



WWJMRD 2018; 4(2): 36-39

www.wwjmr.com

International Journal

Peer Reviewed Journal

Refereed Journal

Indexed Journal

UGC Approved Journal

Impact Factor MJIF: 4.25

E-ISSN: 2454-6615

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## Women and Cultures Globalization, Leadership and Decision Making and Cross Culture Diversity

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### Abstract

Almost no American corporation is immune from the impact of globalization. The reality for American corporations is that they must increasingly cope with diverse cross-cultural employees, customers, suppliers, competitors, and creditors. There are 11,553 women and 8,556 males currently enrolled at a major University in New York City. Between fall 2007 and fall 2008 female students accounted for 57% of the student body while international student population has increased to 40% vs. 38%. The rate of retention for females has decreased. 61% of the graduates were females compared to 62%. Internationally female students account for 51% of the total student and male international students account for 48% of the student body. International students represent over 100 countries with the top five including, India, China, South Korea, Taiwan, and the Caribbean. Students within these top five countries are studying abroad in the United States on a visa or temporary basis. With the number of international and female students within the university, there are currently no mentorship programs available for these groups. This particular University operates within three campuses in New York City and two in Europe.

**Keywords:** Diversity; Cultures globalization; Leadership; Decision making.

### Introduction

Total student population is 20,109. New student enrolment is up 4,737 to 4,808 while the number of freshman students has also increased. Although the university is culturally diverse the needs of the International students are not being met and it affects the performance in the classroom. Female freshman increase every year however retention rate is low with female students dropping out before their second term. Many times the international students are afraid to speak up in fear of not responding to questions properly or judgment from other students. This stifles the level of success they seek from coming to the United States and not being able to fully grasp or understand the information they seek or are learning. With limited or no support from faculty and/or students, how will international students adjust and gain knowledge as one of the future business leaders of tomorrow? In order for American business leaders to gain understanding of cultural differences, Improving cross cultural diversity in the workplace: a look at women and cultures differences, Improving cross cultural diversity in the workplace: a look at women and cultures Dr. Ingrid Fray 3 take advantage of the opportunity of when a young student first enters in the U.S. for educational purposes. Javidan *et al.* state that to be open minded and to understand the cultures of of the different countries, managers need to be able to compare their own cultures with those of other countries. Given the opportunity to learn, share ideas and mentor is an opportunity all universities can take advantage of when students first enter the United States for educational purposes. Findings from the women's college coalition state that mentorship programs create opportunities for encouragement, job placement and a higher retention rate for universities. The two issues to be discussed are cultural differences as Javidan, Dorfman, Sully de Luque and House in state, to be open-minded and to understand the cultures (global connections) of the different countries.

### Analysis/China and Women

The majority of the international students that enter the university are question are from

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China. Many of these students do not actively participate in class due to the language barrier or do not have a clear understanding of the American culture. Developing a relationship which gives us a better understanding how to further reach our goals internationally when working with a Chinese or any other international counterpart. Research has shown, for example the mindsets of East Asians toward business, including the way they define cooperation and competition, are significantly different from those in North America. International and International diversity as described by Tung are managing the interface between expatriates and host country nationals (the former) and International diversity, on the other hand, refers to dealing with the realities of a multiethnic workforce and the increasing participation of women in professional and managerial ranks within a domestic context. We examine the intensity of which we will not only be working with organizations and people from one country, but the influx of immigrants and the momentum in which women are gaining managerial positions within organizations. Graduates of women's colleges constitute Improving cross cultural diversity in the workplace: a look at women and cultures Dr. Ingrid Fray 4 more than 20% of women in Congress and are 30% of a Business Week list of rising women stars in corporate America) Women's college coalition Intuitively, globalization is a process fuelled by, and resulting in, increasing cross-border flows of goods, services, money, people, information, and culture. Globalization exists on many levels and it is important in cultivating relationships and helping to maintain them. Globalization is an important aspect in also developing relationships cross-culturally with women. The term as Guillen describes also appears linked to cross-border advocacy networks and organizations defending human rights, the environment, women's rights, or world peace. Foreign direct (excluding portfolio) investment as a percentage of GDP is 2.5 times greater today than twenty years ago-and nearly four times greater in the developing world. Key importing and exporting countries as described by Guillen include China, Taiwan, India, and the Caribbean. Globally each country has their own specialty in various markets. Guillen gives an example of German, French, Japanese, and American firms are competitive in the global economy, but rarely in the same industry and market segment. Each is trying to gain or maintain leadership within their respective countries. House and Aditya examined leadership and studied the success of leaders who led multiple/diverse groups. Both found that 59% of the variance in leadership emergence was due to leader behavioral flexibility. The ability to get along with others in order to fulfill the goals of the organization is an important aspect of leader and the success of a global marketplace. O'Toole and Galbraith also describe leadership as not an individual responsibility, but shared responsibilities that require two or more individuals to build and sustain a successful organization. As with working within a multicultural organization whether it be domestic or international there is not doubt that teams will be established. Some teams are virtual while others are in office. Virtual team working involves collaboration and teamwork between a geographically and temporally separated work force Nandha Kumar. A manager has to be mindful of the variation in values, attitudes, and behaviours attributable to the multiple forms of culture (cross-national,

corporate, professional and industry) and be open to different points of Improving cross cultural diversity in the workplace: a look at women and cultures. In corporate we are use to just being introduced to individuals and a limited orientation process. Orientation cannot replace the use of working with individuals at an early stage of their introduction to business or other study. Tung states traditionally, the ability to manage, work with, or both, people from different racial/ ethnic backgrounds has been required of international managers. To help organizations develop closer relationships with culture we examine the three constructs as developed by Goto. Goto states that the extent to which an individual is familiar with the other individual's culture defines the construct of "knowledge of culture". There are over 200,000 U.S. expatriates worldwide and should be able to identify with cultural differences between their culture and that of the comparison countries (Javidan, *et al.* Within that culture of knowledge exists trust issues and the relationships that are built to enable individuals to engage in a success operation to meet its organizational goals. Nandha kumar define trust as 'confidence in the reality of a person or system, regarding a given set of outcomes or events. To understand and develop trust multi-cultural organizations depend on past experience and/or current interaction. Previous experience is often time better because we have at least a past experience whereas to gauge and build a successful relationship. Many teams often depended on an elaborate body of collective knowledge and diverse skills for solving problems; however, they had no history of working together Nandha kumar. The existence of mentorship programs enables individuals to gain guidance and understanding of an organization and its employees. Understanding of culture is imperative for the fulfilment of growth to the current American economy. We are not talking about establishing a women's college but we must examine the importance of these institutions and why they have grown and existed within the past fifty years. As stated by the women's college coalition (2009), the advantages of women's colleges are said to be due in part to:

- The availability of more female mentors and role models among the faculty and top administrators;
- Greater opportunities for and participation in student leadership roles; and Improving cross cultural diversity in the workplace: a look at women and cultures.
- Higher percentages of students enrolled in the traditionally-male disciplines of math, science, and engineering.

By establishing conditions that foster student faculty interactions, women's colleges appear to have provided important support for women in fields where they are underrepresented. These skills, which are typically associated with career success and leadership, reveal some of conditions that contribute to the high production of leaders from women's colleges women's college coalition. In the area of gender differences, research has shown that there can be significant differences in communication patterns and styles of leadership between males and females. Interestingly enough many organizations are requiring their staff to undertake temporary overseas assignments as part of their international mentorship program A growing number of companies consider them as

part of overall career development for those people with potential for advancement to senior management positions Tung. As part of the new mentorship process, Tung lists the multiple purposes that an overseas assignment serves:- Development of a global orientation. An international assignment can sensitize the executive to the limitations of an ethnocentric approach. The person will be exposed to different mindsets, ways of conducting business, and doing things in general. Because the overseas operation is usually smaller in size than corporate headquarters, the international executive is required to undertake a broader range of activities with their commensurate responsibilities and authority. Closely associated with this is greater exposure to a more diverse range of disciplines and industries. As we further examine collaboration between groups with a multicultural level we notice a vast difference in how effective collaboration can become. Also, given the competitive challenges of organizational growth, globalization, and expansion through strategic alliances, the ability to effectively develop and maintain strategic partnerships and alliances among competitors and multicultural/ multilingual relations has become a critical competence improving cross cultural diversity in the workplace: a look at women and cultures. Lewicki, *et al.* given the opportunity we have at This University the indication is the ability to network with these groups prior to them moving back to their native country. An understanding of workgroups and relationships enables the researcher to examine how cultures are defined, what defines them and how we can take advantage of the opportunity that we have in the early relationship.

### Conclusion

Women look for encouragement and engage in positive reinforcement from other women. They tend to be more comfortable from taking advice and gaining new ideas from the mentorship of other women. Through the development of mentorship programs and schools specifically geared towards women this enables the ability for this group to perform and achieve perceived goals by their respective organizations. According to the 1995 Federal Glass Ceiling Commission report, *Good for Business: Making Full Use of the Nation's Human Capital*, African Americans account for 12.1% of the population in the United States, and women constitute one half of the productive workforce. Through our collective data and findings Tung has identified. The introduction of an awareness training program, titled "Women and Men as Colleagues," to address "how traditional and often-unconscious attitudes distort the selection, development, and promotion of "women". The institution of corporate and community sponsorship programs to support the education and career development of women employees. The establishment of flexible work arrangements (flexitime, flexible work week, permanent part time, job sharing, and flex place) to accommodate employees with multiple commitments. Women colleges have developed a place for sharing and active learning. With the establishment of women colleges, programs within co-ed universities have also looked to Improving cross cultural diversity in the workplace: a look at women and cultures Dr. Ingrid Fray 8 examine and possible replicate the success of such programs to future female business leaders. Why with the success of women business leaders are they still neglected in certain business

areas? How will a mentorship program for women at This University change the perception of business leaders, or will it? What is the university looking for if they were to launch this program? Is it financial, the study of women to better understand placing them in organizations, or that these future leaders will be at one point entrepreneurs and will it benefit the graduates at the university? Within our diverse cultural groups we will be asked to work on assigned tasks or assigned to temporary groups. Within these temporary systems a formation of trust needs to be developed to enable groups to coincide and achieve a desired outcome from both parties. Within these temporary systems we examined what a group needs in order to be successful. Meyerson *et al.* described the formation of trust by organization, especially diverse and their success be based on a better history of working together, understand of each task and that of the individuals assigned to that task and continuous communication. We cannot escape the fact that organizations will become more diverse and have no choice but to adapt to our changing society. Prior to working within a multi-cultural society how should we prepare? Should the United States adapt to a changing society or should a changing society adapt to us? Through the research we can gather that many organizations recognize the need to develop a young relationship with international workers and students. At the beginning of a young relationship we can discuss common differences in an open manner which will later benefit either parties while they are here temporarily (or temporary system) at the University or any other work related places. Meyerson, *et al.* examine temporary systems and state, one way to resolve this puzzle is to look more closely at the properties of trust and of temporary systems. A closer look suggests that temporary groups and organizations are tied together by trust, but it is a form of trust that some unusual properties. A second implication of analysis is that if people find it hard to resolve uncertainty quickly with a move improving cross cultural diversity in the workplace: a look at women and cultures.

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