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Innovation-driven Development Strategy

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Abstract: Since Schumpeter proposed the theory of innovation, the dependence of innovation on the market has been widely recognized. To accelerate the implementation of innovative strategies, the key is to concentrate on cultivating the power of market-oriented innovation. Relatively speaking, innovation work is difficult to fully integrate with market demand in terms of concept, focus, and transformation of results. Market participation is insufficient for innovation and entrepreneurship, and innovation rules and market rules are not organically combined. Administrative guidance and administration the use of means is more, resulting in less active innovation and development. In the overall conception of innovation work, we must give full play to the decisive role of the market in the allocation of innovation resources, adhere to the direction and path of the market to choose innovation, and give play to the market's guiding role in the allocation of various types of innovation elements. The purpose of this paper is to release the innovation energy and wealth creation enthusiasm in science and education resources to the greatest extent. Form a relaxed and convenient market access environment, a fair and orderly market innovation environment, further simplify market access procedures, and promote SMEs and private enterprises to actively participate in fair competition for innovation and entrepreneurship.

1. Literature

1.1. The Embryonic Stage of Innovation-Driven Strategic Development

As early as the end of the 20th century, the third generation of the party's central collective leadership with Jiang Zemin as the core put forward the idea of building a national innovation system [1]. The report of the 16th national congress in 2002 condensed the idea of "innovation" into a part of the party's ideological line, thinking that "keeping pace with the times" means to make all the party's theories and work reflect the times, grasp the regularity and be creative; And the report holds that

"innovation is the soul of a nation's progress, an inexhaustible driving force for the prosperity of a country, and a source for a political party to keep its vitality forever." In 2005, the Fifth Plenary session of the 16th CPC Central Committee perfected and concretely transformed the original theory of "innovation" into the theory of "independent innovation", and put forward that strengthening the ability of independent innovation should be the strategic basis for the development of science and technology and the central link of adjusting the industrial structure and changing the mode of growth [2-5].

Most of the papers published at that time briefly mentioned innovation drive when discussing the development of science and technology, industrial development, regional economic development, economic globalization and so on [6]. These papers either regard innovation as a means of improving work or regard innovation drive as a general concept of a specific stage of economic development [7, 8]. The main purpose of these articles is not to study the innovation-driven theory itself. The topic of a few papers discusses the specific areas of innovation driving. For example, Sun Xiaoke pays attention to the driving factors of scientific and technological innovation in colleges and universities and regards them as an organic whole. Sun Xiaoke analyzes the types, representation, relationship and adjustment of these factors, and holds that the interaction and adjustment between scientific and technological innovation factors in colleges and universities effectively promote the benign operation of scientific and technological innovation in colleges and universities. But the number of such papers is minimal [9, 10].

1.2. The Medium-Term Stage of Innovation-Driven Strategic Development

The Fifth Plenary session of the 16th CPC Central Committee in 2005 and the National Science and Technology Congress held in early 2006 made "taking the road of independent innovation with Chinese characteristics and building an innovative country" become the strategic choice for national development [11]. In particular, the outline of the National medium-and long-term Science and Technology Development Plan, formulated that year, systematically expounded the construction of the national innovation system for the first time, which promoted the development of the whole innovation theory research. The report of the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2007 raised the ability of independent innovation to a new height of the national development strategy [12].

During this period, there was a great increase in the number of innovation-driven papers compared with before 2005. 147 papers were searched by the same retrieval method. This reflects that with the introduction of the development strategy of building an innovative country, the academic community is paying more and more attention to the innovation-driven theory [13-14]. Combined with China's own national conditions, the researchers in this period carried out a more in-depth preliminary study on the innovation-driven theory with a broader academic vision. There is not only innovation-driven thematic theoretical research, but also empirical research on practical problems, not only macro research around national development policy, but also micro-research focusing on the development of enterprises and industries. The distribution of disciplines is as follows:

As shown in Table 1, the subject areas of innovation-driven research during this period mainly focus on the subject areas of economic system reform, industrial economy and economic management. From the macro point of view, it is mainly distributed in the economic field, which shows that scholars mainly pay attention to the impact of innovation drive on China's economy at this stage.

Table 1. The release of papers in different disciplines in the medium term

Subject name	Subject name	Subject name	Subject name
reform of the economic system	53	international politics	8
sustainable development	27	agricultural economy	4
finance	7	marketing management	12
psychology	6	automotive industry	3
trade economy	5	economic theory and history of thought	13
enterprise economy	36	other	31

1.3. Innovation-driven Strategy Research Stage

In October 2010, the Fifth Plenary session of the 17th CPC Central Committee pointed out for the first time that "China's economic development is driven by scientific and technological innovation." the term "innovation-driven" was clearly put forward at the plenum of the Central Committee, and innovation-driven theory began to become a hot issue in academic circles. The National Conference on Science, Technology and Innovation in July 2012 put forward the strategic requirements of innovation-driven development. In November of the same year, the implementation of innovation-driven development strategy was written into the report of the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (CPC), which placed it at the core of the national development strategy. Since then, innovation-driven theory has become a strategic topic of national economic and social development, and the relevant academic research results have appeared blowout growth since 2012.

According to the same retrieval method, a total of 3973 papers were eligible from 2013 to 2018. The main disciplines are distributed as follows:

Table 2. The release of papers in different disciplines in the research stage

Subject name	Subject name	Subject name	Subject name
reform of the economic system	501	international politics	448
sustainable development	186	agricultural economy	323
finance	337	marketing management	204
psychology	356	automotive industry	161
trade economy	230	economic theory and history of thought	468
enterprise economy	202	other	557

Compared with Table 1, there are also more research results in the fields of scientific research, linguistics and higher education, finance and taxation, culture and so on. Innovation-driven strategy has been paid more and more attention by more and more scholars, and has become one of the problems of multi-disciplinary research, and the position of the core strategy has gradually become prominent.

1.4. Current Situation of Foreign Research

Although Marx did not use the word “innovation” directly in his work, he believed that the driving force of science and technology to productivity must be affirmed through the analysis of the capitalism system and the analysis of production materials in factories, including the interrelations between factory owners, workers, wages and the integration of production into science and technology. And in his view, "science is also included in the productive forces," and "the power of science" means that the power of science is another kind of productivity that does not cost capitalists. He also clearly affirmed the great driving effect of scientific and technological innovation on economic development. He used revolution in many places. In fact, revolution is a synonym for innovation. Schumpeter also admitted that "my research includes only a small part of his field of research."

The theoretical research on technological innovation can be divided into technological innovation and institutional innovation. Institutional innovation can be said to be derived from technological innovation, and technological innovation mainly forms the neoclassical school, the new Schumpeter school and the national innovation system school. The first is the neoclassical school. Neoclassical economics is divided into two schools: neoclassical school and neoclassical comprehensive school. The neoclassical school, represented by Samuelson et al., brings technological progress into the theoretical framework of neoclassical economics. The analytical and research tools they use are still orthodox economic theoretical models and what they advocate is not the process of technological innovation. Therefore, the technological innovation studied by the neoclassical school is different from that of reality. However, the theoretical research of the neoclassical school still caused the recovery of the theory of economic growth and the rise of the theory of new economic growth, and caused the influence of a wide range of norms at that time.

1.5. Current Research Situation in China

The strategy of innovation-driven development was put forward by the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and it is also an important strategy emphasized by the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. With regard to innovation-driven development, some scholars will focus on one issue, that is, whether innovation-driven development is driven by technological innovation or scientific and technological innovation. Scholars have been arguing about this issue for a long time. Since the reform and opening up, the rapid development of science and technology has had a profound change and influence on the development of economy, society and culture in our country. Hong Yinxing and Qian Jianxing believe that there is a prerequisite for innovation-driven practice path to increase innovation investment and reasonably arrange the input structure of various innovation elements, and they all emphasize the importance of institutional innovation. Excessive government intervention in the market will lead to a lack of vitality in the market, and lack of government management will lead to the lack of government management and chaos in the market order. Therefore, we should correctly grasp the degree of intimacy between the government and the market. The government should really implement the decentralization of government, on the one hand, let the market be full of vitality, on the other hand, make the market orderly.

2. Theory Overview of Innovation-Driven Strategy

2.1. The Basic Theory of Innovation-Driven Strategy

In promoting China's technological innovation, foreign direct investment, government investment in science and technology and education expenditure are the most important driving forces, while in product innovation, foreign direct investment, enterprises' own research and development activities and universities, scientific research institutes and industries are the most important driving forces. In different regions, the role of transnational corporations is very prominent in the east, while in the central and western regions, independent research and development investment is an important determinant of innovation. As a result, China presents a system. Li Baizhou and Zhu Xiaoxia used co-integration method to make an empirical analysis of the innovation driving force of regional innovation system (RIS). Through the study, it is found that the direct intervention of the government has a positive and significant impact on the innovation performance of RIS, and the relationship between industry, university and research does not reflect the role of industry-university-research in promoting innovation, both in the long term and in the short term. However, the elasticity of R & D investment of small and medium-sized enterprises in RIS is not significant in the short term, but in the long run, the elasticity of R & D investment of small and medium-sized enterprises is the largest among the innovation subjects. In addition, Zhu Xiaoxia also uses the method of system dynamics to make an empirical study on the driving force of innovation in regional innovation system (RIS). It is found that the input of small and medium-sized enterprises has the greatest impact on the output performance of RIS, both from the direct source of innovation funds and from the effect of government support to various innovation subjects, and on this basis, puts forward the corresponding policy recommendations.

2.2. The Importance of Implementing Innovation-driven

Innovation-driven is of great significance to the transformation of China's economic development mode and the realization of sustainable development. In the post-crisis era, in order to realize the sustainable development of China's economy, we should focus on solving the structural imbalance, changing the mode of economic development, constructing the development model of "domestic demand-led, consumption support, innovation-driven, balanced sharing", expanding residents' consumption demand and private investment demand, strengthening the internal motive force of economic growth, promoting technological innovation and management innovation of enterprises, strengthening institutional innovation, and enhancing the core competitiveness of enterprises. Innovation drives economic development. In addition, innovation-driven economy has unique advantages in independent innovation, anti-economic cycle, strong innovation sustainability and so on. This economic development model can provide beneficial enlightenment for China's economic development.

From the analysis of the situation of resources and environment, some scholars believe that guiding the transformation of resource-based enterprises to innovation-driven enterprises is helpful to resolve and reduce the harm of resource curse to resource-based economic areas. In addition, combined with the relevant national historical practice, through empirical analysis, it is demonstrated that the necessity of implementing innovation-driven depends on the independent research and development of domestic enterprises. From the analysis of the evolution trend of preferential policies in special economic zones, innovation-driven is the inevitable choice for the economic development of special economic zones. Xu

Jingyong pointed out: at the beginning of the establishment of special economic zones, special economic zones and special preferential policies once supplemented each other, but when the market orientation reform of our country evolved to a certain stage, the negative effects of special preferential policies became more and more prominent, which objectively required the transformation from special preferences to general preferences. When the special economic zone bid farewell to the special preferential policy, its function will inevitably change from policy-driven to innovation-driven. There are also scholars combined with specific industry analysis of the necessity of implementing innovation-driven.

2.3. Research on the Path of Implementing Innovation-driven Strategy

China's economic growth mode is in a critical period from investment-driven to innovation-driven transformation. The financial goal should be transferred from four links: innovative talents, innovative subjects, innovative environment and innovative system, which are emphasized by the traditional growth mode to the innovative driven growth mode, so as to provide institutional guarantee and policy support for the realization of a series of new development strategies formulated by the central government. In addition to highlighting the role of the government, the great significance of institutional innovation for the implementation of innovation-driven is also concerned by scholars. Technology and system are all important innovation elements to realize economic growth, and technological innovation and institutional innovation are interdependent and promote each other, which together constitute the motive source of promoting economic growth.

In view of the fact that the main body of innovation in our country has not yet been established, the innovation ability in the field of science and technology is insufficient, and the environmental atmosphere of independent innovation needs to be formed, it is pointed out that in order to improve the ability of independent innovation in our country, we should establish the position of enterprises as the main body of industrial technological innovation and accelerate the transformation of economic growth from factor-driven to innovation-driven. Increase investment in science and technology, strengthen the key efforts of original innovation and integrated innovation in the field of science and technology, lay the foundation for improving innovation ability; give full play to the strategic guidance of the government, comprehensive coordination and service functions, build an institutional platform for the formation of an innovation system that combines production, learning and research, and at the same time establish and improve the market mechanism of independent innovation. And legal protection mechanisms. When the level of knowledge stock is not enough to support innovation-driven regional economic growth, we can give full play to their respective advantages, improve innovation ability, improve innovation performance and promote the transformation of economic growth mode through the cooperation of innovation subjects at the regional level.

2.4. Research on Innovation-Driven Strategy and Xi Jinping's Thought

Through the joint efforts of the leading collective of the CPC Central Committee, China's economic development has been greatly improved, a comprehensive and independent scientific research system and scientific and technological team have been established, and scientific and technological achievements that have attracted worldwide attention have been made. However, there are still three core problems to be solved, namely, to establish innovation and self-confidence, to speed up the reform of science and technology system and to do a good job in the construction of talent team. Summing up

Comrade Xi Jinping's speech during the inspection of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, this paper analyzes the path of the provincial Academy of Sciences supporting regional innovation-driven development, and puts forward that scientific and technological personnel should establish patriotic feelings in order to stimulate a sense of responsibility and mission, establish innovative confidence and strive to climb the peak of science and technology, deepen reform and activate the vitality supporting innovation-driven development, implement classified management, and establish an organizational structure to support and drive development, and seize the commanding heights of science and technology with discipline adjustment. In order to improve the conditions of scientific research and improve the ability of innovation service, we should serve the economic and social development with the goal of condensed innovation. Xi Jinping's thought of scientific and technological innovation points out the inheritance and development of the thought of "scientific and technological innovation" of several generations of leading collectives of the CPC Central Committee, and puts forward the concrete requirements of the strategy of innovation-driven development: "promoting the close combination of scientific and technological innovation and economic and social development, promoting scientific and technological progress in a down-to-earth manner, enhancing the ability of independent innovation, improving the competitiveness of the country, giving the development of human resources the highest priority, and vigorously perfecting the mechanism of talent development. Create a good policy environment and cultivate the innovative spirit of the whole society.

Table 3. Number of papers published on innovation strategies in 2013-2018

Particular year	Number of papers	Particular year	Number of papers
2007	13	2013	254
2008	21	2014	297
2009	35	2015	321
2010	68	2016	389
2011	123	2017	401
2012	156	2018	432

3. The Main Content of Innovation-driven Development Strategy Thought

The implementation of the innovation-driven development strategy is the background of the great opportunity and challenge of our country to face the global economic situation in the new era, and has a strong theoretical and practical significance. Xi Jinping's strategic thought of innovation-driven development contains four elements. The first is to enter the ranks of innovative countries in 2020. Secondly, scientific and technological innovation should be placed at the core of the overall situation of the country, and institutional innovation should be taken as the institutional guarantee to realize the strategy of innovation-driven development. Finally, the strategic thought of innovation-driven development is fully affirmed from the ideological point of view, so that the concept can become the

pioneer of innovation-driven development, and let the people of the whole country recognize it ideologically and enlighten it and implement it into further action.

3.1. The Main Contents of Xi Jinping's Strategic Thought of Innovation-driven Development

Xi Jinping's innovation-driven development strategy combines Marx's innovation theory and the innovative ideas of leaders of past dynasties. The strategic thought of innovation-driven development is to emphasize the innovation of science and technology and put scientific and technological innovation in the core position. It mainly summarizes the main contents of innovation-driven development strategy from four aspects: the strategic goal, strategic core, strategic guarantee and strategic pioneer of innovation-driven development strategy.

(1) Establishing the strategic goal of developing an innovative country

The construction of an innovative country was first put forward in China in 2006 and at the National Science and Technology Congress to put forward the strategy of independent innovation and building an innovative country. General Secretary Hu Jintao also stressed solid completion of the major strategic task of building an innovative country. Nowadays, there are only about 20 innovative countries in the world. The common characteristics of these innovative countries are: the comprehensive index of innovation is obviously higher than that of other countries, the contribution rate of scientific and technological progress is more than 70%, the proportion of R & D investment in GDP is generally more than 2%, and the index of external technological dependence is generally less than 30%. At present, the ability of scientific and technological innovation in China is generally weak. Nowadays, the contest in the world is already the competition of scientific and technological innovation, the competition of technological innovation, the gradual promotion and perfection of artificial intelligence, and the use of artificial intelligence can be seen everywhere in people's lives. Science and technology innovation, technological innovation not only brings convenience for people's life, but also measures the comprehensive strength between countries to a certain extent. The world is a society with the opportunity and the challenge. If there is not sufficient strength to grasp, the challenge also requires strong science and technology as the support, and the comprehensive strength of the country is backed by the comprehensive strength of the country, and the only country with strong comprehensive strength can stand in the opportunity and the challenge.

(2) Put the science and technology innovation in the core position of the innovation-driven development strategy

Science and technology are the instrument of benefiting the country, the most critical link and the most important factor in the development of the times, and scientific and technological innovation is the most important factor. Scientific and technological innovation and scientific and technological level have been important factors to measure a country's comprehensive national strength from ancient times to the present. Because of the leading position of science and technology in Han and Tang dynasties, China became the first power in the world at that time, and the birth of the four great inventions made China lead the world for decades. However, the European powers have completed the first industrial revolution one after another, and science and technology have brought great vitality to all aspects of it. However, China has entered a dark modern history because of the seclusion of the country, which led to the backwardness of science and technology. Now if China wants to realize Chinese Dream, complete the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, and return to the world power, it still depends on the innovation and development of science and technology.

Innovation-driven development needs to rely on scientific and technological innovation. An

important connotation of innovation-driven development is that China's future development depends on scientific and technological innovation rather than on simple labor and resources. Therefore, the smooth implementation of innovation-driven development strategy is based on scientific and technological innovation. General Secretary Xi Jinping said: "more than ever, we need a strong force of scientific and technological innovation to build a well-off society in an all-round way and realize the great review and struggle of the Chinese nation." Nowadays, the general problem that restricts the level of economic development in our country is the development of productive forces and the contradiction of production relations. Productive forces determine the relations of productive forces; therefore, the backwardness of productive forces will inevitably restrict the development of relations of production, and the contradiction of relations of production will inevitably hinder the progress of productive forces.

(3)Taking system Innovation as the guarantee of realizing Innovation-driven Development Strategy

The socialist system with Chinese characteristics itself is the innovation of our country's political system, and the political system with Chinese characteristics contains all aspects of politics, economy, culture and society. The concept of institutional innovation includes many contents, such as enterprise institutional innovation, economic institutional innovation, and so on. A stable and good system is the premise and necessary guarantee of all production activities. For example, the political system has a good innovation mechanism, so as to ensure the effective implementation of scientific and technological innovation and human management activities. Once the enterprise system can’t carry on the innovation activity, it will hinder the production development, become the innovation and the development bolt orange. Institutional innovation has brought great achievements to the great integration and development of our country.

4. The Main Measures to Implement the Strategic Thought of Innovation-Driven Development

4.1. Building Innovative Cities

The construction of independent innovation demonstration area and demonstration city is of great strategic significance for the innovation economic growth and speeding up the pace of building a well-off society in an all-round way under the new normal in China. It is also an important opportunity for the demonstration area and demonstration city to realize the third transformation, and does a good demonstration role for other regions and cities in the country. Due to the geographical environment, human history and other factors, the development of our country is not coordinated. On the whole, the south is better than the north, and the eastern region is better than the western region. The construction of independent innovation demonstration area is beneficial to coordinate the imbalance between regions. The demonstration area established first can share innovation science and technology resources with relatively backward areas. The different environments between regions are also conducive to perfecting the innovation results, so that the innovation achievements can be used by people underground in different environments. Only by balancing regional development can we finally realize all-round modernization. Only by forming a group of excellent emerging industrial clusters and innovative enterprises with international competitiveness can we improve the economic core competitiveness of the whole country and compete with developed countries in order to achieve sustainable development.

4.2. Train the Team of High-quality Talents

Talent is an indispensable condition for innovation and development, and it is also the main artificial driving force for innovation-driven development strategy. The sixth Plenary session of the 17th CPC Central Committee stressed the importance of strengthening the construction of talent team in our country at present, put forward the strategic deployment of providing strong talent support for the great development and prosperity of socialist culture, and pointed out the direction for the development of talents and the construction of the team in our country. As an important driving force for the great development and prosperity of the country, talents, the main driving force of economic development and scientific and technological innovation in the new period, must strengthen the construction of talent team, cultivate talents in the field of innovation, social sciences, culture and art. The state should increase its encouragement policy for scientific and practical activities in the professional field, and it is of great significance for the construction of first-class talents to carry out academic exchanges and practical activities with high-level countries in some backward fields in China. The cultivation of innovative talents needs the growth environment of first-class disciplines and first-class universities, and innovative talents can make their own contributions to the construction of first-class disciplines and first-class universities, and the two play a positive role in each other's achievements.

4.3. Improving the Ability of Independent Innovation

At present, many industries in our country are in the middle and low end of the global value chain, the added value is very low, and the core technology of the high-end industry is in the hands of developed countries. In order to develop, our country must innovate independently and make a breakthrough in the field of high-end technology. According to the description of competition and average profit in Marx's strategic thought, it can be seen that after innovation obtains profit, the level of productivity of the whole society will be improved through competition. This requires giving full play to the subjective role of enterprises in innovation development, which requires the country to establish a more perfect innovation system, including more effective innovation incentive mechanism, talent training mechanism, and create a fairer competition and communication platform. Through mutual cooperation and innovation exchange among enterprises, innovation achievements can be applied to practice more effectively and the efficiency of transforming innovation into productive forces can be improved. Only by greatly improving the ability of independent innovation can we master the initiative in the fierce international competition.

5. Conclusion

The formation of the strategic thought of innovation-driven development in our country is not only inherited in theory, but also synchronized with the road of independent innovation with Chinese characteristics and the concrete practice of the development and progress of scientific and technological innovation, which embodies distinct practical characteristics and methods. First of all, the research on innovation-driven development strategy needs not only qualitative research at the theoretical level, but also adhere to the problem-oriented, pay attention to the empirical research to supplement, so that the research content is more persuasive, and quantitative research and qualitative research can complement each other. Secondly, strengthen interdisciplinary, multi-perspective research. With the increasingly close relationship between different disciplines and the prevalence of interdisciplinary research methods, it will be an important way in the future to consider innovation-driven development strategy from a multi-dimensional perspective. Finally, be good at

using comparative methods. It is necessary to actively study the policies and achievements of western developed countries on innovation, which will facilitate the study of international experience, broaden the international vision and provide a useful model for the implementation of China's innovation-driven development strategy. Strengthen the systematisms and integrity of the research. Furthermore, we should systematically grasp the logical framework of innovation-driven strategy, straighten out, coordinate the internal logic among each part and achieve strictness, and reduce the system construction of each end or scattered system in academic circles.

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Conflict of Interest

The author states that this article has no conflict of interest.

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