

計畫編號：AH03-00

計畫名稱：全球化研究計畫

計畫主持人：鄭伯璦/ 劉錦添

計畫摘要(中)：

全球化議題，雖然已經受到全球性的關注，但大多還停留在經驗描述的階段，而少有系統性的抽象思考與嚴謹的因果關係分析；在亞洲，這項議題則似乎尚未受到重視。有鑑於此，本總計劃從關注商品、資金、人員、及生產的跨國快速流動（包括流出與流入）開始，以極具獨特性之台灣地區與華人企業為焦點，探討台灣與華人企業在此過程中，所受到的衝擊與因應，此種衝擊與因應含蓋了巨觀與微觀的層面，而涉及台灣的總體經濟表現、外匯/金融市場、勞動/就業市場；台商的投資策略、生產分工、成長/國際化策略、組織文化及人事管理；地理之產業聚落、城鄉發展及土地利用；以及人員之社會認同、心理及行為等等的面向。本總計畫一方面掌握台灣經驗（或東亞）的特色，一方面觀察其受衝擊後的變遷歷程，以為全台灣大學各相關研究團隊來進行基礎理論與科際整合導向之跨國性研究，並與現行重要文獻與理論（如關係主義、集體主義、國際化理論、社會認同理論、移民理論、及經濟模型等等）進行對話，用以帶領台灣社會科學社群進行重點式的突破。除此之外，所獲得之結論亦可做為公共政策（如移民、投資、貨幣、財政、外匯、勞工、及都市發展等等）與經營管理之參考。

在計畫執行以來，我們已經成功建立了跨學科、跨領域的學術研究團隊，並建構出完整的討論與溝通平台，且在各項研究議題上取得超過預期的初步成果。在未來的三年，將在過去的基礎上，持續探討台灣(或東亞)如何塑造全球化的議題，以創新全球化相關理論模式。

計畫摘要(英)：

The issue about globalization has acquired attentions from world wide. However, it remains phenomenon descriptions and lack of systematically abstract thinking and precise cause-and-effect analysis; moreover, this issue doesn't seem to draw any concern in Asia. Because of that, this master program will start from the concern with multinational fast movement of commodities, capital, staff, and enterprise/factory, focus on the Taiwan region and Chinese enterprise acquiring intensive

uniqueness, to explore the impacts on Taiwan and Taiwanese businesses and their responses during the course, in which this type of impact and response consists of macro- and micro-level that involve Taiwan's performance of macro economy, foreign exchange/financial market, and labor/employment market; enterprise/factor's investment strategy, production specialization, growth/internationalization strategy, and organization culture/personnel management; geographical industry cluster, urban and rural development, and land use; and finally, social stratification, ethnic relationship, identity acquirement and identification, staff's social identity and individual behavior issues. The purpose is to recognize the features of so-called Taiwan (or East Asia) experience, and to observe the change course of the features after being impacted. Based on the issues above, for each associated research teams of universities in Taiwan, this master program will conduct multinational study of basic theory and interdisciplinary orientation and dialogue with existing literature and theories (such as network theory, relationalism, collectivism, internationalization theory, social identity theory, international migration theory, and economy models) to lead the communities of social science and management science into key breakthrough. In addition, the conclusions may provide implications for public policy (for example, migration, investment, monetary, finance, urban development, and labor policy) making and business management.

From the time when the program has set up, multidisciplinary and multi-domain research teams has been successfully built up as well as the complete discussion and communication platform, and the initial results on various research issues are higher than expectation. In the coming three years, how to form globalization issues and innovate globalization related theory model will be continue to explore on the basis of previous work.

計畫編號：AH03-01

計畫名稱：經濟全球化研究

計畫主持人：陳添枝/ 劉錦添

計畫摘要(中)：

本計劃的主要目的是研究經濟全球化所帶來對貿易、勞動市場、

資本移動的衝擊，並研究總體政策在全球化的過程中所扮演的角色。本研究將以台灣經驗作為研究的出發點，但所探討的是全球性的議題。研究的範圍以 1990 年代以後的發展為研究的重點。本研究包括兩大議題，第一是全球化之下台灣的對外投資貿易與勞動市場，第二是全球化之下的總體與金融政策。在第一項議題中，我們將探討台灣廠商的對外投資行為、廠商全球佈局對貿易與國內就業的影響、生產效率的跨國比較以及全球化下內部勞動市場的升遷。在第二項議題中，我們將探討在金融資本全球化之下，匯率市場與金融市場的管理、對台灣景氣循環的影響，以及人力資本累積與經濟成長。

計畫摘要(英)：

The purpose of this research project is to study the impact of economic globalization on foreign direct investment, trade, production, and labor market. Along with the impacts of globalization, the role of macroeconomic policy and financial policies will also be investigated. The research will start with Taiwan experience, but the issues to be explored are shared by all countries in the globalization process. The globalization experience is recent years (since 1990) will be the focus of study.

In the area of microeconomic aspect, we will study the foreign direct investment (FDI) by Taiwanese enterprises, the impacts of FDI on labor market, production efficiency, and trade flows. In the area of macroeconomic aspect, we will investigate three topics: (1) how the financial globalization affects the exchange rate dynamics; (2) the effects of globalization, specifically, financial and trade integration, on the business cycles of Taiwan; and (3) the effects of human capital accumulation on economic growth.

計畫編號：AH03-02

計畫名稱：全球化與區域變遷

計畫主持人：周素卿/ 簡旭伸

計畫摘要(中)：

空間阻絕的消失與空間壓縮的地理現象是全球化重要的空間變革，形成了以全球、區域與地方多重尺度構造而成的全球經濟體系的新地理，這個新的全球空間次序也造成了區域與區域之間、及城市與

城市之間更劇烈的競爭，也更強化了資本主義市場經濟的運作所產生的空間發展不均現象。本研究嘗試探討 1980 年代後，東亞國家在劇烈的區域競爭趨勢中，其國家、地方及特定區域，如何在全球化與新自由主義化的發展意識下，回應其區域變遷所面臨的新局勢？這些以發展型國家著稱的國家或地區，曾經在 1960 年代利用全球新經濟分工的形勢，以出口導向的經濟政策成功地創造東亞的經濟奇蹟。1980 年代後，亞洲經濟又在新一波的全球化浪潮下快速發展，在經濟上，這些國家已發展成為亞洲重要的資本輸出國，在政治上也快速經歷民主化的洗禮，然而亞太區域也有了新的後進國加入經濟競爭，特別是後社會主義下的中國，因此，這些經濟發展相當成功的發展型國家也開始採取新自由主義化的經濟與空間發展政策，以免在全球化與區域化的經濟體系中失位或被邊緣化，或更積極地嘗試強化其全球競爭力。本計畫嘗試透過比較研究脈絡，從(一)全球城市發展、(二)區域發展與變遷、(三)文化想像與區域治理、及(四)區域競爭與區域整合等四個個子計畫，來探究近二十多年來，全球最具動態之東亞地區的區域變遷特性，具體來說是要探討：全球化下的新自由主義論述與想像，如何顯現在東亞全球城市的發展、區域的轉型與變遷、空間的競爭與整合等層面，以致展現出東亞國家有別於其它區域的全球化與空間治理特性。

計畫摘要(英)：

The most dramatic spatial shift that has come up with globalization in the past few decades is the annihilation and compression of space. New geographies of globalization have been developed with this revolutionary spatial transition to (re)arrange and (re)organize the global economic system based on multi-scalar spatial processes. This new spatial order of economic globalization is produced under far more severe inter-regional and inter-city competitions than before. East Asian countries of developmental states in character, which have been benefits from economic taken-offs since the 1960s, have become capital-export countries and have been facing fierce challenges of industrial and spatial transformation for the past two decades. How are their pathways of spatial change the same with or different with their counterparts developed at the same stage or emerged later on in the global economic system in the past two decades? It is the age that the economy of

Asia-Pacific Region benefited the most from the recent economic globalization processes. And it is the age that the political ideology of neo-liberalism that promotes the free-market globalization has been developed, maybe, in different faces to fit into the Asian contexts and to tightly integrate the region into the global economy. This project will explore the above question from four dimensions, namely the global-city development, the regional development, the cultural history of liberal governance and the territorial competition/coordination.

計畫編號：AH03-03

計畫名稱：全球化下的華人組織行為

計畫主持人：鄭伯璦/ 林以正

計畫摘要(中)：

全球化的結果並不必然造成所有人類活動的一致化與標準化，反而有可能促使全球地方化（global localization）與文化多元主義的興起。這樣的現象在組織行為上尤為明顯，例如，針對華人組織行為的研究即指出，像華人的家族企業、關係網絡、家長式領導風格、以及重視員工忠誠等等現象，不僅未在全球化的過程中消失，反而具有一定的功能。本研究計畫即繼承此一思考軸線，持續探討以下的問題：第一、華人企業組織行為的時代變遷：在全球化的衝擊下，何種華人企業組織行為是有效的？何種則需要改變？第二、華人企業組織行為的跨國類推：隨著全球產業分工與多國企業的興起，華人企業如何在全球各地有效運用華人企業組織文化、團隊設計、組織領導及群際關係的各項優勢？何種華人組織行為具有跨地域類推性，何者則無？透過以上議題之探討，藉以回答華人關係主義如何轉化與為什麼轉化的問題。本分項計畫所關注的華人組織行為焦點，將集中在組織文化、工作團隊、領導統御、及人際信任上面。

計畫摘要(英)：

The consequence of globalization will not necessarily result in the consistency and standardization of all human activities but may help encourage the boost of global localization and multiculturalism. This is especially true in organizational behavior. For example, past research about Chinese organizational behavior (COB) showed that, though being under the trend of globalization, Chinese family business enterprise

(CFB) , guanxi network, paternalistic leadership, and employee loyalty were still existing with specific function. Based on the above fact, this study is to explore the following issues: (1) The change of Chinese organizational behavior -- with the impact of globalization, what types of COB are still effective and what types need to be changed? (2) The cross-nations generalizability of local Chinese organizational management: Along with emerging world wide industry division and multinational enterprises, how can Chinese business effectively utilize various advantages of Chinese business inter-group organization culture, team design, leadership, and relationship. What types of COB have the geographical generalizability and what types don' t? With the exploration of the issues above, we' ll be able to answer the questions about how Chinese relationalism will be transformed and why it will happen. The study of COB concerned in this sub-program will focus on the facets of organizational culture, teamwork, leadership, and intergroup relations.