To further explain the fundamental meanings of money [1], I developed a framework regarding an individual’s subjective spheres of influence based on the Mindsponge mechanism and Mindsponge-related studies [2-7] to illustrate how individuals perceive what they can influence and what can influence them. In fact, this idea has germinated in my mind since I asked the question: “what are beyond Mindsponge?” [8].

As humans, we live and are attached to multiple systems that might cover or intertwine with the other. Figure 1 illustrates my imagination about the system, with the Earth system being the largest system, represented by the green area. Within the Earth system, there are many social systems that represent different societies with distinct socio-cultural constructs. In the Figure, I only focus on one social system, represented by the blue area (readers can view it as a social system within a country for interpretation), because money is only accepted within a society. The sub-sets of a social system are various institutional systems, represented by yellow areas. Such institutions are founded by a group of people for a certain purpose, like university, enterprise, government, etc.

As for people, there are five types of people:

1) The self (yellow and red bubble)
2) The individuals perceived to be mutually influential with the self (cyan bubbles)
3) The individuals perceived to be influenced by the self (light red bubbles)
4) The individuals perceived to be able to influence the self (purple bubbles)
5) The individuals perceived to have no interaction with the self (grey bubbles)

Two spheres determine these five types of people: 1) the perceived sphere of influence and 2) the perceived sphere of being influenced. I assume that any individual has an abstract or clear boundary of their sphere of influence (blue dash line) and sphere of being influenced (green dash line). In other words, they have a certain perception about whom they can influence and whom they cannot, and perception about who can influence them and who cannot influence them. The influence here can be interpreted in many ways, including but not limited to physical influences (e.g., materials, money, behaviors), mental influences (e.g., prestige, personality, emotion).

The conceptual development of the subjective spheres of influence framework is valuable because it is expected to help explain the multiplexity of political, economic, social-cultural issues across disciplines. To elaborate, I expect it to help explain how people
interact with the world around them, how groups are formed, and how societies operate. One of the potential hypotheses derived from this framework is that individuals will think and behave differently towards targets belonging to different perceived spheres of influence and being influenced.

References