



# Management

ELEVENTH EDITION

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PEARSON

# 全国迷你型MBA职业经理双证班

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CHAPTER

# 1 | Management and Organizations

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 解释管理者为什么对组织很重要
- 阐述谁是管理者以及他们在哪里工作
- 描述管理者的职能、角色和技能
- 描述重新塑造和重新定义管理者工作的那些因素
- 解释学习管理的价值所在

# 管理者为什么很重要？

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- 在这个复杂、混乱和不确定的时代，组织比以往更需要他们的管理技能和能力。
- 管理技能和能力对工作任务的顺利完成至关重要。
- 员工-管理者关系的质量是员工生产率和忠诚度的最重要变量。

# 谁是管理者?

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- 管理者
  - 通过协调和监管其他人的工作活动以实现组织目标的人员



# 管理者的划分

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- **基层管理者：**最底层的管理人员，他们管理着非管理雇员所从事的工作。
- **中层管理者：**对基层管理者进行管理的人员。
- **高层管理者：**负责为整个组织制定决策、计划和目标并进而影响整个组织的管理人员。

# 图表1-1：管理层级

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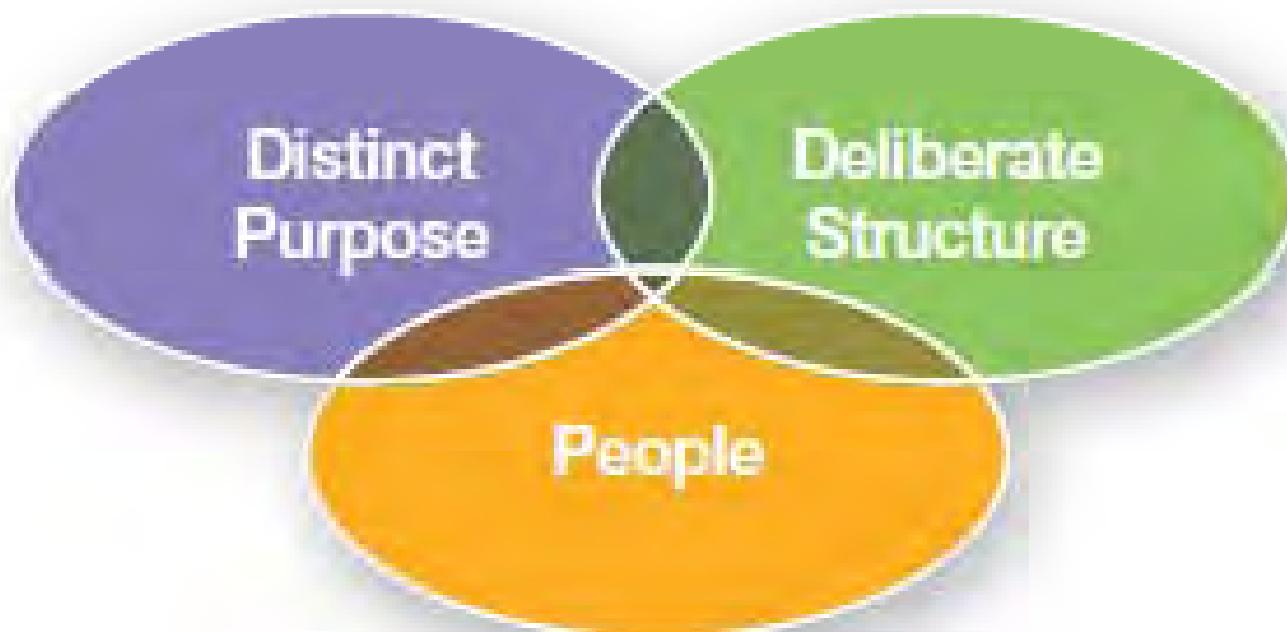
# 管理者在哪里工作?

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- **组织:** 是对人员的一种精心安排, 以实现某个特定目的。(这个目的是个体无法单独实现的。)
- 组织的共同特征
  - 有一个明确的目的 (目标)
  - 是由人员组成的
  - 有一种精心设计的结构

## 图表1-2：组织的特征

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# 管理者做什么？

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- 管理指的是协调和监管他人的工作活动，从而使其有效率、有效果地完成工作。

# 效率和效果

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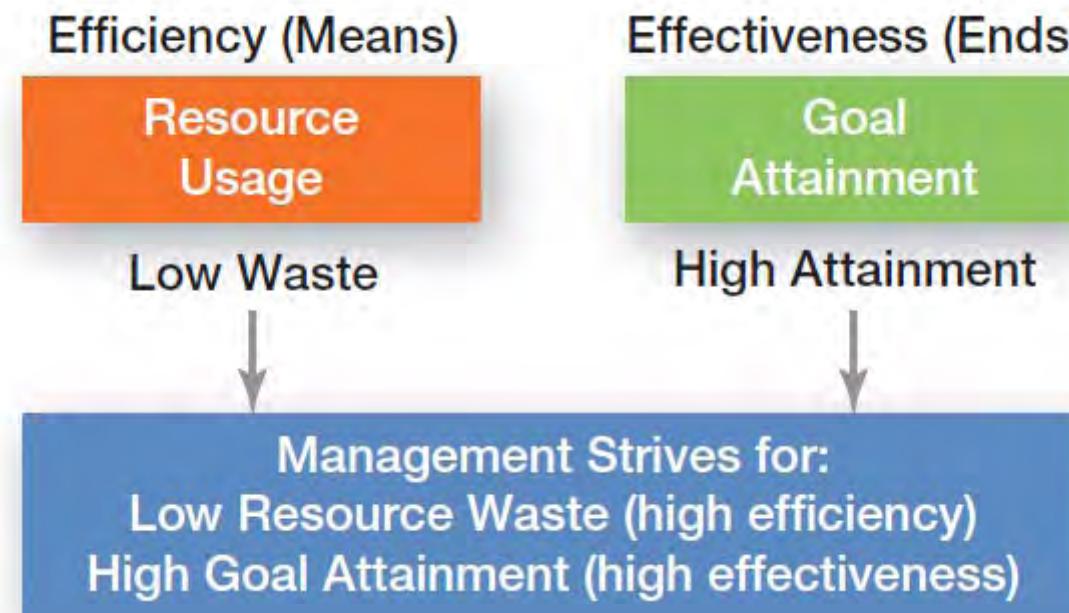
- 效率

- “正确地做事”
- 以尽可能少的投入获得尽可能多的产出

- 效果

- “做正确的事情”
- 实现组织的目标

# 图表1-3“管理的效率和效果



# 管理职能

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- 计划：设定目标，确定实现这些目标的战略，并且制定计划以整合和协调各种活动
- 组织：安排各项工作，以实现组织目标
- 领导：同他人合作并通过他人去实现目标
- 控制：对员工的工作进行监控、比较和纠正

# 图表1-4：管理的4种职能



# 管理角色

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- 管理角色指的是管理者按照人们的预期在实践中展示的具体行为或表现
- 明茨伯格的**10**种管理角色可以被组合成人际关系、信息传递和决策制定

# 管理角色

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- 人际关系角色
  - 挂名首脑, 领导者, 联络者
- 信息传递角色
  - 监听者, 传播者, 发言人
- 决策制定角色
  - 企业家, 混乱驾驭者, 资源配置者, 谈判者

# 图表1-5：明茨伯格的管理角色

## Interpersonal Roles

- Figurehead
- Leader
- Liaison



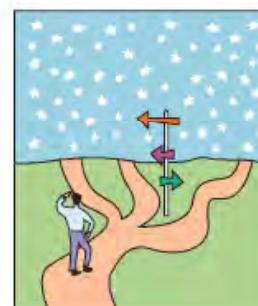
## Informational Roles

- Monitor
- Disseminator
- Spokesperson



## Decisional Roles

- Entrepreneur
- Disturbance handler
- Resource allocator
- Negotiator

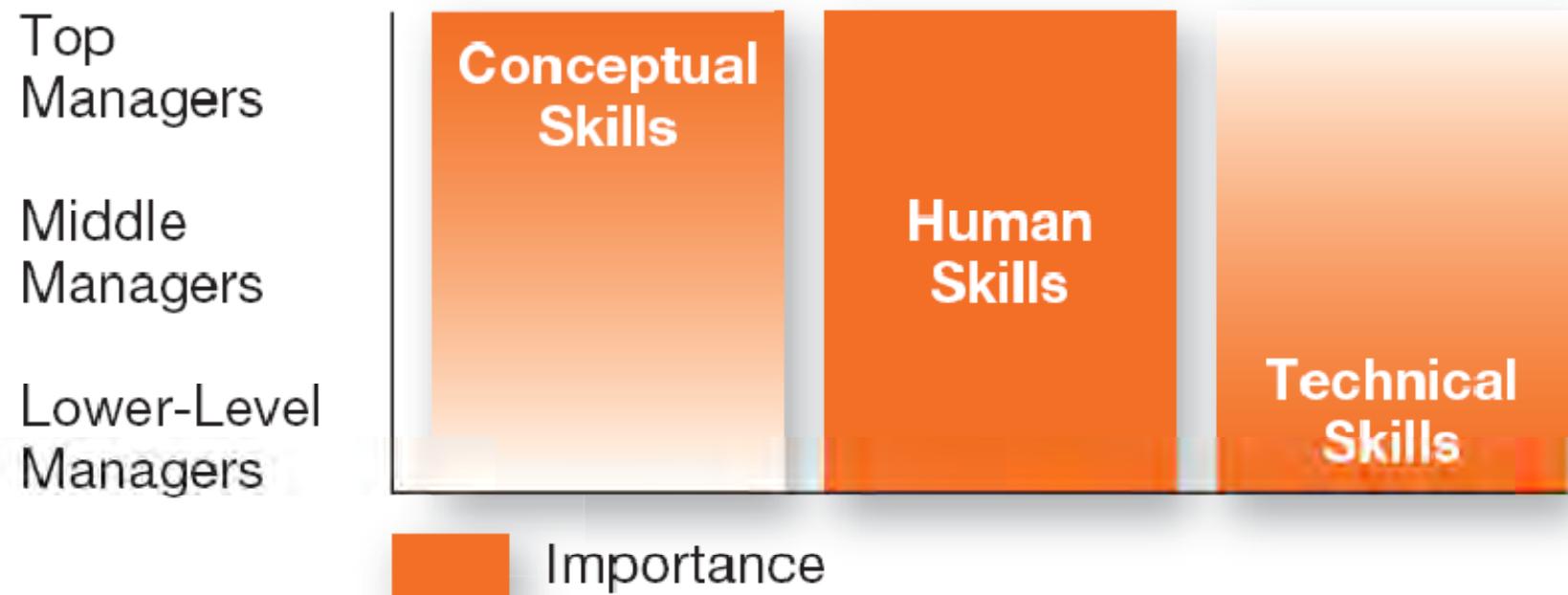


# 管理者需要的技能

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- 技术技能
  - 某个特定领域的知识和专业技术
- 人际技能
  - 与他人和睦相处、密切配合的能力
- 概念技能
  - 对组织面临的抽象、复杂情况进行思考和概念化的能力

# 图表1-6：不同管理层级所需的技能



# 图表1-7：一些重要的管理技能

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- Managing human capital
- Inspiring commitment
- Managing change
- Structuring work and getting things done
- Facilitating the psychological and social contexts of work
- Using purposeful networking
- Managing decision-making processes
- Managing strategy and innovation
- Managing logistics and technology

# 顾客的重要性

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- **顾客:**组织之所以存在的理由。
  - 管理客户关系是所有管理者和员工的职责。
  - 始终提供高质量客服对组织的生存和成功至关重要。

# 创新的重要性

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- 创新
  - 创新意味着以不同的方式做事情，探索新的疆域并承担风险。
  - 管理者应当鼓励员工们敏锐察觉和善于抓住创新的机会。

# 可持续性的重要性

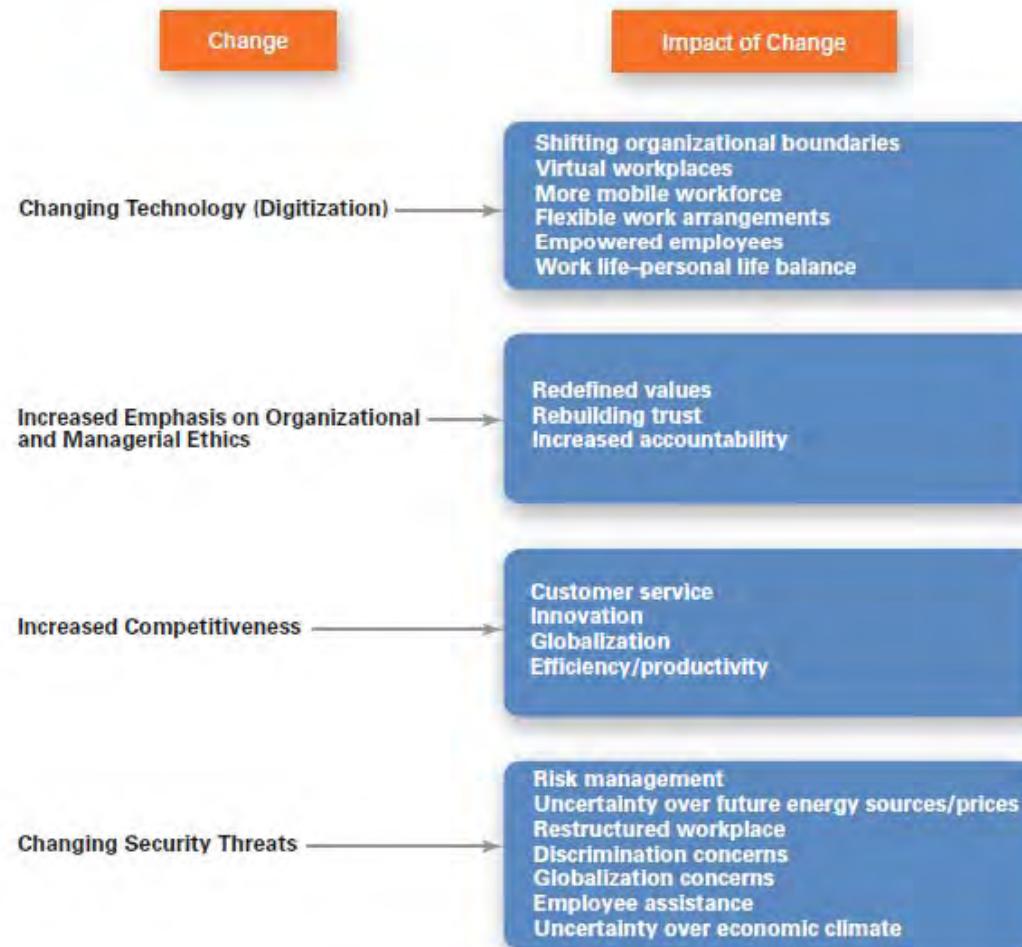
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- 可持续性 -

公司通过将经济的、环境的和社会的机遇整合到公司战略以实现公司目标并为股东增加长期价值的能力。



# 图表1-8：管理者所面临的变化



# 为什么要学习管理?

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- 管理的普遍性
  - 在现实世界中，管理是不可或缺的
    - 在所有类型和规模的组织中
    - 在所有的组织层级中
    - 在所有的组织领域中，
    - 在所有的组织中，无论该组织位于哪里。

# 图表1-9：对管理的普遍需要



# 图表1-10：作为管理者的挑战与回报

Rewards	Challenges
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Create a work environment in which organizational members can work to the best of their ability</li><li>• Have opportunities to think creatively and use imagination</li><li>• Help others find meaning and fulfillment in work</li><li>• Support, coach, and nurture others</li><li>• Work with a variety of people</li><li>• Receive recognition and status in organization and community</li><li>• Play a role in influencing organizational outcomes</li><li>• Receive appropriate compensation in the form of salaries, bonuses, and stock options</li><li>• Good managers are needed by organizations</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Do hard work</li><li>• May have duties that are more clerical than managerial</li><li>• Have to deal with a variety of personalities</li><li>• Often have to make do with limited resources</li><li>• Motivate workers in chaotic and uncertain situations</li><li>• Blend knowledge, skills, ambitions, and experiences of a diverse work group</li><li>• Success depends on others' work performance</li></ul>

# 需要掌握的术语

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- 管理者
  - 基层管理者
  - 中层管理者
  - 高层管理者
  - 管理
  - 效率
  - 效果
  - 计划
  - 组织
  - 领导
  - 控制
- 管理角色
  - 人际关系角色
  - 信息传递角色
  - 决策制定角色
  - 技术技能
  - 人际关系技能
  - 概念技能
  - 组织
  - 管理的普遍性

# Management

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# Management History Module

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

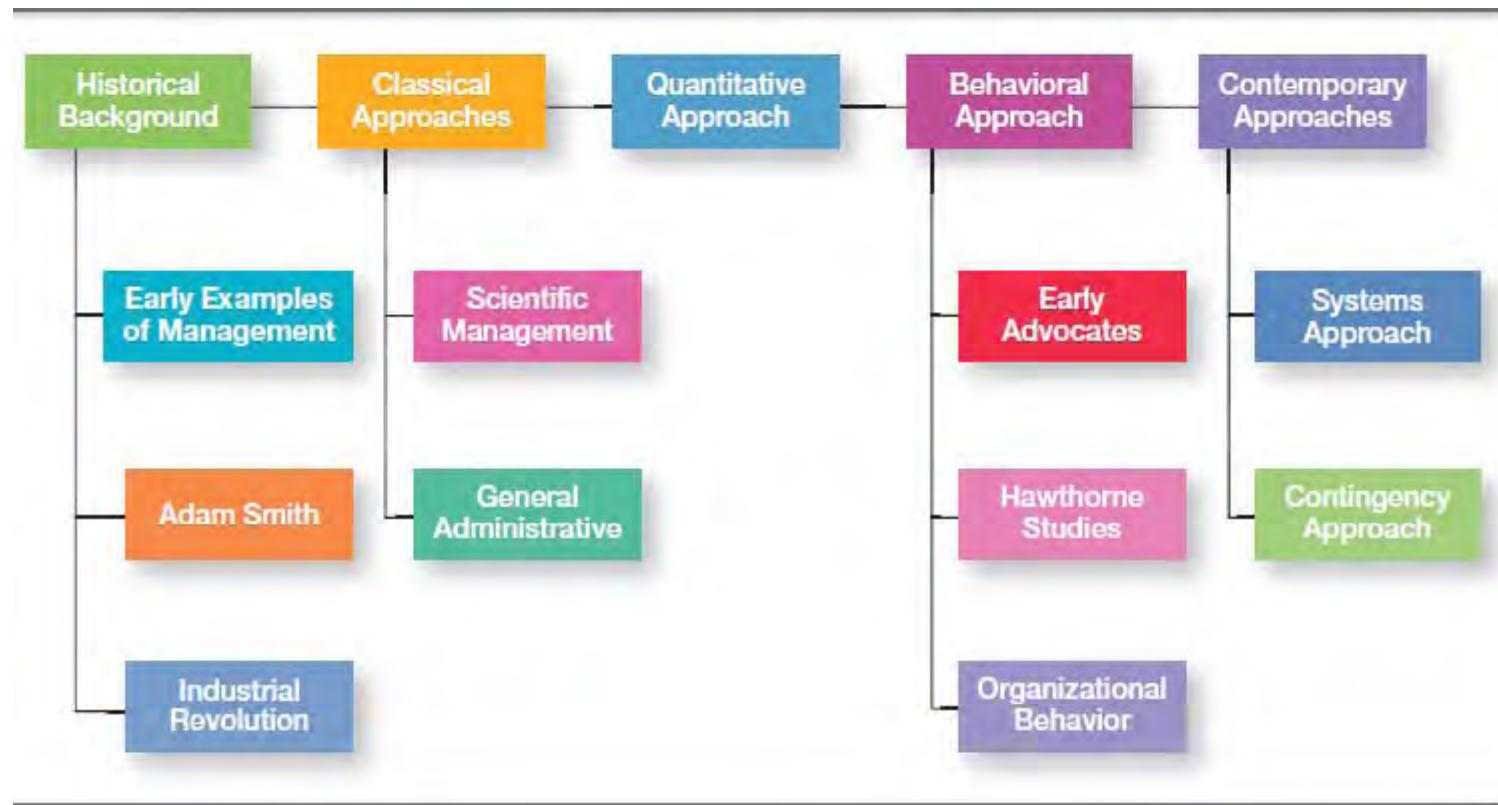
- 描述一些早期的管理事例
- 解释古典管理方法中的各种理论
- 讨论组织行为学方法的发展和运用
- 描述管理的定量方法
- 解释当代管理方法中的各种理论

# 管理的历史背景

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- 早期的管理
  - 埃及（金字塔）和中国（长城）
  - 威尼斯（沿着运河飘浮的战舰组装线）
- 亚当·斯密1776年的《国富论》
- 工业革命
  - 机器对人力的取代
  - 需要进行管理的大型组织

# 图表1 主要的管理方法（第27页）



# 科学管理

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- 弗雷德里克·温斯洛·泰勒
  - “科学管理之父”
- 科学管理理论
  - 使用科学的方法来确定一种完成工作的“最佳方法”：
    - 为工作岗位配置正确的人选，并且具备合适的工具和设备
    - 利用一种标准化的方法来从事工作
    - 为工人提供经济激励

## 图表2 (第28页)

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### Taylor's Scientific Management Principles

1. Develop a science for each element of an individual's work to replace the old rule-of thumb method.
2. Scientifically select and then train, teach, and develop the worker.
3. Heartily cooperate with the workers so as to ensure that all work is done in accordance with the principles of the science that has been developed.
4. Divide work and responsibility almost equally between management and workers.  
Management does all work for which it is better suited than the workers.

# 一般管理理论

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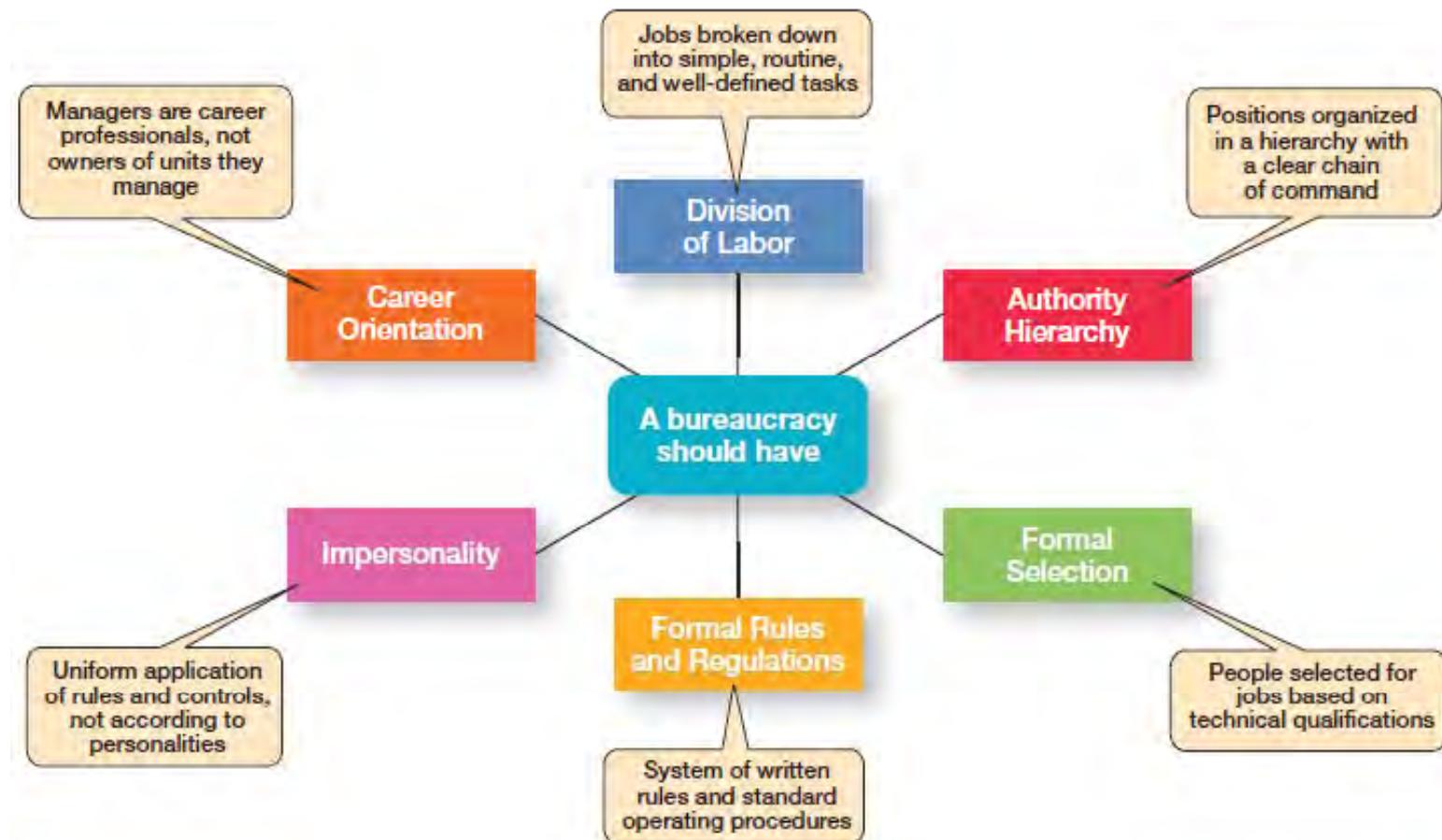
- 亨利·法约尔
  - 认为管理截然不同于其他各种组织职能。
  - 提出了可以应用于所有组织环境 的管理原则
- 马克斯·韦伯
  - 提出了一种权力理论， 该理论基于一种理想的组织类型（官僚行政组织）
    - 强调理性、可预测性、非个人性、技术胜任力以及权威性

# 图表3（第30页）

## Fayol's 14 Principles of Management

1. Division of Work. Specialization increases output by making employees more efficient.
2. Authority. Managers must be able to give orders, and authority gives them this right.
3. Discipline. Employees must obey and respect the rules that govern the organization.
4. Unity of command. Every employee should receive orders from only one superior.
5. Unity of direction. The organization should have a single plan of action to guide managers and workers.
6. Subordination of individual interests to the general interest. The interests of any one employee or group of employees should not take precedence over the interests of the organization as a whole.
7. Remuneration. Workers must be paid a fair wage for their services.
8. Centralization. This term refers to the degree to which subordinates are involved in decision making.
9. Scalar chain. The line of authority from top management to the lowest ranks is the scalar chain.
10. Order. People and materials should be in the right place at the right time.
11. Equity. Managers should be kind and fair to their subordinates.
12. Stability of tenure of personnel. Management should provide orderly personnel planning and ensure that replacements are available to fill vacancies.
13. Initiative. Employees who are allowed to originate and carry out plans will exert high levels of effort.
14. Esprit de corps. Promoting team spirit will build harmony and unity within the organization.

# 图表4（第30页）



# 定量方法

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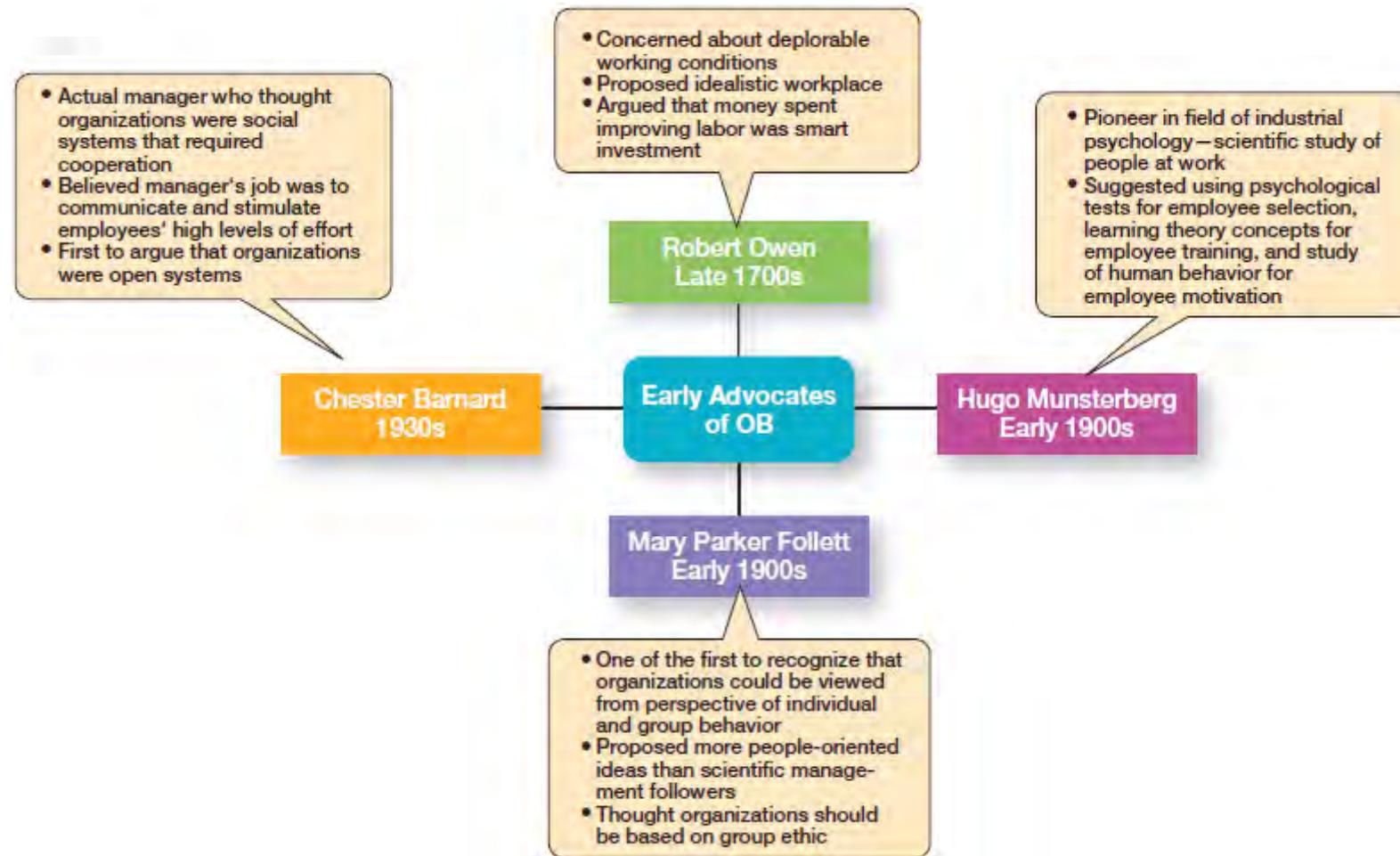
- 定量方法
  - 也被称为运筹学或管理科学
  - 脱胎于第二次世界大战期间用来解决军队后勤及质量控制问题的数学和统计方法
  - 主要采取以下方法来不断改进管理决策:
    - 统计学、优化模型、信息模型以及计算机模拟

# 组织行为学

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- 组织行为学（OB）
  - 对工作中的人的行为进行研究；人是组织最重要的资产
- 组织行为学的早期倡导者
  - 罗伯特·欧文
  - 雨果·芒斯特伯格
  - 玛丽·帕克·福莱特
  - 切斯特·巴纳德

# 图表5 (第32页)



# 霍桑研究

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- 从1924年到1932年期间在西方电气公司对工人生产率进行的一系列研究
  - 实验结果
    - 在不利的工作条件下，生产率却意外提高
    - 经济激励方案的效果不如预期那么重要。
  - 研究结论
    - 与金钱激励相比，社会规范、群体标准和态度对个体产出和工作行为的影响更显著

# 图表6（第34页）

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## What Is Quality Management?

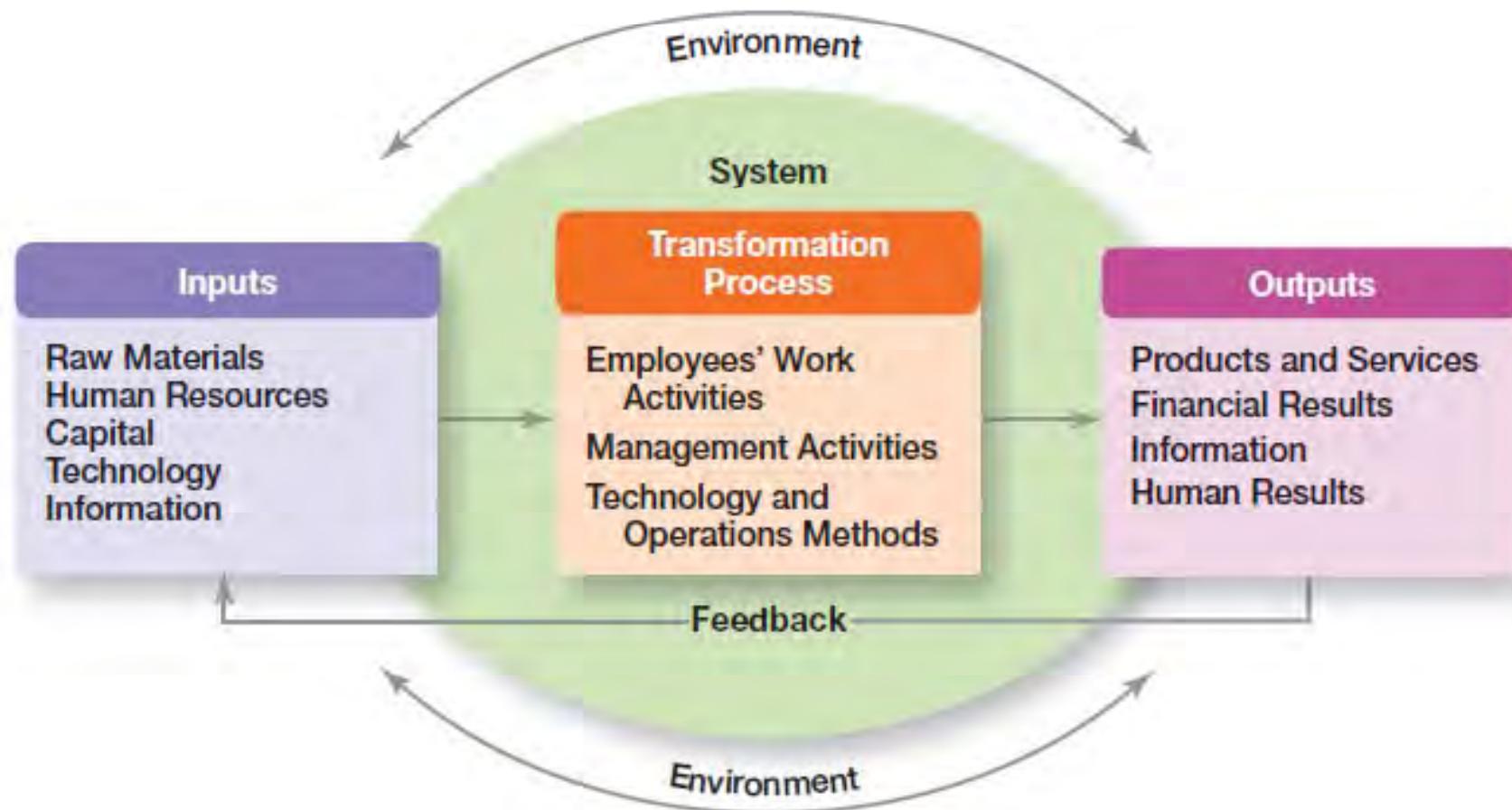
1. Intense focus on the customer. The customer includes outsiders who buy the organization's products or services and internal customers who interact with and serve others in the organization.
2. Concern for continual improvement. Quality management is a commitment to never being satisfied. "Very good" is not good enough. Quality can always be improved.
3. Process focused. Quality management focuses on work processes as the quality of goods and services is continually improved.
4. Improvement in the quality of everything the organization does. This relates to the final product, how the organization handles deliveries, how rapidly it responds to complaints, how politely the phones are answered, and the like.
5. Accurate measurement. Quality management uses statistical techniques to measure every critical variable in the organization's operations. These are compared against standards to identify problems, trace them to their roots, and eliminate their causes.
6. Empowerment of employees. Quality management involves the people on the line in the improvement process. Teams are widely used in quality management programs as empowerment vehicles for finding and solving problems.

# 系统方法

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- 系统：一套相互关联和相互依赖的组成部分以某种方式组合成一个统一的整体。
- 封闭系统
  - 不与其所处的环境发生互动，不受环境的影响（该系统的所有投入和产出都是内部的）
- 开放系统
  - 与其所处的环境发生动态的互动，从环境中获取输入，将它们转化为产出，并最终输送到环境中。

# 图表7（第35页）



# 权变方法

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- 权变方法：有时候也被称为情境方法
  - 没有一套普遍适用于所有组织的管理原则（规律）
  - 组织是各不相同的，面临着不同的情况（情境变量），因而需要不同的管理方法。

# 图表8（第36页）

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## Popular Contingency Variables

**Organization Size.** As size increases, so do the problems of coordination. For instance, the type of organization structure appropriate for an organization of 50,000 employees is likely to be inefficient for an organization of 50 employees.

**Routineness of Task Technology.** To achieve its purpose, an organization uses technology. Routine technologies require organizational structures, leadership styles, and control systems that differ from those required by customized or nonroutine technologies.

**Environmental Uncertainty.** The degree of uncertainty caused by environmental changes influences the management process. What works best in a stable and predictable environment may be totally inappropriate in a rapidly changing and unpredictable environment.

**Individual Differences.** Individuals differ in terms of their desire for growth, autonomy, tolerance of ambiguity, and expectations. These and other individual differences are particularly important when managers select motivation techniques, leadership styles, and job designs.

# 需要掌握的术语

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- 劳动分工（工作专业化）
- 工业革命
- 科学管理
- 动素
- 一般管理理论
- 管理原则
- 官僚行政组织
- 定量方法
- 组织行为学 (OB)
- 霍桑研究
- 系统
- 封闭系统
- 开放系统
- 权变方法



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## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 根据管理万能论和管理象征论来比较管理者的行为
- 描述管理者在当今的外部环境中面临的约束和挑战
- 讨论组织文化的特征和重要性
- 描述当代的一些组织文化事项

# 管理者：万能的还是象征性的？

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- 管理万能论：认为管理者对组织的成败承担直接责任
- 管理象征论：认为组织的成败在很大程度上归因于管理者无法控制的外部力量。

# 图表2-1 (第43页)

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# 外部环境：约束和挑战

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- 外部环境：组织之外能够对该组织的绩效产生影响的因素和力量
- 外部环境的组成部分
  - 具体环境：能够直截了当对组织产生影响的外部因素
  - 一般环境：可能会对组织产生影响的经济状况、社会文化状况、政治 / 法律状况、人口状况、技术状况以及全球状况

## 图表2-2 (第43页)

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# 环境的不确定性和复杂性

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- 环境的不确定性：一个组织的外部环境的变化程度和复杂程度
- 环境的复杂性：一个组织的外部环境的构成要素数量以及该组织对这些构成要素的了解程度

## 图表2-3 (第46页)

	Stable	Dynamic
Simple	<p><b>Cell 1</b> Stable and predictable environment Few components in environment Components are somewhat similar and remain basically the same Minimal need for sophisticated knowledge of components</p>	<p><b>Cell 2</b> Dynamic and unpredictable environment Few components in environment Components are somewhat similar but are continually changing Minimal need for sophisticated knowledge of components</p>
Complex	<p><b>Cell 3</b> Stable and predictable environment Many components in environment Components are not similar to one another and remain basically the same High need for sophisticated knowledge of components</p>	<p><b>Cell 4</b> Dynamic and unpredictable environment Many components in environment Components are not similar to one another and are continually changing High need for sophisticated knowledge of components</p>

# 什么是利益相关者？

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- 利益相关者：组织的外部环境中被组织的决策和行动所影响的任何相关者。

## 图表2-4 (第48页)



# 管理与利益相关者的关系

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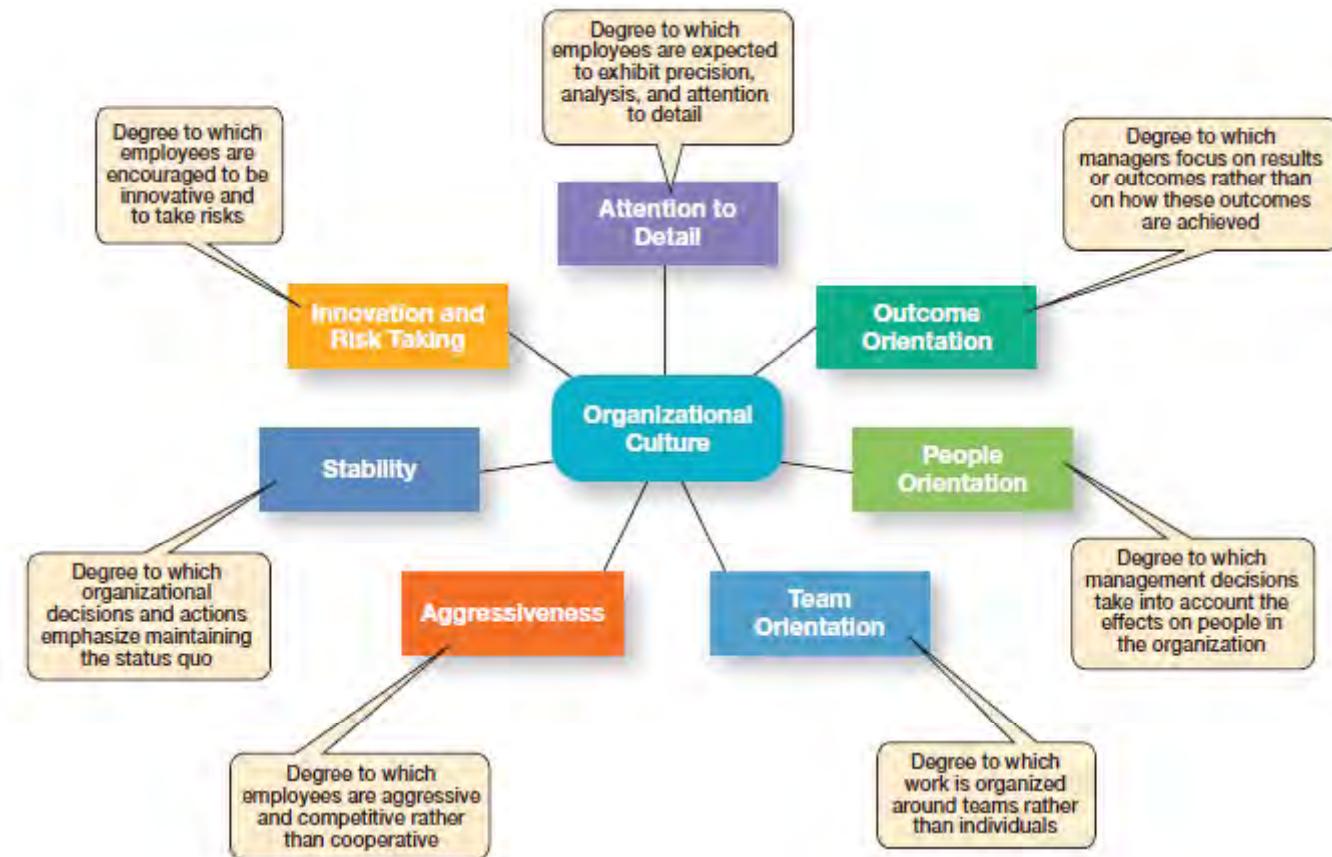
1. 确定本组织外部的利益相关者
2. 判断这些利益相关者的特殊利益和关注
3. 判断每种利益相关者对本组织的重要程度
4. 决定如何管理与每种利益相关者的关系

# 什么是组织文化？

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- 组织文化：组织成员共有的、能够影响其行为方式的价值观、原则、传统和做事方式
- 强文化：其核心价值观被组织成员们强烈坚持和广泛共享的组织文化

## 图表2-5 (第50页)



# 文化从哪里来？

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- 组织的创建者
- 愿景和使命
- 以往的实践
- 最高管理层的行为
- 社会化：帮助新员工学会本组织做事方法的一个过程



# 员工如何学习组织文化？

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- 故事：描述重大事件或重要人物，例如本组织的创建者，打破常规的举动，对以往错误的应对。
- 仪式：对能够表达和强化组织的重要价值观和目标的行为进行多次重复。

# 员工如何学习组织文化？

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- 物质符号和人工景观：向员工表示哪些类型的行为（例如冒险，参与，权威，等等）是符合期望的
- 语言：充当一种吧组织成员们凝聚起来的黏合剂

# 图表2-6 (第50页)

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## Organization A

This organization is a manufacturing firm. Managers are expected to fully document all decisions, and "good managers" are those who can provide detailed data to support their recommendations. Creative decisions that incur significant change or risk are not encouraged. Because managers of failed projects are openly criticized and penalized, managers try not to implement ideas that deviate much from the status quo. One lower-level manager quoted an often-used phrase in the company: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it."

Employees are required to follow extensive rules and regulations in this firm. Managers supervise employees closely to ensure that there are no deviations. Management is concerned with high productivity, regardless of the impact on employee morale or turnover.

Work activities are designed around individuals. There are distinct departments and lines of authority, and employees are expected to minimize formal contact with other employees outside their functional area or line of command. Performance evaluations and rewards emphasize individual effort, although seniority tends to be the primary factor in the determination of pay raises and promotions.

## Organization B

This organization is also a manufacturing firm. Here, however, management encourages and rewards risk taking and change. Decisions based on intuition are valued as much as those that are well rationalized. Management prides itself on its history of experimenting with new technologies and its success in regularly introducing innovative products. Managers or employees who have a good idea are encouraged to "run with it," and failures are treated as "learning experiences." The company prides itself on being market driven and rapidly responsive to the changing needs of its customers.

There are few rules and regulations for employees to follow, and supervision is loose because management believes that its employees are hardworking and trustworthy. Management is concerned with high productivity but believes that this comes through treating its people right. The company is proud of its reputation as being a good place to work.

Job activities are designed around work teams, and team members are encouraged to interact with people across functions and authority levels. Employees talk positively about the competition between teams. Individuals and teams have goals, and bonuses are based on achievement of outcomes. Employees are given considerable autonomy in choosing the means by which the goals are attained.

## 图表2-7 (第51页)

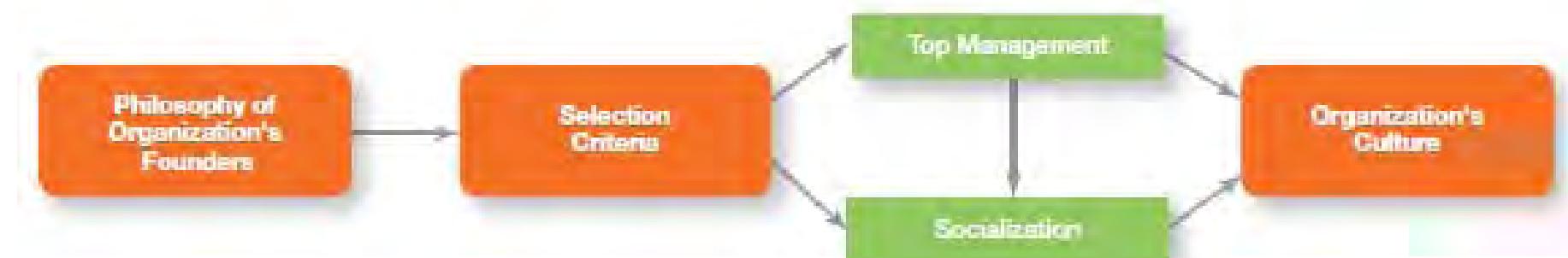
Strong Cultures	Weak Cultures
Values widely shared	Values limited to a few people—usually top management
Culture conveys consistent messages about what's important	Culture sends contradictory messages about what's important
Most employees can tell stories about company history or heroes	Employees have little knowledge of company history or heroes
Employees strongly identify with culture	Employees have little identification with culture
Strong connection between shared values and behaviors	Little connection between shared values and behaviors

# 强文化带来的利益

---

- 增强员工对本组织的忠诚度
- 帮助改进对新员工的招募和社会化
- 通过激发和提高员工的积极主动性来改进组织绩效

## 图表2-8 (第51页)



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- 主办单位: 美华管理人才学校

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# 文化如何影响管理者？

---

- 组织文化对管理者的约束
  - 本组织认为什么管理活动是妥当的或者不妥当的
  - 本组织重视和鼓励什么活动
  - 本组织的文化的总体优势或劣势

# 图表2-9 (第55页)

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## Planning

- ▶ The degree of risk that plans should contain
- ▶ Whether plans should be developed by individuals or teams
- ▶ The degree of environmental scanning in which management will engage

## Organizing

- ▶ How much autonomy should be designed into employees' jobs
- ▶ Whether tasks should be done by individuals or in teams
- ▶ The degree to which department managers interact with each other

## Leading

- ▶ The degree to which managers are concerned with increasing employee job satisfaction
- ▶ What leadership styles are appropriate
- ▶ Whether all disagreements—even constructive ones—should be eliminated

## Controlling

- ▶ Whether to impose external controls or to allow employees to control their own actions
- ▶ What criteria should be emphasized in employee performance evaluations
- ▶ What repercussions will occur from exceeding one's budget

# 如何创建一种响应顾客的文化？

---

- 雇用合适的员工（对服务顾客非常感兴趣的人员）
- 减少僵化的规章制度和流程
- 广泛运用员工授权
- 在听取顾客意见时，具备良好的倾听技能

# 如何创建一种响应顾客的文化？

---

- 明确阐述员工的角色，以减少模糊性和冲突以及提高员工的工作满意度
- 打造尽责的、有爱心的、积极主动的员工

## 图表2-10 (第56页)

Characteristics of Customer-Responsive Culture	Suggestions for Managers
Type of employee	Hire people with personalities and attitudes consistent with customer service: friendly, attentive, enthusiastic, patient, good listening skills
Type of job environment	Design jobs so employees have as much control as possible to satisfy customers, without rigid rules and procedures
Empowerment	Give service-contact employees the discretion to make day-to-day decisions on job-related activities
Role clarity	Reduce uncertainty about what service-contact employees can and cannot do by continual training on product knowledge, listening, and other behavioral skills
Consistent desire to satisfy and delight customers	Clarify organization's commitment to doing whatever it takes, even if it's outside an employee's normal job requirements

# 职场精神和组织文化

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- 职场精神：它是一种文化，在这种文化中，组织的价值观提倡员工通过在集体环境中从事有意义的工作来感知人生目的。
- 拥有职场精神的组织的特征
  - 强烈的目的感
  - 对个人发展的关注
  - 信任和开放
  - 员工授权
  - 对员工意见的包容

# 需要掌握的术语

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- 管理万能论
- 管理象征论
- 组织文化
- 强文化
- 社会化
- 职场精神
- 外部环境
- 具体环境
- 一般环境
- 环境的不确定性
- 环境的复杂性
- 利益相关者

# Management

ELEVENTH EDITION

Stephen P. ROBBINS  
Mary COULTER

PEARSON

CHAPTER 3 | Managing *in a*  
Global Environment

LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 比较三种对待全球经营的态度：民族中心论、多国中心论和全球中心论
- 讨论区域性贸易联盟和全球贸易机制的重要性
- 描述组织迈向全球时使用的结构和技巧
- 解释政治的 / 法律的、经济的和文化的环境与全球经营之间的相关性

# 你的全球观是什么？

---

- 狹隘主义：仅仅用自己的眼睛和视角来看待这个世界，从而无法意识到人与人之间的差异
- 民族中心论：狭隘地认为自己母国拥有世界上最佳的工作方法和实践。

# 更多的全球观

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- 多国中心论：认为东道国的管理者知道如何以最佳的工作方法和实践来经营其业务
- 全球中心论：一种全球取向的观点，强调使用来自全世界的最佳方法和人员

# 贸易联盟

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- 欧盟：由27个欧洲国家组成一个统一的经济和贸易联合体
- 欧元：欧洲单一货币

# 图表3-1 (第71页)



# 贸易联盟（续）

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- 东南亚国家联盟（东盟）：由10个东南亚国家组成的一个贸易联盟
- 北美自由贸易协定：墨西哥、加拿大和美国政府签署的一项旨在消除贸易壁垒的协定。

## 图表3-2 (第73页)



# 全球贸易机制

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- 世界贸易组织：一个由153个成员国组成的负责处理国家间贸易规则的全球组织
- 国际货币基金组织：一个由185个国家组成的组织，旨在促进国际货币合作，并且为成员国提供建议、贷款和技术援助。

# 全球贸易机制（续）

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- 世界银行集团：一个由5家紧密相连的机构组成的集团，主要为全世界的发展中国家提供金融和技术援助
- 经济发展与合作组织：一个旨在帮助其30个成员国实现可持续经济增长和就业的国际经济组织

# 不同类型的国际组织

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- 跨国公司：一个广泛的术语，指的是在多个国家开展业务的任何类型的国际公司
- 多国化公司：指的是把管理权和其他决策权下放给东道国的跨国公司

# 不同类型的国际组织（续）

---

- 全球公司：指的是把管理权和其他决策权都集中在母国的跨国公司
- 无国界公司：消除了人为地理界线的跨国公司

# 组织如何迈向全球？

---

- 全球采购：从全世界最廉价的地方采购原材料或劳动力
- 出口：在国内制造产品并且把它们销往国外



# 组织如何迈向全球？（续）

---

- 进口：采购国外制造的产品并且在国内销售
- 许可证经营：一家组织授权另一家组织采用自己的技术或产品说明书来制造或销售自己的产品
- 特许经营：一家组织授权另一家组织采用自己的品牌和运营方式

# 组织如何迈向全球？（续）

---

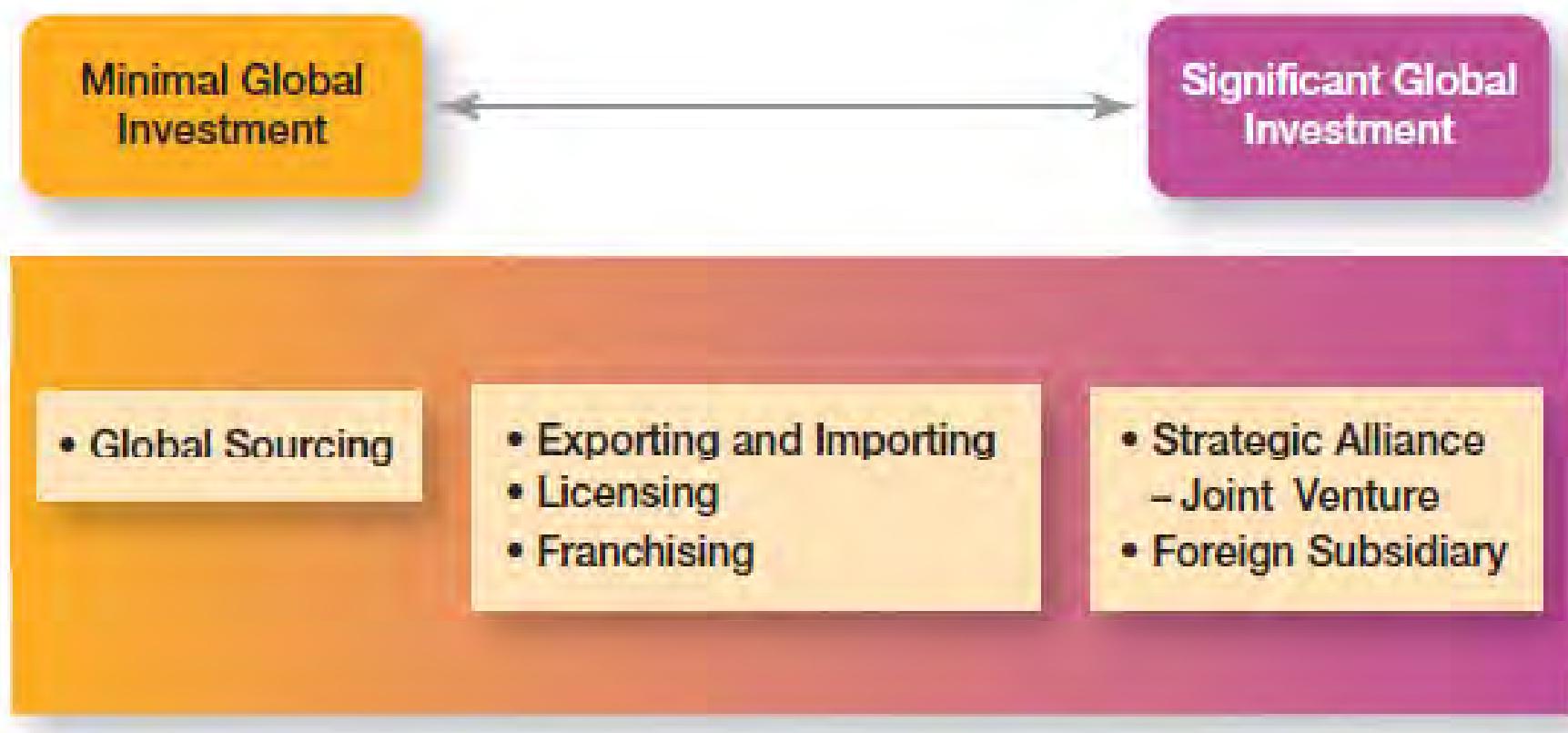
- **战略联盟：**一家组织与外国公司建立的一种伙伴关系，使双方在开发新产品或建设生产设施时可以共享资源和知识
- **合资企业：**一种特定类型的战略联盟，各合作方为了某个商业目的而共同组建一个自主经营的、独立的组织

# 组织如何迈向全球？（续）

---

- 外国子公司：通过建立自主经营的、独立的生产机构或办事处而在某个海外国家直接投资

# 图表3-3 (第77页)



# 经济环境

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- 自由市场经济：一种主要由私营部门拥有和控制各种资源的经济体系
- 计划经济：一种由一个中央政府来规划经济决策的经济体系

# 文化环境

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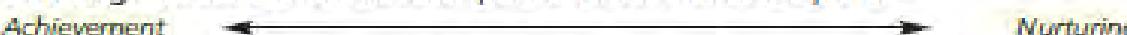
- 民族文化：由一个特定国家的个体国民共享的价值观和态度，这些价值观和态度将塑造他们的行为和他们对什么是重要事项的看法
- 全球领导和组织行为效力（GLOBE）研究计划：一项考察跨文化领导行为的研究计划

## 图表3-4（第80页）

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- Americans are *very informal*. They tend to treat people alike even when great differences in age or social standing are evident.
- Americans are *direct*. They don't talk around things. To some *foreigners*, this may appear as abrupt or even rude behavior.
- Americans are *competitive*. Some foreigners may find Americans assertive or overbearing.
- Americans are *achievers*. They like to keep score, whether at work or at play. They emphasize accomplishments.
- Americans are *independent and individualistic*. They place a high value on freedom and believe that individuals can shape and control their own destiny.
- Americans are *questioners*. They ask a lot of questions, even of someone they have just met. Many may seem pointless ("How ya' doin'?") or personal ("What kind of work do you do?").
- Americans *dislike silence*. They would rather talk about the weather than deal with silence in a conversation.
- Americans *value punctuality*. They keep appointment calendars and live according to schedules and clocks.
- Americans *value cleanliness*. They often seem obsessed with bathing, eliminating body odors, and wearing clean clothes.

# 图表3-5 (第81页)

1. **Individualistic**—People look after their own and family interests  
**Collectivistic**—People expect the group to look after and protect them  
  
Individualistic → Collectivistic  
United States, Canada, Australia                              Japan                                  Mexico, Thailand
2. **High power distance**—Accepts wide differences in power; great deal of respect for those in authority  
**Low power distance**—Plays down inequalities: employees are not afraid to approach nor are in awe of the boss  
  
High power distance ← → Low power distance  
Mexico, Singapore, France                                    Italy, Japan                                         United States, Sweden
3. **High uncertainty avoidance**—Threatened with ambiguity and experience high levels of anxiety  
**Low uncertainty avoidance**—Comfortable with risks; tolerant of different behavior and opinions  
  
High uncertainty avoidance ← → Low uncertainty avoidance  
Italy, Mexico, France    United Kingdom                                         Canada, United States, Singapore
4. **Achievement**—Values such as assertiveness, acquiring money and goods, and competition prevail  
**Nurturing**—Values such as relationships and concern for others prevail  
  
Achievement ← → Nurturing  
United States, Japan, Mexico                                Canada, Greece                                         France, Sweden
5. **Long-term orientation**—People look to the future and value thrift and persistence  
**Short-term orientation**—People value tradition and the past  
  
Short-term orientation ← → Long-term orientation  
Germany, Australia, United States, Canada    China, Taiwan, Japan

# 图表3-6 (第82页)

Dimension	Countries Rating Low	Countries Rating Moderate	Countries Rating High
Assertiveness	Sweden New Zealand Switzerland	Egypt Ireland Philippines	Spain United States Greece
Future orientation	Russia Argentina Poland	Slovenia Egypt Ireland	Denmark Canada Netherlands
Gender differentiation	Sweden Denmark Slovenia	Italy Brazil Argentina	South Korea Egypt Morocco
Uncertainty avoidance	Russia Hungary Bolivia	Israel United States Mexico	Austria Denmark Germany
Power distance	Denmark Netherlands South Africa	England France Brazil	Russia Spain Thailand
Individualism/collectivism*	Denmark Singapore Japan	Hong Kong United States Egypt	Greece Hungary Germany
In-group collectivism	Denmark Sweden New Zealand	Japan Israel Qatar	Egypt China Morocco
Performance orientation	Russia Argentina Greece	Sweden Israel Spain	United States Taiwan New Zealand
Humane orientation	Germany Spain France	Hong Kong Sweden Taiwan	Indonesia Egypt Malaysia

\*A low score is synonymous with collectivism.

# 当今的重要事项

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- 文化智能：文化感悟和敏感性技能
- 全球心智：使一位领导者能够在跨文化环境中实施有效管理的各种品质



## 图表3-7 (第84页)

### Intellectual capital:

Knowledge of international business and the capacity to understand how business works on a global scale



### Psychological capital:

Openness to new ideas and experiences



### Social capital:

Ability to form connections and build trusting relationships with people who are different from you



Source: Adapted from M. Javidan, M. Teagarden, and D. Bowen, "Making It Overseas," *Harvard Business Review*, April 2010, pp. 109–113; and J. McGregor (ed.), "Testing Managers' Global IQ," *Bloomberg BusinessWeek*, September 28, 2009, p. 68.

# 需要掌握的术语

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- 狹隘主义
- 民族中心论
- 多国中心论
- 全球中心论
- 欧盟
- 欧元
- 北美自由贸易协定
- 东南亚国家联盟
- 世界贸易组织
- 国际货币基金组织
- 世界银行集团
- 经济合作与开发组织
- 跨国公司
- 多国化公司
- 全球公司
- 无国界公司
- 全球采购
- 出口
- 进口
- 许可证经营

# 需要掌握的术语（续）

---

- 特许经营
- 战略联盟
- 合资企业
- 外国子公司
- 自由市场经济
- 计划经济
- 民族文化
- 全球领导和组织行为效力研究计划
- 文化智能
- 全球心智





# Management

ELEVENTH EDITION

Stephen P. ROBBINS  
Mary COULTER

PEARSON

CHAPTER

# 4 | Managing Diversity

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 定义员工多样性和解释对多样性的管理为什么如此重要
- 描述美国和整个世界不断变化的劳动力队伍
- 解释在工作场所中发现的不同类型的多样性
- 讨论管理者在对多样性进行管理时面临的挑战
- 描述各种员工多样性管理创新举措

# 什么是员工多样性？

---

- 员工多样性：使得组织中的成员们彼此不同或相似的所有方法



# 图表4-1 (第94页)

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1960s to 1970s	<b>Focus on complying with laws and regulations:</b> Title VII of Civil Rights Act; Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; affirmative action policies and programs
Early 1980s	<b>Focus on assimilating minorities and women into corporate setting:</b> Corporate programs developed to help improve self-confidence and qualifications of diverse individuals so they can "fit in"
Late 1980s	<b>Concept of workforce diversity expanded from compliance to an issue of business survival:</b> Publication of <i>Workforce 2000</i> opened business leaders' eyes about the future composition of workforce—that is, more diverse; first use of term <i>workforce diversity</i>
Late 1980s to Late 1990s	<b>Focus on fostering sensitivity:</b> Shift from compliance and focusing only on women and minorities to including everyone; making employees more aware and sensitive to the needs and differences of others
New Millennium	<b>Focus on diversity and inclusion for business success:</b> Workforce diversity seen as core business issue; important to achieve business success, profitability, and growth

# 多样性的层次

---

- 表层多样性：人们的惯性思维会立刻想到的、容易被人们察觉到的、但是并不必然反映人们如何思考或感知的那些差异
- 深层多样性：在价值观、个性和工作偏好等方面差异

# 图表4-2 (第96页)

---

## People Management

- Better use of employee talent
- Increased quality of team problem-solving efforts
- Ability to attract and retain employees of diverse backgrounds



## Organizational Performance

- Reduced costs associated with high turnover, absenteeism, and lawsuits
- Enhanced problem-solving ability
- Improved system flexibility



## Strategic

- Increased understanding of the marketplace, which improves ability to better market to diverse consumers
- Potential to improve sales growth and increase market share
- Potential source of competitive advantage because of improved innovation efforts
- Viewed as moral and ethical; the "right" thing to do



# 人种和种族

---

- 人种：人们用来识别他们自己的那些生理遗传特征（包括肤色和相关特征）
- 种族：某个人类群体共享的社会特征（例如文化背景或承袭）

## 图表4-3 (第98页)

	2005	2006
Foreign-born	12%	19%
Racial/Ethnic Groups		
White*	67%	47%
Hispanic	14%	29%
Black*	13%	13%
Asian*	5%	9%

\*= Non-Hispanic

American Indian/Alaska Native not included.

## 图表4-4 (第100页)

---

1. True or False: The world's children under age 5 outnumber people aged 65 and over.
2. The world's older population (65 and older) increased by approximately how many people each month in 2008?
  - a. 75,000
  - b. 350,000
  - c. 600,000
  - d. 870,000
3. Which of the world's developing regions has the highest percentage of older people?
  - a. Africa
  - b. Latin America
  - c. The Caribbean
  - d. Asia
4. True or False: More than half of the world's older people live in the industrialized nations of Europe, North America, Japan, and Australia.
5. Which country had the world's highest percentage of older people in 2008?
  - a. Sweden
  - b. Japan
  - c. Spain
  - d. Italy

## 图表4-4 (续)

---

### Answers to quiz:

1. **True.** Although the world's population is aging, children still outnumber older people as of 2008. Projections indicate, however, that in fewer than 10 years, older people will outnumber children for the first time in history.
2. **d.** The estimated change in the total size of the world's older population between July 2007 and July 2008 was more than 10.4 million people, an average of 870,000 each month.
3. **c.** The Caribbean, with 7.8 percent of all people aged 65 and over in 2008. Numbers for the other regions: Latin America, 6.4 percent; Asia (excluding Japan), 6.2 percent; and Africa, 3.3 percent.
4. **False.** Although industrialized nations have higher percentages of older people than do most developing countries, 62 percent of all people aged 65 and over now live in the developing regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, the Caribbean, and Oceania.
5. **b.** Japan, with 22 percent of its population aged 65 or over, has supplanted Italy as the world's oldest major country

# 多样性的类型

---

- 年龄：《民权法案》第VII条款和1967年《就业年龄歧视法案》都禁止年龄歧视
- 性别：在劳动力队伍中，女性（49.8%）和男性（50.2%）所占的比例几乎相同。

# 多样性的类型（续）

---

- 残疾：1990年《美国残疾人法案》禁止歧视残疾人
- 宗教：《民权法案》第VII条款禁止宗教歧视
- 性取向和性身份：美国联邦法律并没有禁止因为员工的性取向而歧视员工

# 对多样性进行管理时的挑战

---

- 偏见：对某种特定观点或意识形态所持的一种倾向或偏好
- 成见：对一个人或一群人所持的一种先入为主的观点、看法或判断



# 对多样性进行管理时的挑战（续）

---

- 生搬硬套：根据自己对对方所属群体的先入为主的印象和看法来判断对方
- 歧视：当某个人以有偏见的态度来对待其偏见对象时，就会产生歧视。
- 玻璃天花板：把女性及少数族裔与最高管理层职位隔离开来的那些无形障碍

## 图表4-5 (第100页)

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## 图表4-6（第104页）

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- ▶ **FEAR:** *Hiring people with disabilities leads to higher employment costs and lower profit margins*
  - **REALITY:** Absentee rates for sick time are virtually equal between employees with and without disabilities; workers' disabilities are not a factor in formulas calculating insurance costs for workers' compensation
- ▶ **FEAR:** *Workers with disabilities lack job skills and experience necessary to perform as well as their abled counterparts*
  - **REALITY:** Commonplace technologies such as the Internet and voice-recognition software have eliminated many of the obstacles for workers with disabilities; many individuals with disabilities have great problem-solving skills from finding creative ways to perform tasks that others may take for granted
- ▶ **FEAR:** *Uncertainty over how to take potential disciplinary action with a worker with disabilities*
  - **REALITY:** A person with a disability for whom workplace accommodations have been provided has the same obligations and rights as far as job performance
- ▶ **FEAR:** *High costs associated with accommodating disabled employees*
  - **REALITY:** Most workers with disabilities require *no accommodation* but for those who do, more than half of the workplace modifications cost \$500 or less

# 图表4-7 (第108页)

Type of Discrimination	Definition	Examples from Organizations
<b>Discriminatory policies or practices</b>	Actions taken by representatives of the organization that deny equal opportunity to perform or unequal rewards for performance	Older workers may be targeted for layoffs because they are highly paid and have lucrative benefits. <sup>a</sup>
<b>Sexual harassment</b>	Unwanted sexual advances and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature that create a hostile or offensive work environment	Salespeople at one company went on company-paid visits to strip clubs, brought strippers into the office to celebrate promotions, and fostered pervasive sexual rumors. <sup>b</sup>
<b>Intimidation</b>	Overt threats or bullying directed at members of specific groups of employees	African American employees at some companies have found nooses hanging over their work stations. <sup>c</sup>
<b>Mockery and insults</b>	Jokes or negative stereotypes; sometimes the result of jokes taken too far	Arab Americans have been asked at work whether they were carrying bombs or were members of terrorist organizations. <sup>d</sup>
<b>Exclusion</b>	Exclusion of certain people from job opportunities, social events, discussions, or informal mentoring; can occur unintentionally	Many women in finance claim they are assigned to marginal job roles or are given light workloads that don't lead to promotion. <sup>e</sup>
<b>Incivility</b>	Disrespectful treatment, including behaving in an aggressive manner, interrupting the person, or ignoring his or her opinions	Female lawyers note that male attorneys frequently cut them off or do not adequately address their comments. <sup>f</sup>

## 图表4-8 (第110页)

Year	Law or Ruling	Description
1963	Equal Pay Act	Prohibits pay differences for equal work based on gender
1964 (amended in 1972)	Civil Rights Act, Title VII	Prohibits discrimination based on race, color, religion, national origin, or gender
1967 (amended in 1978)	Age Discrimination in Employment Act	Prohibits discrimination against employees 40 years and older
1978	Pregnancy Discrimination Act	Prohibits discrimination against women in employment decisions on the basis of pregnancy, childbirth, and related medical decisions
1978	Mandatory Retirement Act	Prohibits the forced retirement of most employees
1990	Americans with Disabilities Act	Prohibits discrimination against individuals who have disabilities or chronic illnesses; also requires reasonable accommodations for these individuals
1991	Civil Rights Act of 1991	Reaffirms and tightens prohibition of discrimination and gives individuals right to sue for punitive damages
1993	Family and Medical Leave Act	Gives employees in organizations with 50 or more employees up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave each year for family or medical reasons
2009	Lilly Ledbetter Fair Pay Act	Changes the statute of limitations on pay discrimination to 180 days from each paycheck

# 最高管理层对员工多样性的认同

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- 辅导制：一种让经验丰富的组织成员（导师）向欠缺经验的成员（门徒）提供建议和指导的方法
- 多样性技能培训：一种专门的培训，旨在使员工深刻理解多样性的重要意义以及向员工传授在多元化的工作场所中工作的技能

# 最高管理层对多样性的认同（续）

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- 员工协会：由共同拥有某种多样性维度的员工所组成的群体



## 图表4-9 (第111页)

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- Provides instruction
- Offers advice
- Gives constructive criticism
- Helps build appropriate skills
- Shares technical expertise
- Develops a high-quality, close, and supportive relationship with protégé
- Keeps lines of communication open
- Knows when to "let go" and let the protégé prove what he/she can do

# 需要掌握的术语

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- 员工多样性
- 表层多样性
- 深层多样性
- 人种
- 种族
- 偏见
- 成见
- 生搬硬套
- 歧视
- 玻璃天花板
- 辅导制
- 多样性技能培训
- 员工协会

# Management

ELEVENTH EDITION

Stephen P. ROBBINS  
Mary COULTER

PEARSON

CHAPTER

# 5 | Managing Social Responsibility *and* Ethics

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 讨论社会责任感意味着什么以及有哪些因素影响该决定
- 解释绿色管理以及组织如何能够实现绿色
- 讨论有哪些因素会影响有道德的或不道德的行为
- 描述管理者在鼓励有道德的行为方面所发挥的作用
- 讨论当代的一些社会责任和道德事项

# 从义务到响应到责任

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- 社会义务：一家公司有义务履行特定的经济和法律责任，除此之外则撒手不管
- 社会响应：公司为应对某种普遍的社会需要而从事的社会活动
- 社会责任：一家组织在其法律和经济义务之外愿意去做正确的事情并以有益于社会的方式行事的意向

# 古典观点

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- 管理层的唯一社会责任就是根据公司股东的最佳利益来经营公司，追求利润最大化（实现财务回报）
- 把本公司的各种资源用于追求“社会利益”，会增加本公司的经营成本，进而减少公司股东的利润并提高消费者承担的价格

# 社会经济学观点

---

- 管理者的社会责任不只是盈利，还包括保护和改善整个社会的福利
- 公司不是只向其股东负责的独立实体
- 公司对社会也承担道德责任，应积极参与社会、法律和政治事项
- “做正确的事情”

# 图表5-1 (第122页)

For	Against
<b>Public expectations</b> Public opinion now supports businesses pursuing economic and social goals.	<b>Violation of profit maximization</b> Business is being socially responsible only when it pursues its economic interests.
<b>Long-run profits</b> Socially responsible companies tend to have more secure long-run profits.	<b>Dilution of purpose</b> Pursuing social goals dilutes business's primary purpose—economic productivity.
<b>Ethical obligation</b> Businesses should be socially responsible because responsible actions are the right thing to do.	<b>Costs</b> Many socially responsible actions do not cover their costs and someone must pay those costs.
<b>Public image</b> Businesses can create a favorable public image by pursuing social goals.	<b>Too much power</b> Businesses have a lot of power already and if they pursue social goals they will have even more.
<b>Better environment</b> Business involvement can help solve difficult social problems.	<b>Lack of skills</b> Business leaders lack the necessary skills to address social issues.
<b>Discouragement of further governmental regulation</b> By becoming socially responsible, businesses can expect less government regulation.	<b>Lack of accountability</b> There are no direct lines of accountability for social actions.
<b>Balance of responsibility and power</b> Businesses have a lot of power and an equally large amount of responsibility is needed to balance against that power.	
<b>Stockholder interests</b> Social responsibility will improve a business's stock price in the long run.	
<b>Possession of resources</b> Businesses have the resources to support public and charitable projects that need assistance.	
<b>Superiority of prevention over cures</b> Businesses should address social problems before they become serious and costly to correct.	

# 绿色管理和可持续性

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- 社会屏障筛选：运用社会和环境标准来制定投资决策
- 绿色管理：管理者考虑本组织对自然环境的影响

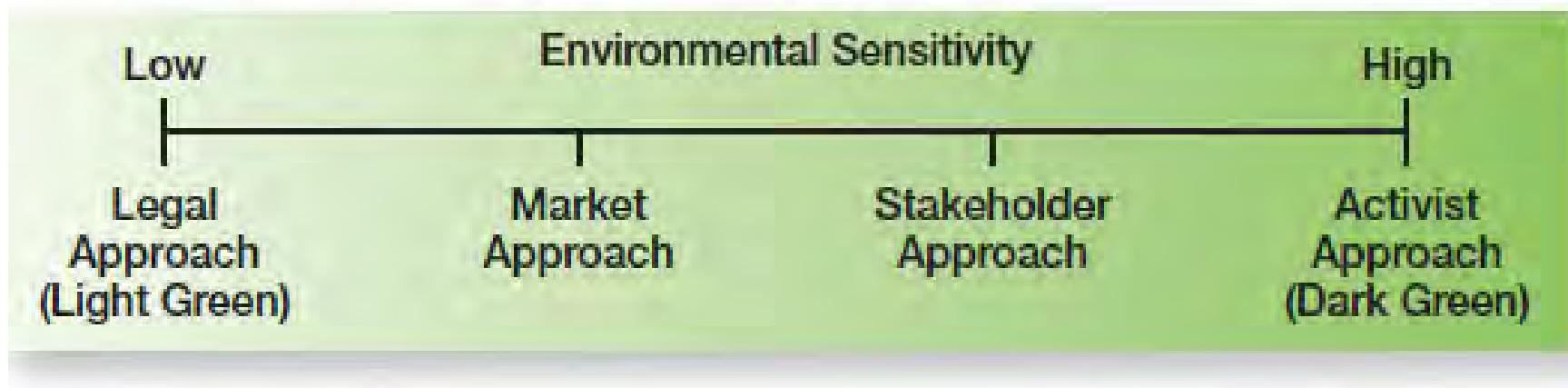


# 组织如何走向绿色

---

- 法律（或浅绿）方式：公司仅仅去做法律法规要求的事情，以免卷入法律诉讼
- 市场方式：公司对顾客的环境偏好作出响应，为他们提供环境友好型产品
- 利益相关群体方式：公司设法满足多个利益相关群体（例如公司员工、供应商以及所在社区）的环境要求
- 活动家（深绿）方式：公司寻求各种方法来尊重和保护环境，积极承担社会责任

## 图表5-2 (第124页)



# 管理者和有道德的行为

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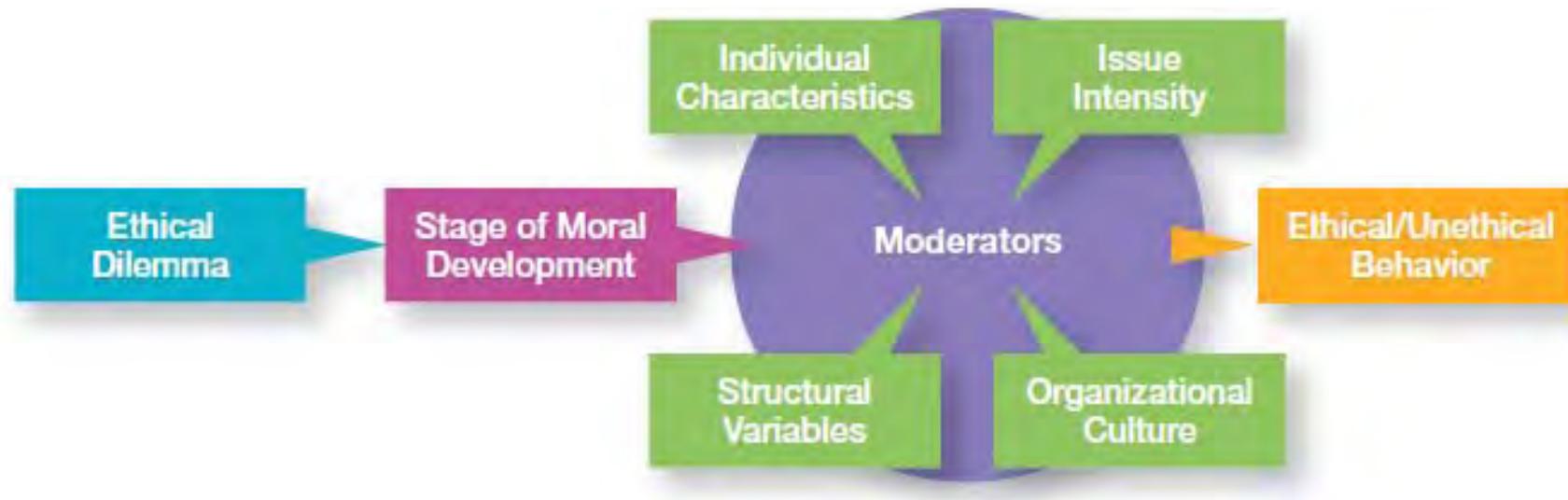
- 道德：对正确行为和错误行为予以界定的原则、价值观和信念
- 价值观：对是非对错的基本信念

# 性格变量

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- 自我强度：一种性格属性，用以衡量一个人所持信念的力量
- 控制点：一种性格属性，用以衡量人们相信自己能够控制自我命运的程度

## 图表5-3 (第126页)



# 道德发展阶段

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- 测量个体的道德判断独立于外界影响的程度
- 个体道德发展的层次
  - 前习俗层次
  - 习俗层次
  - 原则层次
- 道德发展阶段与以下因素共同发挥影响：
  - 个人特征
  - 组织结构变量
  - 组织文化
  - 事项的严重程度

# 图表5-4（第127页）

Level	Description of Stage
Principled	6. Following self-chosen ethical principles even if they violate the law 5. Valuing rights of others and upholding absolute values and rights regardless of the majority's opinion
Conventional	4. Maintaining conventional order by fulfilling obligations to which you have agreed 3. Living up to what is expected by people close to you
Preconventional	2. Following rules only when doing so is in your immediate interest 1. Sticking to rules to avoid physical punishment

# 组织结构变量

---

- 能够指导和影响其员工是否有道德地行事的组织特征和机制
- 其中包括：
  - 绩效评估体系
  - 薪酬分配体系
  - 管理者（有道德）的行为

# 组织文化

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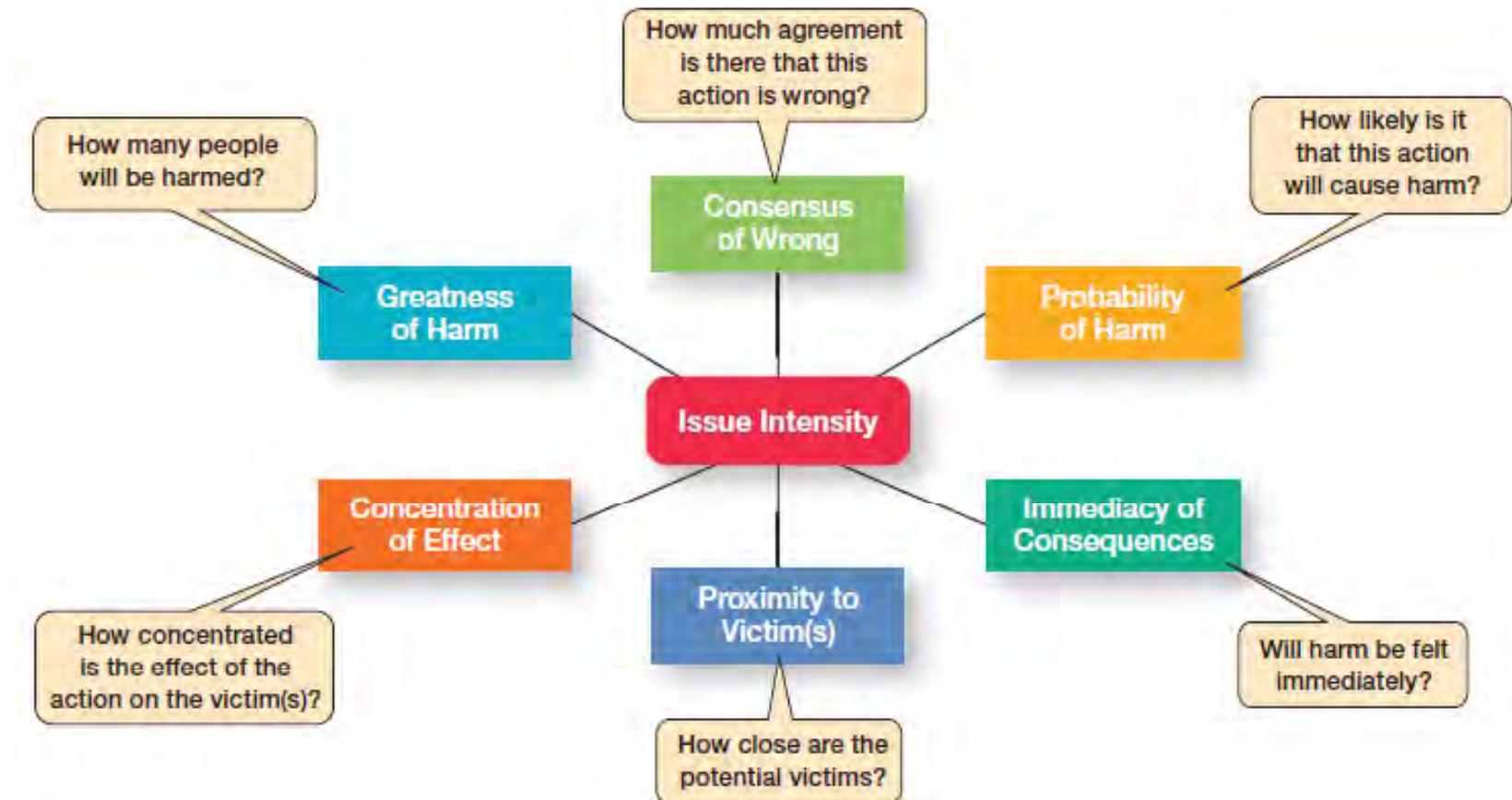
- 基于价值观的管理：一种管理方式，管理者通过建立和坚持本组织共享的价值观来进行管理
- 为何要建立本组织共享的价值观
  - 指导管理决策
  - 塑造员工行为
  - 影响营销努力的方向
  - 打造团队精神
- 对本组织共享的价值观的概括
  - 组织的价值观体现在员工们的决策和行为之中

# 事项的严重程度

---

- 以下6个特征决定了事项的严重程度或某个道德事项对个体的重要性：伤害的严重性；对错误的共识；伤害的概率；后果的即时性；与受害者的密切程度；影响的集中程度

# 图表5-5 (第130页)



# 国际环境中的道德规范

---

- 并没有适用于全球的道德标准
  - 社会和文化差异是决定道德和不道德行为的重要因素
- 《反海外腐败法》
  - 美国公司蓄意贿赂外国官员是非法的，然而，当礼金是经营所在国生意场上一种可接受的行为时，向该国政府官员提供小额礼金是被允许的。

# 图表5-6（第131页）

## Human Rights

Principle 1: Support and respect the protection of international human rights within their sphere of influence.

Principle 2: Make sure business corporations are not complicit in human rights abuses.

## Labor Standards

Principle 3: Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.

Principle 4: The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labor.

Principle 5: The effective abolition of child labor.

Principle 6: The elimination of discrimination in respect to employment and occupation.

## Environment

Principle 7: Support a precautionary approach to environmental challenges.

Principle 8: Undertake initiatives to promote greater environmental responsibility.

Principle 9: Encourage the development and diffusion of environmentally friendly technologies.

## Anti-Corruption

Principle 10: Businesses should work against corruption in all its forms, including extortion and bribery.

# 鼓励有道德的行为

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1. 雇用具有高道德标准的员工
2. 树立道德标准和决策规则
3. 管理者以身作则
4. 制定切实可行的工作目标，并且在绩效评估标准中包含道德规范
5. 提供道德培训
6. 实施独立的社会审计
7. 为面临道德困境的员工提供支持

# 道德准则

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- 道德准则：一个组织对期望其员工遵循的重要价值观和道德规定的正式声明

# 图表5-7（第133页）

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## Cluster 1. Be a Dependable Organizational Citizen

1. Comply with safety, health, and security regulations.
2. Demonstrate courtesy, respect, honesty, and fairness.
3. Illegal drugs and alcohol at work are prohibited.
4. Manage personal finances well.
5. Exhibit good attendance and punctuality.
6. Follow directives of supervisors.
7. Do not use abusive language.
8. Dress in business attire.
9. Firearms at work are prohibited.

# 图表5-7（续）

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## **Cluster 2. Do Not Do Anything Unlawful or Improper That Will Harm the Organization**

1. Conduct business in compliance with all laws.
2. Payments for unlawful purposes are prohibited.
3. Bribes are prohibited.
4. Avoid outside activities that impair duties.
5. Maintain confidentiality of records.
6. Comply with all antitrust and trade regulations.
7. Comply with all accounting rules and controls.
8. Do not use company property for personal benefit.
9. Employees are personally accountable for company funds.
10. Do not propagate false or misleading information.
11. Make decisions without regard for personal gain.

## **Cluster 3. Be Good to Customers**

1. Convey true claims in product advertisements.
2. Perform assigned duties to the best of your ability.
3. Provide products and services of the highest quality.

# 道德培训的价值

---

- 使行为的道德层面发生实质性的变化
- 增强员工对商业道德事项的认识
- 明确阐述和强化本组织的行为标准
- 帮助员工更坚信这一点：当自己采取不受欢迎但在道德层面上正确的立场时，自己会获得本组织的支持

## 图表5-8（第134页）

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Step 1: What is the ethical dilemma?

Step 2: Who are the affected stakeholders?

Step 3: What personal, organizational, and external factors are important in this decision?

Step 4: What are possible alternatives?

Step 5: What is my decision and how will I act on it?

# 促进积极的社会变化

---

- 告密者：举报他人道德问题或事项的人
- 社会企业家：通过使用切合实际的、创新的和可持续的方法来设法改善整个社会的个体或组织

## 图表5-9（第137页）

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- Be a good role model by being ethical and honest.
  - Tell the truth always.
  - Don't hide or manipulate information.
  - Be willing to admit your failures.
- Share your personal values by regularly communicating them to employees.
- Stress the organization's or team's important shared values.
- Use the reward system to hold everyone accountable to the values.

# 需要掌握的术语

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- 社会义务
- 古典观点
- 社会经济学观点
- 社会响应
- 社会责任
- 社会屏障筛选
- 绿色管理
- 道德
- 价值观
- 自我强度
- 控制点
- 基于价值观的管理
- 道德准则
- 告密者
- 社会企业家

# Management

ELEVENTH EDITION

Stephen P. ROBBINS  
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PEARSON

CHAPTER

# 6 | Managing Change *and Innovation*

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 比较各种关于变革过程的观点
- 划分组织变革的类型
- 解释如何管理变革阻力
- 讨论当代的一些变革管理事项
- 描述用以激发创新的技巧

# 变革过程

---

- 风平浪静观
  - 勒温将变革过程描述为对组织的均衡状态的打破
    - 对现状予以解冻
    - 变革为一种新状态
    - 实施再冻结以使这次变革得以维持
- 激流险滩观
  - 环境的不稳定性和不可预测性要求管理者和组织持续适应（通过积极地管理变革）环境，以使本组织存活下去。

# 图表6-1（第148页）

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## External

- Changing consumer needs and wants
- New governmental laws
- Changing technology
- Economic changes

## Internal

- New organizational strategy
- Change in composition of workforce
- New equipment
- Changing employee attitudes

# 组织变革和变革推动者

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- 组织变革：组织的人员、结构或技术的任何变动
- 变革推动者：充当催化剂并且负责对变革过程实施管理的人

# 变革推动者的类型

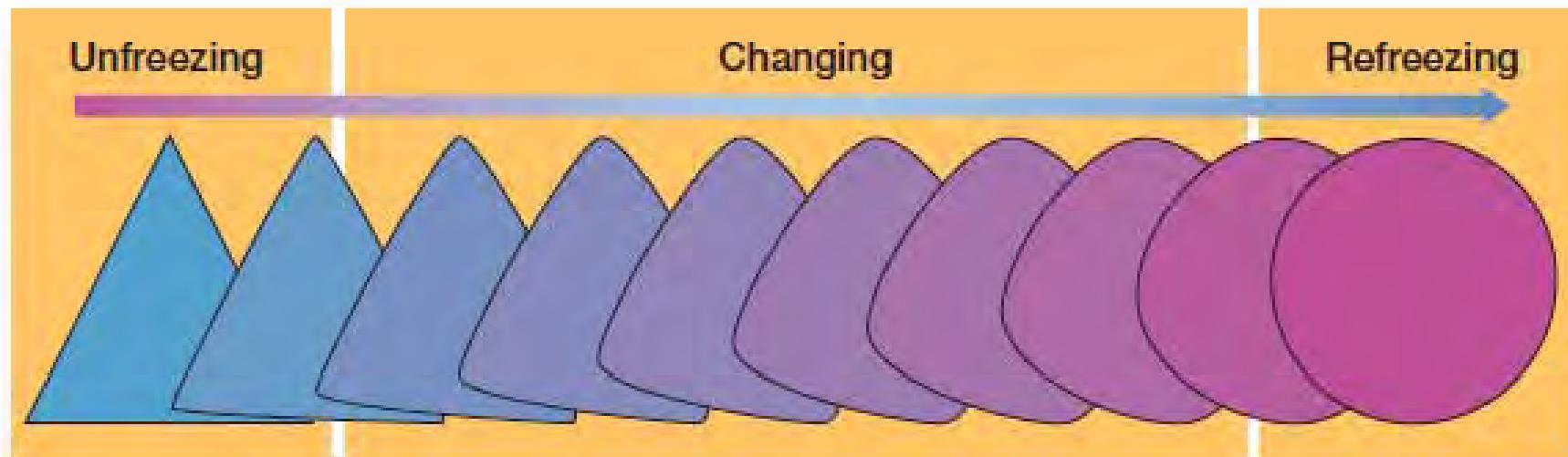
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- 管理者：组织内的创业家
- 非管理者：组织内的变革专家
- 外部咨询顾问：变革实施专家



## 图6-2 (第149页)

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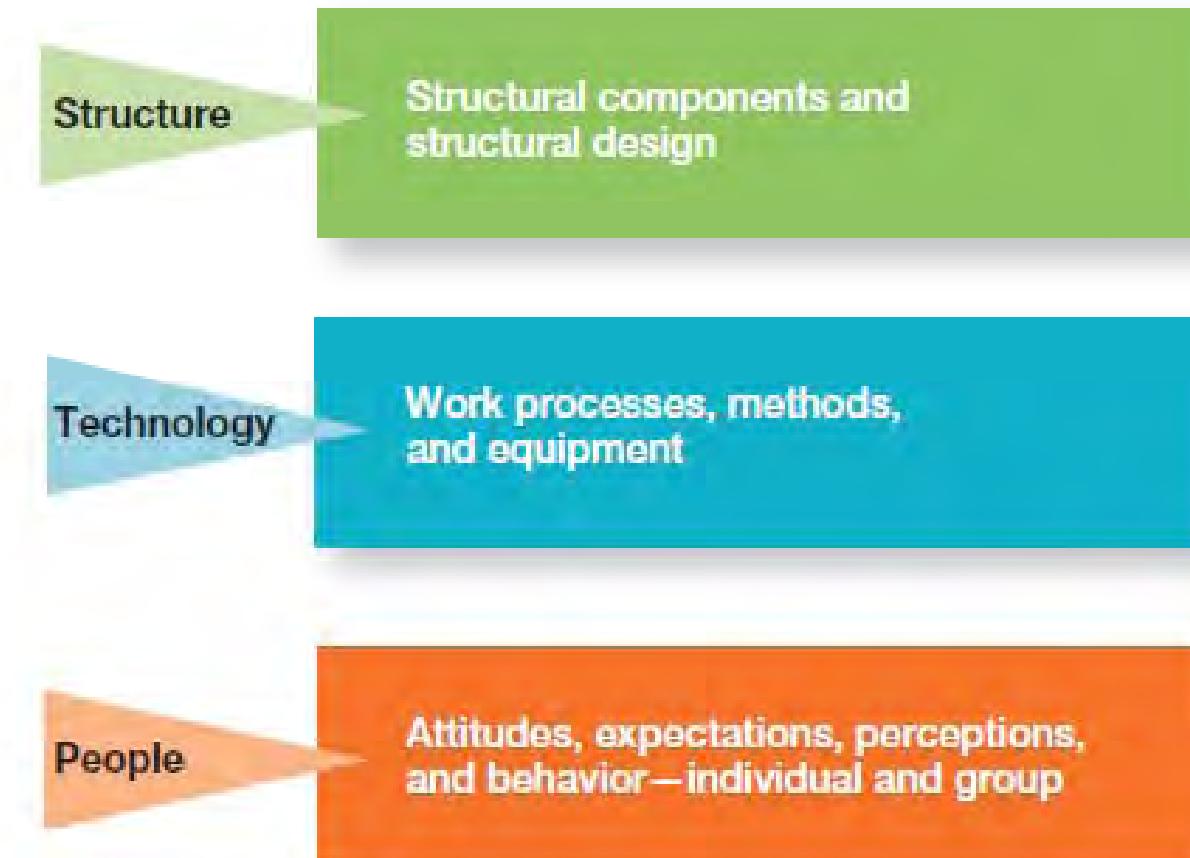


# 变革的类型

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- 结构
  - 改变组织的结构要素或结构设计
- 技术
  - 采用新的设备、工具或者运营方法，从而以新技能取代旧技能
    - 自动化：在某些工作任务中以机器取代人力
    - 计算机化
- 人员
  - 改变员工队伍的态度、期望、认知和行为

# 图表6-3 (第151页)

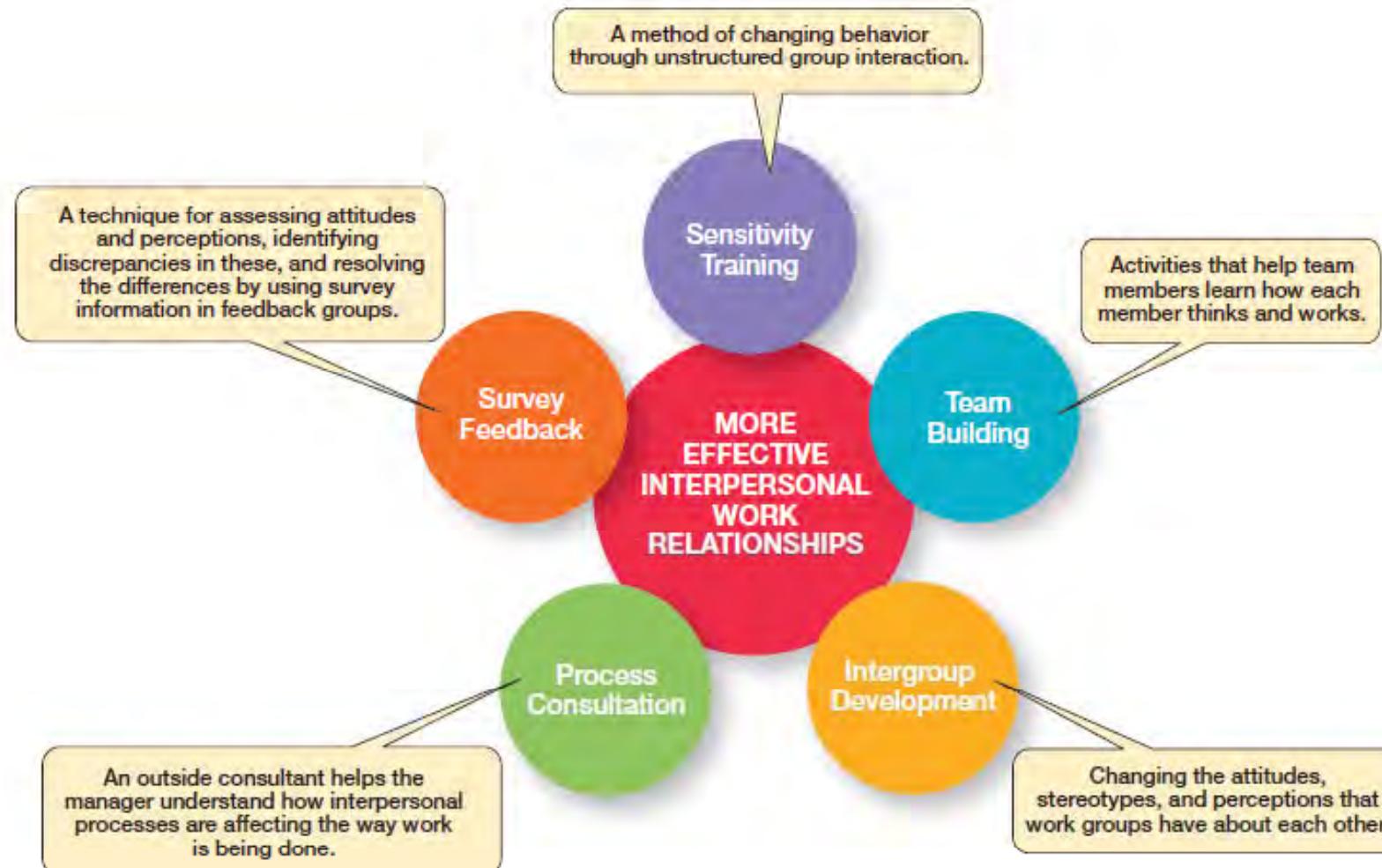


# 组织发展

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- 组织发展（OD）：用来改变员工及工作中的人际关系的性质和质量的技巧或方案
- 全球的组织发展：适用于美国组织的组织发展技巧可能并不适用于其他国家和文化

# 图表6-4 (第152页)



# 管理变革阻力

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- 人们为何抵制变革
  - 变革所带来的模糊性和不确定性
  - 旧习惯所带来的舒适
  - 担心自己失去地位、金钱、权力、友谊和个人便利
  - 认为变革并不符合本组织的目标和利益

## 图表6-5 (第154页)

Technique	When Used	Advantage	Disadvantage
Education and communication	When resistance is due to misinformation	Clear up misunderstandings	May not work when mutual trust and credibility are lacking
Participation	When resisters have the expertise to make a contribution	Increase involvement and acceptance	Time-consuming; has potential for a poor solution
Facilitation and support	When resisters are fearful and anxiety ridden	Can facilitate needed adjustments	Expensive; no guarantee of success
Negotiation	When resistance comes from a powerful group	Can "buy" commitment	Potentially high cost; opens doors for others to apply pressure too
Manipulation and co-optation	When a powerful group's endorsement is needed	Inexpensive, easy way to gain support	Can backfire, causing change agent to lose credibility
Coercion	When a powerful group's endorsement is needed	Inexpensive, easy way to gain support	May be illegal; may undermine change agent's credibility

# 组织文化变革

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- 组织文化天然抵制变革
- 有助于文化变革的条件：
  - 重大危机的发生
  - 领导权的变更
  - 一家年轻、灵活的小型组织
  - 弱文化

## 图表6-6（第156页）

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- Set the tone through management behavior; top managers, particularly, need to be positive role models.
- Create new stories, symbols, and rituals to replace those currently in use.
- Select, promote, and support employees who adopt the new values.
- Redesign socialization processes to align with the new values.
- To encourage acceptance of the new values, change the reward system.
- Replace unwritten norms with clearly specified expectations.
- Shake up current subcultures through job transfers, job rotation, and/or terminations.
- Work to get consensus through employee participation and creating a climate with a high level of trust

# 压力和应激源

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- 压力：人们对特别的要求、约束或机会给他们施加的过度压迫感所产生的一种不良反应
- 应激源：导致压力的那些因素

# 什么会导致压力？

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- 角色冲突：难以调和或满足的工作期望
- 角色过载：在规定的时间内从事过多工作
- 角色模糊：无法清楚、明确地理解角色期望

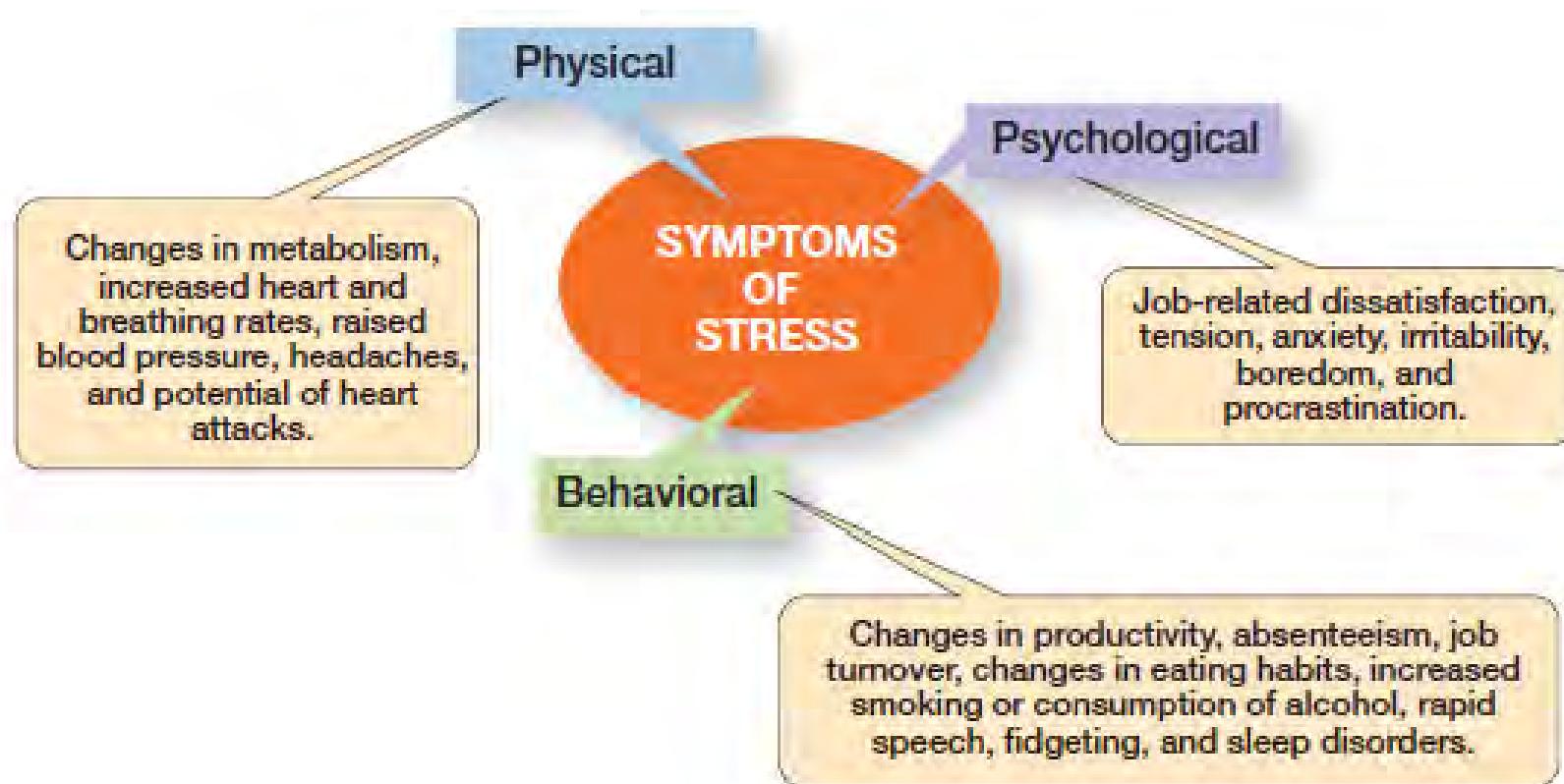
# 导致压力的个人因素

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- A型人格：具有这种人格的个体会长期感觉到一种时间紧迫感，具有一种过度的竞争驱动力。
- B型人格：具有这种人格的个体比较放松和随和，容易接受变革。



## 图表6-7 (159页)



# 激发创新

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- 创造力：以某种独特的方式综合各种思想或者在两种思想之间建立独特联系的能力
- 创新：将创造过程得出的结果转化为有用的产品、服务或工作方法

# 激发创新（续）

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- 创意领袖：积极、热情地支持新创意，提供支持并克服抵制，而且确保创新得到贯彻执行的人



# 图表6-8 (161页)

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- *Link the present and the future.* Think of work as more than an extension of the past; think about future opportunities and issues and factor them into today's decisions.
- *Make learning a way of life.* Change-friendly organizations excel at knowledge sharing and management.
- *Actively support and encourage day-to-day improvements and changes.* Successful change can come from the small changes as well as the big ones.
- *Ensure diverse teams.* Diversity ensures that things won't be done like they've always been done.
- *Encourage mavericks.* Because their ideas and approaches are outside the mainstream, mavericks can help bring about radical change.
- *Shelter breakthroughs.* Change-friendly organizations have found ways to protect those breakthrough ideas.
- *Integrate technology.* Use technology to implement changes.
- *Build and deepen trust.* People are more likely to support changes when the organization's culture is trusting and managers have credibility and integrity.
- *Couple permanence with perpetual change.* Because change is the only constant, companies need to figure out how to protect their core strengths during times of change.
- *Support an entrepreneurial mindset.* Many younger employees bring a more entrepreneurial mindset to organizations and can serve as catalysts for radical change.

# 图表6-9 (162页)

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<i>Fast Company's Top 10 List</i>	<i>Bloomberg BusinessWeek's Top 10 List</i>
Facebook	Apple
Amazon.com	Google
Apple	Microsoft
Google	IBM
Huawei	Toyota Motor
First Solar	Amazon.com
Pacific Gas & Electric	LG Electronics
Novartis	BYD
Wal-Mart	General Electric
Hewlett-Packard	Sony

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# 结构变量

---

- 采用某种有机结构
- 拥有丰富的资源
- 组织内各部门之间进行频繁、密切的沟通
- 尽量减轻对创新活动的时间压力
- 为创造力提供直截了当的支持

# 文化变量

---

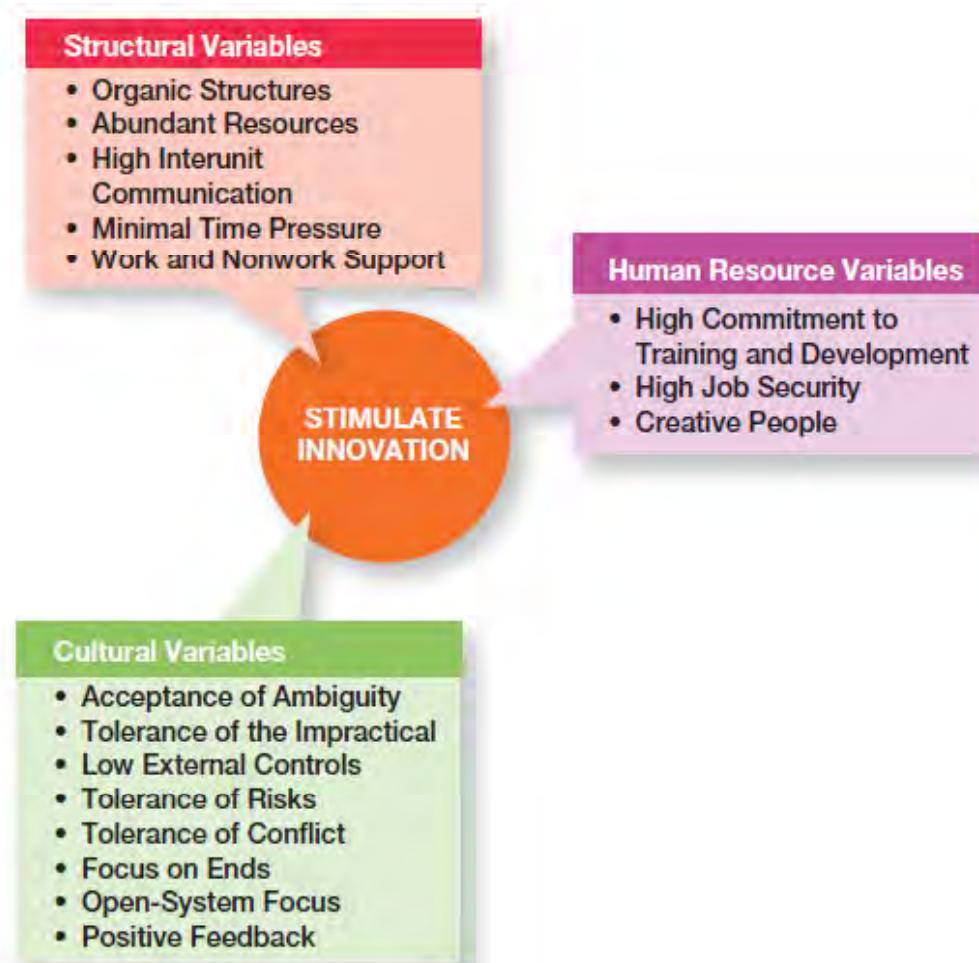
- 接受模糊性
- 容忍奇思妙想
- 尽量减少外在控制
- 容忍冒险
- 容忍冲突
- 强调结果甚于手段
- 强调开放系统
- 提供积极的反馈

# 人力资源变量

---

- 积极推进对组织成员的培训和开发，以及时更新他们的知识
- 提供很高的工作保障，以鼓励冒险
- 鼓励员工们成为创意领袖

# 图表6-10 (163页)



# 需要掌握的术语

---

- 组织变革
- 变革推动者
- 组织发展
- 压力
- 创造力
- 创新
- 创意领袖



# Management

ELEVENTH EDITION

Stephen P. ROBBINS  
Mary COULTER

PEARSON

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 描述决策制定过程中的八个步骤
- 解释管理者制定决策的四种方法
- 划分决策和决策条件
- 描述各种决策风格并讨论偏见如何影响决策
- 识别有效的决策技巧

# 制定决策

---

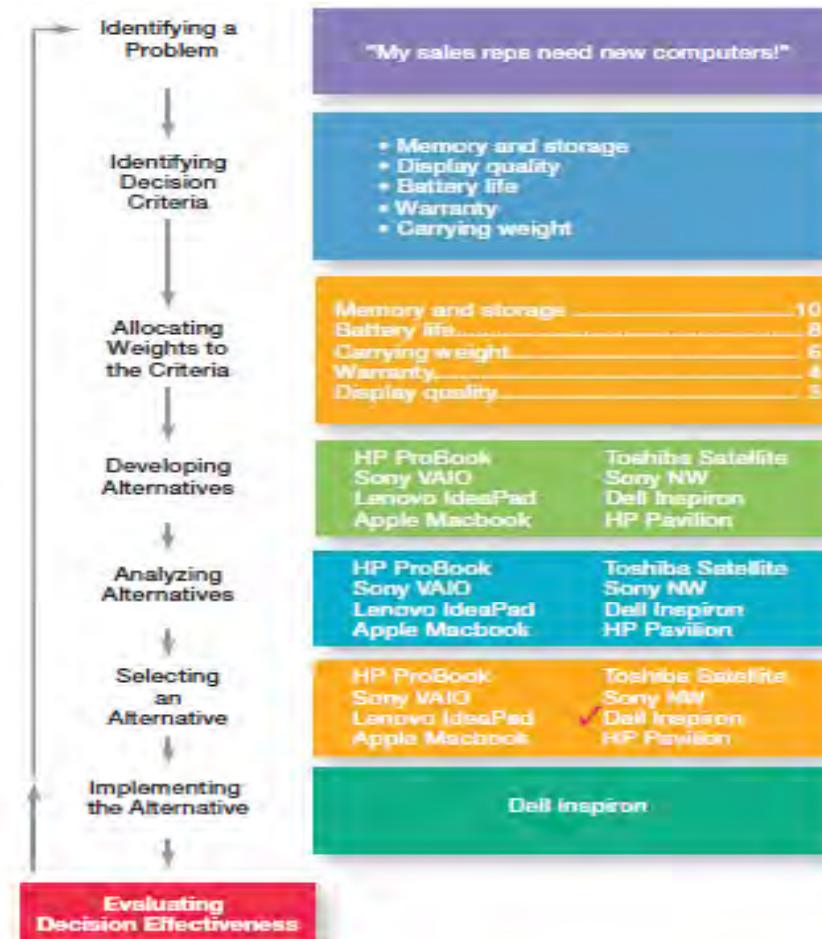
- 决策：从两个或更多备选方案中做出选择
- 问题：使得人们难以实现理想目标或目的的障碍

# 决策制定过程

---

1. 确定一个问题以及决策标准，并且为每项标准分配权重
2. 制定和分析各种备选方案，并从中选择一项能够解决该问题的方案
3. 实施所选择的这项方案
4. 评估该决策的效果

# 图表7-1 (178页)



# 步骤1：确定一个问题

---

- 问题的特征
  - 当管理者意识到它时，它才成为一个问题
  - 存在解决该问题的压力
  - 该管理者必须有必要的权力、信息或资源来解决该问题

## 步骤2：确定决策标准

---

- 决策标准是对解决该问题具有重要意义的因素，例如：
  - 将会导致的成本（所需的投资）
  - 可能会面临的风险（失败的可能性）
  - 理想的结果（公司的增长）

## 图表7-2 (178页)

---

Memory and storage	10
Battery life	8
Carrying weight	6
Warranty	4
Display quality	3

## 步骤3：为各项决策标准分配权重

---

- 各项决策标准并不是同等重要：
  - 决策者为每项决策标准分配权重，以确定它们在决策时的优先考虑顺序

# 步骤4：形成各种备选方案

---

- 找到各种可行的备选方案
  - 将能够解决该问题的各种备选方案列出来（不需要评估）

## 图表7-3 (179页)

	Memory and Storage	Battery Life	Carrying Weight	Warranty	Display Quality
HP ProBook	10	3	10	8	5
Sony VAIO	8	7	7	8	7
Lenovo IdeaPad	8	5	7	10	10
Apple Macbook	8	7	7	8	7
Toshiba Satellite	7	8	7	8	7
Sony NW	8	3	6	10	8
Dell Inspiron	10	7	8	6	7
HP Pavilion	4	10	4	8	10

# 步骤5：分析备选方案

---

- 评估每项备选方案的优势和劣势
  - 对每项备选方案的评估要基于已确定的决策标准及其权重

## 图表7-4 (179页)

---

	Memory and Storage	Battery Life	Carrying Weight	Warranty	Display Quality	Total
HP ProBook	100	24	60	32	15	231
Sony VAIO	80	56	42	32	21	231
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Toshiba Satellite	70	64	42	32	21	229
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Dell Inspiron	100	56	48	24	21	249
HP Pavilion	40	80	24	32	30	206

# 步骤6：选择一个方案

---

- 选择最佳方案
  - 选择总分最高的那个方案

# 步骤7：实施该方案

---

- 将所选择的方案付诸实践
  - 将该决策传达给将执行该方案的人员，并获取他们的认同

# 步骤8：评估决策的效果

---

- 通过该决策的效果来判断它的合理性
  - 该方案多么有效地解决了该问题？
  - 如果问题仍未得到解决，是哪里出错了？

# 图表7-5 (181页)

## Decisions Managers May Make

### Planning

- What are the organization's long-term objectives?
- What strategies will best achieve those objectives?
- What should the organization's short-term objectives be?
- How difficult should individual goals be?

### Organizing

- How many employees should I have report directly to me?
- How much centralization should there be in the organization?
- How should jobs be designed?
- When should the organization implement a different structure?

### Leading

- How do I handle employees who appear to be unmotivated?
- What is the most effective leadership style in a given situation?
- How will a specific change affect worker productivity?
- When is the right time to stimulate conflict?

### Controlling

- What activities in the organization need to be controlled?
- How should those activities be controlled?
- When is a performance deviation significant?
- What type of management information system should the organization have?

# 理性决策

---

- 理性决策：作出符合逻辑的、前后一致的选择以实现价值最大化
- 有限理性：决策是理性的，但这种理性被决策者处理信息的能力所限制（局限）
- 满足：接受“足够好”的解决方案

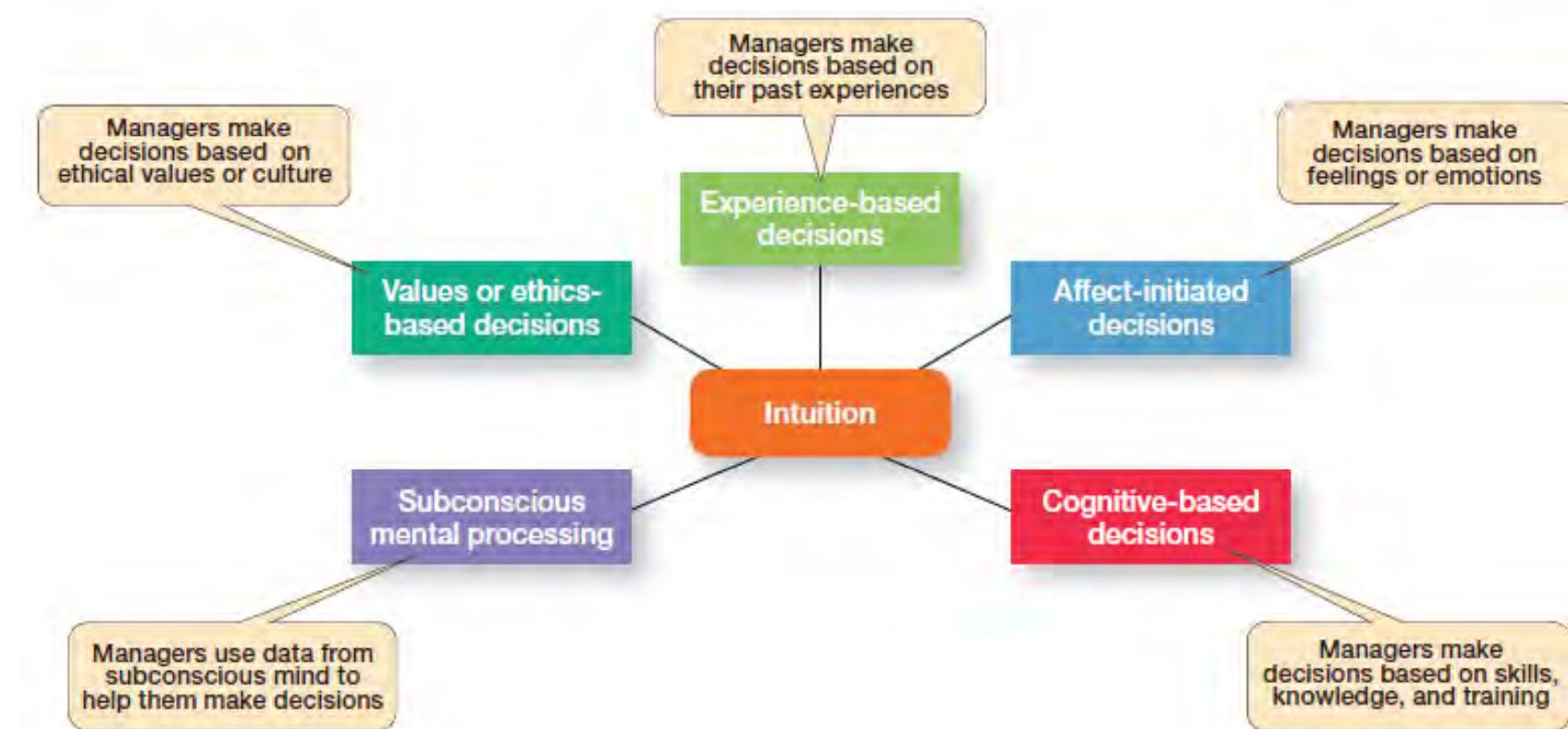
# 直觉决策

---

- 直觉决策
  - 根据经验、感觉和所积累的判断力来制定决策



## 图表7-6 (183页)



# 程序化决策 Vs 非程序化决策

---

- 程序化决策：可以通过某种例行方法来作出的某种重复性决策
- 非程序化决策：独特的、非重复发生的、需要量身定制解决方案的决策

# 程序化决策的类型

---

- 程序：管理者用来应对某个结构化问题的一系列连续步骤
- 规定：告诉管理者或员工能做什么或不能做什么的明确声明
- 政策：为某个结构化问题制定决策时的指导方针和原则

# 图表7-7 (185页)

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Characteristic	Programmed Decisions	Nonprogrammed Decisions
Type of problem	Structured	Unstructured
Managerial level	Lower levels	Upper levels
Frequency	Repetitive, routine	New, unusual
Information	Readily available	Ambiguous or incomplete
Goals	Clear, specific	Vague
Time frame for solution	Short	Relatively long
Solution relies on . . .	Procedures, rules, policies	Judgment and creativity

# 问题的类型

---

- 结构化问题：直截了当的、习以为常的和容易定义的问题
- 开放式问题：崭新的、不同寻常的、相关信息很模糊或不完整的问题

# 制定决策的条件

---

- 确定性
  - 制定决策时的一种理想情况，管理者能够制定精确的决策，因为每种备选方案的结果都是已知的。
- 风险
  - 制定决策时所面临的一种更为普遍的情况，管理者能够估计某些特定方案实现某种特定结果的可能性

## 图表7-8 (186页)

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Event	Expected Revenues	x	Probability	=	Expected Value of Each Alternative
Heavy snowfall	\$850,000		0.3		\$255,000
Normal snowfall	725,000		0.5		362,500
Light snowfall	350,000		0.2		70,000
					\$687,500

# 不确定性条件下的决策

---

- 有限的信息妨碍决策者对备选方案的可能结果进行评估
- 有限的信息迫使管理者依仗直觉、预感以及“本能”
  - 大中取大：乐观主义的管理者选择使最大的可能收益最大化
  - 小中取大：悲观主义的管理者选择使最小的可能收益最大化
  - 大中取小：管理者选择使自己最大的“遗憾”最小化

## 图表7-9 (187页)

---

Visa Marketing Strategy (in millions of dollars)	MasterCard's Competitive Action		
	CA <sub>1</sub>	CA <sub>2</sub>	CA <sub>3</sub>
S <sub>1</sub>	13	14	11
S <sub>2</sub>	9	15	18
S <sub>3</sub>	24	21	15
S <sub>4</sub>	18	14	28

## 图表7-10 (187页)

(in millions of dollars) Visa Marketing Strategy	MasterCard's Competitive Action		
	CA <sub>1</sub>	CA <sub>2</sub>	CA <sub>3</sub>
S <sub>1</sub>	11	7	17
S <sub>2</sub>	15	6	10
S <sub>3</sub>	0	0	13
S <sub>4</sub>	6	7	0

# 决策风格

---

- 线性思维模式：个体偏好于使用外部的数据和事实，并且通过理性的、逻辑的思维来处理这些信息
- 非线性思维模式：个体偏好于使用内在的信息来源（感觉和直觉）以及通过内在的洞察力、感觉和直觉来处理这些信息

# 制定决策时的偏见和错误

---

- 启发法偏见：利用“经验法则”来简化决策制定过程
- 自负偏见：对自己以及自己的表现持有一种不切实际的正面看法
- 即时满足偏见：选择能够提供即时回报和避免即时成本的备选方案

# 制定决策时的偏见和错误（续）

---

- 锚定效应偏见：把最初获得的信息固定为起始点，忽略后来获得的信息
- 选择性认知偏见：基于自己有偏见的认知去选择性地组织和解读有关事件
- 证实偏见：设法寻找那些能够证实其以往选择的信息，忽略与以往判断相左的信息

# 制定决策时的偏见和错误（续）

---

- 取景效应偏见：有重点地选择和强调某种情况的其中一些方面并摒弃其他方面
- 可获得性偏见：决策者通常只记得最近发生的、在他们脑海里生动形象的事情，从而在决策时失去客观性
- 典型性偏见：使用类推法来观察相似的情况，但实际上这两者并无相同之处
- 随机性偏见：决策者竭力从随机事件中归纳出并不存在的意义

# 制定决策时的偏见和错误（续）

---

- 沉淀成本错误：决策者忘记了这一点，即现在的选择并不能影响以往的时间而只能导致未来的结果
- 自利性偏见：决策者把成功的功劳迅速归于自己名下而把失败归咎于外部因素
- 后见偏见：错误地认为一旦某个事件的结果已知，自己原本就可以准确预测该事件的结果（事后聪明）

# 图表7-11 (189页)

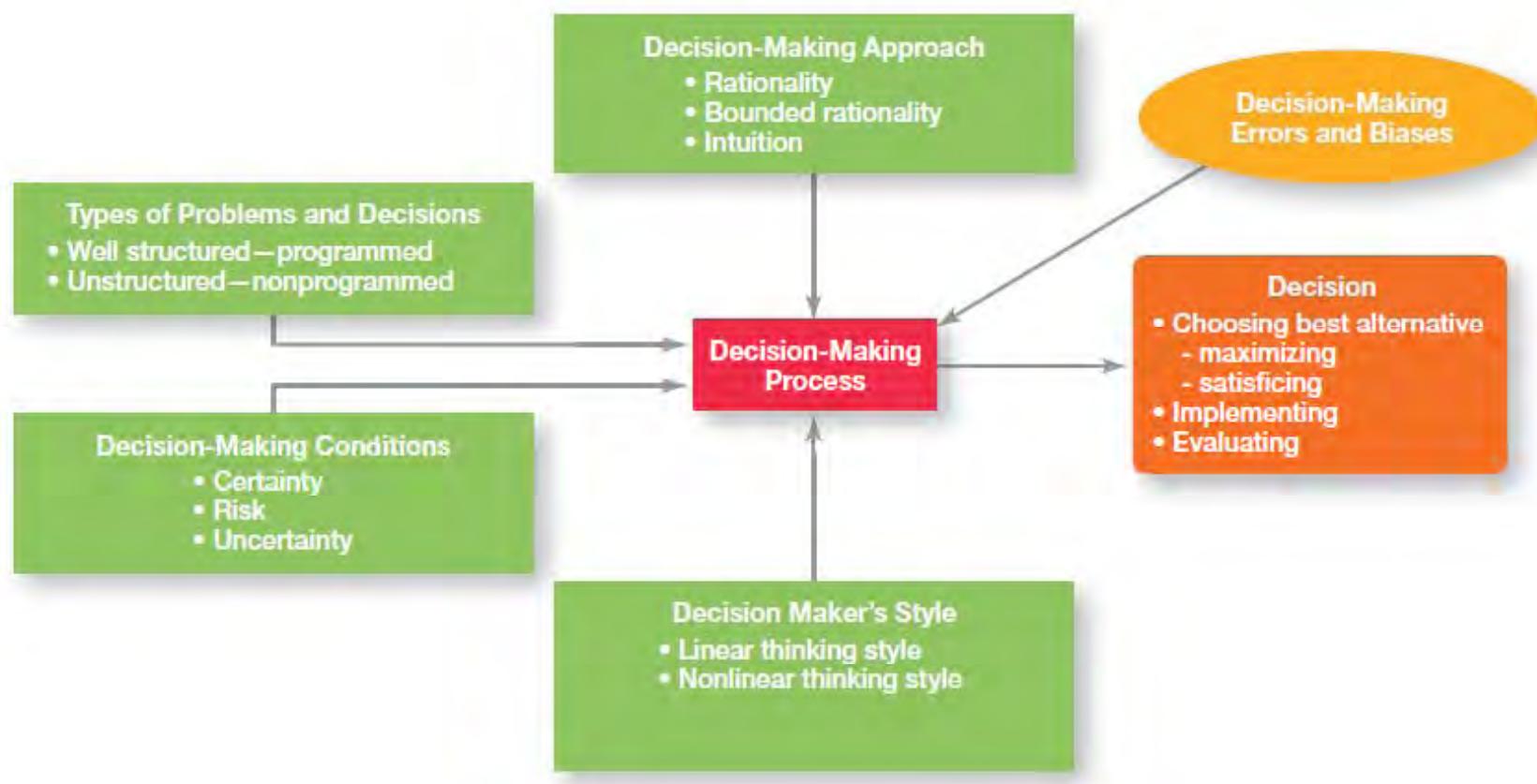


# 当今世界中有效的决策方法

---

- 用来制定有效决策的指导方针：
  - 理解文化差异
  - 掌握退出的时机
  - 使用一种有效的决策制定过程
- 高可靠性组织所具有的习惯
  - 不被自己的成功冲昏头脑
  - 听取一线专家的意见
  - 利用突发情况来提供解决办法
  - 欣然接受复杂性
  - 进行预测，但也预测自己的局限性

# 图表7-12 (191页)



# 需要掌握的术语

---

- 决策标准
- 理性决策
- 有限理性
- 满足
- 承诺升级
- 直觉决策
- 循证管理
- 结构化问题
- 程序化决策
- 程序
- 规定
- 政策
- 开放式问题
- 非程序化决策
- 风险
- 线性思维模式
- 非线性思维模式
- 启发法



# Management

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## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 描述决策制定过程中的八个步骤
- 解释管理者制定决策的四种方法
- 划分决策和决策条件
- 描述各种决策风格并讨论偏见如何影响决策
- 识别有效的决策技巧

# 制定决策

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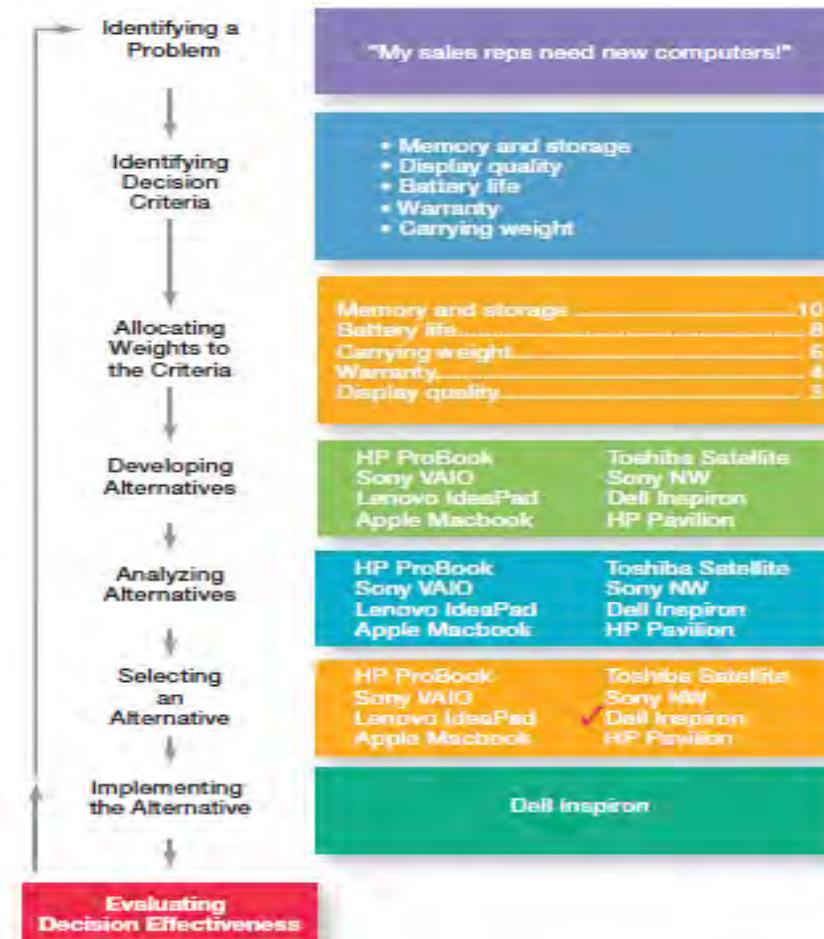
- 决策：从两个或更多备选方案中做出选择
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# 决策制定过程

---

1. 确定一个问题以及决策标准，并且为每项标准分配权重
2. 制定和分析各种备选方案，并从中选择一项能够解决该问题的方案
3. 实施所选择的这项方案
4. 评估该决策的效果

# 图表7-1 (178页)



# 步骤1：确定一个问题

---

- 问题的特征
  - 当管理者意识到它时，它才成为一个问题
  - 存在解决该问题的压力
  - 该管理者必须有必要的权力、信息或资源来解决该问题

## 步骤2：确定决策标准

---

- 决策标准是对解决该问题具有重要意义的因素，例如：
  - 将会导致的成本（所需的投资）
  - 可能会面临的风险（失败的可能性）
  - 理想的结果（公司的增长）

## 图表7-2 (178页)

---

Memory and storage	10
Battery life	8
Carrying weight	6
Warranty	4
Display quality	3

## 步骤3：为各项决策标准分配权重

---

- 各项决策标准并不是同等重要：
  - 决策者为每项决策标准分配权重，以确定它们在决策时的优先考虑顺序

# 步骤4：形成各种备选方案

---

- 找到各种可行的备选方案
  - 将能够解决该问题的各种备选方案列出来（不需要评估）

## 图表7-3 (179页)

---

	Memory and Storage	Battery Life	Carrying Weight	Warranty	Display Quality
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Lenovo IdeaPad	8	5	7	10	10
Apple Macbook	8	7	7	8	7
Toshiba Satellite	7	8	7	8	7
Sony NW	8	3	6	10	8
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HP Pavilion	4	10	4	8	10

---

# 步骤5：分析备选方案

---

- 评估每项备选方案的优势和劣势
  - 对每项备选方案的评估要基于已确定的决策标准及其权重

## 图表7-4 (179页)

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# 步骤6：选择一个方案

---

- 选择最佳方案
  - 选择总分最高的那个方案



# 步骤7：实施该方案

---

- 将所选择的方案付诸实践
  - 将该决策传达给将执行该方案的人员，并获取他们的认同

# 步骤8：评估决策的效果

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- 通过该决策的效果来判断它的合理性
  - 该方案多么有效地解决了该问题？
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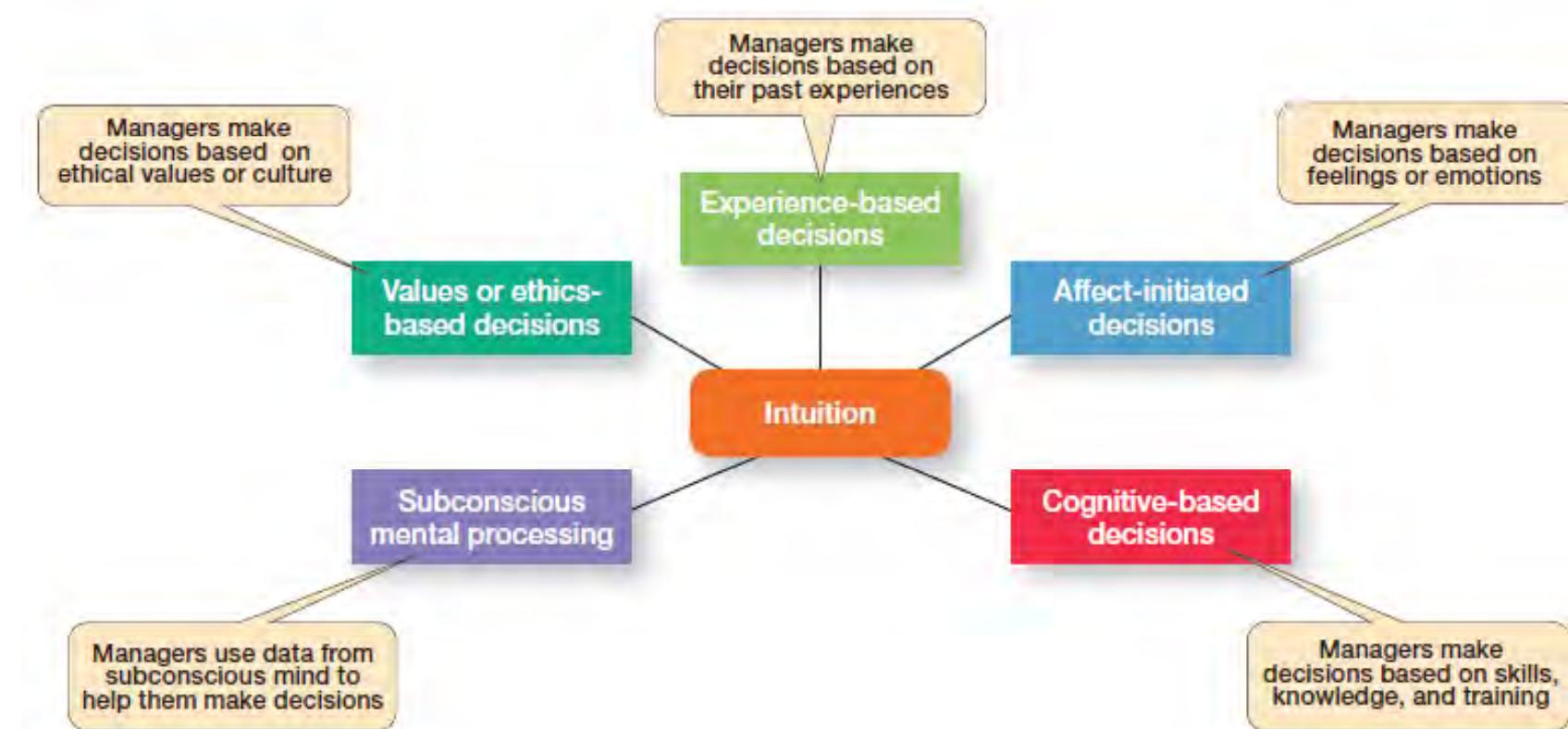
# 直觉决策

---

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  - 根据经验、感觉和所积累的判断力来制定决策



## 图表7-6 (183页)



# 程序化决策 Vs 非程序化决策

---

- 程序化决策：可以通过某种例行方法来作出的某种重复性决策
- 非程序化决策：独特的、非重复发生的、需要量身定制解决方案的决策

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---

- 程序：管理者用来应对某个结构化问题的一系列连续步骤
- 规定：告诉管理者或员工能做什么或不能做什么的明确声明
- 政策：为某个结构化问题制定决策时的指导方针和原则

# 图表7-7 (185页)

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Characteristic	Programmed Decisions	Nonprogrammed Decisions
Type of problem	Structured	Unstructured
Managerial level	Lower levels	Upper levels
Frequency	Repetitive, routine	New, unusual
Information	Readily available	Ambiguous or incomplete
Goals	Clear, specific	Vague
Time frame for solution	Short	Relatively long
Solution relies on . . .	Procedures, rules, policies	Judgment and creativity

# 问题的类型

---

- 结构化问题：直截了当的、习以为常的和容易定义的问题
- 开放式问题：崭新的、不同寻常的、相关信息很模糊或不完整的问题

# 制定决策的条件

---

- 确定性
  - 制定决策时的一种理想情况，管理者能够制定精确的决策，因为每种备选方案的结果都是已知的。
- 风险
  - 制定决策时所面临的一种更为普遍的情况，管理者能够估计某些特定方案实现某种特定结果的可能性

## 图表7-8 (186页)

---

Event	Expected Revenues	x	Probability	=	Expected Value of Each Alternative
Heavy snowfall	\$850,000		0.3		\$255,000
Normal snowfall	725,000		0.5		362,500
Light snowfall	350,000		0.2		70,000
					\$687,500

# 不确定性条件下的决策

---

- 有限的信息妨碍决策者对备选方案的可能结果进行评估
- 有限的信息迫使管理者依仗直觉、预感以及“本能”
  - 大中取大：乐观主义的管理者选择使最大的可能收益最大化
  - 小中取大：悲观主义的管理者选择使最小的可能收益最大化
  - 大中取小：管理者选择使自己最大的“遗憾”最小化

## 图表7-9 (187页)

---

Visa Marketing Strategy (in millions of dollars)	MasterCard's Competitive Action		
	CA <sub>1</sub>	CA <sub>2</sub>	CA <sub>3</sub>
S <sub>1</sub>	13	14	11
S <sub>2</sub>	9	15	18
S <sub>3</sub>	24	21	15
S <sub>4</sub>	18	14	28

## 图表7-10 (187页)

(in millions of dollars) Visa Marketing Strategy	MasterCard's Competitive Action		
	CA <sub>1</sub>	CA <sub>2</sub>	CA <sub>3</sub>
S <sub>1</sub>	11	7	17
S <sub>2</sub>	15	6	10
S <sub>3</sub>	0	0	13
S <sub>4</sub>	6	7	0

# 决策风格

---

- 线性思维模式：个体偏好于使用外部的数据和事实，并且通过理性的、逻辑的思维来处理这些信息
- 非线性思维模式：个体偏好于使用内在的信息来源（感觉和直觉）以及通过内在的洞察力、感觉和直觉来处理这些信息

# 制定决策时的偏见和错误

---

- 启发法偏见：利用“经验法则”来简化决策制定过程
- 自负偏见：对自己以及自己的表现持有一种不切实际的正面看法
- 即时满足偏见：选择能够提供即时回报和避免即时成本的备选方案

# 制定决策时的偏见和错误（续）

---

- 锚定效应偏见：把最初获得的信息固定为起始点，忽略后来获得的信息
- 选择性认知偏见：基于自己有偏见的认知去选择性地组织和解读有关事件
- 证实偏见：设法寻找那些能够证实其以往选择的信息，忽略与以往判断相左的信息

# 制定决策时的偏见和错误（续）

---

- 取景效应偏见：有重点地选择和强调某种情况的其中一些方面并摒弃其他方面
- 可获得性偏见：决策者通常只记得最近发生的、在他们脑海里生动形象的事情，从而在决策时失去客观性
- 典型性偏见：使用类推法来观察相似的情况，但实际上这两者并无相同之处
- 随机性偏见：决策者竭力从随机事件中归纳出并不存在的意义

# 制定决策时的偏见和错误（续）

---

- 沉淀成本错误：决策者忘记了这一点，即现在的选择并不能影响以往的时间而只能导致未来的结果
- 自利性偏见：决策者把成功的功劳迅速归于自己名下而把失败归咎于外部因素
- 后见偏见：错误地认为一旦某个事件的结果已知，自己原本就可以准确预测该事件的结果（事后聪明）

# 图表7-11 (189页)

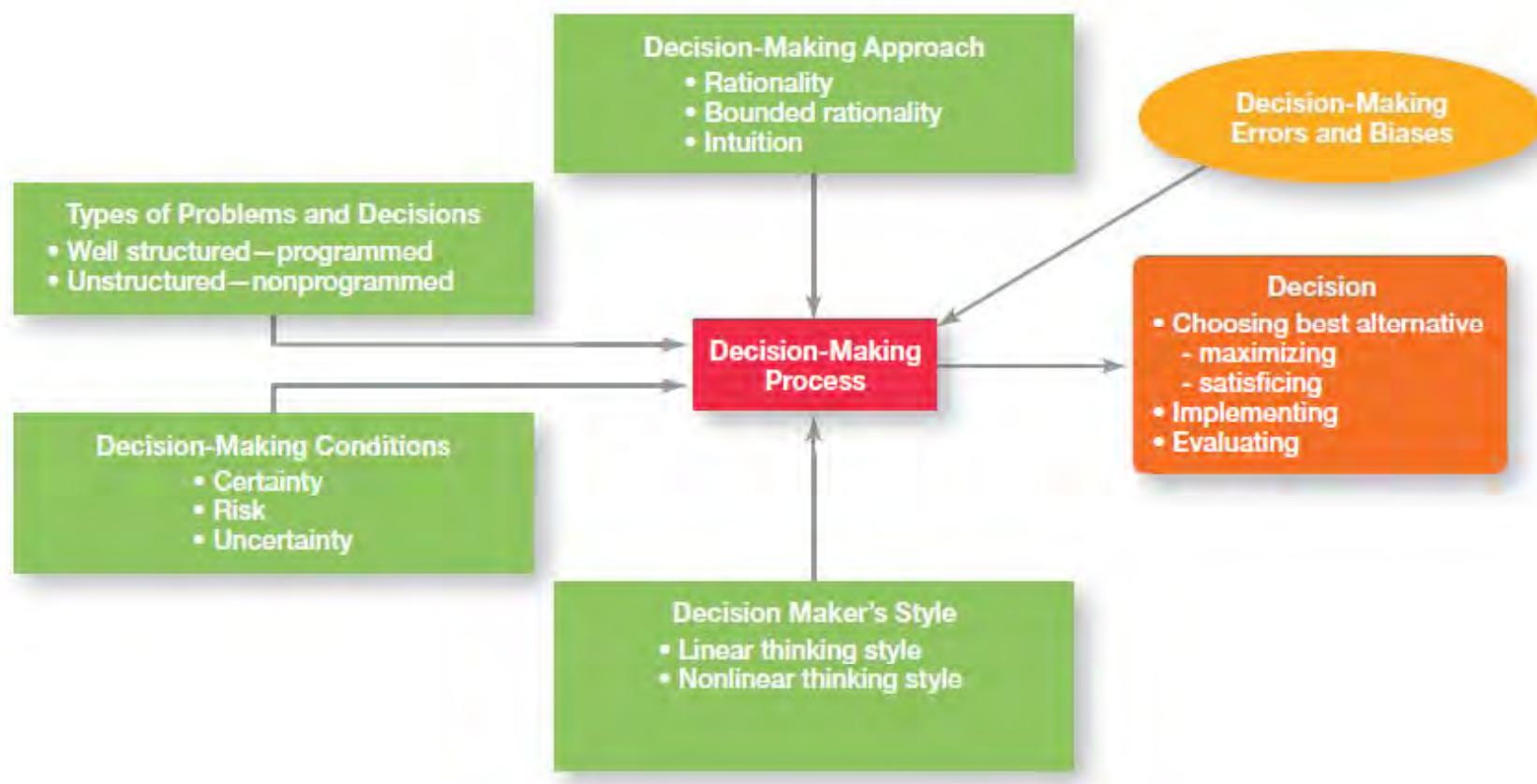


# 当今世界中有效的决策方法

---

- 用来制定有效决策的指导方针：
  - 理解文化差异
  - 掌握退出的时机
  - 使用一种有效的决策制定过程
- 高可靠性组织所具有的习惯
  - 不被自己的成功冲昏头脑
  - 听取一线专家的意见
  - 利用突发情况来提供解决办法
  - 欣然接受复杂性
  - 进行预测，但也预测自己的局限性

# 图表7-12 (191页)



# 需要掌握的术语

---

- 决策标准
- 理性决策
- 有限理性
- 满足
- 承诺升级
- 直觉决策
- 循证管理
- 结构化问题
- 程序化决策
- 程序
- 规定
- 政策
- 开放式问题
- 非程序化决策
- 风险
- 线性思维模式
- 非线性思维模式
- 启发法



# Management

ELEVENTH EDITION

Stephen P. ROBBINS  
Mary COULTER

PEARSON

CHAPTER

# 8 | Foundations of Planning

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

- 定义计划的本质和目的
- 划分组织可能具有的目标类型以及组织使用的方案
- 比较目标设定和计划的各种方法
- 讨论当代的一些计划事项

# 什么是计划？

---

- 计划：一种主要的管理活动，其中包括
  - 定义本组织的目标
  - 确定一个整体战略以实现这些目标
  - 制定各种方案以整合和协调工作活动

# 正式的计划

---

- 正式的计划
  - 某个特定时间段内的具体目标
  - 目标是成文的，被组织成员共享

# 管理者为何计划？

---

- 计划的目标
  - 提供指导
  - 降低不确定性
  - 尽量减少浪费和冗余
  - 制定在进行控制时使用的标准

# 计划和绩效

---

- 与正式计划有关的一些发现：
  - 更高的利润和资产回报率
  - 正面的财务绩效
  - 与计划的范围相比，计划的质量及实施往往更显著地影响绩效
  - 外部环境能够削弱计划对绩效的影响

# 计划的构成要素

---

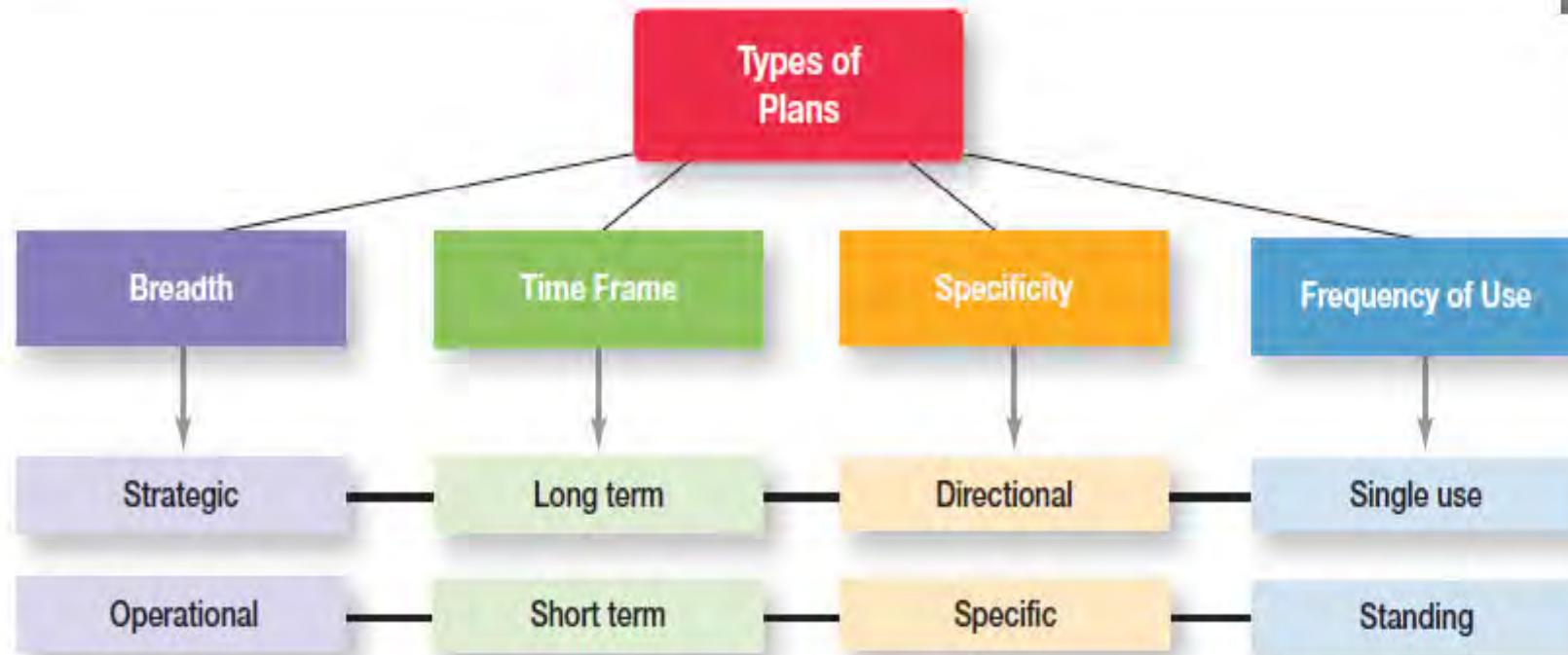
- 目标
  - 个体、群体或整个组织希望获得的结果
  - 能够提供方向及绩效评估标准
- 方案
  - 概述如何实现目标的文件
  - 描述如何配置资源和制定行动日程

# 目标的类型

---

- 财务目标：本组织希望实现的内部财务绩效
- 战略目标：本组织希望在其外部环境中实现的绩效

**EXHIBIT 8-1**  
Types of Plans



# 方案的类型

---

- **战略方案**
  - 确定本组织的总体目标
  - 设法定位本组织在所处环境中的位置
  - 涵盖较长的时间段
- **业务方案**
  - 具体阐述如何实现本组织的总体目标
  - 只涵盖较短的时间段

# 方案的类型

---

- 长期方案
  - 时间长度超过3年的方案
- 短期方案
  - 为期1年或更短时间的方案

# 方案的类型

---

- **具体方案**
  - 定义清晰、没有留下解读空间的方案
- **指导方案**
  - 只确定一般指导原则和提供重点但却留有自主实施权限的弹性方案

# 方案的类型

---

- **一次性方案**
  - 为满足某个特定情况的需要而特别设计的方案
- **持续性方案**
  - 为反复进行的活动提供指导的方案

# 传统的目标设定

---

- 组织的最高管理层设定宽泛的目标
- 这些目标被分解为每个组织层级的子目标
- 上层希望目标能够指挥、指导和约束下层
- 随着各个层级的管理者试图解读和定义自己所负责领域的目标，目标会走样并失去重点

## 图表8-2 (205页)



# 维持目标等级

---

- 手段-目的链
  - 各组织层级的目标是定义清晰的，从而构成一个一体化的目标网络
  - 在较低组织层级实现的目标是上面那个组织层级实现其目标的手段

# 目标管理

---

- 员工和管理者共同制定具体的绩效目标
- 定期评估迈向目标的进度
- 根据目标实现程度来分配奖励

# 目标管理

---

- 目标管理的关键要素：
  - 具体的目标
  - 参与型决策
  - 明确的绩效评估日期
  - 绩效反馈

## 图表8-3 (206页)

1. The organization's *overall objectives and strategies* are *formulated*.
2. Major *objectives* are *allocated among divisional and departmental units*.
3. Unit managers *collaboratively set specific objectives* for their units with their managers.
4. Specific objectives are *collaboratively set with all department members*.
5. Action *plans*, defining how objectives are to be *achieved*, are specified and agreed upon by managers and employees.
6. The action plans are *implemented*.
7. Progress toward objectives is *periodically reviewed*, and *feedback is provided*.
8. Successful achievement of objectives is reinforced by *performance-based rewards*.

# 目标管理是否有效？

---

- 目标管理获得成功的原因
  - 最高管理层的认同和参与
- 目标管理的潜在问题
  - 在要求不断重新设定目标的动态环境中，效果会被削弱
  - 过于强调个体成就可能会导致团队工作出现问题
  - 目标管理计划可能会成为每年一次的“纸上谈兵”

## 图表8-4 (206页)

- Written in terms of outcomes rather than actions
- Measurable and quantifiable
- Clear as to a time frame
- Challenging yet attainable
- Written down
- Communicated to all necessary organizational members

# 设定目标的步骤

---

1. 回顾本组织的使命。

所设定的目标是否体现了使命？

2. 评估可获得的资源。

是否拥有足够的资源来实现目标？

3. 独自或者与其他人共同制定目标

目标是具体的、可测量的、具有明确的时间框架吗？

# 设定目标的步骤

---

4. 写下目标并把它们传达给所有的必要人员  
每个人都获得同样准确的信息吗？
5. 对结果进行评估以判断目标是否被实现  
需要对使命、资源或者目标进行哪些调整？

# 计划时的权变因素

---

- 管理者在组织中的级别
  - 高级管理者制定战略方案
  - 较低级别的管理者制定业务方案
- 环境的不确定性程度
  - 稳定的环境：具体方案
  - 动态的环境：具体但有弹性的方案

# 计划时的权变因素

---

- 未来承诺的持续时间
  - 承诺概念：能够产生未来承诺的当前方案必须扩展到未来足够长远的期限，以兑现这些承诺
    -

## 图表8-5 (208页)



# 计划的方法

---

- 设置一个正式的计划部门
  - 由一群专业的计划人员来帮助管理者撰写组织方案
  - 计划是管理职能之一；它永远不应当成为规划者承担的唯一职责。

# 计划的方法

---

- 让组织成员们参与该过程
  - 方案由不同组织层级、不同工作部门中的组织成员共同制定和协调

# 对计划的批评

---

- 计划可能会导致僵硬
- 无法为动态的环境制定方案
- 正式的计划无法代替直觉和创造力

# 对计划的批评

---

- 计划使得管理者关注于今天的竞争——而不是明天的存活
- 正式的计划强化今天的成功，可能会导致明天的失败
- 只有计划是不够的

# 在动态的环境中进行计划

- 制定具体但有弹性的方案
- 知道计划是一个持续推进的过程
- 在条件发生改变时对方案进行相应的调整

# 在动态的环境中进行计划

---

- 坚持不懈地进行计划最终会带来回报
- 使组织层级结构更加扁平化，以帮助培养各个组织层级的计划能力

# 需要掌握的术语

- 计划
- 目标
- 方案
- 陈述目标
- 真实目标
- 战略方案
- 业务方案
- 长期方案
- 短期方案
- 具体方案
- 指导方案
- 一次性方案
- 持续性方案
- 传统的目标设定
- 手段-目的链
- 目标管理
- 使命
- 承诺概念
- 正式的计划部门

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