# Eastern Thought and Systems Thinking

July 26, 2010

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#### Introduction

- East Asians and Westerners, respectively as a group, have kept very different systems of thought for thousands of years
  - In contrast to the mechanistic and analytic Western view
  - Eastern view of the world is said to be organic
- C Aims to seek the profound relation between ancient Eastern wisdom and modern systems thinking
- **L** Focuses on thoughts of Three Essences (time, space, man), *Yin-Yang*(陰陽) theory, *Tao*ism, Confucianism, and Buddhism

# Difference of Thoughts between Easterners and Westerners

Subject	Westerners	Easterners
Basic thought process in ancient China and Greece	Syllogism	Tao (道)
Social life and sense of self in the modern age	Independent "Going it alone"	Interdependent "Living together"
Envisioning and perceiving the world	Simple, Controllable, Analytic, Separate, Stable / Linear movement, Advance "Keep your eye on the ball"	Complex, Not easily controlled, Holistic, Interrelated / Changing Cyclical movement, Reversion "Eyes in back of your head"

Nisbett R.E., 2004, The Geography of Thought.

# Difference of Thoughts between Easterners and Westerners



Westerners



**Easterners** 

Perception of causality

Internal Factors
Personal attributes

**External Factors Situational factors** 

Organization
Of knowledge
Child-rearing practices

Static object Categorization and Rules Relationships Similarities

vs.
Logic

Logic
Law of non-contradiction
Correctness
Either/or

Experience
Dialectics,
Middle way
Both/and

## Universe as a System

- [ Universe 宇宙(Yǔ-Zhòu)
  - → The Largest System
- Huai Nan Tzǔ [淮南子]
  - 宇(Yǔ) ≡ 四方上下 (3D Space)
  - 宙(Zhòu) ≡ 古往今來 (Time Flow)
- Universe is a frame containing Time and Space

#### **Huai Nan Tzǔ**

A compilation of various schools of thought made by the around 3,000 guests attached to the court of Liu An(劉安), Prince of Huai-nan(died 122 B.C.), in the Former Han Dynasty

#### Thought of Three Essences (三才思想)

In addition to Time and Space, the ancient Easterners paid attention to Man as a representative of entia in the Universe

Three Essences in the Universe



- Three Jian(間)s in the Universe
  - Time (時間 Shí-jiān)
  - Space (空間 Kong-jian)
  - Man (人間 Rén-jiān)

#### **Genesis of the Old Testament**

1st Day
TIME

2nd~3rd Day
Space

3rd~6th Day

Man & entia

#### Genesis

In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth... God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night... [the first day]

... Let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters... divided the waters under the firmament... the waters above the firmament... God called the firmament Heaven... [the second day]

... God called the dry land Earth; and the gathering together of the waters called he Seas... grass...fruit tree... [the third day]

...God made two great lights... he made the stars also... [the fourth day]

... moving creature... fowl...great whales... [the fifth day]

... cattle, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth... So God created man... male and female... [the sixth day]

## The Harmony of Three Essences

- Three Jiāns(三間) should be the fundamental factors for a complete system
- Harmony Principle of Three Essences

A system can get completeness
by unifying spatio-temporal-human
integrated factors
and ultimately seeks for
the Harmony of Three Jiāns

# Approach to Construct A Three Jiāns(三間) Integrated System



#### **System Dynamics**

**Time Based Approach** 

GIS

Geographic Information System

**Space Based Approach** 

OCT

**Optimal Control Theory** 

**Human Based Approach** 

#### Principles of Eastern Cosmology: Tao(道)

- Tao is the all-embracing first principle through which all things are brought into Being
  - The ultimate reality which underlies and unifies the multiple things and events we observe
- Tao is one of the most important terms in Eastern philosophy
- Lao-tzǔ(老子) gave Tao a metaphysical meaning

## Dynamics of *Tao*(道)

- Principal characteristic of Tao
  cyclic nature of its ceaseless motion and change
- [ Chou I (周易): 'book of Change' [ "Nothing goes away that does not return,
  - [ "Nothing goes away that does not return, i.e., No departure without a return" [無往不復]
- [ Lao-tzǔ(老子)
  - [ "The movement of *Tao* consists in reversion, going far means return" [反者道之動 遠曰反]
- Chuang-tzǔ(莊子)
  - [ "Things when they reach one extreme must return" [物極則反]

#### Principles of Eastern Cosmology: Yin-Yang(陰陽)

- Yin-Yang is the female and male principles
  - [ Yin(陰): force representing female principle
  - [ Yang(陽): force representing male principle
- Interactions of Yin-Yang are generally supposed to produce universal phenomena





## Dynamics of Yin-Yang(陰陽)

- Cyclic motion of *Tao* was given a definite structure by the introduction of the polar opposites *Yin* and *Yang* 
  - The Yang having reached its climax retreats in favour of the Yin
  - The Yin having reached its climax retreats in favour of the Yang
- All manifestations of the Tao are generated by the dynamic interplay of Yin and Yang
  - Theory and symbol of Yin-Yang became the fundamental concept of Eastern thought

#### TàiJíTú(太極圖) & Yin-Yang(陰陽)

Composed the 太極圖(Diagram of the Supreme Ultimate)

"The Supereme Ultimate through movement produces the **Yang.** This movement, having reached its limit, is followed by quiescence, and by this quiescence it produces the *Yin*. When quiescence has reached its limit, there is a return to movement. Thus movement and quiescence, in alteration, become each the source of the other. The distinction between the Yin and Yang is determined, and their Two Forms(兩儀) stand revealed. By the transformations of the Yang, and union therewith of the Yin, water, fire, wood, metal, and earth are produced.

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#### TàiJíTú(太極圖) & Yin-Yang(陰陽)

- Dynamics of *Yin* and *Yang* is illustrated by *TàiJíTú*(太極圖
- The diagram is a symmetric arrangement of the dark Yin and the bright Yang
- The symmetry is not static but rotational.
- The two dots in the diagram symbolize the idea that each time one of the two forces reaches its extreme, it contains in itself already the seed of its opposite.

太極圖 (Tài Jí Tú)

**Diagram of the Supreme Ultimate** 



## National Flag of Korea (太極旗)





## Tao Te Ching (道德經): ch. 42

"Tao produced Oneness.
Oneness produced duality.
Duality evolved into trinity,
and trinity evolved into the ten thousand things

The ten thousand things support the *yin* and embrace the *yang*.

It is on the blending of the breaths of the *yin* and the *yang* that their harmony depends."

Ten thousand things(萬物) means infinite number of things in the China, Korea and Japan.

# Correspondence: Eastern thought to System Dynamics( )

Tao Te Ching (道德經)	Eastern Philosophy	System Dynamics
Tao (道)	Tao (道)	Rule
Oneness (-)	Aether/Fluids (氣)	
Duality (二)	Yin (陰)	
	Yang (陽)	+

# Correspondence: Eastern thought to System Dynamics()

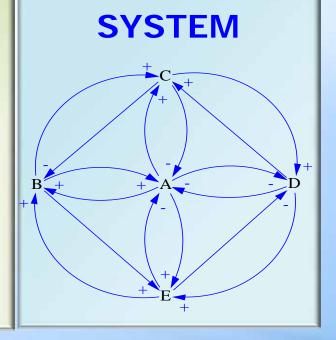


# Correspondence: Eastern thought to System Dynamics()

Tao Te Ching (道德經) **Eastern Philosophy** 

System Dynamics

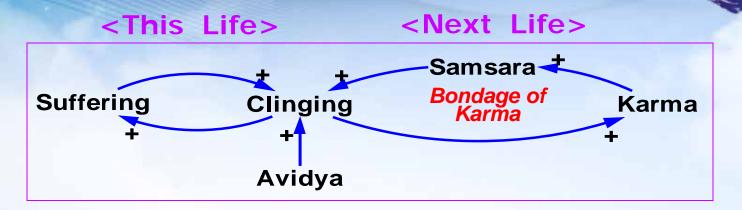
Ten thousand things (萬物) All things (萬物)



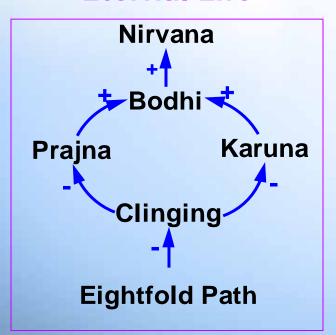
#### **Central Theme of Buddhism**

- Central theme of the Buddhism
  - Unity of all things and events
  - Interrelation of all things and events
- Buddhism stresses on Causality
  - All things arise and pass away by causality
- Spatial Causality and Temporal Causality
  - [ All things are linked one another by a cosmic web [諸法無我]
  - [ All things are impermanent and variable vanity [諸行無常]
- All life is the oneness
  - We should have love and compassion on all life

# Buddhism Vicious Circle vs. Total Liberation



#### <Eternal Life>



#### <Terms>

Avidya : Ignorance Duhkha : Suffering Trishna : Clinging

Karma: Never-ending chain of cause and effect

Samsara: Round of birth-and-death

Eightfold Path: Buddha's prescription to end all suffering and to lead to state of Buddhahood

Prajna: Transcendental wisdom Karuna: Love or Compassion

**Bodhi : True enlightened wisdom Nirvana : A state of total liberation** 

#### Types of Systems Thinking by Criterion ( )

Type 1	Criteria	Type 2
Static Thinking	Time	Dynamic Thinking
Structural Thinking	Rate of Change	Functional Thinking
Linear Thinking	Direction +	Cyclical Thinking
Open-loop Thinking	Boundary AAAA	Feedback Thinking
Deterministic Thinking	Randomness	Stochastic Thinking

#### Types of Systems Thinking by Criterion ()

Type 1	Criteria	Type 2
Binary Thinking	Valence A+B=?	Fuzzy Thinking
Broken Thinking	Connectivity	Causal Thinking
Mechanistic Thinking	Vitality	Organic Thinking
Analytic Thinking	View	Holistic Thinking

#### Thinking Types of Buddhism by Criterion

Criteria	Buddhism
Time	Dynamic Thinking
Rate of Change	Functional Thinking
Direction	Cyclical Thinking
Boundary	Feedback Thinking
Randomness	Stochastic Thinking
Valence	Fuzzy Thinking
Connectivity	Causal Thinking
Vitality	Organic Thinking
View	Holistic Thinking

夏蟲不可以語於水者 篤於時也

井蛙不可以語於海者 拘於虚也

曲士不可以語於道者 束於敎也

## 夏蟲不可以語於水者 篤於時也

The summer insect doesn't understand the ice because it is bound to TIME



The frog in a well doesn't understand the sea because it is bound to SPACE



The stupid scholar doesn't understand the truth because he is bound to PREDECESSOR's dogma

# Welcome to Seoul, Korea

