



Short Program

17 Aug 2022~30 Aug 2022

Day1(17 Aug)

Schedule

		Day1 17-Aug	Day2 18-Aug	Day3 19-Aug	Day4 22-Aug	Day5 23-Aug
GMT+8 (China/Malaysia)	GMT+9 (Japan/Korea)	ALL	UniMAP	UniMAP	HDU	HDU
9:00~9:30	10:00~10:30	Opening Ceremony	Introduction	3. Malaysian Traditional Dance	Introduction	3. Hang Bang Dish and the Silk Art (Traditional Chinese Food and Clothing). Highlighted with Virtual Museum Tour.
9:30~10:00	10:30~11:00		Campus Tour		Campus Tour	
10:00~10:30	11:00~11:30		1. Malaysian Ethnic Traditional Costumes		4. Malaysia Traditional Games (Sepak Takraw)	
10:30~11:00	11:30~12:00					
11:00~11:30	12:00~12:30		LUNCH	Conclusion	LUNCH	
11:30~12:00	12:30~13:00		2. Cultural Activity:Traditional Instruments (Kompang) and Tanjak	2. Chinese Art: Poetry, Calligraphy, Painting and Seal-cutting. Hands-on experience of Chinese Calligraphy.	4. Cultural Activity: Taichi (Kung Fu)	
12:00~12:30	13:00~13:30					
12:30~13:00	13:30~14:00		Conclusion			
13:00~13:30	14:00~14:30					
13:30~14:00	14:30~15:00					
Page No.		1~2	3~4	5~6	7~8	9~10

		Day6 24-Aug	Day7 25-Aug	Day8 26-Aug	Day9 29-Aug	Day10 30-Aug
GMT+8 (China/Malaysia)	GMT+9 (Japan/Korea)	PKNU	PKNU	UY	UY	ALL
9:00~9:30	10:00~10:30	Introduction	3. K-POP Dance	Introduction	3. Flower Arrangement (ikebana)	Students' Discussion/ Presentation
9:30~10:00	10:30~11:00	1. Campus Tour and Busan City Tour		1. Furoshiki Cloth		
10:00~10:30	11:00~11:30			Campus Tour		
10:30~11:00	11:30~12:00	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH	LUNCH
11:00~11:30	12:00~12:30	2. Korean Culture with a Foreign Perspective (Lecture)	4. Politics and Economy of Korea (Lecture)	2. Japanese Sweets	4. Music and Culture (Lecture and Discussion)	Closing Ceremony
11:30~12:00	12:30~13:00					
12:00~12:30	13:00~13:30			Conclusion		
12:30~13:00	13:30~14:00					
13:00~13:30	14:00~14:30					
13:30~14:00	14:30~15:00					
Page No.		11~12	13~14	15~16	17~18	19

Message

Welcome to the A³I short program!

This program is one of the components of "Asia Applied Artificial Intelligence (A³I): Real Problem Solving Driven Artificial Intelligence Education Program" which was adopted by the CAMPUS Asia Plus FY21 from MEXT (Ministry of Education- Japan). Students from four universities; the University of Yamanashi, Hangzhou Dianzi University (China), Pukyong National University (Korea) and Universiti Malaysia Perlis (Malaysia) join this program.

In these 10-days, you can experience each culture and interact with other universities' students. We wish you will be a bridge to Asian countries and lead the next generations.

Try your best and have fun!

From Team A³I

Group

Group Name : _____

Group Member

Name	University

What you want to achieve through the program

1. Personal goals

2. Goals in your group

Day2(18 Aug)

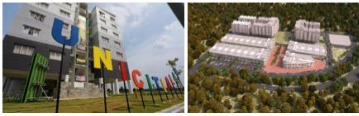
UniMAP

Schedule

		Day2	Day3
		18-Aug	19-Aug
GMT+8 (China/Malaysia)	GMT+9 (Japan/Korea)	UniMAP	UniMAP
9:00~9:30	10:00~10:30	Introduction	3. Malaysian Traditional Dance
9:30~10:00	10:30~11:00	Campus Tour	
10:00~11:30	11:00~12:30	1. Malaysian Ethnic Traditional Costumes	4. Malaysia Traditional Games (Sepak Takraw)
11:30~12:30	12:30~13:30	LUNCH	Conclusion
12:30~13:30	13:30~14:30	2. Cultural Activity: Traditional Instruments (Kompong) and Tanjak	LUNCH
13:30~14:00	14:30~15:00		

Campus Map

UNICITI Sg. Chuchuh
Diploma & Engineering Technology Campus



Pauh Putra
Engineering Campus



Kangar
Business & New Media Campus



The UniMAP's presence World Map

1. Malaysian Traditional Costumes



Malaysia is a Southeastern Asian country that is multiracial, with many different ethnic groups living in the country. These include Malays, Chinese, Indians, and other indigenous groups such as Iban, Bidayuh, Kadazan, Bajau and much more. Each of these have their own traditional costumes.

This slot will be categorized into two segments; the demonstration and modelling of the Malaysian traditional costumes and video viewing of explanation for each costumes portrayed.

2. Malaysian Traditional Instruments (Kompang) and Tanjak



Kompang is a well-known traditional musical instrument among the Malay people. It is categorized as gendang (small drum) which one of its material products is parchment. *Kompang* is persistently played in one group in which all players are sitting, standing or walking. *Kompang* is played by using both hands, left and right. One hand holds *kompang*, and another beats it continuously.

Participant will learn how to play this instruments.

Tengkolok, also known as *Tanjak*, is a traditional Malay male headgear. It is made from long songket cloth folded and tied in particular style (*solek*). Nowadays, it is usually worn in ceremonious functions, such as royal ceremony by royalties, and wedding ceremony by grooms. In this activity, each participant will learn how to style the tanjak and wear it.



3. Malaysian Traditional Dance



Inang Dance

Inang is a time-honored Malay dance originating from the Malacca Sultanate era. Historical accounts state that the word Inang is derived from the word "Mak Inang", a nanny or chief lady-in-waiting who is responsible in looking after the royal children.

During the dance, the dancers will wave their colorful handkerchiefs. The Inang beats and dance movements are faster paced however remain its gracefulness, swaying and modest movements.

Ayam Didik Dance

Ayam Didik is the name-call for a hen or rooster that is domesticated and pampered by its owner. Thus, it is usually very friendly and graceful in its movements and manners. This dance is said to have been developed by a group of dancers from Perlis. The dance is accompanied by a song that is aptly titled 'Ayam Didik.' The Malay folk musical composition is played using the gong, gendang and violin. 'Ayam Didik' is an upbeat dance routine and it creates an ambience of flirtation between the male and female dancers performing in couples. During the dance, they tease and flirt with each other.



4. Malaysian Traditional Game (Sepak Raga / Takraw)



“Sepak Raga Tuju”, a Malaysian traditional game which mostly played and popular among people in peninsular Malaysia, especially in the northern region. This game is played by five to ten people by forming a circle in an open field, where the sports ball is played with the feet and head, with certain techniques so that the ball moves from one player to another without falling to the ground. The sport requires speed, agility and ball control techniques

Sepak Takraw, also called **kick volleyball**, is a team sport played with a ball made of rattan or synthetic plastic between two teams of two to four players on a court resembling a badminton court. It is similar to volleyball and footvolley in its use of a rattan ball and players using only their feet, knees, shoulders, chest and head to touch the ball.

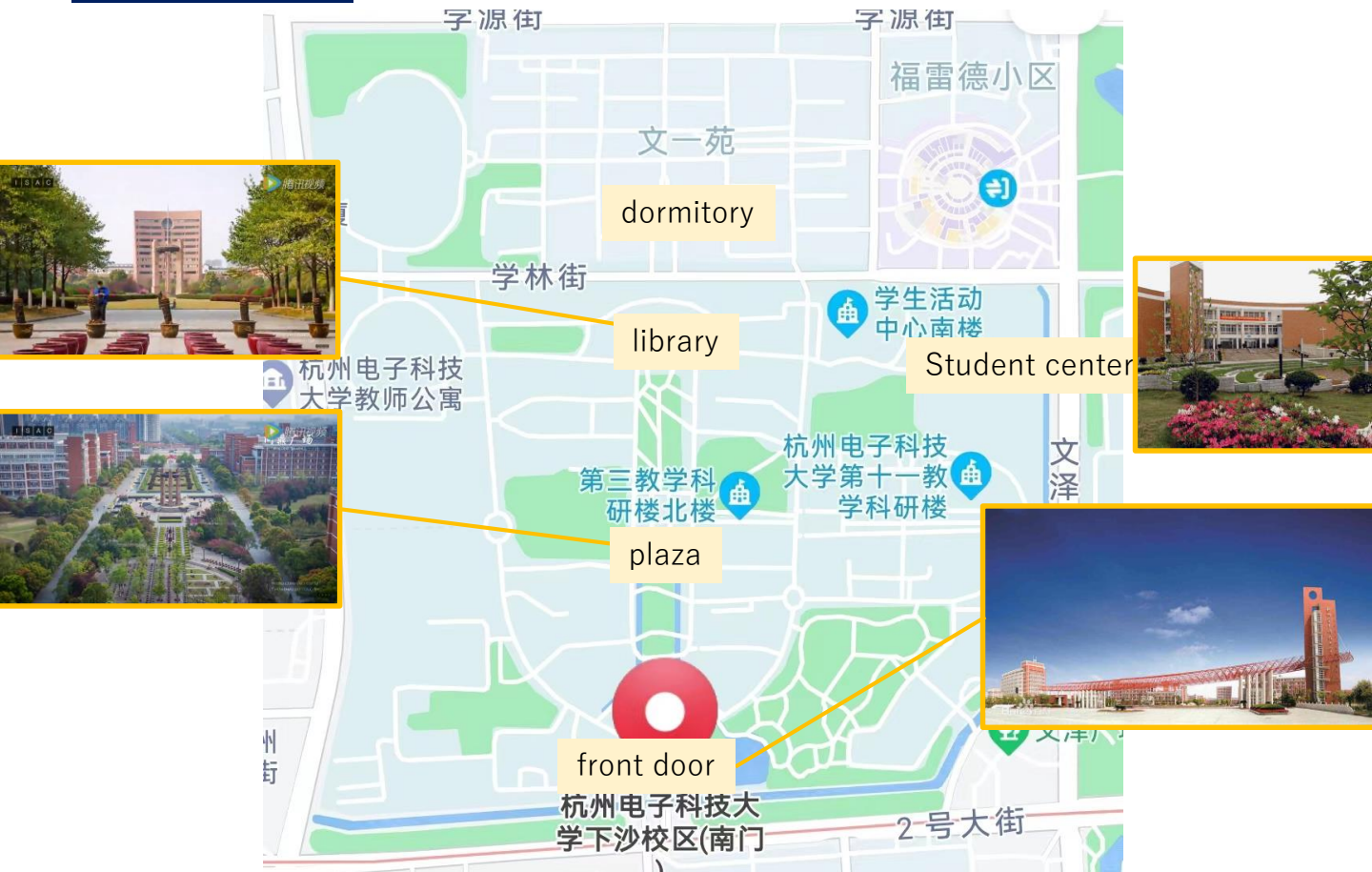
Day4(22 Aug)

📍 HDU

Schedule

		22-Aug	23-Aug
GMT+8 (China/Malaysia)	GMT+9 (Japan/Korea)	HDU	HDU
9:00~9:30	10:00~10:30	Introduction	
9:30~10:00	10:30~11:00	Campus Tour	3. Hang Bang Dish and the Silk Art (Traditional Chinese Food and Clothing). Highlighted with Virtual Museum Tour.
10:00~10:30	11:00~11:30		
10:30~11:00	11:30~12:00	1. The City of Hangzhou and Digital China.	
11:00~11:30	12:00~12:30		
12:30~13:00	13:30~14:00	2. Chinese Art: Poetry, Calligraphy, Painting and Seal-cutting. Hands-on experience of Chinese Calligraphy.	4. Cultural Activity: Taichi (Kung Fu)
13:00~13:30	14:00~14:30		
13:30~14:00	14:30~15:00		Conclusion

Campus Map



1. The City of Hangzhou and Digital China

This talk will be given by Yingzhe Xiong, a teacher at the School of Foreign Languages, Hangzhou Dianzi University, undertakes courses such as "Appreciation of Translation Classics", "Basic Chinese", and "Comparison of Chinese and Western Cultures". Won the second prize in the national English teaching competition of "Foreign Research Institute Cup Teaching Star".

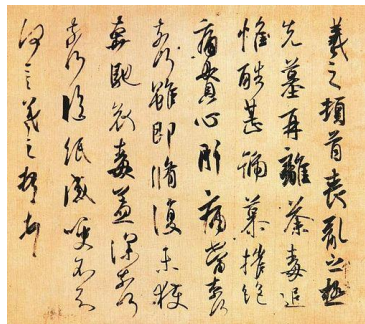
Hangzhou, the provincial capital of Zhejiang province, has become synonymous with Ma's tech kingdom. It has served as a hub for China's digital sector, and ridden the wave of innovation to become one of the country's wealthiest cities. Hangzhou is now home to a host of technology companies that have followed Alibaba's lead, including internet and gaming company NetEase, and Hikvision, the world's largest supplier of surveillance cameras.



2. Chinese Art

Mr. Wu Yi-qiao
Party Secretary and Vice Dean of School of Foreign Languages and Literature at HDU

He is also a member of Chinese Calligraphers Association, honorary chairman of Zhejiang Hard Brush Calligraphers Association, and honorary chairman of Hangzhou Hard Brush Calligraphers Association. He has long been committed to the inheritance and innovation of Chinese calligraphy, painting, seals and other traditional Chinese arts.



Mr. Wu will talk about Chinese art, including Poetry, Calligraphy, Painting and Seal-cutting. The exhibition Three Perfections: Poetry, Calligraphy and Painting in Chinese Art explores the interconnections between poetry, calligraphy and painting. In traditional China scholars and scholar-officials were cultivated in these arts as vehicles of self-expression. Painting was regarded as 'silent poetry', and poetry as 'painting with sound'. Scholars, who were trained from an early age in the 'art of handwriting' or calligraphy, used calligraphic brushstrokes in their paintings.

You will have **hands-on experience of Chinese Calligraphy.**

3. Traditional Chinese Food and Clothing



Yunwei Hu has studied in Germany and has been to more than 20 countries, likes to experience the culture of different countries and taste the delicacies of different countries. She has long been committed to the study of the relationship between food and culture, food and health, as well as food and beauty.

Hangzhou is crowned as "the Heaven on the Earth" from a very ancient time; the cuisine is characterized by its elaborate preparation and varying techniques of cooking, such as sautéing, stewing, and stir- and deep-frying. Hangzhou food tastes fresh and crisp, varying with the change of season. We will take a tour to the Chinese Hangzhou Cuisine Museum and China National Silk Museum (virtually).



Some of the most famous Traditional Chinese Clothing:

- Hanfu — The Most Traditional Chinese Clothing. The Hanfu ('Han clothing' — the majority of Chinese are of Han ethnicity) is the oldest of China's traditional clothes. Legend traces it back to over 4,000 years ago when Huangdi's consort, Leizu, made cloth with silk. It was constantly improved throughout several dynasties.
- Qipao (Cheongsam) — the Most Famous Traditional Chinese Dress. Originating in the Qing Dynasty, the cheongsam has mainly developed into Beijing styles, Shanghai styles and Hong Kong styles. There are many differences in decorations, colors, materials, and designs.



4. Taichi



Hongguang Hua is a teacher in the Physical Education Department of Hangzhou Dianzi University who teaches martial arts, Sanda (casual fight) and other courses. He is the coach of the school's martial arts team, who has practiced martial arts since childhood, a national martial arts first-level athlete, and a first-level referee. Since he served as the head coach, he has led the martial arts team to win more than 20 awards, including the National College Students Wushu Championships, and the top three in Zhejiang Province College Students Wushu Competition, etc. He also won the Excellent Coach.

In this section, students will learn Taichi from Coach Hua. Taichi is the practice of appropriate change in response to outside forces, of yielding to and redirecting an attack rather than meeting it with opposing force. According to some records, tai chi dates back as far as 2,500 years. According to the tai chi historian Marvin Smalheiser, some tai chi masters are famous for being able to throw an attacker effortlessly to the floor with the attacker and spectators unable to clearly see how it was done. Their movements use internal energy and movements too subtle for most people to observe, reflected in the notion that "four ounces can deflect a thousand pounds."



Tai Chi Chuan Simplified 24 Forms



What are the health benefits of tai chi?

In China, it is believed that tai chi can delay aging and prolong life, increase flexibility, strengthen muscles and tendons. It's also believed to aid in the treatment of heart disease, high blood pressure, arthritis, digestive disorders, skin diseases, depression, cancer, and many other illnesses. **Here are some of the documented benefits:**

- Balance and fall prevention
- Fear of falling and improved self-confidence
- Strength and endurance
- Aerobic capacity
- Reduction in Stress



Day6(24 Aug)

PKNU

Schedule

		Day6	Day7
		24-Aug	25-Aug
GMT+8 (China/Malaysia)	GMT+9 (Japan/Korea)	PKNU	PKNU
9:00~9:30	10:00~10:30	Introduction 1. Campus Tour and Busan City Tour	3. K-POP Dance
9:30~10:00	10:30~11:00		
10:00~10:30	11:00~11:30		
10:30~11:00	11:30~12:00		
11:00~11:30	12:00~12:30	LUNCH	LUNCH
11:30~12:00	12:30~13:00		
12:00~12:30	13:00~13:30	2. Korean Culture with a Foreign Perspective (Lecture)	4. Politics and Economy of Korea (Lecture)
12:30~13:00	13:30~14:00		
13:00~13:30	14:00~14:30		
13:30~14:00	14:30~15:00		Conclusion

Campus Map

PUKYONG NATIONAL UNIVERSITY

DAEYEON CAMPUS MAP

부경대학교 대연캠퍼스 안내도

釜庆大学大渊校区地图



1. Campus Tour and Busan City Tour



In this lecture, students will be introduced to the beautiful campus of Pukyong National University and the city of Busan. There will be a brief history provided about PKNU, highlighting some of the important facts about the university in relation to some of the chapters in Korean history such as Japanese colonization and the Korean War. The second part of the lecture is about Busan Metropolitan City. The lecture will be introducing Busan through three main themes: peace, tourism, and industry.

2. Korean Culture with a Foreign Perspective



**Confucianism* and *how old are you?*: when two people meet for the first time in Korea, one of the first questions that will be asked is "How old are you?"

**Jeong* (정) or invisible hug: feelings of fondness, caring, bonding, and attachment that develop within interpersonal relationships in Korea.

**Chemyon* (체면) or social face: people are usually careful not to publicly criticize others and vice versa.

**Thrift on words*: it has naturally led to a culture of silence and smile.

**Hell Joseon*: the phrase criticizes the current socioeconomic conditions for Korean youth regarding the struggles in excessive competition for school admission and job.



3. K-POP Dance

K-POP DANCE refers to a dance performed in K-POP music.

K-pop means Korean pop songs. (Korean Pop or Korean Popular Music).

K-POP broadly means all Korean pop music, but it means dance, hip-hop, R&B, ballad, rock, and electronic music among Korean pop music since the 1990s. It can be said that the current K-POP began from this time. Starting with Wonder Girls' "Tell Me" in the mid-2000s, it was widely known not only in Asia but also in North America and Europe. And after foreigners began to enjoy Korean pop songs, the term K-POP began to be widely used.



Among the various genres of K-Pop, it can be said that the music of idol groups (girl groups & boy groups) has generated a lot of attention among young people around the world. The characteristics of K-Pop idol music are simple and cheerful rhythms and beats, easy-to-follow melodies, interesting lyrics, and group dance with great dance skills. Another characteristic that is different from Western pop is that it has great visual pleasure. Representative singers include BTS, SEVENTEEN, AESPA, BLACKPINK, and PSY.

Music agencies' promotion through online communities played a major role in the spread of K-POP DANCE. Music agencies launched online marketing by posting music videos and choreography for their singers on YouTube. Those who encountered this spread through SNS (social network services) such as Twitter, Facebook, and INSTAGRAM, and K-POP DANCE rapidly spread to young people around the world. And now, many people are participating in and enjoying K-POP DANCE through SHORT FORM VIDEO such as SHORT, REELS, and TIKTOK.

So through this activity, we plan to learn some of the popular K-pop dances and create an opportunity to take short videos.



4. Politics and Economy of Korea



In this lecture, students will be learning about what factors might explain Korea's rise from a war-torn, poor country into a burgeoning democracy and advanced economy of today. Through this session, students obtain basic knowledge about Korean politics and economy.

1. Furoshiki



Ms. Mika AWAJI
President of MIYABI

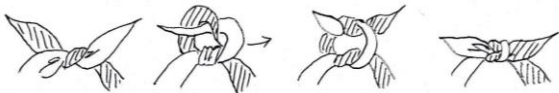
She acquired the study of etiquette, tea ceremony, kimono dressing, and the culture of daily life at Reido Koryu, where her mother was the *iemoto*, Grand Master. She became President of MIYABI Co. in 2019 and succeeded to the *iemoto* title in 2020. Currently, she is passionate about the teachings of the school in her hometown Yamanashi and Tokyo.

Furoshiki is a nearly-square-shaped cloth for wrapping, carrying and storing items. There is not only a wide variety of colours and patterns but also many creative ways to use them. Furoshiki is now well known as an "eco-friendly cloth" since it's reusable.



In this session, participants can learn the historical and cultural background of Furoshiki. Ms Mika will show you how to knot and use it.

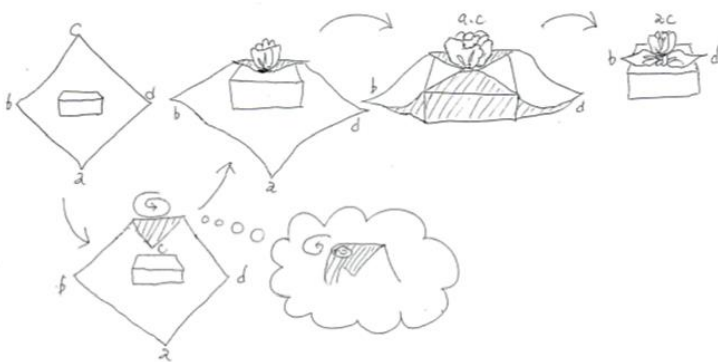
Essential Knot 1 : Ma musubi (真結び)



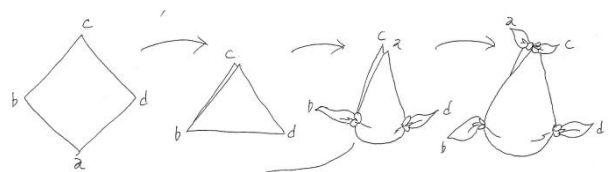
Essential Knot 2 : Hitotsu musubi (ひとつ結び)



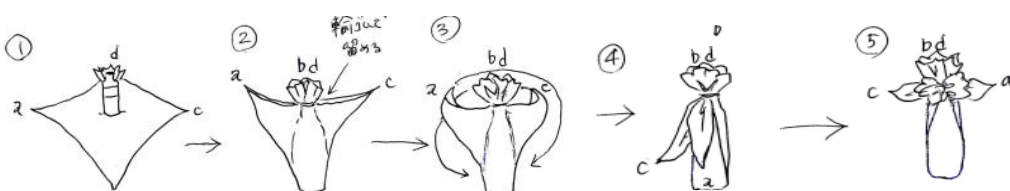
• Bara musubi (バラ結び) = Rose



• Simple bag (シンプルバッグ)



• Wine zutsumi (ワイン包み)



2. Japanese Sweets

Mr. Takatoshi FURUYA

Factory Manager of SAWATAYA (Japanese Sweets Company)



He has been involved in Japanese traditional sweets (wagashi) for 28 years. Inspired to become a Japanese wagashi craftsman at the age of 17, when he worked in a wagashi shop as a part-time assistant in confectionery production.

He is responsible for the production of all wagashi sold at Sawataya, including renowned Kurodama. Wagashi requires a lot of time and skill, but he's confident that there is nothing that can't be made with wagashi. Wagashi has a long history and always needs to evolve as time goes by. He believes that in order to continue to maintain the original taste of Japanese wagashi, we need to be selective about the ingredients and take the time and effort to produce them.

Wagashi are characterised by the use of grains such as rice and wheat, beans such as azuki and soy, starch such as kudzu powder, and sugar as the main ingredients. In particular, bean paste, made by processing beans, is an important element in many of these products. Compared to Western pastries, Japanese wagashi are made with fewer fats and oils, spices and milk products. Generally, wagashi are designed to be served with green tea.

Unfortunately, we were not allowed to ship foods to other countries due to restrictions even though we planned to provide opportunities to try to make wagashi and eat it in each university. Instead of making real wagashi, in this program, you can make a fake one with the dough. You cannot eat it but its texture, appearance and how to make are almost the same as a real one. Hope you can feel the wagashi this time and next time when you come to Japan, please visit his store and try real wagashi!



Day9(29 Aug) UY

3. Ikebana

Ikebana is the art of forming and appreciating combinations of flowers and grasses. There are various Ikebana schools, and styles and techniques depend on each school.

In this session, we will learn about ikebana as a Japanese culture and its history. We will also create an ikebana artwork. Ikebana artwork is usually created using real flowers. However, as it is not possible to ship real flowers, this time the works will be created using artificial flowers.

Why not experience the profundity of Japanese culture through ikebana?



4. Music and Culture

Do you like music? Surely your answer will be 'yes'. Music is universal and exists in every country. Japan is no exception and has its own unique musical culture.

In this session, a lecture on various aspects of Japanese music culture will be given. In addition, a discussion in which students will experience cultural exchange through musical topics will also be held. Let's explore various cultures through musical topics.



<https://wagakimedia.com/media/2020/01/start-photo-lib/>



<https://jp.depositphotos.com/stock-photos/%E3%83%90%E3%83%B3%E3%83%89.html>

Day10(30 Aug)

Review

1. What have you learned through the programme?
2. How can you apply what you learned in the programme to your future?
3. To what extent have you achieved your personal goals in this programme?
4. To what extent did your team achieve its goals in this programme?

Memo

Memo

Memo



Short Program

17 Aug 2022~30 Aug 2022



Meeting ID : 875 7754 6940

Passcode : 409366

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87577546940?pwd=dUFsRzh2amJ4WlpObys3bGRWblcrZz09>