

**【研究紀要】** Research Note

DOI: 10.6163/TJEAS.202312\_20(2).0006

Survey on Hakkaology and the Potential  
Expanding Research Agenda in Hakka Studies  
A Research Note  
**客家學研究及客家研究議程的發展潛在之研究  
紀錄**

Tonny Dian Effendi\*  
**鄭福運**

**Keywords:** Hakka, research, survey, map

**關鍵詞：**客家、研究、調查、藍圖

---

2022年12月17日收稿，2023年4月21日修訂完成，2023年10月11日通過刊登。

\* Assistant Professor, Department of International Relations, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, Indonesia; PhD Candidate, Institute of Political Science, National Sun Yat-Sen University, Taiwan.

印度尼西亞默罕瑪迪亞瑪琅大學國際關係學系助理教授；臺灣國立中山大學政治學研究所  
博士研究生. Email: tonny@umm.ac.id

## Abstract

Scholars from different countries and backgrounds have been discussing Hakka in Hakka Studies or Hakkaology. Their research covers a broader area from medicine to cultural studies, even involving trans and multidisciplinary studies. However, there is a lack of studies that map Hakka-related research. What is the trend of research on Hakka? This study surveyed Hakka-related research articles in three databases (Google Scholar, Web of Science, and Scopus) from 2000 to 2022 and found a positive trend of Hakka-related research in quantitative (number of research) and qualitative (various topics of research) ways. This study also finds that topics related to culture and linguistics dominate the research on Hakka, while the study on health and genetics is also increasing. The study also finds an opportunity to explore and expand research areas in Hakka studies, including economics, business, politics, and international relations. The Consortium of Global Hakka Studies is essential to explore this opportunity, and Taiwan can play a critical role as a center and hub for global Hakka studies.

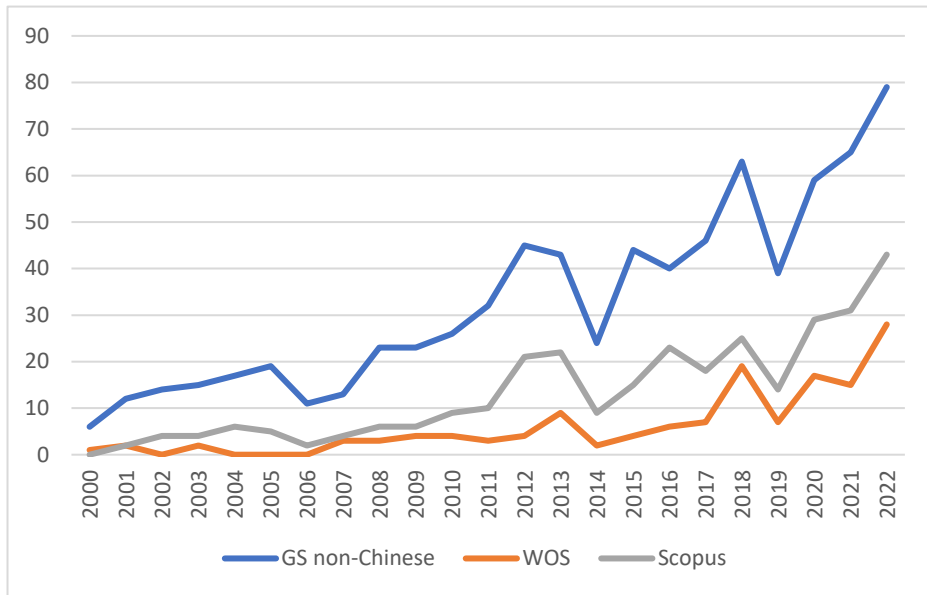
## 摘要

客家學研究聚集不同國家及背景的學者。研究項目涵蓋醫學到文化研究甚至跨科學和跨領域研究。儘管如此，客家研究藍圖裡仍然有缺角。本研究探討什麼是客家學流行的研究？此研究調查 2000 年至 2022 三個資料庫（google 學術搜尋、Web of Science 資料庫、Scopus 文獻資料庫）的客家研究文章並發現兩種客家研究途徑即質性研究和量化研究，而研究題目多數著重於客家文化與客家語言學為主。此外健康與遺傳學相關研究日益漸增。本研究結果顯示客家研究的探索空間仍然寬廣，研究領域能擴展到經濟、商業、政治和國際關係。以客家研究聯盟為核心，台灣將作為全球客家研究中心並扮演關鍵的角色。

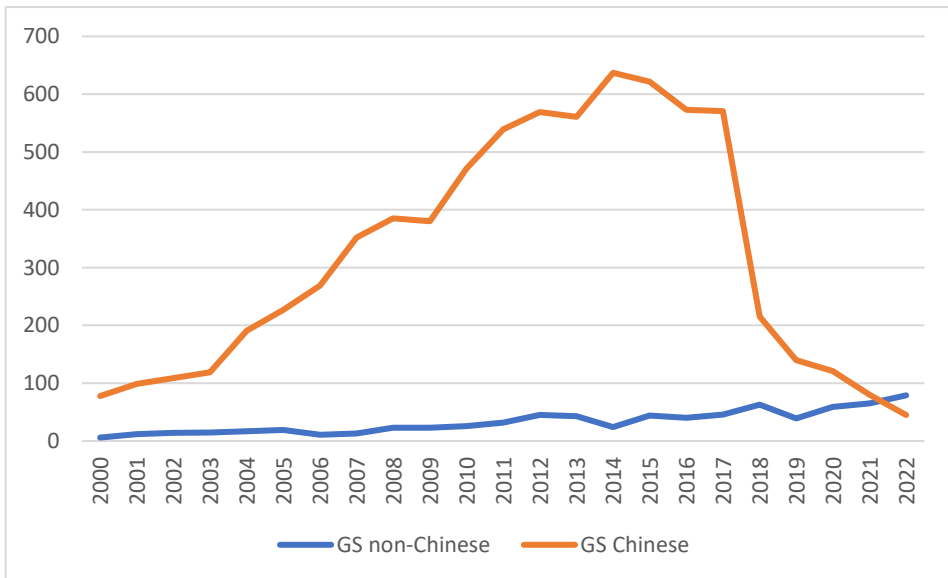
## **Introduction**

What are topics scholars researching on Hakka? What is the trend of research on Hakka? Hakka is a sub-ethnic of Han Chinese and a research area many scholars are interested in studying. They study Hakka from science, like health, medicine, and genetics, to social science and humanities, like culture, tradition, and cuisine. These studies are critical for the Hakka community because they (1) record the development of Hakka communities around the world; (2) help to preserve Hakka's culture and tradition while transferring knowledge to the younger generation; (3) explain the specific element of Hakka community; and (4) develop Hakka as a unique and distinctive study under the sinologist or Chinese studies in general. In other words, Hakka studies contribute to the community and academics, and the number of Hakka-related research presents an encouraging trend.

In the last two decades, Hakka-related research has shown a positive trend in terms of numbers. The number of Hakka-related research in Google Scholar (non-Chinese), Web of Science (WOS), and Scopus database shows a positive trend, but there is a bit of fluctuation in Google Scholar (non-Chinese) from 2012 to 2015 and 2018 to 2021 (Figure 1). The research article written in Chinese also shows a positive trend from 2000 to 2014, then decreasing until 2021 but still outweighs English (Figure 2). The article in non-Chinese (mainly in English) shows a positive trend in the same period, although the number is lower than the Chinese articles. However, in 2021, it surpassed the number of the Chinese article. These positive trends of the non-Chinese article about Hakka indicate that Hakka studies reach broader attention beyond its traditional community, the Chinese community.



**Figure 1. The trend of Hakka-related research in Google Scholars, WOS, and Scopus databases (2000-2022).**



**Figure 2. Trends of Hakka-related research in Google Scholars database (2000-2022) in Chinese and non-Chinese.**

Hakka-related research shows a positive trend, but studies on mapping them are limited, if not absent. Mapping those studies is critical for four reasons. First, it will provide information on topics and areas of Hakka studies while identifying the major, minor, and overlooked topics or areas of studies. The mapping of topics is critical to finding potential new research areas while encouraging collaboration in cross-discipline research. Second, it will provide information about scholars in Hakka studies, like their research area, discipline, or country. The mapping of scholars on Hakka studies is critical to find potential collaboration among them. Third, it will reach and attract the attention of broader scholars to join to study Hakka while strengthening the network among them. Fourth, it will provide a critical database for the future development of the Hakka research institution.

This article discusses the survey and maps of Hakka-related research and describes the trend and development of Hakka studies. The first part of this article briefly discusses Hakka Studies and Hakkaology to represent Hakka as a distinctive study. The second part describes the research method. The third part explains the survey result, the map of topics, and the trend in Hakka-related research and discusses these results. The final part is the conclusion.

## **Hakka Studies and Hakkaology**

Scholars study Hakka from many perspectives. They study Hakka from history, sociology, anthropology, culture, arts, migration, medicine, genetics, and other disciplines. As a result, Hakka is not only an ethnic group and community but also a diaspora, transnational, and business network. This situation developed Hakka's studies, centered on Hakka.

Scholars have different views in defining their works as the Hakka studies or Hakkaology.<sup>1</sup> Two concepts centered on Hakka, but Hakka studies a process for

---

1 Zhang Wei-an. “導論:客家意象、客家研究、客家學 [Introduction: Hakka Imagery, Hakka

developing Hakkaology.<sup>2</sup> Initially, Hakka studies were part of the study of Chinese nationality (guoxue 國學) and related to the study of Sinology from a Western perspective (Hanxue 漢學). It became a distinctive, specific, but multidisciplinary study of Hakka or Hakkaology (Kejiaxue 客家學).<sup>3</sup> Thoralf Klein argues that Hakkaology is different to *guoxue* because it provides a debate over the position of Hakka as a subgroup of the Han, and it covers a large area both in China and other countries due to migration.

Meanwhile, for Flemming Christiansen, Hakkaology is part of research on Chinese, which studies Hakka from various perspectives ranging from migration, language, tradition, myth, food, music, and others.<sup>4</sup> In comparison, Wang Dong argues that Hakkaology is an intellectual development within the Hakka group, where historically, Hakka scholars established an identity and the sense of “ingroup” as immigrants in contrast to the indigenous population.<sup>5</sup> When scholars study Hakka from different countries with diverse characteristics, Hakkaology becomes a methodology that represents research on diverse Hakka groups.<sup>6</sup> Migration is one element of the Hakka community that transforms them into diaspora groups.<sup>7</sup> Hakka diaspora in many countries causes the study of Hakka

---

Studies, Hakka Studies].” 思與言 43, no. 2 (2005): 1–10.

- 2 Huang Meixuan, and Rongju Qiu. “论两岸客家民居文化与客家发展 [On Hakka Folk Culture and Hakka Development on Both Sides of the Strait].” In 邱荣举 族群迁徙与文化认同——人类学高级论坛 Migration and Cultural Identity: Advanced Forum on Anthropology, 2011.
- 3 Thoralf Klein, “Constructing Subjects of Knowledge Beyond the Nation,” *Monumenta Serica* 69, no. 1 (January 2, 2021): 161–82, <https://doi.org/10.1080/02549948.2021.1910151>.
- 4 Flemming Christiansen, “Hakka: The Politics of Global Ethnic Identity Building” (Aalborg, 1998).
- 5 Wang Dong Wang, “The Knowledge Genealogy of Hakka Studies: From ?Local Knowledge? To ?Hakkaology?,” in *Chinese Social Sciences and Humanities Studies*, vol. Volume 6, WSPC-ECNU Series on China (WORLD SCIENTIFIC, 2021), 233–75, [https://doi.org/doi:10.1142/9789811246586\\_0014](https://doi.org/doi:10.1142/9789811246586_0014).
- 6 Yang Kuo-Hsin, “現階段客家學的定位：從方法論的角度探討 [On Hakkaology from Methodology],” 思與言：人文與社會科學期刊 43, no. 2 (2005): 11–42, <https://doi.org/10.6431/TWJHSS.200506.0011>.
- 7 Eriberto P. Lozada Jr., “Hakka Diaspora.” In *Encyclopedia of Diapora* edited by Melvin Ember, Carol R> Ember, and Ian Skoggard, 92–103. (Springer, 2005); Jessica Leo, *Global Hakka: Hakka Identity in the Remaking*, (Brills, 2015).

more complex since they have different characters and behavior, and it is not easy to find the original Hakka element from their homeland on them.<sup>8</sup>

## Research Method

This study surveys Hakka-related research in three databases: Google Scholar (non-Chinese),<sup>9</sup> Web of Science (WOS), and Scopus, from 2000 to 2022. However, this study only focuses on non-Chinese documents due to software limitations in reading Chinese documents. This study uses Publish or Perish Version 8 to collect data from Google Scholar and Scopus databases, while data from WOS were collected directly from the Web of Science website. For data collection, the keywords “Hakka” and “客家” were input into the title searching for articles, book reviews, conference proceedings, and books. At the same time, the VosViewer program was used for mapping the terms in all the data. VosViewer extracted terms from the title and abstract and counted in a complete counting to get several specific terms. Then, I select a term’s minimum number of occurrences to find several terms that meet the threshold. Finally, I deselect some words’ irrelevant and unrelated terms, then VosViewer categorizes the terms and maps them.

## Results and Discussion

The survey found that most Hakka-related research is written in Chinese; there are 7353 documents in the Google Scholar (Chinese) database. Google Scholar (non-Chinese) also recorded 758 documents, while Scopus and WOS

---

8 Woon Yuen-fong, “Guest People: Hakka Identity in China and Abroad . Nicole Constable,” *The China Journal* 39 (January 1998): 154–56, <https://doi.org/10.2307/2667727>.

9 Non-Chinese documents include document written in English, Indonesian, or other languages using Roman character. While Chinese document mainly written in Chinese, both simplified and traditional, but also include Japanese and Korean.

recorded 308 and 140 documents, respectively. Table 1 shows the number of documents, total number of terms, minimum number of occurrences of a term, and number of selected terms in each database.

**Table 1. Hakka-related Research Document in Google Scholars, Web of Science, and Scopus (2000-2022)**

Database	Number of documents	Total number of terms	Minimum number of occurrences of a term	Number of the selected term
Google Scholar (non-Chinese)	758	4838	8	50
Web of Science	140	1326	6	47
Scopus	308	2127	6	50

Table 2 shows the cluster of terms in each database processed by VosViwer. The results show that Hakka-related research in the Google Scholar database mainly discusses Hakka culture and community. They discuss the Hakka community in the homeland in Guangdong and overseas (Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, and Timor Leste). They also discuss Hakka identity, literature, language, linguistics, and architecture, mainly traditional Tulou buildings in China's Fujian province. Most Hakka-related research in the Scopus database also reflect the finding in Google Scholars; however, a cluster of research focuses on Hakka's medical and genetic studies. Other discuss the language, identity, and community, especially in Guangdong and Fujian.

Meanwhile, Hakka's research in the WOS database represents a different world where most of the clusters focus on science. They discuss health, medicine, genetics, and the environment. However, some of them discuss psychology and tourism. The cluster of terms shows that Hakka-related research covers social and humanities to medical and genetic science. It also indicates that Hakka's studies cover a broad perspective and include scholars from different disciplines. No wonder Hakka studies then develop a distinctive study, Hakkaology.

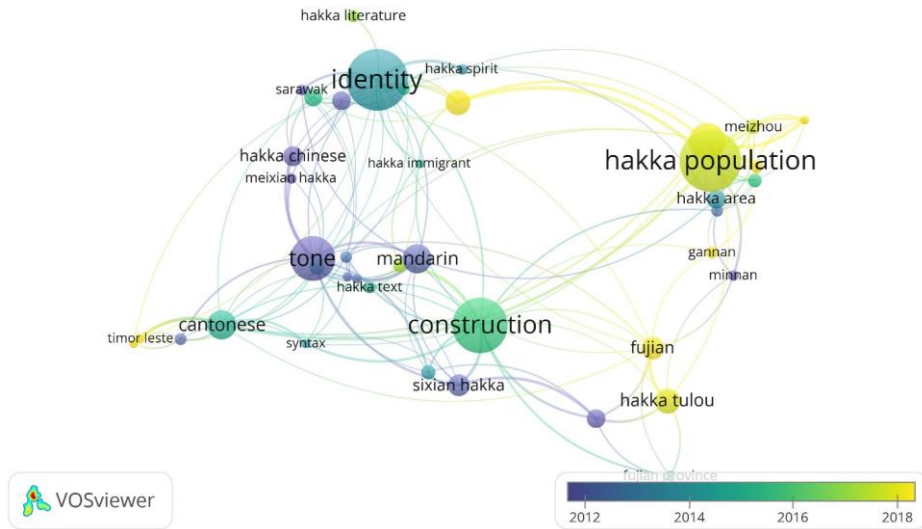


**Table 2. The cluster of Topics in Hakka-related Research (2000-2021)**

Database	Terms					
	Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Cluster 4	Cluster 5	Cluster 6
Google Scholar (non-Chinese)	Gannan, Guangdong province, hakka area, hakka population, large ethnic hakka population, Meizhou, minnan, southern China, thalassemia, type	Association, hakka immigrant, hakka literature, hakka spirit, identity, Malaysia, Sarawak, Singapore, Thailand	Aspect, construction, grammaticalization, hakka text, mandarin, southern minan, Taiwanese Hakka, Variety	Fujian, Fujian province, hakka earth building, Hakka tulou, structure	Baba, Cantonese, hakka speaker, syntax, Timor Leste	Hailu hakka, hakka chinese, meixian hakka, sixian hakka, tone
Scopus	comparison, Fujian, Hakka dialect, Hakka tulou, mandarin, Minnan, origin, speech, Taiwan, Taiwanese, tone, verb	Cantonese, effect, family, Hakka Chinese, Hakka language, hong kong, language, quality, Taiwan Hakka	aldh2, gene, genetic polymorphism, hakka population, role, southern china, thalassemia	application, association, culture, development, perspective	guangdong, guangdong hakka, guangdong province, hakka identity, hakka person	
WOS	allele, apo b level, apoe, cad, carrier, cerebral infarction, control, epsilon, genotype, hypertension, polymorphism, relationship	all, association, confidence interval, day mortality, exhibition, interaction, map, patient, risk	ACS, difference, effect, hakka huangkio, hong qu, southern China	beta, bun China, Hakka, loneliness, soup	case, exon, g6pf efficiency, gene, mutation,	

The terms or topics in Hakka's research do not occur in the same period. They occurred at a specific time, showing the trend of research in Hakka studies. In 2012, Hakka-related research in Google Scholar mainly discussed the Hakka language and its linguistics (see Figure 3). The trend moved to discuss identity, literature,

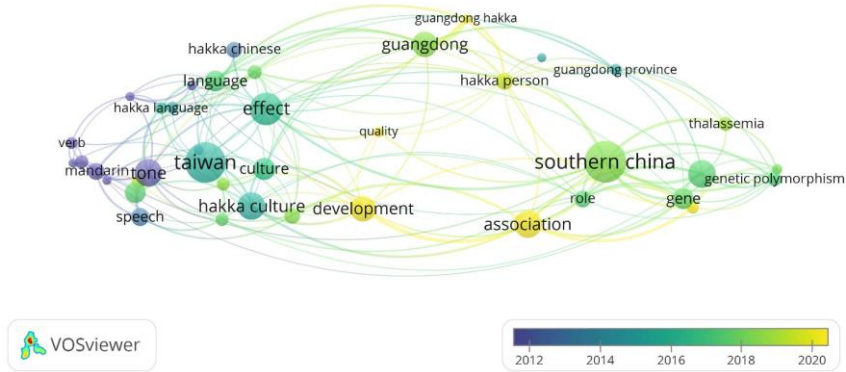
and migration from 2014 to 2016. Discussion on the Hakka population and specific community in Fujian, Meizhou, and Timor Leste and study on architecture became a trend in 2018.



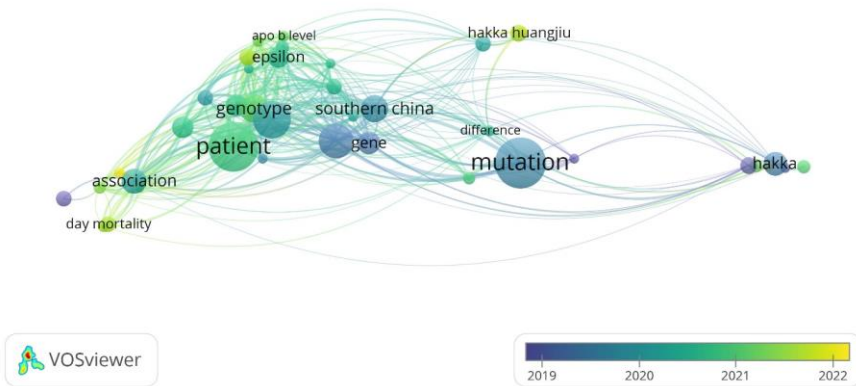
**Figure 3. Overlay Visualization of Hakka-related research trends in Google Scholar database (non-Chinese).**

Like in the Google Scholar database, a study on the Hakka language dominated Hakka-related research in the Scopus database in 2012 (see Figure 4). In 2014, the trend went to a discussion on Hakka culture and tradition, including a discussion Hakka community in Taiwan. Discussion on the Hakka community in southern China, Guangdong, and some research on medic and genetics were developed in 2018. The development and quality of the Hakka association became the focus of scholars from 2018 to 2020. Figure 5 shows the trend of Hakka-related research in the WOS database from 2019 to 2022. As described in the map and cluster analysis, most Hakka-related research in WOS discussed health and genetics. In 2019, gene mutation became an issue among scholars, then a discussion about patients, genotype, mortality, and other health or medical issues

grew from 2020 to 2021. In 2022, some social-economic issues like tourism and the Hakka association became the research focus.



**Figure 4. Overlay Visualization of Hakka-related research in Scopus database.**



**Figure 5. Overlay Visualization of Hakka-related research in the Web of Science database.**

Survey and mapping Hakka-related research in three databases show some critical points. First is a positive trend in Hakka's studies from a quantitative (increasing number of research) and qualitative (the topics cover a broad area). Second, language and culture are central to Hakka studies. Most of the documents in the three databases discuss these topics. Third, the increasing number of non-Chinese research documents show that the Hakka studies are reaching a broader audience than the Chinese-speaking community (including Hakka) as its traditional audience. Fourth, there is a domination of some disciplines like language and linguistics, culture, architecture and ethnicity, health, pharmacy, and genetics. This situation shows an opportunity to expand Hakka studies to new areas, rarely discussing the Hakka community.

Some areas may potentially be re-explored in Hakka's studies, but I only focus on two in this study since it is not very well in the survey and map. First is economy and business. In the Google Scholar database, only two documents were titled "economy," and twelve were titled "tourism." In the WOS database, only one and three documents are entitled economy and tourism, while only two are for each word in the Scopus database. Scholars may discuss economics or business, but the discussion is still lacking compared to culture and linguistic study. Hakka, like other ethnic Chinese communities, maintain a business network, and they also have the World Hakka Business Association. Therefore, the Hakka business network and activity, especially in the host countries, provide an interesting topic to be explored by scholars. Second, is politics and international relations. Hakka is not lack of figure in politics. To be mentioned, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Lee Teng Hui, Deng Xiao Ping, and Lee Kuan Yew are among the political figure with Hakka background. Some politicians in Southeast Asian countries also have Hakka backgrounds. However, the discussion on Hakka's role in politics is still minor, although it cannot be said that there is no research about it. There are several documents discussing the role of Hakka in politics. For example, an article

discusses Hakka's role in some critical political events in China,<sup>10</sup> Chinese revolutions as a Hakka enterprise,<sup>11</sup> and a book about Hakka's political roles in Southeast Asia and South America<sup>12</sup>. Scholars may have already discussed politics and Hakka in Chinese articles, but when it is written in English, it will reach a broader audience and may encourage other scholars to study the politics of Hakka.

International Relations (IR) also provides space for Hakka studies. This discipline's development recognizes the non-state actor's roles in international affairs.<sup>13</sup> The potential space for discussing Hakka in IR is through the study of diplomacy. Diplomacy provides space for Hakka's studies in two points. First, since many Hakka live in the diaspora, there is an opportunity to study Hakka in terms of diaspora diplomacy. In diaspora diplomacy, the diaspora becomes an independent actor that attempts to influence a state's foreign policy or the relations between states, particularly between home and host state.<sup>14</sup> In practice, diaspora campaigns specific global issues to affect international relations.<sup>15</sup> Some Hakka

- 
- 10 P. Richard Bohr, "Did the Hakka Save China? Ethnicity, Identity, and Minority Status in China's Modern Transformation," *Headwaters* 26 (2009): 10–18, <https://digitalcommons.csbsju.edu/headwaters/vol26/iss1/3>.
- 11 Mary S Erbaugh, "The Secret History of the Hakkas: The Chinese Revolution as a Hakka Enterprise," *The China Quarterly* 132 (1992): 937–968, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/654189>.
- 12 L Larry Liu, *Hakkas in Power: A Study of Chinese Political Leadership in East and Southeast Asia, and South America* (South Carolina: Charleston, 2015).
- 13 Peter Hägel, and Pauline Peretz. "States and Transnational Actors: Who's Influencing Whom? A Case Study in Jewish Diaspora Politics during the Cold War." *European Journal of International Relations* 11, no. 4 (2005): 467–93. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1354066105057893>; Pretorius, Rina-Louise. "Polylaternalism as Diplomatic Method: The Case of The Kimberly Process, 2000-2002." University of Pretoria, 2011.
- 14 Diane Stone and Elena Douglas, "Advance Diaspora Diplomacy in a Networked World," *International Journal of Cultural Policy* 24, no. 6 (November 2, 2018): 710–23, <https://doi.org/10.1080/10286632.2018.1495712>; N Uysal, "The Rise of Diasporas as Adversarial Non-State Actors in Public Diplomacy: The Turkish Case," *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy* 14, no. 3 (2019): 272–92, <https://doi.org/10.1163/1871191X-14401030>.
- 15 Maria Koinova, "Beyond Statist Paradigms: Sociospatial Positionality and Diaspora Mobilization in International Relations," *International Studies Review* 19 (2017): 597–621, <https://doi.org/doi:10.1093/isr/vix015>; Maria Koinova, "Critical Junctures and Transformative Events in Diaspora Mobilisation for Kosovo and Palestinian Statehood," *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 2017, <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1354158>.

communities already conduct these activities, like campaigns for climate change,<sup>16</sup> while the Hakka Association of New York campaigns for children's rights, education, cultural awareness, emergency response, and other issues under the United Nations.<sup>17</sup> In this context, the Hakka marriage migrant from Southeast Asia, particularly from Indonesia, also play critical roles in diaspora diplomacy since they bridge the relations between Taiwan and their home countries. Taiwan Hakka diaspora in other countries also plays a similar role. Therefore, diaspora and migration studies are not only the way to discuss these communities; discussion from diaspora diplomacy will give new insight. Other international activities by Hakka communities and their involvement in global issues campaigns are becoming exciting topics to be explored in Hakka studies.

Second, Hakka international network provides a means for a state to promote public diplomacy. State attempt to influence the public in other states by creating many programs, including connecting their people with them.<sup>18</sup> Hakka international network becomes an attractive point for states to encourage and involve them in public diplomacy. In this regard, Taiwan is a special case. It is not the homeland of the Hakka, who comes from Mainland China, but Hakka has a particular position on this island. Hakka communities in Taiwan have a ministerial institution, the Hakka Affairs Council, which is part of the Executive Yuan, the executive institution in Taiwan. It has both domestic and international aims. It focuses on developing and preserving Hakka culture while actively promoting cooperation with Hakka communities worldwide. Its less political and ideological activities make it potential to conduct public diplomacy activities. From public

---

16 Hakka Affairs Council, "Hakka Expats Support Taiwan's Climate Change Campaign in Spain," Hakka Affairs Council, 2019, <https://english.hakka.gov.tw/Content/Content?NodeID=463&PageID=42216&LanguageType=ENG>.

17 United Nations, "United Nations Department of Global Communications Approves 13 Civil Society Organizations for Association," United Nations, 2022, <https://press.un.org/en/2022/pi2302.doc.htm>.

18 Jan Melissen, *The New Public Diplomacy: Soft Power in International Relations* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005).

diplomacy point of view, Hakka has become a tool for Taiwan's public diplomacy.<sup>19</sup> Hakka is part of Taiwan's strategy to enhance people-to-people relations, especially under the current New Southbound Policy.<sup>20</sup> Under this policy, Taiwan develops its role as the global center of Hakka studies.<sup>21</sup> The international activities of the Hakka Affairs Council and the Hakka community in Taiwan to connect with their counterparts in other countries also provide many insights for exploring the roles of Hakka in public diplomacy.

Positive trends in the increasing number and dynamic topics on Hakka-related research should be followed up by expanding and exploring the research area. The survey and mapping on Hakka-related research in this study show a potential to explore the research area while enhancing collaboration among scholars in Hakka studies. The Consortium of Global Hakka Studies is a necessary means to provide a platform for collaboration among scholars while exploring the new research area and developing the database of Hakka studies. The database is critical for Hakka studies because it provides information that could be used to evaluate and develop Hakka studies. Furthermore, the consortium involving ten universities should be expanded and invite new members. For this occasion, promoting this institution is critical to attracting institutions or scholars to join. It may include the research funding project to encourage collaboration among scholars from different countries and disciplines to research Hakka.

---

19 Tonny Dian Effendi. "Taiwan's Public Diplomacy toward Indonesia: A Case Study on the Meinung People's Association (MPA) and the Hakka Cultural Exchange Program 2017-2019." In *Southeast Asia: Statecraft in Motion*, edited by Samuel C.Y. Ku and Khai Leong Ho, 282–302. Kaohsiung: Wenzao Ursuline University Press, 2021.

20 NSP Portal, "Taiwan, Global Center of Hakka Studies," New Southbound Policy Portal-MOFA ROC, 2019, <https://nsp.mofa.gov.tw/nsppe/news.php?post=150961&unit=412&unitname=RELATED-READS&postname=Taiwan,-Global-Center-of-Hakka-Studies>.

21 Taiwan Panorama, "Taiwan, Global Center of Hakka Studies," New Southbound Policy Portal-MOFA ROC, 2019, <https://nsp.mofa.gov.tw/nsppe/news.php?post=150961&unit=412&unitname=RELATED-READS&postname=Taiwan,-Global-Center-of-Hakka-Studies>.

Taiwan can play a role in enhancing cooperation on Hakka studies. Taiwan is already a hub, where four of the ten universities member of the consortium are Taiwanese universities. Moreover, President Tsai Ing-wen also stated that Taiwan would become a global capital for Hakka culture.<sup>22</sup> Taiwan has more than enough for this role since it has strong support from Hakka communities and the government, while it also has some Hakka studies centers and departments in some Taiwanese universities.<sup>23</sup> Taiwan also succeeds in developing a Taiwan model in Hakka studies when Hakkaology in Taiwan encompasses Hakka movements, policies, and research.<sup>24</sup>

## Conclusion

Hakka is not only an ethnic group and diaspora but also an object of research. Many scholars have researched Hakka from various disciplines ranging from language and culture to health and genetics. As an object of study, the development of Hakka studies shows a positive trend in the context of quantity and quality.

---

22 Jake Chung, "Taiwan to Become Global Capital for Hakka Culture, Tsai Tells Ceremony," *Taipei Times*, 2022, <https://www.taipetimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2022/05/11/2003778049>.

23 Among the Hakka research center and department in Taiwanese university are College of Hakka Studies and Center for Hakka Studies in National Central University at Taoyuan City, Graduate Institute of Hakka Studies in National Kaohsiung Normal University at Kaohsiung City, College of Hakka Studies and International Center for Hakka Studies in National Chiao Tung University at Hsinchu City, College of Hakka and Global Hakka Research Center in National United University at Miaoli City, Center for Hakka Studies in Ming Hsin University of Science and Technology at Hsinchu City, Center for Hakka Health Study in Fooyin University at Kaohsiung City, Center for Hakka Studies in Hsuan Chuang University at Hsinchu City, Hakka Research Center in Kainan University at Taoyuan City, Hakka Industry Research Center in National Ping Tung University of Science in Pingtung County, Center of Hakka Studies in National Cheng Kung University at Tainan City, and Center of Hakka Studies in Meiho University at Pingtung county. For details visit <https://english.hakka.gov.tw/Block/Block?NodeID=581&LanguageType=ENG&ViewType=1&page=1>.

24 Wang Pao-Chien. "Taiwan Hakka Movements and Hakka Basic Law." National Taiwan University, 2011.



However, exploring and expanding the research area that rarely discusses Hakka is still necessary. Then, cooperation among institutions and scholars from different countries and disciplines is critical. For this purpose, Taiwan can play a significant role since it has domestic political support and a foreign policy framework under New Southbound Policy.

This study provides a simple survey and mapping of Hakka studies with two limitations. First, it is limited to non-Chinese documents in three databases. Therefore, it cannot provide a complete picture of Hakka-related studies. The argument in this study about potential topics and research agenda in business, politics, and international relations may already be covered by scholars who wrote their articles in Chinese. Second, it displays the decreasing trend of research in Chinese from 2018, and even surpassed by Hakka-related research written in non-Chinese in 2021; however, it cannot explain further. Future studies with more advanced methods and involving Hakka-related research in Chinese will provide more comprehensive results.

## Bibliography

### Secondary Sources

BOHR, P. Richard.

- 2009 “Did the Hakka Save China? Ethnicity, Identity, and Minority Status in China’s Modern Transformation.” *Headwaters* 26 (2009): 10–18.  
<https://digitalcommons.csbsju.edu/headwaters/vol26/iss1/3> .

CHRISTIANSEN, Flemming.

- 1998 “Hakka: The Politics of Global Ethnic Identity Building.” Aalborg, 1998.

CHUNG, Jake.

- 2022 “Taiwan to Become Global Capital for Hakka Culture, Tsai Tells Ceremony.” Taipei Times, 2022.  
<https://www.taipetimes.com/News/taiwan/archives/2022/05/11/2003778049>.

ERBAUGH, Mary S.

- 1992 “The Secret History of the Hakkas: The Chinese Revolution as a Hakka Enterprise.” *The China Quarterly* 132 (1992): 937–968.  
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/654189>.

Hakka Affairs Council.

- 2019 “Hakka Expats Support Taiwan’s Climate Change Campaign in Spain.” Hakka Affairs Council, 2019.  
<https://english.hakka.gov.tw/Content/Content?NodeID=463&PageID=42216&LanguageType=ENG>.

KLEIN, Thoralf.

- 2021 “Constructing Subjects of Knowledge Beyond the Nation.” *Monumenta Serica* 69, no. 1 (January 2, 2021): 161–82.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02549948.2021.1910151>.

KOINOVA, Maria.

- 2017a “Beyond Statist Paradigms: Sociospatial Positionality and Diaspora Mobilization in International Relations.” *International Studies Review* 19 (2017): 597–621. <https://doi.org/doi:10.1093/isr/vix015>.  
 2017b “Critical Junctures and Transformative Events in Diaspora Mobilisation for Kosovo and Palestinian Statehood.” *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 2017.  
<https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2017.1354158>.

LIU, L. Larry.

- 2015 *Hakkas in Power: A Study of Chinese Political Leadership in East and Southeast Asia, and South America*. South Carolina: Charleston, 2015.

MELISSEN, Jan.

- 2005 *The New Public Diplomacy: Soft Power in International Relations*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.

## NSP Portal.

- 2019 “Taiwan, Global Center of Hakka Studies.” New Southbound Policy Portal-MOFA ROC, 2019.  
<https://nspp.mofa.gov.tw/nsppe/news.php?post=150961&unit=412&unitname=RELATED-READS&postname=Taiwan,-Global-Center-of-Hakka-Studies>.

## STONE, Diane, and Elena Douglas.

- 2018 “Advance Diaspora Diplomacy in a Networked World.” *International Journal of Cultural Policy* 24, no. 6 (November 2, 2018): 710–23.  
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10286632.2018.1495712>.

## Taiwan Panorama.

- 2019 “Taiwan, Global Center of Hakka Studies.” New Southbound Policy Portal-MOFA ROC, 2019.  
<https://nspp.mofa.gov.tw/nsppe/news.php?post=150961&unit=412&unitname=RELATED-READS&postname=Taiwan,-Global-Center-of-Hakka-Studies>.

## United Nations.

- 2022 “United Nations Department of Global Communications Approves 13 Civil Society Organizations for Association.” United Nations, 2022.  
<https://press.un.org/en/2022/pi2302.doc.htm>.

## UYSAL, N.

- 2019 “The Rise of Diasporas as Adversarial Non-State Actors in Public Diplomacy: The Turkish Case.” *The Hague Journal of Diplomacy* 14, no. 3 (2019): 272–92. <https://doi.org/10.1163/1871191X-14401030>.

## WANG, Dong.

- 2021 “The Knowledge Genealogy of Hakka Studies: From ?Local Knowledge? To ?Hakkaology?” In *Chinese Social Sciences and Humanities Studies*, Volume 6:233–75. WSPC-ECNU Series on China. WORLD SCIENTIFIC, 2021.  
[https://doi.org/doi:10.1142/9789811246586\\_0014](https://doi.org/doi:10.1142/9789811246586_0014).

## WOON, Yuen-fong.

- 1998 “Guest People: Hakka Identity in China and Abroad. Nicole Constable.” *The China Journal* 39 (January 1998): 154–56.  
<https://doi.org/10.2307/2667727>.

## YANG, Kuo-Hsin.

- 2005 “現階段客家學的定位：從方法論的角度探討 [On Hakkaology from Methodology].” *思與言：人文與社會科學期刊* 43, no. 2 (2005): 11–42. <https://doi.org/10.6431/TWJHSS.200506.0011>.

