

# Engineers & Society

## CHAPTER 2

### Engineering Accreditation

by


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# Introduction to Accreditation Body ( MQA, EAC )

Sources: <http://www.eac.org.my/>, <http://www.mqa.gov.my/>

# Engineering Accreditation Council (EAC)

- \* Delegated body by the Board of Engineers Malaysia as the only recognized accrediting body for engineering degree programmes offered in Malaysia.
- \* Membership:
  - \* BEM (5-6 representatives),
  - \* IEM (5-6 representatives),
  - \* Industry Employers (3-4 representatives),
  - \* Malaysian Qualification Agency (MQA) (1 representative) and
  - \* Public Service Department (JPA) (1 representative)

# Engineering Accreditation Council (EAC)

- \* Operate since 2000
- \* The EAC accredits 190 programmes at 26 institutions of higher learning
- \* 18th June 2009: the Board of Engineers Malaysia was accepted as the 13th signatory of the Washington Accord

# Function of EAC

- \* Primary responsibilities: to set policy and conduct approval and accreditation evaluations
- \* Other functions:
  - \* Maintain a list of accredited engineering programmes.
  - \* Oversee the development and operation of accreditation and mutual recognition of programmes with other countries.
  - \* Keep the Board informed of the activities of EAC. Where necessary make recommendations to the Board.
  - \* Foster the dissemination of developments and best practices in engineering education.
  - \* Advise the Board on public statements or representations that should be made in relation to engineering education.

# Malaysian Qualifications Agency (MQA)

- \* Initial: National Accreditation Board (LAN) and the Quality Assurance Division, Ministry of Higher Education (QAD) was approved by the Government on 21 December 2005.
- \* 1 November 2007 : MQA was established
- \* Main role: to implement the Malaysian Qualifications Framework (MQF) as a basis for quality assurance of higher education and as the reference point for the criteria and standards for national qualifications

# Function of MQA

- \* To implement MQF as a reference point for Malaysian qualifications;
- \* To develop standards and credits and all other relevant instruments as national references for the conferment of awards with the cooperation of stakeholders;
- \* To quality assure higher education institutions and programmes;
- \* To accredit courses that fulfil the set criteria and standards;
- \* To facilitate the recognition and articulation of qualifications; and
- \* To maintain the Malaysian Qualifications Register (MQR)



# Malaysian Qualifications Framework (MQF)

- \* Malaysia's declaration about its qualifications and their quality in relation to its education system.
- \* MQF is an instrument that develops and classifies qualifications based on a set of criteria that are approved nationally and benchmarked against international best practices, and which clarifies the earned academic levels, learning outcomes of study areas and credit system based on student academic load

# Eight levels of MQF qualifications

- \* Levels 1 to 3 - Skills Certificates awarded by the Skills Sectors.
- \* Level 3 - Academic and Vocational and Technical Certificates
- \* Level 4 and 5 - Diploma and Advanced Diploma
- \* Level 6 - Bachelors Degree
- \* Level 7 - Masters Degree
- \* Level 8 - Doctoral Degree
  
- \* The levels are differentiated by learning outcomes, credit hours and student learning time.



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