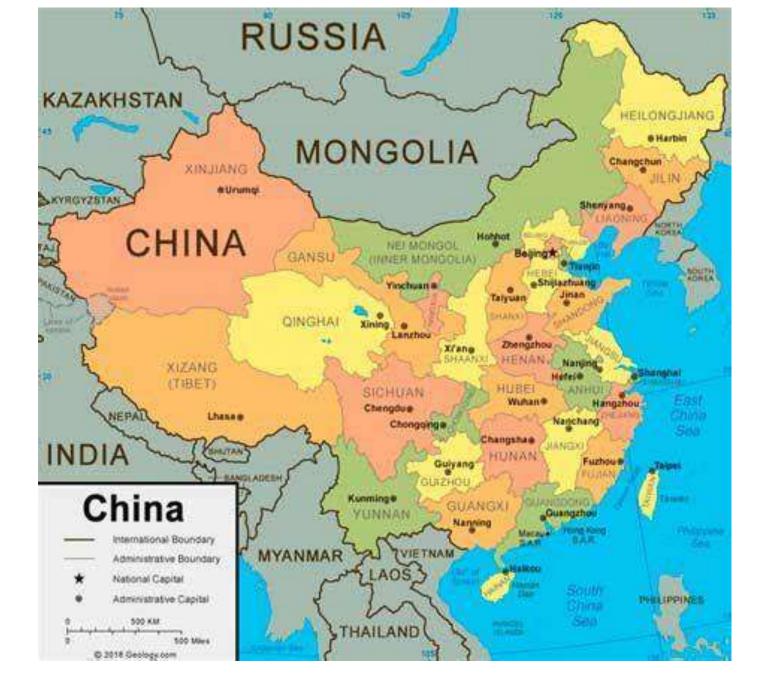
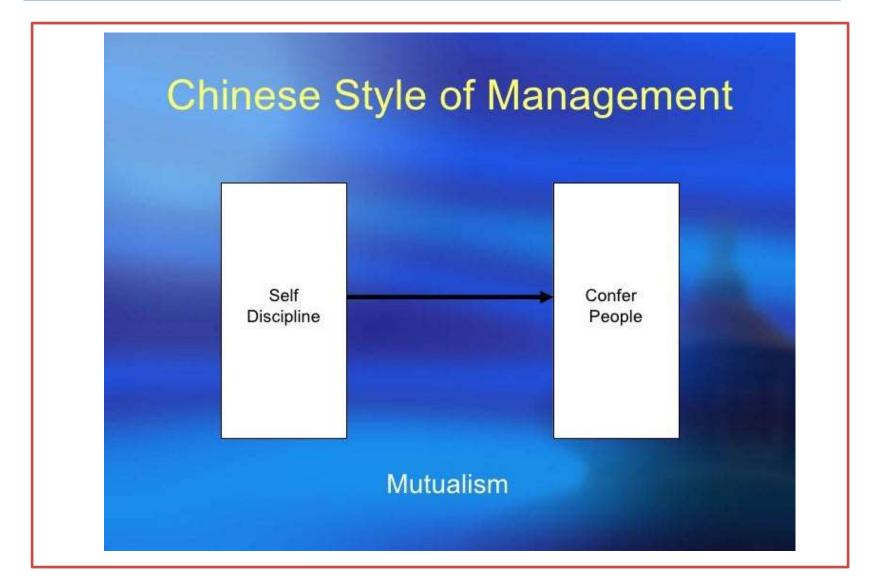
MGT 407



International Management Practices

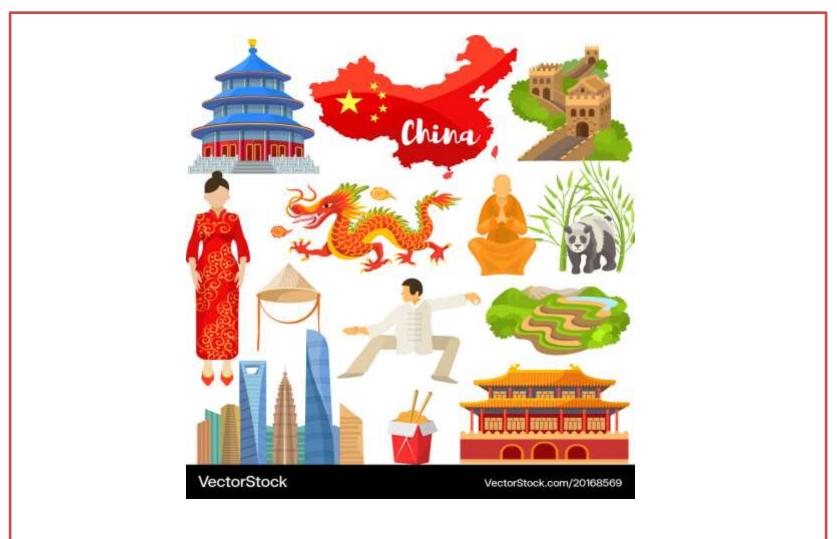


Chinese Management

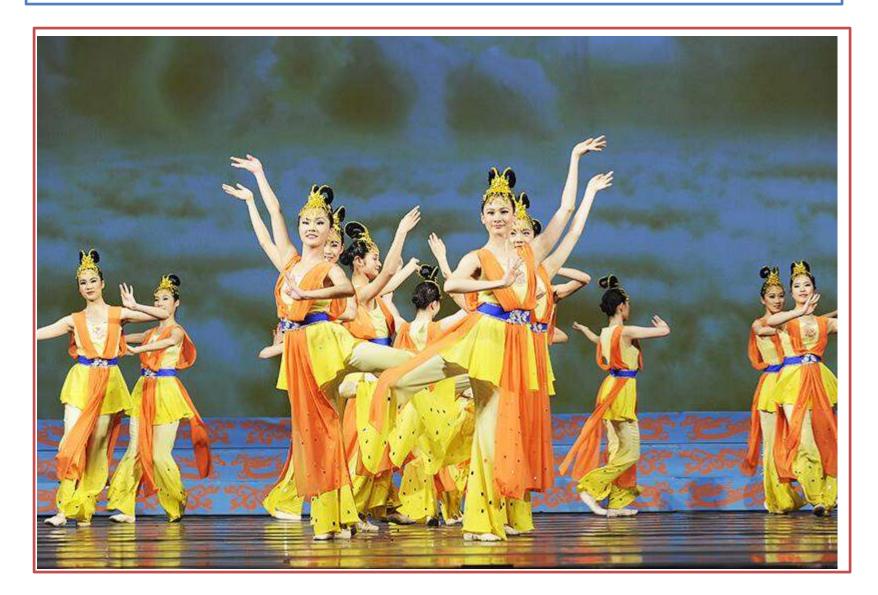


















<u>The Chinese</u>



Chinese Politics



Chinese Business



China is a socialist market economy that combines distinct market forces with state intervention in its political system.

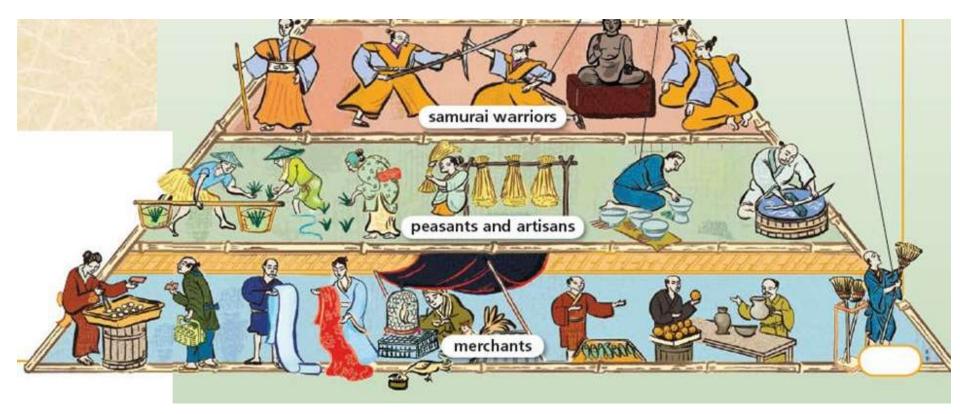
Through laws and regulations, the Chinese government influences management practices and company activities, playing a major role in directing economic development.

Confucian values have long been embedded in Chinese culture, impacting management approaches that prioritize harmony within the group, hierarchy, and deference to authority.



Confucian Values

- In Japan, as in China, Confucian values influenced ideas about society.
- According to Confucius, the ideal society depended on agriculture, not commerce.
- Farmers, not merchants, made ideal citizens.
- In the real world of Tokugawa Japan, however, peasant farmers bore the main tax burden and faced more difficulties than any other class.
- Many of them abandoned farm life and headed for expanding towns and cities.
- There, they mixed with samurai, artisans, and merchants.



- In business transactions, guanxi, or interpersonal relationships, is also very important because it promotes cooperation and confidence.
- Comprehending and maneuvering (guiding/steering) through these cultural restraints is essential for proficient Chinese administration.
- China's legal system has experienced significant revisions to bring it into compliance with global norms, offering a stronger foundation for conducting business.

Notwithstanding, certain obstacles persist, namely around safeguarding intellectual property and steering through the intricacies of a swiftly changing legal terrain (environment). To sum up, Chinese Management is a complex fusion (blend/mixture) of changing legal frameworks, cultural norms, and political direction.