

Evaluation of Third Party Scientific and Technological Achievements in Library Information Services

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Abstract: As a new product, the third-party evaluation of scientific and technological achievements can play a supervisory role and make up for government intervention in the identification of scientific and technological achievements. With the continuous improvement of the scientific and technological management methods of the Ministry of Science and Technology, the academic circles have also made remarkable achievements in the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements. However, in the actual process of evaluation, there are also many problems, which seriously reduces the professional and accuracy of the evaluation results. Therefore, this paper analyses the current situation of the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation in library services, combines the existing problems of the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation in library information services, and finally puts forward the Countermeasures of providing specialized decision-making and consultation information services, establishing information analysis teams and establishing the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation resource system. We hope to improve the level of library information service.

1. Research Background

1.1 Literature review

After 2016, the Ministry of Science and Technology issued a new regulation, which decided that the Ministry of Science and Technology would no longer organize the evaluation of scientific and technological achievements, so the work was carried out by third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation agencies. Many scholars have carried out research on the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements. Among them, Tan Hualin and Wu Ang pointed out that we should solve the dilemma from many aspects, such as clarifying the legal responsibility, ensuring the independence of the evaluation subject and standardizing the evaluation procedure, through analyzing the relevant scientific and technological achievements, and creating a third-party evaluation system to give full play to it. The Value of Library Information Services (Tan and Wu, 2018). Ruan Peng and Yang Jian put forward that through the evaluation of third-party science and technology evaluation institutions, the corresponding evaluation index system should be established, and then the evaluation scheme of library information service should be formulated, which can provide reference for service management in related fields (Ruan and Yang, 2018). Bian Quanle, Yang Yunlong and Bi Yangang used the third-party scientific and technological evaluation method to study the Agricultural Society. By comparing the advantages and disadvantages of the results evaluation of the Chinese Agricultural Society, they put forward some suggestions to promote the transformation of scientific and technological achievements (Bian et al, 2016). Qin Le made a comparative study of various aspects of the evaluation of scientific and technological achievements at home and abroad, and put forward some suggestions to improve the efficiency and results of the evaluation by constructing the evaluation index system of scientific and technological achievements (Qin, 2019). Taking the library of South China University of Technology as an example, Li Zihui introduced the library into the evaluation of specific scientific and technological achievements by analyzing the current situation of Library management. The research found that

this method can greatly improve the value of the library in society. At the same time, through the analysis of the relationship between University Library and the third-party professional achievement evaluation institutions, combined with the specific work content of the library, the cooperation model between the library and the third-party professional achievement evaluation institutions is formed, which is conducive to providing reference for the research in the same field (Li, 2019).

1.2 Purpose of research

The third-party evaluation of scientific and technological achievements is mainly under the control of national macro-policy, and relevant social institutions implement comprehensive evaluation of scientific and technological achievements produced by different institutions in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and technical norms. In real life, the third-party scientific and technological achievements can not only supplement the appraisal of scientific research achievements of different institutions by relevant organizations of government departments, but also avoid the inaccurate results caused by government intervention. For different industries, the third-party evaluation of scientific and technological achievements is the main way to realize the reform of scientific and technological management system, which is conducive to enhancing the ability of independent entrepreneurship and deepening the reform of national economy. Under the background of the accelerating development of national economy, there are many problems in the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements, which is not conducive to the accurate identification of scientific and technological achievements by government departments. Based on the analysis of the problems existing in the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in library information services, and on the basis of the relevant problems, this paper puts forward some improvement strategies, which can provide theoretical support for the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements of Libraries in order to ensure the fair, scientific and standardized evaluation of scientific and technological achievements of social institutions. Bracing.

2. Current Situation of Third Party Scientific and Technological Achievements in Library Services

At present, notwithstanding the development of third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation, remarkable results have been achieved. However, the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in library services is still in the initial stage of exploration, and the relevant work content is not yet perfect. Some university libraries have introduced third-party evaluation methods of scientific and technological achievements. For example, South China University of Technology has reached strategic cooperation intentions with Foshan Hi-tech Industry Association and Guangdong National Evaluation Achievement Evaluation Co., Ltd. In the specific cooperation process, the library of South China University of Technology provides corresponding retrieval and analysis services, and establishes a new cooperation mode with experts, provides expert recommendation and data archiving supervision services for cooperative enterprises, and provides theoretical support for the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements. To sum up, the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation method adopted by Chinese libraries is a more traditional data query service, which can provide intellectual property services and material information support for relevant enterprises.

3. Problems to enhance the professionalism of vocational college students

As far as science and technology novelty retrieval services are concerned, the current third-party science and technology achievements evaluation agencies have provided users with nearly 20 years of service (Sun, 2014). It can play the role of guarding the first pass in the respects of the conclusion of relevant scientific research projects, the evaluation of achievements, the reward

declaration and the establishment of projects. When accepting the entrusted task, the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation organizations still use the traditional third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation method, requiring the completion person to provide six-month scientific and technological novelty search report in a short time, providing theoretical support for the evaluation of scientific and technological achievements. However, due to the relatively simple content, single form and vague conclusion of the report query, the traditional science and technology novelty retrieval service has been unable to meet the main needs of third-party science and technology achievements evaluation agencies. In this context, through analysis, relevant industry personnel provide new methods such as introducing big data into science and technology novelty retrieval services, fully tap the needs of users in the new era, and provide multiple and accurate services for relevant institutions. Based on the actual needs of the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation institutions, some scholars put forward the method of “scientific and technological novelty retrieval +”, pointing out that on the basis of traditional methods of novelty retrieval, according to the actual needs of enterprise customers, providing private customized evaluation services is conducive to expanding the service channels of the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation institutions. To upgrade the service level of institutions.

As far as intellectual property information services are concerned, intellectual property information services play an important role in the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation institutions. Intellectual property information service is to provide users with services including analysis, patent data query and information retrieval by virtue of the service capabilities of R&D personnel. By analyzing the current situation of third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation, Chinese universities gradually take the library as the main platform to establish intellectual property service centers in universities. In addition, drawing lessons from the work content of the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation agencies, it will play a leading and exemplary role in providing patent analysis, navigation and retrieval services for the public. It can be seen that the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation, which takes the library as the main carrier, will gradually become the standpoint of future scientific and technological information service, and will play an important role in scientific research institutions in different fields. Besides,

4. Problems Existing in the Evaluation of Third Party Scientific and Technological Achievements in Library Services

After evaluating the scientific and technological achievements of the third party in Library services, it can provide theoretical basis for the whole management of scientific and technological achievements and occupy an important position in different institutions. Therefore, the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in library services needs to meet the requirements of professional, fair, standardized and scientific evaluation, and provide corresponding services for the society. However, at this stage, there are still three problems in the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in Library services, which is not conducive to the smooth development of related work.

First, there are doubts about Objectivity and fairness. The evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in library services is still carried out by third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation institutions, which has market attributes to a certain extent and mainly relies on market constraints for self-discipline. However, China's laws and regulations on the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements are not perfect, and they can not provide specific standards for market constraints. The existing Law on Promoting the Transformation of Scientific and Technological Achievements, the Law on Scientific and Technological Progress and the Measures for Scientific and Technological Evaluation only provide simple guidance for the corresponding evaluation methods, but do not provide detailed standard requirements. Even the relevant provisions in the Measures for Scientific and Technological Evaluation are difficult to implement, which is not conducive to the smooth development of

third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation in Library services. In addition, the main body of the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation activities in library services is not clear, and the evaluation of scientific achievements lacks objectivity and impartiality, which leads to the lack of impartiality and independence of the rating results.

Secondly, the normative and procedural nature is not perfect. Up to now, the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in library services mainly relies on the work criteria formulated by the library itself. In practical activities, the results of previous evaluation will be used to judge the results, and there is no specific method for expert selection, resulting in the lack of accuracy of the evaluation results. At the same time, in the process of the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation in Library services, there are no special standards and norms for the relevant evaluation review and supervision procedures, and there are no corresponding evaluation standards for different evaluation subjects, resulting in the lack of pertinence of evaluation results. In addition, in the third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation institutions of Library services, there is no qualification assessment for practitioners, or there is no sound normative system for the selection of evaluation experts, resulting in the lack of authority and credibility of evaluation results.

Thirdly, scientific and professional competence is inadequate. Under the new economic system, there are no specific evaluation criteria for the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in library services and experts in the evaluation process, and the evaluation work is not yet clear, resulting in the relevant evaluation results are not guaranteed. At the same time, the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in Library services, as a work requiring high technical ability, lacks specific evaluation weights and indicators in the evaluation process, which not only affects the evaluation quality, but also leads to the lack of accuracy and comprehensiveness of the evaluation results. However, the current research on the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in library services in Chinese academia is not deep enough. The actual evaluation can only be carried out with the help of expert evaluation conclusions. The overall lack of an objective evaluation process impairs the scientific and professional nature of the evaluation of third-party scientific and technological achievements in Library Services and the opening of evaluation activities. The validity of exhibition decreased significantly.

5. Development Countermeasure of Third Party Achievement Evaluation in Library Service

5.1 Providing professional information service for decision-making consultation.

In addition to completing the basic evaluation content, the third-party results evaluation in library services also needs to provide targeted data analysis and retrieval services for relevant institutions. In this process, Librarians in libraries should provide relevant literature for experts in the process of third-party evaluation to improve the ability of expert data retrieval. Librarians should also participate in scientific achievement evaluation meetings as experts. They can discuss the evaluation results with experts through learning and practice, which is conducive to the improvement of their abilities. At the same time, librarians should form a long-term cooperative relationship with third-party evaluation organizations through practice, and provide guidance and suggestions for third-party results evaluation by selecting actual evaluation indicators and methods, so as to promote the smooth development of evaluation work, improve the accuracy of evaluation results and promote scientific and technological achievements of different institutions. Conversion.

5.2 Establishing Intelligence Analysis Team

Third-party achievements evaluation organizations in library services need librarians to carry out advanced, mature and accurate data analysis of scientific and technological achievements with the help of various literature and analysis work when providing information services to relevant institutions. In this process, the university should set up the library information analysis team to improve the accuracy of the evaluation work. Before the formation of the intelligence analysis team,

the relevant agencies set up the intelligence analysis team by analyzing the existing trainees and using the assessment method. In the process of setting up the intelligence analysis team, the organization should strengthen the learning and practice ability of different students, strengthen the comprehensive quality training of the whole team, which is conducive to improving the information retrieval ability of relevant personnel.

5.3 Establishment of Third Party Scientific and Technological Achievement Evaluation Resource System

For the third-party results evaluation in Library services, complete resources are the basic guarantee for data retrieval analysis. In the process of evaluation, many data resources have been formed in different forms. For example, computer software works, academic papers, patents and products involved in the evaluation process can be used as data sources for third-party results evaluation in Library services. Colleges and universities should form an internal evaluation resource system of scientific and technological achievements by collecting relevant data sources, classifying and sorting them out accordingly. In practice, colleges and universities can also share data among different members by building corresponding data resources platform to ensure the efficient flow of effective data in the overall evaluation work. On the basis of data resources platform, universities should form strategic alliance of evaluation resources through consultation with third-party scientific and technological achievements evaluation organizations. In carrying out the corresponding work, the alliance results can upload relevant data to the specific information platform and form evaluation resource sharing modules at different levels to make up for the shortage of evaluation resources.

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