

## Raziskovalni center Ekonomske fakultete

organizira znanstveno - raziskovalni seminar,  
ki bo v **četrtek, 25. aprila 2013, ob 12:00 uri**  
v **P-109 na Ekonomski fakulteti v Ljubljani.**

Predstavljen bo članek:

# “Japanese Management View Versus Chinese Management View”

*avtor: Berna Kirkulak-Uludag, PhD., Associate Professor, Dokuz  
Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey*

This paper focuses on the cultural similarities and differences of Japanese and Chinese societies. Both Japan and China are South East Asian countries. As the geography suggested, they have influence each other culturally. Japanese and Chinese societies are collectivist, family oriented and highly concern about saving. In spite of the similarities, Japanese and Chinese cultures are totally different in many aspects. As both societies are considered as collectivist, the expression of collectivism in each country is totally different. In Japan, the collectivism is characterized by commitment and loyalty to the firm, and harmony and solidity among people. In China, collectivism is characterized by loyalty and solidity among the family members and friends, and it is attached to the *guanxi* (networking). The *guanxi* may go beyond the corporate level.

Further, Japanese society is relatively conservative and preserves their values strictly. This can be attributed to its geographical situation. Since Japan is an island country and surrounded by the sea, it is pretty difficult for Japanese society to accept and adapt changes quickly. There is no heavy interaction with neighbors. On the other hand, the Chinese society is more intercultural and relatively flexible to adapt changes. In particular, it was evident that in the aftermath of the global financial crisis, the reactions of the both cultures were totally different. While Japanese were in silent, the Chinese were trying to seize the opportunities from the risk inherited in the financial crisis. Although Japan is located in East, the society is assumed to be a part of Western world. As Japan became industrialized, it is a question whether or not China will follow the same path when it completes its industrialization.

Na brezplačni seminar se lahko prijavite v Službi za znanstveno raziskovalno delo, po telefonu (01) 58-92-490, ali po e-pošti [research.seminars@ef.uni-lj.si](mailto:research.seminars@ef.uni-lj.si), in sicer do srede, 24.04.2013.

**Vljudno vabljeni!**