DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION
MINISTRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION MALAYSIA

REDESIGNING HIGHER EDUCATION

10 October 2017
To provide the BEST EDUCATION system that Malaysia can offer to Malaysians and the world.”

IDRIS JUSOH
MINISTER OF HIGHER EDUCATION
Malaysian Higher Education Profile

20 PUBLIC HEIs (17 Autonomy)
• 5 Research Univ.
• 4 MTUN (TVET)
• 11 Comprehensive Univ.
• 18 HICoEs (as of June 2017)

495 Private HEIs
• 398 Private Colleges
• 97 Private Universities/Univ.

36 Polytechnics
94 Community Colleges

72,794 ACADEMICS (PhD 20,492)
• Public IHLs – 31,712 (PhD 14,562)
• Private IHLs – 30,845 (PhD 5,843)
• Polytechnics – 7,442 (PhD 81)
• Community Colleges – 2,795 (PhD 6)
*as of 31 Dec 2016

Enrollment (1,253,501)
Public IHLs (618,180)
Private IHLs (524,350)
Polytechnics (89 503)
Community Colleges (21 468)
*as of 31 Dec 2016

International students
Undergraduate – 104,799
• Public IHLs: 10,126
• Private IHLs: 94,673
Postgraduate - 29,482
• Public IHLs: 19,008
• Private IHLs: 10,474
Int. Schools – 29,605
Language Centres – 12,405
Skill Centres Jabatan Pembangunan Kemahiran (JPK) & KPM – 1,154
TOTAL – 177,445 ** as of March 2017

20 BLOCKBUSTERS
GAP YEAR
• 9 Univ. (Champion)
• 10 Agencies
CEO@Faculty (67 CEO)

iCGPA
• 334 programme (20 Public HEIs)
• 65 programme (6 Polytechnics)
• 2 programme (9 Community Colleges)
*as at June 2017

12 Education Malaysia Offices

2u2i
• 6 Univ.
• 6 programme
*as at June 2017

RESEARCH GRANTS 2017
• Research Univ. – RM300m
• Fundamental/ Frontier Research – RM100m
• HICoE – RM10m

TOTAL ALLOCATION: RM 410 million
*as of June 2017

*as of 31 Dec 2016
Our HE Landscape is still growing...

20 Public Universities | 36 Polytechnics | 94 Community Colleges | 495 Private HEIs
12 Education Malaysia Offices
SEAMLESSNESS

From Primary to Tertiary Education
10 SHIFTS TO SUPPORT THE ATTAINMENT OF SYSTEM AND STUDENT ASPIRATION
Integrated CGPA (iCGPA)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT
FLEXIBLE EDUCATION

YEAR 1 & 2
UNIVERSITY

YEAR 3 & 4
INDUSTRY (AGRICULTURE)

YEAR 1 & 2
UNIVERSITY

YEAR 3
INDUSTRY

YEAR 4
START-UP BUSINESS
### Research Clusters & National Priority Areas

<table>
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<th>National Priority Area (NPA)</th>
<th>Research Clusters</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation &amp; Urbanization</td>
<td>Pure &amp; Applied Science</td>
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<tr>
<td>Environment &amp; Climate Change</td>
<td>Technology &amp; Engineering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Healthcare &amp; Medicine</td>
<td>Social Science</td>
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<td>Bio Diversity</td>
<td>Information &amp; Communication</td>
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<td>Water Security</td>
<td>Clinical &amp; Health Science</td>
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<td>Food Security</td>
<td>Natural &amp; Cultural Heritage</td>
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<td>Energy Security</td>
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<td>Plantation Crops</td>
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<td>Cyber Security</td>
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Malaysian Research Strengths
By 27 Subject Areas – supporting 4.0IR
Publications, FWCI & Growth According To 27 Subject Areas by Malaysia - 2012-2016

Source: Scival and Malaysia Citation Centre estimates, May 2017

FWCI: Field Weighted Citation Impact
Publications, FWCI & Growth According To 27 Subject Areas by UA - 2011-2016

Source: Scival and Malaysia Citation Centre estimates, April 2017
2017/2018 RDCI STRATEGY

Wealth & Value Creation across the Quadruple helix – academia, industry, government and community

Malaysia Research University Network (MRUN) will undertake the projects in partnership with the other IPTs (Water & Food Security, Health & Wellbeing, B40, Climate change)

→ knowledge assimilation and diversification of source for research funding

Matching grants, joint publications in high impact journals, sharing of advanced facilities and experts

Fostering IPT-led Growth Economy

Focus on niche and frontier and cutting edge research (robotics, digital revolution, LED, future internet technologies, transportation & logistics)
Understanding of the Impacts of Hydrometeorological Hazards

**Basin Characteristics**: geomorphological and hydrological processes, catchment morphometry

**Impact on environmental assets**: forest, forest management, water supply and water quality, aquatic habitat, environmental flow, bio-diversity etc.

**Hazards**: triggering and causal factors, mechanism of disaster, risk and uncertainties, impacts, early warning system, flood protection and mitigation measures, flood modeling and prediction, climate change, weather forecasting, etc.

**Governance for disaster risk reduction**: law and legislation, development plan, resources protection, awareness, institutional arrangement, policy and guidelines, SOP, insurance, living with flood, etc.

**Land-use and land-cover**: land-use management and administration, effectiveness of land-cover policy, spatial analysis, sustainable resources utilization etc.

**Urbanisation and industrialization**: villages, township and city, transportation, evacuation processes, relief programme, flood-plain settlement/encroachment, etc.
THANK YOU

11 September 2017