

View Syllabus Information

Course Information			
Year	2021	School	School of Commerce
Course Title	Leadership in Asian Culture 1		
Instructor	FU, Pingping		
Term/Day/Period	summer quarter 01:Tues.1/02:Tues.2		
Category		Eligible Year	3rd year and above
Classroom		Campus	waseda
Course Key	1600004AA7	Course Class Code	01
Main Language	English		
Class Modality Categories	Realtime Streaming		
Course Code	MANX411L		
First Academic disciplines	Management		
Second Academic disciplines	Management		
Third Academic disciplines	Organization Theory		
Level	Final stage advanced-level undergraduate	Types of lesson	Lecture
	Open Courses		

Syllabus Information	Latest Update : 2021/02/04 19:49:38
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Course Outline	<p>The course is designed to teach students the major western leadership theories, but to explore with the students, through the real practices of Asian business leaders, the characteristics and behaviors that are not always covered by the Western leadership theories.</p> <p>The theories can be divided into three types: the leader as an individual (e.g., personality traits, values, perceptions, attitudes, EQ., etc.), the leader's behavior (e.g., participative, delegating, empowering, transformational/transactional, authentic, servant and value-based), and the situation that affects leadership (e.g. Contingency theory; cross-cultural leadership theory).</p> <p>In Asia, paternalistic leadership has been relatively well known, however, Asian countries have been the most rapidly developing in the world. A lot of new leadership practices have been observed. I will be introducing you a few and you would be asked to identify a few in groups, together we will identify their characteristics. I will also talk about traditional classics, including Confucianism, Buddhism, and Daoism, which are believed to influence many of the Eastern Asian countries, including Japan, Korea and China.</p> <p>I am hoping, after taking the course, you will not only know about the major Western leadership theories, but also the characteristics of the Asian business leaders, and the cultural reasons behind them. I also hope what you learn will help you become a better leader in the future.</p>
Objectives	<p>The objectives of the course include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) to learn about key concepts and theories in organizational leadership; 2) to better understand the importance of leadership; and 3) to understand the connections between leadership and local cultural values.
before/after course of study	<p>Please read the Introduction chapter and do three things before the first class:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Identify a leader you admire and list three reasons why you admire him/her; 2) Meet with the group you are assigned to before the class, and 3) Discuss with the group and collectively pick one of the leader and reasons to share in class!
Course Schedule	<p>L1: Getting to know each other; introduction of the course and of the subject</p> <p>L2: Person-based theories: traits - characteristics – personalities, values, beliefs and attitudes</p> <p>L3: Behavior-based theories: participative, LMX, delegating, empowering, transformational/transactional,</p> <p>L4: Behavior-based theories: authentic, servant, ethical, value-based</p> <p>L5: Situation-based theories: contingency theory, cross-cultural leadership theories, Project Global Business</p> <p>L6: Asian: Paternalistic leadership theory; relationship theory and examples of real leaders</p>

L7: Asian cultural characteristics: Yin-Yang; Confucianism, Buddhism, Daoism
 L8: Group presentations and Exam

Textbooks

Peter G. Northouse (2016). Leadership: Theory and Practice. 7th Edition. Sage

Reference

Chi, C. (2005). A cognitive analysis of Confucian self-knowledge according to TU Weiming explanation. *A Journal of Comparative Philosophy*, IV (2), 268-282.
 Dierksmeier, C. (2016). What is 'Humanistic' About Humanistic Management? *Humanistic Management Journal*, 1:9-32.
 Hennig, Alicia. (2017). How Daoism Can Make a Difference in Business.
 Li, P.P. (2016). Global implications of the indigenous epistemological system from the east: How to apply Yin-Yang balancing to paradox management. *Cross Cultural & Strategic Management*, Vol 23(1): 42-77.
 Liu, X.G. (2001). Non-action and the Environment Today: A Conceptual and Applied Study of Laozi's Philosophy." In *Taoism and Ecology: Ways within a Cosmic Landscape*, eds. Norman Girardot, James Miller, and Liu Xiaogan, Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Center for the Study of World Religions, pp. 315-340.
 Liu, Xiaogan, (2008). *Daoism (I): Laozi and the Dao-De-Jing*. Bo Mou (Ed.) *History of Chinese Philosophy*. London and New York, Routledge: Taylor & Francis Group.
 Melé, D. (2016). Understanding Humanistic Management. *Humanistic Management Journal*, 1:33-55.
 Pirson, M. A., & Lawrence, P. R. (2010). Humanism in Business - Towards a Paradigm Shift? *Journal of Business Ethics*, 93(4): 553-565.
 Smith, J., & Dubbink, W. (2011). Understanding the Role of Moral Principles in Business Ethics: A Kantian Perspective. *Business Ethics Quarterly*, 21(02), 205-231.
 Tu, W. M. (1998). Transnational China Project Sponsored Commentary: "Asian Values and the Asian Crisis: A Confucian Humanist Perspective". Talk Given at the James A. Baker III Institute for Public Policy, Rice University, Houston, Texas.
 Tu, W. (2014). *The Confucianism in the 21st Century*. (二十一世纪的儒学). Zhonghua Book Company.

Evaluation

Rate	Evaluation Criteria
Exam: 30%	Please ask to the professor
Papers: 30%	Please ask to the professor
Class Participation: 30%	Please ask to the professor
Others: 10%	Please ask to the professor

Note / URL

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