

MIMET AHoy!



Buletin UniKL MIMET ● Bil : 07 ● Edisi Mei - Jun 2011



Victorious
MIMET!



Buletin MIMET AHOY! boleh juga diakses menerusi laman sesawang <http://www.mimet.edu.my/>



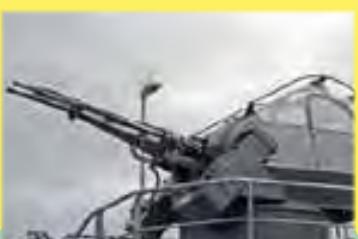
This event was successfully organized and the participants were not only from the Malaysian contingents but also from other countries such as Germany, the Philippines, Indonesia and Cambodia.

pg 8



....Lebih menggembirakan lagi apabila pasukan UniKL MIMET atau lebih dikenali dengan jolokan "Stingrays" telah dinobatkan selaku Naib Johan bagi kategori Cup selepas tewas kepada pasukan X KINTA di perlawanan akhir.

ms 6



THE EVOLUTION OF WARSHIPS

"The introduction of gun powder marked the end of the merchant ship as a fighting platform in time of war although some have continued to be used effectively as auxiliaries in support of the war efforts."

pg 18



WHERE GREAT WITS GATHER!

It is proud to claim that all three teams did a very good job, and credit should be given to MIMET 2 and MIMET 3 as this was the first experience debating in the President's Cup for some of them.

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Buletin UniKL MIMET #07 Mei - Julai 2011

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THE CHIEF EDITOR'S QUILL

AHOY! Bertemu lagi dalam edisi terbaru buletin milik kita bersama, MIMET Ahoi! Buat siswa-siswi baru UniKL MIMET yang melapor untuk program-program ijazah dan diploma, "Welcome Onboard". Semoga UniKL MIMET dapat menjadi saluran utama dalam merealisasikan cita-cita anda semua.

Untuk makluman semua, kita baru saja menamatkan sukan dwi tahunan untuk staf UniKL dan sukan tahunan untuk para siswa. Seperti dua tahun yang

lalu, pencapaian staf UniKL MIMET begitu menonjol dengan mengungguli pungutan pingat emas terbanyak kejohanan di samping merebut pingat dalam lima daripada tujuh sukan yang dipertandingkan. Seperti tahun-tahun sebelumnya juga, siswa UniKL MIMET tidaklah begitu menonjol dalam kejohanan sukan tahunan yang dianjurkan. Tidak bolehkah siswa-siswi MIMET turut cemerlang seperti mana yang sering dicapai oleh para pendidik mereka. Sudah semestinya boleh. Namun seperti yang kita ketahui kejayaan tidak akan datang menggolek. Ia memerlukan

komitmen dan kerjasama yang jitu daripada siswa-siswi dan semua pihak yang terlibat. Antara panduan yang digunakan untuk memperolehi kejayaan dalam pelbagai bidang adalah dengan mengadaptasikan beberapa Prinsip Peperangan dalam aktiviti-aktiviti yang kita jalani. Apakah itu Prinsip Peperangan? Ia adalah beberapa prinsip utama yang telah dibentuk hasil kajian ahli-ahli sejarah terhadap tindak-tanduk yang dilakukan semasa peperangan. Dalam kajian mereka, ahli-ahli sejarah telah mengenal pasti lebih kurang 10 prinsip, jika diamalkan akan membolehkan sesebuah

pasukan itu berjaya di dalam sesuatu pertempuran, manakala jika ia tidak diamalkan dengan sempurna akan membawa kepada kegagalan.

Walaupun prinsip-prinsip ini pada mulanya hanya digunakan di medan pertempuran, kini ia telah digunakan secara meluas dalam bidang-bidang perniagaan, pentadbiran dan juga sukan. Antara prinsip yang terpenting adalah Mengelakkan Matlamat (Maintenance of the Aim). Sebelum kita memulakan sesuatu aktiviti, kita perlu mempunyai satu matlamat yang realistik untuk dicapai dan

bersambung ke m/s 2



BUDAYA MEMBACA

السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته

Dalam surah Al-Alaq (lebih dikenali di kalangan orang Melayu sebagai surah Iqra), lima ayat pertamanya berbunyi “ Bacalah, (wahai Muhammad) dengan nama Tuhanmu yang menciptakan (sekalian makhluk). Dia telah menciptakan manusia dari segumpal darah. Bacalah! Tuhanmu yang Maha Pemurah. Yang mengajar manusia melalui pena dan tulisan. Dia mengajarkan manusia apa yang tidak diketahuinya”.

Bagi orang – orang Islam, kita disuruh membaca untuk mendapatkan ilmu. Nabi Muhammad s.a.w juga telah bersabda, “Tuntutlah ilmu walaupun ke negeri China”. Kita juga diingatkan supaya menuntut ilmu dari buaian hingga ke liang lahat. Dan tiada ada jalan lain yang lebih berkesan untuk mencari ilmu kecuali dengan membaca. Walaupun perkembangan teknologi maklumat begitu canggih sekali, semua ilmu pengetahuan dan maklumat itu tidak dapat diterap dan difahami sehingga kita membaca bahan itu.

Bagi kita di MIMET, sebagai sebuah gedung ilmu, sudah semestinya warga karya dan siswa siswinya perlu membaca. Para guru dan pensyarah perlu mencari ilmu melalui pembacaan meluas daripada buku, jurnal penyelidikan, internet dan laporan- laporan termutakhir tentang bidang masing-masing. Ini penting kerana mereka mesti lebih berilmu dan berpengetahuan daripada anak-anak didik mereka iaitu siswa/i. Siswa/i pula perlu membaca untuk mendapatkan ilmu untuk menulis tugas, menghadapi peperiksaan dan menambah pengetahuan am.

Sebagai pelajar Universiti, kita mestilah bersedia membaca apa saja untuk mencari ilmu pengetahuan. Kita perlu membaca apa saja yang kita dapat untuk menambahkan ilmu dan menjadi

ilmuwan selepas kita keluar dari Universiti ini kelak. Saya amat kecewa bila melihat pengetahuan am Siswa/i, yang saya berinteraksi melalui bilik kuliah, amat cetek dan sedikit. Makluman pengetahuan am kebanyakan Siswa/i kita di MIMET berkisar di sekitar nama-nama pemain bolasepak EPL (English Premier League) dan para artis profileman dan nyanyian. Ini amat membimbangkan dan menggusarkan saya sebagai seorang pendidik yang beriltizam mengeluarkan graduan berwibawa, berketrampilan dan berpengetahuan luas.

Pengetahuan luas merangkumi bukan hanya formula atau rumusan dan fakta-fakta yang perlu di ingat dan diaplikasikan dalam mempraktikkan diri sebagai jurutera, perekabentuk atau ahli professional yang lain. Ilmu yang kita perlu ini juga meliputi pengetahuan untuk menjalani kehidupan seharian, berinteraksi dengan rakan-rakan sepejabat dan kemahiran berkomunikasi. Semua pengetahuan ini boleh didapati dengan membaca di luar dari bidang ilmu kemahiran kita. Barulah kita menjadi seorang insan yang lebih sempurna dari segi ilmu.

Saya menyeru kepada semua warga kerja dan semua siswa/i keluarga besar UniKL-MIMET supaya menanam tekad dalam diri untuk membaca sekurang-kurangnya sebuah buku dalam masa sebulan. Pilihlah bahan bacaan yang baik dan bermutu. Elakkan membaca bahan picisan dan tidak mengembangkan minda dan manajamkan daya pemikiran kita.

SELAMAT MEMBACA!!!

Prof Dato' Dr. Mohd Mansor Salleh
Dekan / Ketua Kampus UniKL MIMET

KARNIVAL SUKAN MAHASISWA UniKL (KSSU) KE-7

Karnival Sukan Mahasiswa UniKL(KSSU) kali ke-7 telah berlangsung dari 20 hingga 26 Jun 2011 bertempat di UniKL MIAT, Sepang Selangor. Kontinjen UniKL MIMET disertai oleh 110 orang atlet dan 15 orang pegawai. 11 acara sukan telah dipertandingkan dalam temasya sukan tahunan UniKL kali ini.

Kontinjen UniKL MIMET telah mengungguli 1 pingat emas dalam acara bola tampar lelaki, 1 pingat perak dalam acara sepak takraw dan 3 pingat gangsa dalam acara tenis, dart dan ragbi. Kontinjen UniKL MIMET menduduki tempat keempat keseluruhan daripada 11 kampus UniKL yang mengambil bahagian.

Jutaan penghargaan buat semua atlet dan pegawai kontinjen UniKL MIMET di KSSU ke-7 di atas kejayaan pada temasya sukan kali ini. Diharap komitmen dan disiplin seperti ini dapat diteruskan dan ditingkatkan lagi pada KSSU yang akan datang. Semoga UniKL MIMET cemerlang dalam KSSU ke -8 di UniKL MSI.

MIMET FIGHT! FIGHT! FIGHT!



...bersambung dari m/s 2

seterusnya mengekalkan matlamat berkenaan dengan sedaya upaya kita. Ini jelas ditonjolkan oleh staf UniKL MIMET yang membina matlamat untuk mengekalkan kejuaraan dan membawa balik sebanyak mungkin pingat emas yang dipertandingkan pada sukan dwi-tahunan tersebut. Hasilnya UniKL MIMET telah membolot 4 daripada 10 pingat emas yang ditawarkan. Namun perkara yang sama tidak berlaku kepada para siswa dan sisi. Matlamat mereka adalah kabur. Ada di antara mereka yang mempunyai matlamat awal untuk mencapai pencapaian akademik yang cemerlang semasa Semester Mei namun telah terpesona dengan ajakan kawan-kawan untuk bermain sukan di samping bersiar-siar di Lembah Klang. Akhirnya mereka gagal dalam sukan dan mereka juga mungkin tidak akan cemerlang dalam kursus-kursus yang diambil semasa Semester Mei kerana tidak memberi tumpuan yang diperlukan.

Prinsip kedua yang tidak kurang pentingnya ialah Menumpukan Segala Kekuatan (Concentration of Force). Ia bermaksud sekiranya kita ingin berjaya, kita perlu mengenal pasti tindakan terbaik yang perlu dilakukan dan seterusnya menumpukan segala sumber yang ada untuk mencapai matlamat yang diimpikan. Ini jelas ditunjukkan oleh staf MIMET yang telah memberi sokongan padu untuk turut serta berlatih, bertanding dan menyokong rakan-rakan mereka yang sedang berlawan. Komitmen ini begitu jelas apabila Ketua Kampus yang berumur lebih 60 tahun dan ramai staf veteran yang berumur melebihi 40 tahun turut bertanding dalam acara-acara kegemaran mereka seperti bola sepak, badminton, golf, ping-pong, bowling, sepak takraw dan bola tampar. Namun demikian, ia amat berbeza dengan para siswa-siswi yang nampaknya tidak begitu berminat untuk bersukan. Walaupun jumlah mereka adalah melebihi 1400 orang, yang turun berlatih untuk sukan berkenaan adalah amat sedikit. Yang selebihnya lebih suka bercuti panjang di kampung halaman ataupun dibuai mimpi siang hari di asrama masing-masing. Ertinya banyak kekuatan yang ada pada para siswa-siswi telah dipersiakan-siakan dan yang digunakan untuk bertanding mungkin hanya 10% daripada kekuatan dan bakat yang ada. Sekiranya fenomena ini berterusan di kalangan siswa-siswi UniKL MIMET, kampus kita tidak akan mampu untuk mengungguli sukan tahunan UniKL untuk selama-lamanya. Oleh itu, FIKIRLAH dan BERUBAHLAH.

WELCOME ONBOARD

On behalf of the editorial committee of MIMET Ahoy!, I would like to welcome all new undergraduates to UniKL MIMET. Some of you may have been brought up within the maritime fraternity but to many others, the word MARITIME or MARINE itself may be a new addition to your vocabulary. Whatever it may be, all of us at MIMET are glad to have you onboard. In this edition the editorial column is utilized to discuss on the Principles of War and how those principles could be adapted to be used in other avenues such as business, administration and sports. Over the years, many have adapted those principles outside the battle fronts successfully. Among those principles, the two highlighted in this column are Maintenance of the Aim and Concentration of Force. Other principles include Flexibility, Offensive Action, Security, Good Administration etc. that may be elaborated at a suitable time. Ultimately, what is needed for all students to be successful in your studies and your future undertakings is to set and maintain your goals and focus your mind, effort and resources towards achieving those goals. Wishing you success in all your future endeavours.

Amin Arof

STAF MELAPOR DIRI

Nama	Jawatan	Unit / Seksyen	Tarikh Lapor Diri
Suhaimi Samsudin	Penolong Pensyarah	MCMT	18.04.2011
Norliana Bt Khamisan	Pensyarah	MEET	03.05.2011
Hamidah Bt Ahmad	Officer	QA	16.05.2011
Siti Hajar Bt Shamsudin	Pensyarah	MEET	13.06.2011
Noor Amalina Nisa Bt Ariffin	Penolong Pensyarah	ASAT	13.06.2011

WELCOME ONBOARD kepada semua staf yang baru melapor. Semoga keluarga UniKL MIMET yang semakin besar akan turut menjadi semakin mantap.



STAF BERHENTI

Nama	Jawatan	Berkuatkuasa
Khairil Jafuan Bin Kamarudin	Specialist	08.06.2011

SAYONARA buat saudara KJ. Semoga sukses selalu.

STAF NAIK PANGKAT

Nama	Jawatan Asal	Jawatan Baru	Berkuatkuasa
Shaiful Bakri Bin Ismail	Penolong Pensyarah	Pensyarah	Oktober 2010
Fadzilah Bt Adnan	Penolong Pensyarah	Pensyarah	Januari 2011

Encik Shaiful Bakri telah berjaya dianugerahkan Ijazah Sarjana Sains (Matematik) daripada Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia manakala Cik Fadzilah pula dianugerahkan Sarjana Kejuruteraan (Mekanikal Industri) daripada Universiti Teknologi Malaysia. Tahniah diucapkan kepada mereka berdua. Semoga kenaikan pangkat ini akan menjadi perangsang untuk mereka berkhidmat dengan lebih komited dan cemerlang bagi kemajuan UniKL MIMET.

MUTIARA HIKMAH

Aku(Imam Syafiee) telah mengadu kepada guruku Waqi' tentang buruknya hafalanku, Beliau menasihatkanku supaya meninggalkan maksiat, Beliau memberitahuku sesungguhnya ilmu itu adalah cahaya, Dan sesungguhnya cahaya Allah itu tidak akan dianugerahkan kepada mereka yang melakukan maksiat

UNIKL MIMET RUGBY 7'S INVITATION **TOURNAMENT 2011**

Buat julung-julung kalinya, Kelab Ragbi UniKL MIMET telah menganjurkan UniKL MIMET Rugby 7's Invitation Tournament 2011 yang telah berjaya diadakan pada 2 dan 3 April 2011. Sebanyak 17 pasukan terdiri daripada pelbagai institusi pengajian tinggi termasuk beberapa agensi dan kelab telah mengambil bahagian di dalam kejohanan ini.

Semua ahli kelab yang turut dibantu oleh beberapa orang sukarelawan disamping sokongan padu daripada penasihat dan beberapa orang kakitangan



Tempat : Padang Ragbi UniKL MIMET
Tarikh : 2 dan 3 April 2011



UniKL MIMET lain telah bertungkus-lumus sepanjang dua hari kejohanan berlangsung dalam usaha memastikan penganjuran yang julung-julung kali diadakan ini mencapai objektifnya. Selain Pasukan Ragbi UniKL MIMET, kejohanan ini turut disertai oleh UniKL MIAT, UniKL MFi, UPNM, KPTM Bangi, NAVY ORCA, X KINTA dan beberapa agensi serta kelab lain telah beradu kekuatan selama dua hari dalam merebut gelaran johan bagi kategori yang dipertandingkan.

Lebih menggembirakan lagi apabila pasukan UniKL MIMET atau lebih dikenali dengan jolokan "Stingrays" telah dinobatkan selaku Naib

Johan bagi kategori Cup selepas tewas kepada pasukan X KINTA di perlawanan akhir. Kejohanan yang pertama kali diadakan ini telah mendapat sokongan dan penajaan daripada beberapa pihak seperti Ahli Parlimen Lumut, Dato' Kong Chor Ha, SBS Supply Sdn. Bhd., Kedai Sukan Bestari Unggul Sdn. Bhd., serta pihak pengurusan UniKL MIMET sendiri.

Penganjuran ini boleh dianggap berjaya dan Kelab Ragbi UniKL MIMET berhasrat untuk menjadikan penganjuran kejohanan ini sebagai program tahunan di dalam kalendar aktiviti kelab mereka.

MALAYSIAN TORAY SCIENCE FOUNDATION (MTSF) PROMOTIONAL ROAD SHOW

On March 11th 2011, UniKL MIMET delegation participated in the 18th program of the Malaysian Toray Science Foundation (MTSF) Promotional Road Show which was conducted at Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman (UTAR) at Kampar Campus. MTSF under Toray Malaysia group is a privately funded charitable organization with the primary objective of advancing science and technology in Malaysia. The Malaysia Toray Science Foundation was established in 1993 through a RM4 million endowment by Toray Industries, Inc. Japan.

The foundation offers three types of grants as follows:

1. **Science and Technology Award.** Certificate of Award and two (2) awards are conferred every year with a cash prize of RM30,000 each.
2. **Science and Technology Research Grants.** Certificate of Award and 10 to 15 grants of not more than RM60,000 each are conferred every year (including 5 to 10 grants from Toray Science Foundation, Japan worth about Yen 5 million in total).
3. **Science Education Award.** Certificate of Award and prize money of RM6,000 to RM10,000 per award. Five (5) awards are earmarked per year. Recipients of runner-up awards (certificate and prize money of RM4,000) and consolation awards (certificate and prize money of RM2,000) will also be selected. The outline of award winning entries will be published and distributed to secondary schools and other educational institutions nationwide to promote their use.



For the application closing date ended on the 31st May 2011, UniKL MIMET successfully submitted two application entitled 'Flame Retardance Effect of N500 Series Carbon black in Polyester Resin for Marine Application' and 'Synthesis and Characterization of Short Carbon Reinforced Recycled PET (Polyethylene terephthalate) for Sailboat Hull'.

The road show had somehow motivated the academic staff to apply for more external grants which is in line with the university mission. UniKL MIMET delegation consisted of four lecturers, Mrs. Syajaratunnur Yaakup, Ms. Fadzilah Adnan, Ms. Norazlina Abdul Nasir, Mr. Asmawi Abdul Malik and R&D Coordinator, Mrs. Nurshahnawal Yaacob.

MTSF Malaysia Toray Science Foundation (26987 - K)

>> Berita Bergambar



PASUKAN BOLA SEPAK MIMET YANG MENJADI JOHAN SSUK 2011

1ST MALAYSIA KL INTERNATIONAL DRAGON BOAT FESTIVAL 2011



On 12th March 2011, UniKL MIMET Dragon Boat Club had participated in an international dragon boat race at Kepong Metropolitan Lake. It was a two-day event and was wholly convened by Harlie Venture, in collaboration with DBKL, Perbadanan Putrajaya, Tourism Malaysia, Modenas and many other organizations.

This event was successfully organized and the participants were not only from the Malaysian contingents but also from other countries such as Germany, the Philippines, Indonesia and Cambodia. Some Malaysian teams, namely UniKL MIMET Dolphin Team, NAVY Paddlers Club, ALAM, UTHM, MMU and others were among the representatives of our country. As a junior paddlers team, this participation was a good exposure for our Dolphin Team to gain the necessary experience.

We stayed overnight in UniKL BMI campus and everything went smoothly as every crew had given their full cooperation without any arising problem. This two-day event was packed with a total of 52 races organized. A big crowd of people was seen filling up the lake compound to watch the race. Every team comprised of up to 35 crew and there were about 40 teams participated making the venue crowded with participants and spectators. This situation demonstrated the positive support received from the Malaysian public for water sports.

UniKL MIMET Dolphin Team managed to complete 17 races and succeeded to bring home a bronze medal for the International Junior Race 22 Men Crew category which was a splendid achievement for a beginner like the Dolphin Team. With a strong support from the management of UniKL MIMET, it is hoped that the Dolphin Team will continue to be successful in future events.

Venue : Taman Tasek Metropolitan, Kepong
Date : 12 & 13 March 2011
Participants : 35 members

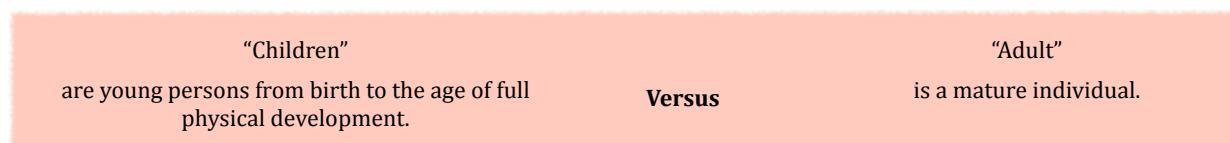


PEDAGOGY VS ANDRAGOGY

What are Pedagogy and Andragogy? As an educator in a higher education institute, it is crucial to understand the differences between the two. Let us explore what Malcolm Knowles and others defined both Pedagogy and Andragogy.

	“Pedagogy” is defined as	“Andragogy” is defined as
Malcolm S. Knowles	i. an art and science of teaching CHILDREN;	i. an art and science of helping ADULT learn
Others	i. instructive theory; or ii. trainee instructor learn their subject	i. an art and science of teaching ADULTS

A question that may come to an educator's mind is who is categorised as children and who is an adult? Let us look at what most dictionaries defined both Children and Adult.



Another question that may come to an educator's mind is who is an adult learner? Let us look at what Malcolm Knowles describes about Adult Learner.

“ADULT LEARNER”

is a mature individual who:

- i. his/ her self-concept moves from dependent personality to increase of self-directedness,
 - ii. possess build up of knowledge and experience and can relate it to new learnings,
 - iii. ready to learn for own developmental in their social roles,
 - iv. look and prefer for immediate application of knowledge instead of future application.
- Example: Problem-centred rather than subject-centred orientation.

Let see Table 1 below that listed the differences between pedagogy and andragogy. As an educator at higher education institute, we would expect adult learners to be in our institute. However, bear in mind that most probably we will have learners who are in a transition to become mature individuals that can only be categorised as adult learners. Furthermore, most of our learners do not have any working experience. Hence, in order to be an effective educator, it is best to acquire knowledge, build up our teaching and facilitating skills and experience in both levels of education (high school and tertiary). From Table 1, we can now realign our perception towards our learners and reset our expectation from them. Enjoy educating and facilitating!

Table 1: Pedagogy versus Andragogy

Setting	Pedagogical	Andragogical
The Learner	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depend upon instructor • Instructor is assumed to have full responsibility for what is taught and how it is learned, how and what is to be assessed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self directed • Responsible for his/her own learning
Role of the Learner’s Experience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learner has little experience and expect to build it up instead of exploiting experience as resource • Depend upon instructor’s experience and influence 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learner has great level of knowledge and experience for own or others learning
Readiness to Learn	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guide by the instructor with structured curriculum • Uniform by age level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trigger from change for improvement, or solving problems in learner’s life
Orientation to Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subject centred 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem centred • Engage in own learning, anxious to assess own ability in solving real life problems
Motivation for learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Depends on external pressure, reward or punishments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internally for self satisfaction such as to fulfil self esteem, recognition, confidence and curiosity

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Ceramah Penghayatan Israk Mikraj



EXTERNAL GRANTS TALK



SSUK 2011



KKSU 2011



It is never easy to speak in public. The nerve-racking experience of standing alone, facing more than 250 spectators makes you feel as if you have shrunk to half your original height! On the 8th of March 2011, UniKL MIMET had sent two representatives to take part in the Inter-Varsity Public Speaking Competition convened by UiTM Seri Iskandar, Perak. The format of this competition is challenging as the participants need to present two speeches each. The first session started with the delivery of structured speech where speakers have the opportunity to prepare their speeches before-hand according to the topic selected. After the 7 minute structured speech, speakers were randomly called one by one and they had to pick a topic from a box prepared by the organizer. Then, the topics will be revealed to the speakers and spontaneously, they have to speak for 3 minutes on the spot!

Represented by two bold and bright students; Ahmad Farhan Awis and Mohamad Nizam bin Masood, UniKL MIMET cruised to the eye of the public by competing in this Perak-state-level contest. Other talented speakers came from various higher learning institutions in Perak, such as Universiti Teknologi Petronas (UTP), Masterskill University College of Health Sciences , Universiti Tunku Abdul Razak (UniTAR) and UiTM itself. Although MIMET did not emerge as the winner, both speakers were credited for their courage to come forward and speak in front of a large number of audiences.

With only a week to prepare, these two Marine Engineering students willingly invested their time in equipping themselves with knowledge on current issues and skills of public speaking. On the day of the competition, Ahmad Farhan and Mohamad Nizam put on their marine uniform. As soon as we arrived, all eyes stopped and gazed at us. Possibly impressed by our speakers' uniform, we prayed that they will be impressed and moved with the speeches as well.

Everyone was surprised when the emcee announced the speakers from UniKL MIMET. "UniKL MI... what??" We could hear voices around us questioning the whereabouts of UniKL MIMET. Well, communication is the key! This Public Speaking competition has successfully cruised MIMET to the eye of the public. Both our speakers have informally introduced MIMET to others by communicating with them during and after the event. The regular questions asked were the courses taught, the location and the job opportunities available for our graduates.



CRUISING MIMET TO THE PUBLIC BY SPEAKING!



Although we did not triumph as the top 5, one of our speakers, Ahmad Farhan Awis managed to grab the 9th spot. Both speakers are determined to participate in this competition again next year. This event had been an eye opener to the public towards UniKL MIMET as its image had been successfully portrayed by these two talented students. The uniform they wore and their ability to speak confidently and persuasively have helped in promoting UniKL MIMET. A big round of applause for Pa'an and Nizam for leading UniKL MIMET to the top spot for this Perak-state level Inter-Varsity Public Speaking Competition!

PENGANTIN BARU

Pada pertengahan bulan Jun 2011, seorang staf UniKL MIMET telah selamat melangsungkan perkahwinan dan mengakhiri zaman bujangnya. Staf tersebut adalah En. Hazrull bin Ab Dulhamid yang merupakan Penolong Pensyarah UniKL MIMET.

Manakala pada bulan Julai, salah



En. Hazrull dan Isteri



Pn. Noorsyahrizan dan suami serta ahli keluarga

seorang staf perpustakaan MIMET juga telah selamat diijabkabulkan dengan putera pilhannya. Staf berkenaan adalah Pn. Noorsyahrizan binti Mohd Roslan yang bertugas sebagai Penolong Perpustakaan UniKL MIMET.

SELAMAT PENGANTIN BARU buat ke dua dua mempelai. Semoga kekal hingga ke syurga.

KELAHIRAN ANAK STAF

Sehingga bulan Mac 2011, beberapa orang staf telah mendapat cahaya mata baru sebagai penyeri kehidupan mereka. Mereka adalah seperti berikut:

Nama Staf	Anak	Tarikh Kelahiran
Nur Haiyu Jannah Bt Yahya Arif	Anak Perempuan	01.06.2011
Dayang Suhadah Bt Zainal	Anak Perempuan	12.04.2011
Mohd Saidi Bin Hanaffi	Anak Lelaki	13.05.2011
Dr. Mohd Yuzri Bin Mohd Yusop	Anak Perempuan	31.05.2011
Asmawi Bin Ismail	Anak Lelaki	29.05.2011

Sidang redaksi MIMET Ahoy! ingin mengambil kesempatan untuk mengucapkan tahniah kepada staf yang baru mendirikan rumah tangga dan yang baru dianugerahkan cahaya mata. Diharap anugerah ini akan menjadikan kehidupan mereka bersama isteri dan anak-anak tersayang lebih bahagia dan seterusnya akan berkhidmat di UniKL MIMET dengan lebih gembira.

UniKL 4th President's Cup English Debate: **WHERE GREAT WITS GATHER!**

The 4th President's Cup English Debate 2011 was successfully organized from July 2 till 4 at UniKL Malaysia France Institute (UniKL MFI). After UniKL MIAT and UniKL RCMP, debaters from Kolej MARA Kuala Nerang (KMKN Team 1) emerged as the Champion in this annual competition, defeating representatives from UniKL Malaysian Institute of Chemical and Bioengineering Technology (UniKL MICET Team 2).

The President's Cup English Debate is annually conducted by a pre-selected UniKL campus in collaboration with Centre for Foundation Studies. Debating is seen as a platform to generate young and innovative generation who can express ideas, commit to knowledge and think critically. By debating on current issues such as economy, culture, media, technology and international affairs, these young, brainy minds of our students are triggered to analytically examine the topics from each and every point of view. Below were among the motions throughout the tournament:

CATEGORY	MOTIONS
Education	This house will stop sending students to study abroad
Culture	This house will ban obedient wife club
Media/ Technology	This house believes that government ownership of the broadcasting should be ended.
	This house believes that censorship is an insult to intelligence
	This house believes that print media is dead
International affairs	This house will withdraw US troops from Afghanistan
Language	This house believes that while English remains as the international language of the world, the West will hold over the rest
	This house believes that all subjects should be taught exclusively in English
	This house believes that learning a foreign language devalues the national identity

With a total of 26 teams from 12 participating campuses, debaters had to go through 4 intense rounds before qualifying to the quarter final. UniKL MIMET was represented by 3 teams: MIMET 1, MIMET 2 and MIMET 3. As the competition had ended, MIMET 1 was ranked at the 8th spot while MIMET 3 was at the 21st spot. Arief Shukry b Hassan Ash'ari, who is studying Diploma in Ship Construction and Maintenance, emerged as the best speaker from UniKL MIMET in this 4th edition competition. UniKL MIMET was represented by:



...continue from page 14

Team	Name	Course
MIMET 1	Mohammad Nizam b Masood	Dip. of Eng. Technology in Marine Engineering
	Dhineshraj s/o Ramachandram	Dip. of Eng. Tech. in Marine Electrical and Electronic
	Muhammad Asyraf b Shariffuddin	Bachelor of Eng. Tech. in Naval Archi. & Shipbuilding
MIMET 2	Norhazwani bt Hashim	Dip. of Eng. Technology in Ship Design
	Sangar s/o Thangaraju	Dip. of Eng. Technology in Marine Engineering
	Amir Saifullah b Abd Rahim	Dip. of Eng. Tech. in Marine Electrical and Electronic
MIMET 3	Nor Atiqah binti Mohammad Shopi	Foundation
	Muhammad Khairul Ikhwan b Jaafar	Dip. of Eng. Tech. in Marine Electrical and Electronic
	Arief Shukry b Hassan Ash'ari	Dip. of Eng. Tech. in Ship Cons. & Maintenance



It is proud to claim that all three teams did a very good job, and credit should be given to MIMET 2 and MIMET 3 as this was the first experience debating in the President's Cup for some of them. As experienced and regular debaters for our institution, MIMET 1, represented by Ipang, Dhinesh and Acap managed to go through the quarters. With the motion "This house believes that all subjects should be taught exclusively in English", UniKL MIMET 1 was sportingly debating against UniKL MIAT 1. It was an interesting, moving and engaging debate since there were arguing and defending each other points for about 50 minutes! We lost to a better team. Although losing to UniKL MIAT 1, we put on a good battle.

With less than a week of intensive training and lack of exposure towards other competitions, we know by heart that more effort need to be put in order to perform better for the 5th President's Cup English Debate that will be held at UniKL MICET, Melaka next year. UniKL MIMET's Debate Team, which runs under LANTERA (Language dan Sastera) is hoping to receive more allocation to expose our debaters to national-level trainings

and competitions. We welcome any ideas or suggestions from you (trainings, competitions, activities, etc) to further improve and develop our competency in the arena of debating.

>> Berita Bergambar



KURSUS "MICROSOFT WORD ADVANCED LEVEL"

DC SOLAR ELECTRICITY BASICS

Interested in solar power, but do not know where to start? Exploring solar technology can be intimidating and confusing if we do not start with the basics. This article will provide a basic understanding of the major components found in a basic solar power system. It will also help us identify and select the correct components size for our system.

Solar power systems that produce electricity are made up of interconnected components that

The following diagram illustrates typical arrangements for a basic solar power system:

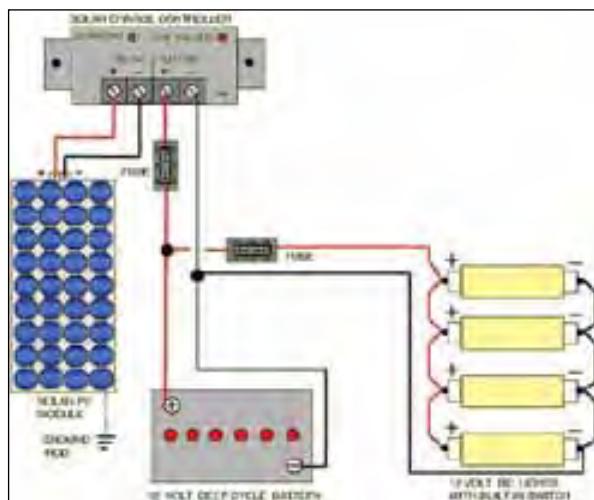


Figure 1: A basic solar power system [2]

b) Charge Controller

The charge controller is connected between the solar panel itself and the batteries. The main function of a charge controller is to regulate the current from the solar panels to prevent the batteries from overcharging. Overcharging causes gassing and loss of electrolyte resulting in damage to the batteries.

For instant, with a solar panel generating 240 W of power and use a 12 V supply, we would need a 20 Ampere charge controller ($240 \text{ W} / 12 \text{ V} = 20 \text{ A}$).

Conclusion

Solar energy can be used to power electronic appliances while not polluting the environment. We can make many small changes to our daily life to make use of solar power and reduce our consumption of fossil fuels. If we believe in what solar power stands for, environmentally and culturally, and we are aware of and willing to take on the initial costs and responsibilities, going solar can be very rewarding. This article can be a starting point in our journey to a solar powered future. Good luck!

References:

- [1] MG Thiha Htun, et. al., (2006), "Solar Electric System", Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Technical and Vocational Education, Government Technological College (Hinthada).
- [2] Yago, J. (July/Aug 2006) Walden Pond, The Solar Version Part 2, at <http://www.backwoodshome.com/articles2/yago100.html> (Accessed: July 11, 2011)
- [3] <http://solarpanelsathome.org/off-grid-solar-panel-kits> (Accessed: July 11, 2011)

individually serve a specific function. Modularity has become one of the major advantages of solar electrical systems. As our needs grow, individual components can be replaced or added to provide increased capacity. A typical solar power system will have a solar array, a charge controller, a battery bank, and a number of other components needed for system control, monitoring, and safety. Off-grid systems often include additional energy sources for use during extended periods of cloudy weather. These may include renewable sources such as a windmill or hydroelectric generator or a fossil fuel generator. [1]

It is not difficult to plan our own DC solar power system and install it. All we need is to equip ourselves with the right information and some parts. Let us take a look at the detailed components description and how to use the information for system design:

a) Solar Panels

Solar panels use the sun's light to generate electricity. They generate electricity during sunny daylight hours and can be used in a system with batteries so that the electricity can be used at other time as well. Also known as Photovoltaic (PV) modules, solar panels are the main component of a solar electric system. Along with batteries and solar charge controller, solar panels can produce electricity to power the energy efficient appliances and lights and appliances in most households. A 240 Watts panel should give us about 1440 Wh per day of useable power ($240 \text{ W} \times 6 \text{ peak sun-hours} = 1440 \text{ Wh}$). Meaning that you can power 60 W electric equipment continuously ($60 \text{ W} \times 24 \text{ hour} = 1440 \text{ Wh}$). An energy saving lightbulb uses about 10 W of power, so we could have six of these on for the whole day and still have enough power.

c) Batteries

Batteries receive and store DC electrical energy and can instantly supply large surges of stored electricity as needed to start or run heavy power appliances that the solar panels alone could not power. The battery bank consists of one or more solar deep-cycle type batteries. Depending on the current and voltages for certain applications the batteries are wired in series and/or parallel. In order to maximize battery life, deep cycle batteries should not be discharged beyond 50% of their capacity. Discharging beyond this level will significantly reduce the life of the batteries.

Let us take the 240 W solar panels we had before. It could generate 1440 Wh each day. This is enough to power six 10 W energy saving light-bulbs on all day and night. ($60 \text{ W} \times 24\text{h} = 1440 \text{ Wh}$). With this example, it would be enough to have three standard solar deep cycle batteries with 12 V and 80 Ampere-Hour ($12 \text{ V} \times 80 \text{ Ah} \times 3 = 2880 \text{ Wh}$), to be completely self sufficient without the need of the sun for an entire day. Notice that the total Watt-hour for the batteries is doubled to that amount required to power the loads, in order to save the batteries' life. [3]

4 PERSIAPAN MENJELANG RAMADHAN

AD RUHI IMANI (PERSIAPAN RUH KEIMANAN)

Orang-orang yang soleh biasa melakukan persiapan ini seawal mungkin sebelum datang Ramadhan. Bahkan mereka sudah merindukan kedatangannya sejak bulan Rajab dan Sya'ban. Biasanya mereka berdoa: "Ya Allah, berikanlah kepada kami keberkatan pada bulan Rejab dan Sya'ban, serta sampaikanlah kami kepada Ramadhan."

Dalam rangka persiapan ruh keimanannya itu, dalam surah At-Taubah Allah melarang kita melakukan berbagai maksiat dan kezhaliman sejak bulan Rejab. Tapi bukan bererti di bulan lain dibolehkan. Hal ini dimaksudkan agar sejak bulan Rejab kadar keimanan kita sudah meningkat. Boleh dikiaskan, bulan Rejab dan Sya'ban adalah masa pemanasan *(warming up), sehingga ketika memasuki Ramadhan kita sudah biasa menjalani ibadah puasa dan sebagainya itu kerana sudah terbiasa.

I'DAD MAALIYAH (PERSIAPAN HARTA)

Jangan salah faham, persiapan harta bukan untuk membeli keperluan berbuka puasa atau hidangan di hari raya sebagaimana tradisi kita selama ini. Mempersiapkan harta adalah untuk melipatgandakan sedekah, karena Ramadhan padanya disediakan peluang yang banyak untuk bersedekah.

I'DAD JASADI (PERSIAPAN FIZIKAL)

Untuk memasuki Ramadhan kita sebaiknya menyediakan fizikal yang lebih kuat dan bersedia daripada biasanya. Sebab, jika fizikal lemah, boleh menjadikan kemuliaan yang dilimpahkan oleh Allah swt. pada bulan Ramadhan tidak dapat kita raih secara optimal.

Maka, sejak bulan Rejab Rasulullah dan para sahabat membiasakan diri melatih fizikal dan mental dengan melakukan puasa sunnah, banyak berinteraksi dengan al-Qur'an, biasa bangun malam (qiyamul-lail), dan meningkatkan aktiviti dalam masyarakat.

I'DAD FIKRI WA ILMI (PERSIAPAN ILMU)

Agar ibadah Ramadhan dapat direbut semaksima mungkin, diperlukan bekal wawasan dan tashawur (persepsi) yang benar tentang Ramadhan. Antaranya dengan membaca berbagai bahan rujukan dan menghadiri majlis ilmu tentang Ramadhan.

Kegiatan ini berguna untuk mengarahkan kita agar beribadah sesuai tuntunan Rasulullah saw. ketika Ramadhan. Menghafal ayat-ayat dan doa-doa yang berkait dengan pelbagai jenis ibadah, atau menguasai berbagai masalah dalam fiqh puasa, juga penting untuk dipersiapkan.

Semoga persiapan yang dilakukan mampu menjadikan ibadah puasa kita kali ini adalah yang terbaik dalam sejarah puasa yang kita lakukan. Dan semoga ianya diterima oleh Allah swt. dan diberikan ganjaran yang sewajarnya bila amal dihitungkan untuk diberikan pembalasan

* artikel diambil dari internet

THE EVOLUTION OF WARSHIPS

Ahoy! to everyone at MIMET. Here we are again after giving you an overview of the types of merchant vessels cruising the seven seas in the last issue.

We shall now discuss on another type of vessels i.e. the warships. During the earlier period, a typical warship would have been a merchant vessel that was hired or acquired for war service. These were ships with substantial forecastle and aftercastle (poop) that were manned by soldiers who would seek to board an enemy ship, enclose in close combat and destroy it. The introduction of gunpowder marked the end of the merchant ship as a fighting platform in time of war although



Replica of a Portuguese Galleon Docked at Bandar Hilir, Melaka

some have continued to be used effectively as auxiliaries in support of the war efforts. For much of the 16th century, guns were positioned on the castles of specifically built warships, which would engage an enemy ship directly with the aim of destroying her.



The Galleys

The new warships initially followed the pattern of medieval high-charged ship until a more seaworthy design in the form of the Galleon was developed in 1570. With the Galleon, good performance and safety could be combined with the need to mount broadside guns in rows, together with sufficient space for ammunition magazines below decks. The three-masted galleon provided the basis for warship design that was to survive with remarkably little change for nearly 300 years until it was superseded by the ironclad battleships in the mid-19th century.

In the Mediterranean, however, the Galley that used oars as her primary propulsion remained the dominant form of warships until the 18th century.

The Battleships began to dominate naval battles in final years of the 19th century. Their domination was helped by the development



[USS Texas – A Dreadnought Class Battleship](#)

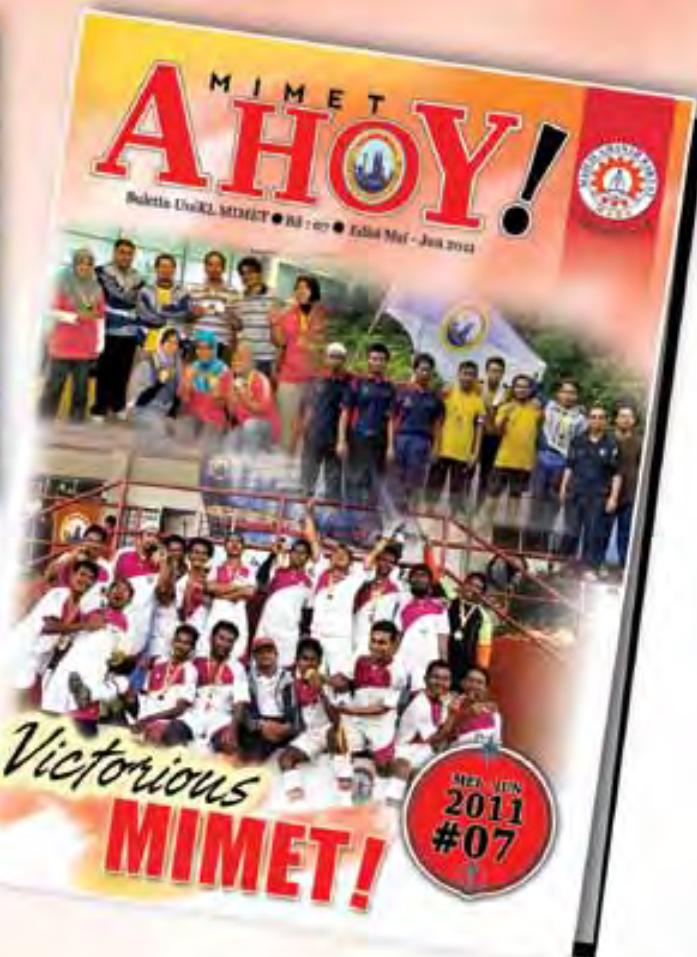
in size and power of naval guns, improvements in armour protection, more efficient methods of propulsion and better production methods. Prior to the First World War, battleship design was revolutionized by the British through the construction of the Dreadnought Class that became the first “all-big-gun” ship to be launched in 1906. With a displacement of 21,250 metric tons, she was equipped with ten 12-inch guns in five twin turrets and had a maximum speed of 21 knots. The battleships were the dominant naval asset in the First World War. The Battleships were later superseded by aircraft carriers as the capital ships for blue water navies of the world beginning the Second World War although a few still remained in service particularly with the United States Navy until the 1990s.

Norway, the attack on Pearl Harbour, as well as the Battles of the Midway and Coral Sea. The aircraft carrier underwent further development in the immediate post war years stimulated by inventions such as the steam catapult, angled flight deck, improved landing device and nuclear propulsion. Currently the largest carriers in the world, Nimitz class super-carriers have an approximate displacement of 102,000 tons, are propelled by two nuclear reactors, can achieve over 30 knots in speed with an unlimited range of operations, and may carry between 85 and 90 aircraft.



[French Aircraft Carrier, the Charles De Gaulle currently deployed for attacking Libya](#)

Besides the aircraft carriers, there are many other types of warships currently roaming the waters of the earth. Among others they are classified into cruisers, destroyers, frigates, corvettes, amphibious ships, submarines, mine hunters and many more categories depending on their sizes, roles and firepower.



MIMET AHOY!

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