On the IMO List of Human Element Common Terms under the Vision of Philosophical Hermeneutics

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Abstract: Marine accidents are a very complicated natural and social phenomenon. As early as June 1997, IMO published the List of human element common terms, which has maintained good stability. This text defines the "human error" that causes the marine accident of a ship, and describes in detail the various "human error phenomena" that cause the marine accident of a ship. However, the text does not define "human element". Different from the traditional hermeneutics, which regards human understanding and interpretation as a way of understanding text, philosophical hermeneutics interprets the text as a way of human existence. This includes the possibility of too much intention to interpret the text. International shipping industry has a typical multiculturalism. Believers of different religions, as well as dialectical materialists, and believers in various philosophies of life, have a very different understanding of the "human element" contained in the text. Therefore, the relevant persons related to the shipping industry should reach consensus and mutual understanding in equal communication and dialogue, and realize the unity of people.

1. Introduction

The Maritime Safety Committee and the Marine Environment Committee of the International Maritime Organization jointly issued the List of human element common terms in June 1997 [1], hereinafter referred to as the common terms. Subsequently, the text appeared as an annex to the amendments to the rules for the investigation of Maritime Accidents and events adopted by IMO in 1999. Moreover, so far, the text has hardly been revised and this shows the stability of the text. Although the relevant scholars and experts have carried out extensive and in-depth quantitative and qualitative research on human elements, so far, IMO organization has not given a definite definition of human element. The author thinks that IMO organization is deeply aware that because of the extensive multiculturalism of the international shipping industry, people from different cultural backgrounds have great differences in the definition of "human element", and this is the view of "philosophical hermeneutic". For shipping related personnel, every individual should not only have a "reasonable" understanding of the common terms, but also have a understanding of other people's "reasonable" understanding of the common terms, and this has a significant impact on the safe operation of the ship. This paper tries to interpret the common terms from the perspective of philosophical hermeneutic, hoping to provide some help for the relevant personnel.

2. A Brief Introduction to the Content of Common Terms

The common terms define "human error" as follows: A departure from acceptable or desirable practice on the part of an individual or group of individuals that can result in unacceptable or undesirable results. Though the definition of "man" is various, it is generally believed that "man" always includes natural and cultural aspects.

2.1 Man's Mistakes in Nature

The naturalness of human beings can be divided into two parts: physiology and psychology. The physical and psychological safety of the crew is not only the goal of ship safety, but sometimes the cause of ship distress. Although the health of the crew is guaranteed by various laws and regulations, all kinds of mistakes are caused by various reasons, especially the bad way of life. The

second point "a reduction in the capacity of a person" of the common terms contains 18 physiological and psychological errors, and the "fatigue, alcohol, medication, or drug use" is both a physiological problem and a psychological problem.

2.2 People's Mistakes in Culture

The most important characteristic that distinguishes man from other "existence" is "personality", and human morality is the most important embodiment of "personality", which represents human culture in a sense. A man's morality is always reflected in his behavior. In common terms, terms for morality are distributed in different places. If integrated, the moral deficiencies are: intentional misoperation, lack of self-discipline, lack of understanding of the duties of the post, failure to observe discipline and so on.

On the other hand, ship safety management through planning, organization, leadership and control, links people, things and the environment together to achieve the goal of safety. Therefore, management is a typical embodiment of human culture. In common terms, management defects are described as: excessive workload; lack of communication and coordination; lack of language skills; command failure; lack of oversight; lack of coordination or communication; poor management of hardware resources; inappropriate staffing; lack of adequate human resources; poor work plans; poor regulations, policies, procedures or practices; erroneous application of rules, policies, procedures or habits; dangerous natural environment; impact of adverse conditions in engine room design on human elements, etc.. In a strict sense, the navigation environment of the ship is also related to people, because the environment that is purely unaffected by human beings is very limited. Management behavior is influenced by management thought. And the management thought of human beings has gone from the earliest experience management to the scientific management to the present cultural management. Therefore, the defect of management is a kind of cultural defect of human beings, and human culture is always closely related to philosophy and religion.

3. Phenomenon and Essence

Although "human element" is the subject word of the text, the text does not define the "human element" that causes these "human errors". The author thinks that there is a relationship between "definition" and "essence". The relevant policymakers are deeply aware that there are two problems in the "feeling" of human beings: the first problem is that what we get through the senses is only the external phenomenon of the cognitive object, but our cognitive goal is the essence of things. If our feelings do not contain "essence", where does our reason abstract from the nature of things? If our feelings can be intuitive to the essence, why do we need rational abstraction? The second problem, the illusion and misjudgment we often encounter, and our sensory ability are subject to our sensory structure [2].Therefore, the phenomenology of Husserl, a famous philosopher and mathematician, advocates "faces the thing itself", which refers to a kind of fact that exists in consciousness. That is, all we can know is the existence of our consciousness. Heidegger and Gadamer's ontological hermeneutic is based on phenomenology, thinking that the essence hidden behind the objective object is unknowable. Therefore, common terms describes as much as possible about "human error" and defines a definition of "human error", while human elements involving human nature can only be preserve without definition.

However, thinker Pascal said, "Man is a Reed that can think". Understanding and interpretation is a basic life of human beings. Therefore, it is an inevitable requirement of reason to explain all kinds of "wrong behavior of human beings" in common terms. According to the theory of behavioral psychology, human behavior is driven by needs, motivation and values, as well as by regulations, morality and conscience. In addition, a person's physical and psychological status is not only affected by heredity and growth environment, but also closely related to personal lifestyle; Further on, management behavior is closely related to management thought, and management thought is influenced by philosophy; Finally, Philosophy itself can also be defined as the process of creating concepts. All of this means that common terms interpretation, especially the understanding and interpretation of "human elements" are closely related to philosophy.

4. The Formation and Development of Philosophical Hermeneutics

Although so far there is no philosophical definition accepted by all philosophers, the Greek meaning of philosophy is "love wisdom". According to most philosophers and theologists, religion, like philosophy, takes the pursuit of truth as its own duty and explains "God, the world and man " [3]. Therefore, what is correctly explained to God, the world and man is also called "truth". The key question here is how to judge which explanation is correct. This also constitutes the main content of the history of world philosophy for more than two thousand years.

Of course, common sense tells us: fact speak louder than words, and time proves everything. People can really test the authenticity of these philosophical beliefs from the history of human beings and their own life world. But it's impossible for everyone to experience everything, and it is even less likely to go back to the "history" of the past. Therefore, the "facts" and "history" obtained by people are always very one-sided. However, everyone stands in their own worldview to identify the facts and explain history. In this way, humans can only turn to the "conscience", and the "conscience" is often associated with the presence of the supernatural. Supernatural existence is related to "revelation". In addition, there are also scientists who use the theory of biological evolution to explain the conscience. However, so far, there is still general doubt about the extent to which science can improve human morality. And we know that morality has a profound impact on the history and reality of human beings. All this shows how difficult it is for human beings to obtain the truth of objectivity. It was not until the 19th century that the devout Danish Christian philosopher Kierkegaard (1813-1855) began the turn of existentialist philosophy. He believes that the object of philosophical research is not objective existence but individual existence. Philosopher Russell believes that philosophy is a zone between theology and concrete science. In the Oxford Philosophy Guide, philosophy is defined as a rational and critical thinking, more or less systematizing the natural world, faith defense, life guidance [4].

On the other hand, the hermeneutic Greek root Hermes is the name of an angel in Greek mythology, whose duty is to convey the message of the gods of heaven to the world [5]. In the West, theological hermeneutic, literary hermeneutic and legal hermeneutic have a very long history. By the 19th century, theologist and philosophers Schlair Mach had established general hermeneutic on the basis of his predecessor. Later, after the inheritance of philosopher Dilthey, the concept of text was extended to the field of history and life, and philosophical hermeneutics began. On the other hand, Hussel put forward the "essence intuitive" phenomenology, breaking the western traditional philosophy of the master bisection method, trying to find a solid foundation for the natural science and the social sciences. And Heidegger used the method of phenomenology to make a phenomenological analysis of "being", revealed the pre-survival structure of human understanding and interpretation, began the ontological study of understanding and interpretation, and the "being" has been regained in philosophy. Gadamer published truth and method in the 1960s. Based on the analysis of the aesthetic problems of works of art, the book explores the experience of truth beyond the control of scientific methodology, and puts forward the view of truth of "fusion of horizons" and Wirkungsgeschichte which is also called "effective history". This view of truth provides a broader view for the better understanding of the text and is applied to various fields, especially in the field of humanities. Therefore, if the "human element" of common term is to be defined, it is obvious that philosophical hermeneutic can provide some help.

5. Life Belief and Interpretation

In everyday terms, philosophy is always extended to the most basic beliefs, concepts, or attitudes of individuals or groups. The understanding and interpretation of "man" occupies an important position in all kinds of philosophy. Although every mature person has his own philosophy of life, faith is a higher-level philosophy of life. The belief in life also reflects a person's understanding and explanation of life. The faith and belief of life occupy the most central position of the human mind, and deeply affect the values of human beings and then the culture of human beings. Like philosophy, so far, there is no generally accepted definition of belief. According to the latest

Chinese Dictionary of philosophy (revised), belief is defined as follows: belief is a sincere belief in a certain theory, thought, and theory, and takes it as a guide to its own action from the bottom of its heart. However, professor Deng Xiaomang, a famous Chinese philosopher, said," In reality, only that pure religious belief can be worthy of the name of faith [6]."

According to the theory of human needs of famous psychologist Maslow, requirements are divided into five categories: Physiological needs, Safety needs, Love and belonging, Esteem and Self-actualization. Survival and safety are the most basic needs of human beings, but at least so far, advanced human science and technology can not make human beings survive forever. Therefore, "eternal life" is bound to become the eternal pursuit of human beings. Similarly, no matter how advanced human science and technology can not guarantee the absolute safety of human beings. Therefore, the belief of divine existence provides the guarantee of "eternal existence" and security at least in the human spirit. Of course, human beings also have the needs of love and belonging, respect and self-realization. Faith can also provide strong spiritual support in these areas. Therefore, despite the continuous change of human social thought and the continuous progress of science and technology, the ancient belief is still exuberant and continues to have a great impact on human understanding and behavior. Therefore, in the IMO International Safety Management rules (ISM) implementation guide, it is clearly pointed out that one of the elements of the successful safety culture construction of shipping enterprises is belief. Moreover, belief is not only an individual spiritual phenomenon, but also a social ideological phenomenon. At the same time, religious organizations also have a lot of influence. Thus, when a person is born and growing up in a certain religious culture, it must be influenced by a certain religious culture. However, in an increasingly pluralistic society, everyone has more selectivity in the establishment of religious beliefs. Of course, the belief in life, which has been chosen through its own rational thinking, obviously has its own "reasonable" understanding and explanation of "human nature" and "human element".

6. Possible Interpretation of "Human elements" in the Text by Different People of Life Faith

Some data show that more than 80% of the world's population has religious beliefs. And the monotheistic beliefs, including the Abraham religions, account for the highest proportion. We are in an era of high information, and anyone can access information about any religious belief in an open network. Limited to space, this paper can only briefly introduce the possible understanding of "man" by several religions with the largest number of people and international influence, and provide an "appropriate" definition of "human element" in common term.

First, Christianity, which accounts for about 1/3 of the world's population. Christianity is closely related to human navigation and Christian theology is also closely related to hermeneutic. Christianity originated in Judaism and believed in the New and Old Testament. The core doctrine of Christianity is to believe in the Trinity of God, the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. The Holy Father created and protected all things in the universe; The Son Jesus died and resurrected, the Redeemer of mankind; The Holy Spirit lives in the hearts of the believer, guides and sanctifies the life of the believer. The Bible believes that man is made by God according to his own image and is given the sacred responsibility of managing the world. Therefore, man has the attributes of good and freedom, but the Bible also holds that because the ancestors of human beings violate the will of God, people also have "original sin", that is, deviating from God's will. It is embodied in the mistakes of nature and culture. Obviously, for Christians, the "human element" in the common term is that people deviate from God's will and lead to all kinds of mistakes. Therefore, man needs the redemption of Jesus in order to better do the will of the Creator.

This is followed by Islam, which accounts for nearly 1/5 of the world's population. Islam is also closely related to human navigation, and also has a certain relationship with hermeneutic. Islam, like the Jewish–Christianity, is known as an revealed religion or a prophet religion. It believes in the Koran, which, like the Jewish-Christianity, emphasizes the Creator, the status of honor and the sacred duty of managing the world, also believe in eternal life, apocalypse, and so on. For the "human element" of the common term, Muslims will stress that this is a mistake made by abusing the free will given by Allah. Therefore, man should follow the instructions of the prophet and better

obey the will of Allah [7]. It is worth mentioning that in Judea-Christianity and Islam, there are some "modernists" who try to reconcile the contradiction between biological evolution and the Bible and the Koran, and have a "freer" understanding of the Creator and are closer to naturalists.

Another religion of international influence is Buddhism, although it has fewer followers than Hindus. Buddhism originated in South Asia and has a wide range of influence in South and East Asia. The region is also one of the most active shipping areas in the world. The original meaning of the Buddha is "the man who is aware of it". The core idea of Buddhist philosophy is: dependent origination and the emptiness of nature. Buddhism holds that the universe and man are in a process of continuous reincarnation, and that being a human being is the fruit of a "previous life". And this life is the cause of life after death. Buddhism believes that the pain of life lies in the "Unclear", that is, the lack of wisdom. Therefore, in the view of Buddhism, "human elements" is that people are controlled by various "professional forces", and people's hearts are held by various desires, so that the heart loses their real freedom. In this way, people should understand the "four true meanings" of life, that is, the bitter meaning of life "bear, old, sick, dead", and carry out "Dharma practice" and gradually purify the mind [8].

Finally, let's take a look at dialectical materialism. Dialectical materialism originated in the West in the nineteenth century and is also a kind of life belief with world influence. Dialectical materialism holds that the origin of the world is material, and matter determines consciousness. Of course, consciousness also has a negative effect on matter, at the same time, the development of the world is dialectical, that is, in the unity and struggle of opposites. It believes that man is an animal that can use tools and that labor creates people. And the essence of human beings is the sum of their social relations. At the same time, in human activities, emphasis is placed on the foundation of the economy. In this way, in its view, there are, of course, some personal factors in the "human factor". However, what is more important is the social relations of human beings, that is, the relationship between politics, economy and culture, especially the relationship between economy. Therefore, some necessary means can be taken to adjust all kinds of human relations, especially economic relations, in order to solve the problem of "human elements".

However, all these beliefs in life, in the eyes of positives, belong to some kind of metaphysics. Including ten Nobel laureates and a number of famous humanistic masters, wrote 2000 The Humanist Declaration-Advocating a New Global Abbot. This paper emphasizes that humanism is a view of ethics, science and philosophy. They think that the study and thinking of Chinese Confucianism and ancient Indian philosophers is a kind of humanism. In Europe, humanism can be traced back to ancient Greek and Roman philosophers and poets. Of course, modern humanism really began with the Renaissance 500 years ago. The only prophecy of humanism to the current world situation is its affirmation of the role of scientific naturalism. They believe that the key to achieving the highest moral value lies in adhering to the humanistic point of view. The most fundamental moral principle of the new order of humanism is respect for the dignity and property of all. In this way, for them, all the "human elements" are due to the problems of science, reason and education. Therefore, it is imperative to educate science, reason and all kinds of humanism.

It is worth noting that, in the above-mentioned beliefs and ideas, extremist tendencies must be prevented. Extremists tend to put too much emphasis on some of their own ideas and ignore some of the basic morality of mankind. Of course, how to judge extremism is another difficult question. Limited to space, this paper does not make further discussion on this issue.

7. Conclusion

As Shakespeare said, "there are a hundred readers, there are a hundred Hamlet". Because each person has different beliefs and different ways of life, so the "human elements" is different from the understanding and interpretation. After all, "man" is a kind of complex "existence", and "truth" itself is an inexplicable mystery. However, when we extend the concept of "text" to every "living person", so all text interpreters can become text and interpreter to each other. For the relevant persons related to the shipping industry, not only individuals should have a "reasonable" explanation of "common term", but also understand others' understanding of the text, which is a

kind of truth view of "fusion of horizons". As a result, we can understand what the former Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization said, "in a multicultural environment on board today, one of the most important skills that crew members must possess is the ability to communicate effectively with their colleagues." In this way, the "essence" of human being can be grasped more deeply, at the same time, the construction of ship safety culture will be more oriented, and the ship safety management can also be closer to the essence.

8. Recommendations for Future Research

Belief is a complex and sensitive subject, but it has a significant impact on the safety culture of transportation enterprises. Further qualitative and empirical research is needed.

Acknowledgements

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