

A Probe Into the Philosophy and Management Practice of Zhou Yi

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Abstract: In traditional Chinese culture, the Book of Changes is the core of philosophy and culture, the Book of Changes is the origin of human civilization, "look at humanity, to transform the world", the Book of Changes is the first to put forward the concept of philosophy and culture. The Book of Changes describes the nature of the universe and is known as the first of the world's four classics and the mother of philosophy. The Book of Changes is the theoretical source of Tao Te Ching (known as the father of Chinese philosophy) and the pinnacle of science and management. It has been a magic weapon for emperors to govern the country since ancient times. Only by studying the management method with Chinese characteristics and combining the history and humanistic philosophy can Chinese enterprises truly become competitive world-class enterprises. The continuation and development of human civilization will contribute a little. The Party's call: "It is an important theoretical and practical lesson for us to draw the spirit of realizing the Chinese dream from the excellent traditional culture."

Keywords: Philosophy; Management; Human Resources; History and Human Philosophy

Introduction

The way of change in Zhouyi is also closely related to management science. The way of management depends on the correct grasp of the principle of change. From the relationship among management philosophy, management theory and management technology, management philosophy is the link to study this kind of change, and its development and change are of great significance to management theory and management technology. In modern western management theory, the weight is less than the man. After the establishment of behavioral science, the subjectivity of management gradually emerged, and the human factor was paid more and more attention, reflecting the changes and development of management philosophy. Therefore, from the perspective of management, Zhouyi can also be said to be a work of management philosophy and decision-making. Modern management theory holds that "the center of gravity of management lies in operation, and the key point of operation lies in decision-making. The so-called "management" means that the province is ready to move. For example, the sales department "management" is the internal inspection of personnel, distinguish right from wrong. Zhou Yi's words said, "It is clear what you want to do, but it is subtle to explain you." But the two cannot be separated.

1. Management provides a strong guarantee for operation, and operation provides a basis for development for management

This is the Zhouyi Ci said "one Yin and one Yang is called Tao. "Namely, the law of the unity of opposites in modern dialectical materialism. The success of modern enterprises in the competition, in addition to having effective organization, efficient machinery and equipment, trained personnel, the key lies in the correctness of management decisions, and business plan is the embodiment of business decisions, so for modern enterprises, the correctness of business decisions will directly affect the success or failure of enterprises. Decision making is divided into two steps: "decision" and "policy", that is, after the decision, planning the implementation of the decision. The two are causal. The more firm the decision, the more in-depth planning, on the contrary, the more complete and precise planning, the more the decision can ensure success, both are the relationship between knowledge and action, but also the

relationship between goals and methods, so it must be closely coordinated, in order to produce the role of decision-making. Therefore, it is a very complicated work, which requires enough wisdom and experience.

2. Management is a process of continuous decision-making, and business objectives are the end point of management

Decision-making is the starting point of management, which is the decision made on the basis of the understanding of management objectives. Management must take decision-making as the basis. On the one hand, it is necessary to have the correct understanding of external environment and self-ability, and at the same time, it is necessary to grasp the special environment and conditions, so as to create the basis and basis of practical objectives, and to establish a good organization to promote, so as to achieve the objectives of management. From this perspective, decision-making is the core of management. Marxist philosophy points out: "From practice to cognition, from cognition to practice is a spiraling, wave-like dialectical movement forward."

3. Management is a process from decision-making to realization of decision-making to re-decision-making.

The so-called decision is to seek a value, as a plan to change the environment, improve people's livelihood and enhance life. This plan must be completed through a certain time process, which inevitably involves the problem of the starting point and the end point. There is continuity between the starting point and the end point, and management is a continuous process of decision-making and practice. This process can be described by borrowing a paragraph from the Ci (I) of the Book of Changes. "Change and cut is called change, push and do is called pass, move and measure the cause of the people of the world. Transformation and cutting exist in change; action and pushing exist in knowledge; God and understanding exist in person; silence and faith exist in virtue." In this case, "cutting is" the beginning of management, there is a holistic decision. When this kind of decision is put into practice, it is "push and do".

The application of decision-making practice to people is "to act and measure the people of the world", and then to reflect on and evaluate the decision made and their own behavior and practice process, which is "God and clear".

To be able to clearly understand the secret lies in the application of people, which is the meaning of "God and clear exist in people", and to practice on this basis, success is "tacit achievement".

Therefore, the management behavior should be changed from the "change" of adapting, to the "pass" of pushing, to the "use" of acting, to the "bright" of God and the "into" of tacit. This process also involves the actual interests and functions. In the words of the Book of Changes (I), "change" and "pass" together can produce interests and functions. Through the understanding of the humanistic culture of the Book of Changes, we illustrate the deep philosophical significance of decision-making management, that is, from decision-making, practice to decision-making and practice, so as to achieve the highest goal of improving life and promoting humanistic development.

Zhouyi, known as the first of the group of classics, has gone through more than three thousand years of history. Its research includes the origin of Yi gua, a deeply rooted system of Yi learning, and the penetration and application of various disciplines, etc., as said in the Chinese cultural authority's Synopsis of the Four Repositories: "Yi Tao is broad and inclusive, including astronomy, geography, calendar, art of war, arithmetic, music, rhyme, in order to catch up with the fire outside, all can help 'Yi' to enter the theory, so easy to learn to complex". "The only book of wisdom in the world is the Book of Changes in China."

Professor Cheng Zhongying, a Chinese American, graduated from Harvard University Doctor of Philosophy, president of the International Society of the Book of Changes, said, "Zhouyi is the knowledge of life, the truth of the universe, the wisdom of culture, the source of value. Zhouyi belongs not only to China, but also to the East and the world. Not only the ancient, but also the modern, is the future ". Based on two opposing Yin and Yang lines, Zhouyi combines the symbol system with the writing system to form eight hexagrams and 64 individual hexagrams. With the dialectic view of the unity of Yin and Yang opposites, Zhouyi explains the law of the formation, development and change of all things in the universe, which is unique in the world and has Chinese characteristics.

4. This ancient knowledge has exerted great influence on Chinese philosophy

Philology, history, religion, human relations, morality, aesthetics, literature and art, military, politics, law, management, astronomy,

geography and calendar, mathematics, physics, biology, traditional Chinese medicine, health preservation and other social and natural sciences. Its precious wisdom of life, rich spiritual resources, It has nurtured ancient sages such as Confucius, Mencius, Laozi and Zhuangzi, and shaped the national character of the Chinese people, including perseverance, honesty, modesty, diligence, courage, inclusiveness and selflessness. It has become a spiritual force that inspires the Chinese people to reform, innovate and work hard.

Zhouyi was introduced into the Western world in the 17th century and was translated into English, German, French, Russian and Spanish. It was widely spread abroad and attracted the attention of some western scientists and scholars. In many other fields of modern science, from molecular biology, genetics, quantum physics, management science and computer science, some problems in their theoretical research can be explained by Zhouyi to a certain extent.

Einstein, Bohr and Oppenheimer all praised Chinese Yi learning in this century. Bohr even took the Chinese Tai Chi Eight diagrams as his family emblem. In 1987, the fourth International Symposium on Zhouyi was held in Jinan, China. People's Daily published an editorial on this issue, fully affirming and advocating the development policy of "taking into account the principle of Zhouyi and the number of images, and conducting comprehensive research from multiple disciplines, multiple levels, multiple channels and multiple angles. Since then, there has been a wave of learning and applying Zhouyi in the north and south of China. Many large and medium-sized cities, including some counties, have set up Zhouyi Research institutes approved by the local civil affairs departments, and published many books and papers on the Yi learning. Chinese Medicine University and General University also offer Zhouyi courses for literature, history and philosophy. The Party School of the CPC Central Committee has long offered the I Ching course. CCTV, Lecture Room and Cultural Journey also gave special lectures on the I Ching. All these, its purpose is to dig up the motherland's excellent cultural heritage, the prosperity of the motherland's cultural undertakings, for the construction of socialist cultural power contribution. It is a miracle in the history of human culture that a book of Zhouyi with more than 4,900 characters (not including Yi Zhuan interpreted by Confucius) has been studied and discussed for thousands of years by scholars from generation to generation.

Conclusion

It can be seen that the influence of Zhouyi in ancient and modern times is rare, and its great influence not only covers China, even all fields of Oriental traditional culture, but also affects modern European philosophy and science. Zhouyi and the Philosophical Significance of Management Decision-making Since the beginning of human beings, there have been management problems, the so-called management in simple words: "you speak, I carry out." Management is a human-centered coordinated activity in order to achieve expected goals in social organizations. As large as a country, small as an enterprise, a family or a group composed of a few people, management is inseparable from the way of management. Therefore, the development process of human activities is the process of constantly accumulating management ideas, management systems and management theories. The vitality and creative spirit of Zhouyi philosophy are not only based on the understanding of the universe, but also from the understanding of human nature. It not only grasps the nature and characteristics of human existence according to the nature of the universe, but also extends it to management, explaining the experience and ideal of management.

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