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THE MAIN IDEAS OF CHINESE PHILOSOPHY AND ITS INFLUENCE ON POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

Philosophy in general, as a doctrine about the fundamental foundations of being, is perceived in Chinese culture with some caution and often receives the epithets "lofty and deep", "difficult to understand" (one of the authors of the publication, as a private person, shares this opinion); In everyday communication, it is usually not customary to discuss general philosophical (for example, ontological) issues.

The ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle wrote in his treatise "Physics": "Movement is the realization of what already exists in potential. Non-existence, therefore, is a form of transition from the potential to the actual." In other words, any change occurs due to the realization of already existing potential. Using this approach, one can, for example, resolve the paradox of which came first – the egg or the chicken. Following Aristotle's way of thinking, we can assume that the chicken came first: how else would we know that an egg is an egg? It is in the presence of many sophisticated approaches to solving complex problems that the great power of Western-style philosophy lies [1].

The term "philosophy" came to China not from Greece, but from Japan. In 1874, the Japanese philosopher and educator Nishi Amane (Chinese and Japanese 西周, Japanese romaji Nishi Amane, pinyin Xi Zhōu, Pall. Xi Zhou) introduced this term (as well as a number of other concepts from this area) into the Japanese language. Until 1896, the reformer and philosopher Kang Yuwei (Chinese trad. 康有為, exemplar 康有为, pinyin Kāng Yǒuwéi) managed to root this hieroglyphic translation in China.

For centuries, Chinese philosophy has amazed minds with its depth and wisdom. Philosophers of the East were looking for answers to eternal questions about the meaning of life, the nature of the world and man's place in it. Their teachings and ideas have had a significant impact on modern culture and society. In this article we will look at the basic principles of Chinese philosophy and its influence on the modern world.

– Basic principles of Chinese philosophy

Confucianism: Confucianism is a philosophical and ethical system based on the teachings of the Chinese thinker Confucius (Kunzi), who lived in China around the 5th century BC. Confucianism has

enormous influence on culture, education, morality, and political structures in China and other East Asian countries [5].

The main goal of Confucianism is to achieve harmony in society and the spiritual improvement of the individual. Confucius's teachings focus on developing personal qualities such as virtue, moral insight, honesty, respect for elders, loyalty and righteousness. He also emphasized the importance of rituals, ceremonies and social hierarchy in society.

The main concepts in Confucianism include the concepts of (humanity), (rituals and ceremonies), (self-improvement) (harmony). Confucians strive for harmonious relationships in family, society and state, and also adhere to ethical principles such as mutual respect, tolerance and kindness. Confucianism has had a significant influence on Chinese history, philosophy, politics and culture. It formed the basis for various Chinese traditions and values, including family relationships, education and governance. To this day, Confucian ideas continue to influence many aspects of life in East Asia.

Taoism: Taoism, also known as Daoism, is a philosophical and religious tradition with its roots in ancient China. It is based on the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Lao Tzu, who probably lived in the 6th century BC. Taoism is a comprehensive teaching that combines philosophy, religion and practice to achieve harmony and upliftment of the human spirit [2].

The main concept in Taoism is "Tao" (or "Tao"), which can be translated as "Way" or "Truth". Tao is seen as the all-encompassing and incomprehensible force underlying all things. The goal of Taoists is to harmoniously merge with Tao and achieve a state of unity with the cosmic order.

Taoism also pays attention to the concept of "Wu-wei" (or "Wu-wei"), which means "inaction" or "not to resist." It involves accepting the natural course of things and rejecting artificial interference. Through Wu Wei, practitioners hope to achieve harmony with the world around them and overcome obstacles.

In addition to philosophy, practices such as meditation, internal alchemy, qigong and health exercises occupy an important place in Taoism.

These practices are aimed at strengthening the body, calming the mind and increasing vital energy. Taoism has had a significant influence on the culture and art of China for many centuries. He also influenced other Asian religions and philosophical systems. Today, Taoism continues to exist as one of the major religious traditions in China and attracts the attention of people around the world for its unique philosophy and practices.

Buddhism: Buddhism, although originated in India, became one of the major religions in China. It teaches about overcoming suffering and achieving enlightenment through awareness and application of the Buddha's teachings. Buddhism has had a significant influence on Chinese philosophy, ethics and art.

– The influence of Chinese philosophy on modern times culture and society

Interpersonal Relationships: Chinese philosophy, especially Confucianism, emphasizes the importance of interpersonal relationships and social harmony. These principles still influence Chinese society, including family relationships, business culture and the political system [4].

Ethics and Morality: The teachings of Confucianism and Taoism emphasize the importance of ethics and morality in everyday life. They influence Chinese culture, including behavioral norms, values and ethical standards.

Art and Literature: Chinese philosophy has had a significant influence on the development of Chinese art and literature. The principles of Taoism, such as harmony with nature and spontaneity, were reflected in Chinese painting, according to Chinese Philosophy: Influence on Modern Culture and Society.

For centuries, Chinese philosophy has amazed minds with its depth and wisdom. Philosophers of the East were looking for answers to eternal questions about the meaning of life, the nature of the world and man's place in it. Their teachings and ideas have had a significant impact on modern culture and society. In this article we will look at the basic principles of Chinese philosophy and its influence on the modern world.

Management Philosophy: Chinese philosophy has also influenced the field of management and leadership. Concepts such as soft power and guanxi (trust and connection) have become important aspects of the Chinese approach to management and business. These principles are actively used in modern Chinese business and international relations.

Art and Calligraphy: Chinese philosophy has had a significant influence on the development of Chinese art and calligraphy. The concepts of harmony, balance, simplicity and naturalness present in Chinese philosophy are reflected in Chinese art and become important characteristics of it.

Chinese Medicine: Teachings of Chinese philosophy, such as the concept of energy meridians and the balance of Chi energy, have influenced the development of Chinese medicine. Traditional treatments such as acupuncture and herbal remedies are still used today.

Confucianism in modern China has at least three purposes in the context of public administration. First, it serves as a source of inspiration for the government to ensure social and political harmony, as the doctrines of Confucianism can be interpreted by the government to meet the needs of the present. Second, Confucianism also aims to "humanize" modern society, in which the traditional social structure has become fragmented. This helps the government, which is faced with growing inequality in society. Although Communism with Chinese characteristics is a regional characteristic, Confucianism can restore China's prestige, unite the nation, and develop the country, thus making the Communist Party's rule more stable.

In conclusion, Confucianism has deeply influenced the social policies of the Communist Party of China (CPC) and continues to shape its governance approach in the modern era. Confucian ideals, including the emphasis on harmony, hierarchy, and social stability, have significantly informed the CPC's strategies for social management. These values have not only strengthened nationalist sentiments within China but also provided a cultural and ideological foundation that legitimizes the party's authority.

By integrating Confucian principles into its policies, the CPC has reinforced its power, fostering unity and a collective identity while ensuring social order and continuity. This alignment with traditional Chinese philosophy has enabled the party to address contemporary challenges while maintaining a sense of historical continuity. Consequently, Confucianism has played a crucial role in stabilizing the state and ensuring that the CPC retains control over China's social and political trajectory.

Looking ahead, it is clear that Confucianism will remain a key ideological resource for China's modernization, especially in the social and political realms. As China navigates rapid economic growth and global challenges, Confucianism provides a culturally resonant framework that aligns with the CPC's objectives of maintaining social harmony, bolstering national identity, and securing long-term stability. Therefore, Confucianism will likely continue to be a cornerstone of China's evolving social policy in the years to come.

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Summary

Changlong Sun. The main ideas of Chinese philosophy and its influence on politics and economics. – Article.

An analysis of the differences between the philosophical traditions of the West and the East is carried out. Among the foundations of Chinese philosophy, the main categories of Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism are separately revealed. Understanding these differences gives us clues to several mysteries in the development of Chinese society and helps us understand how traditional Chinese philosophy influences interpersonal relationships in modern China. In particular, the article reveals the concept of ancient Chinese ethics as the basis for religious and scientific ideas of traditional and modern Chinese society. It is shown that human-centric Chinese morality, oriented outside of human experience, determines the relationship of people with the outside world. A comparison is also made between Christian and Chinese ethics. Since people are one of the most important factors in management, it makes sense to understand how people behave in different countries. The study was carried out using comparative analysis and document study methods. Reflecting on interpersonal relationships through ancient Chinese philosophical views, the authors attempt to explain Needham's problem (Great Question) and evaluate the contemporary significance of the philosophy of science using the philosophical truth of modern interpersonal relationships. From this point of view, the interpretations contained in the article are of interest and novelty. In the context of Needham's research, socio-political and religious traditions in China and Europe are compared. The riddle of guanxi is also discussed – the basis of social and business relationships that have a "quasi-kinship" trusting nature. In addition, through revealing the features of modern business relations,

there is an understanding of the Mianzi riddle, which determines the understanding of reputation and human dignity. Man is the first motivation in science, as well as one of the most important influencing factors in modern management. From a philosophical perspective, the authors try to explore the characteristics of humanity in different countries in order to explain people's behavior. The conducted research also contributes to the study of the role of the human factor in management.

Key words: Chinese philosophy, Buddhism, Taoism, interpersonal relationships.

Анотація

Чанлун Сунь. Основні ідеї китайської філософії та її вплив на політику та економіку. – Стаття.

Проведено аналіз відмінностей між філософськими традиціями Заходу та Сходу. Серед основ китайської філософії окремо розкриваються основні категорії буддизму, даосизму та конфуціанства. Розуміння цих відмінностей дає нам ключ до кількох таємниць у розвитку китайського суспільства та допомагає зрозуміти, як традиційна китайська філософія впливає на міжособистісні стосунки в сучасному Китаї. Зокрема, у статті розкривається концепція давньокитайської етики як основи релігійних і наукових уявлень традиційного та сучасного китайського суспільства. Показано, що людиноцентрична китайська мораль, орієнтована поза людським досвідом, визначає стосунки людей із зовнішнім світом. Також проводиться порівняння християнської та китайської етики. Оскільки люди є одним із найважливіших факторів управління, має сенс зрозуміти, як люди поведуться в різних країнах. Дослідження проводилось за допомогою методів порівняльного аналізу та дослідження документів. Розмірковуючи про міжособистісні стосунки через давньокитайські філософські погляди, автори намагаються пояснити проблему Нідхема (Велике питання) та оцінити сучасне значення філософії науки, використовуючи філософську істину сучасних міжособистісних стосунків. З цієї точки зору викладені в статті тлумачення становлять інтерес і новизну. У контексті дослідження Нідхема порівнюються соціально-політичні та релігійні традиції Китаю та Європи. Також обговорюється загадка гуаньсі – основа соціальних і ділових відносин, що мають «квазіродинний» довірчий характер. Крім того, через розкриття особливостей сучасних ділових відносин відбувається розуміння загадки Міанці, яка визначає розуміння репутації та людської гідності. Людина є першою мотивацією в науці, а також одним із найважливіших факторів впливу в сучасному менеджменті. З філософської точки зору автори намагаються дослідити особливості людства в різних країнах, щоб пояснити поведінку людей. Проведене дослідження також сприяє вивченню ролі людського фактору в управлінні.

Ключові слова: китайська філософія, буддизм, даосизм, міжособистісні стосунки.