



“Just A Moment” is a trainers' Jamboree “Traditional Learning Techniques”

13 – 20 July 2011

“An exciting saga of sensuous venture”



Thailand



Malaysia

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JAM
Trainers' Jamboree 2011



JAM “JUST A MOMENT”

Trainer's Jamboree
July 13th - 20th 2011

“An exciting saga of sensuous venture”

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“(JAM) Just A Moment” is a new initiative of HRDN to provide a prolific experience for trainers to fuel their imagination and dreams, awaken a sense of self renewal, lightness and delight. This new and exquisite programme is specially designed for the valued members of HRDN to explore and learn from the cultural diversity that exists in Southeast Asia.

“EDUTAINMENT” LEARNING THROUGH ENTERTAINMENT

The scope of this visit is deeply embedded in the exercise of traditional learning by having an exposure to rich cultural places and their historical linkages, the learning was done through the cultural trance technique where the participant involved in cultural presentations and group activities to collectively brain- storm in a traditional manner and connect it to the fast paced modern methods. Such activities through historical and cultural narrations were developed and demonstrate understanding which has been designed to show conceptual positioning of the personality from head to hearts and guts. Participants were invited to share their learning and thereby demonstrate social proof, summarize and future pace concept for integration and real world application.

EVENT A BRIEF OVERVIEW

The event was planned during July 13th – 20th for the HRDN members all across the membership. A series of events were organized during the visit to Malaysia and Thailand to enable the participants to grasp the essence of these multi-ethnic, multicultural, and multilingual societies.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EVENT

- » Exposure to the culture of both the countries (Malaysia and Thailand)
- » Exposure to one of the fastest growing economy
- » Experience new perspectives
- » Experience the positioning of the personality in multicultural place
- » Formal presentation and sharing on the history and culture

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Half the fun of the travel is the esthetic of lostness.

-Ray Bradbury

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MALAYSIA

Cruise to Amuse

JAM participants stayed in Kuala Lumpur; on July 15th they get-on to their destinations, Penang a beautiful Island of white sand beaches. Participants left from hotel for the beautiful drive towards Penang, approximate a six hour drive from Kuala Lumpur. Cloudy weather enhanced the joy of travel whereas palm trees along roadside were enough to add the sight-felicity in this joy. This introductory travel provided the participants a chance to get a brief account of each other which would be quite advantageous for the rest of expedition.

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We wander for distraction,
but we travel for fulfillment.
-Hilaire Belloc

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Cultural Wisdom is Learning itself...

Learning part of the occasion was set off on July 16th, in the form of formal session commenced by Ms. Fauzia Malik (executive Director, HRDN), She started the session by welcoming the pioneers of 1st JAM Trainer's Jamboree 2011 and then invited Mr. Khawar Mehmood, DPO, NRSP for the recitation from Holy Quran.

After the recitation, Ms. Fauzia Malik briefed the idea behind organizing the 1st JAM Trainer's Jamboree “WHAT YOU CAN LEARN FROM JUST A MOMENET THROUGH INFORMAL LEARNING”- LEARNING BY SEEING AS SEEING IS BELEVING i.e. by providing the participants with the opportunity to learn about Malaysia, A peace Symbol where different religions are living together with peace and harmony.

Later on she invited Mr. lang (Local Guide) to enlighten the participants about the Cultural Diversity of Malaysia. His presentation comprised upon a profound knowledge about Malaysia from date-back history to the up-to-date state of affairs. In short, it can be categorized as description of various characteristics which keep different religions under peace. His presentation had following sections:

1. History of Malaysia
2. Measure towards peaceful country
3. Education system ~ Equal opportunity for all languages





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History of Malaysia

The first people to live in Malaysia were Stone Age hunter-gatherers. They arrived as early as 8,000 BC. Later Stone Age farmers came to Malaysia and displaced them. (The hunter-gatherers continued to exist but they retreated into remote areas). The farmers practiced slash and burn agriculture. After 1,000 BC metal-using farmers came to Malaysia. They made tools from bronze and iron and they settled along the coast and rivers. They lived partly by fishing and partly by growing crops.

In the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD centralized states arose in Malaysia. The greatest was Kedah in the North. The Malaysians became highly civilized nation. Malaysian civilization was heavily influenced by Indian culture. The religions of Buddhism and Hinduism were also introduced into Malaysia at that time. In the early 17th century the Dutch drove out all other Europeans from the area. For the rest of the 17th century they were friends with Johor and the two powers dominated the region. A new power arose in the 18th century. People called the Bugis originally came from Sulawesi.

At the end of the 17th century they began to settle, peacefully, in the territory of Johor. They were allowed to settle but they soon became very powerful. In the late 18th century the British East India Company traded with, and partly controlled India. At that time they began looking for a base in Malaysia. In 1786 the British under Francis Light occupied Penang and founded Georgetown. In 1800 they took Province Wellesley. In 1853 the British government stopped charging duty on imports on tin. As a result exports of tin from Malaysia to Britain boomed. Steamships and the opening of the Suez canal in 1869 further boosted exports of tin. Chinese workers flocked to work in the tin mines of Malaysia and on plantations.

However in 1871 the Sultan of Perak died and there was a quarrel over who should succeed him. Furthermore Chinese secret societies fought over who would control the tin mines. The turmoil disrupted supplies of tin to Britain. So one man who claimed he was the rightful heir to the Sultan, Raja Abdullah, made an agreement with the British. It was known as the Pangkor Agreement. The British recognized Abdullah as Sultan of Perak. In return he agreed to

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accept a British ‘advisor’ at his court who would ‘advise’ him on all matters except those concerning Malaysian religion and customs.

Until 1874 the British restricted themselves to trade and avoided becoming involved in Malaysian politics. The treaty of Pangkor marked the beginning of British political control of Malaysia. In the early 20th century a new industry of rubber grew up in Malaysia. The Malaysian rubber industry boomed. The Malaysian tin industry also prospered and an oil industry began in Singapore.

On December 8 1941 the Japanese invaded Malay Peninsula and they quickly overran it. Meanwhile Malayan nationalism was growing. The first Malay organization was the Kesatuan Melayu Singapura, or Singapore Malay Union, which was formed in 1926. Others quickly followed it. In 1946 Malay organizations joined together to form the Pertuanan Kebangsaan Melayu Bersatu, the United Malays National Organization.

The Malayan Communist Party (MCP) was founded in 1930. In 1948 they began to attack European estate managers. As a result the government introduced a state of emergency. However communist activity declined after 1949 when the British parliament promised independence. The insurgency continued for some years but it was less of a threat. Communist activity flared up again in the mid-1970s then died down.

In 1955 the Reid Commission was formed to prepare a constitution for Malaya. Malaya became independent on 31 August 1957. The first prime minister of Malaysia was Tunku Abdul Rahan (1903-1976). He held office from 1957 to 1970.

In 1963 Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah joined Malaya to form the Federation of Malaysia. However in 1965 Singapore became a separate state.

During the 1960s there was tension between Malays and non-Malays. It culminated in violence after an election in May 1969. The opposition parties gained seats while the governing party lost seats (although they held onto power). On 13 May 1969 the supporters of the opposition parties held celebrations in the streets of Kuala Lumpur. Supporters of the governing party held a counter-demonstration. The two sides came to blows. After two days of violence the government declared a state of emergency and parliament was suspended.

Slowly peaceful situation resumed and parliament was reconvened in 1971. The Malaysian government then adopted a new economic policy. It was remarkably successful. During the 1970’s, 1980’s and

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1990's Malaysia changed from being a poor, agricultural country to a rich, industrial one. The standard of living of the Malaysian people rose dramatically. In 1991 the new economic policy was replaced by a new development policy. Today Malaysia is a prosperous country. The population of Malaysia is 27 million.

Salient Features

- 13 States , 3 Federal Territory Country
- Penang 3rd smallest state of Malaysia
- Penang famous for food
- UNESCO Heritage site declared in 2009

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MEASURE TOWARDS PEACEFUL COUNTRY

1. Policy of Adopt and Adapt

Malaysians have learned the technique of adaptation and adaptation, being a country of various races, casts and religions (Chinese, Mala, Indians) they know how to tolerate each other and be sincere with each other from the heart.

2. Distribution of Wealth

Malaysia experienced extraordinary economic growth during the last 3 decades, which brought prosperity and higher standards of living to the majority of the people. One of the most important achievements in Malaysia has been the elimination of extreme poverty and hunger. The urban areas—especially the capital Kuala Lumpur, and major tourist destinations and industrial cities such as George Town, Malacca, and Petaling Jaya— enjoy a quality of living very similar to that in developed countries. The major cities have first-class shopping centers, condominiums with air-conditioning and swimming pools, expensive private schools, and elite clubs. The rural population, meanwhile, often lives in traditional wooden houses in kampungs (villages) with limited facilities. Since 1970, the Malaysian government has actively implemented social policies aimed at the elimination of poverty and social inequality, and the development of a social welfare system. The communal unrest of 1969 prompted the Malaysian government to introduce the New Economic Policy (NEP). This 20-year program established state support of poor communities and access to education and social benefits for Malays and indigenous people (the Bumiputera).

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This latter aspect included the establishment of privileged access to public services, the granting of land rights, preference in education and training, and job quotas in the public sector. In the 1980s, Malaysia's leadership envisioned the formation of the Malay Baru (New Malays), a better-educated, politically and socially active people able to live in harmony with other communities. In the early 1990s the government relaxed some privileges and reduced some quotas for Bumiputera, making the social welfare system more inclusive and accessible to a wider range of people than it had been before.

The recent economic turmoil of 1997 and 1998 brought higher unemployment, higher prices, and lower incomes. This particularly affected the most vulnerable social groups of society, not only in rural areas, but also in major urban centers.

EDUCATION SYSTEM ~ EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL LANGUAGES

Each state has an Education Department to coordinate educational matters in its territory. The main legislation governing education

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Primary schools are divided into two categories, the national primary school and the vernacular school.

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is the Education Act of 1996.

Education may be obtained from the multilingual public school system, which provides free education for all Malaysians, or private schools, or through homeschooling. By law, primary education is compulsory. Children begin primary schooling at the age of seven for a period of six years. Primary schools are divided into two categories, the national primary school and the vernacular school. Vernacular schools (Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan) use either Chinese or Tamil as the medium of instruction, where as national primary school (Sekolah Kebangsaan) uses Bahasa Malaysia as the medium of instruction for subjects except English, Science and Mathematics. National-type schools are further divided into Chinese national-type schools (Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Cina, SJK(C)) and Tamil national-type schools (Sekolah Jenis Kebangsaan Tamil, SJK (T)).

At the end of this presentation questions answer session was started that contained the questions mostly related to culture, literacy rate, and trade. Ceremony ended with vote of thanks from Ms. Fauzia Malik, Prize were distributed to the eminent participants later the entire group gathered for photo.

An informal visit to the famous places of Penang was arranged after the session. Penang architecture presents a mix of British rule buildings, immigrants as well as natives and modern skyscrapers. Malaysia is a country where one can see Mosques, Churches and Temples all in one street, where their respective rituals carry out peacefully and with great harmony.

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Travel and change of place impart new vigor to the mind. -Seneca

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Interesting Facts about Malaysia

- Fort Cornwallis -The first structure built by the British,
- Famous Cannon -The natives believe that infertile women will be conceived if they would rub the hand upon canon.
- Per War houses- George Town UNESCO Heritage Site
- Indian Market- this Little India presents how they had survived in their trades of yester-years and thrive today in the modern world
- Chinese houses on stilts, built to avoid paying taxes



Famous Cannon



Fort Cornwallis



Masjid Kapitan Keling





Batu Feringhi Beach



Petronas Towers





Thean Hou Temples





Chew Jetty



Toy Market



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THAILAND VENTURE

July 18th, 2011 troop reached Bangkok, Thailand, where it stayed in luxurious four star hotel Le Finx, evening was free for the participants at night a beautiful and most amazing dinner with cultural performance was arranged for the participants.



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Thailand is a marvelous kingdom that features and Buddhist temples, exotic wildlife and astonishing islands.

Along with a fascinating history and a unique culture that includes delectable Thai food and friendly people who epitomize Thailand's “land of smiles” reputation.

Thai economy remains largely export driven and robust and remains the second largest in South-east Asia.

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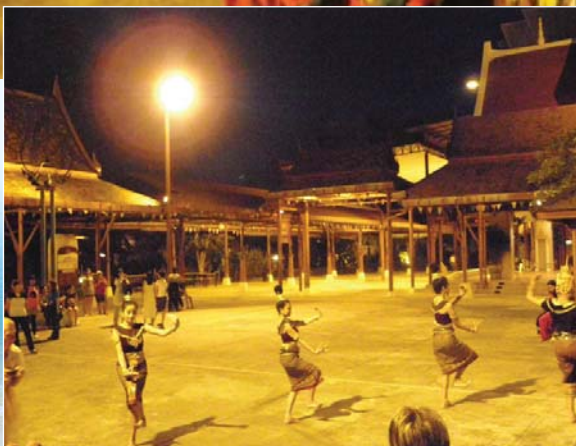
Wandering re-establishes the original harmony which once existed between man and the universe. ~Anatole France

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Official dinner with cultural performance ~ Siam niramit show

Official dinner was combined with a world-class stage show depicting Thailand's historical and spiritual heritage. Marvelous performers presented their special performances along with state-of-the-art special effects, to make journey more captivating and mesmerizing. The acts depicted how Siam became cross-roads where civilizations met, how karma binds Thai people and how religious ceremony earns Thais merit in this life. At the entrance one can have a sight of replica villages from the Thailand's rural regions and buy Thai handicrafts. Learn how Thai people used to live in different parts of the country at the highly-detailed recreated Thai Village. The Siam Niramit has also acclaimed Guinness world record for the Tallest Proscenium Arch. A MUST SEE SHOW.



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Floating market

One of the eminent features of Thailand is its floating market for tourists. An attractive place to see the old style and traditional way of trade. Where merchandise is sold from boat. It's sight-seeing scenery where long boats are ready to carry the customers mostly female lot to make venture of buying fresh fruits and vegetables no matter how long will it be taken to bargain on water. The JAM convoy was also taken to the main site through boats where hustle-bustle was much alike to Pakistani local vegetable market.

On July 20th 2011, this convoy of 40 people got back to homeland with immense treasure of zealous memories that would be the continuous source of pleasure along with broader vision of cultural diversity and its impact upon both their practical and professional life. At the last day of this week-long expedition evaluation forms were given to the participant to mention their experience about this trip to make next JAM more successful by avoiding the minor shortcomings which this JAM had.

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A good traveler has no fixed plans, and is not intent on arriving. -Lao Tzu

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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS FOR TRAINERS' JAM 2011

Sr.	Name	Organization
1	Fauzia Bilqis Malik	HRDN
2	Samira Qazi	Individual
3	Seerat Fatima	N-IRM
4	Khadija Saeed	Individual
5	Mohammad Amin	BRSP
6	Mrs. Mohammad Amin	Individual
7	Abdul Wajid Khan	BRSP
8	Affan Muhammad Baig	N-IRM
9	Muhammad Khalid Riaz	N-IRM
10	Muhammad Rana Munir	BRSP
11	Abdul Karim	BRSP
12	Essa Khan	BRSP
13	Zarif Khan	BRSP
14	Muhammad Mudassar Khan	NRSP
15	Shahid Siddique	NRSP
16	Ghulam Murtaza Sheikh	NRSP
17	Javaid Razaq	NRSP
18	Muhammad Sajjad Ashraf	NRSP
19	Muhammad Amir	NRSP
20	Mazhar Ahmad Khan	NRSP
21	Muhammad Saeed	NRSP
22	Wahid Bakhsh	NRSP
23	Mahmood Khawar	NRSP
24	Imran Inam	CRDGO
25	Rukhsan Ali	CRDGO
26	Ahmed Khan Soomroo	SRSO

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27	Shafique-ur-Rehman Jamro	SRSO
28	ALI MUHAMMAD Kallar	TRDP
29	Ali Muhammad	TRDP
30	Jai Parkash	TRDP
31	Travel Agent	
32	Zaffar Iqbal Junejo	TRDP
33	Ali Nawaz	TRDP
34	Muneef Khan	SRSP
35	Muhammad Younis	BRSP
35	Javid Khan	Individual
36	Tanveer Hussain	Individual
37	Saeed Kamal Khan	Individual
38	Tariq Javed	Individual



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