Research on Digital Intelligence Empowers the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions to Carry on Organized Scientific Research

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Abstract. The Action Plan for High-Quality Development of Philosophy and Social Sciences in Universities for 2035, jointly issued by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Ministry of Education, points out that "we should promote universities to give full play to the advantages of the new national system, and accelerate the construction of China's independent knowledge system with 'organized scientific research' "[1]. The arrival of the era of digital intelligence brings new opportunities and challenges to organized scientific research in China's universities. Through empirical research, the research group conducts a detailed analysis on the connotation, status quo, and constraints of organized scientific research in universities and colleges in the era of digital intelligence, and finds that there are problems such as scientific research management mechanism, scientific research data sharing, and scientific research resource allocation. Aiming at this problem, the study proposes to do a good job of strategic planning for digital transformation, establish a mechanism for collaboration and innovation in scientific research, improve the strategy of resource allocation and optimization, formulate a new code of ethics for scientific research, and build a system for training digitally-intelligent talents in order to improve the efficiency of organized scientific research in the era of digital intelligence.

Keywords: digital intelligence empowerment, the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions, organized scientific research

1. Theoretical Framework and Conceptualization

1.1. Definition and Meaning of Digital Empowerment

Digital intelligence empowerment can be defined as the use of modern information technology to give individuals or organizations new capabilities, resources and opportunities to enhance their innovation, decision-making efficiency, collaboration and overall competitiveness, and to promote their development to a higher level. In the context of the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions(FHSSHI), digital intelligence empowerment specifically refers to the use of digital technology to optimize the allocation of research resources, improve the level of research management, promote the transformation and application of research results, and thus achieve the efficient development of organized scientific research activities.

Based on advanced information technology, Digital Intelligence Empowerment covers technologies such as big data analysis, artificial intelligence assisted decision-making, cloud computing platform services, social media and knowledge sharing network, which empowers the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions with powerful data processing capabilities, intelligent analysis tools and convenient collaboration platforms, significantly expanding the boundaries and depths of scientific research activities.

1.2. Roles and Functions of the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions

The primary function of the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions is to serve as a platform for academic exchanges and cooperation, connecting scholars, students and all walks of life, and organizing all kinds of academic

exchanges, such as academic lectures, symposiums, academic conferences, etc., to help scientific researchers to carry out their research, display their achievements, and exchange their experiences. Under the background of Digital Intelligence Empowerment, the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutionss can build online communication platforms with the help of Internet technology, breaking through geographical restrictions and realizing wider academic exchanges and cooperation. With the support of Digital Intelligence Empowerment, The FHSSHI can use big data, cloud computing and other technical means to accurately analyze the development trend of disciplines and provide scientific basis and decision-making support for disciplinary construction; it can also build an online learning platform, provide rich learning resources and personalized learning paths, and assist the growth and development of students and researchers; and it can also more efficiently carry out scientific research and social service activities, expanding the social influence, and It can also carry out scientific research and social service activities more efficiently, expand social influence, and enhance public awareness and interest in humanities and social sciences.

1.3. Concept and Characteristics of Organized Scientific Research

In the context of the rapid development of generative artificial intelligence, digital intelligence has become a key driving force to promote organized scientific research in university social science associations. With the help of Digital Intelligence Enablement, the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions can more accurately control the direction of scientific research, understand the scientific research achievements of teachers, find the needed scientific research resources, efficiently organize scientific research forces, and achieve the intelligent, networked and collaborative scientific research activities.

In August 2022, the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China issued the "Opinions on Strengthening Organized Scientific Research in Colleges and Universities to Promote High-Level Self-Reliance and Self-Strengthening" in which it is pointed out that "organized scientific research in colleges and universities is an important form of scientific and technological innovation to serve the strategic needs of the country and the region in an organized and systematic way" [2]. At present, there is a lack of theoretical research on organized scientific research, this study proposes that organized scientific research refers to the scientific research activities carried out in the form of systematic planning, division of labor, collaboration, resource sharing, and achievement co-creation under the overall planning and organization and coordination of the scientific research management department of the institution of higher education, with a specific research direction or project as the core, integrating internal and external scientific research resources, and setting up cross-disciplinary and cross-departmental research teams. This research model highlights the guiding role of the organization, the integration of resources, the effectiveness of teamwork and the integration of results.

The key to organized scientific research lies in "organization", which requires the FHSSHI, as the leading party, to give full play to its own advantages in scientific research management, resource allocation, team coordination, etc., so as to provide strong organizational guarantee for scientific research activities. Unlike the free exploratory scientific research, the organized scientific research generally focuses on the national major strategic needs, the frontier of the discipline or the hot issues in the society to determine the research objectives, which has a strong relevance and effectiveness. With the help of interdisciplinary and cross-departmental cooperation, organized scientific research can break down traditional scientific research barriers and realize the effective integration and optimal allocation of scientific research talents, data, funds, equipment and other resources. Organized scientific research focuses on teamwork, requiring research members to establish a close cooperative relationship, jointly undertake research tasks, share research results, and form a joint effort to promote the research process [3]. The results of organized scientific research are usually not a single research paper or report, but a collection of comprehensive results containing theoretical innovations, policy recommendations, technological breakthroughs and other aspects.

2. Survey and Analysis of the Current Situation of Digital Intelligence Empowers the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions to Carry on Organized Scientific Research

2.1. Current Status of the Digital Intelligence Empowers the FHSSHI

After nearly half a year's visit and investigation, the research team learned that most Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions have constructed research management information systems, which have reached the online operation of scientific research project declaration, approval, progress tracking, closing and acceptance, which has significantly improved the management efficiency, and made it feasible to store and analyze the scientific research data electronically, which has provided more accurate data support for scientific research decision-making. Scientific researchers submit project applications in the system, which are declared and evaluated by scientific research management personnel; after the project is established, they submit a report of the results on the system according to the contract requirements; and after the completion of the project, they submit an application for the completion of the project and the results, which are then accepted by the management personnel and filed properly. When submitting projects, the scientific research management and financial management departments jointly undertake budgeting, preparation and guidance, and import the approved budget into the system.

After the establishment of the research resource sharing platform, the Association of University Social Sciences has promoted interdisciplinary and cross-departmental research cooperation and reached the sharing and reuse of research data, research results,

research equipment and other resources. The rise of virtual research communities and online collaboration platforms has provided researchers with more convenient ways of communication and cooperation. In terms of research data, sharing means reducing duplicate collection, reducing data redundancy, and improving data quality and usability. The sharing of scientific research results promotes the dissemination and exchange of knowledge, and stimulates new research ideas and innovations. This mode of sharing and reuse not only optimizes the allocation of resources and reduces the cost of research, but also strengthens collaboration among teams, creates a better research atmosphere, and helps to improve the overall level of research and innovation.

2.2. Status of Implementation of Organized Scientific Research

In the course of the research team's visit and investigation, it was noted that some university social science unions have continuously adjusted and improved their institutional settings according to their working needs, and set up departments specialized in the evaluation and management of scientific research projects, so as to improve the efficiency and standardization of project management. Some university social sciences federations have set up platform and base management offices, strengthened the construction of interdisciplinary and cross-departmental scientific research teams, and realized the effective integration of scientific research strength. These teams form close cooperative relationships in specific research directions or projects, undertake scientific research tasks together, and promote the in-depth development of organized scientific research.

With the application of digital technology, the allocation of scientific research resources has become more precise and efficient. Using digital means such as scientific research resource sharing platforms and online resource libraries, The FHSSHI realizes the sharing and reuse of scientific research data, scientific research results, scientific research equipment and other resources, and improves the efficiency of resource utilization. In the allocation and utilization of scientific research resources, the application of digital technology significantly improves the accuracy and efficiency of scientific research resource allocation. At the same time, the management of scientific research funds has become more transparent and standardized, and this transparent and standardized management provides a solid financial guarantee for the smooth implementation of scientific research activities. When applying for large projects and awards, the digital research platform can make it easier to access and find relevant research results, build a team with a more reasonable knowledge system and talent gradient, integrate internal and external talent resources, and organize the team to overcome scientific research problems more conveniently.

2.3. Problems and Challenges

In the process of digital intelligence empowering The FHSSHI to carry out organized scientific research, certain results have indeed been achieved. For example, the research management process has been optimized, resource allocation has become more efficient, and research cooperation has become more extensive. At present, it also faces many problems and challenges. On the one hand, the technical level may have problems such as the lack of stability of digital platforms and data security risks, which may affect the storage, transmission and sharing of data in scientific research activities, thus hindering the smooth progress of scientific research activities. On the other hand, the management level may face uneven digital literacy of researchers and imperfect cross-departmental collaboration mechanisms, which will not only restrict the improvement of research efficiency, but also affect the improvement of research quality to a certain extent. In addition, external factors such as limited financial input and insufficient policy support also pose a lot of challenges to the Digital Intelligence-enabled organized scientific research of the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions.

2.3.1. Inadequate Scientific Research Management Mechanism

Currently, the research management process in some universities is relatively cumbersome, covering multiple links and departments, which makes the process of project declaration, approval, acceptance and other processes take a long time, and it is difficult to fully stimulate the enthusiasm and creativity of researchers, and some colleges and universities focus too much on quantitative indexes, such as the number of papers, in their assessment. In addition, the cumbersome scientific research management process may cause researchers to spend too much energy in each link, affecting their commitment to the core work of scientific research. The imperfect assessment and incentive mechanism may also cause researchers to produce low-quality research output in pursuit of quantitative indicators, which is not conducive to the improvement of the overall research level of universities. At the same time, the lack of reasonable assessment and incentive mechanism may also lead to the loss of excellent research talents, affecting the stability and sustainable development of the research team.

2.3.2. Difficulty in Sharing and Utilizing Scientific Research Data

It is difficult to share research data effectively due to the differences in data standards and formats between different disciplines and university departments. This phenomenon of data silos not only causes a waste of valuable research resources, but also restricts interdisciplinary and cross-departmental research cooperation. Further, data silos make it difficult for researchers from different disciplines and departments to fully draw on and utilize data resources from other fields, limiting the expansion of innovative thinking. Concerns about data security and privacy protection also persist. In the event of a data leakage, it may not only jeopardize

the personal rights and interests of researchers, but also have a serious impact on the progress of scientific research projects as well as the reputation of the relevant units. In addition, the lack of comprehensive data security and privacy protection measures may also hinder the enthusiasm of researchers to participate in data sharing, thus affecting the speed and effectiveness of scientific research data sharing.

2.3.3. Digital Literacy of Researchers Needs to Be Improved

Some researchers have a more limited level of mastery of digital technology, making it difficult for them to fully utilize new methods such as artificial intelligence to enhance the efficiency and quality of their research. They may lack the knowledge and application ability to utilize generative AI, and are unable to effectively use advanced technologies such as data analysis and data mining to carry out scientific research activities, limiting the depth and breadth of research. In addition to the challenges at the technical level, the traditional approach to scientific research usually focuses on theoretical research and empirical analysis; however, digital intelligence empowerment requires researchers to pay more attention to data collection, processing and analysis. For some researchers, this change in mindset may be difficult. The inertia of the long-established traditional scientific research mindset makes it difficult for researchers to quickly adjust to the new requirements of digital intelligence empowerment and adapt to the new paradigm of scientific research in the AI environment.

2.3.4. Uneven Distribution of Research Resources

Popular or key disciplines tend to receive more attention and support, while cold or marginal disciplines may experience a shortage of resources. This difference in the distribution of resources among disciplines may lead to restrictions on the development of cold or marginal disciplines. On the one hand, these disciplines may not be able to conduct in-depth research due to a lack of funds and equipment; on the other hand, due to low attention, it may be difficult to attract outstanding students and researchers, thus creating a vicious circle. Differences in disciplines may also affect the overall research layout of universities, making the research direction too focused on popular disciplines and neglecting some cold disciplines with potential value.

2.3.5. Insufficient Scientific Cooperation and Exchange

Due to the differences in research methods and paradigms of different disciplines, interdisciplinary cooperation is more difficult. Some researchers may lack the experience and ability of interdisciplinary cooperation, making it difficult to build effective cooperative relationships with researchers from other disciplines, and the FHSSHI may not be able to build a cross-disciplinary exchange platform that promotes the integration of arts and sciences. For example, researchers from different disciplines may have language and terminology barriers in communication, which makes it difficult to promote cooperation smoothly. Moreover, due to the lack of platforms and mechanisms for interdisciplinary cooperation, researchers may not be able to find suitable partners, thus limiting the development of interdisciplinary research.

3. Analysis of the Influencing Factors of Digital Intelligence Empowers the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions to Carry on Organized Scientific Research

3.1. Technical Factors

The digital platform, as the infrastructure for the FHSSHI to carry out organized scientific research, covers scientific research management system, data sharing platform, online collaboration tools and so on. An efficient and integrated digital platform can realize the whole-process management of scientific research projects, including project declaration, progress tracking, results display and other links, which can significantly improve the efficiency of scientific research management. At the same time, the platform should support interdisciplinary and inter-institutional scientific research cooperation and promote knowledge exchange and resource sharing. The introduction of social media elements, online forums and other functions can promote instant communication and feedback among researchers and accelerate the collision and integration of scientific research inspiration. However, after collating the feedback data from some universities, it is found that the construction of digital platforms in most universities is in the primary stage and cannot realize the above requirements.

3.2. Organizational Factors

An efficient, flexible and adaptable research management system is the cornerstone to ensure the smooth development of organized research. A scientific and reasonable research management system should clarify departmental responsibilities and authorities, and ensure that there are clear procedures and norms for the declaration, approval, implementation and acceptance of research projects, achievements and awards. The traditional scientific research evaluation system usually pays too much attention to quantitative indicators such as the number of papers and citation rate, but neglects the actual quality and application value of scientific research

results [4]. In the context of digital intelligence empowerment, it is crucial to build a diversified scientific research evaluation system to comprehensively consider the quality of scientific research projects and scientific research results in terms of innovation, practicability, social influence and other aspects. While peer review can ensure the academic level and quality of scientific research results, social evaluation can reflect the practical application value and social influence of scientific research results, and the combination of the two can evaluate scientific research results more comprehensively.

3.3. External Environmental Factors

As the state attaches great importance to scientific and technological innovation and digital transformation, many relevant policy documents have been issued one after another, giving strong policy support and guidance for the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions to carry out organized scientific research. For example, the Overall Layout Plan for the Construction of Digital China issued by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council explicitly states that it is necessary to "vigorously implement the strategic action of digitization of national education, and improve the national platform of intelligent education" [5], which emphasizes the importance of digitization of education, and provides a policy basis for the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions to carry out scientific research activities using digital technology. In July 2023, the National Internet Information Office, in conjunction with the National Development and Reform Commission, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Science and Technology and other departments announced the Interim Measures for the Administration of Generative Artificial Intelligence Services [6], which promotes the standardized application and healthy development of generative artificial intelligence, and also provides a basis for the use of digital technology in universities and social sciences associations to carry out organized scientific research, and provides an institutional guarantee for supervising scientific researchers to more standardize the use of digital technology Guarantee.

4. Long-term Mechanism of Digital Intelligence Empowers the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions to Carry on Organized Scientific Research

4.1. Strategic Planning for Digital Transformation

According to the actual situation and development needs of the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions, the overall objectives and specific indicators of digital transformation should be clearly defined, such as improving research efficiency, optimizing resource allocation, and enhancing innovation capacity. Specifically, the effectiveness of digital transformation can be measured by quantitative indicators, such as improving the efficiency of declaration and approval of scientific research projects, increasing the sharing rate of scientific research resources, and enhancing the transformation rate of scientific research results. The plan should depict in detail the implementation path of digital transformation, including specific measures and steps for infrastructure construction, digital resource construction, research management system upgrade, and talent training. For example, in terms of infrastructure construction, the investment in digital equipment and network can be increased to improve the digital level of the scientific research environment; in terms of digital resource construction, all kinds of scientific research data and literature resources can be integrated to establish a digital resource base; in terms of upgrading the scientific research management system, advanced management software and technology can be introduced to improve the management efficiency and quality; and the organizational structure of digital transformation can be established to specify the Establish an organizational structure for digital transformation, clarify the organizational leadership system and working mechanism for digital transformation, and establish a cross-departmental collaboration mechanism to ensure that all tasks can be effectively implemented. Formulate safeguards for digital transformation, and improve policy support, financial investment, technical support, risk assessment and response to ensure the smooth progress of digital transformation. A risk assessment and response mechanism has been established to identify and resolve problems and risks arising in the course of digital transformation in a timely manner.

4.2. Establishment of Collaborative and Innovative Mechanisms for Scientific Research

The construction of a digital scientific research collaboration platform requires the use of cloud computing, big data, artificial intelligence and other advanced technologies to create a platform that integrates scientific research project management, data sharing, results display, communication and interaction. The platform should support the full life cycle management of scientific research projects, covering project declaration, progress tracking, results submission, etc., in order to improve management efficiency. At the same time, it realizes centralized storage and on-demand sharing of scientific research data, breaks down data silos, and promotes deep mining and comprehensive utilization of scientific research data. Scientific research cooperation between different disciplines and fields should be encouraged and supported, and an interdisciplinary communication platform should be built through the platform to promote the collision and integration of academic ideas. Open certain management rights to researchers to find and access the basic scientific research information of all teachers in the university, and provide assistance for ordinary researchers to form interdisciplinary teams. Implementing interdisciplinary joint research projects, organizing

multidisciplinary teams to work together in response to major scientific research problems and national strategic needs, and improving scientific research and innovation capabilities.

At the same time, it strengthens the collaboration of scientific research both inside and outside the university, and promotes the establishment of close scientific research cooperation between the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions and other universities, scientific research institutes and enterprises at home and abroad, so as to realize the sharing of resources and the complementation of each other's advantages through the platform. We carry out various forms of cooperation, such as joint training, cooperative research, and co-built laboratories, so as to improve the comprehensive quality and innovation ability of scientific research talents. Improve the incentive mechanism for scientific research collaboration, establish a scientific and reasonable incentive mechanism for scientific research collaboration, and recognize and reward teams and individuals who have made outstanding contributions in scientific research collaboration. It can also create a good atmosphere for scientific research collaboration by organizing activities such as scientific research collaboration results exhibition and experience exchange meetings.

4.3. Enhancing Resource Allocation and Optimization Strategies

Establishing a digital resource management platform, building a scientific research resource management platform with the help of digital technology to realize the centralized control and dynamic deployment of scientific research resources. Relying on this platform, the distribution and utilization of scientific research resources can be understood in real time, providing a scientific basis for resource allocation. Implement interdisciplinary resource integration, encourage and support interdisciplinary and cross-field scientific research cooperation, and build a scientific research pattern of complementary advantages and resource sharing by integrating scientific research resources of different disciplines and fields. Optimize the construction of scientific research teams, strengthen the efforts of scientific research team building, focus on the professional background and scientific research ability of team members, and create a scientific research team with reasonable structure and complementary advantages. A platform can be set up to monitor the use of funds in real time to prevent the misuse of funds. Promote the shared use of scientific research equipment within universities to avoid repeated purchases and idle waste. Building a mechanism for sharing scientific research equipment can improve the utilization rate of scientific research equipment and scientific research efficiency. Establish a mechanism for the transformation of scientific research results to promote the docking and cooperation between scientific research results and the industry, so that they can be transformed into real-life productivity and the social and economic benefits of scientific research results can be improved. For example, special funds for the transformation of scientific research results have been set up to support the industrialization and application of scientific research results.

4.4. Development of a New Code of Ethics for Research

Ethical issues are related to the future direction of AI technology, rule-making, acceptance, etc., and are the primary issues that need to be resolved during the development of Generative AI [7]. The era of digital intelligence has arrived, and several top AI scientists have been honored with this year's Nobel Prize in Physics and Chemistry, reflecting the powerful connection between AI and science. In particular, the rapid rise of generative AI technology has a huge impact on scientific research, which can help the whole process of scientific research, and even produce a new paradigm of scientific research driven by generative AI technology, which will lead to the original ethical norms of scientific research are not applicable to the age of digital intelligence, and it is necessary to increase the new ethical norms of scientific research regulations to adapt to the development of the age of digital intelligence and better use of AI technology for scientific research, to circumvent the emergence of new scientific research integrity issues, while at the same time fully utilizing the potential of AI to solve scientific problems and the benefits of contributing to the progress of human society. It is also necessary to strengthen the theoretical construction of scientific research ethics and promote the cross-fertilization of ethics, management, AI, engineering and other disciplines, so as to further bring into play the role and potential of AI in the governance of scientific research ethics in the process of organized scientific research.

4.5. Building a Mathematical Talent Training System

We utilize the Digital Intelligence Research Platform to build a multi-level talent training system, and develop differentiated training programs for different levels of researchers and individual research levels. New researchers focus on basic theory and research methodology training; young and middle-aged cadres are encouraged to participate in major research projects to enhance their research capability and academic influence; and leading talents are given more resource support and policy inclination to help them become the best in the industry. For example, special basic course training is provided for new recruits, opportunities and platforms are provided for young and middle-aged cadres to participate in major projects, and special research funds are set up for leading talents. Utilizing digital technology to enhance the training effect, fully utilizing digital technology and network resources, constructing online learning platforms and digital resource libraries, and providing convenient and efficient learning paths for scientific researchers. Broaden learning channels through online courses, virtual laboratories, remote collaboration, etc., to enhance the training effect. For example, developing high-quality online courses, building virtual laboratory platforms, and realizing remote research collaboration. Focus on the evaluation of scientific research achievements to stimulate the enthusiasm and creativity of researchers. Provide material rewards and spiritual incentives to individuals and teams with outstanding

performance; provide more resource support and policy inclination to researchers who have made important breakthroughs in major research projects. Pay attention to the physical and mental health and life needs of researchers, and provide necessary care and support. For example, it organizes online and offline scientific research cultural activities, establishes a communication platform for researchers, and provides mental health counseling services.

4.6. Establish an Improvement and Feedback Mechanism

When implementing improvement measures, they are carried out in an orderly manner in accordance with the requirements of the action plan, while internal communication and coordination are strengthened to ensure that the measures are effectively implemented. The implementation progress of the improvement measures is monitored in real time, problems arising in the implementation process are identified and solved in a timely manner, and a regular reporting system is set up to inform the relevant departments and personnel of the progress. Based on the actual situation in the implementation process and feedback from the evaluation results, the improvement measures and action plans are flexibly adjusted, including adjusting the objectives, optimizing the allocation of resources, and improving the management system.

5. Conclusion

In the era of digital intelligence, the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions should continue to improve its research management system, optimize the research process, use digital technology and artificial intelligence to enhance the efficiency and quality of the organized scientific research of the Federation of Humanities and Social Sciences in Higher Institutions, and ensure that the researchers carry out their research efficiently and effectively with the maximum use of digital technology, so that they can make an important contribution to the development and progress of human society as well as to the construction of the disciplines themselves.

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