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领导和管理的时空理论

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摘要：本文旨在探讨领导和管理的时空理论。首先，文章回顾了领导理论的发展脉络，从传统的特质理论、行为理论到现代的权变理论，指出这些理论在解释领导现象时的局限性。接着，文章提出了时空理论的核心观点，认为领导是一个在特定时间和空间背景下发生的动态过程。文章进一步阐述了时空理论在管理实践中的应用，包括如何根据组织所处的时空环境来制定相应的领导策略。最后，文章总结了研究结论，并指出了未来研究的展望。

关键词：领导理论；管理理论；时空理论；组织行为

中图分类号：C936 文献标识码：A

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领导理论的发展经历了从“伟人论”到“行为论”，再到“权变论”的过程。韦伯（Weber）^[1]提出的官僚制理论，强调组织结构的非人格化（Impersonal）和层级性。巴纳德（Barnard）^[2]的“经理制”理论，则关注组织中的协作和沟通。马奇（March）和西蒙（Simon）^[3]的“有限理性”理论，挑战了传统理性决策模型。莫尔根（Morgan）^[4]的“隐喻理论”（metaphor）认为，组织理论往往通过隐喻来构建，这影响了我们对组织的理解。

时空理论（Time-Space system）的提出，旨在弥补传统领导理论的不足。它认为，领导行为的有效性不仅取决于领导者个人的特质或行为，更取决于其与所处组织环境在时间和空间上的匹配程度。例如，在快速变化的市场环境中，传统的层级式领导可能就不如扁平化的领导有效。

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(Time-Space system)。

(T: Time)

(S: Space)

(S)

(T)

(Kast)

(Rosenzweig)^[8]

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(Taylor)

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(Trist)

(Bamforth)^[6]、

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[4]

[3]

(Ancona)^[17]

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(Time-space holistic view of leadership and management)

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2(S2) 1(S1)

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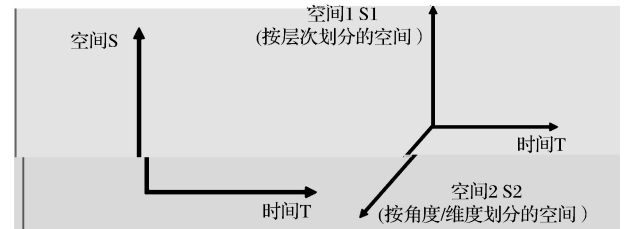
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(S1,S2)

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(Robbins) (Judeg)^[18]。

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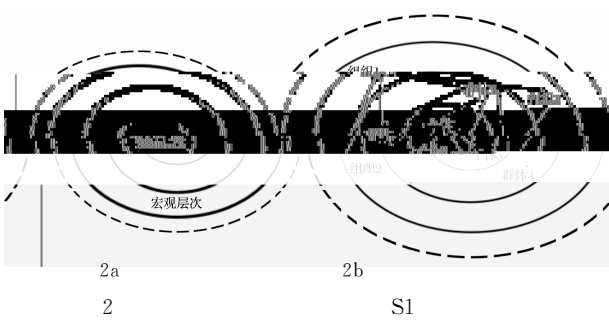
(2) [17]

(Freeman)^[19]

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(3) [17]

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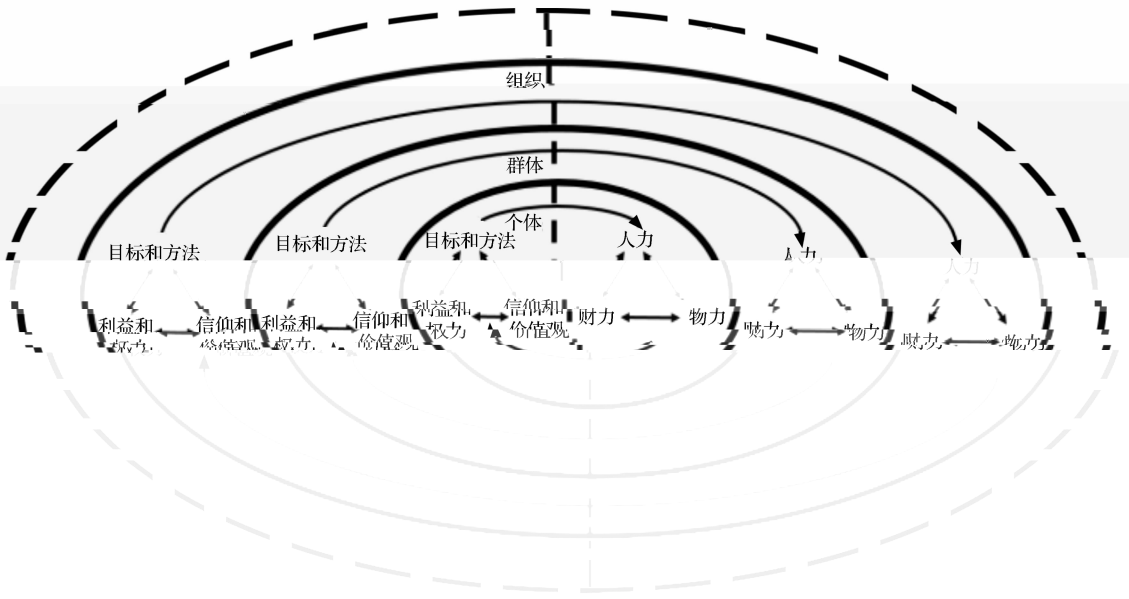
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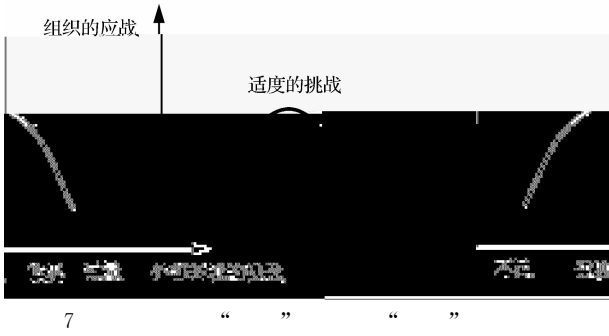
(Waterman)^[20]

(Hofstede)^[21]

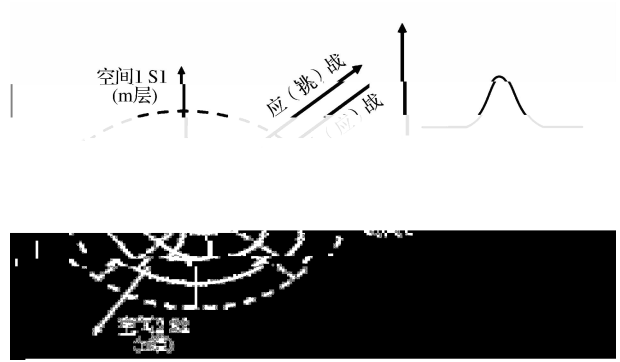
(Kouzes)、 (Galdwell)



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3.4.3

(Porter)^[30]

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- (Cooperation)
- (Competition),
- (Co-opetition),
- (Co-evolution)。

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(Kahneman)^[34]

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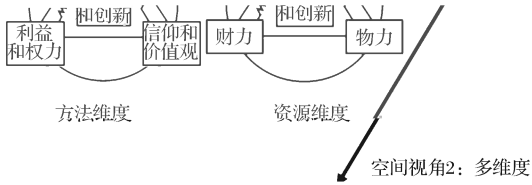
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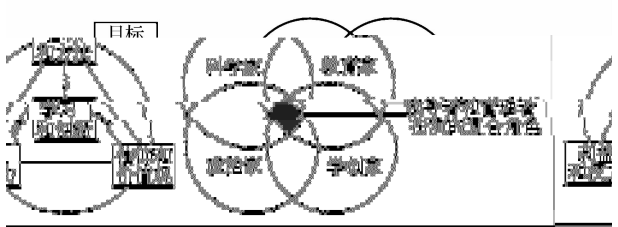
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(Dewar) (Dutton)^[35]

(incremental innovation)

(radical in-

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(Lewin)^[36]

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(Soft power)

(Hard power) “ ”

(Knowing both softness and hardness) “ ”

“ ”(Constant)

(Change)

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(Time-space guide of leadership and management),

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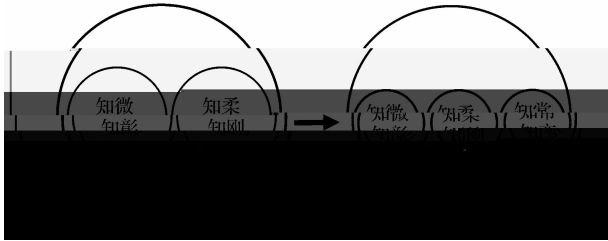
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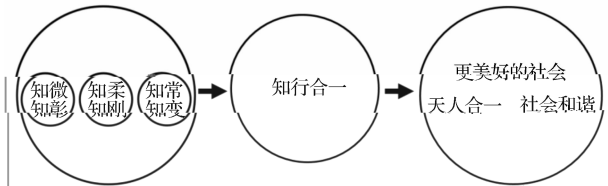
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ship and management, which shows that leaders and managers can analyze organizations from a time-space perspective, namely in the dimensions of time and space, is proposed. Time perspective includes learning and innovation. Space perspective includes level and dimension perspective. Organizational system could be divided into several levels from micro to macro, such as individual, group, organization and so on. All levels are interacted with each other. Organizational system could also be divided into method dimension which includes goal and approach system, interest and power system, belief and value system, and so on, and resource dimension which includes human capital, material capital, financial capital, and so on. The paper put forwards a series of theoretical propositions and practical methodologies. Several simplified models and the related tools are proposed, and then four-dimensional theory of organizational analysis and design is articulated. Leaders and managers should build up their time-space leadership and enhance their time-space emotional quotient, intelligence quotient and time-space wisdom. Leaders and managers should not only analyze and design organizations in a systematic view but also grasp some key factors, in order to improve organizational effectiveness, decrease bias and get more satisfactory solutions for decision making, build competitive advantage, and maintain sustainability, as well as harmonious and healthy development. Further, leaders and managers should make great efforts to know both micro and macro, both softness and hardness, both constant and change, and then reach a state of the unity of knowing and doing, and improve the unity of human and heaven and harmoniousness of society, and then build a better society.

Key words: leadership; management; time-space theory; time-space system; multi-level management; multi-dimension management; dynamic management; four-dimensional theory of organizational analysis and design; time-space wisdom; time-space leadership