

<<创新国兴>>

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## <<创新国兴>>

### 内容概要

本书先从计划、战略、组织、过程、控制这些管理职能对科技创新管理的对象展开论述，依次有科技发展计划，科技发展战略，科技研究组织，科技创新和成果商业化过程，科技创新的评估控制与激励，使读者对科技创新管理有个系统的了解。

然后从当今科技创新管理五个重要的方面进行剖析：技术转移、技术市场和中介的管理；智力资本、知识产权和知识管理；科技创新资源管理；企业和产业技术竞争力；国家创新系统和创新文化。

使读者对科技创新管理有更深入的认识。

本书由周寄中著。

## 作者简介

Mr.Zhou Jizhong , is a professor of the Center for theInnovation Management of Management Sch001 at theGraduate University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences(CAS)in Beijing , P.R.China.He was a visiting scholar atthe Science&Technology and Society(STSI Program ofMIT in 1987 and 1988.He has got BS degree from theDepartment of Metallurgy of the South-Center Universityat Chang Sha City of P.R.China in 1 967 and MS degreefrom the Department of Science History at the GraduateSchool of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing , P.R.China in 1 982.His research focuses on science andtechnology policy and innovation management , R&Dmanagement and distribution Of S&T resources.He was alsothe chief of the key project “ The Optimization Distributionon S&T resources and Its Management ” which iS sponsoredby NSFC from 1998 to 2001.He has published 11 books anda number ofjournal articles and won a number of nationaland CAS awards for the accomplishments.

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## 章节摘录

版权页：插图：Rejuvenating Country through Innovation2 “ Innovation is the soul of progress of a nation , and it is the inexhaustible impetus for the prosperity of a country . The essence of science is innovation , which entails ceaseless discovery and innovation . ” “ The decisive factor of today's worldwide economic , scientific and technological competition lies in the capacity of innovation . ” “ Scientific and technological innovation has increasingly become an important foundation and mark of the emancipation and development of social productive forces , and decides more than ever the development process of a country or nation . Unable to innovate , a nation could hardly be prosperous , and could hardly stand towering in the international community . To this problem , not only leaders and cadres at various levels , but also the society , as a whole , should have very strong political awareness . ” “ Innovation comprises theoretical innovation , institutional innovation , scientific and technological innovation , and other innovation . Emancipation of the mind , and theoretical innovation , are mighty forces driving the advancement of a society . ” ( Jiang Zemin , 2006 ) Then , how did innovation become the soul of a nation's progress , and how did it become the inexhaustible impetus for the prosperity of a country ?

Why do we say that “ The decisive factor of today's worldwide economic , scientific and technological competition lies in the capacity of innovation ?

” How did emancipation of the mind and theoretical innovation become the mighty forces driving the advancement of a society ?

Why do we say that innovation mainly comprises theoretical innovation , institutional innovation , and scientific and technological innovation ?

All these questions have continually been discussed in theoretical studies and social practices both at home and abroad . This book attempts to deal with these questions from the perspective of “ Innovation Management and Rise and Fall of a Nation ” . Management is an activity , and it is also a science . Innovation management is a branch of the management science . Management can be divided into four functions , ie planning ( including making systems , strategies and decisions ) , organizing , assuming leadership , and controlling ( Jones et al , 2005 ) . Innovation management , therefore , may briefly be defined as an extension of the aforesaid management functions : planning innovation ( including institutional innovation , strategic innovation or decision-making innovation ) , organizing innovation , leading innovation ( including mind innovation and theoretical innovation ) , and controlling innovation . Here , innovation is in its broad sense . Germany used to be the world science center and is still a big power in science , technology and economy , which together with China constitute the world ' S two largest exporters . The “ Germany-France Axis ” is the mainstay of the EU . Germany ' S innovation management pays great attention to : research and development , especially industrialization and commercialization of research results ; human resource development , especially the development of professional colleges and vocational schools and various training schools ( Germany is counted as one of the best in this regard ) ; and quality control and system building , leading German products to enjoy worldwide reputation for their high quality up to the present . Personally speaking , Germany ' S soft power is , first of all , its awareness and spirit of “ cooperation and openness ” . This is noticeable in scientific and technological innovation . Not only is Germany a vigorous supporter of the EU and its R&D programmes , but Germany also actively carries out scientific and technological cooperation with developing countries including China . For example , the Max Planck Society has been for years in cooperation with the Chinese Academy of Sciences , and the cooperation between Germany and China in such aspects as environmental protection has also produced plentiful results . Constrained by its defeat during the Second World War , Germany only has armed forces of 247 , 700 people , including 101 , 700 for the army , about 18 , 500 for the navy and 45 , 200 for the air force ( Editorial Board of World Affairs , 2009 ) . In 2007 , Germany ' S military expenditure was 1.3% of the GDP ( it was up to 1.4% in 2008 ) , its weapon exports amounted to some 3.4 billion dollars and weapon imports to 85 million dollars ( The World Bank , 2009 ) .



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### 编辑推荐

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