mainly science and engineering subjects mainly in future, a lot of extra science laboratories to be constructed near the branch campuses, partially sponsored by government and industries where such sponsored premises could be used for various industrial research project demonstration, normally in small scale, or used by government to conduct workshops for science fair projects at community level towards the development of Community Science Centre (CSC) in partnerships with local student welfare councils and libraries.

EXPECTED NUMBER OF STUDENTS AND STAFFS

Tentatively around 500 students of post-secondary levels are expected to be enrolled in the new branch campus. Additional 200 staffs ranging from professors, lecturers, technicians, administration officers etc are to be employed, mainly locals with significant proportions are from overseas. Additional 100 scientists and engineers too will be employed in the technological centre nearby the branch campus for undergraduate research practical training.

SYSTEM OF BRANCH CAMPUS

Timetable and grading systems for the courses offered in the university branch campus will follow the main campus, with office hour normally starting at 9:00 AM and ending at 5:00 PM from Monday to Friday. Holidays and cultural affairs will follow the local ways of celebration. Communication with main campus is conducted normally by computer with broadband internet laboratories inside and outside of campus. Certain course demonstrators will be shared with other local colleges with relevant qualifications on casual and contract basis.

SUPPORTING FACILITIES IN COMMUNITY

In order to establish new campus in the selected location, opportunity available for the university administration in the main campus to decide types of facilities required to be constructed by the government of Penang particularly the city councils to fulfill the needs of developing well-established university branch. Such special requirement will be fulfilled in collaboration with local developers in building new housing estates in the areas to accommodate the increasing number of student population in future, adjust the
public transport system by altering the route approaching the campus and increase the frequency of services during peak hours, construction of recreation centre like swimming pools, sport centre, shopping complexes in the areas near to the proposed site of branch campus.

FEES AND SCHOLARSHIPS

The fees to study in the branch campus range between RM3,000 – RM10,000 per semester for six month period normally) depending on subjects and course of study, with higher charges for workshops and laboratory subjects. However, some students maybe employed to work for industries or research institutes to cover the tuition fees. Fee waiver and scholarships will be provided by the university for high achievers. Students especially international students are allowed to work part-time less than 20 hours per week. Financial assistance will be provided for disabled or unfortunate students to complete the studies.

EXAMINATION AND GRADING

Semester system is normally followed as in the main campus with at least five invigilators sent by the main campus to supervise the whole examination processes conducted in the university branch campus. For distance learning program candidates, examination sometimes conducted outside the branch campus where accommodation will be provided for candidates with special needs or staying far away from the university branch campus.

PROFESSIONAL APPROVAL

Besides approved courses from the universities of main campus, local Malaysian accreditation bodies and professional organizations will be contacted to evaluate the courses and subjects provided in the university branch campus to ensure local content is included in the course subjects and comparable to other existing professional courses in Malaysia.

EXPECTED SURVEY ON FACILITIES, COURSES AND POPULATION

Initial target for new university branch campus towards quality science and engineering education provider is as below, in consideration of the competitiveness to attract high quality students to study science and engineering subjects in the new branch campus.

Table : Expected Branch Campus Population
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Faculties</th>
<th>No. of Courses</th>
<th>No. of Students</th>
<th>No. of Staffs</th>
<th>Subject Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Engineering</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>mechanical, chemical, civil etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Science</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>physics, chemistry, math etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Computer</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>programming, hardware</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Medicine</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>pharmacy, biology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>religion and moral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>multidiscipline</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

INTENTIONS AND OBJECTIVES

The development of the introducing passage of the establishment of Chung Ling university branch campus in Penang, Malaysia will be able to commercialize the education systems conducted in Chung Ling university in Malaysia to student overseas, assisting the formation of alternative centre of education where Chung Ling university could take advantages to widen the network and market the quality education business throughout the world but not only limited to Malaysia. With the support from overseas networking in education, international partnerships in branding Chung Ling university could be considered that will ensure the graduates of the university are servicing in many professional sectors covering wider areas, for this case is expected for South East Asia educational market.

BASIS ON THE BRANCH CAMPUS DEVELOPMENT OVERSEAS

Due to the long history of development, Chung Ling High School has produced many high school leavers to universities, thereafter the graduates servicing in many sectors in Malaysia, ranging from engineering, business, law, social sciences in the last 20 years. Due to the competitive global environment to seek for high quality education to facilitate the development of the third world country like Malaysia towards Vision 2020, there is huge demand in looking for many accredited tertiary courses for Malaysian and the students from surrounding the country like Thailand and Indonesia that suit the requirement of the personal career and the job market in the area particularly in Penang, Malaysia. In order to be successful in attracting as many quality students to the campus of Chung Ling university expected situated in the Georgetown City area for long term survival and ensure continuous research efforts are placed towards future excellence, investment has to be placed in the publicity, facility development, research funding etc, utilizing overseas resources for the basic survey and development of the major campuses that could serve as alternative references for future more branch campus development in China, Africa etc.
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITY IN CHUNG LING UNIVERSITY CAMPUS

The proposed branch campus development should not be only limited to teaching and learning particularly at the undergraduate diploma and degree levels but also should consider in the development of research facilities in partnerships with local industries, similar to the form of multinational technology companies like Intel, BBraun, Seagate etc. Research institutes development to attract Malaysian and international grants should consider occupying advanced science and technology centres under the name of Chung Ling university, that could provide opportunities in the preparation of graduate students from current Chung Ling university campuses to conduct research project overseas as a part of joint-venture project with local Malaysian industries. This is part of the research consultancies developed by Chung Ling university management in advancing the capability of the research to the application in the overseas countries like Malaysia, utilizing cheaper natural resources but has direct relevance to the interest and application of the origin country Malaysia. This will be part of the efforts in the development of Chung Ling scientific research institutes that could attract local Malaysian grant provided by Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) and Ministry of Higher Education (MOHE) Malaysia that could be part of the initiatives in the formation of Linkage International in collaboration with many international cooperation without limited by national boundary that could serve as an overseas Chung Ling research branch institutes attracting research funding over the selected region in Penang, Malaysia to run research project partnerships that could bring direct benefits with reference to Malaysian requirement as well. Chung Ling university, through the research commercialization department, could utilize the Chung Ling branch campus-linked research facilities in the technological business activities selling the patents of innovation from Malaysia to the required industries of international basis origin, namely from USA, Japan and also neighbouring countries, serving as agency of technological business for the region and office of intellectual exports from Malaysia.

CONCLUSION

The university administration should consider the opportunity provided in planting new educational centre if financially feasible as a part of investment program in the state of Penang, Malaysia, that is currently encouraging such new formation of colleges in collaboration with overseas and interstate partners. Welcome feedback.

ESSAY SUBMISSION : OBJECTIONS AGAINST THE EXPANSION AND DEVELOPMENT OF PENANG UNIVERSITY (PU) AS A SOLE UNIVERSITY
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF ACADEMICS IN THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA

Basis of Objectives

Penang University (PU) one of the academic research institutes as research universities in Malaysia situated mainly in the state of Penang, Malaysia. The university has been producing great numbers of scientists and engineers in various levels, from undergraduates to postgraduates. However, the current rate of improvement particularly in the facility and human resource management etc will never be able to cater the requirement of the professional state of Penang when the country of Federal Malaysian government intended to achieve a truly advanced nation under Vision 2020.

The percentage of professionals in the intelligent state will never be able to increase further competitive to other top scientific nations unless alternative institutions of higher learning of larger scale, competitive and even more sophisticated than the current outdated Penang University (PU), funded by Penang private rich citizens and industrial sectors of entrepreneurships. The question now will be about the availability of new systems to allow the collateral development and expansion of world class academics and industrial research universities towards modernization of the state education systems of tertiary levels with greater attraction of local talents, prepared with world class facilities and teaching resources for conduction of various competitive core subjects in various scientific disciplines, namely engineering and pure sciences in a better way that will be improved from time to time suitable for the students that scored excellent results in scientific disciplines particularly at high school for undergraduate levels and honours at postgraduate levels.

Want, Need and Requirement of Alternative Universities in the State of Penang, Malaysia

There are various reasons mentioned below will be sufficient to explain the urgent requirement of alternative and better-equipped governmental funded universities:

(1) Poor university management on public basis in the state
There will be many faults reported from the residents over the areas. Many systems of Penang University (PU) could not be able to accommodate large number of people especially the wealth of resources and facilities

(2) Insufficient university members or professionals
Many quality graduates and partnerships for members in the state, born locally will never be interested to service for the home country and state unless more funding is provided towards the development of more variety of varsity spaces and professionals, attracting the interests of external scientists.
(3) Low percentage of Professional Malaysian in Penang

Complete fulfilment of Vision 2020 will require high number of intellects that could only be shaped when tertiary education facilities are provided sufficiently to recruit many youngsters to further study in the respected discipline of interest. Currently available sole governmental large scale research university will never be able to cope with the huge number of population that are waiting to be trained to undertake sophisticated professions that could meet the international standards. Other university branch campuses in the states could only provided limited placement for research works at postgraduate and postdoctorate levels, where most activities are concentrated mainly in the undergraduate levels. In comparison to other advanced nations like Singapore, Japan and Western developed nations, the island state of Penang that is also part of Malaysia as a third world developing country will never be able to fulfil the prerequisite of a truly developed nation in pace with the fast changing technological development unless sufficient rate of developmental plan towards formation of second and more international-based research universities are available particularly in the capital city of Georgetown or near the state international airport of Bayan Lepas or in the border of rural areas of tourist attraction of Batu Ferringhi etc.

Philosophies for the Development of Alternative Large Scale Research Universities in the Island State of Penang

Based on the performance of Penang University (PU) since the last thirty years of establishment, many human and instrumental factors have restricted the capacity of the local universities to accommodate larger student and researcher population to undertake many branches of study, ranging from law, business, engineering, sciences, accounting and many more that deemed required for better functional organization management system, attracting the foreign technological investment and scientific professions particularly the inborn to service for the state of Penang. Due to the increment of demand for advanced studies when the population continuously increase since independence, current university placement in the state of Penang will never be able to accommodate all the required in term of quantity and quality, with unacceptable rate of university graduate production although many university branch campuses have been established under the initiatives of many local and international professionals, with normally at least PhD qualification with vast academic and research background. When international competition is stressed more aggressive exploration of new knowledge for life improvement, thorough studies on the routes and models suitable for continuous varsity establishment of big scale would be required to facilitate future similar steps.

Mission of Second Research University for Penang State of Malaysia

The mission of developing big scale research university in the island state of Penang in Malaysia will be to enhance the tertiary and further advanced studies among the local
Penangites with definite proportion of placement available for foreign students. The development of alternative research varsities will be able to provide courses that are able to generate new forms of knowledge, assisting the transfer of technologies at a speed capable to be updated in many changing environment. The second varsity will intend to supersede the performance of existing universities and colleges in the state and surrounding areas, offering more comprehensive advanced studies opportunities with acceptable costs that could be funded privately, government loans and scholarships of whatsoever methods where money and placement vacancy will never be problems for those quality students to pursue advanced studies towards the gaining of necessary skills that could be applied directly for the community development of the state of Penang. The proposed alternative super-varsity would serve as a future model of international campus reflecting truly advanced Malaysian identity in the future.

Visionary Second International University with High Class Research for the State of Penang, Malaysia

The vision of the research university for the Penangite of second base would allow more thorough research studies in various professions particularly in science and technology. The proposed high class international university would be able to accommodate outstanding scientists, engineers, professors, lawyers etc to undertake research projects not only limited to the application of local but able to involve in the high quality contract of research from many world class technological companies and firms throughout the world with specially supporting facilities and talents to assist in the realization of the imaginary vision towards formation of the centre for scientific research renown throughout the world.

Types of Research Institutes to be Established
Under the plan of advanced nation state, the proposed second research university and the first high class talented research centres for the future state of Penang in Malaysia will include the followings:

(a) Law research centres – vast range of law journals and faculties of studies would assist the research and development (R&D) activities of surrounding university colleges to pursue further studies of master and doctorate levels after completion of first degree honour in law studies

(b) Business analysis institute – will work closely with firms to establish creatively new model of business management for the state and the world.

(c) Advanced technology hub – the research of world class quality will need to go through the special innovation department for commercialization and coordination of many research work facilitated by professors with world reputation
Other sectors would be available during the stages of development of advanced studies institute in the selected top class university.

Scientific Research Studies

In order to meet the current competitive demand of scientists and engineers in the state of Penang, Malaysia, quality science studies would need to be promoted since the high school levels where special state law would need to be imposed on those high school leavers, at Secondary Form 5 levels, compulsorily to undertake pre-university Form 6 studies under the state free education system, if they are qualified and without undertaking any full nor part-time professional studies after Secondary Form 5. Full entrance into job force without continuous professional studies for those qualified will be prohibited due to the expected high demands of university graduates and professional researchers that could handle internally and domestically-developed scientific research in the proposed high class university. In the movement towards the formation of proactive nation in modern technology, those very high quality secondary school leavers will be provided with scholarships and living support during the undergraduate life with annual review of performance. Holiday internships will be compulsory with research assistantship and industrial training opportunities.

Philosophies for the Development of Highly Selected Top Class Malaysian University in the state of Penang, Malaysia

Malaysia has many existing universities established with recruitment of mixed standard high school leavers. For the proposed high quality selected university that apply different enrolment systems that only allow true talent to be recruited as sponsored scholar, the proposed selected university would accommodate multiracial talents based on standards adopted by world class selected universities in the world lie Massachutes Institute of Technology (MIT), Harvard University, Princeton University, Oxford and Cambridge University etc. The proposed selected university will represent the fame of Malaysia and Penang with high quality academic and research activities available, comparable to world standard. Such giant project will be similar in term of scale to Petronas Twin Tower, Penang bridge, Bakun Dam etc that consisted of many world class research facilities that will attract the investment and pioneering projects from international technology companies.

The most updated technology in comparison to Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA) would be applied where the highly selected university would be able to support various updated advanced technology at truly luxurious and professional towards future demand, not only for domestic upper social levels but also for trans-national wealthy communities. The university will be the pool of true talents with many excellent supporting staffs of academic and research, committed scientists and professionals in many different disciplines and also students with very high intelligent and emotional quotients that will be selected among the best of the best throughout the region to support
the specialized programs of academically organized to refine the graduates that will represent Malaysia to overseas for student activities, research and development, academic quizzes, publication and conferences etc that will provide full opportunities to express the inherent skills to the world symbolizing the fame of Malaysia as a conducive land that will be able to produce top leaders in the world but not only in Malaysia alone. Prize-winning at international levels will always be guaranteed.

Feature of Physical Aspects of the Selected Chung Ling University

In term of infrastructure, selected university in Penang will be contributed by Penang government and private sectors with huge piece of land and excellent landscape design, matching the Eastern and Western geomancy concepts, that will incline towards attracting the best quality talent to be trained under the most conducive research and academic environments, with high collection of pool of talents in many professional areas required not only by Malaysia but throughout the world.

Types of facilities equipped will be comparable to world class infrastructure ranging from libraries, research laboratories, lecture halls, student academic centres etc, similar to five star hotel and the institution of higher learning where the enrolment will only be opened to top achievers mainly in academic and co-curricular activities with very high competition in certain course and research placement, especially in medicine, engineering and law that many will be straight A students from high school that intend to pursue selected undergraduate courses. Features of certain advanced facilities are outlined as below:

(a) Research and development centres
The proposed advanced research and development (R&D) projects will be the top priority area with many research institutes and pilot plant set-up for postgraduates and honour research project training purposes, postdoctorate research fellowships project with renown research staff members especially the highly reputed professor recognized throughout the world but not only limited to the region.

(b) Instrumental science laboratories
All the scientific instruments would be maintained properly and frequently according to standard operating procedures. Individual research groups will be allocated with safety spaces of strategic settings desired for advanced research. 24 hour water supply and electricity will be guaranteed with specific back-up, will be ready for any potential mishaps that might cause the temporary shut down of water purification, wastewater and electricity management system. Zero accident will always be the target of good instrumental caring and management.

(c) World class libraries
This will be inclusive of searchable journals, papers and accessible broadband with very high speed internet system equipped with most updated technology. The digital library will be ale to purchase all sorts of reference books and material with billion of journal
paper collection ranging from science, engineering, accountancy, law, business etc, that will be used by the staffs of research institutes for project uses. Security smart card would be applied in borrowing and loan where safety measure on passwords would be ensured for the usage of interlibrary loan facilities and loan machinery, that will link with academic course details, student activities, club voting, laboratory bookings etc. Whatever book available in the world could be available by professors and staffs in charge.

(d) Futuristic landscape setting
All facilities like hops, sport playground, internet, laptop, swimming pool, religious centre, camping spaces are all included in the design of truly modern university campus with free internal bus station and boats only for certain staffs and students with special priority positions, like vice chancellor, dean of faculty, visiting student leaders etc. Only limited private transports would be allowed to access the campus with high parking cost and infringement fine for those disobey the transport rules. Air quality will be guaranteed with plantation of beautiful gardens.

(e) Innovative Exhibition Centre
Very high investment will be placed on setting up of special auditorium, museum and exhibition hall for publication and shows on most creative designs and invention, produced by Malaysian scientists throughout the world, whether inside or outside Malaysia. Grand commemorative ceremonies would allow the attendances of great professors scientists and technocrats with very high reputation to give talks in their respective areas of expertise every year. Statues of representing figures of Malaysian scientific world would be established, that will be praised for the modernization towards the status of advanced nation. The special instrumental settings in the exhibition hall will allow life science, invention of Malaysian tropical system to be modelled. This is similar to other industrial used research that will be added with safety control facility to operate the highly sensitive instrument applying the scientific concepts and ideas in the top Malaysian talents, serving as good models for high achievers pursuing different competitive courses in the high class selected Malaysian university. The exhibition hall will be used for many international scientific exhibitions as well.

Staff Quality in Selected Top University in Malaysia

In the mission towards achieving the level of world class university, flexible and fair staff promotion system would allow more competitive academic and research environment not only among the university professors but comparatively higher quality of papers, manuals, books and publication would need to be produced by top staffs of research in order to maintain the high quality and quantity of new scientific discoveries among the selected staffs. The professors of the proposed selected university will be able to supervise many students that are the top among the best, with unique academic disciplines that symbolize the excellent Malaysian-produced forefront scientific and social research throughout the
world. Most management staffs will be able to involve in scientific research more than teaching alone, with successful attraction of high volume research funding from many institutes that need advanced technology and techniques for pioneering and explorative projects mainly for commercialization. World’s forefront research will also be available in the selected institution.

Quality of Academic Staffs

Many popular, influential and inspiring lecturers would be specially recruited with high salary at international rate, normally in United States Dollar (USDS) to conduct teaching and lecturing. Academic teams would need to produce many high quality texts, questions and answer database for lecture hall and online course uses. Updated discoveries would be included in teaching model especially those provided directly in Malaysian top class selected universities. International text version of various subjects like engineering, accountancy, business etc would be produced for many courses and subjects approved by the accredited professional bodies with memberships available for all relevant staffs. Thousands of questions database would be available for tutorial, problem-solving, online quizzes etc suitable for many tertiary subject areas with solutions of many creative but logically sound questions. Presentation methods would be analysed with high technology and sample but creative methods to attract the interest of high performers towards developing self-study and research skills in the pursue of individual subjects of interests. High quality club would be available for every student towards organization of world-class events with high value sponsorships.

Role of Supporting Staffs

In parallel to the branded top class university not only in the world for just a few years but sustain the staffs like technicians, general workers, office staffs etc should be well-trained with professional certificates on hand. In comparison to other universities and colleges, the pay of well-qualified supporting staffs will be much higher, normally calculated in the rate of United State Dollar (USD$), that should be able to perform many tasks of instrumental handling and maintenance, equipment and accessory repair, specialized and general clerical work. All staffs should be well-versed in English plus at least one alternative language like Malay, Mandarin, Japanese, French, Tamil, Arabic etc for handling different areas of jobs. This will be similar to many tasks that will normally be operated by machines with some manual handling required. Safety of university environment will be ensured where any unexpected accidents would be covered by the liability insurance for public, similar to other first world country. Frequent staff training will be available with apprenticeships opportunities that will assist in many cleaning, wiring and upgrading tasks.

Characteristics of Selected Students
Malaysian selected university in Penang, Malaysia will open the enrolment typically for top students scoring straight As in different subject areas, with excellent co-curricular leadership roles at high school and other tertiary colleges, for undergraduate students, extra internal pre-screening examination will be compulsory in verbal and analytical skills before formal recruitment and interview for external sponsorships on full-time basis throughout the year of study. Due to the high fee in parallel to the quality of services and equipment in the university, apprenticeships opportunity to research work would be available not only in conducive study environment inside the selected university but also to overseas especially during the long period of holidays. Evaluation on semester basis would be conducted where the results would serve as reference for the continuation of study funds that require higher grade for passing in comparison to other non-selected institution of higher learning, with compulsory continuous excellent activity record in co-curricular, industrial and research leaderships training etc. Underperformed students would be distributed with warning letter before termination.

Since the programs offered would be accepted and linked with many neighbouring universities, those students performed well in respective courses with passing in the pre-screening qualifying exams would be allowed to enrol flexibly in the selected university in Penang, Malaysia, that promote conducive studying and learning environment with many challenging programs. Similar level of punishment would be imposed on those performed below the pre-set grade where the minimum would be 10% higher than the conventional universities, with far more difficult examination questions in key professional disciplines in science, engineering, accountancy, law etc. The failure would need to be introduced to other non-selected university for continuing the study linked with previous course of study, allowing credit transfer of main professional subjects approved by external accreditation bodies, namely Engineering Council for engineering, Medical Science Council for medicine courses, part-time and after working hour study would be available online for continuous professional studies as well with self-study load to be equivalent with lecture presentation. Research studies would be compulsory throughout the course of whatever mode of studies.

Opportunities Available for Selected Top Class Universities

The ideas of establishing world class selected university in Penang, Malaysia, in fact are not something new but promoting excellent research and academic culture among university students and staffs representing Malaysian identity would need to be seriously considered for the future model of world-class selected university not only able to fulfil the requirement of general Malaysian public but also able to achieve world’s standards that demand competitively advanced skills for many innovative projects that will also be the pioneers in the respective disciplines:

(A) Increasing Demand in World Class Technology

In the motion towards Vision 2020, Malaysia will require at least one representing selected high class university to deal with the increasing competition of new skills at the
global levels. Although it seemed unaffordable for current government to develop one costly selected university in Malaysia, such investment will be considered worthwhile when the instruments and facilities available could attract top talents to serve the nation with high salary package. In the long term saving, Malaysian government and public could save the cost to train our people overseas if such environment already exists in Malaysia.

(B) Fame of Nation

Malaysian is currently short of top ranking world class universities with high reputation above 30 in term of facility, quality of alumni, research capacity and volume etc, whereas there is only single research university in the state of Penang that cannot accommodate for the refined top ranking students in Malaysia and in the region. In term of infrastructure development, Malaysia has the world ranking tall building, long bridge, updated airport but the frontier technologies would only be properly grown in truly conducive research environment that would allow many advanced facilities of selected university in the state of Penang, Malaysia will allow flexible learning times to enable students to conduct independent research studies relevant to the disciplines of interest. Normally the cost of living among the students would be able to be fully covered by the part-time apprenticeships with research supervisor’s approval, that assist in the development of frontier technologies for local and foreign uses as well.

(C) Top Malaysian Talent Retention Methods

Malaysian professionals are serving for many multinational companies throughout the world due to high salary and more convenient welfare for staffs. The promotional and funding opportunities could be higher in the selected university that has higher number of world class top students. The system could be specially formulated to retain the true talents to service at many departments with provision of very high salary, normally calculated in the United States Dollar (USD$), accommodated in hotel style office with apartment housing support for selected university executives comparable to other countries with high cost of living. Malaysian overall should be proud of the existence of the selected university that has high reputation that symbolize the fame of the nation. Excellent pool of talents could be the main focus, selected from the best among the best that will be assigned to work on many advanced scientific research project, assisting the university towards the development externally and internationally funded research projects. Advanced selected research university in Malaysia will be equipped with high technological instrument, with sufficient technical staffs of specialization to handle various funded industrial projects where the consultancy will be able to develop the internal research commodity for patenting and commercialization.

Threats in the Development of Selected University in Penang, Malaysia

Establishment of truly high class universities in third world developing country like Malaysia will be a problem due to the factors below:
(A) Economy and Limited Financial Supports
World class university ideas could have been established in the mind of many intellects especially those professionals with advanced technical experience, for a long time, but assumed to be unrealizable due to economic distribution factors. Poling of whole resources towards the investment of single institution of advanced studies with research facilities would be problems on the land of Malaysia that is still lack of many supporting amenities or the research and development (R&D) projects, like highly purified water supply, constant but high efficiency electricity flow, suitable building and laboratories material that will need very high initial investment cost, that could be more than six times than the conventional university operations in the current Malaysian society. However, the high operational costs has been set back by the worthwhile return of initial investment where similar high quality research environment could be enjoyed in Malaysia.

(B) Crash of Excellent Culture of Campus and Surrounding Environment
The definition of intellectual capacity will be vastly different according to different context of culture and belief lie in the Malaysian society. The selectively excellent university in the proposal will be more Western-oriented that many Malaysian professional might not accept the concepts in the selection of truly excellent talents that symbolize the real identity of Malaysia. Diversified perception and worldview particularly in the difference between Christianity and Islam might posses several problems in the selection of staff, student and relevant facilities for the cultivation of highly intelligent varsity research environment where certain designed and desired campus social life and values might be totally contradicting to the existing external environment, that could cause some difficulties for the inborn excellent graduates to adapt and change the external campus environment while completed the study. The interpretation of talents, whether desired by the world following either the Western or Eastern tradition in the enrolment, training and graduation would be disputable when politics are involved.

(C) Suitable Talents with Co-operative and Inventive Culture
Creating a conducive environment desired by professionals of different backgrounds of culture, education, ethic, practises etc would require special consideration in the aspects of communication, languages and norm of social where crashes of beliefs in certain aspects of working and study life would be very frequent in the multiracial selected university environment that consists mainly of mature adults that experienced diversified environment of university academic and research. Accumulation of top quality talents of different properties without suitable cultivation will never make the selected university famous unless special analysis is conducted to study the optimum parameters that were desired for fair and balanced development of high quality talents that are able to meet the world class standard, becoming the leaders of world disciplines. The issues of racial, sexual and physical discrimination would need to be handled carefully when the disputes arise in various decision makings towards completion of advanced study and activity projects among the staffs and students, and the methods of tasks completion would need specific skills.
(D) Sufficient Qualified Staff Members and Supporting Personnel
Many skills invented initially are originated from foreign Western countries normally, that sufficient personnel would be required to handle various instruments and techniques with high performance and accuracy in technology management. However, whether such specific skills could be learnt with frequent updates on new uses would depend on the availability of sufficient skilled workers that have undergone professional development training, and the efficiency on the design of new instrument would rely on the creativity of the staff that will be paid at international rates. However, demand towards well-disciplined technical staffs will be very high that will ensure the completion of tasks that many have direct impact on the excellent working culture with high internal campus quality standard of living in comparison to overall external environment. Diversified values and perception on performance would affect the desired work output and explorative professions as well.

(E) Cost of Instrumental Maintenances
Due to he lower cost of living of surrounding environment in comparison to internal campus, there is no guarantee that every excellent Malaysian students selected to the typical course could afford the high fees of course and service unless superior sponsors are available. There will be a question whether the supporters would fund a typical selected students for long terms, expected something of valuables could be obtained from the initial investment placed on out Malaysian genius students. How many foreign industries could afford such high cost towards the intellectual and professional development of foreign students could be questions, and whether the fair system exists towards the selection of enrolment of studies sometimes could be disputable especially among different racial and political groups that time-wasting debate on the percentage of enrolment could delay the selection process especially in the high demanding courses and research.

Roles of Malaysian Selected Universities in World Arena
As one of the largest and most refined pad of top talents for community of Malaysia, expectations from the sponsors, taxpayers and funding authorities for every professional and academic research departments would be very high in view of the absolutely very high investment placed on developing such facilities of world class quality. The responsibilities of the selected university will be the leaders of course syllabus planner with accreditation.

Other Matters
The description of the selection criteria for world class top university is tentatively drafted as above. Many detailed information would need to be added from time to time. The effort of establishing world class selected Malaysian university should be a continuous efforts and should be placed as a vision of Malaysian community that desired for representing excellent varsity renown throughout he world.
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Website of Han Chiang High School in Malaysia: http://www.hchs.edu.my

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Website of Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA) Malaysia: http://www.mca.org.my

Website of Nanyang University of Technology Singapore: http://www.ntu.edu.sg

Website of New Era College in Malaysia: http://www.newera.edu.my

Website of Southern College in Malaysia: http://www.sc.edu.my

Website of Tunku Abdul Rahman University in Malaysia: http://www.utar.edu.my

Website of University Malaya in Malaysia: http://www.um.edu.my

Chung Ling College (钟灵学院)
On October 26, 2007, the Board of Governors of the Tri-Chung Ling High Schools revealed that they had unanimously passed a motion during a recent meeting to form a tertiary institution as a complement to the Tri-Chung Ling High Schools. The Chairman of the Board, Dato’ Oo Jooi Tee, noted that while the board had already approved the establishment, the plan would be on hold until necessary and relevant sponsorship could be found. However, he noted that this should not be difficult as there is great support for the establishment. Chung Ling College will first be established on the grounds of Chung Ling High School, Penang at Air Itam. However, it may be moved to larger, more suitable grounds when the need arises.  


钟灵学院计划暂搁置 余维智：技术问题不会气馁
二零一零年十一月十一日 凌晨十二时四十七分

（槟城 10 日讯）因技术上出现问题，钟灵三校董事会主席拿督余维智证实，该会已暂时搁置申请钟灵学院计划！
他重申，计划只是暂缓下来，但不随意言弃。他接受《光华日报》独家访问时，证实了这项消息。他表示，该会是在 10 月 2 日董事会议中，议决通过放缓申办学院的计划。

他进一步坦承，早前董事会向市政局申请购买钟灵中学后方甘榜赛马达（Kampung Shaik Madar）作为建学院用途，也于 2 个月前遭到市政局拒绝。虽然他不确定个中拒绝的原因，但他强调，这项搁置计划绝对和市政局购买土地失败无关。“办学院不成，和买不到后方地段是无关的，当初决定购买有关地段，纯属钟灵董事会保留作为钟灵中学他日发展用途，未必用来建学院。”
“申办学院的程序非常复杂，也必须等待获得学院的准证后，才能进一步决定建学院的地段。虽然建学院计划搁置，但我们不会气馁而放弃，只要时机成熟，申办程序将再度启动。”

陈翰威：无意出售 该地或建人民组屋
就市政局不批准钟灵三校董事会购买甘榜赛马达地段一事，槟市议员陈翰威受询时表示，当局也是基于多方考量之下，已经在会议上一致通过暂无意售卖上述土地。而其中一项重要的考量，就是把有关地段列为人民组屋的规划范围。
他说，该处是属于市政局土地，里头共有上百家租户，如何让有关居民生活条件更好才是重点。“民联政府绝对支持华教的发展，但我们认为，应用在对人民更有利的用途为首要的计划。”
“虽然具体的规划方案还未成形，但不排除会以新加坡组屋作为参考样本，居住环境和条件绝对要比打桩埔组屋优质。”

(31 March 2011)

南洋大学校友业余网站

从钟灵学院指日可待谈起

—— 南 笛 ——

槟城的光华日报 2009 年 9 月 26 日新闻:

“钟灵有限公司成立了，是钟灵董事部筹办钟灵学院迈开的第一步。早在 1992 年已故丹斯里骆文秀、已故拿督王富金、林锡猷局绅、拿督余维智、拿督胡由风及拿督温子开等，曾发动向教育部申请成立‘钟灵学院’，但是没获得批准。二年前，在各地校友的支持下，董事部再次提出筹办钟灵学院，更成立了筹务小组。钟灵学院的筹办大计，在第一时间已获得槟州民政党槟州主席拿督丁福南的回响，促进民联政府拨地协助钟灵学院建院，除外，民政党也表明将全力给予支持，特别是协助钟灵有限公司向高级部申请办学执照，以期钟灵学院早日落实。”

2010 年 2 月 2 日新闻:

“钟灵学院寻求校地一事终有眉目，目前钟灵董事部已‘相中’一块校地，并正式向州政府提出申请。不过，非正式消息来源透露，钟灵董事会所点中的校地就坐落在学校后方的空地，有传这块校地为州政府所有，而市政局有意保留作为商业用途，无意转让给钟灵董事会，作为兴建学院用途。”

钟灵学院是在二年前在各地校友的支持下，由董事部再次提出筹办钟灵学院，更成立了筹务小组。筹备工作刻在按步就班地进行。钟灵中学是槟城以至全马来西亚国的名中学，它的校友之中，人才济济，南大的校友如郑奋兴、刘宗正二位博士，是来自钟灵中学。现任或前任新加坡政府有一位部长，是钟灵毕业生。依我看，钟灵学院指日可待。接着申办钟灵大学，完成已故陈充恩校长的遗志。


泛青烟 9 月 30 号，9:51 PM
锺灵校友 10 月 8 号, 11:15 AM
上面两位是白痴还是公子屁股的两条虫？锺灵要建学院是最近的事，是 308 之后的事，前朝怎么协助啊？两位屁虫真的是要 PLP 也找不到门路。羞！

泛青烟 10 月 8 号, 3:46 PM
这个锺灵笑友真的是笑死人，没做功课，早在 1992 年已经开始筹备锺灵学院了，丁裤男和阿根哥在那里呢？
1992 到 2008 年间丁裤男和阿根哥在睡觉吗？怎么没热心的帮忙锺灵校友和董事会让筹备和成立锺灵学院呢？怎么没大方的给地皮？
当权是耳聋，失职时发疯，我呸！
钟灵有限公司成功注册了，这对槟州甚至北马民众来说，可说是一个喜讯。
钟灵有限公司不是一般的贸易公司，而是延伸华教，百年树人的教育投资。
注册成立有限公司，是钟灵董事部筹办钟灵学院迈开的第一步。
钟灵中学创校 80 多年来，造就人材遍布世界各地，可谓桃李满天下；早在 50 年代，当年的校长陈充恩就曾提出日后成立“钟灵大学”的宏愿。
据知，早在 1992 年已故丹斯里骆文秀，已故拿督王富金、林锡猷局绅、拿督余维智、拿督胡由凤及拿督温子开等，曾发动向教育部申请成立“钟灵学院”惟没获得批准。
2 年前，在各地校友的支持下，董事部再次提出筹办钟灵学院，更成立了筹务小组。
钟灵董事部主席拿督余维智局绅说，筹办学院的工作，如筹款、觅地及课程等等，都须等待召开赞助人大会之后才有具体的行动。
尽管如此，“钟灵学院”的筹办大计，第一时间已获得政党的回响，民政党马上就抢得头彩，槟州民政党槟州主席拿督丁福南，第一时间促进民联政府拨地协助钟灵学院建院，除外，民政党也表明将全力给予支持，特别是协助钟灵有限公司向高级部申请办学执照，以期钟灵学院早日落实。
虽然也有人担心，私立学院会供过于求，因此钟灵学院的课程是必须有更周详的设计，以期更具吸引力及竞争力。
有人认为，钟灵杰出的校友，医科人材最多，最适合开办医学系，也有人建议生物科技是未来的大热门，以钟灵校友人材济济，该也不是难事；更有人建议工程系或药剂系等……大家都对钟灵学院寄以厚望。
钟灵董事部目前正正式向国内外杰出校友及热心校友发出邀请函，希望汇集世界各地杰出校友的智慧与财力，成立强大的咨询顾问团，作为钟灵学院有力的后盾。
相信在董事部的积极行动，政党人士的协助，校友的支持，热心教育的槟城人的一呼百应之下，钟灵学院是指日可待的。

…为了使钟灵办校理念更上一层楼，钟灵董事会于 2007 年 8 月议决创办『钟灵学院』，并成立创办学院十五人小组负责策划一切关院事宜。小组成员为：余维智（主任），王炳耀，蓝武昌，陈友光，郭显荣，胡由凤，温子开，谢有吉，陈锦华，郭盛隆，骆南辉，黄坤荣，方崃兴，胡万奔，谭匡智。…

(6 April 2011)
钟灵学院 指日可待 by Eternal Tri-Chung Ling Alumni 不朽的三校钟灵校友会 on Saturday, October 17, 2009 at 11:36pm

钟灵学院 指日可待
二零零九年九月二十六日 下午四时五十一分

文：吴凤美

钟灵有限公司成功注册了，这对槟州甚至北马民众来说，可说是一个喜讯。

钟灵有限公司不是一般的贸易公司，而是延伸华教，百年树人的教育投资。

注册成立有限公司，是钟灵董事部筹办钟灵学院迈开的第一步。

钟灵中学创校 80 多年来，造就人才遍布世界各地，可谓桃李满天下；早在 50 年代，当年的校长陈充恩就曾提出日后成立“钟灵大学”的宏愿。

据知，早在 1992 年已故丹斯里骆文秀，已故拿督王富金、林锡猷局绅、拿督余维智、拿督胡由凤及拿督温子开等，曾发动向教育部申请成立“钟灵学院”惟没获得批准。

2 年前，在各地校友的支持下，董事部再次提出筹办钟灵学院，更成立了筹务小组。

钟灵董事部主席拿督余维智局绅说，筹办学院的工作，如筹款、觅地及课程等等。都须等待召开赞助人大会之后才有具体的行动。

尽管如此，“钟灵学院”的筹办大计，第一时间已获得政党的回响，民政党马上就抢得头彩，槟州民政党槟州主席拿督丁福南，第一时间促进民联政府拨地协助钟灵学院建院，除外，民政党也表明将全力给予支持，特别是协助钟灵有限公司向高级部申请办学执照，以期钟灵学院早日落实。

虽然也有人担心，私立学院会供过于求，因此钟灵学院的课程是必须有更周详的设计，以期更具吸引力及竞争力。
有人认为，钟灵杰出的校友，医科人材最多，最适合开办医学系，也有人建议生物科技是未来的大热门，以钟灵校友人材济济，该也不是难事；更有人建议工程系或药剂系等……大家都对钟灵学院寄以厚望。

钟灵董事部目前已正式向国内外杰出校友及热心校友发出邀请函，希望汇集世界各地杰出校友的智慧与财力，成立强大的咨询顾问团，作为钟灵学院有力的后盾。

相信在董事部的积极行动，政党人士的协助，校友的支持，热心教育的槟城人的一呼百应之下，钟灵学院是指日可待的。


(6 April 2011)

陈智铭抨丁福南藉锺灵学院攻击政府
二零零九年九月二十七日 凌晨十二时三十二分

（威南 26 日讯）公正党高渊区国会议员陈智铭抨击民政党槟州主席拿督丁福南医生，尽管身为锺灵校友，但却借着锺灵学院事件来攻击槟州政府，有损锺灵声誉。

也是锺灵生的陈智铭国会议员是针对丁福南医生促州政府拨地建锺灵学院事件，在记者会如此指出。他说，锺灵学院的发展计划早有概念，只是尚未落实而已，但是，令人遗憾的是，身为锺灵生的丁福南却借着政党的名誉，对槟州民联政府在此事件上加以攻击。

他说，丁福南在国阵执政槟州时，曾担任过行政议员及市政局主席，但是，却未见对锺灵学院的关注，或设法协助锺灵觅地，现在却发表评论。

陈氏说，槟州民联政府在执政 1年半期间内，已经规划出地段做为教育学校的发展用途，同时，也常年拨款 450 万令吉协助各源流学校及宗教学校的发展，然而，相反的，国阵执政期间，却对州内华教毫无建树。

他劝请丁医生应该进一步了解槟州政府在协助锺灵学院方面的努力，然后才来发表，以免误导群众，以免让本身母校的声誉受损。

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民政党促州政府拨地建钟灵学院
二零零九年九月二十五日 凌晨十二时十一分

（槟城 24 日讯）槟州民政党促请州政府拨出峇都交湾桂花镇（Bandar Cassia）内至少 20 英亩土地，以协助建立钟灵学院用途。

民政党槟州主席拿督丁福南说，总面积 6326 英亩的桂花镇是作为住宅、商业、开放式体育馆、工业、学院及娱乐休闲用途，因此，州政府可通过槟州发展机构拨地建立钟灵学院。

他说，槟州首长林冠英也在去年 6 月宣布，州政府将拨出 8 块土地作为教育用途，因此民政党建议州政府将桂花镇教育用途保留地，拨给钟灵有限公司以作为创办钟灵学院用途。“州政府公布要拨地予华校、宗教学校及淡校一事已经逾 1 年，因此希望州政府能通过实际行动，协助钟灵有限公司创办学院。”

他是于周四在民政党总部召开记者会时，如是指出。出席记者会者包括：副秘书长吴竞诚、青年团团长胡栋强及宣传及资讯及通讯局秘书涂仲仪。

他说，民政党也会全力协助钟灵有限公司创办钟灵学院，特别是向高教部申办执照。“我相信，钟灵学院并不是以盈利为主的学院，因此，州政府应该极力协助创办钟灵学院。”

他说，钟灵中学一直以来在教育工作上扮演重要角色，为国家培育英才。因此，他认为槟州政府及各界人士应该尽力协助，以早入落实这所学院，并惠及全马学生以接受具有素质的高等教育。


民政党促州政府 拨地建钟灵学院

（槟城 24 日讯）槟州民政党促请州政府拨出峇都交湾桂花镇（Bandar Cassia）内至少 20 英亩土地，以协助建立钟灵学院用途。
民政党槟州主席拿督丁福南说，总面积6326英亩的桂花镇是作为住宅、商业、开放式体育馆、工业、学院及娱乐休闲用途，因此，州政府可通过槟州发展机构拨地建立钟灵学院。

他说，槟州首长林冠英也在去年6月宣布，州政府将拨出8块土地作为教育用途，因此民政党建议州政府将桂花镇教育用途保留地，拨给钟灵有限公司以作为创办钟灵学院用途。“州政府公布要拨地予华校、宗教学校及淡校一事已经逾1年，因此希望州政府能通过实际行动，协助钟灵有限公司创办学院。”

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Reference website - http://www.box.net/files#/files/0/f/37526476/1/f_501254944
(Proposal for Chung Ling Tertiary College) Prepared by Kang Chuen Tat (江俊达)
(E-mail : chuentat@hotmail.com)

在建立钟灵大学学院方面，我有几项建议关于提升准备方面的工作进展过程，这个时候所须考虑的是如何在马来西亚槟城岛建立一间在未来会闻名于世的精英优秀大专院校的程序，效果方面成功失败都是不大重要的。第一是希望钟灵大学筹委能够设立一个专业化网站把钟灵大学学院进展情况及论坛收集起来以便日后随时都可以拿来让有兴趣义务帮忙设立钟灵大学学院大学的人作参考跟进一步。第二是大学筹委现在可以通过此专业化网站开始找人才收集有大学学士硕士博士资格的专才复历日后决定未来钟灵大学学院会有多少系院科系与研究院。第三是钟灵大学筹委可以欢迎国内外专业研究义务者及邀请大学学术专才提供演讲让老师学生与所有公众人士都可以参与其盛，尤其是回国回州的钟灵的校友可以乘著假期通过电脑大银幕在大礼堂或演讲室发表本身的专业学术界研究报告，并且讨论日后参与未来钟灵大学学院合作的可能性及了解任何在成立精英优秀大学需要帮忙的地方。

SPECIFIC DEPARTMENTAL PROPOSAL FOR CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE : CHEMICAL ENGINEERING
INTRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT IN CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE MALAYSIA

This paper proposes the establishment of a Chemical Engineering Department to coordinate and further develop the many activities in chemical sciences and engineering technology at Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia.

The aims of the Department are to: act as a focal point for campus activities in chemical engineering so that these can be presented to those outside the University in a co-ordinated way; provide a high quality multi-disciplinary approach to education and research in chemical engineering; provide a central focus for chemical engineering teaching at Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia; promote vocational training and education in chemical engineering studies, initially at postgraduate level and later at undergraduate level; promote the teaching and research activities of specialised chemical sciences and biotechnological engineering; encourage new initiatives in developing an holistic approach to the study of the chemical engineering.

To achieve these aims, the Department will: administer a new Chemical Engineering Master’s Programme and promote teaching initiatives at undergraduate and postgraduate level and post experience training for Continuing Professional Development; maintain direct links to existing Faculties and research centres which are well - established such as Faculty of Sciences, Faculty of Engineering and research institutes under Ministry of Higher Education Malaysia; establish a web page with links to all Centres, Institutes and Departments on campus involved in environmental science or related issues.

This proposal is not intended to affect the publicity, research or training activities of any existing group. Rather, the Centre will promote Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia a Centre of Excellence in Chemical Engineering.

Organisation and Management of the Department

Reputed professional chemical engineer (that will be appointed latter) will be the head of department and will take academic responsibility for the Department within the Chemistry Department and of the Science and Engineering Faculty. There will be a deputy head of the Department, reporting to the dean and head of department and responsible for administration of the Department and the Certificate, Diploma, Degree, Master and PhD’s programme. A steering group consisting of staff from a number of Departments and Centres across campus will guide the operation and future development of the Department. A committee will be formed to oversee the preparation of the Chemical Engineering programme. This committee is strongly in favour of the establishment of the Department.
Funding of the Department

The existing chemistry and chemical engineering research projects are funded directly to the Faculty of Engineering and currently supports a Research Associate. If the Department is established, she would assume the role of Executive Officer and be funded by the revenue surpluses projected for the Department. Even with a relatively modest student intake, the projected profits are RM29,063 in the first year rising to RM34,819 in year 5. These profits will be sufficient to pay the salary of the Executive Officer for a five year period. If the programme fails to attract the student numbers shown in the attachment, this post will cease to exist and the Department’s future will be reviewed. However, as these are modest projected student numbers it is believed that there is a potential to generate much more profit than that shown. The Department's progress will be monitored by the Science and Engineering Faculty; every three years the Dean will review the Department in consultation with the steering group.

ANNEX – BACKGROUND
Activities in environmental science at Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia:

Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia currently supports a number of initiatives in the chemical engineering technology, normally conducted in collaboration with Faculty of Sciences – Department of Chemistry and Biotechnology and Faculty of Engineering.

Many individuals, Departments, Centres and Institutes throughout the Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia have a strong interest in chemical engineering through both their research and teaching activities. These activities are spread across all three Faculties within the University and at present have no central focus. The establishment of a Department will encourage and strengthen collaboration in chemical engineering across campus.

The project may identified 56 modules at postgraduate level in Chemical Engineering or related topics currently being offered at Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia. In addition, expected response to an e-mail survey of Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia staff may identify 85 members of staff on campus with an interest in chemical engineering or closely related topics. The new MSc in Chemical Engineering programme in addition to other chemical engineering program, developed under the Faculty of Engineering project, uses existing modules offered by a large number of departments.

MISSION STATEMENT

Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia Chemical Engineering Department strives to prepare chemical engineers particularly Bachelor of Engineering graduates to successfully and safely practice the chemical engineering profession, to engage in
life-long personal and professional development, and to contribute to the betterment of their community and society.

PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

The proposed chemical engineering department for Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia may provide: a sound base in chemistry, mathematics, physics, biology and computer sciences; an opportunity to explore advanced disciplines pertinent to career choice; the opportunity and training to develop the written and oral communication skills of a practicing engineer; an opportunity to participate on multidisciplinary teams; a solid foundation in the fundamentals of chemical engineering science, design, and practice; the opportunity to develop and comprehend professional and ethical behaviour, to develop and understanding of the humanities and social sciences and to develop the skills to engage in life-long learning.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

The ability to: apply a knowledge of mathematics, science, and engineering; design and conduct experiments, and analyse and interpret data from experiment or pilot operations; design a unit operation or chemical process to specifications; function on multidisciplinary teams; identify, formulate, and solve engineering problems; communicate effectively; use techniques, skills, and modern engineering tools necessary for the practice of chemical engineering; The understanding of: professional and ethical responsibility, the impact of engineering solutions in a global and societal context, the need to engage in lifelong learning, and an ability to do so and also contemporary issues.
CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT MALAYSIA PROPOSAL

ABSTRACT AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The proposed Engineering Pilot Plant for the state of Penang, Malaysia (PEN-EPP) will centralize all research institutes attached to the Malaysian government and multinational companies into one multipurpose complex that share the same facilities at different assigned sections based on individual scientific research disciplines. Total allocation required to build the facilities, as starting cost, is estimated to be Malaysian Ringgit Eight Millions with annual operating cost for the following years up to Malaysian Ringgit Five Millions. This is a rough estimate to construct a pilot plant that could be able to accommodate all research institutes and research collaborators in the state of Penang, Malaysia. More accurate proposal will only be available after detailed discussions with the relevant governmental and industrial partners for the state of Penang, Malaysia.

DISCLAIMER

The report was prepared as an account sponsored privately and on personal initiatives of volunteer. Neither the management of Malaysian government nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, express or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by tradename, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the Malaysian government, or any agency thereof. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the Malaysian government or any agency thereof.

STATEMENT OF SUPPORT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT IN THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA (PEN-EPP)

“As one of the loyal staffs of government of Penang, Malaysia, I would like to express my deep support towards the establishment of centralised research institute in the state. However, more details still need to be reviewed to confirm the feasibility of the ideas.”

SUPPORTED BY : (signature) POSITION : STAFF
DATE : 3 JUNE 2006 TIME : 5:00 PM

“I have been studying engineering degree for 4 years and currently I am doing my PhD in Robotic Technology. I will be happy if I am able to work as a postdoctorate fellow in the proposed Engineering Pilot Plant.”

SUPPORTED BY : (signature) POSITION : POSTGRAD
DATE : 5 JULY 2006 TIME : 12:00 PM

“Thank you for the interview. Engineering Pilot Plant in the state of Penang, Malaysia should be an ideal place for my company to expand my business. I will surely obtain the new facilities from the plants when it is ready for us as investors.”

SUPPORTED BY : (signature) POSITION : INDUSTRIALIST
DATE : 13 DECEMBER 2006 TIME : 12:00 PM

STATEMENT OF PROPOSED PEN-EPP

The mission of the proposed PEN-EPP is to produce a conducive environment for multidisciplinary scientific study for laboratories in the state of Penang that are able to provide quality and sophisticated training for students and staffs with diversified scientific background, centralise the creativity, knowledge and talents in the proposed multidisciplinary university-linked research institutes for the benefits of the society in producing high quality products and for complete research education training purposes in science and technology.

The vision of the proposed PEN-EPP is to produce top-class scientists that posses the capability by utilizing the advanced methods and facilities that are able to produce world class scientific research outcomes to meet the high quality standard of popular research institutions not only in Malaysia but also throughout the world via various collaborative projects among international and local governmental bodies and commercial partners.

INTRODUCTION TO ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT FOR THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA (PEN-EPP)

Pilot plant is considered a building that is normally used by industry to upscale various research and development laboratories processes, occupied by university, industrial and commercial research scientists to produce certain laboratory products for larger scale analysis, to conduct various optimization processes in specified designed facilities for better profits and services that could be one of the competitive factors for continuous sustenance among the technological companies to meet the challenges in scientific entrepreneur environment. The pilot plant proposed here will be situated at several distances away from the existing industrial laboratories for safety reasons. The management of the Malaysian government that will handle the PEN-EPP operations in future in collaboration with existing industrial partners will be latter when the profitable research and development projects being assigned to the research teams of the state government of Penang, Malaysia after a certain period when the PEN-EPP plan is confirmed with proper assignment.
THE NEEDS FOR ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT FOR THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA (PEN-EPP)

For most research conducted by the industries in the state of Penang, Malaysia particularly in the research of chemistry, biochemistry and engineering processes, most of the approved research projects are conducted outside of the state and even outside of Malaysian laboratories. There are several reasons for the urgent needs of such proposed pilot plant for the state of Penang, Malaysia at this time, particularly due to the availability of industrial grants either from government or private sectors particularly from international companies that need to be spent in the field of research and development (R&D) under competitive circumstances, as a part of technological investment towards sustainability of technological-based organizations. Competition to attract huge sum of research grants among the universities in Malaysia and the world has urged most research laboratories and industries, particularly those of scientific and technological basis, to invest large portion of research grant to build necessary plants, laboratories and more complete facilities to enable diversified scientific research projects to be conducted by professors and scientists of the universities as one of the major source of income. The available facilities that could be invested in future could be used not only for external commercial and industrial processes but also for postgraduate and undergraduate research training purposes, that could be used as one of the marketing tools for the state and universities in the state of Penang, Malaysia to attract quality science students and researchers to study and perform advanced research in the state of Penang, Malaysia.

The establishment of pilot plant in chemistry research projects particularly could provide additional spaces for staff training and professional development purposes at various level, from top level professors to the undergraduates groups particularly from those engineering background that are ready to go for industrial practical training as one of the requirement of passing the engineering degree coursework, whereas industrial scientists and engineers could be able to perform top class advanced research for multinational and local Malaysian research institutes.

Most of the internal research seminars, particularly the presentation of postgraduates, postdoctorates and professional scientists could be conducted in proposed PEN-EPP as a centralised Penang state government research centres, minimum once a month of which the quality and progress of the advanced research in the state of Penang, Malaysia could be judged and evaluated by professors and research directors, for further updates and directional inputs. PEN-EPP will be a good place to train particularly research students to present their research outcomes at a more conducive research environment, alternative to the existing university and industry presentation hall. Even undergraduates, secondary college students and kids could apply the space available in PEN-EPP, proposed situated in Teluk Bahang or Batu Ferringhi, Penang, Malaysia, to present their coursework related scientific research and educational science fair not only benefit the primary, secondary, college, university and self-study students overall but also the whole education and general community. Simulation of actual industrial process will inevitably provide a better study environment for the understanding of basic scientific research concepts. This
is one of the non-commercial aspects of pilot plant to produce quality graduates and scientists to meet the requirement of industry.

SITE SELECTION FOR ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT IN THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA (PEN-EPP)

The proposed PEN-EPP will be situated in a piece of land owned by the management of the state of Penang, Malaysia as a part of investment for the excellences in the research and development (R&D) of science and technology. The proposed site to build the engineering pilot plants in addition to the currently available facilities in the various industrial estates in Penang state, particularly in Bayan Lepas, Prai etc, that are deemed insufficient to meet the available standards for quality research in the field especially in chemistry, biotechnology, engineering and other branches of science. The facility available in University Science Malaysia could be graded as insufficient to meet the demand of the international competitive research environment, and that is the reason that the technology of the state of Penang, Malaysia is still far lag behind of the advanced nations like Japan, Singapore and United Kingdom, not only in chemical technology and other field of engineering but overall inclusive of tertiary down to primary education where the shortage of sufficient facilities and lack of quality scientists particularly in University Science Malaysia to be a good role model in advancing the standard of living and quality of education to meet the demand of the state and the country as well. It also cannot be denied that the insufficient university placement for the science and engineering students in public tertiary education centres is due to the defect policy and bureaucracy of the government of Malaysia in handling the education particularly at advanced technology and tertiary education since independence in 1957, and many times almost causing racial tension among various races in Malaysia where the enrolment of students in public tertiary education centre and recruitment and promotion of scientific staffs particularly in public sectors are based on physical discriminative basis and individual subjective favour of higher government officers rather than merit and contribution of individual staff members in the advanced scientific centres owned by Malaysian government.

The proposed new centralised research laboratories will be located and situated near a huge piece of land in Batu Ferringhi and Teluk Bahang. There are several reasons that Teluk Bahang and Batu Ferringhi site is selected in comparison of other locations:

Reason one: Shortage of land and building in the industrial estate
Most industrial companies and existing university in Penang, Malaysia although consists of most scientific research facilities, unfortunately due to its location quite near to commercial premises and private buildings for living, the performance of large scale laboratory works, especially in the field of chemistry, biochemistry and nuclear physics might be too dangerous to be performed due to various safety issues concerned. Large advanced equipment for experiments are especially difficult to be applied in currently small laboratories located in industrial estate areas in Bayan Lepas, Penang, Malaysia. The condition of congestions, non-systematic nature of current laboratories in most
laboratories in many existing varsities may possess occupational hazards to the researchers in addition to the current shortage of equipment to conduct advanced research. Increasing the space volume in research laboratories, particularly by rearranging the settings of current laboratories in many state varsity campuses, conducting cooperative cleaning, refurbishing current equipment and repairing and recycling currently damaged equipment, portion of which could be redirected for the use in proposed PEN-EPP in Batu Ferringhi, could help to fully utilize the current equipment in more diversified research projects in well-planned location and reduce the dependence of Penang University of Technology to other existing research institutes in Penang, Malaysia and other neighbouring research universities when the state varsities are ready to conduct their own independent and significant research that could fully bring fame and direct publicity on the excellent research capabilities of the university.

Reason two: Large area in Batu Ferringi / Teluk Bahang Area
Batu Ferringhi and Teluk Bahang are towns of Penang state Malaysia situated near the remote areas where large piece of land will be available for construction of advanced research facilities. Most of the land still could be available to construct laboratories, large chemicals and utilities store rooms, equipment repair workshops, multipurpose research libraries, guest house and additional seminar centres under the management of PEN-EPP. Although the location of PEN-EPP is quite remote and far away from other university branches and tertiary colleges, particularly spatial car parks could be altered for public transport uses where all inter-campus buses operate quite frequently between the campuses of different university colleges, linking the facilities and systems towards the mission as giant research institutes. The beautiful natural scenery could be helpful for the inspiration of researchers, particularly for those working in natural sciences.

Reason three: Retain and attract quality postgraduates to work in the university environment
Complete research building and facility for Penang Engineering Pilot Plant (PEN-EPP) could help to promote research culture in the the state of Penang, Malaysia especially among developing tertiary colleges whether big or small or publicly or privately owned where Batu Ferringhi is used as starting point. The availability of Penang owned large scale centralised research laboratories with systematic setting that meet the standard of commercial research laboratories could help the colleges and universities in the state of Penang, Malaysia to attract more funding from grant sponsors and to advertise the research capabilities of the state of Penang, Malaysia, particularly to Malaysian and international research partners. Postgraduates and undergraduates are not necessary to conduct research projects for first degree, master and PhD in the existing public and private tertiary education centres but professors could apply the facilities available in PEN-EPP for similar objectives. Proposed PEN-EPP in Batu Ferringhi will function as other research institutes particularly in Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) and commercial laboratories with the difference is that PEN-EPP is fully owned by state government, colleges and universities of Penang as internal collaborative research centre.

Reason four: Scientific research facility upgrading for the state of Penang, Malaysia
The state government of Penang, Malaysia could take the opportunity to upgrade the status as an advanced scientific research island and state. Large proportion of funding will be available for research projects and facility upgrading if PEN-EPP is successfully established. Diversified postgraduate coursework and research programs, continuous industrial professional development and staff courses for managers and research management teams of technological companies will be available in the pilot plant. PEN-EPP is able to promote university-industrial partnership initiatives via more frequent communication with business partners. The landscape and roles of The Penang Engineering Pilot Plant (PEN-EPP) could be enhanced not only limited to low class university, colleges and technical institutes that used to train technical work force to Malaysian society but could be improved towards scientific research excellencies that could be comparable to the standard of current top research universities in the world.

Reason five : Attraction for visitor to view the excellences of Malaysian and Penang local advanced technologies

PEN-EPP will be able to attract large funding if facilities are very complete. It will be a new research centre situated near the remote areas that could help the local development of the rural areas of the state of Penang, Malaysia. The exhibition centre in PEN-EPP will symbolize the high standard of Malaysian and local Penangite technology and scientific research, under a well-planned research infrastructure.

SAMPLE LAND FOR BUILDING PEN-EPP IN THE BORDER OF TELUK BAHANG AND BATU FERRINGHI, PENANG, MALAYSIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ID</th>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>PRICE (RM)</th>
<th>PSF (RM)</th>
<th>PRICE (RM/ACRE)</th>
<th>SIZE (SQ FT)</th>
<th>NOTE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9337</td>
<td>Teluk Bahang</td>
<td>8,000,000</td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
<td>Both sides of main road island. Undulating, hilly and flat. Durian &amp; rubber with small stream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9144</td>
<td>Teluk Bahang</td>
<td>3,990,000</td>
<td>1.95</td>
<td>47.00</td>
<td>Teluk Bahang land 5 km before topical fruit farm. By the main road. RM 85k per acre, split sale also consider. RM 85k per acre</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>963</td>
<td>Batu Ferringhi</td>
<td>410,000</td>
<td>130.00</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>3,150 sq feet. prime bungalow land opposite golden sand hotel. Existing neighbourhood are new houses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTE : PSF : PER SQUARE FEET, LOCATION : IN PENANG ISLAND, MALAYSIA

PROPOSED LAND AGENTS
PEN PROPERTIES (3)1015 Address: 116, Sungai Pinang Road, Georgetown, 10150 Penang, Malaysia. Telephone: +6-04-2886060 Fax: +6-04-2886064
E-mail : sales@penang-property.com
ADDITIONAL TRANSPORT FACILITIES AND ACCOMMODATION

It is too reminded that special shuttle bus services will be available around PEN-EPP in the border of Teluk Bahang and Batu Ferringhi, Penang, Malaysia to take visitors from Georgetown bus station and port and Bayan Lepas airport to PEN-EPP and its surrounding, and vice-versa. Special building should be available in Batu Ferringhi Recreation Areas, owned by the management of PEN-EPP, to be used as guest houses to accommodate seminar participants and research collaborators particularly from overseas.

ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT – DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

The researcher designed the centralised research institutes in the state of Penang, Malaysia with the name of Penang Engineering Pilot Plant (PEN-EPP) according to commercial standards with special considerations for handling various advanced research projects subcontracted to colleges, universities and industries in the state of Penang, Malaysia. These considerations included exceptional provisions for centralised all research facilities in special sections of the building, supplied with multipurpose power supply systems, deionized water for chemistry-related industrial research, and so on: A special effort was made to precisely (as much as possible) derive the projected cost of the facility with the following considerations:

1. The pilot plant would be built in the state of Penang, Malaysia, particularly in the border of Batu Ferringhi and Teluk Bahang
2. All equipment was accurately priced based on firm prices received from vendors.
3. Equipment was designed specifically and certain prices were sized to function up the maximum production rate capacity of the plant.
4. The entire system was designed to operate with manual or automatic electrical sequencing. The plant was designed to be operated by minimum 50 university and industrial scientists.
5. All the steel support platforms, tanks, hoppers, piping systems, power plants were priced, designed and detailed according to seismic standards. This was done in order to limit any additional engineering when various items were fabricated. Most items could be built from the detailed drawings provided by vendors and suppliers of the plant.

PROPOSED STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF PILOT PLANT FOR THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA (PEN-EPP)

The proposed building for the development of PEN-EPP as multipurpose centralized research centre will have a rectangular shape of three storeys and one garden at the ground floor. The structures and uses of each compartment is roughly depicted. Notably there are several compartments available in proposed PEN-EPP as described below:

GROUND FLOOR
The ground floor of PEN-EPP will be allocated for administration, particularly those staff paid by appointed universities and colleges in the state of Penang, Malaysia. Internet connection directly to and from the state government of Penang, Malaysia is available together with other existing facilities, for example, fixed phone line, fax and project management systems is the same as academic universities except the industrial and advanced research-related management system will adopt the systems of external research institutes, particularly from MOSTI and other governmental-related statutory research institutes. Improved library facilities, carpentry, engineering workshops is built separately slightly distance away from main units.

RESEARCH LABORATORIES
About 38 units of research laboratories will be available at level 1 and 2 of PEN-EPP where the research centres are grouped systematically based on the nature of research will be allocated at the same corner. This will help the space saving and enable the facilities of similar research nature, particularly mechanical engineering and computer networking system, could occupied the similar units and share or rent equipments with other industrial collaborating partners. For example, there will be one instrumentation division where all the facilities of chemical instrumentation research, particularly gas chromatography (GC), nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) and others will be allocated at the space near to each other whereas electronic and robotic division will be grouped together at one corner. That means totally 76 laboratories will be available.

SUPPORTING FACILITIES
Other supporting facilities, namely staff lockers, will be allocated in the toilets for male, female and disabled. Special supporting facilities for disabled staffs and visitors will be constructed for the ease of movement, particularly automatic lift and convenient flooring. Freezers, water heater and coolers and others will be available in the canteen, expected situated at level 2 of PEN-EPP, of which the food services could be sub-contracted to commercial catering companies, selling both Malaysian plus other eastern and western foods. Additional facilities required with special care could be referred to Occupational Health and Safety.

SAMPLE OF BUILDER INFORMATION FOR BUILDING FACILITIES
Builder Information for Penang Engineering Pilot Plant (PEN-EPP)
Malaysian Ringgit 5 Million Stage One Development
Construction of New Three Level Multipurpose Scientific Research Centre and Library
Client : State Government of Penang, Malaysia
Project Manager : Davis Langdon Malaysia
Architect : Abu Rashid Consulting
Cost Manager : Davis Langdon Malaysia
Services Consultant : AHW Consulting Engineers
Building Surveyor : Lang Hai Group
Contractor : Abigroup Contractor
POTENTIAL RESEARCH CENTRES IN PENANG ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT (PEN-EPP)

Several existing research centres and institutes in the state of Penang, Malaysia will be moved fully or partially to the proposed new PEN-EPP under the same building and sharing the same resources, for examples, library, canteen and some special advanced instruments. The shifting of existing research facilities to PEN-EPP will be based on the requirement of individual research institutes if expansion of the laboratories due to numbers of staffs and students increase. Overall, the institutes below especially relevant to advanced scientific research are welcome to overview the plan for PEN-EPP for future bookings.

1. Malaysian Agricultural Research and Development Institute -
   *Institut Penyelidikan dan Kemajuan Pertanian Malaysia*
   Website: [http://www.mardi.my](http://www.mardi.my)

2. National Hydraulic Research Institute of Malaysia -
   *Institut Penyelidikan Hidraulik Kebangsaan*
   Website: [http://www.nahrim.gov.my](http://www.nahrim.gov.my)

3. Forest Research Institute Malaysia - *Institut Penyelidikan Perhutanan Malaysia*,
   Website: [www.frim.gov.my](http://www.frim.gov.my)

4. Malaysian Institute of Nuclear Research (MINT) –
   *Institut Penyelidikan Nuklear Malaysia*
   Website: [www.mint.gov.my](http://www.mint.gov.my)

5. Minerals and Geoscience Department, Malaysia -
   *Jabatan Mineral dan Geosains Malaysia*
   Website: [www.jmg.gov.my](http://www.jmg.gov.my)

6. Department of Veterinary Service Malaysia - *Jabatan Perkhidmatan Haiwan*
   Website: [www.jph.gov.my](http://www.jph.gov.my)

7. Malaysian Rubber Board - *Lembaga Getah Malaysia*,
   Website: [www.lgm.gov.my](http://www.lgm.gov.my)

8. Malaysian Cocoa Board - *Lembaga Koko Malaysia*
   Website: [www.koko.gov.my](http://www.koko.gov.my)

9. Malaysian Palm Oil Board - *Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia*

10. MOMOS Berhad,
    Website: [www.momos.com.my](http://www.momos.com.my)
PERSONNEL AND HIERARCHY IN PROPOSED ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT (PEN-EPP)

PEN-EPP is a long term plan that could cost more than ten millions for its initial stage of construction. It is initially estimated that 100 staffs are required to fill in various positions in the centre, with 20 managerial posts, 50 research and professional staff posts and another 30 for non-professional staffs, that could be full time or part time university staffs, representatives from external research institutes, international and local postgraduates, research fellows and partners collaborated with local universities, industrial collaborators and so on. Tentatively the managerial hierarchy of proposed PEN-EPP will look as below with subordinates consisting of research officers, scientists and non-professional workers.

**MANAGERIAL STAFFS**
Plant directors, professors, assistant directors, technical managers and other heads of research divisions, including physics, chemistry and so on are grouped in managerial positions in addition to the head of industrial partners and other research institutes attached to or renting the space and facilities in the PEN-EPP. Total salary allocated for the managerial level is estimated Malaysian Ringgit Two Millions annually. The basic roles are managing various types of profitable research projects and report to the universities, colleges and industries management.

**RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL STAFFS**
All research assistant, research officers, research fellows and experimental professors that obtain direct salary from the participating institutions of higher learning, industries and state government of Penang, Malaysia are grouped in this category. The main tasks are to apply technical, analytical and research skills to meet the objectives of the research project sponsors, originated from government and multinational industrial companies. Total salary available is estimated Malaysian Ringgit Two Millions for various research projects subcontracted to the universities, colleges and industries in Penang, Malaysia.

**NON-PROFESSIONAL STAFFS**
Non-professional staffs that possess special skills may include storeroom keeper, warehouse supervisors, cleaners, gardeners, security and internal technicians, that may be paid on part-time or full time basis. The total number of staffs is not high, estimated only thirty with annual salary of Malaysian Ringgit 0.9 Million. These are due to portion of the tasks have been taken over by research officers and some casual staffs working on temporary projects.

**PARTNERS**
Partners that are not paid by the state government of Penang, Malaysia but by external organizations, namely industrial research organizations, government research associates and contractors are grouped in the categories.

RESEARCH PROJECT COSTING FOR DEVELOPING PEN-EPP

Funding is required to construct and operate a centralised Engineering Pilot Plant in the state of Penang, Malaysia (PEN-EPP). Initially the cost could be estimated based on the budget submitted by individual research laboratories and science and engineering faculty that are more familiar with the financial situation and management of the organizations. Of course, the estimation provided here could be verified for more accurately by professional cost manager. The distribution of initial funding of Malaysian Ringgit Eight Millions (RM8,000,000.00) could be summarised as below:

(I) BUILDING STRUCTURE AND UTILITIES

The cost of constructing three level engineering pilot plant with 76 main laboratories, complete research library, administration centre, workshops, storerooms and other building units is estimated to be up to Malaysian Ringgit 2.5 Millions. Each laboratory will be connected with broadband internet connection, that provide the reference of various journals internally in addition to those limited collections from university and college libraries, that is a collaborative and centralised institution of higher learning for existing universities and colleges in Penang, Malaysia. Basic office utilities like faxes, phones for internal usage (State of Penang, Malaysia) and international usage can cost up to Malaysian Ringgit 80,000.00 annually.

For each laboratory basic settings are available similar for all but additional settings will be added upon further requirement, for example, small-scale wastewater treatment plant could be constructed at the ground floor that treat various types of sewage and industrial waste before disposal. For mechanical engineering laboratories, additional internal generators could be fixed and operated at remote areas to supply additional power and for prevention purposes during accidental power cut-offs. For chemistry laboratories, reverse-osmosis water, gas piping systems and waste disposal management systems should be operated based on safety regulations. The cost of installing other accessories should be provided by individual research institutes in the state of Penang, Malaysia once the proposal is approved with funding. Additional power supplies that operate high power machine, for example, large boiler, autoclaves, heavy instrumentation and electrical motors, should be installed and comply with Occupational Health and Safety.

(II) EQUIPMENT SUPPLY

The management of future PEN-EPP will provide sharing facilities, for example, library, warehouse, storerooms, etc. For specific scientific research projects and equipment, individual occupant research institutes have to contribute from the grants applied from Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) and other research projects sponsors. This applied not only to Penang University of Technology research laboratories but also to external research institutes that rented the space and common facilities in
PEN-EPP. However, special incentives estimated Malaysian Ringgit 0.5 Million will be allocated for shared facilities in PEN-EPP.

(III) RESEARCH LIBRARY
Due to highly limited subscription of journals in the libraries of the state of Penang, Malaysia and other Malaysian universities, more journal-related to specific scientific disciplines will be subscribed based on the recommendations of future occupants of PEN-EPP, particularly from professors and institute directors. Subscription cost and library maintenance are estimated to cost PEN-EPP annually Malaysian Ringgit Fifty Thousands. Portion of the fund will be used for reference books and magazines upgrading and subscription, interlibrary loans etc.

(IV) GENERAL FACILITIES
General building facilities, for example, lockers, toilets, canteens, coffee rooms, resting rooms, changing rooms, car parks etc should be built as complete facilities utilized too by disabled. For PEN-EPP, total estimated fund allocated for this facility is totally Malaysian Ringgit One Hundred Thousand with annual maintenance cost estimated to be Malaysian Ringgit Fifty Thousands.

(V) BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT MAINTENANCE
This will include storeroom, workshop, gardening supplies etc. In order to maintain integrity and proper function, damaged and outdated facilities need to be repaired or upgraded. To encourage external collaborators to invest and conduct advanced research in PEN-EPP, several facilities available in workshops and warehouse supplied will be available for free or at discounted price. This maintenance is estimated up to Malaysian Ringgit Three Hundred Thousand annually. He summary of budget required to operate Engineering Pilot Plant for the state of Penang, Malaysia (PEN-EPP). This budget will be updated from time to time based on the market price of material, labour cost and other external factors like consumer index, national economy, international situations etc. The conclusion could be made here is that fiscally it is feasible and possible to construct PEN-EPP if sufficient funding is available also.

ACTIVITIES AVAILABLE IN PENANG ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT

INDUSTRIAL AND CORPORATE PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships between researchers and industry allow advances in knowledge to work for the benefit of the Penangites community and economy. Partnerships provide businesses, government and community organisations with access to expertise, new ideas and skill. PEN-EPP will apply funding from Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MOSTI) to gather funding:
1. to support the development of long-term strategic alliances between researchers and industry
2. to support industry-oriented research training for high-calibre postgraduate training
3. to provide opportunities for postdoctoral researchers to undertake research in collaboration with industry
FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR PROPOSED PILOT PLANT FOR THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA (PEN-EPP)

Special Loop Reactor (gas-liquid catalytic reactor)
Molecular Distillation
Distillation Unit
Filtration Unit
Crystallizer
Turbo Extractor Distillator
Low Pressure Supercritical Fluid Extractor
1500 litres Bioreactor
150 litres Bioreactor (x2)
16 litres Bioreactor (x7)
Plate and Frame Filter Unit
Self Discharging Disc Separator
High Pressure Homogenizer
Ultrafiltration Unit
Sterile Filtration Unit
Spray Dryer
Freeze Dryer
Liquid Chromatography Unit
Batch Sterilizer
High-Shear Dispersing Machine
High Shear Dispersing Machine
Computer Aided Process Engineering & Stimulation
System Analytical Equipment
LCMS
GC
DSC
ICPMS

A process line that includes 16 litres and 150 litres Bioreactors, designed and built to cGMP standard is available for development work.

OTHER RELATED SERVICES
Analysis Service Centre
Scale Up Process
Project Development
Feasibility and Conceptual Study
Process Design
Equipment
Products Development

ROLES OF PROPOSED ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT FOR THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA (PEN-EPP)
PARTNERSHIPS AND COLLABORATION

Under a variety of partnership models, industry and other research institutions can take advantage of PEN-EPP’s multi-disciplinary scientific capability. Partnering with industry and other research organisations is a key priority for PEN-EPP. Collaborating with PEN-EPP means accessing our highly-talented scientists working across a wide range of scientific domains. This enables industry to tackle issues that require the focus of either a single science or a multi-disciplinary approach. Whether you are a small company or a large multinational corporation, PEN-EPP can tailor a collaboration model to suit.

CONTRACT RESEARCH SERVICES

Contract research services are a simple way of accessing PEN-EPP’s wide scientific base of research expertise and specialised facilities. PEN-EPP’s contract research services can be tailored to suit specific projects and enable small and large organisations to access our multi-disciplinary science talent to address their specific R&D issues. Contract research services are best suited to projects where PEN-EPP can tailor an existing service or capability to suit your specific requirements. Engaging PEN-EPP to undertake contract research enables your organisation to access a wide scientific base of research talent as well as specialized facilities to address your specific business issue. Contract research services are best suited to projects where PEN-EPP can tailor an existing service or capability to suit your specific requirements. PEN-EPP scientists have also implemented a more streamlined contracting process, which means working with PEN-EPP has never been easier.

CONSULTING SERVICES

PEN-EPP’s consultancy services are professionally matched to our customers’ needs. Engaging with PEN-EPP on a consultancy basis provides the opportunity for small and large organisations to bring PEN-EPP’s multi-disciplinary science talent to bear on their business issues. Engaging PEN-EPP’s scientists in a consultancy capacity enables us to apply our diverse knowledge and research skills to the problems of industry. PEN-EPP often works with our clients on a consultancy basis. Whether you are a multinational corporation, an SME, a government department, university or any other type of organisation, PEN-EPP’s consultancy services are professionally matched to your needs. PEN-EPP researchers provide efficient, effective consulting arrangements that are customised to suit the specific needs of our clients.

PROPOSED ADDITIONAL SERVICE CENTRES IN ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT FOR THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA (PEN-EPP)

PENANG ANALYSIS SERVICE CENTRE

The Analysis Service Center seek to provide the quality analysis capability for research, development and the technical knowledge on the analysis for the public. Penang Research Team can meet all sampling requirements and can perform over 100 types of analysis. Here the Analysis Centre has a wide range of equipment that can be well used to analyse organic and inorganic materials. The requirement of the analysis usually has
come from industries and researchers. Penang research teams are using methods and procedures created or used by and other methodologies. Scientists from universities, colleges and industries are following strict quality assurance / quality control protocols. For each analysis, the research teams maintain records, documentation and saved for all matter regarding the analysis such as source of materials, equipment setup, results and certification. Penang research teams also offer courses to the participants on the fundamental analysis and technical knowledge on the analytical equipment and procedure involved. Both theoretical and hands on session will be emphasized to provide participants with true analysis environment. The proposed university dedicated staffs are all trained professionals. They are uncompromising on work quality and pay the strictest attention to accuracy and quality of the result. Penang Engineering Pilot Plant understands how important accurate and timely results are to our clients.

CONTROL SYSTEMS IN PENANG ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT

For proper operations of the PEN-EPP, complete control system should be available that could provide a real safety operations in the proposed plant for the usage of various types of research projects. There is a typical control system in one of the proposed division in Engineering Pilot Plant for the state of Penang, Malaysia. However, different design will be applied by diverse scientific research discipline and more detailed data will only be available when proper plant design s provided by individual scientific laboratories with unique system requirement that could be accommodated in single engineering pilot plant.

SERVICE OFFERED
Proximate analysis: Moisture, Fat, Protein, Ash, Fiber, Carbohydrates, Calorie Titratable acidity
Microbiology testing – example: Total plate count, Escherichia coli, Salmonella, Coliform, Staphylococcus aureus, etc
Vitamins analysis- example: Vitamin A, B, C, E
Sugars and acid amino analysis - example :glucose, galactose, maltose, lactose, etc
Active ingredients analysis - example: curcumin, zeazanthin, capsaicin,etc
Mineral and metal analysis - calcium, phosforus, magnesium, potassium, etc
Antioxidant analysis (Method : Standard Method)

FACILITIES AVAILABLE
High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC)
Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrometry (LCMS)
Gas Chromatography (GC)
Inductively Couple Plasma Mass Spectrometry (ICPMS)
Microbiology Laboratory Analysis Equipment
Proximate Analysis Equipment- protein analyser, fat analyser, furnace etc
ROLES OF CONTRACTORS IN PROVIDING PILOT PLANT FACILITIES FOR PEN-EPP

PILOT PLANT OPERATIONS
PEN-EPP contractors will design, build and operate small scale, semi-continuous pilot plants for the chemical, pharmaceutical and petroleum industries. Pilot plant engineering is conducted using detailed, molecular level modeling. This allows for greater confidence in scale-up, or alternatively, greater scale-up factors. The models of PEN-EPP contractors, often relying on physical and thermodynamic properties, may be used for large-scale engineering. PEN-EPP closes the material balance on all of the pilot plant operations, using capacity/sensitivity ratios that allow for three-significant-figure measurements.

DISTILLATION
Unit 1: 10 tray, 4 ft x 4 in, continuous unit, 316 SS construction, with or without reboiler, with or without reflux. Each tray independently temperature monitored, with sample ports. Trays may be custom designed for each application, and include sieve, bubble cap or valve configurations. Pressure range is 0.9 - 5 atm, but modifications may be made to operate outside this range. Guard heaters are used for rapid start-up, and to simulate adiabatic operation.
Unit 2: The unit described above can be run in a packed-column mode. Also, easily run in a stripper mode.
Unit 3: ASTM D -2892 TBP packed column, glass batch still. 3 to 10 liters / batch. Used for crude oil assays, purification of chemical or pharmaceutical streams and small-scale production.
Unit 4: Glass microstill for distilling small-scale samples.

LIQUID-LIQUID EXTRACTION
Unit 1: A 6 stages, pulsed perforated plate, semi-continuous counter-current extractor is used to determine partition functions and process yields for scale-up purposes. Using models at the molecular level can be constructed, if requested, giving confidence to commercial sized scale-up. The column can be run in either a 2" diameter or if feedstock volumes are limited a 1" diameter mode.
Unit 2: Separatory funnel 'shake tests' can be conducted for purposes of screening of process conditions. Typical variables include solvent selection, solvent-to-oil ratio, and temperature. Single stage partition functions can be determined at the molecular level.

HYDROPROCESSING
Unit 1: Small-scale semi-continuous hydroprocessing includes hydropyrolysis (homogeneous thermal hydrocracking), catalytic hydrotreating or catalytic hydrocracking. The system is rated at about 600°C, and 1500 psig. Maximum throughput capacity is on the order of 0.8 liters/hour. The unit is best used to produce certain quantities of samples for analysis and inspections. Used with tar sand, kerogen oil, biomass conversion, etc. With certain modifications the unit could be used for catalytic cracking in microactivity tests (MAT).
OCCUPATION, HEALTH AND SAFETY ISSUES IN PROPOSED ENGINEERING PILOT PLANT IN THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA

This section describes what plant and equipment is, how it can cause injury and what you can do to reduce the risk of injury from plant and equipment. There is also some information on the use of machine guards to protect operators of plant which has moving parts.

WHAT IS PLANT AND EQUIPMENT?
Plant includes all machinery and equipment (including scaffolding), both stationary and mobile, tools and implements used in the workplace. Plant that is regulated under health and safety legislation does not just include heavy industrial plant used in manufacturing and construction environments. It also includes plant used for entertainment such as amusement park rides, medical equipment, and office machinery and equipment such as photocopiers and paper guillotines. It would be rare to find a business where health and safety plant regulations do not apply.

HOW DOES PLANT CAUSE INJURY?
Injuries that occur from unsafe plant and equipment range from minor cuts and burns, traumatic injuries such as amputation and broken bones, even death. These injuries often result from people being hit by moving plant or being caught or crushed in plant. They can also suffer cuts and bruises from using hand tools or strain and overuse injuries from having to maintain an awkward posture while operating machinery. Other injuries and illness can occur from other hazards associated with the plant and machinery such as, noise, vibration, hot and cold parts, electrical and chemical exposures.

WHAT CAN YOU DO?
First, refer to Conducting a Risk Assessment which describes a three step process for identifying hazards, assessing their risk and deciding how to eliminate or control that risk. Below are some suggested approaches to dealing with hazards from plant and equipment.

EXISTING PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
- List all the plant and equipment you have in your workplace.
- Determine if any of this plant or equipment requires registering/certification or licensing of operators by government health and safety authorities.
- Identify if the plant has the potential to cause injury to people.
- Document what controls are already in place such as warning guards and devices.
- Conduct plant risk assessments in consultation with employees.
- Determine controls such as redesign to eliminate the hazard and document controls such as a safe work procedure regarding the operation of that plant.

NEW PLANT AND EQUIPMENT
- Avoid risks in the first place by safe design of plant, processes, equipment and products.
Insist that all designers and suppliers of plant and equipment supply information on which Malaysian Standards the plant and equipment complies with and about the plant generally to include the following:

(a) suitability of the type of plant to the task.
(b) known hazards (noise levels, moving parts etc).
(c) hazard controls (guards etc).
(d) suitability of the plant to your existing working environment.
(e) how the plant/equipment could fail.
(f) required competency of operators.
(g) research or test results conducted on the plant.
(h) how it is to be maintained.

Consult employees regarding the plant before purchasing the plant to determine if safer (quieter, guarded etc) plant is available.

Insist that persons installing and erecting plant in your workplace provide written work plans specifying how your employees will be protected from injury/illness.

Ensure training has been budgeted for when the plant/equipment is purchased.

OBTAINING FURTHER INFORMATION
For further information regarding plant/equipment that may have to be registered with OHS Authorities refer to the list of contacts for whom to contact in your jurisdiction.

WORKING WITH PLANT WHICH HAS MOVING PARTS
Hazardous plant and equipment includes machinery with moving parts for example:
- Presses;
- Drills and lathes;
- Saws;
- Guillotines;
- Cutting machines;
- Conveyor belts;
- Food processing machinery (mixers and mincers).

MACHINE GUARDING
All moving parts of machines should be guarded to avoid persons getting their clothing, hair, hands and other parts of their body caught. Machine guards are usually of three types:
- **Fixed guards** (barriers) are fixed to the machine and enclose the moving parts. Fixed guards can also protect the operator from flying objects.
- **Interlocking devices** are used when access is required to an operational part of the machine. The device prevents the operation of the machine when the guard is open or when the interlocking guard fails.
- **Presence-sensing devices** include light beams and pressure mats which automatically switch a machine off when the presence of a person is detected.

GENERAL PRECAUTIONS
Where practicable ensure all machine guarding has interlocking devices.
All maintenance work and cleaning should be undertaken with the machine isolated or unplugged to prevent accidental start-up.

Ensure that safe instructions are posted near such machinery regarding the need for isolation or unplugging when cleaning.

Ensure that the competency of machine operators is reviewed on a regular basis.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the discussions above, it is predicted that the possibility in developing one centralised research institute in the state of Penang, Malaysia is very high, due to the current requirement of quality research training to meet the demand of scientists in Malaysia. Nevertheless, more detailed discussion and searches are required to provide more accurate pictures on the future PEN-EPP that would required minimum cost for best advantages. At this stage, approval has to be obtained further to gain more opinions and support to conduct the study to develop one well-equipped centralised research centre in the state that bring highest profit to the state of Penang, Malaysia as well.

As an extension of the proposed PEN-EPP, the location of pilot plant in fact could be applied as Science Fair Project Centre for the primary and secondary schools in the state of Penang, Malaysia where scientifically and mathematically excellence of Penangites and the schools in Penang, Malaysia is stressed in order to promote scientific research culture for Malaysian society overall. In fact, the system of science and technology education particularly in the state of Penang, Malaysia should further optimize the quality of scientific research education among the students where PEN-EPP could be the truly centralized research institute not only for the proposed research university particularly but for all agencies under Ministry of Education and Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Malaysia in promoting school, university and industrial partnerships for all tertiary education institutes in the state of Penang, Malaysia.

**APPENDIX A : COVER LETTER FOR INDIVIDUAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES IN THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA**

TO:
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION MALAYSIA,
BLOCK C5, PARCEL C,
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION CENTRE,
62662 PUTRAJAYA, FEDERAL MALAYSIAN TERRITORY,
MALAYSIA.

Dear sirs,

INFORMATION AND SURVEY ON THE FEASIBILITY TO DEVELOP CENTRALISED RESEARCH INSTITUTES OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN THE STATE OF PENANG, MALAYSIA
With reference to the matter above, I would like to request the information for preparing proposal to develop Penang Engineering Pilot Plant (PEN-EPP), a centralised research institute in the state of Penang, Malaysia.

2. The purpose to request budget estimate to operate the laboratories of your department is to more accurately calculate the cost of operation of the specific industrial laboratories in the state of Penang, Malaysia, whether from government and private sectors, that are interested to shift portion of its research facilities to Engineering Pilot Plant for the state of Penang, Malaysia.

3. Please kindly let me know if you are interested to be interviewed for survey purposes, of which your suggestions and recommendations could be included in the proposal for future reference not only for the directions of your department but also for whole Malaysian and industrial scientific community as well. Any effort to make the proposed Penang Engineering Pilot Plant (PEN-EPP) successfully will be highly appreciated. Please let me know if your department is interested to occupy a space in PEN-EPP in future.

Thank you.

Regards,
Proposal author

APPENDIX B : DETAILED ENGINEERING COSTING FOR TYPICAL CATALYSIS LABORATORIES (Coles-Permer, 2005)

Catalogue Number Description Price (US$) Additional Note
CZ-34105-60 TLC plate holder 39.00 Large size, length 14”
CZ-33689-21 Extreme temperature glove 103.00 Glass body, refillable, temperature 0 – 80C

More detailed research may be required to justify the construction costing.

APPENDIX C : ECONOMY IN MATERIAL SELECTION TO CONSTRUCT PEN-EPP

In most instances, there will be more than one alternative material which may be considered for a specific application. Calculation of true long-term costs for constructing and maintaining plant building requires estimation of the following:

a. total cost of fabricated equipment and piping
b. total utilities installation cost
c. service life
d. maintenance costs : amount and timing
e. time and cost requirements to repair or replace at the end of service life
f. cost of downtime to replace or repair
g. cost of inhibitors, extra control facilities etc, to ensure achievement of predicted service life
h. time value of money
i. factor of taxation and depreciation
j. inflation

More detailed research may be required to justify the construction costing.

DEVELOPING OF NEW COURSE –DIPLOMA AND DEGREE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

CHEMICAL ENGINEERING – AN INTRODUCTION

Chemical engineering encompasses a wide range of disciplines including economic design, operation and management of process systems in which materials are changed in composition or physical state. Chemical engineering has its foundation in chemistry, physics and mathematics; its operations are developed from knowledge provided by these disciplines and by other branches of engineering, applied sciences, biological sciences and economics.

The courses of chemical engineering proposed to Chung Ling Tertiary College are expected to be conducted in the Department of Chemical Engineering, Faculty of Engineering. Certain foundation of chemistry and biotechnology experiments will have to be conducted in the laboratories in the Faculty of Science. The students of the degree and diploma courses will have to apply separate campuses to conduct the coursework of chemical engineering where flexibility could be applied to enable the twinning program and full course to be taught externally where the courses offered are approved by the relevant accreditation committee from professional and tertiary educational bodies of respective countries, particularly in Malaysia. It is expected that the quality of chemical engineering education at diploma and degree levels are equivalent to other approved chemical engineering courses offered by recognized universities, with the differences are that chemical engineering courses offered by Chung Ling Tertiary College provides more flexible mode of study, either via off-campus twinning programmes, full and part time studies at overseas campuses and local Malaysian tertiary college, self-study via online modes in order to cater the needs of the students enrolling in the chemical engineering courses, based on the requirement of individual students and societies, with reference to the more established engineering professionals, particularly civil, mechanical and electrical engineering where the course flexibility are observed.

MISSION STATEMENT FOR CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE IN CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE
The mission is to provide quality chemical engineering education. It focuses on fundamental and specialised knowledge and practice in engineering sciences particularly related to chemical and biological processes. It also stresses on management, ethics and humanities. The chemical engineering course philosophy in Chung Ling Tertiary College is based on the systems approach. The chemical engineering programmes offer integrated and comprehensive educations that transcend various disciplines.

Besides being professionally qualified and competent, its graduates are also spiritually, intellectually, morally and ethically sound. The interdisciplinary approach produces graduates who are capable not only of solving industrial and human problems but also of bringing about and managing change in conformity with the world view. The programme offered by Department of Chemical Engineering fosters close partnership with the industry and the government. It offers its services to both the Engineering community and the public.

STREAMS OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE OFFERED BY CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE

The chemical engineering program at Chung Ling Tertiary College boasts several distinguishing features. Students choose one of the four streams, each of which involves four specialised units and the opportunity to undertake a final-year research project in the option area.

Biotechnology: using biological processes for commercial and industrial applications. Applications include the use of recombinant DNA, the development of micro-organisms and new bioprocessing techniques.

Sustainable Processing: the application of principles of sustainability and life-cycle assessment for the benefit of the environment. Chemical engineers make an important contribution to protecting the environment, especially by developing processes for manufacturing existing and new products from renewable raw material sources.

Nanotechnology: literally, engineering at the molecular level. The revolution will let us fabricate an entire new generation of products that are cleaner, stronger, lighter, and more precise.

Paper Production: this stream introduces the fundamental production issues by focusing on a material that has ideal properties for recycling and is produced from a renewable resource.

INTEGRATED INDUSTRIAL EXPERIENCE FOR CHEMICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS AT CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE MALAYSIA
In their second last semester, high-achieving students will be offered the opportunity of a period of integrated industrial experience. It is an excellent opportunity to improve employment prospects.

EXCHANGE PROGRAMS FOR CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE CHEMICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS

At level three, students maintaining a sufficiently high academic standard will be offered the opportunity to complete a semester at the selected universities. Scholarships are available to eligible students.

SCHOLARSHIPS FROM CHEMICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Partial scholarships designed to help with the cost of tertiary study are offered to students studying chemical engineering. Recipients must have excellent qualifications at entry and maintain a high academic standard throughout their studies.

CAREER OPPORTUNITY IN CHEMICAL ENGINEERING

As populations rise and resources and energy reserves dwindle, the demand for chemical engineer increases. Chemical engineers: “contribute to the development and manufacture of 'smart' products – that is, tailor-made products made sustainably using the most advanced science and technology, such as nanotechnology, cryogenics and zero-gravity processing; take part in the growing advanced biomanufacturing industry that underpins developments in biotechnology, food processing and pharmaceuticals; drive the development of environmentally clean technologies for product manufacturing and power generation; develop processes for manufacturing existing and new products from renewable raw material sources”.

INTRODUCTION OF DIPLOMA OF CHEMICAL AND BIOMOLECULAR ENGINEERING

The Diploma in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering in Chung Ling Tertiary College in Malaysia, expected to launch in near future, will give you a high quality, practice-orientated education in Chemical Engineering. The Diploma in Chemical Engineering was the first diploma in chemical engineering in Chung Ling Tertiary College and remains today, a most sought after qualification. Graduates have established themselves in industry and have performed very well in both degrees level and postgraduate studies.

The chemical and biomedical science clusters are the fastest growing sector in the Malaysian economy. They includes government organizations and international and local
companies involved in research, development, manufacture and marketing in areas related to petroleum, petrochemicals, specialty chemicals, pharmaceuticals and high tech materials.

The Diploma in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering is a 3 year full-time course which will provide you with the foundation required to enter into the many different careers available in not only the chemical but also the dynamic biomedical sector. The Diploma curriculum covers the fundamentals of chemical and biochemical engineering and process engineering. The first level of the course provides broad based modules to impart basic knowledge in science and mathematics, and introduction to chemical engineering. The second level provides the basis of chemical engineering principles and the third level provides chemical engineering practise and design. The course provides the up to date knowledge and skills which are essential in the development of a flexible chemical technologist, who is able to fit into many industries. In the final year of their diploma, students may elect to undertake a pharmaceutical specialisation. This provides specific skills in pharmaceutical technology without detracting from the graduates’ opportunities in chemical and biomedical industries. The 3rd year also includes a 6 month industrial attachment and six week attachment to the Chemical Process Training Centre at selected companies in Malaysia. During the industrial attachment, students will undertake a project in industry. This intensive 6 months attachment programme has been recognized by both employers and universities as one of the reasons Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering graduates can be differentiated by their knowledge, independence and skills.

FIGURE: EXAMPLE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS AND LABORATORY EXAMPLE

QUESTIONS ASKED BY DIPLOMA OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING PROSPECT STUDENTS
What is the minimum admission criteria for the Diploma in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering?

Admission into the Diploma in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering is based on GCE 'O/A' Level / S(T)PM / VCE aggregate scores. Candidates must have healthy grades in English language, mathematics and one science subject.

Do I need to have a pass in 'O' level / SPM / VCE Chemistry and Physics to enroll in the course?

No. You will not be disadvantaged if you have not done chemistry or physics. Chemical engineering involves not just chemistry, but problem solving and the application of systematic and logical reasoning. Students undertaking this diploma will begin with elementary chemistry as part of their curriculum, alongside subjects revolving around engineering and mathematics.

QUESTIONS NORMALLY ASKED BY ALL CHEMICAL ENGINEERING PROSPECT STUDENTS

What's so special about Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia Diploma and Degree in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering?

(1) IChemE Accreditation. The previous Diploma and Degree in Chemical Engineering was awarded accreditation by the Institution of Chemical Engineers (IChemE), the international professional body for chemical engineers. This means that chemical engineering skills and knowledge acquired by a student undertaking the diploma and degree Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia will be recognised by the international community of professional chemical engineers. The Diploma and Degree in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering is similarly likely to receive accreditation.

(2) Pharmaceutical Specialisation. Students who choose to enrol in this diploma can opt for subjects that specialise in pharmaceutical manufacturing in their final year of study. The pharmaceutical specialisation stream is based on core modules aimed for the petroleum and petrochemical industry but with additional areas aimed to fill the gap in training for skills needed in the pharmaceutical sector. Should you choose to follow this stream, you will be better poised to enter the pharmaceutical industry.

(3) 6 Month Industrial Attachment. Students in the final year of this diploma undergo an industrial attachment for a period of 6 months. In this time, they are considered as staff of a local or local-based multinational company and learn hands on skills to supplement the knowledge gained at polytechnic. The period of attachment is unique and provides students with the confidence required to handle their future jobs as well as leverage for building professional networks. Here at Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia, we offer a proportion of our students the opportunity to serve their industrial attachment overseas. This gives students exposure to chemical engineering practice outside Malaysia.

(4) Biomolecular Engineering. The Diploma and Degree in Chemical and Biomolecular
Engineering is one of the first Chemical Engineering Diploma and Degree to include topics in Biomolecular Engineering in its curriculum. The course is in line with degree level Chemical Engineering programmes in all universities throughout the world.

Where do graduates work?

The Diploma and Degree in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering provides training for the petrochemical, chemical, pharmaceutical and biopharmaceutical industries in Malaysia. These industries comprise a host of multinational and local companies specialising in manufacturing activities such as oil refining, petrochemicals and specialty chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Other areas where chemical engineers are employed are in environmental and energy management, food and beverage, detergents, agrochemicals, paints and coatings and innovative chemical products, the electronics industry and of course the biomedical sector.

How does Chemical Engineering differ from Chemical Process Technology, Applied Chemistry and Industrial Chemistry?

Chemical Engineering and Chemistry although related are very different disciplines. First and foremost, Chemical Engineering is an engineering discipline while Chemistry is a science. A chemist typically works in laboratories undertaking laboratory analysis and undertaking chemistry related research and development. A chemical engineer's training on the other hand allows him or her to see the bigger picture. They understand that engineering factors also affect the progress of chemical reactions, factors such as mixing, mass transfer, heat transfer, process control strategies and reactor design; fundamental chemical engineering subjects. Chemical engineers are more actively involved in control, design and optimization of chemical processes. It should however be noted that chemical engineers do sometimes apply their skills in chemistry laboratories (as do some biotechnology graduates). Their ability to view the bigger picture of chemical and petrochemical processing sometimes gives chemical engineers the edge in career development.

The course structures are also very different. Chemistry based courses are very strong in all branches of chemical science; inorganic, physical, organic, molecular and analytical chemistry. On the other hand, Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia's Diploma and Degree in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering includes only 2 traditional chemistry subjects, but builds on these foundations in its chemical engineering diploma. In this way, chemical engineering students learn chemistry through application rather than as theory.

What facilities are available?

Here at Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia, the Diploma and Degree in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering is conducted by the Faculty of Engineering. Our laboratories are equipped with the latest in teaching-scale models of bona fide chemical process unit operations and process control units found in industrial sites. We also have computer laboratories for simulations in chemical process software applications.
Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia has long been recognized as having one of the best equipped science teaching colleges in the region. The Diploma and Degree in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering laboratories will interface with these facilities thus providing a first class practical experience in the area of Biomolecular Engineering.

For how long has Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia been training people to work in the petrochemical and chemical process industries?

The Chemical Engineering Department of Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia has been training students to work in the petrochemical industry since the establishment of the polytechnic. In fact, many mechanical engineering and biotechnology graduates work in the chemical, petrochemical, pharmaceutical industries. The Diploma and Degree in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering builds on this solid background of excellence in engineering education.

Is the training modern and up to date?

In the development of this course, the advice of employers and academics from local and overseas universities was sought. The objective of these consultations was to ensure that the course was so structured to meet the needs of industry. Chemical Engineering is a fast moving engineering discipline and the Department did not want to make the common mistake of designing a Chemical Engineering course that is not up to date and flexible to meet the changing needs of industry. It should be noted that even before our first graduates have been produced, employers have stated that they will readily employ them while local and overseas universities have granted our graduates exemptions from further studies. Our emphasis on developing strong foundations rather than just training students for a job, gives graduates with Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia’s Diploma and Degree in Chemical and Biomolecular Engineering a very strong competitive edge.

FIGURE: EXPERIMENTATION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS AT CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE MALAYSIA
MODIFICATION OF COURSE FOR POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA OF CHEMICAL AND BIOMOLECULAR ENGINEERING IN CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE MALAYSIA

Registered full-time Duration for International Onshore Students on student visas: 1 Year

Introduction

This course provides an advanced professional qualification for graduates in engineering or applied science disciplines (not usually for graduate chemical engineers). Applicants will be graduates with qualifications in areas related to chemical engineering and intending to work in the chemical processing industries. Chemical engineering graduates, especially those with honours, should consider enrolling in the Master and PhD of Engineering (Chemical Engineering) by research.

Course Entry Requirements/Prerequisites

A recognised degree in engineering or applied science at honours level or a recognised degree in engineering or applied science without honours but with relevant experience. Such candidates will be accepted at the discretion of the Head of Department. Candidates with an appropriate pass degree can be accepted at the discretion of the Head of Department but will be required to complete up to 12 full units (25 credits) over one and a half years of full-time study (or part-time equivalent). Transfer from the Graduate Certificate to this course is allowable subject to the approval of the Head of Department. Recognition of Prior Learning. Applications for recognition of prior learning are assessed on an individual basis.

Duration and Availability

This fee paying course is one year full-time study. Two intakes are offered each year, in March and August.

Intermediate Awards I

A student who has successfully completed the requirements of an approved intermediate award may apply for graduation in that award subject to approval of the Head of School/Department. Fees apply. Intermediate awards approved for this course appear below.

Intermediate Awards II

Graduate Certificate in Chemical Engineering
Additional Course Expenses

Students may be expected to purchase a number of textbooks, readers and other essential study materials.

Course Structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course structure</th>
<th>Hrs / Week</th>
<th>Credit</th>
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<tbody>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td>25.0</td>
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<td>Process Design and Synthesis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chemical Engineering Thermodynamics</td>
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#Enrolment is only permitted if four full (25 credits) units have already been successfully completed
*Only four of these units may be selected each semester

Availability

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<th>Year</th>
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<td>202X</td>
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<td>Y</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The information displayed above refers to study periods and locations where the course is available for first time entry. Students are normally only offered or admitted to a course once.

*The course itself may not be available either solely internally or externally but individual units may be offered in either or both of those modes. Prospective students should contact the Course Coordinator for further information.

^Course and associated units are offered in this mode permitting International Onshore student enrolment.

#Course and associated units are offered in this online only mode and DO NOT permit International Onshore student enrolment.

**DIFFERENCES IN THE DIPLOMA AND DEGREE OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING**

Those with credits in the Certificate of basic sciences, mathematics and engineering courses, particularly physics, chemistry, mathematics, optional biology and foundation of chemical engineering could be allowed to enrol in the course. The duration of study for diploma is three years whereas five year duration is required for completion of honour bachelor degree in chemical engineering. In fact, most subjects studies in the first five semesters of the diploma of chemical engineering is similar to that of the degree course except in the final semester of the diploma coursework two choices are available. Those students preferred to complete the diploma course only could undertake short research project as fulfilment to be awarded diploma of chemical engineering in Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia whereas those wish to continue straight to the degree course of chemical engineering could apply to transfer the credit straight to the sixth semester of the chemical engineering degree courses. By flexibility reasons, those degree students preferred to obtain diploma and graduate earlier to enter the workforce should apply to the Department of Chemical Engineering about the intention only after two years of study with passes of all the subjects required by the diploma course. Depending on the relevant experiences of the students, practical training and research projects for undergraduate students could be exempted if proposed documentation is shown to the examiner for grading of industrial training and research project conducted outside the university.

**INTRODUCTION OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING – ONLINE SELF STUDY COURSE**

Chemical engineering is a field that involve the application of engineering concepts, particularly of physical sciences, in various chemical processes through upscaling and pilot plant studies from laboratory skills. Unlike all other non-technical subjects like business and law, the study of engineering subjects without research laboratories and
practical industrial experiences seemed incomplete in the field of its unique discipline that stresses on technical skills rather than solely on engineering theories.

In order to fulfil the requirement for the accreditation of Institution of Chemical Engineers in the non-traditional course where the lectures and human presentation are substituted by internet and paper self-study mode of chemical engineering, modification of the syllabuses are required in order to fulfil the requirement of the degree of chemical engineering course. There are various methods and modifications applied to make both traditional lectures and online self-study methods equal in credit load, namely by substitution of laboratory credits in traditional chemical engineering course to practical training with relevance industrial experiences of which the grading is provided by industrial supervisors rather than university lecturers. In the evaluation of grades for theoretical sections, unlike traditional methods where the exams are conducted in specific examination halls in the university, online chemical engineering candidates will need to attend the exams in the appointed places suggested by chemical engineering degree provider, particularly in the nearest colleges or halls to the registered address of the candidates. The exams are possible to be conducted with all the registered candidates in the same areas or the individual candidates may have to join with other university exam candidates who take the same courses.

**COMPARISON OF TRADITIONAL LECTURE AND ONLINE SELF-STUDY CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE**

Self-study candidates require high level of discipline to review the study of chemical engineering subjects rather than pushed by the progress of the lectures. Unlike traditional full time candidates, self-study students seldom have opportunity to discuss with the fellow university students about the applications of certain problem-solving techniques and theoretical understandings. Self-study students possess the same problem as part-time registered students in the sense of getting the guidance from fellow students. Limited time is available to discuss with the lecturers on-site due to working load normally burdening the part-time and self-study students, preventing the students to obtain high scores in chemical engineering subjects.

Online self-study students gather the material of study online in the form of scripts, VCDs, lecture voice recording whereas traditional chemical engineering students are able to discuss with the lecturers directly on certain chemical engineering concepts, where the reference books and material could be available directly from bookstore or lecturers involved in preparing the examination questions directly. Although self-study and online chemical engineering students are able to obtain material more systematically, the opportunity to have direct interaction with the lecturers preparing the exam questions are rare and most communications are done online via phone or e-mail.

**OVERVIEW OF METHODS FOR ONLINE CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE EXECUTION**
1. Preparation of study module
Module of chemical engineering need to be prepared that could be accessible online. The chapter and study methods are required to be arranged accordingly. Module prepared should be arranged in easily understandable methods, with proper reference books in addition to module designed by the Board of Examiner of Chemical Engineering. Sample questions and answers, past year examination papers and online support system are available for registered students provided with access username and passwords. To make the course more interactive, quizzes will be available on monthly basis where the grades will be added as bonus for participating candidates and serve as control for self-study progress.

2. Course accreditation by chemical engineering professional bodies and government
The online self-study chemical engineering requires approval from the Institution of Chemical Engineers and government, particularly educational board to approve the course. This is normally done by professional and experienced academic staffs from the faculties and department of chemical engineering in the universities.

3. Practical training supervisory communication for industrial preparation
The laboratory credits for practical subjects, particularly in unit operations, fluid mechanics, general chemistry etc will be conducted in either colleges or industries where relevant facilities are available. Renting for facility usage is required especially under research project training. Certain trainees will be paid allowances in conducting industrial projects and practical training, approved by supervisors under collaborative agreement.

4. Execution timetable
Study timetable could be available online that contains the contacts for the communication between the chemical engineering online students and the chemical engineering demonstrators. The modules provided online must be completed without delay.

5. Examination method
The exams of theoretical sections will be conducted at specific centres provided by chemical engineering examination board, expected once every six months in local college or university campuses. The reminder e-mails and phones will be sent to the candidates before the examination date, managed by organizing college administration, that could also serve as exam invigilator with one representative from the Board of Examiner for the online chemical engineering course provider, that will lead the progress of exam and bring back the answers for marking.

6. Practical duration and grading
Both industrial training and research projects will take place at least six months preferably in research institution where chemical engineering research facilities are available. Grades provided by industrial supervisors will be submitted to chemical engineering board supervisors as procedures.
Grading and result submission
All the papers will be marked and graded by the lecturers upon receipt of the paper based on the standard marking procedures. Individual communication could be made with known lecturers about the marking format that will be published online too.

Result declaration and submission
The results will be received by the candidate two months after the examination where the checking of the performance and analysis need to be done within two weeks for any appeal case. The final results will be submitted to computer analysis for storage and statistical analysis purposes.

Graduation
Upon completion all the module required plus industrial training, graduation ceremony will also be available for graduates in the same areas. Those graduates could use the certificate awarded by online chemical engineering degree for job promotion, application for higher position or application of postgraduate studies by research or coursework in approved universities.

**STEPS REQUIRED FOR ONLINE CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE**

**Decide what to study**

Browse through the units and find the ones you want to study. If you're interested in a qualification, check which units you need to complete. The Handbook for Online Chemical Engineering Course provides units and qualification information in print. Check your local newsagent or buy a copy. Make sure the unit is available in the study period you want to register in.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Study Period</th>
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<th>Finishes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>February 10</td>
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<td>May 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two</td>
<td>May 12</td>
<td>May 29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Three</td>
<td>August 11</td>
<td>August 28</td>
<td>November 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Four</td>
<td>November 10</td>
<td>November 27</td>
<td>February 23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Register the Chemical Engineering Online Course**

Registration is simple - you can do it online, by mail, fax, in person or over the phone.

a. Click on “Register online”
b. Register over the phone
c. Fax a form
d. Mail your form
e. Visit the Chemical Engineering Online Course Division in the university course provider

Pay the fee
Most undergraduate units fall into two bands - arts and humanities, business, IT science and engineering. For Chemical Engineering Online Course, certain fee need to be paid in science and engineering. Each unit description includes fee information. You can pay your fees upfront by cheque, credit card or money order.

Buy your textbooks
You may be required to purchase one or more textbooks for your study, just like at an on-campus university. The unit descriptions in the website contain details of set textbooks.

Receive learning materials
Study materials are generally sent out by post the week before or during the first week of the study period. If your unit is online, you will receive login details from the university. Make sure you check your e-mail for messages from the university regularly.

Study the unit content
You then study your unit using the course materials, textbooks and online resources. You may also join online discussion groups to get more out of the course, join the Student Association, find a mentor to help you study, and access other study aids to help you succeed.

Exams
Many units are assessed through compulsory examination, just like they are on-campus. Your study materials will guide you on what aspects of the unit to concentrate on to help you prepare for the exam.

During the study period, you will need to arrange for a trusted person to supervise you as you take your exam in university-like conditions. Your exam supervisor, or invigilator, will be sent the exam materials, and will be responsible for returning your completed paper to the university for marking. Professional invigilation services are available in some areas.
Graduate
Once you have finished all of the requirements for a qualification, you will be able to graduate. You can arrange to attend your graduation ceremony with the on-campus students at the university, or receive your degree certificate through the mail. You will have a fully-recognised university degree conferred by a leading university, just as if you had studied on-campus. It's your choice whether you tell people how you got your degree. If you are studying individual units as a short course, there is no graduation.

Introduction to Online Chemical Engineering Degree

The Bachelor of Chemical Engineering from Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia provides students with the molecular level of chemical and technological systems to devise strategies to solve important practical problems. Chemical engineering and biochemical technology are shaping the environment and chemical supply, ensuring that all chemical processes can be optimized and produced in big amount more safely. Drawing on core science areas such as thermodynamics, environmental chemistry and engineering unit operations this degree is taught by researchers of the leading edge of industry practice. The degree is designed to meet the needs of students who wish to pursue careers in engineering sciences and provide a chemistry specialisation for intending teachers.

Majors: Chemical Engineering and Applied Chemical Technology

This degree provides students with the necessary technological skills to deal with complex systems, while using modern chemical technological techniques. It covers the areas of pharmaceutical and industrial chemicals, waste and plant project management, environmental biotechnology diagnostics and biochemical production systems. Students develop core knowledge and techniques in chemicals and processes identification along with equipment unit operations, chemical engineering thermodynamic systems, mass and heat transfers. Students can choose to specialise in either process control or waste management technology in the final level of this degree.

Career Prospects

Graduates of this degree can work in every area of chemistry and chemical engineering, from chemicals synthesis in pilot plant to chemical process optimization and environmental protection. Graduates can be employed in research, production and testing positions in government and private laboratories and in the field. The graduates are renowned for their 'real world' education and their 'hands-on' skills which make them highly desirable to employers.

Professional Recognition
Graduates satisfy the requirements of the Malaysian Institution of Engineers for full membership. Depending on choice of courses, they may also satisfy the requirements of the Institution of Chemical Engineers, the Malaysian Royal Society of Chemistry and others.

Laboratory, clinical and practical classes

Due to the specialist nature of this degree, students are required to attend Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia in Penang island to complete practical and laboratory classes. These classes will be offered in block mode, of one week of intensive practical work during most units on site at Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia Penang campus. There will be one week of block practical in each half of the calendar year. Those registering complete block practicals towards the end of the study period, whereas those registering in others will complete the block practicals mid-way in the study period. Students will be told when the block practical will be at the start of the study period and attendance is compulsory.

Degree Requirements

A student must complete 24 units, comprising: At least eight units must be Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia units; Students must complete eight units at Level One, eight units at Level Two and eight units at Level Three; At least eight units can be chosen from information technology, mathematics and science units.

Credit for Previous Studies

Students may be able to get credit for previous studies conducted at other institutions. If applying for credit, documentation, including original transcripts of academic records or certified copies of unit outlines and an explanation of the grading system must be sent to the co-ordinator. Credit cannot be given for units completed more than ten years ago.

Procedures for Advice and Registration

Students are recommended to register with Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia. Students intending to gain the degree must register with the Faculty of Engineering and Industrial Sciences after completing at least two units. In registering with Chung Ling Tertiary College Malaysia for the degree, students need to complete the Course Advice and Registration form and pay the required fee, in order to receive advice on credit, unit selection and degree information. The non-refundable fee is payable when registering for the degree, with an annual fee to maintain the registration.
POTENTIAL PROBLEMS FOR CONDUCTING ONLINE SELF-STUDY CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE

Factor 1: Long preparation
A lot of professions are required to design the module of chemical engineering, maintenance of online database systems and other administrative affairs because chemical engineering online courses are absolutely new branch of engineering courses in comparison to mechanical, civil and electrical engineering.

Factor 2: Industrial laboratory grading
The difficulty of providing standard form of industrial practises is due to the subjectivity of grading among the supervisors handling the practical areas and subjects.

Factor 3: Research project supervisory communication
Due to long distant communication barrier may exist especially among students not very well-versed in English language. Certain uncommunicated items and expressions are impossible to be passed online.

Factor 4: Administration of distant examination
Additional staffs from Board of Examination for Online Chemical Engineering are required to ensure the course and examination provided at distant meet the requirement of the standards.

Factor 5: Additional maintenance cost
Maintenance of websites and modules incurred high cost that will increase the cost of administration. Additional effort has to be placed on communication with candidates about the examination, changes of course structures etc that will indirectly transfer the cost to the candidates.

Factor 6: Disciplines of candidates in self-study
The candidates of self-study require high level of discipline in self-study as a basic of training to be independently to conduct research and analysis towards gaining appropriate knowledge particularly at advanced level and postgraduate studies.

Factor 7: Market requirement for chemical engineering course
Preliminary surveys are required to attract enough students particularly high school leavers and working apprentices interested to undertake chemical engineering courses at distant levels.

Factor 8: Competition among the tertiary education provider
This is a new mode of study for chemical engineering students that could be found nowhere in the world but competition is expected from other institution of higher learning once the course is established.
SUPPLEMENTARY FACILITIES FOR ONLINE CHEMICAL ENGINEERING COURSE

Chemical engineering, like other field of science and engineering facilities, require equipment for practical training and research purposes. Normally laboratory, practical training and research project sections have been substituted by working experiences for more than two years in the field but this is absolutely not possible for certain self-study mode of theory of chemical technology unless supplementary equipment and facilities are available that could be rented for conducting laboratory classes. Certain used equipment or those of partially defected could be purchased at the centralised science centre laboratories, to enable certain research projects to be conducted at home or self-constructed workshops that meet the requirement of occupational, health and safety regulations.

References:
Chemical Engineering Education Project Committee (1968/69), “Chemical Engineering Faculties of Canada and United States”, The Committee, American Institutes of Chemical Engineers.
Engineering Education Australia Website : http://www.eeaust.com.au/
Website of Open University Australia : www.open.edu.au
Websites of Chemical Engineering Pilot Plant (CEPP), University Technology Malaysia : http://www.cepp.utm.my
Website of Ministry of Education Malaysia : http://www.moe.gov.my
Website of Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation Malaysia : http://www.mosti.gov.my
Website of University Science Malaysia : http://www.usm.my
Website of Swinburne University of Technology Malaysia : http://www.swinburne.edu.my
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2, Avenue Gabriel, 75382 Paris Cedex 08, France.
Tel : (+33-1) 45.24.74.56
Fax : (+33-1) 45.24.74.58
E-mail : Youngrf@state.gov
APPENDIX A:

GROUP PETITION TO CONSTRUCT CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF PENANG IN MALAYSIA

Here the community members of throughout the world would like to support the establishment of Chung Ling Tertiary College in the state of Penang in Malaysia. The members of the community will guarantee to fully utilize the facilities in future proposed University College building to conduct teaching, learning and activities in various professional studies relevant to the objectives and purposes of the Chinese community.

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Please refer to website for the proposal of Chung Ling Tertiary College in the state of Penang in Malaysia. Further information could be available from: Name (volunteer) at e-mail: ............... , mobile / sms: ............... Thank you for your support.
APPENDIX B :

PETITION TO SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE, PENANG IN MALAYSIA

Name :

Optional -
Phone :
E-mail :
Postal Address :

Do you understand Chinese language?  Written / Oral / None

“I wish to support the Chung Ling Tertiary College Establishment”

Signature :
Date :

____________________________________

RECEIPT OF PETITION : THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT IN TERTIARY COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT
CONTACT PERSON : ............... PHONE : ............... E-MAIL : .........................
VOLUNTEER MAILING ADDRESS : ...............................................

PETITION TO SUPPORT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE, PENANG IN MALAYSIA

Name :

Optional -
Phone :
E-mail :
Postal Address :

Do you understand Chinese language?  Written / Oral / None

“I wish to support the Chung Ling Tertiary College Establishment”

Signature :
Date :

____________________________________

RECEIPT OF PETITION : THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT IN TERTIARY COLLEGE DEVELOPMENT
CONTACT PERSON : ............... PHONE : ............... E-MAIL : .........................
VOLUNTEER MAILING ADDRESS : ...............................................
APPENDIX C : FORMAL LETTER TO REQUEST EXTERNAL SPONSORSHIPS FOR
CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF PENANG IN MALAYSIA

Dear sirs,
REQUEST FOR SPONSORSHIPS OF LAND AND BUILDING FOR CHUNG LING
TERTIARY COLLEGE

With reference to the matter above, as a volunteer to develop Chung Ling Tertiary College, I would like to request sponsorships for the building of tertiary educational institute that could help the society to conduct various tertiary educational activities that could benefit mainly the multicultural Chinese communities.

2. The purpose of the sponsorship for the building particularly for tertiary study programs is to promote the understanding of the concept of Chinese culture and philosophies through various professional development programs organized by the professional groups where one physical building is required such as Tertiary College. The type of academic faculties and research departments will be suggested by the interested organization or individual to meet with the objective of the Tertiary College as a building, land and utility sponsor, at the same time, to meet the objectives of the other sponsoring organizations. The proposed Tertiary College Building will try to suggest tertiary educational program that could mainly suit the need of your organization, at the same time, ensure the program that funded by your organization is suitable for the needs of the multiracial, multicultural and multireligious community and consistent with the aims and objectives of societies.

3. Kindly please contact me if your organization or yourself would like to donate cash or cash-in-kind, volunteering services, beneficial ideas and constructive directions that could be helpful mainly for your organization or yourself to expand your business opportunity among the multiracial community via physical tertiary college establishment program.

4. At the same time, you or your organization is welcome to request further details on the issues and content of sponsorship proposal that need to be addressed before proceeding into formal discussion progressively. Please inform us your requirement and the tertiary college establishment committee will try to fulfil the wishes of the sponsors to make the application of physical tertiary education centre sponsorship successful.

5. At this stage, I would like to express my appreciation towards your concern for the society via reviewing and supporting the social events organized by the Tertiary College Building via physical higher educational institutional sponsorships.

Thank you!

With Blessings,
Name, Volunteer for Tertiary College Establishment Committee
Address :
Mobile / SMS :
E-mail :
APPENDIX D: COVER LETTER AND QUESTIONNAIRE TO CONSTRUCT CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF PENANG IN MALAYSIA

COVER LETTER FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF INTERVIEWS IN THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TERTIARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Dear interested volunteers,

I would like to appreciate your effort and commitment in the participation of the short interview to complete the questionnaire for the initial survey on the establishment of Tertiary College, a higher education centre of Chinese origin.

The purposes of the proposed Tertiary College are to provide a fixed and self-owned professional development spaces for the multicultural community members to conduct various higher educational studies that will bring profits to the fellow intellect groups in the society in various professional practises and increase the marketing values of the educational and philosophical outputs of the Chinese Studies. This is a long term project, so serious consideration and efforts has to be placed on it. As an initial step, this survey has to be conducted to research on the best direction in the establishment of the Tertiary College Building that suit the objectives of the multicultural Chinese community, at the same time, relevant to the professional development activities of the community members.

This survey will take approximately 15 minutes. It could be completed online and submitted to the organisers. The interviewer will appreciate if you could spent some time to present your comment and ideas that will be forwarded to decision maker for the Tertiary College Building Committee to provide better facilities to all the future community members.

With thanks,
The Interviewer
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SURVEY IN DEVELOPING CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF PENANG IN MALAYSIA

Notice: Please choose the answer(s) of your choice.

SECTION A: APPROVAL FOR CONSTRUCTION OF TERTIARY COLLEGE BUILDING
1. Do you agree one Chung Ling Tertiary College Building to be constructed?
   □ Yes (If yes, go to B)  □ No (If no, go to A2)

2. If No to A1, please indicate the reason(s) of your objection.
   □ involving too high cost  □ difficult to manage
   □ not enough students  □ other(s): please indicate
   □ not required for small community _____________

SECTION B: TERTIARY COLLEGE BUILDING DESIGN SELECTION
1. What is the type of building that you desire for Chung Ling Tertiary College Building?
   □ one storey cuboid  □ hexagon
   □ double storeys cuboids □ other(s): please indicate
   □ pentagon _____________

2. What is the location do you intend to locate the Chung Ling Tertiary College Building?
   □ Georgetown Central □ Tanjung Bunga □ other(s): please indicate
   □ Penang Island West □ Air Itam Suburb _____________

3. What is the value of building do you desire for Chung Ling Tertiary College Building?
   □ below 1 Million □ 3 Millions – 5 Millions □ More than 8 Millions
   □ 1 Million – 3 Millions □ 5 Millions – 8 Millions (Ringgit Malaysia, RM)

4. What is/are the main objective(s) of constructing Chung Ling Tertiary College Building?
   □ internal self-owned educational space □ facilitate Chinese studies
   □ save cost of students in long term □ other(s): please indicate
   □ more convenience for tertiary studies _____________

5. Do you agree to provide all sorts of support to the establishment of Chung Ling Tertiary College Building?
   □ Yes  □ No

SECTION C: CHARACTER OF INTERVIEWEE
1. What is/are your profession(s)?
   □ Professor / Lecturer / Teacher □ Technical staff □ other(s): please indicate
   □ Engineer □ Student _____________

2. What is your age group?
   □ below 18 □ 26 – 35 □ Above 50
   □ 18 – 25 □ 26 – 50
3. What is your level of education?
□ High School    □ Degree
□ Postdoctorate  □ Professional Certificate
□ Diploma       □ Postgraduate

SECTION D : PROFESSIONALISM

1. How many years have you been in your profession?
□ less than 3 years □ 6 – 15 years □ Above 25 years
□ 3 – 5 years      □ 16 – 25 years

2. Do you belong to any professional membership group?
□ Yes (If yes, please specify: ) □ No (If no, reason: )

SECTION E : INTERVIEWEE CONTACT

NAME:
PHONE:
ADDRESS:
E-MAIL:
SIGNATURE: DATE:

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERVIEW
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

RECEIPT FOR INTERVIEW PARTICIPATION

NAME OF INTERVIEWER:
SIGNATURE:
PHONE:
DATE:
E-MAIL:
TIME:
ADDRESS:
LOCATION OF INTERVIEW:

THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING IN THE INTERVIEW
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SURVEY IN DEVELOPING CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE IN THE STATE OF PENANG IN MALAYSIA – CHINESE LANGUAGE

1. 你认为钟灵大学学院应该建立总大学在何处？
   (a) 乔治市 (GEORGETOWN)
   (b) 阿依淡 (AYER ITAM)
   (c) 丹绒武雅 (TANJUNG BUNGA)
   (d) 其他地点，请注明：

2. 钟灵大学学院应该招收怎样的大学生？
   (a) 特优甲等
   (b) 优等乙等
   (c) 中等丙等
   (d) 劣质

3. 钟灵大学学院势必朝向世界性卓越超级优秀大学的目标，那心目中的大学应该会在全世界优秀大学排名表排在哪里？
   (a) 一至一百名
   (b) 一百零一至二百名
   (c) 二百零一至三百名
   (d) 超过三百名至榜上无名

4. 钟灵大学学院预料招收华人的巴仙率是：
   (a) 一百巴仙
   (b) 七十至九十九巴仙
   (c) 五十至六十九巴仙
   (d) 低过五十巴仙

5. 在您心目中谁会是最理想的钟灵大学学院副校长？

6. 您是否认为在计划中的钟灵大学学院是一间以华人为主的偏激主义种族大学？
   (a) 是
   (b) 否
   (c) 不知道，试写出原因；

7. 试选出钟灵大学学院所应该提供的科系：
   (a) 牙医学系
   (b) 土木工程系
   (c) 会计系
   (d) 自然科学
   (e) 化学
   (f) 物理
   (g) 化学工程
   (h) 机械工程
   (i) 电气工程
   (j) 食品科学
(k) 法律
(l) 数学
(m) 生物
(n) 绘测学
(o) 宗教哲学
(p) 工商管理
(q) 中医学
(r) 中文与中国文学
(s) 社会科学
(t) 心理学
(u) 西方医学
(v) 电脑工程
(w) 电脑科学
(x) 地理
(y) 语文
(z) 基础工艺或其他，请说明:

8. 试选出钟灵大学学院所应提供科系的程度是：
(a) 文凭班
(b) 证书班
(c) 学士班
(d) 硕士班
(e) 博士班
(f) 其他，请说明:

9. 试选出钟灵大学学院所应具有的大学专业办学目标：
(a) 提供最优秀的高水准教育
(b) 聚集特优生予一所学府互相间学习
(c) 成立华人为主的研究院
(d) 提供最佳及最好的成人学习的硬体，软体设备与学习研究环境
(e) 培训并提供最高素质的讲师与研究人员
(f) 塑造一个种族，宗教与文化和谐平衡的学习与研究空间
(g) 为社区与国家训练高素质的各行业专家与专业人士
(h) 其他，请说明：

10. 您认为钟灵大学学院的大学校长与副校长的最佳种族人选是：
(a) 华人或中国人后代
(b) 土著
(c) 英国人后代
(d) 其他，请说明：

11. 钟灵大学学院预料招收华人高级行政人员，讲师与研究人员的巴仙率是：
(a) 一百巴仙
(b) 七十至九十九巴仙
(c) 五十至六十九巴仙
12. 钟灵大学学院所应招收华人总工作人员（非高级行政人员）的巴仙率是:
(a) 一百巴仙
(b) 七十至九十九巴仙
(c) 低过七十巴仙
(d) 没有意见

13. 钟灵大学学院所应招收非大马国籍的外国学生的比率会设在目标予:
(a) 低过五巴仙
(b) 六至二十巴仙
(c) 超过二十巴仙
(d) 没有意见

14. 钟灵大学学院会有多栋高楼大厦作为行政中心，研究院，讲堂及室其他室内活用途。您认为大学最高建筑物会有多少层楼?
(a) 低过五层
(b) 六至十层
(c) 十一至二十层
(d) 二十一至三十层
(e) 超过三十层

15. 在您印象中的钟灵大学学院应该准备哪一项设备?（可选超过一项）
(a) 游泳池
(b) 室内体育馆
(c) 健身房
(d) 回教堂
(e) 天主教堂（包括基督及犹太教使用）
(f) 寺庙（佛教，兴都教，锡克教使用）
(g) 多元宗教中心
(h) 科学展览馆
(i) 博物院
(j) 美术馆
(k) 学生活动大厦或建筑特定
(l) 商业中心
(m) 公园及草场
(n) 养马场
(o) 附作多元用途讲堂
(p) 法庭
(q) 图书馆
(r) 读书室（二十四小时）
(s) 电脑室（二十四小时）
(t) 养鱼场
(u) 小湖
(v) 多元功能用途会议室
(w) 停车大楼或场
(x) 免费食水具
(y) 缆车或巴士 (校内使用)
(z) 其他 : (请清楚列明各项项目无拘束)
16. 如果钟灵大学学院向您筹款，您会捐出多少钱? (大马币)
   (a) 低于一百
   (b) 一百至五百
   (c) 五百至一千
   (d) 一千至一万
   (e) 超过一万
17. 如果钟灵大学学院须要您的协助，请问您会在哪一方面帮得上?
   (a) 没有兴趣
   (b) 帮不上忙或不知道怎样协助
   (c) 财力协助
   (d) 捐助地皮
   (e) 赠送建筑材料
   (f) 义务人力资源开校行政
   (g) 宣传
   (h) 祈祷发展顺利
   (i) 加入建校筹委会智囊团
   (j) 提供创校免费专业指导设计 - 校园场地、课程纲要、法律事务等
   (k) 捐献软体设备电脑科学仪器、文化及艺术设计、校车树木等
   (l) 政治庇护
   (m) 提供高素质的优惠及纯正折扣的物质与服务以减低建校开销及成本
   (n) 其他: (请列明或选择多项)
18. 您认为钟灵大学学院应该注册为一间股票交易所的挂牌公司吗?
   (a) 是
   (b) 否
   (c) 不知道
19. 钟灵大学学院的教育管理及研究发展模式应该向哪一个国家的大学看齐?
   (a) 中国
   (b) 美国
   (c) 英国
   (d) 新加坡
   (e) 大马本土
   (f) 其他，请列明:
20. 如果钟灵大学学院成功开办的话，您是否会把您的子女送入就读大专科系?
   (a) 是
   (b) 否
   (c) 不知道
21. 您认为钟灵大学学院兴学的最终目标应该是:
(a) 使华文中国语文成为统一国家及中华民族的团结语言
(b) 提供华人子弟升学至大专教育水准的管道
(c) 不分民族及国际地位为世界子民提供世界水准的大专教育
(d) 其他，请列明：

22. 您认为成立钟灵大学学院的宏愿口号应该是：
(a) 爱吾钟灵
(b) 仁慎勤毅
(c) 育我育人
(d) 华族第一
(e) 其他，请列明：

23. 您认为象征钟灵大学学院的符号应该会有（可选多过一项）：
(a) 时钟
(b) 月亮
(c) 星星
(d) 太阳
(e) 树木
(f) 鸟
(g) 稻米
(h) 火箭
(i) 眼睛
(j) 剑
(k) 书
(l) 十字架
(m) 卍字
(n) 桥
(o) 水
(p) 其他，请列明：

24. 您认为象征钟灵大学学院的颜色应该会有（可选多过一项）：
(a) 红
(b) 橙
(c) 黄
(d) 绿
(e) 蓝
(f) 靛青
(g) 紫
(h) 金
(i) 银
(j) 铜
(k) 其他，请列明：

25. 要成立钟灵大学学院的年份年份应该定于：
(a) 2015年–2026年
26. 要正式成立钟灵大学学院的生肖十二地支的年份应设于:
(a) 子(鼠)
(b) 丑(牛)
(c) 寅(虎)
(d) 卯(兔)
(e) 辰(龙)
(f) 巳(蛇)
(g) 午(马)
(h) 未(羊)
(i) 申(猴)
(j) 酉(鸡)
(k) 戌(狗)
(l) 亥(猪)
27. 凭您个人的见解与智慧，建立钟灵大学学院的展望将会是:
(a) 当务之急
(b) 尚可一试
(c) 妙想天开
(d) 其他，请列明:
28. 您认为钟灵大学学院的校长(CHANCELLOR)的最佳人选的背景必须是(可选多过一项)
(a) 马来西亚最高元首或其皇室成员代表
(b) 马来西亚政治人物代表
(c) 教授级专才
(d) 德高望重的社会人物
(e) 其他，请列明:
29. 钟灵大学学院的男女学生的比率应该是:
(a) 10:0
(b) 7:2
(c) 5:5
(d) 3:7
(e) 0:10
(f) 没有性别固打
(g) 其他，请列明:
30. 以下的华人佳节中，有哪一个节目应该被列为钟灵大学学院的特别假期? (可选多过一项)
(a) 华人新年春节(正月初一)
(b) 天公诞(正月初九)
(c) 元宵节(正月十五)
(d) 清明节
(e) 端午节（五月初五）
(f) 中元节（七月十五）
(g) 中秋节（八月十五）
(h) 冬至
(i) 大年初夕（十二月二十九或三十）（农历）
(j) 其他，请列明：

31. 未来的钟灵大学学院学术及研究高级行政人员将会优先保留给钟灵校友在各领域杰出人才。您会介绍谁来担当这项重任？姓名、地址、电话、传真、电邮或网页（以便日后共同商讨合作的）：

32. 您认为成功在未来 30 年内设立钟灵大学学院的可能性有多大？
   (a) 没有可能
   (b) 1-25%
   (c) 26-50%
   (d) 51-75%
   (e) 76-99%
   (f) 100%（一定能）

33. 您认为设立钟灵大学学院的最大障碍及忧虑会是什么？
   (a) 种族协调
   (b) 政治因素
   (c) 资金不足
   (d) 人才贫乏
   (e) 其他，请列明：

34. 您认为协助钟灵大学学院的成立会给您本身带来最大的好处是什么？
   (a) 没有好处
   (b) 名誉声望
   (c) 经济地位
   (d) 增广见闻及知识
   (e) 其他，请列明：

35. 您认为钟灵大学学院的大门方向应朝向哪里？
   (a) 中国北京
   (b) 喜马拉亚山最高峰顶
   (c) 方向不重要
   (d) 其他，请列明：

36. 您认为有意进入钟灵大学学院的学生是否应经过大学学院的较艰难的考试才能够被录取？
   (a) 是
   (b) 否
   (c) 视个别课程而定
   (d) 不知道，试写出原因：

37. 钟灵大学学院招生的特别条件是（可选择多项）：
(a) 学生必须懂得至少高中水准的中文
(b) 学生必须懂得至少小学的中文
(c) 学生只会口操基本华文就足够了
(d) 不须中文基础，只须符合专业课程入学资格就好了
(e) 其他，请列明各项：

38. 您认为钟灵大学学院应该把同区域的哪一间大学作为兴学榜样?
(a) 新加坡国立大学 (NUS)
(b) 新加坡南洋理工学院 (NTU)
(c) 马来亚大学 (大马) (UM)
(d) 马来西亚国立大学 (UKM)
(e) 其他，请列明：

39. 您认为钟灵大学学院的筹委会与董事部应把兴学的方向朝向：
(a) 大专研究院
(b) 大学学士课程
(c) 大专专业成人教育课程
(d) 中学及小学幼稚园
(e) 其他，请列明：

40. 您认为钟灵大学学院所聘请的华人讲师，教授与副教授的巴仙率应是：
(a) 0-20%
(b) 21-50%
(c) 51-75%
(d) 76-100%
(e) 没有固打

41. 在成立钟灵大学学院的当时您同意以下哪一个建议（可选择多项）：
(a) 只招收名列前茅的华人优秀生
(b) 由于是华人兴建的学府，大学校长及副校长都必须由华人领导
(c) 成绩在总人数以下的学生都必须自动退学以保持素质
(d) 大学应该想尽办法让所有被筛选过的学生寻得奖学金深造，以保留人才
(e) 招生方面公开接纳全部有资格的学生，如果学位不够就应该增加班次让所有有意学生就读任何专业科系
(f) 大学副校长应在大学总表现差强人意的情形下引咎辞职
(g) 年纪过轻或过老的学生不适合就读钟灵大学学院的科系，因为钟灵大学学院不是特别教育大学
(h) 大学应该注重科学工艺课程多于文科
(i) 任何人，不分种族，年龄，辈份，社会地位，性别，都必须受邀请参与兴建与管理钟灵大学学院的工作
(j) 任何人都欢迎提出宝贵的意见，作出建设性的批评以进一步改良钟灵大学学院的兴学过程
(k) 钟灵大学学院既然是百年树人大计划，就应该在适当时期踊跃进行逐步筹备工作，即使是计划被短暂搁置也必须设定良好的跟进制度以便有意的接班人继续实现兴大学的理想
筹备工作必须先确保有足够的硬体设备，例如校地皮建筑，专才策划软体设施，例如师资，课程纲要等。

钟灵大学学院的学术与研究文化风气必须创造出马来西亚独特风格而不是直接模仿美国或中国外来大学为标准榜样。

42. 钟灵大学学院的象征性历史名人物应该首选:
(a) 神农
(b) 孔子
(c) 老子
(d) 秦始皇
(e) 唐朝女皇武则天
(f) 中国国父孙中山
(g) 中国共产党首领毛泽东
(h) 其他，请列明：

43. 钟灵大学学院的象征性字眼是:
(a) 唐
(b) 汉
(c) 华
(d) 商
(e) 其他，请列明：

44. 在成立钟灵大学学院的当时您反对以下哪一个建议:
(a) 只要肯捐出一笔数额庞大的建校资金即使入学资格不足者都可以获得特别考虑而进入钟灵大学学院的某些科系就读
(b) 在某些学术竞争的大学学系中，即使是董事介绍也应该以学生成绩作为标准以确保公平竞争及保持大学素质
(c) 在兴办卓越大学的理念下，钟灵大学学院的入学资格应以学术表现作为总标准而无须考虑课外活动表现
(d) 钟灵大学学院的科系安排都是已编排好的博士班八年大学制而不须分学士硕士科系
(e) 在学术成绩同样标青的学生中，那一些经济水平较低的学生将会有优先权进入钟灵大学学院就读
(f) 在钟灵大学学院学生资料的记录中，那一些有华族汉人血统的非华裔也应该被归类成“华人”，钟灵大学学院的员工资料也是应如此
(g) 钟灵大学学院的某些系院应将被列为国中国（包括香港和澳门），台湾和新加坡等华人文内国家内卓越大学的外国大学分院
(h) 学术成绩标青而品行差的工作人员或学生不应被纳入钟灵大学学院的一份子，以保持校誉
(i) 懂得口操或书写基本中文，以及符合入学资格的非华族的工作人员或学生将会获得优先权被接纳为钟灵大学学院的一份子，以创造一个多元文化的学习环境
(j) 钟灵大学学院的办学目标应朝向一间研究大学多予其他学术学府，专注研究及创新华族的文化与科技，才能与先进国如日本或先进欧美国家竞争
(k) 钟灵大学学院应以西方国家的人权作为标准，就是让每位员工和学生有言论发表的自由权，即使在政治理念上与国家领导人有异也必须受到尊重
(l) 群众集会或大型政治讲座不可被批准在钟灵大学学院的校园内举行，以避免混乱和滋事者趁机破坏
(m) 钟灵大学学院的办学方向应以盈利为主，这样才能确保大学的长远生存，素质是其次
(n) 钟灵大学学院会是 100%全私立大学而不须向马来西亚政府争取任何一分拨款，才能确保其真正独立大学的地位
(o) 钟灵大学学院的大学兴建阶段工作进程都必须谨慎进行策划至动工完成为止，拥有敏感性的内部协调问题都必须严守保密，即使某些程序并非透明化进行
(p) 为了避免滥用程序的衍生问题，钟灵大学学院应改名为比较有意义的名字
(q) 钟灵大学学院只是代表一小撮华社的高等学府而并非象征整个大马人的学校
45. 您认为在成立钟灵大学学院时须要多少大马华社会的支持？
   (a) 75-100%
   (b) 50-74%
   (c) 25-49%
   (d) 0-24%
46. 要成功成立钟灵大学学院的意愿下，您认为应该让多少华社会了解及探讨整个大专院校的成立过程？
   (e) 75-100%
   (f) 50-74%
   (g) 25-49%
   (h) 0-24%
47. 钟灵大学学院的成立程序复杂及必须克服很多的问题，那您认为您可以帮助到钟灵大学学院解决到什么问题及克服怎样的疑难？
   (a) 组织华社共同讨论及磋商钟灵大学学院的成立问题及寻求解决途径
   (b) 收集一万个或以上大马人的签名以表达支持钟灵大学学院的成立
   (c) 研究钟灵大学学院的问卷并研究及收集各方面对钟灵大学学院的意见
   (d) 群众示威以向政府施压要求协助钟灵大学学院的发展
   (e) 言论及行动对付无理反对钟灵大学学院成立的人或组织
   (f) 说服大财团或财力雄厚的公司赞助成立钟灵大学学院
   (g) 义务说服及了解反对成立钟灵大学学院的人及原因以进一步研究
   (h) 提呈建议书或备忘录予钟灵大学学院筹委会
   (i) 其他，请列明：
48. 请指点一个象征钟灵大学学院幸运吉祥阿拉伯数字：
   (a) 1
   (b) 2
   (c) 3
   (d) 4
   (e) 5
   (f) 6
49. 您认为大马社会需要一个以华人为主的钟灵大学学院以及华社有如此必要在大马马来人政治主流的国家设立一所高等学府？
   (a) 是
   (b) 否
   (c) 不知道
   (d) 其他，请列明：

50. 钟灵大学学院的政治气氛会比较适合：
   (a) 共产党
   (b) 社会主义
   (c) 民主人士
   (d) 种族优越者
   (e) 其他，请列明：
CHUNG LING TERTIARY COLLEGE PENANG OF MALAYSIA - SAMPLE ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENTATION

DEPARTMENTAL AND UNIT PERFORMANCE EVALUATION FORM FOR
BORANG PENILAIAN PRESTASI JABATAN DAN UNIT 部门表现评估表

Name of Department :                                      Date :
Nama Jabatan 部门名:                           Tarikh 日期:

Name of the Accompanying Officer and Position :
Nama Pegawai Iringan dan Jawatan 随同职员与职位:

Contact :                               Time :
Venue :                               Venue:
Hubungi 通讯:                               Masa 时间:
Tempat 地点:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Evaluation Criteria / Ciri Penilaian 评估特征</th>
<th>Marks / Markah 分数</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Section A : Administration 管理**

**Bahagian A : Pengurusan**

1. Documentation / Pemfailan 文件管理
2. Venue cleanliness / Kebersihan tempat 地点净度
3. Management impression / Impresi pegawai 管理层影响
4. Environmental comfort / Keselesaan persekitaran 环境舒适度

**Section B : Staffing 工作人员**

**Bahagian B : Pekerja**

5. Worker quality / Kualiti Pekerja 工人素质
6. Staff welfare / Kebajikan pekerja 工人福利
7. Training program / Program latihan 训练课程
8. Supporting partners / Rakan kongsi sokongan 合作伙伴的支持

**Section C : Fiscal and Property 资金和资产**

**Bahagian C : Perbendaharaan dan Hakmilik**

9. Financial status / Kedudukan kewangan 财政状况
10. Facility / kemudahan 设施
11. External funding / sumber kewangan luar 外来资金合作
12. Constant sponsorships / Penajaan tetap 赞助量
### Section D: Operation

**Bahagian D: Operasi**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Operational output / <em>Pengeluaran operasi</em></td>
<td>生产运作</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Rules adaptation / <em>Penyesuaian peraturan</em></td>
<td>规则适应</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Technical capabilities / <em>Keupayaan teknik</em></td>
<td>技术能力</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Technology application / <em>Penggunaan teknologi</em></td>
<td>科技应用</td>
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</table>

### Section E: Future Prospect

**Bahagian E: Tinjauan Masa Depan**

<table>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Social mission / <em>Misi sosial</em></td>
<td>社会目标</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Objectives and vision / <em>Tujuan dan visi</em></td>
<td>目的和宏愿</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>R &amp; D / Penyelidikan dan pembangunan</td>
<td>研究与发展</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Departmental publicity / <em>Pencyarian jabatan</em></td>
<td>部门宣传</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Additional Comment**

附加意见:

*Ulasan Tambahan:*

Note: Marks (5) is the highest whereas (1) is the lowest. Total passing marks for the department is 80% for re-registration.

Nota: Markah (5) adalah tertinggi manakala (1) adalah terendah. Jumlah markah kelulusan untuk jabatan ialah 80% untuk pendaftaran semula.

注：（5）分为最高分而（1）分为最低。部门及格分数为80以获重新登记

---

**Staff Evaluation Form for**

**BORANG PEMANTAUAN PRESTASI Pekerja**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of</th>
<th>Time of</th>
<th>Name of</th>
<th>Signature of</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Performance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
### SECTION 1 : STAFF ATTITUDE (22.5%)

#### BAHAGIAN 1 : SIKAP PEKERJA (22.5%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Characteristic / Ciri-ciri</th>
<th>Marks / Markah</th>
<th>Score / Perolehan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Politeness / Kemesraan</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Language usage / Penggunaan bahasa</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Willingness to learn / Kesanggupan belajar</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 2 : STAFF TECHNIQUE (22.5%)

#### BAHAGIAN 2 : TEKNIK PEKERJA (22.5%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Characteristic / Ciri-ciri</th>
<th>Marks / Markah</th>
<th>Score / Perolehan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Client servicing / Perkhidmatan pelanggan</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Relevant professional skills / Teknik professional berkaitan</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Qualification / Kelulusan</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 3 : STAFF DISCIPLINE (22.5%)

#### BAHAGIAN 3 : DISIPLIN PEKERJA (22.5%)

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Characteristic / Ciri-ciri</th>
<th>Marks / Markah</th>
<th>Score / Perolehan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Punctuality / Ketepatan masa</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Honesty / Kejujuran</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Attendance / Kehadiran</td>
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</table>
### SECTION 4: STAFF DEVELOPMENT (22.5%)

#### 员工发展部分

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Marks / Markah</th>
<th>Score / Perolehan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Speed of learning / Kecepatan belajar</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Business target / Matlamat perniagaan</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Professional development / Pembangunan profesional</td>
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### SECTION 5: OTHERS (10.0%)

#### 其他部分

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Efficiency / Keberkesanan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Others, please state / Lain-lain, sila nyatakan</td>
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Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan) 

Name of staff / Nama pekerja : 
Approval stamping (by management) / 

员工姓名 

approval stamping (oleh pengurusan)
<table>
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<th>Score / Perolehan 获分</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cleanliness / Kebersihan 整洁度</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Suitability / Kesesuaian 适合度</td>
<td>7.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Design / Rekabentuk 设计</td>
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</table>

**SECTION 2 : COMMUNICATION (22.5%) 表达部分 BAHAGIAN 2 : PERHUBUNGAN (22.5%)**

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<th>Score / Perolehan 获分</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Clarity / Kejelasan 明确度</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Language application / Penggunaan bahasa 语文应用</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Method / Kaedah 方法</td>
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**SECTION 3 : PERFORMANCE (22.5%) 表现部分 BAHAGIAN 3 : PRESTASI (22.5%)**

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<tr>
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<th>Score / Perolehan 获分</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Content of speech / Kandungan percakapan 语文内容</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Concentration / Penumpuan 专注力</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Gesture / Gerak badan 身体姿势</td>
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</table>

**SECTION 4 : BACKGROUND (22.5%) 背景部分 BAHAGIAN 4 : LATARBELAKANG (22.5%)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Characteristic / Ciri-ciri 评估特征</th>
<th>Marks / Markah 分数</th>
<th>Score / Perolehan 获分</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Qualification / Kelulusan 学术资格</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Working experience / Pengalaman pekerjaan 工作资历</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Health condition / Keadaan kesihatan 健康状况</td>
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**SECTION 5 : MISCELLNEOUS (10%) 其他部分 BAHAGIAN 5 : LAIN-LAIN (10%)**

<table>
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<th>Score / Perolehan 获分</th>
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<tr>
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<td>First impression / Impresi pertama</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| 2 | Others, please state / *Lain-lain, sial nyatakan*  
其他，请例明 | 5.0 |   |

**Name of interviewee / Nama yang ditemuramah:**  
受问者姓名  
*Cop pengesahan (oleh pengurusan)*  
批准印章（领导层）

**Contact address / phone / e-mail / fax etc /**  
Alamat / telefon / faks / e-mail dll :  
地址/电话/传真/ 电邮,其他

**Result : Pass / Fail**  
*Keputusan : Lulus / Gagal*  
成绩: 及格/ 不及格

**Notification method / 通知法**  
*Kaedah pemberitahuan*

**Date / Tarikh:**  
日期

**Time / Masa:**  
时间

---

**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS FOR 专业提升问卷**  
*SOALAN-SOALAN PEMBANGUNAN PROFESSIONAL BAGI*

### 1. PERSONAL IDENTITY / *IDENTITI PERIBADI* 个人资料

- a. *What is your level of education and describe your course?*  
  *Apakah kelulusan anda dan nyatakan kursus?*  
  您的学术资格与科系是什么?

- b. *Describe your previous academic achievement in science and engineering subjects?*  
  *Jelaskan pencapaian akademik anda dahulu dalam matapelajaran sains dan kejuruteraan?*  
  请叙述您以前科学或工程科系的学术表现是什么?

- c. *How are you going to describe your relationships with you’re your friends and colleagues on your previous jobs?*  
  *Bagaimanakah anda jelaskan hubungan anda dengan rakan sejawat anda bagi pekerjaan dahulu?*  
  您如何叙述您和您以前工作伙伴的关系?
d. What is your hobby or your interest when you are free?
   *Apakah hobi atau minat anda bila anda ada masa lapang?*
   您的嗜好或空闲时的爱好是什么？

e. What is your personal financial expenditure per month?
   *Berapakah perbelanjaan bulanan peribadi anda setiap bulan?*
   您的个人每月财政开支是多少？

2. BACKGROUND & EXPERIENCE / LATARBELAKANG & PENGAHAMAN
   背景 / 经验

a. Please explain your experience in chemical technology consultancy businesses?
   *Sila jelaskan pengalaman anda dalam perniagaan pakar runding teknologi kimia.*
   请叙述您在化工生意的经验？

b. What are your previous working experiences?
   *Apakah pengalaman pekerjaan anda dahulu?*
   您的以往工作经验是什么？

c. From what perspectives do you think that you can handle such jobs?
   *Dari perspektif apakah yang anda fikir anda boleh menangani tugas?*
   您以什·角度认为您可胜任工作？

d. What type of working environment that you think you could perform the best?
   *Apakah persekitaran yang anda fikir anda boleh paling berjaya?*
   您认为怎样的工作环境才能使您表现特出？

e. Describe your previous relevant success relevant to the current applied task.
   *Jelaskan kejayaan dahulu anda yang berkaitan dengan kerja yang anda pohon sekaran?*
   请叙述您以前的成就与现在所申请的职位的关联？

3. OTHERS / LAIN-LAIN 其他

a. How did you get to know about Chung Ling Tertiary College?
   *Bagaimanakah anda mengetahui Kolej Pengajian Tinggi Chung Ling?*
   您如何知道钟灵大学学院？

b. How did you handle the stress of work or job termination?
   *Bagamanakah anda boleh menghadapi tekanan yang dibawa dari kerja atau penamatan kerja?*
   您如何面对工作或合约终止所带来的压力？

c. What type of people do you think that you desire to work with?
c. Apakah jenis manusia yang anda fikir anda sudi bekerjasama dengan?
   您认为怎样的人格才能与您合作？

d. Are you willing to travel or work overtime in special circumstances?
   d. Sudakah anda bergerak atau bekerja lebih masa dalam keadaan tertentu?
   您有意在某些情况下远游或做超时工作？

e. What is your first impression in Chung Ling Tertiary College?
   e. Apakah impresi pertama anda terhadap Kolej Pengajian Tinggi Chung Ling?
   您对钟灵大学学院的第一印象是什么？

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE / UNIT ELECTORAL PAPER
KERTAS PEMILIHAN AHLI MAJLIS TERTINGGI / UNIT

Code / Kod 编号：
Date of Selection / Tarikh Pemilihan 选举日期：
Venue of Selection / Tempat Pemilihan 选举地点：

Purpose of Standard Ballot Paper / Tujuan Kertas Pemilihan Piawai：
标准选举表目的

Instruction : Select 3 of the desired candidate and mark [X] in the column
Arahan : Pilih 3 daripada calon diigini dan tandakan [X] di dalam ruangan
交待：从候选人当中选出（3）位，然后在格子里打[X]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Name of candidate / Nama calon 候选人姓名</th>
<th>Photo / foto 相片</th>
<th>Symbol / symbol 符号</th>
<th>Mark / Tanda 打[X]</th>
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</table>
VALIDITY STAMPING:
*COP PENGESAHAN* 批准印章:

**SAMPLE ACTIVITY PRINTOUTS: DONATION FORM**

Donations of RM2 and over are rewarded with gifts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Personal and/or Company Details</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Title: .......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company: ..................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Address: ..................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suburb/Town: ..................................................................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State: .................................................................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Tick here if you require a receipt for tax purposes. A receipt will be sent out to your listed address upon receiving your donation.

We at Chung Ling Tertiary College greatly appreciate your support

Here’s my gift of (Please tick):

- □ RM10 □ RM20 □ RM50 □ My Choice & ...................................................

Please direct my gift to:
- □-Young Carers, □-Children’s Services, □-Any Services,
- □-Community Development Programs or □ General
- □ Please find enclosed a cheque/money order for that amount.

Signed: ..........................................................
ORGANIZATIONAL COMPLAINT / SUGGESTION FORM
Borang Aduan / Cadangan Organisasi 组织投诉及建议表格

TO 给:
Kepada:

ADDRESS 地址:
Alamat:

TELEPHONE 电话 / FAX 传真 / E-MAIL 电邮:
Telefon / Faks / E-mail:

EVALUATION 打分 / Penilaian:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DETAILS 事项 / Perkara</th>
<th>GRADE 等级 / Gred</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. CUSTOMER SERVICE 顾客服务 / Perkhidmatan Pelanggan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. ENVIRONMENT 环境 / Persekitaran</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. EFFICIENCY 效率 / Keberkesanan</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

OTHER RECOMMENDATION 其他建议 / Cadangan-cadangan Lain:

---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SENDER PARTICULAR 填表者资料 / Butir Penghantar:

NAME 姓名 / Nama:

ADDRESS 地址:  
Alamat:

TELEPHONE 电话 / FAX 传真 / E-MAIL 电邮:
Telefon / Faks / E-mail:
LAWS OF MALAYSIA - EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (DISCIPLINE) ACT 1976
(ACT 174) ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

PART I
PRELIMINARY
Section
1. Short title
2. Interpretation
3. Power of Minister to decide any question as to Executive Head

PART II
DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITIES
4. Disciplinary authority in respect of staff of an Institution
5. Disciplinary authority in respect of students of an Institution
6. Students’ disciplinary rules

PART III
THE STUDENTS’ REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE AND OTHER STUDENT BODIES
7. Students’ Representative Committee
8. Establishment of other student bodies
9. Dissolution of the SRC or other student body

PART IV
OFFENCES
10. Prohibition on a student or a students’ organization, body or group associating with societies, etc., except as approved by the Minister
11. Prohibition on collection of money by a student or by an organization, body or group of students
12. Criminal liability of office-bearers, etc., of a students’ organization, body or group
13. Presumptions
14. Suspension and expulsion of a student charged with a criminal offence or against whom a criminal offence is proved
15. Minister’s power to suspend or expel a student from any Institution
16. Removal or exclusion from an Institution or University of a suspended or expelled student

PART V
TRANSITIONAL
17. Students who are members of an existing society
18. Existing societies of students
19. Sections 17 and 18 to prevail over Societies Act 1966 or relevant Co-operative Societies Ordinance
20. Existing organizations and bodies of students in an Institution

PART VI
GENERAL
21. Delegation by Minister
22. Application of Act to Institutions specified in the First Schedule, and Minister’s power to amend Schedules
23. Minister’s power to apply provisions of Act to Institutions with modifications, etc.
An Act to provide for matters related to discipline in educational institutions, and for matters connected therewith. [1 June 1976]

BE IT ENACTED by the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of the Dewan Negara and Dewan Rakyat in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I
PRELIMINARY

Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the Educational Institutions (Discipline) Act 1976.

Interpretation
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
   “campus” means the area, together with all buildings or other structures thereon, which belong to or are used, whether permanently or otherwise, by an Institution;
   “Campus” has the meaning assigned thereto in section 2 of the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 [Act 30];
   “Disciplinary Committee” means the Disciplinary Committee of an Institution constituted under subsection 4(1);
   “Executive Head” means the officer or member of the staff of the Institution who functions as the principal executive officer of the Institution;
   “Institution” means any institution, other than a University, which provides education, instruction or training of any description to any person, and which is specified or described in the First Schedule;
   “Minister” means the Minister responsible for education;
   “staff” includes any person employed by or in an Institution;
   “student” means a person receiving education, instruction or training of any description from or in an Institution;
   “Students’ Affairs Officer” means a member of the staff of an Institution who is designated as such by the Minister under subsection 5(1);
   “Students’ Representative Committee” or “SRC” means the Students’ Representative Committee provided under section 7;
   “University” means a University or a University College established under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971.

Power of Minister to decide any question as to Executive Head
3. Where any question arises as to who is the Executive Head of any particular Institution the question shall be decided by the Minister whose decision thereon shall be final.

PART II
DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITIES

Disciplinary authority in respect of staff of an Institution
4. (1) Subject to subsection (4), the disciplinary authority of an Institution in respect of every member of the staff shall be the Disciplinary Committee of the Institution which shall consist of the Executive Head who shall be the Chairman and two other members appointed by the Minister from within or without the Institution.

(2) In the exercise of its disciplinary functions, the Disciplinary Committee shall have the power to take such disciplinary action and impose such disciplinary punishment as may be provided for under any disciplinary rules applicable to the staff, and, where there are no such rules, under any disciplinary rules made therefor by the Minister and published in the Gazette.

(3) The Disciplinary Committee may delegate any of its disciplinary functions, powers or duties to any member of the staff, or to any board of members of the staff, in respect of any particular member of the staff, or in respect of any class or category of members of the staff, and the member of the staff or the board delegated with such functions, powers or duties shall carry out, exercise or discharge them under the direction and control of the Disciplinary Committee which shall have the power to review, rescind or vary any decision or finding of such member of the staff or such board:
Provided that no delegation shall be made under this subsection so as to enable a member of the staff to exercise any disciplinary authority or to be a member of a board which may exercise any disciplinary authority over a member of the staff who is superior to him in rank.

(4) The Disciplinary Committee shall have no jurisdiction in respect of the Executive Head and such members of the staff as the Minister may direct.

(5) Any member of the staff who is dissatisfied with the decision of the Disciplinary Committee or of any person or board delegated with functions, powers or duties under subsection (3) may appeal against such decision to the Minister or to such person or body of persons as the Minister may specify by notification in the Gazette and the Minister or such person or body of persons may give such decision thereon as he or it deems fit and proper.

Disciplinary authority in respect of students of an Institution
5. (1) The disciplinary authority of an Institution in respect of every student of an Institution shall be such member of the staff as the Minister may designate; the member of the staff so designated shall be known as the Students’ Affairs Officer.

(2) The Students’ Affairs Officer shall have the power to take such disciplinary action and impose such disciplinary punishment as provided under the Second Schedule.

(3) The Students’ Affairs Officer may delegate any of his disciplinary functions, powers or duties to any member of the staff, or to any board of members of the staff in respect of any particular student, or any class or category of students of the Institution, and the member of the staff or the board delegated with such functions, powers or duties shall carry out, exercise or discharge them under the direction and control of the Students’ Affairs Officer who shall have the power to review, rescind or vary any decision or finding of such member of the staff or such board:  Provided that no delegation shall be made under this subsection to such members of the staff as the Minister may direct in writing.

(4) Any student dissatisfied with the decision of the Students’ Affairs Officer or of any person or board delegated with functions, powers or duties under subsection (3) may
appeal against such decision to the Minister who may, if he deems fit, summarily reject the appeal.

(5) Where the Minister does not summarily reject an appeal under subsection (4), he shall appoint a committee of two or more persons, from within or without the Institution, to consider the appeal and make its recommendations to him, and, upon receiving such recommendations, the Minister may give such decision on the appeal as he considers fit and proper.

Students’ disciplinary rules
6. The Educational Institutions (Discipline of Students) Rules 1976 in the Second Schedule shall apply to an Institution, provided that the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, make, by order published in the Gazette, such modifications, adaptations, additions, deletions or amendments thereto in the application thereof to any particular Institution or class or description of Institutions as he may deem necessary or expedient.

PART III
THE STUDENTS’ REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE
AND OTHER STUDENT BODIES
Students’ Representative Committee
7. An Institution shall have a Students’ Representative Committee and the Third Schedule shall apply to such Committee, provided that the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, make, by order published in the Gazette, modifications, adaptations, additions, deletions or amendments thereto in the application thereof to any particular Institution or class or description of Institutions as he may deem necessary or expedient.

Establishment of other student bodies
8. (1) Without prejudice to section 7, it shall be lawful for not less than ten students of an Institution with the prior approval of the Students’ Affairs Officer given after obtaining the concurrence of the Minister, and subject to such terms and conditions as the Students’ Affairs Officer may specify, to establish a student body consisting of students of the Institution for the promotion of a specific object or interest within the Institution.

(2) The Third Schedule, except paragraphs 1 and 7 thereof, shall apply mutatis mutandis to a student body established under this section as they apply to the SRC.

Dissolution of the SRC or other student body
9. (1) The Minister or the Executive Head may, in his absolute discretion, without assigning any reason therefor, suspend or dissolve the SRC or any student body established under section 8, and give such consequential directions or instructions or take such consequential steps as may be necessary or expedient to give effect to the suspension or dissolution.

(2) The suspension or dissolution of the SRC or a student body established under section 8 shall take immediate effect upon the making of the decision to suspend or dissolve same.

(3) The suspension or dissolution of the SRC or a student body established under section 8 shall be final and no court shall have any jurisdiction to entertain any proceedings against such suspension or dissolution.

PART IV
OFFENCES
Prohibition on a student or a students’ organization, body or group associating with
societies, etc., except as approved by the Minister

10. (1) No person, while he is a student of an Institution, shall be a member of, or shall in
any manner associate with, any society, political party, trade union or any other
organization, body or group of persons whatsoever, whether or not it is established under
any law, whether it is in the Institution or outside the Institution, and whether it is in
Malaysia or outside Malaysia, except as may be provided by or under this Act, or except
as may be approved in advance in writing by the Minister.

(2) No organization, body or group of students of an Institution, whether established by,
under or in accordance with this Act, or otherwise, shall have any affiliation, association
or other dealing whatsoever with any society, political party, trade union or any other
organization, body or group of persons whatsoever, whether or not it is established under
any law, whether it is in the Institution or outside the Institution, and whether it is in
Malaysia or outside Malaysia, except as may be provided by or under this Act, or except
as may be approved in advance in writing by the Minister.

(3) No person, while he is a student of an Institution, shall express or do anything which
may be construed as expressing support, sympathy or opposition to any political party or
trade union or as expressing support or sympathy with any unlawful organization, body
or group of persons.

(4) No organization, body or group of students of an Institution which is established by,
under or in accordance with this Act, or any other organization, body or group of students
of an Institution, shall express or do anything which may be construed as expressing
support, sympathy or opposition to any political party or trade union or as expressing
support or sympathy with any unlawful organization, body or group of persons.

(5) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4)
shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one
thousand
ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and
imprisonment.

Prohibition on collection of money by a student or by an organization, body or group of
students

11. (1) No student of an Institution, or any organization, body or group of students of an
Institution, shall, in or outside the campus, or in or outside Malaysia, collect or attempt to
collect, or promote or attempt to promote any collection of, or make any appeal orally or
in writing or otherwise, or attempt to make any such appeal for, any money or other
property from any person, not being money or property due or about to fall due under or
by virtue of any written law, contract or other legal obligation.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with subsection (1) shall be guilty of
an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit
or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and
imprisonment.

(3) The Minister may, in any particular case, in his absolute discretion, grant exemption
to any person from the application of subsection (1), subject to such terms and conditions
and for such period as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit.
(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other written law relating to the delegation of powers, the Minister may, by notification in the Gazette, delegate, in relation to any particular Institution, the exercise of his powers under subsection (3) to the Executive Head in respect of collection of money within the campus from persons within the campus, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in such notification.

(5) This section shall be in addition to and not in derogation from the provisions of any written law relating to house to house and street collections, public collections, or collection of money or sale of badges.

Criminal liability of office-bearers, etc., of a students’ organization, body or group

12. (1) Where any offence has been committed under any written law, whether or not any person has been convicted in respect thereof, and such offence has been committed or purports to have been committed in the name or on behalf of, any organization, body or group of students of an Institution which is established by, under or in accordance with this Act, or any other organization, body or group of students of an Institution, every office-bearer of such organization, body or group and every person managing or assisting in the management of such organization, body or group at the time of the commission of such offence shall be deemed to be guilty of such offence and shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by law therefor, unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the court that the offence was committed without his knowledge and that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

(2) Any office-bearer of, or any person managing or assisting in the management of, any organization, body or group as referred to in subsection (1) shall be liable to be prosecuted under this section, notwithstanding that he may not have taken part in the commission of the offence.

(3) In any prosecution under this section of an office-bearer of, or any person managing or assisting in the management of, any organization, body or group as referred to in subsection (1) any document found in the possession of any office-bearer of, or person managing or assisting in the management of, such organization, body or group, or in the possession of a member of such organization, body or group shall be prima facie evidence of the contents thereof for the purpose of proving that anything has been done or purports to have been done by or on behalf of such organization, body or group.

Presumptions

13. In any prosecution under this Act—

(a) it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that an organization, body or group of persons possesses a name or that it has been constituted or is usually known under a particular name;

(b) where any books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia of, or relating to, or purporting to relate to, any organization, body or group of persons are found in the possession, custody or under the control of any person, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such person is a member of such organization, body or group, and such organization, body or group shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be in existence at the time such books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia are so found; and
where any books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia of, or relating to, any organization, body or group of persons are found in the possession, custody or under the control of any person, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such person assists in the management of such organization, body or group.

Suspension and expulsion of a student charged with a criminal offence or against whom a criminal offence is proved

14. (1) Where a student of an Institution is charged with a criminal offence he shall immediately thereupon be suspended from being a student of the Institution and shall not, during the pendency of the criminal proceedings, remain in or enter the campus of that or any other Institution, or the Campus of any University.

(2) Where a court finds that a charge for a criminal offence is proved against a student of an Institution, the student shall, immediately thereupon, cease to be a student of the Institution, and shall not remain in or enter the campus of that or any other Institution or the Campus of any University.

(3) A student of an Institution who is detained, or is subjected to any order imposing restrictions on him, under any written law relating to preventive detention or internal security, shall, immediately thereupon, cease to be a student of the Institution and shall not remain in or enter the campus of that or any other Institution or the Campus of any University.

(4) A student of an Institution who is suspended from being a student of the Institution under subsection (1) shall not, while he is so suspended, be admitted as a student of any other Institution, or of any University, in Malaysia without the written approval of the Minister, and if the Minister grants such approval, the Minister may impose such terms and conditions as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit to impose.

(5) A student of an Institution who ceases to be a student of the Institution under subsection (2) or (3) shall not be admitted as a student of that or any other Institution, or of any University, in Malaysia without the written approval of the Minister, and if the Minister grants such approval, the Minister may impose such terms and conditions as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit to impose.

(6) Any person who remains in or enters the campus of any Institution or the Campus of any University in contravention of subsection (1), (2) or (3) or who obtains admission to any Institution or University in contravention of subsection (4) or (5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.

(7) Subsections (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall apply to a person notwithstanding that there may be pending in any court or before any other authority any application, petition, appeal, or other proceeding whatsoever by him or by any other person in respect of the criminal proceedings, the detention, or the order imposing restrictions, as the case may be:

Provided that upon the determination of such application, petition, appeal or other proceeding the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, have regard to such determination and grant exemption to the student from the application of the provisions of subsection (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5), as the case may be, upon such terms and conditions as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit to impose.
(8) The Minister may, at any time, in any particular case, in his absolute discretion, grant exemption to any person from the application of the provision of subsection (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5), as the case may be, either unconditionally, or upon such terms and conditions, or for such period, as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit.

(9) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other written law relating to the delegation of powers, the Minister may, by notification in the Gazette, delegate the exercise of any of his powers under this section to the Executive Head, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in such notification.

Minister’s power to suspend or expel a student from any Institution

15. (1) The Minister may, where upon representations made by any particular Institution, he is satisfied that it is desirable to do so in the interest of that Institution, order in writing that any student of an Institution be suspended from being a student thereof for such period as the Minister may specify in the order, or be expelled from it, and such student shall, immediately thereupon, be so suspended or expelled, as the case may be.

(2) A student in respect of whom the Minister has given an order in writing under subsection (1) may, within one month from the date of such order, make representations to the Minister for the revocation or variation of the order.

(3) The Minister may give such decision with regard to any representations made under subsection (2) as he may deem fit and proper, and such decision shall be final.

(4) An order to suspend a student under subsection (1) may, from time to time, be extended for such period as the Minister may specify in respect of each extension.

(5) A student of an Institution who is suspended from being a student thereof, or who is expelled from the Institution under this section, shall not, during the suspension, or after the expulsion, as the case may be, remain in or enter the campus of that or any other Institution, or the Campus of any University, except with the prior written approval of the Minister, and if the Minister grants such approval, the Minister may impose such conditions as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit to impose.

(6) A student of an Institution who is suspended from being a student thereof under this section shall not, while he is so suspended, be admitted as a student of any other Institution, or of any University, without the prior written approval of the Minister, and if the Minister grants such approval, the Minister may impose such conditions as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit to impose.

(7) A student of an Institution who is expelled from it under this section shall not be admitted as a student of that or any other Institution, or of any University, without the prior written approval of the Minister, and if the Minister grants such approval, the Minister may impose such conditions as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit to impose.

(8) Any person who remains in or enters the campus of any Institution or the Campus of any University in contravention of subsection (5), or who obtains admission to any Institution or University in contravention of subsection (6) or (7) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment.
(9) An order to suspend or expel a student from an Institution under this section may, at any time, be revoked by the Minister and the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, make such revocation subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to impose.

Removal or exclusion from an Institution or University of a suspended or expelled student

16. Where a student is suspended or expelled from an Institution under this Act, the Executive Head of an Institution or the Vice-Chancellor of a University, as the case may be, shall take or cause to be taken all such steps as may be necessary to secure or obtain the removal or exclusion of the student from the Institution or University, as the case may be, with the aid of any officer or employee of the Institution or University, as the case may be, and may call upon any police officer to assist in securing or obtaining the removal or exclusion of the student from the Institution or University, as the case may be; such police officer may, thereupon, for the purpose as aforesaid, use such reasonable force on the student or any other person or otherwise as may be necessary.

Students who are members of an existing society

17. (1) Where immediately before the commencement of this Act a student of an Institution was a member of any society registered under the Societies Act 1966 [Act 335], he shall, as from the date of commencement of this Act, cease to be a member thereof unless, within fourteen days after the said date, he obtains the approval in writing of the Minister to continue to be a member thereof.

(2) An office-bearer of any society which, after the expiry of fourteen days from the commencement of this Act, purports to have a student of an Institution as its member in contravention of subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to be punished with a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit.

Existing societies of students

18. (1) Where on the date of commencement of this Act there stands registered under the Societies Act 1966 or the *Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1948 of Peninsular Malaysia [F.M. Ord. 33 of 1948], or the Co-operative Societies Ordinance 1958 of Sabah [Ord. 3 of 1958], or the Co-operative Societies Ordinance of Sarawak [Cap. 66], any society or co-operative society, as the case may be, whose members are wholly or predominantly students of one or more Institutions the said society or co-operative society, as the case may be, shall stand dissolved upon the expiry of fourteen days from the date of commencement of this Act, unless during that period the written approval of the Minister is obtained and filed with the Registrar of Societies or with the relevant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as the case may be.

(2) Where a society is dissolved under subsection 17(1) of the Societies Act 1966 shall apply in respect thereof mutatis mutandis as if it were a society the registration whereof had been cancelled under the said Act.

(3) Where a co-operative society is dissolved under subsection (1) the relevant Registrar of Co-operative Societies shall appoint a competent person to be, subject to the direction and control of such Registrar of Co-operative Societies, liquidator of such co-operative society and the provisions of the relevant Cooperative Societies Ordinance shall apply to such co-operative society as if it were a co-operative society the registration whereof had been cancelled under that Ordinance and the said liquidator had been appointed a liquidator thereof under section 41 of that Ordinance.
(4) Where a person who was a member of a society or a co-operative society when he was a student of an Institution had continued to be a member thereof after he had ceased to be a student of an Institution, he shall, for the purpose of determining under this section whether the members of the society or co-operative society are wholly or predominantly students of one or more Institutions, be deemed to be a student of an Institution.

(5) Any question as to whether the members of any society or co-operative society, as the case may be, are wholly or predominantly students of one or more Institutions shall be decided by the Registrar of Societies or the relevant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, as the case may be, and his decision thereon shall be final and shall not be questioned or reviewed in any court.

Sections 17 and 18 to prevail over Societies Act 1966 or relevant Co-operative Societies Ordinance

19. (1) Sections 17 and 18 shall apply in relation to a society registered under the Societies Act 1966 notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in that Act, and where there is any conflict between the provisions of the said sections and the said Act, the provisions of the said sections shall prevail.

(2) Section 18 shall apply in relation to a co-operative society notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in the relevant one of the *Co-operative Societies Ordinances referred to in that section, and where there is any conflict between provisions of the said section and the said relevant Ordinance, the provisions of the said section shall prevail.

Existing organizations and bodies of students in an Institution

20. (1) On the date of commencement of this Act, all organizations and bodies of students which were existing immediately before such date in an Institution and to which section 18 does not apply shall stand dissolved.

(2) All moneys, properties, assets and rights whatsoever of all organizations and bodies of students existing in an Institution immediately before the commencement of this Act shall, on the date of commencement of this Act and without any conveyance, assignment or transfer whatever, vest in the following manner:

(a) where the Institution is a corporation, or belongs to a corporation, whether a corporation sole or a corporation aggregate, they shall vest in the corporation;

(b) where the Institution is neither a corporation nor belongs to a corporation, they shall vest in the person or persons to whom the Institution belongs, or to the trustee or trustees of the Institution, if any, and shall be used for the benefit of the students of the Institution in such manner as the Executive Head may, in his absolute discretion, direct.

(3) Any person having in his possession or under his custody, control or charge any money, property, asset or right whatsoever referred to in subsection (2), or any document pertaining thereto, shall forthwith give delivery and possession of the same to the corporation, person, or trustee in whom the same are vested in accordance with subsection (2), and shall do all such acts or things as may be necessary to effect such delivery or possession.

(4) The corporation, person, or trustee in whom the vesting is effected in accordance with subsection (2) shall not be responsible or liable to meet any dues, debts, obligations or liabilities whatsoever of any organization or body of students referred to in subsection (2):
Provided, however, that the Executive Head of the Institution may, in his absolute discretion, decide to use any money, property, asset or right whatsoever vested as aforesaid in accordance with subsection (2) to meet any debt, obligation or liability of any such organization or body of students if he deems it just and proper to do so.

(5) In this section “person” includes the Government of Malaysia or a State Government.

(6) The Minister may by order published in the Gazette make such provision as he may consider necessary or expedient for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this section or to remove any difficulties occasioned by them.

PART VI
GENERAL
Delegation by Minister

21. (1) Without prejudice to subsection 11(4) and subsection 14(9), the Minister may delegate, subject to such conditions and restrictions as he may specify, any of his functions, powers or duties under this Act, except the power to make subsidiary legislation under this Act.

(2) A delegation made under subsection (1) may be made either generally or in relation to any particular Institution or class or description of Institutions, and it may be made to any person or body of persons.

(3) A delegation under this section may be revoked at any time by the Minister.

(4) No delegation of any function, power or duty under this section shall affect or derogate from the power of the Minister to carry out such function or exercise such power or discharge such duty.

Application of Act to Institutions specified in the First Schedule, and Minister’s power to amend Schedules

22. (1) The provisions of this Act shall apply to an Institution specified in the second column of the First Schedule to the extent specified against it in the third column of that Schedule, or as may be specified in an order made under section 23.

(2) The Minister may, from time to time, by order published in the Gazette, in his absolute discretion, add to, delete from or in any manner amend the First, Second or Third Schedule.

Minister’s power to apply provisions of Act to Institutions with modifications, etc.

23. The Minister may, from time to time, in his absolute discretion, by order published in the Gazette, direct that such provisions of this Act, including those of the Second or Third Schedule, as he may specify in the order, shall not apply to any particular Institution or class or description of Institutions, or that the same shall apply thereto with such modifications, adaptations, additions, deletions or amendments as he may deem necessary or expedient.

Branch itemized in First Schedule deemed to be a separate Institution

24. Where a branch or other subsidiary whatever of an institution is included in the First Schedule as a separate item of that Schedule, such branch or other subsidiary shall, for all purposes of this Act, be deemed to be a separate Institution from the institution of which it is a branch or other subsidiary.

Date of commencement of this Act in relation to an Institution subsequently included in the First Schedule

25. Any reference in this Act to the date of commencement of this Act shall, in its application to an Institution which is included in the First Schedule after the date of
coming into force of this Act, be read as a reference to the date on which the inclusion of such Institution in the First Schedule takes effect. This Act and subsidiary legislation made thereunder to prevail.

26. In the event of any inconsistency or conflict between the provisions of this Act or any subsidiary legislation made thereunder and the provisions of any other federal law or subsidiary legislation made thereunder relating to education or educational institutions or any particular educational institution, the provisions of this Act and the subsidiary legislation made thereunder shall prevail.

SECOND SCHEDULE [Sections 6, 22 and 23] EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (DISCIPLINE OF STUDENTS) RULES 1976

PART I

PRELIMINARY

Citation

1. These Rules may be cited as the Educational Institutions (Discipline of Students) Rules 1976.

Interpretation

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires—
   “authorized person” means any person duly authorized to act on behalf of the Institution;
   “Bursar” means the principal financial officer of an Institution, regardless whether he is styled as Bursar or by any other designation;
   “course” means any form of field of studies which is conducted by the Institution for a specified period determined by the Curriculum Board of Course of Study And Training Programmes;
   “disciplinary authority” means the Students’ Affairs Officer or, where applicable, any person or board delegated by the Students’ Affairs Officer with disciplinary functions, powers or duties under subsection 5(3);
   “disciplinary offence” means a disciplinary offence under these Rules;
   “disciplinary proceeding” means a disciplinary proceeding under these Rules;
   “disciplinary room” means a room allocated for the purpose of the conduct of disciplinary proceedings generally or for the purpose of a particular disciplinary proceeding;
   “drug” means any drug or substance which is for the time being comprised in the First Schedule to the Dangerous Drugs Act 1952 [Act 234];
   “examination” means any form of assessment or evaluation or test or any part of it which brings marks and grades for a course or any part of the course;
   “gaming” means the playing of any game of chance, or of skill, or of mixed chance and skill, for money or money’s worth, and includes any wagering, any
   “Head of Department” for the purpose of—
      (a) a government department means any officer who is responsible for any department, division or unit in the department and includes any other officer who is authorized in writing by the officer who is responsible for the department, division or unit in the department to act on his behalf;
      (b) an institution means any officer who is responsible for any institution, division or unit in the institution and includes a person who is authorized in writing by the officer who is responsible for the institution, division or unit in the institution to act on his behalf;
(c) a private agency means any officer who is responsible for an agency, division or unit in the agency and includes a person who is authorized in writing by the officer who is responsible for the agency, division or unit in the agency to act on his behalf;
“hostel” means any accommodation, by whatever name called, provided by the Institution for the residence of students;
“librarian” means any person duly in charge of the library in the Institution at any time;
“liquor” means any liquor of any alcoholic strength;
“motor vehicle” means every description of vehicle propelled by means of mechanism contained within itself and constructed or adapted so as to be capable of being used on roads, and includes any vehicle drawn by a motor vehicle whether or not part of the vehicle so drawn is superimposed on the drawing motor vehicle;
“officer” means a person holding any office in the Institution or in any body constituted by or under the Institution or functioning in the Institution, whether such office is voluntary, or for remuneration, or otherwise;
“parking” means the bringing of a vehicle to a stationary position and causing it to wait for any purpose other than that of immediately taking up or setting down persons, goods or luggage;
“poison” means any substance specified by name in the first column of the Poisons List to the Poisons Act 1952 [Act 366] and includes any preparation, solution, compound, mixture or natural substance containing such substance;
“Pratical training” means a practical training which is necessary to be done, by a student in connection with his course for a specific period either inside or outside the Institution;
“resident student” means a student residing in a hostel;
“scholarship student” includes any student who is studying on a scholarship, bursary, loan, sponsorship, leave with or without pay, or on a grant of any other facility, from any Government, institution, statutory authority, commercial or business organization, or other body;
“staff” includes any employee of the Institution;
“traffic direction” means any order, direction or instruction given by an authorized person to any person using a road or a vehicle within the campus;
“traffic sign” includes any signal, warning sign post, direction post, sign, mark or device erected or provided on or near a road for the information, guidance or direction of persons using the road;
“vehicle” means a structure capable of moving or being moved or used for the conveyance of any person or thing and which maintains contact with the ground when in motion.
“Warden” means the officer in charge of a hostel and includes any person duly authorized to act on his behalf or to assist him;

PART II
GENERAL DISCIPLINE
General prohibitions
3. A student shall not—
(a) conduct himself, whether within or without the campus, in any manner which is detrimental or prejudicial to the interests, well-being or good name of the Institution, or to the interests, well-being or good name of any of the students, staff, officers, or
employees of the Institution, or to public order, safety or security, or to morality, decency or discipline;

(b) violate any provision of any written law, whether within or without the campus;

c) disrupt or in any manner interfere with, or cause to be disrupted or in any manner interfered with, any teaching, study, research, administrative work, or any activity carried out by or under the direction of or with the permission of the Institution, or do any act which may cause such disruption or interference;

d) prevent, obstruct, or interfere with, or cause to be prevented, obstructed or interfered with, any staff, officer or employee of the Institution or any person acting under the direction or permission of such staff, officer or employee, from carrying out his work, duty or function, or do any act which may cause such prevention, obstruction or interference;

e) prevent or obstruct, or cause to be prevented or obstructed, any student from attending any lecture, tutorial or class, or from engaging in any legitimate activity, or do any act which may cause such prevention or obstruction;

f) organize, incite or participate in the boycott of any examination, lecture, tutorial, class, or other legitimate activity carried out by or under the direction or with the permission of the Institution;

(g) damage in any manner or cause to be damaged in any manner any property in the Institution, or do any act which may cause such damage;

(h) tamper, interfere with, move, or in any manner deal with, any substance, object, article or property whatsoever, or knowingly do any act or cause any act to be done in the campus, so as to cause or be likely to cause any obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, loss or damage to any person;

(i) contravene or fail to comply with any instruction or requirement by the librarian, a member of the library staff or other library employee in respect of the use of the library, its books and other facilities therein;

(j) take any book, paper, document or picture, except those authorized by the examiner, into or out of an examination room, or receive any book, paper, document or picture from any other person while in the examination room, except that a student may, while he is in the examination room, receive from the invigilator such books, papers, documents, pictures or other things as may be authorized by the Executive Head of the Institution;

(k) communicate with any other student during an examination by any means whatsoever.

Attendance at lecture

4. Where a student is required to attend any lecture, tutorial, class or other instruction relating to his course of study, he shall not absent himself therefrom without the prior permission in writing of the Head of Department, unless the circumstances do not permit such prior permission to be obtained and there is reasonable cause or excuse for the absence, in which case the student shall, as soon as possible thereafter, satisfy in writing to the Head of Department with regard to the absence and obtain approval in writing in respect thereof.

Practical training

5. (1) Where a student is required to attend a practical training or other instructions relating to his course of study, the student shall attend the practical training or instructions unless he obtained prior permission in writing from the Head of Department.
where the training is conducted and unless the circumstances do not permit the student to
obtain the prior permission and there is reasonable cause or excuse for the absence and in
which case he shall, as soon as possible thereafter in writing, satisfy the Head of
Department with regard to the absence and obtain approval in writing in respect thereof.
(2) While undergoing the practical training, the student is subject to the regulations or
directions of the place in which the training is conducted and also to the regulations or
directions of the Institution.
(3) In the event of inconsistency or conflict between the regulations of the Institution and
the regulations of the place in which the training is conducted, the regulations of the
Institution shall prevail.
Attire and appearance
6. A student shall be decently or appropriately attired while attending lecture, tutorial,
examination, class, workshop or while involving or attending any activity either inside or
outside campus or while present in any part of the campus.
Appearance for examinations
7. Where a student's course of study entails his appearance for an examination and he is
not otherwise debarred from appearing for such examination, he shall not fail to appear
for such examination without the prior permission in writing of the Executive Head,
unless the circumstances do not permit such prior permission to be obtained and there is
reasonable cause or excuse for the nonappearance, in which case the student shall, as
soon as possible thereafter in writing, satisfy the Executive Head, with regard to the
absence and obtain approval in writing in respect thereof.
Restriction on use of text of lecture, etc.
8. (1) Subject to subparagraph (2), a student shall not make use of the text of any lecture
or instruction imparted to him in the Institution except for the purpose of pursuing his
course of study; in particular, he shall not reproduce in any manner the whole or any part
of such text for the purpose of publication, distribution or circulation, whether for
payment or not.
(2) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to restrict the discretion of the Executive Head to
permit a student, or an organization, body or group of students, to make copies of the text
of any such lecture or instruction under the control and direction of the Executive Head
or such member of the staff of the Institution as the Executive Head may authorize, and
in giving such permission the Executive Head may impose such terms and conditions as
he deems necessary or expedient.
Organizing, etc., of assemblies
9. (1) No student, and no organization, body or group of students, shall, without the prior
permission of the Executive Head or of a person authorized in writing by the Executive
Head to grant such permission, hold, organize, convene or call, or cause to be held,
organized, convened or called, or be in any manner involved in holding, organizing,
convening or calling, or in causing to be held, organized, convened or called, or in doing
any act towards holding, organizing, convening, or calling, any assembly of more than
five persons in any part of the campus or on any land or in any building belonging to or
under the possession or control of the Institution or used for the purposes of the
Institution.
(2) In granting the permission referred to in subparagraph (1) the Executive Head or the person authorized by him to grant such permission may impose such restrictions, terms or conditions in relation to the proposed assembly as he may deem necessary or expedient.

(3) No student shall knowingly attend or participate in an assembly held in contravention of subparagraph (1) or (2).

Ownership, possession and use of loud-speakers, etc.

10. No student, and no organization, body or group of students, shall own, or use, or have in his or its possession, custody or control, any loud-speaker, loud-hailer, amplifier, or other similar appliance: Provided that the Executive Head, or a person authorized by him in writing, may permit in writing such appliance to be owned, used or possessed by a student or an organization of students for such purposes and subject to such restrictions, terms or conditions as the Executive Head or the person authorized by him as aforesaid may deem necessary or expedient to impose in granting such permission.

Making, using, displaying, owning, etc., of banners, placards, etc.

11. No student, and no organization, body or group of students, shall—
(a) make or cause to be made or do any act towards making or causing to be made; or
(b) fly, exhibit, display or in any manner make use of, or cause to be flown, exhibited, displayed or in any manner made use of; or
(c) own or have in his or its possession, custody or control, any flag, banner, placard, poster, emblem or other device which is conducive to the promotion of indiscipline, disorder, disobedience or contravention of these Rules.

Publication, etc., of documents

12. (1) No student, and no organization, body or group of students, shall publish, distribute or circulate any document within or without the campus: Provided that the Executive Head, or a person authorized by him in writing, may permit in writing the publication, distribution or circulation of a particular document for such purposes and subject to such restrictions, terms or conditions as the Executive Head or the person authorized by him as aforesaid may deem necessary or expedient to impose in granting such permission.

(2) The permission required under this rule shall be in addition to any licence, permit or any other form of authorization which may be required under any other written law.

Student’s activities outside campus

13. No student, and no organization, body or group of students, shall organize, carry out or participate in any activity outside the campus, except with the prior written permission of the Executive Head and in due compliance with any restriction, term or condition which the Executive Head may deem necessary or expedient to impose.

Student engaging in occupation, etc.

14. No student shall, within or without the campus, engage in any occupation, employment, business, trade or other activity, whether whole-time or part-time, which in the opinion of the Executive Head is undesirable.

Representations relating to Institution, etc.

15. No student, and no organization, body or group of students, shall make, in relation to any matter pertaining to the Institution or to the staff or students thereof in their capacity as such, or to himself in his capacity as a student thereof except with the written permission from the Executive Head, any representation or other communication, whether orally or in writing or in any other manner, to any public officer, or to the press,
or to the public in the course of any lecture, speech or public statement or in the course of any broadcast by sound or vision.

Student’s objection to entry, exclusion, etc., of persons from campus

16. No student, and no organization, body or group of students, shall make any objection orally or in writing or in any other manner to the entry into, or the presence in, or the exclusion from, or the expulsion from, the campus of any person, body or group of persons.

Gaming in campus

17. No student, and no organization, body or group of students, shall organize, manage, run or assist in organizing, managing or running, or participate in, any gaming, wagering, lottery or betting within the campus.

Consumption or possession of liquor and drunkenness

18. (1) No student shall, within the campus, consume or have in his possession or under his custody or control any liquor.

(2) Any student who is found in a state of drunkenness within the campus shall be guilty of a disciplinary offence.

Obscene articles

19. (1) No student shall, within the campus, have in his possession or under his custody or control any obscene article.

(2) No student, and no organization, body or group of students, shall distribute, circulate or exhibit, or cause to be distributed, circulated or exhibited or be in any manner concerned with the distribution, circulation or exhibition of, any obscene article within the campus; a student shall be deemed to distribute, circulate or exhibit an obscene article, regardless whether such distribution, circulation or exhibition is to only one person or to more than one person and regardless whether or not such circulation, distribution or exhibition is for payment or for any other consideration.

(3) No student shall voluntarily view or hear any obscene article within the campus.

Drugs and poisons

20. (1) No student shall have in his possession or under his custody or control any drug or poison.

(2) No student shall have in his possession or under his custody or control any utensil, instrument, apparatus or other article which, in the opinion of the disciplinary authority, is designed or intended to be used for consuming any drug or poison orally, or by smoking or inhaling, or by introduction into the body by injection or in any other manner whatsoever.

(3) No student shall give, supply, provide or offer or propose to give, supply, provide or offer any drug or poison to any person.

(4) No student shall consume orally, or smoke, or inhale, or introduce into his body by injection or in any other manner whatsoever, any drug or poison.

(5) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to prevent a student from undergoing any treatment by or under the prescription of a medical practitioner registered under the Medical Act 1971 [Act 50].

(6) Any student who is found using or taking or abusing or addicted to any drug or poison shall be guilty of a disciplinary offence.

Cleanliness within campus
21. A student shall not do anything which may be prejudicial to the cleanliness and neatness of a student’s living accommodation within the campus, or of any hostel, lecture theatre, road, grounds or of any other part of the campus, or of any other building or structure within the campus.

Making of annoying or disturbing noise

22. A student shall not make any sound or noise, or cause any sound or noise to be produced, by any means or in any manner, where such noise or sound causes or is likely to cause annoyance or disturbance to any person within the campus.

Living or sleeping in the campus

23. No student shall use or cause to be used any part of the campus or any part of any building within the campus as living or sleeping accommodation, except the accommodation provided for him in the hostel by the Institution.

Entry into prohibited parts of campus or buildings

24. A student shall not enter any part of the campus or any part of any building within the campus the entry into which is prohibited to students generally or, in particular, to the student or class of students concerned.

Student Card

25. (1) The Institution shall issue to every student thereof an identification card to be called the Student Card which shall bear the photograph of the student and be in such form and contain such particulars as may be determined by the Students’ Affairs Officer.
(2) Every student shall have his Student Card in his possession at all times within the campus and shall produce same when required to do so by an authorized person.
(3) A student shall wear his Student Card on his person in such manner, on such occasions and at such times as may, from time to time, be directed by the Students’ Affairs Officer.

Disobedience

26. Where a student fails to comply with or contravenes any legitimate instruction, direction or requirement given or made by any staff, officer or employee of the Institution authorized to give or make same in the campus, he shall be guilty of a disciplinary offence.

PART III
HOSTEL DISCIPLINE

Entering or remaining in a resident student’s room

27. (1) No person shall enter or remain in a room occupied by a resident student except the resident student himself:
Provided that this paragraph shall not apply to a member of the staff, an officer, employee or agent of the Institution who enters such room for the purpose of carrying out his functions, duties or responsibilities, or to a person who enters or remains therein in accordance with any permission given by or on behalf of the Warden:
And provided further that this paragraph shall not be deemed to prohibit a student from entering the room of a resident of the same sex for a visit for a normal social purpose.
(2) It shall be the duty and responsibility of a resident student to ensure that the restrictions in subparagraph (1) are strictly observed in respect of the room occupied by him.

Obstruction, etc., to entry and carrying out of functions by officers, etc.
28. A resident student shall not do anything to obstruct, impede or prevent a member of the staff, an officer, employee or agent of the Institution from entering the resident student’s room and carrying out his functions, duties or responsibilities therein.

Remaining outside hostel at night
29. A resident student shall not, after 11.00 p.m., remain outside the hostel except with permission given by or on behalf of the Warden.

Remaining within hostel premises after 11.00 p.m.
30. After 11.00 p.m., save for resident students in their respective hostel, no other student shall remain within the hostel premises except with permission given by or on behalf of the Warden.

Care in use of hostel premises and prohibitions
31. (1) A student shall use the hostel premises with proper care and shall not do anything which disfigures, defaces or causes any other damage to any part of the grounds or buildings or to any article or fixture therein.
(2) A student shall, in using the hostel premises and the facilities therein, take all care to ensure that he does not thereby cause any inconvenience, annoyance, obstruction or nuisance to any other person.
(3) A resident student is absolutely prohibited from cooking in his room except in the room provided.
(4) No student shall have in his possession or under his custody or control any type of animal in his room or the hostel premises.

Student not to change room without prior permission
32. Where a student is allotted a room for his residence by the Institution, he shall not change his residence to any other room without the prior permission in writing given by or on behalf of the Warden.

Resident student to vacate or transfer residence on being required by Institution
33. (1) A resident student resides in a hostel at the absolute discretion and pleasure of the Institution.
(2) The Institution may require a resident student to vacate his residence or to transfer his residence to a different accommodation provided by the Institution at any time without assigning any reason.
(3) Where a resident student is required under subparagraph (2) to vacate or transfer his residence, he shall do so within the time set by the Institution and shall within that time remove all his belongings from the accommodation which he is to vacate or from which he is to transfer his residence.

Warden’s power to give orders, instructions or directions as regards good order and discipline
34. The Warden or any other person authorized by him may, from time to time, give orally or in writing, such orders, instructions or directions as he may deem necessary or expedient for the maintenance of good order and discipline in the hostel, and such orders, instructions or directions may relate generally to all students or to a class or description of students or to a particular student, and it shall be the duty of every student to whom such orders, instructions or directions apply to comply with and give effect thereto.

PART IV
ROAD TRAFFIC DISCIPLINE
Written authorization for students keeping, possessing or owning motor vehicles in campus
35. (1) A student intending to keep, have in his possession or own any motor vehicle in the campus shall, in the first instance, apply for and obtain from the Students’ Affairs Officer a written authorization in respect thereof; the application and the written authorization shall be in such form as the Students’ Affairs Officer may, subject to subparagraph (2), determine.
(2) Application for such permission shall be made by the student in writing specifying the description of the motor vehicle and shall be accompanied by the current motor vehicle licence and the current third party risks insurance policy in respect of the motor vehicle and a valid driving licence in respect of the applicant; the application shall also set out any disciplinary offence in respect of which he may have been found guilty at any time.
(3) The written authorization of the Students’ Affairs Officer shall be given in such form as he may direct and shall at all times be displayed conspicuously on the motor vehicle.
(4) Such written authorization shall be renewed annually and the provisions of subparagraphs (1) and (2) shall apply mutatis mutandis to an application for such renewal.
(5) The Students’ Affairs Officer may refuse to grant authorization under this rule or revoke any authorization granted under this rule if he is satisfied that it would not be in the interest of the Institution for the student to hold such authorization.

Register of students’ motor vehicles
36. The Students’ Affairs Officer shall cause to be maintained a register of all motor vehicles kept, possessed or owned by students in the campus in such form as the Students’ Affairs Officer may deem fit.

Speed limit
37. No student shall drive a motor vehicle in the campus at a speed in excess of that indicated by a traffic sign.

Motor vehicles to be driven only on carriageway of road
38. No student shall drive a motor vehicle on any place other than on that part of the road which is used as a carriageway for the passage of motor vehicles; in particular, no motor vehicle shall be driven by a student on the pavement, side-table, grass verge, footpath or other place, whether alongside the carriageway or otherwise, which is not ordinarily intended or specifically provided for the passage of motor vehicles.

Driving vehicles on corridors, etc.
39. No student shall drive or ride any vehicle on any corridor, verandah, fivefoot way, courtyard or in any part of any building.

Obstructive parking
40. No student shall park any vehicle at any place or in any manner so as to cause danger, obstruction or inconvenience to any other person or vehicle.

Use of allotted parking bays
41. Where a parking bay is allotted for a particular motor vehicle no student shall park a different motor vehicle in such parking bay.

Pillion riding
42. (1) A student driving a two-wheeled motorcycle shall not carry more than one person on such motorcycle.
(2) No student shall carry a person on a two-wheeled motorcycle unless such person is sitting astride the motorcycle behind the driver on a properly designed seat securely fixed to the motorcycle.

(3) A student shall not allow himself to be carried on a two-wheeled motorcycle driven by any person, whether a student or not, in contravention of subparagraph (1) or (2).

Traffic directions and signs to be complied with
43. A student shall comply with all traffic directions and with all traffic signs.

Production of driving licence and Student Card on demand
44. Any student who is driving or is in charge or control of a vehicle shall carry with him a valid driving licence issued to him under the Road Transport Act 1987 [Act 333] and his Student Card and shall produce same for inspection by an authorized person whenever required to do so.

Obstruction to traffic flow
45. A student shall not conduct himself in any manner, or do any act, which obstructs or interferes with the smooth and orderly movement of traffic within the campus.

Application of Road Transport Act 1987 in the campus
46. (1) The Road Transport Act 1987 and all subsidiary legislation made thereunder shall apply to students within the campus as if the roads within the campus are public roads within the Federal Territory and the offences under the said Act and the subsidiary legislation made thereunder are disciplinary offences in relation to students and punishable as such, and every student shall, accordingly, comply with such provisions within the campus.

(2) Nothing in subparagraph (1) shall derogate from the liability within the campus of any student or other person for any offence under the Road Transport Act 1987 or any subsidiary legislation made thereunder.

Summary disciplinary punishment by disciplinary authority
47. (1) The disciplinary authority may at its discretion, in lieu of taking disciplinary proceedings under Part V, impose a summary disciplinary punishment of a reprimand or a fine not exceeding one hundred ringgit upon any student who commits a disciplinary offence under this Part in the presence of or within the sight of such disciplinary authority:

Provided that before such punishment is imposed on the student, the disciplinary authority shall inform him of the disciplinary offence committed by him and give him an opportunity to make, on the spot, oral representations thereon to such disciplinary authority.

(2) Upon imposition of the punishment referred to in subparagraph (1), the disciplinary authority shall forthwith deliver to the student a written notice of such imposition in such form as the Students’ Affairs Officer may direct, and where the punishment imposed is a fine, paragraphs 61 and 62 shall apply.

(3) This rule shall apply notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary in these Rules.

PART V
DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE

Disciplinary punishment
48. A student who is found guilty of a disciplinary offence shall be liable to any one or any appropriate combination of two or more of the following punishments:
(a) reprimand;
(b) a fine not exceeding five hundred ringgit;
(c) suspension from using any or all of the facilities of the Institution for a specified period;
(d) suspension from following course of study at the Institution for a specified period;
(e) barred from sitting for a part or all of the examinations at the Institution;
(f) exclusion from any part of the Institution for a specified period;
(g) expulsion from the Institution,
by the disciplinary authority.

Attendance before disciplinary authority
49. Where it appears to a disciplinary authority that a student has committed a disciplinary offence, the disciplinary authority shall, in writing, require the student to attend before it at such disciplinary room, on such date and at such time as it may specify.

Consequence of failure to attend before disciplinary authority
50. Where a student fails to attend before the disciplinary authority in accordance with a requirement under rule 49 he shall immediately thereupon be suspended from being a student of the Institution and shall not thereafter remain in or enter the campus; such suspension shall continue until the student offers to attend before the disciplinary authority and does, in fact, attend before the disciplinary authority on the date and at the time which the disciplinary authority may specify after the student has offered to attend before the disciplinary authority.

Facts of disciplinary offence to be explained and plea taken
51. At the disciplinary proceeding in the disciplinary room, the disciplinary authority shall explain to the student the facts of the disciplinary offence alleged to have been committed by the student and call upon him to plead thereto.

Plea of guilty and consequential procedure
52. If the student pleads guilty the disciplinary authority shall explain to him the facts of the case; if he admits these facts the disciplinary authority shall pronounce him guilty of the disciplinary offence and invite him to make any plea he may wish to make for lenient punishment.

Procedure for hearing where student pleads not guilty
53. If the student pleads that he is not guilty of the disciplinary offence or fails or refuses to plead or does not admit the facts of the case, the disciplinary authority shall examine any witness or any document or other article whatsoever in support of the case against the student; the student shall be given the chance to question such witness and inspect such document or article, and the disciplinary authority may re-examine such witness.

Student’s evidence
54. After the evidence referred to in rule 53 has been received, the student shall be given the chance to give his evidence, call any witness or produce any document or other article whatsoever in his defence; the disciplinary authority may question the student or any of his witnesses and inspect any such document or article, and the student may re-examine any of his witnesses.

Power of disciplinary authority to question or recall witness
55. The disciplinary authority may question or recall any witness at any time before it has pronounced its decision.

Pronouncement of decision
56. After hearing the witnesses and examining the documents or other articles produced before it, the disciplinary authority shall pronounce its decision in the case, and if it decides that the student is guilty of the disciplinary offence it shall invite the student to make any plea he may wish to make for lenient punishment.

Imposition of punishment

57. After the student has made his plea for leniency, if any, under rule 52 or 56, as the case may be, the disciplinary authority shall impose on the student one of the punishments specified in rule 48 or any appropriate combination of two or more such punishments.

Custody and disposal of exhibits

58. (1) The disciplinary authority may order any document or other article whatsoever produced before it in the course of any disciplinary proceeding to be kept in its custody or in the custody of such person as it may specify pending the conclusion of the disciplinary proceeding.

(2) The disciplinary authority shall, upon the conclusion of the disciplinary proceeding before it, make such order as it deems fit for the disposal of any document or other article whatsoever produced before it in the course of the disciplinary proceeding, and may direct that such order shall take effect either immediately or at such time as it may specify.

(3) The power of the disciplinary authority under subparagraph (2) shall include a power to order the destruction of any such document or article or the forfeiture thereof to the Institution.

Written notes of disciplinary proceedings to be made

59. The disciplinary authority which takes disciplinary action against a student under rules 49 to 58 inclusive, shall make or cause to be made written notes of the proceeding, but those notes need not be verbatim.

Custody of notes

60. The notes referred to in rule 59 shall be kept in the custody of the Students’ Affairs Officer.

Register of disciplinary proceedings

61. The Students’ Affairs Officer shall maintain a register of all disciplinary proceedings taken under these Rules; such register shall record the name of the student, the particulars of the disciplinary offence, the progress of the proceeding, the result of the proceeding, and such other information or particulars as the said Students’ Affairs Officer may direct.

Report of proceedings to parent, Minister, etc.

62. (1) Where a student has been found guilty of a disciplinary offence, the Students’ Affairs Officer shall send a decision of the disciplinary proceeding to the student’s parent or guardian and if the Minister requires the same, and, in the case of a scholarship student, to the scholarship-sponsoring or scholarship granting authority or body and his guarantors.

(2) The parent or guardian or his guarantors, or the scholarship-sponsoring or scholarship-granting authority or body, of such student, as the case may be, shall be entitled to a certified copy of the notes of the proceeding made under rule 59 upon payment of a fee determined by the Students’ Affairs Officer, which fee shall not, in any case, exceed one hundred ringgit.
(3) A certified copy of the notes of the disciplinary proceeding made under rule 59 in respect of any particular case shall be supplied by the Students’ Affairs Officer to the Minister if the Minister requires same.

Payment of fine

63. Where the disciplinary authority imposes a punishment of a fine on the student, it shall specify the period within which the fine shall be paid and the student shall pay the fine within the said period to the Bursar.

Consequence of failure to pay fine

64. If the student fails to pay the fine within the period specified under rule 63, he shall immediately thereupon be suspended from being a student of the Institution and shall not thereafter remain in or enter the campus; such suspension shall continue until the fine is paid.

Order to pay compensation

65. (1) Where any punishment is imposed on a student under rule 57, the disciplinary authority may, in addition, order the student to pay such compensation as it may fix in respect of any damage to any property or any loss or injury to any person for which the disciplinary authority may find the student, in the course of the disciplinary proceeding, to be responsible; a student may be ordered to pay compensation under this paragraph regardless whether the property which is damaged belongs to the Institution or to any other person.

(2) The amount of compensation fixed by the disciplinary authority under subparagraph (1) shall be a just and reasonable amount having regard to all the circumstances of the case and of the persons involved therein.

(3) The compensation fixed under subparagraph (1) shall be paid by the student to the Bursar within such period as the disciplinary authority may specify.

(4) Rule 64 shall apply mutatis mutandis where the student fails to pay the compensation fixed under subparagraph (1) within the period specified under subparagraph (3).

(5) The Bursar shall pay out the compensation paid by the student under subparagraph (3) to such person as the disciplinary authority may certify as being entitled to receive payment thereof.

(6) Any compensation payable or paid under this rule shall be without prejudice to the right of any person to institute civil proceedings in a court of law for damages or compensation in respect of the damage, loss or injury referred to in subparagraph (1), or the right of any person to receive any payment or compensation under any other written law in respect of such damage, loss or injury.

Persons who may be present at a disciplinary proceeding

66. No person shall be present at a disciplinary proceeding except—

(a) the disciplinary authority and its staff;
(b) the student against whom the disciplinary proceeding is taken;
(c) the parent or guardian of such student;
(d) a witness while he is giving evidence, or when required by the disciplinary authority; and
(e) such other person as the disciplinary authority may for any special reason authorize to be present.

PART VI
APPEALS

Appeal
67. (1) Where a student is dissatisfied with a decision of a disciplinary authority, he may submit in writing of his intention to appeal in duplicate through the Students’ Affairs Officer within fourteen days from the date on which the decision was given.
(2) The notice of appeal shall set out clearly the grounds of appeal.

Transmission of appeal to Minister
68. The Students’ Affairs Officer shall, upon receiving the appeal, submit the same to the Minister together with a copy of the notes of the disciplinary proceeding in respect of which the appeal is given.

Action by Minister on appeal
69. (1) The Minister may, on receiving the notice of appeal and the notes of the disciplinary proceeding from the Students’ Affairs Officer, call for such further information or particulars in relation to the disciplinary proceeding as he may deem fit.
(2) If the Minister summarily rejects the appeal under subsection 5(4), the decision of the Minister shall be conveyed to the student through the Students’ Affairs Officer.
(3) Where the Minister appoints a committee under subsection 5(5) to consider the appeal, the Minister’s decision on the appeal made after receiving the recommendations of the committee shall be communicated to the student through the Students’ Affairs Officer.

Appeal not to operate as stay of execution
70. An appeal by a student shall not operate as a stay of execution of the punishment imposed under rule 57 or as a stay of the payment of any compensation ordered to be paid under rule 65, unless the Students’ Affairs Officer or the Minister otherwise directs.

PART VII

GENERAL

Disciplinary liability of office-bearers, etc., of a students organization, body or group
71. (1) Where any disciplinary offence has been committed under these Rules, whether or not any student has been found guilty in respect thereof, and such disciplinary offence has been committed or purports to have been committed in the name or on behalf of any organization, body or group of students of the Institution which is established by, under or in accordance with this Act or any other organization, body or group of students of the Institution, every office bearer of such organization, body or group and every student managing or assisting in the management of such organization, body or group at the time of the commission of such disciplinary offence shall be deemed to be guilty of such disciplinary offence and shall be liable to punishment therefor, unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the appropriate disciplinary authority that the disciplinary offence was committed without his knowledge and that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the disciplinary offence.
(2) Any office-bearer of, or any student managing or assisting in the management of, any organization, body or group as referred to in subparagraph (1) shall be liable to be proceeded against under this rule, notwithstanding that he may not have taken part in the commission of the disciplinary offence.
(3) In any disciplinary proceeding under this rule against an office-bearer of, or any student managing or assisting in the management of, any organization, body or group as referred to in subparagraph (1), any document found in the possession of any office-bearer of, or student managing or assisting in the management of, such
organization, body or group, or in the possession of a member of such organization, body or group shall be prima facie evidence of
the contents thereof for the purpose of proving that anything has been done or purports to have been done by or on behalf of such organization, body or group.

Presumptions

72. In any disciplinary proceeding against a student—
(a) it shall not be necessary to prove that an organization, body or group of students possesses a name or that it has been constituted or is usually known under a particular name;
(b) where any books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia of, or relating to, or purporting to relate to, any organization, body or group of persons are found in the possession, custody or under the control of any student, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such student is a member of such organization, body or group and such organization, body or group shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be in existence at the time such books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia are so found; and
(c) where any books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia of, or relating to, any organization, body or group of persons are found in the possession, custody or under the control of any student, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such student assists in the management of such organization, body or group.

Disciplinary offences

73. Any student who commits a breach of, or fails to comply with, or contravenes, any of these Rules or any restriction, condition or term imposed under these Rules or any order, instruction or direction given under these Rules shall be guilty of a disciplinary offence.

These Rules not to derogate from criminal liability

74. Nothing in these Rules shall derogate from the liability of any student or other person for any offence under any written law.

Service of notice, document, etc.

75. (1) Every student shall furnish to the Executive Head the address of his residence or any change thereof which shall be his address for the purpose of serving on him any notice or document required to be served under these Rules or for the purpose of communication with him on any matter in relation to these Rules.
(2) Any document, notice or communication left at, or posted by ordinary post to, the address for service furnished under subparagraph (1) shall be deemed to have been duly served upon or communicated to the student.

THIRD SCHEDULE

[Sections 7, 8, 22 and 23]

STUDENTS’ REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE

Election of SRC

1. (1) The students of an Institution shall elect a Students’ Representative Committee in the following manner:
(a) in the case of an Institution providing a course of study only in one particular field extending over a period of years, the students of each particular year shall elect by secret ballot, conducted by the Students’ Affairs Officer, such uniform number of students studying in the respective year to be representatives in the SRC as may be determined by the Executive Head; or
(b) in the case of an Institution providing several courses of study in different fields, the students of each particular field shall elect by secret ballot, or in any other manner determined by the Students’ Affairs Officer, such uniform number of students studying in the respective field to be representatives in the SRC as may be determined by the Executive Head; the division of the education provided in an Institution into various fields of study for the purposes of this subparagraph shall be made by the Executive Head with the approval of the Minister.

(2) Any question as to whether subsubparagraph 1(a) or (b) applies to an Institution shall be determined by the Minister and such determination shall be final.

Office-bearers of SRC
2. The SRC shall elect from among its members a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be its only office-bearers.

Term of office of SRC and its office-bearers
3. The members of the SRC and its office-bearers shall be elected for one year.

Decisions by majority vote
4. The SRC’s decisions shall be taken by a majority vote with not less than two-third of the members being present and voting.

Ad hoc committees
5. The SRC may form, from time to time, with the prior approval in writing of the Students’ Affairs Officer, ad hoc committees from among its members for specific purposes or objects.

Disqualification in respect of SRC, student body, student organization or committee
6. No student against whom disciplinary proceedings are pending, or who has been found guilty of a disciplinary offence, shall be elected or remain a member of the SRC or an office-bearer of any student body or committee, unless authorized in writing by the Executive Head.

Objects and functions of the SRC
7. The objects and functions of the SRC shall be—

(a) to assist and encourage, subject to the direction of the Executive Head, the development of facilities for students such as recreational facilities and the supply of meals and refreshments;

(b) to make representations to the Executive Head on matters relating to the conditions in which the students live and study;

(c) to undertake such other activities as may be determined by the Executive Head from time to time;

(d) to foster a spirit of corporate life among the students of the Institution;

and

(e) to assist the Institution authorities to maintain discipline among students.

Expenses of SRC
8. The SRC shall not maintain any fund or make any collection of any money or property from any source whatsoever but such reasonable expenses as the SRC may be authorized in advance in writing by the Executive Head to incur may be paid by the Institution where reasonable written claims supported by receipts and vouchers are submitted by the SRC to the Executive Head and are approved by him.

Accounts of SRC
9. The Treasurer shall keep proper accounts of the SRC and not later than three months after the end of every financial year, being a financial year as specified by the Executive Head, a copy of the said accounts which shall be audited by a person appointed by the Executive Head shall be submitted by the SRC for approval to the Executive Head.

Meetings of SRC

10. (1) The SRC shall hold meetings from time to time as it may deem necessary and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep minutes of every meeting of the SRC and such minutes shall be confirmed at a subsequent meeting.

(2) The SRC or an ad hoc committee of the SRC shall, not less than forty eight hours before holding any meeting, give notice of the date and the time of the meeting and its agenda to the Executive Head.

(3) Every meeting of the SRC or of an ad hoc committee of the SRC shall be held only at a place provided for the purpose of such meetings by the Executive Head.

(4) The Executive Head or his representative shall be present at each meeting of the SRC or of an ad hoc committee of the SRC, unless the Executive Head decides otherwise in respect of any particular meeting.

(5) A copy of the minutes of each meeting of the SRC or of an ad hoc committee of the SRC shall be furnished by the SRC or the ad hoc committee to the Executive Head within seventy-two hours of each meeting.

Inspection of records

11. The records of the SRC or of an ad hoc committee of the SRC shall at all times be open to inspection by the Executive Head or his representative.

Definition of “student” for the purpose of this Schedule

12. For the purpose of this Schedule “student” means a person, other than a public officer, following a course of study in the Institution: Provided that a person shall cease to be a student within the meaning of this paragraph from the date on which the final examination for his course of study commences, if he sits for such examination.

Disputes as to elections

13. If any dispute arises as to whether any member or office-bearer of the SRC or of an ad hoc committee of the SRC has been duly elected or appointed, as the case may be, or is entitled to be or to remain a member or office-bearer thereof, the dispute shall be decided by the Executive Head or by a person appointed by him for the purpose, and the decision thereon of the Executive Head or of such person shall be final.
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WHEREAS acknowledging that knowledge is the key determinant of the destiny and survival of the nation: AND WHEREAS the purpose of education is to enable the Malaysian society to have a command of knowledge, skills and values necessary in a world that is highly competitive and globalised, arising from the impact of rapid development in science, technology and information: AND WHEREAS education plays a vital role in achieving the country’s vision of attaining the status of a fully developed nation in terms of economic development, social justice, and spiritual, moral and ethical strength, towards creating a society that is united, democratic, liberal and dynamic: AND WHEREAS it is the mission to develop a world-class quality education system which will realise the full potential of the individual and fulfill the aspiration of the Malaysian nation: AND WHEREAS the National Education Policy is based on the National Philosophy of Education which is expressed as follows: “Education in Malaysia is an ongoing effort towards further developing the potential of individuals in a holistic and integrated manner so as to produce individuals who are intellectually, spiritually, emotionally and physically balanced and harmonious, based on a firm belief in and devotion to God. Such an effort is designed to produce Malaysian citizens who are knowledgeable and competent, who possess high moral standards, and who are responsible and capable of achieving a high level of personal well-being as well as being able to contribute to the betterment of the family, the society and the nation at large”: AND WHEREAS the above policy is to be executed through a national system of education which provides for the national language to be the main medium of instruction, a National Curriculum and common examinations; the education provided being varied and comprehensive in scope and which will satisfy the needs of the nation as well as promote national unity through cultural, social, economic and political development in accordance with the principles of Rukunegara: AND WHEREAS it is considered desirable that regard shall be had, so far as is compatible with that policy, with the provision of efficient instruction and with the avoidance of unreasonable public expenditure, to the general principle that pupils are to be educated in accordance with the wishes of their parents:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of the Dewan Negara and Dewan Rakyat in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I
PRELIMINARY
Short title and commencement
1. This Act may be cited as the Education Act 1996 and shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Minister by notification in the Gazette, and the Minister may appoint different dates for different provisions of this Act.
Interpretation
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
“age”, in relation to a pupil, means the age attained by the pupil on the first day of the first month of the school year in question;
“appointed date” means the date of coming into force of this Act;
“approved fees” means fees approved by the Minister;
“Assistant Registrar” means an Assistant Registrar of Schools or Assistant Registrar of Teachers, as the case may be, appointed under subsection 5(3);
“capital grant” means a payment from public funds to an educational institution for—
(a) the provision of buildings;
(b) the alteration to or extension of existing premises;
(c) the provision of furniture or equipment for new, altered or extended premises; or
(d) such other purposes as may be prescribed;
“Chief Inspector” means the Chief Inspector of Schools appointed under subsection 6(1);
“Chinese language” means the form of the Chinese language commonly known as Mandarin;
“compulsory education” means primary education which is prescribed to be compulsory education under subsection 29A(1);
“correspondence” means correspondence delivered by hand or by post;
“correspondence school” means an organization or institution providing instruction or teaching by means of correspondence;
“Director of Education” means a Director of Education of a State or Federal Territory appointed under section 4;
“Director General” means the Director General of Education appointed under section 3;
“distance education centre” means a place, an organization or an institution providing instruction or teaching—
(a) exclusively through the medium of electronics;
(b) exclusively through correspondence;
(c) partly through the medium of electronics and partly through correspondence or other methods of instruction; or
(d) partly through the medium of electronics and partly through correspondence and other methods of instruction;
“Education Officer”, in relation to a district or an area, means an education officer appointed under paragraph 4(b);
“Education Service” means a public service under paragraph (h) of Clause (1) of Article 132 of the Federal Constitution;
“educational institution” means a school or any other place where, in the carrying on of the work of an organization or institution, persons are habitually taught, whether in one or more classes, and includes a kindergarten and a distance education centre but does not include—
(a) any place where the teaching is confined exclusively to the teaching of any religion; or
(b) any place declared by the Minister by notification in the Gazette not to be an educational institution for the purposes of this Act;
“employee” means a person employed by a board of governors, other than a governor, a teacher or such other person as may be appointed or nominated by the Minister under subsection 58(2) or 61(2), as the case may be, employed or actively taking part in work connected with the running or the administration of an educational institution;
“extension education” means a full-time or part-time education for persons who are not following the usual course of study at an educational institution;
“government school” or “government educational institution” means a school or an educational institution established and fully maintained by the Minister under Part IV;
“government-aided school” or “government-aided educational institution” means a school or an educational institution in receipt of capital grant and full grant-in-aid;
“governor” means a person who is empowered under an instrument of government to administer or manage an educational institution;
“grant-in-aid” means any payment from public funds, other than a capital grant, made to an educational institution;
“higher education” means education provided by a higher educational institution;
“higher educational institution” means an educational institution providing higher education leading to the award of a diploma, degree or the equivalent thereof;
“instrument of government” means an instrument of government as specified in section 53;
“kindergarten” means any place where pre-school education is provided to ten or more pupils;
“lower secondary education” means a three-year course appropriate for a pupil who has completed primary education;
“National Curriculum” means such curriculum as may be prescribed;
“national language” means the Malay language as stipulated in Article 152 of the Federal Constitution;
“national school” means a government or government-aided primary school—
(a) providing primary education appropriate for pupils from the age of six years;
(b) using the national language as the main medium of instruction;
(c) in which the English language is a compulsory subject of instruction; and
(d) in which facilities for the teaching of—
(i) the Chinese or Tamil language shall be made available if the parents of at least fifteen pupils in the school so request; and
(ii) indigenous languages shall be made available if it is reasonable and practicable so to do and if the parents of at least fifteen pupils in the school so request;
“national secondary school” means a government or government-aided secondary school—
(a) providing a five-year course of secondary education appropriate for pupils who have just completed primary education;

(b) using the national language as the main medium of instruction;
(c) in which the English language is a compulsory subject of instruction;
(d) in which facilities for the teaching of—
(i) the Chinese or Tamil language shall be made available if the parents of at least fifteen pupils in the school so request;
(ii) indigenous languages shall be made available if it is reasonable and practicable so to do and if the parents of at least fifteen pupils in the school so request; and
(iii) Arabic, Japanese, German or French or any other foreign language may be made available if it is reasonable and practicable so to do; and

(e) preparing pupils for such examinations as may be prescribed, and includes any such school providing a transition class;

“national-type school” means a government or government-aided primary school—

(a) providing primary education appropriate for pupils from the age of six years;
(b) using the Chinese or Tamil language as the main medium of instruction; and
(c) in which the national and English languages are compulsory subjects of instruction;

“parent” includes a guardian and any person who has the legal or actual control of a pupil;

“place” means any place, whether public or private;

“post-secondary education” means education provided to a person who has completed upper secondary education, but does not include higher education;

“pre-school curriculum” means the National Pre-school Curriculum prescribed by the Minister under section 22;

“pre-school education” means an educational programme for pupils from the ages of four to six years;

“premises” means any building used as an educational institution and includes any building for the purpose of providing accommodation and other facilities for pupils and staff of the institution but does not include any land occupied therewith;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

“primary education” means a course of study at primary level which is designed for a duration of six years but which may be completed within five to seven years;

“primary school” means a school providing primary education appropriate for pupils from the age of six years;

“private school” or “private educational institution” means a school or an educational institution which is not a government or government-aided school or educational institution;

“pupil” means a person of any age for whom education or training is being provided in an educational institution;

“registered teacher” means any teacher registered under this Act;

“Registrar” means the Registrar of Schools and Teachers appointed under subsection 5(3) and includes the Registrar General;

“Registrar General” means the Registrar General of Schools and Teachers appointed under subsection 5(1), and includes the Deputy Registrar General of Schools and Teachers appointed under subsection 5(2);

“school” means a place where ten or more persons are habitually taught whether in one or more classes, but does not include any place where the teaching is confined exclusively to the teaching of any religion;

“secondary education” means education comprising lower secondary and upper secondary education;

“secondary school” means a school providing secondary education appropriate for a pupil who has just completed primary education;

“special education” means education that caters for the special educational needs of pupils;
“special school” means a school providing special education as prescribed by regulations made under section 41;
“State Authority” means the Ruler or Yang di-Pertua Negeri of a State and, in the case of a Federal Territory, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong;
“teacher” means a person who—
(a) teaches pupils in an educational institution; or
(b) prepares or issues lessons or corrects returned answers in, for or through a distance education centre, and includes a head teacher or principal;
“transition class” means a class in a secondary school providing one year of instruction to pupils from a primary school using a language other than the national language as the medium of instruction prior to the commencement of the lower secondary education;
“upper secondary education” means education suitable to the abilities and aptitudes of a pupil who has completed lower secondary education.

PART II
ADMINISTRATION
Appointment and duty of Director General of Education
3. (1) There shall be a Director General of Education who shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong from amongst the officers in the Education Service.
(2) The Director General shall have the powers and exercise the functions conferred on him by this Act, and shall advise the Minister on matters pertaining to education.
4. There shall be—
(a) for each State or for such other area in Malaysia as may be determined by the Minister a Director of Education; and
(b) for each district or for such other area in a State as may be determined by the Minister an Education Officer designed as such for the purposes of this Act, who shall be appointed by the Minister.

Registrar General of Schools and Teachers
5. (1) There shall be a Registrar General of Schools and Teachers who shall be appointed by the Minister.
(2) The Minister may appoint a Deputy Registrar General of Schools and Teachers.
(3) The Minister shall appoint a Registrar of Schools and Teachers for each State and for such area within Malaysia as may be determined by the Minister, and may appoint such numbers of Assistant Registrars of Schools and Assistant Registrars of Teachers as may be considered necessary for the purposes of this Act.
(4) The Deputy Registrar General, the Registrars, and the Assistant Registrars shall be under the direction and control of the Registrar General.
(5) The Registrar General shall have the powers and exercise the functions conferred on him by this Act, and in his absence such powers and functions may be had or exercised by the Deputy Registrar General.
(6) The Registrar or Assistant Registrar may exercise all the powers and functions conferred on the Registrar General by or under this Act, subject to any restriction that may be imposed by the Registrar General.

Chief Inspector of Schools and Inspectors of Schools
6. (1) The Minister shall appoint a Chief Inspector of Schools.
(2) The Minister shall appoint such other Inspectors of Schools as may be considered necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(3) All Inspectors of Schools appointed under subsection (2) shall be subject to the direction and control of the Chief Inspector of Schools.

Director of Examinations

7. (1) The Minister shall appoint a Director of Examinations and may appoint such other officers to act under the general direction and control of the Director of Examinations as he may consider necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(2) The Director of Examinations shall, subject to any regulations made under section 68, be responsible for the conduct of examinations for the purposes of this Act.

Power of Minister to issue general directions

8. The Minister may from time to time give an officer appointed under this Part directions of a general character, and not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as to the exercise of the powers and discretion conferred on the officer by, and the duties required to be discharged by the officer under, this Act and regulations made under this Act, in relation to all matters which appear to the Minister to affect the National Education Policy, and the officer shall give effect to every such direction.

Power of Minister to issue special directions

9. The Minister may from time to time give—

(a) a governor or any member of a board appointed under subsection 61(1), or an employee or head teacher, of an educational institution; and

(b) a member of the Central Board established under section 92 of the Education Act 1961 [Act 43 of 1961], directions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act or any regulations made under this Act, in relation to any matter in respect of which regulations may be made under this Act, and the governor, member, employee or head teacher shall give effect to every such direction.

PART III

NATIONAL EDUCATION ADVISORY COUNCIL

National Education Advisory Council

10. (1) There may be established for the purposes of this Act a National Education Advisory Council.

(2) The National Education Advisory Council shall consist of a chairman and such other persons as may be appointed by the Minister.

(3) Subject to regulations made under this Part, each member of the National Education Advisory Council shall hold office for such term and subject to such conditions as may be specified in his letter of appointment.

(4) Any appointment made in pursuance of this section shall be published in the Gazette.

Functions of National Education Advisory Council

11. (1) The Minister may refer to the National Education Advisory Council any matter relating to education for its advice.

(2) The National Education Advisory Council shall, when any matter is referred to it under subsection (1), consider such matter and submit to the Minister its advice thereon.

Right of attendance

12. The Minister may attend, and may nominate representatives to attend, any meeting of the National Education Advisory Council.

Power to make regulations in relation to National Education Advisory Council
13. The Minister may make regulations for the purpose of giving effect to the provisions of this Part, and, without prejudice to the generality of such power, may by the regulations provide for—
(a) the number of members of the Council;
(b) the terms and conditions of office of members;
(c) meetings and procedures of the Council;
(d) the appointment of committees and sub-committees of the Council; and
(e) such other matters as the Minister considers necessary for the proper functioning of the Council.
National Education Advisory Council may regulate its own procedure
14. Subject to this Act and any regulations made under this Act, the National Education Advisory Council may regulate its own procedure.

PART IV
NATIONAL EDUCATION SYSTEM
Chapter 1—The National Education System
National Education System
15. The National Education System shall comprise—
(a) pre-school education;
(b) primary education;
(c) secondary education;
(d) post-secondary education; and
(e) higher education,
but shall not include education in expatriate schools or international schools.
Categories of educational institutions
16. There shall be three categories of educational institutions in the National Education System, namely—
(a) government educational institutions;
(b) government-aided educational institutions; and
(c) private educational institutions.
National language as the main medium of instruction
17. (1) The national language shall be the main medium of instruction in all educational institutions in the National Education System except a national-type school established under section 28 or any other educational institution exempted by the Minister from this subsection.
(2) Where the main medium of instruction in an educational institution is other than the national language, the national language shall be taught as a compulsory subject in the educational institution.
National Curriculum to be used by all schools
18. (1) The Minister shall prescribe a curriculum to be known as the National Curriculum which, subject to subsection (3), shall be used by all schools in the National Education System.
(2) The National Curriculum prescribed under subsection (1) shall specify the knowledge, skills and values that are expected to be acquired by pupils at the end of their respective periods of schooling and shall include the core subjects as set out in the Schedule and such other subjects as may be prescribed.
(3) In the case of private schools, subsection (1) shall be deemed to have been complied with if the core subjects of the National Curriculum as set out in the Schedule are taught in the schools.

(4) The Minister may from time to time by order published in the Gazette add to, amend or alter the Schedule.

Schools to prepare pupils for prescribed examination
19. Every school shall prepare its pupils for examinations prescribed by or under this Act or any regulations made under this Act unless otherwise exempted by or under this Act.

Chapter 2—Pre-School Education

Prohibition against the establishment, operation or management of kindergartens
20. (1) No kindergarten shall be established, operated or managed unless it is registered under this Act.

(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence.

Power of Minister to establish kindergartens
21. The Minister may subject to the provisions of this Act establish and maintain kindergartens.

National Pre-school Curriculum to be used by all kindergartens
22. (1) The Minister shall prescribe a curriculum, to be known as the National Pre-school Curriculum, that shall be used by all kindergartens in the National Education System.

(2) The National Pre-school Curriculum prescribed under subsection (1) shall specify the knowledge, skills and values that are expected to be acquired by the pupils at the end of their respective period of pre-school education.

(3) Any kindergarten intending to implement any curriculum in addition to the National Pre-school Curriculum shall, before implementing such additional curriculum, inform the Registrar General of such intention in such manner as may be prescribed.

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Language of instruction in kindergartens
23. Notwithstanding subsection 17(1), languages other than the national language may be used as a medium of instruction in kindergartens, but where a kindergarten uses a language other than the national language, the national language shall be taught as a compulsory subject.

Power to make regulations in relation to pre-school education
24. The Minister may make regulations for the carrying out of the provisions of this Chapter.

Chapter 2 not applicable to child care centres
25. The provisions of this Chapter shall not apply to a child care centre established and registered under any written law relating to such centre.

Non-application of sections 18 and 19
26. Sections 18 and 19 shall not apply to kindergartens.

Chapter 3—Primary Education

Minister to provide primary education
27. It shall be the duty of the Minister to provide primary education in government and government-aided primary schools.
Establishment and maintenance of national and national-type schools
28. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Minister may establish national schools and national-type schools and shall maintain such schools.

Duration of primary education
29. A national school, national-type school or private school established under this Act shall provide a course of primary education design for a duration of six years but which may be completed within five to seven years.

Compulsory primary education
29A. (1) The Minister may, by order published in the Gazette, prescribe primary education to be compulsory education.

(2) Every parent who is a Malaysian citizen residing in Malaysia shall ensure that if his child has attained the age of six years on the first day of January of the current school year that child is enrolled as a pupil in a primary school in that year and remains a pupil in a primary school for the duration of the compulsory education.

(3) The Minister may, if he considers it desirable and in the interest of the pupils or the public to do so, by order published in the Gazette, exempt any pupil or any class of pupils from the requirement to attend compulsory education, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, and may at any time in his discretion revoke the exemption or revoke or alter or add to such conditions.

(4) A parent who contravenes subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

(5) The Minister may make regulations for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this section.

Chapter 4—Secondary Education

Minister to provide secondary education
30. (1) It shall be the duty of the Minister to provide secondary education in the following national secondary schools:

(a) academic secondary schools;
(b) technical secondary schools; and
(c) secondary schools of such other descriptions as the Minister may from time to time determine.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Minister may provide upper secondary education in any national secondary school.

Establishment and maintenance of secondary schools
31. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Minister may establish and maintain any of the schools described in section 30.

Transition class
32. The Minister may provide for a transition class in any academic national secondary school.

Chapter 5—Post-Secondary Education

Post-secondary education
33. The Minister may provide post-secondary education in—

(a) the national secondary schools described in paragraphs 30(1)(a) and (1)(b);
(b) colleges; and
(c) any other national secondary school or educational institution established and
maintained by the Minister under this Act.
Chapter 6—Other Educational Institutions
Other educational institutions
34. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Minister may establish and maintain the following educational institutions:
(a) colleges, other than colleges with the status of University or University College established or deemed to be established under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 [Act 30];
(b) special schools;
(c) polytechnics; and
(d) any other educational institution, the establishment or maintenance of which is not provided for under this Act or the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971.
(2) The Minister may give grant-in-aid to an educational institution, not established by him, falling within paragraph (1)(a) or (1)(b).
Chapter 7—Technical Education and Polytechnics
Technical education in national secondary schools and other educational institutions
35. (1) The Minister may provide technical education in—
(a) any national secondary school described in section 30; or
(b) other educational institutions described in paragraph 34(1)(a) or (1)(c).
(2) For the purpose of subsection (1), technical education includes the provision of—
(a) skill training;
(b) specialized training related to a specific job;
(c) training for the upgrading of existing skills; and
(d) such other technical or vocational training as may be approved by the Minister.
Polytechnics may offer courses of study and award qualifications approved by Minister
36. A polytechnic established under paragraph 34(1)(c) may—
(a) offer courses of study and training programmes approved by the Minister; and
(b) award certificates, diplomas or such other qualifications as may be prescribed.
Collaboration with other institutions and industrial organizations in technical and vocational education
37. (1) Subject to the approval of the Minister, a polytechnic established under this Act may, in collaboration with any institution, corporation or industrial organization, conduct technical or vocational courses or training programmes (including exchange programmes) which the Minister deems expedient for the purposes of—
(a) giving effect to the transfer of technology;
(b) upgrading technical and vocational skills of teachers, employees and pupils of the polytechnic; and
(c) carrying out such training programmes as the Minister considers desirable and beneficial to the polytechnic or its pupils or teachers.
(2) The approval given under subsection (1) may be subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may impose.
Provisions as to courses of study in respect of degrees conferred by universities, etc.
38. (1) A polytechnic established under this Act may, with the approval of the Minister, conduct courses of study or training programmes for diplomas, certificates or other forms of recognition of a qualification conferred by any university or other institution of higher education within Malaysia or outside Malaysia.
(2) The approval given under subsection (1) may be made subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may deem fit to impose.

(3) The Minister shall not give his approval under subsection (1) unless he is satisfied that the polytechnic has made all suitable arrangements with the university or other institution of higher education concerned with the conduct of the courses of study or training programmes.

Power to make regulations in relation to polytechnics

39. The Minister may make regulations for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this Chapter and, without prejudice to the generality of such power, the regulations may provide for—

(a) the establishment of a board or body to carry out evaluation or assessment or to conduct examinations for polytechnics;

(b) the establishment of a board or body to develop, monitor and modify the curriculum as to courses of study and training programmes offered by polytechnics;

(c) the award of a certificate or diploma or any other qualification;

(d) the discipline of pupils;

(e) the establishment, organization, management, control and dissolution of any council, body or committee for extracurricular activities in polytechnics; and

(f) any other matter which the Minister deems expedient or necessary for the purposes of this Chapter.

Chapter 8—Special Education

Minister to provide special education

40. The Minister shall provide special education in special schools established under paragraph 34(1)(b) or in such primary or secondary schools as the Minister deems expedient.

Power to prescribe the duration of and curriculum on special education

41. (1) Subject to subsections (2) and (3), the Minister may by regulations prescribe—

(a) the duration of primary and secondary education suitable to the needs of a pupil in receipt of special education;

(b) the curriculum to be used in respect of special education;

(c) the categories of pupils requiring special education and the methods appropriate for the education of pupils in each category of special schools; and

(d) any other matter which the Minister deems expedient or necessary for the purposes of this Chapter.

(2) The duration prescribed by the Minister under paragraph (1)(a) shall not be less than the minimum duration for primary or secondary education, as the case may be, provided for under this Act.

(3) The curriculum prescribed under paragraph (1)(b) shall comply with the requirements of the National Curriculum in so far as it is reasonably practicable.

Chapter 9—Teacher Education

Restriction on establishment of teacher education colleges

42. No person shall establish or maintain a teacher education college except with the approval of the Minister.

Registration of teacher education colleges

43. All teacher education colleges, the establishment or maintenance of which have been approved under section 42, shall be registered under this Act.
Award of certificates or other qualifications by teacher education colleges
44. A teacher education college established under this Act may award a certificate or such other qualifications as may be prescribed.
Minister may establish and maintain teacher education colleges
45. Notwithstanding section 42, the Minister may establish and maintain teacher education colleges and provide therein teacher education.
Teacher education colleges to conduct courses of study approved by Minister
46. Every teacher education college established under this Chapter shall conduct such courses of study and training programmes as may be approved by the Minister.
Provision as to courses of study in respect of degrees, etc., conferred by universities, etc.
47. (1) A teacher education college established under this Chapter may, with the approval of the Minister, conduct courses of study or training programmes for degrees, diplomas, certificates or other forms of recognition of a qualification conferred by any university or other institution of higher education within Malaysia or outside Malaysia.
(2) The approval given under subsection (1) may be made subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may deem fit to impose.
(3) The Minister shall not give his approval under subsection (1) unless he is satisfied that the teacher education college has made suitable arrangements with the university or other institution of higher education concerned with the conduct of the courses of study or training programmes.
(4) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or fails to comply with any term or condition imposed by the Minister under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Instrument of government for teacher education colleges
48. (1) Except for teacher education colleges established and maintained by the Minister under section 45, every teacher education college established under this Act shall have an instrument of government.
(2) Every instrument of government under this section shall be approved by, and shall be deposited with, the Registrar General at the time of registration.
(3) Every instrument of government under this section shall provide for the constitution of a board of governors, with a chairman, for the management of the teacher education college by the governors in a manner not inconsistent with this Act and any regulations made under this Act.
(4) Every instrument of government under this section shall be made, amended or revoked in such manner as may be prescribed.
Power to make regulations in relation to teacher education colleges
49. The Minister may make regulations for the carrying into effect of the provisions of this Chapter and, without prejudice to the generality of such power, the regulations may provide for—
(a) the establishment of a board or body to carry out evaluation or assessment or to conduct examinations for teacher education;
(b) the courses of study and training programmes to be carried out by a teacher education college;
(c) the award of certificates or diplomas;
(d) the discipline of pupils in teacher education colleges;
(e) the establishment, organization, management, control and dissolution of a council, body or committee for extracurricular activities at college, district, state and national levels;
(f) the recognition of qualifications issued by a teacher education college;
(g) procedures for the application for registration of a teacher education college;
(h) any other matter which the Minister deems expedient or necessary for the purposes of this Chapter.

Chapter 10—Religious Teaching in Educational Institutions

Teaching of the Islamic religion

50. (1) Where in an educational institution there are five or more pupils professing the Islamic religion, such pupils shall be given religious teaching in Islam by teachers approved by the State Authority.
(2) The teaching required in an educational institution under subsection (1) shall be for a period of at least two hours a week within the period of general teaching of the educational institution, or within such other period as the Minister may, in the case of any particular educational institution, appoint.
(3) The governors or other persons responsible for the management of an educational institution required to provide teaching under this section shall make such arrangements as may be necessary for that purpose.
(4) The governors or other persons responsible for the management of two or more educational institutions may, with the approval of the Registrar, make arrangements for teaching under this section to be given to the pupils professing the Islamic religion in the educational institutions jointly.

Teaching of religious knowledge of a religion other than Islam

51. The governors of a government-aided educational institution may provide for religious teaching in a religion other than Islam to the pupils of the educational institution or to any of them but—
(a) no such provision shall be defrayed from moneys provided by Parliament; and
(b) no pupil shall attend teaching in a religion other than that which he professes, except with the written consent of his parent.

Financial assistance to Islamic educational institutions not established or maintained by the Minister or State Government

52. Subject to such conditions and limitations as the Minister may deem fit to impose, financial assistance by way of grant may be given out of moneys provided by Parliament to an Islamic educational institution which is not maintained by the Minister under this Act or by the Government of a State and which is either an educational institution within the meaning of this Act or is not such an educational institution only because the teaching therein is confined exclusively to the teaching of the religion of Islam.

Chapter 11—Management of Educational Institutions
Instrument of government for educational institutions

53. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every educational institution shall have an instrument of government.

(2) Every instrument of government shall provide for the constitution of a board of governors, with a chairman, for the management of the educational institution by the governors in a manner not inconsistent with this Act and any regulations made under this Act.

(3) Subsection (1) shall not apply to government educational institutions except a national-type school and schools to be determined by the Minister.

(4) Every instrument of government shall be made, amended or revoked in such manner as may be prescribed.

Power to make regulations in relation to instruments of government

54. (1) The Minister may make regulations for the establishment of a board of governors and for the management of an educational institution by a board of governors and, without prejudice to the generality of such power, the Minister may, in the regulations, prescribe the duties of the governors and other persons responsible for the management of educational institutions.

(2) Any regulations made under subsection (1) may prescribe different duties for governors or other persons responsible for the management of different categories of educational institutions.

Educational institution to be managed by its instrument of government

55. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and in particular the provisions as to exemption, every educational institution shall be managed in accordance with its instrument of government.

Power of Minister to appoint additional governors

56. (1) If the Minister is satisfied—

(a) that discipline in an educational institution is not being adequately maintained;

(b) that the terms of the instrument of government of an educational institution are being wilfully disregarded;

(c) that any provision of this Act or any regulations made under this Act is being wilfully disregarded; or

(d) in the case of a government-aided educational institution, the property or funds of the educational institution are not being properly administered, he may appoint by name such additional governors of the educational institution as he may think fit.

(2) The Minister may in his discretion at any time remove an additional governor appointed under subsection (1).

(3) An additional governor appointed for an educational institution under subsection (1) shall for all purposes be deemed to be a governor of the institution.

(4) Chapter 3 of Part VIII shall not apply to an additional governor appointed under subsection (1).

Appointment of teachers under instrument of government and Act

57. Subject to the other provisions of this Act and any regulations made under this Act, teachers in an educational institution other than a government or government-aided educational institution shall be appointed in accordance with the instrument of government.

Power of Minister in relation to exercise of functions, etc.
58. (1) If the Minister is satisfied that in an educational institution—
(a) the governors have been acting or are proposing to act unreasonably with respect to the exercise of any power conferred or the discharge of any duty imposed by or under this Act; or
(b) the governors have failed to discharge any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act,
the Minister may—
(a) give such directions in writing as to the exercise of the power or the discharge of the duty as appear to him to be expedient, with which directions it shall be the duty of the governors to comply; or
(b) suspend or dismiss all or any of the governors and, notwithstanding the provisions of any instrument relating to the institution, appoint such person or persons as he may think fit to have and to exercise all the functions of the governors for such period as he may direct.
(2) If at any time, for an educational institution, there is no board of governors constituted under this Act the Minister may appoint such person or persons as he may think fit to exercise the functions of governors for the institution for such period as he may direct.

Dissolution of board of governors of government or government aided educational institution

59. (1) The Minister may, after giving the board of governors of a government or government-aided educational institution an opportunity to make representations in accordance with regulations made under this Act, by notice in writing addressed to and served upon the chairman of the board order that the board be dissolved if he is satisfied that the board—
(a) has contravened any provision of this Act or any regulations made under this Act;
(b) has contravened any direction issued by the Minister under section 9;
(c) has contravened any term or condition imposed under subsection 82(3);
(d) has failed to observe or carry out any provision of the instrument of government of the educational institution;
(e) has failed to prevent the educational institution from being used for purposes which are detrimental to the interests of Malaysia or any part thereof or which are contrary to public interest; or
(f) has failed to prevent the educational institution from being used for any activity or purpose of an unlawful nature, or for any activity or purpose of an unlawful organization, society or other body of persons.
(2) Where the Minister dissolves a board under subsection (1), he shall specify in the notice the grounds for the dissolution and the date on which the dissolution shall take effect.

Notice of dissolution to contain consequential directions

60. The notice dissolving a board under subsection 59(1) may contain all such directions of incidental, consequential, ancillary or transitional nature as the Minister may deem it necessary, expedient or fit to give.

Minister shall appoint a different board upon dissolution of a board

61. (1) Where the Minister dissolves a board under section 59, the Minister shall at any time thereafter appoint a different board in accordance with the Act.
(2) Where the Minister has not appointed a board under subsection (1), the powers,
functions and duties of the board shall be exercised by the head teacher of the educational institution or
by such other person as the Minister may nominate who shall be a member of the public service.

(3) After the dissolution of a board of governors of a government or government-aided educational institution under section 59 sections 53, 54, 55, 56 and 87 shall not apply to the educational institution.

Dissolution of board of managers or governors of government educational institution

62. (1) Every board of managers or board of governors of a government educational institution except—
   (a) a government national-type primary school; and
   (b) a government national primary school or government national secondary school to be
determined by the Minister, established prior to the appointed date, shall be dissolved on that
date in such manner as the Minister may determine, and thereupon it shall cease to employ and to be the employer of teachers and other employees, and every instrument of management or government pertaining to the educational institution shall cease to have effect.

(2) Upon the dissolution of a board of managers or board of governors of a government educational institution under subsection (1)—
   (a) a person acting as a manager or governor immediately prior to the appointed date
shall cease to act as such;
   (b) all rights, obligations and liabilities relating to any matter which, immediately before
the appointed date, were the responsibility of the board shall on that date devolve on the
Government; and
   (c) sections 53, 54, 55, 56, 59 and 87 shall not apply to the government educational
institution.

Interpretation

63. References to a board of governors in this Chapter shall, in relation to Sabah, include a Management Committee and, in relation to Sarawak, include a Committee of Management.

Chapter 12—Provision of Facilities and Services

Power of Minister to render assistance

64. Subject to any regulations made under this Act, the Minister may render assistance whether financial or otherwise in respect of pupils or any class of pupils in government or government-aided educational institutions and such assistance may include—
   (a) the granting of bursaries, scholarships, loans or such other assistance; and
   (b) the provisions of— (i) accommodation; (ii) transport; (iii) books; and (iv) medical and
dental services, for the purpose of enabling the pupils to take full advantage of the
educational facilities available to them or for the purpose of promoting their health and
well-being.

Medical and dental inspection of pupils

65. (1) Without prejudice to the generality of the powers conferred by section 64, the Minister shall, so far as it is reasonable and practicable so to do, provide for the medical and dental inspection at appropriate intervals of pupils of government or government aided educational institutions.
(2) An officer authorized in that behalf by the Minister may require the parent or
 guardian of a pupil of a government or government-aided educational institution to cause
 the pupil to undergo medical or dental inspection, in accordance with arrangements made
 by the school authorities, or by a registered medical or dental practitioner, and a person
 who fails without reasonable excuse to comply with the requirement shall be guilty of an
 offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred ringgit.

Boarding facilities

66. Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred by section 64, the Minister
 may, where pupils cannot reasonably be provided with the requisite education or training
 unless boarding accommodation is provided, make such arrangements for the
 accommodation (whether free or subject to such charges as the arrangements provide) as
 he may consider appropriate.

PART V
ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATION

Assessment of pupils

67. (1) The Minister may prescribe the manner in which pupils in primary and secondary
 schools shall be assessed and the standards to be achieved by the pupils.

(2) The assessment prescribed under subsection (1) shall be in addition to any prescribed
 examination.

Examinations

68. The Minister may make regulations to provide for—

(a) the examinations to be held for the purposes of this Act;

(b) the times and places at which examinations shall be held, and the qualifications and
    conditions of entry for the examinations;

(c) the fees to be paid for entry for examinations;

(d) the syllabuses for, and language media of, examinations;

(e) the conduct of examinations including the establishment of a body or syndicate to
    manage and conduct examinations; and

(f) the powers, functions and duties of the Director of Examinations.

Prohibitions on the conduct of examinations

69. (1) Subject to subsection (4), no person or educational institution shall conduct,
 permit or cause to be held or conducted, or be in any manner concerned in the holding or
 conducting of, any examination for any pupil of an educational institution or for any
 private candidate without the prior written approval of the Director of Examinations.

(2) In granting approval under subsection (1), the Director of Examinations may impose
 such restrictions, terms and conditions as he deems fit.

(3) A reference in this section to the holding or conducting of an examination shall be
 deemed to include the act of—

(a) inviting candidates for an examination;

(b) collecting or receiving any fee or payment or any donation or gift in respect of an
    examination;

(c) preparing any syllabus, course or scheme of study in respect of an examination;

(d) marking or grading of answers or responses to questions or tests in an examination;

(e) issuing or granting any diploma or other document or form of recognition in respect
    of an examination, and any other act related to the holding or conducting of an
    examination, regardless whether the act is done before or after the examination.
(4) Subsection (1) shall not apply to—
(a) a body or syndicate established to manage and conduct examinations under paragraph 68(e);
(b) the Malaysian Examinations Council established under the Malaysian Examinations Council Act 1980 [Act 225]; and
(c) an educational institution which conducts its own examination, test or other forms of assessment for the purpose of assessing its own pupils.
(5) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or fails to comply with any restriction, term or condition imposed under subsection (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

PART VI
HIGHER EDUCATION
Minister to be responsible for higher education
70. The Minister may provide higher education in higher educational institutions in accordance with any written law relating to higher education and shall be responsible for the general direction thereof.
Establishment of higher educational institutions, etc., is prohibited
71. No person shall—
(a) establish, form, promote or carry on any activity for the purpose of establishing or forming, or towards the establishment or formation of, a higher educational institution;
(b) collect, give or receive any moneys, contributions, gifts or donations, or do any act or carry on any activity for the purpose of establishing or forming a higher educational institution;
(c) operate, manage or maintain any class for the teaching and learning of higher education unless the class is being operated, managed or maintained by a higher educational institution; and
(d) establish, operate, manage or maintain a higher educational institution by the use of the word “university”, except in accordance with any written law on higher education.
Penalty
72. A person who contravenes section 71 shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

PART VII
PRIVATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Saving relating to private educational institutions
73. (1) Nothing in this Act shall be construed as prohibiting the establishment and maintenance of a private educational institution.
(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), every private educational institution shall comply with this Act and all regulations made under this Act and applicable to the educational institution.
(3) This Part shall not apply to a private higher educational institution.
Private educational institutions to comply with the requirement of National Curriculum and to prepare pupils for prescribed examinations
74. A private educational institution providing primary education or secondary education
or both shall comply with the requirements of the National Curriculum and shall prepare pupils for prescribed examinations.

Subjects to be taught in private educational institutions providing post-secondary education

75. (1) The Minister may require a private educational institution providing post-secondary education to teach the following subjects:

(a) the national language, where the medium of instruction is other than the national language;
(b) Malaysian studies;
(c) the English language, where the medium of instruction is other than the English language;
(d) studies relating to Islamic education for pupils professing the Islamic religion; and
(e) moral education for pupils not professing the Islamic religion, based on the prescribed curriculum.

(2) The subjects mentioned in paragraphs (1)(a) to (1)(e) shall be taught in addition to any other subject or course of study taught in the private educational institutions.

Power to make regulations for supervision and control of standard of education

76. The Minister may make regulations for the supervision, regulation or control of the standard of education in private educational institutions.

Prohibition as to courses of study and training in respect of degrees, etc., conferred by universities, etc.

77. (1) No private educational institution shall conduct any course of study or training programme jointly, in association, affiliation or collaboration or otherwise, with a university or institution of higher education or other educational institution or organization within or outside Malaysia, except with the approval in writing of the Minister.

(2) The Minister shall not give his approval under subsection (1) unless he is satisfied that the private educational institution has made suitable arrangements with the university or institution of higher education or other educational institution or organization as to the facilities for the provision of the course of study or training programme referred to in the subsection.

(3) When granting approval under subsection (1) the Minister may impose such terms and conditions as he deems fit.

(4) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or fails to comply with any term or condition imposed by the Minister under subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Application of other provisions of the Act to private educational institutions

78. For the avoidance of doubt, it is declared that nothing in this Part shall affect or derogate from the application of other provisions in this Act to private educational institutions except in so far as the educational institutions have been expressly exempted.

PART VIII
REGISTRATION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Chapter 1—Registration of Educational Institutions

All educational institutions to be registered

79. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, every educational institution shall be
registered under this Act.
(2) An application for registration under this Act shall be made to the Registrar General in such manner as may be prescribed.
(3) The Registrar General may impose such terms and conditions as he deems fit when registering an educational institution under subsection (1).

Register
80. The Registrar General shall keep or cause to be kept a register of educational institutions in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

Provisional certificates of registration
81. (1) Pending investigation on an application made under subsection 79(2), the Registrar General may, in his discretion, issue to the person who is to act as chairman of the board of governors or the person responsible for the management of an educational institution a provisional certificate of registration in such form and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.
(2) A provisional certificate of registration issued under subsection (1) may at the discretion of the Registrar General be revoked at any time by notice in writing served on the person to whom the certificate was issued.

Registration
82. (1) Without prejudice to section 81 and subject to subsection (3) and section 83, the Registrar General shall, upon an application for the registration of an educational institution duly made and after such inquiry as he may think necessary, and upon payment of such fee as may be prescribed, register the educational institution and issue to the chairman of the board of governors or to the person responsible for the management of the educational institution a certificate of registration.
(2) The chairman of the board of governors or any other person responsible for the management of an educational institution shall cause a copy of the certificate of registration issued under subsection (1) to be kept exhibited in a conspicuous part of the premises of the educational institution.
(3) The Registrar General may impose such conditions precedent to registration as he deems fit.

Change in respect of educational institution premises
83. (1) No educational institution shall change the address of its premises or make any alteration to the premises without the prior approval of the Registrar General.
(2) An application for a change of address of the premises of an educational institution or alteration to the premises shall be made to the Registrar General in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

Refusal to register an educational institution
84. The Registrar General may refuse to register an educational institution if he is satisfied—
(a) that the educational institution does not satisfy the prescribed standards of health and safety;
(b) that the educational institution is used or likely to be used for a purpose detrimental to the interests of Malaysia, the public or the pupils;
(c) that the name under which the educational institution is to be registered is, in his opinion, undesirable;
(d) that existing educational facilities are already adequate in the area in which it is
proposed to open the educational institution;
(e) that a statement which was false or misleading in a material particular has been made
in or in connection with the application for registration;
(f) that the person applying for the registration of the educational institution fails or
refuses to comply with any of the conditions imposed by the Registrar General under
subsection 82(3); or
(g) that the person appointed to be the chairman of the board of governors or head teacher
is not a fit and proper or responsible person to act as chairman or head teacher, as the
case may be.

Notice of refusal to register an educational institution
85. (1) When the Registrar General refuses to register an educational institution under the
provisions of section 84, he shall inform the applicant by notice in writing of the refusal,
specifying in the notice the grounds of the refusal.
(2) An applicant aggrieved by the refusal of the Registrar General to register an
educational institution may, within twenty-one days of the notice being served on him in
accordance with
subsection (1), appeal to the Minister and the decision of the Minister shall be final.

Prohibition on advertisement, etc.
86. (1) No person shall promote an educational institution, whether by advertisement,
prospectus, brochure or otherwise, unless the educational institution has been registered
or a provisional certificate of registration has been issued under subsection 81(1).
(2) A person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on
conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment
for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Chapter 2—Cancellation of Registration

Grounds for cancellation of registration of an educational institution
87. (1) The Registrar General may serve on the chairman of the board of governors or
any person responsible for the management of an educational institution a notice of
intention to cancel the registration of the educational institution if he is satisfied that it is
expedient so to do on any of the following grounds:
(a) the ground specified in paragraph 84(a);
(b) that discipline in the educational institution is not being adequately maintained;
(c) that the registration of the educational institution was obtained by reason of mistake or
of any false or misleading statement;
(d) that the chairman of the board of governors or any other person responsible for the
management of the educational institution has made a false or misleading statement in a
material particular in promoting the educational institution;
(e) that there has been a breach of any term or condition imposed by the Registrar
General under subsection 79(3);
(f) that there is no chairman of the board of governors of the educational institution, or
that the person appointed to be the chairman of the board of governors or to be head
teacher is not a fit and proper or responsible person to act as chairman or head teacher, as the
case may be.
(2) The Registrar General may act under subsection (1) if he has reason to believe that a
registered educational institution has ceased to exist.
(3) A notice of intention to cancel the registration of an educational institution under
subsection (1) shall specify the grounds on which it is proposed to cancel the registration.

(4) Where a notice under subsection (1) is served on a person referred to in that subsection, he may within twenty-one days of the notice being served upon him appeal to the Minister.

(5) If no appeal is made under subsection (4), or if an appeal having been made is rejected, the Registrar General may cancel the registration of the educational institution forthwith; and within twenty-one days of the cancellation, the chairman of the board of governors or any person responsible for the management of the educational institution shall surrender to the Registrar General the certificate of registration of the educational institution and the instrument of government thereof, and the chairman and the governors and every employee of the educational institution shall surrender to the Registrar General their certificates of registration issued under this Act.

Chapter 3—Registration of Governors and Employees

All governors and employees to be registered

88. (1) Every person who acts as a governor or employee of an educational institution shall be registered as a governor or employee, as the case may be, in respect of the educational institution.

(2) An application for registration as a governor or employee of an educational institution shall be in the prescribed form.

Registration of governor and employee

89. (1) Subject to section 90, the Registrar General shall, upon an application duly made and after such enquiry as he may think necessary, register a person as a governor or an employee in respect of an educational institution and shall issue to him a certificate of registration in the prescribed form.

(2) The Registrar General may in his discretion issue—

(a) to a person applying for registration under this Chapter (whether on the registration of an educational institution or subsequently); or

(b) to a person needed to act temporarily as governor or employee, a permit, in such form as may be prescribed, to act in that capacity, and while the permit is in force the person to whom the permit is issued shall be deemed to be registered under this Act.

(3) A permit issued under subsection (2) may be revoked by the Registrar General at any time and, in the case of a person applying for registration, shall cease to be in force upon the registration under this Act of the person to whom the permit is issued.

Grounds of refusal to register a governor or employee

90. (1) The Registrar General may refuse to register a person as a governor or employee of an educational institution if—

(a) the person has been convicted of an offence by a court of law and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year or to a fine of not less than two thousand ringgit;

(b) the person has, otherwise than by reason only of an educational institution having ceased to exist, been struck off any register established under this Act or under the provisions of any previous corresponding written law;

(c) the person has made a false or misleading statement in, or in connection with, his application for registration, or has intentionally suppressed any fact which is material to the application; or

(d) the person is not a citizen of Malaysia.
(2) The Registrar General shall refuse to register a person who is under the age of eighteen years as a governor.

Notice of refusal to register a governor or employee
91. When the Registrar General refuses under section 90 to register a person as a governor or an employee of an educational institution he shall inform the person by notice in writing of the refusal.

Appeal against refusal to register a governor or employee
92. A person who is aggrieved by the refusal of the Registrar General to register him as a governor or employee of an educational institution may, within twenty-one days of being informed of the refusal in accordance with section 91, appeal to the Minister.

Power of Registrar General to strike off the register a governor or employee
93. (1) The Registrar General may strike off the register a governor or employee—
   (a) on the ground specified in paragraph 90(1)(a);
   (b) if it appears to the Registrar General that he is a person who ought not, in the interests of Malaysia, the public or any person, to remain as a governor or an employee; or
   (c) who has obtained his registration in consequence of a mistake or any false or misleading particular furnished in or in connection with his application for registration.
   (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), no person shall be struck off the register under paragraph (1)(a) by reason of any fact or matter occurring before the date of his registration and disclosed to the Registrar General before that date.

Retirement of governors and employees
94. (1) Upon a governor or employee of an educational institution retiring or ceasing to act as such, the chairman of the board of governors of the educational institution or a person authorized by him in that behalf shall, within twenty-one days of the retirement or cessation, report such fact to the Registrar General in writing.
   (2) The Registrar General, upon receiving a report under subsection (1), shall forthwith strike the governor or employee, as the case may be, off the register.

Persons struck off the register to be notified
95. When a person has been struck off the register under section 93 or 94 the Registrar General shall forthwith inform him by notice in writing that he has been so struck off and of the grounds thereof.

Appeal against striking off the register
96. A person struck off the register under section 93 or 94 may, within twenty-one days of the notice being served upon him in accordance with section 95, appeal to the Minister.

Surrender of certificate of registration
97. (1) A person who has been struck off the register shall, within twenty-one days of the service of the notice under section 95, surrender to the Registrar General the certificate of registration issued to him under this Act or any previous written law relating to the registration of a governor or an employee, as the case may be, of an educational institution.
   (2) If an appeal is made under section 96, the certificate referred to in subsection (1) need not be surrendered until the determination of the appeal in favour of the Registrar General.

Chapter 4—Registration of Pupils
Registration of pupils
98. The governors, head teachers or other persons responsible for the management of an educational institution shall keep or cause to be kept, in such manner as may be prescribed, a register containing the prescribed particulars with respect to all pupils at the educational institution.

Chapter 5—Inspection of Educational Institutions by the Registrar General

Inspections to be made from time to time

99. The Registrar General shall, from time to time, inspect or cause to be inspected an educational institution registered under this Act for the purpose of ascertaining that this Act and the regulations made under this Act have been and are being complied with.

Powers of Registrar General on inspection of registered educational institutions

100. (1) In carrying out an inspection pursuant to section 99, the Registrar General may—
(a) enter any premises and examine such book, document, electronic media material or other article as he may consider necessary; and
(b) remove and detain any book, document, electronic media material or other article which appears to him to be detrimental to the interests of the public or the pupils or which, in his opinion, may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence under this Act.

(2) The Registrar General at any time whilst lawfully carrying out any inspection of an educational institution under this Act may require any person, being a governor, an employee, a teacher or a pupil of the educational institution, to produce for his inspection any book, document, electronic media material or other article relating to the management of, or to the teaching carried on in, the educational institution which is in the person’s possession or under his control or within his power to furnish.

Inspection of premises of unregistered educational institutions

101. Where the Registrar General or a public officer authorized by the Registrar General in that behalf in writing or a police officer not below the rank of Inspector has reasonable cause to believe that any house, building or other place is being used as an educational institution without being registered under this Act, the Registrar General or the public officer or the police officer, accompanied by such persons as he may deem necessary, may—
(a) enter and inspect the house, building or place; and
(b) seize and detain any book, document, electronic media material or other article found therein which appears to him to furnish evidence of the commission of an offence against this Act or which appear to be the property of, or to have been used in connection with, an educational institution not registered under this Act.

Power to close unregistered educational institution

102. (1) Where the Registrar General or a public officer authorized by the Registrar General in that behalf in writing or a police officer not below the rank of Inspector has reasonable cause to believe that any house, building or other place is being used as an educational institution without being registered under this Act or is being used in contravention of any of the conditions imposed by the Minister under subsection 47(2) or 77(3), the Registrar General or the public officer or the police officer, accompanied by such persons as he may deem necessary, may, without prejudice to the exercise of the powers conferred on him under sections 99, 100 and 101, forthwith take such steps as he may deem necessary or by any means close the educational institution.
(2) Any action taken under subsection (1) in respect of any house, building or other place shall not prohibit the Registrar General from prosecuting any person using such house, building or place as an educational institution without being registered under this Act.

PART IX
REGISTRATION OF TEACHERS
Chapter 1—Registration of Teachers

Prohibition to teach
103. (1) Subject to subsection (2), no person shall teach in an educational institution unless he is registered as a teacher under this Act.
(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply—
(a) to a person who is a member of the Education Service teaching in government or government-aided educational institution;
(b) to a person to whom a permit to teach has been issued under section 114; and
(c) to a pupil in an educational institution for the training of teachers established by and under the direct control of the Minister.

Register of teachers
104. The Registrar General shall keep and maintain or cause to be kept and maintained in such form as may be prescribed a register of teachers in which shall be entered such particulars as may be prescribed.

Application for registration as a teacher
105. An application for registration as a teacher shall be made to the Registrar General in such form and manner as may be prescribed.

Power of Registrar General to refuse to register a person as a teacher
106. The Registrar General may refuse to register a person as a teacher under this Act if he is satisfied that the person—
(a) is under the age of eighteen years;
(b) has no qualifications to teach or has qualifications which in the opinion of the Registrar General are inadequate for the purpose;
(c) has made a statement which is false or misleading or which he knew is false or misleading in, or in connection with his application for registration or has intentionally suppressed any fact which is material to the application;
(d) suffers from some physical or mental defect or disease rendering him, in the opinion of the Registrar General, unsuitable to be a teacher;
(e) has been convicted of an offence by a court of law and sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than one year or to a fine of not less than two thousand ringgit; or
(f) is not a fit and proper person to be registered as a teacher.

Notice of refusal to register a person as a teacher
107. When the Registrar General refuses to register a person under section 106 he shall by notice in writing inform the person of the refusal, specifying the grounds of the refusal.

Appeal against refusal to register a person as a teacher
108. A person aggrieved by the refusal of the Registrar General to register him as a teacher may, within twenty-one days of the notice being served upon him in accordance with section 107, appeal to the Minister.
109. (1) Subject to sections 106 and 108, the Registrar General shall, upon application for registration under this Chapter duly made and after such inquiry as he may deem necessary, and upon payment of such fee as may be prescribed, register the applicant and issue to him a certificate of registration as a teacher in the prescribed manner.
(2) The Registrar General may impose such terms and conditions as he deems fit when registering an applicant under subsection (1) and he may at any time revoke, alter or add to the terms and conditions.

Revocation of registration after notice
110. (1) If the Registrar General is satisfied—
(a) that it is expedient so to do on any of the grounds set out in paragraphs 106(c) to (e); 
(b) that a registered teacher has committed a breach of or has failed to comply with any condition imposed under subsection 109(2);  
(c) that the registration of a teacher was obtained by reason of mistake or of any false or misleading statement in connection with an application for registration; or  
(d) that there are reasonable grounds to believe that the continued registration of the person as a teacher will be prejudicial to the interests of an educational institution or the pupils, he may serve on the teacher a notice of intention to revoke his registration.  
(2) A teacher upon whom a notice pursuant to subsection (1) is served may, within twenty-one days of the notice being served upon him, appeal to the Minister.  
(3) If no appeal is made within the period specified in subsection (2) or if an appeal having been made is rejected, the Registrar General shall forthwith revoke the registration and serve on the teacher a notice informing him that the registration has been revoked.  
(4) No revocation of registration shall be made under this section on any of the grounds set out in paragraphs 106(d) and (e) by reason of any fact or matter occurring before the date of registration of a teacher and disclosed to the Registrar General before that date.

Appeals
111. (1) Where upon an appeal under this Chapter it is ordered by the Minister that a teacher shall be registered, or shall continue to be registered, subject to specified conditions, the Registrar General shall impose those conditions.  
(2) The conditions imposed under subsection (1) shall be deemed to be conditions imposed under subsection 109(2).

Striking off the register
112. Where the registration of a teacher has been revoked under section 110 and a notice has been served under subsection 110(3), the Registrar General shall forthwith strike the teacher off the register, and the teacher shall, within twenty-one days of the notice being served upon him, surrender to the Registrar General his certificate of registration.

Transitional provisions as to registration of teachers
113. A person who on the appointed date was registered or deemed to be registered as a teacher under the Education Act 1961 [Act 43 of 1961] shall be deemed to have been so registered under this Act and shall be subject to this Act.

Chapter 2—Permits to Teach

Issue of permits to teach
114. (1) The Registrar General may issue a permit to teach to the following persons, not being registered teachers:
(a) a student teacher, other than those specified in paragraph 103(2)(c), undergoing training as a teacher in accordance with a scheme approved by the Minister;
(b) a person who has applied for registration as a teacher and whose application is pending; or
(c) a person who is needed to act temporarily as a teacher.
(2) A permit to teach shall be in such form and subject to such conditions as may be prescribed.
(3) The Registrar General may, at any time and at his discretion, revoke a permit to teach by giving notice in writing to the holder of the permit.

Chapter 3—Miscellaneous
Surrender of certificates of registration as a teacher
115. A certificate of registration as a teacher issued under this Act or any former written law relating to registration of teachers or any document evidencing registration or exemption from registration as a teacher or that a teacher is deemed to be registered under such law, or a permit to teach issued under section 114 shall—
(a) on the revocation of the certificate, document or permit;
(b) on the person to whom the certificate, document or permit was issued ceasing to teach in an educational institution in Malaysia for a continuous period exceeding two years, or on the death of the person;
(c) on written demand by the Registrar General for the purpose of alteration, amendment, endorsement or replacement; or
(d) in the case of a permit, on the expiration of its period of validity, be surrendered within twenty-one days by the person to whom it was issued or the person in whose possession it is to the Registrar General.

Duty of teacher to notify change of educational institution
116. Every registered teacher shall within fourteen days of commencing or ceasing to teach in an educational institution report in writing to the Registrar General the name of the educational institution in which he is teaching or has ceased to teach in an educational institution.

PART X
THE INSPECTORATE OF SCHOOLS
Chapter 1—The Inspectorate
Duties of Chief Inspector
117. The Chief Inspector shall—
(a) be responsible, in collaboration with such authorities as the Minister may appoint, for ensuring that an adequate standard of teaching is developed and maintained in educational institutions;
(b) inspect educational institutions or cause educational institutions to be inspected by an Inspector of Schools at such intervals as he shall deem appropriate;
(c) when directed so to do by the Minister, inspect an educational institution or cause the educational institution to be inspected; and
(d) undertake such other duties in relation to the inspection of educational institutions as the Minister may direct or as may be prescribed.

Advisory powers of Inspectors of Schools
118. The Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Schools may give advice to the governors or any other person responsible for the management of an educational institution and to
teachers on matters relating to teaching and teaching methods.

Restriction on orders of Inspectors of Schools

119. The Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Schools shall not, except to such extent as he may be authorized by any regulations made under this Act, issue any order or direction to the governors or any other person responsible for the management of an educational institution.

Reports by Inspectors of Schools

120. (1) The Chief Inspector shall submit to the Minister a report on every educational institution inspected pursuant to section 117, and where the report is made by an Inspector of Schools, he shall endorse thereon such comments as he shall deem appropriate.

(2) A report on an educational institution submitted under subsection (1) shall be a confidential document but may, in the discretion of the Minister, be made available to those responsible for the administration of the educational institution and any teacher therein and the report so made available shall be made available in its entirety.

Chapter 2—General

General powers of Inspectors of Schools

121. For the purpose of making any inspection of an educational institution under section 117 the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Schools (in this section referred to as an “Inspector”) may—

(a) at any time enter an educational institution; and

(b) require the chairman of the board of governors or a governor or any other person responsible for the management of the educational institution or a teacher or employee or person found in the educational institution—

(i) to produce for his inspection any time-table, syllabus or record pertaining to subjects taught or to be taught or any book, material, document or article relating to or which in the opinion of the Inspector may relate to the teaching carried on in the educational institution or the management of the educational institution; and

(ii) to furnish the Inspector with such information relating to the teaching in, or the organization of, the educational institution as the Inspector may demand, and which it is within the power of the chairman, governor or such other person responsible for the management of the educational institution, teacher, employee or person to furnish.

Chief Inspector may authorize Education Officers to act on his behalf

122. The Chief Inspector may authorize in writing an Education Officer appointed under section 4 to act on his behalf in exercising his powers or carrying out his duties under this Act.

PART XI

FINANCE

Saving relating to Minister

123. Except in so far as moneys are approved or provided for that purpose by Parliament or otherwise, nothing in this Act shall be deemed to impose any duty upon the Minister to establish and maintain an educational institution under this Act or to maintain wholly or partially an educational institution.

Grant-in-aid and capital grant to be subject to conditions, etc., as may be prescribed

124. Any grant-in-aid or capital grant payable under this Act to an educational institution other than a government educational institution from funds provided by Parliament for
that purpose shall be paid subject to such conditions and limitations as may be prescribed.

Power of Minister to suspend or cancel payment of any grant

125. The Minister may suspend or cancel or cause to be suspended or cancelled the payment of any grant to an educational institution if the governors or any other person responsible for the management of the educational institution has failed to comply with any of the provisions of this Act or any regulations made under this Act.

PART XII

APPEALS

Minister to decide on appeals after investigation

126. (1) On an appeal being made to the Minister from a decision of the Registrar General, the Minister, unless he allows the appeal forthwith, shall constitute a Committee of Enquiry consisting of such persons as he shall consider suitable to investigate the facts and report to him thereon.

(2) After considering the report submitted under subsection (1), the Minister shall decide the matter of the appeal and make such order thereon as he deems fit and proper.

(3) The decision of the Minister on an appeal shall be final.

Powers of Committee of Enquiry

127. Subject to section 129 and any regulations made under this Act, a Committee of Enquiry shall have power—

(a) to procure and receive all such evidence, written or oral, and to examine all such persons (including the appellant) as the Committee of Enquiry may consider desirable;

(b) to require the evidence of a person to be given on oath or affirmation or by statutory declaration;

(c) to summon any person including the appellant to attend and give evidence notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law;

(d) to admit any evidence, written or oral, notwithstanding that it would be inadmissible in civil or criminal proceedings; and

(e) to exclude the public from any investigation or any part thereof and, if the Committee of Enquiry considers it in the public interest so to do, receive evidence in the absence of the appellant; but where evidence is received in the absence of the appellant the Committee of Enquiry shall communicate to the appellant the substance of the evidence so far as it may be compatible with public interest so to do and shall in every such case include in the report to the Minister a statement of the circumstances in which the evidence was received.

No appearance by advocate and solicitor before the Committee of Enquiry

128. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any written law, no advocate or solicitor shall be allowed to appear in any proceedings before the Committee of Enquiry.

Evidence before the Committee of Enquiry

129. (1) No person required to give evidence before a Committee of Enquiry shall be obliged to disclose the name or address of any person who has given information in confidence to a public officer in relation to any facts which are the subject of investigation nor shall the person be obliged to state any matter which in his opinion might lead to the discovery of the person who has given the information.

(2) No person required under section 127 to give evidence shall be obliged to give any evidence which would have the tendency to incriminate him.

Part XIII
REGULATIONS
Power of Minister to make regulations

130. (1) Without prejudice to his power to make regulations under any other provision of this Act, the Minister may make regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred in subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations for or in respect of all or any of the following matters:

(a) the admission of pupils to educational institutions, the keeping of registers of pupils in the educational institutions, the age limits and conditions under which pupils may be retained in an educational institution or in any class in the educational institution;

(b) the duration of terms of educational institutions, the days on which and the hours during which pupils shall attend the educational institutions and the days which shall be observed as holidays by all educational institutions or any specified educational institution or class of educational institutions;

(c) the establishment and management of educational institutions, and the duties of governors or other persons responsible for the management of the educational institutions;

(d) the form in which any register for the registration of educational institutions or governors or employees shall be kept or maintained and the procedure for the issue of extracts therefrom;

(e) the procedure to be followed and fees deemed proper to be levied in respect of an application for registration under this Act or in respect of any certificate, permit or any other document issued under this Act;

(f) the procedure to be followed for the alteration or amendment of certificates of registration or permits issued under this Act and the replacement of the certificates or permits which are lost or defaced;

(g) discipline in educational institutions and any activity of pupils, whether in an educational institution or not, which in the opinion of the Minister may have an effect on the discipline of an educational institution;

(h) the National Curriculum including subjects and matters, not being studies relating to the religion of Malaysia, on which instruction may or shall be given in educational institutions and the times to be devoted to the study of each subject taught in educational institutions;

(i) the establishment, organization, management, control and dissolution of associations of pupils or pupils and teachers, or teachers and parents whether within an educational institution or not, and regulations made under this paragraph may provide for the association of teachers and parents to include any person other than the teacher or parents of the pupils of the educational institution concerned;

(j) the books, materials and apparatus to be used in educational institutions, and the methods of purchase of the books, materials and apparatus;

(k) the prohibition of the use in an educational institution or any specified class of educational institutions of any book or material, the use of which appears undesirable;

(l) the prohibition of the use or delivery to any pupil by a distance education centre or the supply, import or sale for use or delivery by a distance education centre of any material, book, lesson, instruction or other matter printed or written or otherwise the use of which by the distance education centre appears undesirable;
(m) the keeping of books of account and the audit of accounts in educational institutions in receipt of grants;
(n) the standards, including standards of health and safety, and uses to which the premises of educational institutions shall conform, and prescribing different standards and uses for such descriptions of educational institutions as may be specified in the regulations;
(o) the registration of pupils in educational institutions, the inspection of the registers of such pupils, the taking of extracts from the registers for the purposes of this Act by persons duly authorized in that behalf under the regulations, and the provision to such authority as may be prescribed by regulations, of returns as to the contents of the registers as may be expedient, by the persons who are required to keep such registers under the regulations;
(p) the form in which the register of teachers kept under section 104 shall be kept or maintained, and the procedure for the issue of certified copies of entries made therein;
(q) the procedure to be followed for endorsement, alteration or amendment of certificates of registration as a teacher issued under section 109 and the replacement of lost or defaced certificates or permits to teach;
(r) the procedure to be followed and the consequences which shall ensue on the revocation of a certificate of registration as a teacher issued under section 109 or of a permit to teach;
(s) any fees deemed proper to be levied on application for registration as a teacher under, or on the issue of a certificate or of a permit to teach or otherwise in regard to any matter mentioned in, Part IX;
(t) the practice and procedure to be followed in connection with an investigation made by a Committee of Enquiry constituted under subsection 126(1);
(u) the manner in which appeals shall be made to the Minister from decisions of the Registrar General and the fees to be paid in respect of an appeal;
(v) the establishment, organization, management, control and dissolution of any sports council, body or committee at the educational institution, and of educational institutions at the district, state or national level;
(w) the provision of extension education in educational institutions established and maintained by the Minister under this Act;
(x) the circulation by a pupil or pupils, whether within an educational institution or not, of any magazine, pamphlet or printed or written matter of a like nature;
(y) the manner of determining the amount of grant-in-aid payable to government-aided educational institutions;
(z) the conditions and limitations upon or subject to which grants-in-aid or capital grants shall be paid to government aided educational institutions;
(aa) the determination of approved fees to be charged in respect of attendance at educational institutions generally, or any class of government-aided educational institutions and the payment or remission of the fees;
(ab) the manner of transferring or vesting of any property transferred or vested under this Act and the manner of registering a title to the property;
(ac) any fees deemed proper to be levied in respect of any matter provided for under this Act;
(ad) the forms which may be used for carrying out the provisions of this Act and which may be used in connection with any matter stated or required in this Act to be prescribed
by the Minister; and

(ae) any other matter which the Minister deems expedient or necessary for giving effect
to any of the provisions of this Act.

Regulations may prescribe penalties for contravention thereof

131. Regulations made under this Act may provide that the contravention of any
provision in the regulations shall be an offence and that the offence is punishable on
conviction with a fine or a term of imprisonment or both but may not provide for the fine
to exceed ten thousand ringgit or the term of imprisonment to exceed six months.

PART XIV

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Offences and penalties relating to registration of educational institutions

132. (1) A person who, being a chairman of a board of governors or governor or any
other person responsible for the management of an educational institution, makes a false
or misleading statement in promoting the educational institution shall be guilty of an
offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or
or imprisonment for a term not exceeding five years or to both.

(2) A person who—

(a) on making an application under this Act for the registration of an educational
institution or for registration as a governor or employee, or otherwise for the purpose of
inducing the Registrar General to exercise or refrain from exercising his powers under
this Act, makes any statement which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true
or intentionally suppresses any material fact, or furnishes any information which is
misleading;

(b) obstructs or impedes the Registrar General, a public officer or a police officer in the
exercise of the powers conferred upon the officer under section 100, 101 or 102;

(c) refuses to produce any book, document or article, or refuses to furnish information in
contravention of subsection 100(2) or furnishes any information which he knows is false
or does not believe to be true;

(d) being the chairman of a board of governors of an educational institution contravenes
subsection 94(1);

(e) being a person required to be registered as a governor or employee under section 88
acts as a governor or employee without being so registered;

(f) being a governor or person responsible for the management of an educational
institution causes or permits any person to act as governor or a person responsible for the
management, or as an employee, of the educational institution without being registered
under this Act;

(g) acts as a governor or employee in an educational institution not registered under this
Act; or

(h) being the chairman of a board of governors or a governor or a person responsible for
the management of an educational institution has failed to prevent the educational
institution from being used for any activity or purpose of an unlawful nature, or for any
activity or purpose of an unlawful organization, society or other body of persons, shall be
guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty
thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(2) A person who—
(a) on making an application under this Act for the registration of an educational institution or for registration as a governor or employee, or otherwise for the purpose of inducing the Registrar General to exercise or refrain from exercising his powers under this Act, makes any statement which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true or intentionally suppresses any material fact, or furnishes any information which is misleading;

(b) obstructs or impedes the Registrar General, a public officer or a police officer in the exercise of the powers conferred upon the officer under section 100, 101 or 102;

(c) refuses to produce any book, document or article, or refuses to furnish information in contravention of subsection 100(2) or furnishes any information which he knows is false or does not believe to be true;

(d) being the chairman of a board of governors of an educational institution contravenes subsection 94(1);

(e) being a person required to be registered as a governor or employee under section 88 acts as a governor or employee without being so registered;

(f) being a governor or person responsible for the management of an educational institution causes or permits any person to act as governor or a person responsible for the management, or as an employee, of the educational institution without being registered under this Act;

(g) acts as a governor or employee in an educational institution not registered under this Act; or

(h) being the chairman of a board of governors or a governor or a person responsible for the management of an educational institution has failed to prevent the educational institution from being used for any activity or purpose of an unlawful nature, or for any activity or purpose of an unlawful organization, society or other body of persons, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

(3) A person who—

(a) being the chairman of a board of governors or being the person responsible for the management of an educational institution fails to cause a copy of the certificate of registration of the educational institution to be exhibited in accordance with subsection 82(2);

(b) fails to surrender to the Registrar General any certificate of registration or instrument of government under subsection 87(5) or 97(1);

(c) being the chairman of the board of governors of an educational institution contravenes subsection 94(1); or

(d) being the owner or occupier of any premises and having reasonable cause to believe that the premises or part thereof is being used as an educational institution which is required to be registered under this Act but is not so registered, fails to take all reasonable steps to prevent such use, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit.

Offences and penalties relating to registration of teachers

133. (1) A person who, in making an application for registration as a teacher or otherwise for the purpose of inducing the Registrar General to exercise or refrain from exercising
his power under this Act, makes any statement which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true or intentionally suppresses any material fact or furnishes any information which is misleading, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

(2) A person who—
(a) acts as a teacher in an educational institution in contravention of subsection 103(1);
(b) causes, permits or employs a person to act as a teacher in contravention of subsection 103(1);
(c) acts as a teacher in an unregistered educational institution;
(d) being a registered teacher teaches in an educational institution in contravention of any condition imposed under subsection 109(2) or being the holder of a permit to teach issued under section 114 teaches in an educational institution in contravention of any condition imposed by the permit;
(e) causes, permits or employs a registered teacher to teach in an educational institution in contravention of any condition relating to the teacher imposed under section 109 or causes, permits or employs the holder of a permit to teach issued under section 114 to teach otherwise than in accordance with the conditions imposed by the permit;
(f) fails to surrender a certificate, document or permit in accordance with section 115; or
(g) being a registered teacher fails to make a report to the Registrar General in accordance with section 116, shall, on conviction of an offence under paragraph (b) or (e), be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit and shall, on conviction of an offence under paragraph (a), (c), (d), (f) or (g), be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit.

Offences and penalties relating to Inspectors

134. A person who—
(a) obstructs or impedes the Chief Inspector or an Inspector of Schools in the exercise of any powers conferred on him by section 121;
(b) refuses to produce any time-table, syllabus, record, book, material, document or article, or to furnish information, in contravention of subparagraph 121(b)(ii); or
(c) furnishes any information which is false in any material particular or which he knows to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding thirty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment not exceeding two years or to both.

General penalty

135. (1) A person who is guilty of an offence under this Act for which no penalty is expressly provided shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

(2) A person who is guilty of an offence under this Act shall, in the case of a continuing offence, on conviction be liable, in addition to any other penalty to which he is liable under this Act in respect of the offence, to a daily fine not exceeding five hundred ringgit for each day the offence continues to be committed.

Power to investigate

136. (1) The Registrar General or a public officer authorized by the Registrar General in that behalf in writing or a police officer not below the rank of Inspector shall have the
power to investigate the commission of an offence under this Act or any regulations made under this Act.

(2) The Registrar General or a public officer authorized by the Registrar General in that behalf in writing or a police officer not below the rank of Inspector may, in relation to any investigation in respect of an offence under this Act or any regulations made under this Act, exercise the special powers in relation to police investigation except that the power to arrest without warrant given by the Criminal Procedure Code [Act 593] in any seizable offence shall not be exercised by the Registrar General or the public officer authorized by the Registrar General in that behalf in writing.

Power to enter without warrant

137. Without prejudice to section 136, if the Registrar General or a public officer authorized by the Registrar General in that behalf in writing or a police officer not below the rank of Inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that the object of any search to be conducted on any premises for the purposes of this Act is likely to be frustrated by reason of any delay in obtaining a search warrant under the Criminal Procedure Code, he may, without the warrant, enter the premises for such purposes by the use of only such force as may be necessary to effect entry.

138. The Registrar General or a public officer authorized by the Registrar General in that behalf in writing or a police officer not below the rank of an Inspector may, with the written consent of the Public Prosecutor, institute and conduct prosecution in respect of an offence under this Act or any regulations made under this Act.

Power to compound offences

139. (1) The Registrar General may, in a case where he deems it fit and proper so to do, and with the written consent of the Public Prosecutor, compound any offence committed by a person which is punishable under this Act, except an offence under section 72 and subsection 132(1), or any regulations made under this Act by making a written offer to the person to compound the offence on payment to the Registrar General, within such time as may be specified in the offer, of such sum of money, as may be so specified, which shall not exceed fifty per centum of the amount of the maximum fine to which the person would have been liable if he had been convicted of the offence.

(2) An offer under subsection (1) may be made at any time after the offence has been committed, but before any prosecution for it has been instituted, and where the amount specified in the offer is not paid within the time specified in the offer, or within such extended period as the Registrar General may grant, prosecution for the offence may be instituted at any time thereafter against the person to whom the offer was made.

(3) Where an offence has been compounded under subsection (1)—

(a) no prosecution shall thereafter be instituted in respect of the offence against the person to whom the offer to compound was made; and

(b) any goods, thing or other article seized in connection with the offence shall be released immediately.
(4) Any moneys paid to the Registrar General pursuant to subsection (1) shall be paid into and form part of the Federal Consolidated Fund.

PART XV
MISCELLANEOUS
Officers deemed to be public servants
140. Every person appointed, or lawfully exercising the powers of a person appointed, under Part II, shall be deemed to be a public servant for the purpose of the Penal Code [Act 574].

Requirements as to premises
141. (1) A governor or person responsible for the management of an educational institution shall ensure that the premises of the educational institution conform to such standards as may be prescribed for educational institutions of the description to which the educational institution belongs.
(2) If the Minister is satisfied with respect to an educational institution that having regard to the nature of the site or to any existing buildings thereof or to other special circumstances affecting the premises it would be unreasonable in that case to require conformity with the prescribed standards referred to in subsection (1) in any particular respect, he may direct that the premises shall be deemed to conform to the prescribed standards if in lieu of conforming to the prescribed standards the premises conform to such other requirements as may be specified in the direction.

Enrolment of pupils in government or government-aided educational institutions
142. Except with the permission of the Registrar, a pupil who is enrolled as a pupil in a government or government-aided educational institution shall not, whilst so enrolled, be enrolled in any other such educational institution.

Power to exempt educational institutions
143. The Minister may, if he considers it desirable and in the interests of an educational institution or in the interests of the pupils or the public, by order published in the Gazette, exempt the educational institution or any class or classes of educational institutions from all or any of the provisions of this Act, except the provisions as to registration, either absolutely or subject to such conditions as he may think fit to impose, and may at any time in his discretion revoke the exemption or cancel or alter or add to such conditions.

Special Committee
144. Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act, the Minister may constitute a special committee consisting of such persons as the Minister may appoint in respect of—
(a) any particular educational institution or class of educational institutions; or
(b) any educational matter or project, for the purpose of advising him in matters relating thereto, and may in his discretion confer on the committee all or any of the powers conferred on a Committee of Enquiry by section 127.

Service of notices, etc.
145. (1) Any notice, order or communication, which is required to be, or which may be, sent to or served on—
(a) a chairman of a board of governors, governor or other person responsible for the management, or an employee, of an educational institution registered under this Act, may be served by letter addressed to the chairman, governor, person or employee at the registered address of the educational institution or may be served by affixing the notice,
order or communication on a conspicuous part of the premises of the educational institution as the Registrar General may deem fit;

(b) a person applying for the registration of an educational institution or for registration as a teacher, a governor or an employee may be served by letter addressed to the person at the address stated in his application form;

(c) a registered teacher may be served by letter addressed to the educational institution or address last reported to the Registrar General under section 116;

(d) the holder of a permit to teach issued under section 114 may be served by letter addressed to the educational institution in respect of which the permit was issued; and

(e) any person other than persons specified in paragraphs (a) to (d) may be served by letter addressed to the person at his last-known place of residence.

(2) Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(a), if the chairman of the board of governors of an educational institution has not been appointed, a notice, order or communication for service on the chairman may be addressed to or served upon the person who, in the opinion of the Registrar General, is in charge of the educational institution.

PART XVI
TRANSITIONAL AND REPEAL

Change of title of certain educational institutions

146. On the appointed date all educational institutions which, immediately before the date were—

(a) national primary schools shall be known as national schools; and

(b) national-type primary schools shall be known as national type schools.

Secondary vocational schools to be part of national secondary schools until annulled

147. Secondary vocational schools established before the appointed date shall continue to be part of the national secondary schools under paragraph 30(1)(b) until such schools are annulled by the Minister by order published in the Gazette.

Assistance to existing educational institutions

148. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Minister shall continue to assist all educational institutions which were in receipt of grant-in-aid or other similar financial assistance from the Government or from public funds on the day immediately preceding the appointed date.

Saving in respect of contribution towards religious teaching

149. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, the Federal Government may continue to make payments in respect of the cost referred to in section 37 of the Education Act 1961 in relation to religious instruction given under section 36 of the Act as if the sections had not been repealed by this Act.

Saving in respect of certain exempted educational institutions, etc.

150. Until such date as the Minister may, by notification in the Gazette, appoint—

(a) all educational institutions exempted from the provisions of the Education Act 1961 by section 127 of the Act shall be exempted from the corresponding provisions of this Act; and

(b) a teacher exempted from the provisions of Part VI of the Education Act 1961 by section 128 of the Act shall be exempted from the provisions of Part IX of this Act.

Saving in respect of registered educational institution, governor, manager or employee
151. Any educational institution, governor, manager or employee registered or deemed to be registered under the provisions of the Education Act 1961 shall, on the appointed date, be deemed to have been registered under this Act and—

(a) subject to paragraph (b), the provisions of this Act shall apply to the educational institution, governor, manager or employee as if the educational institution, governor, manager or employee was registered under this Act; and

(b) the conditions imposed on the educational institution, governor, manager or employee prior to the coming into force of this Act shall continue to remain in force as if the conditions were imposed under this Act.

Winding up of Central Board

152. (1) The Minister may, on a date to be determined by him, by notice published in the Gazette, order the winding up of the Central Board established under section (2). Upon its winding up—

(a) the members, including the Chairman of the Board, shall cease to hold office;

(b) the Board shall cease to be the employer of a teacher in an educational institution;

(c) any interests in any movable or immovable property and any rights and liabilities which hitherto were vested in or might be had by the Board immediately prior to the date of the winding up of the Board shall devolve on the Government; and

(d) the Minister may give such directions as he deems proper in respect of any staff or employee of the Board.

Maintenance of contributory fund

153. (1) Any contributory fund (including the Teacher’s Provident Fund) established under the Education Act 1961 or any regulations made under the Act shall continue to be maintained and managed in accordance with any written law relating to the fund until the Yang di-Pertuan Agong makes an order for its winding up or otherwise.

(2) A winding up order under this section shall be made only on the advice of the Minister of Finance.

(3) The Minister may by regulations amend any rule or regulation relating to the fund made prior to the appointed date to provide for the better administration of the fund or to remove any difficulty relating to the fund.

References to governor or board of governors to include manager and board of managers

154. References in this Act to a governor shall include references to a manager registered under the Education Act 1961 and references to the board of governors shall include references to the board of managers under the Act.

Repeal


(2) All appointments, regulations, rules, by-laws, exemptions, directions and orders made, all registers kept and all certificates granted or having effect under the laws or orders repealed by this section and in force or having effect at the commencement of this Act, shall (without prejudice to the power of the Minister to amend the regulations, rules and by-laws, by any regulations or to amend, revoke or withdraw the exemptions, directions or certificates by order or direction made under the appropriate provisions of this Act and subject to such modifications as may be necessary to bring the regulations, rules, by-laws, exemptions, directions, or orders in conformity with this Act) continue to be in force and
have effect as if they had been made, kept, or granted under this Act, until otherwise provided for under this Act.

Power of Minister of Finance

156. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to affect the exercise by the Minister of Finance of the powers conferred upon him by section 6 of the Financial Procedure Act 1957 [Act 61] in respect of the management of the Consolidated Fund and the supervision, control and direction of matter relating to the financial affairs of Malaysia.

SCHEDULE
[Subsection 18(2)]

CORE SUBJECTS IN THE NATIONAL CURRICULUM

Core subjects in the National Curriculum

1. The core subjects in the National Curriculum shall form the fundamental basis of the education of a pupil in all schools within the National Education System.

Core subjects at the primary level

2. The core subjects at the primary school level shall be—
   
   (a) the National Language;
   (b) the English Language;
   (c) the Chinese Language, for pupils in national-type schools (Chinese);
   (d) the Tamil Language, for pupils in national-type schools (Tamil);
   (e) Mathematics;
   (f) Science;
   (g) Local Studies;
   (h) Islamic Education, for pupils professing the religion of Islam; and
   (i) Moral Education, for pupils not professing the religion of Islam.

Core subjects at the secondary level

3. The core subjects at the secondary school level shall be—

   (a) the National Language;
   (b) the English Language;
   (c) Mathematics;
   (d) Science;
   (e) History;
   (f) Islamic Education, for pupils professing the religion of Islam; and
   (g) Moral Education, for pupils not professing the religion of Islam.

LIST OF AMENDMENTS

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An Act to establish the National Council on Higher Education and to provide for its functions relating to higher education and for matters connected therewith. [1 September 1996, P.U. (B) 377/1996]

BE IT ENACTED by the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of the Dewan Negara and Dewan Rakyat in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I
PRELIMINARY
Short title and commencement
1. This Act may be cited as the National Council on Higher Education Act 1996.

Interpretation
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
   “Chairman” means the Chairman of the National Council on Higher Education;
   “chief executive” means a chief executive of a private higher educational institution registered under the Private Higher Educational Institutions Act 1996 [Act 555];
   “Council” means the National Council on Higher Education established under section 3;
   “higher education” means education provided by a higher educational institution;
   “higher educational institution” means an educational institution whether or not established under any written law and including a private educational institution
providing higher education leading to the award of a certificate, diploma, degree or the equivalent thereof;

“member” means a member of the National Council on Higher Education;
“Minister” means the Minister responsible for Education;
“student” means a person receiving education, instruction or training of any description from or in a higher educational institution;
“University” or “University College” means—
(a) a University or University College established under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 [Act 30]; or
(b) a private higher educational institution with the status of a University or University College, a branch campus thereof and a branch campus of a foreign University or University College, established under the Private Higher Educational Institutions Act 1996;
“Vice-Chancellor”—
(a) in relation to a University means the Vice-Chancellor, President, Rector or Director of the University and includes any other person, by whatever name called, who has been appointed as the chief executive officer of the University; and
(b) in relation to a University College shall be read as a reference to the appropriate authority of the University College.

PART II NATIONAL COUNCIL ON HIGHER EDUCATION

Establishment of the Council

3. There shall be established a Council to be known as the “National Council on Higher Ed Members of the Council

4. The Council shall consist of the following members:
(a) the Minister as Chairman;
(b) the Secretary General of the Ministry of Education or his representative;
(c) the Director General of Education or his representative;
(d) the Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance or his representative;
(e) the Director General of the Economic Planning Unit of the Prime Minister’s Department or his representative;
(f) the Attorney General or his representative;
(g) three Vice-Chancellors of any of the Universities and University Colleges established under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971;
(h) not more than two persons who are the chief executive officers of any private higher educational institution; and
(i) not more than three persons who, because of their knowledge and experience, would in the opinion of the Minister be of assistance to the Council.

Temporary exercise of function of Chairman

5. The Secretary General of the Ministry of Education shall chair the meeting of the Council in the absence of the Chairman or whenever the Chairman is for any reason unable to attend a meeting of the Council.

Duration of appointment

6. The appointment of a member of the Council under paragraphs 4(g), (h) and (i) shall be made by the Minister and, subject to sections 7 and 11, shall be for a period not exceeding three years and every member so appointed shall, on ceasing to be a member, be eligible for reappointment.
Disqualification from being a member
7. The following persons shall be disqualified from being appointed or being a member of the Council:
   (a) a person who has been convicted of an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude;
   (b) a bankrupt; and
   (c) a person of unsound mind or is otherwise incapable of discharging his duties.

Cessation from being a member
8. A member of the Council appointed under paragraphs 4(g), (h) and (i) shall cease to be a member—
   (a) if he fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Council without leave of the Chairman of the Council; or
   (b) if his appointment is revoked.

Vacancy
9. If a vacancy occurs among the members of the Council appointed under paragraph 4(g), (h) or (i), the vacancy shall be filled by a person appointed by the Minister.

Member may resign by notice
10. A member appointed by the Minister under paragraph 4(i) may resign as a member of the Council at any time by giving one month’s notice in writing to the Minister.

Termination of appointment
11. The Minister may terminate the appointment of any member of the Council appointed under paragraph 4(g), (h) or (i) at anytime without assigning any reason therefor.

Functions of Council
12. (1) The functions of the Council shall be—
   (a) to plan, formulate and determine national policies and strategies for the development of higher education;
   (b) to co-ordinate the development of higher education;
   (c) to promote and facilitate the orderly growth of institutions of higher education;
   (d) to determine policies and set criteria for the allocation of funds to higher educational institutions;
   (e) to determine policies relating to the entry of students to higher educational institutions;
   (f) to determine policies and set guidelines on matters pertaining to the salary structure and personnel management system of Universities and University Colleges established under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971;
   (g) to determine policies and set guidelines on fee structure;
   (h) to determine policies and set guidelines on the areas or courses of study to be undertaken by higher educational institutions;
   (i) to determine policies and set guidelines on the conduct of any course of study or training programme by higher educational institutions jointly or in association, affiliation, collaboration or otherwise, with any University or institution of higher education or other educational institution or organization within or outside Malaysia;
   (j) to determine policies and set guidelines on the involvement in business activities by Universities in accordance with the powers conferred under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971; and
(k) to take such actions or do such things as it deems fit or necessary to enable it to carry out its functions and powers effectively.

(2) Upon the formulation or determination by the Council of the national policies, strategies and guidelines in relation to its functions under paragraphs (1)(a) to (k), the Minister shall implement the policies, strategies and guidelines accordingly.

PART III
GENERAL
Committees
13. (1) The Council may establish committees as it thinks fit for the purpose of assisting the Council to perform its functions. (2) A committee shall consist of such number of persons as may be appointed by the Council from among its members. (3) Notwithstanding the provision of subsection (2), the Council may invite any person or a representative of any organization to advise a committee established under subsection (1) in the carrying out of its functions. (4) A person appointed under subsection (2) or invited to be a member of a committee under subsection (3) may be paid such allowances as may be determined by the Minister.

Council to determine its own procedure
14. Subject to this Act, the Council shall determine its own procedure.

Meetings
15. (1) The Council shall meet as and when required to do so by the Chairman of the Council. (2) The Chairman and four other members of the Council shall form a quorum at any meeting of the Council. (3) If on any question to be determined by the Council there is an equal division of votes, the Chairman or member presiding shall have a casting vote in addition to his deliberative vote.

Declaration of beneficial interest
16. If any member of the Council has any beneficial interest in any matter under consideration by the Council he shall declare to the Chairman or member presiding the nature and extent of his interest in the matter and the Council shall decide whether or not he may take part in the meeting of the Council when the matter is being considered, notwithstanding his interest in the matter.

Minutes
17. The Council shall cause minutes of all its meetings to be maintained and kept in a proper form.

Allowance
18. A member of the Council or his representative may be paid such allowances for attending meetings of the Council as the Minister may determine.

Grants-in-aid
19. For the purpose of enabling the Council to carry out its functions under this Act, the Minister may, from time to time, make grants-in-aid to the Council of such sums of money as the Minister may determine out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

Secretariat
20. There shall be established a Secretariat from the Higher Education Department of the Ministry of Education which shall assist the Council in carrying out its functions.
LAWS OF MALAYSIA - UNIVERSITIES AND UNIVERSITY COLLEGES ACT
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FIRST SCHEDULE
SECOND SCHEDULE

An Act to provide for the establishment, maintenance and administration of Universities and University Colleges and for other matters connected with it. [Throughout Malaysia—30 April 1971] BE IT ENACTED by the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of the Dewan Negara and Dewan Rakyat in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I
PRELIMINARY
Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971.

Interpretation
2. In this Act—
   “Board”, in relation to a University, means the Board of Directors of the University constituted in accordance with the Constitution of the University;
   “Campus” in relation to a University or University College, means the Campus of the University or University College;
   “Chancellor”, in relation to a University, means the Chancellor of the University and includes any other person, by whatever name called, who has been appointed as the Head of a University and
   “Pro-Chancellor” shall be construed accordingly;
   “Constitution”, in relation to a University, means the Constitution of the University substantially in the form as set out in the First Schedule;
   “Faculty”, in relation to a University, means the Faculty of the University and includes a School, a Centre, an Academy and an Institute, of the University, and in relation to the Campus of a University, includes any part of the Faculty, School, Centre, Academy and Institute designated to such Campus;
   “Higher Education” includes University and University College education;
“Higher Educational Institution” means any University or University College established under this Act;
“Minister” means the Minister responsible for education;
“Senate” in relation to a University, means the Senate of that University;
“student” means a registered student who is following a course of study on a full time or part time basis in the University;
“University” or “University College” means a higher educational institution having the status of a University or University College respectively;
“University or University College education” means the education provided by a University or University College;
“Vice-Chancellor”, in relation to a University, means the Vice- Chancellor, President, Rector or Director of the University and includes any other person, by whatever name called, who has been appointed as the chief executive officer of the University and “Deputy Vice-Chancellor” shall be construed accordingly.

PART II
HIGHER EDUCATION
Responsibility of Minister
3. The Minister shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, be responsible for the general direction of higher education and the administration of this Act which shall be in accordance with the national policies, strategies and guidelines on higher education formulated or determined by an authority established under any written law for such purposes.

Power of Minister to appoint person or body to investigate
4. For the purpose of enabling more effective discharge of the Minister’s responsibility for higher education and the administration of this Act, the Minister may, from time to time, appoint any person or body to investigate into any of the activities or the administration of any higher educational institution and to report to him the result of such investigation with recommendations relating thereto.

PART III
UNIVERSITIES
Prohibition on establishing Universities
5. Subject to section 5A, no higher educational institution with the status of a University shall be established except in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any other written law regulating its establishment.
Non-application of Act to University established under treaty, etc.
5A. (1) The provisions of this Act shall not apply to any higher educational institution with the status of a University which is authorized to be established by an order made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under subsection (2) and any private higher educational institution conferred with the status of a University or University College under any written law.
(2) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by order published in the Gazette authorize the establishment of any higher educational institution having the status of a University, whatever its name or style, if he is satisfied that it is to be established pursuant to any treaty, agreement or convention between Malaysia and any other country or pursuant to any agreement between Malaysia and an international organization.
Incorporation and establishment of a University

6. (1) If, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that it is expedient in the national interest that a University should be established, he may by order—

(a) declare that there shall be established a higher educational institution having the status of a University, which shall be a body corporate, for the purpose of providing, promoting and developing higher education in all such branches of learning as shall be specified in the order;

(b) assign a name and style to that University; and

(c) specify the location of the site which shall be the seat of that University.

(2) An Order made under subsection (1) (hereinafter referred to as the “Incorporation Order”) shall, at the next meeting of Parliament, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Effect of Incorporation Order and general powers of a higher educational institution which is a University

7. (1) Upon the coming into force of the Incorporation Order made under section 6, a higher educational institution having the status of a University, with the name and style assigned to it by the Order, shall be deemed to have been established, and by which name the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor and the members for the time being of the Board and the Senate shall be deemed to have been constituted a body corporate with perpetual succession and with full power and authority by and in such name—

(a) to sue and be sued in all courts;

(b) to have and use a common seal and to alter the same at its pleasure;

(c) to purchase any immovable or movable property and to take, accept and hold any such property which may become vested in it by virtue of any such purchase or by any grant or donation, lease, subventions, legacies, testamentary disposition or otherwise;

(d) to sell, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of any such property not inconsistent with any condition or restriction as may be imposed by the Constitution; and

(e) to exercise, discharge and perform all such powers, duties and functions as may be conferred or imposed on the University by this Act or the Constitution.

(2) The powers conferred on a University by subsection (1) shall, unless otherwise expressly provided by this Act or the Constitution, be exercised by the Board.

Constitution of a University

8. (1) The Constitution of a University shall contain provisions for all the matters set out in the First Schedule to this Act.

(2) If at any time the Constitution does not contain provisions set out in the First Schedule to this Act, the Board shall take such steps as may be necessary for giving effect to the provisions aforesaid or for removing the inconsistent provisions in the Constitution.

(3) Without prejudice to subsection (2), the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, at any time, amend the Constitution so as to bring it into accord with the provisions of the First Schedule to this Act.

(4) The provisions of the Constitution shall take effect from such date as may be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and shall have the force of law within Malaysia.

(5) Anything done or appointment made for and on behalf of the University prior to the date of the coming into force of the Constitution shall, on and after that date, be deemed to be made for, by or on behalf of the University.
University to keep office as an address for service in Malaysia

9. (1) Every University shall keep and maintain an office situated within Malaysia, which shall be its address for service for all writs, plaints, notices, pleadings, orders, summonses, warrants or other proceedings and written communications of all kinds.

(2) All writs, plaints, notices, pleadings, orders, summonses, warrants or other proceedings or other written communications shall, if left at the office kept and maintained under subsection (1), be deemed duly served upon or delivered to a University or such officer or authority to whom they may have been addressed, in all proceedings before any Court in Malaysia.

Copies of Statutes, etc., to be kept at office of University

10. Every University shall keep at the office mentioned in section 9 a copy of each current Statute, Rule, Regulation or other documents required to be published under this Act or the Constitution, and shall keep the same available at all reasonable hours for inspection by the public and, where any books or copies of documents are, under this Act or the Constitution, required to be available for purchase by the public, such books or copies shall be kept available for purchase at such office or at some other place within Malaysia as the University may think fit.

Grants-in-aid and accounts

11. (1) Parliament may from time to time provide grants-in-aid to a University.

(2) All moneys paid to a University under subsection (1) shall be applied or expended by the University for all or any of the purposes of the University in accordance with the estimates approved under the provisions of the Constitution: Provided that any such moneys appropriated to and not applied for the purposes of the annually recurrent expenditure of the University may, with the approval of the Minister, be applied to capital expenditure.

(3) A copy of the accounts of the University for each financial year shall be prepared and submitted for audit before 30th July immediately following the financial year; and the accounts together with the report of the auditor shall be submitted to the Minister.

(4) The Minister shall cause a copy of the audited accounts of the University to be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Establishment of Campus of a University

12. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, by order published in the Gazette (hereinafter referred to as “a Campus Order”)—

(a) establish a Campus of the University;

(b) assign a suitable name or designation to the Campus;

(c) specify the site or location of the Campus, being the site or location which shall be in addition to the Campus at the seat of the University;

(d) assign a Faculty to the Campus;

(e) specify the department of study comprised in such Faculty; and

(f) prescribe such other matters as may be necessary or expedient for giving effect to the Campus Order.

(2) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may at any time, amend, vary or revoke a Campus Order by a subsequent order published in the Gazette.

Acquisition of land for purposes of the University
13. (1) When any immovable property, not being State land or reserved land or land vested in State or in the Federation or occupied or used by the Federation or a public authority for Federal purposes, is needed for the purposes of a University and cannot be acquired by agreement, such property may be acquired in accordance with the provisions of any written law relating to the acquisition of land for a public purpose for the time being in force in the State in which such property is situated, and any declaration required under any such written law that such land is so needed may be made notwithstanding that compensation is to be paid out of the funds of the University, and such declaration shall have effect as if it were a declaration that such land is needed for a public purpose made in accordance with such written law.

(2) Expenses and compensation in respect of any immovable property acquired under subsection (1) shall be paid by the University.

(3) All immovable property acquired under this section shall vest in the University, and an entry to that effect in the appropriate register shall be made by the proper registering authority.

Exemption from estate duty
14. No estate duty shall be payable in respect of the amount of any bequest to a University, and the value of the property passing on the death of a deceased shall be deemed not to include the amount of such bequest for the purpose of fixing the rate of estate duty.

Prohibition on a student or a students’ organization, body or group associating with societies, etc., except as provided under the Constitution or approved by the Vice-Chancellor
15. (1) No person, while he is a student of the University, shall be a member of, or shall in any manner associate with, any society, political party, trade union or any other organization, body or group of persons whatsoever, whether or not it is established under any law, whether it is in the University or outside the University, and whether it is in Malaysia or outside Malaysia, except as may be provided by or under the Constitution, or except as may be approved in advance in writing by the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) No organization, body or group of students of the University, whether established by, under or in accordance with the Constitution, or otherwise, shall have any affiliation, association or other dealing whatsoever with any society, political party, trade union or any other organization, body or group of persons whatsoever, whether or not it is established under any law, whether it is in the University or outside the University, and whether it is in Malaysia or outside Malaysia, except as may be provided by or under the Constitution, or except as may be approved in advance in writing by the Vice-Chancellor.

(3) No person, while he is a student of the University, shall express or do anything which may be construed as expressing support, sympathy or opposition to any political party or trade union or as expressing support or sympathy with any unlawful organization, body or group of persons.

(4) No organization, body or group of students of the University which is established by, under or in accordance with the Constitution, or any other organization, body or group of students of the University, shall express or do anything which may be construed as expressing support, sympathy or opposition to any political party or trade union or as
expressing support or sympathy with any unlawful organization, body or group of persons.

(5) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with subsection (1), (2), (3) or (4) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Prohibition on collection of money by a student or by an organization, body or group of students

15A. (1) No student of the University, or any organization, body or group of students of the University, shall, in or outside the Campus, or in or outside Malaysia, collect or attempt to collect, or promote or attempt to promote any collection of, or make any appeal orally or in writing or otherwise or attempt to make any such appeal for, any money or other property from any person, not being money or property due or about to fall due under or by virtue of any written law, contract or other legal obligation.

(2) Any person who contravenes or fails to comply with subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

(3) The Minister may, in any particular case, in his absolute discretion, grant exemption to any person from the application of subsection (1), subject to such terms and conditions and for such period as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit.

(4) Without prejudice to the provisions of any other written law relating to the delegation of powers, the Minister may, by notification in the Gazette, delegate the exercise of his powers under subsection (3) to the Vice-Chancellor in respect of collection of money within the Campus from persons within the Campus, subject to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in such notification.

(5) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to and not in derogation from the provisions of any written law relating to house to house and street collections, public collections, or collection of money or sale of badges.

Criminal liability of office-bearers, etc., of a students’ organization, body or group

15B. (1) Where any offence has been committed under any written law, whether or not any person has been convicted in respect thereof, and such offence has been committed or purports to have been committed in the name or on behalf of, any organization, body or group of students of the University which is established by, under or in accordance with the Constitution, or any other organization, body or group of students of the University, every office-bearer of such organization, body or group and every person managing or assisting in the management of such organization, body or group at the time of the commission of such offence shall be deemed to be guilty of such offence and shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by law therefor, unless he establishes to the satisfaction of the court that the offence was committed without his knowledge and that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

(2) Any office-bearer of, or any person managing or assisting in the management of, any organization, body or group as referred to in subsection (1) shall be liable to be prosecuted under this section, notwithstanding that he may not have taken part in the commission of the offence.

(3) In any prosecution under this section of an office-bearer of, or any person managing or assisting in the management of, any organization, body or group as referred to in
subsection (1), any document found in the possession of any office-bearer of, or person managing or assisting in the management of, such organization, body or group, or in the possession of a member of such organization, body or group shall be *prima facie* evidence of the contents thereof for the purpose of proving that anything has been done or purports to have been done by or on behalf of such organization, body or group.

**Presumptions**

15C. In any prosecution under this Act—

(a) it shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that an organization, body or group of persons possesses a name or that it has been constituted or is usually known under a particular name;

(b) where any books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia of, or relating to, or purporting to relate to, any organization, body or group of persons are found in the possession, custody or under the control of any person, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such person is a member of such organization, body or group, and such organization, body or group shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be in existence at the time such books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia are so found; and

(c) where any books, accounts, writings, lists of members, seals, banners or insignia of, or relating to, any organization, body or group of persons are found in the possession, custody or under the control of any person, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that such person assists in the management of such organization, body or group.

**Suspension and expulsion of a student charged with a criminal offence or against whom a criminal offence is proved**

15D. (1) Where a student of the University is charged with a criminal offence he shall immediately thereupon be suspended from being a student of the University and shall not, during the pendency of the criminal proceedings, remain in or enter the Campus of that or any other University.

(2) Where a court finds that a charge for a criminal offence is proved against a student of the University, the student shall, immediately thereupon, cease to be a student of the University, and shall not remain in or enter the Campus of that or any other University.

(3) A student of the University who is detained, or is subjected to any order imposing restrictions on him, under any written law relating to preventive detention or internal security, shall, immediately thereupon, cease to be a student of the University and shall not remain in or enter the Campus of that or any other University.

(4) A student of the University who is suspended from being a student of the University under subsection (1) shall not, while he is so suspended, be admitted as a student of any other University in Malaysia without the written approval of the Minister, and if the Minister grants such approval, the Minister may impose such terms and conditions as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit to impose.

(5) A student of the University who ceases to be a student of the University under subsection (2) or (3) shall not be admitted as a student of that or any other University in Malaysia without the written approval of the Minister, and if the Minister grants such approval, the Minister may impose such terms and conditions as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit to impose.
(6) Any person who remains in or enters the Campus of any University in contravention of subsection (1), (2) or (3) or who obtains admission to any University in contravention of subsection (4) or (5) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

(7) Subsections (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) shall apply to a person notwithstanding that there may be pending in any court or before any other authority any application, petition, appeal, or other proceeding whatsoever by him or by any other person in respect of the criminal proceedings, the detention, or the order imposing restrictions, as the case may be: Provided that upon the determination of such application, petition, appeal or other proceeding the Minister may, in his absolute discretion, have regard to such determination and grant exemption to the student from the application of subsection (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5), as the case may be, upon such terms and conditions as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit to impose.

(8) The Minister may, at any time, in any particular case, in his absolute discretion, grant exemption to any person from the application of subsection (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5), as the case may be, either unconditionally, or upon such terms and conditions, or for such period, as he may, in his absolute discretion, deem fit.

(9) (Deleted by Act A946).

Power of Vice-Chancellor to suspend or dissolve any organization, body or group of students

16. If any organization, body or group of students of the University conducts itself in a manner which the Vice-Chancellor considers detrimental or prejudicial to the interests or well-being of the University, or to the interests or well-being of any of the students or staff of the University, or to public order, safety or security, or if any such organization, body or group violates any provision of any written law, the Vice-Chancellor may suspend or dissolve such organization, body or group.

Discipline of staff, officers and employees of University

16A. (1) The Board shall have disciplinary authority over every staff, officer and employee of the University and shall exercise disciplinary control in respect of all such persons in accordance with this Act and any rules made under section 16C.

(2) The Board may, by notification in the Gazette, establish different disciplinary committees for different categories of staff, officer and employee.

(3) A disciplinary committee shall exercise its powers in all matters relating to the discipline of every staff, officer and employee placed under its jurisdiction.

(4) A staff, officer or employee who is a member of a disciplinary committee shall not be lower in rank than any staff, officer or employee over whom the disciplinary committee has disciplinary authority.

(5) In any case where a member of a disciplinary committee is himself a complainant in any disciplinary proceedings before the disciplinary committee, he shall not be present in such proceedings and the Board shall appoint any other person to participate in such proceedings.

(6) Subsection (4) shall apply to any other person appointed to a disciplinary committee under subsection (5).
(7) In the exercise of its disciplinary functions and powers, a disciplinary committee shall have the power to take disciplinary action and impose any disciplinary punishment or any combination of two or more of the disciplinary punishments provided under the rules made under section 16C.

(8) A disciplinary committee shall have no jurisdiction in respect of the Chancellor, Pro-Chancellors and Vice-Chancellor.

(9) Any staff, officer or employee who is dissatisfied with the decision of a disciplinary committee may, within thirty days from the date of the service of the decision on him, appeal in writing against such decision to the Board.

(10) When the Board considers any appeal under subsection (9), members of the disciplinary committee against whose decision the appeal is made shall not be present or in any way participate in any proceedings relating to that appeal.

(11) The Board shall have the power to confirm, reverse or vary the decision of the disciplinary committee or give such directions on the appeal as it deems fit and proper.

(12) The decision of the Board upon an appeal shall be final. Disciplinary authority in respect of students of the University

16B. (1) The disciplinary authority of the University in respect of every student of the University shall be the Vice-Chancellor.

(2) The Vice-Chancellor who is the disciplinary authority under subsection (1), shall have the power to take such disciplinary action and impose such disciplinary punishment as may be provided for under any disciplinary rules that may be made by the Board under section 16C.

(3) The Vice-Chancellor who is the disciplinary authority under subsection (1), may delegate any of his disciplinary functions, powers or duties to any of the Deputy Vice-Chancellors, any member of the staff, any officer or any employee of the University, or to any board of members of the staff, officers or employees of the University, in respect of any particular student, or any class or category of the students of the University, and the Deputy Vice-Chancellors, member of the staff, officer or employee or the board delegated with such functions, powers or duties shall carry out, exercise or discharge them under the direction and control of such Vice-Chancellor who shall have the power to review, rescind or vary any decision or finding of such Deputy Vice-Chancellor, member of the staff, officer or employee or such board : Provided that no delegation shall be made under this subsection to the Chancellor or the Pro-Chancellors.

(4) Any student dissatisfied with the decision of the Vice-Chancellor who is the disciplinary authority under subsection (1) or of any person or board delegated with functions, powers or duties under subsection (3) may, within thirty days from the date of the service of the decision on him, appeal against such decision to the Minister who may, if he deems fit, summarily reject the appeal.

(5) Where the Minister does not summarily reject an appeal under subsection (4), he shall appoint a committee of two or more persons, from within or without the University, to consider the appeal and make its recommendations to him, and, upon receiving such recommendations, the Minister may give such decision on the appeal as he deems fit and proper.

Disciplinary rules
16C. (1) The Board shall have the power to make such disciplinary rules as it deems necessary or expedient to provide for the discipline of the members of the staff, officers and employees of the University and of the students of the University; the disciplinary rules made under this subsection shall be published in the Gazette.

(2) The disciplinary rules made by the Board under this section may include provisions for the interdiction with reduction in salary or in other remuneration, or provisions for the suspension without salary or other remuneration, of a member of the staff or an officer or employee of the University, and for the suspension of a student of the University, during the pendency of disciplinary proceedings.

(3) The disciplinary rules made under this section shall create such disciplinary offences and provide for such disciplinary punishments as the Board may deem appropriate, and the punishments so provided may extend to dismissal or reduction in rank in the case of members of the staff, officers or employees of the University, and expulsion from the University in the case of students of the University.

(4) The disciplinary rules made under this section shall, in prescribing the procedure for disciplinary proceedings, provide for an opportunity for representations to be made by the person against whom disciplinary proceedings are taken before a decision is arrived at by the disciplinary authority on the disciplinary charge laid against such person.

(5) The particularity of the matters referred to in subsections (2), (3) and (4) shall be without prejudice to the generality of the powers of the Board under subsection (1).

Surcharge

16D. (1) A person who is or was a staff, officer or employee of the University may be surcharged if it appears to the Board that the person—

(a) has failed to collect money owing to the University for the collection of which he is or was responsible;

(b) is or was responsible for any improper payment of money from the University or for any payment of money which is not duly approved;

(c) is or was responsible, directly or indirectly, for any deficiency in, or for the destruction of, any money, stamp, security, store or other property of the University;

(d) being or having been an accounting officer, fails or had failed to keep proper accounts or records; or

(e) has failed to make any payment, or is or was responsible for any delay in the payment from the University, of moneys to any person to whom such payment is due under any law, contract, agreement or arrangement entered into between that person and the University.

(2) The Board shall, before the person is surcharged, serve on him a written notice calling on him to show cause why he should not be surcharged.

(3) If a satisfactory explanation is not received within thirty days from the date of the service of the notice under subsection (2), the Board may—

(a) in the case of paragraphs (1)(a), (b) and (c), surcharge against the person a sum not exceeding the amount not collected, or of the improper payment made, or of the deficiency in the value of, or destruction caused of, the money, stamp, security, store or other property; and

(b) in the case of paragraphs (1)(d) and (e), surcharge against the person, such sum as the Board may think fit.
(4) The Board shall notify the person surcharged in respect of any surcharge made under subsection (3).
(5) Notwithstanding subsections (3) and (4), the Board may at any time withdraw any surcharge in respect of which a satisfactory explanation has been received or if it otherwise appears that no surcharge should have been made, and the Board shall forthwith notify the person surcharged of the withdrawal.
(6) Where the amount of any surcharge made under subsection (3) is not withdrawn under subsection (5), it shall be deemed to be a debt due to the University from the person surcharged and may be sued for and recovered in any court at the suit of the University and may also if the Board so directs be recovered by deduction—
(a) from the salary of the person surcharged; or
(b) from the pension of the person surcharged, by equal monthly instalments not exceeding one-fourth of the total monthly salary or pension, as the case may be, of that person.
(7) In any action for surcharge against the Vice-Chancellor, the composition of the Board for the purposes of subsections (1) to (6) shall not include the Vice-Chancellor.
(8) For the purposes of paragraph (1)(d), “accounting officer” includes every staff, officer or employee of the University charged with the duty of collecting, receiving, or accounting for, or who in fact collects, receives or accounts for, any money of the University, or who is charged with the duty of disbursing, or who does in fact disburse, any such money, and every staff, officer or employee who is charged with the receipt, custody or disposal of, or the accounting for, any money, stamp, security, store and property of the University or who in fact receives, holds or disposes of such money, stamp, security, store and property.
Constitution to provide protection of benefits under provident fund scheme
17. The Constitution may establish a provident fund scheme for its employees and the following provisions shall apply to any such provident scheme—
(a) no assurance on the life of any contributor under any provident scheme and no moneys or other benefits received under such assurance or in any other manner under any such scheme shall be capable of being taken in execution or otherwise garnished, attached, sequestered or levied upon for or in respect of any debt or claim whatsoever against the contributor or his estate unless the University in its discretion shall have assigned such assurance, moneys or other benefits to the contributor for his absolute use and benefit or, in the case of his death, to his legal personal representative;
(b) subject to any discretionary trusts or powers as to the application thereof vested by any Act or rules relating thereto in the University or other person administering the provident scheme, all moneys and benefits arising from any such provident scheme shall be deemed to be impressed with a trust in favour of the objects entitled thereto under the will or intestacy of any deceased contributor;
(c) no donation or contribution to a fund established under a provident scheme or interest thereon shall be assignable or liable to be attached, sequestered or levied upon for or in respect of any debt or claim whatsoever other than a debt due to the University;
(d) no such donation or contribution or interest shall be subject to the debts of
the contributor, nor shall such donation, contribution or interest be subject to the debts of
the contributor, nor shall such donation, contribution or interest pass to the Director General
of Insolvency on the bankruptcy of such contributor, but, if such contributor is
adjudicated a bankrupt or is declared insolvent by judgement of the court, such donation
or contribution or interest shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and of the
Constitution and of any Act or rules relating thereto, be deemed to be impressed with a
trust in favour of the persons entitled thereto on the death of the contributor;
(e) the bankruptcy of a contributor shall not effect the making of deductions from the
salary of the contributor in accordance with any Act or rules relating thereto, but such
deductions shall continue to be made notwithstanding the provisions of any written law,
and the portion of salary so deducted shall be deemed not to form part of his
after-acquired property;
(f) subject to the provisions of any Act or rules relating thereto, all moneys payable or
paid out of any fund established under a provident scheme on the death of a contributor
shall be deemed to be impressed with a trust in favour of the persons entitled thereto
under the will or intestacy of such deceased contributor, or under a nomination in such
form as may be prescribed under the scheme, but shall not be deemed to form part of his
estate or be subject to the payment of his debts.

Transitional provisions
18. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may in respect of the Constitution provide such
transitional provisions as he may deem necessary or expedient for the purpose of
achieving the objects of

Prohibition on establishing University Colleges
19. No higher educational institution with the status of a University College shall be
established except in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any other written law
regulating its establishment.

Incorporation and establishment of a University College
20. If, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that it is expedient in the national interest
that a University College should be established, he may by order—
(a) declare that there shall be established a higher educational institution having the status
of a University College, which shall be a body corporate for the purpose of providing, in
accordance with the provisions of this Act and the Constitution of the University College,
higher education in specified branches of learning;
(b) assign a name to that University College; and
(c) specify the location of the site which shall be the seat of that University College.

Constitution of a University College
21. (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by regulations prescribe the Constitution of a
University College.
(2) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may at any time amend the Constitution of a University
College.
(3) The provisions of the Constitution of a University College shall take effect from such
date as may be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and shall have the force of law
within
Malaysia.
(4) Anything done or appointment made for and on behalf of the University College prior to the date of the coming into force of the Constitution shall, on and after that date, be deemed to be made for, by or on behalf of the University College.

Application of provisions of Part III to this Part

22. Subsections 6(2), sections 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 15A, 15B, 15C, 15D, 16, 16A, 16B, 16C, 16D and 17 applicable to a University established under this Act shall mutatis mutandis apply to a University College established or deemed to be established under this Act subject to the following modifications, that is to say—

(a) reference to “University” shall be read as reference to “University College”;  
(aa) reference to “Board” shall be read as reference to the executive body of the University College;  
(b) reference to “Chancellor”, “Vice-Chancellor” and “Deputy Vice-Chancellor” shall be read as reference to the appropriate authorities of the University College;  
(c) reference to “Pro-Chancellor” shall be deleted; and  
(d) such other modifications as may be necessary or expedient for giving effect to this section.

PART V

GENERAL

Offence of establishing a University or University College

23. (1) No person shall establish, form or promote or do anything or carry on any activities for the purpose of establishing or forming or promoting the establishment or formation of a University or University College otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any other written law regulating its establishment.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine of ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term of five years or to both.

Certain prohibitions in respect of “University” or “University College”

24. (1) No person shall establish, manage or maintain a higher educational institution with the status of “University” or “University College” unless it is a higher educational institution established in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any other written law regulating its establishment.

(2) No higher educational institution or person shall issue to or confer on any person any degree or diploma purporting to be degree or diploma issued or conferred by a University or University College unless the issue or conferment is in accordance with the provisions of this Act or any other written law regulating its establishment.

(3) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) shall be guilty of an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine of five thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term of three years or to both.

Service

24A. (1) Service of any notice under this Act shall be effected by registered post to the person affected thereby and shall be deemed to have been served on the day succeeding the day on which the notice would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post.
Where the person to whom there has been addressed a registered letter containing any notice which may be given under this Act is informed of the fact that there is a registered letter awaiting him, at a post office, and if such person refuses or neglects to take delivery of such registered letter, such notice shall be deemed to have been served upon him on the date on which he was so informed.

Public Authorities Protection Act 1948

24B. The Public Authorities Protection Act 1948 [Act 198] shall apply to any action, suit, prosecution or proceedings against the University, the Board, the Senate, any member of the Board or Senate, the Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellors, the staff, the officer or the employee of the University in respect of any act, neglect or default done or committed by it or him in such capacity.

Act or omission done in good faith

24C. No action or suit shall be instituted or maintained in any court against—
(a) the Board;
(b) a member of the Board;
(c) the Vice-Chancellor;
(d) the Deputy Vice-Chancellors;
(e) the Senate;
(f) a member of the Senate;
(g) a staff, an officer or an employee of the University; and
(h) a person authorized to act for or on behalf of any of the bodies or persons under paragraphs (a) to (g), for any act or omission done in good faith in the discharge of its or his powers and duties under this Act in a reasonable belief that it was necessary for the purpose intended to be served thereby.

Public servants

24D. All members of the Board and Senate, the Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Vice-Chancellors, staff, officers and employees of the University while discharging their functions as such members, Vice-Chancellor, Deputy Vice-Chancellors, staff, officers and employees, shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Penal Code [Act 574].

Existing Universities

25. (1) The University of Malaya established under the University of Malaya Act 1961 [Act 44 of 1961], shall be deemed to be a University established under this Act.
(2) The University of Malaya Act 1961, shall, subject to the provisions of this Act, continue in force for the purpose of that University.

Exemption

26. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, with respect to any University, by order published in the Gazette, exempt it from, vary or add to any of the provisions of the First and Second Schedules.

Repeal

27. The Emergency (Essential Powers) Ordinance No. 74, 1971 is hereby repealed.

FIRST SCHEDULE [Section 8] CONSTITUTION

Citation

This Constitution may be cited as the Constitution of the University of …………………
Interpretation
2. (1) In this Constitution, unless the context otherwise requires—
“Alumni of the University” means the Alumni of the University constituted in accordance with section 22;
“Authority” means any of the Authorities of the University referred to in section 12, and includes any Authority established by Statute;
“Chair” means the post of professor however styled;
“Convocation” means a Convocation held in accordance with section 44;
“Foundation Day” means the date on which the Incorporation Order made by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong under section 6 of the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 comes into force;
“Guild of Graduates” means the Guild constituted in accordance with section 22;
“Officer” means the Chancellor, a Pro-Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, the Dean of a Faculty, the Head of a School, a Centre, an Academy or an Institute, the Registrar, the Bursar, the Librarian, or the holder of any office created by Statute or otherwise;
“Regulations”, “Rules” and “Statute” mean the Regulations, Rules and Statute made in accordance with this Constitution;
“Teacher” means a person appointed to be a teacher by the Board in accordance with this Constitution, and includes a senior professor, professor, associate professor, assistant professor, reader, senior lecturer, lecturer, assistant lecturer, language and matriculation teacher, and tutor;
“The University” means the University of ……………………………
(2) References in this Constitution to a section are reference to a section of this Constitution.

PART I
THE UNIVERSITY
Establishing of University as body corporate
3. There is hereby established in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, a University with the name and style of ………, by which name and style the Chancellor, the Pro-Chancellors, the Vice-Chancellor, the Board and the Senate are hereby constituted a body corporate with perpetual succession, and with full power and authority under such name—
(a) to sue and be sued in all courts;
(b) to have and use a common seal and from time to time to break, change, alter and make anew such seal as it shall think fit;
(c) for the purposes of this Constitution, and subject to the Statutes, Rules and Regulations to purchase any property, movable or immovable, and to take, accept and hold any such property which may become vested in it by virtue of any such purchase, or by any exchange, grant, donation, lease, testamentary disposition or otherwise;
(d) to sell, mortgage, lease, exchange or otherwise dispose of any such property; and
(e) to exercise and perform, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and of the Statutes, Rules and Regulations, all powers and duties conferred or imposed upon the University by such provisions.

Powers of University
4. (1) The University shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, have the
following powers:

(a) to provide courses of instruction, to hold examinations, to make provision for
research, and to take such other steps as may appear necessary or desirable for the
advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(b) to confer degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions including
external degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions and upon persons
who have followed courses of study approved by the University and have satisfied such
other requirements as may be prescribed by Rules;

(c) to recognize the degrees and diplomas of other institutions of higher learning, for the
purpose of admission to the courses and examinations of the University and of the award
of higher degrees on holders of such degrees or diplomas or on graduates of the
University on such conditions as may be prescribed by Rules;

(d) to confer degrees upon teachers of the University who have satisfied such
requirements as may be prescribed by Rules;

(e) to confer honorary degrees on persons who have contributed to the advancement or
dissemination of knowledge or who have rendered distinguished public service;

(f) to grant certificates to persons who have attained proficiency in any branch of
knowledge;

(g) to institute chairs, lectureships, and other posts and offices, and to make appointments
thereto;

(h) to establish a University printing press and to publish books and other
matter;

(i) to erect, equip and maintain libraries, laboratories, museums, lecture halls, halls of
residence and all other buildings required for the purposes of the University, whether in
the Federation or elsewhere;

(j) to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, exhibitions, bursaries, medals, prizes
and other titles, distinctions, awards and other forms of assistance towards the
advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(k) to invest in land or securities (whether authorized as trustee investments or not) such
funds as may be vested in it for the purpose of endowment, whether for general or special
purposes, or such other funds as may not be immediately required for current
expenditure, with power from time to time to vary any such investment and to deposit
any moneys for the time being uninvested with any bank established in Malaysia either
upon fixed deposit or upon current account;

(ka) to grant loans or advances to its staff, officers and employees;

(kb) to grant loans or financial assistance to deserving students on such terms and
conditions as may be approved by the Minister;

(kc) to conduct commercial research for the effective promotion and utilization of its
research findings;

(l) to enter into contracts, to appoint such staff and to establish such trusts, as may be
required for the purposes of the University;

(m) to appoint, promote and discipline officers, teachers and staff of the University;

(n) to regulate the conditions of service of the staff of the University, including schemes
of service, salary scales, leave and discipline;
(o) to establish pension or superannuation or provident fund schemes for the benefit of its employees, and to enter into arrangements with other organizations or persons for the establishment of such schemes;
(p) to regulate and provide for the residence of officers, teachers, staff and students of the University and the welfare and discipline of teachers, staff and students;
(q) to demand and receive such fees as may from time to time be prescribed by Rules; and
(r) to do all such acts and things, whether or not incidental to the powers aforesaid as may be requisite in order to further instruction, research, finance, administration, welfare and discipline in the University.

(2) If the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied, with a view to maintenance and promotion of the Federation’s foreign relations, that it is necessary to confer an honorary degree upon a foreign dignitary, on the direction by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong the University shall confer such degree as stated in the direction.

Additional powers of the University

4A. (1) The Board may, with the approval of the Minister of Finance—
(a) where it appears to be requisite, advantageous or convenient for or in connection with the discharge of the functions, exercise of the powers and carrying on of the activities of the University, enter into equity participation, partnership, joint venture, undertaking or any other form of co-operation or arrangement in association with, or otherwise—
(i) an enterprise, company, private undertaking or syndicate of persons constituted for carrying on business in Malaysia or elsewhere;
(ii) the Federal or State Government;
(iii) a public body or authority;
(iv) a commission; or
(v) a person;
(b) establish or promote the establishment of companies under the Companies Act 1965 [Act 125] to carry on and engage in any activity which has been planned or undertaken by the University;
(c) establish corporations to carry out and have the charge, conduct and management of any property, project, scheme or enterprise which in the opinion of the Board would be beneficial and advantageous to the University;
(d) borrow, at such rate of interest and for such period and upon such terms as the Board may approve, any sums required by the University for meeting its obligations or discharging any of its duties;
(e) secure borrowings under paragraph (d) by the issue of bonds, debentures or debenture stocks of such class and value or to charge, mortgage, pledge or otherwise create liens over its property, movable or immovable, upon such terms as the Board may deem expedient;
(f) acquire and hold for investment shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations and securities issued or guaranteed by—
(i) any company or private undertaking or any syndicate of persons constituted for carrying on business in Malaysia or elsewhere;
(ii) the Federal or State Government;
(iii) a sovereign ruler;
(iv) commissions; and
(v) a public body or authority;
(g) acquire shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations or securities referred to in paragraph (f) by original subscription, tender, purchase, transfer, exchange or otherwise;
(h) exercise and generally enforce all rights and powers conferred by or incidental to the ownership of shares, stocks, debentures, debenture stocks, bonds, obligations or securities referred to in paragraph (f) and in particular to sell, transfer, exchange or otherwise dispose of the same; and
(i) purchase, take on lease or hire or otherwise acquire and invest in any real and personal estate which may be deemed necessary or convenient for any of the purposes of the University.

(2) Section 4B shall apply to a corporation established under paragraph (1)(c).

Provisions relating to corporations

4B. (1) The Board shall, on or before the date on which any corporation is established under paragraph 4A(1)(c), prescribe by regulations—
(a) the purposes and objects for which such corporation is established;
(b) the rights, powers, duties and functions of such corporation;
(c) the system of management of such corporation; and
(d) the relations between such corporation and the University and the rights of control of the Board over such corporation.

(2) Any regulations made under subsection (1) shall be binding on the corporation in respect of which they were made and shall have effect for all purposes as if they had been enacted under this Constitution.

(3) The Board may at any time amend, revoke, or add to, any regulation made in respect of any corporation under subsection (1).

(4) The Board may, with the approval of the Minister after consultation with the Minister of Finance, direct that any corporation established by it be wound up and dissolved.

(5) Upon the dissolution of any corporation under subsection (4), assets of the corporation after payment of all liabilities shall be transferred to and vested in the University.

(6) The winding up of a corporation under subsection (4) shall be conducted in such manner as the Board may prescribe by regulations.

(7) Regulations made under this section shall be published in the Gazette.

(8) Every corporation established under paragraph 4A(1)(c)—
(a) shall be a body corporate by such name as the Board shall give to such corporation;
(b) shall have perpetual succession;
(c) shall have a common seal;
(d) may sue and be sued in its corporate name;
(e) may enter into contracts;
(f) may hold, and deal in or with, any movable or immovable property; and
(g) may do all other matters and things incidental or appertaining to a body corporate not inconsistent with this Constitution, subject to such restrictions or limitations as may be specified by the Board in each case.

(9) Every such corporation shall have a common seal, which shall bear such device as the corporation, with the approval of the Board, may determine.
(10) The common seal may from time to time be broken, changed, altered and made anew by the corporation, with the approval of the Board, as the corporation shall think fit.

(11) Until a seal is provided by the corporation under subsection (9) a stamp bearing the name of the corporation encircling the letters “UNIVERSITY...” may be used as its common seal.

(12) The common seal, or the stamp referred to in subsection (11) shall be in the custody of such person as the corporation shall direct and shall be authenticated by such person.

(13) All deeds, documents and other instruments purporting to be sealed with the seal, authenticated as provided in subsection (12) shall, until the contrary is proved, be deemed to have been validly executed.

(14) Any document or instrument which if executed by a person not being a body corporate would not be required to be under seal may in like manner be executed by the corporation; and such document or instrument may be executed on behalf of the corporation by any officer or servant of the corporation generally or specially authorized by the corporation in that behalf.

(15) The seal of every corporation shall be officially and judicially noticed.

Conduct of study, _etc._, in association, _etc._, with any University

4C. The University may, with the approval of the Minister, conduct any course of study or training programme jointly or in association, affiliation, collaboration or otherwise, with any University or institution of higher education or other educational institution or organization within or outside Malaysia.

Distinctions of race and creed prohibited

5. Subject to Article 153 of the Federal Constitution, membership of the University, whether as an officer, teacher or student, shall be open to all persons irrespective of sex, race, religion, nationality or class; and no test of religious belief or profession shall be adopted or imposed in order to entitle any persons to be admitted to such membership or to be awarded any degree or diploma of the University, nor shall any fellowship, scholarships, exhibition, bursary, medal, prize or other distinction or award be limited to persons of any particular race, religion, nationality or class if the cost of the same is met from the general funds of the University.

The seal of the University

6. (1) The common seal of the University shall be such seal as may be approved by the Chancellor on the recommendation of the Board and such seal may in like manner from time to time be broken, changed, altered and made anew.

(2) The common seal of the University shall be kept in the custody of the Vice-Chancellor.

(3) The common seal of the University shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of—

(a) The Vice-Chancellor; and

(b) one other member of the Board, who shall sign their names to the instrument in token of such presence; and such signature shall be sufficient evidence that such seal was duly and properly affixed and that the same is the lawful seal of the University.

(3A) Where the instrument referred to in subsection (3) is the scroll of a degree, diploma, certificate or other academic distinction, the common seal of the University shall be affixed to it in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor and a senior officer authorized by the Vice-Chancellor.
The seal of the University shall be officially and judicially noticed.

Any document or instrument which (if executed by a person not being a body corporate) will not require to be under seal may in like manner be executed by the University provided that such document or instrument shall be executed on behalf of the University by an officer or any person generally or specially authorized by the Board.

PART II: THE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY

The Chancellor

7. (1) There shall be a Chancellor who shall be the Head of the University and shall preside when present at any Convocation and shall have such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon him by this Constitution or any Statute, Rule or Regulation.

(2) The Chancellor shall be appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, on the advice of the Minister, for such period, not exceeding seven years, as may be specified by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(3) The Chancellor may be writing under his hand addressed to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong resign his office, or he may be removed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

(4) A person shall be eligible for reappointment to the office of Chancellor.

The Pro-Chancellors

8. (1) The Chancellor may appoint, on the advice of the Minister, such persons to be Pro-Chancellors as he may consider proper.

(2) If for any reason the Chancellor is unable to exercise any of his functions under this Constitution or any Statute, Rules or Regulation, he may authorize any of the Pro-Chancellors to exercise such functions on his behalf.

(3) Every Pro-Chancellor shall hold office during the pleasure of the Chancellor.

The Vice-Chancellor and Deputy Vice-Chancellor

9. (1) There shall be a Vice-Chancellor who shall be appointed by the Minister, after consultation with the Board.

(2) *(Deleted by Act A295).*

(3) The Vice-Chancellor shall be the chief executive and academic officer of the University.

(4) It shall be the duty of the Vice-Chancellor to see that the provisions of this Constitution and the Statutes, Rules and Regulations are observed, and he shall have all such powers as may be necessary for this purpose and, in particular, to ensure that every Authority or committee keeps within its powers or terms of reference.

(5) The Vice-Chancellor shall, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, exercise general supervision over the arrangements for instruction, research, finance, administration, welfare and discipline in the University, and may exercise such other powers as may be conferred upon him by this Constitution and any Statute, Rules or Regulation.

(6) *(Deleted by Act A295).*

(7) The terms of office and other conditions of service of the Vice-Chancellor shall be determined by the Minister, after consultation with the Board, and shall be binding on the University.

(8) There shall be at least one Deputy Vice-Chancellor; the Deputy Vice-Chancellor or Deputy Vice-Chancellors, as the case may be, shall be appointed by the Minister after
consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, and any fit and proper person may be so appointed either from within or without the University; the terms of office and other conditions of service of a Deputy Vice-Chancellor shall be determined by the Minister after consultation with the Vice-Chancellor, and shall be binding on the University.

(9) If for any substantial period the Vice-Chancellor is unable by reason of illness, leave of absence or any other cause to exercise any of the functions of his office, the Deputy Vice-Chancellor or, if there is more than one Deputy Vice-Chancellor, such one of them as may be nominated by the Minister shall exercise such functions; and in the event of the absence or disability of the Deputy Vice-Chancellor or all the Deputy Vice-Chancellors (if there be more than one) the Minister shall make such temporary arrangements as he may think fit for the exercise of such functions.

Registrar, Bursar and Librarian

10. (1) There shall be a Registrar, a Bursar and a Librarian, who shall be whole-time officers of the University and shall have such powers and duties as may be prescribed by Statute.

(2) The Registrar, the Bursar and the Librarian shall be appointed by the Board on the advice of the Selection Committees.

(3) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the terms of office and other conditions of appointment of the Registrar, the Bursar and the Librarian shall be determined by the Board.

Other officers

11. The University may appoint such other officers or servants as may be prescribed by Statute.

PART III: THE UNIVERSITY AUTHORITIES

The Authorities

12. (1) The Authorities of the University shall be the Board, the Senate, the Faculties, the Schools, the Centres, the Academies, the Institutes, the Studies Committee, the Selection Committees, the Student Welfare Committee and such other bodies as may be prescribed by Statute as Authorities of the University.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the composition, powers and procedure of the Authorities shall be prescribed by Statute.

(3) The provisions of the Second Schedule shall apply to non ex-officio members of an Authority.

The Board of Directors

13. The Board of Directors shall consist of—

(a) a Chairman;

(b) the Vice-Chancellor;

(c) two persons to represent the Government;

(d) one person to represent the community at the place where the University is located; and

(e) not more than three persons who because of their knowledge or experience would in the opinion of the Minister be of assistance to the Board, at least one of whom shall be from the private sector.

Provisions relating to the Board
14. (1) The appointment of the members of the Board, except the Vice-Chancellor, shall be made by the Minister for a period of three years and upon the expiry of such period the members of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment.
(2) The Secretary of the Board, who may or may not be a member of the Board, shall be appointed by the Chairman.
(3) The Chairman and three other members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Board.
(4) Members of the Board shall be paid such remuneration or allowance as the Minister may determine.
(5) Subject to this Constitution, the Board may determine its own procedure.

Temporary exercise of functions of Chairman
15. (1) The Minister may appoint any member of the Board to exercise the functions of the Chairman during any period the Chairman is for any reason unable to exercise his functions or during any period of any vacancy in the office of the Chairman.
(2) A member appointed as the Chairman under subsection (1) shall, during the period in which he is exercising the functions of the Chairman, under this section, be deemed to be the Chairman.

Powers of the Board
16. (1) The Board shall be the executive body of the University, and may exercise all the powers conferred on the University, save in so far as they are by this Constitution or the Statutes, Rules and Regulations conferred on some other Authority or body or on some officer of the University.
(2) No resolution shall be passed by the Board relating to any matter within the powers of the Senate, unless the Senate has first been given the opportunity of recording and transmitting to the Board its opinion thereon.

The Senate
17. (1) The Senate shall consist of—
(a) the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be Chairman;
(b) all Deputy Vice-Chancellors;
(c) all Deans of the Faculties and all Heads of the Schools, Centres, Academies and Institutes of the University; and
(d) not more than twenty professors to be determined by the Vice-Chancellor.
(1A) The Vice-Chancellor may from time to time co-opt any other person to be members of the Senate or to attend the meetings of the Senate.
(1B) In the absence of the Vice-Chancellor, a Deputy Vice-Chancellor shall preside at any meeting of the Senate.
(2) The Senate shall be the academic body of the University and, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the Statutes, Rules and Regulations, shall have the control and general direction of instruction, research and examination, and the award of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions.
(3) In the performance of its duties, functions and responsibilities, the Senate may delegate any of its duties, functions and responsibilities to its members of a committee consisting of its members.

The Faculty, School, Centre, Academy, Institute
18. (1) The University shall be divided into such number and names of Faculties, Schools, Centres, Academies and Institutes as may be prescribed by Statute.
The University may, upon consultation with the Studies Committee, set up departments or other units or bodies in respect of a Faculty, a School, a Centre, an Academy and an Institute.

A Faculty, School, Centre, an Academy and an Institute shall be responsible to the Senate for the organization of instruction in the subject of study within the purview of the Faculty, School, Centre, Academy or Institute, as the case may be, and may exercise such other functions as may be conferred on it by Statute, Rule or Regulation.

The Vice-Chancellor shall appoint a Dean in respect of each Faculty and at least one Deputy Dean. The Dean shall be chairman of the Faculty and shall exercise such other functions as may be vested in him by Statute, Rules or Regulation; and if owing to his absence on leave or for any other reason the Dean is unable to perform the duties of his office, it shall be lawful for the Deputy Dean or any other senior officer appointed by the Vice-Chancellor to perform such duties of the Dean for such time as such disability may continue.

The Vice-Chancellor shall have power to appoint a person to be head of a School, a Centre, an Academy and an Institute, and such head shall be styled by such title as may be prescribed by Statute, Rules or Regulation; and if owing to absence on leave or for any other reason the head of a School, a Centre, an Academy or an Institute and is unable to perform his duties, the Vice-Chancellor may, except as otherwise provided by Statute, appoint any person to perform such duties for such time as such disability shall continue.

A Dean, a Deputy Dean or the head of a School, a Centre, an Academy or an Institute appointed under subsection (3) or (4), as the case may be, shall be appointed for a period not exceeding four years, but shall be eligible for reappointment.

Notwithstanding subsection (5), the Vice-Chancellor may, if he deems fit, revoke any appointment made under subsection (3) or (4) at any time during the term of such appointment.

The Studies Committee

A Studies Committee may be appointed by the Senate for either of the following purposes:

(a) to deal with matters pertaining to any Faculty, School, Centre, Academy and Institute; and

(b) to consider proposals referred to it by the Senate for the establishment of a new Faculty, School, Centre, Academy and Institute, and in either case to report thereon to such Faculty, School, Centre, Academy or Institute, or to the Senate, as the case may require.

The Selection Committee

A Selection Committee for purposes of appointment to a Chair shall consist of—

(a) the Vice-Chancellor, who shall be the chairman;

(b) two members of the Board appointed by the Board;

(c) the Dean of the Faculty or Head of the School, Centre, Academy or Institute to which the Chair will be allocated; and

(d) two members of the Senate appointed by the Senate.

Save as provided in subsection (3) the Selection Committee shall be convened and presided by the Vice-Chancellor.
(3) Whenever it is decided to fill an appointment other than that to a Chair, the Board may, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, appoint different Selection Committees in respect of different appointments and the Selection Committee convened for that purpose shall be presided by the Deputy Vice-Chancellor, or, in his absence, by a member elected by the members present at the meeting.

(4) Where the Deputy Vice-Chancellor is not a member of the Selection Committee, he shall for the purpose of the meeting in which he presides under subsection (3) and the decision made thereat, be deemed to be a member of the Selection Committee.

(5) The association of external experts with the making of appointments may be prescribed by Statute.

The Student Welfare Committee

21. (1) There shall be established a Student Welfare Committee which shall consist of the Vice-Chancellor and such other persons as may be appointed by the Board.

(2) The Student Welfare Committee shall have such powers as may be prescribed by Statute.

The Guild of Graduates or the Alumni of the University

22. (1) Subject to the approval of the Board, it shall be lawful for not less than thirty graduates of the University to form and establish an association to be known as the Guild of Graduates or the Alumni of the University.

(2) The Guild of Graduates or the Alumni of the University shall be governed and administered in accordance with its constitution and rules made by it and no such constitution and rules so made or any amendments thereto shall come into force unless and until approval thereof shall have first been obtained from the Board.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be construed as constituting the Guild of Graduates or the Alumni of the University to be an Authority of the University or as conferring any power thereon to elect as its representatives to the Board persons who are for the time being employed by the University as members of its academic and non-academic staff.

Term of office of members of Authorities

23. (1) Except as may be prescribed by this Constitution or by any Statute, the term of office of a person elected or appointed to be a member of an Authority, otherwise than ex-officio, shall be three years:

Provided that—

(a) where the person is elected or appointed because he holds an office or is a member of some other Authority or body, he shall cease to be a member of the Authority if before the expiry of his term of office he ceases to hold such office or to be a member of such Authority or body; and

(b) a person who retires at the end of his term of office shall be eligible for reelection or reappointment if he is otherwise qualified.

(2) Where a person is a member of an Authority ex-officio, a person appointed to act for him shall be a member of the Authority ex-officio so long as he is so acting and is otherwise qualified.

(3) The decisions of an Authority shall be valid notwithstanding any vacancy among its members.

Meetings

23A. (1) The Authority shall meet as and when required to do so by the chairman of the Authority.
(2) The chairman shall preside at a meeting of the Authority and in his absence the members of the Authority shall elect one of their number to preside over the meeting.

(3) The quorum of a meeting of the Authority, other than the Board, shall be determined by Statute.

Majority

24. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to any Statutes, Rules or Regulations, a question at any meeting of any Authority shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present.

(2) The chairman and every member shall have and may exercise one vote each, but in the event of an equality of votes, the chairman or the member presiding over that meeting shall have and may exercise a casting vote.

PART IV

STATUTES, RULES AND REGULATIONS

Statutes

25. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Statutes may be made to deal with any or all of the following matters:

(a) the powers and duties of the officers of the University;
(b) the composition, powers, duties and procedure of the Authorities of the University;
(c) the methods of appointment and the conditions of service of the officers and teachers of the University, except in relation to their discipline;
(d) the determination of the degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions to be conferred by the University;
(e) the conditions of admission and of residence and welfare of students;
(f) the management of the library;
(g) all other matters which under this Constitution may be regulated by Statute; and
(h) matters incidental to or consequential upon any of the matters aforesaid.

Procedure on making, amending, or revoking Statutes

26. (1) The Chancellor may, subject to the provisions of this section, make, revoke or amend any Statute.

(2) The proposal for the making of any new Statute or the revocation or amendment of any Statute, shall be prepared by the Board.

(3) A proposal for a new Statute, or of any amendment to a Statute, dealing with any of the following matters, that is to say:

(a) the powers and duties of the Dean of a Faculty or the Head of a School, a Centre, an Academy and an Institute;
(b) the composition, powers, duties and procedure of the Senate, a Faculty, a School, a Centre, an Academy, an Institute, a Studies Committee, a Selection Committee or a Student Welfare Committee;
(c) the determination of degrees, diplomas, and other academic distinctions to be conferred by the University;
(d) the methods of appointment and the conditions of service of teachers;
(e) the conditions of residence and the welfare of students;
(f) the management of the library; and
(g) all other matters within the jurisdiction of all the Senate under this Constitution or any Statute, shall not be submitted to the Chancellor until it has been referred to the Senate and
the Senate has reported to the Board its observations thereon.

(4) *Deleted by Act A946*.

**Rules**

27. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the Statute, Rules may be made for all or any of the following matters:

(a) the principles governing the award of degrees, diplomas, certificates and other academic distinctions;

(b) the number and scope of examinations;

(c) the appointment, powers, duties, remuneration and conditions of service of examiners and the conduct of examinations;

(d) the admission of students to the examinations, degree and diploma courses of the University and to residence in the University;

(e) the methods of appointment and the conditions of service of persons in the employment of the University, except in relation to their discipline;

(f) the establishment and regulation of pension, superannuation and provident fund schemes for the benefit of the employees of the University or any section of them;

(g) the conditions of residence and the welfare of students;

(h) the fees to be charged for courses of study, for residence, for admission to examination, for degrees, diplomas, certificates or other academic distinctions and any other fees that may be levied by the University;

(i) the management of the lecture halls, library, information resources, laboratories, research institutes, halls of residence, and all branches of University activity not specifically provided for in this Constitution or by Statute;

(j) the constitution, powers and duties of any committee or other body not specifically provided for in this Constitution or by Statute;

(k) all matters which by this Constitution or any Statute may be prescribed by Rules; and

(l) all matters within the powers of the University and not otherwise provided for by this Part of this Constitution.

**Procedure on making, amending or revoking Rules**

28. (1) The Board may, subject to the provisions of this section, make, amend or revoke any Rules.

(2) The draft of any Rules dealing with—

(a) any matter referred to in paragraphs 27(a), (b), (c), (d), (g) and (i); or

(b) any matter within the jurisdiction of the Senate, shall be proposed by the Senate; and the Board may approve the draft or refer it back to the Senate with observations or proposals for amendment, and no such Rules shall be made until the Senate has agreed to its terms.

**Regulations**

29. (1) The Board and the Senate may each make regulations for its own procedure.

(2) The Board may after consulting the Senate make regulations for the procedure of Selection Committees.

(3) The Senate may make regulations for the procedure of a Faculty, a School, a Centre, an Academy, an Institute or Studies Committee, or of any other committee or body subject to the jurisdiction of the Senate.

(4) The Senate may make regulations prescribing courses of study or syllabuses of examinations.
(5) Regulations may be made by any Authority if it is so empowered by this Constitution, Statute or Rules.

Publications of Statutes, Rules and Regulations

30. (1) When any new Statute or Rules is made, amended or revoked every such Statute, Rules, amendment or revocation shall be published in the Gazette and in such other manner as the Board may direct.

(2) The Statutes, Rules and Regulations of the University as amended from time to time shall be published in book form at such intervals as the Board may direct, and copies shall be made available for purchase at a reasonable price by members of the public.

(3) Nothing in this section shall apply to—

(a) any Rules or Regulation containing only instructions to examiners or invigilators; or

(b) any Rules or Regulation which the Board resolves not to publish.

Constitution, inconsistencies between the Statutes, etc.

31. In the event of—

(a) any Statute being inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution; or

(b) any Rules being inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or any Statute; or

(c) any Regulation being inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or any Statute or Rules;

then the provisions of the Constitution, Statute or Rules, as the case may be, shall prevail, and such Statute, Rules or Regulations, as the case may be, shall to the extent of the inconsistency be void.

PART V
FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Standing Finance Committee

32. The Board shall appoint a Standing Finance Committee for regulating and controlling the finances of the University.

Preparation of estimates

33. It shall be the duty of such officer or officers of the University as may be prescribed by Statute to prepare for the consideration of the Vice-Chancellor the estimates of income and expenditure of the University for each financial year.

Financial year

34. (1) For the purposes of this Part the financial year shall be the calendar year or such other period as the Board may determine.

(2) The accounts of the Board shall, as soon as may be, be balanced for the preceding financial year and an annual statement or abstract thereof shall be prepared.

(3) The annual statement or abstract referred to in subsection (2) shall be prepared in such form and shall contain such information as the Board may from time to time direct.

Annual estimates

35. (1) The Board shall, not less than four months before the end of the financial year, approve detailed estimates of revenue and expenditure of the University for the next financial year and present such estimates, together with the comments of the Board thereon, to the Minister.

(2) Before the date fixed for the meeting of the Board for the purpose of approving such estimates the Standing Finance Committee shall prepare draft estimates for submission to the Board, and the copy of such estimates shall be delivered to each member of the Board not less than seven days before the date fixed for such meeting.
(3) The Board may, subject to subsection (1), in its discretion approve, modify or reject all or any of the items appearing in such draft estimates or refer any item back to the Standing Finance Committee for its consideration or add any item thereto.

Supplementary estimates
36. Where additional financial provision is required in any year the Board may from time to time approve supplementary estimates for the purpose of showing the sources from which any additional expenditure incurred by it may be met.

No expenditure to be incurred unless included in the estimates
37. (1) The Board shall not incur any expenditure which has not been included in any approved estimates:
Provided that subject to the provisions of this Constitution the Board may transfer all or any part of the moneys assigned—
(a) to one item of annually recurrent expenditure to another item of annually recurrent expenditure;
(b) to one item of capital expenditure to another item of capital expenditure.
(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply to—
(a) moneys deposited with the University by any person, wherever by the conditions of such deposit any such sum has become repayable;
(b) moneys collected and credited to the Funds of the University in error;
(c) moneys payable by the University under any judgment or order of court;
(d) moneys expended by the University in instituting or defending legal proceedings; and
(e) expenditure arising out of any property or moneys referred to in section 39.

Form of estimates
38. The annual and supplementary estimates shall be prepared in such form and shall contain such information as the Board may direct, and shall show in separate parts the annually recurrent expenditure and the capital expenditure of the University.

Power of the Board to accept gifts
39. (1) The Board may on behalf of the University accept by way of grant, gift, testamentary disposition, subventions, legacies or otherwise, property and moneys in aid of the finances of the University on such conditions as it may determine.
(2) Registers shall be kept of all donations to the University including the names of donors to the University and any special conditions on which any donation may have been given.

Property given for specific purposes to be separately accounted for
40. All property, moneys or funds given for any specific purposes shall be applied and administered in accordance with the purposes for which they may have been given and shall be separately accounted for.

Form of contracts
41. Any contract involving the expenditure of the University shall be in writing, signed on behalf of the University by any staff, officer or employee of the University duly authorized by the Board, either specially in any particular case or generally for all contracts below a certain value or otherwise as may be specified in the authorization.
42. (Deleted by Act A946).

Audit
43. (1) The accounts of the University shall be audited annually by auditors appointed by the Board.
(2) The audited accounts, with any observation made thereon by the auditors, shall be presented to the Minister.

PART VI
GENERAL PROVISIONS
Convocation
44. (1) A Convocation for the conferment of degrees shall be held annually, or as often as the Chancellor may direct, on such date as may be approved by the Chancellor.
(2) In the absence of the Chancellor or of a Pro-Chancellor, authorized for this purpose by the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor shall preside over Convocation.
(3) (Deleted by Act A946).

Appointments of teachers and employees
45. (1) All persons employed or to be employed by the University as teachers, the Registrar, the Bursar or the Librarian, shall be appointed as such by the Board on the advice of the Selection Committee.
(2) All persons employed or to be employed by the University other than those mentioned in subsection (1) shall, subject to any Rule or Statute, be appointed by the Board.
(3) Every person employed by the University shall hold office on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Board and the terms and conditions to be so prescribed shall be deemed to include a provision—
(a) in relation to teaching, examining, invigilating and other similar duties, that his employment is subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the provisions of all Statutes, Rules and Regulations as from time to time amended; and
(b) in relation to all other terms and conditions of service that his employment is subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the provisions of all Statute, Rules and Regulations in force on the date of the commencement of his employment.
(4) Nothing in this section shall prevent the Board from entering into a special contractual arrangement with a person to be so employed by the University if it is in the opinion of the Board expedient so to do.

Royal Professors
46. (1) Notwithstanding sections 20 and 45, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, after consultation with the Chancellor, from time to time appoint persons of exceptional academic distinction to be professors of the University:
Provided that the number of persons so appointed shall not at any time exceed three in number.
(2) Any person appointed under subsection (1) shall be known as a Royal Professor and—
(a) shall hold office upon such terms and conditions as the Chancellor with the approval of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may deem appropriate; and
(b) subject to the terms of his appointment and to any direction by the Chancellor, shall have all the powers and perform all the duties conferred or imposed upon professors by this Constitution, and any Statute, Rules and Regulation made thereunder.

All appointments to be subject to the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 and any subsidiary legislation thereunder

46A. Notwithstanding sections 45 and 46 or any other provision of this Constitution, every person employed by the University, including professors appointed under section 46, shall hold office subject to the provisions of the Universities and University Colleges
Act 1971 [Act 30] and any subsidiary legislation made thereunder, including rules made under section 16C thereof, and the terms and conditions of their employment or appointment shall be deemed to include a provision to this effect.

Admission of students

47. A student shall not be admitted to the University to a course of study for a degree unless he shall have satisfied such requirements as may be prescribed by Rules. Provided that, except with the agreement of the Minister, students who have been awarded Federal or State scholarships, loans or other similar financial assistance from public funds for University degree courses, shall not be refused admission if they satisfy such requirements.

The Students’ Representative Council

48. (1) The registered students of the University, other than external students, shall together constitute a body to be known as the Students’ Union of the University (hereinafter in this Constitution referred to as “the Union”).

(2) The Union shall elect a Students’ Representative Council (hereinafter in this Constitution referred to as “the SRC”) in the following manner:

(a) the registered students of each Faculty, School, Centre, Academy and Institute shall elect by secret ballot conducted by the Dean of the Faculty or the Head of the School, Centre, Academy or Institute, as the case may be, such uniform number of registered students of the respective Faculty, School, Centre, Academy and Institute to be representatives in the SRC, as may be determined by the Vice-Chancellor;

(b) the registered students as a whole shall elect by secret ballot conducted by any officer appointed by the Vice-Chancellor for that purpose such number of registered students to be representatives to the SRC as may be determined by the Vice-Chancellor, being, in any case, not more than half of the number of representatives elected under paragraph (a).

(3) The SRC shall elect from among its members a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall be its only office-bearers, unless otherwise authorized in writing by the Vice-Chancellor; the office-bearers so authorized by the Vice-Chancellor shall be elected by the SRC from the members of the SRC.

(4) The members of the SRC and its office-bearers shall be elected for one year.

(5) The SRC’s decision shall be taken by a majority vote with not less than two-thirds of the members being present and voting.

(6) The SRC may form from time to time, with the prior approval in writing of the Vice-Chancellor, appoint ad hoc committees from among its members for specific purposes or objects.

(7) No student against whom disciplinary proceedings are pending, or who has been found guilty of a disciplinary offence, shall be elected or remain a member of the SRC or an office-bearer of any student body or committee, unless authorized in writing by the Vice-Chancellor.

(8) A student who has not yet appeared for his first examination in the University for his course of studies, or who has failed, or did not appear for, the last examination held by the University for his course of studies immediately prior to any proposed election or elections to the SRC or by the SRC or to or by any other student organization or body, shall be disqualified from being elected at such election or elections.
(9) Nothing in this section shall preclude any graduate, who is registered as a student for a higher degree or a post-graduate diploma, from becoming an associate member of the Union.

(10) The objects and functions of the SRC shall be:

(a) to foster a spirit of corporate life among the students of the University;

(b) to organize and supervise, subject to the direction of the Vice-Chancellor, student welfare facilities in the University including recreational facilities, spiritual and religious activities, and the supply of meals and refreshments;

(c) to make representations to the Vice-Chancellor on all matters relating to, or connected with, the living and working conditions of the students of the University;

(d) to be represented on any body which may, in accordance with Rules made by the Board for the purpose, be appointed to undertake student welfare activities in the University; and

(e) to undertake such other activities as may be determined by the Board from time to time.

(11) The Union or the SRC shall not maintain any fund or make any collection of any money or property from any source whatsoever, but such reasonable expenses as the SRC may be authorized in advance in writing by the Vice-Chancellor to incur may be paid by the University where reasonable written claims supported by receipts and vouchers are submitted by the SRC to the Vice-Chancellor and are approved by the Vice-Chancellor.

(12) The Treasurer shall keep proper accounts of the SRC and not later than three months after the end of every financial year, being a financial year as specified by the Vice-Chancellor, a copy of the said accounts which shall be audited by a person appointed by the Board shall be submitted by the SRC for approval to the Board.

(13) The SRC shall hold meetings from time to time as it may deem necessary and it shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep minutes of every meeting of the SRC and such minutes shall be confirmed at a subsequent meeting.

(14) For the purpose of this section “registered student” means a student who is following a course of study in the University for a degree or a diploma, not being a post-graduate diploma, and includes a student who is a holder of a diploma and is following a course of study for a degree:

Provided that a student shall cease to be a registered student within the meaning of this subsection—

(a) upon the publication of the results of the final examination for such course of study, if he passes such examination; or

(b) upon the publication of the results of any examination for such course of study, if he fails such examination, until he is, thereafter, registered again for that or another course of study applicable to a registered student under this subsection.

Establishment of other student bodies

49. (1) Notwithstanding section 48, it shall be lawful for not less than ten students of the University with the prior approval of the Board and subject to such terms and conditions as the Board may specify, to establish a student body consisting of students of the University for the promotion of a specific object or interest within the University.

(2) Subsections 48(3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (11), (12) and (13) shall apply mutatis mutandis to a student body established under this section as they apply to the SRC.

50. (Deleted by Act A295).
Acts *ultra vires* the Constitution of the SRC or a student body

51. (1) If the Union or the SRC or a student body established under section 49 conducts itself in a manner which in the opinion of the Board is detrimental or prejudicial to the well-being or reputation of the University or acts in contravention of the Constitution of the University or its own Constitution, or any Statute, Rules or Regulation of the University, the Board may suspend or dissolve the Union or the SRC or the said student body; as the case may be, and without prejudice to any liability that may arise under any other written law in force, every office bearer of the Union or the SRC or the said student body, shall be liable to dismissal from the University or to any other disciplinary punishment that may be inflicted upon him.

(2) Subsection (1) shall be in addition to and not in derogation from section 16 of the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971.

Powers of delegation

52. (1) Where by the provisions of this Constitution or any Statute, Rules or Regulation any officer or authority is empowered to exercise any power or perform any duty, such officer or authority may by instrument in writing subject to the provisions of this section and to such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed in such instrument, delegate the exercise of such powers or the performance of such duties to any authority or to any committee or to any person described therein by name or office.

(2) A delegation under this section may be revoked at any time by the officer or authority making such delegation.

(3) No delegation of any power or duty under this section shall affect the exercise of such power or the performance of such duty by the officer or authority making such delegation.

(4) Nothing in this section shall apply to any power to make or approve Statutes, Rules or Regulations. Deprivation of degree, etc., on grounds of misconduct

53. (1) If any member of an Authority, or any graduate of the University, or any person who has received a degree, diploma, certificate or other academic distinction from the University, is convicted by a court of law of any heinous offence whether within or without Malaysia, or is in the opinion of the Board guilty of scandalous conduct, it shall be lawful for the Chancellor, on the recommendation of not less than two-thirds of all the members of the Board—

(a) to remove him from membership of the Authority; or

(b) to deprive him of any degree, diploma or other academic distinction conferred upon him by the University.

(2) Scandalous conduct in subsection (1) includes wilfully giving any staff, officer, employee or Authority of the University any information or document which is false or misleading in any material particular in obtaining a degree, diploma, certificate or other academic distinction from the University.

Disputes as to elections determined by the Minister

54. If any question arises whether any person has been duly elected, appointed, nominated or co-opted to membership, or is entitled to be or to remain a member of any Authority or other body in the University, the question shall be referred to the Minister, whose decision thereon shall be final.

55. (Deleted by Act A80).

NOTE
[This Schedule has been modified to apply to the following Universities:
5. Universiti Sains Malaysia vide P.U.(A)268/1975 and 114/1978; and
6. Universiti Utara Malaysia vide P.U.(A)348/1986.]

SECOND SCHEDULE
[Subsection 12(3) of the Constitution]
Disqualification
1. The following person shall be disqualified from being appointed or being a member of an Authority of the University:
   (a) if there has been proved against him, or he has been convicted on, a charge in respect of—
      (i) an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude;
      (ii) an offence under a law relating to corruption;
      (iii) an offence under this Act; or
      (iv) any other offence punishable with imprisonment for more than two years;
   (b) if he becomes a bankrupt; or
   (c) if he has been found or declared to be of unsound mind or has otherwise become incapable of managing his affairs.
Cessation from being a member
2. A member of an Authority shall cease to be a member—
   (a) if he fails to attend three consecutive meetings of the Authority without leave of the chairman of the Authority; or
   (b) if his appointment is revoked.
Resignation
3. A member of the Authority may resign by giving one month’s notice in writing to the chairman of the Authority.
Filling of vacancies
4. Where any person ceases to be a member of an Authority by reason of the provisions of this Act, another person may be appointed to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term for which the member was appointed.
Allowance
5. Members of the Authority shall be paid such allowance as the Minister may determine.
Authority may invite others to meetings
6. (1) The Authority may invite any person to attend a meeting or deliberation of the Authority for the purpose of advising it on any matter under discussion but that person shall not be entitled to vote at the meeting or deliberation.
   (2) A person invited under subparagraph (1) shall be paid such allowance as the Authority may determine.
Minutes
7. (1) The Authority shall cause minutes of all its meetings to be maintained and kept in a proper form.
(2) Minutes made of meetings of the Authority shall, if duly signed, be admissible in evidence in all legal proceedings without further proof.

(3) Every meeting of the Authority in respect of the proceedings of which minutes have been so made shall be deemed to have been duly convened and held and all members thereof to have been duly qualified to act.

Disclosure of interest

8. (1) A member of the Authority having, directly or indirectly, by himself or his partner—

(a) an interest in a company or undertaking with which the Authority proposes to make a contract; or

(b) an interest in a contract or matter under discussion by the Authority, shall disclose to the Authority the fact of his interest and its nature.

(2) A disclosure under subparagraph (1) shall be recorded in the minutes of the Authority and, unless specifically authorized by the chairman, such member shall take no part in the deliberation or decision of the Authority relating to the contract or matter.

Validity of acts and proceedings

9. No act done or proceeding taken under this Constitution shall be questioned on the ground of—

(a) a vacancy in the membership of, or a defect in the constitution of, the Authority;

(b) a contravention by a member of the Authority of paragraph 8; or

(c) an omission, a defect or an irregularity not affecting the merit of the case.
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An Act to provide for the establishment, registration, management and supervision of, and the control of the quality of education provided by, private higher educational institutions and for matters connected therewith. [Sections 2, 21 & 22—1 October 1996, P.U. (B) 427/1996; The remainder—31 December 1997, P.U. (B) 542/1997] WHEREAS higher education plays an important role in realizing the vision towards academic excellence and professional and technical enhancement whilst meeting the manpower needs of the nation: AND WHEREAS recognizing the role of private higher educational institutions in providing sufficient educational infrastructure as well as increasing the capacity to meet the demand for higher education: AND WHEREAS it is imperative to facilitate and regulate private higher educational institutions so as to ensure its healthy development and the provision of quality education: NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ENACTED by the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of the Dewan Negara and Dewan Rakyat in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I
PRELIMINARY
Short title and commencement
1. This Act may be cited as the Private Higher Educational Institutions Act 1996 and shall come into force on a date to be appointed by the Minister by notification in the Gazette, and the Minister may appoint different dates for different provisions of this Act. Interpretation
2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—
   “affiliation” includes the conduct of twinning programmes;
“applicant” means an applicant for the establishment of a private higher educational institution and includes a person, or a group of persons, corporate or unincorporate, and either or otherwise established through a constituent document; 
“approval” means approval in writing; 
“Assistant Registrar” means an Assistant Registrar of Private Higher Educational Institutions appointed under subsection 3(2); 
“board of directors” means a board of directors of a company establishing a private higher educational institution; 
“book” includes a record of information and an account or accounting record, however compiled, recorded or stored; 
“branch campus” means a branch of a private higher educational institution with the status of a University or a University College and includes a branch of a foreign University or a University College, that is established under this Act; 
“certificate” means the academic distinction awarded on a person after successful completion by the person of a course of study which is designed to lead to the award of such certificate or the equivalent thereof; 

“chief executive” means a chief executive of a private higher educational institution; 
“company” means a company incorporated under the Companies Act 1965 [Act 125] establishing a private higher educational institution under this Act; 
“constituent documents” means the statute, charter, memorandum and articles of association, rules and by-laws, partnership agreement or other instruments under or by which an applicant, except an individual applicant, for the establishment of a private higher educational institution, is established and wherein its governing and administrative structure, the scope of its functions, business, powers and duties are set out, whether in one or more documents; 
“constitution” in any context relating to a private higher educational institution means the constitution of the private higher educational institution; 
“correspondence” means correspondence delivered by hand or by post; 
“course of study” includes a training programme; 
“degree” means the degree awarded on a person at a Bachelor level or a Masters level or a Doctorate level after successful completion of a course of study which is designed to lead to the award of such degree or the equivalent thereof; 
“Deputy Registrar” means the Deputy Registrar of Private Higher Educational Institutions appointed under subsection 3(2); 
“Deputy Registrar General” means the Deputy Registrar General of Private Higher Educational Institutions appointed under subsection 3(2); 
“diploma” means the diploma awarded on a person after successful completion of a course of study which is designed to lead to the award of such diploma or the equivalent thereof; 
“distance education” means instruction or training on or teaching of higher education—
(a) exclusively through the medium of electronics; 
(b) exclusively through correspondence; 
(c) partly through the medium of electronics and partly through correspondence and other methods of instruction, training or teaching; or
(d) partly through the medium of electronics and partly through correspondence or other methods of instruction, training or teaching;

“Education Service” means a public service under paragraph (1)(h) of Article 132 of the Federal Constitution;

“higher education” means instruction or training on or teaching of a course of study leading to the award of a certificate, diploma or degree upon the successful completion thereof;

“national language” means the Malay language as stipulated in Article 152 of the Federal Constitution;

“premises” means a building used as a private higher educational institution and includes a building for the purpose of providing accommodation and other facilities for students and staff of such institution;

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations made under this Act;

“prescribed fee” means the fee required to be prescribed under this Act;

“private higher educational institution” means an educational institution, including a University or a University College or a branch campus, approved and registered under this Act, which is not established or maintained by the Government—

(a) providing higher education;
(b) providing distance education; or
(c) providing higher education or distance education in affiliation, association or collaboration with—

(i) a private higher educational institution approved and registered under this Act;
(ii) other higher educational institutions—

(aa) whether or not established under other written laws; or

(bb) whether within or outside Malaysia;
(iii) a University or University College established under this Act;
(iv) a University or University College established under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971 [Act 30];
(v) other Universities or University Colleges—

(aa) whether or not established under other written laws; or

(bb) whether within or outside Malaysia;

(vi) a branch campus; or

(vii) a professional body whether within or outside Malaysia leading to the award of professional membership of such professional body;

“Registrar” means the Registrar of Private Higher Educational Institutions appointed under subsection 3(2);

“Registrar General” means the Registrar General of Private Higher Educational Institutions appointed under subsection 3(1);

“student” means a person receiving education, instruction, training or teaching from or in a private higher educational institution;

“teacher” means a person employed by a private higher educational institution to be a teacher and includes a senior professor, professor, assistant professor, senior lecturer, lecturer, assistant lecturer and tutor;

“University” and “University College” mean a private higher educational institution conferred with the status of a University or University College under section 21, and include such private higher educational institution which is affiliated to a University or
University College whether within or outside Malaysia, conferred with the status of a University or a University College.

PART II
ADMINISTRATION
Appointment of Registrar General, Deputy Registrar General, etc., and their duties
3. (1) There shall be a Registrar General of Private Higher Educational Institutions who shall be appointed by the Minister from amongst the officers in the Education Service.
(2) The Minister shall also appoint a Deputy Registrar General and such number of Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars of Private Higher Educational Institutions, as may be considered necessary for the purpose of this Act.
(3) The Registrar General shall have the powers and exercise the functions conferred on him by this Act, and in his absence such powers and functions may be had or exercised by the Deputy Registrar General.
(4) The Deputy Registrar General, Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars shall be under the direction and control of the Registrar General.
(5) The Deputy Registrar General, Registrars, Deputy Registrars and Assistant Registrars may exercise all the powers and functions conferred on the Registrar General by or under this Act, subject to any restriction that may be imposed by the Registrar General.

Power of Minister to issue general directions
4. (1) The Minister may, from time to time, give an officer appointed under this Part directions of a general character, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as to the exercise of the powers and discretion conferred on and the duties required to be discharged by, the officer under this Act.
(2) The directions given under subsection (1) may be in relation to a matter which appears to the Minister to affect the national policies, strategies and guidelines on higher education formulated and determined by the National Council on Higher Education established under the National Council on Higher Education Act 1996 [Act 546].
(3) An officer to whom directions have been given under this section shall give effect to every such direction.

Power of Minister to issue special directions
5. The Minister may, from time to time, give a board of directors, a chief executive or an employee of a private higher educational institution directions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, in relation to matters in respect of which regulations may be made under this Act, and such board of directors, chief executive or employee shall give effect to every such direction.

PART III
ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Application for approval
6. (1) The prior approval of the Minister shall be obtained before a private higher educational institution may be established or maintained.
(2) An application for an approval under this section shall be made to the Registrar General—
(a) on the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner;
(b) accompanied by the prescribed fee;
(c) by submitting together with the application—

(i) a comprehensive plan for the establishment and maintenance of the proposed private higher educational institution;
(ii) a copy of the draft of the constitution of the proposed private higher educational institution; and
(iii) if the applicant—
   (aa) is a natural person, a report of his financial standing by his bankers; or
   (bb) is not a natural person—
      (A) a copy of its constituent document, duly verified by a statutory declaration made by an authorized officer of the applicant; and
      (B) a copy of the latest audited balance sheet, profit and loss account and the reports, if any, of the auditors and the directors of the applicant, if applicable; and
   (d) such other information, particulars or documents as may be requested by the Registrar General for the purpose of determining the application and the suitability of the applicant.
(3) At any time after receiving the application and before it is determined by the Minister, the Registrar General may by written notice require the applicant to provide additional information, particulars or documents.
(4) The matters specified under subsection (2) and the requirement under subsection (3) may differ as between different applicants, classes, categories or descriptions of applicants.
(5) An application under this section may be withdrawn at any time before it is granted or refused.
(6) Where additional information, particulars or documents required under paragraph (2)(d) or subsection (3) is or are not provided by the applicant within the specified time or an thereof, the application—
   (a) shall be deemed to have been withdrawn; and
   (b) shall not be further proceeded with, without prejudice to a fresh application being made by the applicant.
Other interests to be disclosed by applicant
7. Without prejudice to section 6, an applicant shall disclose or furnish in his or its application information in respect of—
   (a) any other approval that has been granted to him or it under this Act;
   (b) any financial interest whatsoever which he or it has in the business of any other person or company which provides or manages a higher educational institution whether within or outside Malaysia;
   (c) any interest or right which any other person has in his or its business and in the case of an applicant being a company, any right which any other person has to nominate any director of the company;
   (d) his or its other business concerns; and
   (e) any financial interest whatsoever or right which any other person or company has in his or its other business concerns.
Registrar General to make recommendations to Minister
8. The Registrar General shall, on an application having been duly made in accordance with sections 6 and 7, and after being provided with all such information, particulars and documents as he may require under those sections—
   (a) take the necessary action to vet the application;
   (b) approve the constitution; and
(c) make recommendations to the Minister on whether the approval should be granted or
refused and the conditions, if any, to be imposed by the Minister.
Registrar General may refuse to proceed with application
9. The Registrar General may refuse to proceed with an application, and may require that
the application be appropriately amended or completed and resubmitted or that a fresh
application be submitted in its place if—
(a) the application form is not duly completed by reason of any omission or
misdescription;
(b) the application form contains any error or alteration; or
(c) the application does not comply with any other prescribed requirement.
Grant or refusal of application by Minister
10. (1) Upon receiving and having considered the recommendation of the Registrar
General under section 8, the Minister—
(a) may grant the approval for the establishment of a private higher educational
institution, with or without conditions; or
(b) may refuse the application without assigning any reason for such refusal.
(2) Where the Minister refuses an application the Registrar General shall notify the
applicant in writing of the refusal.
(3) The Minister may, in granting an approval under subsection (1), require the applicant
to pay the prescribed fee.
(4) The decision of the Minister under this section shall be final.
Approval shall not be granted unless Minister is satisfied
11. An application for the establishment of a private higher educational institution shall
not be approved by the Minister unless he is satisfied that—
(a) the applicant is capable of providing adequate educational facilities for the
establishment of the private higher educational institution;
(b) the applicant is capable of providing adequate and efficient management and
administration for the proper conduct of the private higher educational institution;
(c) adequate measures have been taken to determine and maintain the standards of
education provided by the private higher educational institution;
(d) there is established a proper system of governance of the private higher educational
institution with a constitution that shall be approved by the Registrar General;
(e) the applicant is not himself nor is any member or partner thereof a person convicted of
an offence involving fraud or dishonesty or an undischarged bankrupt, if the application
is made respectively by a person or a body of persons or a firm; and
(f) no one who has been convicted of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty or who is
an undischarged bankrupt—
(i) is holding office as director, manager or secretary or other similar office or position, if
the application is made by a company; or
(ii) is holding office as president, secretary or treasurer or other similar office or position,
if the application is made by a society.
Applicant to incorporate company locally
12. (1) Upon approval being granted, if the successful applicant is not a locally
incorporated company, the applicant shall, within one year from being notified of the
approval, incorporate a company locally—
(a) having issued and paid-up capital of an amount, as may be determined by the Minister;
(b) subject to such terms and conditions with respect to equity participation and composition of the board of directors, as may be determined by the Minister; and
(c) with the sole object of establishing and managing private higher educational institutions stated in the memorandum and articles of association.
(2) The prior approval of the Registrar General on the proposed memorandum and articles of association of the company shall be obtained before an application is made for the incorporation of the company.
(3) If the applicant fails to incorporate locally a company within the time specified in subsection (1), the approval granted for the establishment of a private higher educational institution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn unless an extension of time is granted by the Registrar General.

(4) Notwithstanding paragraph (1)(b), if the applicant is a natural person, he shall at all times—
(a) have a controlling interest in the company; and
(b) hold such percentage of the voting shares in the company as may be determined by the Minister.

Similar conditions to be imposed on company
13. Similar conditions as in paragraphs 12(1)(a), (b) and (c) may be imposed on a company to which an approval under this Part is granted.

Reference to company
14. For the purposes of sections 15, 16 and 17, a reference to a company shall be a reference to a company to which an approval under this Part is granted and a company established under section 12.

Approval for change or alteration in respect of company
15. Unless prior approval from the Registrar General has been obtained, a company shall not change or alter—
(a) its name;
(b) its issued and paid-up capital;
(c) its equity participation;
(d) the composition of its board of directors; and
(e) its memorandum and articles of association.

Notification of change in address
16. A company shall notify the Registrar General of any change in its business address, within fourteen days of the change.

Information to be supplied to Registrar General upon request
17. It shall be the duty of every company to supply when so requested by the Registrar General, within a period as may be determined by him, particulars—
(a) of any financial interest whatsoever which any other person has in the business of the company or the right which any other person has to nominate any director of the company; and
(b) of any interest or right which the company has in the business of any other person whether relating to education or otherwise.

Establishment of branch of, or affiliation, etc., with other, private higher educational institutions
18. (1) The prior approval of the Minister shall be obtained before a private higher educational institution establishes a branch or affiliates, associates or collaborates with other higher educational institutions, whether private or public.

(2) An application for an approval under subsection (1) shall be made to the Registrar General—

(a) on the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner; and

(b) accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(3) At any time after receiving the application and before it is determined by the Minister, the Registrar General may by written notice require additional information, particulars or documents.

(4) Where the additional information, particulars or documents required under subsection (3) is or are not provided within the time specified in the requirement or any extension thereof, the application—

(a) shall be deemed to have been withdrawn; and

(b) shall not be proceeded with, without prejudice to a fresh application being made by the applicant.

(5) The Registrar General shall, upon an application having been duly made under this section and after being provided with all the information, particulars and documents he may require under subsection (4)—

(a) take the necessary action to vet the application; and

(b) make recommendation to the Minister whether the application should be granted or refused and the conditions, if any, to be imposed by the Minister.

(6) Upon receiving and having considered the recommendation of the Registrar General, the Minister may—

(a) grant the approval under subsection (1), with or without conditions; or

(b) refuse the application without assigning any reason for such refusal.

(7) Where the Minister refuses the application, the Registrar General shall notify the applicant in writing of the refusal.

(8) The Minister may, in granting an approval under paragraph (6)(a), require the private higher educational institution to pay such amount of fees as may be prescribed.

(9) The decision of the Minister under this section shall be final.

Prior approval of Minister on arrangement or agreement

19. (1) A private higher educational institution shall not enter into an arrangement or agreement—

(a) to sell, dispose of or to reconstruct; or

(b) to take any action which will affect in any material respect, its business relating to education either by amalgamation or otherwise, unless approved by the Minister.

(2) An application for an approval under this section shall be made to the Registrar General—

(a) on the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner;

(b) accompanied by the prescribed fee; and

(c) by submitting together with the application—

(i) a copy of the proposed agreement or arrangement; and

(ii) all other information, particulars and documents as may be related directly or indirectly to the agreement or arrangement or relevant to its consideration.
(3) At any time after receiving an application and before it is determined by the Minister, the Registrar General may by written notice, require additional information, particulars or documents.

(4) Where any additional information, particulars or documents required under subsection (3) is or are not provided within the time specified in the requirement or any extension thereof, the application—
   (a) shall be deemed to have been withdrawn; and
   (b) shall not be further proceeded with, without prejudice to a fresh application being made by the applicant.

(5) The Registrar General shall, on an application having been duly made under this section and after being provided with all such information, particulars and documents as he may require under subsection (3)—
   (a) take the necessary action to vet the application; and
   (b) make recommendation to the Minister whether the application—
      (i) may be approved or refused; and
      (ii) as to the modifications, variations or conditions, if any, subject to which it may be approved.

(6) Upon receiving and having considered the recommendations of the Registrar General, the Minister may—
   (a) approve the application with or without any modification, variation or condition; or
   (b) refuse the application without assigning any reason for such refusal.

(7) Where the Minister refuses the application, the Registrar General shall notify the applicant in writing of the refusal.

(8) The Minister may, in granting an approval under paragraph (6)(a), require the private higher educational institution to pay such amount of fees as may be prescribed.

(9) The decision of the Minister under this section shall be final.

Minister may vary conditions

20. The Minister may at any time—
   (a) vary, cancel, alter or add to any of the conditions under—
      (i) paragraph 10(1)(a);
      (ii) paragraphs 12(1)(a), (b) and (4)(b);
      (iii) subsection 18(6); and
      (iv) subsection 19(6); or
   (b) impose any new or additional condition under the provisions set out in paragraph (a), as the Minister may deem fit for carrying out the provisions of this Act.

PART IV

ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION WITH THE STATUS OF A UNIVERSITY, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE AND BRANCH CAMPUS

Establishment of University, University College and branch campus

21. The prior approval of the Minister shall be obtained for the establishment of a private higher educational institution with the status of a University or University College or a branch campus thereof or a branch campus of a foreign University or University College.

Application for establishment on invitation

22. (1) An application for an approval under section 21 may be made to the Minister on his invitation to do so.
An invitation under subsection (1) may be made to proposed applicants, including to foreign Universities and University Colleges and foreign branch campuses, directly or through announcements in the media or otherwise. This Act shall apply to a University, University College or branch campus.

23. Except as is expressly provided under sections 21 and 22 all provisions of this Act shall apply to a private higher educational institution with the status of a University or University College or a branch campus thereof or a branch campus of a foreign University or University College established under this Part.

PART V
REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
All private higher educational institutions to be registered

24. (1) Every private higher educational institution shall be registered under this Part.
(2) An application for registration shall be made to the Registrar General—
(a) within five years from the date of the approval for the establishment of the private higher educational institution granted under Part III;
(b) on the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner;
(c) accompanied by the prescribed fee; and
(d) together with a comprehensive fee structure to be imposed on students with respect to each course of study.
(3) If the private higher educational institution is not registered within the time specified in paragraph (2)(a), the approval granted for its establishment under Part III shall be deemed to have been withdrawn unless an extension of time is granted by the Minister.
(4) At any time after receiving the application for registration and before it is determined, the Registrar General may by written notice require the private higher educational institution to provide additional information, particulars or documents.
(5) The requirement under subsection (4) may differ as between different descriptions of private higher educational institutions.
(6) An application for registration may be withdrawn at any time before it is granted or refused.
(7) Subject to subsection (3), where additional information, particulars or documents required under subsection (4) is or are not provided within the time specified in the requirement or an extension thereof, the application—
(a) shall be deemed to have been withdrawn; and
(b) shall not be further proceeded with, without prejudice to a fresh application being made by the private higher educational institution.
(8) The Registrar General may refuse to proceed with an application, and may require that the application be appropriately amended or completed and resubmitted or that a fresh application be submitted in its place if—
(a) the application form as prescribed is not duly completed by reason of any omission or misdescription;
(b) the application form contains an error or alteration; or
(c) the application does not comply with any other prescribed requirement.
(9) The Registrar General may, upon an application for registration having been duly made and after such investigation as he may think necessary—
(a) register and issue a certificate of registration to the private higher educational institution upon payment of the prescribed fee; or
(b) refuse the application.
(10) The Registrar General may impose any condition as he may deem necessary upon registration.
(11) A private higher educational institution aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar General—
(a) refusing the application for registration; or
(b) imposing any condition under subsection (10), may appeal to the Minister, within twenty-one days from being notified of the decision appealed against.
(12) Where there is an appeal made under subsection (11), the Registrar General shall prepare and submit to the Minister the grounds of his decision.

Register of private higher educational institutions
25. (1) The Registrar General shall keep or cause to be kept a register of private higher educational institutions in such form and manner as may be prescribed.
(2) The public may make a search on the register upon payment of a prescribed fee.

Certificate of registration to be exhibited
26. (1) For the purposes of this Part, a private higher educational institution shall be identified by the premises used for its purpose.
(2) A copy of the certificate of registration issued under paragraph 24(9)(a) shall be kept exhibited in a conspicuous part of the premises of the private higher educational institution.

Refusal of registration
27. The Registrar General may refuse to register a private higher educational institution if he is satisfied—
(a) that the private higher educational institution or any part thereof, for reasons of safety and health—
(i) is unsuitable for use as an educational institution;
(ii) has no adequate and satisfactory area for the recreation of the students;
(iii) is unsuitably sited;
(iv) is unsuitable by reason of danger from fire; or
(v) is otherwise a dangerous building;
(b) that the private higher educational institution is likely to be used for a purpose of providing education, instruction or training that the Registrar General, for any reason, deems detrimental to the interest of Malaysia, the public or the students;
(c) that the name under which the private higher educational institution is to be registered is, in his opinion, undesirable; or
(d) that the fee structure proposed for the students is unreasonable.

Change of premise
28. (1) A private higher educational institution shall not move premises without the prior approval of the Registrar General.
(2) An application for the registration of the new premises of a private higher educational institution shall be made to the Registrar General on the prescribed form, in the prescribed manner and upon payment of the prescribed fee.
A private higher educational institution contravening subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Power of Registrar General to add, vary, cancel or alter conditions
29. The Registrar General may, at any time, exercise his discretion—
(a) to add, vary, cancel or alter any of the conditions of the registration; or
(b) to impose new or additional conditions on the registration.

PART VI
MANAGEMENT OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
Constitution
30. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, every private higher educational institution shall be managed in strict accordance with its constitution.
(2) The constitution shall not be amended without the prior approval of the Registrar General.

Appointment and registration of chief executive
31. (1) Every private higher educational institution shall appoint a chief executive.
(2) A person appointed as a chief executive shall be registered under this Part.
(3) The Registrar General may refuse to register or cancel the registration of a chief executive—
(a) if there has been proved against him, or he has been convicted on, a charge in respect of—
(i) an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude;
(ii) an offence under a law relating to corruption; or
(iii) any other offence punishable with imprisonment (in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine) for more than two years;
(b) if he is or he becomes a bankrupt;
(c) if he is of unsound mind or is otherwise incapable of discharging his duties;
(d) if he acts in a manner which is detrimental to the interest of Malaysia, the public or the students; or
(e) if his appointment under subsection (1) is revoked.

Regulations on registration of chief executive
32. Without prejudice to the generality of the powers of the Minister to make regulations, the Minister may make regulations as to the procedure on the registration of the chief executive and may prescribe the fee to be imposed for such registration.

Duty of chief executive
33. The chief executive shall, subject to the provisions of this Act and the constitution of the private higher educational institution, exercise general supervision over the arrangements for instruction, administration, day to day affairs, welfare and discipline in the private higher educational institution.

Application under Act to be made by chief executive
34. An application relating to and for the purposes of a private higher educational institution shall be made by the chief executive, unless otherwise provided.

Notice, requirement for information and other communication to be addressed to chief executive
35. Where—
(a) a notice is required to be served on a private higher educational institution under this Act;
(b) any information is required to be furnished by a private higher educational institution under this Act; or
(c) any other communication is necessary between the Registrar General and the private higher educational institution, it shall be addressed to the chief executive, unless otherwise provided.

Person not eligible to take part in the management of private higher educational institution
36. No person who has been—
(a) a member of the board of directors of a company establishing;
(b) a chief executive of; or
(c) directly concerned with the management or business of, a private higher educational institution which has been closed down under Part XI shall act in such similar capacity with respect to another private higher educational institution, without the approval of the Minister.

Power of Registrar General to deal with chief executive
37. (1) In addition to the Registrar General’s power under subsection 31(3), where a chief executive—
(a) has been acting or is proposing to act unreasonably with respect to the exercise of the power conferred or the discharge of the duty imposed under this Act; or
(b) has failed to discharge the duty imposed upon him under this Act, the Registrar General may, after giving the chief executive an opportunity to make representations—
(aa) give the chief executive directions in writing as to the exercise of his power or the discharge of his duty as appears to the Registrar General to be expedient; or
(bb) cancel the registration of the chief executive.
(2) The Registrar General shall give the chief executive written notice of his decision to cancel the registration of the chief executive under paragraph (1)(bb) and the decision shall take effect from the date on which the written notice is served on the chief executive.
(3) Where a chief executive is aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar General under paragraph (1)(bb) he may, within twenty one days from the service of such decision, appeal to the Minister.
(4) If at any time, for a private higher educational institution, there is no chief executive appointed under this Act the Registrar General may for a temporary period appoint any person to be the chief executive until the private higher educational institution appoints its own chief executive.
(5) The temporary period under subsection (4) shall not be more than three months and the person so appointed—
(a) need not be registered; and
(b) shall have his salaries and remuneration paid by the private higher educational institution, in an amount as may be determined by the Registrar General.
(6) Where after the temporary period in subsection (4) expires, the private higher educational institution fails to appoint a chief executive, the registration of the private higher educational institution may be cancelled by the Registrar General.

PART VII
CONDUCT OF COURSES OF STUDY AT PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Prior approval of Minister on course of study and affiliation, etc.

38. (1) The prior approval of the Minister shall be obtained before a private higher educational institution—
(a) may conduct a course of study or training programme;
(b) may conduct a course of study or training programme jointly or in affiliation, association or collaboration with any University, University College, higher educational institution, whether public or private, or professional body, within or outside Malaysia.

(2) A private higher educational institution which contravenes the provision of this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Authority to determine adequacy of educational facilities and quality assurance of course of study

39. The Minister shall not grant his approval under section 38 unless he is satisfied—
(a) with the suitability of arrangements relating to the educational facilities; and
(b) with the quality assurance of the courses of study or training programmes, based upon the recommendation of an authority established under a written law for such purpose.

Grant of approval subject to conditions

40. (1) When granting approval under this Part, the Minister may impose—
(a) conditions as he deems fit; and
(b) a fee as may be prescribed.

(2) Where a private higher educational institution contravenes conditions imposed under subsection (1), it shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Medium of instruction

41. (1) All private higher educational institutions shall conduct its courses of study in the national language.

(2) Courses of study under subsection (1) shall include the subjects required to be taught under section 43.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the private higher educational institution may, with the approval of the Minister—
(a) conduct a course of study or a substantial part of a course of study in the English language; or
(b) conduct the teaching of Islamic religion in Arabic.

(4) If any course of study or a substantial part of any course of study in any private higher educational institution is conducted in the English language or Arabic, the national language shall be taught as a compulsory subject for the students following such course of study in such language.

(5) In the case of students referred to in subsection (4) who are citizens of Malaysia, an achievement in the national language, at a level determined by the authority referred to in section 39, shall be a prerequisite to the award of a certificate, diploma or degree of the private higher educational institution or of any University, University College, higher educational institution, whether public or private, or professional body, within or outside Malaysia.
Malaysia, consequent upon a course of study or training programme conducted by the private higher educational institution jointly or in affiliation, association or collaboration with such University, University College, higher educational institution or professional body.

Power of Minister to direct that national language be used

42. (1) In respect of an approval granted by the Minister under paragraph 41(3)(a) the Minister may at any time thereafter direct that the national language be used to conduct such course of study.

(2) The direction of the Minister under subsection (1)—

(a) shall only apply to students who are citizens of Malaysia for the new intake of the private higher educational institution who have yet to follow such course of study; and

(b) shall not apply to the other students following such course of study unless the Minister is satisfied that they will not be adversely affected.

(3) The Minister may impose conditions on a private higher educational institution for the purpose of giving effect to his direction under subsection (1).

Compulsory subjects

43. (1) All private higher educational institutions shall teach the following subjects:

(a) Malaysian studies;

(b) studies relating to the teaching of Islamic religion for students professing the Islamic religion; and

(c) moral education for non-Muslim students.

(2) The subjects mentioned in paragraphs (1)(a) to (c) shall be taught in addition to other subjects or courses of study taught in the private higher educational institutions.

(3) In the case of students who are citizens of Malaysia, a pass in the subjects specified in paragraphs (1)(a) to (c), at a level determined by the authority referred to in section 39, shall be a prerequisite to the award of a certificate, diploma or degree of the private higher educational institution or of any University, University College, higher educational institution, whether public or private, or professional body, within or outside Malaysia, consequent upon a course of study or training programme conducted by the private higher educational institution jointly or in affiliation, association or collaboration with such University, University College, higher educational institution or professional body.

Minimum standard to be met before certificates, diplomas or degrees can be awarded

44. (1) All certificates, diplomas and degrees shall only be awarded upon satisfying the minimum standards as determined by the authority referred to in section 39.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act, only a private higher educational institution with the status of a University or a University College or a branch campus may award degrees.

Power of Minister to make regulations for supervision and control of standard of education

45. The Minister may make regulations for the supervision, regulation and control of the standard of education in private higher educational institutions in accordance with the minimum standards determined by the authority referred to in section 39.

PART VIII

DISCIPLINE AND CONDUCT OF STUDENTS

Disciplinary authority in respect of students
46. (1) The chief executive shall be responsible for the discipline and conduct of students in the private higher educational institution.

(2) In the discharge of his duties under subsection (1), the chief executive shall comply with and give effect to directions issued by the Registrar General from time to time in respect of the discipline and conduct of the students of the private higher educational institution.

Prohibition on student, students’ association, etc., associating with political party, unlawful society, etc.

47. (1) The constitution of a private higher educational institution shall contain prohibitions—

(a) on a person, while he is a student of a private higher educational institution, becoming a member of, or in any manner associating with, any political party, trade union, society, association, organization, body or group, unless allowed by the Registrar General—

(i) whether or not it is established under any law; and

(ii) whether it is within or outside Malaysia;

(b) on any society, association, organization, body or group of students of a private higher educational institution, having any association or other dealing whatsoever with any political party, trade union, society, association, organization, body or group, unless allowed by the Registrar General—

(i) whether or not it is established under any law; and

(ii) whether it is within or outside Malaysia;

(c) on a person, while he is a student of a private higher educational institution, and any society, association, organization, body or group of students of a private higher educational institution expressing or doing anything which may be construed as—

(i) expressing support or sympathy with or opposition to any political party or trade union; or

(ii) expressing support or sympathy with any unlawful society, association, organization, body or group.

(2) Where at any time the constitution does not contain the provisions under subsection (1), the Registrar General may order the private higher educational institution to include such provision in the constitution.

(3) Where the private higher educational institution fails to comply with the order issued by the Registrar General under subsection (2), the Registrar General may cancel its registration.

(4) A student who contravenes or fails to comply with the provisions of the constitution required to be provided for in the constitution under subsection (1), shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit.

(5) A private higher educational institution shall also be liable for an offence under subsection (4)—

(a) for not observing its constitution; and

(b) shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit, unless the private higher educational institution satisfies the court—

(aa) that the offence was committed without its knowledge or connivance; and

(bb) that it had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

(6) The conviction of a private higher educational institution under subsection (5) may be a ground for revoking the approval for its establishment.
(7) For the avoidance of doubt, the society, association, organization, body and group mentioned in paragraph (1)(a) shall not include any students society, association, organization, body and group established under the provision of the constitution of the private higher educational institution regulating such establishment.

Criminal liability of office-bearers, etc., of students’ association, etc.

48. (1) Subsection (2) shall apply where an offence has been committed under any written law—

(a) whether or not any person has been convicted in respect thereof; or

(b) including where such offence has been committed or purports to have been committed in the name or on behalf of, any society, association, organization, body or group of students of a private higher educational institution.

(2) Every office-bearer of such society, association, organization, body or group and every person managing or assisting in the management of such society, association, organization, body or group at the time of the commission of such offence—

(a) shall be deemed to be guilty of such offence; and

(b) shall be liable to the punishment prescribed by law, unless he satisfies the court that the offence was committed without his knowledge and that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.

(3) An office-bearer of, or a person managing or assisting in the management of any society, association, organization, body or group referred to in subsection (2) shall be liable to be prosecuted under this section, notwithstanding that he may not have taken part in the commission of the offence.

(4) In any prosecution under this section, a document found in the possession of—

(a) an office-bearer;

(b) a person managing or assisting in the management; or

(c) a member,
of such society, association, organization, body or group shall be prima facie evidence of the contents thereof for the purpose of proving that anything has been done or purports to have been done by or on behalf of such society, association, organization, body or group.

Power of Registrar General to issue directions to suspend or dissolve a students’ association, etc.

49. (1) The Registrar General may direct the chief executive to suspend or dissolve any students’ society, association, organization, body or group—

(a) if such society, association, organization, body or group conducts itself in a manner detrimental or prejudicial to—

(i) the safety and security of Malaysia;

(ii) public order; or

(iii) the interest of students; or

(b) if such society, association, organization, body or group violates any provision of any written law.

(2) The Registrar General may not give a direction under subsection (1) until he has considered representations made by the society, association, organization, body or group.

(3) The chief executive shall take immediate action to give effect to the directions of the Registrar General under subsection (1), and shall within twenty-one days inform the Registrar
General of any such action so taken by him.
(4) Where a direction of the Registrar General under this section is not complied with, the Registrar General may cancel the registration of the chief executive.

Regulations on expulsion of students
50. The Registrar General may prescribe, after consultation with the Minister, regulations for the expulsion of students in certain cases.

PART IX
PERMITS TO TEACH
Issuance of permit to teach
51. (1) A person shall obtain a permit to teach issued by the Registrar General before he may be allowed to teach in any private higher educational institution.
(2) An application for a permit to teach under this Act shall be made to the Registrar General on the prescribed form and in the prescribed manner and upon payment of the prescribed fee.
(3) At any time after receiving the application for a permit to teach and before it is determined, the Registrar General may by written notice require the applicant to provide additional information, particulars or documents, which may differ as between different subjects to be taught by the applicants.
(4) The Registrar General may, after such investigation as he may think necessary on the application for a permit to teach—
   (a) issue a permit to teach in such form as may be prescribed and subject to such conditions as may be specified to the person applying for such permit, upon payment by such person of the prescribed fee; or
   (b) refuse the application.
(5) A permit to teach shall specify the subject or subjects which may be taught by the person to whom it is issued.
(6) A person aggrieved by the decision of the Registrar General—
   (a) in refusing the application; or
   (b) in imposing conditions on the permit,
may appeal to the Minister within twenty-one days from being notified of the decision appealed against.

Power of Registrar General to refuse and revoke permit to teach
52. (1) The Registrar General may refuse to issue a permit to teach or revoke a permit to teach if he is satisfied that the person applying for such permit or to whom such permit has been issued—
   (a) has no qualification to teach, or has qualifications which in the opinion of the Registrar General are inadequate for the purpose;
   (b) has made a false or misleading statement in connection with his application for a permit to teach or has intentionally suppressed a material fact;
   (c) suffers from some physical or mental defect or disease rendering him unsuitable to teach;
   (d) if there has been proved against him, or he has been convicted on, a charge in respect of—
      (i) an offence involving fraud, dishonesty or moral turpitude;
      (ii) an offence under any law relating to corruption; or
(iii) any other offence punishable with imprisonment (in itself only or in addition to or in lieu of a fine) for more than two years; or

(e) is for any reason not a fit and proper person to teach.

(2) Where the Registrar General refuses to issue a permit to teach or revokes the permit to teach, he shall by notice in writing inform the person applying for such permit and the person whose permit is revoked of the refusal or revocation, specifying the grounds of the refusal or revocation.

(3) A person aggrieved by a decision of the Registrar General under this section may, within twenty-one days of being notified of such decision, appeal to the Minister.

Right to make representations to be given and additional grounds for revocation

53. (1) A permit may be revoked by the Registrar General, after giving the person to whom it was issued the right to make representations.

(2) In addition to the grounds specified under paragraphs 52(1)(a) to (e), a permit to teach may be revoked on the following grounds:

(a) that the holder of the permit is acting in a manner prejudicial or detrimental to the interest of Malaysia, the public or the student; or

(b) any other grounds as the Registrar General deems appropriate.

PART X

REVOCATION OF APPROVAL AND CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

Grounds for revocation of approval

54. (1) The Registrar General may, under the direction of the Minister, serve on a private higher educational institution a notice of intention to revoke the approval of such private higher educational institution if the Minister is satisfied that it is expedient so to do on any of the following grounds:

(a) that the approval of such private higher educational institution was obtained by any false or misleading statement;

(b) that there has been a breach of any condition imposed by the Minister;

(c) that the standard of education in such private higher educational institution is not adequately maintained;

(d) that the private higher educational institution has been convicted for an offence under this Act or any other written law; or

(e) any other reason that the Minister deems proper in the interest of Malaysia, the public or the students.

(2) The grounds under paragraphs (1)(a) to (f) shall be in addition to any other ground as may be provided for under any other provision of this Act.

Grounds for cancellation of registration

55. (1) The Registrar General may serve on a private higher educational institution a notice of intention to cancel the registration of such private higher educational institution if he is satisfied that it is expedient so to do on any of the following grounds:

(a) that the registration of such private higher educational institution was obtained by any false or misleading statement;

(b) that there has been a breach of any condition imposed by the Registrar General;

(c) that an offence under this Act has been committed;

(d) that the private higher educational institution has been convicted for an offence under this Act or any other written law;
(e) that discipline in such private higher educational institution is not being adequately maintained;
(f) that the terms of the constitution of the private higher educational institution are being wilfully disregarded; or
(g) that the private higher educational institution has been used contrary to the purpose of its establishment.

(2) The grounds under paragraphs (1)(a) to (g) shall be in addition to any other ground as may be provided for under any other provision of this Act.

Notice to revoke approval and to cancel registration

56. (1) A notice of intention to revoke the approval under section 54 or to cancel the registration under section 55 shall specify the grounds on which it is proposed to revoke the approval or to cancel the registration.

(2) The private higher educational institution shall be given an opportunity to make written representations thereon within twenty one days from the date of service of the notice in subsection (1).

(3) After the expiry of the period of twenty-one days mentioned in subsection (2) and after considering any representation made under that subsection, the Registrar General shall—

(a) with respect to the cancellation of registration, decide whether or not—
(i) to proceed with the proposed action;
(ii) to take no further action;
(iii) to add, alter or vary the conditions of the registration;
or
(iv) to issue a warning; or
(b) with respect to the revocation of approval, make such recommendations to the Minister.

(4) The decision of the Registrar General under paragraph (3)(a) to cancel the registration of the private higher educational institution shall be with the concurrence of the Minister.

Decision to be based on documents and oral hearing not allowed

57. The decision of the Minister and the Registrar General in this Part shall be arrived at on the basis of the documents relating to the matter before them, and there shall be no oral hearing therefor.

PART XI
CLOSING DOWN OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Power of Minister to give directions to safeguard interest of students

58. (1) Where on his own volition a chief executive informs the Minister or where as a result of an inspection made under Part XII or for any other reason the Minister is of the opinion that a private higher educational institution—

(a) is unable to meet its obligations to its students;
(b) is about to suspend its operations; or
(c) is carrying on its activities in a manner detrimental to the interest of Malaysia, the public or the students,

the Minister may, without prejudice to the generality of the powers of the Minister to give directions under section 5, for the purpose of safeguarding the interest of Malaysia, the public and the students of the private higher educational institution—
(aa) direct the private higher educational institution in question to take such steps as the
Minister considers necessary to rectify any matter or circumstances;

(bb) direct that a person or a committee to be appointed or himself appoint a person or a
committee to advise the chief executive in the management of the private higher
educational institution; or

(cc) take such action as the Minister considers necessary in the circumstances of the case
to bring the affairs of the private higher educational institution into accord with the
provisions of this Act.

(2) Every direction of the Minister made under subsection (1) or advice or instruction of a
person or a committee appointed under paragraph (1)(bb) shall be binding on the private
higher educational institution.

(3) All expenses incurred by the person or the committee appointed under paragraph
(1)(bb) shall be paid by the private higher educational institution.

(4) Where a private higher educational institution fails to comply with any advice or
instruction given to it by the person or committee appointed under paragraph (1)(bb),
such non-compliance may be a ground for revoking its approval.

Cessation of operation

59. A private higher educational institution must cease its operation and terminate its
courses of study if—

(a) the approval for its establishment has been revoked by the Minister;

(b) its registration has been cancelled by the Registrar General;

(c) the board of directors so decides;

(d) the company under which the private higher educational institution is established is
wound up—

(i) by the company’s board of directors; or

(ii) by an order of the court; or

(e) the private higher educational institution needs to be closed down for any other
reason.

Notice of intention to close down

60. (1) A private higher educational institution which is about to cease its operations
except for the reasons specified in paragraphs 59(a) and (b) and subparagraph 59(d)(ii),
shall give a notice of its intention to do so at least for a period of one calendar year before
its closing down.

(2) The notice under subsection (1) shall be—

(a) given to the Registrar General by the chief executive of the private higher educational
institution;

(b) served by A.R. registered mail on the students of the private higher educational
institution; and

(c) published in the newspapers, at least one in the national language and one in any other
language.

(3) Where the closing down of the private higher educational institution is by reason of
paragraphs 59(a) and (b) and subparagraph 59(d)(ii), the private higher educational
institution

shall within twenty-one days after being notified of the decision of the Minister to revoke
its approval, the decision of the Registrar General to cancel its registration or order of the
court for the company to wind up, as the case may be—
(a) serve a notice of its closing down to its students by A.R. registered mail; and
(b) publish a notice of its closing down in the newspapers, at least one in the national language and one in any other language.

(4) Where the closing down of the private higher educational institution is by reason of paragraph 56(e), the chief executive shall request for instructions from the Registrar General with respect to the notification of the closing down.

(5) A private higher educational institution which contravenes this section shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

Arrangements for the continuation of education of students

61. Upon the closing down of a private higher educational institution, the board of directors shall—

(a) make such arrangements not detrimental or prejudicial to the interest, well being or wishes of the students, as may be necessary, for the continuation of the education of the students of the private higher educational institution;
(b) inform the Registrar General of the arrangements made under paragraph (a);
(c) obtain the approval of the Registrar General before putting into effect such arrangements, and
(d) inform the Registrar General of the conclusion of the arrangements after such arrangements have been finalized.

Surrender of certificates

62. Upon the closing down of a private higher educational institution, the chief executive shall surrender to the Registrar General his certificate of registration and the certificate of registration of the private higher educational institution.

PART XII
INSPECTION OF PRIVATE HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Inspection to be made from time to time

63. The Registrar General shall, from time to time, inspect or cause to be inspected a private higher educational institution registered under this Act for the purpose of ascertaining that this Act and the regulations made under this Act have been and are being complied with.

Power of Registrar General when inspecting private higher educational institutions

64. In carrying out an inspection under section 63, the Registrar General may—

(a) enter—
(i) any area including the building or structure thereon which belongs to or are used, whether permanently or otherwise, or whether or not registered for use, by a private higher educational institution; or
(ii) any premises;
(b) examine such book, register, document, material or other article as he may consider necessary;
(c) remove and detain any book, register, document, material or other article—
(i) which appears to him to be detrimental to the interest of Malaysia, the public or the students; or
(ii) which, in his opinion, may furnish evidence of the commission of an offence under this Act; and
(d) require any person, being a member of the board of directors, a chief executive, an employee, or a student of such private higher educational institution, to produce for his inspection any book, register, document, material or other article which is in that person’s possession or custody or under his control or within his power to furnish—
(i) relating to the management of the private higher educational institution; or
(ii) relating to the teaching, carried on in the private higher educational institution.

PART XIII
ENFORCEMENT AND INVESTIGATION
Interpretation of investigating officer
65. In this Part, “investigating officer” means—
(a) the Registrar General, Deputy Registrar General, Registrar, Deputy Registrar and Assistant Registrar;
(b) a police officer not below the rank of an Inspector; and
(c) any other public officer authorized in writing by the Registrar General to perform such duties relating to enforcement and investigation under this Part as may be specified in the authorization.

Power of investigating officer
66. (1) An investigating officer shall have all the powers necessary to carry out investigation of an offence under this Act.
(2) An investigating officer carrying out an investigation under this Act may enter any place or building and may inspect, make copies of, take extracts from, remove and detain any book, minute book, register, document, material or article.
(3) An investigating officer may by notice in writing require any person to produce to him such books, minute books, registers, documents, materials or articles as are in the possession or custody of or under the control of that person or within the power of that person to furnish.
(4) A person who—
(a) fails to produce any book, minute book, register, document, material or article as is required by an investigating officer; or
(b) obstructs or hinders an investigating officer while exercising any of his powers under this section,
shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.
(5) An investigating officer may grant permission to any person to inspect the books, minute books, registers, documents, materials or articles detained and taken possession of by the investigating officer under subsection (2) if such person is entitled to inspect such books, minute books, registers, documents, materials or articles under this Act.
(6) This section shall not be construed as limiting or affecting any similar powers conferred on any person under any other written law.

Power to search and seize
67. (1) If it appears to a Magistrate upon written information on oath and after such enquiry as he considers necessary that there is reasonable cause to believe that—
(a) any premises have been used, are being used or are about to be used for; or
(b) there is in any premises evidence necessary to establish, the commission of an offence under this Act, the Magistrate may issue a warrant authorizing an investigating officer, at any reasonable time by day or by night and with or without assistance—

(aa) to enter the premises, if need be by force; and

(bb) there to search for and seize, and there from remove any book, minute book, register, material, document, article or any other thing—

(i) in respect of which an offence has been committed;

(ii) in respect of which an offence is suspected to have been committed, or

(iii) that is reasonably believed to furnish evidence of the commission of the offence.

(2) An investigating officer may—

(a) break open any outer or inner door of the premises or any fence, enclosure, gate or other obstruction to the premises, in order to effect entry thereinto;

(b) remove by force any obstruction to entry, search, seizure or removal as he is empowered to effect under subsection (1); and

(c) detain every person found in the premises until it has been searched.

Search and seize without warrant

68. If an investigating officer has reasonable cause to believe that by reason of delay in obtaining a search warrant under section 67—

(a) the investigation would be adversely affected;

(b) the object of the entry is likely to be frustrated;

(c) the book, minute book, register, document, material, or any other thing sought may be removed or interfered with; or

(d) the evidence sought may be tampered with or destroyed, he may exercise in, and in respect of, the premises all the powers referred to in section 67 in as full and ample a manner as if he were authorized to do so by a warrant issued under that section.

Power to seal

69. (1) Where the investigating officer has reasonable cause to believe that any house, building, premise or other place is being used as a private higher educational institution—

(a) without being approved and registered under this Act; or

(b) in contravention of any of the conditions imposed by the Minister or the Registrar General, the investigating officer may forthwith take such steps as he may deem necessary or by any means seal such private higher educational institution.

(2) The person using the house, building, premise or place as a private higher educational institution which has been sealed shall—

(a) within twenty-one days of such seal produce to the Registrar General the certificate of registration of the private higher educational institution; and

(b) bear any cost incurred arising out of such action.

(3) The seal shall be removed if—

(a) such person complies with the requirement of subsection (2); or

(b) an order of the court is obtained for such person to cease using the house, building, premise or place as a private higher educational institution, whichever is the earlier.

(4) The investigating officer acting under this section shall not be liable for any cost arising out of such action or damages to the house, building, premise or place sealed under this section unless such damage was wilfully done.
(5) Any action taken under this section in respect of any house, building, premise or other place shall not prohibit the prosecution of any person using such house, building, premise or place as a private higher educational institution in contravention of this Act.

Power to call for examination

70. (1) An investigating officer may by notice in writing require any person acquainted with the facts and circumstances of a case to appear before him and to be examined orally and shall reduce into writing any statement made by the person so examined.

(2) Such person shall be legally bound to answer the questions relating to such case put to him by the investigating officer and to state the truth, whether or not the statement is made wholly or partly in answer to questions, and shall not refuse to answer any question on the ground that it tends to incriminate him.

(3) A statement made by any person under this section shall be taken down in writing and signed by the person making it or affixed with his thumb print, as the case may be—

(a) after it has been read to him; and

(b) after he has been given an opportunity to make any correction he may wish.

(4) Where the person examined under this section refuses to sign or affix his thumb print on the statement, the investigating officer shall endorse thereon under his hand the fact of such refusal and the reason therefor, if any, stated by the person so examined.

(5) Any statement made and recorded under this section shall be admissible as evidence in any proceeding in any court.

(6) Any person who—

(a) fails to appear before an investigating officer as required under subsection (1);

(b) refuses to answer any question put to him by an investigating officer under subsection (2); or

(c) furnishes to an investigating officer information or a statement that is false or misleading in any material particular, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to

a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year or to both.

No entitlement as to costs on proceedings, damages or other relief, etc.

71. No person shall, in any proceedings before any court in respect of the seizure of anything seized or detained in the exercise or the purported exercise of any power conferred under this Part, be entitled to the costs of such proceedings or any damages or other relief, other than an order for the return of such thing seized or detained, or the payment of its value unless such seizure or detention was made without reasonable or probable cause.

PART XIV

OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Prohibition on advertisement, etc.

72. (1) No person shall promote a private higher educational institution, whether by advertisement, prospectus, brochure or otherwise, unless the establishment of the private higher educational institution has been approved under this Act.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Control of advertisement
73. (1) If the Registrar General is of the opinion that any statement made in any advertisement in relation to a private higher educational institution is false, deceptive, offensive or misleading the Registrar General may by notice in writing direct such private higher educational institution to do all or any of the following:
   (a) cease the continued issue of the advertisement;
   (b) modify the advertisement in such manner as may be specified by the Registrar General;
   (c) cease the issue of any advertisement which is wholly or substantially, a repetition of such advertisement;
   (d) take all practical steps to withdraw the advertisement from every and all publication or display of it; or
   (e) publish a statement in like manner as the advertisement issued earlier to retract or modify such advertisement.

(2) The Registrar General may vary, add to, alter, revoke or otherwise amend any direction issued under subsection (1) by a notice in writing to the private higher educational institution concerned.

(3) Upon registration of a private higher educational institution under Part V, any advertisement in relation to the private higher educational institution shall bear the registration number of the private higher educational institution.

(4) Any person who or private higher educational institution which contravenes the directions of the Registrar General under subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

(5) Any action that is taken by the Registrar General under this section shall not prejudice the power of the Controller, Deputy Controller or Assistant Controller of Trade Descriptions under the Trade Descriptions Act 1972 [Act 87].

Interpretation of advertisement

74. For the purposes of sections 72 and 73, “advertisement” means any notification or information of the establishment of a private higher educational institution—
   (a) published in any newspaper, journal or magazine or any other form;
   (b) displayed on any hoarding, boarding, roof, wall, paling, fence, frame, signboard, plate, cloth, bar, pillar, post, wire-casting or other erection, structure or contrivance;
   (c) conveyed by means of film within the meaning of the Cinematograph Films (Censorship) Act 1952 [Act 35] or by means of broadcast sound receivers or television receivers within the meaning of the Telecommunications (Television Receivers) Regulations 1964 [L.N. 69/1964]; or
   (d) conveyed by other means, oral or written and whether of the same kind or not as set out in paragraphs (a) to (c).

Offence and penalty relating to false or misleading statement

75. Any person who makes a false or misleading statement in promoting a private higher educational institution shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Establishment of private higher educational institutions, etc., prohibited unless in accordance with Act

76. (1) No person shall—
(a) establish, form, promote or carry on any activity for the purpose of establishing, forming, or promoting or towards the establishment, formation or promotion of a private higher educational institution;
(b) operate, manage or maintain any class for the teaching and learning of higher education in a private higher educational institution; or
(c) establish, form, promote, operate, manage or maintain a private higher educational institution by the use of the word “University”, “University College” or “branch campus”, except in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Offence and penalty relating to award of certificate, diploma and degree
77. A private higher educational institution which conducts any course of study or training programme for which a certificate, diploma or degree is awarded contrary to the provisions of section 44, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Penalty for contravening conditions
78. Any private higher educational institution contravening any condition imposed on the approval for its establishment and its registration, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both.

Offence and penalty relating to applications made under Act
79. Any—
(a) applicant who, on making an application for the approval for the establishment of a private higher educational institution; or
(b) private higher educational institution which, on making any application, under this Act, makes any statement which he or it knows to be false, or does not believe to be true, or intentionally suppresses any material fact, or furnishes any information which is misleading shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit or to an imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Offence and penalty relating to unlawful activity
80. Any—
(a) person who, being the owner or occupier of any house, building, premise or place, has failed to take all reasonable steps to prevent the same from being used as a private higher educational institution in contravention of this Act; or
(b) private higher educational institution which is used—
(i) for any unlawful activity or purpose; or
(ii) for any activity or purpose of an unlawful organization, society or other body of persons, shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to both.

Offences and penalties relating to certificates of registration and the act of teaching in private higher educational institutions
81. (1) Where—
(a) a private higher educational institution fails to cause a copy of the certificate of registration of such private higher educational institution to be exhibited in accordance with the provisions of subsection 26(2);
(b) upon the closing down of a private higher educational institution, the chief executive fails to surrender to the Registrar General his certificate of registration and the certificate of registration of the private higher educational institution;
(c) any person is working or is a teacher in a private higher educational institution which is not approved and registered under this Act;
(d) the chief executive of a private higher educational institution is not registered under this Act;
(e) a person teaches in a private higher educational institution without a permit to teach; or
(f) a private higher educational institution employs a chief executive who is not registered under this Act or a teacher to whom a teaching permit is not issued, such private higher educational institution or chief executive or person shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding ten thousand ringgit or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month or to both.

(2) In the case of an offence under paragraphs (1)(c) to (f), it shall be a defence for a person or a chief executive or a private higher educational institution if he or it proves that having taken all reasonable precautions against committing such an offence that—
(a) the person or chief executive officer did not know or have any reasonable ground to suspect that such private higher educational institution was not approved or registered;
(b) the private higher educational institution did not know or have any reasonable ground to suspect that—
(i) such chief executive was not so registered; or
(ii) such person does not have a permit to teach.

General penalty
82. A person who is guilty of an offence under this Act in respect of which no penalty is expressly provided shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding five thousand ringgit.

Penalty in the case of continuing offence
83. A person who is guilty of an offence under this Act shall, in the case of a continuing offence, be liable, in addition to any other penalty to which he is liable under this Act in respect of such offence, to a daily fine not exceeding five hundred ringgit for each day the offence continues after conviction.

Offences by bodies corporate
84. Where a body corporate is guilty of an offence under this Act—
(a) any person who, at the time of the commission of such offence, is a director, manager, secretary, or other similar officer of such body corporate, may be charged severally or jointly in the same proceedings with the body corporate; and
(b) every such director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of such body corporate who was, in any way, by act or omission directly or indirectly, concerned in, or party to, the commission of the offence shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence, unless he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or connivance or that he took all reasonable precautions or that he had exercised due diligence to prevent the commission of the offence.
Liability of director of company, etc., for offences committed by private higher educational institution established by company

85. (1) Where an offence against any provision of this Act has been committed by a private higher educational institution or any person who at the time of the commission of the offence was—

(a) a member of the board of directors;
(b) a manager;
(c) a secretary;
(d) holding an office or position similar to that of a manager or secretary of the company establishing such private higher educational institution;
(e) a chief executive;
(f) a clerk;
(g) a servant; or
(h) an agent,
of the private higher educational institution shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence.

(2) It shall be a defence for any person prosecuted pursuant to subsection (1) if he proves—

(a) that the offence was committed without his knowledge or connivance; or
(b) that he—
(i) took all reasonable precaution; and
(ii) exercised all due diligence,
to prevent the commission of the offence as he ought to have taken and exercised, having regard to the nature of his functions in that capacity and to all the circumstances.

(3) A private higher educational institution liable under this Act to any punishment or penalty for any act or omission shall be liable to the same punishment or penalty for any such act or omission by—

(a) an agent acting on its behalf; or
(b) a clerk or servant acting in the course of its employment.

(4) A partner, agent, clerk or servant or the clerk or servant of that partner or agent shall not be relieved from liability to prosecution under this section.

Power to compound

86. (1) The Registrar General may, with the consent in writing of the Public Prosecutor, compound any offence committed by any private higher educational institution or person under this Act or the regulations made under this Act, which is prescribed to be a compoundable offence.

(2) A written offer shall be made to the person to compound the offence upon payment to the Registrar General of such sum of money as may be so specified, which shall not be more than fifty per centum of the maximum fine to which the person would have been liable if he had been convicted of the offence, within such time as may be specified in the offer.

(3) An offer under subsection (2) may be made at any time after the offence has been committed, but before any prosecution for it has been instituted.

(4) Where an offence has been compounded—

(a) no further proceeding shall be taken and no prosecution shall be instituted against such person to whom the offer to compound was made; and
(b) any goods, books, minute books, registers, documents, materials or other articles seized in connection with the offence, may be released subject to such conditions as may be imposed in accordance with the condition of the compound.
(5) Any money received by the Registrar General under this section shall be paid into and form part of the Federal Consolidated Fund.
(6) Where the amount specified in the offer to compound is not paid within the time specified in the offer, or within such extended period as the Registrar General may grant, prosecution for the offence may be instituted at any time thereafter against the person to whom the offer was made.

Institution and conduct of prosecution
87. (1) Subject to subsection (3), the Registrar General, Deputy Registrar General, Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Assistant Registrar or a police officer not below the rank of Inspector shall have the authority to appear in court—
(a) for the conduct of any prosecution in respect of an offence under this Act; or
(b) for the purposes of any other legal proceeding under this Act.
(2) In the case of a Deputy Registrar General, a Registrar, a Deputy Registrar or an Assistant Registrar, such authority shall be subject to the approval of the Registrar General.
(3) Prosecution in respect of any offence under this Act shall not be instituted or conducted without the written consent of the Public Prosecutor.

PART XV
REGULATIONS
Power of Minister to make regulations
88. (1) Without prejudice to his power to make regulations under any other provision of this Act, the Minister may make regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.
(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the power conferred in subsection (1), the Minister may make regulations for or in respect of all or any of the following matters:
(a) the forms to be used and the information to be furnished in any application or for other purposes under this Act;
(b) the procedure to be followed and the fee deemed proper to be prescribed in respect of any application under this Act or in respect of any certificate, permit or any other document issued under this Act;
(c) the form in which a register or other records shall be kept or maintained under this Act, entries to be made therein, provision for the inspection and taking extracts therefrom and the supply of copies thereof and the fee to be paid for such inspection, extracts and copies respectively;
(d) the conduct of courses of study;
(e) the procedure to be followed for the endorsement, alteration or amendment of certificates of registration, permits to teach or any other document issued under this Act and the replacement of such certificate, permit or other document which is lost or defaced;
(f) the educational facilities to be provided by a private higher educational institution;
(g) the provision of distance education;
(h) the standards of health and security and uses to which premises of private higher educational institutions shall conform, and prescribing different standards and uses for
such descriptions of private higher educational institution as may be specified in the regulations;

(i) the other compulsory subjects to be taught other than those specified under sections 42 and 43;

(j) the procedure to be followed in respect of appeals made to the Minister from decisions of the Registrar General;

(k) the records to be kept by the private higher educational institution and the returns to be made including financial records and returns;

(l) the determination of fee to be imposed on students by the private higher educational institution;

(m) the fee required to be prescribed under this Act other than those referred to in paragraphs (b) and (c);

(n) the manner in which an affiliation, association or collaboration between private higher educational institutions may be carried out;

(o) the prescribing of offences that may be compounded;

(p) any other matter required to be prescribed under this Act; and

(q) any other matter which the Minister deems expedient or necessary for the purposes of this Act.

(3) Regulations made under this section may provide that the contravention of any provision in the regulations shall be an offence and that the offence is punishable, on conviction, with a fine or a term of imprisonment or both but may not provide for the fine to exceed ten thousand ringgit or the term of imprisonment to exceed one month.

PART XVI
GENERAL
Distinction of race and creed prohibited

89. (1) Subject to the provision of Article 153 of the Federal Constitution, membership of a private higher educational institution, whether as an officer, teacher or student, shall be open to all persons irrespective of sex, race, religion, nationality or class.

(2) No test of religious belief or profession shall be adopted or imposed in order to entitle any person to be admitted to such membership or to be awarded any degree, diploma or certificate nor shall any fellowship, scholarship, exhibition, bursary, medal, prize, other distinction or award be limited to persons of any particular race, religion, nationality or class.

Protection against suit and legal proceedings

90. No action shall lie or prosecution shall be brought, instituted or maintained against the Government, Minister, Registrar General, Deputy Registrar General, Registrar, Deputy Registrar or Assistant Registrar or against any officer of the Government or any person acting under the direction of the Minister or the Registrar General, in any court for any thing done or omitted to be done under this Act—

(a) in good faith;

(b) in the reasonable belief that it was necessary for the purpose intended to be served thereby; or (c) for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

Officers deemed to be public servants

91. Every person appointed, or lawfully exercising the powers of a person appointed under this Act, shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of the Penal Code [Act 574].
Minister’s power to exempt

92. (1) The Minister may, if he considers it desirable and in the interest of a private higher educational institution or in the interest of the students or the public, by order published in the Gazette, exempt the private higher educational institution from any provision of this Act.

(2) The exemption granted under subsection (1) shall be subject to such conditions as the Minister may specify in the order.

(3) The power of exemption under subsection (1) shall not include the provisions as to the approval for the establishment of a private higher educational institution and the registration thereof, and the provisions of sections 38 and 39.

(4) The Minister may, at any time, use his discretion to revoke an exemption under this section or alter or add to conditions attached to the exemption.

Requirement as to premises

93. (1) The member of the board of directors, chief executive or any person responsible for the management of a private higher educational institution shall ensure that at all times, the premises of a private higher educational institution conform to such standards as may be prescribed under this Act.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), if the Minister is satisfied with respect to any private higher educational institution that having regard to—

(a) the nature of its site;
(b) any existing buildings thereon; or
(c) other special circumstances affecting its premises, it would be unreasonable in that case to require conformity with the requirements of the regulations in any particular respect, he may direct that the premises shall be deemed to conform to the prescribed standards if instead of conforming to the requirements of the regulations in that respect the premises conform to such other requirements as may be specified in the direction.

Service

94. (1) Any notice, order, document or other communication required to be given or served under this Act on a private higher educational institution may, unless some other form of service is prescribed, be sent by registered post.

(2) It shall then be deemed that the notice, order, document or such communication has been served on the day succeeding the day on which it would have been received in the ordinary course of such posting.

(3) Where the person to whom there has been addressed a registered letter under subsection (1) is informed of the fact that there is a registered letter awaiting him at a post office and he refuses or neglects to take delivery of the registered letter, such notice, order, document or communication shall be deemed to have been served upon him on the date upon which he was informed.

Non-application

95. This Act shall not apply to—

(a) an educational institution established by the Minister under or deemed to have been established under the Education Act 1996 [Act 550];
(b) an institution established under the Institute Technology MARA Act 1976 [Act 173];
(c) a University or University College established under the Universities and University Colleges Act 1971; or
(d) an educational institution established under any other written law.

PART XVII
SAVING AND TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Saving and transitional provisions relating to existing private higher educational institutions


(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1), all private higher educational institutions—
(a) established under the Essential (Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations 1969; or
(b) registered or deemed to have been registered under the Education Act 1996, shall, on
the date of coming into force of this Act, be deemed to have been approved, established
and registered under this Act.

(3) The conditions imposed on the private higher educational institutions referred to in
paragraphs (2)(a) and (b), prior to the coming into force of this Act, shall continue to
remain in force until varied or revoked by the Minister.

(4) The provisions of this Act shall apply to such private higher educational institution as
if such private higher educational institution was approved, established and registered
under this Act.

Conversion of provisional certificates of registration

97. (1) A provisional certificate of registration issued or deemed to have been issued to a
private higher educational institution under the Education Act 1996, shall be converted to
and deemed to be a certificate of registration issued under this Act.

(2) In addition to a condition that may be imposed under any provision of this Act, the
private higher educational institution shall also comply with any other condition as the
Registrar General may, from time to time, impose.

Power of Minister to make additional transitional provisions

98. (1) The Minister may, by rules, make such provision as he considers necessary or
expedient for the purpose of removing any difficulties occasioned by the application of
this Act on private higher educational institutions—
(a) established under the Essential (Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations 1969;
(b) registered or deemed to have been registered under the Education Act 1996; and
(c) to which provisional certificates of registration have been issued or are deemed to
have been issued under the Education Act 1996.

(2) The power of the Minister under subsection (1) shall include power to make such
modifications so as to give effect to the provisions of this Act.

Transitional provision relating to teachers

99. (1) A person who, on the date of coming into force of this Act, is in the employment
of a private higher educational institution as a teacher whether on a full time or part time
basis—
(a) who has been registered as a teacher or is deemed to have been registered under the
Education Act 1996 shall, within one month from the date of coming into force of this
Act; or
(b) who has been issued or is deemed to have been issued with a permit to teach under the
Education Act 1996 shall—
(i) within one month before the expiry of such permit; or
(ii) within one month from the date of coming into force of this Act, whichever is the later, apply for a permit to teach under Part IX of this Act.

(2) Pending the determination of the application for a permit to teach referred to under subsection (1), such person may continue to teach in the private higher educational institution and shall in those circumstances be deemed to be lawfully teaching.

(3) The acknowledgement letter, issued by the Registrar General in respect of an application for a permit to teach under this section, shall be sufficient proof of the making of such application.
LAWS OF MALAYSIA – DEGREES AND DIPLOMAS ACT 1962 (ACT 379)
ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

Section
1. Short title
2. Corresponding degrees and diplomas

An Act to make degrees or diplomas of the University of Malaya or the University of Singapore equivalent, for the purposes of existing written law, to the corresponding degrees or diplomas of the former University of Malaya.  [1 January 1962]

BE IT ENACTED by the Seri Paduka Baginda Yang di-Pertuan Agong with the advice and consent of the Dewan Negara and Dewan Rakyat in Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

Short title
1. This Act may be cited as the Degrees and Diplomas Act 1962.

Corresponding degrees and diplomas
2. (1) Where the possession of any degree or diploma of the former University of Malaya confers any qualification or right under any written law passed or made before the year 1962, the like qualification or right under that law shall be conferred by possession of the corresponding degree or diploma of the present University of Malaya or of the University of Singapore.

(2) In this Act “the former University of Malaya” means the University established and incorporated under the University of Malaya Ordinance 1949 [Ord. 17 of 1949], and the “present University of Malaya” means the University of Malaya established and incorporated under the University of Malaya Act 1961 [Act 44 of 1961].
LAWS OF MALAYSIA – GOVERNMENT PROCEEDINGS ACT 1956 (ACT 359)
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44. Financial provisions
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46. (Omitted)

LAWS OF MALAYSIA Act 359 GOVERNMENT PROCEEDINGS ACT 1956

PART I
PRELIMINARY
Short title and application
1. (1) This Act may be cited as the Government Proceedings Act 1956 and shall have effect throughout Malaysia.
   (2) (Omitted).

Interpretation
2. (1) Any reference in this Act shall, unless the context otherwise requires, include a reference to rules of court made for the purposes of this Act.
   (2) In this Act, except in so far as the context otherwise requires or it is otherwise expressly provided—
   “civil proceedings” means any proceeding whatsoever of a civil nature before a court and includes proceedings for the recovery of fines and penalties and an application at any stage of a proceeding, but does not include proceedings under Chapter VIII of the Specific Relief Act 1950 [Act 137], or such proceedings as would in England be brought on the Crown side of the Queen’s Bench Division;
   “Government” includes the Federal Government and the Governments of the States;
   “High Court” means the High Court in Malaya and the High Court in Borneo or either of them, as the case may require;
   “Land law” means the National Land Code [Act 56 of 1965] and the corresponding law in force in any State;
   “law officer” means the Attorney General and the Solicitor General and, in respect of proceedings by or against the Government of a State or to which a State officer is a party, includes the Legal Adviser of such State, and, in the case of the States of Sabah and Sarawak, the State Attorney General;
   *“Legal Adviser” means the Legal Adviser of a State;
   “legal officer” includes a law officer, the Parliamentary Draftsman and a Federal Counsel, and, in the case of the States of Sabah and Sarawak, a law officer and a legally
qualified member of the Federal or State Attorney General’s Chambers, authorized by a
law officer in accordance with section 24;
“officer”, in relation to a Government, includes a person in the permanent or temporary
employment of such Government and accordingly (but without prejudice to the generality
of the foregoing) includes a Minister of such Government;
“order” includes a judgment, decree, rule, award or declaration;
“prescribed” means prescribed by or under rules of court made for the purposes of this
Act;
“proceedings against the Government” includes a claim by way of set-off or counterclaim
in proceedings by such Government;
“statutory duty” means any duty imposed by any written law;
“State land” has the meaning assigned to it in the Land law;
“subordinate Court” means a Sessions Court and any Magistrate’s Court.
(3) Any reference in Part IV or V to civil proceedings by or against the Government, or to
civil proceedings to which the Government is a party, shall be construed as including a
reference to civil proceedings to which any officer of a Government as such is a party:
Provided that the Federal Government shall not for the purposes of Parts IV and V be
deemed to be a party to any proceedings by reason only that they are brought by the
Attorney General upon the relation of some other person.
PART II
SUBSTANTIVE LAW
Right of the Government to sue
3. Subject to this Act and of any written law where the Government has a claim against
any person which would, if such claim had arisen between subject and subject, afford
ground for civil proceedings, the claim may be enforced by proceedings taken by or on
behalf of the Government for that purpose in accordance with this Act.
Claims enforceable by proceedings against Government
4. Subject to this Act and of any written law, any claim against the Government which—
(a) is founded on the use or occupation or the right to the use or occupation of State land;
or
(b) arises out of the revenue laws; or
(c) arises out of any contract made by the authority of the Government which would, if
such claim had arisen between subject and subject, afford ground for civil proceedings; or
(d) is a claim (other than a claim in tort) for damages or compensation not included in the
preceding paragraphs which might lawfully be enforced by civil proceedings as between
subject and subject, shall be enforceable by proceedings against the Government for that
purpose in accordance with this Act.
Liability of the Government in tort
5. Subject to this Act, the Government shall be liable for any wrongful act done or any
neglect or default committed by any public officer in the same manner and to the same
extent as that in which a principal, being a private person, is liable for any wrongful act
done, or any neglect or default committed by his agent, and for the purposes of this
section and without prejudice to the generality thereof, any public officer acting or
purporting in good faith to be acting in pursuance of a duty imposed by law shall be
deemed to be the agent of and to be acting under the instructions of the Government.
Limits of liability of the Government
6. (1) No proceedings shall lie against the Government by virtue of section 5 in respect of any act, neglect or default of any public officer, unless proceedings for damages in respect of such act, neglect or default would have lain against such officer personally.

(2) Any written law which negatives or limits the amount of the liability of any public officer in respect of any act, neglect or default committed by that officer shall, in the case of proceedings against the Government under section 5 in respect of such act, neglect or default of such officer, apply in relation to the Government as it would have applied in relation to such officer if the proceedings against the Government had been proceedings against such officer.

(3) No proceedings shall lie against the Government by virtue of section 5 in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by any person while discharging or purporting to discharge any responsibilities of a judicial nature vested in him, or any responsibilities which he has in connection with the execution of judicial process.

(4) No proceedings shall lie against the Government by virtue of section 5 in respect of any act, neglect or default of any public officer, unless that officer was at the material time employed by the Government and paid in respect of his duties as an officer of the Government wholly out of the revenues of the Government, or any fund certified by the appropriate financial officer for the purposes of this subsection or was at the material time holding an office in respect of which the appropriate financial officer certifies that the holder thereof would normally be so paid.

(5) For the purposes of subsection (4) the expression “appropriate financial officer” means, in respect of the Federal Government, the Minister of Finance, and in respect of the Government of a State, the State Financial Officer, and, in the case of the States of Sabah and Sarawak, the State Minister responsible for finance.

Savings of acts done in exercise of public duties

7. (1) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act to the contrary no proceedings, other than proceedings for breach of contract, shall lie against the Government on account of anything done or omitted to be done or refused to be done by the Government or any public officer in exercise of the public duties of the Government.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) the expression “exercise of the public duties” includes—

(a) the construction, maintenance, diversion and abandonment of railways, roads, bridle-paths or bridges;

(b) the construction, maintenance and abandonment of schools, hospitals or other public buildings;

(c) the construction, maintenance and abandonment of drainage, flood prevention and reclamation works; and

(d) the maintenance, diversion and abandonment of the channels of rivers and waterways.

(3) Nothing in this section shall prevent the bringing of any suit for damages or compensation arising out of negligence or trespass in the execution of any works of construction or maintenance undertaken by the Government in the exercise of the said public duties.

(4) Nothing in this Act shall subject the Government, in its capacity as a highway authority, to any greater liability than that to which a local authority is subject in that capacity.

Public nuisances
8. (1) In the case of a public nuisance the Attorney General, or two or more persons having obtained the consent in writing of the Attorney General, may institute a suit, though no special damage has been caused, for a declaration and injunction or for such other relief as may be appropriate to the circumstances of the case.
(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to limit or otherwise affect any right of suit which may exist independently of its provisions.
*(3) The powers of the Attorney General under this section shall, subject to any directions of the Attorney General, be exercisable by the State Attorney General.

Public, religious, social or charitable trusts
9. (1) In the case of any alleged breach of any express or constructive trust for public, religious, social or charitable purposes, or where the direction of the court is deemed necessary for the administration of any such trust, the Attorney General or two or more persons having an interest in the trust and having obtained the consent in writing of the Attorney General, may institute a suit or be joined as a party in any existing suit on behalf of the Government or the public for the purpose of—
(a) asserting any interest or right in the trust property;
(b) removing any trustee;
(c) appointing a new trustee;
(d) vesting any property in a trustee;
(e) directing accounts and inquiries;
(f) declaring what proportion of the trust property or of the interest therein shall be allocated to any particular object of the trust;
(g) authorizing the whole or any part of the trust property to be let, sold, mortgaged, charged or exchanged; **(h) settling a scheme; and
(i) obtaining such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.
(2) No suit claiming any of the reliefs specified in subsection (1) shall be instituted in respect of any such trust as is therein referred to except in conformity with that subsection.
(3) Subject to subsections (1) and (2), all suits and proceedings in any court relating to any such trust as is therein referred to or otherwise in which the Government is interested, or in which the interests of the public are affected, or in which if brought in England the Attorney General of England would be, or would be made, a necessary party as plaintiff or defendant, whether by himself or by relation of parties, shall be brought and had in the name of the Attorney General as plaintiff or defendant; and the Attorney General shall have and exercise therein the same rights, duties and powers as the Attorney General of England would have and exercise in England in similar cases so far as the circumstances of Malaysia admit.
*(4) The powers of the Attorney General under this section shall, in respect of any trust on the concurrent list, be exercisable by the State Attorney General.

Priority of Government debts
10. (1) All debts due and claims owing from time to time by any person to the Government, whether upon judgment, bond, or other specialty, or upon simple contract or otherwise, shall be entitled from the date of the accrual thereof, respectively, to a preference of payment over all debts or claims of every kind which shall, subsequent to such date, have been contracted or incurred by or become due from such person to any other person whomsoever.
(2) Nothing herein contained shall affect any right vested in any person by virtue of a mortgage or charge of immovable property duly registered in the manner provided by law for the registration of such mortgage or charge.

Sureties to be sued as principals

11. All sureties for persons owing money to the Government may be sued as principals; and if the liability is several as well as joint, they may be sued either severally or any two or more of them may be sued together; and either separately or together with the principal debtors, or with any one, two or more of the principal debtors.

Provisions as to industrial property

12. (1) Where after the commencement of this Act any servant or agent of the Government infringes a patent, or infringes a registered trade mark, or infringes any copyright and the infringement is committed with the authority of the Government, then, subject to this Act, civil proceedings in respect of the infringement shall lie against the Government.

(2) Save as expressly provided by this section, no proceedings shall lie against the Government by virtue of this Act in respect of the infringement of a patent, a registered trade mark, or a copyright.

Application of law as to indemnity, contribution and contributory negligence

13. Where the Government is subject to any liability by virtue of this Part, any written law relating to indemnity, contribution and contributory negligence shall apply in favour of or against the Government in respect of the liability to which it is so subject as if the Government were a private person of full age and capacity.

Provisions relating to the armed forces

14. (1) Nothing done or omitted to be done by a member of the forces while on duty as such shall subject either him or the Government to liability in tort for causing the death of another person, or for causing personal injury to another person, in so far as the death or personal injury is due to anything suffered by that other person while he is a member of the forces if—

(a) at the time when that thing is suffered by that other person, he is either on duty as a member of the forces or is, though not on duty as such, on any land, premises, ship, aircraft or vehicle for the time being used for the purposes of the forces; and

(b) the Minister of Finance certifies that his suffering that thing has been or will be treated as attributable to service for the purposes of entitlement to an award under any written law relating to the disablement or death of members of the force of which he is a member: Provided that this subsection shall not exempt a member of the said forces from liability in tort in any case in which the court is satisfied that the act or omission was not connected with the execution of his duties as a member of those forces