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Sesi Dis. 2016

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Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam

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Salam bahagia kepada warga JKA.

Julungkali diadakan penerbitan Buletin JKA diadakan secara manual dalam versi *pdf*, Namun begitu terdapat juga maklumat jabatan telah disampaikan di dalam laman *facebook* dari masa ke semasa. Tujuan penerbitan pada Sesi Disember 2016 ini adalah bagi memberi peluang kepada pensyarah aktif dalam penulisan yang bersifat ilmu pengetahuan dan memberi info berguna kepada warga PMM walaupun agak terhad.

Namun begitu diharap warga JKA dapat mengukuhkan lagi isi-isi kandungan pada masa akan datang dengan penambahan artikel-artikel yang berinformasi yang berguna.

Diucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada Team Buletin JKA dan penyumbang artikel kepada pihak jabatan. Semoga JKA terus maju pada masa hadapan. Sekian.

Ketua Jabatan Kejuruteraan
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Salam Perkenalan

Terima kasih kerana sudi meluangkan masa untuk bersama Buletin Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam, Politeknik Melimau, Melaka. Penerbitan buletin kali ini bertemakan "Go Green" melibatkan pelbagai aspek rekabentuk, aktiviti, rekacipta yang melibatkan pelajar mahupun pnsyarah jabatan. Pelbagai informasi berguna disampaikan di dalam laman muka surat. Namun infomasi ini agak terhad dan diucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada team buletin JKA dan penyumbang artikel kepada pihak jabatan. Saya selaku ketua editor ingin memohon kemaafan sekiranya terdapat kesilapan yang tidak disengajakan. Sekian.

Ketua Editor
Shamsul Johari b. Shaari
Pensyarah Seni Bina, JKA, PMM

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Carta Organisasi Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam Sesi Disember 2016

Carta Organisasi



WILDLIFE SANCTUARY PARK: CONFLICT OF WILDLIFE SANCTUARY PARK IN THE URBAN AREA

Nurul Aqilah Johar

Wildlife sanctuary park is a haven for the wild creatures and the human surrounding. Without one of this, wildlife and human, there won't be a wildlife sanctuary. It compromise between the purely natural and the manmade. It also friendly to wildlife and yet also for human who lived in that area because they rewarded us hugely. Every single thing in nature setting depend on each other for sustenance and protection. They compete each other for example plant, to get nutrients, moisture and light. This relationship of dependency and competition makes the community plants and animals, forms an ecosystem.

The wildlife sanctuary begins with the small scale of garden. Sanctuary has also always been enforced by the rituals and laws and expectations that are part of all cultural heritage. In Western, the word sanctuary comes from "Sanctus," meaning "holy" and the word "Garden" comes from "Gher," an Indo-European root meaning "enclosure." The really meaning of sanctuary comes from the mixture of words "a holy enclosure". Everyone in this world have their own meaning towards garden. So the stripped-down sanctuary is just a place on earth, with a boundary, and a sense of religion and safety within in. Public sanctuaries were where the oldest forms of respect were held. A community's celebration of the gods in prayer, procession, and sacrifice was intended to order the rounds of nature.

The sanctuary's offer relief and relaxation to anyone who entered the sanctuary space. A sanctuary's form often mirrored a culture's concept of the cosmos, and its vision of an afterlife. There are many uses of public sanctuary use. Ritual within a sacred enclosure has embodied hopes for human continuity, often through the metaphor of rebirth. The traversing of that sacred boundary, often a mirroring of the passage from life to afterlife, presents the reality of death effectively and compassionately. Within a sanctuary's area, the memory of people who was past is protected. The sanctuary garden also has served the profoundly political end of symbolize the sample, the "body politic."

The "privilege of sanctuary" offered by both religious and civil law that existed within the peacefulness, or sanctuary boundary. It extended the concept of protection to the individual

Recently, there are many public park arise in urban area. All this public park only used for human activities. Meanwhile, we as an landscape architect always talk about protecting wildlife habitat while these days development have increasing rapidly and take over the natural part. This is why we, as a 'Khalifah" on earth must bring the lost of natural sense and combine it with the human participation through sanctuary park. This sanctuary park would be take part in the middle of the urban sprawl where there were a perfect place to balance the urban setting with the natural sense.

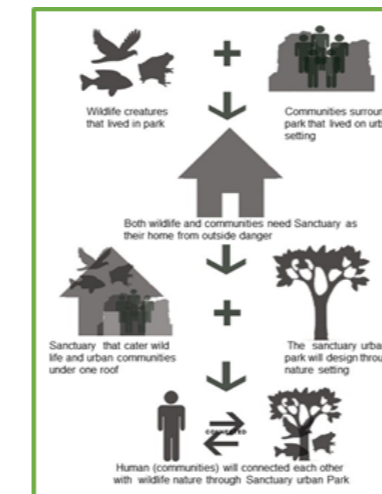
Below are some pictures of wildlife sanctuary park in urban setting. The problem is it only lack of participation from surrounding community, which is crucial to maintain the evergreen living public park.



Zoo Negara, one of the wildlife sanctuary park in urban setting at Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.



A view of the Singapore's Gardens by the Bay. This is vertical planting inside a conservatory, which also houses a continuously flowering meadow and waterfall.



The connection between wildlife and communities meadow and waterfall.

Current Issue

In the natural area especially when it comes in the middle of the urban sprawl, the contamination of the natural sources worried us. The resource for all creatures that lived in the natural would interrupt by any urban contamination like air pollution, noise pollution and water pollution. All this interferences will interrupt the ecosystem of the nature in the sanctuary park and also the climate surrounding. In addition, a lot of people in the urban area will cause vandalism interference. Even this problem is a small part of the issue, it can expanded if we are not tackle this problem. Other than that, the rapid development surrounding will interrupt the environment of this habitat and also will cause the unbalance ecosystem.

Other than all this kind of big issues, there is also others issues that we might miss look and not to be taken care of. In overseas, this kind of sanctuary park might be easier for them since they used this kind of park centuries ago and well educated about this. In Malaysia, especially in the middle of urban sprawl, there might be some issues raising after the sanctuary develop. Other than that, the all wildlife in the sanctuary park will be over populated if we don't have management to control it. While control the population, the management have to think about their food, how to feeding and cleaning their place.

The type of food that suitable for each wildlife and the plant that can stand them from running out from the sanctuary park. The other issues is all this animal might be cause the problem of damaging building structure like pigeon at Trafalgar square and the infection from birds disease. All this matters will give the impact since the sanctuary will be in the middle of urban and surrounding with residential area.

Nowadays wildlife sanctuary park becoming more important to develop sustainable development and balancing the ability between urban and natural setting in term of habitable living and natural resources. Urban area now are so crucial in their ability of providing greenery area, oxygen resources and avoid green house circumstances. The wildlife nowadays also need a place to stay as their place being destroy and avoid the extinction of rare wildlife species either flora or faunas.



One of the paper article on 2009 about issues on wildlife sanctuary park in urban setting

However, to develop this kind of park, there are several constraint that we need to consider from all perspective like species of floras and faunas, management, controlling the population of wildlife, disease, and others. For future development, we have to consider all this thing to propose a good urban or public park design and try to find the solution of the problems. Then, it will lead to the better living for the human, society, environment and becoming the sustainable development living.

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MEDICINAL PLANTS IN MALAY COMMUNITY

Mohd Shafrizal B Md Hassan

Abstract

This paper will discuss the importance of the traditional medicinal plants that are beneficial to the users. The research is focusing on the 'Medicinal Plants in Malay community'. There are two case study and two reference study that been selected as the study fo the medicinal plants. The case study areas are at Kampung Janda Baik and Lentang, Bentong, Pahang Darul Makmur. Then, the reference study areas are at "Taman Ethnobotani, FRIM in Kepong" and "Taman Ethnobotani, University Putra Malaysia". Instance, the Traditional Malay house has three (03) portions of areas that have been considered on the landscaping or planting requirements. They are in front yard, both sides' yard and the backyard of the house. From the findings there are the spiritual, cultural, fragrance, color and ornamental plants been planted in the front yard of the house. While, the medicinal plants that have benefit to treat such injuries been planted at the both sides yard of the house and the medicinal kitchen plants been planted at the backyard of the house. In addition, there have several aspects in maintenance activities of these plant species. They are about the planting guidelines, which need fertile soil with 6.5pH. From the research that been done, most of the medicinal plants that breed and live in the 'tropical climate' especially in Malaysia can grow well on the soil that contain of rich nutrients and large quantity of humus. Then, the climate and microclimate aspects need to be considered. The sun path and the wind flow are the elements that will not only affect the plants but also the users, whom live in the surrounding community. Studies have shown that, "There are 80% of the medicinal plants that are suns loving but the other 20% are not". (Joseph, 2000). In conclusion, there also an intention that people will realize the importance of the 'Medicinal Plants' and its beneficial to the users, which is more than just elements of enhancement and creating such aesthetic value to such area, site or space but to the community that lives surrounds this area.

Key Words : medicinal plants, Malay community, spiritual, cultural, fragrance, color and ornamental plants.

Introduction of Medicinal Plants.

The medicinal plants have formed an integral part in treating internal and external injuries since the commencement of the human memory. The earliest use of the medicinal plants has been mentioned in the 'Rigved' which had been written between 4500 and 1660 B.C. In 'Atharveda' too, the various uses of drugs are mentioned. While, in the 'Ayurveda', the properties and uses of the drugs are given in details. The period of 'Ayurveda' is fixed somewhere around 2500 to 600 B.C.

Consequently, the Arabian scientists began to learn, preserve and develop the field of medicine and botany. The Muslims, especially, were highly interested in agriculture and medicine. Muhammad Ibnu Zakariyya Al- Razi and Abu Ali Ibnu Sina were the two great experts then. "Ibnu Sina's famous book on medicine, which is 'The Canon of Medicine', is believed to be the most famous and most influential work in the history of medicine. It was for many centuries, the most important reference material both in the East and the West".(Burkill, 1930).

Scientific studies have proven that, several medicinal plant that are being used in Malay traditional medicine contained certain organic compounds that produce therapeutic effects, in the other words, possess medicinal values. However, there are some totally ineffective ones, too. Their use is merely based on beliefs or the morphological characteristics of the plan, which are usually chanted over to ensure their potency. Roots are most commonly used in medicine.

This paper presents an analogy and the beneficial uses of the medicinal plants in Malay community. The main purpose is the recognition of the use of medicinal plants as ideal and real source of medicine. Environmental education is perhaps the most effective approach towards the preservation and conservation of the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants especially their niches and its habitats.

Research Background.

This country has a rich supply of medicinal plants, especially in the Himalayas. Since time immemorial, the Himalayan vegetable drugs are well known for their purity and effectiveness.

They provided such good opportunity to their ancestors to develop an indigenous system of medicine, which is 'Ayurveda'.

Even now, the 'Vaidyas' who are the medical men still use the local medicinal herbs for health cure. The native healers treat 75% of patients in Nepal. This system is deeply rooted amongst most of the people in this country.

Medicinal Plants in Malay Community.

Since the beginning of life, plants have played a major role in influencing man and his thoughts. Man has influenced the forms and characteristics of plants in helping them to adapt to man's progress.

In this country, Malay traditional medicine has been influenced by various elements from foreign medicine. This is the result of the inter-racial interaction since the days of Malay Malacca Sultanate in the fourteenth century. Chinese and Indian immigrants brought with them various medicinal plants which grew well in this country. The local Malay traditional medicine is actually based on the old Indonesian traditional medicine, which has been modified to suit the local and current needs.

In Malay traditional medicine, various preparation and methods are used in preparing the medicine. These medicines are usually chanted over to ensure their potency. Roots are most commonly used in medicine. 'Jamu' and 'Tonic' are health preparation used in Malay traditional medicine. 'Akar Tongkat Ali' (*Eurycoma longifolia*) is one of the main ingredients used in preparing these mixtures. Water boiled with 'Tongkat Ali' is believed to increase male virility. 'Tongkat Ali Hitam' (*Polyathia bullata*) and 'Akar Sedawai' (*Smilax myositiflora*) are believed to produce the same effects as 'Eurycoma longifolia'.

While, in treating cancer, several plants are used, such as "Akar Susun Kelapa" (*Tabernaemontana divaricate*), 'Akar Melur' (*Jasminium sambac*), 'Bunga Raya Putih' (*Hibiscus rosa-sinensis*) and 'Ubi Bemban' (*Marantha arundinacea*). Scientific research has proven that 'Tabernaemontana divaricata' has anti-cancer properties.

In summary, we can see that a big portion of such plants has long been in use by the Malay community in treating such ailments. This demonstrates that there is a common element among various communities, in the use of plants. Every tribe and race has its own methods or ways of curing the affliction of disease. It depends very much on the practice, belief and knowledge each one possesses. Besides chants, prayers and other practices, human beings also utilize the various resources, especially plants and animals surrounding them. Based on their experiences and observations through the generations, they are able to identify the effectiveness of certain practices.

Objectives.

- a) To preserve and conserve the traditional knowledge of medicinal plants especially their niches and habits.
- b) To increase the public knowledge and their understanding on medicinal plants.

Problem Statements.

- a) The planting criteria and guidelines.

There are a few issues that need to be looked upon in relation to plant the 'Medicinal Plants' to the surrounding elements in Malay community. These are to be considered in order to create a better environment for the users and the medicinal plants itself. In an office and the classroom environment there is no doubt the stress and boredom can arise. As a result by viewing the greenery, this will reduce the tension and it can relax our mind.

There are three (03) portions of planting arrangements of traditional medicinal plants species in the Malay community. There is the ornamental, color, fragrance, spiritual and cultural plants planted in the front yard of the house. Then, the medicinal purposes plant species, fragrance and color plant species are planted on the side yard of the house while, the kitchen garden plants are planted in the backyard.

- b) Medicinal Plants requirements on the tropical climate and microclimate.

Malaysia is known for its hot and humid climate. As a result, the planting arrangement has to be considered. The sun path and the wind flow must be considered, as it will not only affect the plants itself but also the users, whom use this area.

There are 80% of the medicinal plants that does sun love but the other 20% is not. In replanting the existing plants to the medicinal plants, we must take into consideration the proper planting requirements such as humidity, soil condition, nutrients and the temperature.

- c) Plants and vegetation.

In creating a harmony and green environment of the medicinal plants garden, suitable plant materials must be chosen. The plants must be resilient to the high condition and suit the requirements of not only the building but also the users (safe for usage). The medicinal plants can help to reduce the ambience of the air temperature, control the humidity and are beneficial to the users. There are a few aspects that need to be considered regarding the plant materials, which are taxonomy and morphology.

- d) Medicinal Plants Characteristics.

i) Types of plants and vegetation.
Different type of plant materials of medicinal plants such as trees, palms, shrubs, groundcovers, climbers and creepers, bamboo, ginger and liana can be introduced to create a more 'tropical look' to the courtyard and in a sense effect the usage of the spaces. The type of planting or vegetation chosen allows moods or feelings to be created according to the 'image' of the planting design.

- ii) Colors and Fragrance.

The usage of plants with different colors and fragrance can stimulate the user senses in an environment. Vibrant colors are able to enhance the environment and the surrounding elements. Colors play an important role in human life. Fragrance enhances the smell to the surrounding environments.

Stimulating the sense of smell with fragrance can relax the user's mind from stress. Then, the colors and the fragrance from the plants can attract the wildlife.

Methodology.

In attaining the information regarding the research, there are certain methods that have been used. All of the data and information gathering are collected mainly through:-

a) Literature review.
Studying about the background of the 'Medicinal Plants' in Malaysia and other countries through the medicinal books, articles and internet websites.

b) Case study and observation.
Site visits were selected. They are Kg. Janda Baik and Lentang, Bentong, Pahang. Then, photographs were taken to analyze the site thoroughly.

c) Interview with the experts.
Associate Professor Dr. Rashidi B Othman, who is the senior lecturer of Landscape studies in Kulliyyah of Architecture & Environmental Design (KAED), International Islamic University Malaysia. Interviewed him about what source of 'Medicinal Plants' that can be planted surrounds the Malay community settlements. From the findings, he said, there were trees, shrubs, palms, groundcovers, liana and climbers but, the surrounding elements such as building, road and river must be taken into consideration.

Puan Zainon Bte Abu Samah, the (Research Officer, Medicinal Plants Division at Taman Ethnobotani, FRIM, Kepong Kuala Lumpur) and Pn Noorsha Bte Ayop, the (Research Officer - Head of Garden Curator: Development). Furthermore, the expertise from the old folks from the two case study areas which are Kg. Janda Baik and Lentang, Bentong, Pahang, who gave their cooperation about the plants usage and their maintenance activities.

Conclusion.

Landscapes are the elements that relate the human beings with nature. Apart from greener and healthier lifestyle, the aspect of landscape as a middle tool for relating the users in the community must be taken into consideration. From the interview with the experts there are many species of plants that can be planted surrounds the Malay community. There are many types of tree, palm, shrub, groundcover, creeper and climber and the fern species. But, the planting arrangements must be suitable for the elements surrounding the area such as the texture, color and the continuity of the building and also the users who will be using the space. The types of the plant materials should be considered in achieving the goal. Furthermore, the research will educate and improve the surrounding environment in the Malay community areas by planting these medicinal plants deemed suitable for the site

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MAJLIS PERSARAAN EN ASHAK BIN SALLEH

Syed Halim Syed Yusof

Satu majlis persaraan bagi Encik Ashak Bin Salleh telah diadakan pada 5.1.2017. Majlis tersebut telah dihadiri oleh pensyarah-pensyarah dari Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam; seramai 45 orang. Ianya telah diadakan di Restoran Mann Catering yang beralamat di No 27, Jalan Junid, Muar, Johor. Majlis tersebut telah diadakan dari jam 10.30 pagi sehingga jam 12.30 tengahari.

Acara pada majlis tersebut telah dimulakan dengan bacaan doa yang telah di bacakan oleh Tuan Haji Zamali Bin Omar. Selanjutnya Puan Azah Binti Abbas selaku pengacara majlis telah menjemput Ketua Jabatan, Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam, Encik Kelana Bin Juwit untuk menyampaikan ucapan nya. Ketua Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam di dalam ucapan beliau telah mengucapkan ribuan terima kasih kepada Encik Ashak di atas segala sumbangan yang telah beliau beri kepada PMM amnya dan kepada Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam khususnya; kerana banyak hasil tangan encik Ashak telah tinggalkan seperti wakaf-wakaf dan kerusi-kerusi tempat pelajar berihat dan menjalankan pelbagai aktiviti.

Selanjutnya Encik Ashak telah berucap. Ternampak jelas air muka sedih beliau semasa menyampaikan ucapan beliau tersebut. Beliau menyatakan bahawa PMM adalah tempat berkhidmat yang paling menyeronokkan di sepanjang perkhidmatan beliau 33 tahun sebagai seorang pensyarah dan kakitangan awam. Beliau juga mengucap ribuan terima kasih kepada penarah-penarah yang telah banyak membantu beliau dan memohon maaf sekiranya beliau ada membuat sebarang kesilapan disepanjang beliau bertugas di PMM. Beliau ada menyatakan antara sebab beliau ingin bersara lebih awal adalah kerana ingin meluangkan masa bersama bapanya yang telah berumur 90 tahun.

Selanjutnya, pada majlis tersebut pelbagai pihak telah menyumbangkan pelbagai hadiah dan kek-kek sebagai tanda ingatan dan ucapan terima kasih atas segala sumbangan yang telah beliau berikan. Majlis tertesebut telah diakhiri dengan sesi bergambar.

Pada 9.1.2017, jam 5.19 petang, Enci Ashak telah hadir ke perakam jari "thumb print" untuk merakam keluar buat kali terakhir beliau berkhidmat sebagai penjawat awam.



Selamat Bersara Encik Ashak Bin Salleh !!

INVENTION, INNOVATION & DESIGN UiTM SEREMBAN 3 (IIDCNS), NEGERI SEMBILAN

Sr Firhan Salian

Pada 22 Februari 2017, Unit Geomatik Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam (JKA), Politeknik Merlimau telah menghantar satu kumpulan untuk bertanding dalam Invention, Innovation & Design UiTM Seremban 3 (IIDCNS), Negeri Sembilan. Kumpulan ini terdiri daripada empat orang pelajar semester 5 Diploma Geomatik iaitu Muhammad Faiz Aiman Bin Ahmad Zullkifle, Muhammad Alif Anwar Bin Mohd Amin Zaki, Puwaneswary a/p Subramaniam dan Nurul Aidah Binti Hisham. Projek yang bertajuk 'Kit Comp' ini telah diselia oleh Sr. Noor Suhaiza Binti Sauti yang merupakan pensyarah Geomatik, JKA. Kumpulan ini telah bertanding dalam kategori Sains Sosial bagi bersaing dengan penyertaan lain daripada pelbagai institusi pengajian tinggi seperti universiti, politeknik, kolej komuniti dan peringkat sekolah mengikut kategori masing-masing.

Pertandingan yang berlangsung selama sehari di UiTM kampus cawangan Seremban ini telah menyaksikan seramai 156 pasukan yang telah bersaing untuk mendapatkan anugerah emas, perak dan gangsa mengikut kategori masing-masing. Amat membanggakan apabila kumpulan Kit Comp telah berjaya menjadi salah satu kumpulan yang meraih Anugerah Emas dalam pertandingan kali ini. Hadiah berupa sijil dan plaque telah disampaikan oleh Timbalan Rektor HEA UiTM Seremban iaitu Profesor Madya Dr. Abdul Halim Ramli semasa majlis penutup pertandingan pada sebelah petang. Diharap kejayaan ini akan mendorong pelajar dan pensyarah untuk lebih bersemangat untuk mencapai kejayaan-kejayaan yang lebih cemerlang di peringkat yang lebih tinggi. Seterusnya menaikkan nama Politeknik Merlimau sebagai salah satu institusi pengajian tinggi yang berdaya saing dan tidak ketinggalan berbanding institusi pengajian tinggi yang lain di masa-masa akan datang



Sijil dan plaque Anugerah Emas

Sesi penyampaian hadiah Anugerah Emas oleh Prof Madya Dr. Abdul Halim Ramli (Timbalan Rektor HEA UiTM Seremban).

SEMINAR PENYELIDIKAN & PERTANDINGAN UREKA KOLEJ KOMUNITI LEDANG

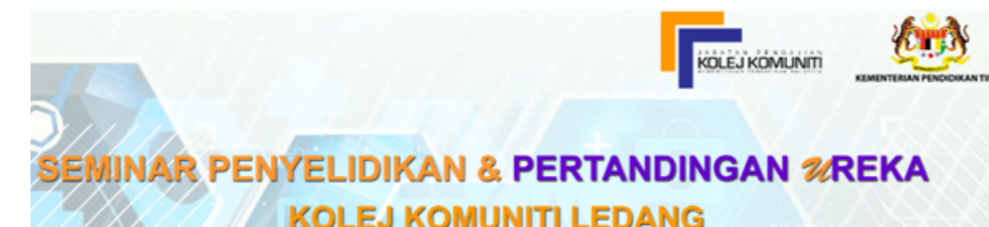
Sr Firhan Salian

Pada 26 Januari 2017, Unit Geomatik Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam (JKA), Politeknik Merlimau telah menyertai Seminar Penyelidikan & Pertandingan Ureka di Kolej Komuniti Ledang. Unit Geomatik melalui wakilnya iaitu Sr Firhan Bin Salian dan En Hasan Bin Yusof@Talip telah mempertandingkan inovasi Sistem Pencarian Maklumat Aset menggunakan aplikasi GIS melalui kategori IT dan Multimedia dimana penyertaan ini turut disertai oleh pelbagai institusi pengajian tinggi seperti universiti, politeknik, kolej komuniti dan peringkat sekolah mengikut kategori masing-masing.

Pertandingan yang berlangsung selama dua hari ini menyaksikan beberapa pasukan yang telah bersaing untuk mendapatkan anugerah emas, perak dan gangsa mengikut kategori masing-masing.

Setelah proses perjurian dilaksanakan, Sistem Pencarian Maklumat Aset menggunakan aplikasi GIS telah pun berjaya menjadi salah satu kumpulan yang meraih Anugerah Emas dalam pertandingan tersebut bagi kategori IT dan Multimedia. Hadiah berupa sijil dan plaque telah disampaikan oleh Ahli Parlimen Ledang iaitu Datuk Dr. Ir. Hamim Samuri semasa majlis penutup pertandingan pada sebelah petang.

Diharapkan kejayaan ini menjadi pemangkin kepada penciptaan serta penyelidikan terutama kepada para pensyarah dan pelajar dalam memartabatkan budaya inovasi dalam sistem pendidikan di Politeknik Merlimau. Kejayaan meraih emas hanyalah satu bonus tetapi yang lebih penting di sini ialah sumbangan kita kepada masyarakat melalui produk yang dibangunkan.



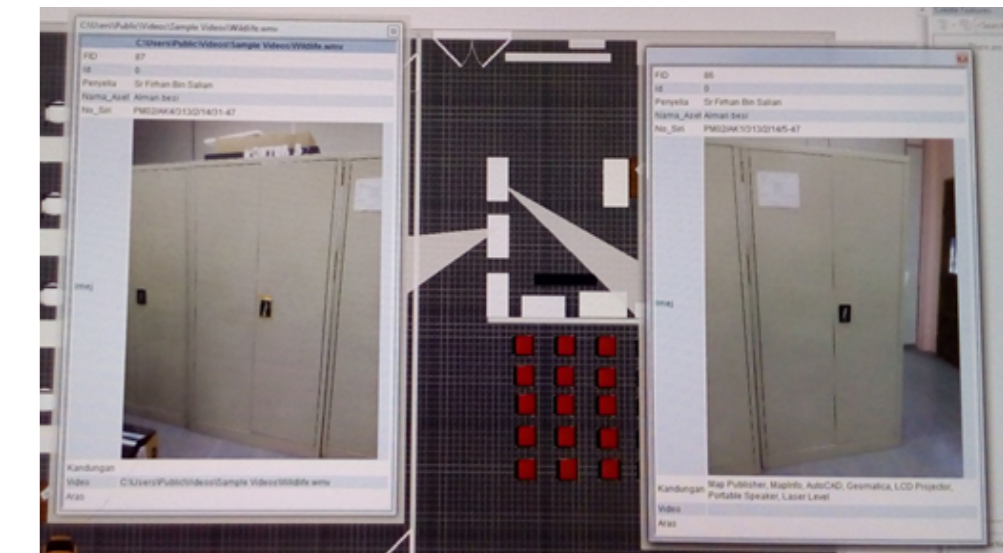
Pada 9.1.207, jam 5.19 petang, Enci Ashak telah hadir ke perakam jari "thumb print" untuk merakam keluar buat kali terakhir beliau berkhidmat sebagai penjawat awam.



Sr Firhan sedang membentangkan projek di hadapan panel



Sr Firhan dan En Hasan mempamerkan sijil dan plaque yang dimenangi



PROGRAM SENIBINA BERSAMA DR. RUZAIMI MAT RANI 'WHY FREEHAND VISUALIZE NOT DRAW'

Shamsul Johari Shaari

Pada 15 March 2017, satu program bersama Dr. Ruzaimi bin Mat Rani bekas pensyarah Universiti Islam Malaysia(UIA) telah berkongsi ilmu pengetahuan dan teknik lakaran senibina dengan tepat dan pantas bersama pelajar-pelajar senibina PMM. Majlis julung kali ini diadakan telah menarik minat pelajar agar sentiasa berusaha melukis dengan teknik yang betul.

Seramai 80 orang pelajar senibina hadir mendengar sesi taklimat selama hampir dua jam setengah ini yang bertempat di Dewan Jabatan Kejuruteraan Awam. PMM.

Berdasarkan kepada pengalaman beliau, cabaran pelajar senibina semakin rumit jika gagal menguasai teknik lakaran secara manual. Rata-rata industri senibina hari ini banyak menguasai penggunaan komputer secara meluas sehinggakan gagal menguasai asas lakaran dengan baik. Menurut beliau lagi, lakaran manual mampu melahirkan keunikan sesebuah bangunan dan jati diri pereka semakin meningkat.

sewaktu program ini dijalankan, para pelajar juga diminta melukis beberapa sudut bangunan dengan perspektif yang betul. Ramai dikalangan pelajar kagum dengan kepakaran beliau dalam menghasilkan lakaran dalam masa yang singkat.

Beliau yang mempunyai syarikat sendiri ini, juga aktif dalam menghasilkan karya-karya untuk pasaran tempatan dan luar negara. Kerap kali menganjurkan aktiviti bersama pelajar di universiti awam dan IPTA tempatan.



Sesi penerangan dan penyampaian teknik lakaran manual senibina oleh Dr.Ruzaimi

MAJLIS PERPISAHAN STAF: EN REDUAN MAHAD , SAVINDER SINGH DAN PN. FAHANIM ABD. RASHID

Amran Atan

Pada 25 Januari 2017, satu majlis perpisahan staf khususnya untuk En. Reduan b. Mahad, ketua program senibina yang telah berpindah ke Politeknik Port Dickson (PoliPD), Negeri Sembilan manakala En. Savinder serta Pn. Fahanim bt. Abd Rashid pensyarah senibina yang telah berpindah ke politeknik Sultan Ahmad Shah, Kuantan, Pahang (PoliSAS) telah berlangsung di Hotel Holiday Inn, Melaka.

Majlis ini telah dihadiri oleh semua pensyarah senibina sebagai mengenang jasa dan sumbangan mereka kepada rakan-rakan sekerja, pelajar senibina dan kepada Politeknik Merlimau khususnya.

Majlis telah dimulai dengan ucapan aluan oleh ketua program senibina baharu, En Faizal Adnan b. Omar yang agak sedih dengan pemergian 'orang-orang kuat' unit senibina dan berharap agar sentiasa berhubung dengan PMM walaupun berada di tempat lain.

Sudah menjadi adat pertemuan dan perpisahan dalam menjalani khidmat sebagai penjawat awam kerajaan serta silih berganti. Mencari ganti pekerja yang berpengalaman dan mempunyai kemahiran yang mantap begitu sukar. Mudahan En. Reduan, En. Savinder dan Pn.Fahanim sentiasa berbakti kepada bangsa dan nusa walau di mana mereka bertugas.

Majlis ini disudahi dengan sesi bergambar dan pemberian cenderahari Unit Senibina, JKA kepada mereka bertiga.



Gambar sekitar program. Semoga En. Reduan, En. Savinder dan Pn. Fahanim sentiasa ceria bersemangat di tempat tugas yang baru.

PAMERAN FOTOGRAFI JEMPUTAN OLEH MALAYSIA TOURISM CENTRE KUALA LUMPUR (MATIC)

Shamsul Johari Shaari

Satu pameran fotografi jemputan oleh *Malaysia Tourism Centre, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia* telah disertai oleh En. Shamsul Johari b. Shaari dan Pn. Rozanah bt Ahmat Eskah daripada Unit Seni Bina, JKA bersama-sama dengan 44 orang *photographer* diseluruh negara dan luar negara termasuk Brunei serta Singapura telah berlangsung pada 21hb April-4hb Mei 2017 yang bertempat di MATIC, No109, Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur.

Pameran selama lebih dari seminggu ini yang bertemakan '*Zoom Panorama*' mempamerkan karya-karya yang 'terpilih' yang terdiri daripada ahli Kelab Fotografi DSLR Malaysia sebagai satu pengenalan dan bertujuan mengeratkan hubungan silaturahim di antara ahli. Karya bertajuk '*Anjung Batu dan Pantai Siring Melaka*' telah disertai pensyarah Politeknik Merlimau ini merupakan satu langkah pertama mengorak cabaran masa depan di dalam bidang fotografi dan akan membawa penyertaan pelajar senibina di masa akan datang yang bertaraf antarabangsa ini. Kursus *DCA 6192 Digital Imaging*-semester 4 senibina mampu menyahut cabaran ini.

Menurut Cik Shafirah bt. Abd Rashid, Penyelaras *Program Zoom Panorama* di MATIC ini berharap akan lebih banyak penyertaan pada masa akan datang dan berharap kualiti imej fotografi lebih memaparkan 'emosi bermakna' kepada orang awam. Menurut beliau lagi, fotografi bukan sekadar gambar tetapi mampu menceritakan pengalaman dan mampu memberi kesan kepada naluri masyarakat.

Diharap kejayaan komunikasi dengan masyarakat luar ini sebagai langkah pertama ini mendorong pensyarah dan pelajar untuk lebih bersemangat dalam menghasilkan karya-karya yang lebih bermutu tinggi. Mudahlah pelajar PMM mampu seiring bersama-sama mengasah bakat setanding dengan kualiti, kemahiran dan kepakaran dengan pakar-pakar fotografi Malaysia dan luar negara.



Karya bertajuk '*Anjung Batu dan Pantai Siring, Melaka*' telah disertai pensyarah Politeknik Merlimau ini merupakan satu langkah pertama dalam mengorak cabaran masa depan yang bermakna.

Galeri Buletin JKA Sesi Disember 2016



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