

(7) Where an exit permit has been granted to any person, such person shall, before leaving Malaysia, notify the proper authority, in writing or in person, of his intention to leave Malaysia stating the proposed period of absence.

(8) A person who has left Malaysia on an exit permit, shall, within seven days of his return to Malaysia, present himself to the proper authority, report his return to such authority and apply for a certificate of registration.

(9) Any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with subsections (7) and (8) shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred ringgit or to both.

(10) A person to whom an exit permit has been granted under this section shall not be exempted from complying with any other law relating to departure from or entry into Malaysia.

#### **Power to take suspected offenders into custody**

8. (1) A police officer or an authorized person may, at any time, require any person whom he has reasonable cause to believe to be a person required to be registered under this Act in pursuance of a notice under section 5, to produce his certificate of registration or, if such certificate of registration has been surrendered on the grant of an exit permit, such exit permit, and if such person fails to produce such certificate or permit on demand he shall be guilty of an offence and liable on conviction to a fine of twenty-five ringgit and the police officer or the authorized person if he has reasonable grounds for believing that such person would abscond or does not know and cannot obtain his name and address, may, without warrant, take such person into custody.

(2) When under the powers conferred by this section a police officer or an authorized person arrests any person without warrant the Officer in Charge of the Police Station to which the person is brought, shall, unless in his belief the release on bail of the person arrested would tend to defeat the registration of such person for national service, release such person on his entering into such recognizance, with or without sureties, as may in the judgment of such officer be required to secure his attendance upon the hearing of the charge.

(3) In this section “authorized person” means a person authorized by the Minister by notification in the *Gazette* to exercise the powers conferred by this section.

#### PART IV

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATION

##### **Medical examination**

9. (1) The proper authority may, from time to time, cause to be served on any person registered under this Act a written notice in the prescribed form requiring that person to submit himself to medical examination by a medical board at such place and time as may be specified in the notice; and where such a notice has been served on any person the proper authority may at any time while that person remains so registered cancel the notice or cause to be served on him a further notice varying the original notice by altering the place or time, or both the place and the time, at which he is thereby required to submit himself to medical examination.

(2) The Minister may make rules for determining the constitution of medical boards for the purposes of this section and for regulating the procedure of such boards, and such rules may in particular provide for enabling a medical board—

- (a) in a case where the board is unable to complete a medical examination on one occasion to direct the person examined to submit himself to a further medical examination by a medical board at a specified time and place; and
- (b) to direct the person examined to submit himself to examination by a consultant examiner.

(3) The Minister may by rules determine the categories in which persons medically examined under this section are to be placed by reference to their physical condition.

(4) No person shall be liable to be called up under this Act for service in any armed force or police force or for full-time service in any civil defence force until he has submitted himself to medical examination under this section.

shall be liable, on conviction, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding five hundred ringgit or to both:

Provided that in any proceedings for an offence punishable under this section it shall be a defence for the defendant to prove that he was prevented from complying with the relevant provisions of this Act by circumstances beyond his control.

#### **Failure to comply with a notice to enrol**

**28.** (1) A person failing to comply with a police enrolment notice or an enrolment notice shall be deemed to be absent without leave according to the Police Act 1967 or the Civil Defence Act 1951, as the case may be, notwithstanding that he has not been previously at the place where his duty requires him to be.

(2) Subsection (1) shall be without prejudice to any penalty laid down under this Act.

**29.** (*Deleted by L.N. 70/1964*).

#### **Rules**

**30.** The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may make rules to prescribe anything which under this Act may be prescribed and generally for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

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(3) In this section “authorized person” means a person authorized by the Minister by notification in the *Gazette* to exercise the powers conferred by this section.

#### PART IV

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATION

##### Medical examination

9. (1) The proper authority may, from time to time, cause to be served on any person registered under this Act a written notice in the prescribed form requiring that person to submit himself to medical examination by a medical board at such place and time as may be specified in the notice; and where such a notice has been served on any person the proper authority may at any time while that person remains so registered cancel the notice or cause to be served on him a further notice varying the original notice by altering the place or time, or both the place and the time, at which he is thereby required to submit himself to medical examination.

(2) The Minister may make rules for determining the constitution of medical boards for the purposes of this section and for regulating the procedure of such boards, and such rules may in particular provide for enabling a medical board—

- (a) in a case where the board is unable to complete a medical examination on one occasion to direct the person examined to submit himself to a further medical examination by a medical board at a specified time and place; and
- (b) to direct the person examined to submit himself to examination by a consultant examiner.

(3) The Minister may by rules determine the categories in which persons medically examined under this section are to be placed by reference to their physical condition.

(4) No person shall be liable to be called up under this Act for service in any armed force or police force or for full-time service in any civil defence force until he has submitted himself to medical examination under this section.

(7) If in any case it appears to the proper authority that a registration is incomplete or incorrect and that it cannot be completed or corrected without the personal attendance of the person concerned, the proper authority may require his attendance at such place and at such time as may be appointed, and any person whose attendance is so required shall attend and answer such questions as may be addressed to him for the purpose of enabling the registration to be completed or corrected, and if he refuses or without lawful excuse neglects to attend at the place or time appointed he shall, save as hereinbefore provided, be guilty of an offence against this Act.

### **Prohibition on leaving Malaysia**

7. (1) No person who, by virtue of any proclamation made under section 4, is liable to register under this Act shall leave Malaysia unless he is in possession of a valid certificate (in this Act referred to as "an exit permit") permitting him to leave Malaysia.

(2) Exit permits may be granted by the proper authority and shall be valid for such period and subject to such conditions as the proper authority may specify in such permits. No exit permit shall be granted to a person registered under this Act except on the surrender of the certificate of registration of such person.

(3) Any person who leaves Malaysia in contravention of subsection (1) or of any condition specified in the exit permit shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding two thousand ringgit or to both.

(4) Applications for an exit permit may be made by any person or by his employer and shall be made in the prescribed manner.

(5) Where an application for an exit permit is made, the proper authority, unless he grants the exit permit, shall, if so requested by the applicant, refer the application to a local advisory board constituted under Part VIII and such board may make such recommendations to the proper authority as it deems fit.

(6) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may make rules as to the principles to be applied and the circumstances to which regard is or is not to be had, in considering any application for the grant of an exit permit.

(3) For the purposes of this section any person liable to be called out—

- (a) under section 202 of the Armed Forces Act 1972;
- (b) under section 55 of the Police Act 1967; or
- (c) under section 7 of the Civil Defence Act 1951,

shall be deemed to be liable to be called up for national service under this Act.

## PART X

### SUPPLEMENTARY

#### **Allowances to Boards applicants and witnesses**

22. The proper authority may pay—

- (a) to members of local advisory boards such remuneration and allowances as the proper authority may, with the approval of the Minister, determine; and
- (b) to persons whose applications are referred to any board and to any witnesses whose attendance is certified by any such board to have been necessary, travelling and subsistence allowances in accordance with such scale as the proper authority may, with the approval of the Minister, determine.

#### **Service of documents**

23. Any order, notice or other document to be served on any person for the purpose of this Act may be served either by being delivered personally to the person to whom it is addressed or by sending it by post to such person at his last known address or by affixing it or a copy thereof to some conspicuous part of the premises at his last known address:

Provided that where any document has been sent to any person by post, service on him shall not be deemed to have been duly effected unless it is proved either that he received such document or that it was sent by registered post addressed to him at his last known address.

**LAWS OF MALAYSIA****Act 425****NATIONAL SERVICE ACT 1952**

An Act relating to the registration of persons for national service and for the call up of persons so registered to perform services in the armed forces, the police forces and civil defence forces.

*[Peninsular Malaysia—1 March 1958, L.N. 1983/1958;  
Sabah and Sarawak—28 February 1964, L.N. 70/1964]*

**PART I****PRELIMINARY****Short title**

1. This Act may be cited as the National Service Act 1952.

**Interpretation**

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires—

“civil defence force” means any force or service constituted under the Civil Defence Act 1951 [Act 221];

“enlist” includes “enrol”, and “enlistment” shall be construed accordingly;

“national service” means all or any of the following forms of service under this Act, namely, service in the armed forces, service in the police forces and service in the civil defence forces;

“Police Force” means the Royal Malaysia Police Force;

“police forces” includes the Police Force and any other force which the Minister may declare for the purposes of Part VI of this Act to have been raised for police duties; and “a police force” shall be construed accordingly;

“the proper authority” means the person appointed by the Minister to be the proper authority for the purposes of all or any of the provisions of this Act in which such expression occurs;

“regular forces” means the regular Armed Forces of Malaysia.

(2) For the purposes of this Act and of any proclamation made thereunder, the time at which a person attains a relevant age shall be deemed to be the commencement of the relevant anniversary of the date of his birth.

(3) (*Omitted*).

(4) In the application of this Act to the State of Sabah or Sarawak references in the Act to any written law of the States of Peninsular Malaysia or to any such written law, shall—

- (a) if such written law has been extended to apply to any such State, be construed as references to such written law or the provisions thereof as so extended to that State; and
- (b) if such written law has not been so extended, be construed as references to the corresponding written law or the corresponding provisions of such written law (if any) for the time being in force in such State.

## PART II

### EXEMPTIONS

#### **Persons exempted from the operation of this Act**

3. (1) The following persons shall be exempted from liability to register under Part III—

- (a) Judges of the Federal Court and the High Courts;
- (b) members of the Cabinet and any House of Parliament;
- (c) members of any Executive Council or any Legislative Assembly as defined in the Constitution;
- (d) accredited diplomatic or consular representatives and diplomatic or consular employees who are not domiciled in Malaysia;



**LAWS OF MALAYSIA****Act 425****NATIONAL SERVICE ACT 1952**

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE MALAYSIA

**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

**Nur Fan Atillia Irwayu**  
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**PART I****PRELIMINARY****Section**

1. Short title
2. Interpretation

**PART II****EXEMPTIONS**

3. Persons exempted from the operation of this Act

**PART III****REGISTRATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE**

4. Liability to register
5. Registration
6. Rules regarding registration
7. Prohibition on leaving Malaysia
8. Power to take suspected offenders into custody

**PART IV****MEDICAL EXAMINATION**

9. Medical examination

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*National Service*

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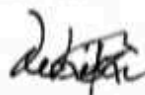
Section	Amending authority	In force from
21	L.N. Act 24/1964 Act 160 Act 77 Act 221 Act 344	30-07-1964 29-08-1975 01-06-1976 15-06-1979 06-10-1988
22	L.N. 83/1958	06-03-1958
25	Act 160	29-08-1975
25A	Act 78/1967	14-12-1967
25B	Act 78/1967	14-12-1967
27	Act 160	29-08-1975
28	Act 24/1964 Act 221 Act 344	30-07-1964 15-06-1979 06-10-1988
29	L.N. 70/1964	27-02-1964
30	L.N. 83/1958	06-03-1958
Schedule	L.N. 83/1958	06-03-1958

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DICETAK OLEH  
PERCETAKAN NASIONAL MALAYSIA BERHAD,  
KUALA LUMPUR  
BAGI PHASE DAN DENGAN PERINTAH KERAJAAN MALAYSIA

(6) An enrolment notice served on any person shall cease to have effect if, before the date on which he is thereby required to present himself, he ceases to be liable to be called up for civil defence.

(7) The proper authority may pay to persons required to present themselves in accordance with enrolment notices served upon them such travelling and other allowances as he may, with the approval of the Minister, determine.

### **Terms of service**

**16.** A person who is enrolled in a civil defence force under subsection 15(3) shall be deemed to have been enrolled in such force on the following terms:

- (a) he shall serve in the civil defence force specified in the enrolment notice served upon him or with such other civil defence force to which he may from time to time be transferred under the Civil Defence Act 1951 or any rules or regulations made thereunder;
- (b) he shall continue to serve in any civil defence force in which he is for the time being enrolled—
  - (i) until he is discharged from such force in accordance with the written law governing such force;
  - (ii) until he is enrolled in some other civil defence force to which he has been transferred under paragraph (a);
  - (iii) until the expiry of the period (if any) for which he was enrolled in accordance with the enrolment notice under which he was first enrolled; or
  - (iv) until the cancellation of such enrolment notice under subsection 15(5),

whichever is the earlier;

- (c) he shall be subject to any written law for the time being in force which create offences by members of the civil defence force with which he is for the time being serving;
- (d) while serving with any civil defence force he shall be subject to the rules of government and discipline of the force;

to the employer for reinstatement, or that, having been offered reinstatement by him, he failed, without reasonable excuse, to present himself for employment at the time and place notified to him by the employer, or that by reason of a change of circumstances (other than the engagement of some other person to replace him)—

- (a) it was not reasonably practicable to reinstate him; or
- (b) his reinstatement in an occupation and under conditions not less favourable to him than those which would have been applicable to him had he not been called up from his civil employment was impracticable, and that the employer has offered to reinstate him in the most favourable occupation and under the most favourable conditions reasonably practicable.

(2) For the purpose of securing the fair adjustment of contracts of service in force between employers and employees when the employees are or were so called up for service from their civil employment, the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may make rules relieving the parties to such contracts of all or any of their obligations thereunder in respect of the period of that service, and may also make rules modifying such contract by extending the period of service thereunder by a period not exceeding the period of the said service, and adapting the terms of the contracts in relation to any such extension.

(3) In relation to any person so called up for national service from his civil employment references in this section to an employer shall be construed as including references to any person for the time being carrying on the undertaking or service in which he was employed when so called up as aforesaid, or carrying on any undertaking or service with which that undertaking or service has been amalgamated or in which it was comprised on the date on which he was so called up or directed as aforesaid.

(4) If the Yang di-Pertuan Agong is satisfied that it is necessary to restrain employers from terminating the employment of their employees by reason of any duties or liabilities which they are or may become liable to perform or discharge by reason of their having been called up for national service from their civil employment or to make provision for the prevention of evasion of this section, he may make rules for those purposes, and such rules may make

provision for the punishment of breaches of the rules, and may in particular apply with respect to persons found guilty of such breaches any of the provisions of this section relating to persons found guilty of offences under this section, with or without modifications.

(5) For the purposes of this section a person who has been called out—

- (a) under section 202 of the Armed Forces Act 1972;
- (b) under section 55 of the Police Act 1967 [Act 344]; or
- (c) under section 7 of the Civil Defence Act 1951,

shall be deemed to have been called up for full time national service under this Act.

#### **Prohibition of dismissal of employees by reason of liability for service**

21. (1) If the employer of any person liable to be called up for national service (whether full-time or part-time) under this Act terminates his employment without such person's consent before the date on which such person is required to present himself in accordance with an enlistment notice, a police enrolment notice or an enrolment notice, or after such date in any case where such person is called up for part-time national service, and does so solely or mainly by reason of any duties or liabilities which that person is or may become liable to perform or discharge by reason of his being or being liable to be called up as aforesaid, the employer shall be guilty of an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand ringgit; and the Court by which he is convicted may order him to pay to the person whose employment has been terminated, as compensation for any loss suffered or likely to be suffered by him by reason of the termination a sum not exceeding an amount equal to three months remuneration at the rate at which his remuneration was last payable to him by the employer.

(2) If in any proceedings under this section the Court is of opinion that there is reasonable cause to believe that the duties or liabilities aforesaid caused or contributed to the termination of the employment, the employment shall be deemed to have been terminated by reason of those duties or liabilities unless the employer proves that the termination was for a reason unconnected therewith.

**Suspension of right to postponement of liability to serve**

**19.** The Yang di-Pertuan Agong, if satisfied at any time that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, may by order—

- (a) cancel all or any postponement certificates granted in pursuance of an application under subsection 17(2) and in force at the date of the order, either generally or in relation to a specified category of persons or in relation to any individual; and
- (b) abrogate, either generally or in relation to a specified category of persons, any right to apply for the grant of a postponement certificate under the said section;

and the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may, by order, vary or revoke any order in force under this section, without prejudice, however, to the previous effect of that order.

**PART IX****REINSTATEMENT IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT****Reinstatement in civil employment**

**20.** (1) It shall be the duty of the employer by whom any person was employed for a period of at least fourteen days immediately preceding the day on which he was called up for full-time national service under this Act to reinstate him in his employment at the termination of that service in an occupation and under conditions not less favourable to him than those which would have been applicable to him had he not been so called up, and if he fails to do so, the employer shall, subject as hereinafter provided, be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding two thousand ringgit; and the Court by which any employer is found guilty of an offence under this subsection may order him to pay to the person whom he has failed to reinstate a sum not exceeding an amount equal to three months remuneration at the rate at which his remuneration was last payable to him by the employer:

Provided that in any proceedings under this subsection it shall be a defence for the employer to prove that the person formerly employed by him did not, before the expiration of one month after the termination of such service or employment as aforesaid, apply

**National service reserve may be recalled by proclamation**

**11c.** (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by proclamation recall for full-time service the whole or any part of the national service reserve.

(2) Every person recalled under the last foregoing subsection shall report for service at such time and place as the competent authority may by notification in the *Gazette* or otherwise, appoint.

(3) A copy of every proclamation made under subsection (1) shall be published in the *Gazette* and laid before each House of Parliament as soon as possible after it is made.

(4) Any person in the national service reserve shall upon being re-called for full-time service by a proclamation under this section be deemed to be a person subject to service law and shall if he fails, without leave being lawfully granted or without any reasonable excuse, to report in accordance with subsection (2) be guilty of the offence mentioned in subsection 54(1) of the Armed Forces Act 1972 [*Act 77*] as if he had deserted from the Forces; and any such person shall be tried before a court martial.

**Retention of national servicemen in full-time service**

**11d.** When the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has issued a proclamation under subsection (1) of the last foregoing section he may order that any person who would otherwise fall to be transferred to the national service reserve on completion of his period of full-time service shall continue in full-time service.

**Service required of national service reservists recalled or retained for full-time service**

**11e.** (1) Subject to this section a person who is recalled for or retained in full-time service by virtue of either of the two last foregoing sections shall be liable to serve in full-time service until his services are no longer required.

(2) No person shall be detained in full-time service by virtue of this section later than the expiration of twelve months after the date on which apart from this section he would fall to be discharged from the national service reserve.



- (e) his conditions of service as regards pay, allowances, clothing, expenses and other matters shall be such as may be determined in accordance with Civil Defence Act 1951, and any rules or regulations made thereunder, or of any written law having reference to the civil defence forces.

## PART VIII

### POSTPONEMENT OF LIABILITY TO SERVE

#### **Postponement of liability to serve**

**17.** (1) Subject to this section, any person registered under this Act may apply in the prescribed manner to the proper authority for a certificate of postponement of liability to be called up for service in the armed forces, the police forces or for full-time service in the civil defence forces (hereinafter in this Act referred to as "a postponement certificate") on the ground that exceptional hardship would ensue if he were so called up, and may on that ground apply in the prescribed manner to the proper authority for the renewal of any postponement certificate granted to such person.

(2) Subject to this section, the employer of any person referred to in subsection (1) or where such person is self-employed he himself may apply in the prescribed manner to the proper authority for a postponement certificate on behalf of his employee or of himself, as the case may be, on the ground that it is necessary or expedient in the public interest or in the interests of defence or the efficient prosecution of any war in which the Yang di-Pertuan Agong may be engaged that such employee or he, as the case may be, should not be so called up and may, on that ground, apply in the prescribed manner to the proper authority for the renewal of any postponement certificate granted in the manner aforesaid.

(3) An application for a postponement certificate or for the renewal thereof made under this section shall be determined by the proper authority and such determination shall be final:

Provided that where such application is made under subsection (1), the proper authority shall before such determination refer the application to a local advisory board constituted under this Part and such board may after considering the application make such recommendations thereon to the proper authority as it thinks fit.



**Punishment for inducing a national service reservist to desert or absent himself**

**11M.** (1) Any person who by any means whatsoever—

- (a) procures or persuades any person in the national service reserve to desert or attempts to procure or persuade any such person to desert;
- (b) knowing that a person as aforesaid is about to desert, aids or assists him in so doing; or
- (c) knowing any such person to be a deserter, conceals such person or aids or assists him in concealing himself, or aids or assists him in his rescue,

shall be guilty of an offence and shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to a fine not exceeding two thousand ringgit or to both.

(2) The last foregoing subsection shall apply to absence without leave and absentees without leave as it applies to desertion and deserters, but with the substitution for the reference to such imprisonment or fine as is therein specified of a reference to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit.

**False pretence of desertion, etc.**

**11N.** Any person who falsely represents himself to be a deserter or absentee without leave from the national service reserve shall, on conviction, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to a fine not exceeding one thousand ringgit or to both.

**Provisions as to offences triable both by court martial and by civil court**

**11P.** The following provisions shall have effect as respects the trial and punishment of persons in the national service reserve charged with offences which in pursuance of this Part are cognizable both by a court martial and by a civil court:

- (a) a person shall not be liable to be tried in both of the following ways, that is to say, on the one hand by court martial or by the case being disposed of summarily

**National service reserve may be recalled by proclamation**

**11c.** (1) The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may by proclamation recall for full-time service the whole or any part of the national service reserve.

(2) Every person recalled under the last foregoing subsection shall report for service at such time and place as the competent authority may by notification in the *Gazette* or otherwise, appoint.

(3) A copy of every proclamation made under subsection (1) shall be published in the *Gazette* and laid before each House of Parliament as soon as possible after it is made.

(4) Any person in the national service reserve shall upon being re-called for full-time service by a proclamation under this section be deemed to be a person subject to service law and shall if he fails, without leave being lawfully granted or without any reasonable excuse, to report in accordance with subsection (2) be guilty of the offence mentioned in subsection 54(1) of the Armed Forces Act 1972 [*Act 77*] as if he had deserted from the Forces; and any such person shall be tried before a court martial.

**Retention of national servicemen in full-time service**

**11d.** When the Yang di-Pertuan Agong has issued a proclamation under subsection (1) of the last foregoing section he may order that any person who would otherwise fall to be transferred to the national service reserve on completion of his period of full-time service shall continue in full-time service.

**Service required of national service reservists recalled or retained for full-time service**

**11e.** (1) Subject to this section a person who is recalled for or retained in full-time service by virtue of either of the two last foregoing sections shall be liable to serve in full-time service until his services are no longer required.

(2) No person shall be detained in full-time service by virtue of this section later than the expiration of twelve months after the date on which apart from this section he would fall to be discharged from the national service reserve.

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Jira Work Management

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## Exam Topics

Nur Fan Atillia Irwayu

061201-12-1124

<b>Access and Permissions (35-40% of exam)</b>
Configure the appropriate use of permissions
Understand the methods and implications of granting anonymous user access to a space
Troubleshoot issues with space permissions
Identify and troubleshoot issues with page restrictions
<b>Space administration (25-30% of exam)</b>
Compare and contrast different export formats and options
Recommend ways to configure space look and feel
Identify the features of blueprints and templates
Troubleshoot issues with space configuration (templates, look and feel, etc.)
<b>Content management (35-40% of exam)</b>
Manage versions, drafts and attachments
Recognize the impact of creating, updating, moving and deleting pages in a Confluence space
Identify methods of managing Confluence content
Given requirements, recommend appropriate macro usage
Troubleshoot issues with macros
<b>Product Knowledge (1-5% of exam)</b>
Identify the differences between Confluence Cloud and Data Center

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**LAWS OF MALAYSIA****Act 425****NATIONAL SERVICE ACT 1952**

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE MALAYSIA

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**ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS**

**NUR FAN ATILLIA IRWAYU**

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**PART I****PRELIMINARY****Section**

1. Short title
2. Interpretation

**PART II****EXEMPTIONS**

3. Persons exempted from the operation of this Act

**PART III****REGISTRATION FOR NATIONAL SERVICE**

4. Liability to register
5. Registration
6. Rules regarding registration
7. Prohibition on leaving Malaysia
8. Power to take suspected offenders into custody

**PART IV****MEDICAL EXAMINATION**

9. Medical examination



PENDAMPINGAN REHABILITASI BAGI PECANDU DAN KORBAN

PENYALAHGUNAAN NARKOTIKA

TIMBALAN KETUA NARKOTIK KIMIA JSJN (BUKIT AMAN)

PRODUSER.CE LEE (USM)

UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE IDC LABORATORY MALAYSIAN (USM) BUKIT AMAN

MUHAMMAD SYAFIQ STEVEN LEE BIN ABDUALLAH (PROD.CE LEE)>DS USM

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Ranu Mahesti

Program Studi Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam

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## Abstract

*This article discusses the importance of rehabilitation for addicts and victims of drug abuse. There are still many Indonesian people who do not know the importance of rehabilitation for addicts, in this article using the method or research literature study. There are 4 types of drugs such as marijuana, methamphetamine, ecstasy, and heroin which are consumed by many addicts who initially only try and then become addicted, if it is dependence it is very difficult to escape from the bondage of drugs without rehabilitation assistance, other than if the effects are allowed to be left very bad and detrimental to many parties. Rehabilitation is a very effective and important way for addicts and victims of drug abuse to stop taking drugs, for example by means of medical or non-medical treatment that leads to better health, longterm recovery, more positive life, life-saving, clean and conscious.*

**Keywords:** *Narcotics; assistance; abuse of drug; addicts; rehabilitation.*

## IT DATA SCIENCE (IDC)

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Doxygen is a popular tool to document your code, i.e. it is a "documentation system." Doxygen can be used to generate code for a variety of languages, including Java and C++. In this class we will use it extensively for the C++ projects.

## UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE MALAYSIA(DS) DOXYGEN

### Birds-eye view of how Doxygen works

There are two main steps in using Doxygen:

1. To use Doxygen, you write comments in code using the format that Doxygen understands. The comments are included in the header files (.h) files. But, you should still comment code in your .cpp files, though Doxygen won't use them extensively.

So, you need to recognize the benefits and limitations of Doxygen. It is great at generating the documentation for the class definitions (the member variable, methods, etc.), class hierarchies (inheritance hierarchy), etc. But, it does not do much with documenting the algorithm (which is typically what you have in your .cpp files). You should still clearly outline your algorithm in the .cpp file, to make your code easy to read.

2. Then, you simply run Doxygen, which generates an html folder. Now you go to that folder and click on the index.html file. The documentation for your code is now in an easy to read html file.

Doxygen is already installed on the CS instructional machines (e.g. the mumble machines).

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