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博 士 学 位 论 文

《周易》治道解

The Study On

Management Wisdom of *Book of Changes*

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## 内容提要

本文主要研究了《周易》之治道。全文主要分为六大部分：导言、《周易》及其治道之本质、《周易》修身之道、《周易》齐家之道、《周易》治国之道、简要结语。

导言主要谈了三个问题。(1) 明确了“治道”之意涵。认为狭义上的治道是指治国之道；但广义上说，治道应包括修身之道、齐家之道、治国之道。(2) 从《周易》与修身、《周易》与婚姻家庭、《周易》与治国三个方面对《周易》治道研究情况作了综述。(3) 陈述本文之主要内容和创新。

第一章，是《周易》及其治道之本质。主要探讨了两个问题：(1) 阐明了本文对《周易》的认识，并对历代《周易》治道之研究作了述评。(2) 论述《周易》治道之本质。认为《周易》治道的本质是圣人“推天道以明人事”的结果，是人道效法天地之道的结果。《周易》中的人道教训实则是天地自然之道在人类社会中的显化，而实现这个显化的中介，就是《周易》的几位圣人作者：伏羲氏、周文王、周公、孔子。他们分别从天地之道中汲取精华，联系人事，推阐“修、齐、治、平”之道，从而形成了《周易》之治道。

第二章，是《周易》修身之道。主要研究了三个问题：(1) 论述德行修养的必要性：一是，殷周时期天命观的改变；二是，忧患意识的驱动；三是，趋吉避凶的需要；四是，厚德方能载物。(2) 系统阐发《周易》心性修养之道。首先对《周易》之心性范畴作了统计，并分析其成因：周人主张敬德保民，以德配天；而德行修养的根基乃在于内心。对主要心性范畴作了归类：“心”字系统、“孚”字系统、“恒”字系统、“敬”字系统。其次，论述了“洗心”之道。认为“洗心”是指修养己心，涤除妄念，使内心恢复安宁；目的在于净化己心，使内心归于无思无为的寂然状态，以具备“神明”之德。洗心方法有二：“退藏于密”、“齐戒”。再次，阐发了“孚”的修养理致。认为《周易》经文中的“孚”主要是指一种发自内心的精诚不二、“大信”的状态。论述了修养“有孚”的必要性：“有孚”可以趋吉避凶，“有孚”是成就事业的保证，“有孚”是实现天人合一的纽带。指出实现“有孚”有两个重要方法：一个是有节、知止；一个是虚静己心。最后，研究了《周易》心志修养的问题。指出修养心志的必要性：“志穷则凶”，“志”

修则吉。论述了修“志”的方法：“正志”、“信以发志”、“固志”。(3)深入阐述了《周易》德行修养之道。指出《周易》德行修养有两个主要方法：学习、反省。提出德行修养的重要标准是“敬、慎，仁”，并论述了“三陈九德”的修养意涵。

第三章，是《周易》齐家之道。主要论述了三个问题：(1)从五个方面阐发《周易》的婚恋原则：一是，观“阳”识“阴”，婚恋须慎始；二是，咸卦，男女恋爱之道；三是，与时偕行，婚恋要适龄；四是，“勿用取女”与娶女的标准；五是，女归宜渐，嫁女的循序渐进之道。(2)从五个方面探讨《周易》家庭生活之道：一是，恒卦：婚姻贵恒久；二是，家人卦：治家之道；三是，归妹卦：夫妻性生活与生儿育女；四是，蛊卦：规劝父母之道；五是，积善之家，必有余庆。(3)研究了家庭教育之道。提出蒙卦中蕴含着启蒙五个方面的内容：危机处理、人生之道、因果报应、生命教育、养生之道。启示父母在对孩子进行启蒙和教育的时候，要着力在这五个方面下功夫。

第四章，是《周易》治国之道。主要论述了三个问题：(1)《周易》国民教育之道。认为《周易》把教育视为最为重要的治国之道。教育的内容包括科学文化教育和道德伦理教育两个方面；前者曰“神道设教”；后者曰“作乐崇德”，曰“振民育德”。教育又要因材施教，因地制宜，曰“观民设教”。教育的目的则是希望人民遵纪守法，立身行道。(2)《周易》刑狱之道。在《周易》看来，刑罚惩处，可以化解纠纷，打击邪恶；但更重要的是，刑狱乃是一种特殊教育，是为了教化人，挽救人，归正人，促人修养德行，走向正道。刑狱只是德政、教化的辅助和补充。故《周易》言“折狱”，言“致刑”：曰“明”，曰“慎”，曰“赦过”，曰“宥罪”，曰“议狱”，曰“缓死”。(3)《周易》用兵之道。《周易》专门辟出一个师卦，论述行师用兵之道。指出在迫不得已的情况下，要兴正义之师，仁义之师，讨伐无道，归正天下；在行师过程中，要严肃军规军纪，还要选贤任能，遵守用兵之道，以保证战争的胜利和成功。

简要结语试图用两个范畴统贯全文。认为《周易》治道中，有一个方法能够贯穿修身、齐家、治国之始终，那就是“学”。有一个目标也贯穿了修身、齐家、治国之始终，那就是“正”。

**关键词：**《周易》； 治道； 修身； 齐家； 治国



## Abstract

The PhD thesis mainly studies the management wisdom of *Book of Changes*. The thesis is mainly divided into six parts: introduction; cultural background of *Book of Changes*, and the essence of management wisdom of *Book of Changes*; wisdom of self-cultivation of *Book of Changes*; wisdom of regulating the family of *Book of Changes*; wisdom of statecraft of *Book of Changes*; brief epilogue.

Introduction mainly talks about three questions. Specify the meaning of management wisdom. Believing that, the narrow sense of management wisdom is the statecraft, but in generalized, it includes three parts: self-cultivation, regulating the family and statecraft. From three aspects: self-cultivation, marriage and family, statecraft, review the research works of *Book of Changes*. And state the main content and innovation of the Doctoral Dissertation.

The first chapter is about cultural background of *Book of Changes*, and essence of management wisdom of *Book of Changes*. Focus on two problems. (1) Illustrate the understanding of the *Book of Changes*, and review the books that discussing the management wisdom of *Book of Changes* in history. (2) Discuss the essence of management wisdom of *Book of Changes*. Believe that the essence of management wisdom of *Book of Changes* is “communication between Heaven and human”, or the man follow the example of Nature. The ethics and universal values are the expression of Nature. And the contacts between Heaven and human are saint. They are the author of *Book of Changes*: Fuxi, Zhou Wen Wang, Zhou Gong and Confucius. They learn the essence of Nature, and communicate with human society, put forward the meaning of self-cultivation, regulating the family, statecraft, and administrating the world, and bring forward the management wisdom of *Book of Changes*.

The second chapter is about the wisdom of self-cultivation of *Book of Changes*. Focus on three problems. (1) Discuss the necessity of self-cultivation. Firstly, destiny view has been changing in the early of Zhou Dynasty. Secondly, the sense of urgency promotes people to take self-cultivation. Thirdly, demand of good fortune and avoiding fierce abuse boost people to take self-cultivation. Fourthly, it is the great virtue that can bear the mission and reward. (2) Elucidate the wisdom of mind cultivation. Firstly, made a statistics on the category of mind of *Book of Changes*, analyze the reason: People in Zhou Dynasty, specifically those in power, pay special

attention to the cultivation of moral, and respect the people, and to match Heaven with virtue. But the foundation of self-cultivation is the heart. And made a classified of the category of mind, they are heart, faith, perseverance, and respect. Secondly, discuss the thought of “wash heart”, repute that “wash heart” is to cultivation of our own heart, clean our mind, and restore heart to calm. And the aim is to purify heart, to be calm, and to have the “Gods” in the heart. There are two methods to “Wash heart”: to be in a quiet place, and obedience to the moral. Thirdly, elucidates the thought of “faith”. Repute that the “faith” is the status of concentrated and the most sincerity. And discuss the necessity of “faith”: to be good fortune and avoiding fierce abuse, it is the guarantee of success; it is the contact between man and God. There are two methods to be “faith”: to be moderate, and to be peaceful in the heart. Fourthly, discuss the self-cultivation of ambition. And analysis the necessity of the self-cultivation of ambition: without ambition, it can be ominous; good ambition can take auspiciousness. There are three methods to have good ambition: to be righteous, to be sincere, and to be firmly entrenched. (3) Dissertate the wisdom of moral self-cultivation of *Book of Changes*. There are two methods to take moral self-cultivation: learning and introspection. There are three important criterion of self-cultivation: respect all, to be cautious, and to be benevolence. And expound the meaning of “nine kinds of virtue”.

The third chapter is about the wisdom of regulating the family of *Book of Changes*. Focus on three problems. (1) From five aspects, explain the principles of love and marriage: look beyond the surface, to be cautious in the beginning. XianGua-love norm between men and women. To be in time, love and marriage should be in the right age. “Do not marry with that woman” and the girl in normal. Girls get married should be step-by-step. From five aspects, dissertate the principles of family life: HengGua-marriage should be eternal. JiarenGua- principles of regulating the family. GuimeiGua- about sex life and offspring. GuGua- the principles of persuading parents. The accumulation of good deeds can bring auspiciousness. (3) Study the principle of family education. Put forward five aspects of family education of MengGua: crisis management, moral of life, Karma, life education, and regimen. And inspire parents to focus efforts in these five areas in the family education.

The fourth chapter is about the wisdom of statecraft of *Book of Changes*. Focus on three problems. (1) The principles of national education of *Book of Changes*. Repute that *Book of Changes* put the education as the most important method of statecraft. Education includes two aspects: science and culture, and ethical. The

former is “set education from the rule”, the latter are “made music in order to honor merit”, “rouse the people to comply with ethical”. Education should be individualized, and according to local conditions, called “set education according to research on the masses”. The purpose of education is to ask the people to abide by the law, and comply with ethical. (2) The principles of prison of *Book of Changes*. The *Book of Changes* says that penalty and punishment can resolve disputes and fight against evil. But more important, it is that prison is a method of special education, in order to educate people, to save the people, and to reformed people. And promote people to take self-cultivation, to be in the right way. Prison is the aide and supplement of benevolent rule and education. So the *Book of Changes* puts forward the conclusion that to “settle a lawsuit”, “put offenders to trial”, and the principle are “to be just and public”, “to be cautious”, “to be leniency”, “to forgive”, “to take joint trial”, and “the death with reprieve”. (3) Military thought of *Book of Changes*. Specially, the *Book of Changes* puts forward ShiGua talked about military thought. Indicate that the King should raise an army of justice, righteousness, and take a crusade only in the circumstances that have no choice but to have a war. In the war, the regulations and discipline should be stern, and all soldiers must compliance with the military regulations and discipline strictly. And the King should select capable man to assume the office of General. And all military man should comply with the strategy and tactics of military, to ensure the victory and success.

Brief epilogue attempts to use two categories to guide the full text. Repute that there is a method that can be used in the whole management field, including self-cultivation, regulating the family and statecraft. That is “Learning and Study”. There is a common goal in the whole management field, including self-cultivation, regulating the family and statecraft. That is “Natural Law and Universal Values”.

**Keywords:** *Book of Changes*; management wisdom; self-cultivation; regulating the family; statecraft

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