

64 Strategies to Change your Life: the Book of Changes

Annotation

Strategic analysis has already been applied in ancient China. The Book of Changes examines three sets of criteria, and gives 64 options for interactions. It is a clear system applicable to the interaction of complex structures with three sets of quality characteristics. Ancient aphorisms reflect the realities of the early feudal society, contain recommendations for specific actions. This book examines ancient aphorisms from the point of view of modern realities. As a result, we have a clear system for a qualitative analysis of our capabilities, and recommendations for strategy and tactics. I hope this system will help you to adopt the right strategies for yourself as well.

Introduction

This work aims to show the application of the theory of hexagrams to situations of social interaction. The author develops the classical position according to which the lower trigram denotes a person, and the upper one denotes the environment in a broad sense. The upper trigram also symbolizes the state, boss, team, firm, senior. The lower trigram also denotes a subordinate, subjects, a junior.

Once again, for readers who want to get the Absolute Knowledge, the Secret of the Universe, the DNA Code, the Meaning of Life, and so on, I respectfully leave this to the wiser.

To be extremely critical, we cannot translate and interpret the Book of Changes. It's like translating and interpreting watch dial numbers without knowing about chronometers.

But we can use these symbols to create strategic patterns of interaction. This is all the more logical since most of the aphorisms provide precisely the guidance for action.

We cannot explain what the "Book of Changes" symbol sequence is. But we can use these symbols to model interaction situations.

A feature of this work is the way of choosing a hexagram. Instead of fortune-telling options, it is proposed to construct a hexagram based on an analysis of the situation. Each hexagram consists of two trigrams that enter into relationships of struggle, cooperation, control, suppression, and others.

I confess that I deliberately composed the book so that the hexagrams are not numbered. On the one hand, this will make it difficult to work on parallel study, and compare comments. On the other hand, after reading this work, you will have a whole picture, and having seen the hexagram, without even remembering its name, you will be able to determine what strategy it represents. That is, you can independently interpret any hexagram! Perhaps you will understand the principle after reading only the first few pages, perhaps you will want to read the book to the end. Frankly speaking, the text of the comments to the aphorisms will reveal a lot of interesting things to you. There are tons of exciting stories here. Sometimes aphorisms clearly define the situation, sometimes the hints are very vague. There are cases when aphorisms are intended for the stupid, there are - for the perfectly wise. There are aphorisms for the strong and the weak, the honest and the dishonest. Sometimes the author of the aphorisms sympathizes with the questioner, and sometimes vice versa. Hope my comments will help you sort out this fascinating confusion of tips. And if you yourself can find the thread, and understand the logic of these constructions, then you too can make your own judgments.

So, before you - 64 basic options for interaction.

As you know, the I Ching is written using two types of writing. The first is the symbols - gua. These are three traits - whole or interrupted. Doubling, they give hexagrams. Purely mathematically, 64 character combinations are possible. According to legend, they were given to people in the pre-written period of history. They are unshakable, perceived figuratively, the same in all ages and in all cultures. At one - the least - this is not the language of the people. These symbols