## LEADERSHIP AND EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND BUSINESS MANAGEMENT EFFICIENCY

The beginning of the third millennium became a turning point not only inchronological terms, but also in those spheres of public life in which radicalchanges marked the formation of a fundamentally new, innovative type ofdevelopment. The most characteristic features of this type of development aredeep transformations in almost all spheres of individual and social life. Wherein, they happen so quickly that people barely can comprehend themwhen they are replaced by new transformations, even faster and deeper ones. The constant boost of scientific, technical and social progress accompanies the reduction of time for the transformation of the achievements of scienceinto engineering and technology with a noticeable reduction of the life cycleof the latter and their updating. This fact has a serious impact on such important areas of public life asbusiness and education. At the same time, it raises an important problem of ensuring effective management of innovations and the organization ofinnovative activities in science, business and education. In the conditions of intensified competition, business seeks to obtain anduse the potential competitive advantages that arise as a result of scientific and technological progress and its achievements as soon as possible. Therefore, many business structures, especially large corporations, create their ownresearch units or order the targeted implementation of certain scientificresearch to higher educational institutions and other specialized organizations. Moreover, they often make very significant investments in research, investlarge amounts of money in conducting not only purely applied, but alsofundamental research. Typical examples can be given from business practices of well-known companies in the USA, Japan, and South Korea. They ofteninvest in perspective research, the expected results of which will be manifested in the so-called high technologies, will make it possible to make realbreakthroughs in production, ecology and other fields. That is why these countries have become real leaders in the field of high technology, andtherefore in the field of socio-economic development.

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