

# Beyond Globalization: the Asian Way of Innovation and Well-Being in Transdisciplinary Perspective

**TGSW2017 1-2-2)** a session on  
**neo-communitarian society version 5.0**  
exploring the possibility of Asian neo-communitarian societies after globalization.  
**ICR Special commitment**



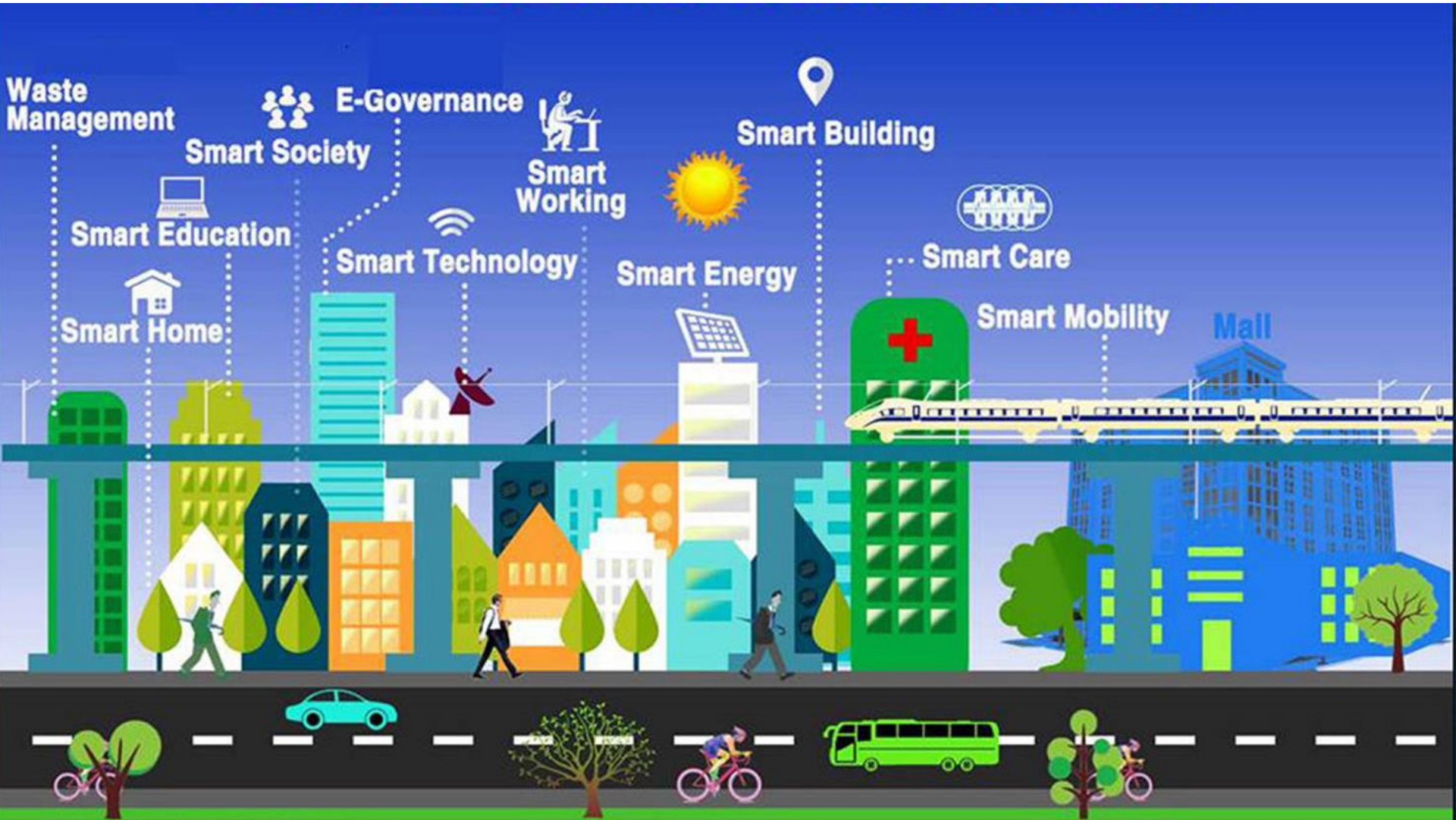
# Good Governance Puzzle and Neo-communitarian society version 5.0 : Japan and Taiwan

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# Why **community** in the age of **Smart** society 5.0





A topographic map of East Asia, showing the Korean Peninsula, Taiwan, and Japan. The map uses a color gradient to represent elevation, with green for low-lying areas and yellow/orange for higher elevations. The surrounding seas are shown in blue. The text "And why Taiwan and Japan" is overlaid on the bottom right of the map.

**And why Taiwan  
and Japan**



# **Reverse Extreme Case, **Turkmenistan** :**

## **Modern Tall Buildings are not proof for good governance and wellbeing** (Ashgabat ,marble builds.)



Wellbeing  
Building construction

**My concern: people, civil society and politics:  
Community and association**

**LOWER THAN 3 METER SOCIETY  
AND POLITICS DOES MATTER**

# contents

- 0:Key terms and the frame
- 1:Introduction: **needs**-Natural disaster, Aging-welfare - care
- 2: Why states are not reliable: **small state**
- 3: Why state is so small in Asia: **Late Emerging state=No welfare state**
- 4: Expectation goes to Civil Society: “**associational revolution**” and **community**
- 5: **China**
- 6: **USA**
- 7: **Japan**
- 8: **Solution**: neo-communitarian society v.5.0

Before delivering speech

## **0: KEY TERMS AND THE FRAME**



# Community and Association

- **Community** = **common life** = any area of common life, village, or town, or district, or country, or even wider area.
- An **integral system**, based on the will of individuals wishing to connect together commonly, also mainly related to shared land or residence
- (accompanied by Emotional attachment but it is not an organism)
- **Association** = **an organization (a part)** of social beings (community)
- Pursuit of some **common Interest** or interests.
- Organized functional **interest** (partial interest), based on purpose-means-instrumental rationality
- (MacIver, R.M. **1917**)
- These are **not mutual, binary conflicts or mutually exclusive. Both of them are key elements of Civil Society**

# Communitarianism, Communitarian society

- A philosophical or an ethical position, stance or ideology emphasizing and valuing any kinds of communities, connection between the individual and the community.
- No direct relation to the controversy with John Rawls, 1971. *A Theory of Justice*. The most influential book on liberalist ethics in 20<sup>th</sup> century.
- (No direct relation to Communitarianism school.)  
**Communitarian society 5.0 is word of mine.**

# Community: a broad perspective

- From residential area to the **globe**
- (regional community, European community, global community )
- From territorial to **functional**
- (such as academic community, policy community, or even Virtual currency development community )



# Japan and Taiwan

- **Assumption (intuitional hypothesis)**
- Having Robust neighborhood community and
- Good social capital (bonding and bridging)
- → can be a good model - **Asian way of sustainable socio-political model for people well-beings**
- → can give impacts /suggestions to the Asian countries.



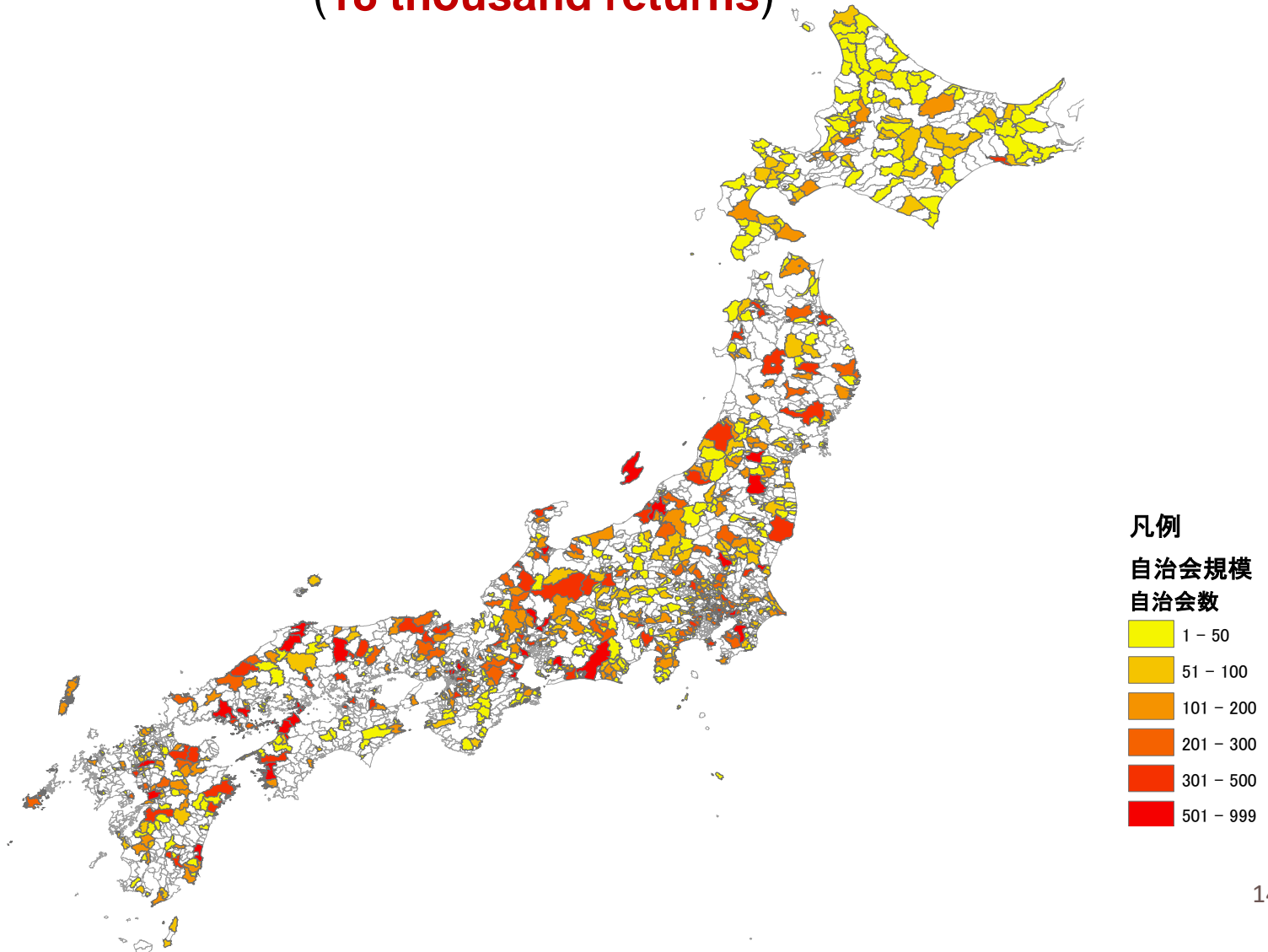
**NHK**  
**2003-**  
**2010**

**Powerful  
solution  
by  
Neighbor  
hood  
Community  
To 144  
tough cases  
And NHAs**

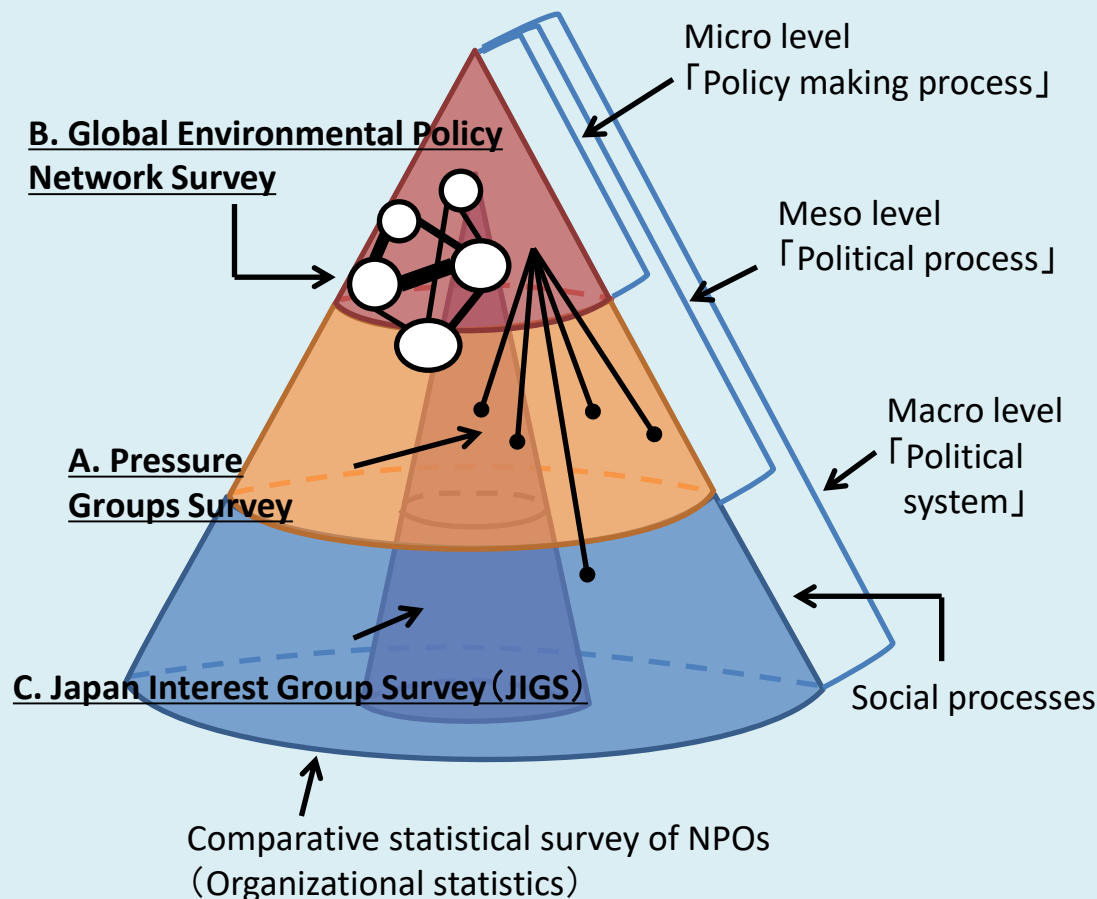


**NHK「難問解決! ご近所の底力」班 編**

Neighborhood Associations (NHAs, **300,000**)  
→ 890 **out of 1843** Municipalities Surveyed  
(**18 thousand returns**)



- **Myself: Political Scientist, Com. Civil Societies**
- **JIGS surveys and related studies**



• The initial comparative study on civil society and interest groups—JIGS (Japan Interest Group Survey) — received responses from over 40,000 Japanese organizations and over 23,000 overseas organizations from 15 countries. This study on civil society is the first of its kind to be undertaken on such a grand scale. (15 surveyed countries include : Japan, South Korea, USA, Germany, China, Turkey, Russia, Philippines, Brazil, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, Poland, Estonia, India, and Thailand)

• By utilizing the JIGS data, we have made possible the **mass-production of research results** that comparatively reflect on the situation in both Japan and the world on a specific topic.

# JIGS CSO Surveys 1997-2017 no.1

Country	Year	Data Source / Survey Method	Population	Sample (a)	Valid Response(b)	Return Rate(%) (b/a)	Regions (Valid Return Sample)
1.Japan	'97	Classified telephone directory/ mail	23,128	4,247	1,635	38.5	Tokyo (1,438) Ibaraki (197)
2.Korea	'97	Classified telephone directory / mail	11,521	3,890	493	12.7	Seoul (371) Kyonggi (110)
3.USA	'99	Classified telephone directory / mail	7,228	5,089	1492	29.3	Washington, D.C. (748) North Carolina (752)
4.Germany	'00	Classified telephone directory and list of influential interest groups made by Hoppenstedt (think tank) / mail	4,806	3,100	885	28.8	Berlin (643) Halle (154)
5.China	01-02 '03-04	"Social Groups" officially registered at the Municipal or District/Country Civil Affairs Bureau / mail	9,536	8,897	2858	32.1	Beijing (627) Zhejiang(1,782) Heilongjiang (449)
6.Russia	'03-04	Registered Organizations (NGO) Database / mail	2,974	1,500	711	47.4	Moscow (411) Saint Petersburg (300)
7.Turkey	'03-04	Regional survey investigation based on telephone directory / interview	15,730	3,146	841	-	Ankara (334) Istanbul (507)
8.Philippine	'04-05	Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Philippine Foundation Center (PFC) / interview	44,051	5,172	1014	18.5	Manila (855) Cebu (159)
9.Brazil	'05-06	Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), organization directory / interview	275,895	2,609	2014	77.2	Belem (193) Belo Horizonte (390) Brasilia (1,132) Goiania (115) Recife (170)
10.Bangladesh	'06-07	Organization directory (registered at the government or institutions) / mail and interview	29,528	5,915	1509	25.5	Dhaka (1,005) Rajshahi (504)
11.a Japan (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	'06-'07	Classified telephone directory/ mail	91,101	91,101	15791	17.3	Nationwide Survey Japan
11.b Japan NPO	'06-'07	Registered Organizations (NGO) Database / mail	23,403	23,403	5127	21.9	Nationwide Survey Japan
11.c Japan NHA	'06-'07	Registered Neighborhood Associations (MP)/ mail	296,770	33,438	18404	55	Nationwide Survey Japan



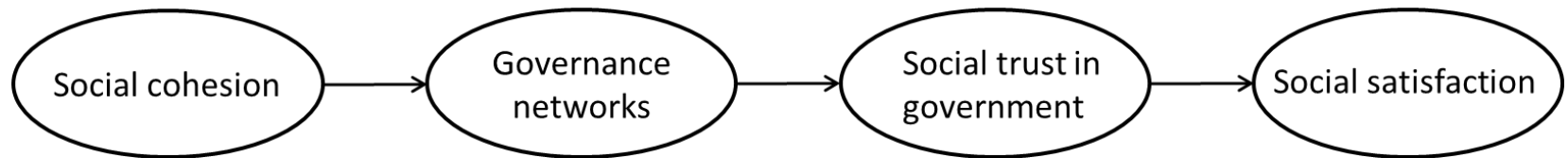
# no.2 **Total 62573 orgs.(plus 4<sup>th</sup> JIGS plus NHSs) Needs**

## **Taiwan survey**

12. a Germany Club and Society	'07-08	Classified telephone directory / mail	4,657	2,660	497	18.7	Berlin (354) Halle (82) Heidelberg (61)
12. b Germany Interest Group	'07-08	Lobbying list and list of influential interest groups made by Hoppenstedt (think tank) / mail	13,717	1,960	312	15.9	Nationwide Survey Germany
13. Korea (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	'08-09	Classified telephone directory / mail	112,917	29,422	1008	3.4	Nationwide Survey Korea
13. Korea NPO	'08-09	Organization directory (NGO) / mail	7,030	7,030	425	6.0	
14. China (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	09-11	Organization directory (registered social organizations) / Mail and conference	23,038	2,120	1251	59	Beijing (305) Zhejiang (558) Heilongjiang (388)
14. China NEU	09-11	Organization directory (registered people-run non-enterprise units) / Mail and conference	21727?	2,021	1271	62.9	Beijing (370) Zhejiang (444) Heilongjiang (457)
14. China Foundation	09-11	Organization directory (registered foundations) / Mail and conference	298?	277?	118	42.6?	Beijing (65) Zhejiang (33) Heilongjiang (20)
15. a USA Seattle	'08-09	Organization directory (comprehensive non-profit orgs)/ mail, web, phone	8,524	4,297	1501	34.9	Seattle(858), King County
15. b USA Washington D. C.	'09-10	501(c)3 and 501(c)4 / mail, web, phone		3,300	571	17.3	D.C. (237) Maryland (133) Virginia (201)
16. a Uzbekistan NPO	'07-08	Organization directory / mail	1,541	1,541	400	26	Nationwide Survey Uzbekistan
16. b Uzbekistan NHA	'07-08				602		Nationwide Survey Uzbekistan
17. Estonia	'09	Classified phone directory / web	1,662	1,662	344	20.7	Nationwide
18. Poland	'09-10	Organization directory (REGON)	22,361	3,000	261	8.7	Mazowieckie (128) Lubelskie (56) Dolnoslaskie (77)
19. a India Non-Profit and Civic Sector	11-12	List made by a peek organization / mail (including e-mail)	3,000	3,000	487	16.2	Delhi
19. b India Profit Sector	12	Organization directory (registered at the government or institution)/ mail (including e-mail)	4,968	1,559	251	16.1	Delhi
20. Thailand CSO and NHA	13	mail and reconfirmed with some organizations by phone/ both mail and direct interview	-	2,996/156	369/142	12.3/93.4	Chang Mai (220/76) Ma hong Son (35/6) Lamphun (75/17) Lampang (29/43)

# **Publishing and Analysis on going:**

## **Causal Model of CSO level satisfaction to LG**

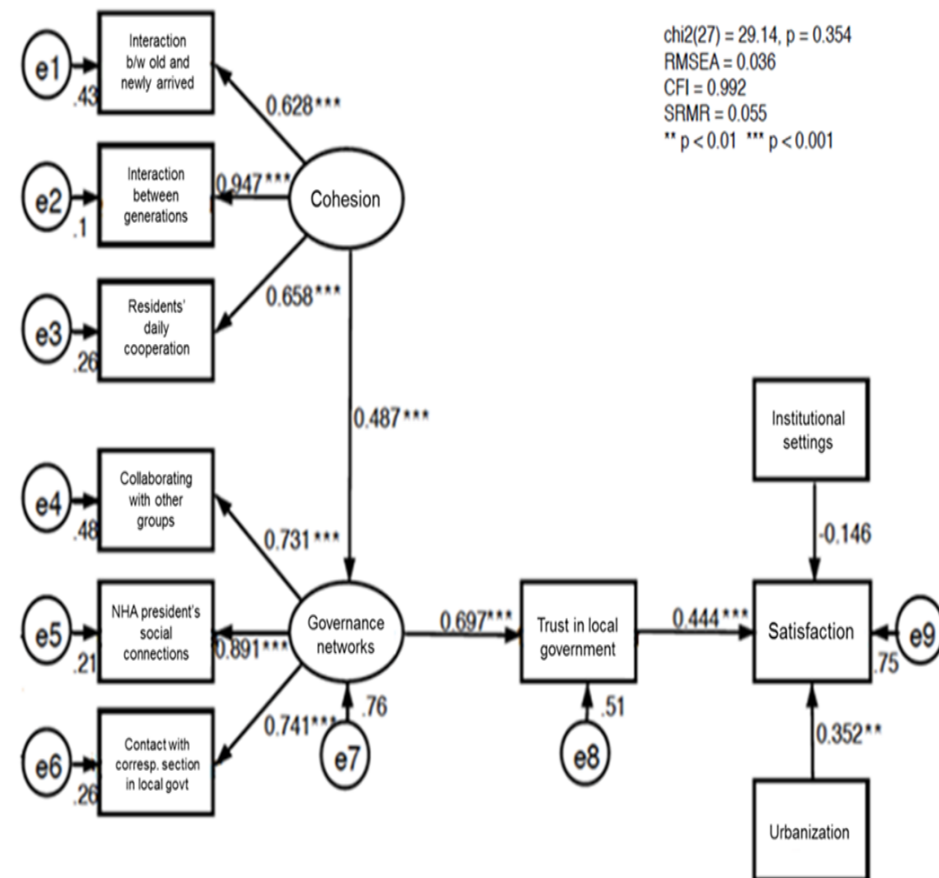
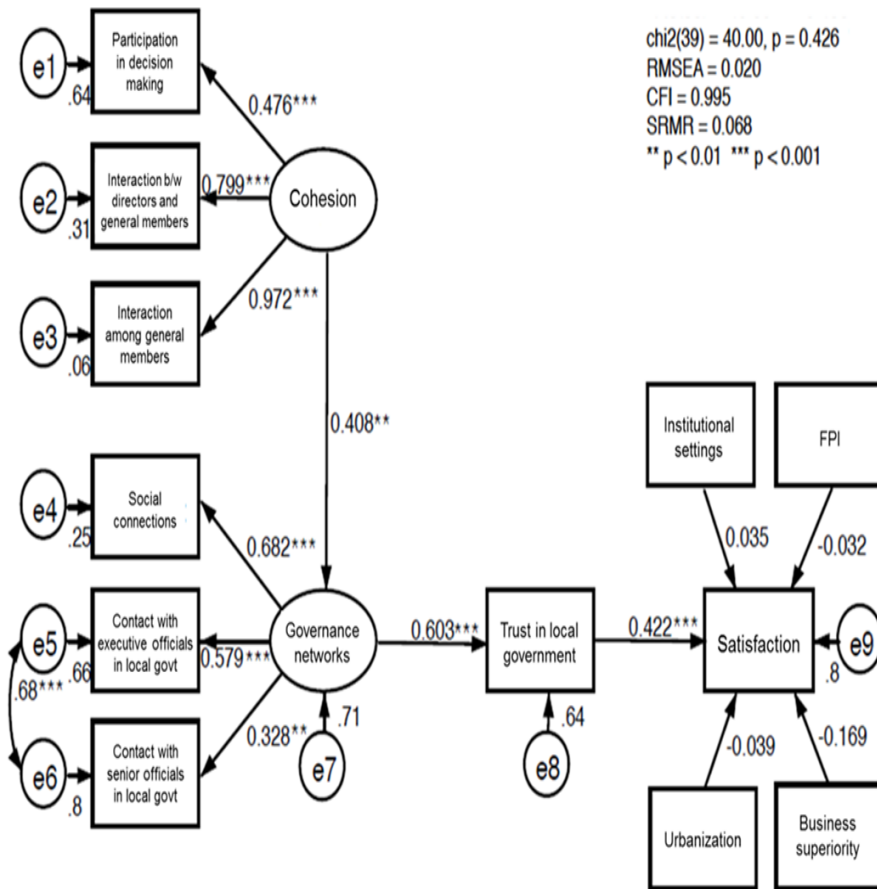


- In cities where high group cohesiveness is more often observed, local CSOs may have denser networks with other social and political actors.
- Governance networks may enhance public trust in LG.
- Public trust in LG is deemed to contribute to citizen satisfaction (through cooperation between CSOs and LG).

# NPO, NHA satisfaction to LG

( employing SEM, structural equation model)

Oval: latent variable  
 Rectangle: observed variable  
 Circle: error term  
 Coefficients are standardized.  
 Several paths are omitted.



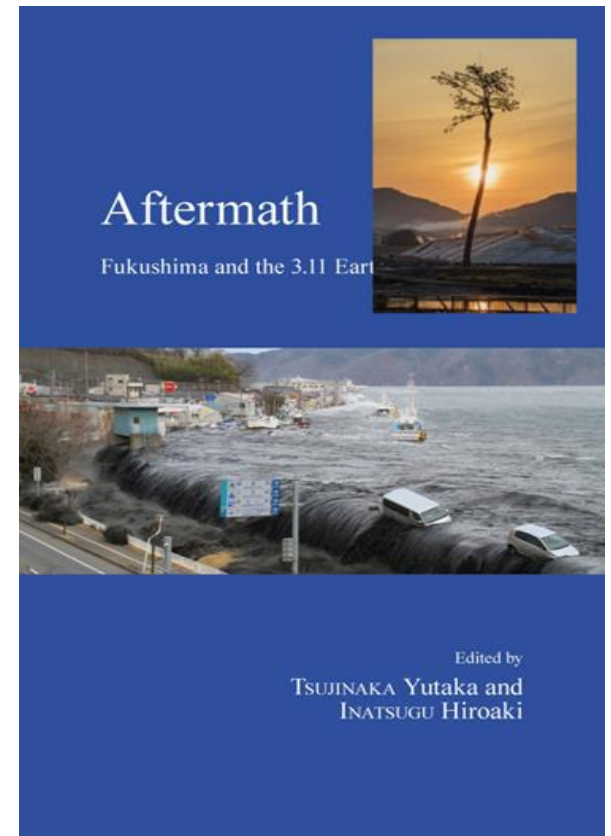
# **1 : Introduction:**

## **CHALLENGES AND GOOD GOVERNANCE IN JAPAN AND TAIWAN**



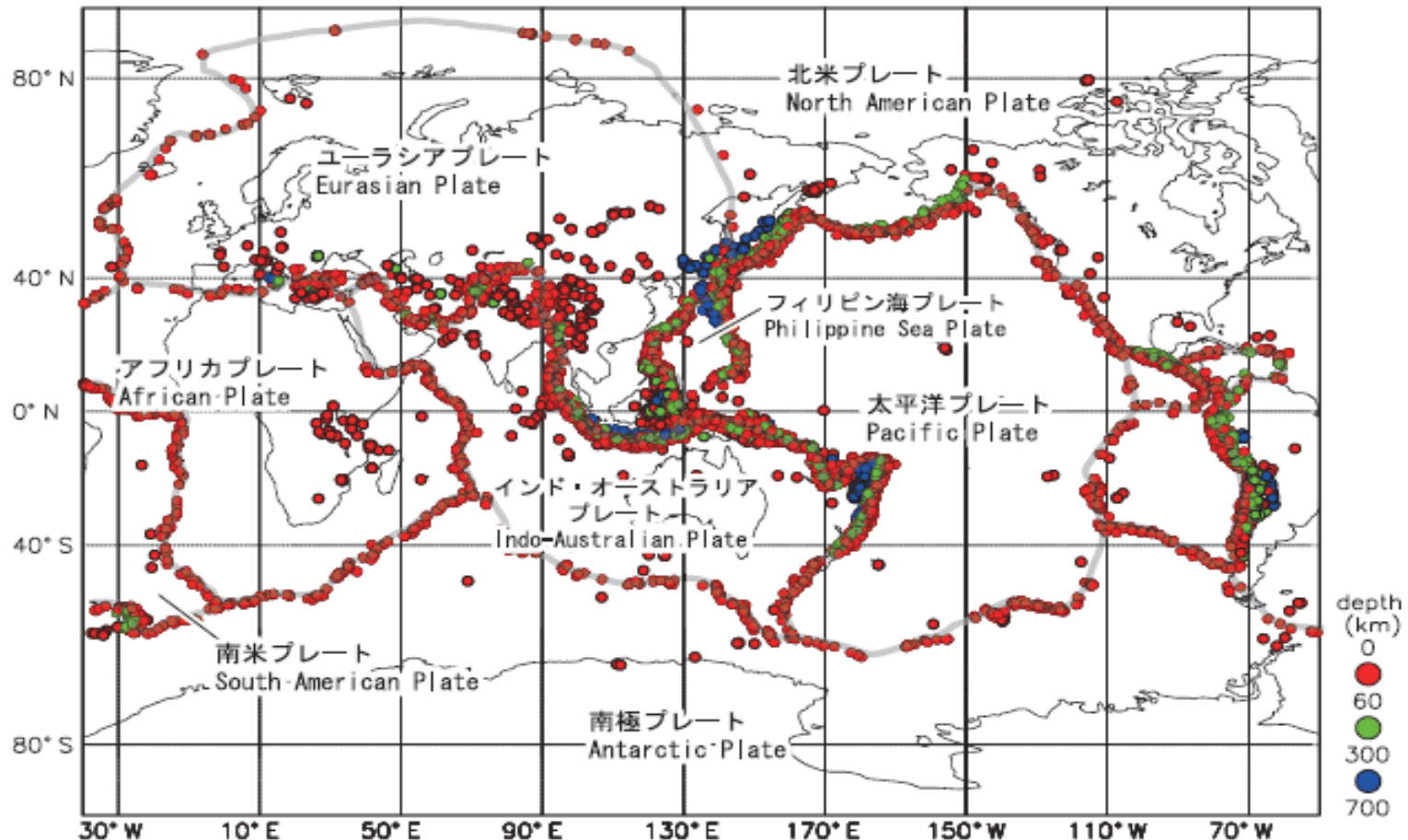
1-1

# NATURAL DISASTERS



# Earthquakes (mag.5 $\leq$ ): 2000-09

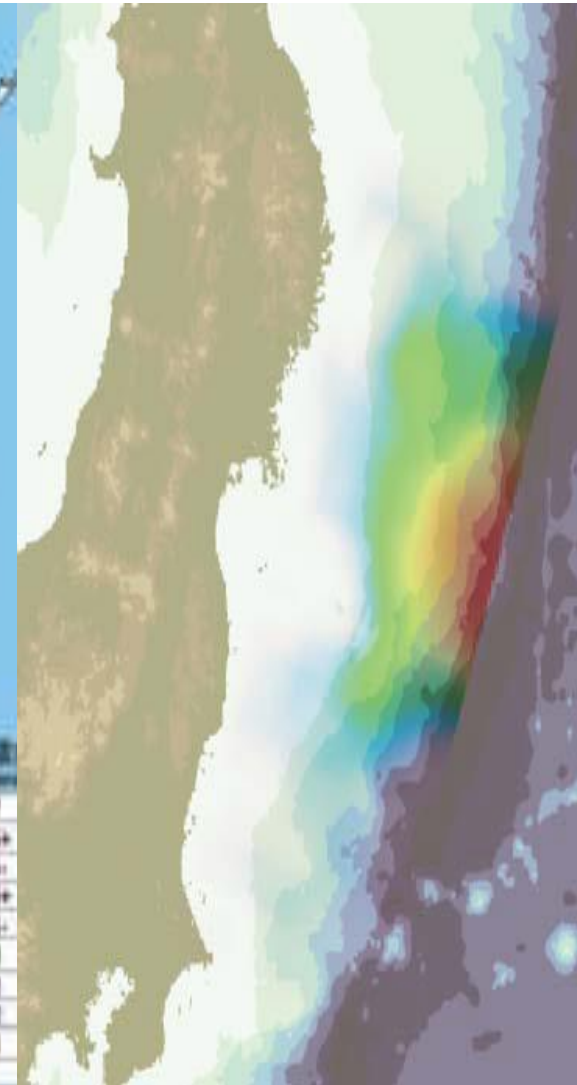
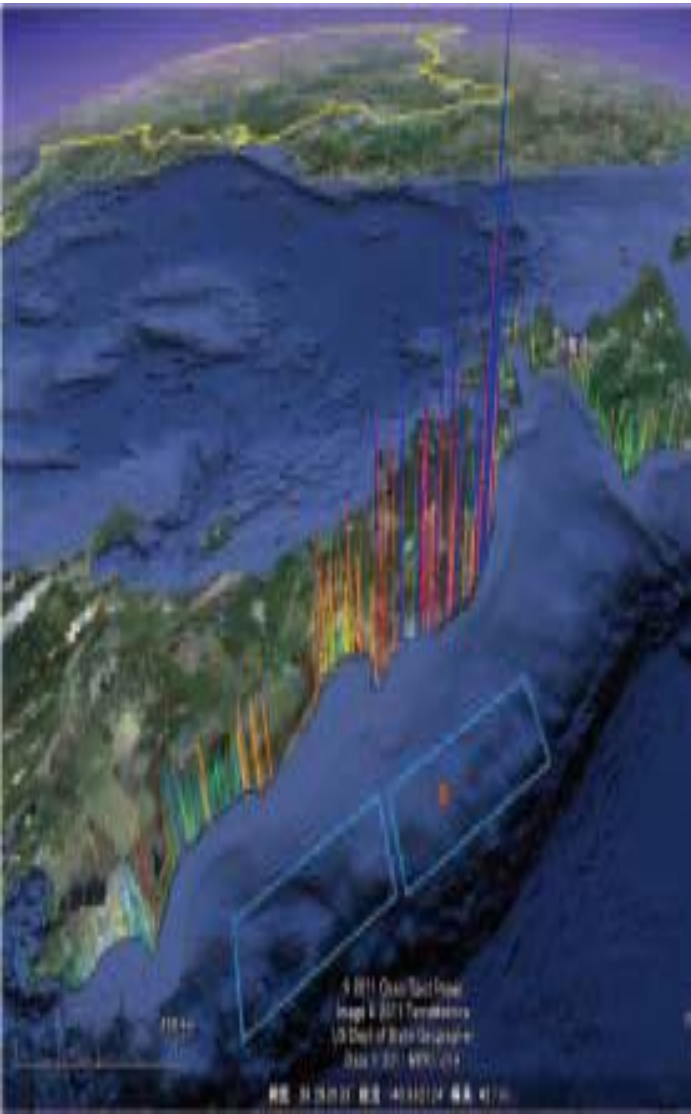
図1-1-2 世界の震源分布とプレート



(注) 2000～2009年，マグニチュード5以上。

資料：アメリカ地質調査所の震源データをもとに気象庁において作成。

# Fukushima Incident in Japan







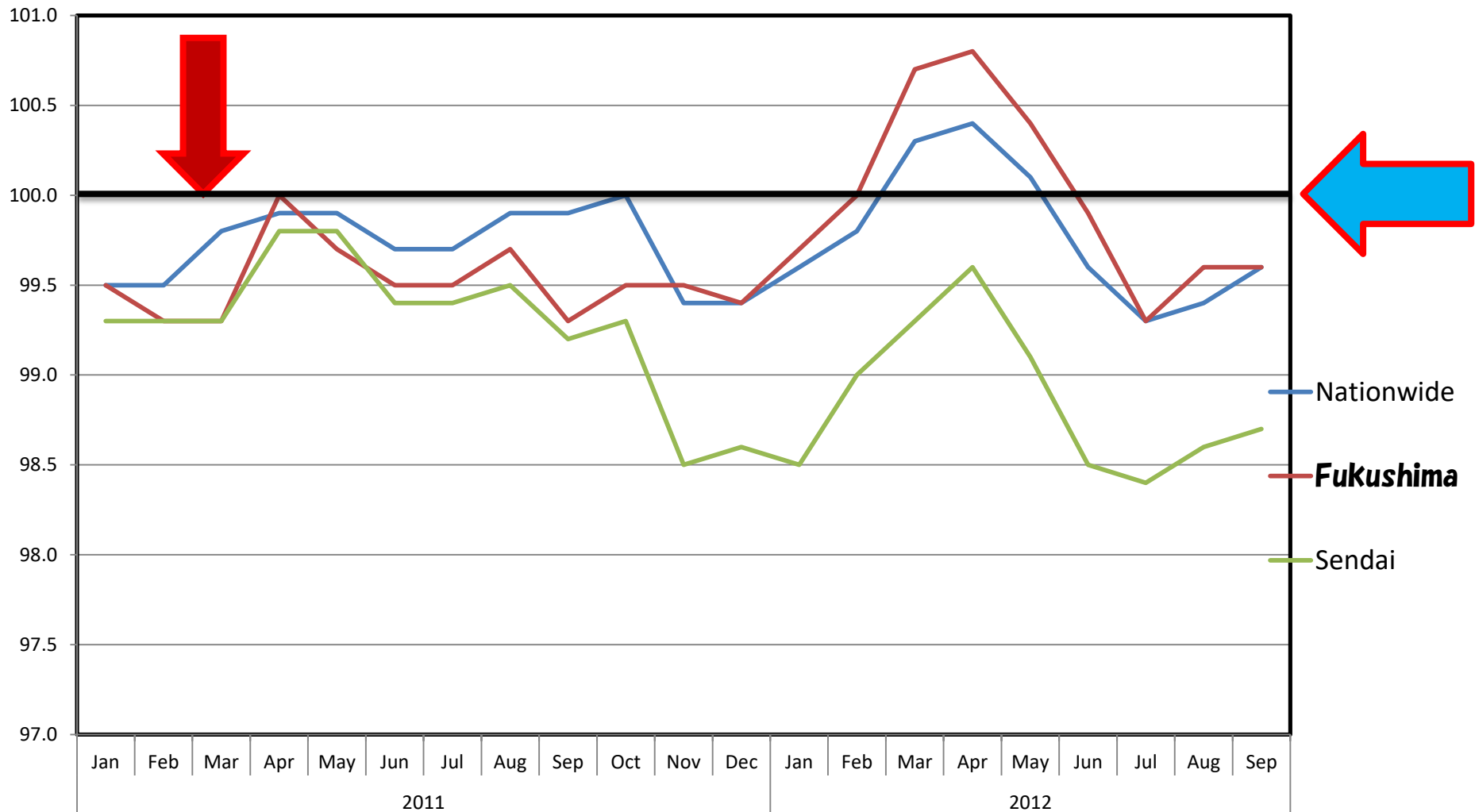




Mutual assistance, and orderly evacuation sites and long lines for emergency purchase, after the disaster



# One Index of Good governance: Consumer Price before and after 3.11 no opportunistic price rise (2010=100)

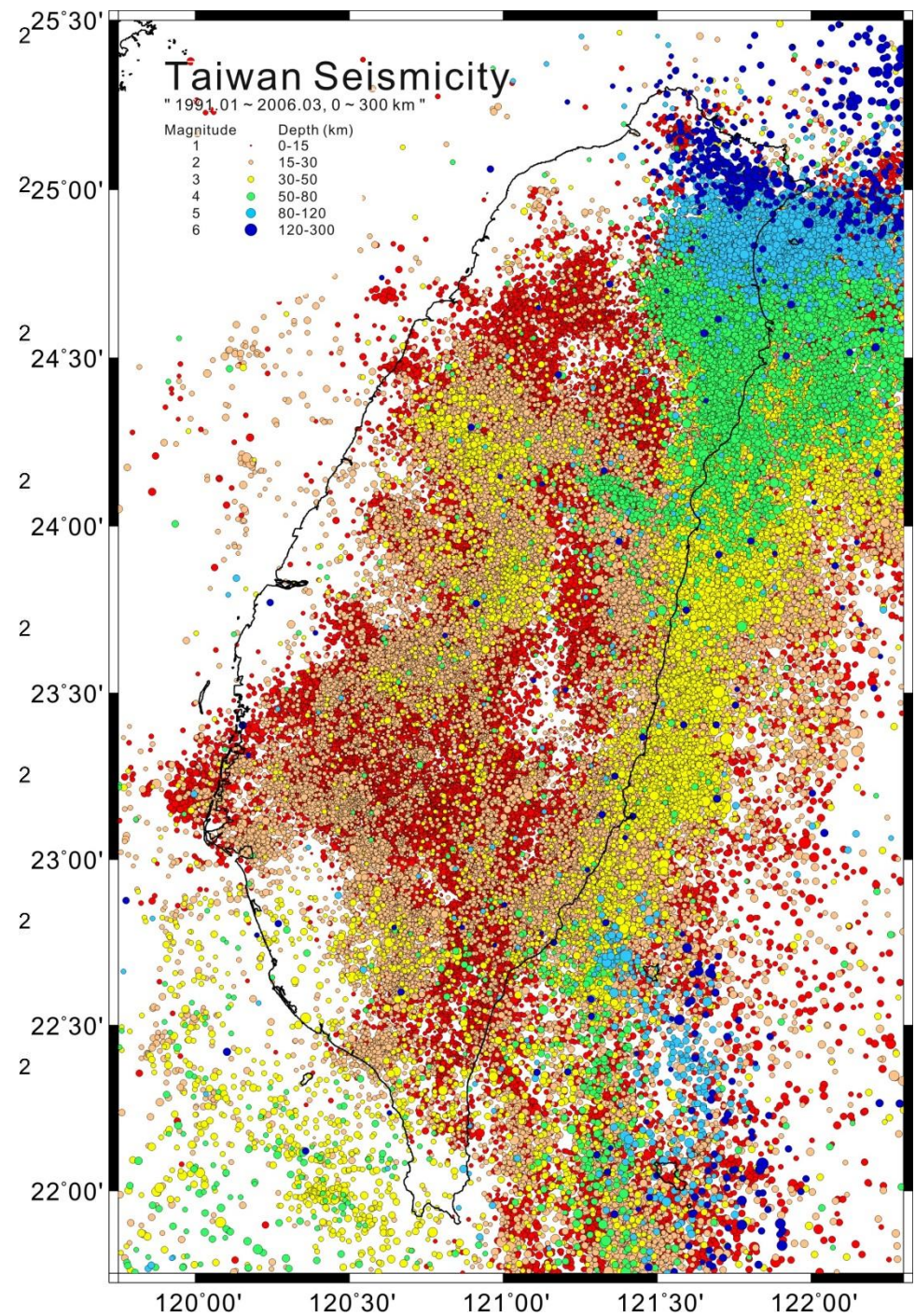




# Taiwan and earthquakes

Between 1901 and the year 2000 there were 91 major earthquakes in Taiwan, 48 of them resulting in loss of life.<sup>[4]</sup> The most recent major earthquake was the [921 earthquake](#), which struck on September 21, 1999, and claimed 2,415 lives.

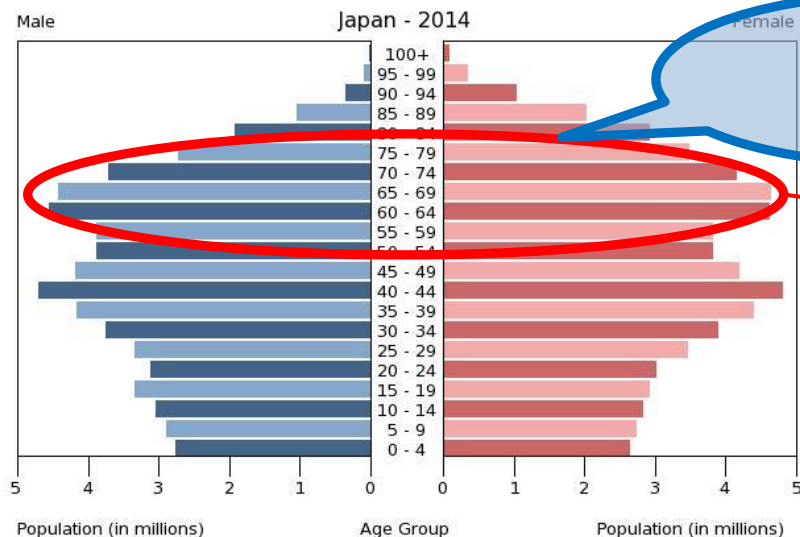
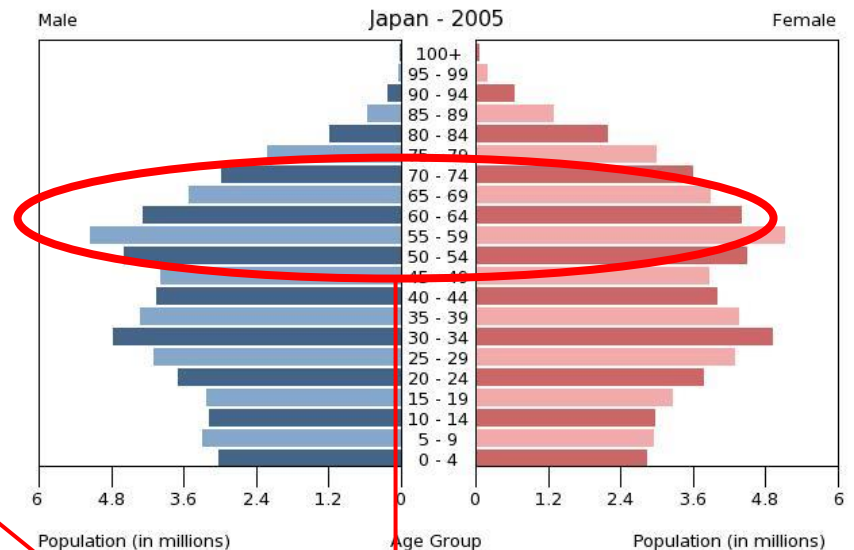
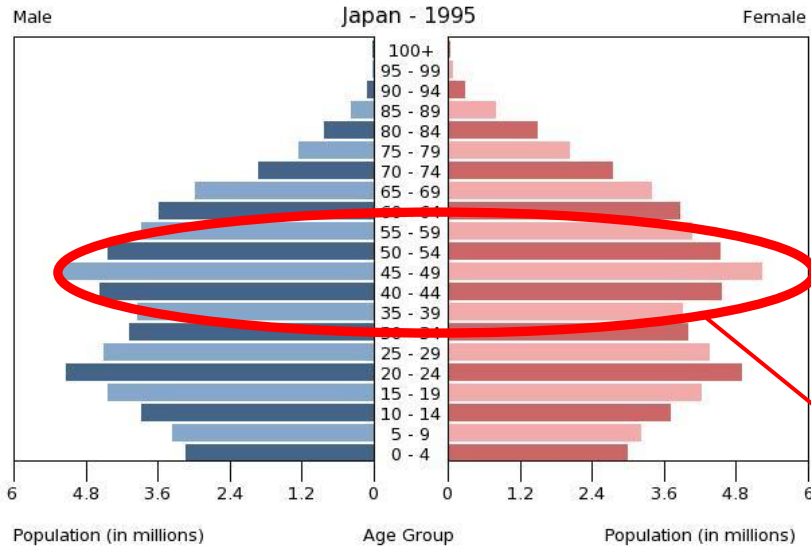
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\\_of\\_earthquakes\\_in\\_Taiwan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_earthquakes_in_Taiwan)



1-2

**AGING, WELFARE, CARE**

# Japan : Aging and Aging...

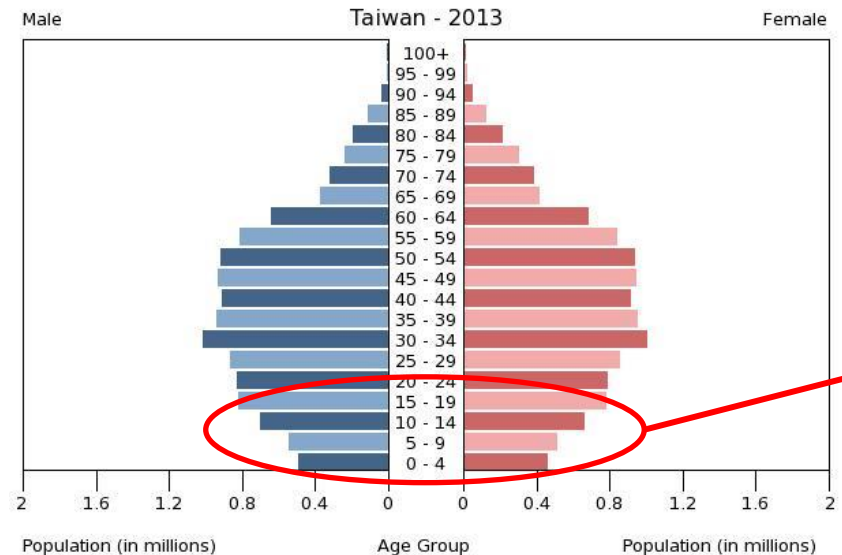
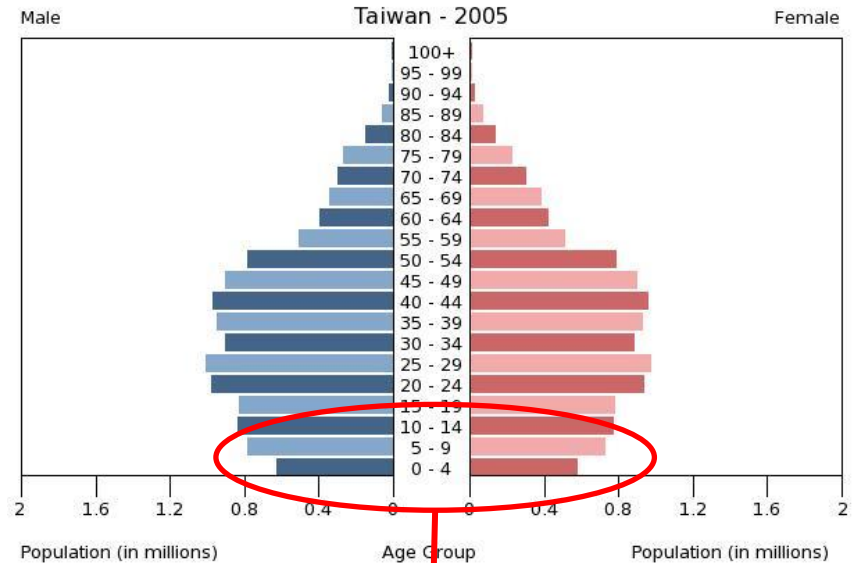
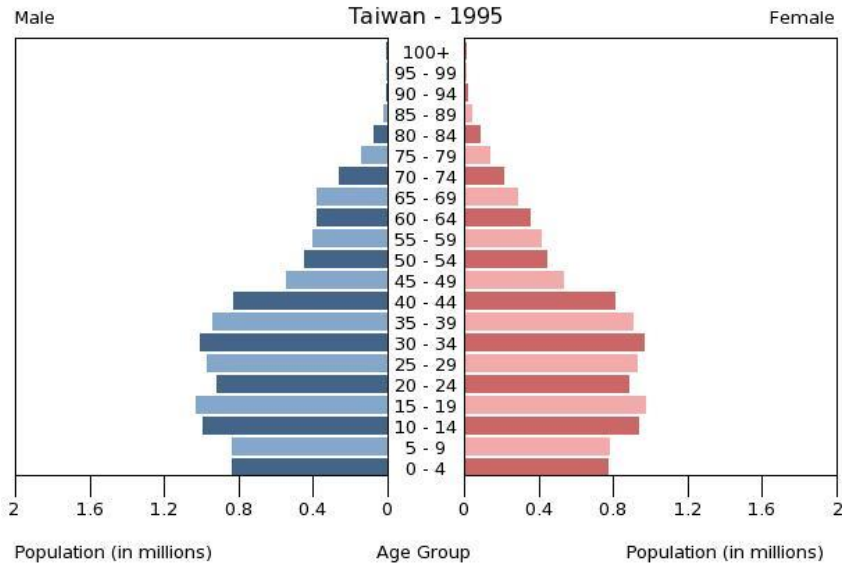


"over 65"!!

In Japan, the **first Baby Boomers** have left the workforce.



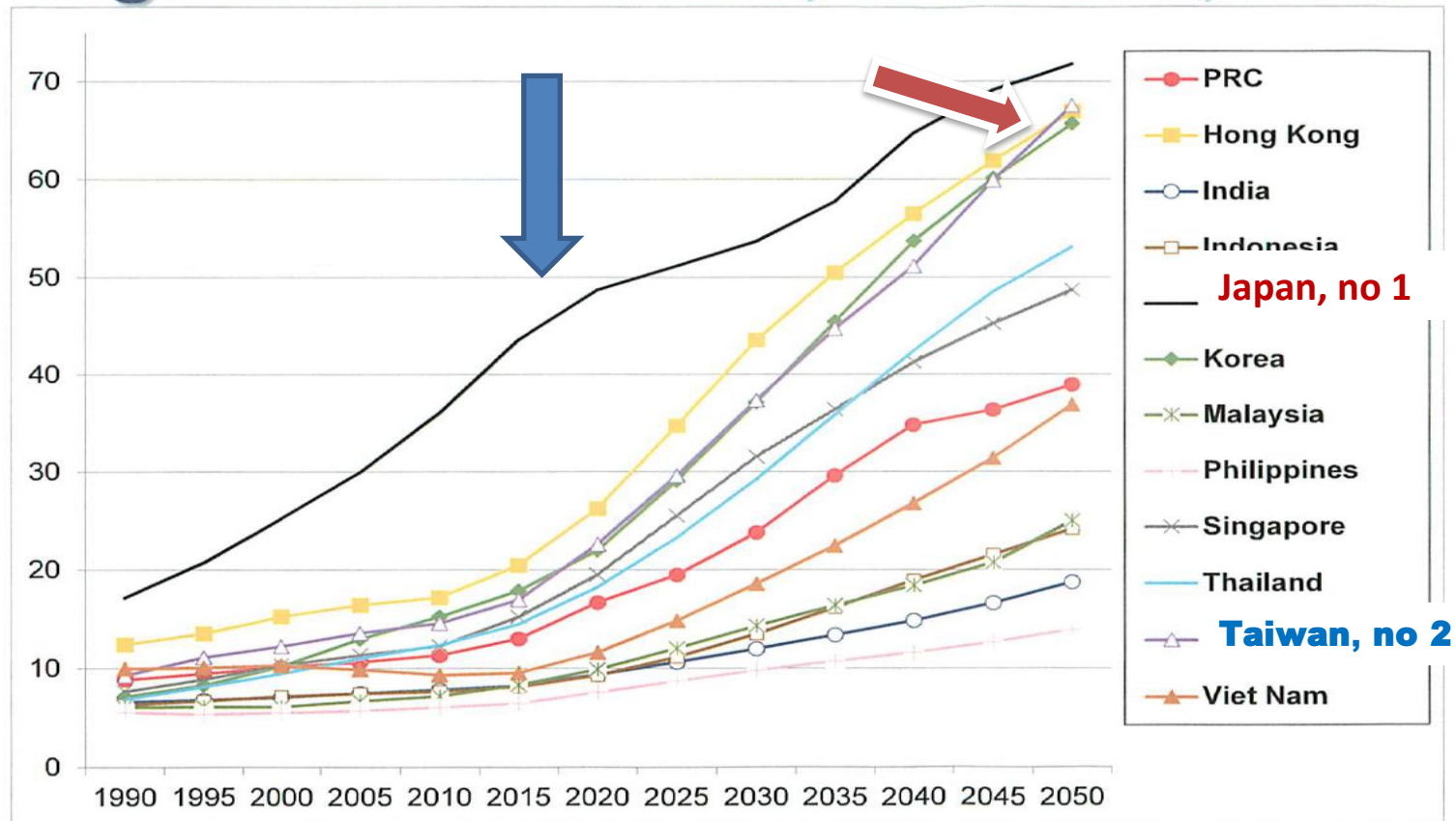
# Taiwan as well



Aging cohort percentage(11%, over 65) is still lower than Japan, but **Less-Birth tendency** rapidly appears in recent year.

# Facing Same Challenges of Aging society

**Dependency ratios (age 65+/age 15-64)—  
highest in the NIEs, Thailand, PRC**



Sources: World Population Prospects: The 2010 Revision of the United Nations Population Division, available at: <http://data.un.org/Data.aspx?q=dependency+ratio&d=PopDiv&f=variableID%3a44> and Council for economic planning and development (Chinese Taipei), available at: <http://www.cepd.gov.tw/en/content/m1.aspx?sNo=0001457> accessed 28/12/2012

# Asian Aging Society (Twins: **Taiwan** and **JPN**)

Country	Aging population account for a proportion of total population (Year)					Duration of doubling ratio (Years)		
	7%	10%	14%	20%	30%	7%→14%	10%→20%	20%→30%
<b><u>Taiwan</u></b>	<b><u>1993</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>2017</u></b>	<b><u>2025</u></b>	<b><u>2040</u></b>	<b><u>24</u></b>	<b><u>20</u></b>	<b><u>15</u></b>
Singapore	2000	2010	2016	2023	2034	16	13	11
Korea	2000	2007	2017	2026	2040	17	19	14
<b><u>Japan</u></b>	<b><u>1970</u></b>	<b><u>1985</u></b>	<b><u>1994</u></b>	<b><u>2005</u></b>	<b><u>2024</u></b>	<b><u>24</u></b>	<b><u>20</u></b>	<b><u>19</u></b>
<b><u>China</u></b>	<b><u>2001</u></b>	<b><u>2016</u></b>	<b><u>2026</u></b>	<b><u>2036</u></b>	-	<b><u>25</u></b>	<b><u>20</u></b>	-
US	1942	1972	2015	2034	-	73	62	-
Germany	1932	1952	1972	2009	2036	40	57	27
UK	1929	1946	1975	2026	-	46	80	-
Italy	1927	1966	1988	2007	2036	61	41	29
Sweden	1887	1948	1972	2015	-	85	67	-
France	1864	1943	1979	2020	-	115	77	-

Sources: Executive Yuan, R.O.C. , *Population prospects, 2008*

# Japan, Taiwan (hypothetical) and Asia

- Japan's features, many of below share with Asia but • •
- 1) long history of traditional CSO dating back to the premodern era
- 2) government committing comprehensively to CSO;
- 3) preferring self-governance and service over advocacy;
- 4) development of indigenous grass-root neighborhood organizations collaborating with local governments; and
- 5) predominance of formal industrial and business organizations in CSO.
- **Asia has not achieved good governance like Japan and Taiwan**, while both also has many challenges shared.
- I will tackle the puzzle why Japan and Taiwan can show the good governance in terms of NPS, CSOs.

**Before Q: Why community?**

**2: WHY THE STATE IS NOT  
RELIABLE?**

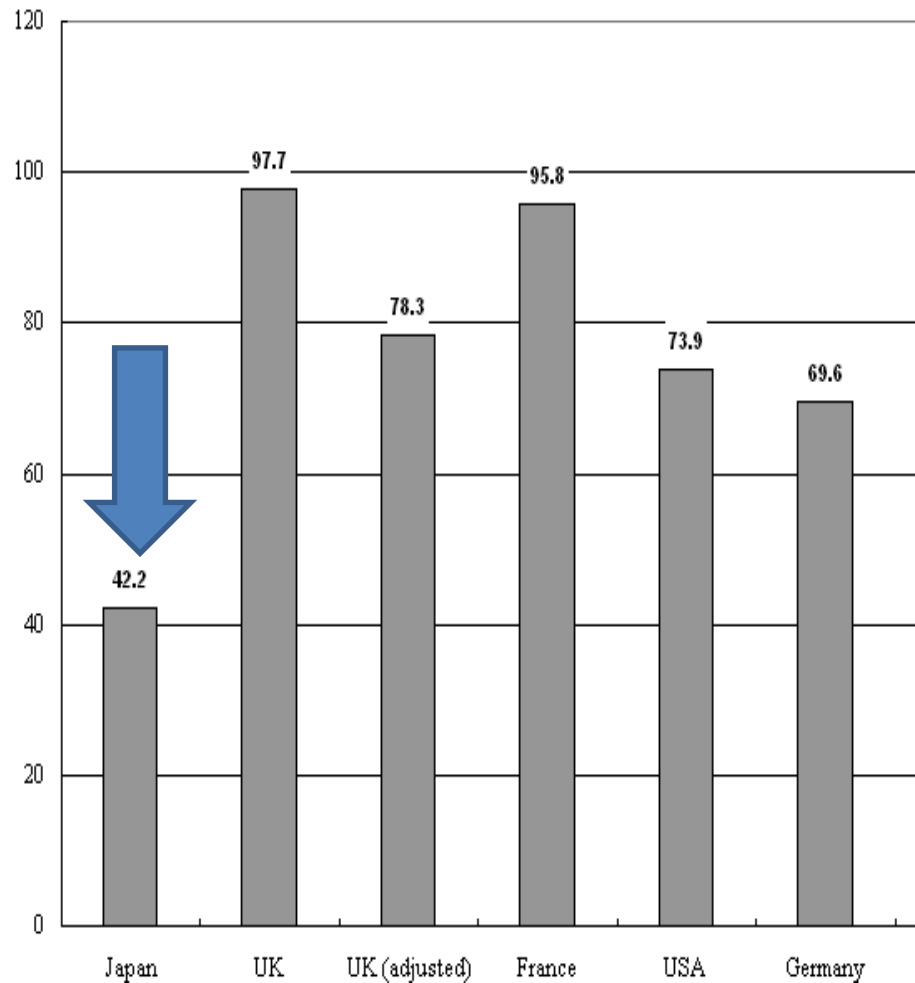


Asia: No welfare state region

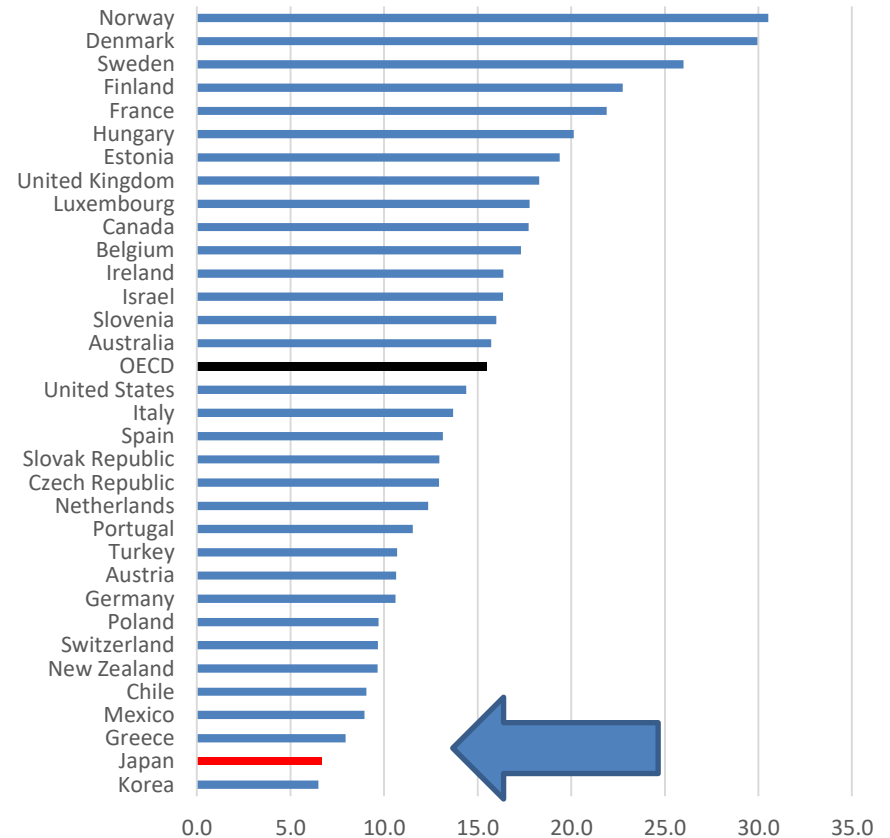
**STATES : SMALL BUT  
INTERVENTIONIST  
(DEVELOPMENTAL)**

# Small Public Sector Employees: JPS the smallest in the OECD

Number of government employees (per 1000 population)



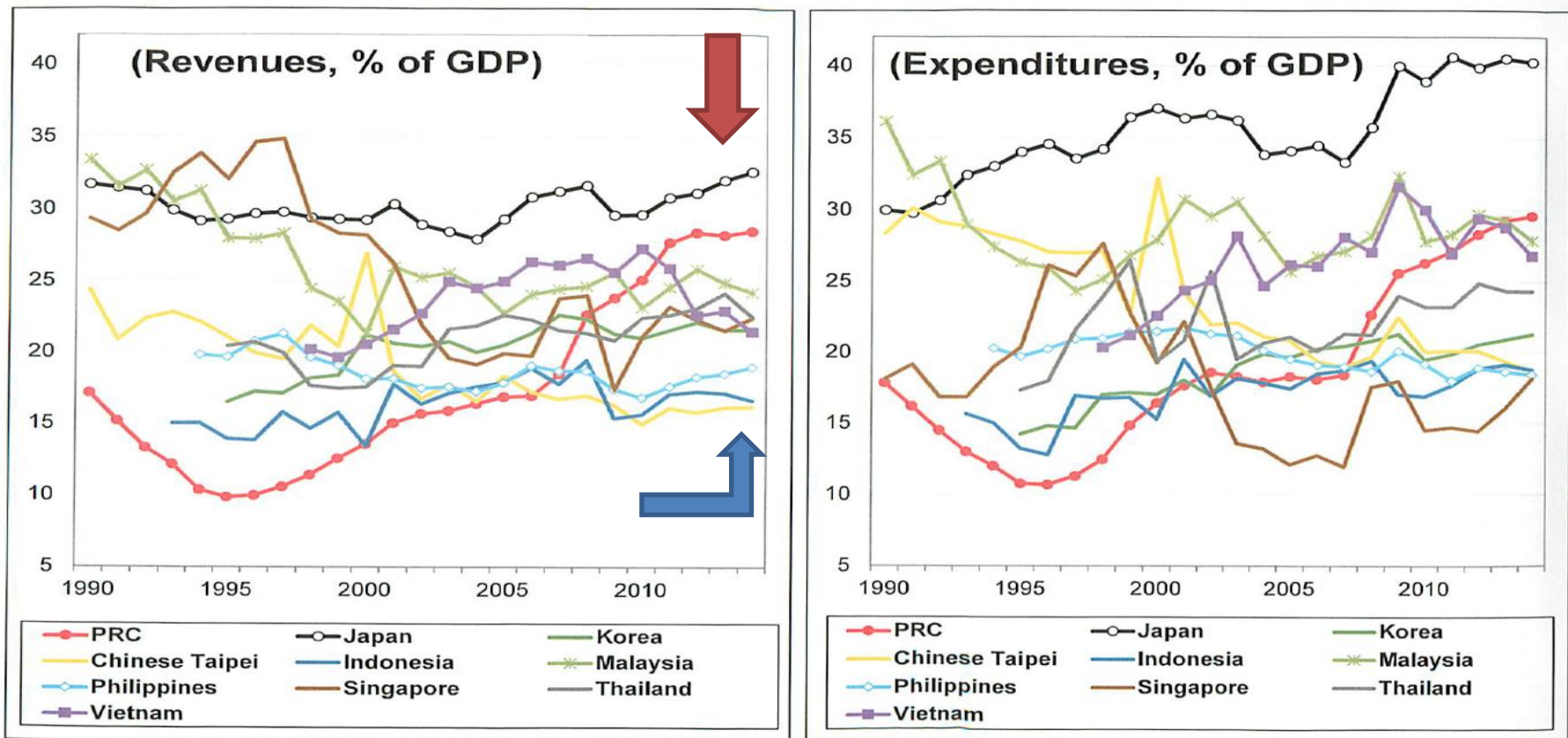
Employment in general government as a percentage of the labor force (2011)



# Asian states as small government(?)

## Smaller than Japan (Taiwan, the smallest)

### Revenues and expenditures of East and Southeast Asian economies



Source: IMF World Economic Outlook Database, April 2015

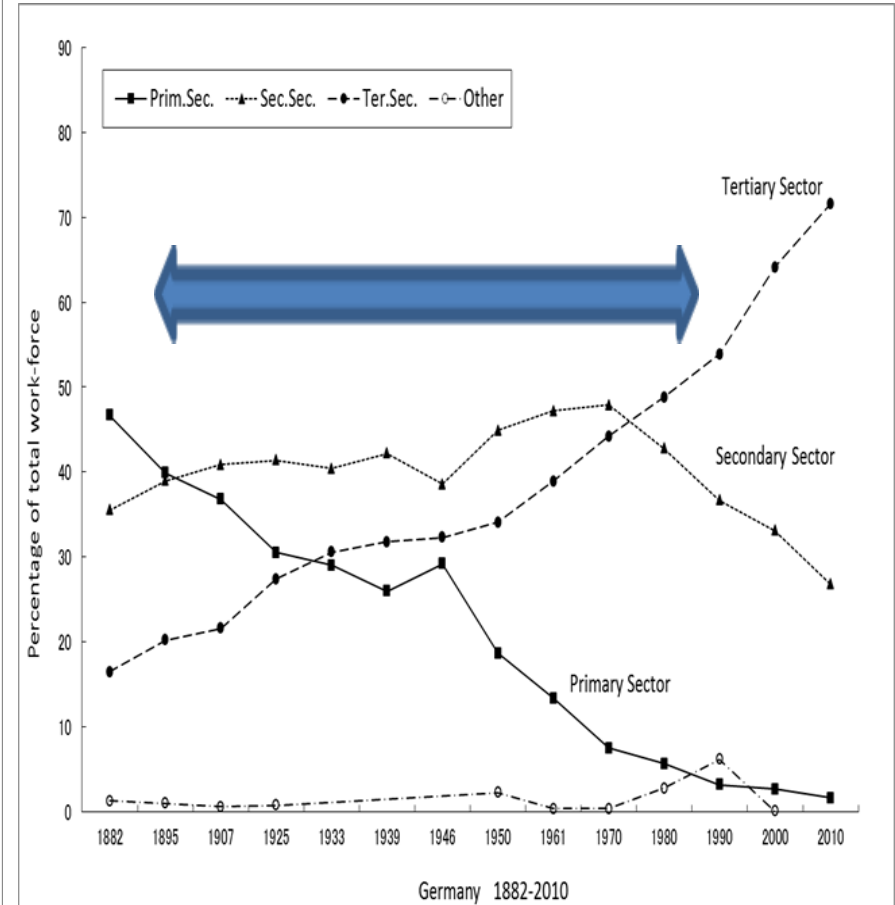
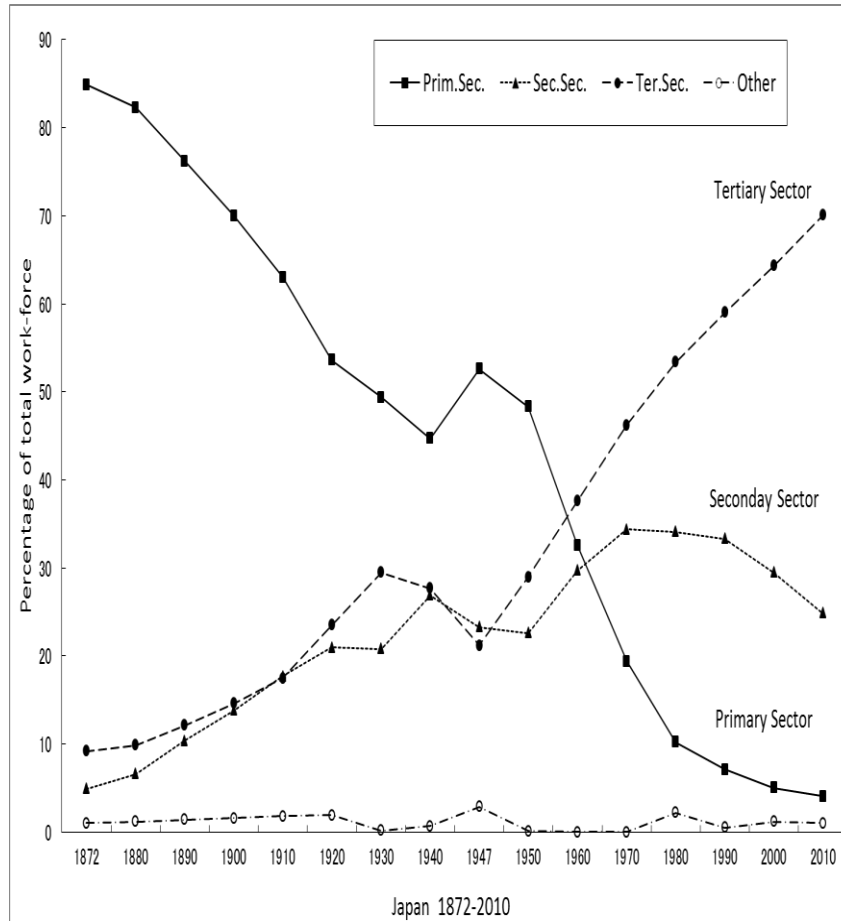
**Why community?**

**Why state is so small in Asia?**

**3: LATE EMERGING STATE  
=NO WELFARE STATE (VS.  
EUROPE)**

# Industry demographics : Late starter Japan vs. Germany

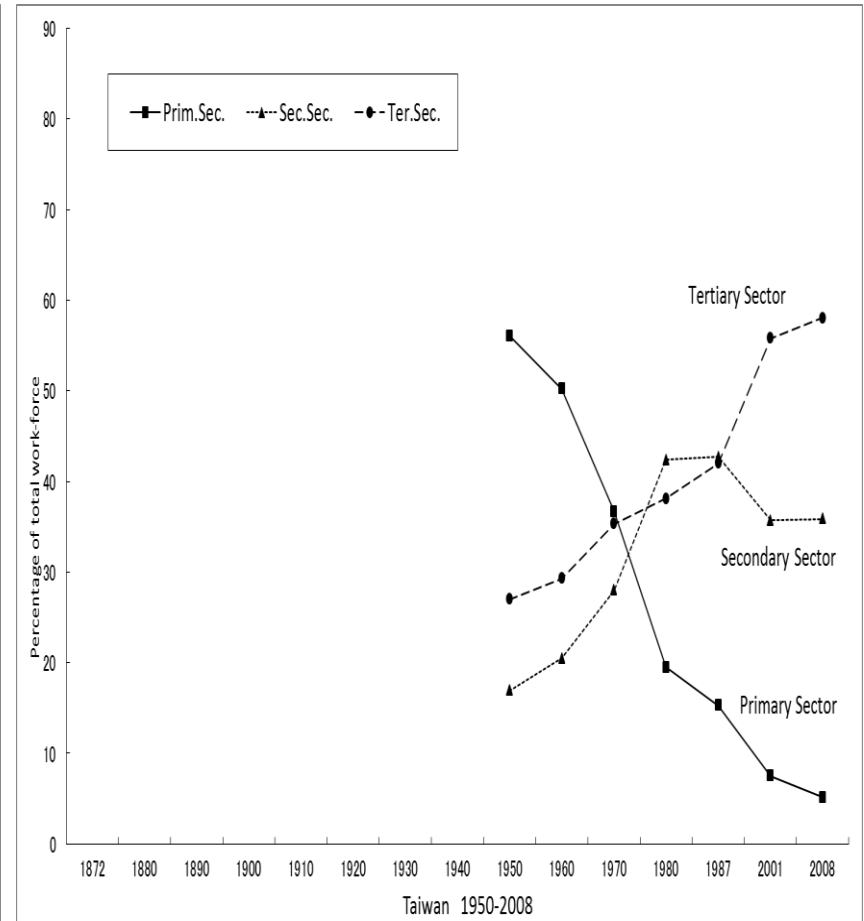
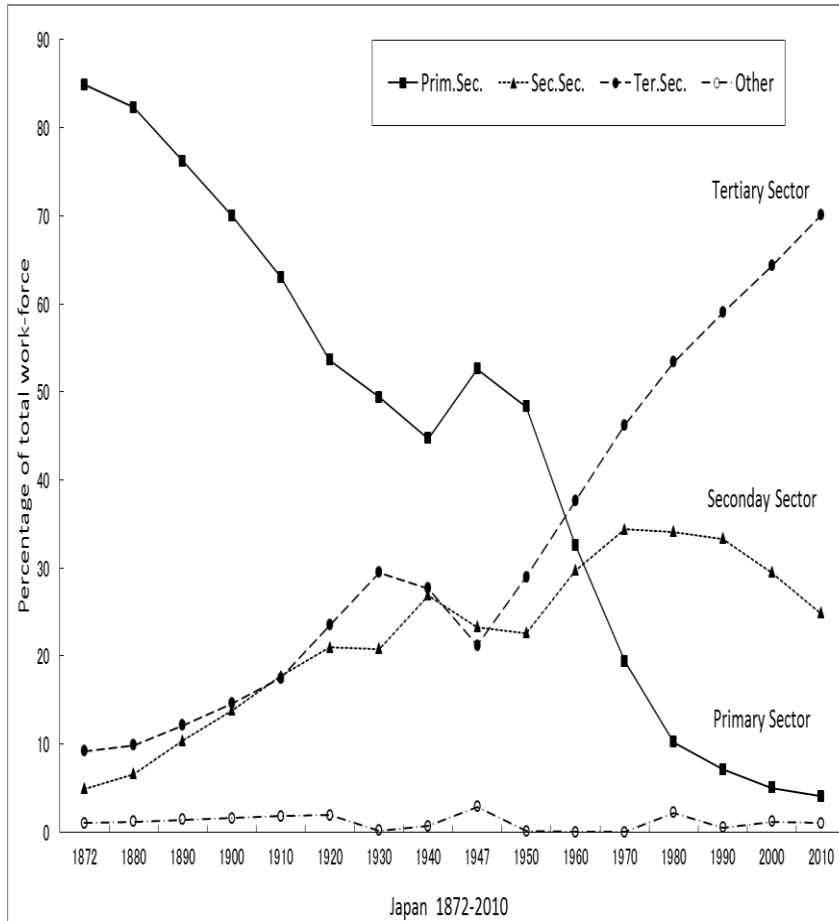
## Scissor-shaped Graph vs. . long 2<sup>nd</sup> !



- In spite of the rapid economic growth, the secondary sector was not the largest.
- The turning point of JPN was around 1960. Post-industrialization starts in the 1970s.

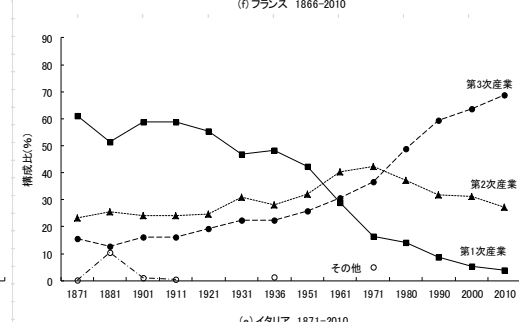
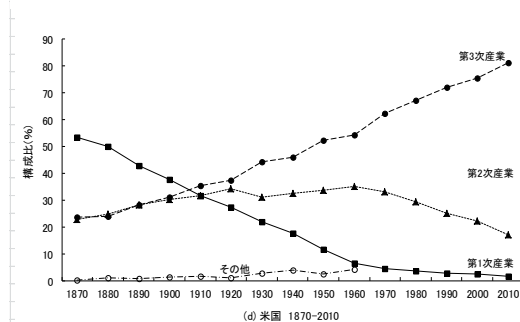
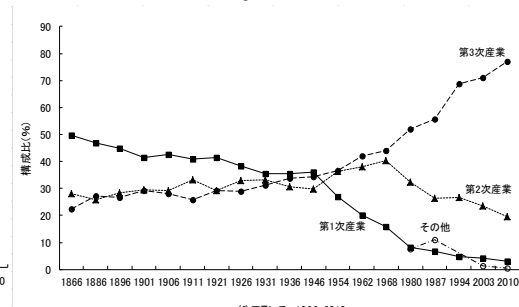
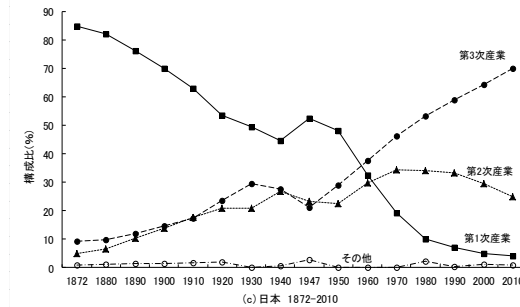
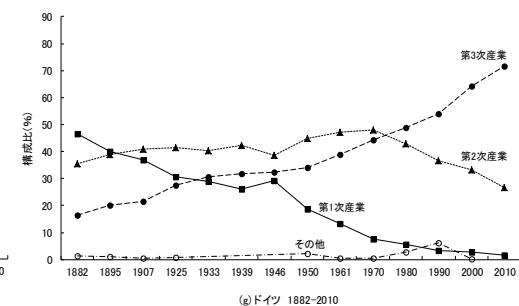
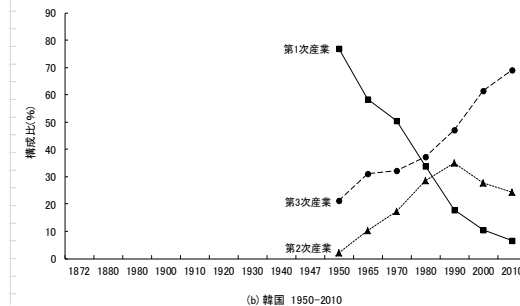
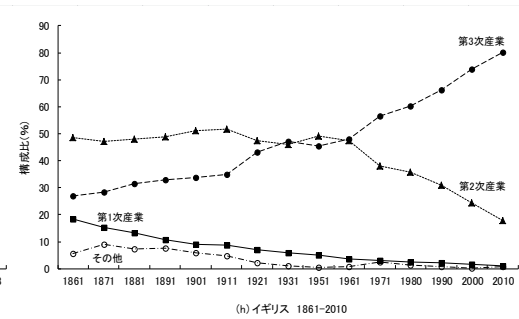
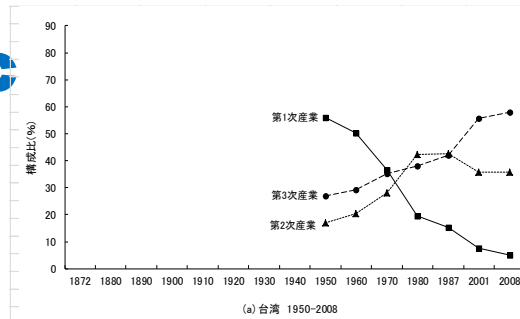
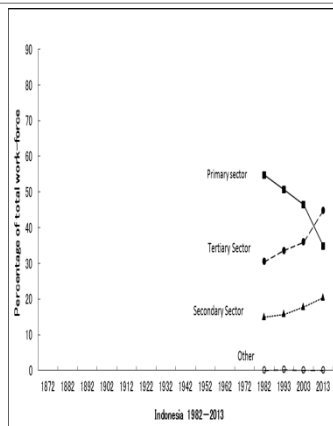
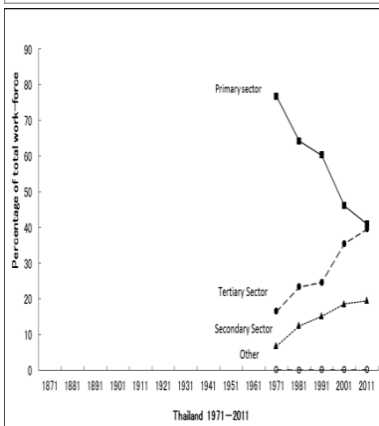
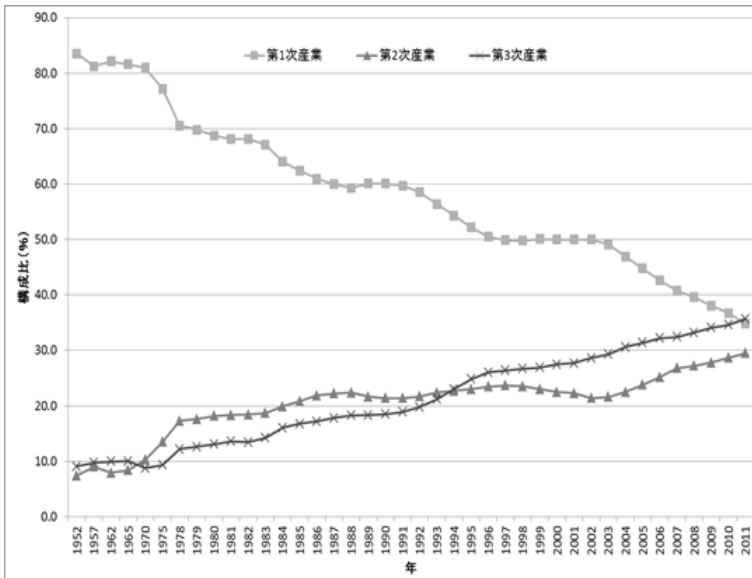


# Japan and Taiwan (compressed industrialization)



- In spite of the rapid economic growth, the secondary sector was not the largest.
- The turning point was around 1960. Post-industrialization starts in the 1970s.

# Industry demographic position of 2<sup>nd</sup> sector



**Scissor-shaped Asia vs. long 2<sup>nd</sup> Western Advanced**

# Secondary S., Labor, Welfare State vs. Diversity without WS

- Western : Longer-term modernization  $\Rightarrow$  labor majority and CS association growth  $\Rightarrow$  democratization with labor unions  $\Rightarrow$  social democratic, **welfare state**
- Asian : Short-term modernization and transition  $\Rightarrow$  unstable CSO and labor union, remaining traditional organizations like NHAs
- $\Rightarrow$  No welfare state, **Diversity of regimes**

**INDUSTRY DEMOGRAPHICS  
AND ITS SOCIO-POLITICAL  
OUTCOMES ARE STILL  
STRONG REGULATING POWER  
IN ASIA**

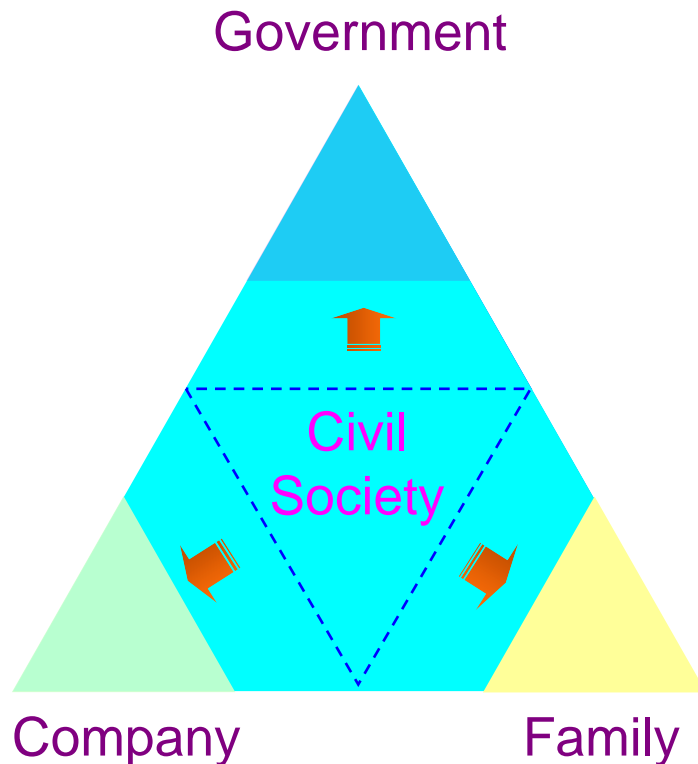
When the state is not reliable

**4 : EXPECTATION GOES TO  
CIVIL SOCIETY (NON-STATE)!**



# Target 1997-2017 : JIGS, Civil society Studies

## IGs and CSOs: Public functions: Shrinking Gov't, Business, Family

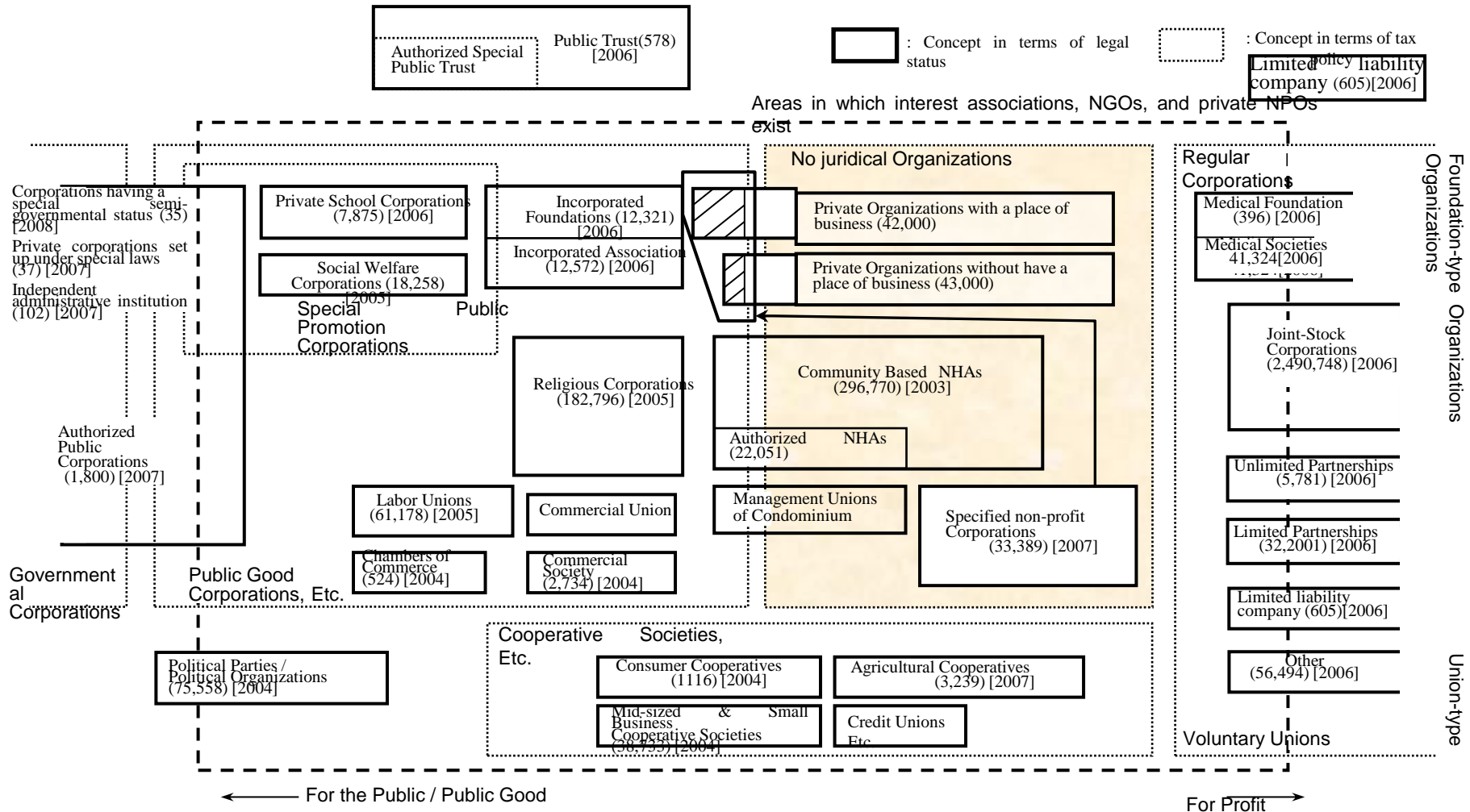


- “Civil society consists of sustained, organized social activity that occurs in groups that are formed outside the **state, market and family**.” (Susan Pharr 2003: vii)

• The initial comparative study on civil society and interest groups—JIGS (Japan Interest Group Survey) — received responses from over 40,000 Japanese organizations and over 23,000 overseas organizations from 15 countries. This study on civil society is the first of its kind to be undertaken on such a grand scale.

(15 surveyed countries include: Japan, South Korea, USA, Germany, China, Turkey, Russia, Philippines, Brazil, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, Poland, Estonia, India, and Thailand)

# NPS=Civil Society (CS) Map: High-Density and Uneven CS Sectors in Japan (More than 100 laws.) Results from the 2007 survey, Tokyo



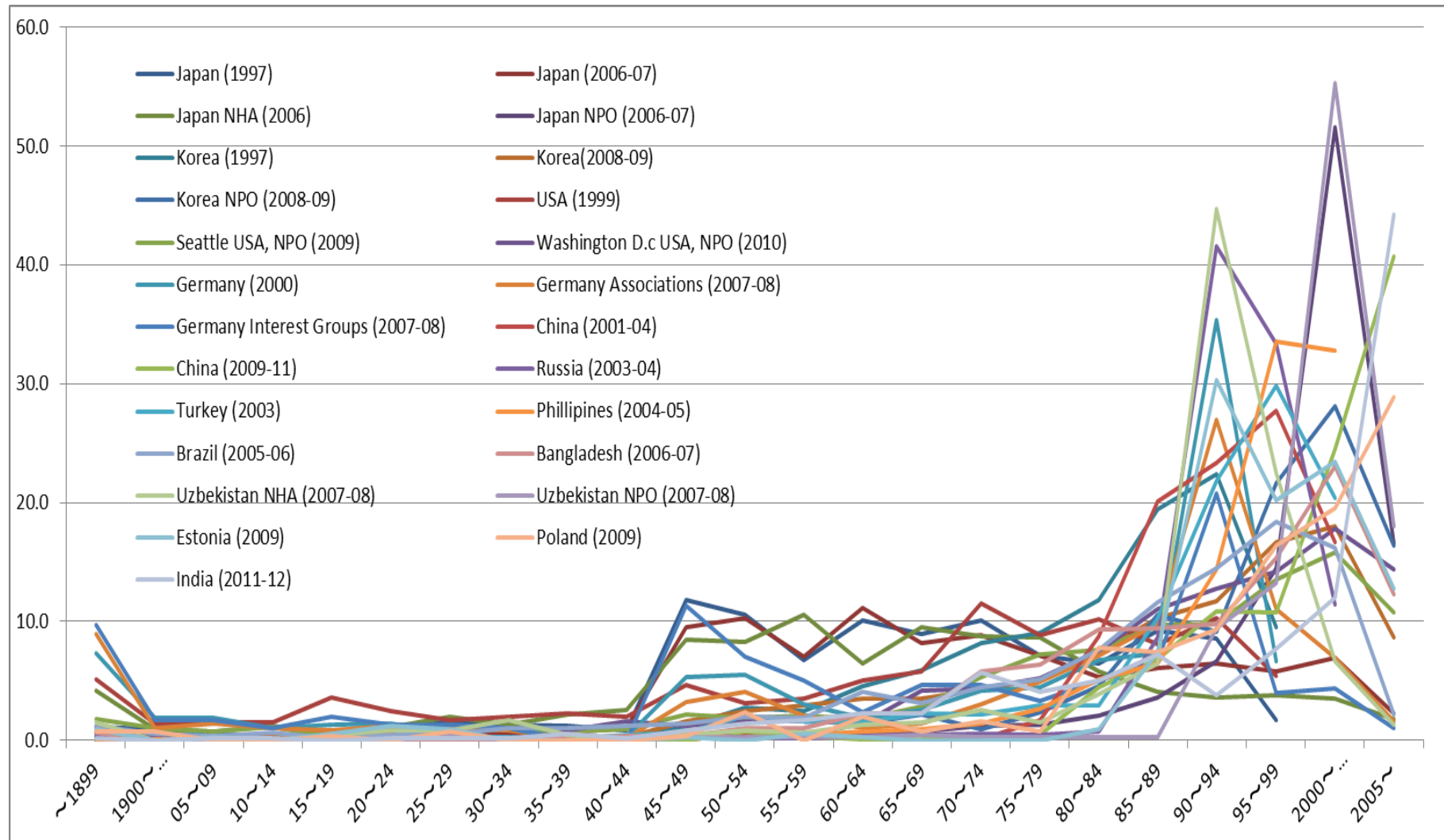
These figures are mainly for 2007 or later. Information regarding the positioning of groups and organizations was based on the National Institute for Research Advancement's Report No. 980034, *Research Report on the Support System for Citizen's Public-Interest Activities*, (in Japanese), 1994, p.27. The author has revised all figures used to represent the number of each type of organization.

In the world except for Japan?

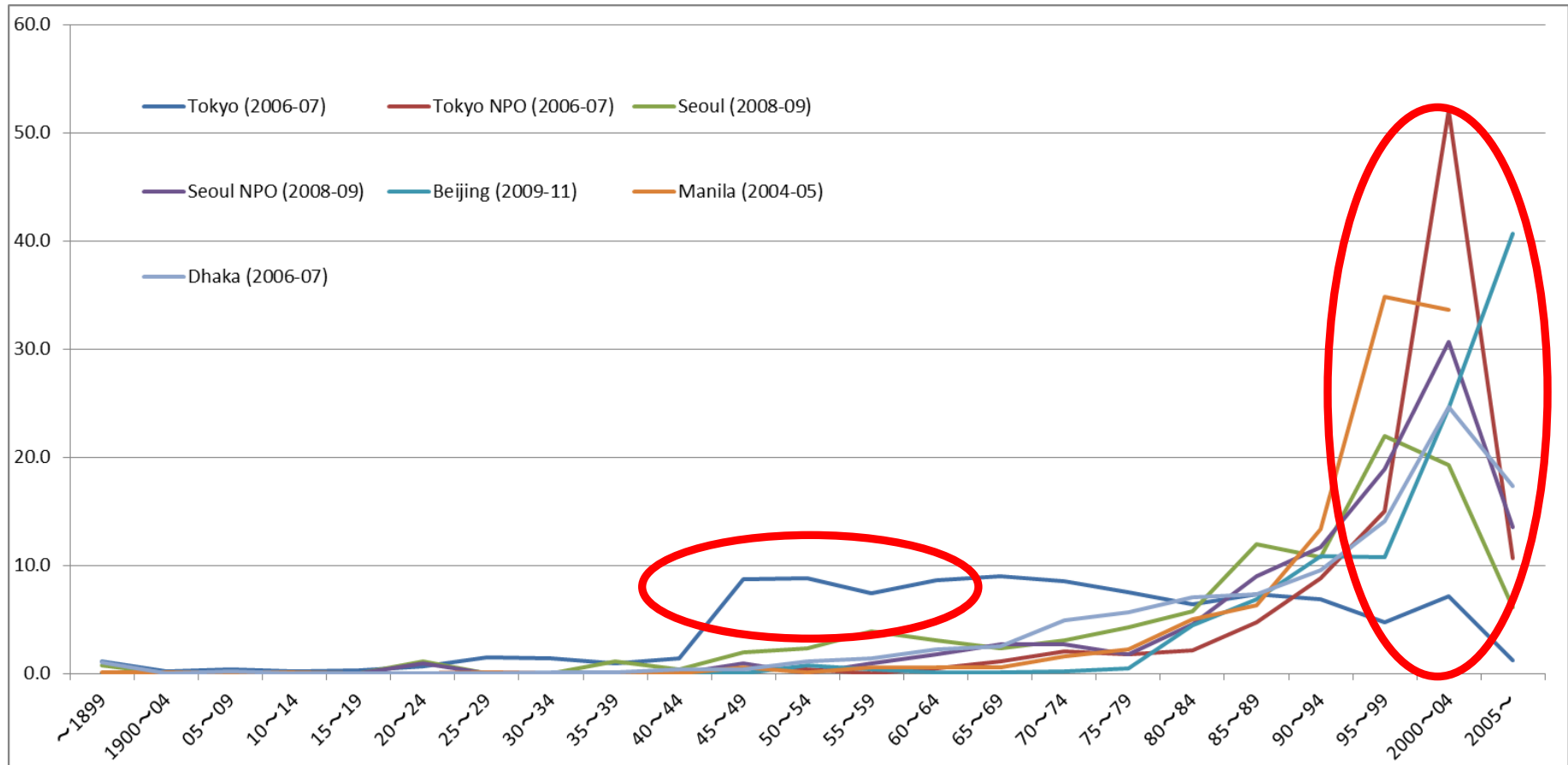
**“ASSOCIATIONAL  
REVOLUTION” IN 1990S**

# 1990s “Associational Revolution” ?

(JIGS data:When CSOs are established?) (cf.Lester M. Salamon 1994)



# Focusing Asia: The impact of Regime change?



Tokyo survey: After the wartime (WWII), many CSOs were established and have survived for a long time. Robust the post-war structure has become the infra-structure of 55 regime.

Other cities surveys: Most CSOs within recent two decades. How about China?



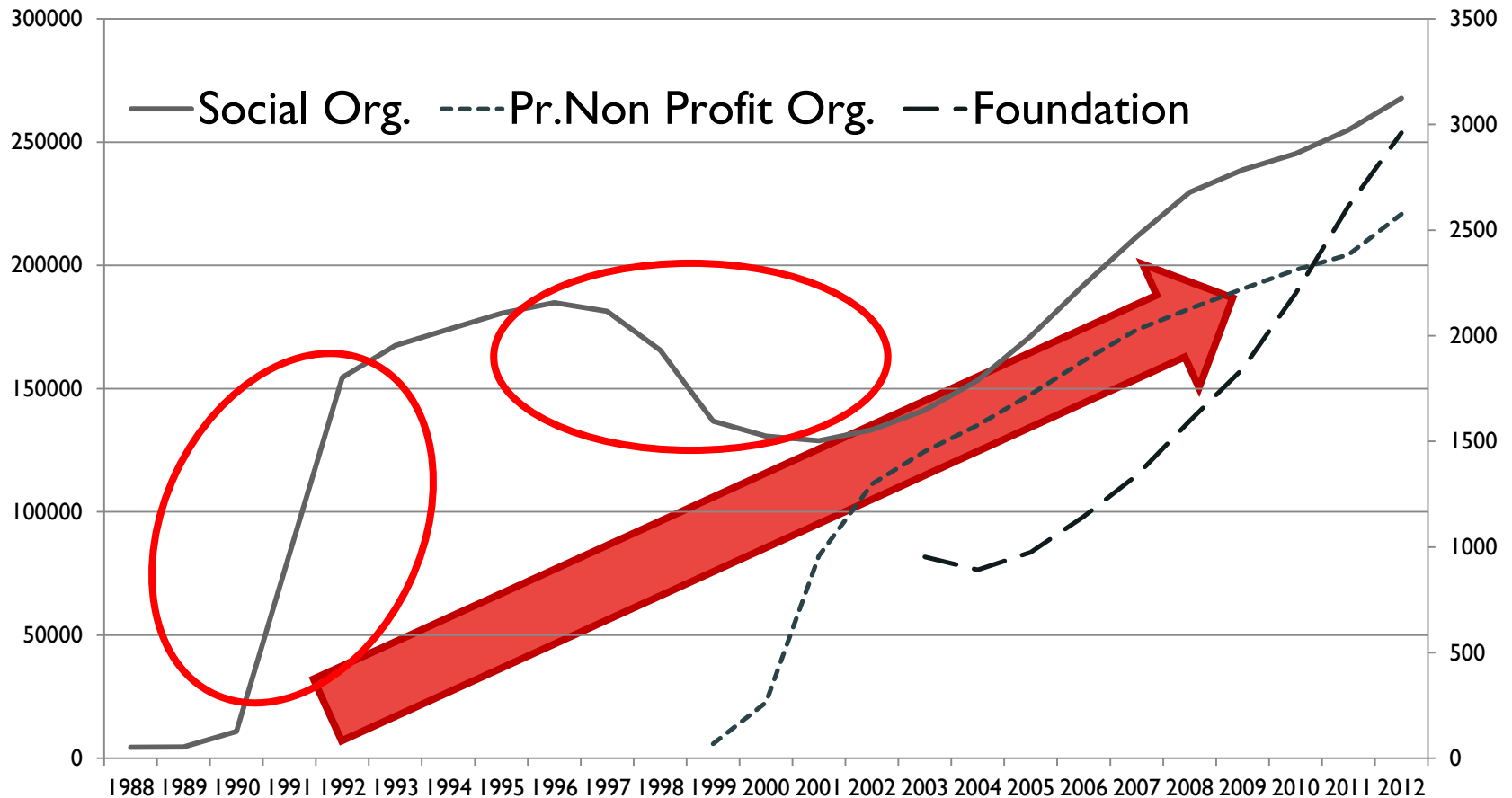
## **5: China:**

**TOP DOWN SOCIAL ORGANIZING  
AND CONTROL OF LOCAL AREA AND  
COMMUNITY**

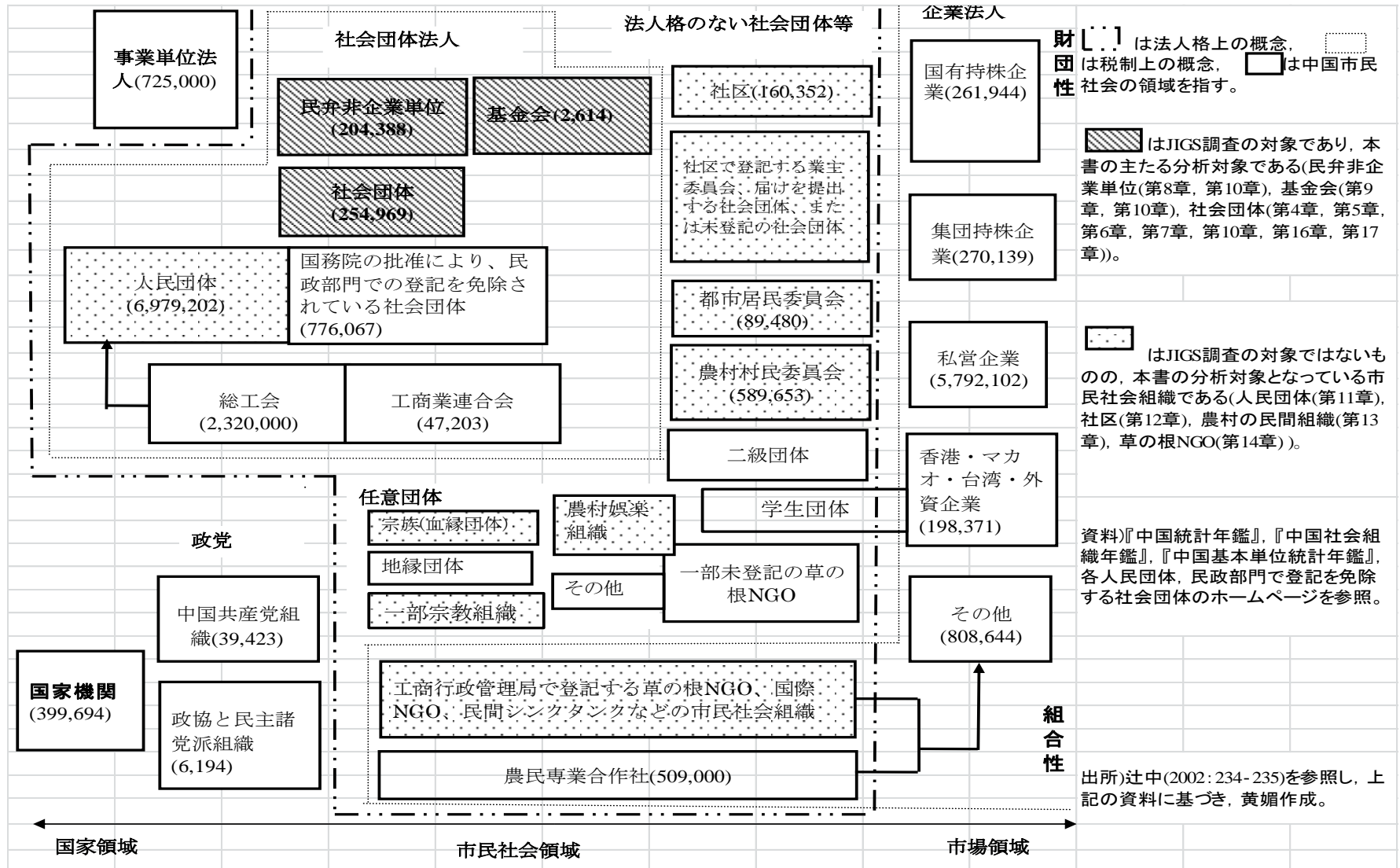


# BATTLE FOR **COMMUNITY POWER** AND LOCAL AREA CONTROL

# Chinese Case: Gov't Policy to CSOs (registered)



# Civil Society (CS) Map in China



# Community Committees, after People's commune and work unit system

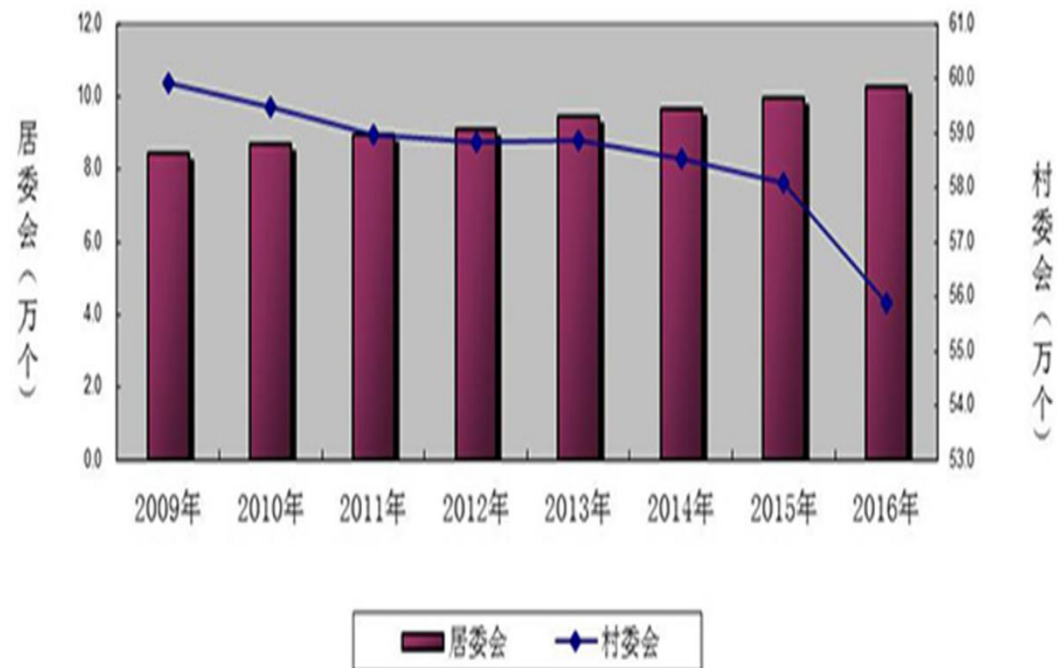
2. 自治组织。截至2016年底,基层群众自治组织共计66.2万个。其中:村委会55.9万个,比上年下降3.8%,村民小组447.8万个,村委会成员225.3万人,比上年下降1.9%;居委会10.3万个,比上年增长3.3%,居民小组142.0万个,居委会成员54.0万人,比上年增长5.4%。全年共有9.7万个村(居)委会完成选举,参与选举的村(居)民登记数为1.7亿人,参与投票人数为0.9亿人。

## 图13 自治组织

<http://www.mca.gov.cn/article/sj/tjgb/201708/20170800005382.shtml>

CCP Top leader, **Xí Jìnpíng** clearly realizes their importance.

指标	2009年	2010年	2011年	2012年	2013年	2014年	2015年	2016年
居委会	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.5	9.7	10	10.3
村委会	59.9	59.5	59	58.8	58.9	58.5	58.1	55.9





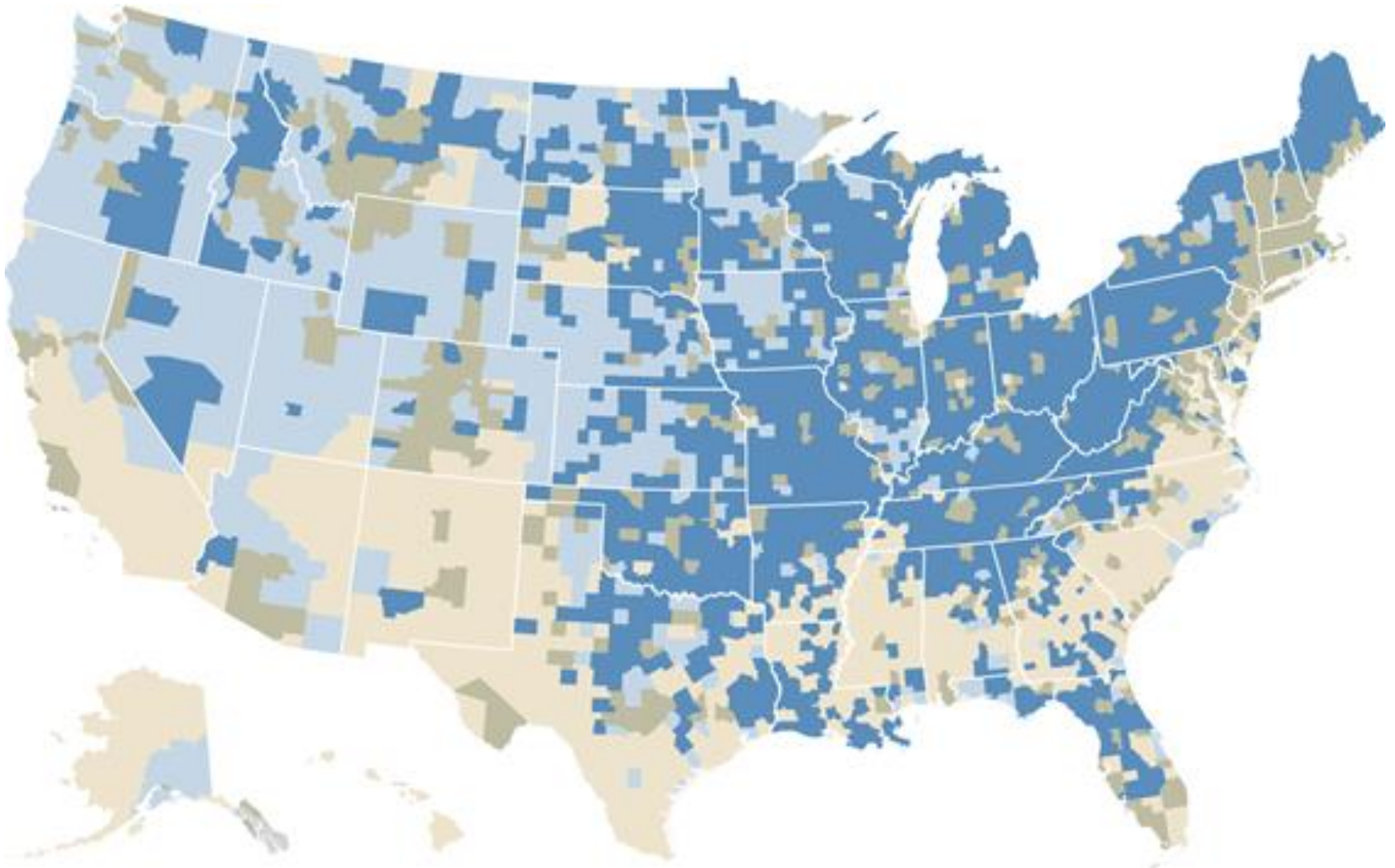
## **6: USA**

**FROM BOTTOM UP, OR RIOTING  
USA; TRUMP' S VICTORY**

# Majority voting group in the constituency (Blue: White, less than high school, Light blue: white college, grey: white bachelor, Cream :minority

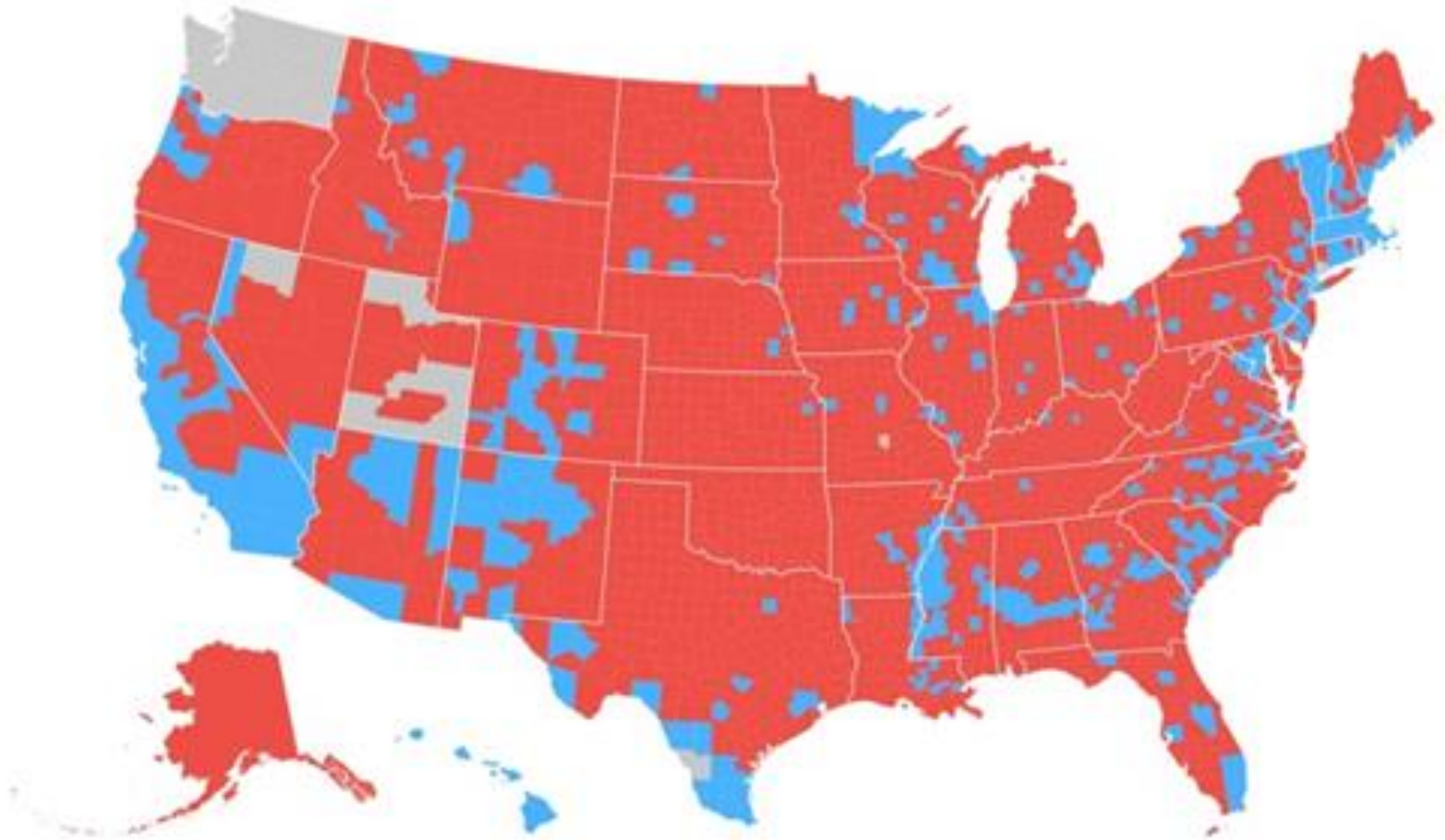
all(2012 election timing)(New York Times

<http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2016/11/07/us/how-trump-can-win.html?action=click&contentCollection=Election%202016&region=Footer&module=WhatsNext&version=WhatsNext&contentID=WhatsNext&moduleDetail=undefined&pgtype=Multimedia>

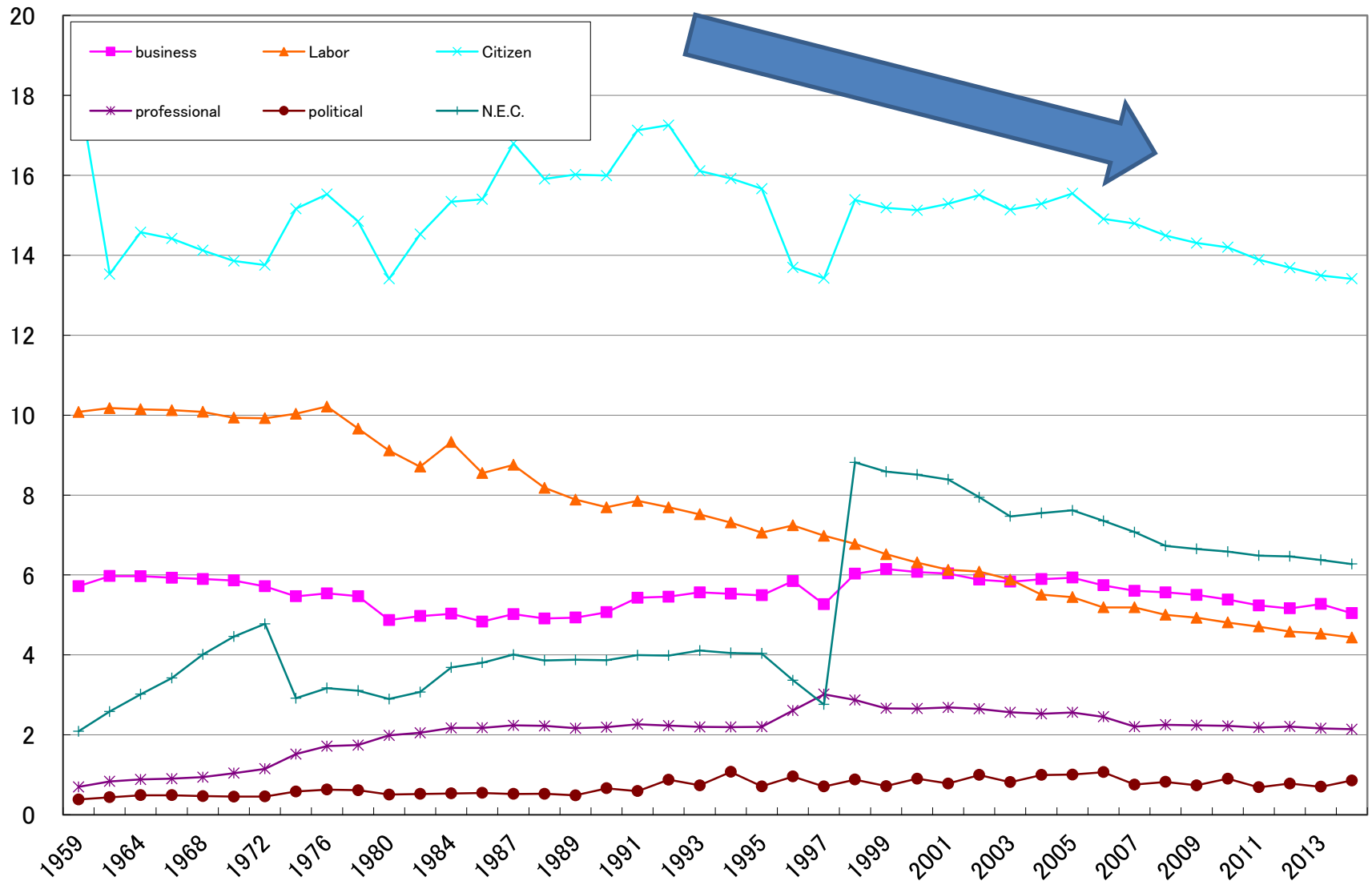


# Where Trump was supported: US Presidential Election 2016 : Republican (Red) or Democrat (blue) : USA Today

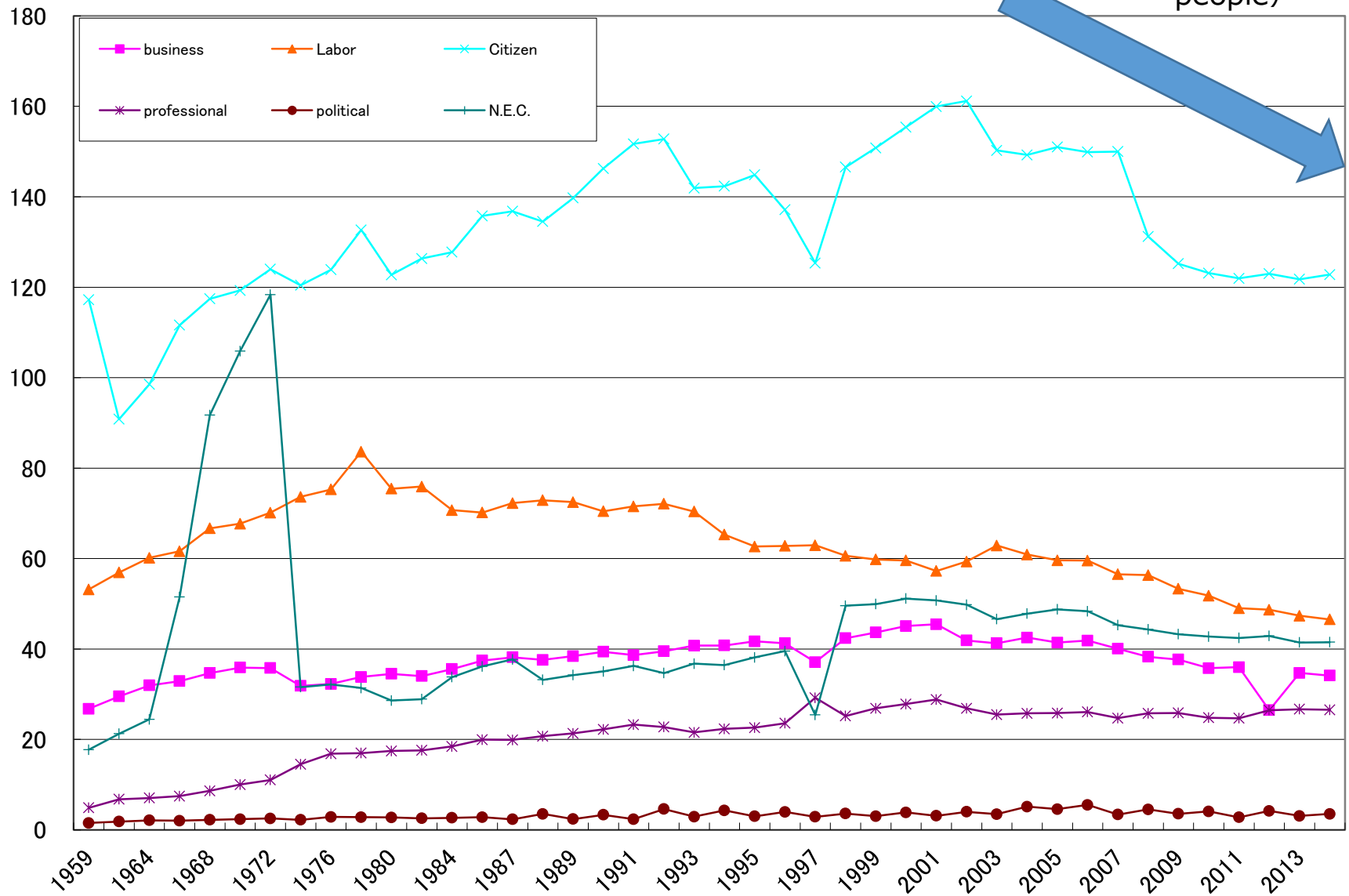
<http://www.usatoday.com/pages/interactives/how-the-election-unfolded/>



# Number of Associations (per 100,000 people)



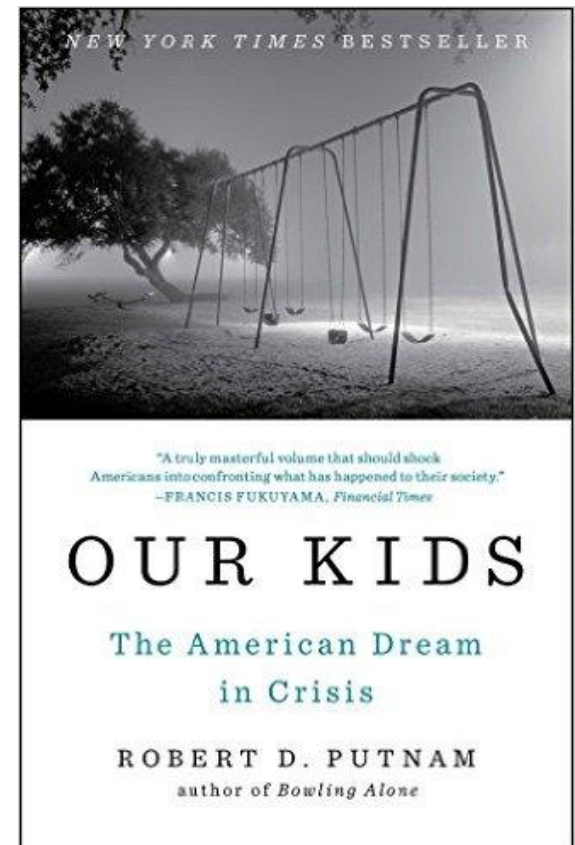
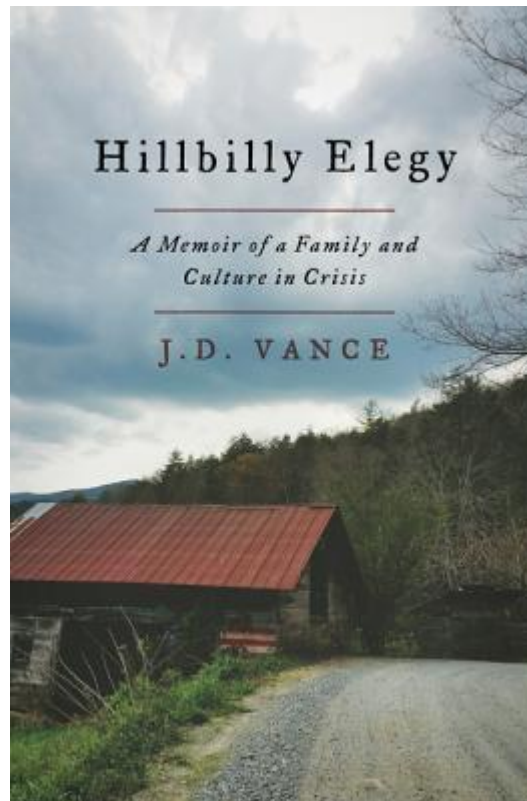
# Employees in the associations (per 100,000 people)





# US Books on community problems

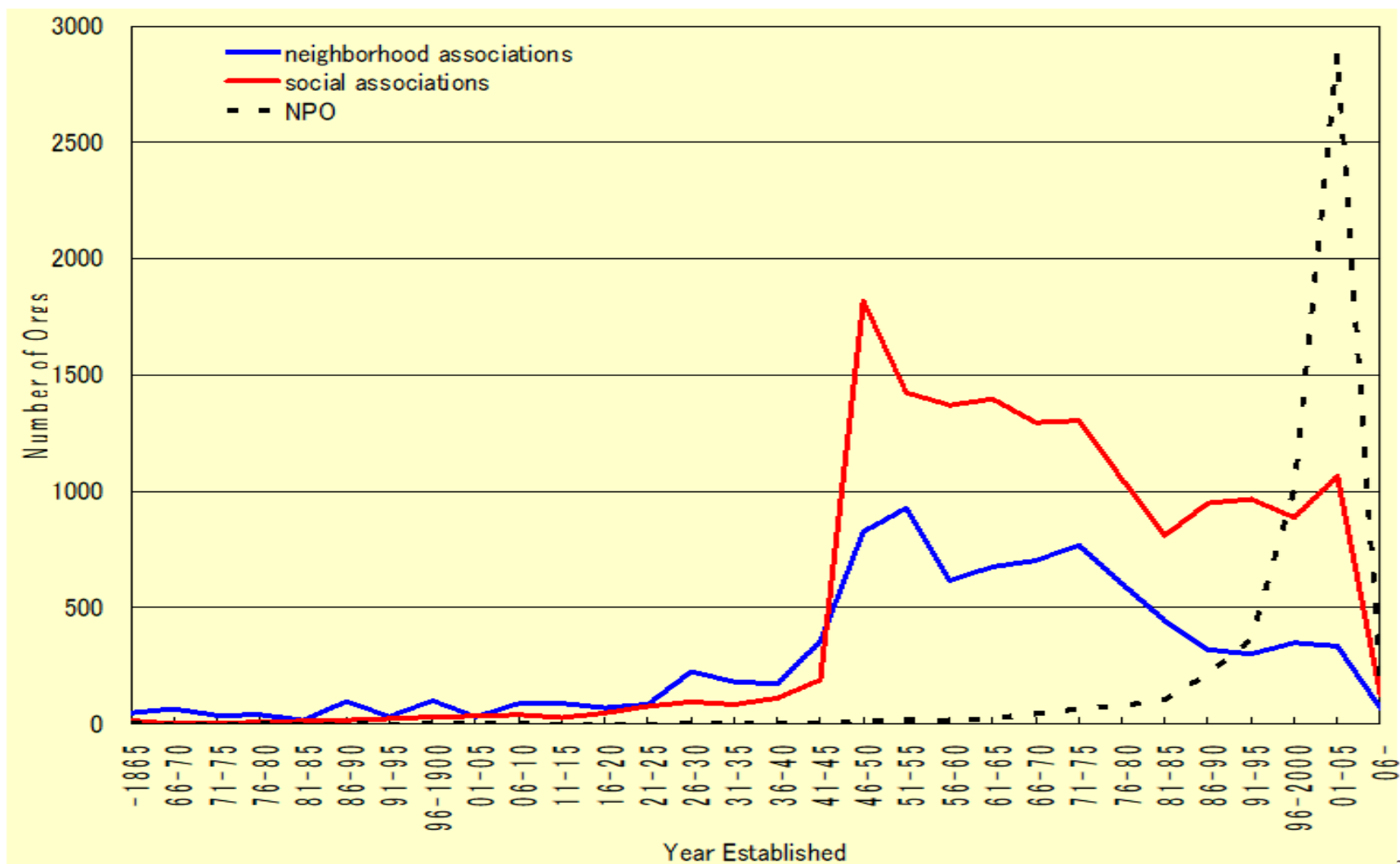
- Theda Skocpol, *Diminished Democracy: from Membership to Management in American Civic Life*, (University of Oklahoma Press, **2003**).
- Robert David Putnam, *Bowling Alone: the Collapse and Revival of American Community*, (Simon & Schuster, **2000**).



## **7: Japan:**

**ERODING TRADITIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS**

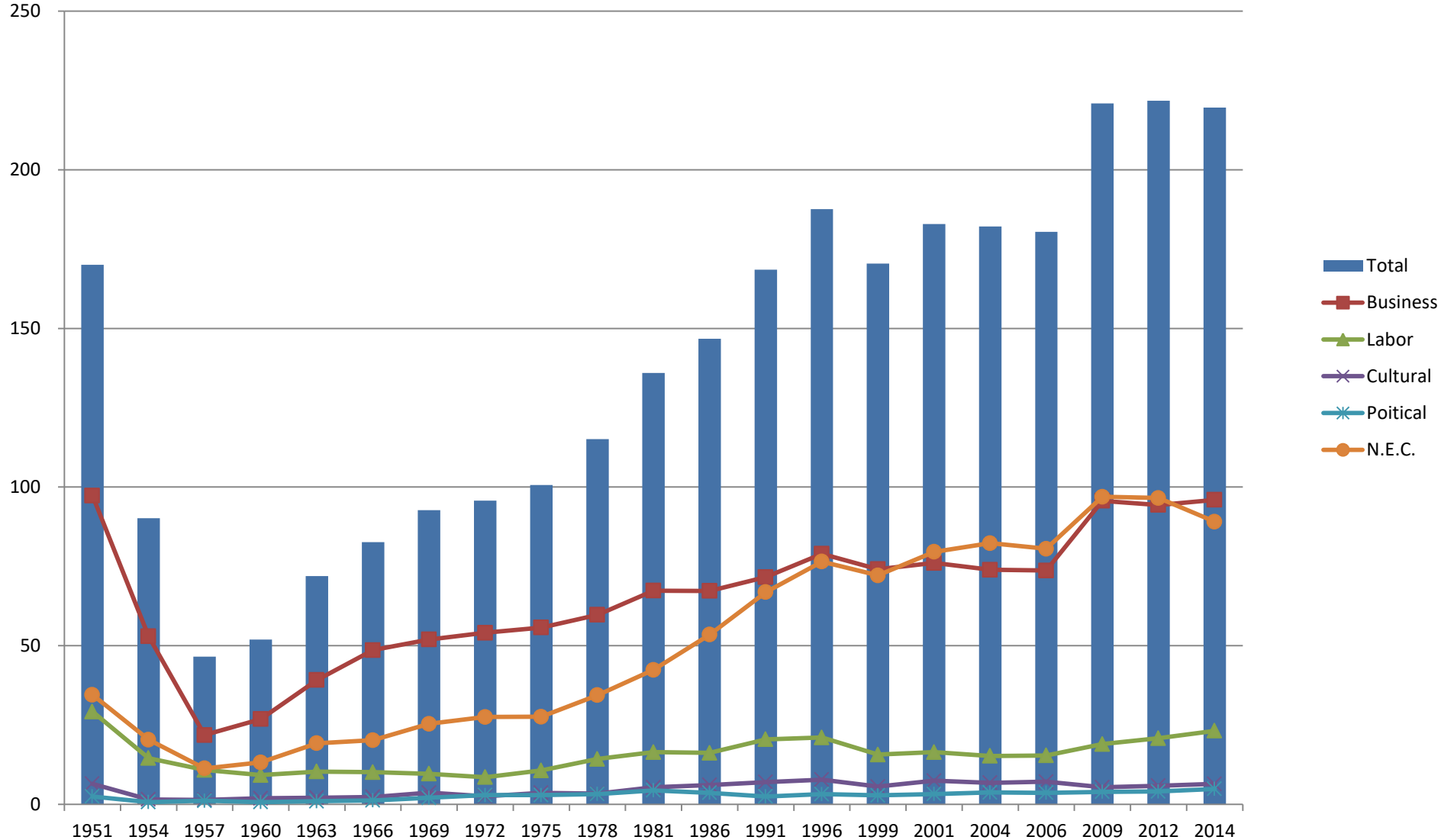
# NHAs, SOs, and NPOs year of establishment



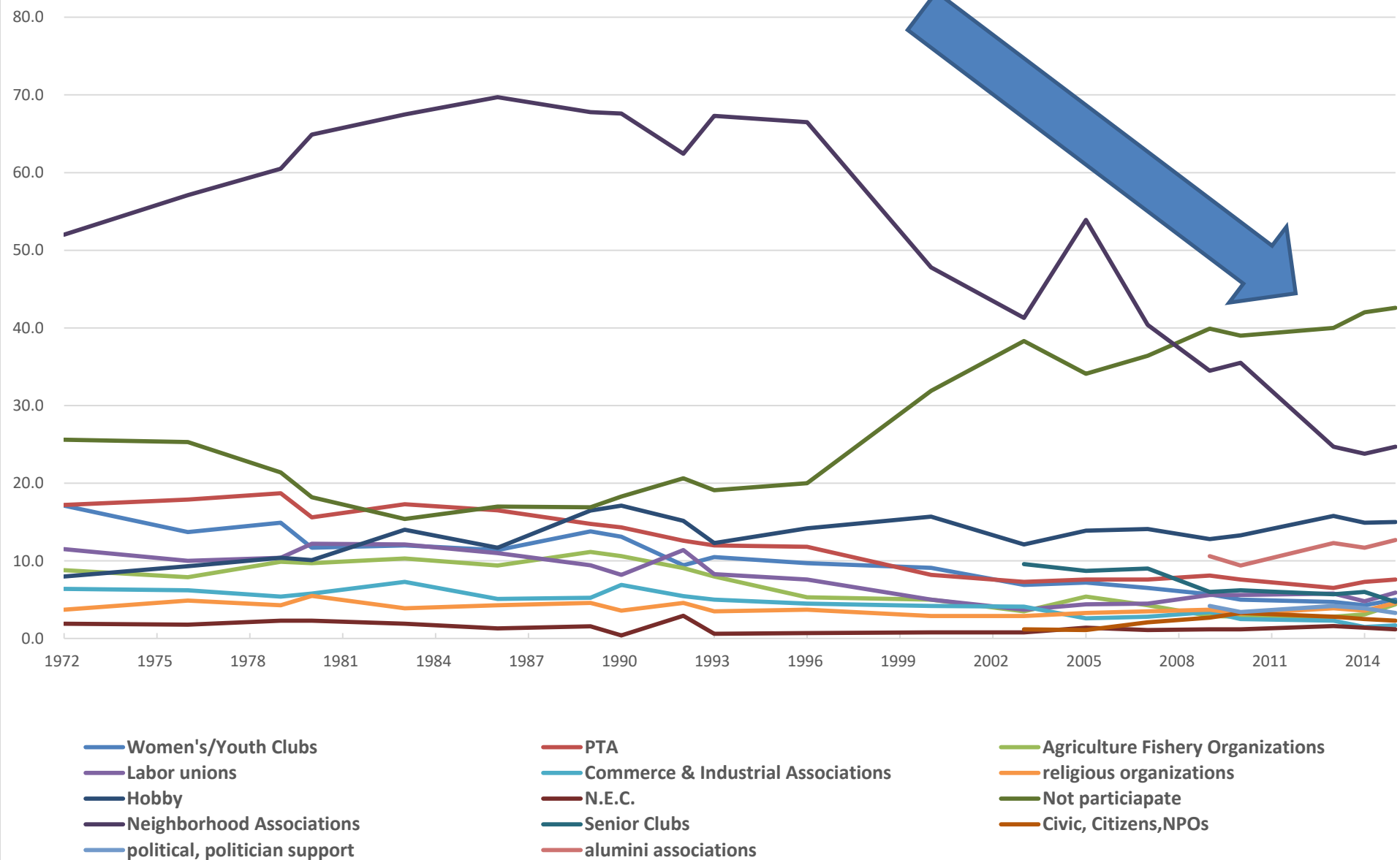
Note: "-1865"=total number of associations established before 1865.

# Association Employees in Japan

(p/100,000)



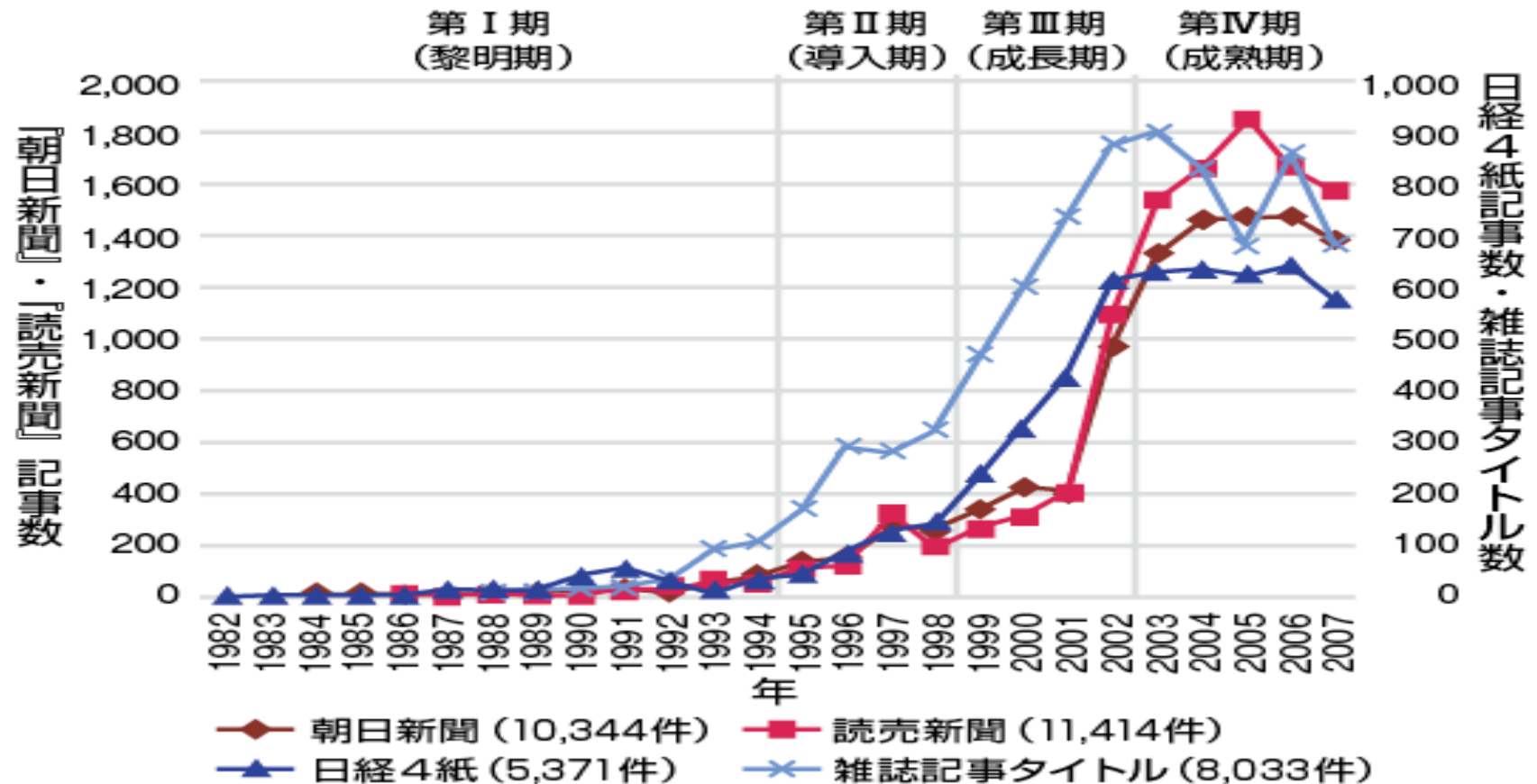
# Changes of Organization **Participation Rates** of Voters by Types of Organization ( Surveyed by the Association for Promoting Fair Elections





# #of Healing (*Iyashi*) related articles in Japanese papers and magazines (Matsui 2013)

図1 「癒し」関連記事数の推移



## **8: Solution**

**TOWARD NEO-COMMUNITARIAN  
SOCIETY VERSION 5.0**

Development of communitarian society

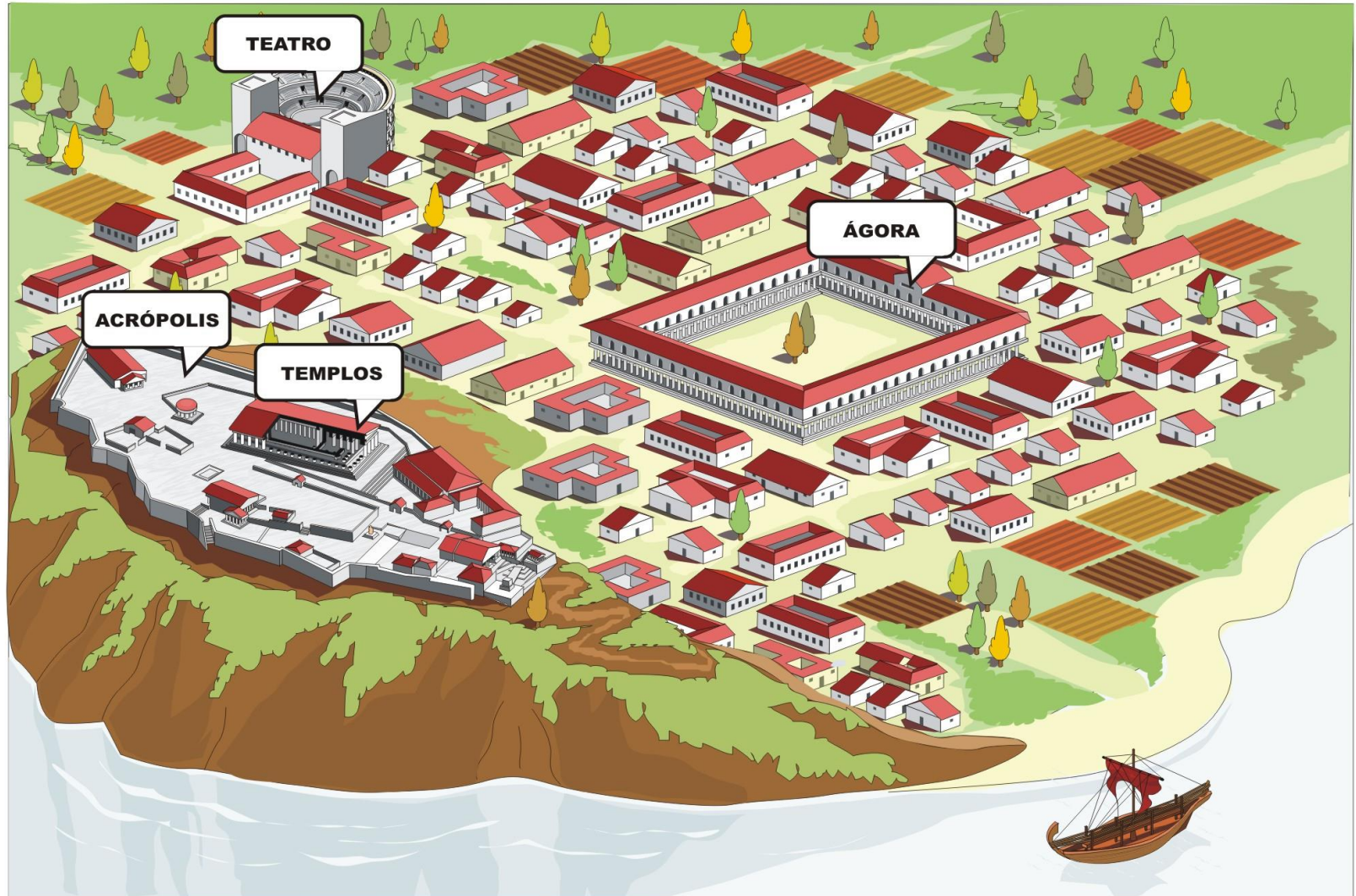
**TENTATIVE PERIODIZATION:  
COMMUNITY AND SOCIAL CHANGE**

# **communitarian society version 1.0**

## **primordial community (Pre-modern)**

- ◆ No separation between community and society
- ◆ C.=residential area =polis, polity, state
- ◆ Plato, Aristotle: polis
- ◆ Christianity: religious community
- ◆ Feudalism
- ◆ Johannes Althusius: subsidiarity, federalism

# Polis=City state or traditional Village



# **communitarian society version 2.0**

separation and differentiation between community  
and association: finding of the difference

- ◆ Émile Durkheim (1858-1917)
- ◆ Georg Simmel (1858-1918)
- ◆ Ferdinand Tönnies(1855– 1936)  
geminshcraft
- ◆ Max Weber (1864- 1920) community
- ◆ Karl Heinrich Marx(1818 – 1883)
- ◆ Vs. **industrialization, industrial  
revolution 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup>**, functional  
**society**





# INDUSTRIALIZATION, MASS SOCIETY: ISOLATION, ALIENATION AND POWER STRUCTURE

# communitarian society

## version 3.0

- ◆ R.M. MacIver 1882-1970
- ◆ (A.F.Bentley 1870-1957)
- ◆ (Graham Wallace 1858-1932)
- ◆ Vs. **Mass society**
- ◆ Great society, Industrial revolution 2<sup>nd</sup>, 3<sup>rd</sup>
- ◆ And mass production
- ◆ CPS: community power structure  
(USA:1950s-60s)

# neo-liberalism, globalism



# communitarian society

## version 4.0

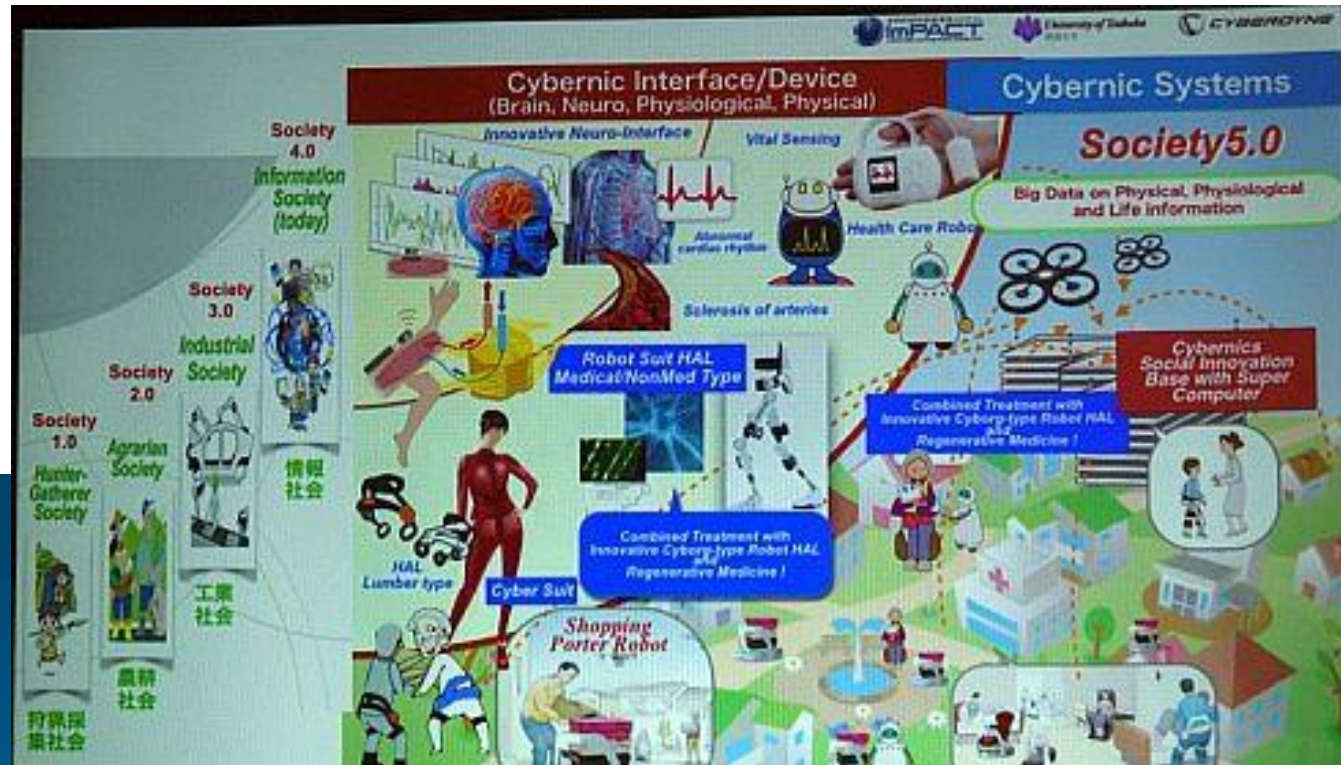
- ◆ Amitai Etzioni
- ◆ Robert Putnam
- ◆ Vs. John Rawls, 1971. *A Theory of Justice*,
- ◆ Vs. **neo-liberal, global society**
- ◆ Mass media (TV), information society
- ◆ Post-industrialization, post-welfare society
- ◆ Post-communism, post-cold war



# Smart society, society 5.0



TECHNOLOGIES AND SOLUTIONS FOR  
**INDUSTRY 4.0**



# **communitarian society**

## **version 5.0**

- ◆ **Smart society, society 5.0**
- ◆ IoT, AI
- ◆ Vs. Post neo-liberalism/globalism
- ◆ Post-welfare society
- ◆ **The age of Social innovation**



# Asia has enough NHA community

- *Mahalla* in UZ / *Mohalla Committee* in Bangladesh, many Islamic societies
- PRI (*Panchayati raj institutions*) in India
- *chumchon yoi nai khet tessaban* =Urban Community in the Municipality of Thailand
- *Ban Sang Hwei* (班常会) in Korea (as well in Okinawa)
- 「社区居民委员会」業主委员会「村民委员会」in China
- Taiwan 台湾: 村里、(隣),
- *RT(Rukun Tetangga=隣組)*, *Rukun Warga* in [Indonesia](#)
- In many areas, especially in Asia something equivalent can be easily found.
- Generally, not easy to conduct research, because of its informality, or semi-formality..
- Would-be Key factor to understand the non-Western governance and the role of civil society.

# Neo-communitarian society version 5.0 (Tradition plus society 5.0)

- ◆ How to integrate **Community**,  
**Association** and **smart society**!
- ◆ From residential area to the **globe**.
- ◆ From territorial to **functional**.



## Japan and Taiwan

**JAPAN AND TAIWAN HAVE ENOUGH STUFF OF COMMUNITY, ASSOCIATION, AND SMART SOCIETY.**

**THEREFORE THEY HAVE HIGH POTENTIALITY TO INTEGRATE THEM.**

# **Strategic significance of International advanced **Taiwan** and **Japan** Studies**

- **To imagine the future, Social Innovation in Community Needed.**
- **In conclusion, we can imagine the Future from communitarian 5.0 perspective.**
- **Let us theorize together our society as Asian way of sustainable socio-political model for people well-being,**