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**PROCEEDING
INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR:
THE CONTRIBUTION
OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDIES
IN THE ACHIEVEMENT
OF THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS
(MDGs)**



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<i>Combat HIV/ AIDS and Other Infectious Diseases</i>	159
<i>Bani Eka Dartiningsih, S.Sos, M.Si11</i>	
Mitigating HIV/ AIDS through Marketing Public Relations	161
Develop a Global Partnership for Development	167
<i>Dinara Maya Julijanti</i>	
To Improve the Image of Television Media to Build Public Partnerships	169
<i>Dr. Hassanain Haykal, SH., M.Hum. & Dr. P. Lindawaty S. Sewu, SH., M.Hum</i>	
Mediation as An Alternative Dispute Resolution in Business Relations to Achieve Global Partnership in Development	175
<i>Dr. P. Lindawaty S. Sewu, SH., M.Hum. & Dr. Hassanain Haykal, SH., M.Hum</i>	
Law Concerning Franchise as A Means to Achieve Global Partnership to Support Successful Development	183
<i>Nikmah Suryandari</i>	
Cross Cultural Communication in Building Global Partnership for Development	191





CROSS CULTURAL COMMUNICATION IN BUILDING GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

History shows that most of wars and conflicts among nations are caused with the less of understanding and respecting of the nation leaders to the culture of the other nations. They tend to be ethnocentric (their culture is much more better than others), besides they has their own stereotype and prejudice at other nations. One of goals of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is developing global partnership for development which needs an understanding of the cross cultural communication in both practically and conceptually. It studies the part of communication areas emphasizing the pattern of communication among communicators with different culture. Ethnocentric is unwise since we are communicating with people from other culture, we are supposed to be human of across culture esteeming cultural differentiation.

Introduction

Year 2000 is the early of era from 20th century to 21st century which is frequently called millennium era, 189 countries as members of United Nation including Indonesia held United Nation Assembly.

The assembly was purposed to discuss such problems relating to the prosperity and sustainable life of a nation, empowering human right and international cooperation to develop nations with clear targets and indicators. This assembly resulted in Millennium Declaration containing commitments to answer some obstacles in millennium era and to determine concrete steps through targets and indicators which are intended from 1990 to 2015.

Sulisyastuti stated that the eight millennium development goals which are agreed by the 189 countries are based on the right based approach (Journal Kependudukan Vol 2. No 2 Year 2007). In addition, human right is universal, legal and conducted by every civilian. This basic right is ethical political concept in giving appreciation and respecting human and humanity.

Human right normally which was announced by United Nation in 1948 has four main fundamental aspects. The first is individual right owned by every human. The second is collective or society right which can be enjoyed only with others, such freedom right, development right and right to get clear environment. The third is civil and political right as in Indonesia law such as

self-determination right, right to get claims of damage to whom who their freedom is broken, right to live, right to think freely, right to have religion, right of equality for men and women in enjoying civil and political right, right to be informed before arrested, the right of equality between husband and wife, and freedom right to express. The four is economic, social and cultural right which cover right to benefit from freedom of poverty and fear, right of race discrimination prohibition, skin colour, sex, gender and religion, the right to have equality of men and women in enjoying economic, social and cultural, right to get job, right to have equality of salary for men and women, right to form trade union, educational right and freedom right of hunger.

Discussion

Cross Cultural Communication

Cross Cultural communication is part of communication area focusing on comparison of communication pattern among communication participants in different culture. In cross cultural communication perspective, the first thing must be done in constructing partnership is understanding of our culture (values, beliefs, assumption, and internal support) and of other cultures.

The misunderstanding of culture often occurs when people are communicating each others with different culture. Mulyana (2005:vii) stated the main problems of this matter is that we tend to consider own culture as necessity without taking for granted. Therefore, communication with others always involve different languages and different system and values, we get difficulties to understand others for we are ethnocentric. Summer also stated that ethnocentric is considered that everything is based on their own group and others are measured with their group references (in Gudykunst and Kl 1985:5).

Furthermore Mulyana (2005: 6) stated that several requirements individual to communicate effectively among cultures are respecting members of other culture as human and respecting the existence of other cultures with different way, and accordingly the last is cross culture communication should enjoy to live together with other cultures.

Global Partnership

There are some basic principal to form global partnership (www.globalhumanitarianplatform.org), they are

1. Equality
Equality need a mutual respect among members of partnership considering the power and size. They have to respect each other's obligation and independence of other members besides they respect condition and commitments among others. The manner is to respect to give chance un exchanging opinion constructively.

2. Transparency.
Transparency can be reached through dialogue by persevering consultation and sharing information. Communication and transparency increase trust among participants involved.
3. Result oriented approach
An effective partnership must be based on reality having action based. It needs coordination result oriented and ability based as well concrete operational capacity.
4. Responsibility:
Every country has ethical responsible to each other in determining every duties responsibly by relevant and accurate ways,
5. Completing each others
The diversity of every community and nations are an asset if it is constructed with comparative excess by completing each others. Local capacity is one of the most important assets to be developed as the basis development. Every nation should fight to make local asset as part of integral of the sustainable development policy.

In reaching global partnership for development, some targets are

1. Developing free trade and finance system involving commitment to manage clear and honest development and decreasing level of national and international poverty.
2. Aiding the needs of developed country including free tax for export, developing free program and erasing debt obligation for the poorest country and development aid to decrease poverty.
3. Aiding the needs of lagging countries and specific needs of the remote country and small island countries.
4. Carrying on agreement on debt of developing countries effectively
5. Developing and carrying on productive strategies for youth in cooperating with developed country,
6. Providing available basic medicating for developing country in cooperating with pharmacy factories.
7. Constructing in pervading the benefit of new technology mainly information and communication technology in cooperating with private factories (www.infid.org).

Cross Cultural Communication and Global Partnership.

Mulyana (2005:xi) stated that one of purposes in studying cross cultural communication is to overcome cultural barriers in communicating with others, so that it can be achieved understanding and appreciation for needs, aspiration, feeling and human problems. Understanding of others with perspective cross culture and personal communication is an effort needing talent and bravery. The more the treatment of world view to a person the more things we have to learn form him. The cultural diversity indicates that the necessity of acceding communication, yet the diversity does not ease or complicate it arbitrarily.

Situation of cross cultural communication is not either static or stereotypical. Therefore, a communicator cannot be trained to solve the problems. He must be prepared to have existential communication. In this context, sensitivity, knowledge and skill are able to help him to participate in creating environmental situation effectively which can benefit each others.

Study on cross cultural communication is very important since the world becomes narrower as global village conceptualized by Luhan. In addition, Chirzin (1995) suggests that a global education is going on process. UNESCO emphasizes on the commitment to promote global education by some suggestion, namely:

Education should develop the ability to recognize and accept the values of diversity in individual, sex, and culture besides to develop ability to communicate and to cooperate with others.

- Education should create solidarity and equality from national and international in everlasting and equal development perspective.

Education of cross culture either formal or non formal can be one of ways in creating human resources having communication skill in cross culture practically and conceptually.

Closing

All of problems faced by developing countries becomes world attention, so that all nations try to work together to solve it for world prosperity. One of the problems is the cultural barrier in achieving global partnership as one of millennium development.

An Understanding of cross cultural communication in conceptually and practically ease the global partnership achievement for development as it is able to reduce cultural prejudice, stereotype and ethnocentrism which often becomes obstacles in communicating with people from other cultures.

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