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Analysis of Hot Spots and Trends of Cultural Security Research Based on Citespace

Xuchen Sun¹, Shuo Jing², Jinkai Sun¹

1. People's Public Security University of China, Beijing 100038, China.

2. China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing 102249, China.

Abstract: With the development of The Times, the connotation of national security is increasingly enriched, and the influence of non-traditional security factors on national security is increasing day by day, eventually forming the overall concept of national security. As an important part of non-traditional national security, cultural security can be further analyzed based on the review of its research process and the excavation of research hotspots by using Citespace software. From the perspective of research process, although the overall trend of cultural security research in China is increasing, it has stagnated in recent years, and is faced with the problems of insufficient number of core authors and low degree of journal diversification. In terms of research hotspots, China's cultural security research has shortcomings such as scattered research hotspots and single research fields, and it is necessary to further deal with the relationship between resisting cultural invasion and enhancing national cultural soft power.

Keywords: Cultural Security; National Security; Knowledge Map

Introduction

At present, globalization has become an irreversible trend, and the rise of network technology and the globalization of cultural industry have made the situation of cultural security in China more complicated. Therefore, how to enhance cultural strength under the influence of many external threats has gradually become the upsurge of cultural security research in China. Based on Citespace software tool, through the acquisition of the CSSCI database cultural security research in recent 20 years, the journal of those papers, authors and key words such as information visualization knowledge map analysis, intends to illustrate cultural security for nearly 20 years of research history and research hotspot, and discussed the development trend of China's cultural security research and research frontier.

1. Data Sources and Research Methods

1.1 Data Sources

In this study, Chinese Social Science Citation Index (CSSCI) was used as the data source. With "cultural security" as the key word, the period was limited to 2001 to 2020, and 355 literatures were obtained after initial retrieval. After manual elimination of irrelevant documents such as "conference", "report" and "review", 341 papers were obtained.

1.2 Research Methods

Based on the CITESPACE software developed by Professor Chen Chaomei's team at Drexel University, and supplemented by the statistical function of Chinese Social Science Citation Index (CSSCI), this study preliminarily analyzes and discusses the hot spots and trends of cultural research. CITESPACE integrates bibliometrics and information visualization methods, presenting a visual knowledge map in the form of nodes and links, which provides a powerful support for reviewing the research process and further exploring research frontiers and trends^[1].

2. Analysis of Research Results

2.1 Overview of cultural security research in China

2.1.1 Number of Papers and Trend of Change

On the whole, the change trend of cultural safety-related literature in CSSCI and CNKI databases is basically the same, which can be divided into three stages. The first stage is from 2001 to 2010. Although the change of literature quantity fluctuates in a few years, it shows an overall upward trend. In the second stage, from 2010 to 2018, the annual number of publications in the field of cultural security remained at a high level. The third phase is from 2018 to 2020, with a decrease in the number of articles published.

2.1.2 Author Analysis

2.1.2.1 Core Author Analysis

The results of core author analysis showed that Hu Huilin had the highest number of publications, with 12 articles in total. According to Price's law, the number of publications of the most prolific authors is substituted into Price's formula: $M=0.749\sqrt{N_{max}}$, and the M value is 2.59. Accordingly, after selecting the authors who published at least three papers as the core authors, there are 11 core authors and 45 papers in total, accounting for 13.1% of the total literature, far below the standard value of 50% proposed by Price's Law, indicating that a stable core author group has not been formed. Among the above core authors, Hu Huilin ranks the first. His research on cultural security not only spans economy, cultural industry, cultural system, law and ideology in terms of knowledge dimension, but also has a strong sense of The Times.

2.1.2.2 Cited Author Analysis

According to statistics, there are 7 authors cited more than 15 times. As the core author with the highest number of publications, Professor Hu Huilin has been cited the most (60 times), and is a worthy leader in the research field of Cultural security in China. In addition, Pan Yihe (27 times) studied cultural security from the perspective of non-traditional security, further clarifying the connotation of cultural security and the problems faced by China's cultural security and its countermeasures. Liu Yuejin (22 times) is one of the earliest scholars in the field of non-traditional national security research. His book National Security Has great influence and he is one of the most core scholars in the field of national security research^[2].

2.1.3 Journal Feature Analysis

In terms of discipline distribution, periodicals on current politics and ideological politics accounted for 42.9%, those on comprehensive social sciences 35.7%, those on communication 14.3% and those on ethnology 7.1%. It can be seen that the high-quality literature of cultural security research is mainly concentrated in the ideological and political field, and its disciplinary diversification degree needs to be improved.

2.2 Keywords Analysis and Research Hotspots and Trends

2.2.1 Keywords Co-occurrence and Research Hotspot Analysis

Keywords co-occurrence analysis provides a visual map for revealing the research hotspots of cultural security. In addition to cultural security, globalization, ideology and cultural industry appeared the most frequently, and the keywords of cultural soft power, cultural confidence, network cultural security, cultural hegemony and cultural construction had higher centrality. In general, although relevant researches on cultural security have involved different fields, the number of hot words with high influence is small, indicating that current researches still have certain limitations in the field.

2.2.2 Keywords Cluster Analysis and Research Process Evolution

On the basis of keyword co-occurrence analysis, cluster analysis is carried out on keywords, and the final clustering results are as follows:

Cluster #0 "National cultural security" is the first cluster to reach the threshold, and the largest cluster, which can reflect the overall progress of cultural security-related research. From 2001 to 2007, the focus of cultural security research is to prevent the invasion of external culture. From 2008 to 2016, studies related to cultural security focused on improving China's cultural strength, mainly discussing ideology, and studies related to national culture also received attention during this period. From 2017 to 2020, cultural security-related research entered a brief bottleneck period in this stage.

Cluster #2 "Cultural Confidence" runs from 2002 to 2016. Before 2010, cultural confidence in a narrow sense was a research hotspot during this period. After 2011, studies related to cultural security not only deepened on the basis of previous studies, but also began to pay attention to cultural confidence in a broader sense, such as "sports culture", "soft power" and "new media".

Cluster #3 "Globalization" lasted from 2004 to 2016. Before 2007, studies on cultural security focused on the challenges faced by Chinese national culture in the context of globalization. After 2008, studies began to focus on the relationship between China's social problems and cultural security, and paid more attention to improving China's cultural strength to cope with the threats to cultural security in the context of globalization.

Cluster #4 "Cultural industries" lasted from around 2005 to 2016. Appeared around 2010 "harmonious culture" and "advanced culture" are associated with "cultural resources", related research hot spots for this period: the rich cultural resources into strong "culture industry", in the cultural exchange and collision, adhere to the "advanced culture" in the direction to build socialism with Chinese characteristics "harmonious culture". Around 2015, the issue of "government supervision" and "marketization" of cultural industry has become a new research hotspot.

Cluster #5 "Cyber cultural Security" lasted from around 2008 to 2016. Keywords such as "security threat", "information technology" and "network culture" appeared in the early stage of the cluster, indicating that the research on network culture security at this stage focused on the threat faced by network culture under the influence of the emerging technology of network from the perspective of communication mode.

3. Conclusions and Prospects

In this paper, Citespace software is used to carry out knowledge graph visualization analysis of cultural security related researches in CSSCI database in the past 20 years, and the following conclusions are finally drawn:

Although the research results of cultural security are increasing on the whole, they have declined in recent years. Based on the changes in the number of articles published, it can be seen that the research on cultural security has continued to grow after 2001. Since 2007, many research hotspots such as "cultural confidence", "cultural industry", "globalization", "network cultural security" and "ideology" have erupted in succession, keeping the research results on cultural security at a high level. However, since 2017, only "cultural development" has reached the threshold of research hotspot, and the number of research results has begun to decline, which still requires more attention from scholars.

Cultural safety research has not yet formed a stable core group of authors, and the degree of journal diversification needs to be improved. According to the results of author analysis, hu Huilin is the most prolific author in China's cultural security research, and his citation frequency is also the highest. However, compared with him, the number of publications of other core authors needs to be improved to form a larger core author group. From the perspective of published journals, most of them are ideological and political journals and comprehensive journals of social science, which can hardly reflect the different fields involved in research hotspots such as cultural industry.

The research hotspots are scattered and the research fields are limited. Based on keywords co-occurrence analysis, in addition to the keywords "cultural security", only "globalization", "cultural industries" and "ideology" and "cultural confidence" four keywords co-occurrence frequency up to 10 times, and the key words show that there are more cultural security related research in macroscopic perspective as the breakthrough point, therefore further research can broaden the cultural security research field, appropriately Further exploration of micro-level research should be strengthened.

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