International Webinar Cultural Diversity Indonesian and Philippine

*Lili Nurlaili¹, Ichwani Siti Utami², Hendri³
¹,²,³Faculty of Teaching Training and Education, Pamuung University, Indonesia
*Email: Lili nurlaili201@yahoo.com

Abstract: The development of globalization has a significant impact on changes in various aspects of the lives of Indonesian people today and even throughout the world. One of the effects of globalization is that it provides convenience in accessing all information in the world, both about culture, education, politics and others. Therefore, in following up on the collaboration between the University of Pamulang (UNPAM) and the Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP), which is followed by the collaboration of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, the PPKn Study Program will hold a web seminar (webar) on culture, educational policies and the democratic system that growing in Indonesia and the Philippines. This activity is carried out in a video conference platform (webinar). This international community service (PKM) aims to: a) Increase knowledge about Cultural Diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines; b) Improve the ability to understand about Cultural Diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines; c) Raising awareness of the importance of understanding medium-sized Cultural Diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines; d) Instilling concern for Cultural Diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines; e) Improve the ability to implement understanding of Cultural Diversity in their respective environments; f) Instilling awareness about the Cultural Diversity learning model in Indonesia and the Philippine

Abstrak: Perkembangan globalisasi memberikan dampak yang signifikan terhadap perubahan berbagai aspek dalam kehidupan masyarakat Indonesia saat ini bahkan di seluruh dunia. Salah satunya dampak globalisasi ini memberikan kemudahan dalam mengakses segala informasi di dunia, baik tentang budaya, pendidikan, politik dan lainnya. Oleh karena itu dalam menindak lanjuti kerjasama antara Universitas Pamulang (UNPAM) dengan Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP), yang dilanjutkan dengan kerjasama Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Prodi PPKn akan menyelenggarakan web seminar (webar) tentang budaya, kebijakan pendidikan dan sistem demokrasi yang berkembang di Indonesia dan Filipina. Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan dalam platform video conference (webinar) Pengabdian kepada masyarakat (PKM) internasional ini bertujuan untuk: a) Meningkatkan pengetahuan tentang Cultural Diversity di Indonesia dan Filipina; b) Meningkatkan kemampuan memahami tentang Cultural Diversity di Indonesia dan Filipina; c) Meningkatkan kesadaran akan pentingnya memahami Cultural Diversity menengah di Indonesia dan Filipina; d) Menanamkan kepedulian terhadap Cultural Diversity di Indonesia dan Filipina; e) Meningkatkan kemampuan mengimplementasikan pemahaman terhadap Cultural Diversity dalam lingkungan masing-masing; f) Menanamkan kepedulian tentang model pembelajaran Cultural Diversity di Indonesia dan Filipina
INTRODUCTION

Each country has a culture that is the source of each country's policies and politics. Cultural diversity in a country becomes an identity in the civilization of the country itself and becomes the differentiator and glory of the country. In the current era, of course, it is very impossible for us to prevent generations from accessing everything through technological advances. However, it is not difficult for us to direct them to more positive things, namely seeing other people's cultures with technological advances that have become their primary needs. For this we need our conscious efforts so that they want to participate in developing their country through their capabilities. For example, efforts to provide confidence and knowledge that the culture of a country, including Indonesia and the Philippines, has its own uniqueness that is not owned by one country or another that we must protect and promote to the world.

Building international cooperation is a demand for a country to open up opportunities for a country to show its uniqueness, cultural diversity and others to other countries. The importance of cooperation in an effort to increase awareness and good knowledge for citizens at this time is not a difficult thing because technological advances have made it easier for us to conduct communication discussions with other countries.

Therefore, in following up on the collaboration between the University of Pamulang (UNPAM) and the Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP), which was followed by the collaboration of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education with PUP, the PPKn Study Program will hold an English Camp in the form of exchanging information about culture, policies and practices, education and democratic systems that are developing in Indonesia and the Philippines. This activity was carried out in a platform video conference (webinar) with the theme "Philippine And Indonesian Language And Cultural Engagement". The objectives of this international webinar are: a) Increase knowledge about Cultural Diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines, b) Improve the ability to understand about Cultural Diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines, c) raising awareness of the importance of understanding medium-sized cultural diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines, d) instilling awareness of cultural diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines, e) improve the ability to implement understanding of cultural diversity in their respective environments, f) instilling awareness about the cultural diversity learning model in Indonesia and the Philippines proverbs.

RESEARCH METHODS

The Polytechnic University of the Philippines (PUP) is a government educational institution regulated by Republic Act No. 8292 known as the Higher Education Modernization Act 1997, and its Rules and Regulations are set out in Higher Education Commission Circular No. 4, 1997 series. PUP is one of the most competent educational institutions in the Philippines. PUP is a public, non-sectarian, not-for-profit institution of higher education primarily tasked with harnessing the extraordinary human resource potential of the Filipino nation by enhancing the physical, intellectual, and material well-being of individuals through higher job, technical, and professional instruction. And training in applied arts and sciences related to the fields of commerce, business administration, and technology. PUP operates year-round with two semesters and one summer. Summer sessions depend on the course and on campus. The University employs 1,483 full-time and part-time faculty members with several full-time teaching staff holding administrative positions. There are 707 regular and casual administrative staff providing support services to University residents. Faculty spend two-thirds of their time in teaching and one-third in research and extension activities.

The collaboration between PUP and Unpam has been going on since 2017 and was followed up with an International Seminar by bringing professors from PUP to Unpam in 2020. The MoU was then signed between the two in 2021, accompanied by the implementation of the MoA with Indonesia Camp for 4
meetings. The method used in this activity is in the form of various lectures, namely verbal delivery of material and video showing. All PPKn lecturers at Pamulang University are actively involved in order to increase their insight, knowledge and experience in international webinars, especially in exploring Cultural Diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines. This activity sets the target audience for lecturers and students from both countries and the two campuses (among others: the Philippines and Indonesia).

RESULTS OF RESEARCH AND DISCUSSION

The International Webinar which was held for the first time at the PPKn Department of Pamulang University in collaboration with the Polytechnic University of the Philippines resulted in the following discussions, lack of knowledge about cultural diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines. Some of the differences between Indonesia and the Philippines are: (1) Work culture. In Indonesia, the understanding of work culture is not evenly distributed, while in the Philippines the Power Distance Index system is applied, which means that if someone wants to work, they must be serious and disciplined with time. (2) Status of the role of women in work. In Indonesia, women do not only do kitchen work but they will have a high social status if they take higher education. In the Philippines, the equality of women and men is balanced. (3) The principle of life. Perhaps it is because of the high level of living and poverty in the Philippines that money is a top priority for them, so they are willing to leave their families or newborn babies to look for work abroad. Indonesia upholds the principle of "eat not eat from gathering" so it is rather difficult to leave the family in search of a mouthful of rice abroad.

There is still a lack of ability to understand cultural diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines. Indonesia has 16,771 islands with 1,340 ethnic groups. Indonesia also has 718 regional languages, as well as thousands of cultures spread across 34 provinces in Indonesia. The Philippines is an archipelago located in the Western Pacific Rim, this country consists of 7,641 islands. Filipinos are divided into 12 ethnolinguistic groups with the largest being Tagalog, Cebuano, and Ilocano. The original inhabitants of the Philippines are the Aeta tribe but have been marginalized, and the population is only 30,000 people. There is still a lack of awareness of the importance of understanding the similarities and differences of cultural diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines. The Philippines and Indonesia both have the status of archipelagic countries because their territories are separated by the ocean. Even so, the territory of Indonesia extends to the side, the Philippine archipelago extends downwards. Indonesia and the Philippines are both republics, so they are both led by the president. The location of the two countries is on the earth's plate so that it is often hit by earthquakes and many volcanoes because it is traversed by the Pacific Circum. The Filipino culture closest to Sulawesi is one of the Mappalette Bola, the custom of the Bugis people in Sulawesi. Note the cultural similarities of the bayanihan in the Philippines. Bayanihan does refer to a com-munity spirit, but a group of people moving house is perhaps the best example.

There is still a lack of concern for the history of the cultural diversity of Indonesia and the Philippines. The written heritage of the Philippines dates back to around the 8th century based on the discovery of copper plates near Manila. From the writing on the plate, it is known that the Philippines was under the influence of the kingdom in Indonesia, namely Sriwijaya. However, there is so little written evidence that even Filipino historians still think that the history of the Philippines began in the era of colonialism. Before the Spaniards arrived in the 16th century, in the Philippines there were small animist kingdoms influenced by a little Indian culture, and Islamic ones in the southern part of the archipelago. These Muslim kingdoms received strong influence from the Malacca kingdom. While what is meant by Indonesian culture is all national culture, local culture, and culture of foreign origin that existed in Indonesia before Indonesia's independence in 1945. Indonesian culture can also be interpreted that Indonesia has various ethnic groups and diverse
cultures such as regional dances, clothing customs and traditional houses. Indonesian culture does not only include indigenous native cultures, but also includes cultures that have been influenced by Chinese, Arabic, Indian and European cultures.

There is still a lack of ability to implement an understanding of cultural diversity in their respective environments. The culture of the Indonesian nation, is the old and original cultures that exist as peaks in areas throughout Indonesia, while the national culture itself is understood as a national culture that is already in a position that has meaning for the entire Indonesian nation. In national culture, there is a unifying element of the Indonesian people who are aware of and have spread nationally. It contains elements of national culture and elements of foreign culture, as well as elements of new creations or national inventions. Meanwhile, the culture of the Filipino people is that most Filipinos like to sing and dance at every busy party. This bamboo dance requires foot movements that are suitable for Filipinos to do and love. Bahay kubo is a famous traditional house in the Philippines, which is made of coconut leaves, nipa palm, and bamboo. There is a star-shaped tanglung hanging in front of the house called parol. During Christmas, most of the people there like to make parols as decorations for their homes. This bamboo organ uses approximately 1,000 bamboo sticks. It is said that this is the only organ made from bamboo in the world.

There is still a lack of awareness about the model for disseminating cultural diversity in Indonesia and the Philippines. Filipino culture is the entire culture that exists in the Philippines. The Philippines has a diverse cultural heritage, arts traditions and languages spoken. Each province has its own folk culture dances that showcase the elegant style of Filipino dance and the beauty of its people. They also follow their own unique traditions and have a way of celebrating their cultural practices through parties and events. Filipinos naturally love art and they can describe certain historical events through painting, poetry, song and writing. While the dissemination of cultural diversity in Indonesia depends on: different topographic conditions; Different climatic conditions; Influences from foreign cultures and islands separated from each other. Therefore, in disseminating cultural diversity, it is also necessary to learn about cultural geography which is a branch of science that must be studied, because there is a relationship between cultural issues and for example population growth, and overexploitation of resources.

CONCLUSION

International Community Service (PKM) which was held through a Zoom meeting between Unpam and PUP hopefully can make a real contribution in the field of education between the two universities and the two countries, so that it will foster a desire to better utilize and improve and develop culture in both countries. With the International PKM held in March and April 2022, it is hoped that the diversity of culture and research in Indonesia will also develop. We thank all parties for their support and participation. Hopefully this International Community Service can be useful for the Civics Study Program in particular and Pamulang University in general.

REFERENCES

Abidin, Saebani. (2014). Pengantar Sistem Sosial Budaya Di Indonesia. Bandung: Pustaka Setia.

Abdillah, Baiquni, (2011), Gotong-Royong Cermin Budaya Bangsa dalam Arus Globalisasi. Yogyakarta: STMIK Amikom

A. Yosanny, Y. L. Prasetio, A. Halim, and Y. O. S. A, “Aplikasi Perangkat Ajar Kebudayaan Indonesia Berbasis Multimedia,” no. 9, pp. 595–603, (2012) [7] Artikelsiana, “Pengertian Kebudayaan Menurut Para Ahli|Artikelsiana,” (2015). [Online]. Available: www.artikelsiana.com/2015/08/pengertian-kebudayaanmenurut-para-ahli.html?m=1.

Bobsusanto, “Pengertian Budaya Menurut Para Ahli Lengkap,” (2015). [Online]. Available: http://www.seputarpengetahuan.com/2015/03/pengertian-budayamenurut-para-ahli-lengkap.html.
Ihromi, T.O. (2016). Pokok-Pokok Antropologi Budaya. Jakarta: Pustaka Obor Indonesia.

Lahiya.com, (2016). “Definisi dan Pengertian Kebudayaan Menurut Para Ahli,” [Online]. Available: http://www.lahiya.com/pengertian-kebudayaan-definisimenurut-para-ahli/.

Martono, Nanang, (2014). "Sosiologi Perubahan Sosial" Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada, 2014

M. Ahmad, "Hello Semarang/ Dugderan, Tradisi Unik Sambut Ramadan," (2016). [Online]. Available: hellosemarang.com.

[2] M. C. Arif and A. Fathurrahman, "Makna Simbolik Ruwatan Cukur Rambut Gembel Di Desa Dieng Kejajar Wonosobo," 2013.

Pusat Kurikulum, Departemen Pendidikan Nasional. (2010) Bahan Pelatihan Penguatan Metodologi Pembelajaran Berdasarkan Nilai-nilai Budaya untuk Membentuk Daya Saing dan Karakter Bangsa.

Wiraman, Ida Bagus. (2014). "Teori-Teori Sosial Dalam Tiga Paradigma", (Fakta Sosial, Definisi Sosial, & Perilaku Sosial), Jakarta: Kencana

Sugiyono. (2011). Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D. Bandung: Alfabeta. Spirituality and religion in modern medicine. Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine, 34(4), 399–402. https://doi.org/10.4103/0253-7176.108234

Vanesa, Y. Y., Matondang, R., Sadalia, I., Toyib Daulay, M., & Author, C. (2019). 45 The Influence Of Organizational Culture, Work Environment And Work Motivation On Employee Discipline In PT Jasa Marga (Persero) TBK, Medan Branch, North Sumatra, Indonesia. American International Journal of Business Management (AIJBM) ISSN, 2(5), 37. www.aijbm.com