

Traditional Chinese Knowledge as Global Resources

14 February 2023



00:50:25 Simon Marginson: Please submit your questions and statements in the Chat!
Join the Q&A

00:50:27 Emma Sabzalieva: Excellent presentations, thank you to both presenters

00:55:39 shedi D: Thank you! These are important topics about intellectual pluralities or intellectual justice between China and the West. Have you and your participants thought about the knowledge asymmetry and injustices, or Chinese imperialism within “China” and between other “developing countries”? I think one would have to think about these issues when we discuss knowledge justice, decolonizing methodologies seriously...

00:55:47 Gad Yair: Excellent presentations, Thank you. I hope to visit your school during my stay at HKUST next year. Now question: How different is the binary you present from more classic Center-Periphery binaries, even within European contexts?

00:56:02 Terri Kim: How do the presenters define 'the Global South'? What is 'Southern Knowledge'? Isn't this term already indicating binary thinking rather than pluriversality? I think it would be important to define more clearly and succinctly what the authors mean by 'Southern', and in juxtaposing Chinese vs Western knowledge tradition to compare, I am wondering how the authors locate non-Western, non-Chinese knowledge in their epistemic world map.

00:56:03 Yiran MA: Hello I am Yiran MA from HKU at comparative global studies of education. Thank you very much for your fascinating sharing. Can China enhance global intellectual pluralism by adjusting local accountability standards? What challenges may appear due to both long-term local and global structural inequality?

(For instance, China can increase scholars' publication funding at local publishers, improve multilingual translation to spread local knowledge in global academic community, and strengthen the weight in national university rankings of local epistemology grounded research about international common research topics.)

01:00:00 Soyoung Lee: Thanks for your presentation. Given the ‘power’ of Chinese as a nation, I wonder if the flourishing of Chinese ideas would simply replace Western & non-western discourses by Western & Chinese knowledge? What are your thoughts about the risk of incorporating other Asian knowledge into ‘Chinese’ knowledge with the growth of Chinese knowledge? Also, I’m also curious if the primary value of Chinese knowledge discussed in the presentation was mostly in providing alternatives for the Western ideas.

What about its value that is independent, separated from Western knowledge that seems to be a starting point?

01:06:19 Yusuf İkbal Oldaç: How do we define where the line is drawn between what is “Western” and what is “Chinese”? For example, I have been living in HK, and I hear some people call doctors in hospitals “western doctors” (this is not based on race, these can be Chinese doctors). Is the acid test whether something is “traditional” or not?

01:08:57 Steve T: A similar question to Terri’s (above): what is “Chinese knowledge” and who gets to define it? Which Chinese knowledges are still excluded from conceptions of the pluriverse? (Here I’m thinking of Tibetan knowledges, etc)

01:16:07 CGHE Webinars: Thank you for joining us today. A recording of this session will be posted on the CGHE site: <https://www.researchcghe.org/events/cghe-seminar/traditional-chinese-knowledge-as-global-resources/>

01:16:18 CGHE Webinars: Our next webinar, Tectonic shifts in global science: US-China scientific competition and the Muslim-majority science systems in multipolarising science, will take place on Thursday from 2pm (UK). You can register here: <https://www.researchcghe.org/events/cghe-seminar/tectonic-shifts-in-global-science-us-china-scientific-competition-and-the-muslim-majority-science-systems-in-multipolarising-science/>

01:17:06 Victorița Trif: Thank you!

01:17:24 Juergen Henze: Thank you for this interesting session! The items raised are truly important for the global world!

01:19:41 Ruth Hayhoe: So sorry I got here late - forgot about the time change!

01:20:44 Eyob Balcha Gebremariam: Knowledge is essentially political and the production of knowledge is a political process of exercising power whether it is Chinese, Western, Southern...etc.

01:21:56 Victorița Trif: The reproduction of knowledge in China is an important process too.

01:22:27 Eyob Balcha Gebremariam: I don't think the argument is to promote a value-free knowledge, it's rather to recognize the power of the hegemony and create a room for other knowledge systems to flourish -which are not value-free at all.

01:24:27 Yiran MA: Thank you so much for your thought-provoking answer and the fascinating webinar.

01:25:50 Bernard Lee: Thanks a lot for the inspiring talks! Thanks, Simon!

01:26:17 Yusuf İkbal Oldaç: No problem! See you on Thursday! 😊

01:26:31 Terri Kim: Thanks very much for the interesting webinar.