

# A Study on the China's Path of Regional Ethnology

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**Abstract:** After entering the new era, China's comprehensive national strength has grown rapidly, its ties with the world have become increasingly extensive and in-depth, its willingness and ability to participate in global governance have gradually improved, and its influence in international affairs has continued to expand. At present, China's national and regional research is constantly deepening, with a view to better serving the country's diplomatic strategy and promoting national and regional research. At present, China has set up national and regional research and cultivation bases in some universities and research institutions, forming an academic community with distinctive characteristics that integrates talent training, academic research, human cultural exchanges, and government services. How should China's regional national studies be built and developed? It should always be carried out in the light of the actual situation of the country and pay attention to the study of China's path.

**Keywords:** Regional Ethnology, China Path, Research

## 1. Introduction

Methodology corresponds to theory. In academic research, methodology is first related to discipline. Methodology of any discipline is regulated by academic history of each discipline and data collection, processing and analysis. The study of China's regions and countries can help us keep sober and avoid falling into some false propositions and intellectual traps that put the cart before the horse. The emergence of China's regional country studies shows that we have been learning from the outside world before, but now we need to really go out and do research; Not only should our scholars go out for in-depth research and speak out, but also our academic achievements should be respected by the international academic community[1].

## 2. Problems in China's Current Regional Country Studies

### 2.1 Concepts in Regional Country Studies

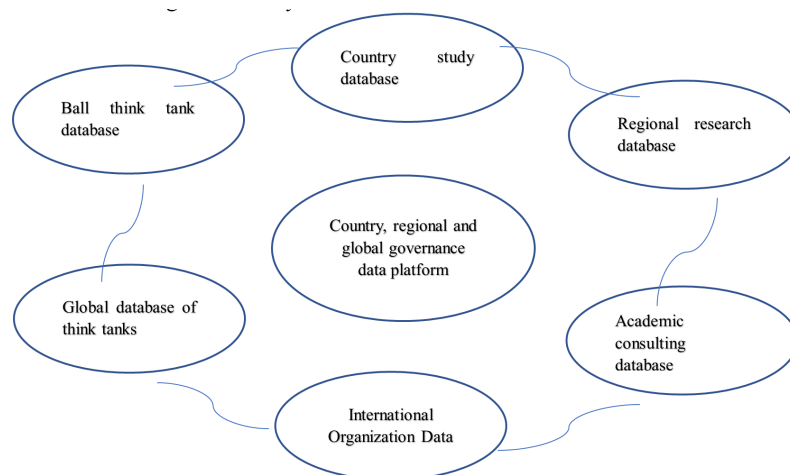


Figure 1: Six major databases in regional country schools

China's regional country studies cover not only non-western developing countries and regions, but also western developed countries and regions. The focus of the U.S. regional studies is the regional country studies of China in the middle zone. Like the vague formulation of terms, the focus and focus are still vague or intentionally vague. At the same time, from the current situation of domestic social

science and foreign research, there is a serious imbalance and asymmetry between the achievements of translation and introduction and the original achievements of domestic scholars. However, translation introduction can not replace regional country studies after all. The imbalance and asymmetry of the acceptance of international and domestic research has always existed, and the international research on China has been very deep and extensive; However, China's own research achievements accepted by the international academic community are very few, forming a serious asymmetric situation[2]. China's regional and country studies are mainly written in Chinese and aimed at serving China's national strategic goals. They are academic studies of Chinese style and Chinese model. However, China's regional and country studies should also be an important part of international and regional studies and the enrichment and development of international and regional studies in the new era and new international relations. Figure 1 shows the six major databases involved in the regional country studies:

Table 1 shows the topics and disciplines involved in regional national studies. Table 2 is the solution paths and units involved, as shown in the table below:

*Table 1: Regional national science research topics and the disciplines involved*

	long period	Middle period	short period
Type	Literature, language, music, culture, history, religion, etc	War and conflict, the economy, society, and the law	Social movement, war and conflict, government, and diplomacy
Related disciplines	History, linguistics, religion, ethnology, archaeology, etc	Management, military science, economics, sociology	Military science, policy analysis, sociology, international Relations

*Table 2: Regional country-specific solution paths and involved units*

	long period	Middle period	short period
Solve the path	Publish books, publish papers, accumulate disciplines, exchange visits	Academic visits, published papers, dynamic tracking, publishing books, etc	Policy advice, current affairs comments, short-and medium-term visits, dynamic tracking
Involved in the unit	Scientific Research institutes and universities	Social think tanks, overseas institutions, universities and scientific research institutions	Universities and scientific research institutions, news media, social think tanks, overseas embassies and consulates, etc

## **2.2 Problems in Discipline Construction and Actual Research**

In the process of discipline construction, from the perspective of the transformation of university majors, it is determined that the current issues that need to be concerned are always subject issues[3]. In the past, Chinese universities set up foreign language schools instead of foreign research institutes, and foreign languages mainly emphasize language learning. For foreign culture, society and history, the emphasis is on background knowledge rather than professional training. At present, we should not only learn the language well, but also be proficient in foreign culture and social history. At the same time, it emphasizes the analysis and research of disciplines as an important link of student training and discipline construction[4]. From the national political level, previous studies have focused more on ideological issues, but now mainly on social and cultural issues, especially on the identification of the Chinese school, Chinese style and Chinese model. In addition, some colleges and universities discuss the establishment of institutes and disciplines for regional country studies, instead of focusing on academic and discipline construction issues, they are more "enthusiastic" about project funds and discipline platform construction licenses. This phenomenon needs our profound reflection. In the process of carrying out actual research activities, it was clear that many studies did not elaborate professionally from the academic theory and academic history level to demonstrate the disciplinary issues of regional country studies. Some regional country studies were too brief to be truly professional studies. As an academic paradigm, regional country studies can be the primary product or by-product of regional country studies, but cannot be regarded as the mainstream content of regional country studies[5]. Figure 2 shows the professional fields covered by regional national studies, as shown in the figure below:

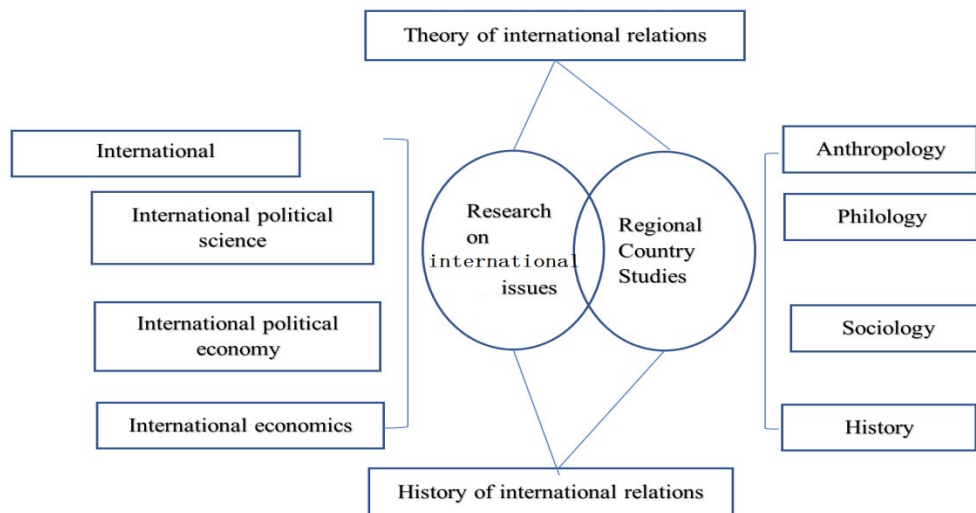


Figure 2: Research and identification of regional national studies, international relations and problems

### 3. The Chinese Path of Regional Ethnology

The requirements, practice and planning of China's regional country studies. China needs to make effective responses to the changing world on the basis of assessing opportunities and risks. From the perspective of world history, it is a historical mission that China's regional and country studies must face and undertake to propose appropriate countermeasures for different regions and serve the construction of a community of shared future for the country's greatest people and mankind. In order to adapt to the richness and meet the requirements of the new era, China's regional country research needs more solid and original contributions from relevant regional country research experts. In response to the requirements of this era, many colleges and universities across the country are carrying out the construction of regional national studies, and making many explorations in platform construction and talent training[6]. Many universities have established regional country research institutes or regional country research platforms. For example, Peking University's "regional and country research institutes" are positioned to carry out basic and forward-looking research on key countries, regions and major issues in the world, forming a regional and country research paradigm with Chinese characteristics[7]. In China's regional country research planning, two points deserve special attention.

#### 3.1 Emphasize the Unique Position and Experience of Chinese Civilization in Regional and Country Studies

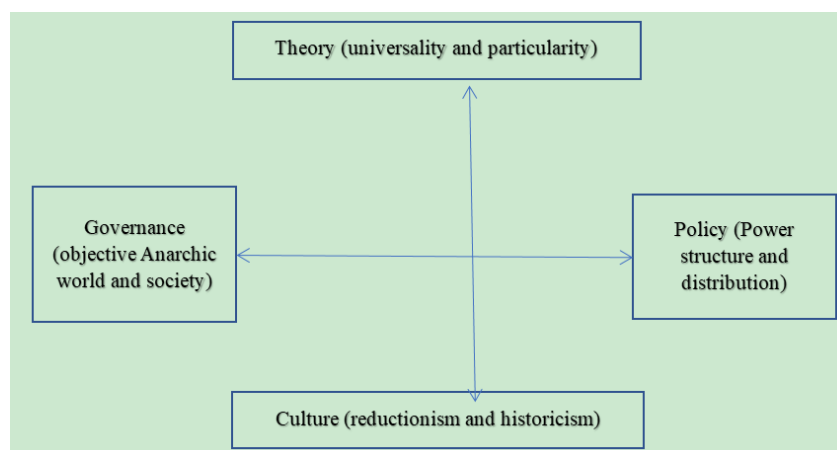


Figure 3: IR ontology mind map of regional country studies

China's regional and country studies naturally face the world, but should also be based on Chinese civilization. Contemporary Chinese narrative is not only of great significance for the Chinese civilization standard, but also of world significance. The fundamental premise of China's regional

country studies is to promote the world to understand China, the Chinese people, the Communist Party of China, and the Chinese nation. Only in this way can we accelerate the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind. Explaining the characteristics of Chinese civilization and the world values contained in China's experience and model is the proper meaning of China's regional and country studies [8]. Figure 3 shows the IR ontology mind map of regional country science studies:

### ***3.2 China's Regional Country Studies Should Focus on Institutional Construction***

China style regional and country research cannot be accomplished overnight. In this process, it is particularly important to handle the relationship between emergency needs and basic research accumulation. Generally speaking, applied research based on solid basic research is more reliable and more likely to go far. We should do a good job in institutionalization, and ensure the sustainable development of regional country studies through the construction of systems, laws and institutions. The core of the system design is the research team, talent training, fund guarantee and the way out for students. As the most fundamental sign of the sustainable development of emerging disciplines, the output of high-quality achievements and the good development space for graduates of related majors are the most important signs, which need to be carefully designed at the system level. Professor Timothy C. Niblock, emeritus professor of Exeter University and founding director of the Institute of Arab and Islamic Studies in the United Kingdom, pointed out eight elements that need special attention in regional country research methods: clarifying the disciplinary basis of research; Be aware of the difficulties faced by the integration of interdisciplinary methods; Determine the research topic under the guidance of theory; Recognize the influence of colonialism and Eurocentrism; Pay attention to gender differences; Pay attention to language needs; Cooperation with scholars in the target country; Attach importance to research ethics and morality. These understandings are based on the reflection of the traditional western regional country studies and deserve attention. In particular, it should be pointed out that in the institutionalization construction, the academic paradigm of regional country studies should be highlighted, and appropriate work practices should be provided for researchers and students, even the "revolving door" mechanism of the Chinese model. Attention should also be paid to the construction of academic ethics and academic ethics of regional country studies [9]. The basic reason for the emergence of western regional ethnology is colonization and hegemony, so its knowledge production is also full of oriental and condescending colors. With the collapse of colonialism and hegemony, western regional country studies have encountered many crises. China has a very similar historical experience with the majority of late developing countries, which determines that the production of regional country specific knowledge in China more reflects the color of equality and cooperation [10]. What needs to be emphasized again is that the rapid changes in the world situation and the complex challenges facing China require that the regional national studies we have established not only break away from the limitations of traditional disciplines, reflect and internalize China's world outlook, philosophy and values, but also provide important intellectual support for coping with the rapidly changing world pattern. While pursuing and realizing China's national interests, China's regional national studies should comprehensively help build a community with a shared future for mankind that is beautiful in every way, beautiful in every way, beautiful in every way, and united in every way [11-12].

## **4. Conclusion**

The foothold of China's regional country study discussion has always been China itself. The most important positioning is to compare international academic practices, including regional studies in the United States and Europe. Only by focusing on this goal can research conform to China's national conditions. According to the fact that China is a world power and an ancient civilization and China's national conditions, another mid-level dimension starting from China should be the touchstone for us to investigate China's regional and country studies. This standard is a realistic reality, because for Asia, for China's neighbors, especially for China's Southeast Asian studies, China's Asian studies, especially the new Asian studies, in any sense, are an important reference standard that cannot be avoided. Especially as a category of regional and country studies, China's European and American studies are certainly very important, In fact, it has been the top priority of China's regional and country studies for decades. However, we are unable to participate in the dialogue on European and American studies, and there is insufficient research in Asia, Africa and Latin America, especially on China's periphery. It needs to be clear that this serious gap and contrast has led to the inherent vulnerability of China's regional country studies for a long time. In the process of China's rise, Asian renaissance and globalization, China's regional country studies, global China studies and new Asia studies are actually

interconnected and inseparable. In this context, although the rise of China's regional country studies is different from the beginnings and relevant paradigms of regional studies after the establishment of the United States as a global power after the Second World War, its structural background and power relationship dynamics should be similar. With the increasing internationalization of universities, academic journals and academic publications are increasingly internationalized, and new problems and new needs are increasingly cross infiltrated. The requirements for China's path research are increasingly clear [13-15].

In modern history, academic research basically takes the native language of the nation state as the writing medium, takes their respective countries as the orientation, and takes their own interests as the main purpose. The academic research and writing of countries around the world should not only take the local language as the media and the local nation state as the orientation, but also go beyond the language and boundaries of the local nation state, or face the whole world and mankind through translation and other intermediary communication means. The intellectual property rights and professional market of knowledge production are oriented and referenced by the broader international professional market. The path of China's regional country research focuses on the academic and professional orientation of medium - and long-term research, not only the newspaper, media and government functional institutions, so that the professional research of China's regional country research can have a good basic professional consensus [16-17].

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