



# No Evidence That Following Feng Shui Principles Have Any Measurable Effect on Human Beings

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## DESCRIPTION

Feng shui also called Chinese geomancy could be a pseudoscientific traditional practice originating from ancient China, which claims to use energy forces to harmonize individuals with their surrounding environment. The term 'feng shui' literally translates as "wind-water" in English, and is cultural shorthand taken from the passage of the now-lost Book of Burial recorded in Guo Pu's commentary.

A grave at Puyang (around 4000 BC) that contains mosaics actually a Chinese star map of the Dragon and Tiger asterisms and Beidou (the Big Dipper, Ladle or Bushel) is oriented along a north-south axis. The presence of both round and square shapes within the Puyang tomb, at Hongshan ceremonial centers and at the late Longshan settlement at Lutaigang, suggests that gaitian cosmography (heaven-round, earth-square) existed in Chinese society long before it appeared within the Zhoubi Suanjing. Cosmography that bears a striking resemblance to modern principle devices and formulas appears on a bit of jade unearthed at Hanshan and dated around 3000 BC. Archaeologist Li Xueqin links the look to the liuren astrolabe, zhinan zhen, and luopan.

The astronomical history of principle is obvious within the development of instruments and techniques. In line with the Zhouli, the first rule instrument may be a gnomon. Chinese used circumpolar stars to work out the north-south axis of settlements. This system explains why Shang palaces at Xiaotun lie 10° east of cardinal compass point. In a number of the cases, as Paul Wheatley observed, they bisected the angle between the directions of the rising and setting sun to seek out north. This system provided the more precise alignments of the Shang walls at Yanshi and Zhengzhou. Rituals for employing a rule instrument required a diviner to look at current sky phenomena to line the device and adjust their position in relevance the device.

Polarity is expressed in rule as yin and yang theory. Polarity expressed through yin and yang is analogous to a dipole. That is, it's of two parts: one creating an exertion and one receiving the exertion. Yang acting and yin receiving may be considered an early understanding of chirality.

Traditional principle is an ancient system based upon the observation of heavenly time and earthly space. The literature of ancient China, furthermore as archaeological evidence, provide some idea of the origins and nature of the initial principle techniques. The "form" in Form branch refers to the form of the environment, like mountains, rivers, plateaus, buildings, and general surroundings. It considers the five celestial animals (phoenix, green dragon, white tiger, black turtle, and also the yellow snake), the yin-yang concept and therefore the traditional five elements (Wu Xing: wood, fire, earth, metal, and water).