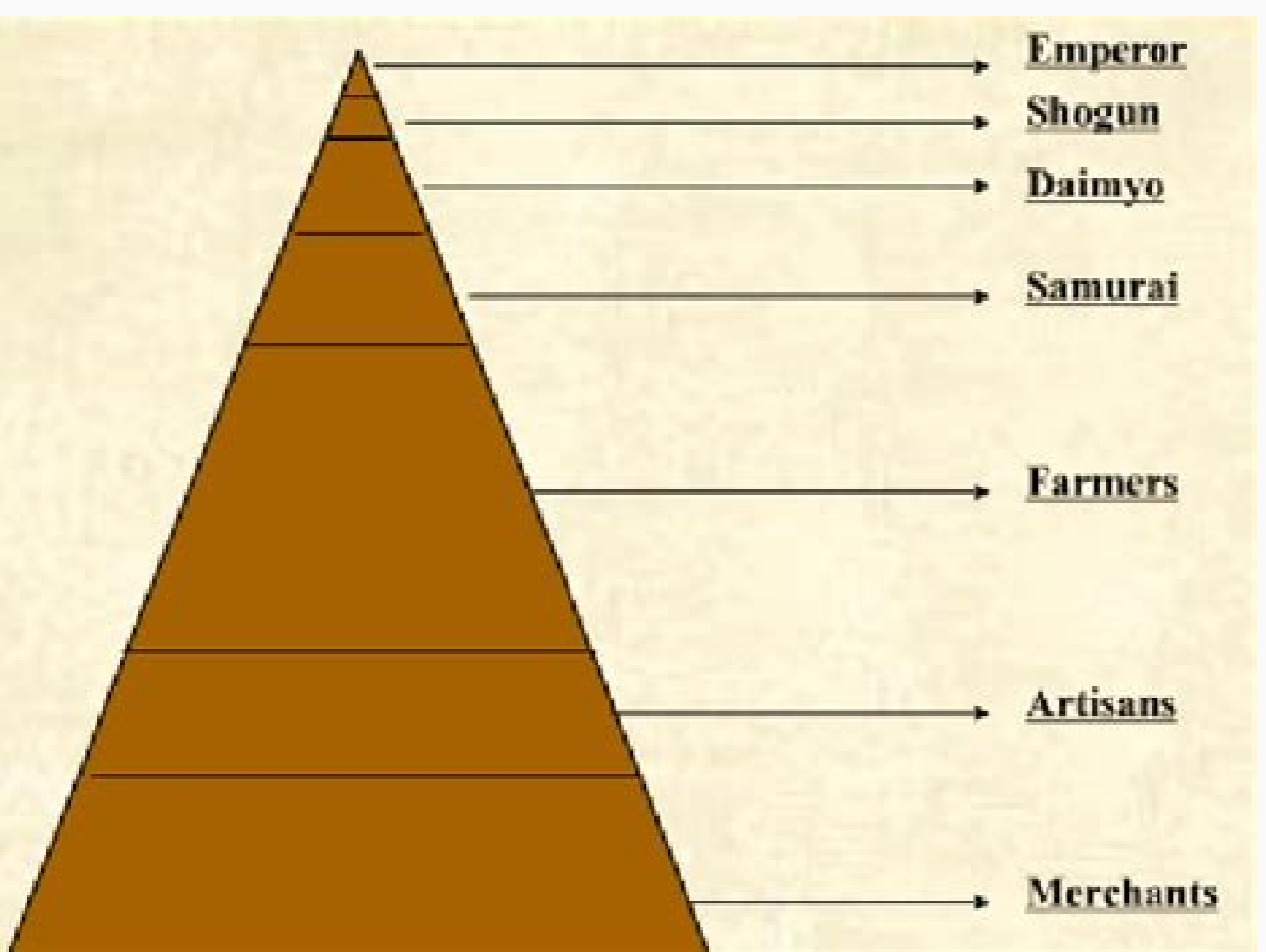
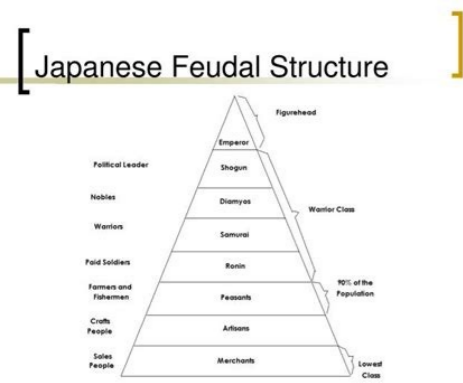
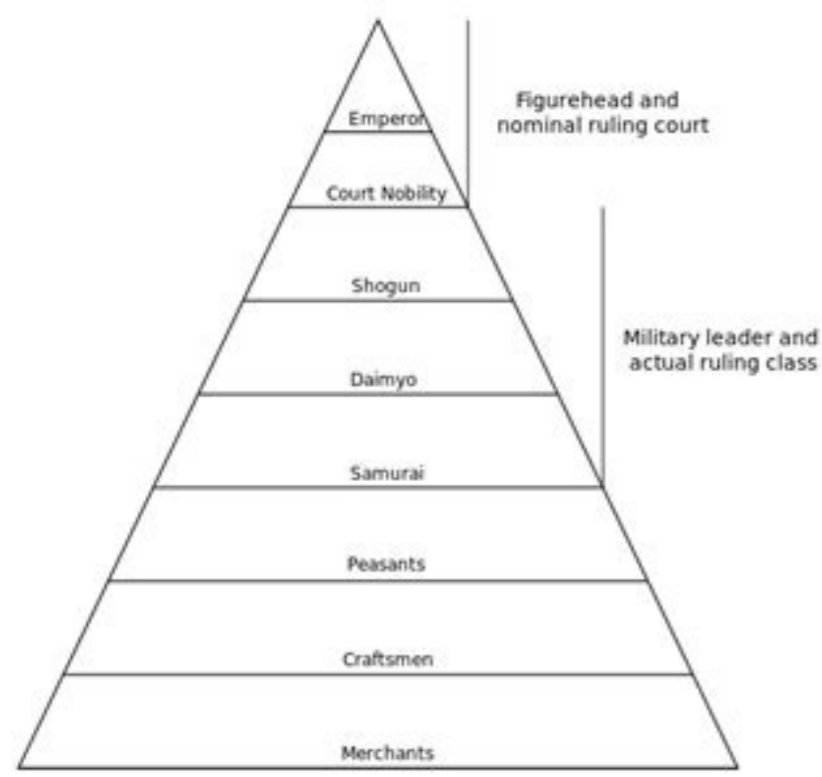


Japanese social structure

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Japanese social structure edo period. Medieval Japanese social structure. Feudal Japanese social structure. Ancient Japanese social structure. Japanese social structure today. Japanese social structure pyramid. Describe Japanese feudalism and the social and political structure. Japanese macaque social structure.

Home/Strategy/Management Structure Management Structure A management structure describes how a company organizes its management hierarchy. In almost all organizations, a hierarchy exists. This hierarchy determines the lines of authority, communications, rights and duties of that organization. It also determines how the roles, power and responsibilities are assigned, controlled, and coordinated, and how information flows through the different levels of management. Within an organization, the structure differs, depending on Board, Middle and Lower management. Usually, a marked hierarchy prevails at the Lower Management. Lower Management The Middle Management is usually based on business functions that collaborate on decision making as the situation requires. Middle Management At Board Level and Upper Management, a decentralized structure prevails. The decision making power is equally distributed and the departments and divisions may have different degrees of independence. Board Structure Management Structures are strongly influenced by the social and cultural norms: In egalitarian countries, such as Sweden, companies tend to have a flatter, less hierarchical organizational structure. When IKEA, a Swedish company, opened stores in the United States, many American employees were uncomfortable with different employees all having the same title. Toyota, one of the leading Japanese automobile manufacturers in the world, the company employs a hierarchical structure, which supports its business goals and strategic aims. At Hong Kong's largest export trading company, Li & Fung, networking is prioritized, which includes networking inside the company, networking outside the company, and across the whole ecosystem. U.S.-based manufacturer W.L. Gore follows a Lattice structure that makes more direct contact and interconnection among associates to make a decision or get information. At Zappos, Holacracy is the framework to structure, govern, and run the company. In this structure, power is removed from the management hierarchy and distributed across the organization. Lattice Structure According to Tony Hsieh of Zappos: Research shows that every time the size of a city doubles, innovation or productivity per resident increases by 15%. But when companies get bigger, innovation or productivity per employee generally goes down. So we're trying to figure out how to structure Zappos more like a city, and less like a bureaucratic corporation. In a city, people and businesses are self-organizing. We're trying to do the same thing by switching from a normal hierarchical structure to a system called Holacracy, which enables employees to act more like entrepreneurs and self-direct their work instead of reporting to a manager who tells them what to do. In today's era of Digital Transformation, many companies are racing to implement a flatter organizational structure [1] and re-invent their organizations [2], but choosing the wrong one can have disastrous consequences. It's not about choosing the most popular, trendiest flat organization to adopt; it's about finding the one that works best for your organization. APAMLAHarvardVancouverChicagoIEETThink Insights (September 13, 2022) Management Structure. Retrieved from Management Structure. Think Insights - September 13, 2022, Insights February 18, 2018 Management Structure., viewed September 13, 2022.< Think Insights - Management Structure. [Internet]. [Accessed September 13, 2022]. Available from: Management Structure. Think Insights - Accessed September 13, 2022. Management Structure. Think Insights [Online]. Available: . [Accessed: September 13, 2022] Yes No x We will use your feedback to improve the quality and diversity of our content. The more feedback you provide, the better our content will be. Meanwhile, please feel free to:Browse further articles and expand your know-howConnect with us on our Social Media channels to stay up-to-date on the topics we cover, orSubscribe to our Newsletter to receive exclusive posts directly in your Inbox! Thank you!

FacebookTwitterRedditLinkedInWhatsAppTumblrPinterestVkontakteEmail Irasshai-masu- Welcome Japanese (Nihongo, 日本語) belongs to the Japonic language family. It is spoken as a first language by 122 million and as a second language by over 1 million people in Japan. It is also spoken in American Samoa, Argentina, Australia, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Dominican Republic, Germany, Guam, Mexico, Micronesia, Mongolia, New Zealand, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Panama, Paraguay, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, and USA.The number of Japanese speakers worldwide is estimated at close to 123 million people (Ethnologue). There have been numerous attempts to establish a genetic relationship between Japanese and other languages and language families. The most popular theory is that Japanese, like Korean, is a member of the Altaic language family. This suggests that Japanese and Korean are related, although extremely remotely. As far as Ainu, spoken in northern Japan, is concerned, there is no evidence that there is a relationship between Ainu and Japanese. Ainu is considered to be a language isolate. In addition to Japanese, there are 14 Ryukyuan languages spoken in Okinawa and neighboring Ryukyu islands. These are mutually unintelligible with Japanese and, in most cases, also with each other. Since these languages cannot be understood by Japanese speakers as well as by speakers of other Ryukyuan varieties, some scholars in the past considered them to be separate languages. However, the prevailing view today is that they constitute a variety of Japanese. The data below is based on Ethnologue. Japanese 121 million in Japan; 122.5 million worldwide, throughout Japan Ryukyuan Amami-Oshima, Northern 10,000 Northwestern Okinawa; northern Amami-oshima Island Amami-Oshima, Southern 1,800 Northern Okinawa; southern Amami-oshima, Kakeroma, Yoro, and Uke islands Kikai almost extinct Northeastern Okinawa; Kikai Island. Kunigami 5,000 Central Okinawa; central and northern Okinawa Island, Theya, Izena, Ie-jima, Sesoko islands Miyako 67,000 Southern Okinawa; Miyako, Ogami, Ikema, Kurima, Irabu, Tarama, Minna islands. Okinawan, Central (Okinawan) 985,000 Central Okinawa; southern Okinawa Island, Kerama Islands, Kume-jima, Tonaki, Aguna islands, and islands east of Okinawa Island. Oki-No-Erabu 3,200 North central Okinawa; Oki-no-erabu Island. Toku-No-Shima 5,100 Northern Okinawa; Toku-no-shima Island. Yaeyama almost extinct Southern Okinawa; Ishigaki, Iriomote, Hatoma, Kohama, Taketomi, Kuroshima, Hateruma, Aregusuku islands Yonaguni 800 Southern Okinawa; Yonaguni Island. Yoron 950 North central Okinawa; Yoron Island.

