國立勒益技術學院九十四學年度研究所碩士班招生筆試試題卷

所別:企業管理研究所

身分別:在職生

科目:企業管理個案評論 准考證號碼:

(考生自填)

考生注意事項:
一、考試時間 100 分鐘。
-
_ `
三、
四、

試題一: 二十八分

二月十八日檢調單位大舉搜索聯電、指稱「聯電經理人未經政府許可逐步淘空公司之人力、技術、資金及訂單,以轉投資及協助大陸和艦之設廠及營運。此舉將使聯電喪失競爭力、致生損害於聯電之投資人」。聯電則回應確實協助和艦設廠(僅為管理協助、無牽涉資金/技術/設備),但係考量大陸市場尚未成熟、兩岸政治局勢不明情況下,以和艦打「代理戰爭」而不必讓聯電「親自涉險」。一旦將來大陸市場成熟或兩岸關係改善以後,聯電可藉與和艦合併、即刻進軍大陸。

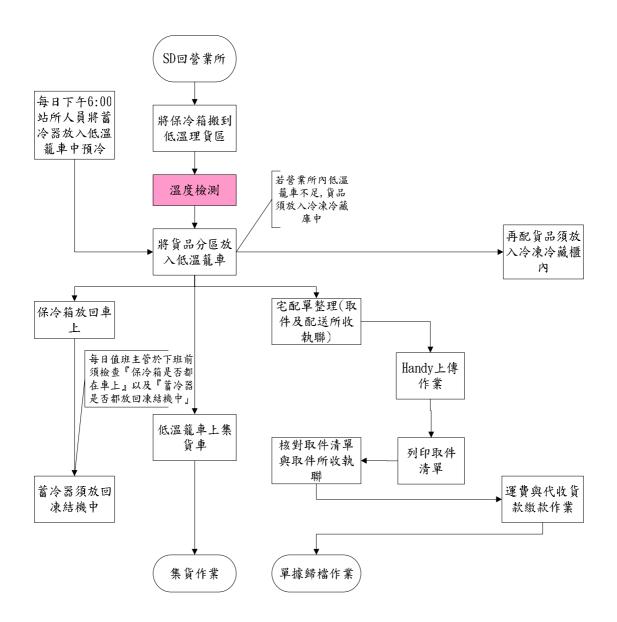
三月二十一日, 聯電敬告股東表示:「和艦資方表示同意以和艦之控股公司目前已發行股數 15%、回饋聯電以往協助,並希交換未來之繼續協助。此股權目前價值超過一億一千萬美元。」

上述僅為報章媒體之簡要摘錄,請就您所瞭解之所有聯電案相關報導與資料,評述下列問題。

問題:請從網絡策略(提示:包括網絡合作對象選擇、創造依賴與居中關係、網絡關係公開程度) 總體策略(提示:包括事業劃分方式、比重與發展方向、風險分散、競爭優勢)之角度來剖析聯電與和艦之策略佈局。

試題二: 五十分

東元電機集團整合「東源儲運」,並與日本「日本通運」結合成合作夥伴,於2000年共同創設「台灣宅配通股份有限公司」。公司之司機行銷員(Sales Driver, SD)常使用 Handy 設備以收集與傳輸營業資料。下圖為取件營業所之作業流程。



SD 回營業所取件時必須將手中的所掃描資料利用 Handy 和內部的資訊系統連結,並以此了解貨物的配送狀況,對於貨物配送的資料傳輸大部份靠 Handy 連繫。此系統係改良而來的,一共分為一代、二代及三代:

- 第一代時,一般評價不好,其缺點是容量小,速度慢,使用者也不習慣 其作業方式。
- 2. 第二代時,在服務外部客戶上的成效維持 100%,但在服務內部客戶的 成效上成長 15%,達 85%。其優點是容量大,速度快、注重管理,但會 漏失輸出之資料筆數。
- 3. 目前使用第三代,服務內部客戶成效已達 95%。例如:在初期時 SD 會 代收款,在回到營運中心時,必須手動將經手額度加總,而現今系統則 已具備自動加總功能。

雖然現今的系統較完善,但仍然有缺點存在,如販售特產等新增加的服務,是系統無法處理的問題。

問題一:請說明宅配通導入之資訊系統應備功能,以處理其營運資訊。(二十分)

問題二:就企業電子化觀點,說明至少三項宅配通營運中心電子化所產生之問題,並提出你的解決方案。(三十分)

試題三:請仔細閱讀下例摘錄案例後,依序以中文回答問題: 二十二分

Consider the last ten year of GTE and NEC. In the early 1980s, GTE was well positioned to become a major player in the evolving information technology Industry. In 1980, GTE's sales were \$9.98 billion. NEC, in contrast, was much smaller, at \$3.8 billion. Yet look at the position of GTE and NEC in 1988. GTE's 1988 sales were \$16.46 billion, and NEC's sales were considerably higher at \$21.89 billion. GTE has, in effect, become a telephone operating company with a position in defense and lighting products. NEC has emerged as the world leader in semiconductors and as a first-tier player in telecommunication products and computers. Why did these two companies, starting with comparable business portfolios, perform so differently? Largely because NEC conceived of itself in terms of "core competencies" and GTE did not. NEC creates a corporate level committee to plan core corporate technical competencies and to oversee the development of core products for the business of the firm. This committee established groups across the individual business to coordinate the research and development (R&D) efforts for core products. This committee, which NEC called the "C&C Committee," identified three directions of technologies in computers, components, and communications. The committee anticipated the fact that two previously different industries, computing and communications, were going to come together into a single and more complex Industry. The components for the two businesses were to become increasingly more complex, common to the two, and interrelated. GTE in contrast, had been managed only as a diversified set of businesses without core corporate competencies. The senior management of GTE fails to develop the corporate strategic insight to fully exploit the evolving market and competitive opportunities in information technology.

問題一:NEC 所定義之核心能力為何?(七分)

問題二:請條列出 NEC 可以獲致成功之三項原因或作法。(十五分)