



Mobility of Cultures and Knowledge Infrastructures in Europe

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Background

- EU as a construction of multiple cultures and values
- The enlargement of European Union:
 - new cultures and values are added into EU
- Digital communication
 - interaction between cultures takes place also in technology-mediated communication



Mobility of cultures

- From “methodological nationalism” to the study of mobilities
- Mobility of people (freedom of movement) and technological mobilities (e.g. internet, new media) contributes to the mobility of cultures
- New cultural minorities are established all over the EU, and they lack the recognition of established minorities (Touraine 2007).



Knowledge infrastructures

- Established knowledge:
 - Systems of organising, storing and disseminating data for a special information need of one nation state.
 - Compared to EU, national knowledge infrastructures have been developed to serve rather homogenous populations.
- New knowledge:
 - Need for new knowledge and new knowledge infrastructures emerge from the interaction of cultures within and between societies.
- As today's Europeans are mobile, they visit and live in other countries, an easy-access to local services and getting information about local culture is of interest to a growing number of people.



To conclude:

- New knowledge infrastructures have to be developed to serve a range of cultures in Europe.
- So what we need is a new knowledge infrastructure that is not limited by national or cultural boundaries, but that allows us to get more information about other cultures and member states.
- The effective knowledge management is not just a question of European competitiveness, but it is also a question of the quality of life, which should be developed hand in hand with the economic growth.

