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## **Voice of the Editorial Board**

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*Professor Rosa Caiazza, Parthenope University of Naples, Italy*

*IJCM* seeks to “promote the understanding of comparative management to academics and practicing managers. Its editorial scope is globally orientated according to the international character of its Editorial Board. *IJCM* seeks to publish articles that make a substantive contribution to contemporary issues, incorporate the good use of theory and research, and offer well-founded conclusions with practical implications.”

*Professor Barbara Igel, Asian Institute of Technology (AIT), Thailand*

Comparative management “questions modern, westernized societies’ dominance in defining human interactions by reason and rationality. Including occidental and traditional worldviews of humans as being instinctual, intuitive and embedded in a complex web of social and ecological relationships ensures academic integrity.”

*Professor Emeritus Vinay Kumar Nangia, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Roorkee, India*

“A philosophical integrative presentation of ‘managerial actions and their effect on organizational success’, answering what and what next in the contemporary environment, would be meaningful to the comparative management.”

*Professor Jinfu Wang, Xi’an Polytechnic University, China*

Comparative management “is an art of expression with a view to critically examine the performance outcome of diversified organizations around the globe, thus to highlight and recommend specificity of the diversity among and for stakeholders.”

*Professor Vishwanath V. Baba, McMaster University, Canada*

Comparison is “a unique intellectual tool to explore commonalities and differences in management phenomena and attribute meaning to those observations that add value to management scholarship. It should eventually lead to a shared theory of comparison to guide future inquiries in comparative management.”

*Dr. Rafael Borim-de-Souza, State University of Londrina, Brazil*

“The comparative management theory allows, by its investigations, the research of complex concepts in different places and contexts, without compromising their semantic and cultural diversities.”

*Professor Mustafa Hanefah, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia, Malaysia*

Comparative management “compares management styles, practices, values, and cultures in different social-economic, legal and political environments that enables global corporate leaders and managers to achieve the goals of their corporations with high integrity.”

*Dr. Boonlert Jitmaneeroj, University of the Thai Chamber of Commerce, Thailand*

Comparative management “enables managers to gain a better insight into various management styles in different countries and business contexts, with the objective of preparing them to create a well-thought international strategic plan.”

*Dr. Michail Nerantzidis, Hellenic Open University, Greece*

Comparative management “is a multidisciplinary field that has jointly evolved with the corporate internationalization, the global spread of multinational corporations and the globalization, with the objective to understand how business is realized around the world, specifically, in different cultures.”

*Associate Professor Sarah Philipson, University of Gävle, Sweden*

“My research is focused on knowledge creation for innovation and specifically the role of tacit knowing and team processes for creating externalized reflected knowledge. My interest in comparative research is to find out if and how these processes are culturally differentiated.”

*Professor Vincenzo Pisano, University of Catania, Italy*

A contribution to comparative management includes “examining and comparing diverse methodologies, theoretical approaches, and variables able to somehow identify, alter and/or differently impact various managerial issues and aspects affecting the performance objectives of firms operating within heterogeneous contexts at geographical, cultural, institutional, and societal level.”

*Professor Narendar V. Rao, Northeastern Illinois University, USA*

Comparative management “analyzes the behaviors of different organizations established in various contextual species of the world, as to present an art of diversity among organizations, to make an impact of integrity”.

*Professor Peter Stokes, De Montfort University, UK*

“There is a powerful need to move beyond rhetoric and clichés, beyond tired and (even if still overused due to their simple convenience) discredited typologies that prevail in comparative management – to develop a deeper, richer, contextualised, linguistically and culturally sensitive inter-disciplinary accounts.”

*Associate Professor Mingqiong Mike Zhang, Monash University, Australia*

Comparative management “examines behavior patterns of different organizations across countries. Its objectives are not just to highlight similarities and differences between the business and management systems, but to foster mutual understanding and learning among organisations and effective management.”

*Dr. K.S. Redding, Xi'an Polytechnic University, China; Founding Editor-in-Chief of IJCM*

Comparison, as a static, is a term used to differentiate two or more sample units such as *i*, *j*. The purpose is to reach a meaningful, truthful judgment based on application, measurement, and test of the static and non-static data bearing *i*, *j*. We do make several comparisons in our academics, for example, who is a topper of the MBA program? We simply aggregate the grades for all courses, then announce the topper who secured highest grades. This is simple, straight and static decision. Then, who is the best outgoing student? We need both static and non-static data to answer this question. However, it is important to note that ‘comparison is not about the discrimination, bias, or unfairness’.

Comparative management seeks to examine strategies and performance of organisations with a view to present not just the best indicator but also what makes the indicator influential and how it drives to integrate different forms of diversity within and among organisations. *CM* goes beyond the effects of several indicators and thereby explicitly discusses key indicators making impactful. Thus, what influences the success of organisations in the integrity of diversities across the globe?