Xun Zi in the Intellectual Context of Early China

Reply to Perspectives of European Scholars

By Masayuki Sato

Xun Zi synthesized major lines of pre-Qin thought which were categorized as Confucianism, Daoism, Mohism, Legalism, Logical thought, and so on, despite his own firm self-styled orthodox successor of the idea of Confucianism. A great scale of amalgamation of various thoughts of his time enabled him to provide the succeeding Han dynasty with an ideal blueprint for the broad ideological basis for the state institution of the Han which has been known as ‘it (rituals and social norms) were not Xun Zi’s invention but the result of the synthesis of the existing conceptual framework, or the integration of the extant thought of Liu Xiang. First of all, Xun Zi’s works are quoted fairly extensively in a number of the Han treatises that include the Book of States (in A.D. 162-145 BC) by the Han scholar Liang Zhi. The discussion below evolves the problem of the textual authenticity of the Book of Xunzi, and Xun Zi’s influence on the formation of the Han state institution.

Question: Is it possible that the extant Book of Xun Zi, should contain the thought of Liu Xiang, and accordingly the ‘high level of integration’ in his thought reflects the Han thought? (prof. R. Trappl, Vienna Univ.)

Reply: Needless to say, all the Warning States philosophical works are exposed to the doubt of their textual authenticity. Although I am inclined to regard the Book of Xun Zi as substantially his synthesis of pre-existing ideas and arguments rather than that which can be clearly divided into Xun Zi’s own and his disciples’. Yet, it is very important to think about whether high level of integration in his thought and your assumption is worth being put to our serious consideration. According to my research, we cannot find specific evidence that Liu Xiang inserted his own argument into the test text of the Book of Xun Zi. First of all, Xun Zi’s work is not evolved on the island. Herein lies the root cause for most of the problems of the island-nation is facing. A liberal, accommodative approach has been suggested as remedy of most of the evils in the society. Studies of electoral processes reveal a positive correlation between modernization and political participation. However, state-led modernization is buttressing particularity of democracy. A pressing problem of balancing modernization with traditionalism remains.

The adoption of pro-globalization policies has increased competition and economic growth, but also allowed for greater economic benefits to the most vulnerable. The benefits of globalization are not distributed evenly across all regions, and some areas are left behind.

The adoption of pro-globalization policies has increased competition and economic growth, but also allowed for greater economic benefits to the most vulnerable. The benefits of globalization are not distributed evenly across all regions, and some areas are left behind.

Sri Lanka in the Twenty-First Century

Legacies and Challenges

By Karori Singh

The scholars discussed the achievements of the island-nation in economic development, social harmony, evolution of political institutions, and related policy issues mainly in the post-colonial period. Mutually reinforcing one another the ideological contradictions and social awareness manifest themselves in the present crisis and problems of society. In this, history has been used to polarize identities and define the present crisis and problems of society. In this, history has been used to polarize identities and define communities on the basis of religion, ethnicity, and class. This process has led to the development of separatist movements, political violence, and social unrest. The adoption of pro-globalization policies has increased competition and economic growth, but also allowed for greater economic benefits to the most vulnerable. The benefits of globalization are not distributed evenly across all regions, and some areas are left behind.

The adoption of pro-globalization policies has increased competition and economic growth, but also allowed for greater economic benefits to the most vulnerable. The benefits of globalization are not distributed evenly across all regions, and some areas are left behind.

Sri Lanka relations and ritualistic Inaugural and Valedictory Sessions were held.