LAMPIRAN

SOALAN KAJI SELIDIK

LAMPIRAN A

KAJI SELIDIK

KESEDARAN TENTANG KORIDOR RAYA MULTIMEDIA DI KALANGAN PELAJAR SEKOLAH MENENGAH : TUMPUAN TERHADAP KAWASAN BANDAR DAN LUAR BANDAR DI KELANTAN

2004

Jabatan Pengajian Media
Fakulti Sastera dan Sains Sosial
Universiti Malaya
Kuala Lumpur

Arahan : Sila tanda (✓), bulatkan atau isi tempat kosong

A. MSC DAN ANDA

1. Pernahkah anda melihat logo ini?

☐ Ya ☐ Tidak (Sila ke soalan 2)

Jika Ya, logo apakah ini?

- ☐ Koridor Raya Multimedia
- ☐ Universiti Multimedia
- ☐ Multimedia Cyber
- ☐ Tidak Pasti

Di manakah anda memperolehi maklumat mengenai logo ini?

- ☐ Media Elektronik (e.g:iklan televisyen, radio,dsb)
- ☐ Media Cetak(e.g: suratkhabar, majalah, risalah, poster)
- ☐ Internet
- ☐ Lisan (e.g:rakan, rakan sekerja, guru, pensyarah, ahli keluarga)
- ☐ Lain-lain, (nyatakan)/_____

2. Objektif MSC ialah:

- ☐ Untuk mengubah Malaysia kepada k-ekonomi
- ☐ Menjual komputer
- ☐ Membuka sebanyak mungkin kedai komputer di negara ini
- ☐ Tidak Pasti

3. MSC ditubuhkan pada tahun

- [ ] 2000
- [ ] 1996
- [ ] 2003
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

4. MSC ialah/MSC is:

- [ ] Agensi
- [ ] Perbadanan
- [ ] Projek Nasional
- [ ] Organisasi

5. Di manakah anda memperolehi maklumat tentang MSC?

- [ ] Media Elektronik (e.g:iklan televisyen, radio,dsb)
- [ ] Media Cetak(e.g: suratkhabar, majalah, risalah, poster)
- [ ] Internet
- [ ] Lisan (e.g:rakan, rakan sekerja, guru, pensyarah, ahli keluarga)
- [ ] Lain-lain, (nyatakan) _____

6. Siapakah yang menguruskan MSC?

- [ ] Institut Sistem Mikroelektronik Malaysia (MIMOS)
- [ ] Perbadanan Pembangunan Multimedia (MDC)
- [ ] Suruhanjaya Multimedia Malaysia
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

7. Yang manakah di bawah ini tidak berada di dalam kawasan MSC?

- [ ] Menara Berkembar Petronas
- [ ] Lapangan Terbang Antarabangsa Kuala Lumpur
- [ ] Litar F1 Sepang
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

8. Undang-undang yang digubal untuk menggalakkan pembangunan industri IT dan multimedia tempatan dikenali sebagai:

- [ ] Undang-undang Siber
- [ ] Peraturan MSC
- [ ] *Undang-undang ICT*
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

9. Fungsi-fungsi MyKad merangkumi semua di bawah, kecuali:

- [ ] Kad Pengenalan
- [ ] Sijil Perkahwinan
- [ ] Touch N Go
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

10. Agensi kerajaan yang bertanggungjawab ke atas aplikasi MyKad MSC ialah:

- [ ] MAMPU
- [ ] Jabatan Pendaftaran Negara
- [ ] Jabatan Imigresen
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

11. Untuk meningkatkan kualiti perkhidmatan kerajaan inisiatif MSC berikut telah dilancarkan:

- [ ] E-Kerajaan
- [ ] Televisyen Kebangsaan
- [ ] Tele-Nasihat
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

12. Yang manakah aplikasi 'online' yang membantu masyarakat berinteraksi dan membuat transaksi dengan sektor kerajaan (i.e.Polis, Jabatan Pengangkutan Jalan)?

- [ ] E-Khidmat
- [ ] E-Nasihat
- [ ] Tele-Khidmat
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

13. Untuk meningkatkan perkhidmatan kesihatan Kebangsaan Malaysia, MSC telah melancarkan:

- [ ] Telehealth
- [ ] Tele-Clinics
- [ ] Hospital Siber
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

14. Untuk meningkatkan sistem pendidikan kebangsaan, MSC telah melancarkan:

- [ ] Sekolah Internet
- [ ] Sekolah Bestari
- [ ] Sekolah ICT
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

15. Aplikasi Sekolah Bestari telah dibangunkan oleh:

- [ ] Kementerian Pendidikan dan Perbadanan Pembangunan Multimedia
- [ ] Kementerian Pendidikan dan Sekolah Bestari Telekom
- [ ] Perbadanan Pembangunan Mutimedia dan Sekolah Bestari Telekom
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

16. Yang manakah di antara berikut BUKAN Bandar Siber MSC?

- [ ] Cyberjaya
- [ ] KLCC
- [ ] Subang Jaya
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

17. Yang manakah di antara universiti-universiti ini berada di Cyberjaya?

- [ ] Universiti Multimedia
- [ ] Universiti Petronas
- [ ] Universiti Tenaga Nasional
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

18. Apakah laman web rasmi MSC?

- [ ] www.msc.gov.my
- [ ] www.msc.net.my
- [ ] www.msc.com.my
- [ ] Tidak Pasti

19. Pada skala 1-10 pada kedudukan manakah anda letakkan MSC sebagai pusat ICT?
Sila bulatkan nombor 1 = tempat pertama; 2 = tempat kedua; ... dan seterusnya

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

20. Jika anda merumuskan tanggapan anda mengenai MSC dalam beberapa patah perkataan, apakah tanggapan tersebut? (Anda boleh menanda lebih dari satu)

- [ ] Ia adalah permulaan yang baik
- [ ] Ia sedang bergerak sepenuhnya ke arah merealisasikan
- [ ] Meletakkan Malaysia terkehadapan dalam teknologi ICT
- [ ] Meletakkan Malaysia dalam peta dunia ICT
- [ ] Laluan cemerlang masa depan dalam dunia siber

B. IMPLEMENTASI KERAJAAN

1. Adakah kerajaan telah melancarkan sebarang inisiatif untuk mempromosikan penggunaan maklumat dan telematik (e.g. kad Touch N Go) di dalam kerajaan dan perkhidmatan awam?

☐ Ya ☐ Tidak (Sila ke soalan 2)

Jika Ya, sila senaraikan tiga daripada inisiatif tersebut:

i) _____

ii) _____

iii)_____

Siapakah yang terlibat di dalam inisiatif tersebut?

☐ Kerajaan
☐ Industri Swasta
☐ Universiti
☐ Lain-lain (sila nyatakan)

2. Adakah kerajaan mempunyai satu atau lebih *Laman Web rasmi* (e.g. kerajaan pusat, kementerian/jabatan berlainan)?

☐ Ya ☐ Tidak (Sila ke soalan 3)

Adakah terdapat polisi untuk menyediakan kepelbagaian pendapat dan sumber maklumat di Laman Web tersebut?

☐ Ya ☐ Tidak

3. Adakah kerajaan mempunyai polisi untuk memperlihatkan komitmen mereka di dalam usaha celik IT?

- [ ] Tiada polisi langsung
- [ ] Ada tetapi masih di dalam perbincangan
- [ ] Ada dan baru hendak dilaksanakan
- [ ] Ada tetapi cuma sebahagian yang dilaksanakan
- [ ] Ada dan telah dilaksanakan sepenuhnya

4. Apakah usaha-usaha yang telah dibuat untuk memastikan lebih ramai penduduk mendapatkan maklumat tentang k-ekonomi?

- [ ] Pemasangan Kiosk Awam
- [ ] Kerajaan mensubsidi perkhidmatan asas Internet
- [ ] Kerajaan mensubsidi pembelian komputer (termasuk pengecualian cukai)
- [ ] Lain-lain (sila nyatakan) _____

5. Adakah Malaysia menggunakan teknologi kad pintar?

[ ] Ya/Yes [ ] Tidak (Sila ke soalan 6)

Sila nyatakan di manakah kad itu digunakan dalam perkhidmatan awam (e.g. perkhidmatan pentadbiran, pendidikan, kesihatan, dll.)

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6. Pada anggapan anda apakah yang menjadi penghalang kepada perkembangan penguasaan 'on-line' di Malaysia?

- [ ] Kekurangan infrastruktur
- [ ] Kekurangan sumber
- [ ] Tahap celik IT yang rendah
- [ ] Tahap kesedaran yang rendah pada peringkat polisi
- [ ] Kurangnya insentif awam (faedah yang tidak jelas atau minima)
- [ ] Kurangnya penggunaan internet
- [ ] Lain-lain/Others

C. MAKLUMAT UMUM

1. Bahan bacaan yang selalu dibaca:

- ☐ Suratkhabar
- ☐ Buku (akademik dan umum)
- ☐ Majalah
- ☐ Komik
- ☐ Novel
- ☐ Lain-lain, Nyatakan:_____

2. Kekerapan anda membaca suratkhabar?

- ☐ Tiap-tiap hari
- ☐ 2 atau 3 kali seminggu
- ☐ Sekali seminggu
- ☐ Jarang-jarang
- ☐ Tidak langsung

3. Kekerapan anda menonton berita di televisyen?

- ☐ Tiap-tiap hari
- ☐ 2 atau 3 kali seminggu
- ☐ Sekali seminggu
- ☐ Jarang-jarang
- ☐ Tidak langsung

4. Adakah anda mempunyai komputer peribadi (personal computer)?

☐ Ya ☐ Tidak

5. Pernahkah anda menggunakan komputer?

☐ Ya ☐ Tidak (Terus ke Soalan 7/)

Jika Ya, di mana anda menggunakan komputer?

☐ Rumah
☐ Pejabat
☐ Kafe Siber
☐ Makmal Komputer
☐ Lain-lain, Nyatakan:_____

6. Tujuan anda menggunakan komputer:

☐ Membuat tugasan/ kerja pejabat
☐ Melayari internet
☐ E-mel
☐ Perniagaan (urusniaga pembelian, penempahan, pembayaran secara on-line)
☐ Lain-lain, Nyatakan: _____

7. Tahukah anda?:

	Ya	Tidak
Tentang Projek Koridor Raya Multimedia (MSC)?	☐	☐
Di mana terletaknya MSC?	☐	☐
Kenapa Kerajaan Persekutuan mewujudkan MSC?	☐	☐
Jenis-jenis syarikat yang bertapak di MSC?	☐	☐

8. Sila tandakan projek-projek MSC di bawah yang anda ketahui:

- ☐ Sekolah Bestari
- ☐ e-Kerajaan
- ☐ e-Bisnes
- ☐ MyKad
- ☐ "Outsourcing"
- ☐ Telekesihatan
- ☐ Penyelidikan & Pembangunan (R&D)
- ☐ Multimedia Kreatif
- ☐ Pembangunan Usahawan Teknologi

9. Soalan-soalan seterusnya berbentuk skala Likert Lima Mata. Sila Bulatkan nombor di sebelah setiap kenyataan berdasarkan:

1 = Sangat Tidak Setuju
2 = Tidak Setuju
3 = Kurang Setuju
4 = Setuju
5 = Sangat Setuju

1. MSC telah menyumbang terhadap peningkatan prestasi kerja.	1	2	3	4	5
2. MSC telah menyenangkan usaha mengadakan penjaringan di kalangan rakan sekerja serta kontak dalam dan luar negara.	1	2	3	4	5
3. MSC telah memudahkan usaha mencari maklumat umum dan khusus untuk keperluan kerja.	1	2	3	4	5
4. MSC telah memudahkan pencarian maklumat di peringkat lokal dan global untuk keperluan kerja.	1	2	3	4	5
5. MSC telah meninggikan status saya dan meletakkan saya dalam kategori orang berpengetahuan.	1	2	3	4	5

6. MSC telah membuka dunia baru kepada saya.	1	2	3	4	5
7. MSC membuat diri saya terasa bebas.	1	2	3	4	5
8. MSC telah membuat manusia kurang bergaul.	1	2	3	4	5
9. Secara umum MSC merupakan suatu perkara yang baik untuk masyarakat.	1	2	3	4	5

10. Apakah cadangan anda untuk mempertingkatkan pengetahuan masyarakat mengenai MSC?

D. BIODATA

1. Nama Sekolah :_____

2. Tingkatan : [ ]4 [ ]5 [ ]6 bawah [ ]6 atas

3. Aliran :

[ ] Sains	[ ] Sastera
[ ] Perdagangan	[ ] Teknikal
[ ] Vokasional	[ ] Lain-lain (nyatakan)

4. Gender : [ ] Lelaki [ ] Perempuan

5. Umur: _____(pada hari lahir yang terakhir)

6. Etnik:

[ ] Melayu	[ ] Sabah, Nyatakan _____
[ ] Cina	[ ] Sarawak, Nyatakan _____
[ ] India	[ ] Lain-lain, Nyatakan_____

8. Tempat Bermastautin:_____

9. Tahap Pendidikan Ibu bapa:

Tahap Pendidikan	**Ibu**	**Bapa**
Tiada pendidikan formal	☐	☐
Sekolah Rendah	☐	☐
Sekolah Menengah	☐	☐
Kolej/Politeknik	☐	☐
Universiti	☐	☐
Lain-lain (nyatakan) _____	☐	☐

10. Pekerjaan Ibu bapa:

Pekerjaan	**Ibu**	**Bapa**
Kakitangan Kerajaan	☐	☐
Kakitangan Swasta	☐	☐
Bekerja Sendiri:_____	☐	☐
Guru	☐	☐
Pesara	☐	☐
Tidak bekerja	☐	☐
Lain-lain (nyatakan	☐	☐

11. Pendapatan *Ibu bapa (sebulan)* :

Pendapatan sebulan	**Ibu**	**Bapa**
Kurang dari RM500	☐	☐
RM500 – RM999	☐	☐
RM1,000 – RM1,999	☐	☐
RM2,000 – RM2,999	☐	☐
RM3,000 – RM3,999	☐	☐
RM4,000 – RM4,999	☐	☐
RM5,000 – RM9,999	☐	☐
Lebih dari RM10,000	☐	☐

KERATAN AKHBAR DAN
MAKLUMAT DARIPADA INTERNET

LAMPIRAN B

Keratan Akhbar 1: New Straits Times, Jumaat, 04/03/2004

Getting connected through SchoolNet

By SHARIFAH KASIM

ABOUT 10,000 schools will be connected to SchoolNet, a nationwide broadband infrastructure to provide a high-speed, always-on networking infrastructure, for enabling students and teachers to conduct online collaboration, prepare teaching materials and documents sharing.

Work on the project will be undertaken by GITN Sdn Bhd, which serves as the main contractor, and its solutions partners eB Technologies (M) Sdn Bhd and Mimos Berhad. It is expected to be completed by October this year.

The three companies signed an agreement with the Energy, Communications and Multimedia Ministry in Kuala Lumpur last week for a contract valued at RM874.2 million to implement and manage SchoolNet for a duration of five years.

While the core network is provisioned on a secured Internet protocol virtual private network using the latest multi protocol label switching (MPLS), the local access and last mile technology meanwhile use various broadband technology solutions. The solutions involved are asymmetric digital subscriber line (ADSL), wireless connection using direct sequence spread spectrum wireless protocol, and very small aperture terminal (VSAT). With its capabilities and features, SchoolNet is aimed at boosting effectiveness of the local education system and creating knowledge workers.

Keratan Akhbar 2: Utusan Malaysia, Khamis 04/03/2004

SchoolNet

10,000 sekolah akses Internet

Oleh MARZITA ABDULLAH

LEBIH 7,000 buah sekolah di luar bandar akan menikmati capaian Internet menjelang Oktober tahun ini melalui projek SchoolNet yang bernilai RM874.2 juta.

Sekolah-sekolah berkenaan adalah antara 10,000 sekolah di seluruh negara yang akan dipilih oleh Kementerian Pendidikan untuk menikmati kemudahan tersebut.

Daripada jumlah tersebut sebanyak 5,956 buah adalah sekolah rendah dan 1,087 buah adalah sekolah menengah di kawasan luar bandar manakala di kawasan bandar sebanyak 1,506 sekolah rendah dan 815 sekolah menengah akan menikmati kemudahan itu.

Menurut Menteri Tenaga, Komunikasi dan Multimedia Datuk Amar Leo Moggie, capaian Internet jalur lebar itu akan disalurkan menerusi penerimaan satelit *Very Small Aperture Terminal* (VSAT), teknologi tanpa wayar dan talian digital pelanggan (DSL).

"Pelaksanaan projek itu merupakan usaha kerajaan bagi merapatkan jurang digital antara sekolah luar bandar dan sekolah di bandar," katanya.

Beliau berharap projek tersebut akan dapat dilaksanakan secepat mungkin melalui kerjasama kementeriannya, Kementerian Pendidikan dan *Government's integrated Telecommunications Network* Sdn. Bhd. (GITN Sdn. Bhd.) yang merupakan anak syarikat Telekom Malaysia.

ABDUL RAHIM DAUD

ABDUL Rahim Daud bertukar-tukar dokumen perjanjian dengan Ketua Setiausaha Kementerian Tenaga, Komunikasi dan Multimedia Halim Shafie (kiri) di Kuala Lumpur.

"Projek ini merupakan cabaran besar kepada kerajaan dalam merapatkan sekolah-sekolah di luar bandar manakala aset kemudahan pendidikan yang sama seperti sekolah di bandar," katanya.

Kemudahan

Beliau berkata demikian selepas menyaksikan penyerahan dokumen perjanjian pelaksanaan projek SchoolNet antara kementeriannya dan GITN di Kuala Lumpur, hari ini.

SchoolNet akan menyediakan kemudahan kepada murid dan guru dalam mengakses maklumat dari Internet dan bahan-bahan pendidikan melalui portal.

Ia turut menyediakan Rangkaian Peribadi Virtual (VPN) yang membolehkan guru dan murid bekerjasama secara dalam talian dan berkongsi bahan serta dokumen pendidikan.

SchoolNet juga mampu mengelubungkan 40 komputer pada satu masa tanpa ke Internet selain menyediakan perkhidmatan telefon percuma bagi perkhidmatan Internet.

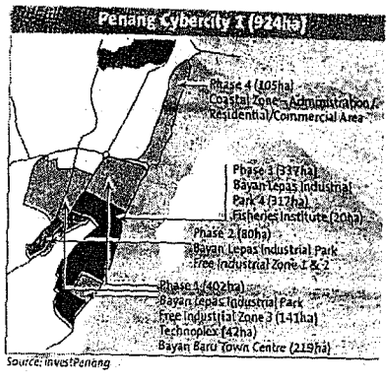
Menurut Pengerusi GITN Datuk Dr. Abdul Rahim Daud, penswastaan teknologi berkenaan telah bermula pada 25 Februari lalu.

Katanya, GITN akan bertanggungjawab terhadap penyelenggaraan SchoolNet bagi tempoh lima tahun.

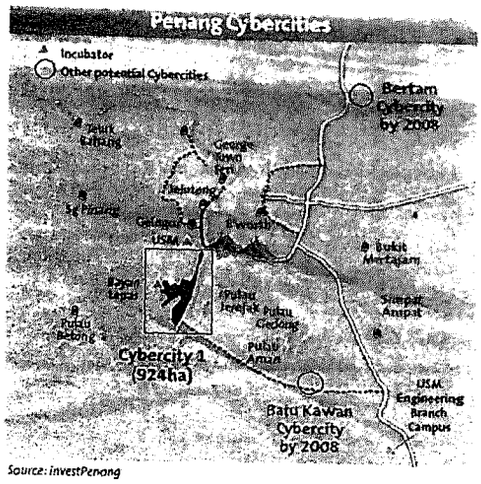
"Manfaat GITN adalah untuk membantu kerajaan dalam sistem pendidikan negara pada masa depan," katanya.

Dalam pada itu sebanyak 5,000 sekolah akan dilengkapi dengan teknologi DSL, sebanyak 2,000 sekolah akan menggunakan VSAT dan 2,000 sekolah lagi akan menggunakan teknologi tanpa wayar.

Bagi memastikan kelancaran pelaksanaan SchoolNet pemantauan dan pengurusan rangkaian akan dilaksanakan melalui Pusat Operasi Rangkaian (NOC) GITN yang akan beroperasi selama 24 jam.



Source: InvestPenang



Source: InvestPenang

MSC comes to Penang

First step in the project's new phase

BY RASLAN SHARIF

DATUK Seri Jamaluddin Jarjis, the Science, Technology and Innovation Minister, was not satisfied.

He was in the midst of a dry run with other participants a day before a grand ceremony to declare Penang a part of the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC), when he ordered a halt to the proceedings.

Something was not quite right.

Jamaluddin was unhappy with a signing ceremony that was to be one of the highlights on the event's agenda, a symbol of Penang's entry into the ranks of Malaysia's cybercities.

"We're not signing an agreement," he told the Multimedia Development Corporation (MDC) officials around him. "We are conferring 'MSC-status' on Penang."

He suggested changes, as the ceremony should be more like, he explained, "a coronation."

And indeed it was. The inauguration of Penang Cybercity 1 late last month signalled both a new phase for the MSC, and a return to the nets of Malaysia's burgeoning ICT (information and communications technology) sector.

A new phase

The expansion of the MSC to Penang is a milestone in the seven-year second phase of the MSC's development which kicked off last year.

"To serve the national IT agenda further, the MSC will no longer be confined to the original zone ... (but) will expand its borders to the rest of the country," Prime Minister Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi declared at the launch of Penang Cybercity 1 on Jan 29.

That agenda has the MSC at its heart. When former Prime Minister Tun Dr Mahathir

Mohamad launched it in 1996, the MSC was positioned as a testbed of innovation for ICT companies, local and foreign.

These MSC-status companies would undertake research, and develop new products and technologies for the world market, creating a high-tech environment whose impact would be felt far beyond the MSC's confines in the Klang Valley.

The companies were given a choice of locations to operate from, including Cyberjaya.

These designated "cybercities" are dispersed within a 15 x 50km area anchored by Kuala Lumpur International Airport in the south, Cyberjaya and Putrajaya in the west, and Kuala Lumpur City Centre (KLCC) in the north.

In addition to Cyberjaya, MSC-status companies also operate out of the Phase 1 sector in Technology Park Malaysia, the Universiti Putra Malaysia-Malaysia Technology Development Corporation Incubation Centre, and Tower Two of the Petronas Twin Towers at KLCC.

While there are now nearly 1,200 MSC-status companies, Penang's designation as the MSC's newest cybercity has little to do with space constraints in accommodating them. In total, the existing cybercities provide more than 3,000ha of space, with Cyberjaya offering the bulk.

But despite being the nation's premier ICT hub, Cyberjaya has still some ways to go before it can completely shed its "backwater" image. Although it now has more buildings than when Dr Mahathir officially opened it in 1999, visitors to Cyberjaya are still greeted by the sight of plentiful open space.

Some MSC-status companies have been reluctant to move there, arguing that "vibrant" Kuala Lumpur and surrounding areas like Petaling Jaya provided a better environment.

Others have said that confining the MSC to the existing cybercities was a "disincentive" to ICT companies, especially foreign ones, that might prefer other locations in Malaysia.

Nationwide MSC

In private, MDC officials say that while the current initiative addresses those concerns, they are not the reason behind the rollout.

The goal behind extending the MSC to Penang and rolling it out to the rest of the country has more to do with turning Malaysia into one giant MSC, they argue.

The rollout takes the form of new cybercities, like Penang, and smaller cybercentres that will serve as the nuclei in the various states to facilitate the growth of ICT and knowledge-based industries, and to help bridge the digital divide, they say.

"It is a significant step in the transformation of Malaysia into a knowledge-driven society and economy," said MDC chairman Tan Sri Abdul Halim Ali.

ICT companies outside of the existing cybercities would be able to take advantage of the benefits and incentives of having MSC status, he added.

MDC's definition of a cybercity is "a self-contained intelligent city with a world-class business and living environment, offering the full suite of the MSC Bill of Guarantees."

The MSC's much touted 10-point Bill of Guarantees has not only been a primary attraction for ICT companies seeking MSC status, it has also been an oft-used justification behind the requirement for MSC-status companies to be located in the cybercities.

Point No 1 is for the MSC to "provide a world-class physical and information infrastructure."

Service providers in the cybercities such as Tenaga Nasional are bound by performance agreements, which call for penalties when they fail to meet the conditions of their service contracts.

"We have to ensure that we live up to our word," said an MDC official.

Living up to such promises is also why the island of Penang was a natural choice as the first cybercity outside of the Klang Valley.

The island has a strong semiconductor manufacturing industry, which requires top-notch quality of service when it comes to things like power and water supply.

"Being well-developed, we were compliant with most of the criteria (to become a cybercity) before we even started," Penang Chief Minister Tan Sri Koh Tsu Koon said in his speech at the launch.

Out of the 149-point qualifying criteria, Penang Cybercity 1 was already fully-compliant

● TURN TO PAGE 14

Pelajar berilmu harapan negara – Hishammuddin

HULU LANGAT 29 Jan. – Malaysia memerlukan para pelajar yang mempunyai sikap kendiri dan nilai jati diri selain mampu menguasai ilmu sains dan teknologi bagi menghadapi masa depan yang lebih mencabar dan berdaya saing.

Nilai-nilai positif seperti kebolehan berinteraksi dan berkomunikasi, berfikiran positif, bersemangat sepasukan dan bekerjasama akan membolehkan mereka turut bersaing di peringkat antarabangsa.

Menteri Pelajaran, Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Tun Hussein berkata, sikap dan nilai tersebut hanya boleh dipupuk menerusi latihan dan pendedahan berterusan terutama menerusi aktiviti-aktiviti luar bilik darjah.

"Langkah ini seiring dengan hasrat Perdana Menteri yang mahu pendidikan bersepadu di peringkat awal diberi tumpuan dalam memastikan para pelajar mempunyai persediaan asas yang kukuh untuk menjalani kehidupan," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian dalam ucapan perasmian Projek Tekad peringkat Selangor di Pusat Kokurikulum Jabatan Pelajaran Negeri, Kem Tekali, di sini hari ini. Teks ucapannya dibacakan oleh Setiausaha Parlimen kementeriannya, P. Komala Devi.

Sebanyak 176 pelajar tingkatan lima dari 10 sekolah di seluruh Selangor menyertai projek tiga hari itu yang dianjurkan oleh Dewan Profesional Muda Malaysia (Promuda) dengan kerjasama RHB Capital Berhad.

Projek ini dikendalikan oleh tenaga profesional muda secara sukarela yang bertindak sebagai abang atau kakak dan tokoh teladan para pelajar, bertujuan merangsang mereka menerusi perkongsian pengalaman hidup.

Menurut Hishammuddin, pendidikan adalah asas paling utama dalam pembentukan sesebuah negara dan kemajuannya banyak diukur oleh kemampuan sistem pendidikan yang menyediakan sumber tenaga yang mencukupi dan relevan.

"Tugas ini bagaimanapun tidak seharusnya dipikul oleh kementerian sahaja sebaliknya semua pihak termasuk NGO (pertubuhan bukan kerajaan) dan swasta, diseru untuk membantu melahirkan generasi berilmu, berkemahiran dan berketerampilan," katanya.

P. KOMALA DEVI memberi semangat kepada sebahagian pelajar tingkatan lima dari 10 sekolah di seluruh negara yang menyertai Projek Tekad di Kem Tekali, Selangor, semalam.

Sehubungan itu katanya, kementerian amat mengalu-alukan sumbangan seperti sukarelawan profesional muda dalam Projek Tekad yang sanggup turun padang menyumbang masa dan tenaga mencapai wawasan kementerian dan kerajaan.

Keratan Akhbar 4: Mingguan Malaysia, Ahad, 30/01/2005

Keratan Akhbar 5: Utusan Malaysia, Sabtu, 11/09/2004

20,000 kunjungi Ekspo MSC

KUALA LUMPUR 10 Sept.– Kira-kira 20,000 pengunjung membanjiri Ekspo Koridor Raya Multimedia (MSC) yang berlangsung di Mines, Seri Kembangan baru-baru ini.

Ia menggabungkan tiga pameran iaitu Ekspo dan Forum Komunikasi Asian dan Multimedia (ACM), Ekspo MSC dan Ekspo E-Perniagaan Kebangsaan.

Pameran empat hari itu menerima kunjungan daripada pelbagai golongan.

Mereka terdiri daripada golongan profesional teknologi maklumat (IT), penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D), perkhidmatan keselamatan serta sistem multimedia dan komunikasi.

Pelbagai peralatan canggih dipamerkan antaranya ialah sistem komunikasi mudah-alih berasaskan laman web, multimedia tanpa wayar, jalur lebar, e-keselamatan dan peralatan pengesan kereta menggunakan komputer.

Selain itu, pengunjung dapat melihat penggunaan aplikasi-aplikasi perdana MSC sedia ada dari dekat.

Ia meliputi Mykad, sekolah bestari, kerajaan elektronik dapat mengubah cara pentadbiran kerajaan menjadi lebih interaktif dan pantas.

Turut menarik perhatian ialah pameran Sistem Informasi Geografi Telekom Malaysia iaitu peta digital 'pintar' yang dapat mengesan lokasi dengan maklumat lengkap.

Pengurus divisyen Perkhidmatan Data Telekom Malaysia Berhad, Bukhri Yusoff berkata, ia membolehkan pengguna merancang perjalanan, membuat kajian mengenai kawasan dan sebagainya dengan lebih efektif.

Selain daripada TM GIS, Telekom turut menawarkan perkhidmatan perkhidmatan clip (sms) pada talian di rumah dan pelbagai lagi.

Berita Malaysia
- Am
- Ekonomi
- Sukan
- Rencana
- Cuaca
- Berita Wilayah

- Berita Dunia
- Berita Bahasa Arab
- Siaran Media Eksklusif
- Galeri Foto
- Arkib Berita
- Pautan
- Waktu Solat
- Kalendar
- Cuti Umum
- Senarai PLKN
- Jawatan Kosong
- Tahukah Anda

UNDIAN

Isu paling perlu diberi perhatian pada musim cuti perayaan:

- Pengguna jalan raya tidak berdisiplin
- Ulat jual tiket palsu dan bas ekspres haram
- Mercun haram terus dijual dan dimain
- Kejadian pecah rumah berlaku di bandar besar
- Stesen TV menyiarkan terlalu banyak hiburan
- Pengunjung kota mengotorkan taman dan jalan
- Penguatkuasa undang-undang tidak amanah

Undi!

Keputusan :: Senarai Undian

Am

29 Januari, 2005 16:16 PM

Jangan Hadkan ICT Kepada Golongan Elit, Kata Abdullah

PULAU PINANG, 29 Jan (Bernama) -- Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi berkata teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT) tidak sepatutnya bersifat elitis tetapi hendaklah dimanfaatkan dalam kehidupan harian seluruh rakyat Malaysia.

Perdana Menteri berkata setiap rakyat perlu didedahkan secukupnya dengan ICT supaya mereka dapat menggunakannya untuk meningkatkan taraf kehidupan baik dalam bidang pertanian, urusan perniagaan, penyelidikan mahupun kerja sekolah.

Beliau berkata sekiranya ramai rakyat mengguna pakai ICT, kerajaan dapat menggunakannya untuk menyediakan perkhidmatan lebih baik dan pantas kepada mereka.

"Kita tak boleh mengharapkan sesuatu yang kita lakukan cara lama itu mencapai kejayaan dengan cepat dan cekap. Kita semua harus meningkatkan kemampuan sendiri, beri tambah nilai kepada diri sendiri dan belajar menggunakan teknologi untuk menjadikan kehidupan kita lebih baik," katanya ketika melancarkan Penang Cybercity dan kempen "My Malaysia, MyMSC" di sini Sabtu.

Hadri sama Ketua Menteri Tan Sri Dr Koh Tsu Koon, Pengerusi Perbadanan Pembangunan Multimedia (MDC) Tan Sri Abdul Halim Ali dan ketua pegawai eksekutif MDC Datuk Dr Mohamed Arif Nun.

Abdullah berkata dengan kemajuan ICT di Malaysia, sudah tiba masanya kerajaan menyokong pembangunan Koridor Raya Multimedia (MSC) di luar Lembah Klang, dengan pelancaran Penang Cybercity dan kemudiannya di Taman Teknologi Tinggi Kulim.

Beliau menyifatkan pelancaran Penang Cybercity di Bayan Lepas sebagai satu lagi kejayaan dalam pertumbuhan MSC dan untuk meluaskan industri ICT di seluruh negara.

Perdana Menteri berkata bagi memenuhi agenda ICT negara, MSC tidak lagi terhad kepada kawasan asal seluas 15km kali 50km yang ditetapkan semasa penubuhannya.

"Berdasarkan pengalaman tujuh tahun lepas, MSC akan meluaskan sempadannya bagi menyebarkan pertumbuhan MSC dan ICT ke lebih banyak kawasan di Malaysia," katanya.

Pembesaran itu melibatkan rangkaian bandar siber dan pusat siber yang akan diwujudkan berperingkat-peringkat sehingga ianya siap pada 2010.

"Dengan pelancaran ini, saya ingin melihat satu kebangkitan ICT di Pulau Pinang. Dengan perkembangan ini, saya ingin melihat satu pertumbuhan perniagaan berasaskan ICT di Pulau Pinang bagi membantu memajukan lagi industri elektronik dan semikonduktor yang telah lama bertapak di Pulau

NITC rumus inisiatif laksana Sekolah Bestari

Oleh Mohd Fuad Razali

KUALA LUMPUR: Kerajaan akan menggunakan pelbagai pendekatan serta menggalakkan pembabitan sektor swasta untuk mencapai hasrat menjadikan semua sekolah sebagai Sekolah Bestari menjelang akhir tahun depan.

Menteri Pelajaran, Datuk Hishammuddin Hussein, berkata Majlis Teknologi Maklumat Kebangsaan (NITC) sudah merumuskan inisiatif peringkat kebangsaan untuk memperluaskan pelaksanaan konsep Sekolah Bestari daripada 88 sekolah perintis ke sekolah lain di seluruh negara.

Beliau yang enggan menjelaskan lebih lanjut mengenai usaha berkenaan kerana memerlukan kelulusan Kabinet, sebaliknya berkata memorandum Kabinet sudah diedarkan kepada semua agensi terbabit untuk ulasan.

"Jika sudah ada keputusan, jumlah sekolah yang dapat kita babitkan dengan menggunakan inisiatif teknologi maklumat ini dapat di perluaskan.

"Perkara penting sekarang ialah dengan peruntukan terhad itu kita mahu memperoleh faedah terbaik dan sebanyak mungkin sekolah mendapat manfaat," katanya selepas mesyuarat mingguan Kementerian Pelajaran, semalam.

Sabtu lalu, Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi mengumumkan kerajaan akan menggunakan pendekatan baru menjadikan semua sekolah sebagai Sekolah Bestari dengan membekalkan peralatan dan kemudahan teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT).

Menerusi pendekatan itu, pembinaan Sekolah Bestari tidak diperlukan lagi kerana membabitkan peruntukan besar, sebaliknya sekolah sedia ada dinaikkan taraf dan dilengkapi kemudahan ICT.

Hishammuddin yakin penggunaan pelbagai pendekatan yang membabitkan penerusan inisiatif ICT oleh kementerian serta pihak swasta dapat membantu mencapai sasaran.

"Jika kita gabungkan semua, saya rasa tidak ada sebab tidak boleh dicapai. Jika tidak boleh 10,000 sekolah pun, sebahagian besar sekolah akan mendapat manfaat dan pulangan nilai tambah berbanding sebelum ini," katanya.

Menerusi pendekatan itu, pembinaan Sekolah Bestari tidak diperlukan lagi kerana membabitkan peruntukan besar, sebaliknya sekolah sedia ada dinaikkan taraf dan dilengkapi kemudahan ICT.

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Hishammuddin juga berkata, penyeragaman jadual waktu untuk meningkatkan kualiti pendidikan menerusi penggunaan ICT tidak akan membabitkan semua sekolah kerana ada sekolah dua sesi dan ada yang tiada kelengkapan ICT mencukupi.

"Perdana Menteri minta saya perjelaskan bahawa kita tidak berhasrat menyeragamkan jadual waktu sedia ada kerana saya tahu dan Perdana Menteri pun tahu ada sekolah dua sesi dan seumpamanya," katanya.

"Ia juga tidak boleh merangkumi semua sekolah. Bagaimanapun, kita perlu bermula di mana-mana dan saya rasa tidak ada masalah untuk kita melihat secara positif perkara ini," katanya.

Hishammuddin berkata, apa yang dimaksudkan oleh Perdana Menteri ialah penyeragaman itu dilakukan dengan mengambil kira kemudahan di sekolah.

"Misalnya, jika kita mengenal pasti subjek seperti Geografi, penyeragaman untuk subjek itu tidak akan menimbulkan masalah jika sekolah itu ada kemudahan mempelajarinya menerusi televisyen, radio, rakaman siaran atau persidangan video.

"Ini pendekatan yang rasional dan logik serta dapat mengelakkan pembaziran serta pertindihan. Inisiatif ini selari dengan janji kerajaan, iaitu menggunakan mandat yang diberikan dengan bijaksana dan tidak ada pembaziran dalam penggunaan dana awam," katanya.

Keratan Akhbar 8: Berita Harian, Isnin, 05/07/2004

Pertingkat pengetahuan ICT pelajar, pendidik

KEPUTUSAN kerajaan untuk menaikkan taraf semua 10,000 sekolah di seluruh negara sebagai sekolah pintar dengan dilengkapi kemudahan teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT), sekali gus tidak lagi membina sekolah bestari adalah langkah tepat yang sewajarnya mendapat sokongan semua pihak. Ia selaras dengan program lima tahun Rakan Pembelajaran yang dilancarkan minggu lalu bertujuan meningkatkan penguasaan guru dan pelajar dalam ICT menerusi penggunaan teknologi, program dan latihan bagi membolehkan mereka mencapai potensi sebenar masing-masing. Kita juga amat berharap usaha berkenaan dapat mengurangkan jurang digital di antara sekolah di bandar dan luar bandar.

Apa yang pasti, usaha berkenaan akan memberi peluang kepada semua pelajar mendapat pendedahan mengenai ICT berbanding program sekolah bestari yang hanya tertumpu kepada sekolah tertentu saja, mengambil masa lama untuk dilaksanakan dan membabitkan perbelanjaan besar. Bagaimanapun, apa yang lebih penting sekarang ialah memastikan program berkenaan berjalan lancar. Kita tidak mahu usaha menaikkan taraf sekolah berkenaan menerima nasib sama seperti projek pembinaan makmal komputer yang menghadapi pelbagai masalah sebelum ini. Untuk itu, kita berharap Kementerian Pelajaran dapat merancang usaha berkenaan dengan teliti, bukan secara tergesa-gesa.

Selaras langkah itu, kita menyambut baik saranan Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi supaya jadual di semua sekolah diseragamkan bagi memudahkan usaha mempertingkatkan kualiti pendidikan melalui penggunaan kemudahan ICT, termasuk TV pendidikan dan persidangan video. Melalui pendekatan itu, kita berharap pelajar di seluruh negara dapat mengikuti huraian guru pakar, terutama bagi mata pelajaran Sains dan Matematik, melalui ICT atau visual televisyen. Ini secara tidak langsung dapat membantu sekolah yang menghadapi masalah kekurangan guru serta kemudahan tertentu untuk mempertingkatkan kefahaman pelajar dalam sesuatu mata pelajaran.

Bagaimanapun, dalam keghairahan meningkatkan kemudahan dan memberi pendedahan ICT kepada pelajar, kita sewajarnya tidak melupakan tanggungjawab yang lebih penting ialah memupuk nilai moral yang tinggi di kalangan pelajar supaya ICT tidak disalah gunakan sehingga mengikis nilai moral. Selain itu, Kementerian Pelajaran juga perlu melengkapkan dan melatih guru dengan ilmu ICT terlebih dulu supaya mereka dapat menggunakan kemudahan yang disediakan dengan sebaiknya. Kita tidak mahu segala kemudahan berkenaan terbiar dan matlamat sebenar tidak dapat dicapai hanya kerana guru yang bertanggungjawab gagal melaksanakan tugas dengan berkesan.

Keratan Akhbar 9: Utusan Malaysia, Rabu, 18/08/2004

MSC jana 60 ribu peluang pekerjaan

Oleh LAUPA JUNUS

KIRA-KIRA 60,000 pekerjaan dijangka dapat dijana menerusi inisiatif yang diranceang oleh tiga pihak berkaitan industri sumber luar dan perkhidmatan perkongsian di bawah Koridor Raya Multimedia (MSC) menjelang 2008.

Matlamat tersebut merupakan satu daripada sasaran hasil gabungan kerjasama tiga pihak yang melibatkan Perbadanan Pembangunan Multimedia (MDC), Persatuan Industri Komputer Malaysia (Pikom) dan Malaysia Debt Ventures Berhad (MDV).

Tiga matlamat lain ialah kira-kira 20 peratus daripada jumlah pekerjaan tersebut dijana oleh syarikat tempatan dan 10 peratus pekerjaan tersebut menghasilkan produk baru.

Satu lagi sasaran ialah supaya teknologi Malaysia atau MSC dapat dipasarkan ke peringkat antarabangsa.

Menteri Sains, Teknolgi dan Inovasi, Datuk Dr. Jamaludin Jarjis berkata, kerajaan bukan sahaja mahu melihat perkembangan dalam ICT meningkatkan jumlah tenaga kerja tetapi juga menambah nilai ekonomi industri berkenaan.

"Sebab itulah inisiatif tiga pihak ini penting kerana masing-masing memainkan peranan penting, terutama bagi penyediaan pembiayaan bagi membolehkan lebih banyak lagi syarikat masuk ke dalam industri ini," katanya.

Beliau menyatakan demikian selepas menyaksikan majlis menandatangani perjanjian kerjasama antara MDC, MDV dan Pikom di Cyberjaya, baru-baru ini.

Menerusi perjanjian itu, MDC akan menyediakan insentif percukaian, manakala MDV menyediakan bantuan dana.

Pikom pula berfungsi mempromosi dan menyelaras program berkaitan industri perkhidmatan perkongsian.

Antara aktiviti yang dirancang menerusi perjanjian itu ialah mengadakan program kesedaran, perkongsian pengetahuan, pemasaran menerusi pelbagai saluran dan platform dan menerbitkan pangkalan data syarikat pembekal perkhidmatan perkongsian tempatan.

Aktiviti lain termasuk melaksanakan program penurunan kos pensijilan kualiti dan akreditasi syarikat serta membangunkan latihan khas industri dan memantau program untuk meningkatkan jumlah bilangan kumpulan yang berkerumpuan.

Menurut Jamaludin, pertumbuhan pesat industri ICT terbukti sejak beberapa tahun kebelakangan termasuk jangkaan nilai pasaran perkhidmatan perkongsian global menjelang 2008 dianggarkan RM1.9 trilion. Malaysia pula kini telah diletakkan pada kedudukan ketiga dalam Indeks Penarikan Lokasi Luar Pesisir (OLAI) berdasarkan kajian oleh AT Kearney.

JAMALUDIN JARJIS

Malaysia sertai Ekspo ICT Antarabangsa Bangkok

MALAYSIA akan menyertai Ekspo ICT Antarabangsa Bangkok bermula hari ini hingga Ahad ini di Pusat Pameran dan Konvensyen IMPACT, Thailand sebagai langkah mempertingkatkan perdagangan antara negara Asean, khususnya dalam bidang teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT).

Multimedia Development Corp Sdn Bhd (MDC) dalam kenyataan akhbar di Kuala Lumpur, berkata langkah Malaysia menyertai pameran berkenaan sebahagian daripada tindakan mempromosikan inisiatif Koridor Raya Multimedia (MSC) ke pasaran global.

"Perwakilan Malaysia diterajui Menteri Tenaga, Komunikasi dan Air, Datuk Seri Dr Lim Keng Yaik itu dijangka meneroka petunjuk baru ekonomi dan perkongsian berpotensi," katanya.

"Dalam semangat MoU ditandatangani baru-baru ini, MDC bangga ia dapat memainkan peranan dalam menyokong hubungan dua hala antara kedua-dua negara dan pada masa sama mengadakan platform bagi syarikat MSC kita untuk memperagakan produk, perkhidmatan dan penyelesaian mereka," kata Naib Presiden MDC, Kamil Othman.

Beliau berkata, MDC dan Agensi Pembangunan Sains & Teknologi Negara Thailand (NSTDA) menandatangani memorandum persefahaman yang memberi tumpuan kepada usaha mempertingkatkan perkongsian penyelidikan & pembangunan, pelaburan dan usaha sama bersifat ICT.

Serentak dengan ekspo itu, Forum Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif bertemakan 'Pertembungan ICT dengan Kerjasama Lingkaran Asia-Pasifik dan Implikasinya terhadap Kekayaan Negara dan Korporat', akan diadakan bagi mewujudkan satu platform bagi Thailand dan ekonomi Asia Pasifik yang lain melahirkan, bertukar dan mempelajari gagasan, inovasi dan amalan betul bersama peserta terkemuka dunia.

Keratan Akhbar 11: Utusan Malaysia, Jumaat, 03/09/2004

Usaha kerajaan majukan MSC bantu rapatkan jurang digital

PUTRAJAYA 2 Sept. — Usaha kerajaan untuk memberikan tumpuan kepada beberapa aspek dalam pembangunan Koridor Raya Multimedia (MSC) akan membantu merapatkan jurang digital dan membolehkan rakyat menikmati faedah daripada perkembangan teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT).

Ahli-ahli Panel Penasihat Antarabangsa (IAP) MSC berkata, fokus yang bakal diberikan terhadap pembangunan sumber manusia dan perkembangan industri kecil dan sederhana itu juga secara langsung akan mengukuhkan perkembangan ICT di negara ini.

Pengerusi Cyber Century Forum, Diana Lady Dougan berkata, tumpuan kepada bidang-bidang tertentu perlu diberikan terutamanya kepada generasi muda di bawah umur 16 tahun bagi memastikan perkembangan ICT dapat diteruskan.

"Mereka yang dalam umur inilah yang akan memastikan kejayaan pelaksanaan pelan ICT, jadi sebarang dasar pembangunan perlu difokuskan kepada mereka ini, katanya.

Dougan menambah, perluasan MSC di bawah Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi, ke bandar-bandar siber mini iaitu Pulau Pinang dan Kulim juga akan meluaskan lagi pemahaman rakyat mengenai ICT.

Beliau berkata demikian pada sesi rehat Mesyuarat IAP-MSC yang berlangsung di Pusat Konvensyen Putrajaya, di sini hari ini. Mesyuarat dua hari itu dirasmikan oleh Perdana Menteri awal hari ini.

Menurut Dougan, tumpuan terhadap bidang-bidang khusus juga akan membolehkan MSC itu menepati semua kehendak orang ramai yang digembar-gemburkan sejak penubuhan koridor itu lapan tahun lalu.

"Malaysia sebelum ini cuba untuk melakukan terlalu banyak perkara dalam satu masa, jadi sekarang ini mereka boleh berusaha memperbaiki lagi pelaksanaannya, kata beliau.

Sementara itu, Presiden Alcatel Asia Pasifik, Christian Reinaudo berkata, MSC merupakan satu inisiatif yang baik daripada kerajaan Malaysia bukan sahaja untuk rakyat dan pihak swasta di negara ini tetapi juga syarikat dari luar negara.

"Kami menerima pelbagai maklumat daripada kerajaan negara ini dan kami juga berpeluang untuk menyampaikan maklumat kami kepada mereka, katanya.

Menurutnya, keyakinan Alcatel terhadap MSC digambarkan melalui keputusan syarikat multinasional itu untuk menjadikan Malaysia sebagai pusat perniagaannya di rantau Asia Tenggara.

"Kami juga telah memberikan komitmen untuk melabur sebanyak RM200 juta di Malaysia dalam masa empat hingga lima tahun akan datang, tegasnya.

Pengerusi Satyam Computer Services Ltd., Ramalinga Raju pula berkata, MSC merupakan lokasi pelaburan yang menarik bagi syarikat-syarikat ICT memandangkan kerajaan Malaysia telah menunjukkan tahap profesionalisme yang tinggi dalam membangunkan projek-projek berkaitan.

"Kerajaan Malaysia adalah amat konsisten dalam membangunkan projek ICT dan ini akan membolehkan matlamat menjadi negara k-Ekonomi tercapai dengan mudah, katanya.

Keratan Akhbar 12: New Straits Times, Isnin, 17/01/2005

Gaining more from Govt ICT efforts

By SHARIFAH KASIM
skasim@nstp.com.my

CITIZENS would be the main group to benefit from information and communications technology (ICT) initiatives undertaken by the Government this year.

Among the efforts in strengthening the educational system are computerisation programmes and bridging the digital divide programmes.

Even efforts to boost the industry such as research and development, and deployment of the next phase of the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC) project through the rolling out of cyber cities would have the "people" element.

Within the public sector, there will also be continued initiatives to improve on its operations by investing in ICT solutions.

"Other initiatives that we expect the Government to be looking into include enhancement of its delivery systems, implementation of score card systems to track performance, development of ICT strategy and roadmap for agencies and ministries," said Woon Tai Hai, KPMG Business Advisory Sdn Bhd's executive director.

Another area of ICT spending by the Government, he said, will be systems relating to the goods service tax or GST, which is targeted to be introduced in the country in 2007.

He added that the public sector spending on ICT will still be healthy this year, judging from a sizeable amount of the RM5.2 billion allocated for ICT-related programmes during the Eighth Malaysia Plan, which sees 2005 as its last year.

A global trend that would likely affect ICT spending in the public sector is an increasing push for lower cost software, which has propelled the emergence and popularity of open source.

"We believe the Government will be reviewing this and formulate a framework and policy on the adoption of open source and this may have an impact on the ICT platform for the public sector in going forward," said Woon.

On the performance of the ICT sector as a whole, Woon said there are more good news.

"International Data Corp (IDC) expects the market to maintain ICT spending momentum of 11 per cent growth this year. In Asia-Pacific, excluding Japan, research agencies are confident of a continuous positive growth of this market," he said.

However, most of this growth will be driven primarily by China and India.

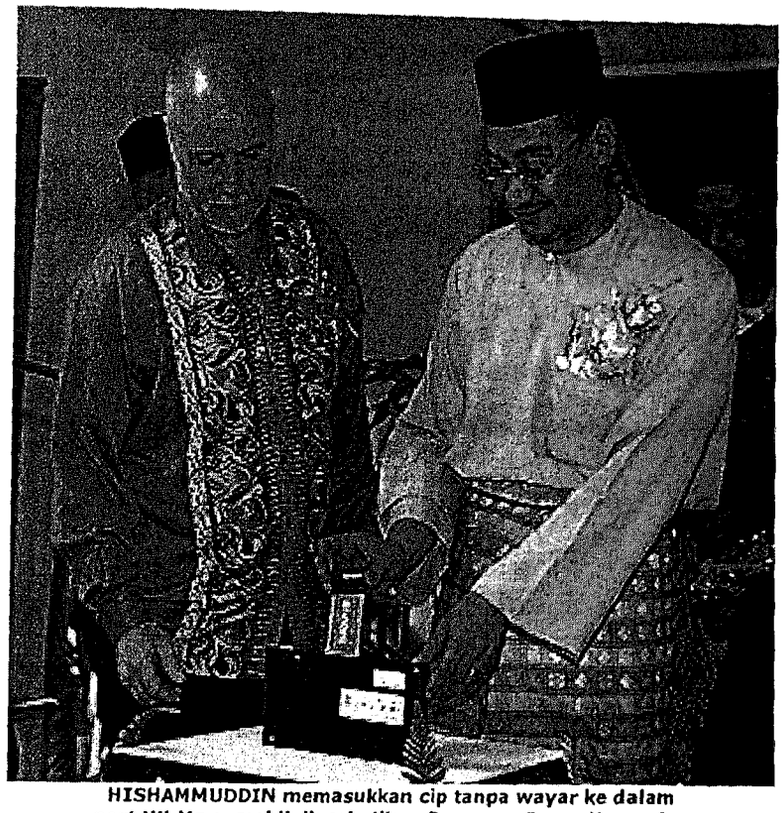
"IDC projected that the China's ICT market will grow by 19 per cent to US$30 billion (RM114 billion), which will account for about one-third of the overall ICT spending in the region," Woon added.

http://www.bharian.com.my/m/BHarian/Monday/Komputer/20050314061946/Article/

Selasa 15 Mac 2005

2,000 Sekolah Manfaat Teknologi Intel

Oleh Khairul Anuar Abdul Samad



HISHAMMUDDIN memasukkan cip tanpa wayar ke dalam port Wi-Max sambil diperhatikan Pengurus Besar Kumpulan Pemasaran dan Jualan Intel Asia Pasifik, Gerry Greeve, tanda pelancaran projek nasional teknologi tanpa wayar. – Gambar oleh Shahrul M Zain.

KIRA-KIRA 2,000 sekolah di seluruh negara akan menikmati kemudahan penggunaan teknologi tanpa wayar yang memanfaatkan sistem rangkaian setempat tanpa wayar (WLAN) berasaskan 802.11b daripada Intel Corp (Intel) menjelang akhir tahun depan.

Penggunaan teknologi WLAN berasaskan 802.11b melalui projek teknologi tanpa wayar ini akan meningkatkan integrasi teknologi dalam pendidikan yang sekali gus dilihat mampu membantu memodenkan persekitaran pembelajaran negara. Menteri Pelajaran, Datuk Seri Hishammuddin Tun Hussein, berkata sebagai perintis bagi projek teknologi tanpa wayar ini, kementerian mengenal pasti 800 sekolah yang mana pelaksanaannya akan membabitkan dua fasa.Katanya, fasa pertama dijangka membabitkan 157 sekolah manakala 643 lagi untuk fasa kedua yang mana kementerian berharap teknologi berkenaan dapat diguna pakai menjelang pertengahan Mac tahun ini.

"Penggunaan teknologi tanpa wayar ini amat penting untuk sektor pendidikan negara yang mana sekiranya maklum balas diterima adalah positif, kementerian merancang untuk mengembangkan program berteknologi tinggi ini ke 1,200 sekolah lagi di seluruh negara menjelang akhir tahun depan. "Saya harap program ini tidak hanya hebat ketika majlis pelancarannya saja, malah hasilnya hendaklah sehebat ini kerana ia akan menentukan hala tuju masa depan negara," katanya.

Beliau berkata demikian pada majlis pelancaran projek nasional teknologi tanpa wayar dengan kerjasama Intel di SMK (Felda) Kahang Timur, Kluang Johor, Jumaat lalu.

Projek teknologi tanpa wayar ini adalah sebahagian rancangan lima tahun kementerian Pelajaran ke arah membangunkan piawaian pendidikan bertaraf dunia untuk negara selain menyokong penggunaan 49,000 laptop berteknologi mudah alih Centrino Intel untuk semua guru di seluruh negara.

Hishamuddin berkata, pelaksanaan projek ini penting kerana ia membuktikan kementerian pelajaran sentiasa mengalukan perkongsian pintar dengan sebarang agensi dan syarikat swasta yang berminat membantu merealisasikan usaha kerajaan khususnya merapatkan keadaan jurang digital.

Katanya, sehingga kini beberapa projek secara perkongsian sudah dilaksanakan pada peringkat perintis dengan membabitkan organisasi tertentu terutama berteknologi tinggi antaranya seperti e-pembelajaran dengan United Multimedia dan Sun Microsystem.

"Selain itu ia membabitkan projek rintis e-learning melalui Program Pembangunan Bangsa-bangsa Bersatu bersama Coca-Cola, Komputer Nasional bersama DRB Hicom, e-learning dengan Apple Computer, komputer tablet membabitkan Microsoft dan pengkomputeran tablet hasil kerjasama dengan Multimedia Development Corp (MDC)," katanya.

Pinang," katanya.

MSC terus memainkan peranan dalam membangunkan industri ICT Malaysia dan telah berjaya mewujudkan 19,000 pekerjaan berasaskan maklumat, menjana RM1.2 billon hasil eksport ICT dan menarik pelaburan sebanyak RM419 juta dalam bidang penyelidikan dan pembangunan (R&D).

Malaysia merupakan negara ketiga paling menarik di dunia sebagai tempat yang menyediakan perkhidmatan penyumberan luar, dan setakat ini menarik 49 syarikat berkaitan dengan mewujudkan 8,000 pekerjaan.

"Terdapat banyak peluang dalam bidang ini. Saya yakin lebih banyak pekerjaan berasaskan maklumat, lebih banyak syarikat teknologi dan lebih banyak eksport ICT dapat diwujudkan jika MSC terus maju, bukan saja daripada segi lokasinya tetapi juga daripada segi operasinya," kata Perdana Menteri.

Oleh itu, katanya, MSC perlu menjadi lebih menarik dan efektif daripada pesaing-pesaingnya di negara lain agar sektor ICT dapat berkembang ke peringkat dunia.

Abdullah berkata MSC bukan saja mengenai usaha mendapatkan pekerjaan dan pendapatan secara cepat, tetapi ia mempunyai matlamat sosio-ekonomi khususnya dalam mengurangkan jurang digital antara Lembah Klang dan tempat lain di negara ini serta antara kawasan bandar dan luar bandar.

Katanya kerajaan akan menyediakan peruntukan secukupnya dalam Rancangan Malaysia Kesembilan nanti bagi menjayakan pelaksanaan langkah MSC seterusnya yang akan memberi tumpuan kepada kerajaan elektronik dan komuniti elektronik, khususnya dalam menyediakan perkhidmatan kepada kawasan luar bandar.

Beliau berkata walaupun Cyberjaya akan terus menjadi teras kepada projek MSC, prestasi masa depan Cyberjaya berbanding bandar siber MSC yang lain bergantung kepada keberkesanan dan keazaman penggunanya di peringkat tempatan.

"Saya ingin melihat bagaimana ini dapat dicapai. Saya yakin saingan secara sihat antara bandar-bandar siber MSC ini akan memberi manfaat kepada seluruh negara," kata Perdana Menteri.

Penang Cybercity, yang diuruskan oleh kerajaan Pulau Pinang, merangkumi kawasan perindustrian Bayan Lepas, Bayan Mutiara dan sebahagian Bayan Baru.

-- BERNAMA

The 8th IAP on the News

Empat acara ICT meriahkan mesyuarat IAP-MSC
4 August 2004, Utusan Malaysia

MESYUARAT Tahunan Panel Penasihat Antarabangsa (IAP) Koridor Raya Multimedia (MSC) kelapan (IAP-8) yang akan diadakan dari 2 hingga 4 September ini akan diiringi oleh empat acara berkaitan teknologi maklumat dan komunikasi (ICT).

Empat majlis tersebut ialah Sidang Kemuncak Perniagaan MSC, Ekspo MSC dan dua acara yang baru diperkenalkan tahun ini iaitu Forum Keusahawanan MSC serta Minggu Multimedia Kreatif MSC.

Mesyuarat IAP-MSC kali ini juga buat pertama kalinya akan dipengerusikan oleh Perdana Menteri, Datuk Seri Abdullah Ahmad Badawi.

Perdana Menteri juga akan menyampaikan ucaptama pada Sidang Kemuncak Perniagaan MSC yang diadakan pada 1 dan 2 September dengan tema 'Kelebihan Sumber Luar Asia Pasifik' (Asia Pacific Outsourcing Plus).

Pengerusi penganjur jawatankuasa IAP-MSC kelapan, Ungku Harun Al-Rashid Ahmad berkata, beberapa tokoh ICT tempatan yang bukan ahli IAP juga akan dijemput dan diberi peluang berucap dalam mesyuarat kali ini.

"Bagaimanapun, kami belum menentukan tokoh ICT tempatan atau pemimpin syarikat multinasional di negara ini yang akan menghadiri mesyuarat itu," katanya pada persidangan berita mengenai mesyuarat itu di Cyberjaya, baru-baru ini.

Forum Usahawan Teknologi MSC akan diadakan pada 4 September bertujuan mewujudkan platform bagi membantu usahawan teknologi Malaysia memperkembangkan perniagaan mereka.

Ahli-ahli panel forum itu termasuklah Pierre Omidyar, pengasas laman web lelong terkenal dunia, e-Bay dan Tony Fernandes, Ketua Pegawai Eksekutif AirAsia Sdn. Bhd.

Minggu Multimedia Kreatif MSC yang dijadualkan berlangsung dari 2 hingga 5 September, diadakan bagi mempertingkatkan kesedaran mengenai langkah-langkah yang diambil oleh industri kandungan kreatif tempatan.

Acara itu akan menampilkan penayangan filem, persembahan muzikal dan pameran karya kreatif yang diadakan di sekitar Cyberjaya seperti di Pusat Aplikasi Perdana MSC dan Limkokwing University College of Creative Technology.

Naib Presiden, Multimedia Development Corporation (MDC), Kamil Othman berkata, ia ditujukan kepada belia dan memperkenalkan cara-cara bagaimana ICT boleh memperkasakan bakat kreatif mereka.

"Selain itu, kita juga mahu seluruh penduduk di Lembah Klang menikmati dan bergembira dengan industri kreatif dan multimedia tempatan," katanya.

Sementara itu, Ekspo MSC yang diadakan Pusat Pameran MINES akan memberi peluang kepada orang ramai mendapatkan maklumat mengenai aplikasi dan inovasi ICT yang dijana oleh projek MSC. Sidang Kemuncak Perniagaan MSC pula akan membincangkan mengenai usaha mempertingkatkan perniagaan sumber luar dan bagaimana ia memberi faedah kepada Malaysia.

"Selain India dan China, Malaysia dikenalpasti sebagai pusat sumber luar yang terbaik untuk rantau

ini," kata Ungku Harun.

Ekspo bertajuk "Asia Pacific Outsourcing Plus" yang merupakan salah satu acara serantau pertama berkaitan sumber luar dan perkhidmatan perkongsian itu dijangka menarik 300 peserta tempatan dan dari luar negara.

Jadual persidangan kali ini ialah:

- Mesyuarat IAP MSC di Pusat Konvensyen Putrajaya.
  2-4 September 2004
- Sidang Kemuncak Perniagaan MSC di Pusat Konvensyen Putrajaya.
  1 & 2 September 2004
- Ekspo MSC di Pusat pameran MINES
  2 hingga 5 September 2004
- Forum Keusahawanan MSC di Cyberview Lodge Resort, Cyberjaya.
  4 September
- Minggu Multimedia Kreatif MSC
  2 - 5 September 2004.

close

Tue, 15 Mar, 2005 Jaring Internet Magazine
http://www.magazine.jaring.my
Bajet 2004: Cadangan Berkaitan ICT dan Internet

12 September - Semasa membentangkan Bajet 2004 di Dewan Rakyat, Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, Perdana Menteri dan Menteri Kewangan 1 menggariskan, melaporkan dan mencadangkan beberapa perkara berkenaan dengan sector ICT dan Internet untuk Malaysia.

Di bawah disenaraikan cadangan tersebut:

1) Di bidang ICT, Koridor Raya Multimedia (MSC) dibangunkan dengan infrastruktur multimedia yang mempunyai *stateof-the-art technology*. MSC merupakan satu lagi kejayaan cemerlang dalam usaha Kerajaan untuk membawa negara ke arah ekonomi berasaskan ICT.

Kini, MSC telah berjaya menarik lebih 900 syarikat ICT tempatan dan antarabangsa, jauh lebih tinggi daripada sasaran 500 syarikat bagi tahun 2003. Jelas, tanggapan pihak yang meragui kebijaksanaan kita melaksanakan koridor raya ini, jauh meleset.

2) Sektor perkhidmatan merupakan penyumbang utama kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi dan perolehan tukaran asing negara. Potensi pertumbuhan pelbagai sumber di sektor ini untuk menghasilkan perkhidmatan bernilai tambah tinggi, masih belum dieksploitasikan sepenuhnya, terutamanya perkhidmatan berkaitan pembuatan, pendidikan, pelancongan, pengangkutan dan logistik serta ICT.

3) Multimedia Development Corporation (MDC) sebagai *one stop shop* untuk pelaburan di MSC telah berjaya menarik banyak syarikat tempatan dan asing untuk melabur dalam bidang ICT. Bagi syarikat yang telah diberi status MSC, Kerajaan memberi 10 jaminan di bawah *Bill of Guarantees*, termasuk menyediakan infrastruktur maklumat, memberi kebebasan hakmilik dan memperolehi sumber dana serta pengambilan tenaga kerja berpengetahuan tanpa sekatan kerakyatan.

4) MDC telah berjaya menarik serta mendorong syarikat untuk menyediakan kemudahan perkongsian perkhidmatan bersama atau *shared services*, terutamanya bagi perkhidmatan sokongan IT untuk operasi global mereka seperti pusat maklumat dan pusat pemprosesan data.

Yang terkini ialah syarikat Ericsson yang telah menubuhkan ibu pejabatnya, sementara HSBC dan Standard Chartered Bank yang merupakan antara institusi perbankan dan kewangan terkemuka di dunia, telah menubuhkan pejabat memproses data elektronik yang akan memberi perkhidmatan *back- end processing and customer contact services* kepada kumpulan mereka di seluruh dunia.

Syarikat Shell yang merupakan salah sebuah syarikat terbesar petroleum di dunia, dan juga DHL telah mewujudkan perkhidmatan yang sama di MSC. Aktiviti ini juga telah berjaya menambahkan peluang pekerjaan profesional berkelayakan tinggi kepada rakyat Malaysia.

5) Bagi menggiatkan lagi sektor perkhidmatan, sudah tiba masanya, kita mewujudkan one-stop agency yang bertanggungjawab untuk memegang tangan dan menuntun pelabur bagi mendapatkan kelulusan daripada pelbagai pihak supaya projek mereka dapat dilaksanakan segera. Memandangkan kepada kejayaan MDC dalam membangunkan MSC, Kerajaan akan memperluaskan peranannya untuk menjadi *one-stop agency* ala MIDA bagi sektor perkhidmatan terpilih. Kita yakin MDC akan dapat melaksanakan peranan barunya ini dengan berkesan.

6) Pada tahun lalu Kerajaan telah membuat keputusan untuk melaksanakan pengajaran mata pelajaran matematik dan sains dalam Bahasa Inggeris dengan menggunakan ICT. Program ini melibatkan perbelanjaan sebanyak lima bilion ringgit bagi tempoh RMKe8.

Kerajaan juga akan roll-out program smart school secara berperingkat-peringkat dan melaksanakan projek Schoolnet bagi membolehkan pelajar mendapat akses internet. Program akses internet ini telah pun dilaksanakan di hampir 200 buah sekolah di kawasan terpencil di Sabah dan Sarawak.

7) Penggunaan IT kini telah menjadi sebahagian daripada keperluan perniagaan, terutamanya bagi *high speed internet access* untuk membolehkan negara menjadi lebih kompetitif. Di samping itu, ramai rakyat, terutamanya generasi muda yang cenderong dan berminat melayari internet bagi menimba ilmu dan mendapatkan maklumat semasa. Bagi mempastikan semua pihak mempunyai akses internet pada kos yang rendah, Telekom Malaysia akan mengurangkan caj laluan internet.

8) Di samping itu, pengurangan ini akan menggalakkan aktiviti e-perdagangan melalui akses yang lebih luas dan murah dengan penggunaan *broadband internet*. Telekom Malaysia akan memberi diskaun 50 peratus bagi pakej perusahaan dan korporat, bermula dengan 30 peratus pada peringkat pertama dan 20 peratus lagi pada peringkat kedua. Manakala bagi pengguna yang lain, pengurangan 30 peratus diberikan kepada *consumer broadband internet charges*.

9) Untuk mempastikan perkhidmatan internet yang lebih luas dan efisien, JARING akan digabungkan dengan TMNet.

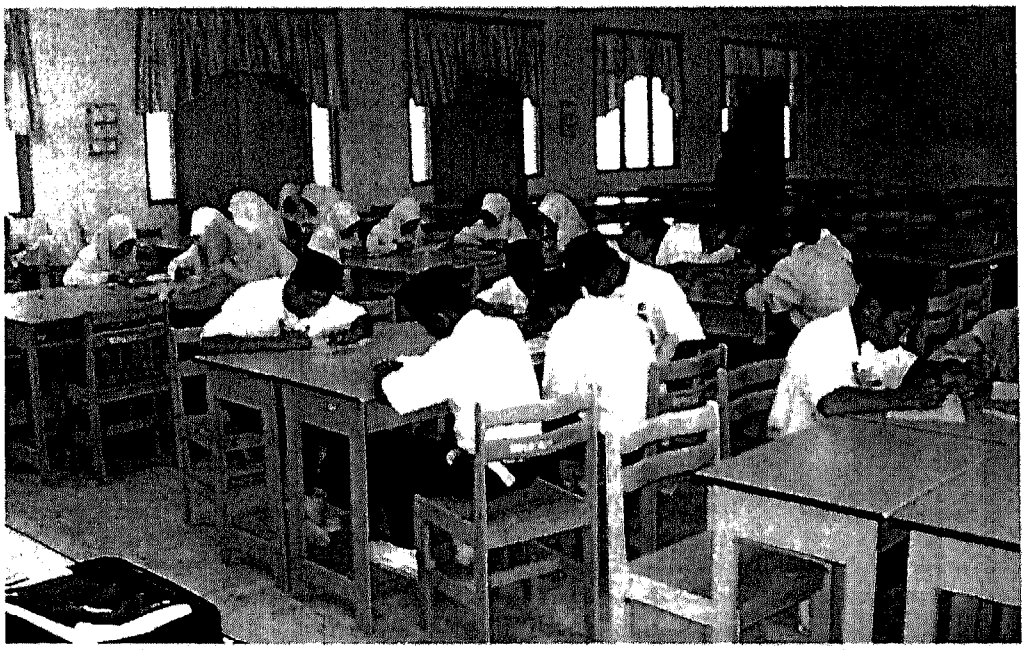
10) Memandangkan Cyberjaya akan dijadikan sebagai hub perkhidmatan terpilih, accessibility dan kualiti perkhidmatan broadband akan dipertingkatkan sementara kos perkhidmatan akan dikurangkan pada paras yang lebih kompetitif berbanding dengan negara-negara lain.

11) Kerajaan akan menggunakan ICT dalam usaha ini dengan mewujudkan e-Government. Di bawah Kementerian Kewangan sendiri, perkhidmatan seperti e-perolehan, e-SPKB dan e-stamping telah dilaksanakan. Di samping itu, proses pengeluaran paten dan hak cipta akan disegerakan dengan menambah bilangan kakitangan yang berkemahiran tinggi.

GAMBAR RESPONDEN

LAMPIRAN C

Pelajar Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Kota, Kota Bharu Kelantan sedang menjawab soal selidik (Kawasan Bandar)



Pelajar Sekolah Menengah Kebangsaan Sungai Pinang, Tumpat Kelantan, sedang menjawab soal selidik (Kawasan Luar Bandar)

THE MALAYSIAN SMART SCHOOL
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

LAMPIRAN C

The Malaysian Smart School

Implementation Plan

Smart School Project Team

Creation date : 5 May, 1997

Last update : 23 July, 1997

Related Documents

Smart School Conceptual Blueprint

Smart School Concept Request For Proposals (CRFPs)

Smart School Project Team

Creation date : 5 May, 1997

Last update : 23 July, 1997

Related Documents

Smart School Conceptual Blueprint

Smart School Concept Request For Proposals (CRFPs)

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Smart School Implementation Plan

Introduction

Introduction

This Implementation Plan presents the roadmap for creating Malaysian Smart Schools, and is to be read together with The Malaysian Smart School Conceptual Blueprint and the Concept Requests for Proposals (CRFPs).

The Blueprint provides details of the vision and features of the Malaysian Smart School. The CRFPs describe, in broad terms, the requirements of the various parts of the Smart Schools initiative but not the exact specifications, thereby encouraging vendors to use their creativity and initiative to help produce the best sets of applications for the Smart Schools. The CRFPs enable vendors to respond and participate in the establishment of the Smart School.

This Implementation Plan document contains five principal sections. The first part discusses "The Implementation Principles and Strategy." Guided by the principle of democratisation of education and working within budget constraints, a strategy was designed whereby deployment of technology will follow certain defined levels. However, even with the minimum level of technology deployed, the teaching-learning benefits will exceed that which exists currently. Coupled with defined levels of technology is the strategy of deployment timing. The broad deployment to all schools in the country is spread over eleven years, beginning in 2000 through 2010.

The second section summarises the "Current Status Assessment" of schools in Malaysia in general and that of the 90 pilot schools in particular. The summary includes details of the Ministry's present computerisation programmes in schools, the hardware and software involved and their average numbers. Data on the average student population, number of classes and number of teachers in the schools are also given.

Introduction (continued)

This section also provides guidelines for the broad deployment phase, i.e. on the selection of schools for conversion into Smart Schools at different levels of technology every year.

In the third section, the "Target Status" of schools in terms of the defined levels of technology is presented together with the role of the Ministry of Education in the broad deployment, that is, as architect and promoter of the Smart Schools.

The fourth section gives some highlights of "Smart Schools Implementation Key Dimensions", outlining the approach and strategies to convert schools in Malaysia into Smart Schools. This is described in relation to the teaching-learning, assessment, and management systems, equipping people with the necessary skills for Smart Schools, policy implementation and the systems integration.

The final section shows the "Implementation Timeline" which covers activities from planning to implementation.

To ensure that implementation proceeds according to schedule, a mechanism which plans and monitors every step of the implementation towards the establishment of Smart Schools throughout Malaysia is detailed.

Feedback from the piloting in the 90 schools will provide guidelines and input for the broad deployment.

While the Ministry of Education will play its role as architect and promoter of Smart Schools, the success of its implementation clearly requires commitment at all levels including the support of parents and the community.

Smart School Implementation Plan

Implementation Principles and Strategy

The implementation of the Smart Schools programme will be guided by the following principles:

- **Implementation shall address all aspects of the Smart School model, including:**
  - Role redefinition & training
  - Technical support
  - Community involvement

- **Implementation shall be accomplished using multiple levels:**
  - Level 4 represents full implementation of the Smart School model
  - Level 1 represents the most basic implementation of technology
  - Level Remote is meant for remote schools without direct electricity supply.

  The highest priority shall be given to bringing **all schools to a minimum level**, while efforts shall be made to bring **as many schools as possible to the highest level.**

- **Concept RFPs shall be used through the roll-out to Pilot schools and the Broad Deployment phases**
  - To promote the most innovative, cost effective solutions, while still conforming to the guiding principles as outlined in the Smart Schools Conceptual Blueprint

The underlying implementation strategy will be to implement Smart Schools for an initial batch of 90 pilot sites, followed by a structured and accelerated programme to take lessons from these pioneer sites to "Broad Deployment" in the rest of the schools in Malaysia

- **Implementation shall be accomplished in 2 stages:**
  - A "pioneer" stage - 90 schools shall adopt various aspects of the Smart School model by January 1999. This stage shall provide important learning for the subsequent roll-out (See Appendix 2 for the list of 90 schools).
  - A "broad deployment" stage, in which the rest of the existing schools in the country (about 8,500 schools) and all new schools, will achieve Smart School status

The lessons learnt from the pioneer phase will enable improvements to the "Broad Deployment" of the remaining schools

(Some aspects of the Malaysian Education System are found in Appendix 1)

Smart School Implementation Plan

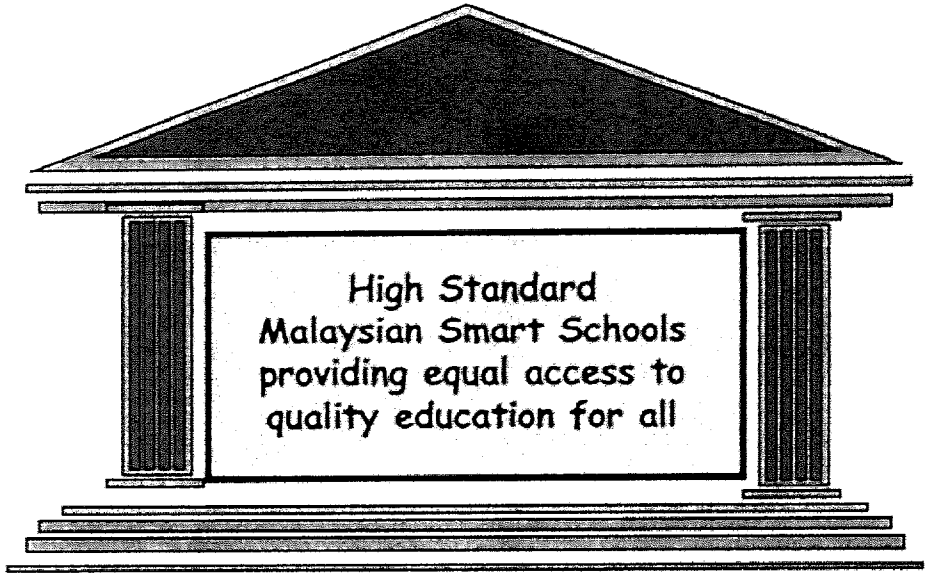
Current Status Assessment

The Smart Schools Implementation Approach

The Ministry of Education will:

1. play the role of **architect and promoter of the Smart School** and will provide the minimum facilities to each school
2. set up **at least one inspiring model Smart School in each state** as inspiration and exemplar for other schools

The community and parents will provide support



The 90 Pilot Schools

NEW SCHOOLS:	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
Putra Jaya:	2	1
Seri Bintang Complex:	2	2
Batu Permai Complex:	1	1

EXISTING SCHOOLS	PRIMARY	SECONDARY
Residential Schools	-	36
Munsyi Network Schools	-	14
State Schools	14	14
Remote Schools	2	1

TOTAL	*21*	*69*

TOTAL NUMBER OF PILOT Smart Schools = *90 Schools*

The 90 Pilot Schools (continued)

	TOTAL NUMBER OF				AVERAGE NUMBER OF		
	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	CLASSES	TEACHERS	STUDENTS	CLASSES
PRIMARY	21	763	17,818	493	37	848	24
SECONDARY	69	4,524	62,610	1,964	66	907	29
GRAND TOTAL	90	5,287	80,428	2,457	52	878	27

(Data as of June 1997)

The 90 Pilot Schools (continued)

SCHOOL	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF COMPUTERS IN				
		CLASS	LAB	MEDIA CENTRE	ADMIN OFFICE	OTHER* ROOMS
RESIDENTIAL	36	None	9 - 40	1 - 7	1 - 9	1 - 21
MUNSYI NETWORK	14	None	10 - 21	3 - 16	2 - 7	1 - 21
STATE PRIMARY	14	None	5 - 21	None	1 - 2	1 - 4
STATE SECONDARY	14	None	5 - 21	None	1 - 2	1 - 4
REMOTE	3	None	None	None	None	None

* Includes teachers' room, Computer Club room, guidance and counselling room, meeting room, and other operations rooms of the school.

Data as of June 1997

Schools in Malaysia

(Data as of June 1997):

I. Stages of the Formal School System:

Primary Education (six years):	Year 1 to Year 6	Age 6 to 11 years
Lower Secondary Education (three years):	Form 1 to Form 3	Age 12 to 14 years
Upper Secondary Education (two years):	Form 4 to Form 5	Age 15 to 16 years
Post Secondary Education (two years & above):	Form 6 to College	Age 17 to 18 years

II. Current Number of Schools and Enrolment:

SCHOOL LEVEL	NO. OF SCHOOLS	TOTAL ENROLMENT	
Primary	7,085	2,781,482	(2.78 million)
Secondary	1,522	1,814,603	(1.81 million)

III. Number of Primary Schools by Type:

SCHOOL	NO. OF SCHOOLS
National Primary Schools	5,278
National Type (Chinese)	1,280
National Type (Tamil)	527

IV. Number of Under-Enrolled Primary Schools:

ENROLMENT :	<20	20-45	46-70	71-95	96-120	121-149	TOTAL
NO. OF SCHOOLS :	66	337	495	399	523	471	2,291

Schools in Malaysia (continued)

(Data as of June 1997):

V. Number of Under-Enrolled Secondary Schools:

enrolment < 150: 36 schools

VI. Number of Primary Schools Without Electricity Supply:

ZONE	WEST MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL
NO. OF SCHOOLS	122	440	632	1,194

(All secondary schools have electricity supply)

VII. Number of Teachers:

PRIMARY SCHOOLS				SECONDARY SCHOOLS				
NATIONAL	CHINESE	TAMIL	TOTAL	ORDINARY	TECHNICAL	RESIDENTIAL	RELIGIOUS	TOTAL
118,058	27,154	6,288	151,500	83,092	4,708	2,535	1,699	92,034

VIII. Number of Special Education Schools:

		PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TOTAL
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	:	28	3	31
enrolment	:	2,320	588	2,908

Computer-based Programmes Of The Ministry Of Education

The computerisation programmes of the Ministry of Education since 1992 can be divided into five categories:

Category 1: Computers in Education (1992)

- 60 secondary schools throughout Peninsular Malaysia:
  3 schools in Penang, 3 in Perlis, 4 in Melaka and 5 each in Kedah, Perak, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Johor, Terengganu, Kelantan, Pahang.

- Equipment:
  1 lab with 21 networked computers;
  1 server (386 SX) with a hard drive of a little above 200 MB;
  Work stations were Atom 1, 8088 without Hard Drive but with a 1.44 MB disk drive and a CGA monitor;
  Network was peer-to-peer using the 8 bit D-link card;
  NOS is LAN smart and the DOS is D.R. DOS;
  Coaxial cables;
  1 OHP with 1 LCD Panel;
  Furnishings (tables, fire extinguisher, etc.)

- Software Applications:
  Wordperfect 5.1; Lotus 1-2-3 version 2.1; Dbase IV; Draw Perfect;
  Power Basic.

(No air conditioning was provided but wiring was installed together with air-conditioner points.)

Computer-based Programmes Of The Ministry Of Education (continued)

Category 2: Computer Aided Instruction (1994)

- 15 primary schools in Selangor only;
- Equipment: No network;
  One computer (80386) with hard drive per school for teachers;
  20 computers (80386) without hard drive, running Windows 3.1 for students;
- Software: Educational software on teaching of various subjects were produced by the Ministry of Education.

Category 3 (a): First Phase of Computers In Education (1995)

- 50 secondary schools, 5-7 schools per state, except for Perlis and Negeri Sembilan as they had no internet link nodes then;
- Schools to provide four (4) computers to be linked.
- Equipment: 80486 server with 540 MB hard drive;
  4 network cards with coaxial cables;
  14.4 kbps modem and 64K analog lease line.
- Software: Running LINUX and some internet freeware;
- Students do mainly network search, e-mail, web-page designs.

Computer-based Programmes Of The Ministry Of Education (continued)

Category 3(b): Second Phase of Computers in Education (1996)

- Two groups: (A) 90 secondary schools and (B) 20 primary schools. The 90 secondary schools already have Local Area Network (LAN) while the 20 primary schools do not have LAN but can be upgraded when necessary.

(A) 90 Secondary Schools:

- Equipment: One Pentium 133 MM Server with 16 MB RAM and 1 GB hard drive, and with Windows NT;
  20 Pentium 100 MM PC's with 800 MB hard drive with Windows 3.11 work stations for work groups;
  10 Base T UTP cabling;
  One 24-port stackable hub
  Two 1 HP air conditioners per lab.

- Software: Microsoft Office and antivirus software for all computers.

(B) 20 Primary Schools:

- Equipment: 21 Pentium MM 486 DX4-100 with 16 MB RAM and 800 MB hard drive;
  Sound card and CD ROM drive.

- Software: Windows 3.11 for work groups;
  DOS 6.22

Category 3(c): Third Phase of Computers in Education* (1997)

- 222 primary schools and 111 secondary schools;
- One teacher per school to undergo 14-week training at teacher training colleges.

* Equipment and software are as in 2nd phase

Computer-based Programmes Of The Ministry Of Education (continued)

Category 4: Invention Project (Projek Reka Cipta) (1995 - 1997)

- 14 schools were involved in 1995; 110 other schools became participants in 1996;

- Schools selected for this programme were those that were already equipped with the necessary computers and networking under the Computers In Education Programme. The Ministry of Education installed Auto-CAD and S-CAD programmes required for the project.

Category 5: The Munsyi Network Project (Electronic Resource Centre) (1995)

- Equipment:

At School:

1 Pentium server
14 multimedia computers (486DX and Pentiums):
Local Area Network (LAN)
(linked to the Ministry's Technology Education Division through the star topology)
Two interactive CD's and two laser printers

At The Technology Education Division of the Ministry of Education:

Three Pentium servers
22 multimedia Pentium servers in computer lab
Two computers at the Media centre,
LAN and WAN with access to internet.

- Software: ILMU PRIMA (Library automation software); MS Office 1995 (ver. 4.3);
Border Ware MS Windows NT Server 3.51, MS SMPT Gateway 3.0, Netscape,
MS Mail Server V3.2,
10 Packard Bell CD ROM package.

Computer-based Programmes Of The Ministry Of Education (continued)

Category 6: Form Six Computer Programme (1997)

- The programme started with 12 schools in 1997 and plans are to involve 140 schools in 1998 and 182 schools in 1999

- Equipment: Pentium (100 MHz or higher) server with:
  1 GB hard drive or higher,
  32 MB RAM;
  Network Interface and network cables;
  486DX4 100 MHz with:
  audio card,
  16 MB RAM;
  800 MB hard drive computers or better
  Hub;
  Router for Wide Area Network (WAN);
  28.8 kbps modem;
  Magnabyte

- Software: Windows, Word Processor, graphic programme, worksheets, database, authoring tool, compilers, statistical package, e-mail, network operating system, internet package;

Smart School Implementation Plan

Target Status

To proceed towards the target status of Smart Schools in both the pilot and broad deployment phases, the Ministry of Education will need to first fulfill the following:

- Conduct a preliminary assessment of what needs to be done prior to installation of infrastructure in each school

- Prepare a plan, based on this assessment, to retrofit each school for deployment of information technology, encompassing details such as :
  - Layout
  - Physical space
  - Power supply
  - Power points
  - Physical security

The target status for the implementation of Malaysian Smart Schools assumes different levels of technology

Different levels of technology were defined to help plan realistic deployment to all the various schools in the country.

The main reason for defining these levels are technology are:

- *Cost considerations*
- Availability of utilities and amenities in schools today.

Even at the lowest level of technology deployed to Smart Schools, the teaching-learning benefits will exceed that which exists currently.

The levels of technology are defined such that increasing levels have:

- Greater ratios of equipment to number of students
- Increasing levels of sophistication

The levels of technology for the Smart Schools have been categorised into five levels - Remote, 1, 2, 3 and 4

Levels Of Technology

The benefits of the various levels of technology to teaching-learning and management are as follows:

LEVEL REMOTE: The technology equipment supplied under this level for the remote schools are based on the fact that generators will be made available. The TV, VCR and radio sets will enable schools to access educational TV and radio programmes. This equipment, together with the computers to be supplied, will enable students to learn in groups. Should internet access be available, teachers will also be able to use computers to automate marking and recording of school-based tests.

The availability of computers will help in the management of the remote schools. The management software will handle the schools' financial, staff development, student affairs, and curriculum management tasks. The schools will be able to do word processing and spreadsheets in addition to creating small databases for record keeping.

For secondary schools, the Level Remote will provide them with wireless access to the internet. This will enable schools to obtain teaching-learning materials from the the internet. Besides accessing teaching-learning materials prescribed by the Ministry, students and teachers will also be able to "surf" the internet and access other resource centres to acquire enriching educational materials, as well as general information and knowledge.

Levels Of Technology (continued)

LEVEL 1: Level 1 schools have a higher level of technology and enjoy all the benefits available under Level Remote. In addition, Level 1 schools will also have LCD panels and screens and a public address (PA) system. This equipment will enable teachers to conduct mass instruction when necessary. The PA system will assist the school to convey important messages more rapidly to all staff and students. The local area network (LAN) will provide several points of access to the schools' own databases residing in their servers. Teachers will have several more computers in school to help them plan their teaching and other professional tasks as well as facilitate students' learning. Internet access will enable remote access by all students and teachers to the schools' servers. Assessment of students can be done on-line with larger groups of students than for Level Remote.

LEVEL 2: At this level, there are more computers for the administrative offices and there is also a higher ratio of computers to students. All the benefits are as described for Level 1, the difference being the greater number of points of access.

LEVEL 3: At this level, there is an even higher ratio of computers to students. The benefits are therefore as described for Level 2, with a larger number of points of access. The school assessment can be done on-line with about twice the number of students each time, as compared to Level 1.

LEVEL 4: This is considered the ideal level of technology for Smart Schools. In addition to higher ratios of computers to students, Level 4 also provides one multimedia development centre to each school, broad band access to internet and video conferencing facilities for both primary and secondary schools. These offer immense benefits to the teaching-learning and the management system, because students and staff will be able to conduct group discussions and exchange ideas, as well as learn from each other across the world.

Defined Levels Of Technology For Level Remote And Level 1

PRIMARY SCHOOLS			SECONDARY SCHOOLS		
LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS	LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS
REMOTE Pri	1. TV+VCR+Radio Cassette +OHP+ screen	1 unit	REMOTE Sec	1. TV+VCR+Radio Cassette + OHP + screen	1 unit
	2. Computer in Administrative Office	1 unit		2. Computer in Administrative Office	1 unit
	3. Computers in each class (with workstation teaching)	15 students to 1 comp.		3. Mini laboratory with computers	10 students to 1 comp.
	4. Laser Printer	1 unit		4. Laser Printer	1 unit
				5. Wireless internet access	1 line minimum
LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS	LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS
1 Pri	1. TV+VCR+Radio Cassette	200 students to 1 set	1 Sec	1. TV+VCR+Radio Cassette	200 students to 1 set
	2. OHP + screen	200 students to 1 set		2. OHP + screen	200 students to 1 set
				3. LCD Projector + screen	1 unit
	3. LCD Projector + screen	1 unit		4. PA System	1 unit
	4. PA System	1 unit			
	5. Computer in Administrative Office	1 unit		5. Computer in Administrative Office linked on LAN	1 unit
	6. Computers in each class (with workstation teaching)	15 students to 1 comp.		6. Computers lab with LAN and internet access and server	1 comp. To 1 stud in lab
	7. Computer in library/media centre with internet access	1 unit		7. Computer in library/media centre with internet access	1 unit
	8. Computers for teachers	5 teachers to 1 comp. or NO. trs less NO. of classes whichever is less		8. Computers for teachers	3 teachers to 1 comp. or NO. trs. less NO. of classes whichever is less
	9. Laser Printer	1 in mgt office 1 in media centre		9. Laser Printer	1 each in mgt office, lab, media centre, teachers' room
	10. School-wide LAN	1 unit		10. School-wide LAN	1 unit

Defined Levels Of Technology For Level 2

PRIMARY			SECONDARY		
LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS	LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS
2 Pri	1. TV+VCR+Radio Cassette	200 students to 1 set	2 Sec	1. TV+VCR+Radio Cassette	200 students to 1 set
	2. OHP + screen	200 students to 1 set		2. OHP + screen	200 students to 1 set
	3. LCD Projector + screen	200 students to 1 set		3. LCD Projector + screen	200 students to 1 set
	4. PA System	1 unit		4. PA System	1 unit
	5. Computer in Administrative office with management system and internet access	3 computers		5. Computer in Administrative office with management system and internet access	3 computers
	6. Computers in classrooms	10 students to 1 comp. per class		6. Computers in classrooms internet access and server	10 students to 1 comp. per class
	7. Computer in library/media centre	6 units		7. Computer in library/media centre with internet access	10 units
	8. Computers for teachers	3 teachers to 1 comp. or NO. of trs less NO. of classes whichever is less		8. Computers for teachers	3 teachers to 1 comp. or NO. of trs. less NO. classes whichever is less
	9. Computers in the science room	1 unit		9. Computers in each science lab	10 students to 1 comp per lab
	10. Laser Printer	40 comp to 1 printer for classes + 1 each in teachers' room, and each science lab		10. Computer lab with LAN and internet access and server	1 comp. to 1 student in each lab
				11. Laser Printer	40 comps to each comp, in lab, and class comp. +, 1 each in teachers' room, main office and sc. Lab
	11. School-wide LAN	1 unit		12. School-wide LAN	1 unit

Defined Levels Of Technology For Level 3

PRIMARY			SECONDARY		
LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS	LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS
3 Pri	1. TV + VCR + Radio Cassette	200 students to 1 set	3 Sec	1. TV + VCR + Radio Cassette	200 students to 1 set
	2. OHP + screen	200 students to 1 set		2. OHP + screen	200 students to 1 set
	3. LCD Projector + screen	200 students to 1 set		3. LCD Projector + screen	200 students to 1 set
	4. PA System	1 unit		4. PA System	1 unit
	5. Computer in administrative office with management system and internet access	5 computers		5. Computer in administrative office with management system and internet access	5 computers
	6. Computers in classrooms	8 students to 1 comp. per class		6. Computers in classrooms	8 students to 1 comp. per class
	7. Computer in library/media centre	10 units		7. Computer in library/media centre	20 units
	8. Computers for teachers	1 teacher to 1 comp. or teachers with their own notebooks		8. Computers for teachers	1 teacher to 1 comp. or teachers with their own notebooks
	9. Computers in the science room	1 unit		9. Computers in each science lab	5 students to 1 comp per lab
	10. Laser Printers	40 comp to 1 printer for comp. In classes + 1 each in teachers' room		10. Computer lab with LAN and internet access and server	1 comp. to 1 student in each lab
	11. School-wide LAN	1 unit		11. Laser Printers	1 each for each comp lab and per class and 1 each in teachers' room, main office and sc. Lab
				12. School-wide LAN	1 unit

Defined Levels Of Technology For Level 4

PRIMARY			SECONDARY		
LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS	LEVEL	EQUIPMENT	RATIOS AND/OR NO. OF UNITS
4 Pri	1. Centralised VCR with broadcast equipment	5 units	4 Sec	1. Centralised VCR with broadcast equipment	5 units
	2. OHP + screen, TV, cassette radio	1 set per class		2. OHP + screen, TV, radio cassette	1 set per class
	3. LCD Projector + screen	5 sets		3. LCD Projector + screen	10 units
	4. PA System	1 unit		4. PA System	1 unit
	5. Computer in Administrative office with management system and internet access	6 computers		5. Computer in Administrative office with management system and internet access	6 computers
	6. Computers in classrooms	5 students to 1 comp. per class		6. Computers in classrooms	5 students to 1 comp. per class
	7. Computer in library/media centre	Equal to average NO. of students per class or 35 units whichever is less		7. Computer in library/media centre with internet access	Equal to average NO. of students per class or 35 units whichever is less
	8. Computers for teachers	1 teacher to 1 comp. or teachers with their own notebooks		8. Computers for teachers	1 teacher to 1 comp. or teachers with their own notebooks
	9. Computers in the science room	3 units		9. Computers in each science lab	5 students to 1 comp per lab
	10. Laser Printers	40 comp to 1 printer for lab and classes + 1 each in teachers' room and each science lab		10. Computer lab with LAN and internet access and server	1 comp. to 1 student in each lab
	11. Multimedia development centre	5 comp,3 ws. 1 scanner, 1 colour printer		11. Laser Printers	1 each for each comp lab and per class and 1 each in teachers' room, main office and sc. Lab
	12. Video Conferencing	1 unit		12. Multimedia development centre	10 comp, 5 ws. 2 scanners 2 colour printers
	13. School-wide LAN with broad band access to internet	1 unit		13. Video Conferencing	1 unit
				14 School-wide LAN with broad band access to internet	1 unit

Technology Levels for the 90 Pilot Schools

		Primary Schools	Tech Level	Secondary Schools	Tech Level
New Schools*	Putra Jaya	2	4	1	4
	Seri Bintang Complex	2	3/4	2	3/4
	Batu Permai Complex	1	3/4	1	3/4
Existing Schools	Residential Schools	-	-	2*	3/4
				12	3
				22	2
	Munsyi Network Schools	-	-	14	2
	State Pilot Schools	7	2	14	1
		7	1		
	Remote Schools	2	REMOTE	1	REMOTE
TOTAL		**21**		**69**	

* Technology Infrastructure for the new schools and for two residential schools (Sekolah Seri Puteri and Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar) are not requested for under the Smart Schools Technology Infrastructure CRFP.

Role of Ministry of Education in Broad Deployment

The Ministry of Education shall:

- Act as architect and promoter of Smart Schools:
  - Provide the minimum facilities to schools
  - Set up inspiring models of Malaysian Smart Schools for all other schools to use as benchmark references
  - Encourage and motivate schools to take responsibility for upgrading through own funding
  - Provide assistance where necessary, by mounting special programmes, particularly for schools in deprived areas

- Deploy facilities as quickly and evenly as possible, within the boundaries of cost constraints. Under this model, a fixed number of primary and secondary schools will be converted into Smart Schools each year.

Smart School Implementation Plan

Implementation Key Dimensions

Implementation Key Dimensions

This Implementation plan outlines the approach and strategies to convert schools in Malaysia into Smart Schools according to the guiding principles set out in The Malaysian Smart School Conceptual Blueprint.

The Key Dimensions set out strategies for acquiring and developing a range of systems software and materials in the following areas:

- Teaching-learning
- Assessment and certification
- School management
- Systems integration

Educational personnel will require new skills and commitment to implement the above systems at school, district, state and federal levels. The introduction of effective and continuous training programmes will ensure a smooth implementation.

Policy makers will need to enact policy changes to enable the proposed approach and strategies to be implemented by 1999.

Smart School Teaching-Learning

The implementation of teaching-learning concepts at the school level will be curriculum driven.

Learning will shift from receiving information to looking for relevant information, learning to apply information to solve problems and communicating ideas. Learning will also be accompanied by the development of higher levels of cognitive and creative abilities as well as the inculcation of values. Information Technology will be an essential tool in effecting this change.

The development of a comprehensive set of teaching and learning materials will be crucial to the implementation. These materials include print-based materials, realia, manipulatives, and electronic media.

Comprehensive teacher's guides and manuals on how to integrate these materials into more student-centred teaching-learning strategies will be needed. The training modules for teachers to use these new tools effectively will be an important component in this holistic approach to a curriculum-driven and IT-supported change programme.

The development of evaluation strategies to measure effectiveness of teaching-learning materials will be required to provide feedback to teachers, courseware developers and other interested parties for on-going improvement of the pedagogical approach and content of these new teaching-learning materials.

Smart School Teaching-Learning (continued)

For the pilot schools, a new set of teaching-learning materials will be developed for Bahasa Melayu, English, Mathematics, and Science at both primary and secondary levels.

It is envisaged that, over time, Smart School teaching-learning materials will be produced for all subjects and used in all the schools in the country.

The ratio of computers to students in the school environment will have a direct impact on the amount of time that students can use computer-based materials.

Internet access in the school will enable the internet, with its increasingly vast amount of information relevant to education, to become a learning resource for students. School-wide networks will become the medium for communication, collaboration and sharing of ideas and resources between pupils and teachers with other schools and educational centres locally and abroad. Eventually the internet will also serve as the platform for delivery of electronic materials in the databases located at the Ministry of Education.

Teachers will have adequate access to their workstations and computers during and after formal school hours. This will facilitate access to information and learning resources, preparation of lesson plans, delivery of assigned lessons to students, delivery of responses regarding students' work, communication with their peers and supervisors and automation of non-teaching tasks.

An important criterion for success for the teaching-learning materials is the measurement of a shift towards more active and self-directed learning by students and an increase in teachers' time spent as facilitators of learning.

Smart School Assessment and Certification

The current assessment system is characterised by a single delivery (one session only) at a fixed time of the year to students of a given age group. The Smart School assessment system will involve a significant departure from this system.

Students will undergo a living assessment and certification system:

- A combination of classroom-based, school-based, and centralised assessment using authentic, alternative and performance assessment instruments and approaches will be used.
- Assessment for achievement will be the first to be implemented. Assessment for readiness, progress and aptitude will develop as the teachers grow more capable in their use of the skills and tools that will be made available to them.
- Certification will be living, with a patching system, thereby allowing students to record improvements to their scores.
- Certification under the new assignment system will begin in the year 2000.

A record of students' accomplishments during the entire education career will be recorded on a Lifetime Database (LTDB) identified by a single ID:

- The Smart School management system will have the capability of storing students' assessment records.
- On-line continuous assessment at the school level will be in accordance with the level of technology available in the school.

Smart School Management

The objective of implementing the Smart School management system is to promote administrative and management excellence in the education system. IT will be used to promote greater efficiency in administration and communication, to reduce the non-teaching work load of teachers, and to enable the principals to be more effective in managing the school.

The management system involves :

- **Internal linkages** of the nine different functions of Smart School management (please refer to the Malaysian Smart School Conceptual Blueprint)
- **External linkages** with Ministry of Education and other external resources
- **External linkages** with parents and other stakeholders

This system will have shared databases with the teaching-learning and assessment systems. A fully integrated platform will be required across all of these areas, so that duplication of data will be reduced and management of the databases will be more efficient.

People, Skills and Responsibilities

A critical success factor for the implementation of the Smart Schools is the human factor. It is therefore important to impart the right skill sets to the people involved as well as change their perception and mindset.

Training will have to consider the short time available for equipping teachers, principals and other educational personnel with the right skills and mindset in readiness for the launch of the pilot schools in the year 1999.

On-going support and training will be made available during the implementation phase, to ensure that the people involved have fully acquired the right skills and mindset to support the Smart Schools system.

A well defined system support and maintenance process, with easy access to a help-desk during implementation, will provide a comfort level for the people involved in the pilot schools to practise their newly acquired skills.

Smart School Policies

(Policy : An umbrella term that encompasses educational policies, regulations,procedures and practices, both formal and informal)

Some important policy questions to be addressed:

Teaching-Learning:		Under what conditions should vertical integration be introduced? What is the appropriate number of certifications in a school career?
Management	:	What information needs to be compiled in the database? Who gets access to what information?
People	:	What are the incentives for encouraging people to master IT skills? What is the most appropriate norm for class size and teacher-to-class ratio? What new categories of personnel should be deployed at school, state, and federal levels?
Technology	:	What new policies need to be devised to empower schools to acquire additional funds? What modifications need to be made to physical infrastructure and specifications of school buildings and facilities?

Systems Integration

The various systems to be implemented in Smart Schools will be integrated within the framework of the following guidelines:

- Alignment of applications and systems around a **common framework** of access, deployment, distribution, security, management and support.

- Minimisation of the number of disparate systems and platforms to be installed, managed and supported.

- Integration of databases wherever possible.

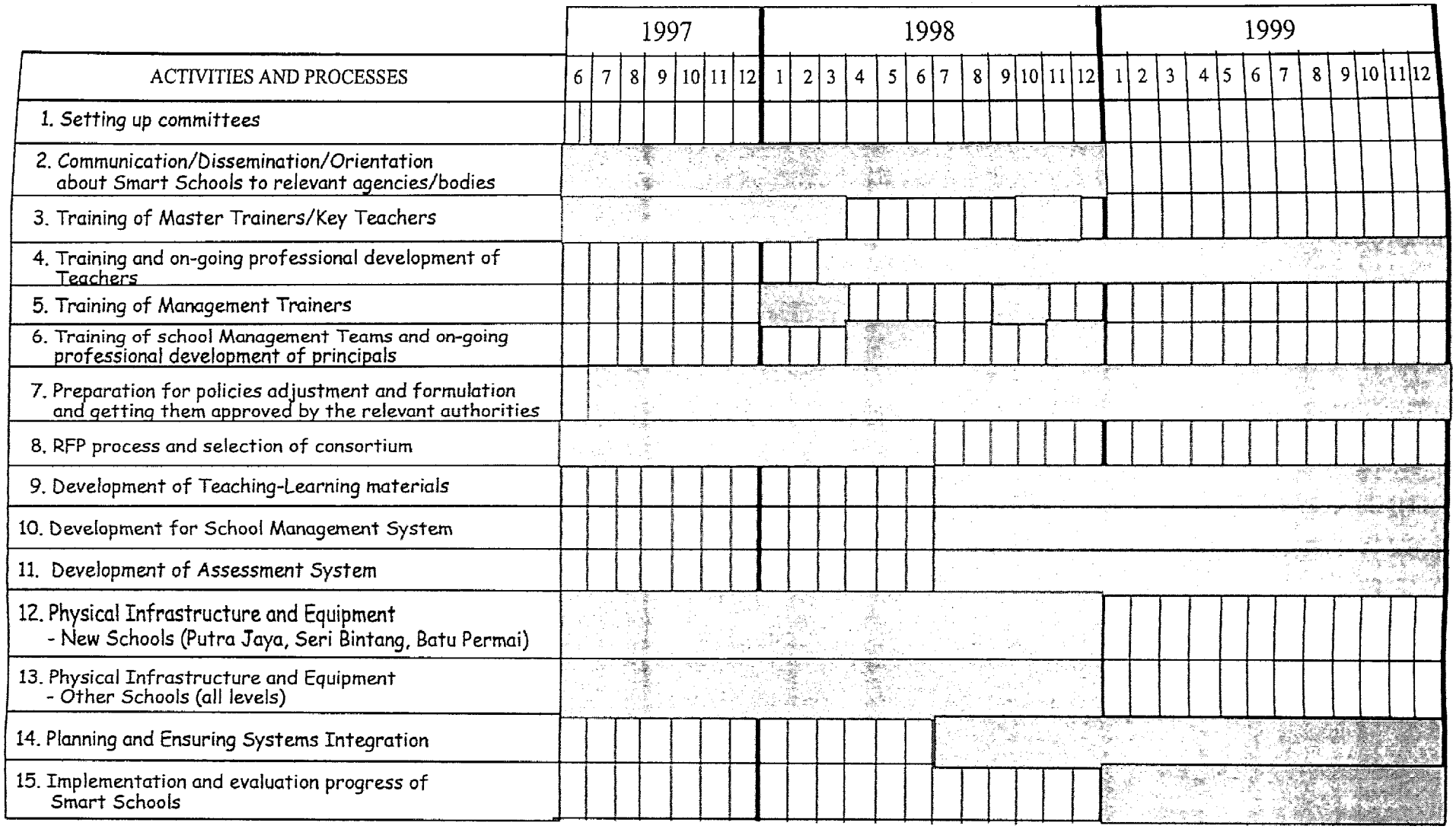
- Accommodation of access requirements of disparate constituencies encompassing the Ministry of Education, other government agencies, students and their parents, the community, corporations and other organisations.

- "Future proofing", that is, the design of an integrated system to accommodate future upgrade of technology with minimum alterations or modifications to existing infrastructure.

Smart School Implementation Plan

Implementation Timeline

High level implementation work plan for Pilot schools from 1997 to 1999



Smart School Implementation Plan

Concluding Remarks

Concluding Remarks

The key challenge in implementing Smart Schools will involve transforming current methods towards adoption of new systems and practices. The success of implementation requires commitment at all levels. The head of each institution and agency at the federal, state, district and school levels is the "driver" of the implementation. It is also clear that success requires the full support of parents and the community.

Key underpinning challenges include:

- Creating a culture of learning
- Improving the professionalism of practising teachers
- Enacting policy changes
- Maximising scope and potential of Smart Schools

It is fundamental to rise to the key challenges to reap the full benefits of the Malaysian Smart School programme

Smart School Implementation Plan

Appendix 1

The Malaysian Education System

The Malaysian Education System

• The Mission of the Ministry of Education

The mission statement formalised in 1995 reflects clearly the Ministry's commitment towards achieving the goals of Vision 2020:

"To develop a world class quality education system which will realise the full potential of the individual and fulfill the aspirations of the Malaysian nation"

• Objectives of the Ministry of Education

- Develop a loyal and united Malaysian nation
- Produce citizens who believe in God, possess high moral standards, knowledge, competence, and who are capable of achieving high personal well-being
- Develop human resources for national development
- Provide access to education to all citizens of Malaysia

The Malaysian Education System (continued)

- **Functions of the Ministry of Education**
  - Establish a national system of education based on culture of knowledge to meet the needs of individuals, society and nation, and national unity
  - Ensure the graduates of the education system possess the prescribed core values and attributes in line with the National Philosophy of Education
  - Provide equal access to quality education to every child, irrespective of background, religion or ethnicity
  - Establish a system and mechanism of educational management that is efficient, effective, sophisticated, dynamic and based on continuous renewal
  - Provide efficient, expeditious and judicious management of tasks
  - Provide a sufficient supply of well-trained, dedicated, committed, disciplined, responsible and productive staff
  - Provide adequate, sufficient and conducive educational facilities that are based on prescribed standards and in line with the principle of caring service
  - Be sensitive and responsive to the needs and requirements of the Ministry's clients - students, teachers, society and the country

The Malaysian Education System (continued)

- ***Administrative Organisation and Management***

The organisation and management of education is the responsibility of the Ministry of Education. It is a centralised system organised in four hierarchical levels:

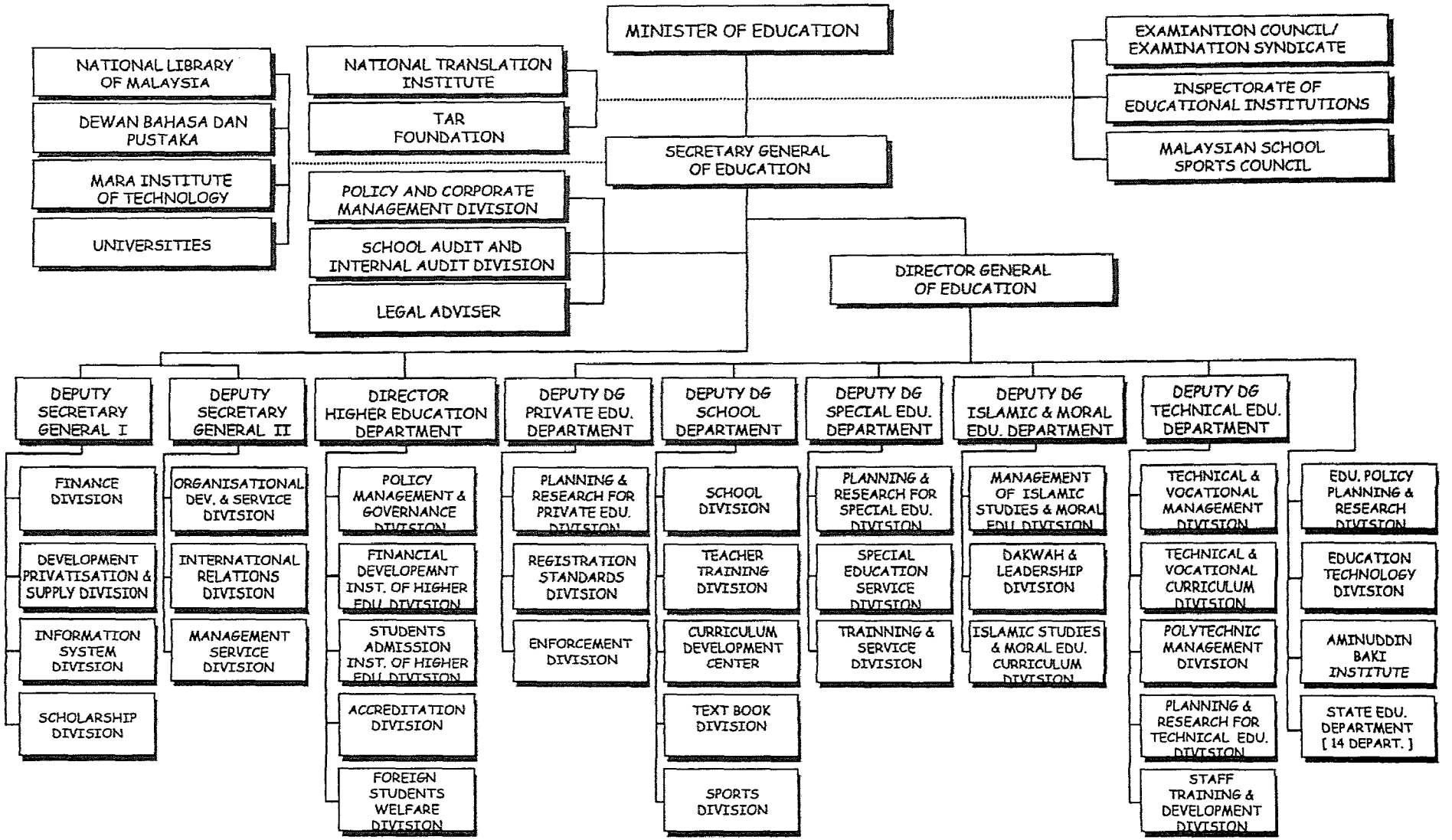
- **Federal**
  The Ministry of Education is headed by the Minister, who is assisted by two Deputy Ministers. The Secretary-General of Education is responsible for administrative matters, while the Director-General of Education is responsible for professional matters.

- **State**
  The administrative unit at the state level is the State Education Department, which is headed by a Director. Each State Education Department is responsible for executing and implementing educational programmes, projects and activities in the state

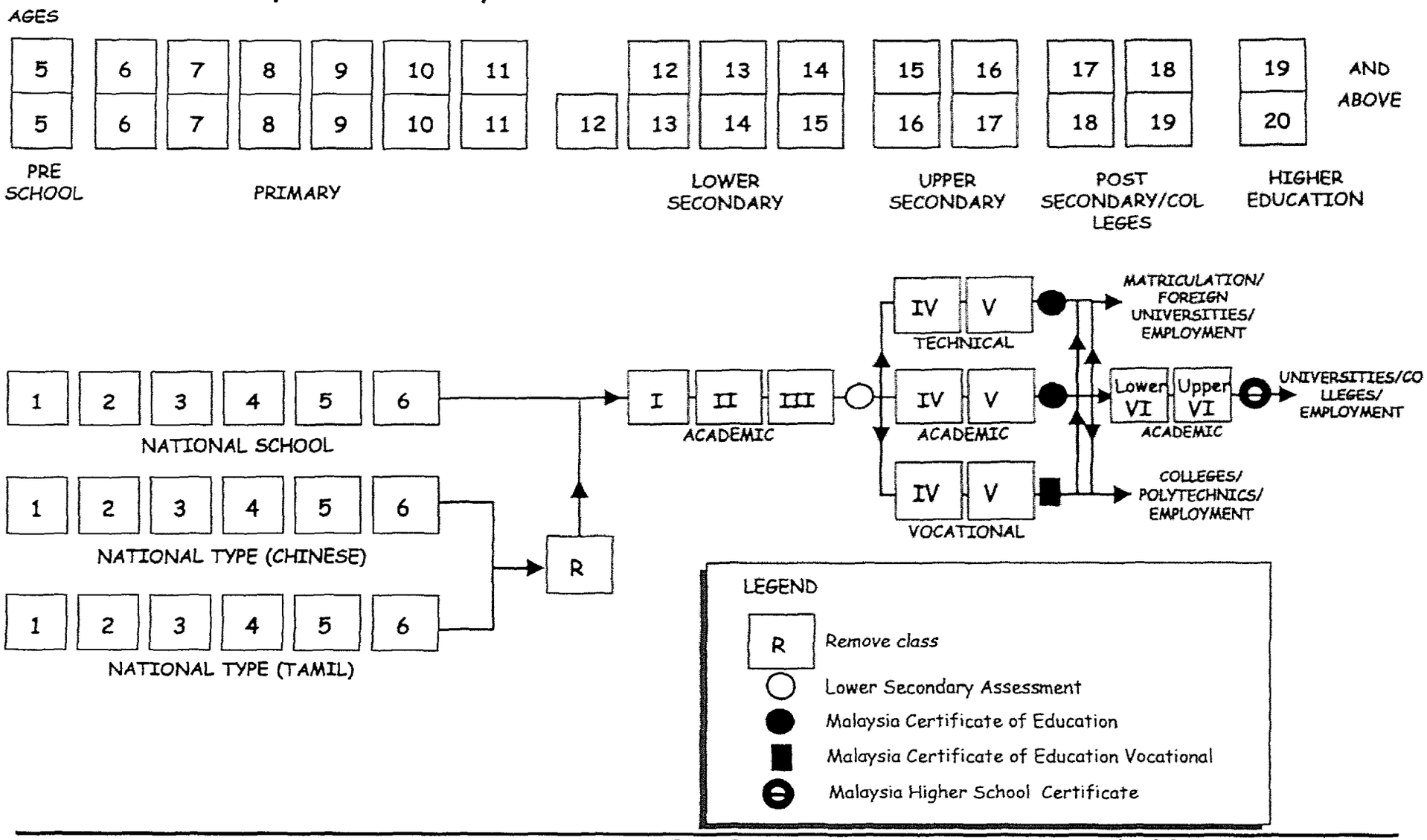
- **District Level**
  In all states except Perlis, Melaka and the Federal Territories, there are administrative units at the district level called the District Education Office. Headed by a senior education officer, the District Education Office forms a "link" between the school and the State Education Department and is responsible for supervising the implementation of education programmes, projects and activities of the schools in the district.

- **School Level**
  At the school level, the headmasters/principals, assisted by one or more senior assistants, are responsible for providing professional as well as administrative leadership in schools. All schools have Parent-Teacher Associations (PTA), which serve to foster cooperation between the school and the community.

Organisational Structure Of The Ministry Of Education



The Educational System In Malaysia



Smart School Implementation Plan

Appendix 2

List of 90 Pilot Schools

List of 90 Pilot Schools

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level Allocated
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
1	SMS Tunku Syed Putra Jln. Padang Behor, Behor Pulai, 01000 Kangar, Perlis	Off: 04-976 0433 D/line: 04-976 9528 Home: 04-976 0497 Fax: 04-976 0199	Residential School	71	476	26	-	-	-	9	8	No	3
2	SM Sultan Abdul Halim 06009 Jitra, Kedah	Off: 04-714 3209 D/line: 04-714 3215 Home: 04-714 3209 Fax: 04-714 3215	Residential School	67	633	24	-	18	-	6	4	No	2
3	SMS Sultan Mohamad Jiwa 08000 Sungai Petani, Kedah	Off: 04-421 2797 D/line: 04-421 4877 Home: 04-421 2401 Fax: 04-421 4877	Residential School	75	704	24	-	20	-	5	5	No	3
4	SMS Tun Syed Sheh Shahabudin 14000 Bukit Mertajam Pulau Pinang	Off: 04-530 5636 D/line: 04-530 5627 Home: 04-530 5633 Fax: 04-538 0853	Residential School	72	564	24	-	17	-	4	2	Yes	3
5	SMS Raja Tun Azlan Shah Jalan Taman Tasik 34009 Taiping Perak	Off: 05-808 3020 D/line: 05-808 7375 Home: 05-808 0212 Fax: 05-806 2576	Residential School	70	660	24	-	26	1	3	4	No	2
6	Sek. Tuanku Abd Rahman Jalan Sultan Azlan Shah 30740 Ipoh, Perak	Off: 05-545 7733 D/line: 05-546 7000 Home: 05-546 7003 Fax: 05-546 7000	Residential School	68	537	20	-	15	-	2	21	No	2
7	Kolej Melayu Kuala Kangsar Jalan Kuala Kangsar 33000 Kuala Kangsar Perak	Off: 05-776 1400 D/line: 05-776 4500 Home: 05-776 1273 Fax: 05-776 4500	Residential School	66	660	24	-	40	-	8	-	Yes	3/4
8	SM Sains Teluk Intan 36010 Teluk Intan, Perak	Off: 05-641 1711 D/line: 05-641 1137 Home: 05-641 2766 Fax: 05-641 1155	Residential School	59	681	25	-	19	-	2	-	Yes	2
9	Sekolah Alam Shah Jalan Tenteram Bandar Tun Razak 56000 Kuala Lumpur	Off: 03-931 8393 D/line: 03-931 8119 Home: 03-931 2615 Fax: 03-931 8119	Residential School	72	578	20	-	17	1	3	11	Yes	2

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level Allocated
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
10	Sekolah Seri Puteri Jalan Kolam Air 51200 Kuala Lumpur	Off: 03-441 1715 D/line: 03-442 8228 Home: 03- Fax: 03-442 8228	Residential School	62	426	17	-	15	1	1	9	Yes	3/4
11	SM Sains Selangor Jalan Tenteram Bandar Tun Razak 56000 Kuala Lumpur	Off: 03-931 6093 D/line: 03-930 0346 Home: 03-931 1506 Fax: 03-930 0346	Residential School	65	619	23	-	30	1	7	4	No	2
12	Kolej Islam Sultan Alam Shah, 41906 Klang, Selangor	Off: 03-331 1658 D/line: 03-332 1148 Home: 03-331 8281 Fax: 03-332 1148	Residential School	85	695	36	-	20	-	5	-	No	2
13	SM Agama Persekutuan Kajang, Batu 13 Jalan Cheras, 43000 Kajang, Selangor	Off: 03-836 2324 D/line: 03-836 0502 Home: 03-836 0529 Fax: 03-836 0502	Residential School	81	732	27	-	15	1	1	5	Yes	3
14	SM Agama Persekutuan Labu, KM 11 Jalan Labu 71900 Labu, Negeri Sembilan	Off: 06-791 2245 D/line: 06-791 2198 Home: 06-791 2197 Fax: 06-791 2198	Residential School	85	790	30	-	26	1	2	3	No	2
15	Kolej Tunku Kurshiah Jalan Tunku Kurshiah 70400 Seremban, Negeri Sembilan	Off: 06-762 5351 D/line: 06-762 9249 Home: 06-762 2623 Fax: 06-761 9906	Residential School	63	635	22	-	-	20	-	8	Yes	3
16	Sekolah Datuk Abd Razak Jalan Sikamat 70400 Seremban Negeri Sembilan	Off: 06-762 5681 D/line: 06-763 0388 Home: 06-762 2623 Fax: 06-761 5682	Residential School	70	633	25	-	14	7	2	1	No	2
17	SM Sains Tuanku Jaafar 72000 Kuala Pilah Negeri Sembilan	Off: 06-481 1304 D/line: 06-481 3303 Home: 06- Fax: 06-481 7137	Residential School	67	671	25	-	-	1	2	3	No	2
18	SM Sains Muzaffar Syah Air Keroh 75450 Melaka	Off: 06-232 0833 D/line: 06-232 1780 Home: 06- Fax: 06-232 1780	Residential School	64	586	22	-	12	1	4	2	No	3

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level Allocated
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
19	SM Sains Muar Tanjung Agas 84009 Muar, Johor	Off: 06-952 3181 D/line: 06-953 5895 Home: 06-951 7908 Fax: 06-953 6693	Residential School	65	635	25	-	9	3	3	6	No	2
20	SM Sains Johor KM 1 Jalan Batu Pahat 86000 Kluang, Johor	Off: 07-772 2458 D/line: 07-772 3786 Home: 07-772 4018 Fax: 07-772 3786	Residential School	57	550	27	-	30	5	4	4	No	2
21	Sekolah Tun Fatimah Jalan Tun Abdul Razak 80000 Johor Bahru, Johor	Off: 07-236 4706 D/line: 07-237 2022 Home: 07-237 8532 Fax: 07-237 6961	Residential School	70	691	24	-	29	1	4	4	No	3
22	SM Sains Sultan Hj Ahmad Shah, KM 12 Jln. Gambang 25150 Kuantan, Pahang	Off: 09-538 1223 D/line: 09-538 4407 Home: 09-538 1301 Fax: 09-538 4407	Residential School	60	577	22	-	15	-	4	4	No	2
23	SM Sains Tengku Abdullah KM 6 Jalan Lipis 27600 Raub, Pahang	Off: 09-355 1600 D/line: 09-355 3511 Home: 09-355 2518 Fax: 09-355 3511	Residential School	60	675	25	-	40	1	-	5	No	2
24	Sek. Sultan Hj Ahmad Shah Pekan, Jalan Batu Balik 26600 Pekan, Pahang	Off: 09-422 4616 D/line 09-422 5455 Home: 09-422 2464 Fax: 09-422 5453	Residential School	62	634	24	-	23	-	7	9	Yes	3
25	SM Sains Sultan Mahmud 21300 Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Off: 09-666 4214 D/line: 09-666 4644 Home: 09-666 4313 Fax: 09-666 4644	Residential School	67	584	20	-	28	-	-	-	No	3
26	SM. Sains Dungun 23000 Dungun Terengganu	Off: 09-844 1991 D/line: 09-844 1799 Home: 09-844 1799 Fax: 09-844 5389	Residential School	63	611	24	-	20	-	-	2	No	2
27	SM Sains Tengku Muhamad Faris Petra 16100 Pengkalan Chepa Kelantan	Off: 09-773 8277 D/line: 09-773 9139 Home: 09-773 8446 Fax: 09-773 9139	Residential School	86	695	25	-	20	1	-	3	Yes	3

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level Allocated
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
28	SM Sains Machang 18500 Machang Kelantan	Off: 09-787 8455 D/line: 09-787 8642 Home: 09-787 8521 Fax: 09-787 8642	Residential School	71	704	25	-	20	1	2	5	No	2
29	Sek. Berasrama Penuh Sabah 88999 Kota Kinabalu Sabah	Off: 088-246 268 D/line: 088-246 267 Home: 088- Fax: 088-247 540	Residential School	72	493	22	-	6	1	6	1	Yes	3
30	Sek. Berasrama Penuh Labuan 87032 W. Persekutuan Labuan, Sabah	Off: 087-462 835 D/line: Home: 087-461 511 Fax: 087-461 514	Residential School	56	507	20	-	9	-	2	1	Yes	2
31	Sek. Berasrama Penuh Lahad Datu 91108 Lahad Datu Sabah	Off: 089-884 905 D/line: 089-884 930 Home: 089-884 922 Fax: 089-884 930	Residential School	42	299	16	-	10	-	2	-	Yes	2
32	SM Sains Kuching 93050 Kuching Sarawak	Off: 082-642 544 D/line: 082-642 710 Home: 082-642 032 Fax: 082-642 710	Residential School	55	498	20	-	20	-	3	8	No	3
33	SM Sains Miri 98000 Miri Sarawak	Off: 085-631 371 D/line: 09-773 9139 Home: 09-773 8446 Fax: 09-773 9139	Residential School	55	519	21	5	-	-	2	-	No	2
34	SM Sains Pokok Sena 06400 Pokok Sena Kedah	Off: 04-782 3733 D/line: 04-782 3734 Home: 04- Fax: 04-782 3731	Residential School	58	516	27	-	13	-	-	1	No	2
35	SM Sains Kota Tinggi 89100 Kota Tinggi Johor	Off: 07-822 2475 D/line: 07- Home: 010-755 2411 Fax: 07-822 2000	Residential School	35	422	15	-	-	-	-	1	No	2
36	SM Sains Kuala Selangor 45000 Kuala Selangor Selangor	Off: 03-889 3052 D/line: 03-8891868 Home: 03- Fax: 03-	Residential School	49	543	19	-	10	-	3	-	No	2

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level Allocated
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
37	SM.. Derma 01000 Kangar Perlis	Tel: 04-976 1202	Munsyi	69	1043	36	-	11	3	7	1	Yes	2
38	SM. Sultanah Asma 05460 Alor Setar Kedah	Tel: 04-732 2618 Fax: 04-732 8020	Munsyi	76	1238	39	-	-	14	-	2	Yes	2
39	SM.. Penanti Seberang Perai Pulau Pinang	Tel: 04-521 3215	Munsyi	101	1991	32	-	-	14	-	10	No	2
40	SM. Tengku Menteri Taiping, Perak	Tel: 05-855 4019	Munsyi	92	1738	9	-	10	3	-	2	Yes	2
41	SM(P) Sri Aman Petaling Jaya, Selangor	Tel: 03-776 5041 Fax: 03-777 5658	Munsyi	88	1868	33	-	18	11	2	3	No	2
42	SM. Agama Kuala Lumpur Bandar Menjalara, Kepong, 52200 Kuala Lumpur	Tel: 03-635 8923 Fax: 03-6358923	Munsyi	51	711	22	-	21	14	2	-	Yes	2
43	SM. Dato Sedia Raja Rembau Negeri Sembilan	Tel: 06-685 1214	Munsyi	59	1081	30	-	14	8	-	21	Yes	2
44	SM. Durian Tunggal 76100 Melaka	Tel: 07-553 1269	Munsyi	54	992	29	-	-	12	-	3	Yes	2
45	SM (P). Sultan Ibrahim Johor Bahru Johor	Tel: 07-224 3050	Munsyi	75	1354	21	-	8	3	2	3	No	2
46	SM. Ahmad, Jln Rompin Lama, 26600 Pekan, Pahang	Tel: 09-422 1252 Fax: 09-4222960	Munsyi	62	1042	32	-	20	16	-	8	Yes	2

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level Allocated
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
47	SM. Sultan Sulaiman Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-617 5315	Munsyi	115	1873	62	-	8	1	-	4	Yes	2
48	SM. Dato Ahmad Maher Kota Bharu Kelantan	Tel: 09-744 6250	Munsyi	64	1065	35	-	12	11	-	3	Yes	2
49	Maktab Sabah Kota Kinabalu Sabah	Tel: 088-225 201	Munsyi	87	1907	45	-	21	14	-	-	Yes	2
50	SMK Datuk Patinggi Abdul Gapur Kuching, Sarawak	Tel: 082-451 130	Munsyi	112	2018	61	-	-	16	1	10	No	2
51	SM.. Dato Sheikh Ahmad 02600 Arau Perlis	Tel: 04-986 1239	State Secondary	65	890	40	-	21	1	1	2	No	1
52	SM.. Jitra 06000 Jitra Kedah	Tel: 04-9171260 Fax: 04-9179660	State Secondary	110	1891	76	-	21	1	-	10	No	1
53	SM. Abdullah Munshi Pulau Pinang	Tel: 04-281 3245	State Secondary	76	1146	40	-	20	-	2	9	No	1
54	SM. Gunung Rapat 31350 Ipoh, Perak	Tel: 05-312 855	State Secondary	65	961	29	-	20	-	-	21	Yes	1
55	SM. Teknik Cheras Kuala Lumpur	Tel: 03-931 8052	State Secondary	46	587	16	-	46	1	2	5	No	1
56	SM. Kebangsaan Abu Bakar, 28000 Temerloh	Tel: 09-2961260	State Secondary	90	1651	29	-	20	1	1	3	No	1

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level Allocated
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
57	SM. Zaaba 72000 Kuala Pilah Negeri Sembilan	Tel: 06-481 1040	State Secondary	54	828	27	-	35	-	3	-	No	1
58	SM. Sungai Udang 78300 Sungai Udang Melaka	Tel: 06-351 2132	State Secondary	42	802	21	-	21	-	4	-	No	1
59	SM. Dato Onn, Simpang Lima, 83020 Batu Pahat, Johor	Tel: 07-413 8453	State Secondary	72	1498	41	-	24	-	1	-	Yes	1
60	SM. Kebangsaan Taman Melawati, Jln. Melawati 5, 53100 K.L.	Tel: 03-4087723 Fax: 03-4087723	State Secondary	84	2055	29	-	21	-	1	-	No	1
61	SM. Saujana, Setiu Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-602 1198	State Secondary	26	434	14	-	-	5	2	-	No	1
62	SMKA. Naim Lal Banat 15150 Kota Bharu Kelantan	Tel: 09-748 2752	State Secondary	61	916	30	-	21	-	2	-	No	1
63	SMK. Penggiran Omar 89570 Sipitang Sabah	Tel: 087-721 439	State Secondary	72	1254	38	-	-	-	2	3	No	1
64	SMK. Tun Abang Hj Openg, 93050 Kuching Sarawak	Tel: 082-447 540	State Secondary	119	2459	65	-	2	-	-	4	No	1
65	SK. Tengku Budriah 02600 Arau, Perlis	Tel: 04-986 1212	State Primary	55	965	29	-	5	-	3	-	No	1
66	SRK Sultanah Asma, Jln. Langgar, 05460 Alor Setar, Kedah	Tel: 04-7333234 Fax: 04-7333234	State Primary	50	1239	25	-	21	-	2	-	No	1

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level Allocated
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
67	SK. Minden Height Pulau Pinang	Tel: 04-657 0507	State Primary	49	1208	20	-	-	-	-	-	No	1
68	SRJK(T) Kerajaan 30200 Sungai Pari Perak	Tel: 05-241 5478	State Primary	34	669	18	-	13	-	1	-	No	2
69	SK. Bandar Tun Razak 1 Cheras, 56000 K. Lumpur	Tel: 03-931 7566	State Primary	64	1589	39	-	21	-	2	-	No	2
70	SK Tanjung Lalang 28000 Temerlah Pahang	Tel: 09-2961644	State Primary	55	1172	18	-	-	-	3	5	No	1
71	SRJK(C) Chung Hwa, Senaling 72000 Kuala Pilah Negeri Sembilan	Tel: 06-481 - 10235	State Primary	9	108	6	-	1	-	1	-	No	2
72	SK. Seri Laksamana 78300 Masjid Tanah Melaka	Tel: 06-384 1366	State Primary	39	831	23	-	-	-	2	-	No	2
73	SK. Bandar 83020 Batu Pahat, Johor	Tel: 07-432 3227	State Primary	56	871	28	-	-	-	1	3	No	1
74	SK Taman Melawati 2, Taman Melawati, 53100 Kuala Lumpur	Tel: 03-4055441 Fax: 03-4062591	State Primary	72	1397	40	-	-	2	1	-	No	1
75	SK. Saujana, Setiu Kuala Terengganu Terengganu	Tel: 09-602 1198	State Primary	22	440	13	-	-	-	1	-	No	1
76	SRK. Zainab 1 15150 Kota Bharu Kelantan	Tel: 09-748 2608	State Primary	52	1045	30	-	-	-	1	-	No	2

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level *Allocated*
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
77	SK. Sipitang 89570 Sipitang, Sabah	Tel: 087-821 030	State Primary	51	741	24	-	-	-	-	1	No	2
78	SRK. Rancangan Perumahan Rakyat Petra Jaya, 93400 Kuching, Sarawak	Tel: 082-446 293	State Primary	29	747	16	-	5	-	1	-	No	2
79	Sekolah Kebangsaan Kampung Kenang 31100 Sg. Siput (U) Perak	-	Remote School	11	172	6	-	-	-	-	1 unused no e-	No	Remote
80	Sekolah Menengah Pulau Ketam, Selangor	-	Remote School	31	645	18	-	-	-	-	-	No	Remote
81	Sekolah Kebangsaan Kg. *Pagi, Ulu Tembeling,* Pahang	-	Remote School	9	96	6	-	-	-	-	-	No	Remote
82	Sekolah Menengah Putra Jaya Selangor	-	Putra Jaya Secondary (New School)	36	1260	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
83	Sekolah Rendah Putra Jaya (1), Selangor	-	Putra Jaya Primary (New School)	35	1050	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
84	Sekolah Rendah Putra Jaya (2) Selangor	-	Putra Jaya Primary (New School)	35	1050	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
85	Sekolah Menengah Seri Bintang (1) Kuala Lumpur	-	Seri Bintang Secondary (New School)	36	1260	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4

No	School Name & Address	Tel/Fax Number	School Type (Category)	Number of			Number of Computers in					Internet Access (Yes/No)	Technology Level Allocated
				Teachers	Students	Classes	Classes	Lab	Media Center	Office	Other Rooms		
86	Sekolah Menengah Seri Bintang (2) Kuala Lumpur	-	Seri Bintang Secondary (New School)	36	1260	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4
87	Sekolah Rendah Seri Bintang (1) Kuala Lumpur	-	Seri Bintang Primary (New School)	35	1050	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4
88	Sekolah Rendah Seri Bintang (2) Kuala Lumpur	-	Seri Bintang Primary (New School)	35	1050	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4
89	Sekolah Menengah Batu Permai Kuala Lumpur	-	Batu Permai Complex Secondary (New School)	36	1260	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4
90	Sekolah Rendah Batu Permai, Kuala Lumpur	-	Batu Permai Complex Primary (New School)	35	1050	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	3/4