The Study of Paternalistic Leadership in Taiwanese Enterprises- An Example of Formosa Plastics Group

蘇金淼、羅世輝

E-mail: 9701145@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

"Paternalistic Leadership" is a production of a humane management specific to Chinese culture; it also reveals a strict but impartial discipline and authority, a father-like benevolentness, and an honest moral leadership. "Father of Management," Wang Yung-Ching, has created a lithification empire. Not only has the style of his leadership become a model among the industry, he himself has also become a constant subject within academic studies. This research paper is a gathering of in-depth interviews with several Formosa Plastics senior executives. A brief summary of their experience is as follows: 1. Wang uses task management as his major leadership strategy. Furthermore, his "diligence and sincerity" and "thorough inquiring of issues" have helped him pursue "rationalization" within all his decisions. His ability of self-reflection also enables him to cease only when perfection is attained. 2. There are three elements that have influenced Wang 's leadership: (1)A "self-driven," "knowledgeable," and confident "personal characteristic. (2)A societal culture that is based on "law of reciprocity," "harmonious interpersonal relationships, " and " convincing people with virtue." (3)Possessing organizational elements such as a " simple management environment and stable technique, "a "pioneering structure," as well as "full authorization of operation and ownership." 3. Authoritarianism leadership is a leadership in which the leader possesses a determined consciousness that is strong but not dictatorial. It is a leadership that hears the voices of its employees; and they, in return, willingly revere and obey their employer. 4. By using benevolence leadership, the leader takes meticulous care of the employees so as to attain their gratitude and repayment. 5. The leader of moral leadership not only "sets examples with his own conduct," he is also "scrupulous in separating his public and private interests. "By doing so, the employees are able to "identify and therefore learn from the leader. 6. The new successor, chairman Wang, succeeds in a detailed layout of his team as well as a complete system in leadership. The enterprise culture is also deeply rooted in the hearts of every Formosa employee. As a result, the changing of leader does not alter the management leadership within Formosa Plastic Corporation.

Keywords: paternalistic leadership; authoritarianism leadership; benevolence leadership; moral leadership

. . 96

Table of Contents

中文摘要iii 英文摘要
iv 誌謝辭 vi 內容目錄
.vii 表目錄 viii 圖目錄
...ix 第一章 緒論.................1 第一節 研究背景............
....1 第二節 研究動機...............3 第三節 研究目的..........
.....6 第四節 研究範圍..............7 第五節 研究步驟與流程......
7 第二章 文獻探討
.......9 第二節 西方式領導理論概述.........11 第三節 華人家長式領導理論概
述.......19 第三章 研究方法..............31 第一節 研究架構....
析41 第一節 個案公司簡介41 第二節 王永
慶先生的領導特色分析 48
家長式領導威權領導之指標分析 60 第五節 家長式領導仁慈領導之指標分析 65 第六節
家長式領導德行領導之指標分析 69 第七節 台塑企業新領導團隊領導模式之分析 74 第五章
結論與建議
第二節 研究限制與建議..........90 第三節 研究貢獻..................
92 第四節 管理實務上的意涵93 參考文獻

一、中文部份 Robbins, S. P. (2002), 組織行為學(李青芬,李雅婷,趙慕芬譯),台北:聯經。 維基百科網: http://zh.wikipedia.org/wiki/。 王永慶(2002),台塑企業經營管理與發展經驗,「國際高分子加工學會亞澳年會」演講稿。 王世偉(1998),國內主要集團企業領導者風格 、企業文化及組織運作特色之研究,國立成功大學企業管理研究所未出版之碩士論文。 王新怡(2003),家長式領導、信任與員工效能, 國立中山大學人力資源管理研究所碩士論文。 任金剛,鄭伯壎,周麗芳,樊景立(2003),高階主管之家長式領導與組織效能:一項個人與 組織層次的分析,教育部華人本土心理學研究追求卓越計畫研究報告,台北:國立台灣大學。 伍忠賢(2006),台塑王朝,台北:五南。 李 澄益(2003),高階經理人心智模式與領導型態之探索性研究,國立中正大學企業管理研究所未出版之碩士論文。 吳清基(2000),教育行政 ,台北:五南。 吳琮璠(1997),資訊管理個案研究方法,資訊管理學報,4(1),7-17。 吳壽山,游漢明,詹錦宏(2006),向台塑學合理化, 台北:遠流。 吳錦波,蔡崇盛(1997),資管領域研究方法之研究比較,第八屆國際資訊管理學術研討會論文集,405-412。 洪瑞明,劉彥 忠,周志明,林英傑(2003),台塑企業營建管理制度之內涵與特色,現代營建,279,45-57。 陳怡仁(2006),管理者個人背景因素和企業 文化與領導型態之關聯性分析,國立成功大學企業管理研究所未出版之碩士論文。 張金鑑(1995),管理學新論,台北:五南。 張潤 書(2000),行政學(第一版),台北:三民。 張潤書(2000),行政學(第二版),台北:三民。 許士軍(1995),管理學,台北:東華。 許士軍(2005) ,怎樣學會走自己的路 - 郭泰著:王永慶奮鬥傳奇,台北:五南。 楊國樞(1995),家族化歷程、泛家族主義及組織管理。海峽兩岸組織文 化暨人力資源管理研討會宣讀論文,台北:信義文化基金會。 楊進焜(2004),高階主管家長式領導質量交叉分析,國立屏東科技大學企業 管理研究所未出版之碩士論文。 楊銘賢(1995),管理概論,台北:中興管理顧問公司。 謝文全(2000),學校行政,台北:五南。 鄭燕 祥(1996),學校管理的改進:理念、變革與實踐,香港中文大學初等教育期刊,3(2),15-26。 鄭伯壎(1995a),不同家長權威價值與領導作 風的關係:台灣民營企業主持人的個案研究,台北國科會專題研究報告。 鄭伯壎(1995b),差序格局與華人組織行為,本土心理學研究,3 ,142-219。 鄭伯壎(1995c),家長權威與領導行為之關係:一個台灣民營企業主持人的個案研究,中央研究院民族學研究所集刊,119-173 。 鄭伯壎,周麗芳,樊景立(2000),家長式領導:三元模式的建構與測量,中央研究院民族學研究所、台灣大學心理學系暨研究所、華人 本土心理學研究卓越計畫合辦之「第五屆華人心理與行為科技學術研討會」(台北)發表論文。 蔡清宏(1996),企業主管領導效能評量之研 究,國立成功大學企業管理研究所未出版碩士論文。 劉震濤,黃德海(2007),台塑打造石化王國 - 王永慶的管理世界,台北:天下文化。 樊景立,鄭伯壎(2000),華人組織的家長式領導:一項文化觀點的分析,本土心理學研究,13(6),127-180。 二、英文部份 Bass, B. M. (1997). Bass and Stogdills handbook of leadership: Theory, research, and managerial application. New York: Free Press. Benbasat, I., Goldstein, D., and Mead, M. (1987). The case research styategy in studies of information system. MIS Quarterly, 11(3), 369-386. Bennis, W. (1984). The Four Competencies of Leadership. Training and Development Journal, 8, 15-19. Black, R. R., & Jane, S. M. (1964). The Managerial Grid. Houston: Gulf Publishing, Black, R. R., Jane, S. M., & Greiner, L. E. (1964). Break-through in Organization Development. Harvard Business Review, 11, 136. Buckley, J. W., Buckley, M. H., & Chang, H. F. (1976). Research Methodologe and Business Decision. The Society of Manage- ment Accountants of Canada. Conger, J. A., & Kanungo, R. N. (1987). Toward A Behavioral Theory of Charismatic Leadership in Organizational Setting, Academy of Management Review, 12(4), 637-47. David, H. (1991). Management principles and practice. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall. Deyo, F. C. (1983). Chinese management practices and work commitment in comparative perspective. IN Gosling, L. A. P., & Lim, L. Y. C. (Eds.). The Chinese in Southeast Asia: Identity, culture and politics, 2, 215-230. Singapore: Maruzen Asia. Drath, W. H., & Palus, C. J. (1994). Making Common Sense: Leader- ship as Meaning-Making in a Community of Practice, Green- sboro, NC: Center for Creative Leadership, Farh, J. L., & Cheng, B. S. (1999). A Cultural analysis of paternalistic leadership in Chinese organizations. IN LI, J. T., Tsui, A. S., & Weldon, E. (Eds.). Management and organizations in the Chinese Context. London: Macmillan. Fiedler, F. E. (1967). A Theory of Leadership Effectiveness. New York: Mc Graw-Hill. Harrison, W. (1988). Using software matrices to allocate testing resources. Journal of Management Information Systems, 4(4), 91-105. Hersey, P., & Kenneth, B. (1993). Management of Organizational Be- havior: Utilizing Human Resources (6th ed.). Englewood Cliffs, N. J.: Prentice-Hall. Hofstede, G. (1980). Culture 's Consequences: International Differ- ences in Work Related Values. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage. Hofstede, G. (1991). Cultures and organizations: Software of the mind. London: McGraw-Hill. House, R. J., Hanges, P. J., Ruiz-Quintanilla, S. A., Dorfman, P. W., Javidan, M., Dickson, M., & Associates (1999). Cultural Influ- ences on Leadership and Organization: Project GLOBE, In Mobley, W. H., Gessner, N. J., & Arnold, V. (Eds.). Advances in Global Leadership, 171-233, Stamford, CT: JAI Press. House, R. J. (1971). A path-goal theory of leadership effectiveness. Administrative Science Quarterly, 16, 321-338. House, R. J. (1977). A 1976 Theory of Charismatic Leadership, In Hunt, J. G., & Harson, H. H. (eds.). Leadership: The Cutting Edge, 189-207, Carbondale, IL: Southern Illinois University Press. House, R. J., Woycke, J., & Fodor, E. M. (1994). Charismatic and Non-charismatic Leaders: Differences in Behavior and Effect- iveness, in Conger, J. A., & Kanungo, R. N. (eds.). Charismatics Leadership, San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 103-104. Jago, A. K. (1982). Leadership: Perspectives in theory and research. Management Science. Jacbos, T. O., & Jaques, E. (1990). Military Executive Leadership, In Clark, K. E., & Clark, M. B. (Eds.), Measures of Leadership, 281-295, West Orange, NJ: Leadership Library of America. Kotter, J. P. (1990). What leaders really do? Harvard Business Review, 5, 103-11, N. Y.: Free. Koontz, H., & O ' Donnell, C. (1976). Management: A system and contingency analysis of managerial function (6th ed.). NY: Mc Graw-Hill. Kling, R., & Iacono, S. (1984). The control of information systems development after implementation. Communications of the CAN, 27(12), 1218-1226. Likert, R. (1961). New Pattern of Management. New York: McGraw -Hill. Likert, R. (1967). The Human Organization. New York: McGraw-Hill. Morphet, E. L., Johns, R. L., & Reller, T. L. (1982). Educational organization and administration: Concepts, practices, and issues (4th ed.). Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall. Olson, M. H. (1983). Remote office work: changing work patterns in space and time. Communications of the ACM, 26(3), 182-187. Pye, L. W. (1981). Dynamics of Chinese politics. Cambridge, MA: OG & H. Pye, L.

W. (1985). Asia power and politics. Cambridge. MA: Harvard University. Rauch, C. F., & Behling, O. (1984). Functionalism: Basis for an Alternate Approach to the Study of Leadership In Humt, J. G., Hosking, D. M., Schriesheim, C. A., & Stewart (Eds.). Leader-ship and managers: International Perspectives on Managerial Behavior and Leadership, 45-62, Elmsford, NY: ergamon Press. Redding, S. G. (1990). The spirit of Chinese Capitalism. N. Y.: Walter de Gruyter. Reichheld, F. F., & Sasser, W. E. (1990). Zero Defections: Quality Comes to Service. Harvard Business Review, 9, 105-111. Richards, D., & Engle, S. (1986). After the Vision: Suggestions to corporate Visionaries and Vision Champions, In Adams, J. D. (Ed.). Transforming Leadership, 199-214, Alexandria, VA: Miles River Press. Robbins, S. P. (1998). Organizational Behavior. Prentice-Hall, Inc. Schein, E. H. (1992). Organizational Culture and Leadership. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass. Silin, R. F. (1976). Leadership and Value: The organization of large- scale Taiwan enterprises. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University. Stogdill, R. M., & Coons, A. E. (1957). Leader Behavior: Its Description and Measurement. Columbus, Ohio: Bureau of Business Research, Ohio State University. Stogdill, R. M. (1963). Manual for the Leadership Behavior Des- cription Questionnaire-Form XII. Columbus, Ohio State University. Van Horn, R. L. (1973). Empirical studies of management information systems. Database, 5(2), 172-180. Vogel, D. R., & Wetherbe, J. C. (1984). MIS Research: A Profile of Leading Journals and Universities. Database, 16(1), 3-14. Westwood, R. I., & Chan, A. (1992). Headship and leadership. In Westwood, R. I. (Ed.). Organization behavior: A Southeast Asian Perspective. Hong Kong: Longman Group. Westwood, R. I. (1992). Organizational behavior-Southeast Asian perspectives. Hong Kong: Longman. Westwood, R. I. (1997). The Cultural Basis for Paternalistic Headship among The Overseas Chinese. Organization Studies, 18, 445-480. Yin, R. K. (1985). The case study method: An annotated bibliography. Washington, DC: COSMOS Corporation.