LAMPIRAN A

GAMBAR-GAMBAR
Almarhum Sultan Sir Hisamuddin 'Alam Shah Alhaj,
D.M.N., K.C.M.G., D.K. (Brunel),
Sultan Selangor Yang Ke VI.
A2

Tuanku Permaisuri

Almarhumah Tengku Ampuan Jema’ah
Tengku Ampuan Selangor Yang Kev.
Istana Jam'iyyah

Front view of the Muslim College, Māliyā
The Official Opening Ceremony of the College was held on April 8th, 1895, attended by Their Highnesses the Malay Rulers or their representatives, and in the presence of H.R.H. The High Commissioner, Sir Donald MacMillan, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., M.A., the Highness Sultan of Selangor, accompanied by the Chairman, is here seen on his arrival for the ceremony.
Dr. Muhammad Abd. Rauf
(Kelahiran Mesir)
Pengetua Kedua
1956 – 1964

Tuan Haji Ismail Omar Ab. Aziz
(Kelahiran Johor)
Pengetua Pertama
1955-1956

Tan Sri Abd. Jalil Hassan,
(Kelahiran Johor)
Pengetua Ketiga
1964 - 1970
A6

Staf Kolej Islam Malaya Bersama
DYMM Seri Paduka Baginda Yang Dipertuan Agung I
Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra dimajlis penyampaian
Sijil Kolej Islam Malaya

Yang Teramat Mulia Tengku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of the
Federation of Malaya speaking at the ceremony held at the College to
celebrate the advent of Merdeka, on 4th September, 1957. The ceremony
was attended by the representatives of Muslim Countries; and certificates
and prizes were handed at the end of the ceremony by H. Highness Sultan
of Kelantan who is seated on the right, to successful candidates. Date
Ahli Majlis Kolej Islam Malaya sedang bermesyuarat

A joint meeting of the Council and the Academic Committee of the College in June, 1955.

The Council of the college which has been formed under the new Statute establishing formal relations between the College and the University of Malaya during its first meeting held on May 6th, 1956. The X points to Tuan Haji Mustapha Al-Bakri, the Chairman of the Council.
A10
Pelajar Perempuan Perintis 1960
Dan
Asrama (Rumah Sewa)

Puteri Perintis KIM
Duduk dari kiri Fauziah Abd. Rashid (Perak), Fathiyah Abd. Kadir (Perak), Rubiah Othman (Perak), dan Rahimah Hj. Omar (Selangor)
(Gambar ehsan Ustazah Fauziah Abd. Rashid)

Pengetua, Setiausaha Kolej, Ahli MKIM
General view of the Library of the College. The Library Assistant is busy.

the Laboratory. The Laboratory Assistant prepares the equipments and apparatus before the class sessions.
Perpustakaan dan Makmal Sains

A general view of the Library of the College. The Library Assistant is busy arranging the books.

A general view of the Laboratory. The Laboratory Assistant prepares the equipments and apparatus before the class sessions.
A13
Lencana Kolej Islam Malaya
Pasukan Bola A dan Kumpulan Dikir Barat
Ahli Jawatankuasa
Persatuan Pelajar Kolej Islam Malaya 1960
Menara Masjid Sultan Sulaiman
LAMPIRAN B

PERLEMBAGAAN AWAL KOLEJ ISLAM MALAYA
CONSTITUTION AND STATUTES

Up to March, 1958 the College was governed solely by its Constitution and was under its first Council which was set up in accordance with this Constitution. That first Council held exactly ten meetings. The first meeting was held on 7th April, 1955 and the last one was held on 16th March 1958. When the Statute which established a formal relationship with the University of Malaya was inaugurated, it replaced the Constitution wherever matters were commonly dealt with; and the new Council set up under the Statute held its first meeting on 6th May, 1958. Ever since, the College has been under the authority of this Council.

A Bill which will make the College a Body Corporate is now being drafted. It will possibly replace both the Constitution and the Statute. Meanwhile the Constitution and the Statutes are given here both for their historical value and for the fact that they are applicable in the meantime. Articles in the Constitution which have been covered by the Statute and are therefore no more applicable are marked with an asterisk.

A. CONSTITUTION

Rules for the management of the Muslim College Malaya and matters incidental thereto

Short Title

1. There is hereby constituted a Muslim College in Malaya.

Interpretation

2. In these Rules “the College” means the College known as the Muslim College Malaya established at Klang, Selangor, for the promotion of Islamic studies and the provision of higher Islamic religious education for students in Malaya.

Incorporation of the Council

3. There is hereby constituted a Council to be styled the Council of the Muslim College, which shall in all matters act on behalf of the College.

Constitution of the Council

4. (1) The following persons shall be members of the Council:
   (a) The Principal of the College.
   (b) The President of the Department of Religious Affairs, Trengganu or a person nominated by the Religious Department Trengganu.
   (c) The President of the Department of Religious Affairs, Johore or a person nominated by the Religious Department, Johore.
   (d) The President of the Department of Religious Affairs, Selangor or a person nominated by the Religious Department, Selangor.
   (e) The President of the Department of Religious Affairs, Perak or a person nominated by the Religious Department, Perak.
Duties of the Principal

22. The Principal shall be charged with the general administration and management of the College and shall carry out the directions of the Council and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed.

Meetings of the Senate

23. Meetings of the Senate shall be held at least once in each of the three terms of the academic year and at such times and places and in such manner as the Principal may direct.

Proceedings of the Senate

24. (1) At every meeting of the Senate, the Principal or a member nominated in that behalf by the Principal or, if no member be so nominated, a member chosen by the majority of the members present shall preside as Chairman.

(2) Every question shall be decided by a majority of votes of the members present, but no question shall be decided unless four members at least besides the Chairman are present at the time of the voting.

(3) The Chairman and every member shall have one vote, and in case of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

Powers of the Senate

25. (1) The Senate shall be subject to the control and general supervision of the Council.

(2) The Senate shall be, subject to the approval of the Council make revoke, vary or amend orders and regulations consistent with these Rules dealing with:—
(a) the qualifications entitling candidates to enter the College as students;
(b) the courses of instructions to be followed by students.
(c) the examinations to be passed and other conditions to be fulfilled by the candidates for diplomas and certificates.
(d) the appointment of internal examiners and recommendations to the Council for the appointment of external examiners;
(e) the award of scholarships and exhibitions and the fixing from time to time of the amount of such scholarships and exhibitions and the period for which they may be held.

(3) No such order and regulation shall come into force until it is published in the annual Calendar of the College or is posted on a noticeboard provided for the purpose on the College premises.

(4) The Senate shall report to the Council on any matter referred or delegated to it by the Council.

26. The Council may make rules to provide for a Provident Fund Scheme for persons holding a substantive appointment in the College.
(f) The President of the Department of Religious Affairs, Pahang or a person nominated by the Religious Department, Pahang.

(g) The President of the Department of Religious Affairs, Perlis or a person nominated by the Religious Department, Perlis.

(h) The President of the Department of Religious Affairs, Kelantan or a person nominated by the Religious Department, Kelantan.

(i) The President of the Department of Religious Affairs, Kedah or a person nominated by the Religious Department, Kedah.

(j) The President of the Department of Religious Affairs, Negri Sembilan or a person nominated by the Religious Department, Negri Sembilan.

(k) The President of the Muslim Advisory Board, Singapore or a person elected by the Muslim Advisory Board, Singapore.

(l) The President of the Muslim Advisory Board, Penang or a person elected by the Muslim Advisory Board, Penang.

(m) The President of the Muslim Advisory Board, Malacca but pending the formation of the Muslim Advisory Board, Malacca, the President of the All-Malaya Missionary Society, Malacca or a person elected by the All-Malaya Muslim Missionary society, Malacca.

(n) Not more than five acknowledged Theologians nominated by the Council. Every person so appointed shall be appointed for a period of three years.

(o) Not more than five persons resident in the Federation of Malaya or in the Colony of Singapore nominated by the Council. Every person so appointed shall be appointed for a period of three years.

(2) A person appointed under section (1) (n) and (o) may be re-appointed on the conclusion of his term of office.

* The Chairman of the Council

5. The Council may from time to time elect from among the members of the Council a fit and proper person to discharge the duties of the Chairman of the Council.

* The Deputy Chairman of the Council

6. (1) The Council may in the event of the illness or absence from Malaya of the Chairman of the Council elect from among the members of the Council such other person as it deems fit to be Deputy Chairman of the Council.

(2) The Deputy Chairman of the Council shall, by virtue of his appointment have all the powers and discharge all the duties of the Chairman of the Council under these Rules.
Appointment of Principal

7. (1) The Council may from time to time appoint a Principal. Such person hereafter referred to as "The Principal" shall receive such emoluments as the Council may determine.

(2) The Council may in the event of the illness or absence from Malaya of the Principal appoint from among the professors of the College such other person as it deems to be Deputy Principal and may remove such person from such office.

(3) The Deputy Principal shall, by virtue of his appointment have all the powers and discharge all the duties of the Principal under these Rules.

* Appointment of Secretary

8. The Council may appoint a Secretary to the College who shall hold such appointment on such terms as may be determined from time to time and shall discharge such duties as may be prescribed.

* Constitution of the Senate

9. There is hereby constituted a Senate for the College hereinafter called "the Senate".

* Members of the Senate

10. (1) The members of the Senate shall be the Principal and the persons holding appointment as professors in the College.

(2) The Senate shall have power to co-opt any member of the staff of department which has no representative under this section.

* Meetings of the Council

11. (1) Meetings of the Council shall be held at least once in each of the three terms of the academic year and at such times and places and in such manner as the Chairman of the Council appoints.

(2) The Chairman of the Council may convene a meeting at any time and shall convene a meeting within one month upon receipt of a requisition signed by five members of the Council calling upon him to do so.

* Proceedings of the Council

12. (1) At any meeting of the Council the Chairman of the Council or in his absence a member chosen by a majority of the members present, shall preside as Chairman.

(2) Every question shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present, but no question shall be decided unless five members at least besides the Chairman are present at the time of the voting.

(3) The Chairman and each member shall have one vote, and in the event of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.
(4) The Council may delegate any of its powers or duties to committees consisting of such member or members as may be thought fit. Any Committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers delegated conform to any rule that may be imposed on it by the Council.

(5) If the Chairman of the Council shall be a member of a Committee he shall be the Chairman thereof, but if he shall not be a member, a Committee may elect a Chairman of its meetings.

(6) No act or proceeding of the Council shall be invalidated by reason of any irregularity in the convening of the meeting at which such act or proceeding was done or determined upon or by reason of the absence of any member or by reason of any vacancy in the membership of the Council.

Powers of the Council

13. (1) The Council shall have the entire management and control of the affairs, concerns and property of the College, and shall provide for that management and exercise that control in accordance with the provisions of the rules for the time being in force thereunder.

(2) The Council may acquire, hold and transfer property, moveable or immovable, and contract, and do all things necessary for carrying out the powers and duties vested in it by these Rules.

(3) The Council shall invest any moneys under its control or such part thereof as it may from time to time think fit in such securities as are for the time being sanctioned by the law for the investment of trust funds or in the purchase of lands and houses with power from time to time to vary such investments; and may deposit any moneys for the time being uninvested with bank either upon fixed deposit or upon current account.

(4) In case any moveable or immovable property not being securities of a class for the time being sanctioned by law for the investment of trust funds shall become vested in the Council, it may at its discretion either retain such property in its then condition for such time as it may deem proper or may sell or convert the same into money.

Contract by the Council

14. (1) Any contract involving the expenditure by the Council of more than five hundred dollars shall be in writing.

(2) Any contract involving the expenditure by the Council not exceeding two thousand dollars may be made and executed by the Chairman of the Council on behalf of the Council and the Council shall be bound thereby.

(3) Any contract involving expenditure by the Council exceeding two thousand dollars shall be executed by affixing thereto the common seal of the Council.
Common seal of the Council

15. The common seal of the Council shall be in the custody of the Chairman of the Council and shall not be affixed to any instrument except in the presence of the Chairman of the Council and of one other member of the Council, who shall sign their names to such instrument in token of their presence.

Duties of the Council

16. It shall be the duty of the Council:—

i. To cause to be kept a register in which shall be entered particulars of all donations to the College, including the names of donors and the special conditions on which any donation may have been given.

ii. To hold and administer property, moneys or funds given for any specific purposes in accordance with the purposes for which they may have been given.

iii. To apply any property, moneys or funds, not being property moneys or funds given for any specific purpose, in such manner as it may determine for the following purposes or any of them:

(a) to provide salaries and allowances for the Principal, the Deputy Principal (if any), the staff and servants of the College;

(b) to provide for the maintenance and upkeep of the College and its appurtenances;

(c) to provide and fit the College with all necessary furniture and appliances.

(d) to add to, alter and improve the lands and buildings under its administration;

(e) to pay any donation to any provident scheme or provident fund established under the provisions of these Rules;

(f) to provide scholarships for the benefit of students at the College.

iv. To approve or reject any order or regulation submitted to it by the Senate.

v. To make regulations as to the duties and discipline of the staff of the College.

vi. To carry out any other measures which appear to it to be likely to maintain or increase the efficiency of the College.

Expenditure only in accordance with estimates

17. (1) Not later than the first day of September in each year the Council shall prepare estimate of its income and expenditure for the ensuing year.

(2) The Council may at any time prepare a Supplementary estimate of unforeseen or urgently required expenditure.

(3) The Council shall not expend any moneys otherwise than in accordance with estimates so approved.
Accounts to be audited and published

18. (1) Not later than the last day of February in each year the Council shall cause to be prepared a statement of the receipts and disbursements during the previous year and a statement of the assets and liabilities of the Council on the last day of such year.

(2) The said statement shall be audited by a Chartered or incorporated accountant approved by the Council, and shall be forwarded with the auditor's certificate to the Council before the 30th day of June in each year and shall be published.

Council may make Rules

19. The Council may make rules regulating:—

(a) the mode of convening the meetings of the Council and Committees thereof and of the Senate and of transacting business thereat;

(b) the management of the Provident Scheme hereinafter mentioned and the payment of donations thereto by the Council and the payment of contributions thereto by persons required to become contributors under section 26, and the rates and conditions of each donation and contributions and the payment of benefits on cessation of service of contributors under the Council;

(c) the establishment and management of a Subordinate Staff Provident Fund, the payment of donations thereto by the Council and the payment of contributions thereto by persons required by such rules to become contributors, the rates and conditions of such donations and contributions and the payment of benefits on cessation of service of contributors under the Council. Such rules shall declare what person shall be included in the term "Subordinate Staff" for the purpose of the rules;

(d) the amount of fees to be paid by students of the College;

(e) the powers and duties of the Chairman of the Council, Principal and Secretary;

(f) all other matters concerning the College, not within the province of the Senate.

Diplomas and Certificates

20. The Council may grant diplomas and certificates to students of the College who have passed examinations prescribed by regulations made by the Senate and approved by the Council.

Appointment of College Staff

21. (1) The Council may appoint or provide for the appointment of, and may suspend or remove or provide for the suspension or removal of any of the staff and servants of the College other than the Principal or Deputy Principal (if any).

(2) In the case of officers to which a salary of less than two hundred dollars a month is attached, such power of appointment, suspension and removal may be delegated by the Council to the Principal.
LAMPIRAN C

SURAT-SURAT PENGIKTIRAFAN

SIJIL TERTINGGI KOLEJ ISLAM MALAYA
SURAT AKUAN
PENGIKTIRAFAN
SIJIL TINGGI KOLEJ
OLEH UNIVERSITI AL-AZHAR

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, United Arab Republic conveys its felicitations to the Malaysian Embassy in Cairo and refers to the Memorandum Reference No. 12/1967, dated 4.2.67, to which was attached the syllabus of Higher Islamic Studies in Malaysia, for presentation to the Co-ordination Council, United Arab Republic, with the view of seeking recognition from the Cairo University and the 'Ain Shams University, whereby holders of the Malaysian Higher Islamic Studies Certificate would be given opportunity of advancing their studies in those Universities.

It is noted that the Senate of Dar al-‘Ulum, Cairo University, at its session on 4.4.67 concurred with the recognition of the Higher Studies Council on three sections of the Islamic Studies. Regarding Arabic language and literature, Semitic language and Oriental languages, the Council recommended that the graduates of the Muslim College Malaya be tested before being accepted to proceed on its Postgraduate Courses.

Al-Azhar University indicated that a resolution was passed by the Council at a session on 25.11.60 recognizing the highest certificate, Muslim College Malaya as being of a standard equivalent to Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) Degree, and that the certificate holders would be eligible to follow Postgraduate Courses of the University.

All documents attached to your Memorandum are returned herewith.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs take the opportunity of expressing its highest compliments to the Malaysian Embassy in Cairo.

Seal

The Malaysian Embassy,
Cairo.

Certified Correct Translation

(MOH. ZAIN B ABD. MAJID)
LAMPIRAN D

RESIT DERMA KOLEJ ISLAM MALAYA
LAMPIRAN E

SILIBUS KOLEJ ISLAM MALAYA
Preparatory Course

(Three Academic Years)

1. ISLAMIC LAW (FIQH)

First Year: General revision of the Books on “Tahara”, (cleanliness), Prayers, Zakat “Alms-giving” and Fasting.
Second Year: Chapters on Pilgrimage, Mu’alimat, and Inheritance.
Third Year: The remaining Chapters, beginning from the Chapter on “Nikah”.

Text Books: (1) Al-Nihayah, (2) Al-Iqna’.

It is important that students understand the rules and their implications; and it is not enough that they can recite them. It is therefore advisable to use demonstrative practical methods, and to give various examples. It is also necessary to refer particularly to irregularities practised locally whenever applicable.

2. MONOTHEISM (TAWHID)

(3rd Year)

(a) General revision of the following points:

Attributes of God the Almighty, Attributes of the Prophets, Concept of Miracle, The Qur’an as a miracle, Dogmas known as al-Sam’iyyat.

(b) Chapter of “Rusul” in “Risalah”, by Shaikh Mohd. Abduh.

3. LOGIC

(2nd Year)

Aristotelian logic with a brief account of its development and an idea about its uses and misuses.

4. THE ARBIC LANGUAGE

I—Reading (Three years)

(a) Suitable articles from literary works to be selected for reading. It is advisable that the selected material be informative and full of useful phrases and vocabularies.

(c) Students themselves should derive the meanings of words and of the whole passages from the context.

(d) Students should be trained in putting the meanings of the passages they have read into their own words.

(e) At least fifty pages of the average size should be read yearly.

(f) Students should also be trained in reading passages from the Qur’an in the right manner.

II—Recitation (Three years)

(a) At least fifty verses of Arabic poetry and thirty lines of literary prose should be taught each year.

(b) The above method recommended for Reading should be followed here. What is important is that the students should take the largest possible part in deriving the meanings and stating the morals of the texts.

* Only syllabuses for Arabic and Islamic Courses are given on these pages. In science, mathematics, English, Malay, history and geography, the syllabuses for the L.C.E. are followed. Therefore they are not reproduced here.
III—Composition (Three years)

(a) Student should be trained in writing on the following topics:
   1. Description of scenery, of the surroundings and of events.
   2. Messages of different kinds.
   3. Virtues.
   4. Stories.
   5. Temporary social problems, and matters of public interest.

(b) It is advisable that the subject be discussed orally, and then students required to write it each in his or her own style.

(c) Writing precis is also recommended, specially in the First Year.

(d) Students should be encouraged to quote from literary books, such as “Al-Alfazul Kitabiyah”.

(e) Particular attention should be given to mistakes peculiar to local students.

IV—Grammar

First Year: All the contents of Book I of “Kitab Nahw al-Wadhih”.
Second Year: All the contents of Book II of “Kitab Nahw al-Wadhih”.
Third Year: All the contents of Book III “Kitab Nah al-Wadhih”.

V—Rhetoric

(3rd Year)

(a) A brief account on the development of Arabic Rhetoric; and an idea about its relation to Arabic grammar and its usefulness.

(b) Divisions of Arabic Rhetoric, and sub-divisions of each division as explained in the Malay version of this syllabus.

MAIN COURSE

(Three academic years ordinarily)

(A) ISLAMICS

I—ISLAMIC LAW

First Year: The Books on “Tahara”, Prayers, Zakat and Fasting.
Second Year: The Books on Pilgrimage, Mu'amalat, Fara'id, and “Wasaya”.
Third Year: The rest of chapters on Islamic law.

Notes:

1. Differences of opinion among the Four Orthodox Schools of law and the “Twelvers” should be discussed in matters of theoretical or practical importance.
2. Although the Commentary of "Al-Djalal Al-Mahalli" on the book "Al-Minhaj" is the main text-books, students should consult other works on the Shafii School. They should also be trained in reading books of the other schools of law.

3. Philosophical interpretation of important points in Islamic law should be discussed at length. (Hikmat Tashri).

II—"PRINCIPLES OF ISLAMIC LAW"

(1st Year)

The following problems should be studied briefly:—

1. Scope and development of the subject.

2. Meaning of Hukm, i.e. "Shari'a Ruling". The term Khitab "deeree" and its divisions. The term "Azimah and Rukhsah": i.e., determined ruling, and licensed relief.

3. Sources of Shari'a rulings:—
   (a) the Book, "QUR'AN". Definition and method of determining it. Uncommon readings, and whether rulings can be derived from them.
   (b) The "Sunna", Tradition. The terms "Mutawatir" "MUSNAD" and "Mursal". To what extent each of these categories of hadith can be used as a source for shari'a law.
   (c) Ijma', "Unanimity". Definition, divisions and how far it is a source of Islamic law.
   (d) "Quiyas", i.e., analogy. Definition, components, its use as a source of deduction of Shari'a law conditions thereof.

(2nd Year)

1. Matters of special interest related to the Qur'an and the Sunna, such as "al-Mujmal", "al-Mubayyan", "al-Mantq" and "al-Mufhum".

2. Problem of apparent conflict among the sources of Shari'a.

3. The problem of Ijtihad and Taqlid.

III—HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF SHARI'A LAW

(3rd Year)


2. The following stages of development in the Shari'a:—
   (a) Developments during the life of the Prophet.
   (b) Developments during the period of the Righteous Caliphs.
   (c) Developments during the Umayyah period. Division of "Conservatives and Liberals", i.e., people of literal tradition and others of liberal interpretation.
   (d) Developments during the Abbasid period. Development of the famous schools of law.
IV—TAFSIR, “Qur’anic Interpretation”

**First Year:**
1. An introduction in the historical development of this subject.
2. Interpretation of Sura 1 and the First “Juz’” of the Qur’an.

**Second Year:** Interpretation of the Suras 31, 36, 49 and 50.

**Third Year:**
1. Interpretation of the Suras 65, 66 and 78.
2. Vocabularies of the first half and of the last “Juz’” of the Qur’an.
3. Students should be trained in writing essays with complete interpretation of selected texts from the Qur’an other than those prescribed above.

**Texts:** Mainly al-Nasafi’s book and al-Kashshaf.

V—HADITH, “Tradition”,

1. The Science of its Criticism
   (1st Year)

(a) The contents of the book “Al-Tiraz Al-hadith, fi Mustalah al-Hathith”

(b) The following problems from the book “al-Ba’ith al-Hadith”
   1. Al-Isnad, “Chain”.
   2. Narators of Hadith from the beginning up to the time when Hadith started to be written.
   3. The degree of reliability.

(2nd Year)

1. Biographies of four of each of the following authorities (Ruwah):—
   Abu Hurayrah, ‘Aisha Ummul Mu’minin, Abdullah bin Abbas; Anas bin Malik; Sa’id bin Al-Mussayb; Al-Hasan al-Bisri; Muhammad bin Sirin; Naﬁ’i; Malik bin Anas, Sufyan Al-Thawri; Ahmad bin Hanbal and Al-Bukhari.

2. “Ta’adil” and “Tajrih”.

3. The terms “Muhaddith”, “Hafidz”, and “Huijah” with examples.

4. An outline of the development of collecting of traditions with particular reference to the most important works.
2. Texts

(1st and 2nd Year)

At least twenty Hadiths are to be discussed each of the first and second years.

VI—“AYAT” and “HADITH” Related to Shari’a

(2nd and 3rd Year)

Interpretation of Qur’anic Verses and of Hadith pertaining to Islamic Law.

VII—HISTORY OF ISLAM

(1st Year)

(a) The Arabs and Arabia before the advent of Islam from the social, political, religious and economic points of view, with particular reference to Mecca.

(b) Biography of the Prophet:

1. The salient events during the early life of the Prophet up to the advent of Revelation.

2. The message and how the people of Mecca responded to it.

3. Developments in Mecca up to the advent of Hegira.

4. Emigration to Yathrib, and consequences thereof.

5. Comparison between the status of the Prophet during the Meccan period and during Medina period.

6. Relations between Islam on the one hand, and the Jews and the Arabs on the other, during the Medina period.

7. The Prophet’s character and its influence on the spread of the new faith.

(2nd Year)

1. Period of the Righteous Caliphs, with particular reference to the following points:—

   1. Investiture of Abu Bakar, war of Apostasy and the army of Usamah.

   2. Major conquests during this period, and the factors which led to these rapid successes:

   3. Civil war.


2. The Umayyad Dynasty, with particular reference to the following points:—

   1. Rise and development of Muslim sects.

3. The Abbasid Dynasty with particular reference to the following points:
   1. Order of Government during the first period. Comparison between this order and that of the Umayyads.
   2. Religious life, and development of schism.
   3. Social life and scientific life.
   4. How the central Government grew weak, paving the way for the disintegration of the Muslim Empire.
   5. Islam in Andalosia (Spain).
   6. The Crusades.

   (3rd Year)

   History of world of Islam since the fall of the Abbasids, with special reference to:
   Islam in India,
   Islam in China,
   Islam in South East Asia.
   The world of Islam to-day.

   VIII—MUSLIM INSTITUTIONS
   (3rd Year)

   The Muslim Institutions are to be discussed in the third year in a form of "resumé" in conjunction with the teaching of Muslim History.

   IX—HISTORY OF ISLAMIC MISSIONARY ACTIVITIES
   (3rd Year)

   A course on the stages of the expansion of Islam with particular reference to the Methods which were followed, the spread of Islam in India and South East Asia, and the personalities who played special roles in this direction.

   (B) MORAL SCIENCES

   I—"MONOTHEISM"
   (1st Year)

   1. Definition and historical development. Relation thereof to the development of Schism.

(2nd Year)

1. Man’s work and responsibility. “Qadar”, predestination. Acquisition and Reliance, i.e., “Tawakkul”.


(3rd Year)

Dogmatic beliefs “San’iyyat”.

*P.S.—“Special attention should be given to problems raised by Orientalists in this subject”.

II—MUSLIM SECTS

(2nd Year)

1. Circumstances that led to the rise and development of Schism.

2. Rise of Schism and its development. General principles of schism. Biography of one of the following:—


3. The rise of Kharijites. Important divisions. Biography of one of the following:—

Nafi’ ibn Al-Azraq; Shayb ibn Yazid Al-Shibani; Saleh ibn Mairah al-Tamimi.

4. The Murji’ites—The claim that Abu Hanifah belonged to them.

5. (a) The Mu’tazilites. Their services to Islam. Their position during the Umayyad and the Abbasid periods. Basic elements of the Mu’tazilah. Argument about the eternity of the Qur’an. Biography of one of the following:—


(b) Comparison between the attitude of the Mu’tazilites and that of the philosophers.


7. Modern sects; Wahhabis, Baha’is. Qadianis.

*Text Books:* Include Fajrul Islam and Duha Al-Islam series, Ahmad Amin, and the works of Ibn Hazm and Al-Shahrastani.
III—PHILOSOPHY

(a) 1. Definition and scope. Divisions. Why study history of philosophy?


(b) Islamic Philosophy. Biographies of the following philosophers:—

Al-Kindi, Al-Farabi, Ibn Sina, Ibn Rushd.

(c) A comparative study of the main principles of: Hinduism, Buddhism. Confucianism. Taoism, Shintoism, Judaism, Christianity and Primitivism

IV—LOGIC

(1st Year)

1. The scope of logic. Fundamental concepts of logic. Relation of logic to the theory of knowledge.

2. Logic and language—Proposition and sentence—Names. Description. Definition.


(2nd Year)


3. The formation of scientific concepts. Hypothesis and explanation.

V—MORAL PHILOSOPHY

(3rd Year)

The comparative study of the moral philosophical Ideals with special reference to the Quranic teaching of Moral conduct.

(C) LANGUAGES

(1) Arabic Language

I—“COMPOSITION”

(Three Years)

The following subjects or something similar are to be generally selected for essay writing at this stage:—

1. Description of natural phenomena, of scenery and of trips and events.

2. Description of feelings and sentiments.

3. Letter Writing.

4. Wisdom of Islamic legislation.
5. Controversial problems, such as co-education, family planning, and so forth.
6. Virtues.
7. Matters of public interest, such as education, roads, hygiene, etc.
8. Customs or habits and beliefs conflicting with genuine Islamic teaching.

P.S. It is important to give particular consideration to mistakes prevailing among local students.

II—GRAMMAR
(1st Year)

The first part of the “Alfiyyah” up to the end of “Nawasikh” plus the chapters dealing with derivations.

(2nd Year)

The chapters between “al-Fa’il and al-Idafah”, inclusive, of the same book, plus the chapter on “Broken Plural”.

(3rd Year)

The remaining chapters of “al-Fiyyah”.

III—RHETORIC
(1st Year)

Ilm al-Bayan.

(2nd Year)

Ilm al-Ma’ani, up to “Qasr” inclusive.

(3rd Year)

Ilm al-Badi’, and the remaining chapters of Ilm al-Ma’ani.


IV—LITERATURE
(1st Year)

The Jahiliyya Period and the Umayyad Period.

(2nd Year)

The Abbasid Period

(3rd Year)

Andalosian Literature. Mameluke Literature.
Modern Literature including literary developments in the “Mahjar”.

Text Book: Kitab al-Mujaz.
(2) Malay Language

(a) One hour a week in translation between Arabic and Malay, over the three-year course.

(b) Two hours a week on the Malay literature and culture in the first and second years.

(3) English

Training in translation between English and Arabic once a week during the three years of the course.

(D) SOCIAL STUDIES

SOCIOLOGY

(1st Year)

1. Definition and an outline of its development.
2. Scope, and its relation to other social sciences.
3. Individual and Society.
4. Marriage and family.
5. Classes.
6. Law and other means of social control.

(E) THESIS

An original thesis is to be written by every candidate under the guidance of a lecturer during the Third Year.

DIPLOMA COURSE

(Syllabus of this Course is being worked out by the College and the Ministry of Education jointly.)

DEPARTMENT OF ISLAMIC STUDIES

The syllabus for each course offered by the Department of Islamic Studies shall be as follows: —

(a) First Sessional Examination:

(i) Interpretation of selected Qur’anic verses and traditions related to the Islamic creed, the Islamic ethics and the Islamic Law. The paper will contain questions on the subject matter and an grammer.
(ii) Islamic History up to the death of Prophet Muhammad:

Pre-Islamic Arabia from the political, social, economic and religious points of view. Mecca and the Ka’aba. The Qurashites and Hashimites. Life of the Prophet up to the advent of Revelation. Concept of Revelation. The struggle at Mecca.

The advent of Hegira. Difficulties the Prophet had to face in the new centre of the new faith. The Military struggle between Islam on the hand, and the Arabs of Mecca and their allies on the other.

The attitude of the Jews towards Islam immediately after the Hegira. How this attitude developed during the military aggression by the Arabs. Islam and Christianity.

The development of the Chari’a law up to the death of the Prophet. Position of women in Islam. Rise of the problem of Caliphate.

Examination: The examination will comprise two three-hour papers.

(b) Bachelor of Arts (General Degree) Examination:

(Islamic Studies as a Principal Subject).

(i) Exegesis and Tradition.

Translation from Qur’anic and Tradition texts with questions on the subject matter. There will also be questions on the general history of the Qur’an and on the methodological criticism of Tradition.

(ii) Creed.

The main features of the Islamic religion. Dogmatic theology and how it developed. Muslim philosophy. Muslim Sects. Sufism.

(iii) Islamic Law.

Translation from a prescribed book on Islamic Law with questions on the subject matter and on the historical development of the major schools of Law.

(iv) History.


Examination:

(1) The Second Sessional Examination will comprise two three-hour papers, taken at the end of the Second Year.

(2) The Final Examination based on two years’ work will comprise four three-hour papers taken at the end of the Final Year.
(c) Bachelor of Arts (Specialist Honours Degree) Examination:

(Reference to Islamic developments in South East Asia will be made wherever applicable).

(i) Qur'anic Exegesis:

Translation from specific chapters of the Qur'an with commentary of Al-Baidawi.

This paper will contain questions on the historical developments of the Qur'anic sciences with particular reference to the questions of its revelation, its compilation, its readings and other controversial problems such as the doctrine of Cancellation of specific verses.

(ii) Hadith (Tradition).

Translation from and interpretation of prescribed traditions related to the Islamic moral system, to Islamic law and to the Islamic faith. In addition to questions on the subject matter, there will be questions on the history of the science of Tradition and on its methodological criticism.

(iii) Islamic Law, theory and history:

(a) History of Islamic Law, including recent developments with particular reference to Malaya.

(b) Principles of Islamic Law.

(iv) Islamic Law, (A selected school with text):


(Reference to opinions of other schools will be made when differences are of practical or theoretical interest).

(v) Islamic Creed:

Basic elements of the Islamic creed.
Rise of argument among Muslims and factors thereof.
Development of Dogmatic Theology. Muslim Sects.
Islamic Philosophy.

(vi) History:

Social, cultural and political developments including the Caliphate, the expansion of Islam—East and West, Dynasties, the disintegration of the Muslim empire, literary and scientific contributions, the Crusades, the Mongols, the Ottoman Turks, and modern developments. Islam in China, in India and in East Indies.

(vii) One of the following groups: (either A or B or C).
"A"

(1) Translation of unseen Arabic texts and translation into Arabic.

(2) Arabic literature: A literary history with criticism of illustrative texts.

(3) Either Islamic Art and Archaeology or Arabic grammar and Rhetoric.

"B"

(1) Psychology of Religion.

(2) A Philosophical Introduction to Theology.

(3) Study of Religions: (a comparative study of the main principles of Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Sikhism, Shintoism, Zoroastrianism, Judaism, Christianity and Primitivism).

"C"

(1) Logic.

(2) History of Philosophy.

(3) Moral Philosophy.

(Alternative "C" will be taught in the Department of Philosophy).

Examination: The examination will comprise nine three-hour papers.

Syllabus for Islamic Studies as a Subsidiary Subject.

ISLAMIC STUDIES

As a subsidiary subject in the Final Examination in Arts, Islamic Studies may be taken by any student who has passed the First Sessional Examination.

The syllabus for the course will be as follows:—

(a) Interpretation of selected passages from the Qur'an and of selected Traditions.

(b) Five pillars of Islam and the wisdom thereof. Islamic personal law.

(c) The Muslim creed and its development.

(d) Islamic History up to the year A.D. 850.

The course will extend over six terms, and an average of two hours a week will be spent in lectures and tutorials.

Examinations: The examination will comprise two three-hour papers.
LAMPIRAN F

NAMA-NAMA PELAJAR

DAN TESIS MASING-MASING
# Names of those who have so far Graduated from the College and Titles of their Theses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Date of Graduation</th>
<th>Title of Theses</th>
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<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Abdul Ghani bin Haji Abdul Latiff</td>
<td>Pahang</td>
<td>2nd Class</td>
<td>Feb: 1959</td>
<td>&quot;Superstitions among the Malays&quot;.</td>
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<td>Zainuddin b. Abi Salleh</td>
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<td>&quot;Development of Islamic Religious Courts, Negri Selangor&quot;.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Abu Bakar bin Haji Hashim</td>
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<td>&quot;Divorce among the Muslim Community in Singapore&quot;.</td>
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<td>Mohammad b. Che' Wok. Kelantan</td>
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<td>&quot;The Mu'tazilites and their part in defending the Islamic Creed&quot;.</td>
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<td>Ahmad Mahadi b. Mihad. Kedah</td>
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<td>&quot;Development of Islamic Education in Kedah during the 20th Century&quot;.</td>
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<td>Abdul Kader bin Haji Sarawak Hassan.</td>
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<td>&quot;Islam and how it developed in Sarawak&quot;.</td>
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<td>7.</td>
<td>Abdul Muttalib bin Ali Alfakawi</td>
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<td>&quot;The superstitions prevailing among some Malay Kampongs in Pahang&quot;.</td>
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<td>8.</td>
<td>Othman bin Ariffin.</td>
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<td>&quot;The doctrine of &quot;Keramat&quot; in Singapore&quot;.</td>
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<td>Ishak bin Abbas.</td>
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<td>&quot;Islamic Education in Kelantan&quot;.</td>
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<td>&quot;The 'Pondoks' in the State of Kelantan&quot;.</td>
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<td>Abdul Rahman bin Haji Ibrahim.</td>
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<td>17.</td>
<td>Azhari bin Yusoff.</td>
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| 19  | Mohd. Murtadza b. Haji Daud       | Sarawak  | 3rd   | Feb. 1959| "Superstitions Prevailing Among Muslims in Sarawak and their Inter-
|     |                                   |          | Class  |          | pretation in Their Sociological and Religious Context".             |
| 20  | Marzuki b. Hj. Shafiei           | Kedah    |       |          | "Critical Analysis of Religious Celebrations in Connexion with Islamic
|     |                                   |          |       |          | Events".                                                            |
| 21  | Abdul Hamid bin Haji Kelantan     |          |       |          | "Prostitution in Kelantan and its Sociological and Religious Back-
|     | Abdullah                          |          |       |          | ground".                                                            |
| 22  | Abdul Hamid bin Haji Perak        |          |       |          | "Religious Courts in Perak".                                        |
|     | Salleh                            |          |       |          | "Islamic Education in Singapore".                                   |
| 23  | Mohd. Nor b. Hasbon               | Singapore|       |          | "Man's Work".                                                      |
| 24  | Abu Baker bin Haji Perak          |          |       |          | "Tasawuf and sufi orders in Malaya".                                |
|     | Kassim                            |          |       |          | "Ugama Taslim in Penang".                                           |
| 25  | Ahmad bin Awang                   | Perak    | 2nd   | Dec. 1960| "Islamic Education in Selangor".                                     |
| 26  | Ahmad Zaini b. Othman             | Perak    | 3rd   |          | "Islamic Education in Malaya, especially in the Government Schools". |
|     |                                   |          |       |          | "Development of Arabic Schools in Pahang".                           |
| 27  | Ismail bin Hj. Hashim             | Selangor |       |          | "Tasawuf and the Malays".                                            |
|     |                                   |          |       |          | "Bomoh and Pawang".                                                 |
|     |                                   |          | Class  |          | Melayu, Perak".                                                     |
| 29  | Ismail b. Mohd. Ariffin           | Pahang   |       |          | "Customs of the Aborigine in the Federation of Malaya".              |
| 30  | Hassan bin Salleh                 |          |       |          | "History of the Mosque in Perak".                                   |
| 31  | Idris bin Hj. Uda                 |          |       |          | "Development of the Pondok in Perak".                               |
| 32  | Mohd. Bukhari b. Harun            | Perak    |       |          | "Shi'ah".                                                           |
|     |                                   |          |       |          | "Why, the Muslims are weak".                                        |
| 35  | Ahmad Ghazali b. Haji             | Johore   | 3rd   | Dec. 1961| "Why, the Muslims are weak".                                        |
|     | Montak                            |          | Class  |          | "Women in Society and Islam".                                       |
| 36  | Kassim bin Mat Salleh             | Perlis   |       |          | "Why, the Muslims are weak".                                        |
|     | Abd.                              |          | Class  |          | "Women in Society and Islam".                                       |
| 40  | Abdul Hamid b. Haji Othman         | Kedah    |       |          | "Women in Society and Islam".                                       |
| 41  | Yaacob b. Hj. Abbas               | Brunei   |       |          | "Women in Society and Islam".                                       |
| 42  | Abdul Hamid b. Bakal              | Kelantan |       |          | "Women in Society and Islam".                                       |
| 43  | Fauzi bin Hj. Awang               | Trengganu|       |          | "Women in Society and Islam".                                       |
| 44  | Hj. Nik Wan b. Hassan             | Perak    |       |          | "Women in Society and Islam".                                       |
| 45  | Sufian bin Muhammad               | Kelantan |       |          | "Women in Society and Islam".                                       |
46. Abdul Aziz bin Mohammad. Trengganu " " " "
47. Mohammad Yusoff b. Omar. Kelantan 3rd " " 1962
48. Abd. Rahman b. Haji Salleh. Perak " " " "
49. Mohammad b. Ali. Trengganu " " " "
50. Idris b. Hj. Omar. Pahang " " " "
51. Hassan b. Che' Mat. Perak " " " "
52. Abdullah b. Ahmad. Kelantan " " " "
53. Salim b. Omar Fakeh. Perlis " " " "
54. Abdul Manap b. Haji Ahmad. Kedah " " " "
56. Ghazali b. Haji Abd. Salam. Selangor " " " "
57. Ghazali b. Haji Abd. Hamid. Perak " " " " "Devil in the eye of Islam"
59. Abdul Ghafar b. Sareh. N.S. " " " " "The Customs of Perapteh in the eye of Islam"
60. Hj. Abd. Majid b. Haji Zainal Abidin. Perak " " " " "Justice of Islam"
62. Wan Abd. Razak b. Ibrahim. Trengganu " " " " "Department of Religious Affairs, Trengganu and its Role"
63. Othman bin Bakar. Kedah " " " " "Malay Custom in Kedah"
64. Tengku Ibrahim b. T. Kelantan " " " " "Customs of the Malay Rajas in Kelantan in the eye of Islam"
66. Mansor bin Abdul Wahab S. Thailand " " " " "Isra' and M'raj"
69. Hussain bin Suradi. Singapore " " " " "Influence of Islam in the Malay Literature"
LAMPIRAN G

SENARAI NAMA PELAJAR

KELUARAN KOLEJ ISLAM MALAYA

SEJAK 1955 - 1965
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<th>Bil.</th>
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<th>Tahun Kelulusan</th>
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<th>Bil jrs/tid. belajar di melahirkan Sekajuran</th>
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<td>Abdul Ghani bin Haji A. Lati</td>
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<td>Abu Sakar bin Haji Kassim</td>
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LAMPIRAN H

SIJIL TERTINGGI KOLEJ ISLAM MALAYA
بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

كلية الغرامة

رئاسة مسلم

الحياة العامة لكلية الغرامة

بهمة صاحبهم اتس نام مجلس كليغ اسلام ملابا، دُم خبير
فطيس كليغ ابن، مدير صغير الطبقية كليغ اسلام ملابا
درجه: فتيل، كنستانون للسيدات، موليو، الهام شا، في
يبت فما تمسك فد بوده، 1958.

قدير

بغثرة لولس دام فورتينا، صغير كليغ بانتان، آرك
فاد تامن 78، هر، برسان دغن تانين 1959 هر، ين فستك أورا
مجلس كليغ ابن دام السيد، فد 44 صفر، 1380 هر،
برسان تامن 17 أورست، 1960 هر،
سفند توسن جواك، برازيم مسر حفوف، توفر صك كنستانون
بخدام كران اسلام، دان علموفاستوا.

ترسيفس، فد 19 مهين الأول 1380
برسان دغن 18 سفيمي، 1960.

مختلفة النطار

بغرني، كليغ اسلام ملابا

فرحت موها كليغ اسلام ملابا
LAMPIRAN I

PETIKAN-PETIKAN AKHBAR

MENGENAI KOLEJ ISLAM MALAYA
 актуان زامن

أحد 9 كانون الأول 1955 موس 2

50 فنًوتة كوليج إسلام دينية
جوهر تيمكشتن لتنقيش مدير
سيرته 50 اوريج فنوتة أقام سُرور بلا خالد ودبيبة ساقتي
كاس أورولان كوليج إسلام سِلَايا الإيلاء ديردوش في هنريدي:

نهية 4 أتت إلى أدوار
أوله شرترشاق، تنج كوليج
茵 الاسم سير تيكيون رق لازن

كوليج توكمة 3، سِلَايا بالي،
كولاجن.

أوسمز زمان ديرينتو
سالم، هو أتينوا، بق كاس
بلاغ دير في محلات أورولان
كاس ديمبنيكون، رود سِلَايا
يلخارن تلخن سِلَايا كوري؟ تيكي
تانوين يل الوان التفوق دِلِكي
بكاوينراك، سِلَايا إسلام سِلَايا

استاذ أتت لעבירن جوفي
تسبور، سِلَايا إين مبيه سام
لكي يفتكري الفخري، دير
أرسكمان تى ناما، تيكي
ناتي خن تن ويبان الخناتي
ذوي، تيكي 2، سِلَايا دان

قبل/year
نورمان، 3، دوم.

فرتبجان التوقيت خنترًا، استاذ
 scripted

كاس أورولان كوليج إسلام دينية
جوهر تيمكشتن لتنقيش مدير
فشرح كوليج إسلام
د. عبد المصر تيبة الأيوبي

كأس مصر. سأبغي تقبيل
قبرك كأس مصر. د. عبد المصري تيبة الأيوبي

عليكم السلام.

د. عبد المصري تيبة الأيوبي

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د. عبد المصري تيبة الأيوبي
أورغرم 2 إسلام دسيني
مر لوكي فلانجيان - انوار
تأوارات مصر كنف إنق 2 ملايو
كولوا لتفجر و مرج - سهلا ملايا - ديار قيامة و كولوا لضوسر سلام
كرال انوار السادات، متحتف تربك فيك مرج دان سياقك شرفة
كريتريكس إسلام حديبة، برناش يروي لها أباغ دايركيون أوبني إسلام
دسيني اباه فلاجن.

إن دربي ومو إن وفديوه، ملايا يقربي كولوا لنتو.
بما ودرا كولاك - أبدياي قِفْي ماين هليكوس للاجران دري، شكل
صلوا برتوة، جوفري دان جوفري مستوا، بيرليثي في,
كشتريغ، دام إسلام دلبايا فار دانش بنوفين سوقه - نود.
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هارفن كوليج إسلام

النورم نا سكوورا مسرد جربا مايدان الدامات. بولا فردان
مشيتي، سر قليل هيلانا سر اكين. بولا سا بوروس وولكيا
ستخون كوليج إسلام وعبرودها دعو كوم وأقبلوها. كولا إلوك
النورم كولا إلوك. دكا، كوليج إسلام، أدرك
دفنتها أٌوله بحدث قرب. كولا إلوك، كوليج إسلام
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هارفن كوليج إسلام

كوليج إسلام بوبا سا بوروس. دكا، كوليج إسلام، أدرك
النورم نا سكوورا مسرد جربا مايدان الدامات. بولا فردان
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LEADERS REALISE NEED FOR COLLEGE

MUSLIM leaders in Malaya have long recognised the need for a system of religious education in the Federation and they felt that the only way they could achieve this was to establish a college.

Efforts had been made to coordinate the existing 60-odd Arabic secondary schools in Malaya into a uniform system, but to no avail.

Besides, the college would offer higher education to students of those schools numbering about 3,000.

It was also realised by the Muslim leaders that through a college and its graduates, a system of religious education effective enough to be a constructive education agent for the society, could be introduced.

The reasons

These are some of the reasons for the founding of the first Muslim college in Malaya.

In 1949, a central working committee was formed to report on the founding of a Muslim college.

The committee raised $223,000 in February this year towards the capital fund of the college.

The Council raised $47,000 from the State and Settlement Governments of Selangor, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Malacca, Perak, Pahang, Perlis, Trengganu and Singapore.

This was used to purchase the Sultan of Selangor's gift, the Islaka Jamiah at Klang into the college.

Meanwhile, the Religious Departments of Jihute, Negri Sembilan, Kedah, Malacca, Perak, and Perlis have offered $40,000 annually to meet the recurrent expenditure of the college.

For investment

Besides, $120,000 has been collected by the appeal committees of the various State and Settlements including Singapore.

This will be invested and its income will be used for recurrent expenditure.

The fact that the college has been launched does not mean that its problems are over.

Its four-year plan for expansion shows a deficit of approximately $125,000.

An all-Malay council

MALAYA Muslim College has a Council and a capital working committee. The Council will comprise the presidents of the Religious

Thirty students are seen here going through one of the reference books at the College Library. They will be muftis or kauthar when they graduate from the College after four years.

Marzuki wants to become a mufti

INCEH MOHAMED MARZUKI of Kelah Laut, one of the typical students of the Muslim College.

Earlier efforts failed

The College in its present academic stage, which is at the level of the University College, has 35 students.

The four-year course will quality students as religious officers, teachers and leaders.

The medium of instruction is Arabic, while Malay and English will be regarded as fundamental subjects.

The staff includes a principal, five teachers from Kajis and a Malay-English lecturer.

The college will be administered by the Council of College, which will take over from the Central Working Committee after a meeting to be held this morning.

The first entrance examination was held in August and 46 candidates sat for it at Penang, Kota Bharu, Johore Bharu, and Klang.

Forty of them were successful and they were admitted to the first academic year.

Another examination was held in Klang last month, and ten candidates out of 16 were chosen.

Next year, the Council of College plans to admit 60 students. They are also planning to open a college for girls in 1954.

The students pay a monthly fee of $16, which includes tuition, board and lodging.

As present, the college has no facilities for games and also does not have a library.

These facilities will be added later this year or next year.

The student is allowed to be in Klang town on Fridays and if he wants to go outside the area, he has to get permission.

Other days, he must be within the College ground and spend his free time reading and relaxing in the garden.