

TINTA



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SPARK OF KNOWLEDGE

SOK

spark of knowledge

TINTA

SPARK OF KNOWLEDGE

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SALUTATION

Assalamuallaikum w.b.t,

Alhamdulillah, firstly I would like to thank Allah for showered us with His blessing. All the way that He helps and eases for me and team mates were such permission those we really hope for. What can be proud more is we have such a big and kind hearted person with strong determination lecturer, sir Azmi bin Abd Rahman. He is very eager in guiding us to publish our own writing and guiding us very well to publish our first TINTA publication in the defined way. He deserved so much credit and salutation. Not to forget, with the cooperation given together with all the joyful and tenses time to finish this book, it was a bitter sweet experience that worth to be going through together. Thanks to my assistant, my graphic designer, my editors and my reporters, we all did a very good job with all our dedication and effort to publish this book. Thank you all, with love, we should be proud with our selves!

To all dear readers, please enjoy reading ours writing, may it be useful for you, Thank You supporters!

Chief Editor SOK

Fatin Nurain binti
Baharuddin

INFORMATION

TINTA is published bi-annually by semester 5 students of Bachelor of Science Library and Information Management (Hons) @ IM244 pursuing Publication and Production of Information Material (IML601). The scope of the plan includes a variety of issues in the field of information management.

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‘VIPS’ OF KNOWLEDGE

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ABSTRACT

The process of distribution and creation of knowledge, there are people whom involved throughout this process. The earlier findings of certain knowledge in certain subjects, for instance sciences, technologies, philosophy and even psychology, there are name behind all these fields. In this article, authors highlighted 4 great names and names them as knowledge ‘VIPs’ on their own findings which are people whom give a lot of contribution and having themselves with a lot of wisdoms to be shared among societies. The names highlighted are Ibn Sina, Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamed, John Dewey and Elbert Einstein. Because of their big involvement in sharing knowledge with others, the story of their life must be something interesting to be shared so, authors decided to explain on 3 main subtopics which are the brief biography, the foundation or contribution, and the creation of knowledge of these ‘VIPs’.

KEYWORDS

Knowledge, VIPs, Albert Einstein, Mahathir Mohamad, Ibn Sina, John Dewey

INTRODUCTION

KNOWLEDGE

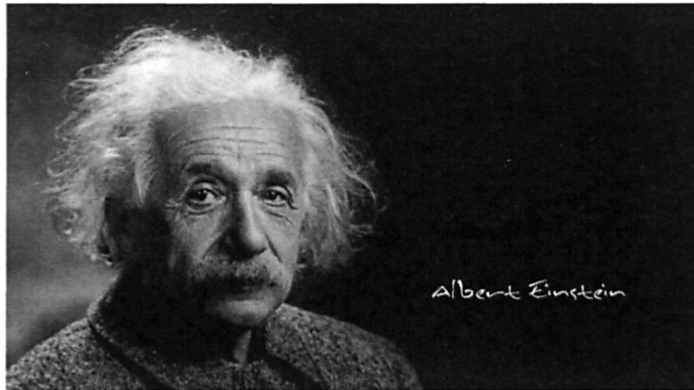
The skills acquired by a person through their experience, education, and theoretical of a subject. According to Webster's Dictionary, knowledge is "the fact of knowing something with familiarity gained through experience or association". Each knowledge has a different purpose, it's for bad or it's for good. Ideology is also different and not the same. Knowledge is a broad view and required each time until we die. According to Albert Einstein, "The true sign about the intelligence is not knowledge but imagination of your mind".

Based on Peter Drucker theory "for today knowledge has a power to controls and access the opportunity and advancement". Without knowledge we will not be able to survive, the world of technology is not developing, peace is difficult to achieve, and people now like a tree without root.

'VIPS' OF KNOWLEDGE

Fact, information and knowledge would be created by a person. Knowledgeable person, educational and important person who is treated better than ordinary people because they have a lot of influence in some ways. VIP is standard for of very important people in the world. In this term of meaning, VIP of knowledge is talking about the people with lots of information and give many contribution to the world.

ALBERT EINSTEIN



Biography of Albert Einstein

Name : Albert Einstein

Date of Birth : 14 March 1879

Place of Birth : Ulm, Wuttemberg, Jerman

Wife : Mileva Maric (1903-1919)

: Elsa Löwenthal (1919-1936)

Occupation : physicist and Scientist

Education : Luitpold Gymnasium, Eidgenössische

Polytechnische Schule (Swiss Federal Polytechnic
School)

Death Date : 18 April 1995

Place of Death : Princeton, New Jersey

Albert Einstein was born on 14 March 1879 in Ulm, Württemberg, Germany. Hermann Einstein is a father, worked as a salesman and engineer in a factory owned by the brother of his father, Elektrotechnische Fabrik J. Einstein. His mother named Pauline Koch, they had two children, Albert Einstein and an older sister named Maria (Maja) was born two years later. Mileva Maric is a wife in 1903 and they have three sons, and their marriage divorced in 1919. In the same year he was married his cousin, Elsa Lowenthal, and she died in 1936.

Albert Einstein was a physicist who developed the general theory of relativity, among other feats. He is considered the most influential physicist of the 20th century. According his quote (Albert Einstein Out of My Later Years, 1950)" Everything that is really great and inspiring is created by the individual who can labor in freedom."

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

Since childhood Albert Einstein interest was in physical science when his father gave him a compass as a gift. Then he realized that there was one empty space acted upon the needle and at the one day Albert Einstein explained his experience this is one of the most beautiful moment of his life. As a child he was known as a slow learner and teacher often said he was a mentally retarded. He never wore socks and always remember to cut hair. Since gift from his father, Einstein began to learn mathematics at the age of twelve. His uncle also helped develop his interest in the intellectual by giving a books on science and mathematics.

In 1884, he received a private education and in 1885 he started to learning and plays the violin. Starting on 1885, he received his early education at Catholic school in Munich (Petersschule). Then in 1888 they moved to the Luitpold-Gymnasium in Munich. Albert Einstein was interested in music even though his family's wishes to see Albert become a musician. Later, they moved to Italy and Albert continued his education at Aarau, Switzerland. In 1896 he enrolled into Swiss

Federal Polytechnic School in Zurich to be trained as a teacher in physics and mathematics. In 1901, he received his diploma, he acquired the nationality of Switzerland and he accepted a position as technical assistant in the Swiss Patent Office. Then, in 1905 he obtained his doctor's degree.

CONTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE

After the Second World War, the name of Albert Einstein is known for a leading figure in the movement of world government. His name became the talk of the people at that time. In fact, he was offered as a president of the State of Israel. However he refused, and collaborated with Dr. Chaim Weizmann in establishing the University Hebrew Baitulmuqaddis. Albert Einstein always have a clear view and knowledgeable about physics problems and determined to solve it. He also has his own strategy in the course of achieving his goals. Albert Einstein considered a great achievement for future use because he gives many contribution to the world, for example, he asserted the equivalence of mass and energy, which would lead to the famous formula $E=mc^2$. Other than that, Einstein challenged the wave theory of light, suggesting that light could also be regarded as a collection of particles. This helped to open the door to a whole new world--that of quantum physics. For ideas in this paper, he won the Nobel Prize in 1921. In addition, he also achieve many other achievement that has been used by people around the world.

In 1905, a year of success for Albert Einstein successfully published four papers during that era in Annalen der Physik, one of them known era of physics journal. According the article website (Albert Einstein biography, October 12, 2015) "The four papers focused on the photoelectric effect, Brownian motion, the special theory of relativity (the most widely circulated of the write-ups) and the matter/energy relationship, thus taking physics in an electrifying new direction. In his fourth paper, Einstein came up with the equation $E=mc^2$, suggesting that tiny

particles of matter could be converted into huge amounts of energy, foreshadowing the development of atomic power.

In addition, Albert Einstein received honorary degrees in science, medicine and philosophy from the universities of Europe and America. In 1920 he lectured in Europe, America and the Far East, and he was awarded a Fellowship or Membership of all the leading scientific academies around the world and received numerous awards in recognition of the work done during the whole his analysis. In fact, he was proud of what he did to worldwide and based on his quote "In the past it never occurred to me that every casual remark of mine would be snatched up and recorded. Otherwise I would have crept further into my shell."

TUN DR. MAHATHIR MOHAMAD



Biography of Tun Dr. Mahathir Mohamad

Name : Tun Dato' Sri Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad

Date of Birth : 20 December 1925

Place of Birth : Hospital Alor Star, Kedah

State : Kedah Darul Aman

Wife : Tun Dr Siti Hasmah binti Mohamad Ali

Child : Marina Mahathir
: Mirzan Mahathir
: Melinda Mahathir
: Mokhzani Mahathir
: Mukhriz Mahathir
: Maizura Mahathir
: Mazhar Mahathir

Dr. Mahathir Mohamad was born on 20 December 1925 in Alor Star, Kedah. His father Mohamad bin Iskandar and her mother Wan Tempawan binti Wan Hanafi It was born in the house number 18, Lorong Kilang Ais, near of Jalan Pegawai, Seberang Perak, Alor Star, Kedah. He is the youngest among nine siblings.

During his study in Singapore, he met someone who are in the same field as him and that person was Siti Hasmah Mohamad Ali and today she is called as Tun Dr. Siti Hasmah. In August 1956, Tun Dr. Mahathir and Tun Dr. Siti Hasmah was married and they has been gifted four son and three daughter. They Mirzan Mahathir, Mokhzani Mahathir, Mukhriz Mahathir, Melinda Mahathir, Marina Mahathir, and Mazhar Mahathir.

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

Dr. Mahathir started schooling in Seberang Perak Malay School in 1930 for the two years. He continued his secondary education at the Government English School, Alor Setar and now known as the Sultan Abdul Hamid College. He graduated with excellent results Senior Cambridge in 1945.

In 1947, after completing his secondary education, Dr. Mahathir was offered a scholarship to further studies in medicine at the King Edward VII College of

Medicine, Singapore. While in college, he was a diligent student and an earnest lesson, active in rugby and always concerned about the welfare of other students.

In 1953, he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.B.B.S) from University of Malaya. Dr. Mahathir has started its services in the government with a resident doctor at the Penang General Hospital. In 1954, Dr. Mahathir was appointed as Medical Officer at the General Hospital Alor Setar to fulfill the scholarship contract. He also provided medical services in Langkawi, Jitra and Perlis.

CONTRIBUTION OF KNOWLEDGE

BEFORE BECOMING THE PRIME MINISTER

Dr. Mahathir bin Mohamad is very concerned for the people and nation. Due to his concerns, he contributed a lot to the people and the country that build a developed country in the country he governs. Before he became the fourth prime minister, his service to the people at that very impact very unusual to government service in that time. He resigned from government service to open his own clinic, MAHA clinic is located at Jalan Tunku Ibrahim. He was the first Malay to open private clinics in Alor Setar which at that time there were only five clinics and the clinic is still there until now.

His concern about Malay economic and political issues has been expressed in the form of articles published by the Sunday Times under pseudonym "CHE Det" between the years 1946-1950. Writing is one of the Dr. Mahathir's interests until today. The most popular book on his writing now is **A Doctor in the House: The Memoirs of Tun Dr. Mahathir**. On this book it tells about his life and his experience before and become as Prime Minister. On his Persistence and enthusiasm to express their opinions through writing has led him to produce a variety of publications.

Dr. Mahathir is active in politics since 1945. He has been a member of the United Malays National Organisation (UMNO) since its inception in 1946. Dr. Mahathir was first elected as a Member of Parliament following the General Election in 1964.

In 1973 Dr. Mahathir was appointed as a Senator. He relinquished his post in order to stand the 1974 General Election, where he was returned unopposed. Following the elections Dr. Mahathir was appointed as a Minister of Education and in 1976 Dr. Mahathir was appointed as a Deputy of Prime Minister.

In middle of 1981, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Hussein Onn announced his retirement and Dr. Mahathir as his replacement. On July 10, 1981 Dr Mahathir became the fourth Prime Minister of Malaysia, as well as the Minister of Defence a few days later.

BECAME THE PRIME MINISTER

The knowledge that he has given a lot of contribution to the people and country. Based on the online article posted by Hisyam Den on June 19, 2014 on his quote "Dr. Mahathir is called the **"Father of Modernisation Malaysia"** and is the countries longest in office as Prime Minister, that is, from 16 July 1981 until 31 October 2003". During the 22 years he held the country's top administrative positions, a lot of progresses and development that he has planned and implemented. Although sometimes his ideas and vision are poorly understood at times, but the fact that he was a far-sighted and progressive cannot be divided.

In 1997, Asia Week magazine, Dr. Mahathir has been listed among the 50 most powerful people in Asia where he ranked second in the list published by the magazine.

During the Asian financial crisis of 1997/1998, Dr Mahathir resisted the International Monetary Fund aid and implementing Malaysia's very own formula for

economic recovery which remains a model for economic success. Furthermore, his position as Chief Executive Officer (CEO) Malaysia is in line with the vision and the right of his planned and targeted. Dr. Mahathir has transformed the country's economic sector of a country based on agriculture to an industrial-based country.

In an effort to claim a fame of the country internationally, large projects have been inspired by Dr. Mahathir. Among those are Proton car production project through Heavy Industries Corporation of Malaysia (HICOM). The project is well received but the project fees many crisis economic. However, Dr Mahathir Mohamad is not easily discouraged, and willing to work because the project was so successful that is able to compete with other car manufacturers all over the world

In addition to the national car project, a big project which is he said in Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC). The project is revealed as of Dr. Mahathir was aware of the importance of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in the world.

Then, the last large projects developed and realized when he was a Prime Minister of Malaysia is including the Kuala Lumpur International Airport (KLIA), Stadium Bukit Jalil, Sepang International Circuit, home of the prestigious motorsport racing, Formula One and the Petronas Twin Tower.

During his 22 years of reign, Malaysia can stand tall and counted as among the developed countries of the world. The success of Malaysia as a developing country and an ideal Islamic state in the region has been recognized by the world. The Inheritance left by Dr. Mahathir that we can see everywhere in the country.

ABU 'ALI AL-HUSAYN IBN SINA (IBN SINA)

In 980CE, was born at Afshana village in Uzbekistan, the man who is known as 'Avicenna' in Latin name that carries a lot of wisdoms and knowledge. Right now until he is familiar with the title of the most famous philosopher among other

Muslims and Westerns. A lot of his work, poetry, and manuscript were preserved and published in 1950 by the Egyptian National Library (Dar al-Kutub al-Misriyya) as his thousandth anniversary of his birth which is becoming the important sources to another philosopher and researcher nowadays. He concentrated a lot in philosophy and medicine. His great writing in medicine, titled as al-Qanun got attention by Western thinkers and became a reference in studies of medical across the universities in Europe that successfully influenced a lot in medical scientific finding. The full bibliography about his works were written by George Anawati proved that his works are merely important in science thought and philosophy. What makes his spirit outpouring towards knowledge respect is that he is living in the 4th Century of Islamic era where the libraries full of Muslim works, the political situations are very contrast, and the demand in learning things. Then he put himself in seeking and teaching knowledge which he have large amount of foundation and student in his day.

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

In between the times of Ibn Sina living years, the Islamic culture had the times of its climate era. Where many Muslims thinkers were born, and Arabic language is the most powerful transmission to deliver knowledge. However, Ibn Sina has a tongue of his mother, which is Persian, so he first learnt and mastered Arabic from his teacher, Abu Bakr Ahmad b. Muhammad al-Barqi al-Khwarizmi. After he fully learnt language, not after a long time his father teach him Qur'an. Another one teacher to teach him literature works. This young boy, around 10 years old at meantime has mastered the detail about the Qur'an and other amount of literatures as well. No other words can describe about him except prodigy.

The first three main subjects he learnt at school of Mahmud al-Massah were arithmetic, algebra, and the movement of heaven. At the same time, he studied Muslim Law (*Fiqh*) and Sufism with his teacher, Isma'il al-Zahid al-Bukhari. Then philosopher named as Abu 'Abdallah al-Natli were called by his father, hoping that

the boy has interests in intellectual subjects, so his father could understand what he should focus on. His teacher has senses that Ibn Sina has no interest in these fields. He leaned more on sciences medical. So his father decided to put all the hopes of him in the science. After day to day, he found out medical sciences is not a difficult subject, therefore he learnt many things in short time. He started to treat patients through what he has learnt, that was how he learnt quickly. Experience and practical are important elements Ibn Sina applied while getting to know something. Amazingly, he achieved all these practice skills at the age of 16 years old and when he was 18, his philosophy and medical knowledge has spread widely.

In his adulthood age, 21, he wrote a book titled as al-Majmu'. Many people around him know his ability to memorize and of course he can easily write something to be shared with them. So the book loads with a lot of theoretical scientific knowledge but not in mathematics. His involvement in sharing and distributing knowledge to others, made Ibn Sina very busy. Even though he lives like a prime minister in the country, he still manages to have time in studying and teaching in science. After his death, Friday in Ramadan 428H, year 1037CE, his students continue his knowledge.

FOUNDATION

Ibn Sina has found many theories in medical science as he found it in his studies and practices in the Qur'an. Until now, his theories of philosophy and medicine are being applied through the field where it could generate more findings and knowledge. Those contributions to knowledge are leading to deeper understanding and better practicing the knowledge itself. Here are some brief of his finding and studies:

- Ibn Sina describes a human being involved into two parts which are hidden (mental) and open (physical body). The hidden part of human will expose it

through their open part which means if the anatomy of the body is wellbeing, it will reflect on how the human reacting.

- He found that when a human no longer have a soul, which means dead, the soul itself will loose from the body. The soul then will come back to their Creator (God), if it soul is well-being, carry a lot of good wisdoms and knowledge, the soul itself will lead to the lights of angels and the heavens.
- The question 'is the human being naturally good or evil?' which Ibn Sina found that human is more incline towards good than evil. But the wellbeing also will be affected by how the human is adapted and influenced. The environment and education around them are two main things that shaped how the human reacted.
- On Ibn Sina findings, human is the creature that have a relationship one to another. For instance if someone can sew, the other can provide a needle. This is the purpose of God creating the different humor with the different ability. This will then lead to the creation of society.
- Ibn Sina justified the existence of the Prophet. It is necessary that Allah sent someone who has ability that no one has, so they found something special about him. This is what has Allah distinguished Prophet Muhammad SAW so that human being aware the existence and messages from Allah.
- In infant studies, Ibn Sina found numerous important things to take care about. He detailed out the correct way to care for infant. Sleep, bathing, feeding, and other things that will affect how the infant growth. On sleeping advices, he stated that children should sleep in the room that has a medium temperature but not cold. The room should not be exposed to the direct lights even from the bulb, the children should lie where the head higher than the body, the neck and spine should be twisted while sleeping.
- Ibn Sina also concentrated on infant educational. There are three parts which are the child's morals. The development of the body and movement and the development of taste and behavior. These three focus on how it will

effect on the infant. If the parents take cares a lot of these, the growth of the infant must well go.

JOHN DEWEY

John Dewey was born October 20, 1859, in Burlington, Vermont. In year 1884 to 1930e, he taught at universities around America. He is academic philosopher and supporter of educational reform, back in 1894 Dewey started an experimental elementary school to do contribute work in knowledge. In 1919 he established The New School for Social Research. Dewey published more than thousand pieces of writings work during his lifetime. He died June 1, 1952, in New York, America. John Dewey was a son to Archibald Dewey and Lucina Artemisia Rich whom the married couple in Burlington, Vermont. He was the third from four sons, one of whom died as an infant because of health problem. Dewey's mother was the daughter of a wealthy farmer, was Calvinist at Dewey's hometown. His father, a businessman, left his grocery business to become a Union Army soldier in the Civil War. John Dewey's father was known to share his passion for British literature, and it might be the reason why the passion of literature stuck in his son, which is John Dewey.

EDUCATION BACKGROUND

Dewey was an ordinary student in primary and secondary school. Even his father hopes he will become a mechanic. But not after long time his last day of school, his father decided to send him to the University of Vermont just down the street from their home. University life was so tough but he did it with class of 18 in 1879 which took him 2 years to graduate. Not much to say about his education, but after 3 months process of seeking a job, finally someone knocks his door. His cousin, was principal of high school in Pennsylvania, offered him a job as a teacher with salary of \$40 a month. It took 2 years and half for Dewey to teach in the high school and he decided to work at rural school which is closer to his home.

William Torrey who is the first person encouraged him to write. Torrey was a philosophy professor of the University of Vermont asked him to write 4 essays in 'Journal of Speculative Philosophy'. With his first-time writing, he quit from teaching. Then he decided to do graduate work at Johns Hopkins University by loaning his aunt \$500 which leads him to start studying in philosophy. In this study, he exposes himself in Hegelian philosophy and German idealism, doctorate achievement unlocked.

In 1884, Dewey then moves his things to University Michigan to do Psychology and Philosophy as an instructor. Here come the next 3 year, his first major book which titled 'Psychology' in 1887. The book of his, made a lot of money, then he met his wife, Alice Chipman. 10 years of experiences in teaching, built his family and have children, encourages him to work hard and growing interest in education. In 1894, he got offered by University of Chicago to work with the department of philosophy, psychology and pedagogy. From there, he made a lot of numerous writing works until he successfully established one laboratory school known as Dewey School was where he tested, modified and developed his idea in educational and psychological.

FOUNDATION

In his books, many findings have been written to show that this man's studies useful for future reference. From his writing also, he can generate money to support his laboratory school in way to make it progress. In his book titled 'The Child and the Curriculum' basically covered all his findings of learning system and it has a clear understanding about his educational philosophy and psychology learning. The words are direct and brief, ease for readers to interpret what he is trying to deliver. His findings in this book are very helpful to be referred in classroom learning activities and real life experiences.

Dewey also has other writing works that relate to social nature which are 'How We Think' and 'Democracy and Education' both been published in the year 1910 and 1916. He carefully made clear what kinds of experiences are most valuable and useful to be related to daily life learning. Other findings are:

- He has other words to replace 'epistemology' which are 'theory of inquiry' or 'experimental logic'. He stretches that much knowledge that appeared around people is not in fact based. So put the word experimental logic to describe what has faced by someone that would call it experience, which can lead to better understanding.
- He found the function of knowledge toward someone's life which it made freely another one experience. The word 'freely' means the difference between the knowledge and the habit. The habit will then affect by experiences one has been faced, and can make an easier action in the future.
- In subject metaphysics, this man also has argued about what William James's (Metaphysical subject expert) assessment that he stated the pragmatic principle are metaphysically neutral by itself. He counters the statement by stating that metaphysic theories are meant to be in real life experience.

CONCLUSION

To be concluded, knowledge and people are two things that cannot be separated in educational or even life experience environment. People get knowledge, and people also make the life circle of knowledge keep running. In this case of these 4 persons, whom we call 'VIPs' in knowledge are the persons that make it happen, the life circle of knowledge, in the rough eye of the world. In fact, we, ourselves also the 'VIPs' of knowledge because every day we faced the life experiences, we read books and share the story to people, we saw the road signboards, we saw a car accident on the road and we distribute the news. This process of getting to know knowledge will

then continue until the end of the world, even in computer-based interface, paper-based and anything to be shared, it's still considered.

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INTERVIEW SESSION

With Encik Abduk Rahman Bin Abdul Rahman

Faculty of Information Management, Universiti Teknologi MARA

1. What is your background education?

I come from Bachelor of Information Science Library Management at UiTM, previously known as ITM and I am also studied in Master of Library and Information Science at Universiti Malaya.

2. How long have you been working in this field?

I have worked around 15 years old in this field.

3. What is your opinion regarding the Faculty of Information Management?

For me, Faculty of Information Management is one of the new faculty. So, this faculty is not so well known unlikely from the other faculty but this faculty has expanded quickly and well.

4. How to provide fresh graduate in Faculty Information Management?

I think, this faculty can provide two types of fresh graduates that encompass well in both academic and non-academic. For the academic, they can get the best students by helping those students to achieve good and satisfactory pointer every semester. For the non-academic, this faculty can get the fresh graduates with good in non-academic matter by having the students involves in sport, associations and uniform units.

5. What is the different between Faculty Information Management and other faculty?

Faculty of Information Management is different with other faculty which is in term of the specialty of the field. If the Faculty of Information Management it takes pride in being the pioneer in providing professional education to fulfil the manpower need of the country in three very important fields namely are information management, library management, and records management. While, the other faculty might be the pioneer in engineering, languages and so on.

6. From your opinion what can be learn from Information Management?

For my opinion, Information Management is the collection and management of information from one or more sources and the distribution of that information to one or more audiences. This sometimes involving those who have a stake in, or a right to that information. Management means the of and control over the structure, processing and delivery of information.

7. What is the specialty of Information Management program?

From my knowledge, Information Management program can be considered as specialty because it is a field which teaches on how to manage information, plus it is also being taught at Univsersiti Teknologi MARA (UiTM), Universiti malaya (UM), Universiti Islam Antarabangsa Malaysia (UIA) and Universiti Selangor (Unisel).

8. In your opinion, is it posible for graduate in Information Management join other field in employment for example the accounting program?

Yes, these graduates are more versatile and flexible to join other field in employment because there are one name of Faculty of Information

Management but it will be divide to many field based on the individual's interest.

9. From your observation, how far can Information Management go further?

For me, our philosophy is to provide students with knowledge and skill in effective delivery and use of information systems, together with an awareness of the continuing development in the field of information technology. Knowledge of the principle and techniques required of an information professional oriented to one or all types of library or information centre, system or service, including library, archival, and record management, and other related disciplines. So in future, students can use their knowledge and experience to use in the work.

10. What are the skill that needed by the fresh graduate in order to improve their quality and capability in Faculty of Information Management?

For my experience, use the keywords like P.I.E.S..P stand for physical need. That means it is most important that your physical needs are met. Physical needs induce food, drink, warmth and shelter. I stand for intellectual need. These are needs that are met by using that part of the mind that are we thinking. E stand for emotional need. As example, how do we weel about ourselves and others. How we feel is linked to our emotions. Lastly S stand for social need. It is being able to join in activities and to communicate with other people is a way of meeting out social needs.

11. Based on your experience, what are the challenges for information professional to survive?

From the challenges that I faced in my experience, the challenge that will be faced by information professional in the future is information technology.

Nowadays information technology is growing at a rate beyond anyone expectations. This means any staff or librarians need to constantly be improving their skills. New technologies are always appearing, leading to previous information becoming obsolete.

12. What are your expectation for Faculty Information Management in the future?

Sincerely, I hope this Faculty of Information Management can get the best faculty equal with other faculty in Malaysia. Although this faculty is not famous like other faculty but this faculty can follow them slowly. So, Faculty of Information Management can be the best faculty because they can divide to many fields that can be chosen by student according to their interest.

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