

*Formation of Society  
History of Man's Symbiosis*

# Formation of Society and Social Science

## Lecture 13: The Mechanism of Symbiosis

### Overview of Global Focus on Knowledge Lectures

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# 1. Overview of Global Focus on Knowledge Lectures

## • *Politics*

Dr. Sasaki “On the Ecology of Power and Freedom”

## *Economics*

Dr. Hara “Economics of the Asian World  
—Past and Present—”

## *International Relations*

Dr. Tanaka “Is the World System a Society?”

- In pursuit of the public good in society- What is considered public?

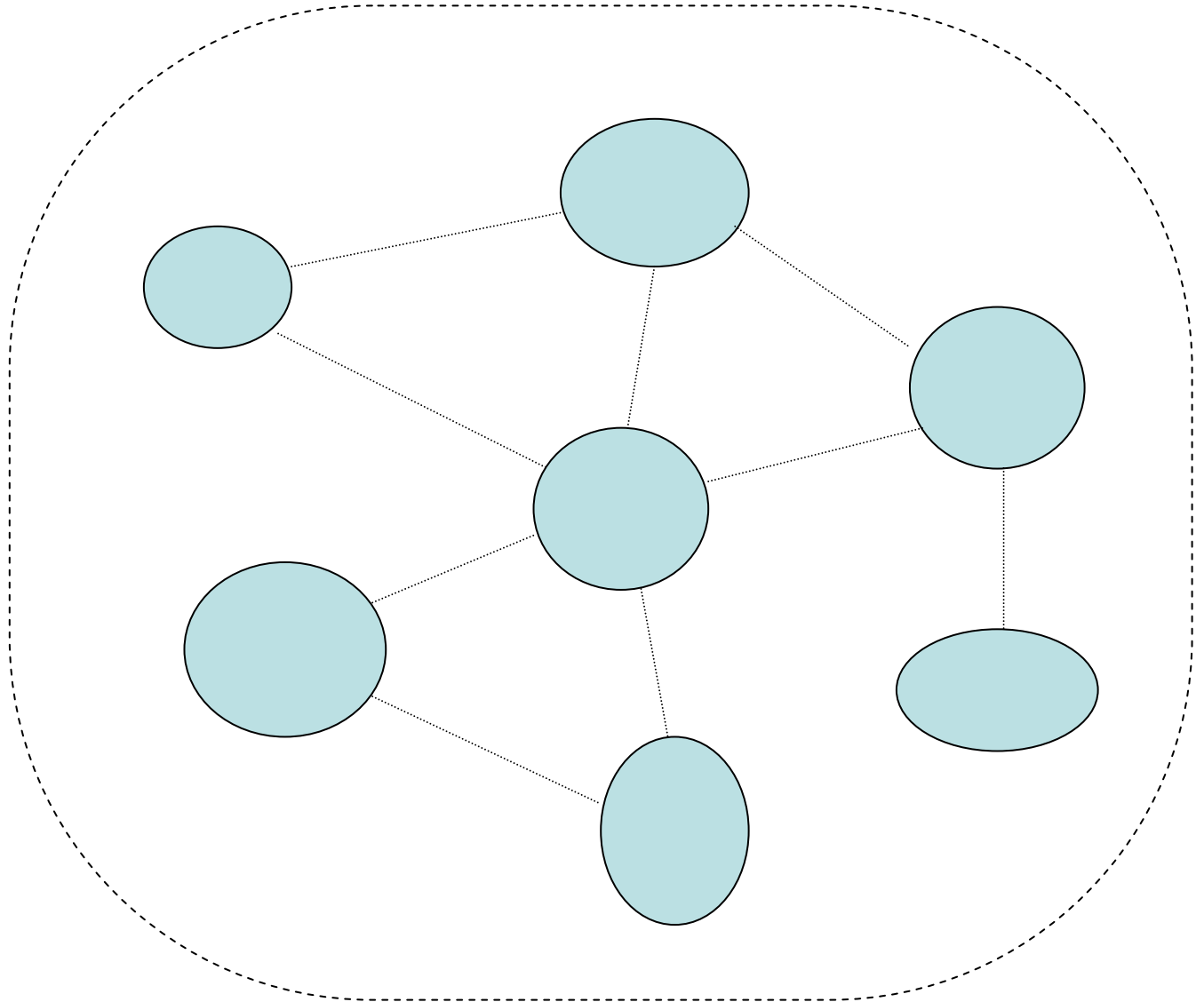
*---from a standpoint of administration science*

## 2. What is “Coexistence”? “Symbiosis”?

- Man can not live alone!
  - Man’s need for symbiosis and coexistence = Community
  - Conflict · Dispute
  - How to coexist: the techniques
    - talking**
      - *cussing*
        - *beating*
          - *killing*
- **Formation of “Order” = Control**
  - Power (governmental authority)
  - Market
- **Boundaries of a community**
  - Order within the community / Coexistence with the outside world

# 3. How a Community Develops ~Part 1~

Agricultural  
Community  
Isolated  
Self-sufficient  
Mutual Aid



# 3. How a Community Develops ~Part 2~

Agricultural  
Community

Isolated

Self-sufficient

Mutual Aid

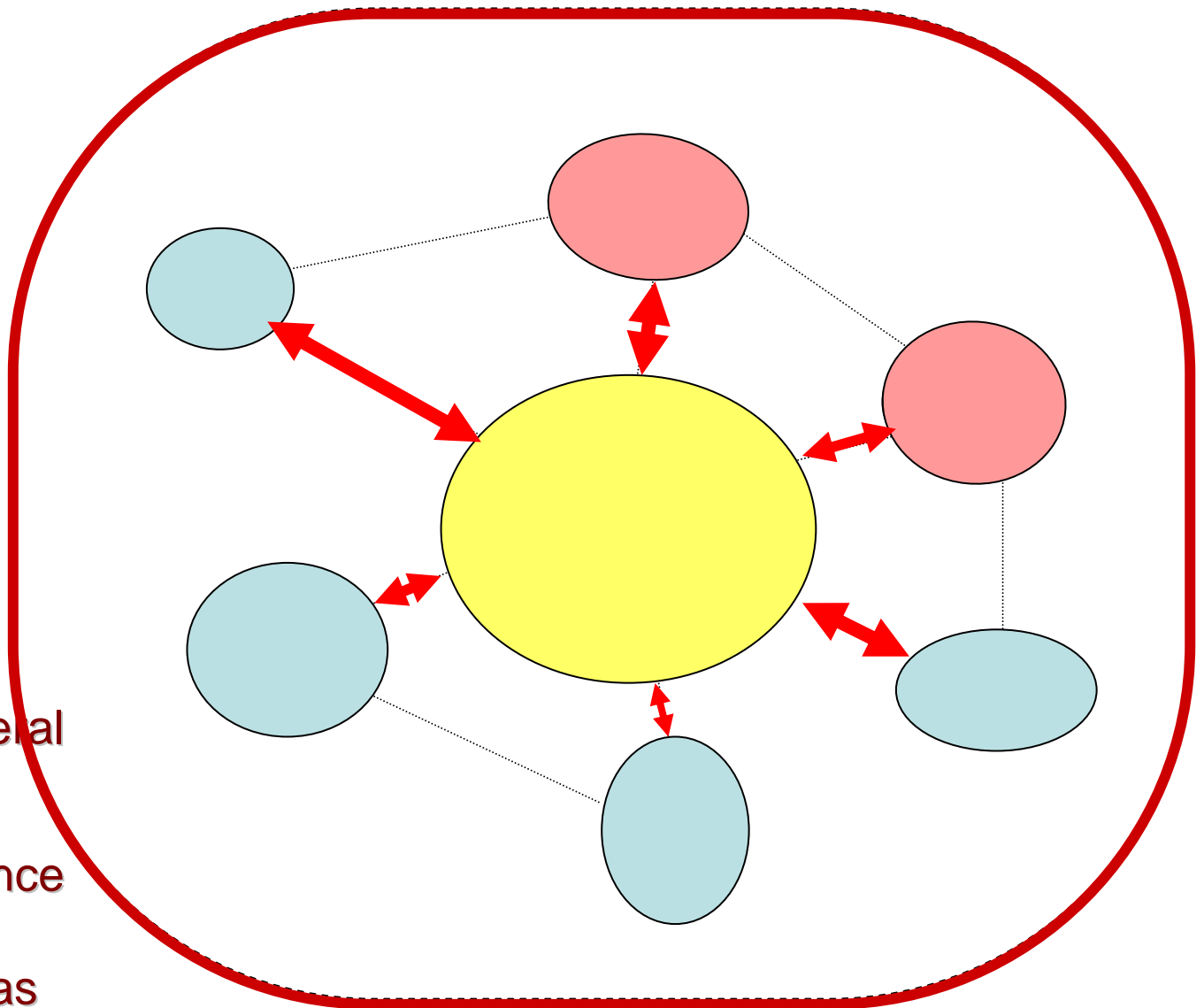


Development of  
Cities

Core and Peripheral  
Roles

Mutual Dependence

Metropolitan Areas



### 3. How a Community Develops ~Part 3~

#### *Problems in the Cities*

- Industrialization → How to differentiate residential from industrial districts
  - Public Hygiene —Waterworks · Sewerage
  - Urban Development —Housing · Disaster Prevention
  - Traffic · Telecommunications —Transportation
  - Education · Social Welfare
  - Environment · Waste Disposal
  - Public Security
- Governmental Authority and Regulations · Public Services (public property) · Government (administrative organs)

## 4. Governance and Power ~Part 1~

- **Governance: Does it mean controlling society?**
  - *Regulating the social system*
    - Human Image: one can be a businessman,  
fundamentally depraved or good
    - Regulating Human Behavior: talent, money, spin  
control
- **Legitimacy and Public Power of Governance**
  - Legitimate Power (executive power) and  
Grounds for Legitimacy
  - Democracy and Head of State
  - Role of Government (Nation and Society)



## 4. Governance and Power ~Part 2 ~

- **Institutionalization of Political Power**

- Legislature and "rule of law"
- Institutions that influence politics / Politics that argues with the institution
- Institutions bring order and also create discrimination

- **Autonomy and Governance**

- Independence and self-rule
- Partial or total?
- **Sovereign State and International Society**

# 5. Nation and International Society

## ~Part 1~

- **The two meanings of “sovereignty”** —inside and outside of national boundaries
  - What about legal order and the national economy?  
→ Is there control over national boundaries?
- **When there is no legitimate public power to maintain order** --Insecure coexistence
  - Negotiable by equitable adversaries
  - Order by means of force
  - Role of international law and organizations

# 5. Nation and International Society

## ~Part 2~

- **Features of post-sovereign state era**
  - Borderless economy; no more economic boundary
  - There will be even more information and communications technology developed.
  - What the head of state can control will be limited
- **In want of a new international system**
  - New trials for coexistence and symbiosis
  - EU—a move from a united market to a league of nations
  - FTA、 APEC etc.

## 6. Why Study Social Science?

- What we can learn from social science:

By studying social science, we can acquire the tools and the skills necessary to understand, analyze and pose a solution for whatever event that happens in society.

“Society is created and composed by humans. Depending on how man views and understands society, the actual society does differ in no small way and does undergo further change. Thus a certain intellectual posture is required. One which constantly revisits the basics, reconsidering and scrutinizing what view and understanding is about to be communicated by humans with different types of recognition ······In our studies, the attitude that there is no social awareness that is ready-made is necessary. In this process, what is important is to pay special attention in scrutinizing concepts man has of his society.”

(Lecture One: Takeshi Sasaki)

- Objectives of this Global Focus on Knowledge Lecture:  
“Formation of Society”

Experience a frame of reference on actual social phenomena and get an overview of various fields of studies

- Principle: how society should be.
  - Democracy, freedom, human rights . . .
- Conceptualization of historical experiences of man.
  - Northern Chinese culture, Hindu culture . . .
- Tools and methods: to analyze present conditions and solve issues
  - Political power, sovereignty, market economy, world-systems, game theory . . .

# Global Focus on Knowledge Lecture

*Formation of Society -History of Man's Symbiosis-*

Formation of Society and Social Science

*The End*