

Research on Current Status of Scientific Research Performance Evaluation System of Humanities and Social Sciences in Universities

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Abstract: *The study investigates the current status of scientific research evaluation system of humanities and social sciences in universities through questionnaires. It is found that college is the main evaluation subject of the scientific research evaluation system in some universities, and the combination of qualitative and quantitative (more quantitative) is the main evaluation method of the scientific research evaluation system in some universities. Administrative institutions are the leading organization of scientific research evaluation in some universities. Classified evaluation according to the nature of work and classified evaluation according to other method are the main classified methods of scientific research evaluation in some universities. In addition, the humanities and social sciences teachers are not satisfied with the current university scientific research evaluation system.*

Keywords: *humanities and social sciences; scientific research performance; current status; satisfaction*

1. Introduction

The evaluation system of scientific research performance in humanities and social sciences is an important basis for the evaluation of university teachers and researchers [1]. However, there are many problems in the current scientific research performance evaluation system of humanities and social sciences in universities. These problems affect the effect of scientific research performance evaluation in humanities and social sciences. For example, Liu (2007) stated that the evaluation system and evaluation criteria of scientific research performance in humanities and social sciences were interfered with by a large number of non-academic factors, which obviously ran counter to the characteristics and inherent laws of humanities and social sciences and caused a lot of controversy [2]. Wang (2006) stated that the unscientific and unreasonable evaluation of scientific research performance in humanities and social sciences had spawned a large number of academic misconducts, which had seriously hindered the development of academia [3]. Wang (2012) stated that the scientific research performance evaluation system of humanities and social sciences had hindered the further development of humanities and social sciences research [4]. Zheng and Gao (2009) believed that the scientific research evaluation system in universities had brought negative impacts on the innovation of humanities and social sciences [5]. In order to find out the specific problems in the current scientific research performance evaluation system of humanities and social sciences in universities, it is necessary to investigate the current status of the scientific research performance evaluation system of humanities and social sciences in universities. Through the investigation of the current situation, the author puts forward specific opinions, which is conducive to improving the evaluation system of scientific research performance of humanities and social sciences in universities.

2. Research design

2.1 Research tool

In order to investigate the current status of the scientific research performance evaluation system of humanities and social sciences in universities, the study developed a questionnaire based on the author's previous research and related research. The questionnaire is divided into three parts. The first part is the individual characteristics of teachers with 4 measurement items. All questions in this section are choice questions. The second part is the current scientific research performance evaluation system of humanities and social sciences in universities with 4 measurement items. All measurement items in

this section are choice questions. The third part is the current survey of teachers' satisfaction degree with the evaluation system of scientific research performance of humanities and social sciences in universities with 6 measurement items. All questions in this part are scale questions.

2.2 Pre-survey

In order to determine the validity of the questionnaire, the study conducted a small sample survey of humanities and social sciences teachers in A university. A total of 100 electronic questionnaires were distributed. 85 questionnaires were recovered, with a recovery rate of 85%. After excluding invalid questionnaires, 78 questionnaires were valid, with an effective recovery rate of 78%. The Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and KMO coefficient of the questionnaire were 0.736 and 0.782. The cumulative variance contribution rate was 69.473%.

3. Research process

3.1 Formal survey

The study conducted a formal survey of humanities and social sciences teachers in five universities. A total of 600 electronic questionnaires were distributed and 582 questionnaires were recovered, with a recovery rate of 97%. After excluding invalid questionnaires, 571 questionnaires were valid, with an effective recovery rate of 95.17%. Cronbach's Alpha coefficient and KMO coefficient of the questionnaire were 0.896 and 0.853 respectively.

3.2 Explanatory variables and instructions

Explanatory variables of all measurement items in the study and their instructions are shown in Table 1, Table 2 and Table 3.

Table 1: Instructions of individual characteristics

Indicators category	Indicators	Code	Instructions
Individual characteristics	Gender	X ₁	Male=0 Female=1
	Nature of work	X ₂	Teaching and research=0 Teaching=1 Research=2
	Administrative position	X ₃	No duties=0 Section level=1 Deputy director level=2 Director level and above=3
	Professional title	X ₄	Junior title=0 Intermediate title=1 Associate senior title=2 Senior title=3

Table 2: Instructions of current status of evaluation system

Indicators category	Indicators	Code	Instructions
Evaluation system	Evaluation subject	X ₅	University=1 College=2 The third party=3
	Evaluation method	X ₆	Quantitative=1 Qualitative=2 Quantitative and qualitative (more qualitative) =3 Quantitative and qualitative (more quantitative) =4
	Leading organization	X ₇	Administrative and academic institutions=1 Administrative institutions =2 Academic institutions =3 Not clear=4
	Classified evaluation method	X ₈	No classified evaluation=1 Classified evaluation according to the nature of work=2 Classified evaluation according to the nature of research performance=3 Classified evaluation according to other method=4

Table 3: Instructions of current status of teachers' satisfaction degree of evaluation system

Indicators category	Indicators	Code	Instructions
Teachers' satisfaction degree of evaluation system	Evaluation subject	X ₉	Very dissatisfied=1 Dissatisfied =2 Fair=3 Satisfied=4 Very satisfied=5
	Classification method	X ₁₀	Very dissatisfied=1 Dissatisfied =2 Fair=3 Satisfied=4 Very satisfied=5
	Evaluation criteria	X ₁₁	Very dissatisfied=1 Dissatisfied =2 Fair=3 Satisfied=4 Very satisfied=5
	Evaluation process	X ₁₂	Very dissatisfied=1 Dissatisfied =2 Fair=3 Satisfied=4 Very satisfied=5
	Evaluation method	X ₁₃	Very dissatisfied=1 Dissatisfied =2 Fair=3 Satisfied=4 Very satisfied=5
	Evaluation period	X ₁₄	Very dissatisfied=1 Dissatisfied =2 Fair=3 Satisfied=4 Very satisfied=5

4. Results

4.1 Descriptive statistics of individual characteristics

Descriptive statistics results of individual characteristics are presented in Table 4. As can be seen from Table 4, in terms of gender, the proportion of "male" is relatively large, accounting for 56.92%. In terms of the nature of work, the proportion of "teaching" is relatively large, accounting for 78.63%. In terms of administrative position, the proportion of "no duties" is relatively large, accounting for 79.68%. In terms of professional title, the proportion of "associate senior title" is relatively large, accounting for 38.18%.

Table 4: Descriptive statistics results of individual characteristics

Name	Options	Frequency	Percent (%)	Cumulative percent (%)
Gender	0.0	325	56.92	56.92
	1.0	246	43.08	100.00
Nature of work	0.0	56	9.81	9.81
	1.0	449	78.63	88.44
	2.0	66	11.56	100.00
Administrative position	0.0	455	79.68	79.68
	1.0	24	4.20	83.89
	2.0	32	5.60	89.49
	3.0	60	10.51	100.00
Professional title	0.0	56	9.81	9.81
	1.0	168	29.42	39.23
	2.0	218	38.18	77.41
	3.0	129	22.59	100.00
Total		571	100.0	100.0

4.2 Results of current status of evaluation system

The results of the current status of the evaluation system are shown in Table 5. As can be seen from Table 5, in terms of evaluation subject, "college" is relatively more, accounting for 36.25%, followed by "university" (32.92%) and "the third party" (30.82%). In terms of evaluation method, "quantitative

and qualitative (more quantitative)” is relatively more, accounting for 29.07%, followed by “quantitative” (24.52%), “quantitative and qualitative (more qualitative)” (23.64%), and “qualitative” (22.77%). In terms of leading organization, “administrative institutions” is relatively more, accounting for 27.32%, followed by “administrative and academic institutions” (26.44%), “academic institutions” (23.29%) and “not clear” (22.94%). In terms of classified evaluation method, “classified evaluation according to the nature of work” and “classified evaluation according to other method” are relatively more, with the proportion of 29.25% and 29.07%, followed by “no classified evaluation” (21.89%) and “classified evaluation according to the nature of research performance” (19.79%).

Table 5: Results of current status of evaluation system

Name	Options	Frequency	Percent (%)	Cumulative percent (%)
Evaluation subject	1.0	188	32.92	32.92
	2.0	207	36.25	69.18
	3.0	176	30.82	100.00
Evaluation method	1.0	140	24.52	24.52
	2.0	130	22.77	47.29
	3.0	135	23.64	70.93
	4.0	166	29.07	100.00
Leading organization	1.0	151	26.44	26.44
	2.0	156	27.32	53.77
	3.0	133	23.29	77.06
	4.0	131	22.94	100.00
Classified evaluation method	1.0	125	21.89	21.89
	2.0	166	29.07	50.96
	3.0	113	19.79	70.75
	4.0	167	29.25	100.00
Total		571	100.0	100.0

4.3 Results of current status of teachers’ satisfaction degree of evaluation system

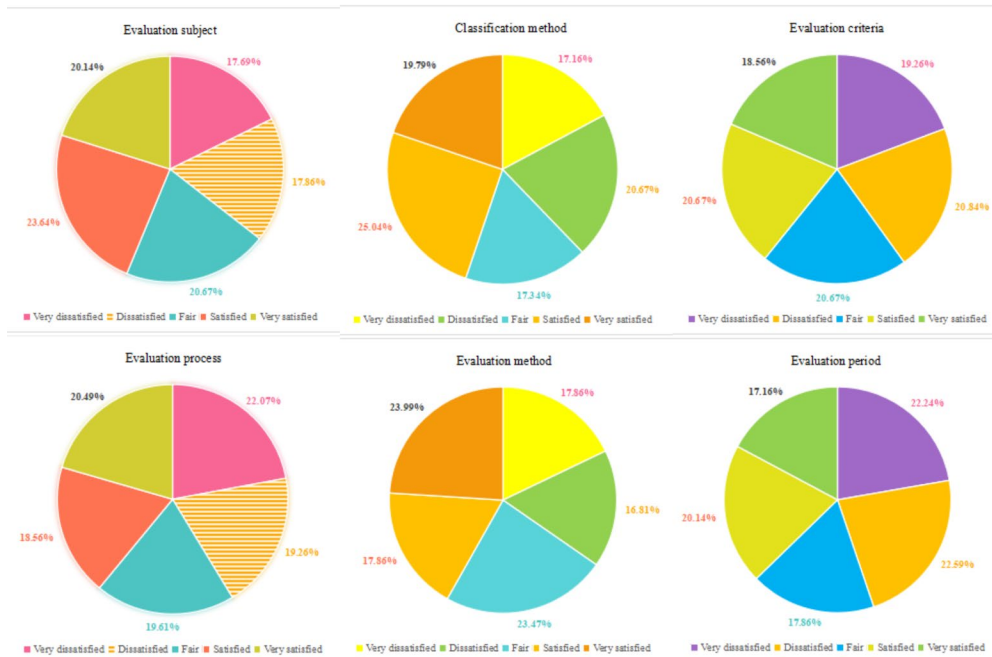


Figure 1: Results of proportion of current status of teachers’ satisfaction degree of evaluation system

The results of teachers’ satisfaction degree of the evaluation system are shown in Table 6 and Figure 1. As can be seen from Table 6, the teachers are not satisfied with the evaluation system. Among the measurement items, the satisfaction degree of evaluation method is 3.133/5, followed by evaluation subject (3.107/5) and classification method (3.096/5). The satisfaction degree of evaluation period (2.874/5) is the lowest, followed by evaluation process (2.961/5) and evaluation criteria (2.984/5). In terms of evaluation subject, 17.69% of the sample are very satisfied, 17.86% of the sample are satisfied, 20.67% of the sample are fair, 23.64% of the sample are dissatisfied and 20.14% of the sample are very dissatisfied. In terms of classification method, 17.16% of the sample are very satisfied, 20.67% of the sample are satisfied, 17.34% of the sample are fair, 25.04% of the sample are dissatisfied

and 19.79% of the sample are very satisfied. In terms of evaluation criteria, 19.26% of the sample are very satisfied, 20.84% of the sample are satisfied, 20.67% of the sample are fair, 20.67% of the sample are satisfied and 18.56% of the sample are very satisfied. In terms of evaluation process, 22.07% of the sample are very satisfied, 19.26% of the sample are satisfied, 19.61% of the sample are fair, 18.56% of the sample are satisfied and 20.49% of the sample are very satisfied. In terms of evaluation method, 17.86% of the sample are very satisfied, 16.81% of the sample are satisfied, 23.47% of the sample are fair, 17.86% of the sample are satisfied and 23.99% of the sample are very satisfied. In terms of evaluation period, 22.24% of the sample are very satisfied, 22.59% of the sample are satisfied, 17.86% of the sample are fair, 20.14% of the sample are satisfied and 17.16% of the sample are very satisfied.

Table 6: Results of current status of teachers' satisfaction degree of evaluation system

Measurement item	Sample number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean□	Standard deviation	Median□
Evaluation subject	571	1.000	5.000	3.107	1.386	3.000
Classification method	571	1.000	5.000	3.096	1.389	3.000
Evaluation criteria	571	1.000	5.000	2.984	1.390	3.000
Evaluation process	571	1.000	5.000	2.961	1.443	3.000
Evaluation method	571	1.000	5.000	3.133	1.417	3.000
Evaluation period	571	1.000	5.000	2.874	1.411	3.000

5. Conclusion

The study investigates the current status of scientific research evaluation system of humanities and social sciences in universities. It is found that college is the main evaluation subject in some universities. The combination of quantitative and qualitative (more quantitative) is the main method that some universities used in the scientific research evaluation system of humanities and social sciences. Administrative institutions are the main leading organizations in the scientific research evaluation system of humanities and social sciences in some universities. Classified evaluation according to the nature of work and classified evaluation according to other method are the main classified method that some universities used in the scientific research evaluation system of humanities and social sciences. Meanwhile, it is found that teachers are not satisfied with the current evaluation system. In terms of the satisfaction degree of measurement items, ranking according to the mean value is the evaluation method, evaluation subject, classification method, evaluation process and evaluation period.

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