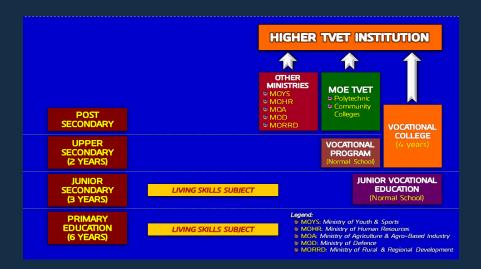
# Technical and Vocational Education and Training in Malaysia

## **MALAYSIAN EDUCATION SYSTEM**



- Malaysia places great importance on vocational education as a means of becoming a developed nation to
  meet the challenges and demands of a high income nation by 2020. Accordingly, vocational education since
  2012 has undergone a transformation in its policy, focus and expansion in its diversity of field of
  competencies and vocational stream (Jab, 2014).
- When first launched in 2012, Ministry of Education (MoE) Malaysia has 71 Vocational Secondary Schools (SMV), 17 Technical Secondary Schools (SMT) and 7,745 Secondary Schools (SMK). Of the 71 SMVs, 13 were chosen to be in the pilot together with one SMT and one SMK to run diploma vocational programmes and rebranded as "Vocational Colleges' (Jab, 2014).
- Technical vocational and skills training is offered at the upper secondary schools to youths between the ages
  of 15+ and 16+ years of age. There are 860 schools offering vocational programs, including 70 vocational
  colleges, 34 polytechnics and community Colleges. TVET at post-secondary level is managed by 7 ministries.
  An overview of education system in Malaysia can be seen in Figure.
- In the skills training programme, more emphasis is given to practical work to develop competency in trade skills and enable the students to acquire the Malaysian Skills Certificate awarded by the Malaysian National Vocational Training Council (NVTC) after two years of training. In addition, a one-year specialised skills training in specific trades is provided both to students with the Malaysian Vocational Certificate and the Skills Certificate.

- A system of polytechnic education for youths between 17+ through 20+ years old are also established.
  The polytechnic programmes provide broad-based education and training to upper secondary school
  graduates to enable them to acquire the necessary skills to become technicians and technical assistants
  in the various engineering fields or junior and middle-level executives in the commercial and service
  sectors. They are also provided relevant technological or entrepreneurial education and training to
  upgrade their basic skills.
- Post Lower Secondary education is characterized by Upper Secondary Education for the academic and technical streams and a choice of enrolling into Vocational Colleges as of 2012, which is under the <u>purview of Technical and Vocational Education Division</u>, Ministry of Education, Malaysia.

#### **ISSUES ON TVET**

- · Multiple certification systems and multiple quality assurance systems,
- Lack of involvement from other public vocational training bodies,
- · Limited access to vocational education for students with special needs,
- Need for skillful vocational teachers.
- Limited pathway for tertiary vocational education, and
- Limited involvement by the industry (Jab, UNESCO, 2010).

### POLICIES AND STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE ISSUES

- Establishment of Malaysian Board of Technologists (MBOT) to enhance career path of TVET graduates
- Widening of opportunities for vocational education and address the problem of dropouts
- Strengthening the TVE curriculum,
- Improving links with industry players and professional bodies,
- strengthening the concept of School Enterprise based on Production-based Education,
- Forming links with local and foreign institution of higher education
- Introducing skill stream at national schools, and
- Development of Malaysia Qualifications Framework.

# **MALAYSIA QUALIFICATIONS FRAMEWORK**

MQF	Sectors			Lifelong
Levels	Skills	Vocational and Technical	Higher Education	Learning
8			Doctoral Degree	
7			Master's Degree	ial
			Postgraduate Cert. & Diploma	Experiential EL)
6			Bachelor's Degree	<u> </u>
			Graduate Cert. & Diploma	rior (AP
5	Advanced Diploma	Advanced Diploma	Advanced Diploma	Accreditation of P Learning
4	Diploma	Diploma	Diploma	ati
3	Skills Certificate 3	Vocational and	Certificate	di
2	Skills Certificate 3	Technical		SQLE
1	Skills Certificate 3	Certificate		Ac

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