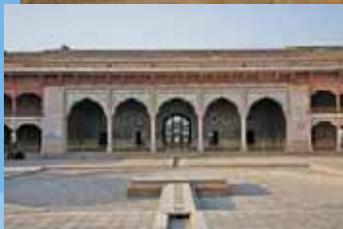
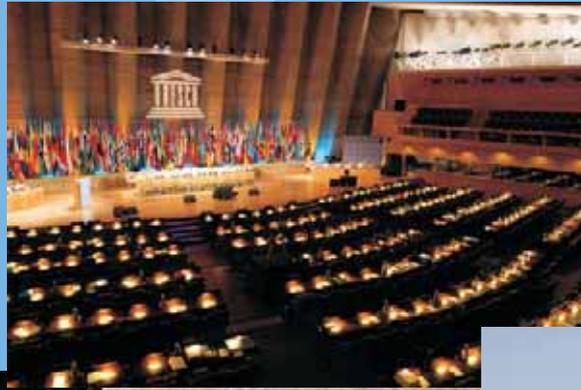


PROMOTING CULTURE FOR PEACE THROUGH CULTURAL HERITAGE



Resource Material for Teachers





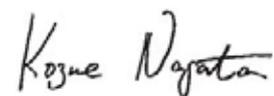
Foreword

The Teacher Resource kit originally developed under the Norway funded project, “Mapping of Cultural Assets in KP and Punjab” has been revised, updated and reproduced with newly developed resource material for teachers under the fund of the inter-sectoral platform “Post Conflict and Post Disaster” (PCPD). The new resource material focuses on promotion of culture for peace through appreciation of cultural heritages. It aims at enhancing the knowledge of teachers and understanding the importance of cultural heritage for promotion of peace and supporting sustainable development. The resource material explains how various aspects of cultural heritage contribute to protecting human rights, ethical and humanistic values and promoting multiculturalism that lead to laying the foundation of a peaceful and pluralistic society.

This revised Teachers Resource Kit is expected to be helpful for teachers to upgrade their capacity and allow them to inculcate the concepts of tolerance and peaceful co-existence among the students. The interactive and inter-disciplinary approach that the kit has emphasized will help teachers and students in different disciplines to explore heritage in relation to legal framework, identity, tourism, environment and peace.

Overall, the Kit provides background information and pedagogical guidelines; proposes classroom and co-curricular activities, and offers visual material, such as photographs, posters, maps and DVDs on different sites for classroom discussions. By linking with Environment and Culture for Peace, the Kit has projected the importance of the protection and preservation of the World Heritage of Pakistan.

We sincerely hope that this modest initiative will promote a sense of national pride and responsibility among the young people of Pakistan for the preservation of their cultural heritage and will contribute to lay foundations for a peaceful and pluralistic society.

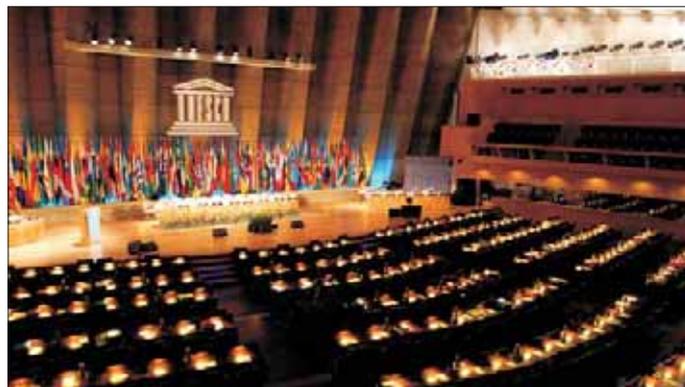


Dr. Kozue Kay Nagata
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Promoting Culture for Peace Through Cultural Heritage

Since its foundation UNESCO has worked to develop dialogue among different cultures which is an essential element in building a culture of peace. UNESCO's constitution declares, "since wars begin in minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed". Without peace in the hearts and minds of the people, there can be no lasting peace. Thus it is imperative that communication between the conflicting parties be facilitated by building tolerance, mutual understanding, trust and confidence. UNESCO's various instruments such as; the Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property (1970); and the



UNESCO Headquarters, Paris, France

Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage (1972), Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (2001) and Convention on Protection and Promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions (2005) and the Convention against Discrimination in Education (1960) provide platforms for promoting cultural tolerance, peace and foster pluralism.

United Nations and UNESCO were founded to bring about a world at peace. According to Director General UNESCO Ms Irina Bokova "peace is more than the absence of war, it is living together with our differences – of sex, race, language, religion or culture – while furthering universal respect for justice and human rights on which such coexistence depends". UNESCO with its specific mandate aims at promoting cultural heritage in all its forms as a powerful and unique tool for sustainable social, economic and human development, job-creation opportunities, social cohesion, right to education and mutual understanding, thus bringing forth new opportunities for international cooperation and peaceful

co-existence. The General Assembly designated 2001–2010 as the International Decade for a Culture of Peace and Non-Violence for the Children of the World.



Statue of Liberty

Unfortunately diversity and cultural heritage have increasingly been used as a source of intolerance rather than cooperation and development, therefore a cause of conflict and violence in Pakistan. A cultural heritage must not be used to exclude, to show

the superiority of one culture over the other or to feed nationalistic extremisms. There have been instances in recent years where the cultural heritage, as an identity symbol, has often been a target of war or the stake of political, ethnic and religious conflicts. Such has been the case in various regions ranging e.g. from Bamiyan to Jerusalem and Sarajevo. Cultural heritage should be used as strength of people and nations not as a weakness, it provides people affected by conflict or natural disaster with a sense of identity and belongingness that gives a meaning to their efforts to reconstruct their nation and return to normalcy.

The protection of heritage, its development and transmission to future generations are therefore moral imperatives, inseparable from the respect of the dignity of the human person and a willingness to live together on the part of individuals and groups with multiple cultural

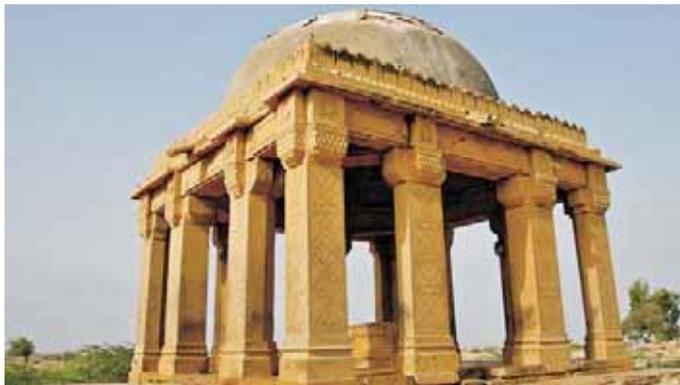


Old City of Dubrovnik



identities. It is by accepting this heritage today as a place of sharing with and of opening to others that a real dialogue can be initiated between cultures and communities.

The World Heritage Convention promotes the intercultural dialogue by bringing cultural and natural heritage of nations to the World Heritage List. The Outstanding Universal Value of the heritage makes it unique and exceptional and through World Heritage Framework transcends the national boundaries and becomes an entity of common importance for present and future generations of all humanity, and international community as a whole to participate in the protection of the cultural and natural heritage of outstanding universal value. Hence the World Heritage Convention offers a privileged framework in which mutual understanding, a plural approach to history and a culture of peace can all



Octagonal Structure at Thatta Makli



Remains at Moenjodaro, Stupa in the background

operate.

Pakistan's rich World Heritage Sites complemented by the vast array of intangible culture have great potential to contribute to economic development and social stability. There is a high need to convey this message to the young generation through World Heritage Education. Teachers can impart the various concepts of World Heritage concepts contributing to peace, among students, using a multidisciplinary and integrated approach. The Kit and resource material provide sufficient knowledge base and information to the teachers. These include the following aspects of culture which contribute to peace, harmony and intercultural tolerance, and can be used as background knowledge by teachers to convey the message of culture of peace to our younger generation. Respect for cultural diversity is the starting point for

Cultural Diversity and Peace

peaceful co-existence and the inclusion of all people belonging to diverse background and cultures. The concept of diversity encompasses acceptance and respect. It means developing an understanding that each individual is unique, and recognizing individual differences. These can be along the dimensions of race, ethnicity, gender, socio-economic status, age, physical abilities, religious beliefs, political beliefs, or other ideologies. It is a noble act of exploring differences in a safe, positive, and nurturing environment. It is about understanding each other and moving beyond simple tolerance to embracing and celebrating the rich dimensions of diversity contained within each individual. Cultural diversity refers to manifold ways in which the cultures of groups and societies find expressions. These expressions are passed on within and among groups and societies. Cultural diversity is expressed not only through the varied ways in which the cultural heritage of humanity is expressed, augmented and transmitted through the



Kalash Woman at Water mill

variety of cultural expressions, but also through diverse mode of artistic creation, production, dissemination, distribution and enjoyment, whatever the means and technologies used.



Cultural diversity is part of our common history, and is shared by all of us today. Its importance should be recognized by all people today and tomorrow

Cultures differ one from another. They have changed over time and are still evolving. When we look around the world we see that each culture is distinct and unique. Experiencing different cultures, interacting with people from other countries, listening to different opinions is one of the joys of being alive. Different cultural expressions of the people of the world and their relationship with each other make up our one common heritage. It is something that we are all a part of. Just as nature needs a variety of animals and plants to sustain itself, the humanity requires all forms of culture to maintain its vitality. We should therefore understand and recognize the role of cultural diversity for the benefit of present and future generations. Imagine if we lived in a world where there was only one language, one way of thinking or one style of music. Life would be very boring and unexciting. Cultural diversity makes life vibrant, richer and more interesting by allowing us to interact with others and to better appreciate our own culture.



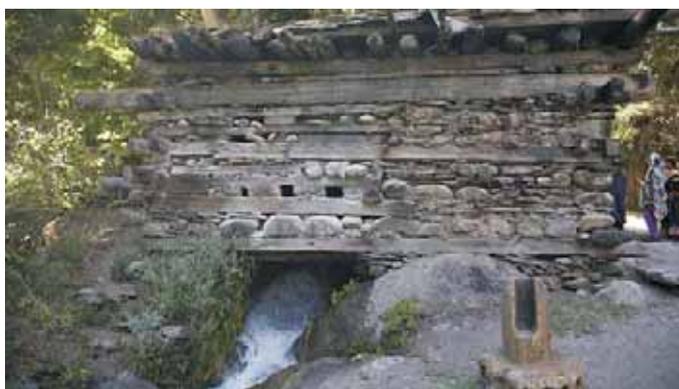
Kalash Woman

Respecting cultural diversity is imperative because it implies the respect of human rights in general and it is the starting point for peaceful co-existence and the inclusion of all people

Humanity's struggle for the recognition and respect of human rights has often accompanied action for peace, freedom and development. Following the tragic experience of the Second World War, the international community sought to avoid the repetition of such devastation. In 1948, the inalienable rights of every human being were enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Respecting cultural diversity means a commitment to ensuring that the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all peoples are recognized. The human rights of minority groups or

indigenous peoples are especially important to uphold if cultural diversity is to truly flourish. If cultural diversity is not respected, peoples' fundamental freedom and human rights are being violated. On the other hand, no one can use cultural diversity as an excuse to violate the rights of others. Everyone also has the right to be a part of cultural life of one's choice and to practice one's cultural traditions, so long as, in doing so, each one respects human rights and fundamental freedoms. The ability of everybody to participate in the cultural life of a community is a universal right. It leads to friendship, peace, unity and harmony, and it allows the community to develop to its full potential.

Many societies are becoming more and more diverse with people of different cultural backgrounds, nationalities, ethnic groups, languages and religions living together. We are all different and it is therefore important that we as individuals and groups can live together in peace rather than conflict. We all have a right to be who we are and to be different from others around us, also we all have a responsibility to respect the ways in which others are different from us. Living happily together requires accepting everybody for who he/she is and learning to value differences as an exciting part of what it means to be a human being. We must acknowledge and value equally the rights and contributions of different cultures. Our society should strive to value diversity and to develop policies of inclusion and acceptance which cater to the needs of all groups. This is part of living in a society where we all have a say in how we live our lives and which will ensure a flourishing and creative community. This is called cultural pluralism and it leads to acceptance, respect, unity, friendship, happiness and harmony.



Water Flour Mill

Cultural heritage is a source of Creativity and Development

We are of course inspired by our own cultural heritage. But that should not prevent us from being further stimulated by other cultures. Knowledge of different



cultures stimulates us and allows further creative development of our own culture. This is why heritage in all its forms must be maintained, enhanced and passed on to future generations, regardless of their origins. This is a way to promote creativity in all forms and to encourage the exchange of ideas among all different cultures of the world. "Development" is often misunderstood as relating only to economic growth. However, development also involves longevity, education, freedom, happiness, and other factors which improve the quality of our lives. The notion of development is multifaceted. It is perceived differently across cultures and even among individuals. The perfect formula for development does not exist because it varies depending on what different people believe to be desirable. This is why cultural diversity is a crucial factor in development – it teaches us what other people believe and what change they want to see to make the world a better place to live. Thus, cultural diversity

widens the range of options open to everyone and gives us real choices for the way forward in the development of our societies.



Artisan Shop at Multan

Cultural Identity and Peace

ways but also is an important source of identity and the seal that sets us apart as a nation. It is an outcome of thousands of years of human interaction with nature and among people with different customs, beliefs and ways of life. The languages we speak, the dress we wear, the traditions and festivals we celebrate, our heritage sites and monuments, the indigenous communities in our country, the arts and crafts our people do, all make us distinguished from other people of the world and give us a unique identity. Learning about our own heritage helps us become more keenly aware of our own roots and of our cultural and social identity. It also creates a sense of learning about other cultures of the world. A closer look at any of the sites on the World Heritage List helps us learn the beliefs, values and knowledge of the peoples and the civilizations that created them (cultural heritage) or interacted with them (natural and mixed sites, and cultural landscapes). This includes opportunities to understand, appreciate and respect tangible and

intangible heritage of other nations and peoples which opens the door to intercultural dialogue.

Heritage is often defined as a legacy from our past which we pass on to future generations to learn from, marvel at and enjoy. Heritage includes cultural and natural places and objects that we value, because they come from our ancestors, because they are beautiful, scientifically important and irreplaceable. Archaeological sites, historic cities, churches, temples and other sacred places are part of our cultural heritage. Forests and coastal zones for example, are part of our natural heritage. In addition, UNESCO promotes intangible heritage: heritage which cannot be touched, but which can be experienced, for example dances, songs, stories, chants, languages, music, theatre and other oral traditions which are transmitted orally or by gesture and which form part of community's identity.

One of the responsibilities education must assume is



Baluchi Folk Singer



Cilipi Folklore, dancers and musician



guaranteeing the clear understanding of identity codes, so that intercultural dialogue may proceed smoothly without the risk of encountering destabilizing misunderstandings. Consequently, generating among children and adolescents a type of learning that enhances appreciation for their cultural heritage is of the utmost importance, as this allows the cultural contextualizing of the school curriculum thus making it more relevant. Furthermore, offering the disadvantaged an educational process based on appreciation of their own culture promotes equity and improves academic achievement. Moreover,

incorporating cultural heritage in schools' curricula facilitates the integration of the community into the teaching/learning process, a strategy acknowledged to have had proven successful in most of the region's educational innovation initiatives.

The cultural heritage reflects the life of the community, its history and its identity. Its preservation helps to rebuild broken communities, re-establish their identities, and link their past with their present and future
Tourism occurs when people of all ages choose to travel

Cultural Tourism and Peace

from one location to another to visit with family and friends and for the purpose of play, study, work, business, pilgrimage and/or service. Tourist destinations, such as parks, recreation centres, museums, heritage sites, resorts and hiking trails, can be located within walking distance from one's home or across the ocean. Whether one travels a short distance or many miles, travel in the 21st century generally entails encounters and interactions with peoples of diverse ages, ethnic backgrounds, cultural heritages, spiritual traditions, ability and educational levels, and interests which fosters understanding between people and cultures and provide cultural exchange between host culture and guests.

souvenirs. Economic development, especially when the development aids are for poverty reduction in a local community, helps to promote a culture of peace.



Kalash Valley

Tourism promotes understanding between peoples by inspiring admiration for the shared natural and cultural heritage. Heritage sites have always been among the main magnets of travel. The masterworks of human and nature prompt in us a sense of wonder that is in itself a supreme form of transportation. But uncontrolled tourism and ill-planned development can cause irreversible physical and social damage; not only to such sites but to the communities surrounding them.



Traditional houses at Kalash

Travelers may undertake new experiences; gain knowledge of other cultures, regions and countries; discover the importance of caring for the environment; develop new friendships; and in the process, promote peaceful relations among people. This leads to increase mutual sympathy and understanding and to reduce prejudices against other cultures and nations. Travelers also contribute to the economic growth and development of a community and a region when they spend discretionary funds to provide for a variety of needs, such as food, shelter, clothing, equipment, transportation, recreation, cultural and educational activities, and even

One of the biggest worldwide phenomena of the past sixty years has been the increase of mass tourism. This is having a considerable effect on the number of people visiting World Heritage sites. Due to rapid development in transportation technology, improved standards of living, more paid vacations and leisure time, people have never traveled so much and so far as they are doing today. For example, in 1950, the World Tourism Organization (WTO) estimated that tourism worldwide involved some 25 million people compared with 528 million in 1995, which means more than twenty times the number of tourists in forty-five years later. Many people are keen to



Plantanal Conservation Area, Brazil

discover new places of interest, and since the sites inscribed on the World Heritage List are of Outstanding Universal Value many people choose to visit them. Since an increasing number of people live in large cities, they are often keen to travel to places known for their natural beauty and to World Heritage natural sites. Such travel is sometimes referred to as ecotourism, while cultural tourism refers to tourism at cultural sites.

Tourism aids in creating a culture of peace in a number of other ways. People engaged in any dimension of the vast tourism, hospitality, recreation and sports industries seek to provide a welcoming experience for travelers, much like the peacemaking activities experienced within a family: offering information, food, shelter, comfort and

relaxation. People within the tourism industry are also working together within and across regions to establish policies that lead to the abolition of armed conflicts, violence and warfare; promote ecological sustainability; and assure the welfare of all members of local and global communities.



Shish Mahal, Lahore Fort

Tourism as a potential contributor to harmonious relationships among people, as a human activity capable of generating significant economic and social benefits, and of breaking down barriers created by politics and by differences in culture, ethnicity, nationality, lifestyle and economic development.