

A study of the Cross-Culture of Seafarers on Board ship

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Abstract:

The article focuses on a few issues with cultural diversity that now exist in mixed crews. There are innovative approaches to approach the difficulties of leading a multicultural team. The current problem facing everyone involved in the shipping business is the globalization of the whole marine and shipping sector. A crew of people from many nations and varied cultural backgrounds coexists on the same ship. To achieve the best potential working synergism, it is critical to be conscious of the differences in values and beliefs and the more immediate issues like language, religion, and cuisine. The article's purpose is to present a plan that is essential for every seaman, in particular an officer, to build a successful cross-cultural crew. All parties must acknowledge and respect one another's differences before positive working partnerships emerge. Multicultural crews are now the norm. The research's conclusions can be applied on board a ship with a mixed crew and during the instruction of deck and engine cadets in cross-cultural communication classes at maritime colleges. Cross-cultural communication has become essential for companies aiming to grow the market for their products or services. They are no longer allowed to assume that readers would come from a readership with the same culture and homogeneity. Cultural differences will affect the audience's perception of the papers and their faith level, even within the same nation. In addition to the many components of audience analysis that authors must now take into account, such as demographics, user profiles, employment within organizations, psychological needs, and more, authors must now also take into account the audience's culture.

Keywords: Cross-culture, Seafarer, Onboard ship,

1. Introduction:

A crew of people from many nations and varied cultural backgrounds coexists on the same

ship. To achieve the best potential working synergism, it is critical to be conscious of the differences in values and beliefs and the more immediate issues like language, religion, and cuisine. Mixed crewing is prevalent in modern shipping, and seafarers are frequently exposed to this environment. Cultural understanding is being given increasing attention since it improves crew communication and mutual understanding, which supports ship safety. The practice of hiring international crews has some drawbacks. Due to ethnic, cultural, and religious differences, there will be effects like misunderstandings, communication difficulties, alienation, and discrimination that neither the employers nor the crews can stop. Along with more physical resources like old shipwrecks and antiquated archaeological sites, oral narratives and archival documents are also regarded as part of maritime history. Indigenous cultures that have long existed alongside and used the waters may likewise be a component of the maritime legacy. Effective cross-cultural communication improves communication between people from many cultures. It promotes greater trust as a result when employees or clients are aware of more likely to pay attention if there are potential distinctions and similarities.



Figure-1

Effective communication is one way to establish and maintain a safe environment on and around your vessel. Along with making for safer journeys, this will retain a friendly crew and miles of pleasurable sailing. Either resistance to acculturation or acculturation. Cultural shock descriptive ethnography overcoming social boundaries by acculturation, con artists, charity, luck, effort, etc., returning to one's native culture (often accompanied by further culture shock). Using international crews is not without controversy.

2. Cross-Cultural Diversity's "Shipping Problem."

Most people's fears of the sea revolve around the possibility of conversation, learning something new, making friends, and understanding different ideas. In contrast, their hopes usually centre on not accidentally harming others, being misunderstood, or patronizing them. There is a high possibility of ego disputes and crew members' unhappiness on ships because there is limited space available. Equally important to ensuring that all jobs are carried out effectively and securely are preventing politics on board ships and fostering better interpersonal ties among crew members. All languages must be spoken on the same platform because, in recent years, communication problems at sea brought on by language barriers have compromised marine safety. This problem occurs on board ships with multilingual crews and no common language. When moving to a different cultural environment from one's own, one may experience cultural challenges. These encounters, including feeling personally bewildered when confronted with unusual immigration or travel to a different country, a shift in social surroundings, or a simple transition to a new way of life, are all cultural shifts. One of the most prevalent causes of culture shock is meeting new people in unfamiliar environments. The four stages of culture shock are the honeymoon, the negotiation, the adjustment, and the adaption. Overload of information, linguistic obstacles, technology gaps, the interdependence of skills, formulation dependency, homesickness, boredom, ethnicity, racism, and response capacity are just a few common issues today. Because people in every civilization are personally impacted by cultural differences differently, there is no realistic way to completely remove culture shock. Favouritism of particular people or groups, such as periodically favouring native sailors, hurts the quality of the work and the employee's professionalism.

3. Objectives of this Study:

Working on the ship with your fellow crew members can improve communication because there are opportunities for open discussion and easier teamwork. You could learn something from your coworkers when you operate as a team. It aims to prevent organizational and human error-related maritime operations catastrophes. MRM has significant advantages for deck and engineering officers, maritime pilots, and land-based employees. The objective is to guarantee that effective resource management supports daily operations. The quickest way to get beyond challenges and avoid misunderstandings is to learn the principles of cross-cultural communication. These include openness, humour, language, readiness, and awareness. The

course explores key psychological and cultural concepts that define the differences between individual cultures. The accomplishment of this goal will support the development of intercultural sensitivity and the skills necessary for intercultural dialogue.

4. Literature Assessment :

The course explores key psychological and cultural concepts that define the differences between individual cultures. The accomplishment of this goal will support the development of intercultural sensitivity and the skills necessary for intercultural dialogue. The globalization and technological advancements of today's society emphasize the significance of good interpersonal communication. Communication across cultures is arguably more crucial than ever. Because of the workforce's rising diversity and the quantity of travel undertaken for both business and pleasure. Numerous factors coming together have the effect of improving interpersonal communication skills.

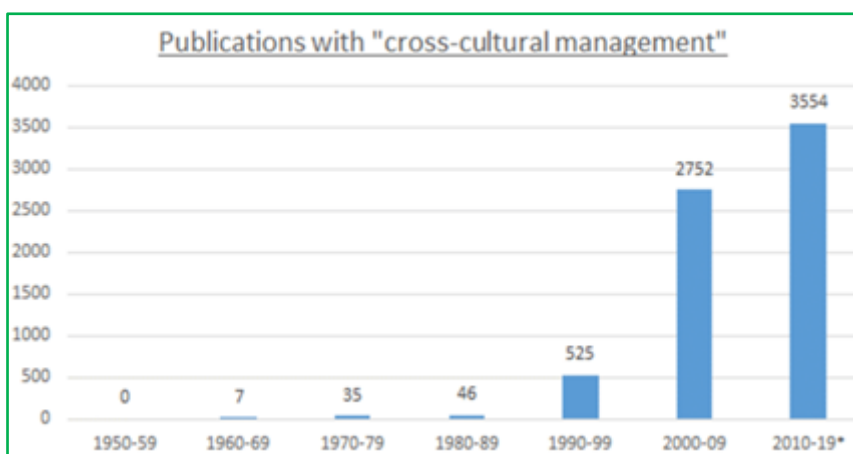


Figure-2

Mindfulness and self-awareness are emphasized in every lesson in this introductory course on cross-cultural communication. Based on current academic research, intercultural communication is introduced with many definitions and justifications. Next, we'll talk about cultural values, which constitute the foundation of all cross-cultural interactions and significantly impact them. Next, we'll examine how cultural shock and unfamiliarity with verbal communication methods can hinder effective cross-cultural communication in this class. The importance of nonverbal communication in building cultural sensitivity is then brought to light. When discussing intercultural communication challenges, the goal is to identify and remove the barriers that prevent effective cross-cultural communication. Dispute

resolution is a critical component of intercultural communication, and this course focuses on this important issue. Our discussion on global identity and cross-cultural communication follows the conflict lesson. Intercultural ethics and techniques for dealing with moral dilemmas in multicultural circumstances are discussed near the end of the semester. As a result of completing this course, students will be better able to communicate effectively with people from other cultures. More successful and enjoy their cross-cultural interactions. It is full of knowledge, ideas, and insights that are useful. So why is collaboration so important?



Figure-3

Increasing cultural awareness and appreciation in the workplace is the main objective of cross-cultural training. Cross-cultural training aims to enhance communication and promote a culture of respect, trust, and understanding by raising employee awareness. The first cross-cultural research studies were carried out by anthropologists in the 19th century, including Lewis H. Morgan and Edward Burnett Taylor. One of Edward Taylor's earlier studies established the Galton problem, the main statistical challenge in the cross-cultural study. In recent decades, historians, particularly those of science, have started to investigate the networks and channels via which ideas, concepts, know-how, techniques, and publications crossed cultural boundaries to develop original and ground-breaking hypotheses about the structure of the natural world. Avner Ben-zaken argues in *Cross-Cultural Scientific Exchanges in the Eastern Mediterranean 1560–1660* that cross-cultural interactions occur in a culturally ambiguous area where the boundaries of one culture and another overlap, creating a "mutually embraced zone" where interactions take place in natural ways. Ideas, styles, instruments, and practices travel from such an intriguing region to cultural centres, inspiring them to recreate and modernize cultural ideas.

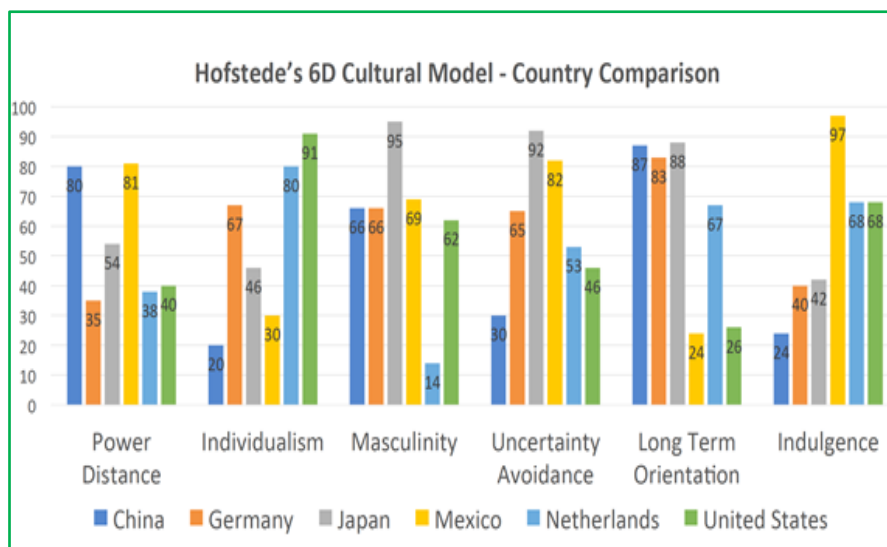


Figure-4 A modern Era cross-culture studies HumanVs Robot.

Cross-cultural research entered its contemporary era thanks to George Murdock (1949). Just two essential data sets Murdock established are the Ethnographic Atlas and the Human Relations Area Files. The well-known Standard Cross-Cultural Sample was developed by him and Douglas R. White and is being maintained by the open-access online journal World Cultures. Geert Hofstede created CDT in the 1970s. The component analysis describes how a society's culture affects its members' values and behaviour. Individualism vs collectivism, uncertainty avoidance vs person-orientation, power distance vs intimacy, and masculine vs femininity. That's changed. Due to the Internet's popularity and the relevance of online social networks, user behaviour on these sites is a new resource for cross-cultural and comparative studies. A Twitter study linked mouth-oriented emoticons to Hofstadter's individualism-collectivism dimension. Cross-cultural psychology compares cultural behaviour and thought. It considers cultural differences in behaviour, language, and meaning to build psychology. Because psychology was founded in North America and Europe, several psychologists were concerned that universal structures and phenomena would change. Attempts to explore alien civilizations proved unsuccessful. Cross-cultural psychology reexamines theories using culturally-aware techniques. Theories of affect, cognition, self-concept, psychopathology, anxiety and depression may lack external validity when "exported" to other cultures. Methodological problems in cross-cultural psychological studies hinder the search for universal psychological principles. Instead of universals, cross-cultural psychologists study differences (variance). The art of listening, intonation, pacing and pausing, what's normal in a language, indirectness, cohesiveness and coherence, and when to communicate can reveal

cultural communication disparities. Cross-cultural was popularized by Yale anthropologist George Peter Murdock's 1930s book. Originating from cross-cultural experiences and cultural data studies. "Cross-cultural perspective," "cross-cultural differences," and others indicate a comparison sense, but *Attitudes and Adjustment in Cross-Cultural Contact: Recent Studies of Foreign Students* (1956) uses an interactive sense. Social science term: cross-cultural.



Figure-5

IACCP and its *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology* were founded in 1972 to study the effect of culture on human behaviour. Both teams seek trans-disciplinary cultural conversations. Cross-cultural studies are a subfield of anthropology and its sibling disciplines (sociology, psychology, economics, and political science). It examines human behaviour and tests cultural and behavioural ideas using field data from different countries. Cross-cultural research contrasts cultures. Comparing case studies, iterations of a common derivation, and occurrences. Cross-cultural studies use large samples to statistically evaluate linkages. Unlike comparative studies, which focus on a small number of societies, these programmes use ethnographic surveys.

5. Methodology:

Behavior Science Research, formerly Cross-Cultural Research, publishes social science research. The journal's editor is Carol R. Ember (Human Relations Area Files). The Society for Cross-Cultural Research has been publishing it since 1966, and SAGE Publications is now in charge of distribution. To perform a peer review, an author's work is evaluated by one or more other experts with similar levels of knowledge to the authors. Experts in the relevant

industry can use it to self-regulate themselves. Standard quality, increased output, and credibility are all served by peer review procedures. Professional peer review focuses on the work done by experts to improve quality, maintain standards, or grant certification. It is common for academics to rely on peer assessment when making choices. The publications of Cross-Cultural Study cover all cross-cultural and comparative human sciences research. Only a few topics are discussed in the book, including societies, nations, and civilizations. The primary objective of cross-cultural research is to evaluate theories about human societies and behaviour.

6. Recommendation

Solving issues-

Making use of your coworkers can simplify problem-solving. The organization can devise a workaround or a brand-new way to conduct business. Working alone could result in different outcomes and longer task completion times.

Improving communication.

Working on the ship with your fellow crew members can improve communication because there are opportunities for open discussion and easier teamwork. Improved Learning Opportunities. You could learn something from your coworkers when you operate as a team. You can help one another appropriately and profit from one another's advantages. If something goes wrong, the Group may be able to successfully fix it and, in the process, discover how to approach problems differently than if they had gone it alone.

Better professional connections-

You profit from working with others to accomplish success, and your professional relationships develop better. If all goes according to plan, the strengthened professional relationship may eventually result in mutual trust and friendship. Working in teams has personal benefits for employees. As a team, learn from one another as you work together to understand dispute resolution strategies. You'll learn the benefits of working as a team for your career. We'll discuss and learn about the value of partnerships, intercultural sensitivity, and a multicultural organization with a strong regional presence for the growth and success of an organization in this programme. Determine performance gaps to maximize your development potential. Enhance sharing, cooperation, and teamwork. Identify the apparent

difference between it and the Group's values. Increase awareness of differences to draw attention to commonalities. Make people firmly commit to altering their routines and methods of operation. Enjoy embracing multiculturalism as a component of the Group's dynamics.

7. Conclusion:

Characteristics of multicultural stories. In cross-cultural story forms, there are common qualities or tropes that cross-cultural writers, artists, etc., often share. Exoticism and orientalism are a few examples. Several culturally specific variations like primitivism and Japanese. Acculturation or resistance to acculturation is a frequent topic in cross-cultural storytelling. Culture. Ethnographic description. Through acculturation, con artists, good actions, chance, hard work, etc., people can overcome social boundaries, typically accompanied by further cultural shock. Racism, prejudice, discrimination, stereotypes, communication difficulties, and linguisticism are some examples of social obstacles. Writing. Since different cultures have different standards for nonverbal communication and words will be interpreted differently depending on the culture, extra care must be given when speaking across cultural boundaries. A society's culture comprises symbols, language, philosophy, morality, and artefacts. From a sociological perspective, culture is significant because it influences people's beliefs and actions. What message is being spread across cultural boundaries?



Figure-5

Cross-cultural communication is the practice of determining cultural groups' differences and commonalities to communicate effectively within a certain situation. Conclusion: The importance of culture. Effective leaders are aware of their cultural prejudices and preferences. These findings help our leaders adjust their leadership style to be more effective in various cultural contexts since various cultures have different expectations for their leaders.

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