1. 英语基础成绩评分支撑材料

全国大学英语六级考试 成绩报告单



姓 名: 李泽锋

学 校:云南师范大学

院 系: 泛亚商学院

身份证号:

笔 试

准考证号:

考试时间: 2022年12月

总分	听力	阅读	写作和翻译
	(35%)	(35%)	(30%)
469	179	140	150

口试

准考证号: --

等级 --

考试时间: --

成绩报告单编号: 222253004000007



校验码: LTOK SIGK U52P MDEF



2. 硕士阶段学习成绩评分支撑材料

云南师范大学 2022 级 硕士 研究生成绩表

姓名	李泽锋	学号	222935001	10	学位	硕士 .	90
学院	管理学院	专业	工商管理	L	学制	3	3
导师		研究方向			入学学年	2022	1
No.		课程	学时	学期	学分	课程类别	成绩
1	[9005]新时代中国特色社会主义理论与实践		践 36	1	2.0	A 学位公共课	90.00
2	The contract that the contract of the contract	B101]商务英语	36	i	2. 0	A学位公共课	75. 75
3		自然辩证法概论	18	4	1.0	A 学位公共课	89. 90
388		[201]管理经济学	54	2	3. 0	C学科方向必修课	77. 40
4		B202]市场营销	54	1	3. 0	C学科方向必修课	95. 60
5		51B203]会计学	54	1	3. 0	C学科方向必修课	63. 80
6	- N	3204]组织行为学	54	2	3.0	C学科方向必修课	92. 40
7		205]人力资源管理	54	2	3.0	C学科方向必修课	90. 80
8		18206]财务管理	54	3	3.0	C学科方向必修课	72. 00
9	#200000 A	18207]战略管理	54	3	3. 0	C学科方向必修课	82. 00
10		8]数据、模型与决策	54	3	3, 0	C学科方向必修课	78. 20
11	78/2012/04/04	8] 数据、模型与伏束 251X305] 商法	36	4	2.0	D学科方向选修课	89. 00
12	-	251X305] 同伝 1X308] 服务营销	36	4	2.0	D学科方向选修课	94. 00
13			36	4	2.0	D学科方向选修课	95. 00
14	-	51X322]投资学	36	4	2.0	D学科方向选修课	84. 00
15	7,000	大数据挖掘与商业智能	36	4	2.0	D学科方向选修课	95, 00
16		11(701)管理沟通	36	4	2.0	D学科方向选修课	95. 00
17		?]东南亚南亚商务环境	18	1	1,0	K 必修环节	92.00
18		51B301]入学引导		2	1, 0	K必修环节	91. 00
19	The second second	专题讲座与企业家论坛		3	1.0	K必修环节	93. 0
20	[M1251B303]禾	科学研究方法与论文写作	乍 18	2	2.0	K 必修环节	91.0

|**学分统计**| A 学位公共课: 5.0 ; C 学科方向必修课: 24.0 ; D 学科方向选修课: 12.0 ; K 必修环节: 5.0 ; 总学分: 46.00

审核人签字(盖章): 1800年



3. 专业素质与研究水平成绩评分支撑材料

Pak. J. Agri. Sci., Vol. 61(4),1209-1220; 2024 ISSN (Print) 0552-9034, ISSN (Online) 2076-0906 DOI:10.21162/PAKJAS/24.9550 http://www.pakjas.com.pk

Pathways to Anti-Fragile Governance and Sustainable Development in the Flower Industry Driven by Big Data: A Case Study Based on Dounan Flower Market in Yunnan

Zefeng Li and Shiwei Tang*

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This study takes the Yunnan Dounan Flower Market as a case example to explore how the Yunnan flower industry can achieve anti-fragile governance and sustainable development driven by big data. Through literature review, case studies, and qualitative research methods, this study elaborates on the applications of big data in data collection and analysis, customer value optimization and precision marketing, operational optimization and production efficiency enhancement, as well as financial risk assessment and prevention within the flower industry. It further discusses how these applications facilitate anti-fragile governance and sustainable development in the flower industry. The research findings indicate that the introduction of big data technology not only significantly improves operational efficiency and market competitiveness in the flower industry but also enhances its ability to cope with market fluctuations and external environmental changes, laying a solid foundation for the sustainable development of the Yunnan Dounan flower industry. This study validates its theoretical and practical value, providing innovative pathways and strategic suggestions for the sustainable development of the flower industry and other related sectors in the post-pandemic era.

Keywords: Anti-fragile governance, big data sustainable development, data analysis, flower industry

INTRODUCTION

With the deepening development of globalization and informatization, big data has become a significant force driving the transformation and upgrading of various industries. Particularly in the agricultural sector, the application of big data technology is gradually transforming traditional agricultural production modes and management approaches, providing new pathways for the modernization and intelligentization of the agricultural industry. As an important component of agriculture, the flower industry, due to its unique commodity attributes and market characteristics, has an urgent need for big data technology Timmerman

The Yunnan Dounan Flower Market, as the largest fresh cut flower trading market in China and even Asia, features a high degree of market sensitivity and volatility in its flower industry. In the face of complex and ever-changing market environments and sudden external shocks (such as the COVID-19 pandemic), the Dounan flower industry has demonstrated strong resilience and adaptability, achieving growth against the trend. Behind this phenomenon, the application of big data technology has played a crucial role.

Through a big data-driven anti-fragile governance mechanism, the Dounan flower industry has not only effectively responded to market fluctuations and external challenges but also achieved sustainable development of the industry Yang Long (2015); (Yang et al., 2006); Huang Chengwei (2010); (Huang et al., 2010); (Wang et al., 2024) (Nthiga et al., 2024).

However, current research on the application of big data in the flower industry is relatively scarce and mostly focused on technical-level discussions, lacking systematic and comprehensive studies. Based on this, this study takes the Yunnan Dounan Flower Market as a case example to deeply analyze the anti-fragile governance and sustainable development path of the flower industry driven by big data. Through literature review, case studies, and qualitative research methods, this study aims to comprehensively elaborate on the applications of big data in data collection and analysis, customer value optimization and precision marketing, operational optimization and production efficiency enhancement, as well as financial risk assessment and prevention within the flower industry. It also explores how these applications promote anti-fragile governance and

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云南师范大学图书馆 论文收录、中科院分区检索报告

作者姓名: 李泽锋 (Li, ZF; Li, Zefeng)

作者单位:云南师范大学(Yunnan Normal Univ)

检索数据库: Web of Science 核心合集;

中科院期刊分区

检索结果:

- 1. 以下 1 篇论文被 Science Citation Index Expanded (SCI-EXPANDED) 收录 (详细结果附后)。
- 2. 以下 1 篇论文所刊载期刊的中科院分区如下:

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1. Pathways to Anti-Fragile Governance and Sustainable Development in the Flower Industry Driven by Big Data: A Case Study Based on Dounan Flower Market in Yunnan

(第1作者 2024年 4 表)

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2025年01月07日

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1. 标题: Pathways to Anti-Fragile Governance and Sustainable Development in the Flower Industry Driven by Big Data: A Case Study Based on Dounan Flower Market in Yunnan 作者: Li, ZF(Li, Zefeng)[1]; Tang, SW(Tang, Shiwei)[1];

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地址: [1]Yunnan Normal Univ, Sch Management, Kunming 650000, Yunan, Peoples R China; 通讯作者地址: Tang, Shiwei;(通讯作者)Yunnan Normal Univ, Sch Management, Kunming 650000, Yunan, Peoples R China.;

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	学科名称	分区	Top 期刊
小类	AGRICULTURE, MULTIDISCIPLINARY 农业综合	4	-
大类	农林科学	4	否

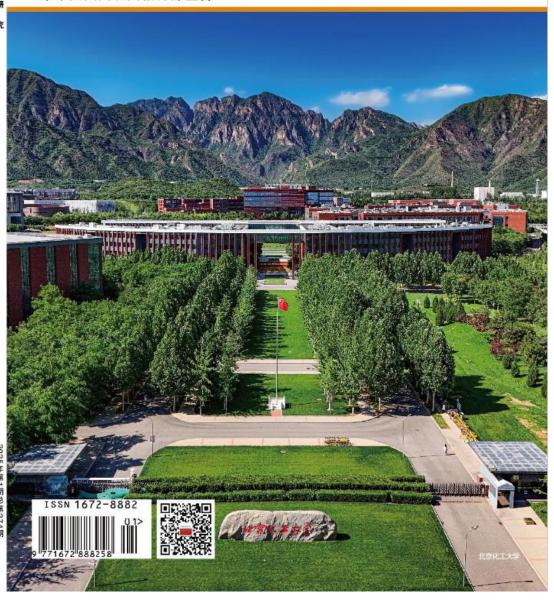
2023年该刊在中科院升级版分区情况:

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大类	农林科学	4,14	香品

UNIVERSITY LOGISTICS RESEARCH

高校后勤研究2025/1

中华人民共和国教育部主管



2025年第1期总第274期

UNIVERSITY LOGISTICS RESEARCH

新时代人才强国战略下高校人才培育优化路径

李泽锋 饶 蕊

[摘 要] 党的二十大报告全面彰显了人才、高校教育、科技创新在建设中国特色社会主义伟大事业中的核心地位。人才在推动科技创新发展中扮演着至关重要的角色,而高校作为人才培育的摇篮,其培育机制直接关联着人才的数量和质量,深刻影响着新时代背景下人才强国战略的成败。文章基于新时代背景,以人才强国战略为核心议题,致力于探索我国高校科技创新人才培育的优化路径,剖析新时代人才强国战略总部署下的高校创新科技人才培养现状,并立足于高校在人才培育过程中存在的具体问题,提出了一系列针对性的优化措施,旨在提升高校人才培育的数量与质量,为高校培育人才提供切实有效的建议。

[关键词] 人才强国; 高校教育; 人才培育; 科技创新

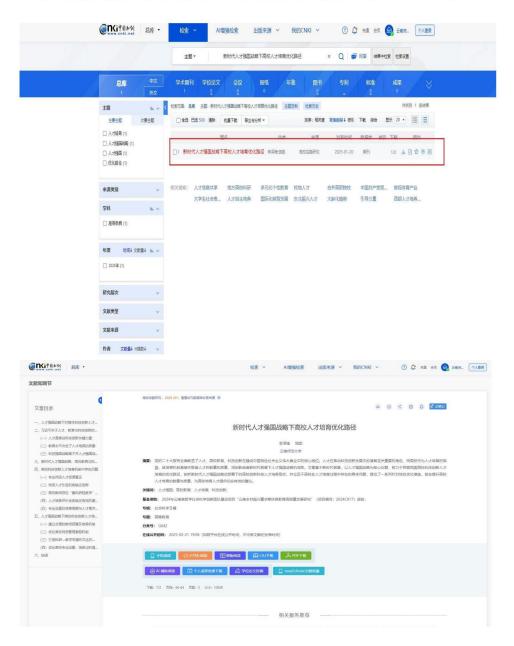
习近平总书记在二十大报告中表示: "全面建设 社会主义现代化国家和实现中华民族伟大复兴离 不开人才、高校教育和科技创新作为战略基础支 撑;要开辟新赛道,塑造新动力、新亮点,就必须 深入实施科教兴国战略、人才强国战略、创新驱动 发展战略。""随着人才的重要性越来越凸显,高 校作为聚集和培育人才的重要场所, 肩负着为国家 发展提供高质量人才的使命,但当下高校在人才培 育机制上还存在诸多问题。通过文献梳理, 郝军 (2015)认为要推进高校人才培养质量需要教师、 学生及家长等各方面重视才能提升高校培育质量。 [2] 王关义(2016)针对特色类高校发展中存在的问 题,提出在建立招生、培养、就业联动机制等方面 进行探索和思考。[3] 鲍善冰等(2016)认为办学定 位不清、观念机制落后及办学条件不好等问题是制 约高校人才培育质量的瓶颈。[4]陈武元等(2021) 指出高校在培育人才中缺乏批判性思维, 学科知识 单一也是影响人才培育质量的因素。同已有的相关 文献中更多是探讨从学生、招生、就业或办学条件 的角度来探析高校存在的问题及其解决方法, 但在 新时代背景下高校出现新的问题, 先前的解决措施 用在当下明显已无法适应。从新时代人才强国战略 视角来论述高校对于科技创新人才培育优化路径 方面文献较少,针对高校科技创新人才培育优化路 径的研究更是尚付阙如,新时代人才培育问题事关

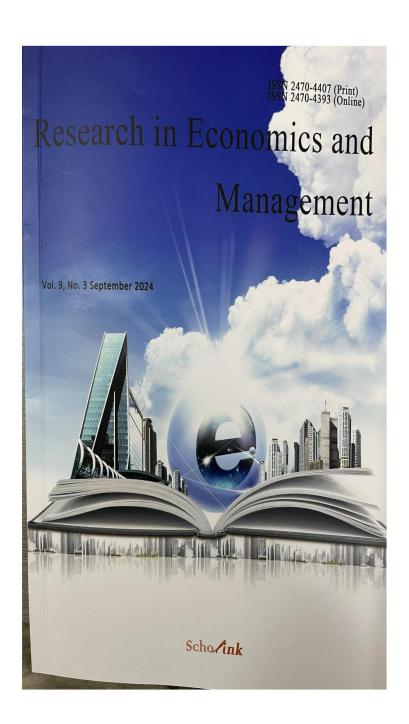
中华民族伟大复兴,亦是实现第二个百年奋斗目标 的关键。本文拟从论述高校科技创新人才培育的现 实要求及作用,再分析人才强国、高校教育和科技 创新三者之间的联动关系,找出高校人才培育中存 在的问题,并提出了优化路径建议。

一、人才强国战略下对高校科技创新人才培育 的现实要求及意义

自 20 世纪 90 年代中期以来, 我国实施了科教 兴国战略, 我国密切关注高校教育发展与改革, 做 出了新阶段的工作部署,加大了投入与支持,高校 教育发展规模越来越大, 短短几十年我们实现了从 精英教育向大众教育的转变, 为国家发展提供了大 量人才,取得重大的成果。但如何把我国发展成为 真正的人才强国,如何服务国家战略需求、探索高 校教育新范式,提升我国国际"中国话语权";如 何统筹中华民族伟大复兴战略全局和世界百年未 有之大变局,是当前高校科技创新人才培育所面临 的新的严峻挑战。新时代人才强国战略背景下我国 高校科技人才培育迎来新的机遇、新的风口。从我 国战略转型及目标任务角度来看, 我国经济不断升 级改造并调整产业结构, 我国经济模式从传统的人 口红利向人力红利转变,加剧了我国对人才的渴 望,推进了高校对科技创新人才培育现实进程。习 近平同志多次考察国内高校并提出要培育战略性

知网检索:《新时代人才强国战略下高校人才培育优化路径》李泽锋,饶蕊





Original Paper

Research on the Development of Traditional Handicraft Industry

in Heqing County Based on the SWOT-PESTEL Model

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Abstract

The traditional handicraft industry in Heqing County embodies rich ethnic culture and history, particularly the art of silver jewelry craftsmanship, which has been recognized as a national-level intangible cultural heritage, holding significant cultural and economic value. Nevertheless, the industry still faces challenges brought about by modernization and globalization, such as the disruption of skill inheritance, fluctuating market demand, and intensified market competition. This study employs the SWOT-PESTEL model to analyze the strengths of Heqing County's handicraft industry in terms of policy support, cultural resources, and geographical advantages, while also identifying weaknesses including insufficient technological innovation, low industrial concentration, and a shortage of talent. To promote sustainable development, it is recommended to enhance policy implementation, cultivate leading enterprises, drive technological innovation, deepen the integration of cultural tourism, strengthen talent development, and raise environmental awareness. These strategies am to provide theoretical support and practical guidance for the development of the traditional handicraft industry not only in Heqing County but also in other regions, thereby promoting the inheritance and innovation of Local traditional handicraft culture.

Keywords

Traditional handicraft, SWOT-PESTEL Model, Industrial development, Heqing County, Sustainable development

. Introduction

Traditional handicrafts, as an important carrier of the long history and splendid culture, not only bear rich cultural connotations and artistic value but also play multiple roles in modern society, such as cultural inheritance, economic development, and social identity. However, with the acceleration of the



知网检索:《Research on the Development of Traditional Handicraft Industry in Heqing County Based on the SWOT-PESTEL Model》Zefeng Li