<<创新国兴>>

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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(STSl 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 l l 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 impetusfor the prosperity of a country. The essence of science is innovation， which entailsceaseless discovery and innovation. ”“ The decisive factor of today's worldwideeconomic， scientific and technological competition lies in the capacity of innovation. ”“ Scientific and technological innovation has increasingly become an importantfoundation 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 toinnovate， a nation could hardly be prosperous， and could hardly stand towering in theinternational community. To this problem， not only leaders and cadres at variouslevels， but also the society， as a whole， should have very strong political awareness. ”“ Innovation comprises theoretical innovation， institutional innovation ，scientific andtechnological innovation， and other innovation. Emancipation of the mind， andtheoretical 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 itbecome the inexhaustible impetus for the prosperity of a country？
Why do we say that“ The decisive factor of today's worldwide economic， scientific and technologicalcompetition lies in the capacity of innovation？
”How did emancipation of the mindand theoretical innovation become the mighty forces driving the advancement of asociety？
Why do we say that innovation mainly comprises theoretical innovation， institutional innovation， and scientific and technological innovation？
All these questionshave continually been discussed in theoretical studies and social practices both at homeand 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 abranch of the management science. Management can be divided into four functions， ieplanning（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 managementfunctions：planning innovation（including institutional innovation， strategic innovationor decision-making innovation）， organizing innovation， leading innovation（includingmind 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 bestin 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 technologicalinnovation.Not only is Germany a vigorous supporter of the EU and its R&Dprogrammes， but Germany also actively carries out scientific and technologicalcooperation with developing countries including China.For example， the Max PlanckSociety has been for years in cooperation with the Chinese Academy of Sciences， andthe cooperation between Germany and China in such aspects as environmentalprotection has also produced plentiful results. Constrained by its defeat during the Second World War， Germany only has armedforces of247， 700 people， including 101， 700 for the army， about 18， 500 for the navyand 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 donars and weanon imports to 85miIlion dollars（The World Bank， 2009）.

编辑推荐

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