

During the rich topic discussion, from the perspective of religious values, researcher Baoyan has given a brief review on funerals of the Hui nationality, which always followed the principle of “simple and quick burial”. The paper points out that funerals are simple, solemn and strictly abide by Islamic rules. To a certain extent, from the notes of Muslim festival ceremonies that participated by the author can see the reality of Islamic death rituals in the contemporary mixed areas of Hui nationality. The different manifestations of different Hui people in the death memorial ceremony, or the “daily” differences caused by the “non-daily” ritual norms, record the multi-orientation of the contemporary Hui nationality in the construction of cultural identity. Through the description of the death ceremony, the paper discusses the ethnic and religious identity, and further reflects on the cultural identity scene of the contemporary Hui nationality.

Conclusion: the theme of this conference is very open and also shows great philosophical significance. Scholars attending the meeting held rigorous and enthusiastic discussions around topics as natural history, nature, natural history education, cosmobiology, Dunhuang philosophy of art, Chinese philosophy, natural philosophy, applied philosophy, comparative philosophy, etc. which fully reflected the international perspective of this academic seminar. In particular, the participation of young scholars and artists shows that the researchers of philosophy education in the new era should possess the problem consciousness, the contemporary era consciousness as well as the sense of responsibility and mission. The organizers of the University of Helsinki in Finland have highly appraised the conference and thanked the participants for their strong support, hoping to strengthen international exchanges among scholars in the future.

## PART TWO

### **A Report on the International Research Project Regarding the Topic of the Impact of Religious Values on Chinese Social Life**

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During the period 20 to 21 August, 2019, a two day workshop titled “The Impact of Religious Values on Chinese Social Life” was held at the Culture Center Sofia, Helsinki, Finland. The workshop was most successful from its commencement, throughout all presentations and session proceedings, and in achievement of its overall goals and objectives.

This important workshop was just one of a planned series of related international research activities over the next four years. As founded by the Academy of Finland and the University of Helsinki. The meeting was comprised of twelve scholars invited from China, and twelve scholars invited from western countries.

The entire workshop program was spread over four sessions, with several topics being discussed. Including, the core values contained within each of the three Chinese traditional teachings

(Confucian, Daoism and Buddhism). Also, Christianity, both Protestant and Catholicism. And Islam. With the specific impact on Chinese society of each of these three principal religious beliefs being the main focus of this workshop. The two related topics being religious values and related ethics, together with Scriptural Reasoning in China.

The first session thus covered the core values of traditional religions in China. The related discussions well illustrated the common and shared values of humanity in Confucian and Buddhism. For example, how Confucian classics are in fact humanistic writings, in the context and light of the particular Confucian language used. While the Bible often being treated as a humanistic classic, rather than as a divinely revealed canon, in the Chinese context. Another example is that of Humanistic Buddhism, having the aim of bringing back Buddhism into today's modern humankind lifestyle. That is, being closely linked with social life, rather than instead being isolated from society.

The harmonious and environmental values of Daoism were also presented. With the belief that the three teachings contained within Daoism are actually different branches of the same tree. With all of them teaching the same truth, and that worship is the only goodness.

The second workshop session focused on such topics as the successes and failures of Protestant Christianity in Chinese society. Also, how Christian Ultimate belief systems help defend modern Chinese society from life's anxieties and nihilism. Together with consideration of the beneficial impacts of the normal charity practices within Catholic Christianity on Chinese society.

The relationship between Christianity's core value systems and their effects on the current modern transformation of Chinese society was the main question topic of the related discussions.

The principal topic of the third workshop session was about how Islam is being integrated into both western society, and secondly, within modern Chinese communities. Several examples of influential Islamic social thoughts were introduced and discussed to show this movement. In addition, selected Chinese scholars of Islam, including famous authors and their relative impacts, were reviewed and discussed.

Additional topics of the third workshop session covered religious values and global ethics. Including the presentation of two specific cases related to the reconstruction of Confucian religious belief in recent Chinese history.

In the fourth and final session of the workshop, there was much discussion surrounding the Scriptural Reasoning in China. Certain experiential practices of Scriptural Reasoning in China and related methodological and theological functions within interfaith dialog were presented. Including expressions of hope, suggestions and in addition, questions to be addressed regarding the future of Scripture Reasoning were raised and discussed.

At the closing of the workshop, Professor Mikka Ruokanen summed up the results of the various session discussions, and provided a number of helpful suggestions for continuation of the success of the research project. Among others Professor David Ford from Cambridge University, Professor Steve Bevas from USA, Professor Jaakko Hämeen-Anttila from Edinburg University, Professor Tuula Sakaranaho and Adjunct Professor Paulos Huang from University of Helsinki have been present in the workshop.