

Chapter 4／Reconstructing the Ethical World (2)

1. Social communication system

It is the common sense (that is, the structuring) shared by both parties that governs the mutual communication system (that is, the human activity). Since there are four common sense patterns, as explained in the previous chapter, the mutual communication system has four types: "practical", "assistance", "integration", and "transcendence". However, in reality there are many special communication systems, so the shared common sense should be more subdivided. In the previous chapter, I gave 16 pieces of 4x4.

Functional purpose and social system

Common sense shared among people will be limited to special "functional purposes" as modernization progresses. Along with this limitation, a <functionally differentiated communication system> will be launched based on the mutual communication system. Let's call this <social system> for short.

For example, in the case of a mutual assistance type communication system, if the common sense of "relief of those suffering from injuries and illnesses" is functionally limited to "recovery by treatment", "Medical system" is launched on the basis of "relief by daily relief activities".

It should be noted here that the <social system>, including the medical system, is a functionally differentiated connection. People can't see the connection of meaning. All they can see is the actions of themselves. A social system as a functional system cannot function unless it is carried by a group of people *.

* The difficulty of Luhmann's social system theory is that the relationship between the functional system (social system) and the group of people, and the relationship between mutual communication and mutual action is ambiguous. If you focus on the meaning and capture the action, it becomes communication, but you cannot see the meaning. What you see is human behavior. An action without meaning is just a series of acts, but the connection of meaning without mutual action is not mutual communication.

Let's sort out the terms here. In this book, the word "social / social" is applied to a specific functional system and expressed as <social system>. In addition, the mutual relationship of <social systems> such as medical treatment and law is called "the whole society".

Society and community

There are two types of groups of people who are responsible for the <social system>.

One is a group that specializes in a specific <social system>. The name "society" is given to this by making the best use of the original meaning of "socius (companion chasing prey) < societas". The society is characterized by a single functional connection, such as a company, political party or academia.

The other is a group that includes various social systems undifferentiated, such as families or traditional communities. For this, the name "community" is given by making the best use of the original meaning of "munus (gift) < communicate" *. It is the connections among generations that support the community. The nation is also the largest community, as will be described later, and when it comes to modern nations, it includes not only various species groups but also the interrelationships of social systems.

* In the case of "socialism" born in the 19th century, the "society" includes both "society" and "community" (whether fantasy or scientific).

4. dimensions of social system

Like the mind and mutual communication system, the <social system> is also composed of four-dimensional correlations. In this case, the four dimensions are "practice/work", "justification/selection", "rule/program", and "functional purpose". Of these, the criterion for classifying a specific system from the environment and other systems is "binary division" that embodies the "functional purpose" as described later. The above can be summarized as follows.

External dimension of social system I...practice/work

Internal dimension of social system II...justification/selection

Others-oriented dimensions of social system III...rule/program

Self-oriented dimension of social system IV...functional purpose (→ binary division)

Legal system and medical system

Let's take the "legal system" as an example. The "legal system" is based on an integrated communication system and is based on limiting the functional purpose of IV to "justice". Here, the rule and program of III contains legal theories, precedents and procedures, II justification and selection are professionalism, the spirit of legal compliance, and the authority of law, and I is the daily practice and work related to trials. In addition, the criteria for separating the legal system from others is the binary division of "correct / wrong" or "legal / illegal".

Or, in the case of "medical system" is based on an empathic communication system, the functional purpose of IV is "recovery by treatment" as described above. This limitation introduces medical professionals and makes a person

who suffers a "patient." Here, III is medical theory / diagnosis / surgery, II is professionalism (the spirit of Hippocrates), and I is daily medical practice / work. In addition, it is the binary division of "health / illness" or "normal / abnormal" that separates the medical system from other systems.

Regarding functionally differentiated social systems, if we ignore visible things such as buildings, equipment, devices, and clothes, we cannot tell which system is operating just by looking at people's work. In particular, office work does not change with any system. It is the functional purpose that makes a distinction there, and it is a binary division that embodies this. Functional purposes and binary division give specific meaning to the movement and environment of a group of people.

2. Social system regions

Four regions of social system

Various <social systems> are also largely integrated in four directions because they are based on the four types of communication systems. Let's call those directions <social system regions>. This includes the "economic region," "communal region," "public region," and "cultural region." For example, newspapers have the "social aspects" that is a collection of miscellaneous events and incidents, but from the perspective of the social system region, this applies to the "communal region." Corresponding the four types of social system with the regions of social system is as follows. In addition, this correlation of the four types is shown.

Practical type ...Economic region ...External dimension I

Assistant type ...Communal region ...Internal dimension II

Integrated type ...Public region ...Others-oriented dimension III

Transcendental type ...Cultural region ...Self-oriented dimension IV

Fig.10

Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft

Here, from the viewpoint of <social system region>, I will reposition F. Tennes's group typology "Gemeinschaft/Gesellschaft", which was taken up in Chapter 3.

The characteristics of "Gesellschaft (profit society)" were i) performance principle, ii) emotional neutrality, iii) universalism, and iv) limitation, but these are the characteristics of the <economic region> of the external dimension I. Lowercase Roman numerals indicate a four-dimensional correlation in a nested (or fractal) manner.

On the other hand, the characteristics of "Gemeinschaft (community)" are i) innate principle, ii) emotionalism, iii) individualism, and iv) unlimited, and correspond to <communal region> as it is. The same is true for fractal four-dimensional correlation.

From the above comparison, it can be seen that Tennes's famous group typology corresponds only to the "economic region" and "common region" of the <social system region>, and the "public region" and "cultural region" is missing. In other words, it is biased as a group type *.

* Tennes's group typology is conceived from the perspective of the 19th century, when modern industrial societies permeated and traditional communities began to dismantle. Even today, we can see studies that use his group typology or use it as a framework for thought, but we should be aware of those theoretical limits.

16 fields of social system

Next, let's look at social systems that make up the social system region. If the four-dimensional correlation is repeated in a nested manner (fractal) within the four-dimensional correlation, it is subdivided into sixteen, 4×4 . Perhaps the limit of human imagination is 16 divisions. As seen in Parsons's failure, if you start too finely, only the forcibleness will stand out.

Earlier, I gave four representative examples of each of the four types of mutual communication systems (human activities), for a total of sixteen. Based on them, the social system should be similarly differentiated into the following sixteen fields.

I Economic region

i) Activities to procure and process supplies from the environment

... Labor /Industrial system

ii) Activities to ingenuity for procurement and processing

...Technology / Technology system

iii) Activities to exchange procured and processed products

...Market system

iv) Activities to consume procured and processed products

...Living system

II Communal region

i) Activities to help people in need in terms of life

...Welfare system

ii) Activities to help people suffering from injuries and illnesses

...Medicine system

iii) Activities to take care of people who are vulnerable and dependent

...Childcare/long-term care system

iv) Activities to support immature people as human beings

... Education system

III Public region

- i) Activities to faithfully implement the rules
 - ... Administration system
- ii) Activities to seek approval and superior position
 - ... Media & Opinion system
- iii) Activities to participate in everyone's decision-making
 - ... Politics system
- iv) Activities to accept and obey arbitrage and order
 - ...Law system

IV Cultural region

- i) Activities to play freely by imagination
 - ... Leisure / Hobby system
- ii) Activities to create something that impresses
 - ... Sports /Art system
- iii) Activities to explore the relationships between things
 - ... Science / Research system
- iv) Activities that reflect on the meaning of activities
 - ... Philosophy / Religious system

Add commentary. We have already mentioned the "medical system" that belongs to the communal region. In this region, there are others: "welfare system" that supports people in need, "childcare / long-term care system" that cares for vulnerable people across generations, and "education system" that grows inexperienced people as members of the group. Although they are similar because they are based on the same assistant type of communication system, their functional objectives and binary divisions are different from each other.

Fig.11

Nursing system

Finally, I would like to give an example in which actual activities do not necessarily correspond to social systems listed here. One of them is the field of nursing. Nursing is usually included in medical care, but the etymology of nursing, originally meant nanny / nutrition. In fact, the places where nurses play an active role today extend not only to medical care (clinical nurse) but also to community welfare (public health nurse), home-visit care (visiting nurse), and school education (nursing teacher). In other words, the specialized field of nursing is a super system that focuses on health among illness/health and spans four fields.

Fig.12

3. Classification of industry

Let's try to classify "industry" in order to specifically grasp the 16 fields of <social system region>. The type of industry corresponds to the social system. So-called "occupations" have different levels of industry, occupation, and job title, and are sometimes confused in ordinary questionnaire surveys. The problem here is that the industry classification is just an empirical collection.

List of industries

According to the "2014 Economic Census Basic Survey/Industrial Classification List" (Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications), the actual conditions of industries are as follows.

A Agriculture, forestry

B Fisheries / Aquaculture

C Mining, quarrying, gravel mining

D Construction industry: Civil engineering, carpentry, equipment work

E Manufacturing: Food, beverage / feed, textile industry, wood products, furniture / equipment, pulp / paper, printing-related, chemical industry, petroleum / coal products, plastic, rubber, leather, ceramics / earth and stone, steel, non-ferrous metal, metal Products, general-purpose machinery, production machinery, commercial machinery, electronic parts / devices. Electronic circuit manufacturing, electrical machinery and equipment, information and communication machinery, electronic parts, transportation machinery, precision machinery, etc. (precious metals / jewelry, ornaments, watches, musical instruments, toys, office supplies, lacquerware, tatami mats, etc.)

F Electricity / gas / heat supply / water industry

G Information and communication industry: Communication industry, broadcasting industry, video / audio / text information system work (newspaper, publishing, advertising), information service: software, Internet-related service

H Transportation industry, postal industry

I Wholesale, retail

J Finance and insurance

K real estate business, goods leasing business

L Academic research, specialized / technical service industry: research institutes in various fields, law offices, design, writing / artists, management consultants, public offices, advertising industry, veterinary medicine, civil engineering and construction service industry (design, surveying), mechanical design, Product inspection, survey certification business, photography business, etc.

M accommodation business, restaurant service business

N Life-related service industry, entertainment industry: laundry / barber / beauty / bath, travel industry, wedding operation industry

O education, learning support business

P Medical care, welfare: Medical industry, health and hygiene, social insurance / social welfare / long-term care business

Q Combined services: Post offices, cooperatives

R service industry:

- Political, economic, cultural organizations, etc.
- Religion

- Waste disposal industry • Car maintenance • Machine maintenance
- Employment agency • Worker dispatching business
- Other business services: shorthand, building services, security
- Other services: meeting place, slaughter

S Public Service: National Public Service (Legislation, Justice, Administration), Local Public Service

Looking at the whole, it is conspicuous that "E manufacturing industry", "G information and communication industry", and "L academic research and specialized / technical service industry" are classified more finely than "A agriculture / forestry".

In addition, the "R service industry" includes political groups, religion, waste disposal industry, automobile maintenance industry, worker dispatching industry, security, slaughter industry, etc. They are pushed in R probably because they cannot be classified into other industries.

Reconstruction

Therefore, the following is a restructuring of the industry classifications (Fig.). At that time, I made some ingenuity. First, the M accommodation business, the restaurant service business, and the N life-related service business are summarized, and the housewife business is newly added to make it a consumer life field. Second, the infrastructure industry such as electricity and gas and the technology-related service industry such as information and communication are integrated into the technology field. Third, the information and telecommunications industry are being added to the media field.

I Economic religion

- i) Agriculture, forestry & fisheries / construction, manufacturing/ transportation, delivery, wholesale / retail
- ii) Electricity & gas industry, technology development research industry, information and communication industry, technology service industry

- iii) Banking, insurance, real estate, management consulting
- iv) Restaurant business, accommodation business, living service business, housewife business

II Communal region

- i) Social insurance / social welfare industry
- ii) Medical / hygiene industry
- iii) Long-term care business, childcare support business, childcare support business
- iv) Education and learning support

III Public region

- i) Administrative and public affairs (national and local governments)
- ii) Broadcasting, publishing / advertising, criticism
- iii) Legislative public affairs, political services
- iv) Judicial public affairs business, legal service business

IV Cultural region

- i) Entertainment / play industry, toy / pet related industry
- ii) Sports / Arts
- iii) Academic research business
- iv) Religion / Philosophy, Life Counseling

Fig.13

4. Organization and nation

The functionally differentiated <social system> is carried by a group of people. And it is the mutual communication of people that makes up the group. As mentioned above, there are two types of groups: <society> and <community>. First, let's start with the <Society>.

Organization

The <society> is a group that mainly bears a specific <social system>, such as a corporate entity, a commune, a party, or an association, and is further divided into four types according to the difference in the region of the <social system>. That is, I is a Gesellschaft type group related to the economic region, II is a Gemeinschaft type group related to the communal region, III is a party (association) type group related to the public region, and IV is an association type group related to the cultural region. However, the names chosen here are just examples.

Any <society> will develop into an "organization" when it becomes functionally complicated and sophisticated. An organization also has four dimensions of "pragmatic dimension", "moral dimension", "normative dimension", and "ideal dimension", which structurally correspond to the four dimensions of an individual's mind. The summary is as follows. A correlation diagram is also shown.

External performance dimension of the mind

... Pragmatic dimension of the organization I

Internal sentiment dimension of the mind

... Moral dimension of the organization II

Others-oriented dimension of negotiation of the mind

... Normative dimension of the organization III

Self-oriented dimension of the mind

... Ideal dimension of the organization IV

Fig.14

Organizational ethics

For an organization, "problems" usually occur in the external pragmatic dimension. At that time, a problem will be solved if it can be dealt with technically well in the field. However, if people fail to deal with the pragmatic dimension, it becomes a problem for the entire organization, and the organization will mobilize all the remaining three dimensions to deal with it in order to maintain itself. Internal moral dimension, the attitude of the members is re-questioned. On the other hand, in others-oriented normative dimension, rules will be tightened and refined. And in the dimension of self-oriented ideal, the problem is deliberated and decided according to the goal and mission of establishing the organization. This last dimension directs and controls the remaining dimensions.

Organizations are constantly experiencing such problems, and countermeasures against them are endlessly repeated. No specific example is given here. If the reader thinks of the organization to which he belongs and thinks of some kind of trouble such as power harassment or fraud, he should be aware of it. And if the measures fail, the organization will be reformed or dismantled.

From the above, we can discuss ethics about the organization as well as the mind. Ethics is by no means a movement limited to the moral and normative dimensions. Every movement of the organization governed by the self-oriented ideal dimension, and therefore the interlocking of the entire four dimensions, is nothing but a living "ethics" *. The ability to capture organizational ethics in this way is a characteristic of system ethics not found in existing ethics.

* Universities are organizations responsible for both the education system and the research system, and usually have an ethics committee for research review. The issues checked by this committee are diverse, such as the significance of research (academic value and social contribution), compliance with research rules (guidelines), attitudes toward research, research (experiment / survey) practices, and monitoring audits. The actual function of the "ethics" committee also works

along a four-dimensional correlation.

Nation

Next, I will take up <community>. This is a group, such as a family, a local government, and a nation, that either subsumes social systems in an undifferentiated state, or includes clearly differentiated <social systems> as a whole. We will discuss the family in Chapter 8 and focus on the "nation" here.

The nation is the largest unit of community, and contains the entire <social system region> within it. To that extent, the nation should also be regarded as a four-dimensional correlation corresponding to the <social system regions>. However, the conventional view of the state and the theory of the state have been constructed in only one of the four dimensions, whether it is a night-watchman state, a power state, or a cultural state. This is a reconstruction based on the thinking method of four-dimensional correlation.

Economic activity and infrastructure maintenance equipment (night watchman state)

... External dimension I

The mother of social security ("big house" or commune)

...Internal dimension II

Subject of nationalism (nation-state or power nation)

...Others-oriented dimension III

Basis of cultural continuity (fatherland and language community)

...Self-oriented dimension IV

In the postwar Japanese ideological world, there was a strong tendency to deny the view that the nation was regarded as a cultural continuity (tradition) of the self-oriented dimension IV, based on the bitter experience before the war. As a result, the modern history of Japan continues to be divided between prewar and postwar. As discussed in the final chapter, in the 21st century,

when "digitization," "singleness," "division," and "meaninglessness" progress, it is necessary to establish a comprehensive and unified view of the nation based on four-dimensional correlation.

5. ideal communication system

Ideas and ideals can also be reconstructed according to the quaternary correlation diagram. Here, we will take medical ethics belonging to the communal region, the concept of risk related to the public region, and the semantics of play from the cultural region as examples.

Three Criteria for Medical Ethics

First of all, the well-known standards of medical ethics are "four divisions" of clinical ethics (Johnsen), "four principles" of bioethics (Beauchamp & Childress), and "four values" of "Barcelona Declaration" (European medical ethics). Their breakdowns are as follows.

Four divisions:

patient's intention / QOL/ surrounding context / medical adaptation

Four principles:

Autonomy (self-determination) / Maleficence /justice (fairness) / Benevolence

Four values:

Autonomy / Vulnerability / Integrity / Dignity

As you can see, in each case the "four" configuration is unexpectedly adopted. However, the grounds and interrelationships of the four configurations are not explained in any case. In that sense, medical ethics is still at the level of empirical rules. Here, "QOL" is an abbreviation for "Quality of life" and is translated as "quality of survival" for the time being, but this will be discussed again in Chapter 7. In addition, "integrity" is also an important concept related to the wholeness of human beings, but we will not go into it here, including

translations.

Differences between the three viewpoints

Although the three criteria are discussed side by side here, their <viewpoints> are different from each other. In the case of "four divisions", it is the doctor's point of view in the medical system that supports this. On the other hand, in the case of the "four principles", it is the viewpoint of the patient-medical staff relationship, and more emphasized is the viewpoint of the patient. And "four values" is the traditional view of human beings in the Catholic culture. Differences in perspective have been completely overlooked so far. Considering the above, let's reconstruct the three from the viewpoint of four-dimensional correlation (Fig. 15, Fig. 16, Fig. 17).

Four divisions

From the doctor's point of view, the external dimension I is "patient's intention", the internal dimension II is "QOL", and the others-oriented dimension III is "surrounding context" including law, income, family, etc. Self-oriented dimension IV is the "medical adaptation" that the doctor judges. The ill person become a patient by entering the medical system. The voices and thoughts of the ill person can be replaced with medical terms. It is the doctor who decides the treatment policy here.

Fig.15

Four principles

From the perspective of the patient-medical staff relationship (or of patient), the external dimension I is "autonomy (self-determination)" that follows the flow of Locke and Spencer, and the internal dimension II is "harmless", which is the tradition of Hippocrates. The others-oriented dimension III is "justice" as the fairness of the political philosopher Rawls, and the self-oriented dimension IV is "good deed" as the virtue of Christianity. Behind these principles are the experience of social movements in the United States from

the 1960s to the 1970s.

Fig.16

Four values

From the perspective of the Catholic culture of humanity, the external dimension I is "autonomy", which is the tradition of sovereigns since ancient times, and the internal dimension II is "vulnerability", which means the weakness and fragility of human mind and body. The others-oriented dimension III is the "integrated coherence" that is the basis of the personality, and the self-oriented dimension IV is the "dignity" of the person who traditionally means a special position in creatures.

Let's superimpose the three. For example, focusing on the external dimension I, here is "patient intention" in the four divisions (pathological interpretation), "autonomy" in the four principles (tradition of independent individuals of Locke and Spencer), and "Autonomy" (tradition of free will since classical antiquity). These three are usually discussed without much distinction. However, only by using a four-dimensional correlation diagram can we pay attention to the subtle differences between the three.

Fig.17

Risk concept

Next is the concept of "risk". Behind the word "risk" is a group of ideas such as "voyage," "rock reef," "grounding," "wreck," "profit," "gambling," or "insurance." Let's omit the history of the concept of risk here and immediately turn to today's standard risk theory (Junko Nakanishi, "Risk Studies").

The standard risk theory envisions "20th century risk". This fundamental

feature is "specificity", from which computability arises. For example, radiation is measured in units of "becquerel," "gray," and "sievert." And there are some features on top of this computability. If these are arranged according to the thinking method of four-dimensional correlation, it becomes the following four dimensions.

External dimension I...Risk / danger contrast (spatial measurable)

Internal dimension II ... Future prediction (temporal predictability)

Others-oriented dimension III... Clear boundary setting of perpetrator / victim

Self-oriented dimension IV ... Objective object recognition (determinism)

However, since the 1980s, a new group of risks has emerged that does not fit within the framework of "20th century risk". For example, the spread of environmental and food contamination, accidents at nuclear power plants, huge natural disasters such as extreme weather and tsunamis, the spread of computer viruses, and the outbreak of terrorism. These are called "21st century risk". This fundamental feature is "indefiniteness". Given the indeterminacy of risk, the previous four dimensions change as follows.

I Spatial unmeasurable

II Time to loop

III Ambiguity of perpetrator / victim boundaries

IV Uncertainty due to probability

In the context of the economy, in the "20th century type risk", the amount of compensation for a small number of victims is calculated, and a circulation of capital that establishes an insurance business that requires a large amount, equality, and diversification occurs. On the other hand, in the "21st century type risk", everyone is a perpetrator and a victim, and the indemnity target and the amount of compensation become enormous, so the insurance business itself cannot be established.

As mentioned above, if we compare "20th century risk" and "21st century risk" along a four-dimensional correlation, the transformation of the risk concept becomes clear, and the issue of communication conflict between experts and residents emerges. (Luhmann "Sociology of Risk"). Based on this, we must think of a way to move the conflict.

Four dimensions of the meaning of play

Finally, let's take up the semantics of play. Conventional play research has mainly classified play and analyzed the psychology of play experience, as seen in Huizinga, Caillois, and Chiksentmihalyi, for example. However, the range captured by it is only a part of the world of play. From the perspective of the communication system, the meaning of "play" is the following four.

The first is rest and leisure against labor and busy. "Ito-ma" in Japanese old language originally meant a narrow space. Since ancient times, a little rest has been play for the majority of humankind. The second is the fun and enjoyment against boredom and boringness. Most of the traditional play theory concentrates on this meaning. The third is caprice and joke against solemnity and stubbornness. Laughter and jest loosen the order of the group from a diagonal perspective. The fourth is the leeway and freedom against sincerity and seriousness. This is a supernatural attitude towards life and the world. Corresponding the above four to four-dimensional correlation can be summarized as follows.

Labor / Busy vs. Rest / Leisure ...External dimension of play I

Boredom / Boring vs. Fun / Enjoyment ... Internal dimension of play II

Solemnity / Stubbornness vs. Caprice / Joke ... Others-oriented dimension of play III

Sincerity / Seriousness vs. Leeway / Freedom ...Self-oriented dimension of play IV

Based on the four dimensions of play, the four fields of <culture>, that is, i) leisure / hobbies, ii) arts / sports, iii) science, and iv) religion / philosophy are derived and developed. Play is the origin of culture, as Huizinga points out

("Homo Ludens"). In today's digital age, play time is increasing, but the cultural significance of play is rarely considered. In the age of 100 years of life, it will be necessary to consider the four-dimensional correlation of play and utilize it in the way of life.

6. Interconnection of communication systems

In the previous chapter and this chapter, the human meaning world, and therefore the ethical world, has been reconstructed using the <four-dimensional correlation> diagram. The communication systems that make up the ethical world are intricately intertwined and intricate at many levels, from the heart to society and ideals. However, if a four-dimensional correlation thinking method is introduced there, it will be possible to arrange various communication systems on a common foundation, overlook the whole, and relate to each other.

In the figure shown here, the four dimensions of the mental communication system, the four types of the mutual communication system, and the four regions of the social system are positioned on the same plane. In advance, this <interconnection of communication systems> becomes the cornerstone of the methodology of system ethics introduced in the next chapter, that is, the general framework of <issue correlation> of the problem. In that sense, this diagram of interconnection can be said to be the foundation of system ethics.

Fig.18