

APPENDIX 1.1

Legislation on Education

To develop a world class quality education and to meet the demands and requirements of the next millennium as well as to affirm the position of English as a second language, the Government has initiated a major educational reform by formulating a new legislation on education. It was tabled in the Parliament from 1995 to 1997. These new reformative legislation covers all levels of education from pre-school to higher education. They are:

The Education Act, 1996: This Act seeks to widen the scope of education in the country. It incorporates all categories of schools (except international schools), under the national system of education. The aim of the Act is to ensure relevance and quality in the system of education. The Act provides for the upgrading and enhancing of pre-school education, teacher education, special education, private education and technical education. And also, value education is given greater emphasis. Under this Act, the position of English as a second language is affirmed whilst the teaching of foreign languages is promoted.

The Private Higher Educational Institutions Act, 1996: This Act makes provision for the establishment of private universities, university colleges, branch campuses of foreign universities as well as the upgrading of existing colleges to universities. The Act enables a further liberalisation of higher education in the country to meet the increasing demand for tertiary education and for a highly educated and skilled manpower.

National Council on Higher Education Act, 1996: This Act was formulated to enable the setting up of a national body to determine policy and to co-ordinate the development of tertiary education in the country in order to meet the rapid expansion of higher education in the country.

National Accreditation Board Act, 1996: This Act provides for the setting up of a board to ensure that high academic standards, quality and control are maintained in both public and private higher education institutions.

Universities and University Colleges (Amendment) Act, 1996: This Act seeks to corporatise the management and administration of public universities. With corporatisation, these universities are given more administrative and financial autonomy to chart programmes necessary for academic excellence.

National Higher Education Fund Board Act, 1997: This Act seeks to establish a fund for the purpose of providing financial assistance by way of educational loans for students studying in higher education institutions in Malaysia. The Act also provides for the establishment of a saving scheme to encourage children to start saving as early as Year 1 in primary school towards financing their higher education.

Source: http://studymalaysia.lycosasia.com.my/lycosasia/edu_sys/natedusys/nat5.html

**Approved Private Higher Education Institutions (PHEIs) by
Malaysian Ministry of Education, 1999.**

A. Private Colleges

1. Adoma Institute of Technology, Pulau Pinang
2. Akademi TV3, Kuala Lumpur
3. AMSET, Kuala Lumpur
4. Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology (APIIT), Kuala Lumpur
5. Bakti College, Kuala Lumpur
6. Binary Business School, Selangor
7. Brickfields College, Kuala Lumpur
8. British-Malaysian Institute (BMI), Selangor
9. Cempaka College, Kuala Lumpur
10. Central Academy of Art (CAA), Selangor
11. Center for Advanced Design (CENFAD), Kuala Lumpur
12. Cosmopoint, Kuala Lumpur
13. Disted-Stamford, Pulau Pinang
14. ELS International Language Centres, Selangor
15. Equator Academy of Arts and Design, Pulau Pinang
16. Federal Institute of Technology (FIT), Selangor
17. Financial Times Management, Selangor
18. Flamingo Institute of Further Education, Kuala Lumpur
19. FTMS-ICL School of Computing, Kuala Lumpur
20. Gan Institute, Kuala Lumpur
21. German Malaysian Institute, Selangor
22. Goon Institute, Kuala Lumpur
23. HELP Institute, Kuala Lumpur
24. IKIP
25. Informatics, Selangor
26. Inst Advertising Comm. Training (ACT), Selangor
27. Institut Aptech, Kuala Lumpur
28. Institut Astin, Kuala Lumpur
29. Institut Bina Usahawan (EDI), Kuala Lumpur
30. Institut Elektro Tek Gemini, Kuala Lumpur
31. Institut Megatech, Selangor
32. Institut Nirwana, Kuala Lumpur
33. Institut Pengurusan Frontier, Pulau Pinang
34. Institut Pengurusan Global, Selangor
35. Institut Perkim Goon, Pulau Pinang
36. Institut Profesional Baitulmal, Selangor
37. Institut Profesional Sterling, Selangor
38. Institut Sarjana, Perak
39. Institut Teknologi Jaya, Selangor
40. Institut Teknologi Linton, Perak
41. Institut Teknologi Pertama, Selangor
42. Institut teknologi Universal, Selangor
43. International City Inst of Technology (CITI), Kuala Lumpur
44. International College, Kedah
45. International College of Music (ICOM), Selangor

APPENDIX 1.2/2

46. INTI College, Selangor / Negeri Sembilan
47. Ipoh Learning and Training Institute (ILTI), Perak
48. ITTAR, Kuala Lumpur
49. Jayadiri Institute of Technology, Selangor
50. Kemayan Advance Tertiary College (ATC), Kuala Lumpur
51. KLC Centre for Higher Studies, Kuala Lumpur
52. KMYS, Selangor
53. Kolei Aman, Selangor
54. Kolej Antarabangsa Berjaya, Selangor
55. Kolej Bandar Utama (KBU), Selangor
56. Kolej Damansara Utama (KDU), Selangor
57. Kolej Ikram, Selangor
58. Kolej Inpens, Selangor
59. Kolej Kasturi, Kuala Lumpur
60. Kolej Lagenda, Kuala Lumpur
61. Kolej Negeri, Negeri Sembilan
62. Kolej Utara, Pulau Pinang
63. Kuala Lumpur College of Art, Kuala Lumpur
64. L&G Twintech Institute of Technology, Selangor
65. Limkokwing Institute of Creative Technology (LICT), Selangor
66. Malaysian France Institute, Selangor
67. Malaysian Institute of Art (MIA), Selangor
68. Malaysian Institute of Management (MIM), Kuala Lumpur
69. Malaysian Institute of Training and Development, Kuala Lumpur
70. Maritime Academy Malaysia (ALAM)
71. Metropolitan College, Selangor
72. Midas College
73. NIIT
74. Nilai College, Negeri Sembilan
75. Olympia Business School, Kuala Lumpur / Selangor
76. Penang Medical College, Pulau Pinang
77. Pemas Hotel School, Kuala Lumpur
78. PJ College of Art & Design, Selangor
79. Petaling Jaya Community College (PJCC), Selangor
80. PRIME College, Kuala Lumpur / Miri
81. Pusat Teknologi & Pengurusan Latihan (PTPL), Selangor
82. Regent School of Economics, Kuala Lumpur
83. Reliance College, Kuala Lumpur
84. RIMA College, Kuala Lumpur
85. Saito Academy, Selangor
86. SAL Group of Colleges, Kuala Lumpur
87. Sankhya Institute of IT, Kuala Lumpur
88. School of Audio Engineering, Selangor
89. Sedaya College, Selangor
90. Sepang Institute of Technology, Selangor
91. SIM Academy of Music, Selangor
92. Stamford College
93. Strategic Business School, Kuala Lumpur
94. Summit International College, Selangor
95. Sunway College, Selangor
96. Systematic Education Group, Kuala Lumpur
97. Syuen College, Perak
98. TAFE College, Negeri Sembilan / Kuala Lumpur
99. TAR College, Kuala Lumpur

APPENDIX 1.2/3

100. Taylor's College, Selangor
101. Taylor's School of Hotel Management, Selangor
102. Terengganu Advanced Technical Institute (TATI), Terengganu
103. Travtrade College of Hospitality & Tourism, Selangor
104. Travex Institute of Tourism, Kuala Lumpur
105. Workers Institute of Technology (WIT)
106. Yayasan Pelajaran Mara (YPM), Selangor

*Note: According to Ministry of Education, there are more than 600 registered private colleges, although less than half of that number may actually be active. In fact, it is understood that LAN has actually received applications from only 160 colleges (*Education Quarterly*, "The Business of Education", Issue No. 4, April/June, 1999, p. 46-48). Therefore, the private colleges as listed above are among the most active colleges in the region for the past two years.

Source: *Education Quarterly*, Emigen Sdn Bhd Publisher, Issue No. 2 – 6, 1998-1999.
http://studymalaysia.lycosasia.com.my/lycosasia/edu_sys/natedusys/nat5.html

B. Private Universities or University Colleges

1. Universiti Telekom-Universiti Multimedia (UNITELE)
2. Universiti Tenaga Nasional (UNITEN)
3. Universiti Teknologi Petronas (UTP)
4. Universiti Sains and Teknologi (MUST)
5. Universiti Internasional Komanwel Malaysia (TICUM)
6. Universiti Perubatan Antarabangsa (IMU)
7. Universiti Tun Abdul Razak (UNITAR) - Virtual University

*Note: Virtual education format provides flexibility, letting students plan and study in their own time, pace and space. The university provides revolutionary multimedia coursewares, advanced campus network systems and a host of other innovative technologies to support bachelor's and postgraduate degree studies – the virtual way.

Source: *Education Quarterly, Emigen Sdn Bhd Publisher, Issue No. 2 – 6, 1998-1999.*
http://studymalaysia.lycosasia.com.my/lycosasia/edu_sys/natedusys/nat5.html

C. Foreign University Branch Campuses

1. Monash University Sunway Campus Australia
2. Curtin University of Technology Sarawak Campus Australia
3. University of Nottingham Campus in Malaysia United Kingdom

*Source: Education Quarterly, Emigen Sdn Bhd Publisher, Issue No. 2 – 6, 1998-1999.
http://studymalaysia.lycosasia.com.my/lycosasia/edu_sys/natedusys/nat5.html*

D. Professional Bodies

1. Association of Chartered Certified Accountants (ACCA)
2. Australian Society of CPAs
3. Chartered Institute of Management Accountants (CIMA)
4. Institute of Bankers, Malaysia
5. Institution of Engineers Malaysia
6. Legal Profession Qualifying Board
7. London Chamber of Commerce & Industry
8. Malaysian Association of Certified Public Accountants (MACPA)
9. Malaysian Association of the Institution of Chartered Secretaries & Administrators (MAICSA)
10. Malaysian Institute of Accountants (MIA)
11. Malaysian Institute of Architects
12. Malaysian Medical Association (MMA)

Source: *Education Quarterly, Emigen Sdn Bhd Publisher, Issue No. 2 – 6, 1998-1999.*
http://studymalaysia.lycosasia.com.my/lycosasia/edu_sys/natedusys/nat5.html

Malaysian Immigration Guidelines for Foreigners Intending to Study in Malaysia

In line with Malaysia's aspiration to become a *Centre of Educational Excellence*, the Immigration Authorities have instituted new regulations to make applications by foreigners to study in Malaysia easier.

A Foreigner intending to study in Malaysia is required to apply for a **Student Pass** from the relevant State Immigration Department in Malaysia. This can be done via the Malaysian Mission in his own country or applying by writing directly to the respective State Immigration Department in Malaysia where the intended institution of study is located.

Submission Requirement Checklist :

1. **Student Pass** application [Form IMM-14] to be completed in duplicate together with four (4) recent passport-type photographs (size :3.5 x 5.0 cm) ;
2. **Visa** application [Form IMM-47] to be completed in triplicate together with three (3) recent photographs (size : 3.5 x 5.0 cm) - Citizens of commonwealth countries are exempted ;
3. Student's Personal Data form to be completed in duplicate and for applicants above 18 years of age, Form BTK-100 to be completed in duplicate as well ;
4. Original Letter of Offer from the respective Malaysian institution or school ;

Acceptable Letters of Offers include those issued from :

- I. Government / Quasi-Government educational institutions.
 - II. Government training / research centres e.g. INTAN and IKM.
 - III. Local private educational institutions approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
5. Documents showing academic qualifications - photocopies from respective school(s)/college(s) acceptable ;
 6. Letter of approval from the Ministry of Education of Malaysia for citizens of the People's Republic of China and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Immigration Requirement at Point-of-Entry on Arrival in Malaysia :

1. Valid **Student Pass** : or Possession of a Letter of Offer from any approved Malaysian educational institutions, in which case a one-month Social Visit Pass is issued (the student needs to subsequently apply for the Student Pass from the respective State Immigration Department immediately on arrival in the respective State ;

2. Valid Passport or Travel Document ;
3. Visa to enter Malaysia for the duration of the respective course-of-study (if applicable) ;
4. Proof of financial support of Ringgit Malaysia RM8,000 per annum (excluding course/college/school fees) for the duration of the course of study in question.

Annual Extension of Student Pass :

The validity of the Student Pass is normally one year and has to be extended annually. A letter of recommendation from a Malaysian educational institution or school in support of the Student Pass extension is required.

Upon the approval of the issuance of the Student Pass and upon each granting of an annual extension, a fee of RM60 in cash is payable on collection/endorsement of the Student Pass at the respective State Immigration Department or at any designated point of collection.

Citizens of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and the People's Republic of China are only allowed to enrol into Government or Quasi-Government educational institutions and their enrolment must also be approved by the Malaysian Ministry of Education.

Students pursuing Masters or PhDs are allowed to bring their immediate family members on Social Visit Passes with the validity corresponding to the respective Student Pass. They too must provide proof of financial support or capability- wife at RM6,000 per annum and each child at RM3,500 per annum.

West Malaysians interested to Study in East Malaysia :

Citizens of Peninsular (West) Malaysia wishing to study in East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak) are required to apply to the Ministry of Education in Sabah or Sarawak for a letter of recommendation. Student Passes are to be obtained from the relevant Immigration Departments of Sabah or Sarawak.

The National Malaysian Immigration Authority is located in Kuala Lumpur and can be reached at the following address :

Pejabat Ketua Pengarah Imigresen
(The Office of the Director General of Immigration)
Paras 7, Blok H
Pusat Bandar Damansara
50604 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 6-03-2555077
Fax: 6-03-2562340