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FOREWORD by EDITOR-in-CHIEF

We are glad to announce that the journal of *Science, Technology, & Innovation Policy and Management* (STIPM Journal) Vol 3, No. 1, July, 2018 is ready for public reading and views. The journal itself will focus on STI policy and management.

The aim of this issue is to combine the various perspectives of R&D management and STI policy. Original papers as well as case studies-based research are presented to the readers.

STIPM Journal is an online research journal managed by the Center for Science and Technology Development Studies, Indonesian Institute of Sciences (PAPPIPTEK-LIPI). This journal is a blind peer reviewed journal, which provides free access to research thoughts, innovation, and original discoveries that are needed mostly by the research scholars. In this edition, the STIPM Journal contains six articles dealing with science, technology and innovation policy and management written by scholars from Japan, Thailand, India and Indonesia.

The first article, entitled *India's science, technology and innovation policy: Choices for course correction with lessons learned from China* by **G.D. Sandhya**. In this paper, an attempt has been made to look at how comprehensive India's STI policies with regard to policy components; a roadmap; and strategies for execution and boldness in terms of identifying and recognising the failures and recommend major structural changes. What is intended is to understand the relationship between the domain of S&T policy and expected outcomes; the mismatch between the policy expectations and outcomes. An attempt is being made to identify possibility for correction by taking lessons from other economies, such as China.

Second article were written by **Wati Hermawati, et al.**, entitled *Outcome and impact based evaluation of research program implementation: A case of Indonesian public research institute*. This article relates to outcome and impact based evaluation (OIBE) of a research program implementation at an Indonesian public research institute (PRI) 'A'. The major funding for PRIs in Indonesia comes from government. It is very essential, therefore, for various parties including policy makers to be informed about meaningful and relevant evaluation of the outcome and impact of such PRI to the welfare of the people, to technology development and innovation, and to the policy improvements in significant ways.

Hidenori Shigeno, et al., presents the third article, *Internal innovation capability and ICT use in the innovation process from the view of connectivity in Japanese SMEs*. This article discusses how internal innovation capability such as the technological level and R&D (Research and Development) contributes to the innovation and how it is promoted by ICT use. Using the survey data of about 650 SMEs (Small Medium Enterprise) from all over Japan, this study constructs two models with ICT or without ICT and focuses on how SEMs (Structural Equation Modeling) obtain information from external linkages and the role of ICT in the innovation process

The effect of team diversity in cross-functional teams for enhancing research commercialization: An experience of Thai public research institute is an article presented by Warangkana Punyakornwong. This article discusses the effect of team diversity and institutional factors in terms of top management support and incentive system on the number of license agreements in the context of the National Science and Technology Development Agency (NSTDA) in Thailand.

The fifth article entitled *A contextual scientometric analysis of Indonesian biomedicine: Mapping the potential of basic research downstreaming* is presented by **Mesnan Silalahi**. The article discusses how to obtain a rich contextual overview of the development of biomedicine research in Indonesia, for example in the context of the down-streaming potential of research publications. The results of text data processing using a computational model and bibliometric analysis will provide a richer contextual picture as a proxy to reveal the potential for down-streaming of basic research.

Final article was compiled by **Kristiana, et al.**, with the title *The value chain analysis to support industrial cluster development of oil palm-cattle integration in Pelalawan Regency, Indonesia*. This article discusses the value chain of oil palm-cattle integration program and to formulate reinforcement programs to develop cluster of oil palm-cattle integration with industrial cluster approaches. Among the five products from the oil palm-cattle integration program, the liquid organic fertilizer and solid manure are more profitable than the primary product of husbandry: the beef. Nonetheless, both products are highly dependent on the beef cattle existence. In other words, if the business of manure and liquid organic fertilizer are not profitable, the business of beef cattle will also fail.

In addition to all articles that presented in this volume, we also would like to thank the authors, editors, and reviewers who have worked very hard in this edition. We hope that all articles featured in this edition will be useful for the reader.

Jakarta, 16 July 2018

Editor-in-Chief