ON MODERN DESIGN EDUCATION FROM MOZI 'S THOUGHT

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Abstract - Throughout the history of Taiwan's design education, from the beginning of design thinking, Taiwan's design education was deeply influenced by European and American design education thoughts. In the development of creative design, the development of cultural and creative design has been in a difficult position because of the lack of traditional cultural literacy. This study hopes to interpret higher vocational design education in Taiwan from Eastern philosophy and design. As early as more than 2,400 years ago, Mozi's thoughts and theories contained rich design concepts and scientific theories, which are consistent with today's design issues and future trends. This research focuses on qualitative research, using "historical research methods" to understand the historical trajectory, current status and future development of design education history, and using "literature analysis" to collate and analyze existing literature. The research results will be combined with relevant educational resources, included in the basic teaching curriculum, and put forward specific design education recommendations to explore the feasibility of the future development direction of Taiwan vocational school design education.

Index Terms - Mozi, Design Education, Future Education, Modern design.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Research background

In the absence of planning for Taiwan's design education policy, many design departments have been established, and there are many problems in the department of university design. It does attract a lot of college students, but it ignores the professional background, equipment and overall environmental shortage. This policy has made the creative industry retrogress. The consortium controls the resources of commercial interests, but it is full of “false works” of society. This is really regrettable. According to statistics from the Ministry of Education of Taiwan in 2005 and 2015, the number of students designing related designs (including visual communication design, integrated design, product design, space design, etc.) has increased by nearly 40,000. Also released in December 2015, combined with the university graduates' fiscal and taxation statistics database, the average monthly salary of the design school is the lowest among all graduates. At the same time, the learning process of students is very difficult, resulting in the lack of professional competence of graduates, and the serious gap between "learning and using". We can see the design and education of Taiwan's design education in terms of human resources supply and demand, the ability of graduates to meet the status quo of “learning imbalance” in the workplace, and the professional knowledge of designers. There is indeed a serious problem with the attitude of entering the society. It is necessary to think about and seek ways to improve.

B. Research purposes

Taiwan’s design education has been influenced by foreign values and trends for many years. The social atmosphere of blind pursuit of fashion and brand, as well as the vocational education system is relatively unrecognized. In the teaching process, many students are also observed to have subjective and personal status, lack of learning attitude and lack of academic ability, and lack of central idea of cultural identity. Taiwan's design education should find a direction suitable for future social development, forming a different direction from other regions. Cultural essence and cultural value.

The purpose of this study is to:

1) Comment on the similarities and differences between Mozi's design philosophy and modern design issues.
2) Interpret Taiwan's cultural creativity and design education from the philosophical thoughts and design ideas of the East.
3) Understand the needs of future design talents and seek the future development of design education for vocational education.

C. Research scope

1) Time range:

Mo Di(墨翟), Later it was called "Mozi", the founder of Mohist philosophy, is uncertain about the age of birth and death (468 BC to 376 BC). (Today's Tengzhoucity, Shandong) is the founder of Mohist theory. It has a history of more than 2,400 years. We communicate with authors across time and space.

Most of the scholars who study Mozi's thoughts are the Chinese language departments of Taiwan.At present, there are no scholars engaged in the design department to study the theory of Mozi.



Fig.1. Mozi image (Source: Google Images)

Taiwan was ruled by Japan from 1895 to 1945. During the Japanese rule, modern art education was promoted, from the embryonic form of craft education to the embryonic form of design education to the rise of design education after Taiwan's Renaissance. Taiwan promoted modern education from Japanese rule, from the embryonic form of hand-painting to the embryonic form of design education. After returning to the Republic of China to govern Taiwan, the rise of Taiwan's design education began to have a complete design education curriculum structure, which has been more than 60 years old. Therefore, the study time span spans this century. The Spring and Autumn Period is a period in Chinese history from 771 BC to 476 BC to 2018 AD, with more than two thousand years of cross-century research.

2) Spatial extent

This research space is mainly locked in Taiwan. In 1895, Japan received and ruled Taiwan. Modern education in Taiwan began with the rule of Japan. Therefore, cultural creative design education uses Taiwan as the main research space and cross-strait design education. In addition, the spread and influence of neighboring countries such as Japan and South Korea, cultural and creative design development as a reference for research, from the design evolution and design education development as a research scope, in-depth discussion of the status quo of Taiwan's design education.

3) Research restrictions:

Mozi proposes "Universal Love"(兼 愛), "Condemnation of Offensive War"(非攻), "Exaltation of the Virtuous"(尚賢), "Identification with the Superior"(尚同), "Will of Heaven"(天志), "On Ghosts"(明 鬼), "Anti-Fatalism"(非 命), "Anti-Confucianism"(非 儒), "Condemnation of Music"(非樂), "Simplicity in Funerals"(節葬) The idea of "Economy of Expenditures"(節用) and "Mutual Aid"(交相利) was established, and the Mohist theory was founded, and the book "Mozi" was handed down. However, the ancient Chinese words are difficult to read and must be read from the translated readers. There are not many related types of documents, so they can only be sorted out from some data files. It is impossible to piece together the complete appearance, time and space, which leads to difficulties and limitations in the study. However, the acceptance of traditional figures in childhood was better than that in mainland China. It is easier to identify and understand.

II. LITERATURE DISCUSSION

Emperor Wu of the Han Dynasty (July 30, 157 BC - March 29, BC) listened to Dong Zhongshu's suggestion, rejecting other different kinds of ideas and respecting Confucianism. For more than 2,000 years, China has been dominated by Confucianism. The Mohist thought has been neglected and excluded. It was not until the early Qing Dynasty that scholars began to pay attention to it. In today's pluralistic society, thought should be able to provide us with many insights and inspirations. The literature discussion will be based on Moh's design ideas and educational concepts.

A. The design idea of Mozi

Mozi theory and design thinking, there is currently no relevant literature and research in Taiwan. Mozi's design idea is based on the master's thesis published by Wuhan University of Technology (YuWei) [1]: "Mozi" design thinking research, and made a detailed analysis and research. Because the level covered by the book "Mozi" is widely known as the encyclopedia, and said that Mozi was an important thinker, strategist, philosopher, politician, scientist, educator, economic thinker and engineer during the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period. Architects across many fields have indeed neglected their talents in design. It summarizes the principles of Mozi's creative design, the creative process, the utensils and architectural design, and the design concept of Mozi.

According to Wang Xiaonan (2014)'s "Summary of Contemporary Mozi Design Thoughts" in mainland China, it has been mentioned that since 2003, Mozi's design concept has begun to receive attention from the design academic community. He also said that Mozi was China's "first professional designer" and "design aesthetician" and later called him "the king of science."

Zhou Yuying (2012) mentioned in the "Design Philosophy in the Use of Mozi" that "Mozi and Festival Articles" recorded the background of ancient Chinese craft design ideas, and Mozi proposed "the great interests of the people." "As a benchmark principle, functionalist advocacy has the same effect.

B. Mozi's educational thought

Mozi's doctrine and educational thoughts and HouZonghua (2007) published a master's thesis: Mozi's educational thoughts and its enlightenment, and believed that Mohist's emphasis on science and advocating the uniqueness of love has become an important reference for modern Western learning and understanding. The background and educational activities of Mozi's educational thoughts, the principles and methods of education and teaching, and the content of Mozi's education cover similarities in personality shaping, labor skills, natural sciences, military knowledge, and religious beliefs. Finally, it summarizes the enlightenment of Mozi's educational thought to contemporary education. Mozi believes that the most basic moral education principle in an ideal society is "Universal Love", education for natural science, peace education and vocational education.

HouZonghua (2007)[2] analyzes Mozi's moral education thoughts:

1) Strengthen the social moral education with the core of "brightness and integrity, unity and friendliness".
2) Respect the individual personality of individual society and establish an individual's awareness of equality.
3) Respect the material interests of individual individuals.
4) Strengthen the social responsibility awareness and obligation awareness of social subjects.

The characteristics of Mozi's scientific and technological education thoughts:

1) Promote science and technology education.
2) Emphasis on the teaching of natural science knowledge.
3) Emphasis on experimental teaching.

In terms of vocational education: Mozi's education principle emphasizes practicality, and Mozi opposes only those who stay in speech and do not practice. Emphasis on hands-on experiment, labor education for disciples, cultivation of pride in labor, shameful quality, education of disciples respecting the labor of others, cherishing the fruits of labor, caring for collective public property, and establishing the combination of mental and physical labor.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

This study focuses on qualitative research and uses “historical research methods” to understand the past developments, current status, and future developments of design education history. Use the "Document Data Analysis Method" to sort out the existing relevant literature for comparative analysis. Using literature research methods, through papers, domestic and foreign literature and books, newspapers and magazines, and the evolution and development of Taiwan's design education, explore Mozi's design and educational thoughts, and find out the similarities and differences between Mohist thought and modern design. Explore the relationship and connection between cultural and creative design and the development of Taiwan's design education and cultural and creative industries, as well as the inheritance of Taiwanese culture in the field of design.

IV. RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

A. Analysis of Mozi Thought and Modern Design Issues

Mozi's central thoughts are based on "Universal love". Modern design ideas emphasize breaking the old design for aristocrats and advocating design for the public. This kind of progress is indeed more than two thousand years earlier than the West. There are many similarities in enumerating modern design issues as follows:

1) "Universal Design": A design that can be used by the public without modification or special design;
2) "User-Centered Design" (UCD): a user-centered design idea;
3) "Social Design": Anything in the design category "designed for society" can be a design target;
4) "Service Design": Systematic application of design theory and methods to the creation, definition, and planning of services.
5) "User Experience Design" (UX Design): A set of design processes centered on the concept of user experience. This includes target users, a range of satisfaction and theme settings, user needs, interactive research, system feedback, reports, and results.
6) "Design Thinking": A people-oriented approach to problem-solving, seeking innovative solutions for a variety of issues, starting with people's needs.

Mozi's philosophical thoughts of "Universal love and Mutual Aid" and "profit for the world" cover the above-mentioned modern design issues are people-oriented design concepts, the essence of design is to design services to meet the needs of human real life.

"Minimalistic Design" originated from the western modern minimalism of the early 20th century. It promotes product functions from the Bauhaus design school in Germany and adopts simple style design to simplify the shape and avoid unnecessary decoration. "Economy of Expenditures" emphasizes practicality, full of the connotation of simple design ideas, design emphasizes the use of functions, reduces materials, avoids waste, achieves “less is more”, simplifies the complexity of the texture and effect, and also meets the current environmental design And the spirit of green design.

B. Analysis of Mozi Thought and Modern Design Education

Mozi’s educational thought occupies a very important position in the history of ancient Chinese educational thought. Therefore, in the Warring States period, Confucianism and Mohism were also called "famous schools of thought."

Mozi believes that the purpose of education is to save the world, to educate and train mages and scholars, to emphasize the cultivation of talents, to make them "the interests of the world, to remove the scourge of the world", and to give due respect to the efforts of workers. Social status breaks the concept of prejudice that "only reading is useful."

In the education process of Mozi, the educational concepts and educational methods such as "Talk and do it", "Learn to use" have been formed, which is in line with the concept of "Knowing and doing".

Based on the theoretical basis, emphasizing practice and implementation, and the popular "The Maker Movement", using technology and materials to

emphasize hands-on use in teaching, to cultivate Maker, has the same Design education concept.

C. Analysis of Taiwan's education and culture issues

Taiwan's current design industry lags behind neighboring countries (Korea, Japan), and the entire industry does not see room for improvement. The design environment seems to be getting worse. The biggest problem is that our company rarely invests in research and development and has short-sighted capabilities. For the almost ideological thinking of dealing with repetitive work, coupled with the leadership of laymen, this profession has not been appreciated and respected, and the official university has a big problem when it comes to this situation. After joining everyone's opinions, it often deviates from the essence of the original design. A lot, so the general design field is not well paid, so the industry is stagnant.

Many so-called "designers" should also look at themselves, not blame the minds of laymen. I think design is different from art. The design is "serving for everyone." The design must meet the needs of a particular customer or public. Design is not respect is the lack of professional knowledge and professionalism of the designer. Subjective concepts and ideas do not meet the needs of the client or the expectations of the public. Even immature creative thinking and lack of theoretical foundation often fail. Design cases, because they are famous, the design of things lacks connotation, but often no one dares to tell the truth, designers should challenge, especially those who rely on hype to become famous. Relying on strength is not a designer who can't rely on hype but can't serve the public, nor can he be a good designer. I think this is also a social responsibility, but this society can only be a kind of favor, and professionalism seems to be less important.

After a series of educational reforms, Taiwan’s education and culture are gradually changing. Past exams and teaching have become the spokesperson for the education reform review. Due to the lack of teacher structure, teacher training is rapidly expanding and lacking enthusiasm, they are strongly questioned and degraded, so-called differential treatment of disciplines, art, music and other subjects. The protection of some teachers has led to the breakthrough of traditional culture, and the rapid expansion of Taiwanese media, social values and ethics are constantly being challenged, gradually affecting and eroding our next generation, and Taiwan's culture is rapidly changing.

Taiwanese society misunderstands cultural identity, and distorting values and foreign things are good ideas. Taiwan is familiar with which place, transplanted the local culture, and did not think about whether it belongs to this place. Taiwan’s long-term examinations affect teaching, lacking cultural accomplishment from the teacher structure, and cultivating many students who will take exams and scores, but cultivate a “social elite” who does not live, or create lower academic achievements. Children who lack self-confidence and barriers to values have become anachronistic bombs in society.

In the teaching process, I hope to give students a concept. Good design should improve our environment and environment, and have good and positive thinking. Students' works often have bloody, violent, dirty words, speeches and high school culture. As an educator, I will always strive to guide students into themes of design, positive, positive, innovative and kind. This is the value of my life. Students may have grown up in environmental impact. They always have three or two sentences that are inseparable from cursing. In the design of homework, they also habitually write dirty words. This society has not accepted such a thing. What is uncomfortable is that the news media in Taiwan are mostly negative and out of the box. The media's own unprofessionalism has influenced the design concepts and thinking of students who are learning design, which has made it difficult for the Taiwanese design industry to move forward. One.

Through the spread of culture, education promotes the integration and collision of different cultures and promotes the development and innovation of culture. The cultural form with the purpose of scientific research, cultural exploration and cultural exchange has become an indispensable part of modern education and must be based on profound cultural connotations.

D. Analysis of Taiwan's vocational design education

The most basic moral principle of Mozi's ideal society is "Universal love." In the thought of loving love, it contains a harmonious society, realizes the harmony of interpersonal relationships, enhances the cohesiveness of society, and strengthens moral education. I also believe that "aesthetic education is the foundation of moral education", and the professional ethics and moral education of vocational education talents have been an important part of society since ancient times. Through this policy, the Ministry of Education promotes the “five-year aesthetic education plan” to promote the aesthetics and art education of kindergartens, laying the foundation for children's beauty and experience. At the same time, it promotes “lifelong learning” to enable students, communities and people in society. Learn the beauty of beauty, imagination, creativity and practicality, enhance the happiness of life, and accept the cultivation of beauty.

In schools, teachers can enhance the aesthetics of aesthetic education through art appreciation, aesthetic education, aesthetic education and other forms of curriculum, indirectly change the field of education, attach importance to art education, improve personality protection, and pass on "excellent culture." Education and culture interact with each other. In order to promote the healthy development of the physical and mental health of educated people, education screens out universally recognized, excellent and typical cultures, so that culture itself

produces choices through the educational process. The advancement of science and technology that affects the rapid development of social productivity has also provided new resources and guiding theories for the development of education, as well as the development of education and teaching. For example, advances in computer technology, computer-assisted multimedia teaching is generally in the field of teaching, providing pictures and texts for educational resources. Mozi's skills education is like Taiwan's vocational education. At present, most higher vocational education is guided by further study, ignoring the ability to train students. At present, China's vocational education has gradually lost its characteristics, making technical talents seriously vacant. We value skill education. In the process of cultivating higher vocational education, we must pay attention to the cultivation of practical ability. At the same time, with the development of science and technology, various interdisciplinary theories have been more widely used in the teaching field; the refurbishment education has gradually become popular, and the traditional teacher-centered teaching scene is also based on student learning. The educational environment, professional development of teachers and professional growth are important factors influencing the success or failure of education reform. The interaction between teachers and students makes the education and cultural theory of education and ideology directly affect the level and speed of education development, through the common preparation of teachers, learning together, innovative teaching materials and quality improvement of innovation. experiment. Taiwan's national cultural background is suitable for design. I have been engaged in design education for more than ten years. I have seen many students who are studying design. The creative inspiration comes from life experience. Life experience is often limited to the Internet, media, and peers. The indifference and neglect of the surrounding environment are also seen as a matter of humanistic literacy. Government agencies spend a lot of money to invite foreign designers to come. Taiwanese society has no way to pay attention to the attention and applause of local designers. Designers have no chance and no stage. The cultural and creative industries must have deep cultural connotations to find out. Alive. Taiwan's education has long guided the teaching of examinations, attaches importance to examinations, and has no points to answer correctly. If you try hard, you don't have to score according to the standard answer, so students will not think. Are students having other answers besides thinking about standard answers? Our education erases the students' thinking and creativity, and cannot achieve the educational concept of appropriateness and talent. If the parents don't attach great importance to the test scores, the education system will not pay so much attention to the scores. I think we should break the old thinking, but education often makes us not do unnecessary confrontation with the system, or spend a lot of effort and time to redefine One thing, to challenge change and innovation. From the analysis of the success factors of Korean design policy, we can see that the government's decision-making direction and strong leadership, and attach importance to talent cultivation, actively absorb foreign experience, gradually deepen the development of the real estate industry, and combine culture and technology to focus on cultivating the economy. The scale of cultural and creative industries and the technology industry with market potential. The cultivation of culture can start from the cultivation of aesthetic education, cultivate good aesthetics, combine design with life, develop the preference for beautiful things from childhood, and have the opportunity to become consumers in the future, and also have the opportunity to drive the development of the industry. Therefore, more design talents are created, and through a group of people over the years, the unique culture of our country can be produced.

CONCLUSION

Looking forward to the development of Taiwan's design education from the perspective of design history, from the design, education and aesthetics of Mozi more than 2,400 years ago, reinterpreting the future development of Taiwan's design education, and designing from cultural creativity The field to find out the way out for Taiwan's future design education. After I joined the teaching post, I was fortunate enough to participate in the inheritance of folk culture. In the field of design and art education, I integrated the knowledge of traditional folk culture into teaching, to design my own professional background, from the perspectives of technology, materials science and artistic aesthetics. Looking for cultural innovation and development of folk crafts. Professor Han Baode (2014) said: "The core of Wenchuang is design." Traditional art culture can be a source of inspiration for design, but the design required for cultural and creative design is not locked in the old-fashioned and superficial totem. I think it is to find out the traditional cultural connotation, using technology and innovative interpretation methods, unique in the world. Taiwan's local culture integrates and enhances the beauty and taste in everyone's daily life. Cultural creative design has developed the transformation and upgrading of the industry. Under the influence of excessive "globalization", the world has turned to the trend of "localization" and thus promoted the aesthetic quality of the whole people. Industrial Design said in a speech in Taipei: "The responsibility of design lies in the creation of tradition. "The three dimensions of designer thinking are pleasing to the eye: look comfortable. Appreciate the heart: revel in the heart. Happiness and happiness: Everyone is happy. Things constitute all visible parts of the human lifestyle, plus intangible concepts, meaning Values and other spiritual aspects constitute the "full meaning of

design.” Yesterday is today's tradition, and tradition must be created. It cannot be simply and narrowly considered that tradition is only obsolete. What Taiwan lacks is the social responsibility of designers to create traditions. The development of cultural and creative industries has so far been rare. The main reason is the short-sightedness and lack of culture. From an educational point of view, long-term Since the examination led the teaching, it has caused the problem of the teacher structure of the education field, and has cultivated many examination machines that will pass the examination, but it will not live, and it is impossible to practice pragmatically. The teachers at the scene lack the cultural connotation at the same time, and naturally cannot teach the next generation. Cultural edification, cultural identity and social values are distorted. I think it is also one of the important reasons for the slow development of the cultural and creative industries.

I wrote a message encouraging students: "A good designer can draw the wisdom of everyone; a top designer can design for everyone." Emphasize that there should be no professional arrogance, a design that can accommodate others' opinions. And can absorb the wisdom of everyone, in order to make their own continuous improvement, whether the designer is designing products, design services, etc., should be able to design for everyone, to be user-oriented, should not overemphasize their own Subjective consciousness, a product that cannot be accepted by the society, no matter how good the design concept is, will not be a good design; this is inconsistent with Mozi’s "Universal love" thinking and the concept of "profitable people", I especially emphasize The top designers should have social responsibilities, humanistic care, design for the people, and the beauty of the society, so that most people can enjoy good design quality.

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