

JUNIOR CONFERENCE PANEL 1: OPEN FORUM

Dr. Calimag: This is not actually a question. You have excellent papers as Prof. Manaois said. But I would like to just comment on the sirhak and donghak. Have you heard about donghak? It's about Eastern learning, it's about peasant movement; also during the 1870s, it's the early form of resistance of foreign influence. So you use yangban as a platform to introduce Korea, to present the identity of Korea. But I'm not sure if there is a conflict or kind of irony between sirhak and donghak.

Bianca Claveria: Actually, the sirhak movement, I'd like to explain that there were a lot of movements that came out during this time. And the donghak movement or the peasant movement during that time was also one of the numerous movements during this time which is why even though I jumped off from the yangban in order to discuss the certain rising of movements during this time as they entered the modern age or the modern period, basically, I hope that my point in doing so was really that there was really a drastic change in the social identity as well as political structure of Joseon Korea during this time. Because I appreciate the nuances as well as complexities that Korean history provides students. And I want to reach out to young researchers as well as scholars, in order for you guys to understand; there is indeed more than just a linear or static appreciation of history. In me jumping from Yangban and then suddenly showing a

revolutionary sirhak movement and if only time permitted, my paper permitted, I would really want to discuss other movements like the peasant movement; and even extend the framework, maybe reach the March 1st movement; those are very crucial movements as they enter the modern era. But I was trying to do in starting with Yi Song-gye so you have the royalty and then the Yangban is that there were actually nuances, there were conflicts in society I'd like to see; that sometimes general or a very top-to-bottom view of history would not really showcase. Not that I'm trying to say that we have to write everyone's or every nation's history but what I'm trying to argue is let's see history on both sides, which is why I'd also like to take this opportunity, Sir, to also add an explanation for my very odd title. The Songs of flying dragons, my attempt there is to show the perspective from above. And frog emerging from a deep well, I want you students to realize that we can also appreciate history from below or a low perspective. So you have there, thank you very much, Sir, for bringing that up, the peasant rebellion. So next time you read about Joseon dynasty, I even encourage you to extend it up to the Koryo, and earlier, to old Joseon dynasty histories. Appreciate that there are a lot of perspectives involved. And I think that's the beauty of Korean history, as well as Philippine history, if I may get to add. You know one thing that I would like to say about Philippine history is that it may be written in so many ways, the same with Korean history. And if we were there to somehow bridge, I think I remember one of our experts mentioned earlier; why not we take the challenge of linking Philippine history and Korean history? Maybe we might even dare to do that. And I want you students, to

understand next time you study history is that there are nuances involved. Appreciate these nuances because as mentioned by Sir Manaois, sometimes we miss crucial aspects of history because they do not interest us. But I'd like to argue, bear with it. Because once you bear with those nuances, once you bear with those complexities, those revolutions, those movements we do not usually highlight, we do not usually consider; you will really see that there is something more that history can offer. Not just identity but a very complex one. And I think it's time we appreciate a very complex but profound identity.

Dr. Calimag: Thank you very much! I think you are well-versed on your research, on your paper. And I commend you for that. Congratulations!

Bianca Claveria: Thank you, sir!

Dr. Calimag: On the second paper, I also have a comment. You know, I teach business and international economy. And when you say globalization, the usage of terms is very important. We already have three phases of globalization, until 1800s, then we have 1910, from 1910-1945, we don't have; we didn't have globalization. And the latest wave of globalization is from 1945 until present. Each of the phase of globalization, there are actors, there are goods and services being traded. But here you seem to be offering a new phase of globalization where Korea is a player? Is that what you're saying in your paper? And number two, I think you also need to include the knowledge on management instead of keep on repeating data, data. I think we are more into knowledge management now. And just to comment, I think politically correct, I think we

have to, I'm not sure if this is very common in the Philippines but we have to get rid of using the term third world because I'm not sure if we can find any country that belongs to the second world. Of course we have a second, we have a first world but this is a null term that we have to refrain from using. Instead we can use developing countries or developing economy, advanced economy or between these are the emerging economies. So just a comment on the usage of terminology. Thank you!

Carlo Sanchez: Thank you for that and I think it's a more proper term, developing... So with your first question, I think Korea, not necessarily that it's the sole player or one of the biggest players but I think that what it does is something that people, other nations could follow. But the pattern that they've been dealing with, the pattern that they've been using to deal with these changes, trade and industrialization, is something that we can learn a lot from. And I think that they may not be the biggest players but with this phenomenon, I think we should take time to look at what we've been doing and learn from it. And see what we can follow and what we can improve upon so that we could be, might as well be as successful as they are. Because I do think they're doing well and they are successful in playing with the changes that have come with this technological age.

Dr. Calimag: Thank you! Just one follow-up question. Apart from Korea or Kpop, are there any commodities or other similar goods such as Kpop that's being self-referential, that kind of globalization that you mentioned.

Carlo Sanchez: Honestly, I can only think of Kpop now because it's most obvious especially in the Philippines. But I think there are but I'm not familiar. Yeah, but I think Korean is one of the most obvious and one of the most visible especially in this context.

Dr. Calimag: Then I congratulate you for that, for using Korea as an example to demonstrate and to illustrate the self-referential globalization. Thank you and congratulations!

Carlo Sanchez: Thank you, sir!