Analytical realism: 개념들을 조작하기 위해 노력.

- 이론: 본래 사회현상의 조직에서 중요한 특징을 반영하는 사회현상의 정교한 분류 및 변주와의 유사
... --> 자원주의적 행위 이론(valuntaristic theory of action): 인간은 과연 합리적으로 생각하고 판단하는가?
  ○ 공리주의적 유산: 사회학적 이론화에 도움을 줄 수 있을 것으로 Parsons는 기대함.
  ○ 극단적 formulation을 거부함. 극단적 formulation은 인간정신의 복잡한 상징성을 무시하였음.
  ○ 관념(ideas)의 유용성에 대해 고려함
  ○ 관찰 가능한 모든 사회현상들을 환원론적으로 보려는 것에 대해 경계함. 급진적 실증주의자들은 사회세계의 물리적 매개변수에 관심을 가짐.
  ○ Unit acts -->

- Social systems
  ○ Motives
    ▪ Cognitive- need for information
    ▪ Cathetic-need for emotional attachment
    ▪ Evaluative- need for assessment
  ○ Values
    ▪ Cognitive-evaluation by objective standards
    ▪ Appreciative-evaluation by aesthetic standards
    ▪ Moral- evaluation by absolute rightness and wrongness
  ○ Institutionalized pattern --> social system/
  ○ Categorization of decisions by actors, the value orientation of culture
    ▪ Affectivity/ affirmative neutrality
    ▪ Diffuse/ specificity
    ▪ Universalism/ particularism
    ▪ Achievement/ ascription
    ▪ Self-collectivity
  ○ Emphasized the process of institutionalization of interaction into stabilized patterns-social system
    ▪ Process penetrated by personality and circumscribed by culture
  ○ How do social system survive? Why do institutionalized patterns of interaction persist?
  ○ Mechanisms that integrate the personality system into the social system
    ▪ Mechanisms of socialization
    ▪ Mechanisms of social control
      □ status roles are organized in social systems to reduce strain and deviance
      □ Institutionalization
      □ Interpersonal sanctions and gestures
      □ Ritual activities
      □ Safety-valve structure
      □ Reintegration structures
      □ Institutionalizing the capacity to use force and coercion

- The transition to functional imperativism
  ○ 4 functional requisite
    ▪ Adaptation
      □ Securing sufficient resources from environment and distributing throughout system
    ▪ Goal attainment
      □ Establishing priorities among system goals
      □ Mobilizing system resources for their attainment
    ▪ Interaction
      □ Coordinating and maintaining viable inter-relationships among system units
    ▪ Latency
      □ Pattern-maintenance & tension management
• **Informational hierarchy of control**
  ○ The end of 1950s ==> interrelationships among 4 distinct action systems - culture, social structure, personality and organism.
  ○ Each elements of the unit act is full-fledged action system, each confronting 4 functional problems to resolve - AGIL
  ○ Individual decision making -- a part of action as personalities adjust to the normative demands of status-roles in social system // input-output system
  ○ Cybernetic hierarchy of control

• **Generalized media of exchange**
  ○ Goal-attainment: power-the capacity to induce conformity
  ○ Integrative sector: influence-the capacity to persuade
  ○ Latency sector: commitments-the capacity to be loyal

• **Social change**
  ○ Sources of social change
    ▪ Excess of in either information or energy in the exchange among action systems
    ▪ Insufficient supply of either energy or information
  ○ Draw from Spencer’s and Durkheim’s insights into societal development (evolutionary theory)
    ▪ Increasing differentiation of the personality, social, cultural, and organismic systems from one another
    ▪ Increasing differentiation within each of these 4 action subsystems
    ▪ Escalating problems of integration and the emergence of new integrative structures
    ▪ The upgrading of the survival capacity of each action subsystem to its environment

• **Human condition**
  ○ Parsons와 Spencer의 의견... Parsons는 본인의 사상이 Spencer의 거대이론을 답아갔음.
  ○ Applicable to whole universe. It's rather philosophy than a sociology