

ISSN: 2288-2766 © 2015 EABEA. <http://www.eabea.or.kr>
doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.13106/eajbe.2015.vol3.no4.17>.

A Comparative Study on Spiritual Culture Education of Women College Campus between China and Korea

Dong Yi

First Author & Corresponding Author Professor, Foreign Language School, Shandong Women University, China.
E-mail: dongyi@123.com.

Received: October 15, 2015. Revised: December 10, 2015. Accepted: December 15, 2015.

Abstract

The Spiritual culture education is not only the nucleus of campus culture but also the ultimate aim of the construction of campus culture. Currently the construction of campus culture is understood and implemented in the view of pragmatism and utilitarian, but the value-oriented role of college spirit is belittled, which leads to the absence of specific purpose and direction. If universities and colleges want to remain invincible, they must attach the importance to the spirit culture, the systematic culture, the material culture and the behavioral culture, and in all, the college spirit. Based on the current ideological educational situation of women's vocational colleges, a research has been conducted on how to play the educational functions of campus culture, seeking for the integration of campus culture and spiritual culture and, achieving talents cultivation objectives on the campus. This paper analyses and compares the influencing factors in Spiritual culture education between China and Korea women university from the following parts: The campus environment, campus material, campus system, campus behavior and diversified thinking challenge. Backed with the findings of the research, it offers some suggestions on the developing ideas and models of characteristic campus culture construction for women's colleges between China and Korea.

Keywords: China and Korea Women's College, Campus Culture, Spiritual Culture.

1. Introduction

The important goal of constructing the socialism harmonious society was proposed by Communist Party of China's the fourth plenary session of sixteenth central committee¹. Universities charging with the cultivation of talents, scientific research and social service functions play a very important role in building harmonious society. And building harmonious society cannot be separated from high-quality personnel, and the function of higher education in the guidance of leading role in social development. Positive and healthy culture is an important characteristic of socialist harmonious society. The new culture of harmonious society is still based on traditional Chinese culture. Important mission of education is the inheritance development and innovation of the traditional culture. So it plays a decisive role in the process of building a harmonious society with new culture. Therefore, important measures through higher education must be put forward to carry forward the excellent traditional culture and lead the direction of culture, to strengthen the construction of campus culture and the construction socialism harmonious society.

¹ <http://www.people.com.cn/GB/shizheng/252/5089/5106/5182/20010430/456702.html>

Campus spiritual culture is the core soul and also the highest realm of campus culture. It reflects the special nature, personality and spirit of a university, and embodies the mission, training goal and unique style of a university. It is the accumulation, integration and refining in the long-term creation process of campus material culture and system culture. It consists of the core and the highly abstract value pursuit and the character of a university. It is a relatively stable group psychology and mental state. It is the most typical spirit connotation accumulation through long term university education practice. It also reveals the overall feature, level, features and cohesion, appeal and vitality of a university. Carrying out university campus spiritual culture construction can promote and strengthen the university comprehensive development, enhance the vitality of university campus, achieve the campus stability, enhance the university soft power, at the same time foster the social elite talents, achieve the benign interaction between university and society and promote harmonious social environment construction. Therefore, strengthening the campus culture construction is the development need of institutions of higher education, the need of constructing socialism harmonious society, and also the need of development of era.

2. Main Women University in China and Korea

2.1. China Women's University(CWU)²

CWU is the first and the only state-owned women's university, affiliated with All-China Women's Federation. With more than 65 years of development, it has become one of the major centers to mentor Chinese women talents. 60 thousand graduates are working in various fields, and make tremendous contributions to the economic and social development in China. As part of Chinese and global women's education network, China Women's University has attached great importance to research and social services, playing a leading role in research fields such as gender studies, gender equality, women's rights and interests protection, women's leadership etc.

It started as a vocational training school and was established in 1949 as a school of specialty in educating women and women leaders. It actively participated in the 4th World Women's Conference in 1995 and its following events in Beijing. After that, it enjoyed a fast development and has become the only independent state university specialized in women's higher education, providing professional intellectual and academic supports to Chinese government on women issues. As the premier women's university in China, It functions as a window displaying Chinese governments' achievements in women's issue and women's higher education.

2.2. Seoul Women's University (SWU)³

SWU is a product of Christianity and an answer to the growing demand for educational institutes for women. Following the Independence Movement that swept Korea in 1919, the Presbyterian Church of Korea saw an increasing need for an educational institution based on Christianity and passed the resolution to establish a college of its 12th general assembly held in 1923. However, the Presbyterian Church of Korea had to give up its plan in the face of the Japanese oppression. In July 1958, after the Japanese occupation was brought down, the Republic of Korea approved the incorporation of the "Jeongoi Academic Institute." In December 1960, the establishment of Seoul Women's College was approved and the college opened its door to students in April 1961. This was 38 years after the Presbyterian Church of Korea decided to set up a college. During the period between the conception of the idea to create a college and its actual establishment, the Korean society went through one of the most turbulent times in its history.

The modern society demands that women get involved in social interactions outside of their families and invest themselves in social development. Higher education for women came in response to the social demand to provide

² <http://www.cwu.edu.cn/homepage>

³ <http://www.swu.ac.kr/homepage>

women with access to education needed for them to become leaders of society and to contribute to social development. The Seoul Women's College leadership program is a good example of the university's determination to take women's engagement in society to a new height. This program has been in place since the university's founding and is now mandatory for all students.

3. Comparative Analysis of Spiritual Culture Education between China and Korea Women University

We analyse and compare the influencing factors in Spiritual culture education between China and Korea women university from the following parts: The campus environment, campus material, campus system, campus behavior and diversified thinking challenge. Thus a breakthrough is offered to university campus spiritual culture construction.

The content of the comparative of this part:

The first part comparative the Spiritual culture education between China and Korea women university in the background, significance, reviews the research status at home and abroad, introduces the research purpose, method and content as well as the research framework of this article.

The second part from the angle of campus culture connotation, explores Spiritual culture education between China and Korea women university campus spiritual culture characteristic, analyzes the university campus spiritual culture structure, function and value.

The third part from the perspective of qualitative state of Spiritual culture education between China and Korea women university, analyses the position of campus spiritual culture in the whole university campus culture, and its promoting effect on the construction of harmonious campus and the harmonious society.

The fourth part analyses and explores the Spiritual culture education between China and Korea women university for influencing factors in campus culture construction from the following parts: The campus environment, campus material, campus system, campus behavior and diversified thinking challenge. Thus a breakthrough is offered to university campus spiritual culture construction.

The fifth part elaborates the principles and objectives of university campus spiritual culture construction and put forward the concrete way.

4. Conclusion

The Spiritual culture education is not only the nucleus of campus culture but also the ultimate aim of the construction of campus culture. Currently the construction of campus culture is understood and implemented in the view of pragmatism and utilitarian, but the value-oriented role of college spirit is belittled, which leads to the absence of specific purpose and direction. If universities and colleges want to remain invincible, they must attach importance to the spirit culture, the systematic culture, the material culture and the behavioral culture, and in all, the college spirit.

Based on the current ideological educational situation of women's vocational colleges, a research has been conducted on how to play the educational functions of campus culture, seeking for the integration of campus culture and spiritual culture and, achieving talents cultivation objectives on the campus. Backed with the findings of the research, it offers some suggestions on the developing ideas and models of characteristic campus culture construction for women's colleges between China and Korea.

References

- Cai, Y. (2012). Research on construction of university campus spiritual culture. *Working paper of Shanxi university of science and technology*, 12(1), 1-19.
- Dong, Yi. (2011). An analysis for Korean professional female college students demand in Korean companies. *Journal of Chengong*, 10(7), 38-39.
- Yao, Q. Y., & Shu, L. (2010). The study on campus culture and ideological and political education-campus culture construction in women's vocational colleges. *Journal of Tangshan Teachers College*, 32(3), 134-136.
- Zhou, W. X., & Wu, C. J. (2008). The construction of campus culture and the cultivation of college spirit. *Journal of College Education Science*, 107(1), 16-19.