TRANSCULTURAL HUMANIST MANAGEMENT EDUCATION FOR FUTURE RESPONSIBLE LEADERS. A POSTCOLONIAL PERSPECTIVE

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- Western Languages and Cultures as tools for colonisation.
- A Global Paradox: English becomes the « lingua franca » in culturally diverse international business environments.
- The need for affirmative action (Anglo-American concept) implementing in the curriculum:
- 1. Third and fourth languages and cultures in business education and research.
- 2. **Responsible leaders** from all over the world as examples of a new way of doing sustainable business and the **GRLI** (Globally Responsible Leadership Initiative).

- Transcultural managers develop responsible conciousness and behaviors towards cultural diversity and sustainable business: the case of Stuart Hard and ESW (Enterprise for a Sustainable World).
- The need of a postcolonial approach in business education: opening up culturally management environments to responsible practices: reference to annual report of **Business Call to Action** (activities of corporate members)

- Plurilinguistic environments demand the use of different cultures and languages in management educational practices. Hybridity as a tool for the appropiation of English by non-native speakers.
- Transversal humanist teaching as a fundamental tool for cross-cultural management.
- The case of ASEAN: the need of English as a tool for communication in business relations discriminates South-East Asian languages and cultures: examples of transcultural entrepreneurs from ASEAN (the cases of Vietnamese-American Trung Dung and Bill Nguyen in digital technologies)

- Globalization and « Worldisation » as concepts reinforcing a monolithic neoliberal cultural model: values, norms, institutions, objects, practices, brands, education business accreditations (AACSB, EQUIS) and information.
- Questioning a totalitarian global orientation about cultural domination through English language and a culture based on Western values: growth, profit, performance, productivity, speed, consumerism.

THE NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF A MONOLITHICAL GLOBAL CULTURE: 1. SOCIAL THINKERS:

- The Tyranny of Communication (« la pensée unique ») by Ignacio Ramonet
- Paul Virilio and the speed culture.
- George Ritzer: The Macdonaldisation of Society.
- Jeremy Rifkin: The European Dream.
- Manuel Castells: The Power of Identity

2. SOCIAL CORPORATE ENTREPRENEURS, FOUNDATIONS AND NGOs:

- 1. Examples of Universities and Corporations working together towards CSR. The case in Asia of **Thammasat University** in Bangkok and its partnership with Global Social Venture Competitions.
- 2. The example of **FC Barcelona Foundation**.
- 3. See InsideNG0 Achieving Global Impact (https://insidengo.org/)

3. ALTERNATIVE AND DISSIDENT VIEWS TOWARDS LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL DOMINATION:

- **1.** The Slow Movement: food, learning, cities, consumption.
- 2. PRME: Principles for Responsible Management Education.
- **3. RGH**: Responsible Global Humanism.

- To avoid cultural domination in management practices, the importance of learning about the interpretation of cross-cultural meaning in the use of English by non-natives and by bilingual speakers (spanglish, taglish, chinglish, « globish » and so on).
- International Cross-Cultural Negotiation and learning about other ways of thinking (from mechanical and cartesian thinking - usually neoliberal- to systemic, emotional and integral thinking –more sustainable).

- <u>DIVERSITY MANAGEMENT</u>: Learning about
 Hofstede's masculine and feminine management
 cultures and The Gender Gap Report (what is
 the impact of languages and cultures towards
 equality in business environments ?).
- The Scandinavian Business Model: hybrid cultures using English and their native languages as a way to fight gender discrimination at the workplace. A responsible and sustainable management cultural model.

 THE CASE OF FRENCH MANAGEMENT PARADOX: How the French business environment reinforces culturally and linguistically the masculine Anglo-Saxon English model.

MANAGEMENT TRANSCULTURAL EDUCATION: A NEW MODEL FOR BUSINESS LEARNING through basic concepts:

- 1. Semantic hybridity (SH).
- 2. Cross-Cultural Linguistic Performance (CCLP).
- 3. Transcultural Adaptation (TA)
- 4. How the notion of change is perceived and understood by different management cultures

- Examples of linguistic and cultural domination in the use of words and standard expressions as well as technological tools:
- 1. The western concept of « Imagination »: the image (Facebook) underestimates other ways of sensorial perception (listening, smelling, sensing, tasting...) conditioning mental structures and capabilities and limiting corporate business into ways of being and perception.
- 2. A masculine/colonialist vision (the image) of the world versus feminine/postcolonial ones (the other senses). Why not « Sensorybook » or « Earbook » as tools for digital communication?

- How digital technologies and mass media communications reinforce a monolithical model in business educational environments (empirical, practical and utilitarian. Case studies instead of artistic and creative work).
- Learning about spirituality in business and culturally diverse environments: from traditional worshipping of religious icons to branding (ref. Naomi Klein, No Logo): the « Shop-ocalypse » syndrome and Reverend Billy
- Learning about Corporate Democracy. The case of SEMCO and Ricardo Semler in Brazil.

- Educational business institutions reproduce this model of Anglo-Saxon cultural domination: students become consumers and educators become endoctrinators of a monolithical model (McDonaldisation of business education).
- The emergence of openly responsible business educational organisations in developing cultures:
 Wangari Maathai and the Green Belt Movement (« holistic management »), Bunker Roy and The Barefoot College, Gawad Kalinga in the Philippines,
 Communalities in ethnic minorities in Latin America, The Self Employed Women Association in India (SEWA) etc.

- Multicultural managers in « allocentric » and caring environments. The case of Open Society Foundation by George Soros.
- Wade Davis: the linguistic exogamy and the Ethnosphere to develop global cultural understanding.
- Eco-spirituality and the importance of oral cultures, knowledge and information in business practices: the examples of griots' wisdom in Mali and Mamanwas' people in Mindanao (Philippines). Vandana Shiva and Eco-feminism as a way to fight cultural domination and corporate powers in India.

- A global culture as a web of relationships and ideas:
 « systemic thinking » and Fritjof Capra, a « rhizome »
 of languages and cultures (Gilles Deleuze and Félix
 Guattari).
- The notion of « differance » by Jacques Derrida: the need to deconstruct business educational models based on Western « civilized » thinking versus non Western « barbarian» practices.
- How business schools can find their way in responsible education? (reference to a paper by Rabasso & Sionneau in Journal of Global Responsibility paper)

THANK YOU VERY MUCH