

<<创新国兴>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<创新国兴>>

13位ISBN编号：9787030325563

10位ISBN编号：7030325567

出版时间：2011-1

出版时间：科学出版社

作者：Zhou Jizhong

页数：471

版权说明：本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问：<http://www.tushu007.com>

## <<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.

## 书籍目录

Preface

Introduction Rejuvenating Country through Innovation

Chapter 1 China in a Century

1. Institutional Design

1.1 Whole-Nation Regime

1.2 One-Party Rule

1.3 Institutional Design Cases

1.4 System Design of Scientific and Technological Innovation

1.5 Room for Improvement of Institutional Design: The Second

Reform

2. Innovation Management

2.1 Scientific and Technological Innovation Strategies

2.2 R&D Management

2.3 Resource Allocation

2.4 Enterprise Innovation

2.5 Enhancing the National Strength

3. Innovation Culture

3.1 Concept of Value

3.2 Freedom and Democracy

3.3 Open Cooperation

3.4 Culture of Self Cultivation

4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength

Appendices

Appendix 2009 China's Top 50 Venture Capital Companies

Appendix List of First "National Innovation-Oriented

Enterprises"(91 in Total)

Appendix Interpretation of Indicators for Assessment of

National Innovation-Oriented Enterprises

Chapter 2 The United States in Crisis

1. Institutional Design

1.1 National Institutional Design

1.2 National Sci-Tech Decision-Making System

1.3 The Sci-Tech System Design in the Early 20th Century

1.4 The Sci-Tech System Design in the Late 20th Century

1.5 The Sci-Tech System Design in the Early 21st Century

1.6 The Legislative and Executive Efficiency and Effect

2. Innovation Management

2.1 R&D Organizing and Management

2.2 Innovative Management Methods

2.3 Commercialization of R&D Achievements :Marketing

Innovation

2.4 Controlling and Incentives in Research and Development

2.5 R&D Human Resources

2.6 Case Study of Industrial Research and Development: R&D  
in the American Pharmacy

<<创新国兴>>

- 3. Innovation Culture
- 4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength
- Chapter 3 A Conservative United Kingdom
  - 1. Institutional Design
    - 1.1 National Institutional Design
    - 1.2 Scientific and Technological System Design
    - 1.3 Privatization of National Laboratories
  - 2. Innovation Management
    - 2.1 The Cultural and Institutional Superiority of Cavendish Laboratory
    - 2.2 Review and Incentive for Scientific Research
    - 2.3 Transformation of Scientific and Technological Achievements
    - 2.4 Science and Technology Input and Output
  - 3. Innovation Culture
  - 4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength
- Chapter 4 A Hovering Germany
  - 1. Institutional Design
    - 1.1 National Institutional Design
    - 1.2 Institutional and System Design on Science and Technology
  - 2. Innovation Management
    - 2.1 Technology Innovation Management at Enterprises
    - 2.2 Science and Technology Intermediary: Steinbeis Foundation
    - 2.3 Science and Technology Input and Output
  - 3. Innovation Culture
  - 4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength
- Chapter 5 A Trapped France
  - 1. Institutional Design
    - 1.1 National Institutional Design
    - 1.2 System Design on Science and Technology
  - 2. Innovation Management
    - 2.1 R&D Management at Research Institutions and Enterprises
    - 2.2 Science and Technology Input and Output
  - 3. Innovation Culture
  - 4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength
- Chapter 6 A Stagnating Japan
  - 1. Institutional Design
    - 1.1 National Institutional Design
    - 1.2 System Design on Science and Technology
  - 2. Innovation Management
    - 2.1 Science & Technology Development Strategies at Enterprises
    - 2.2 Science and Technology Development Strategies at Universities and Research Institutions
    - 2.3 Innovation Management at Enterprises
    - 2.4 Science and Technology Input and Output

<<创新国兴>>

- 3. Innovation Culture
- 4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength
- Chapter 7 A Declining Italy
  - 1. Institutional Design
    - 1.1 National Institutional Design
    - 1.2 System Design on Science and Technology
  - 2. Innovation Management
    - 2.1 Scientific Research Organizations
    - 2.2 Innovative Management of Enterprises
    - 2.3 Science and Technology Input and Output
  - 3. Innovation Culture
  - 4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength
- Chapter 8 An Anxious Russia
  - 1. Institutional Design
    - 1.1 National Institutional Design
    - 1.2 System Design on Science and Technology
  - 2. Innovation Management
    - 2.1 Innovation Approach: TRIZ
    - 2.2 Science and Technology Input and Output
  - 3. Innovation Culture
  - 4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength
- Chapter 9 A Quickening India
  - 1. Institutional Design
    - 1.1 National Institutional Design
    - 1.2 Institutional Design on Science and Technology
  - 2. Innovation Management
    - 2.1 Organizational Framework for Science and Technology
    - 2.2 Industrial Scientific & Technological Innovation and Results Transformation
    - 2.3 Science and Technology Input and Output
  - 3. Innovation Culture
  - 4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength
- Chapter 10 An Ambitious Brazil
  - 1. Institutional Design
    - 1.1 National Institutional Design
    - 1.2 Institutional Design on Science and Technology
  - 2. Innovation Management
    - 2.1 Organizational Framework for Science and Technology and Innovation System
    - 2.2 Research Results Commercialization and Enterprise Innovation Management
    - 2.3 Science and Technology Input and Output
  - 3. Innovation Culture
  - 4. Comments on Innovation Management and National Strength
- Conclusions: A Comparison of Ten Countries
- References



## 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 , i.e. 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 ) .





<<创新国兴>>

编辑推荐

《创新国兴:创新管理与国之兴衰(英文版)》是由科学出版社出版的。

#### 版权说明

本站所提供下载的PDF图书仅提供预览和简介，请支持正版图书。

更多资源请访问:<http://www.tushu007.com>