

Administration of Muslim Law (Muslim Religious Schools) Rules 2016

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ADMINISTRATION OF MUSLIM LAW ACT
(CHAPTER 3)

ADMINISTRATION OF MUSLIM LAW
(MUSLIM RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS) RULES 2016

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87(9) of the Administration of Muslim Law Act, the Majlis Ugama Islam, Singapura, with the approval of Dr Yaacob Ibrahim, who is charged with the responsibility for the portfolio of the Minister for Culture, Community and Youth as regards Muslim affairs, makes the following Rules:

PART 1

PRELIMINARY

Citation and commencement

1. These Rules are the Administration of Muslim Law (Muslim Religious Schools) Rules 2016 and come into operation on 1 January 2017.

Definitions

2. In these Rules, unless the context otherwise requires —

“basic Islamic instruction” means the teaching of Quranic recitation, Quranic literacy, *tajwid* (rules of recitation) or *fardh ‘ain* (basic knowledge of Islamic creed and practice);

“family member”, in relation to an individual, means any of the following relations of the individual:

- (a) a spouse;
- (b) a child, including an adopted child or a stepchild;
- (c) a parent;
- (d) a father-in-law or mother-in-law;
- (e) a sibling;
- (f) any other individual who is related by blood or marriage to, and who is living in the same household as, the individual;

“Islamic teacher” means an individual who provides in a Muslim religious school

Islamic instruction in any subject or field to one or more students none of whom are family members of the individual;

“proprietor”, in relation to a Muslim religious school, means the person conducting the school or, if there is more than one such person —

(a) all of them, in the case of rules 7(2)(e), 9(1) (except sub-paragraph (b)(i)), 10(1), 11(4), (5) and (6), 15 and 28(1)(b); or

(b) all or any of them, in the case of any other provision;

“Quranic teacher” means an individual who provides in a Muslim religious school only basic Islamic instruction to one or more students none of whom are family members of that individual;

“recognised Islamic teacher” means an individual who is recognised as a recognised Islamic teacher under rule 17, subject to rule 22(9);

“recognised Quranic teacher” means an individual who is recognised as a recognised Quranic teacher under rule 17, subject to rule 22(9);

“registered Muslim religious school” means a Muslim religious school that is registered under rule 7, subject to rule 11.

Fit and proper criterion

3.—(1) In determining, for the purposes of rules 7(2)(e), 10(3)(b)(ii) and 11(2)(b)(ii), whether a person is a fit and proper person to conduct a Muslim religious school, the Majlis —

(a) must take into account any conviction (whether in Singapore or elsewhere) of the person for any offence involving dishonesty, moral turpitude, violence or harm to children; and

(b) may take into account any other matter it considers relevant.

(2) In determining, for the purposes of rule 17(2)(b) (including that provision as applied under rules 20(1)(a) and 22(2)(b)), whether an individual is a fit and proper individual to teach at a Muslim religious school, the Majlis —

(a) must take into account —

(i) any conviction (whether in Singapore or elsewhere) of the individual for any offence involving dishonesty, moral turpitude, violence or harm to children;

(ii) if the individual is or has been recognised as a recognised

Islamic teacher or recognised Quranic teacher, whether the recognition has been suspended or cancelled; and

- (iii) any behaviour of the individual that does not satisfy a standard of behaviour generally expected of a teacher at a Muslim religious school, or is otherwise disgraceful or improper; and

(b) may take into account any other matter it considers relevant.

Code of Ethics

4.—(1) In these Rules, “Code of Ethics” means the Code of Ethics for the Provision of Islamic Instruction set out in the Schedule.

(2) The Majlis may issue explanations for the provisions of the Code of Ethics, in such form and manner as it considers appropriate, to all recognised Islamic teachers and recognised Quranic teachers.

PART 2

REGISTRATION OF MUSLIM RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS

Muslim religious schools must be registered

5.—(1) A person must not conduct a Muslim religious school unless it is registered by the Majlis.

(2) A person who contravenes paragraph (1) shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$2,000 or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 12 months or to both.

Application for registration

6.—(1) A person who wishes to conduct a Muslim religious school must apply to the Majlis to register the school in such form and manner as the Majlis determines.

(2) The Majlis may require the applicant to furnish such information and documents as the Majlis considers necessary for the purpose of considering the application.

Grant of application

7.—(1) The Majlis may, after considering an application under rule 6 and after making such inquiry as it may consider necessary, and if satisfied that the requirements