

SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES IN THE PERIOD OF INTEGRATION

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An upsetting framework of social sciences and humanities in Vietnam, with the shortages of policy advisory, social evaluation and debates, is what devoted scholars recognized. This faculty has lots of limitations in the progress of meeting developing demand of the sciences itself as well as whole country. In comparison with surrounding regions and worldwide countries, Vietnam's social sciences and humanities are still shortage, lost and even backward.

Looking from other aspects, the modest contribution of Vietnam's social sciences and humanities to society through the past 20 years actually is not because of its weakness. In fact, the social sciences and humanities of Vietnam has impacted on most in - need parts of society in its own way since the beginning of reformation. This even innovated a new developing and defining method which used to be subjective, dogmatic and less effective, now turning to a dynamic, positive and usefull way despite some of those have not reached to the expectation yet.

Hence, the social sciences and humanities of Vietnam have made a really great contribution to the transformation of a whole society into a historically turning point.

It is the main concept of this article with following chapters: Introduction, "Distinctiveness" or differentiation from others, Vietnam's social sciences and humanities in the integration: one way of reviews and evaluation; Vietnam's social sciences and humanities in the integration: reviews and evaluations in another way; Conclusion

Proudly introducing to readers.

I. Introduction

In the time of integration, the social sciences and humanities of Vietnam means the sciences in the past two decades and there may be various definitions of what mentioned before. It is, hence, necessary to identify:

1. The Vietnam's social sciences and humanities do not mean the whole social sciences or science of humanities based on the academic structure taught in

universities. It is only about the real framework within the two past decades as the following dimensions:

- Current specialization in Vietnam: the degree of completeness and its level.
- Works and authors.
- Research, teaching and training activities.

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2. It is essential to discuss about "never-seen phenomena" when looking at the social sciences and humanities in Vietnam. For some scholars, they might feel annoyed but if excluding these phenomena out of the consideration, it will be so difficult to understand good and bad things of social sciences and humanities in Vietnam.

Of course, for sciences and social sciences' specific activities, scientists and researchers have to follow the logical and objective findings of truth if they expect a true science. It therefore asked for the application of popular researching methods and cognitive tools as basic requirements for those working in the scientific field. However, comparing with the fields of natural science and technology, the social sciences and humanities always have their own features. In Vietnam, for example, they not only have more features, but also have view points, definitions, categories, methods relating to the researching work as well as their operations which are much more different from other regions and countries. It is also a rare case of the social sciences and humanities.

3. In the extent to what objects were discussed, points needed to clarify are:

- After two decades of the renewal process, how the social sciences and humanities of Vietnam which *characterized as a field of life and spiritual society* works? What are limitations, shortages, loses and backward in comparison with another regions and the whole world?

- Whether the weakness of the Vietnamese social sciences and

humanities has led to the fact of being unable to contribute to the development of society in 20 years of renewal? Do the social sciences and humanities have an advanced or backward step comparing with the development speed of country?

The article expects to answer those difficult questions.

II. "Distinctiveness" or differentiation from others

1. In Vietnam, there are some jargons which are considered as "definition or scientific categories" or scientific terms which only used by Vietnamese scientists. In fact, they did not reflect the specific objects of science only existing in Vietnam suggested by the French ethnologists since the ancient Far East period. These jargons are "concepts" used on the basis of habits during the working process with the social sciences and have the similar scientific level with other words. Following examples are about those 'concept' words: Wet rice civilization, Hung Kings period, the first stage of industrialization, New people, firmly advancing towards socialism, Collaboration of State, Corporation and Farmers', Business man (not for those who do commerce), Corporation (not for finance), VAC term (V for Garden, A for Pond, C for barn), Village Culture, sustainable growth for Southern area, "Advantages and limitations" so on.

Together with above 'distinctive concepts' are 'issues', 'topics' relating to science which can show up the high level of importance throughout their names. It is exceptionally easy to find out such topics or issues when looking up the list of scientific researches at any

level and got approved by Council of Science every year.

This phenomenon can be seen as a case of Pseudoscience, Pseudo-problem which costs society and sometimes makes fun of scientists.

2. In Vietnam, philosophy (philosophical trends), scientific socialism and dialectical logic are traditionally regarded as sciences and belonged to social sciences according to the table of classification. The Auguste Comte's standards (Positivistic) are not applied in this case.

3. For scientific activities, Ministry of Science and Technology issued the system of scientific programs and topics which were classified into State level, Ministry level and Grassroots level (provinces, cities, institute, academy and school...) in 1990, in which State level is the higher classification. Topics related to the social sciences and humanities are researched based on two independent parts in the system of State level's programs. The political theory part was operated by the Central Council of Theory while the social sciences part was organized by the Ministry of Science and Technology. Those topics and programs, which were not in the five - year plan, can be seen as *independent* ones. Up to now there are programs and researching topics and for periods such as 1990-1995, 1996-2000, 2001-2005, 2006-2010, and 2011-2015.

4. The National Council of Professor Titles approved to the list of scientific reviews and magazines in which Professor and Associate Professor Points will be given for authors who have their articles published every year in the last

1990s. Therefore, magazines and reviews, named in the list, will have higher level of reputation.

5. Back to the period before 1990s, in Vietnam, the researching work was basically isolated to the scientific teaching since the French period and customized through the impacts of Soviet - Russian science. It suggested that a good lecture does not need to write any reference books or magazines, and a professional scientist does not need to be a great lecturer. This suggestion was not totally bad but it has become a popular trend in worldwide universities because doing researches, writing scientific reviews or doing scientific topics are turning into teachers' obligation. Many limitations were found because researching is now just a function of lecturers and unable to motivate the creation as its purpose is not for inventions. Some scientific topics carried out by universities without any standards while some published books still reflected the low level of research works. Hence, only few of research papers posted on famous magazines in the world.

Scientific research is a kind of specialized activity so it would be wrong if the researching were regarded as a popular job. It is not for everyone because a researcher is asked to be patient and creative; therefore it is impossible for all university lecturers to do scientific works.

6. It is essential to imply a different phenomenon in scientific and educational operations in recent years which significantly affect the quality of social sciences and humanities. It is the

shortages and limitations coming from universities were opened too easily. A report on "Monitoring the implementation of policies and laws on university opening and investments, and ensuring training quality of university education" was submitted on the seventh session of National Assembly in May 26th of 2010.

It was reported there were 304 universities and colleges established from 1998 to 2009, in which 230 were upgraded from lower education level, 9 universities upgraded from departments belonged to National University or Universities of some specific areas, 7 were formed through merger or split, and 58 universities and colleges were brand new ones, the National Assembly Standing Committee said. There are 35 of 63 provinces and cities have new universities and colleges. Vietnam had only 15 private universities in 1997 but this number went up to 78 in the end of September 2009. The total number of students in nationwide increased 13 times from 1987 to 2009, but the amount of lectures only up 3 times, hence the rate of students over lecturer was much higher than the regulated rate as 28 students per lecturer in the term time of 2008 to 2009. According to survey by Supervisor team at some universities, the real rate was even about 40 students per lecturer. Some results as followed: Hochiminh city University of Foreign Languages - Information Technology as 47.3 students per lecturer, Tây Đô University as 44.2 students per lecturer, Hochiminh City Open University as 41.2 students per lecturer, Hồng Bàng University as 402 students per lecturer.

The number of part time students for the term time of 2008 to 2009 was 900,000 in the whole country, accounted for 50% of total number students in universities and colleges. In Huế University, the full time student for the same term time accounted only 26.6% of total number of students while this rate was 39.2% in Đà Nẵng University (16).

7. More than that, the difference from others of social sciences and humanities in Vietnam are terrible phenomena that getting more and more serious and hard to sort them out. Copyrights violence, plagiarism become the normal things in public while real degrees but fake knowledge are also becoming popular. The dependence on benefits against education and science also dirty lecturers and made students feel no need to absorb new knowledge. Lots of famous scholars have criticized the weakness of macro management that leading to barriers against the development of sciences and education...

8. One of those barriers was the unexpected decreasing number of candidates for Social Sciences and Humanities department in recent years. In 2011, the number of candidates applying for Social Sciences and Humanities as well as Education faculty was extremely low, Diệu Mai wrote. There were only 92,249 students applying for Social Sciences and Humanities specialization, accounted for 4.7% of total number and 18,376 applying for Education specialization, accounted for 6%. Even in big cities as Hanoi, Hochiminh city, Huế, Đà Nẵng and Cần Thơ, top universities in training

Social Sciences and Teaching specialization witnessed a significantly decreasing number of candidates in recent years. The face-off winning percentage for subjects as Archive, Education, Literature, Linguistics as well as Russian, English, French and Vietnamese - Nom Literature were only 1/0.27, 1/0.5 to 1/1. Some other subjects as Cultural Management, Social Work or Library and Information were even cancelled due to no candidates' application (20).

“It is an emergency of the imbalance of society as well as the degradation of education and culture”, Professor Phong Lê said (6).

III. Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam in the integration: one way of reviews and evaluation

There are conflict comments when evaluating Social Sciences and Humanities in Vietnam after two decades of renewal. The official valuations or the summaries of specific faculties are normally about the changes after renewal progress together with limitations, shortages comparing with others. However, there were only few of good or optimistic evaluation through the comments of researchers, official and unofficial forums from papers and online documents or of some international organizations that paid interested in. Most of those comments were worries, wonders, unsatisfaction with the whole fact of Social Sciences and Humanities' activities including researching, education, application and policy advisory.

Following is some interesting comments even they may not very typical and incomplete in our findings.

1. The theoretical conclusions from Vietnamese historical facts by doing Social Sciences and Humanities researches in Vietnam in fact are short of expected reliability, Associate Professor, Dr. Trần Ngọc Vương with his own experiences in many years commented. In Vietnam, "Philosophy and "another sciences applied philosophical approach" suspended existed in a form of no weight or a half blood kid. It is the learning of the simplest theoretical frame from the faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities which was originally started in Europe and America but not keep updating theoretical knowledge or just copying the working method. As a result, many subjects of Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam were described as a premature kid and lack of nutrition, causing a useless inertia for public. The backward and lost status of Social Sciences and Humanities were in emergency situation"... "Examples for political conclusions through scientific documents, which just are features for prejudice made by some powerful people, have become a familiar scientific working style in some cutting - edge sectors. There are even more boring when some phenomena sound objective, scholarly, professional appeared in recent years. In fact they aimed on the curious and devout feeling for science but failed to create results with clear targets" (17).

2. The awareness of how general sciences and the faculty of social

sciences and humanities itself failed is real...The weakness of our social sciences works is *the research service* very low, only based on theory and general prejudice without using the Qualitative methods. That is the reason explaining why our researches are not *up to date* and strange with global researching works as always. For subjects belonged to Humanities department, apart from the disadvantages of study and research service ability, the weakest point may be *its independence of thoughts as well as the creation and freshness of concepts...*", Dr. Lê Ngọc Trà commented (11).

3. Comparing with other countries, "In Vietnam, the target of culture, education and intellectual in scientific research was looked down. The university system has existed for a long time but there is none of them working as a Research University. The surplus number of doctor degree together with the shortage of academic quality, is one of the main reasons downgrading universities...The scientific achievements of top leading universities in Vietnam are still much smaller than Thailand, especially when Thailand's level is also tiny with the worldwide", Dr. Phạm Duy Hiền said (3).

Together with some authors, Dr. Phạm Duy Hiền had made a survey to measuring Vietnam's scientific achievements comparing with other countries based on the international standards such as productivity of scientific research, number of articles, number of being cited, the famous level of scientific magazines so on. "The total issues of Vietnam published worldwide

were even less than total numbers of a Thai university as Chulalongkorn or Mahidol. 80% of Thai articles were written by Thai authors as Corresponding Author while Vietnam had only 34%. Thai issues published worldwide were connected to university education (95% while Vietnam's was only 55%). These issues were also linked with real life and manufacture. Vietnam tried its best to invest in topics relating to real life applications but their outputs at international forums were just small, proved the fact of *the international standard refusal towards scientific research quality*", Phạm Duy Hiền said (4).

4. In an article published in 2008, according to statistic from ISI, SCI, SCI - Expanded, SSCI and AHCI, Vietnam had about 14,000 doctors and 20,000 masters, Professor Nguyễn Văn Tuấn wrote. However, total number of articles published worldwide over 6000 professors and associate professors were very low. A professor and an associate professor had only 0.58 article published in the past 10 years. In another article published this year, 10 ASEAN countries issued 165,020 original articles on scientific reviews listed in ISI menu during the period from 1991 to 2010, accounted for 0.5% of total number articles around the world. Singapore topped with the highest volume of articles, accounted for 45% of 10 countries' total articles. Thailand, Malaysia, Vietnam, Indonesia and Philippines had 21%, 16%, 6.5%, 5% and 5% of scientific issues respectively (14).

"There is a remarkable conflict in Vietnam as Social Sciences researches

appeared on many local magazines but hardly on international ones. The statistic figures of 2004 pointed out there are 8,408 articles published on scientific magazines and proceedings in which up to 4,345 or 53% of them relating to social and sciences. In 2004, however, the number of social and sciences articles on international reviews were lower than 10. Moreover, among of 3456 Vietnamese scientific articles, there were only 69 articles (about 2%) relating to the field of Natural Science during the period from 1996 to 2005. Hence, although our volume of social and sciences researches were higher than another natural sciences but most of them just appeared on local magazines and hardly on global reviews”, Professor Nguyễn Văn Tuấn commented on articles of the faculty of Social Sciences. He added "one of the reasons for the less anticipation of worldwide towards Vietnamese Social and Sciences is the usage of Quantitative methods.”(13)

5. “There are a lot of scientific topics focusing on the solutions to jobs and careers but no applied places. There does not have a suitable way to supervise the output of researches leading to the low quality of products or unable to be applied in real life or science!” Tô Văn Trường commented on the result of researches carried out at all level (12).

6. “There are many researching topics carried out only for disbursement purpose”, Dr. Ngô Tự Lập frankly criticized the low quality of scientific researches. “We do not have ability to carry out valuable researches so we should spend money on translating the

most important works of the world. Every faculty and its specialist will do their own jobs. That is the best way for us to catch up with the high peak of human intelligence as well as highly integrated with global colleagues”, he said (7).

7. “If the natural science has no bounder, social sciences often stay in a specific frame of area, nation, society and history. The *domain.vn* significantly affects the researches without applying international standards”, Nguyễn Bình Quân compared social sciences with natural sciences Vietnam. “Social sciences do not distinguish the basic sciences from applied sciences, in other way, 99% of sciences are for application There is hardly any theoretical and big work that can lead the country or affect the whole world”, he added. Nguyễn Bình Quân suggested a remarkable idea of “Vietnamese scientific people”. He gave out the formula for the sample of Vietnamese scientific people as “multiple personality human = intellectuals + empowered figures”, this is also “a brand new sample with many different characteristics from the normal researchers in the world” (8,9).

8. Professor David Dapice and specialists from Harvard University gave out the general reviews of science and education in Vietnam, realizing that Vietnam's science and technology is a failure even applying all objective measures. Vietnam's educational system is in a crisis despite the rate of students at schools are relatively high because of their low quality. Vietnam's universities are regarded as much worse than others

in developing countries of South East Asia (2).

9. Training for the faculty of social sciences and humanities in Vietnam was the worst ever, losing to the educational quality of feudal period, French colonist, and Northern and Southern area pre - 1975. We do not even have a famous university in South East Asia as what our previous generation had established such as Quốc Tử Giám (Vietnam's first university or Imperial Academy - in 1076), or a French School of the Far East that Japanese used to admire. We even can not have talents as what the past education made with Chu Văn An, Nguyễn Trãi, Nguyễn Du, or Cao Xuân Huy, Đào Duy Anh, Trần Văn Giàu, Bửu Cầm... Associate Professor, Dr. Đoàn Lê Giang commented through his evaluation for only social sciences and humanities. It is the time to alert the training of social sciences and humanities.

IV. Vietnam social sciences and humanities in the integration: reviews and evaluations in another way

1. Even all above opinions were right; we still found something not really objective and fair when evaluating the social sciences and humanities of Vietnam in the past 20 years. Our country's current development is a dream came true which was unbelievable for even the most optimistic one in the 1980s despite the fact of many limitations and terrible facts still left.

The fact we'd like to discuss is during the integration progress, Vietnamese Social Sciences and Humanities have never shown its gaps, distortion,

patchwork or even immaturity so if Vietnamese Social Sciences and Humanities really have none - positive influence on the growth or social and spiritual life of Vietnam...

2. The ending years of 1980s were the time when Vietnam successfully completed its reformation by the start of changes in the faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities. The country changed from an administrative and subsidies mechanism into a market mechanism even not completely yet, from a limited integrated society into a fully and actively integrated society with the acceptance of regional and international institutions. Moreover, Vietnam removed all hesitance and suspicion with globalization which was seen as a weapon of enemy before, and now taking the globalization's chances and challenges. Last but not least, the country has *applied a new, dynamic, positive and effective developing method instead of the old method which was subjective, dogmatic and less effective...*

Change of developing method is a revolutionary change which was not supposed in some people's subjective expectations, even those had responsibilities.

It could be proved through the difficult and complicated steps during the renewal process. In fact, Vietnamese Social Sciences and Humanities went a right pathway when entering the general life as well as the culture and intellectual although this is a not simple and folding pathway and unable to achieve results directly and straightaway.

And, from this aspect, Vietnamese Social Sciences and Humanities has

made a great contribution which determined the historical developing changes of whole society

Natural and technological sciences have not done any contribution to this changing process.

3. It started with some innovative thinking when lots of people were not truly aware of its nature and how powerful it is with whole system. Concepts, viewpoints and theories were gradually established with the high level of instructions on world view and methodology later on which are able to reform whole society. Expanding the culture and intellectual in another way has promoted the renewal process. There are the reviews and corrections of what were viewed as dogmatic, conservative and stagnation in economic activities before. With a new spirit, Social Sciences and Humanities has *escaped from the hard - dried words* and *motivated* the whole society into a dynamic, positive and active status.

- The theory of socialism, going towards socialism, Communist Party, the renewal of political system so on was basically reviewed although there are some postulates still remained in books.

- The theories of economics were considered in a more suitable correlation that more meet market demand and no more theories were ignored. The concept of exploitation, private ownership, market economy and capitalism has significantly changed and played a foundation role in promoting the macro management and adjusting the economy fit with market mechanism.

- The methodology of human and culture towards the social development was totally changed from its root. It realized the dynamic as well as the positive role of human which would be step by step applied to create a new level of development. The role of knowledge economy, science, education in the whole social development was considered the experiences to follow in order to meet the globalization and international integration's opportunities as well as challenges

- The role of religion was still considered as "the opium of the public" but in another way which can create the opening attitude towards religion.

- The new ideas of academics were not seriously and deeply reviewed but enough to understand the basic spirit. Up to now most of the modern viewpoints are discussed in Vietnam, especially many time ahead works, written by famous authors, translated and published nationwide. Most of famous books about modern Social Sciences and Humanities were timely published while some of them were translated and issued nearly at the same time with the publish of the original one. Karl Popper, Max Weber, John Keynes, Lucien Seve, Alvin Toffler, Samuel Huntington, Janos Kornai, Trần Đức Thảo so on are authors who were ignored and avoided to imply before, now have been normally discussed.

- One of the most innovative thinking that not mentioned yet here is the information and knowledge transformation through Online method. Today, the rare and valuable documents as well as academic and update

knowledge can be easily accessed through Internet. The geographical gap is not the matter for research teams who work for a same creative idea or for those individuals who have same researching devotion. Any new idea of Social Sciences and Humanities will be shared with remote colleagues without any barriers. Rubbish on Internet can not avoid scientists working with the great knowledge in the simplest and fastest way.

These results have undoubtedly become the great motivations changing Vietnamese modern people and society. They are also the greatest contribution that Social Sciences and Humanities have done to fight against recession for years. It also made our country quickly grow in consecutive years; as a result, the average income has reached 1,000 USD per person per year as well as many other achievements. They will be the foundation for country to keep developing in the future.

4. If saying that Social Sciences and Humanities, of courses in Vietnam case, have created a new face with new spirit for itself by the most silent and effective way, it really achieves a new level of quality. Remarkably, all of these spirit have silently been reflected in official documents, meaning that they were experienced a challenging pathway, therefore laid out a good foundation to make the changes of all the derivative concepts in culture and intellectuals.

- Marxism is still the foundation of all thoughts and to strengthen the sustainable value of Marxism theory, but different from the past, Vietnamese Social Sciences and Humanities today

do not criticize in a one way or subjectively ignore theories which were against or suspected to be against Marxism.

- At the same time, Hochiminh' Thought is the flag and lodestar for every activities of the country but Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam is ready to apply and learn from other theories other great men's thought to do their researches.

- Admitting Materialism as the theoretical principle and basic methodology for all researches and real - life applications, scientists and intellects of Vietnamses Social Sciences and Humanities today are ready to dialogue with theories, and willingly learn and accept suitable ideas even they are not parts of marterialism.

- Dialectics is the basic principle of methodology in all activities of thoughts in doing research as well as application in real life but there is no consideration of other thoughts as idealism, metaphysical and eclectic then isolating or discriminating them in the operations of Vietnamese Social Sciences and Humanities today. All thoughts will be evaluated at their right values.

- Materialism determinism is accepted and enhanced in social life, as in detailed the infrastructure decides superstructure, material life decides spiritual life. However in Vietnamses society today those concepts enhancing the role of sense, wills, values and traditions are regarded in a satisfactory ay. Culture is even considered as *the spiritual foundation of social life as well as the aim and motivation of social development.*

- In fact, cultural, academic, religious, beliefs and spiritual activities are expressed normally except promoting the multi - party in political operations. Today, a soft and suitable behaviour is used to manage diversified and complex activities of cultural, academic, religious, beliefs and spiritual activities. The "Pluralism" jargon was not translated into "diversification" in non-political cases to avoid misunderstandings. Some religions were even legalized, the relationship with Vatican got better and American government has removed the name of Vietnam in the CPC list. Some hot topics about religions sometime appeared but the reasons were different from those in the pre-renewal period.

-Harsh opinions on psychic phenomena, beliefs, religions, individualism, telepathy and external culture got adjusted so that they can fit with the normal principles of social life.

- Not only strengthening the building of socialism in Vietnam and respecting the ownership of public and state to promote the key role of State economics, other sectors of the economy also keep growing including private capitalist economics. Social Sciences and Humanities help society clarify and admit the role of market economy as the best method as well as the mankind's achievements to develop. Vietnam joined in WTO and actively participates in global organizations therefore our economy's various types of market are not prohibited like before.

It is unable to refuse the developing method of our country today was born from the new thoughts of Social

Sciences and Humanities. For example, viewpoints of innovative thinking, and awareness of rationale problems in theory have led to renewal and reformation in real life operations. Today, Vietnam has a much more suitable developing method which is more real, more flexible, wisdom and bravery but still in order than before.

5. In the frame of relationship between Social Sciences and Humanities and social life, the ability of advising policies and functions was the only weakness of this faculty in Vietnam because the global Social Sciences today is so strong that being trusted and widely used.

In the field of policy advisory, Vietnam has not had a lawful mechanism as a tool for Social Sciences and Humanities implementing its function. Social Sciences and Humanities of Vietnam have tried to make contribution in the progress of planning, evaluating and reviewing through various channels in recent years. However their operations basically depend on individual orders or proposals, limiting the ability of evaluating, planning and reviewing society of Social Sciences and Humanities. Therefore waste and harmfulness to society at the ability of maximizing all social progresses or preventing the mercenariness of interest groups still exist.

Lessons from experiences are to have a social policy which can reach its maximization or truly effective without the evaluation of Social Sciences is really difficult. There are too many things need to be legalized to evaluate the aspect of Social Sciences if Vietnam society expects to have an ordinary

develop. Normally, Social Sciences and Humanities have to raise its voice in a decision or an economic - social project by this way or that way. The only thing here is if it is not the official voice so social sciences and humanities will have less responsibility or go around. This is a remarkable experience from other countries.

In case of not actively finding the agreement of society through social evaluation or reviewing, the way of going around or avoiding problems will fire social issues; as a result, we have to pay off for those avoidable problems in order to putting the fire out.

V. Conclusion

Vietnam has some talent scientists but there is none of Social Sciences and Humanities specialist who can equally communicate with international occupants in most of faculties. Research works and writings of Vietnamese Social Sciences and Humanities therefore seldom made any contribution to the international social sciences.

One more challenge is the role and function of Vietnamese social sciences and humanities are not aware of in a right way. For many leaders, they often forget Social Sciences and Humanities when discussing about Sciences even some of them are working in the field of sciences. Social sciences and Humanities only were taken into account when the social, ethical and environmental issues became extremely serious in many social - economical projects. Many policies only use Social Sciences and Humanities as a reference when public opinions have become big issues. In another way, people always

ask Social Sciences and Humanities to answer questions that out of its ability and not relating to its functions.

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