

Edition 2019/2020
NOT FOR SALE

PLAYZ

JOHOR TRADITIONAL GAMES

How to Play
TRADITIONAL GAMES

Development
BROCHURE

History
TRADITIONAL GAMES

VISIT
MALAYSIA
JOHOR
2020

The Beauty of Johor



playz

Contents

PURPOSE OF TECHNICAL REPORT	02
OVERVIEW OF VISITOR INTERPRETATION SERVICE IN MALAYSIA	03
STUDY GOAL & OBJECTIVE	04 - 05
GASING PANGKAH	
History and How to Play of Gasing Pangkah	07 - 08
Types of Gasing	09
KABADDI	
History and Rules of Kabaddi	11 - 12
KONDA - KONDI	
History and How to Play of Konda-kondi	14 - 15
CONGKAK	
History and How to Play of Congkak	17 - 18
BATU SEREMBAN	
History and How to Play of Batu Seremban	20 - 21
GALAH PANJANG	
History and How to Play of Galah Panjang	23 - 24
BALING SELIPAR	
History and How to Play of Baling Selipar	26 - 27
BALING TIN	
History and How to Play of Baling Tin	29 - 30
DIABOLO	
History and How to Play of Diabolo	32 - 33
SEPAK RAGA	
History and How to Play of Sepak Raga	35 - 36
SWOT ANALYSIS	
DEVELOPMENT	
Brochures	43 - 46
Improvement of Visitor Interpretation	47
CONCLUSION	
APPENDIX	48 50 - 52

INTRODUCTION



Purpose of Technical Report

The purpose of this written report is to introduce Visit Johor Year 2020. Visit Johor Year 2020 was a success by practising a tourist-friendly culture and keeping the state clean. Visit Johor Year 2020 is planning to include the traditional game festivals into country's tourist calendar which is perfect for visiting Johor 2020. Our group identify the types of Johor traditional games that will focused on Visit Johor Year 2020 such as Gasing Pangkah, Kabaddi, Sepak Raga, Konda Kondi and Diabolo. Other than that, the purpose is to gain more information about Johor traditional games that will be promoting to international country.



Overview of Visitor Interpretation Services in Malaysia

WHAT IS VISITOR INTERPRETATION SERVICE?

Visitor Interpretation Services in Malaysia is used by visitor attractions to tell a story about a site's significance and it is including the principles, competencies, methodologies and planning elements in interpretation services for visitors and tourists.

The purpose of visitor interpretation is often about heritage or environment. Besides, interpretation is also used to stimulate changes in attitudes and behaviour and explain ideologies. Interpretive devices mediate between the visitor and the site and can be used in any natural, cultural or built heritage.

IMPORTANCE OF VIS FOR TRADITIONAL GAMES

visitor Interpretation Services in Malaysia of traditional games is an activities which aims to reveal them to society who are exposed to gadget and technology nowadays. By introducing traditional game it can make them as a leisure time. Traditional games have always been the culture of Malaysian society that should continue to be recognized for future generation.

“ Study Goal

This Studio Work communicate information which has been compiled as a result of research and analysis of data and of issues about traditional games in Johor. It can cover wide range of topic. For example, background, history, element, location etc that related to the Studio Work theme which is Traditional Games. Technically, this studio Work writing need to use interpretive media to explain the theme like brochure, poster, video etc. Besides, Studio Work must achieve the objectives that develop structure of Studio Work.

GOALS

S specific
M easurable
A ttainable
R ealistic
T ime based



Objectives

- ***To investigate the type and uniqueness of Johor Traditional Games***
 - * *Identify the several type of Traditional Games in Johor and the uniqueness been chosen.*
- ***To Identify issues about Johor Traditional Games***
 - * *Research the issues had happened related to Traditional Games*
- ***To suggest how to promote Traditional Game***
 - * *Spot out the interpretive media that suitable to use and relatable for Traditional Games.*





By the 1900s,
tops were
also made
using
machines in
factories. The
Gasing was
said to have
been a
popular
game among
the Malays.

HISTORY OF GASING PANGKAH

Gasing Pangkah is one of traditional games in Johor. Gasing Pangkah also has a special place among the Java community in Kampung Parit Mastar, Benut, Johor. However, only a few are actively pursuing the Gasing Pangkah game. One of the residents from Kampung Parit Mastar, Benut, Salikin Hashim, he was not only active in top competition but also have the skill to produce the gasing. In order to produce a top quality of Gasing Pangkah, the skill of identifying the types of wood and shaping the wood become important in making a gasing. The existence of Gasing Pangkah at the Kampung Parit Mastar, Benut was to ensure that the art of the traditional game in Johor is preserved.

While the *Gasing* is a spinning top unique to Malaysia, tops have been played in countries all around the world for centuries. People in Asia made tops from a variety of objects, including conch shells, wood, seed pods and even iron. These peg tops were handmade by their owners or by craftsmen known as top turners. In the past, the game was usually played at the end of the rice harvest when farmers had more time on their hand. Some people believe that the creation of the *Gasing* is associated with the *berembang* tree. According to them, the shape of the *berembang* fruit enables it to be spun on its tip like a top. It is believed that the fruit's unique shape inspired the creation of the *Gasing*. There is another story which claims that the *Gasing* originated from a game children used to play with eggs. This inspired the creation of an egg-shaped *Gasing*. *Gasings* today still come in the shape of a *berembang* fruit or an egg. The federation constructed special *Gasing* courts for tournaments that it organised. It also made efforts to promote the game in the community and among school children.



Gasing Pangkah tournament at Kampung Bukit Kapar, Selangor



Ahli Dewan Negeri (ADN) Sementa, Dr Daroyah Alwi playing Gasing Pangkah at Kampung Bukit Kapar, Selangor

Traditionally, there are regional differences in gasings, with different areas producing or using particular types of gasing. The gasing toyol, which is shaped like the fruit of a berembang tree, is often played in Malacca. Gasings also different in size and weight. A gasing used in competition in Kelantan can be as large as a rice plate and weight around 4 kg.

How to Play

Gasing are spun with a string, cord or rope. To spin a *Gasing*, a string is first tightly wound around the top. With the player holding on to one end of the string, the *Gasing* is thrown to set it spinning. There are different methods of launching a *Gasing*. Some players launch it from their shoulder like a shot put, while others fling it like a frisbee. Regardless of style, a good throw is one that sets the *Gasing* upright and spinning for a long time.



1. Tapping the strings

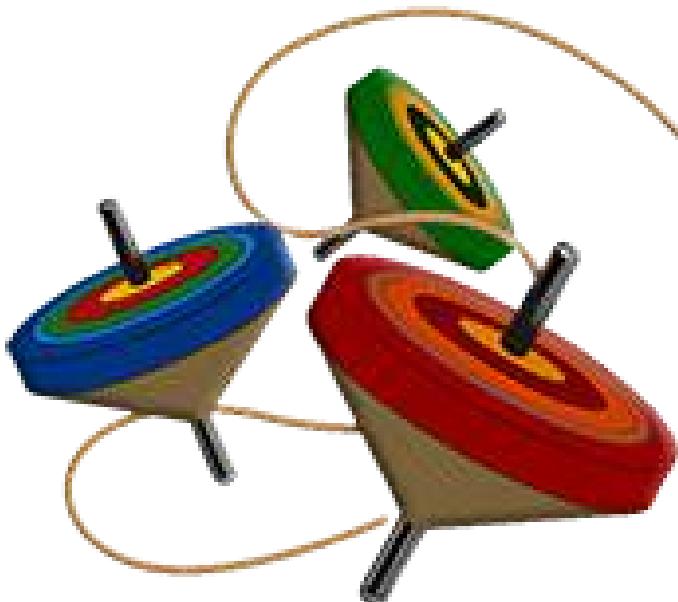


2. Winding the *Gasing*



3. Rotating the *Gasing*

Types of Gasing



Gasing Contest

- The "Spinning Match", the one who can spin his top for the longest time wins the match. Once the top has been launched, the top is carefully scooped off the ground using a thin wooden bat.
- The "Striking Match" is far more exciting than the first. At least you won't need to stand there for hours watching a top spin and spin and spin. The "striking match" is as the name suggests. Each contestant must try to hit their opponent's tops so that the already spinning tops will topple and loses its balance and speed.



GASING KELANTAN



GASING TOYOL



GASING KUNO



GASING TANJUNG



GASING BEGELAN



GASING LANG LAUT

A dynamic photograph capturing a moment in a handball game. In the foreground, a player wearing a yellow jersey with the number 3 and blue shorts is in mid-air, performing a powerful jump shot. His body is angled towards the right side of the frame, and his right arm is extended forward, releasing the ball. He wears white handball shoes with blue stripes. Behind him, another player in a yellow jersey and blue shorts is also jumping, reaching out with their right hand towards the ball. To the right, a player in an orange jersey and dark shorts is crouched low, watching the play. The background is filled with the blurred figures of other players and spectators, creating a sense of motion and intensity. The court floor is a vibrant purple.

It is often
called the
'game of the
masses'
because of its
sensational
public appeal
and
simplicity.

HISTORY OF KABADDI

Theories from religious believers state that Kabaddi originated from either the Vedic period of ancient India, or the Sistan region of present-day Iran. The game was said to have been popular among the Yadava people an abhang by Tukaram stated that the god Krishna played the game in his youth, while the Mahabharata contains an account of Arjuna being able to sneak into hostile areas also take out enemies unscathed, which they are claiming that parallels the gameplay of kabaddi. It was originally meant to develop self defence, in addition to responses to attack, and reflexes of counter attack by individuals, and by groups or teams. It is a rather simple and inexpensive game, and neither requires a massive playing area, nor any expensive equipment. This explains the popularity of the game in rural India. Kabaddi is played all over Asia with minor variations. Kabaddi is known by various names viz. Chedugudu or Hu-Tu-Tu in southern parts of India, Hadudu (Men) and Chu - Kit-Kit (women) in eastern India, and Kabaddi in northern India. The sport is also popular in Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Japan and Pakistan.



Tamil Nadu Kabaddi player AC Thangavel



Iran women's national kabaddi team



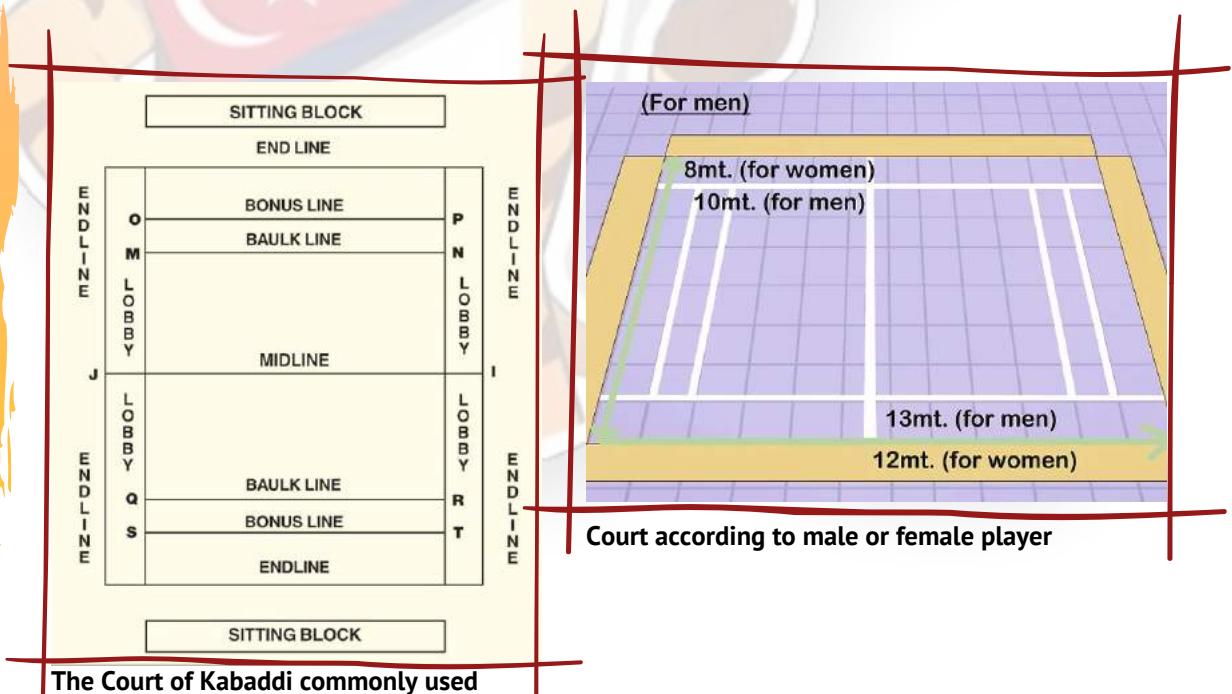
Association of Kabaddi Malaysia



Logo's Association of Kabaddi Malaysia

- Each team consists of a maximum of 12 players with just 7 taking to the field at a time.
- Since it is a contact sport, matches are categorized on the basis of players' age and weight.
- Six officials take care of all the scoring, monitoring and judging of a Kabaddi match: a referee, a scorer, two assistant scorers and two umpires.
- The duration of each Kabaddi match is split between two halves of 20 minutes with a 5-minute half-time break
- At the start of a game, a toss of a coin determines the team to raid first. At the beginning of the second half, the other team will raid first.
- In order to score a point, the raider must go over to the opponents' side repeating the word "kabaddi" in a single breath, tag one or more players and return to his own half of the court before he/she can take another breath.
- The raider's saying "kabaddi" repeatedly ensures that he does not take another breath secretly.
- If the raider fails to say "kabaddi" repeatedly, he/she will have to return to his/her side without scoring a point. In addition to that, the opposing team gets a point.
- The opponents are defenders in that case and they must prevent the raider from tagging any of their players and returning back. While defending, a team can score a point by stopping the raider from going back to his/her side. Defenders can hold the raider's limbs and torso to stop him from returning. Defenders are not allowed to touch/cross the dividing line while stopping the raider.
- Both teams take turns raiding and defending. After the half-time, they switch sides of the court.

Kabaddi



The Kondi-Kondi
game is played
by two teams.

Each team
consists of two
people. More
lively games are
played by more
than six people
on a team



HISTORY OF KONDA KONDI

Konda-kondi is one of the traditional game. This game is one of the creations of the Malay community in the old days as a way to entertain and have fun after a long work. In Indian society, it is called 'Kaunda kaundi'. Konda-kondi is a small game hitting with long wooden sticks. Konda-kondi also known as "Perik Mata" requires a sharp mind and strength of the players, when thinking in a safe direction to scrape wood and wood chase sweated to disable the opponent's side. Konda-kondi game is one of the simple and fun game.

'Konda-kondi' or also known as "perik mata" is one of the traditional games. This game is creation by society Malay. This game is the way to release tension after tired study or working. There are a lot of version of playing this game. Different states or different town boys and girls have their own set of ways to enjoy them with a different set of rules that goes along with it. We learned to play by passing the skill down generations to generations.



A group of students playing *konda-kondi*

The hole for Konda-kondi



How to Play

- This game requires a minimum of two players. However, it will be best if we play in the big group. To play this game, we should divided into two groups.
- Need two sticks of equal length, about 8 to 12 inches long. One stick will function as a projectile, and the other is a bat to launch said projectile.
- Dig a hole. If you are in a location where hole-digging is not possible, seek an indent in the ground.
- Decide which team will be batting first. From this starting team, choose a single member to begin. Said member will wield the batting stick.
- The batting player hooks his/her batting stick under the projectile stick and flicks it up as far as possible. The opposing team must scramble to catch the projectile stick before it hits the ground.
- If the opposing team manages to catch the projectile stick, the batting team loses its turn and the teams switch roles.



Must be prepared before playing



Before play must digging a hole

Materials For Play

- Two stick different sizes (wood stick or pipe stick or steel pipe)
- A hole
- People who play the game
- A team

A close-up, top-down view of a person's hand playing the traditional board game Congkak. The hand is positioned over a circular hole in a dark, ornate board. Several small, colorful marbles are scattered around the board. The board features intricate gold-colored leaf and flower patterns. The background is a rich, reddish-brown fabric with a subtle striped pattern.

The old 10 cents coin has
a Congkak
board on the
back in
recognition of
the long
history of
Congkak in
Malaysia.

HISTORY OF CONGKAK

CONGKAK is a game played in the island of Borneo, Singapore, and Peninsular Malaysia. Congkak is believed to originate from the word 'congak' which in old Malay Language means count. It is believed that the game originated in Malacca Kingdom where it became very popular and spread to the South East Asia region. This spread was due to the many travelers who visited the kingdom because it was a trading city. In the early days it is thought that this game was for the king and family and the palace residents, however later it spread to the general population of the kingdom. As the congkak board is shaped like a boat it is believed that it is based on the legend of a fisherman unable to go to the sea during rainy season who lost his income during this time. To prevent boredom he created this game which is similar to his boat.



Two little girl playing *congkak*

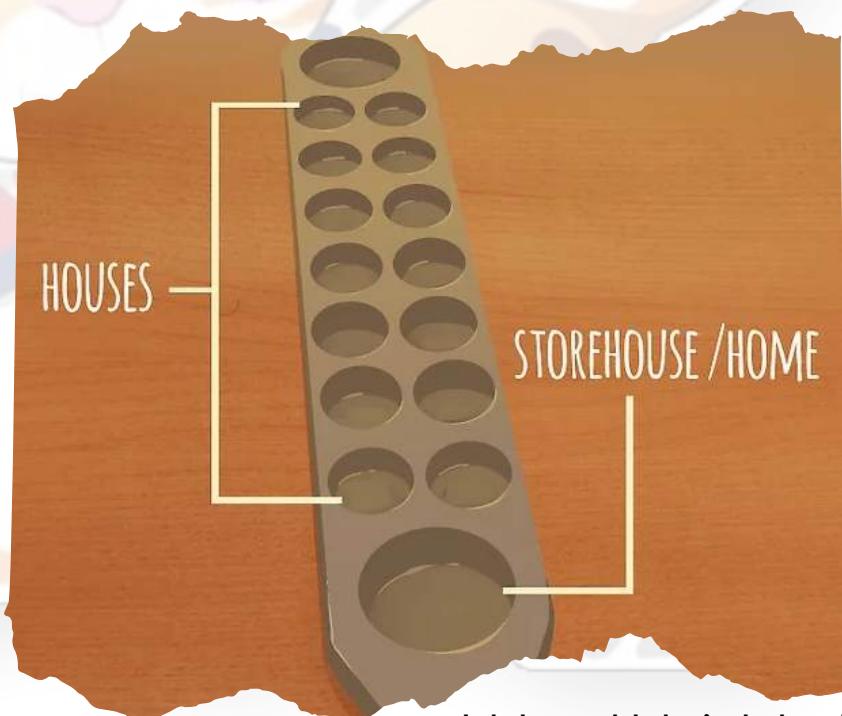


The *congkak*

Congkak is a mancala game and the name originates from the old Malay word 'congak' which refers to the mental calculation practised in this game. A good player would have an advantage in collecting points to win the game when they can calculate a few steps in advance. The congkak board consists of two rows of seven holes called the 'houses' and two bigger holes called the 'store house'. Before the game starts, the 'houses' are filled with seven congkak seeds (which can be either marbles or any other similar small object) while the 'store houses' are left empty. The objective of playing congkak is to get rid of all the seeds by moving them across over to your opponent's side while placing each of your seed or marbles into your own 'house'. The game ends when the winner either has the most seeds in his or her 'store house' or is the first to empty his or her row of 'houses'.

How to play

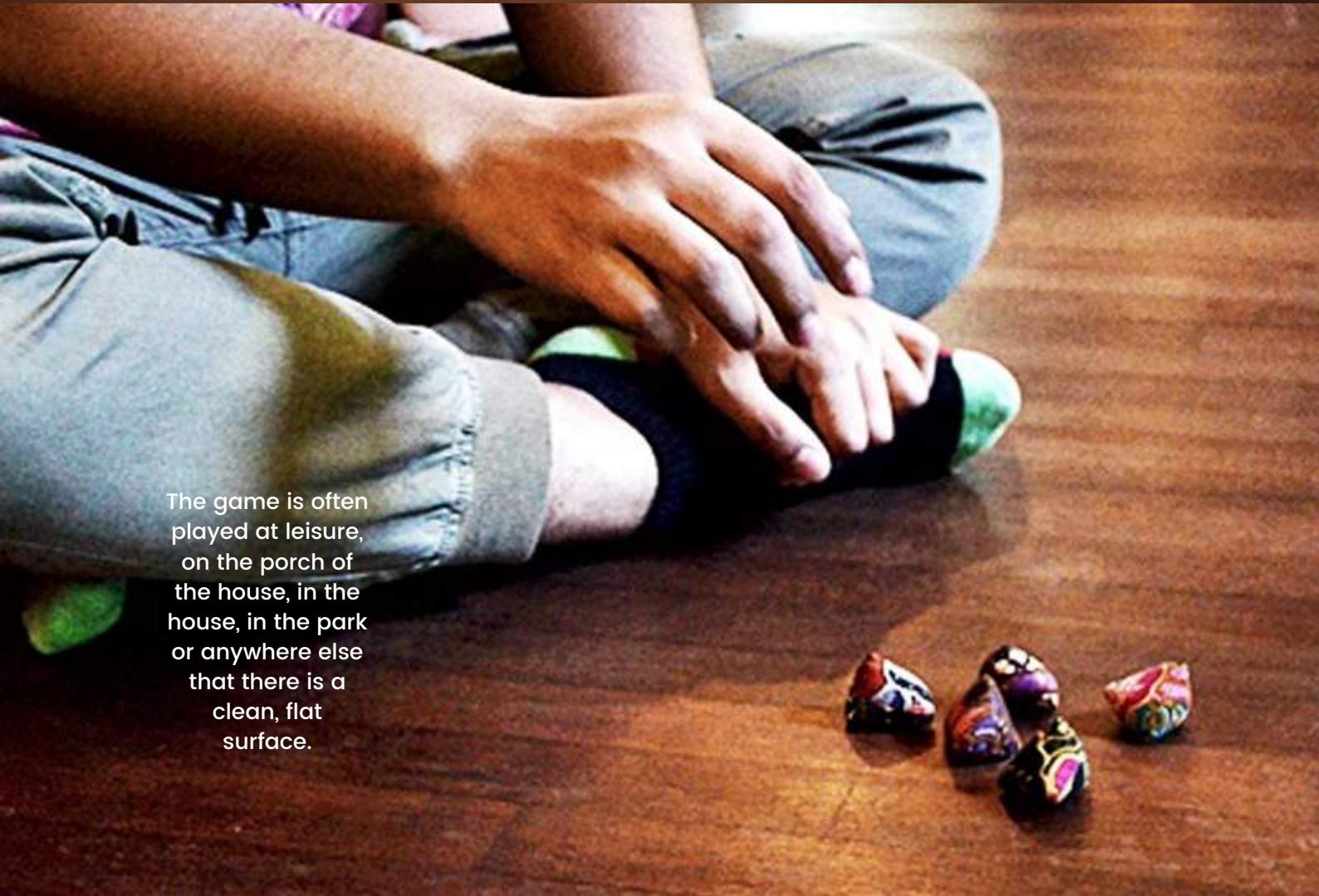
- The congkak board consists of two rows of 7 holes called the 'houses' and two bigger holes called the 'storehouse'.
- Before the game starts the 'houses' are filled with seven congkak seeds each while the 'storehouses' are left empty.
- Both players begin simultaneously by scooping up all the shells in any house on their side.
- How the game continues, depends on where the last shell of each scoop is deposited
- The first round ends when a player has no more shells on his side.
- Play resumes in the second round with players redistributing shells from their own 'storehouse' to their own 'houses'
- The loser gets to start the second round.
- Play continues until one player loses all his 'houses' or concedes defeat



Label to mark holes in the board



Before the game started, players are required to weight the fruit, to gain as many points as the determination of who will play first, second, third and so on



The game is often played at leisure, on the porch of the house, in the house, in the park or anywhere else that there is a clean, flat surface.

HISTORY OF BATU SEREMBAN

IT is a historical and legacy kind of traditional game, unique, fantastic and universal. Inherited all the way from great grand generation of ancestors long before world of civilization. Believed to be found and practiced or popular in area of Malaysia, Philippines and all part of Malaya and Indonesia and it's surrounding islands, Micronesian, far east pacific islands; Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Fiji, Cocos Island, Guam and so on, Southern Asia plate and Indian continent, Indochina and northern pacific area, by Burma, Laos and Cambodia aborigines. Also being played and popular by Inuit and Eskimo in Northern part of Canada, east and west Siberia and Shakalin Island, found evidence in southern and eastern part of Africa, played by nomadic, Taureg and Badwin, Central America by Inca and Maya inhabitant, by the Red Indian on top of Andes plateau of southern America, Chile, Bolivia and Peru tribes. It would rather played then by female or old women as way of life or an entertainment within their group ethnic and community and neighborhood as past time activity in their elderly and early ethnic generation before passed down to the young female children specifically.



Group of kid playing Batu Seremban

Selambut or also known as Batu Seremban or Serembat is a traditional game played in Malaysia. Selambut is a reference to the north and east coast of Peninsular, while on the west coast of Peninsular is called Seremban game. It is usually played by girls individually or in groups of two to five people. Selambut games only need a few pieces of fruit. Rubber seeds, pebbles or small stones, chunks of other objects commonly used round, often as much as five seeds. In addition, the cloth bag sewn and filled with sage seeds, sand, etc. are also used.



A kid throw the Batu Seremban

How to play

BATU SEREMBAN game. There are several levels or different ways of celebration. The game will start with a simple first stage, in which a piece of fruit called a used, up to a more difficult level.

Step 1: Throw all 5 stones. Whilst throwing a stone, pick up 1 stone and catch the stone in the air before it falls to the ground. Do this for each of the stones on the ground.

Step 2 : Repeat step 1 but pick up 2 stones at a time.

Step 3 : Repeat step 1 but pick up a combination of 3 stones and 1.

Step 4 : Throw all 5 stones. Pick up 4 stones whilst 1 stone is in the air and catch the later before it falls to the ground.

Step 5 : Whilst throwing 1 stone, place the 4 on the ground. Throw 1 stone up again and catch it whilst picking all 4 stones on the ground.

Step 6 : Throw all 5 stones on the ground. The opponent selects a stone to be thrown in the air. The player has to pick this stone without moving any others. The player throws the stone in the air and picks the remaining on the ground in one clean sweep.

*Batu Seremban
made of rocks*

If the player fails in step 6, automatically the turn will revert to the opponent. Once the opponent fails to complete the turn, her or his will return to the incomplete step, starting from the first step.



*Batu Seremban made
of with cloth*





usually, this game is played with 8 people or 4 people on each team.



HISTORY OF GALAH PANJANG

Galah panjang which also known as Runner and Tagger is one of the famous Malaysian traditional games and usually played by children. This game does not require any equipment. It is not an individual game. Furthermore, it requires two separated teams of attackers and defenders, it consist of not less than 4 people. Each player is required to run past all defending lines from the first line to the last and run back towards the first line without any physical contact with the opposing team. If any member of the opposing team manages to touch any player, the player is considered 'dead' and out of the game.

This game is quite interesting because it needs strategy and team works from the players. Moreover, it does not need any material and equipment. this game can test one's physical endurance and skill in a game. This will allow one to learn many skills at a time.



A group of school's student playing Galah Panjang

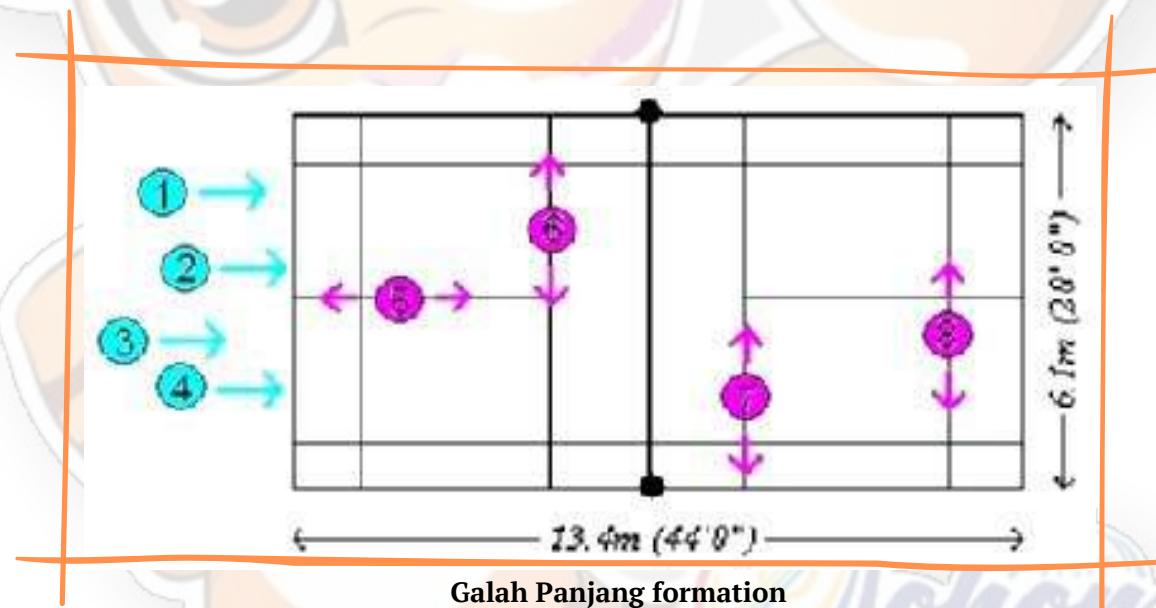


Court used for play Galah Panjang

Galah Panjang is a game traditionally played on a court drawn on the vacant land that need player to across the line obstacle. This game aims to test the efficiency of the players ran past the barrier. It's played by boys and girls aged between seven and fourteen. The total number of players is ten. The game is played on space that empty and flat.

How to Play

- The players will form two teams, the defending team and the attacking team. Each team will choose their own head.
- The attacking team will be standing everywhere in box of the field. Defending team also puts a player on each line.
- The head of defending team will stand on the middle line of the field.
- Attacking team will start the game first.
- The head of the attacking team will pat defending team head's hand and immediately attacking team players will try to cross the line from front to back and then from the back to the front.
- Defenders will try to prevent the attacking team players crossed the line by stretching their hand to touch attacker's body.





Konda-kondi game consists of an attacker who will chase the defenders who will try to build back the tower destroyed by the attacker.

HISTORY OF BALING SELIPAR

Slippers are a Malaysian Traditional game among children. It's like a canned game just turned into slippers. Three slippers are required for this game to be stacked vertically and thrown for dropping. It is often seen as an entertaining activity when gathering with friends and acquaintances. The game is very simple because the tools needed are just the slippers most commonly used by the Malaysian public.

This traditional game can also be played at various folk sports events. Slippers are not only entertaining; they also help in the practice of healthy lifestyles as they also require a lot of energy to play.



Group of kids playing Baling Selipar



Baling Selipar



How to Play

- Need 3 slippers and shaped vertically into triangles. Another slipper is used to make a throw.
- First player from the first group make the throw and every player just have 3 chances only to make a throw.
- If the first player failed to make a throw after three chances, it will pass to another group.
- If the first player success to make a throw, another group must rearrange the slippers into triangles and step on the slippers without falling.



Arrangements of slippers for *Baling Selipar* game



A little boy playing *Baling Selipar*



Before start
the game,
you will
have to
arrange the
tin in
pyramid.



HISTORY OF BALING TIN

This game is known as tin cans because the basic ingredients are canned. The game of canning was said to have been introduced in the early 1950s and continued to be popular until the mid-1980s. Usually this game is played in a rural area where there is no entertainment. The origin of this people's game is uncertain as it has been played in the country since long ago. However, this game continues to grow throughout Malaya and played by many people, especially the Malays and Chinese. This game requires the wisdom of the players to work together.



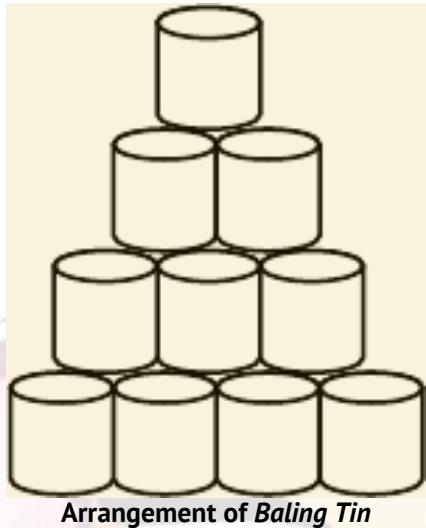
Tournament of Baling Tin among adults



Make an arrangement of Baling Tin before start the games

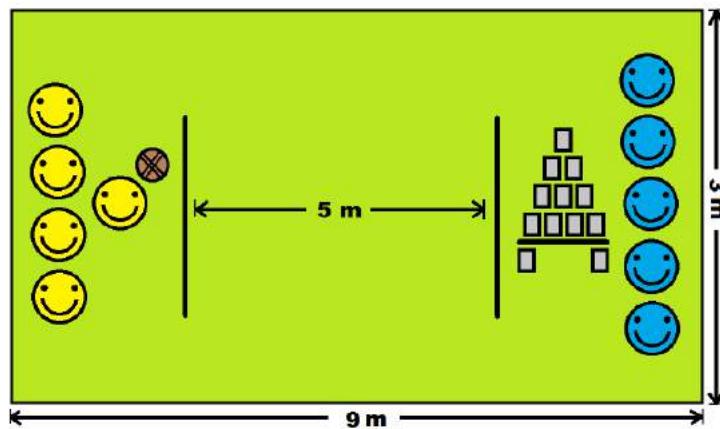
This game is played by two teams using a tennis ball or slipper. Ten empty cans are stacked up into a pyramid. A player from each team are given three throws to knock the pyramid down from a distance. When the tins are knocked down, the other team works together to arrange the teams in its original pyramid state, while the first team tries to stop them by throwing the slipper at them. If the slipper touches any team member of the opposing team then they are out. But if the tins are arranged before the last member is out, then the teams arranging the tins wins.

How to play



Arrangement of *Baling Tin*

- Arrange empty cans from the bottom in four, three, two and one or five, four, three, two and one order.
- Divided into two groups namely attackers and throwers.
- The throwing team starts the game and the team representative throws the ball at a given distance.
- If the can is dropped, the throwing team will run away to avoid the attack from the attacking team.
- At the same time, the throwing team should rearrange the scattered cans.
- If they succeed in arranging the can, then the cast will get one point.



The court for *Baling tin*



Multiple diabolos can also be used at once, however, this being the greatest area of improvement for diabolo users.



HISTORY OF DIABOLO

Chinese diabolo (or Chinese yo-yo) originated from the Chinese spinning top. In order to extend the spinning time of the tops, whips were used to spin the top. This noisy rattle consists of two hollow cylinders of metal, wood, or bamboo, joined together in the middle by a cross-piece. Each of the cylinders is pierced by a hole in opposite directions. The rope loops around the crossbeam. By holding this rattle in the air, and moving it with speed, a rapid current of air is established in each of the portions of the cylinder, and a snoring is heard, similar to that produced by the German spinning top.

The diabolo was part of a presentation of Chinese culture. diabolo is described as "a double-coned bobbin that is twirled, tossed, and caught on a string secured by two wands, one held in each hand," and, more generally, as "an object that can be suspended on a string made taut by two held sticks". Chinese diabolos have been made of bamboo. The size and weight of diabolos varies. Diabolos with more weight tend to retain their momentum for longer, whereas small, light diabolos can be thrown higher and are easier to accelerate to high speeds.



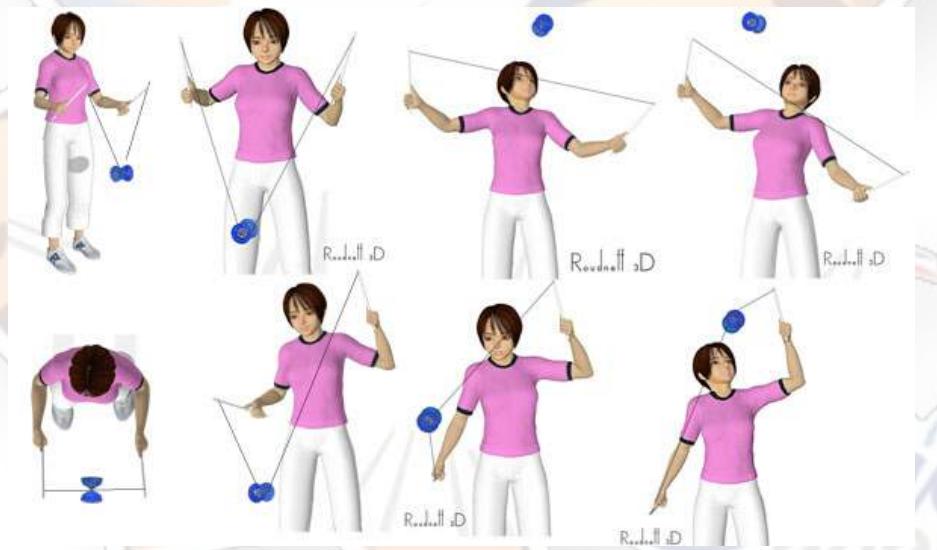
A girl playing Diabolo



A group of girls playing Diabolo in parade

How to play

- If you are right-handed, follow the instructions precisely. If you are left-handed, reverse the handedness of the instructions.
- Place the diabolo down on the ground directly in front of you. Put the string under the axle (the metal bit).
- Roll the diabolo over to your right foot, and let it stop.
- Before it stops spinning, move the right stick up and down in a "hitting" motion. Try to keep this up as long as possible without the diabolo falling off.
- The diabolo will naturally tilt away from or toward you.
- The diabolo naturally tends to unbalance until you learn to keep it at consistent high speeds.
- When you can keep the diabolo level and with reasonable speed, try learning to throw and catch it.



Step on how to play

The players
that make
up the circle
must take
turns around
the ball and
control it
from falling
to the
ground.



HISTORY OF SEPAK RAGA

Sepak Raga is a sport native to Southeast Asia. Sepak Raga different from the similar sport of foot volley in its use of a rattan ball and only allowing players to use their feet, knee, chest and head to touch the ball. The earliest historical evidence shows the game was played in the 15th century's Malacca Sultanate of Malaysia. The Malay Annals described in details the incident of Raja Muhammad, a son of Sultan Mansur Shah who was accidentally hit with a rattan ball by Tun Besar, a son of Tun Perak, in a Sepak raga game. Some of the people believed that many variations of the game evolved from cuju, an ancient Chinese military exercise, where soldiers would try to keep a feathered shuttlecock airborne by kicking it back and forth between two people. As the sport developed, chicken feathers were eventually replaced by balls made of woven strips of rattan.



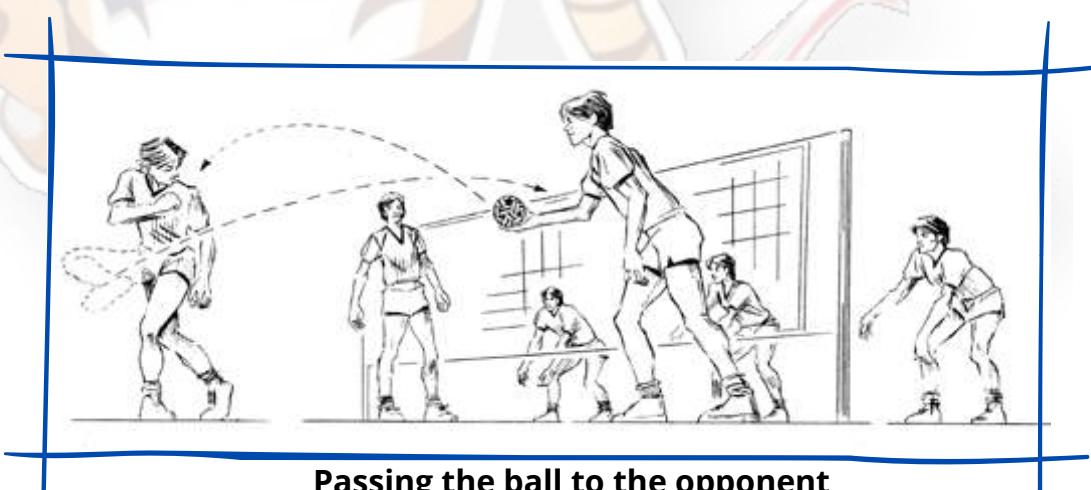
"Sepak" is the Malay word for kick and "takraw" is the Thai word for a woven ball, therefore sepak takraw to kick ball. The name was given for the sport after an agreement between Malaysia and Thailand, the two major forces of the sport. Variations of this were played in other Southeast Asian countries too; in Thailand it was called "Takraw", in the Philippines, "Sepa Sepa", in Myanmar, "Ching Loong", in Indonesia, "Rago" and in Laos, "Kator".

How to play



The court of Sepak Raga

- The game starts with a serve. The team that has to serve first is decided by tossing a coin. The winner of the toss can either choose to serve or choose to defend. The side that serves first starts the set.
- The game begins with one player tossing the ball to his hand. A voice will fondle the ball with his foot once or several times, before kicking it towards other players.
- Players who form the circle or circles must take turns fondle the ball and control it from falling to the ground. If the ball is dropped, the game in the round ended.



Passing the ball to the opponent

A wide-angle photograph of a group of children playing marbles on a grassy field. In the foreground, a red marble lies on the ground. In the background, several children are crouching or sitting on the grass, some holding marbles. The scene is outdoors with trees and a building visible in the distance.

In this game, marbles are thrown at specified targets. Usually played by children between 7-12 years old, the game involves not more than 5 players and is played in flat, open areas.

SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

KABADDI : Build a strong teamwork

BATU SEREMBAN : Can improve player focus levels

DIABOLO : Improving Player focus levels

GASING PANGKAH : Improving efficiency, speed and also teamwork.

BALING SELIPAR: No need to spend money to play this game.

SEPAK RAGA : Best game that attract many youngster

KONDA-KONDI : Way to entertain and have fun after a long work.

CONGKAK : It can empower your mind to set your strategy to win.

GALAH PANJANG: Teamwork.

BALING TIN : Can make you be more focused.

WEAKNESS

KABADDI : Mostly played by Indian only.

BATU SEREMBAN : Mostly only played by girl.

DIABOLO : Not all people know about this game.

GASING PANGKAH: Need a good skill to play this game.

BALING SELIPAR: Need to play in open space.

SEPAK RAGA: Some may consider Sepak Takraw a dangerous sport.

KONDA-KONDI : Only can be play in open space.

CONGKAK : Only can be play by two people.

GALAH PANJANG: Need open space to play this game.

BALING TIN: Durable and rusty.

OPPORTUNITY

KABADDI : This game can be promoted to the other races.

BATU SEREMBAN : Promote this game to all gender and change their mindset that Batu Seremban is only for girl.

DIABOLO : Promote this game to the people not base on their races.

GASING PANGKAH : Promote this game to the international.

BALING SELIPAR : New generation can play this game in school as their sport day.

SEPAK RAGA: Exposing this game to the public more.

KONDA-KONDI : Has a potential and values in influencing children development.

CONGKAK : Give the player strong mental in calculation.

GALAH PANJANG : Increase physical activity and thereby health.

BALING TIN : This game can be played by all aged.

THREATS

KABADDI : Get injured while playing this game.

BATU SEREMBAN : People nowadays don't attract to this game anymore.

DIABOLO : Extinct because this not is not very known and played by people.

GASING PANGKAH : This game will extinct because no generation that continue to promote this game.

BALING SELIPAR : It using old slippers that already damage it can be dangerous to the players.

SEPAK RAGA : This game did not get attention by people.

KONDA-KONDI : It can be dangerous for players who don't know how to play with the right way.

CONGKAK : New generation did not play Congkak because gadget is more exciting.

GALAH PANJANG : You can be injured if the other team play with roughly.

BALING TIN : Dangerous to the players if the can used is rusty.



**"In all things of nature
there is something
of the marvelous."**

—Aristotle

DEVELOPMENT VISITOR INTERPRETATION SERVICES PROPOSAL



GASING PANGKAH

Gasing pangkah is a competitive Malay game of spinning tops in which two or more players compete to strike each other's top out of a circle or to make it fall over and stop spinning

Gasing pangkah tournament in Brunei

3 steps to throw Gasing

1. Coil the string
 - Hold the gasing using your left hand
 - Secure the string using your left thumb
 - Coil the string around moving in an anti-clockwise direction
2. Hold the gasing
 - Make sure the bottom is facing outward
 - Grip the excess string using 3 bottom fingers
 - Index finger should be supporting the gasing
3. Throw the gasing
 - Put your left leg forward
 - Swing your right arm to get momentum
 - Throw the gasing & pull the string back

Modern video game is defeated by traditional games. Because reality is always better than virtual. Video games is a play with machine while traditional games is a play with being.

-Priyadharsini Balaji
LIFE IS MORE FUN

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SCAN ME





SEPAK RAGA



Earliest historical evidence shows that the game was played in the 15th century's Malacca Sultanate. The Malay Annals described in the incident of Raja Muhammad, son of Sultan Mansur Shah who was accidentally hit with a rattan ball by Tun Besar, son of Tun Perak, in a sepak raga game.

A group of Sepak Raga player's weighing the ball

BATU SEREMBAN

Selambut games only need a few pieces of fruit. Rubber seeds, pebbles or small stones, chunks of other objects commonly used round, often as much as five seeds.

A group of female student playing Batu Seremban

In addition, the cloth bag sewn and filled with saga seeds, sand, etc



DIABOLO

HOW TO PLAY :

1. If you are right-handed, follow the instructions precisely.
2. Place the diabolo down on the ground directly in front of you
3. Roll the diabolo over to your right foot, and let it stop.
4. Before it stops spinning, move the right stick up and down in a "hitting" motion.
5. The diabolo will naturally tilt away from or toward you
6. The diabolo naturally tends to unbalance until you learn to keep it at consistent high speeds.
7. When you can keep the diabolo level and with reasonable speed, try learning to throw and catch it.



KABADDI

- India's dominance of kabaddi Game.
- The women/girls are also welcome in this Game.
- Star Sports Pro Kabaddi registered the complete record viewership in its inaugural season.
- Star Sports Pro Kabaddi introduces the whole kabaddi world to India.
- Kabaddi has a special place in Indian cinema.

Kabaddi player competed in Pro Kabaddi League



Legend has it that kabaddi originated in Tamil Nadu over 4,000 years ago. Past fans include the Buddha, and the princes who played to display their strength and win their brides. Kabaddi was being played at a competitive level internationally. The sport became part of the Beijing Asian Games in 1990.

SEPAK RAGA



Sepak Takraw was originated in Malaysia. The Malaysian Sepak Raga Federation was founded in 1960 at Penang. In 1992, the International Sepak takraw Federation (ISTAF) was formed as the world governing body of the game.

- Players touch as well as handle the ball using only their feet, knee, chest and head.
- Have two teams of players control the ball and try to kick the ball past the net to the opposition side.

Team Thailand against Team Japan



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JOHOR TRADITIONAL GAMES



"LIFE IS MORE FUN IF
YOU PLAY GAMES"

KABADDI



Kabaddi is a contact team sport, played between two teams of seven players each. Comprises traditional forms of the sport that are played on a circular field outdoors

- Single player, to run into the opposing team's, tag out as many of their defenders, and return to their own team without being tackled by the defenders

Players are taken out of the game if they are tackled, but are brought back in for each point scored by their team from a tackle.

Team National of Kabaddi




DIABOLO

Juggling or circus prop consisting of an axle and two cups derived from the Chinese yo-yo. Spun using a string attached to two hand sticks ("batons" or "wands").

To spin the top, you raise and lower the sticks alternately, with a quick backward shift of the string at the end of each rotating impulse. As the spool comes down you catch it on a sloping string and let it roll down into slack bunched near one end



GASING PANGKAH



Gasing Pangkah is a competitive Malay game of spinning tops in which two or more players compete to strike each other's top out of a circle or to make it fall over and stop spinning.



How To Play:

1. Taping The Strings
2. Winding The Gasing
3. Rotating The Gasing
4. Cross The Tops
5. Lifting The Tops

*Team of
Brunei
Darussalam*



*Gasing
Pangkah
tournament*

BROCHURES 2

GASING PANGKAH



Competitive Malay game of spinning tops in which two or more players compete to strike each other's top out of a circle or to make it fall over and stop spinning.









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@tourism.johor
@tourismjohor

"PRESERVE OUR TRADITIONAL GAME FROM disappear"



TRADISIONAL GAME IN JOHOR



KONDA-KONDI



Two wooden sticks with 0.5 meters long and a hole was excavated above the ground. The wood is placed in the middle of the hole horizontally. A stick is used for cutting and levering the wood to keep it away from the opponent.

KABADDI



A single player on offence, referred to as a "raider", will run into the opposing team's half of a court, tag out as many of their defenders as possible, and return to their own half of the court, all without being tackled by the defenders.

DIABOLO



Juggling or circus prop consisting of an axle and two cups which is hourglass/egg timer shaped or discs derived from the Chinese yo-yo. This object is spun using a string attached to two hand sticks.

SEPAK RAGA



Differs from the similar sport of footvolley in its use of a rattan ball and only allowing players to use their feet, knee, chest and head to touch the ball.

CONGKAK



They are known as congkak or congklak in Indonesia, congkak in Malaysia and Brunei, and sungka in the Philippines. They differ from other mancala games in that the player's store is included in the placing of the seeds. Like other mancalas, they vary widely in terms of the rules and number of holes used.

BATU SEREMBAN



Batu Beramban or Belambut is a traditional game played in Malaysia. Belambut is a reference to the north and east coast of Peninsula, while on the west coast of Peninsula is called Beramban game. It is usually played by girls individually or in groups of two to five people.

DIABOLO



HISTORY

- Diabolo or Chinese yo-yo was originated from the Chinese spinning top.
- Diabolo was consists of two hollow cylinders of metal, wood, or bamboo, joined together in the middle by a cross-piece.
- The diabolo was part of a presentation of Chinese culture.

HOW TO PLAY



- Place the diabolo down on the ground directly in front of you.
- Roll the diabolo over to your right foot, and let it stop.
- Before it stops spinning, move the right stick up and down in a "hitting" motion.
- The diabolo will naturally tilt away from or toward you.
- The diabolo naturally tends to unbalance until you learn to keep it at consistent high speeds.
- When you can keep the diabolo level and with reasonable speed, try learning to throw and catch it.

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TRADITIONAL GAMES IN JOHOR



SEPAK RAGA



HISTORY

- Sepak raga or kick volleyball is a sport native games.
- This games used of a rattan ball and only used their feet, knee, chest and head to touch the ball.
- There are two types of event categories: the regu (played by three players on each team) and the doubles regu (played by two players on each team).

CHARACTERISTICS OF "SEPAK RAGA"



- made of rattan stems or very hard plastic.
- A ball weights approximately 250 grams.

BATU SEREMBAN



HISTORY

- Batu Seremban games only need a few pieces of fruit.
- Batu Seremban are from rubber seeds, small stone, the cloth bag sew and filled with sage sand, often as much as five seeds.
- In Batu Seremban game, there are several levels. Start with simple first stage and up to a more difficult level or top level of seven named.

HOW TO PLAY



- Know the goal.
- Throw all the stones.
- Throw one stone, and pick up one.
- Throw one stone, and pick up two.
- Throw one stone, and pick up three.
- Throw one stone, and pick up four.

KITE



HISTORY

- A kite consists of wings, tethers and anchors.
- Modern aerobatic kites use two or four lines to allow fine control of the kite's angle to the wind.
- Every year, in Johor there are Festival Layang-Layang in Pasir Gudang

FESTIVAL LAYANG-LAYANG PASIR GUDANG, JOHOR



Festival Layang-Layang at Pasir Gudang, Johor.

CONGKAK



HISTORY

- Congkak are played by two people on carved wooden elongated boat-shaped boards with cup-shaped holes.
- Congkak have two sets of seven holes for each player, plus two larger holes at each end which are known as the "stores" of the players.
- The objective of the game is to capture more seeds in the store than one's opponent.

HOW TO PLAY



- Scoop up all of the shells or seeds in any house on your side.
- Take another turn if you deposit your last shell into your own storehouse.
- Skip a turn if you deposit your last shell into one of your opponent's empty storehouses.
- Collect your opponent's shells if you deposit your last shell into one of your own empty storehouses.
- Count up the shells in your storehouse.
- Continue playing rounds in this way until one player has no shells left.

GASING PANGKAH



HISTORY

- Gasing pangkah is a game of spinning tops in which two or more players compete to strike each other's top out of a circle or to make it fall over and stop spinning.
- Gasing pangkah was made from wooden.

HOW TO PLAY



- Taping the strings.
- Winding the Gasing.
- Rotating the Gasing.

BENEFIT OF PLAYING

- Release of energy, relaxation, tension reduction.
- Different types of physical play help develop different skills.
- Making learning fun and enjoyable.
- Encouraging children to experience and take the risk.

QOUTES



□ "Stay positive, work hard and make it happen".

□ "A games is a problem-solving activity, approached with a playful attitude".

□ "Don't change the rules if you're not winning. Study the rules and get use to it until you beat the game".

□ "Attitude is a little thing that make a big different".

BROCHURES 4

- 46 -

TO PROPOSE THE IMPROVEMENT OF VISITOR INTERPRETATION SERVICES IN FACILITATING ATTRACTI0NS DEVELOPMENT IN HELPING THE VISIT JOHOR 2020 CAMPAIGN

- Ø Use of materials and why such materials are used in interpretive design is important in sustainable practice.
- Ø The main role of this interpretation will be own by the host/ local tour guide or villagers who responsible to this activity.
- Ø Interpretation also creates links between local communities, tour guides and tourists.
- Ø Has a very good understanding of the language and culture of both parties, he/she can play a very important role of approaching cultures with mutual respect.
- Ø The more experience an interpreter has, the better they can handle new situations in a professional way.

The Visit Johor 2020 pre-launch ceremony and launch of its logo and mascot.



CONCLUSION

So what we can conclude about interpretation is about an explanation of the cultural or historic values attached to places. It also enables visitors to gain insights and understanding about the conservation and ongoing protection of the heritage. Interpretation gives facts, context and elaborates on them and weaves them into stories. The basic concept is a communication process that forges emotional and intellectual connections between the interests of the audience. Other than that, we can attract more tourists to come to the interesting places or learn something from our heritage or traditions.

Malay society is rich with variety of traditional games. These games is usually played during free time. Traditional games are very popular among people who live in rural area. It has been played by our ancestor. Nowadays, most of traditional games is not being played anymore as some of them are more attracted to play computer games. However, there are children who live in rural area still interested to play the traditional games. The most popular traditional games played by children are *Congkak*, *Wau*, *Gasing*, *Batu Seremban* and many more. There is no doubt that Malay traditional games is one of the cultural heritage that is priceless and cannot be replace because it symbolize our custome, culture, and identity of one nation.

Traditional games that provide a play-centered approach to the next generation to develop a wide range of skills. Modern games are of shortcomings in this respect. Parents and teachers should ensure that their children or students learn to enjoy various traditional games, rather than just collapsing in front of a screen.



Sketch of Malaysia Traditional Games in ancient times

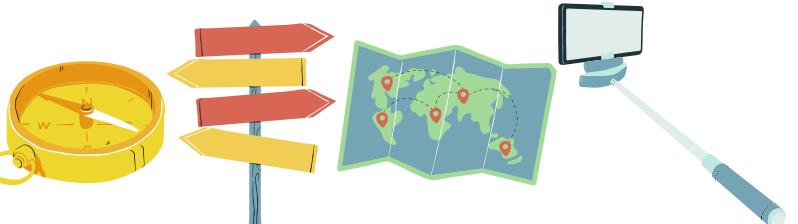


ANGRY BIRD PARK -JOHOR BAHRU-

Review + Cheap Tickets

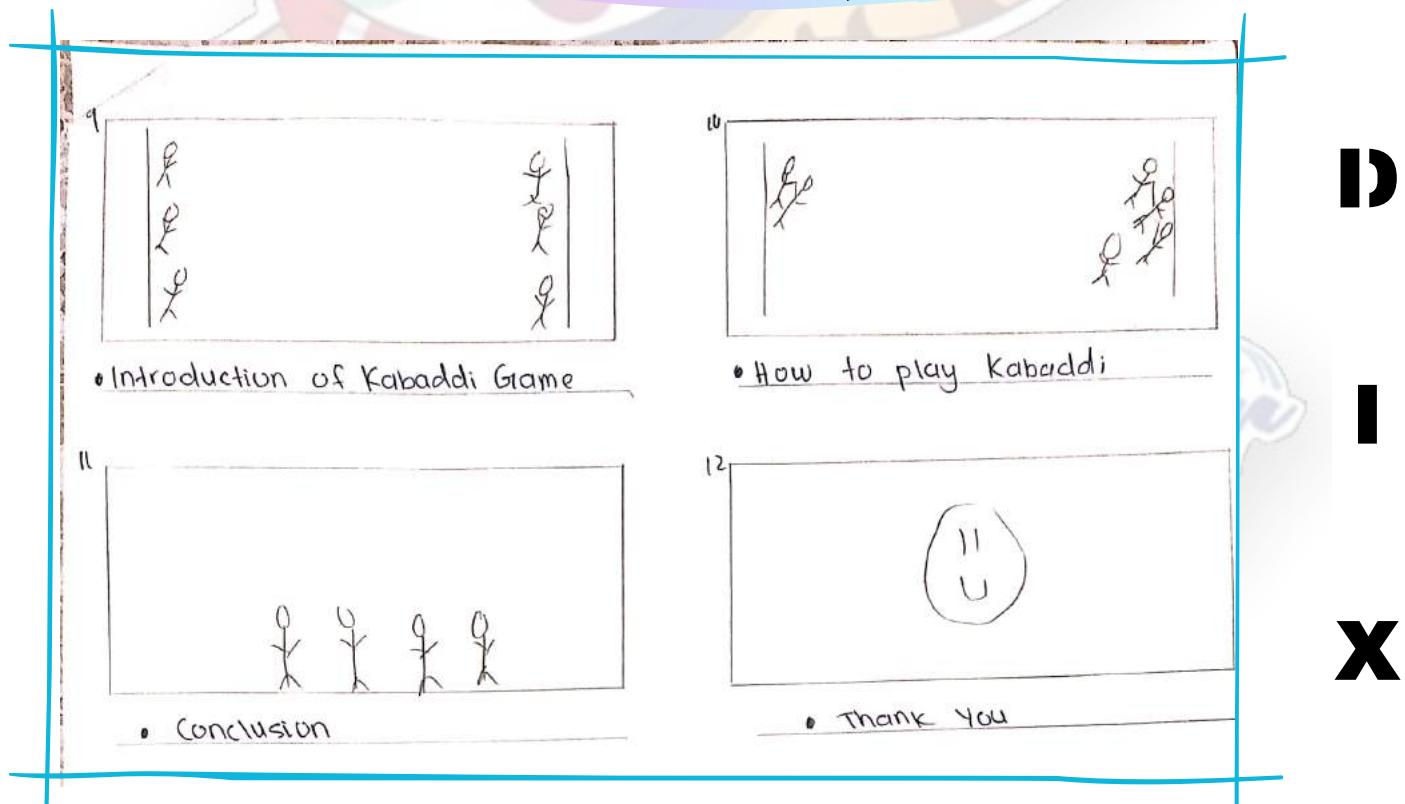
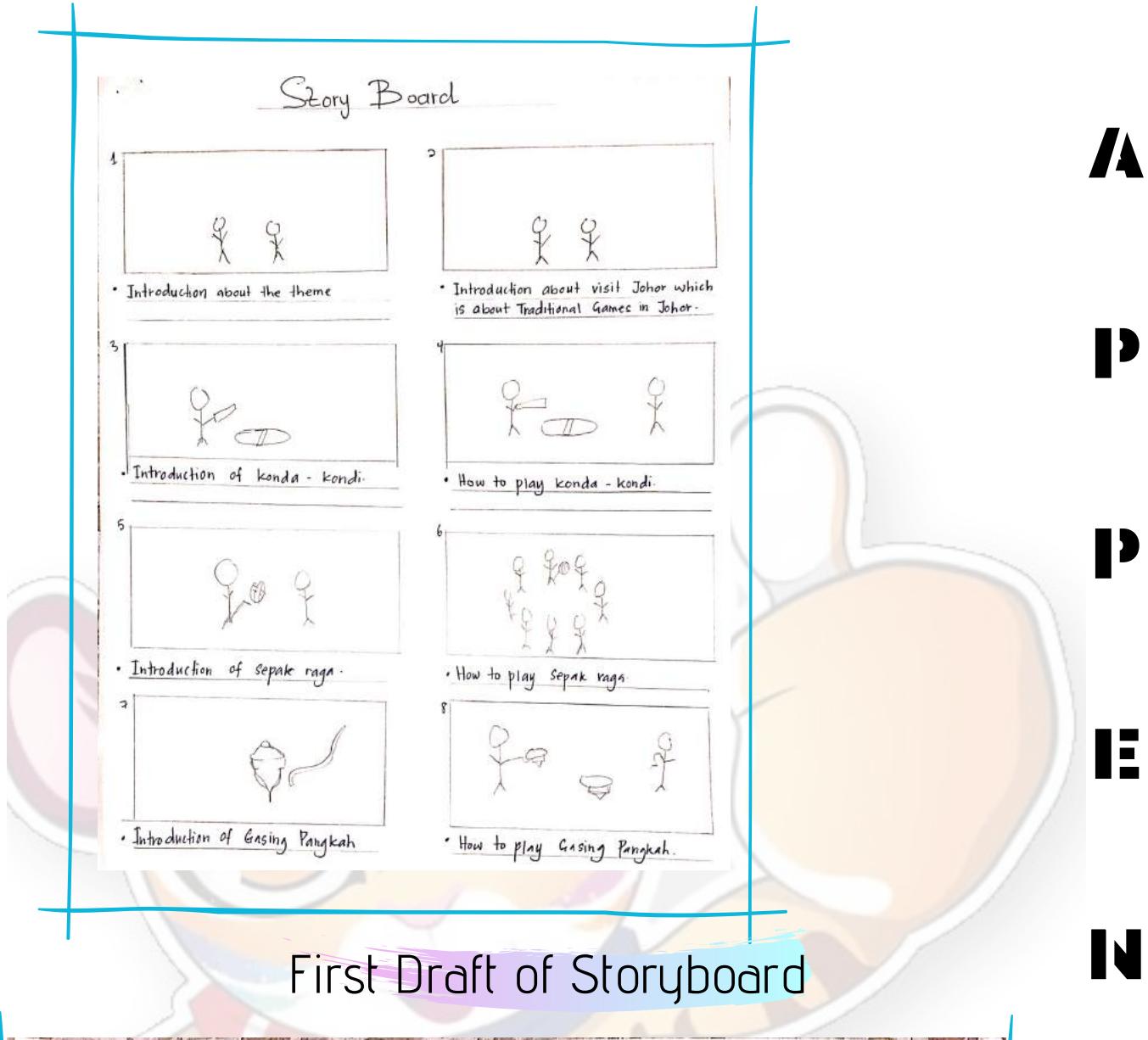


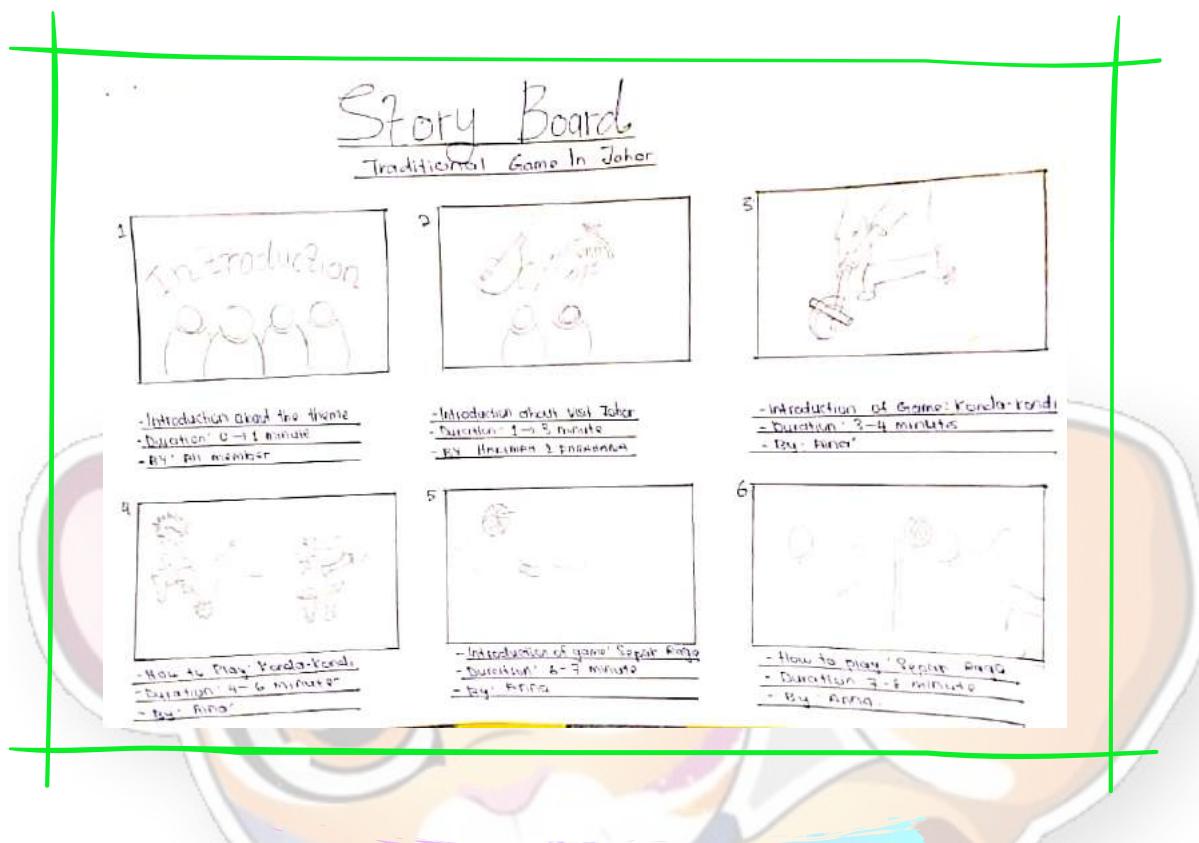
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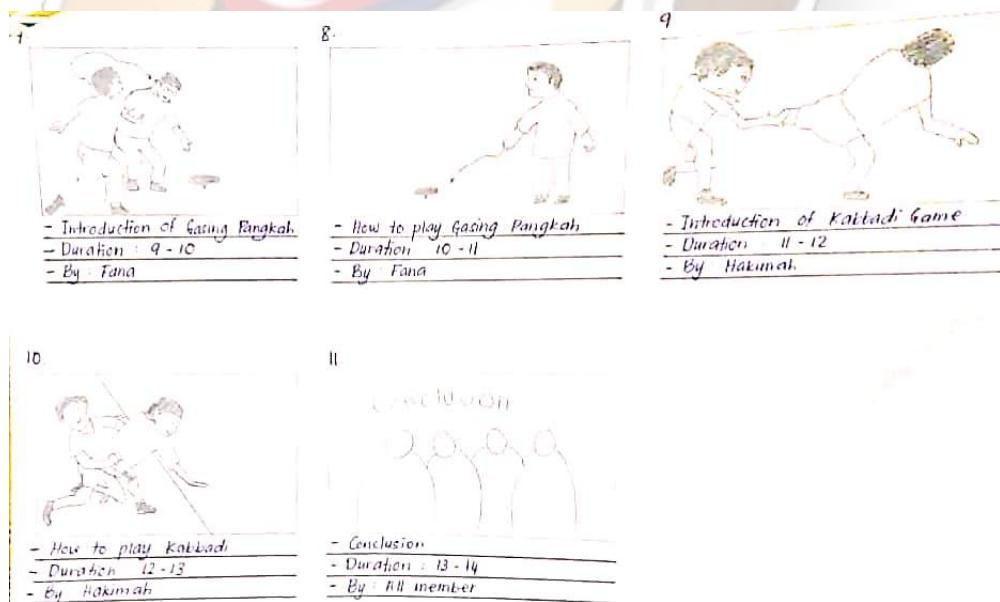
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V M J 2 0 2 0 | J O H O R T R A D I T I O N A L G A M E S

Title: Traditional Games In Johor

Page:1



Introduction about the theme
Duration : 0 – 1 minute
By : All members



Introduction About Visit Johor 2020
Duration : 1 -2 minute
By : Hakimah & Farahana



Introduction of game : Konda-Kondi
Duration : 2-3 minute
By : Aina'



How to play : Konda- Kondi
Duration : 2-3 minute
Voice over by : Aina'



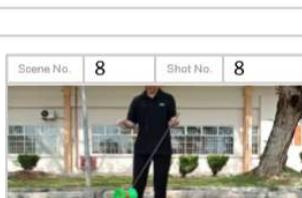
Introduction of game : Sepak Raga
Duration : 3-4 minute
By : Anna



How to play : Sepak Raga
Duration : 3-4 minute
Voice over by : Anna



Introduction of game : Diabolo
Duration : 4-5 minute
By : Farahana



How to play : Diabolo
Duration : 4-5 minute
Voice over by : Farahana



Introduction of game : Congkak
Duration : 5-6 minute
By : Hakimah



How to play: Congkak
Duration : 6-7 minute
Voice over by: Hakimah



Introduction game: Batu Seremban
Duration: 8-9 minute
By: Anna



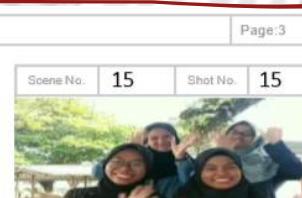
How to play : Batu Seremban
Duration: 9-10 minute
Voice over by: Aina'



Introduction : Kite Museum
Duration : 10– 11 minute
By : All member



Review about Kite Museum
Duration : 12-13 minute



Conclusion
Duration : 14-15 minute
By : All member

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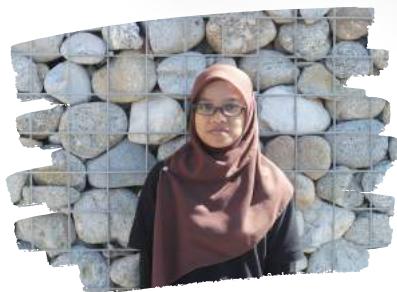
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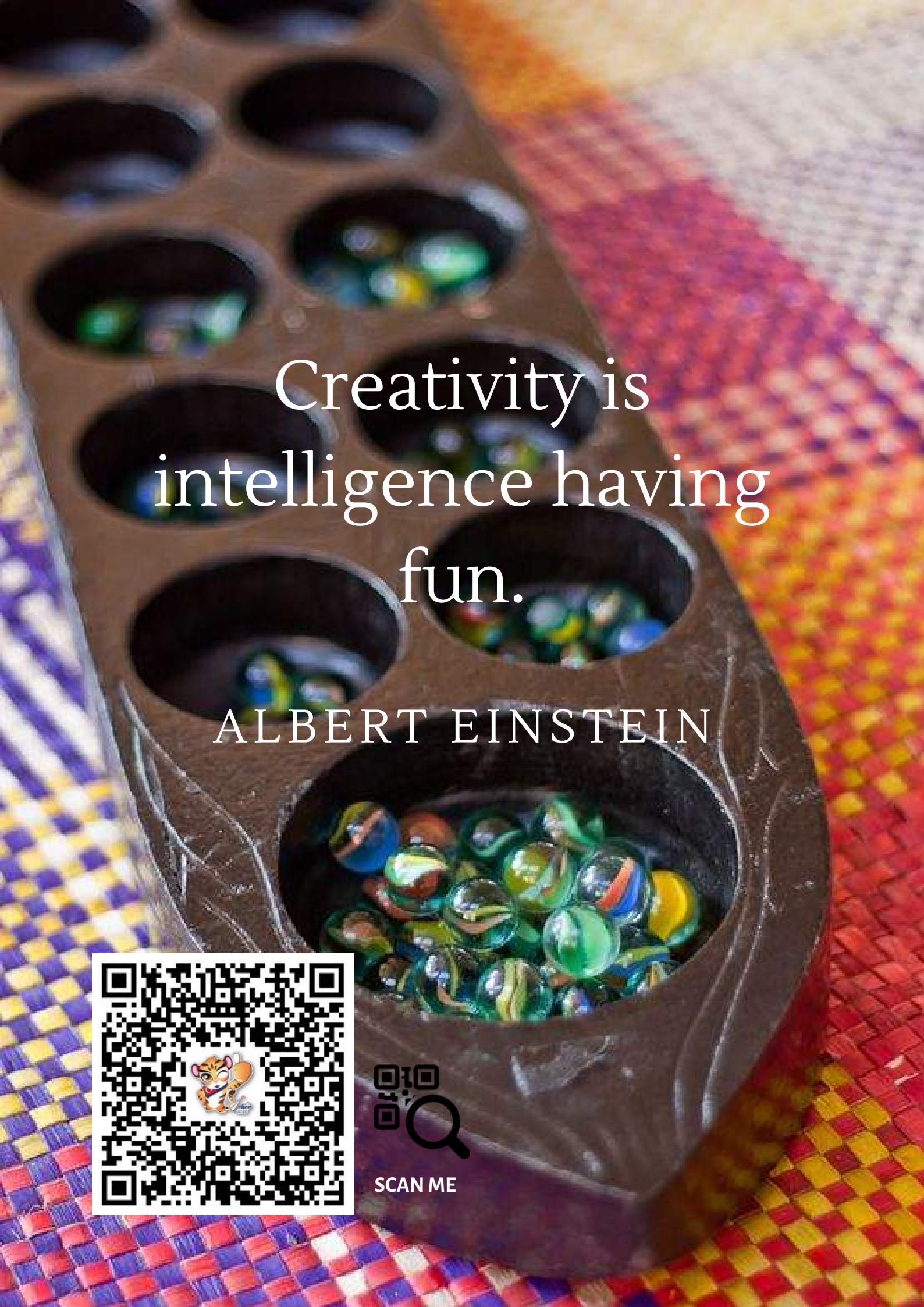
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Creativity is
intelligence having
fun.

ALBERT EINSTEIN



SCAN ME