

Research on Hulunbeier Industry-Academia-Research Strategic Alliance in China from Governmental Perspective

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Abstract: The economy in Hulunbeier enters a critical period of strategic transition now, so it seems more urgent to strengthen the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance and choose the independent creative economical development road at present than anytime in the past. On the basis of comprehensively analyzing the problems existing in the development of Hulunbeier Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, the paper makes a detailed analysis of relevant causes from the perspective of governmental duties and discusses some measures taken by Hulunbeier municipal government to complete the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance from the perspective of the responsibility that the government shall bear in the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance.

Key words: Industry-Academia-Research cooperation; Strategic alliance; Governmental duties

1 Introduction

At present, the trend of economic globalization grows increasingly and the knowledge economy has risen and become the major economic form in the society; consequently, to take the innovative road of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation and integration and to take the enterprise as the main body have become the general rules of all countries in the world to develop the economy, to strengthen the national power and to improve the international competition, which have also become the necessary trend of social and economic development nowadays.

Hulunbeier is located in the northern frontier of our country and in the north of Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, where there is a vast expanse of land, the rich resources and the high-quality ecological environment; it is an important productive base of forestry and animal husbandry in China. However, the general economic level of Hulunbeier is rather low and is still far behind the national standard of development for the influence of history, policy, system, etc. The economy in Hulunbeier is going through the critical period of strategic transition, so it is of strategic significance to develop the regional economy to strengthen the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, to lead the economy in Hulunbeier to enter a stage of virtuous development and to quicken the pace of shaking off the poverty and setting out on a road to prosperity.

1.1 Meaning of Industry-Academia-Research

As far as the literal meaning of "Industry-Academia-Research" is concerned, "Industry" refers to what the industry involves, "Study" refers to the research institution and "Research" refers to the research institution. The industry involves the elements such as the expert, the technology, the material, the fund and the information existing and developing in the human social, economical and managerial activities as well as their inter-related fundamental organization structure and system of social production, which can be briefly called the fundamental organization structure and system of social production and labor^[1].

The university is a kind of unique educational institution. As the most important institution in the complicated process of creating and propagating the knowledge, it possesses three functions: expert cultivation, scientific research and social service. The expert cultivation is the basis, the starting point and the most fundamental function. The university doesn't deserve to be called a university if not engaged in cultivating the expert; the scientific research means improvement and acts as the pioneer, and the university without scientific research is a low-level university; the social service is the basis and the foothold. Whether the university cultivates and provides excellent personnel to serve the society indirectly, or the teacher employs the scientific technology and gets directly engaged in the social service, the university is always a part of social service. This will request the university to come into the center of society from its edge, and the best way is to develop the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation.

The research institution is an organization engaged in the scientific research, which includes the scientific research institute, the research institution in the universities, etc.

1.2 Connotation of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation

The prosperity of a country is determined by the innovation in politics, economy, technology, education, etc. The subjects of creation---the university, the enterprise, the research institution, shall connect with each other to meet the need of economical development and form a new relationship of three inter-influential powers.

The Industry-Academia-Research cooperation refers to the cooperation of the industry (or the enterprise), the university and the research institution in teaching, research and production in the narrow sense, and the aim is to realize the full demonstration and common development of industry, study and research.

The Industry-Academia-Research in the broad sense is a non-linear complicated process, in which the industry (or the enterprise), the university and the research institution are taken as three basic subjects; in accordance with certain mechanism or regulation, they integrate with the government, the intermediary, the financial institution and other related subjects under the condition of socialist market economy and form a kind of alliance to conduct the cooperative research; the aim is to pass on, digest, transfer and create the knowledge constantly, to create some unknown demand and value in order to upgrade the technology, cultivate the expert, serve the society, develop the industry, promote the economic progress, etc.

1.3 Relevant research dynamic of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation

The Industry-Academia-Research cooperation has stimulated a great many scholars to investigate and they have conducted research on the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation from different perspectives.

During the early 50's and late 70's of the 20th century, B.Bothwell (1979), Rothberg (1980) and other scholars presented the viewpoint of dynamism, integration and totalization for the innovative process^[2]. Based on this perspective, it was regarded that the innovative subject was not single but a complex entity with inner structure, which includes the enterprise and other relevant social groups (for example: the university, the research institution or the individual, etc.).

During the early 80's of the 20th century, L.Vazaroff (1983), R.Rothwell (1982), K.Bole and other scholars were taken as representatives; their research mainly focused on the elemental characteristics produced by the interpretation of cooperative innovation act from the university perspective, and most research conclusions were drawn by adopting the method of positive analysis. Consequently, no theory system has been formed^[3].

During the late 80's, J.P.Grander (1988), the American economist adopted the method of mathematical analysis; he conducted a detailed mathematical description and process analysis for the Industry-Academia-Research cooperative act from the bilateral and interactive perspective between universities and enterprises, which symbolizes that the research on cooperative innovation had developed from the stage of phenomena description, induction and summarization to the stage of theory discussion^[4].

The scholars with Tupin.T.(1996) and S.Garrett as representatives have conducted investigation on the Industry-Academia-Research cooperative innovation from the perspective of macroscopic system and have analyzed the cooperative characteristics under different systems^[5].

British professor Freeman.C put forward the concept "national creative system" in *Technical and Economic Operation: Experience from Japan* in 1987, which points out that the innovation is not only an act of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation, but also a national act. The national act mentioned above has demonstrated enormous strength in promoting the economic development and competition in a country^[6].

Our research on the issue of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation starts from the mid and late 80's; in the investigation of Industry-Academia-Research cooperative and creative subjects, Lian Yanhua (1994, 1996) thinks that the enterprise is the subject of technical innovation^[7]; Zhao Ke and Zhu Xinxuan (1996) believe that the technical ability determines the basis of technical innovation, and the university and the research institution shall act as the subject of technical innovation; Zhang Wei and Ma Huimin (1996) think that the three sides all lack the subject ability to bear the technical innovation at the current stage in China. Zhang Gang (1995) believes that the three sides are all the subjects of technical innovation in the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation; Ding Houde (2001) is of the opinion that the innovative subjects of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation are unstable and he stresses the multiplicity of the main body^[8]. Xu Enbo (2001) has outlined the concept of subject in the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation. Li Zhiqiang (2005) has made the analysis from the perspective of system theory and drawn the conclusion that the enterprise shall be the subject of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation.

In addition, many scholars have conducted research on the significance of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation, the summarization of individual experience of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation, the problem, obstacle and strategy study in the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation, the power mechanism of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation, the trading cost of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation, etc.

2 Current Status of Industry-Academia-Research Cooperation and Development in Hulunbeier

2.1 General development status of economy in Hulunbeier

The total value of Hulunbeier in 2010 is 93,201 billion Yuan, increased by 5.6% if calculated by comparable price; in which, the added value of the first industry is 18,239 billion Yuan, increased by 24.3%; in which the total of added industrial value is 33,693 billion Yuan, increased by 25.9%, and the added value in architecture is 5.567 billion Yuan, increased by 16.7%; the added value of the third industry is 35,702 billion Yuan, increased by 10.8%. The structural proportion of three industries was adjusted from 19.9: 39.0: 41.1 of last year to 19.6: 42.1: 38.3.

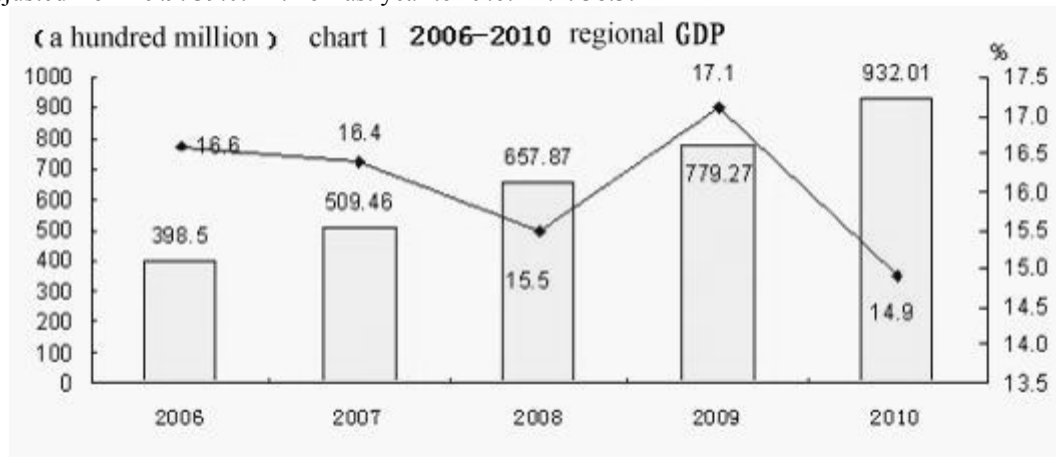


Figure 1 2006-2010 Total Regional Output

In 2010, the number of newly increased urban employees is 27,548 at the end of 2010 in Hulunbeier and the registered jobless rate is 4.10%. The total of municipal financial revenue has reached 12,468 billion Yuan, in which, the total of regional financial revenue has reached 9.322 billion Yuan, accounting for 95.0% of annual budget, increased by 1.142 billion Yuan over last year and grown by 14.0%. The municipal financial expense has reached 20.79 billion Yuan, accounting for 111.4% of annual adjustment budget, increased by 2.733 billion Yuan and grown by 15.1%. The total of regional financial revenue from all qi, municipalities and districts all exceeds 100 million Yuan.

Although the economy in Hulunbeier has made a long and lasting progress and the development basis keeps improving, the status of insufficient economic volume and the weak structure have not been reformed basically. The systematic and structural contradiction in the economic development are still very prominent, the pace of structural adjustment is not quick enough, the scientific creative ability is not strong, the bottleneck restriction of resources on leap-forward development is still heavy, the energy-type pillar enterprise can not land, the contribution rate of industrial economy remains low, the vigor of some enterprises is not strong, the restricting elements such as the fund, the material, the market and the transportation have not been resolved appropriately, and the social security, the financial expenditure, the issue of employment and reemployment are still under great pressure.

2.2 Development status of technical activities in Hulunbeier

There are 2 ordinary institutions of higher education in Hulunbeier in 2010, which took in 2,969 regular junior and senior college students, reduced by 31.3%; the number of regular junior and senior college students at school is 12,043, increased by 4.9%. The number of irregular junior and senior college students at school is 2,930, increased by 13.4%. In 2010, Hulunbeier identified 15 technical achievements and signed 25 technical contracts of various types all year; the transaction value of contract is 109,493,600 Yuan, increased by 7.95% over 2009.

At present, there are 51,396 professional technical personnel of various types in Hulunbeier, 1

research center of engineering technology of autonomous region level, 2 development centers of enterprise technology, 9 high-tech technical enterprises of autonomous region level, 15 private research institutions of autonomous region level, 226 technical intermediaries, 90 technical trading institutions, 2 dragon-head enterprises of spark creative type, 3 enterprises of spark outward type, 1 agricultural technology park of autonomous region level, 5 industrialized bases of special technology; where the branch center of national soybean reform, the national base of stock soybean seed and the center of introduced soybean seed in the autonomous region are established. There are 6 agricultural technology parks of municipal level, 19 agricultural industrialized bases of special technology, 1 model city for national science education, 1 national spark school, 4 spark schools of autonomous region level, 21 municipal juvenile model schools of technical education and 25 municipal model technical towns and villages.

It can be seen by the analysis above that the innovation resources of technology in Hulunbeier are extremely insufficient; there is no basis to digest and absorb the introduced technology for re-innovation and integrative innovation, and the innovative ability is very weak. The enterprise has not been established as the subject of technical innovation, and most enterprises have not formed their own core technical ability; the service of technical intermediary lags behind, the social environment to develop the high-tech is not very favorable and the policy is not powerful enough to keep and absorb the talented people; the total technical input and the relative level is rather low, the planned projects of technology have not been integrated adequately and the reform of technical system is still deepening. On the whole, the technical progress can not meet the demand of economic and social development in Hulunbeier.

2.3 Major problems in the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation in Hulunbeier

Although the technical advantage is apparent, the difficulty of turning the technical achievement into the productivity has not been resolved on the whole. The major contradictions to be resolved at present are: the total quantity is not sufficient; the structure is not optimal; the efficiency is not high and the independent innovative ability is not enough. To promote the regional economy and realize more rapid and better development, it is necessary to start from the reality, emphasize breaking through these main contradictions and weak links, and put the demand of science-based development into practice.

With regard to the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation in Hulunbeier on the whole, the idea to accomplish the Industry-Academia-Research cooperative development is not obvious enough, the virtuous operational mechanism to promote the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation and development has not been formed, the governmental organization and adjustment is not adequate, the university and the research institution lack the enthusiasm they should have, and the subject status of the enterprise is not prominent enough, etc.

2.3.1 The mechanism is incomplete and the executive consciousness is rather weak

At present, there are no definite managerial institutions, managerial procedures or systems, or policies for unified management in Hulunbeier no matter in the university, the scientific research institute, the enterprise or in the government, which makes this link vacuum. The lack of this mechanism causes large quantities of technical achievements to be hung on the wall; consequently, the establishment of Industry-Academia-Research cooperative model will lack the guarantee of managerial system.

The cooperative spirit of the enterprise is the key element that influences the efficiency of cooperation and research of the enterprise. If the company merely considers the tangible profits, the cooperative aim of many companies will not be the realization of double win, but to learn the critical technique of the others; this kind of cooperative environment has severely impeded the development of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation.

2.3.2 The governmental organization and adjustment is inadequate

Although the governmental understanding of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation keeps increasing, the phenomena that the governmental performance in the industrial development is inadequate still exist, which will restrict the enterprise creative ability of the industry

2.3.3 The overall level at which the research achievement is turned into the productivity is rather low.

At present, the general situation of technical achievement transformation is not as optimistic as people have expected. The specific demonstrations are: First, the achievement output is relatively small. Secondly, the transformation rate of the achievement is relatively low. Thirdly, the maturity degree of the achievement is not enough or lacks the practicability. Although these achievements have cost large amounts of human power, materials and money, they can not get out of the lab finally for the lack of small test and middle test, which are indispensable links. Fourthly, the market applicability of the achievement is rather weak. Because most scientific researches in the university are free and away from

the enterprise, the scientific personnel only emphasize the advancement and have not carefully conducted the market research, so the lack of market orientation will make large quantities of technical achievements mismatch the market demand and lack the practicability.

2.4 Causes analysis

2.4.1 The scientific research system is incomplete

At present, the research management under the scientific research system of the university still follows the basic mode during the period of planned economy; the mode involves the procedures below: The country plans the project. /The government appropriates the fund. /The university applies to research. The university takes the fund from the country in the form of project and tries to form the technical achievement demanded by the market. As the subject approval demands to stress the frontiers as well as the new and high in the technical field, the scientific research personnel have not conducted sufficient market research, there is not sufficient enterprise participation in the research, and the resulting achievement lacks the pragmatism, so it is difficult to get accustomed to the market demand. The traditional research system stresses the academic level instead of the secondary development.

2.4.2 The benefits distribution is unbalanced.

In the distribution of benefits, the scientific research personnel can not obtain the economic reward deserved, consequently, their enthusiasm to take on the technical development is reduced; meanwhile, the phenomena that some research personnel conduct the private cooperation outside also come up and spread.

2.4.3 The transformation fund is in shortage and the input proportion is unbalanced.

The fund is the important guarantee and precondition, under which the technical achievement is transferred from the lab in the university into the bulk commodity in the enterprise. In recent years, although the technical fund in Hulunbeier has taken on a trend of increasing yearly, it is still far behind the output and transformation standard of the technical result. Due to the fund limit, indefinite elements that may give rise to the industrialization of technical result have increased in number.

2.4.4 The circulation of the supply and demand information is not fluent.

The research orientation that the university stresses the theory, slights the application, emphasizes the research and ignores the development has caused the scientific research personnel to move in a closed circle of applying for the subject, of obtaining the fund, of publishing the thesis, of gaining the patent, of identifying the achievement and of reapplying for the subject; thus, the supply and demand information of the technology in the university and the enterprise gets blocked. Even some measures have been taken, for example, invite the enterprise to come to the university to make the inquiry or allow the university to expand their products, there are still very few genuinely transformed achievements.

2.4.5 The technology promoting personnel are in shortage.

The university is a critical battlefield of scientific research, in which most research personnel are good at the theoretical analysis and the scientific experiment; however, they lack the experience and capability of propagating, marketing and operating the technical achievement. Besides, the research management department of the university over-emphasizes the management and understands little about the technical achievement, in this way, the enterprise can not deepen the understanding of the technique. In the university, the multi-type personnel both professional and good at operation and management are in lack, therefore, the achievement can not be sold out and the fund can not be introduced inside, so it is difficult to transform the technical achievement into the productivity.

3 Governmental Duties in the Development of Industry-Academia-Research Strategic Alliance

The establishment of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance involves the conflict of benefits, the employment of trading cost, etc. The participation of government is in favor of forming the aim of trading cost reduction. By analyzing the relevant theory of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance and the use in some countries, this paper is of the opinion that the government shall bear the responsibilities below in promoting the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance.

3.1 Provide the legal guarantee for the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance

The government shall protect the legal rights and benefits of all sides in the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation and provide the regulations and the support for all sides in the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation by formulating the laws and rules. For instance, specify the

legal duties of the enterprise, the university and the scientific research institute in the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance and regulate the benefit relationship of all subjects in the alliance, which can enable the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance to have laws and regulations to abide by in development; this not only can make all sides specify their own rights and obligations, but also can improve the cooperative initiative as their own benefits are under the systematic protection.

3.2 Provide the policy environment for the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance

The government will guarantee the healthy development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance through a series of policies, such as the technical development policy, the high and new technology, its industrial development policy, the fiscal and tax policy, the financial policy and the price policy.

(1) Formulate the technological plan to promote the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. In the field of national technical innovation, the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance involves the coordination and cooperation between different governmental authorities related to the finance, the technology, the education, the industry, etc. Thus, the microscopic planning at the national level, the overall planning and the adjustment are of key importance. To further promote the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, it also requires special department or business coordination committee to conduct the management and adjustment. The nature of the development of Industry-Academia-Research alliance is to develop the scientific technique, it requires the relevant governmental sectors to further perfect and promote the relevant research mechanism and the policy of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance in combination with the national and regional mid and long term technical development outline and the formulation and accomplishment of specific regulations of corresponding policy. The government shall precisely master the development trend of current economy and technology and the demand of industrial development, build the scientific research policy and make the development orientation of scientific research in the university and the scientific research institute be in conformity with the industrial development orientation. At the same time, the government shall formulate and adjust specific policies and accomplishment methods in favor of the transformation of technical achievements to promote the integration of the technical transformation achievement and the enterprise technology innovation. The government shall perform the coordinating function of all departments, gradually increase the investment in the scientific research and the achievement transformation, lead and encourage the technical achievement transformation by taking advantage of the governmental investment and the tax privilege.

(2) Provide the property protection system for the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. The research achievement of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance and the research personnel are both rare resources; the governmental protection of intellectual property will be functional in resolving the problems such as the ownership, the motivation and the restriction, in reducing the cost, and in avoiding impairing the cooperative initiative through various conflicts of property benefits. At the stage during which the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance is established, the government shall issue the intellectual property protection system and the corresponding regulations, to specify the ownership and the employment right of intellectual property in the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. During the achievement transformation stage of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, the government will adopt necessary measures to prevent any party in the alliance from disclosing the technical secret and to avoid the infringement of illegal merchants. The intellectual property protection requires the governmental law to permit the creator or owner to banish the exclusive right within a limited period and grant certain protection. Only by expanding the intellectual property protection and preventing the invasion, the reward for the intellectual investment can be guaranteed and the investor can be motivated and devoted to the knowledge and the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance.

(3) Provide the award and punishment system for the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. To fully motivate the creativity of the enterprise, the university and the scientific research institute and protect the legal rights of the alliance, the government will provide a set of award and punishment system for the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. In the arrangement of award system, the government will grant the technical encouragement bonus as the award for the research personnel engaged in technical innovation, technical achievement transformation and high-tech industrialization in the university and the scientific research institute. For the technical innovative

enterprise with significant economic and social benefits, the government will grant the support in fund or award with tax privilege. In the arrangement of punishment system, the party that commits the breach or fails to carry out the promise shall be punished in accordance with the contract, in order to place the party injured in benefits under the protection of the law. At the same time, with regard to the enterprise, the university and the scientific research institute with poor credit in the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, adopt the system of “Black List”, publish the relevant information on the technical information service website and prohibit the responsible entity from participating in other creative activities.

3.3 Provide the financial support for the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance

Because the enterprise fund is insufficient, the enterprise is powerless or unwilling to take on the project of high risk, thus the transformation rate of scientific achievement in the university and the scientific research institute is very low. To resolve the contradiction between the hard enterprise environment and the large amounts of funds needed by the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation, the government shall collect the fund from all sides, establish the special fund of Industry-Academia-Research integration, and formulate the plan leaning towards the Industry-Academia-Research cooperation. In the financing of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, the government will publish the predicted risk and benefits to the society after evaluating the Industry-Academia-Research project; the government shall adopt the measures such as the capital warranty and the financial subsidiary to lead the direction of capital flow, make the enterprise acquire the bank loan or motivate the investors to engage themselves in the risk investment. In the tax policy, the government may provide privilege to the enterprise participating in the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, to strengthen the motivation of profits on the research and development activities of the enterprise.

3.4 Provide the development and service system of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance

(1) Provide the propagation service for the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. To quicken the rational and systematic development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, the government shall carry out all kinds of propagation about the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance among the enterprise, the university and the scientific research institute. To promote the organization and establishment of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, the government will advocate the successful case of the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance accomplishment and the significance for the social technical innovation by holding the technical communication conference and the training conference of enterprise innovation, to further improve the understanding of the enterprise, the university and the scientific research institute on the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. In addition, to reduce the number of property disputes unfavorable to the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, the government will also conduct propagation on the property knowledge about the understanding and the technique between the enterprise, the university and the scientific research institute.

(2) Provide the contract management and technical achievement estimation service. The contract specifies the rights and obligations of all sides, which is of legal effect and acts as the guarantee of the benefits of all sides in the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. The government shall provide the management service in the establishment and development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. To protect the intellectual property and guarantee the healthy and systematic development of the alliance, the government shall set up the relevant evaluation functional departments or institutions and come out to evaluate the research capacity of the university or the scientific research institute in the alliance as well as the productive ability of the enterprise. Predict and examine the project and the scientific achievement in the alliance and specify the judgement standard of technical achievement. If the government provides the estimation service for the technical achievement of the alliance, on one hand, the prejudice of all sides in the benefits distribution in the alliance can be avoided so as to predict the risk of cooperative project in a rational way, on the other hand, provide motivation for the efficient establishment of Industry-Academia-Research alliance.

(3) Provide the technical information communication and service mechanism. To reduce the cost of information communication and cooperative negotiation between the enterprise, the university and the scientific research institute, relevant governmental sectors shall regularly hold the target-oriented technical achievement exhibition, the technical demand symposium, and the high-tech achievement trade fair in various fields. Because the establishment process of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance and the continuous development can not be independent from the precise and complete

information, the government shall fully perform its own social management function, work hard to integrate the technical resources in the region, construct the service network of technical information open to the society, collect the technical difficulty that the enterprise encounters regularly, the information of technical achievement in the university and the scientific research institute, and timely deal with the information communication, the project intermediary and the consulting service among the enterprise, the university and the scientific research institute.

3.5 Supervise the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance

The external supervision from the government can avoid the low efficiency of the enterprise and strengthen the management on the benefits distribution in the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance. Compared with the internal supervision mechanism in the alliance, the government is free from the restriction of the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, can discover the problem very well and guarantee the favorable operation of supervision mechanism. At every stage in the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance, the government shall strictly supervise the accomplishment of credits and promises of all sides in the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance and form the credit supervision system of Industry-Academia-Research cooperation that combines the administrative supervision, the market regulation and the self-discipline.

4 Conclusion

To develop the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance will be beneficial to the resources integration of the enterprise, the university and the research institution, as the result, the advantages will be complementary and the strong powers can unite together; this is beneficial to motivate the economic technology innovation of the whole society, so as to promote the national independent innovative ability. At present, the regional economy in Hulunbeier is at the critical stage of strategic transition, the long-term extensive growth mode that depends on the high consumption and high input of material resources has not changed basically and the independent innovative ability still appears insufficient. So it seems more urgent to strengthen the development of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance and take the economic development road of independent creation now than anytime in the past. Based on analyzing the current development status of Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance in Hulunbeier, this paper discusses the corresponding responsibility that Hulunbeier government shall bear in improving the Industry-Academia-Research strategic alliance in expectation to obtain the valuable research.

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