

Hofstede's study of culture

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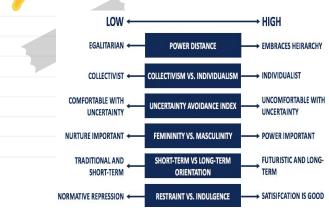
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What is the Hofstede's cultural dimensions theory?

Hofstede's Cultural
Dimensions Theory,
developed by Geert
Hofstede, it is a
framework used to
understand the
difference that is
done across different
cultures.







The power distance index considers the extent to which inequality and power are tolerated. In this dimension, inequality and power are viewed from the viewpoint of the followersthe lower level.





• High power distance index indicates that a culture accepts inequity and power differences, encourages bureaucracy, and shows high respect for rank and authority.

• Low power distance index indicates that a culture encourages organizational structures that are flat and feature decentralized decision making responsibility.



The individualism vs collectivism dimension considers the degree to which societies are integrated into groups and their perceived obligation and dependence on groups.



Individualism indicates that there is a greater importance placed on attaining personal goals. A person's self image in this category is defined as "I".

.Collectivism indicates that there is a greater importance placed on goals and well being of the group. A person's self image in this category is defined as "we".



The uncertainty avoidance index considers the extent to which uncertainty and ambiguity are tolerated. This dimension considers how unknown situations and unexpected events are dealt with.



• A high uncertainty avoidance index indicates a low tolerance for uncertainty, ambiguity, and risk taking. The unknown is minimized through strict rules, regulations, etc.

• A low uncertainty avoidance index for uncertainty, ambiguity, risk taking. The unknown is more openly accepted, and there are lax rules, regulations, etc.

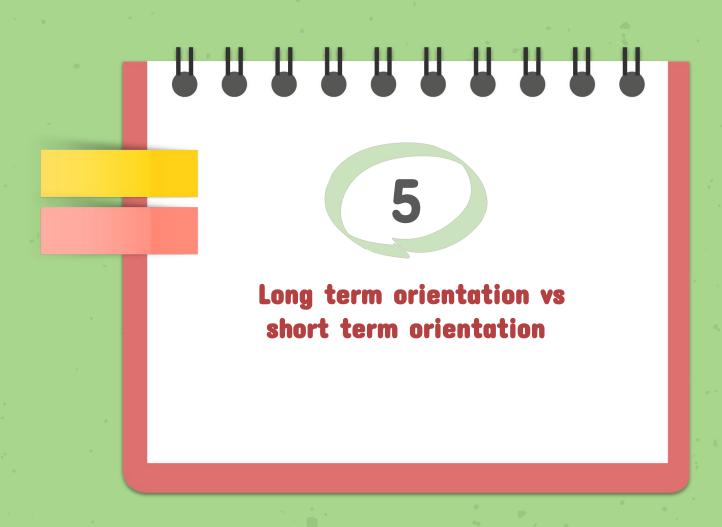


The masculinity vs femininity dimension is also referred to as "tough vs tender", and considers the preference of society for achievement, attitude towards sexuality equality, behavior, etc.



• Masculinity comes with the following characteristics: distinct gender roles, assertive, and concentrated on material achievement and wealth building.

• Femininity comes with the following characteristics: fluid gender roles, modest, nurturing, and concerned with the quality of life.

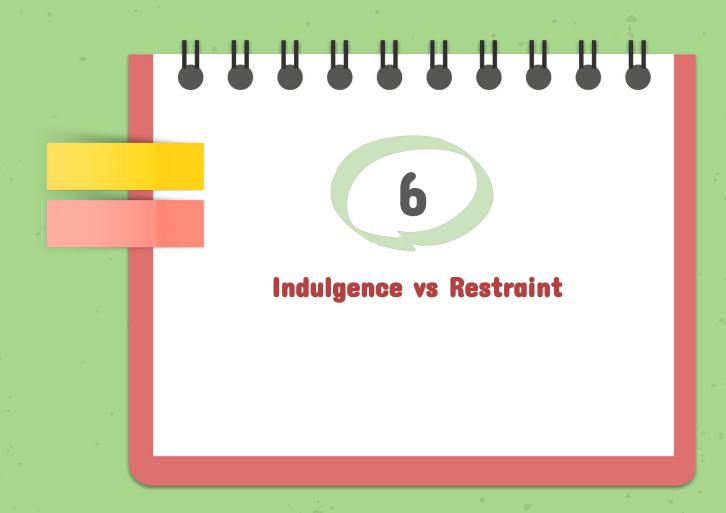


The long term orientation vs short term orientation dimensions considers the extent to which society views it's time horizon.

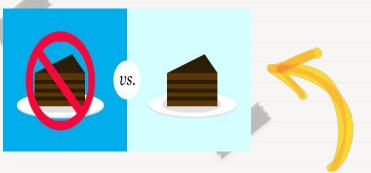


Long term orientation shows
focus on the future and involves
delaying short term success or
gratification in order to achieve
long term success. Long term
orientation emphasizes
persistence, perseverance, abd
long term growth.

• Short term orientation shows focus on the near future, involves delivering short term success or gratification, and places a strong emphasis on the future. Short term orientation emphasizes quick results and respect for tradition.



The indulgence vs restraint dimension considers the extent and tendency for a society to fulfill its desires. In order words, this dimension revolves around how societies can control their impulses and desires.



- society allows relatively free gratification related to enjoying life and having fun.
 - •Restraint indicates that a society suppresses gratification of needs and regulates it through social norms.

Conclusion:

It can easily be concluded that, Hofstede shows that national cultures contain at least four dimensions and every organization has come up with these dimensions as they are working in diverse cultures.



