

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910298166903321
Titolo	Chinese Business : Rethinking Guanxi and Trust in Chinese Business Networks // edited by Chee-Kiong Tong
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2014
ISBN	981-4451-85-1
Edizione	[1st ed. 2014.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (146 p.)
Disciplina	338.70951
Soggetti	Globalization Markets Leadership Economics - Sociological aspects Emerging Markets/Globalization Business Strategy/Leadership Organizational Studies, Economic Sociology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: Rethinking Chinese Business: Problematics, Issues and Questions -- Chapter 2: Centripetal Authority, Differential Networks: The Social Organization of Chinese Firms in Singapore -- Chapter 3: Guanxi, Xinyong and Chinese Business Networks.- Chapter 4: Personalism and Paternalism in Chinese Business Firms.- Chapter 5: Singaporean Chinese Doing Business in China.- Chapter 6: Feuds and Legacies: Conflict and Inheritance in Chinese Businesses. - Chapter 7: Trust and Distrust in Chinese Business -- Chapter 8: The Rise of China and its Impact on Chinese Business Networks.
Sommario/riassunto	The nature, institutional foundations, and issues surrounding the apparent success of Chinese business networks are examined in this book. Major concepts such as guanxi, xinyong and gangqing, exploring the nature of trust, relationships and sentiments in Chinese business networks, are re-examined. A significant amount of literature has been devoted to the study of Chinese business, and it largely falls into two broad schools: the culturalist approach, arguing for an essentialist formulation to explain success and the market approach, suggesting

that there is nothing inherently unique about Chinese business. This book critiques both these approaches and argues, based on primary data collected in various countries, and with case studies of a large number of Chinese businesses, that another approach, the institutional embedded approach, provides a better explanation for the success, and failure of Chinese business and Chinese business networks.
