

Organization / What are concepts and theories good for?

Petr Ocelík

ESSn4007 / MEBn4001

Outline

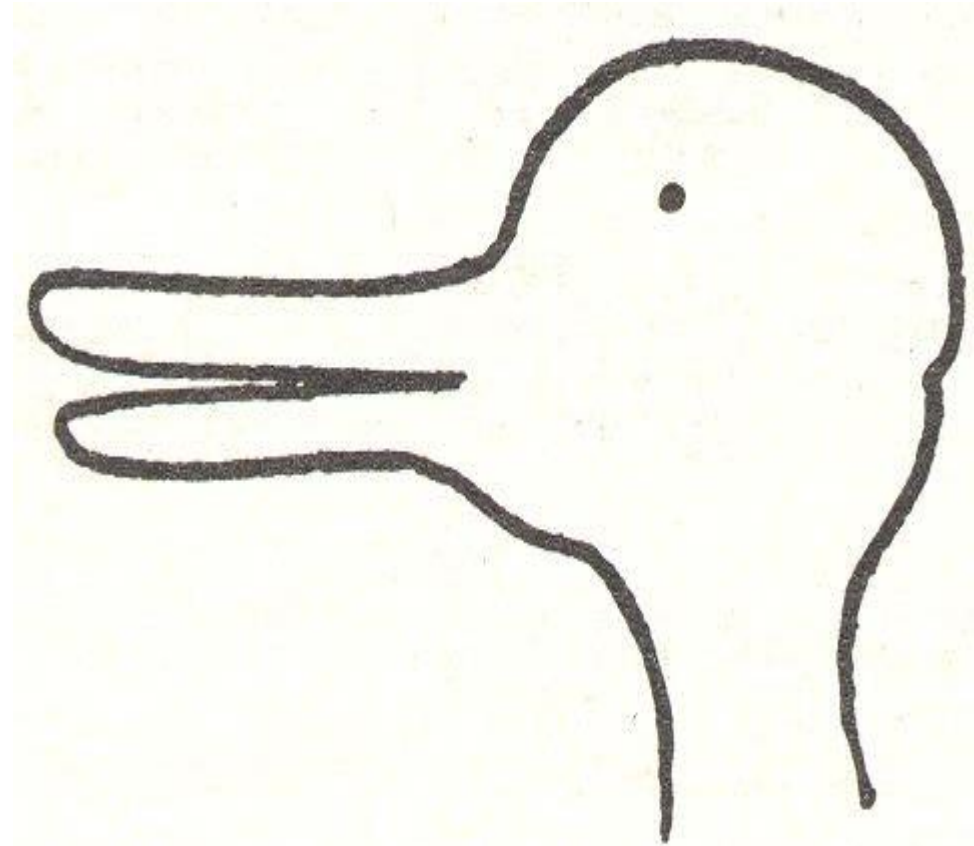
- What are concepts and theories good for?
- Ontology and epistemology: back to the very basics

What are concepts good for?

- heuristics
- learning
- communication
- evaluation

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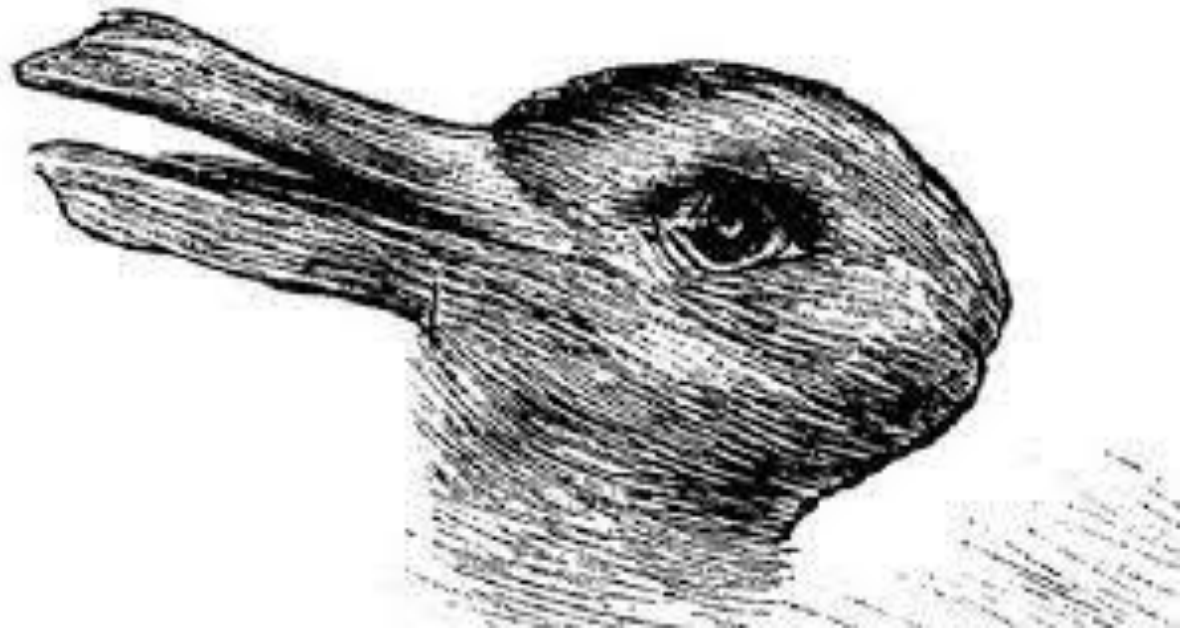


Pareidolia



What are concepts good for?

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What are concepts good for?

- heuristics
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4

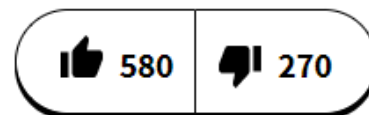


Rabbit

Any car exceeding the speed limit, whose speed you match with your car while maintaining a reasonable distance behind them. The idea is that the rabbit will get caught in any speed trap up ahead, and you'll have time to react, slow down, and continue on your way.

"That guy's going pretty fast... I'm going to let him get a little further ahead of me, and then I'll speed up and use him as a rabbit."

by **Jinkeez** January 31, 2005



What are concepts good for?

- heuristics
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- **evaluation**

Drivers who think that they can go as fast as they want if the roads are quieter



Drivers who'd rather get there safely within the speed limit



Concrete vs. abstract concepts



Security as an abstract concept

National security must be defined as integrity of the national territory and its institutions. (Morgenthau 1960: 563) ... The survival of a political unit, such as a nation, and its identity. (Morgenthau 1952: 973)

vs.

The freeing of people (as individuals and groups) from those physical and human constraints which stop them carrying out what they would freely choose to do. ... Security and emancipation are two sides of the same coin. Emancipation, not power or order, produces true security. Emancipation, theoretically, is security. (Booth 1991: 319)

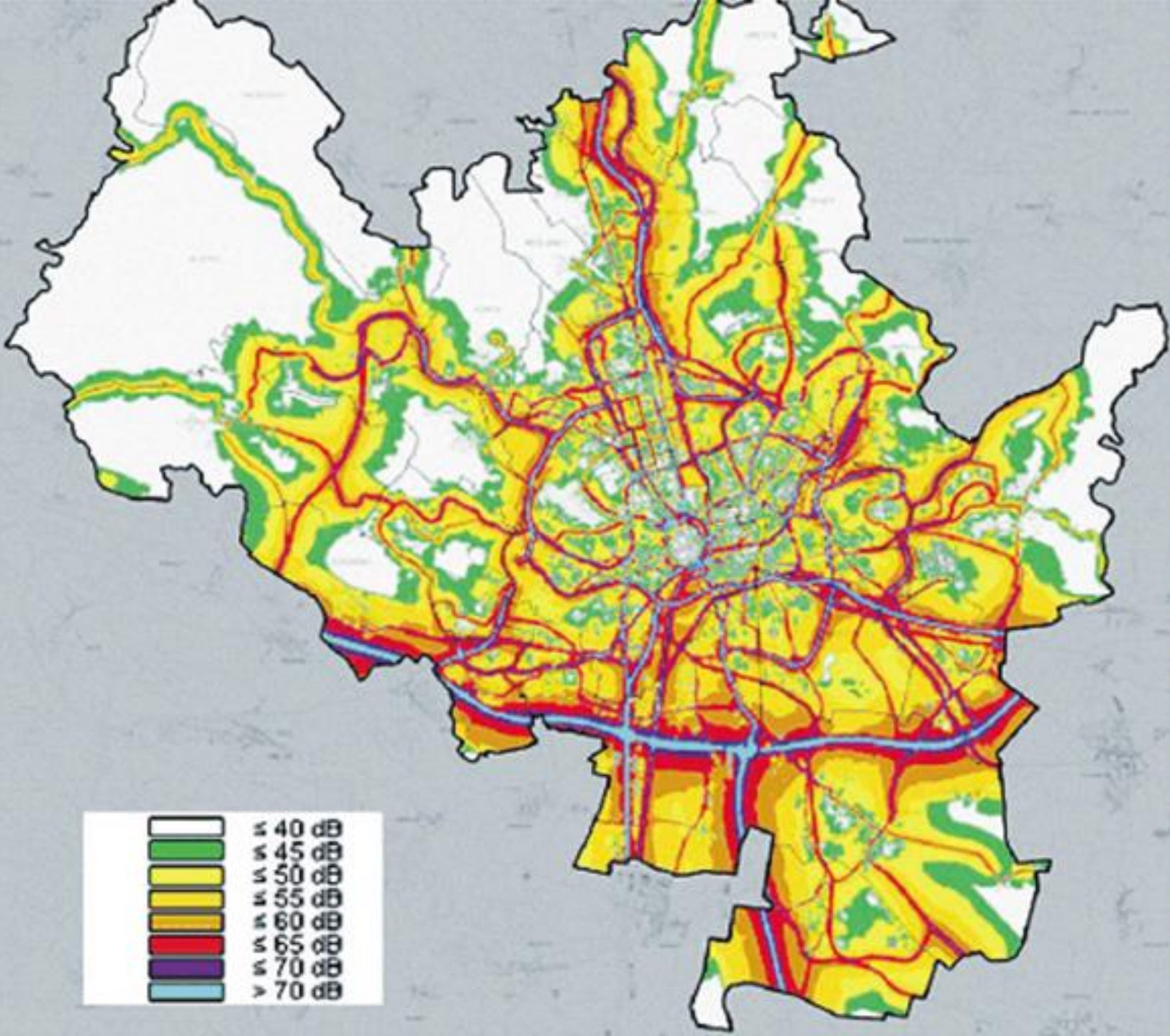
Essentially contested concepts (Gallie 1956)

- Conceptual confusion and contestation are major sources of difficulties in both theory and empirical analysis (Collier 2006)
- ECCs
 - generally recognized as meaningful
 - internally complex
 - are subject of competition/contestation
 - have normative character

What are theories good for?

- Theory can be seen as a set of interrelated concepts – or more illustratively as **a map which orients us in a specific part of reality**





□	40 dB
■	45 dB
■	50 dB
■	55 dB
■	60 dB
■	65 dB
■	70 dB
■	70 dB



Brno

Znojmo

808

Žel. stanice - Přímětice
Hradiště
★ 23:20
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 0:05

Hradiště, Jednota
808

Znojmo
železniční
stanice
808
809

Popice
809

809
Žel. stanice - Popice
★ 23:20
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 0:05

★ jede Po, Út, St, Čt, Ne

405

Mendlovo nám. - Tetčice
- Rosice - Zastávka
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 2:09

Zastávka
405

S4
Brno - Zastávka - Rapotice
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 0:39

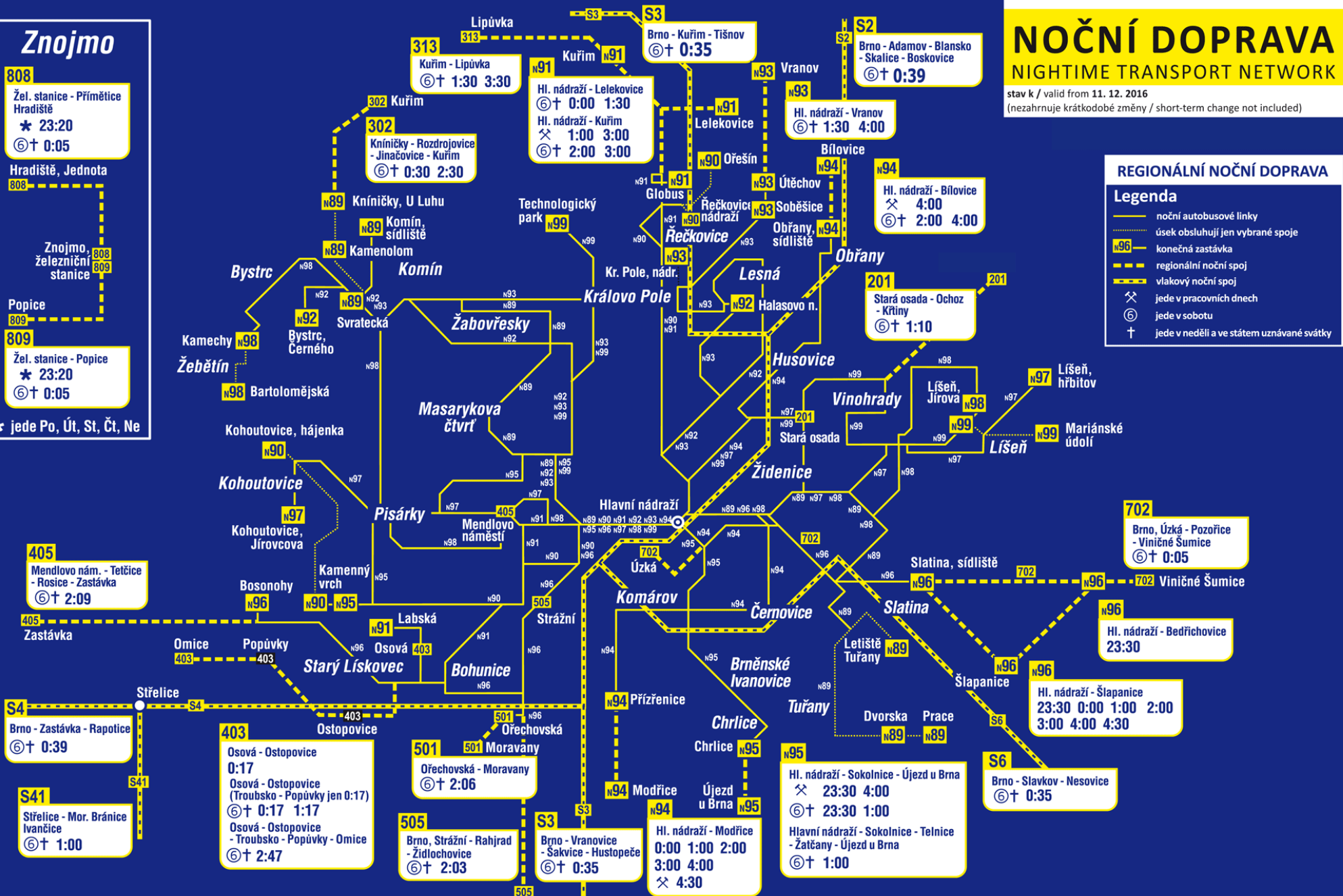
S41
Střelice - Mor. Bránice
Ivančice
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 1:00

403
Osová - Ostopovice
0:17
Osová - Ostopovice
(Troubsko - Popůvky jen 0:17)
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 0:17 1:17
Osová - Ostopovice
- Troubsko - Popůvky - Omice
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 2:47

501
Ořešovská - Moravany
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 2:06

505
Brno, Strážní - Rahrad
- Židlochovice
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 2:03

Židlochovice



NOČNÍ DOPRAVA NIGHTTIME TRANSPORT NETWORK

stav k / valid from 11. 12. 2016
(nezahrnuje krátkodobé změny / short-term change not included)

REGIONÁLNÍ NOČNÍ DOPRAVA

- Legenda**
- noční autobusové linky
 - úsek obsluhující jen vybrané spoje
 - konečná zastávka
 - - - regionální noční spoj
 - - - vlakový noční spoj
 - Ⓢ jede v pracovních dnech
 - Ⓡ jede v sobotu
 - † jede v neděli a ve státem uznávané svátky

702
Brno, Úzká - Pozořice
- Viničné Šumice
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 0:05

HI. nádraží - Bedřichovice
23:30

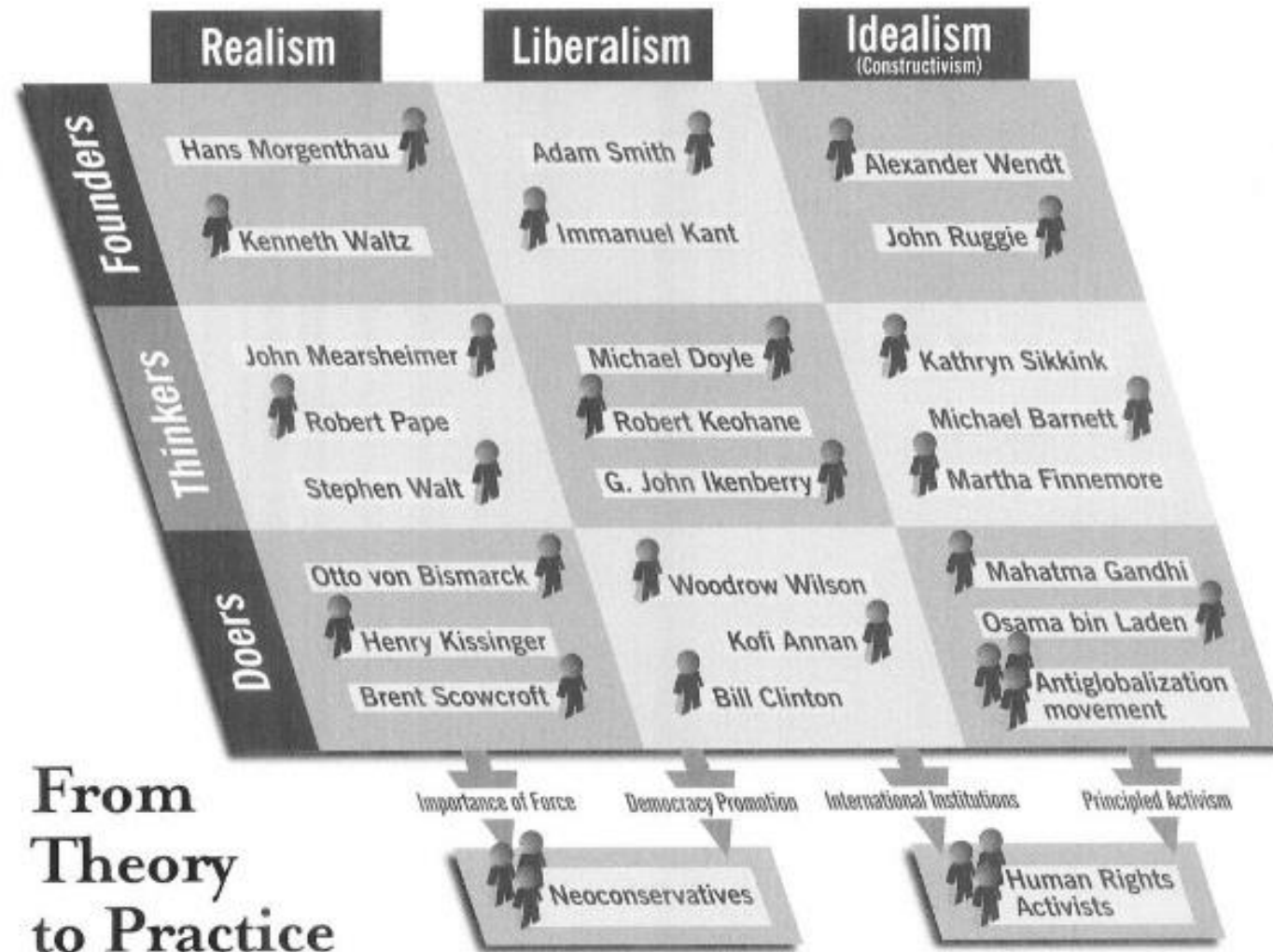
HI. nádraží - Šlapanice
23:30 0:00 1:00 2:00
3:00 4:00 4:30

S6
Brno - Slavkov - Nesovice
Ⓢ Ⓡ † 0:35

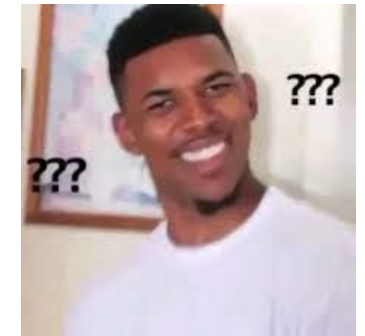
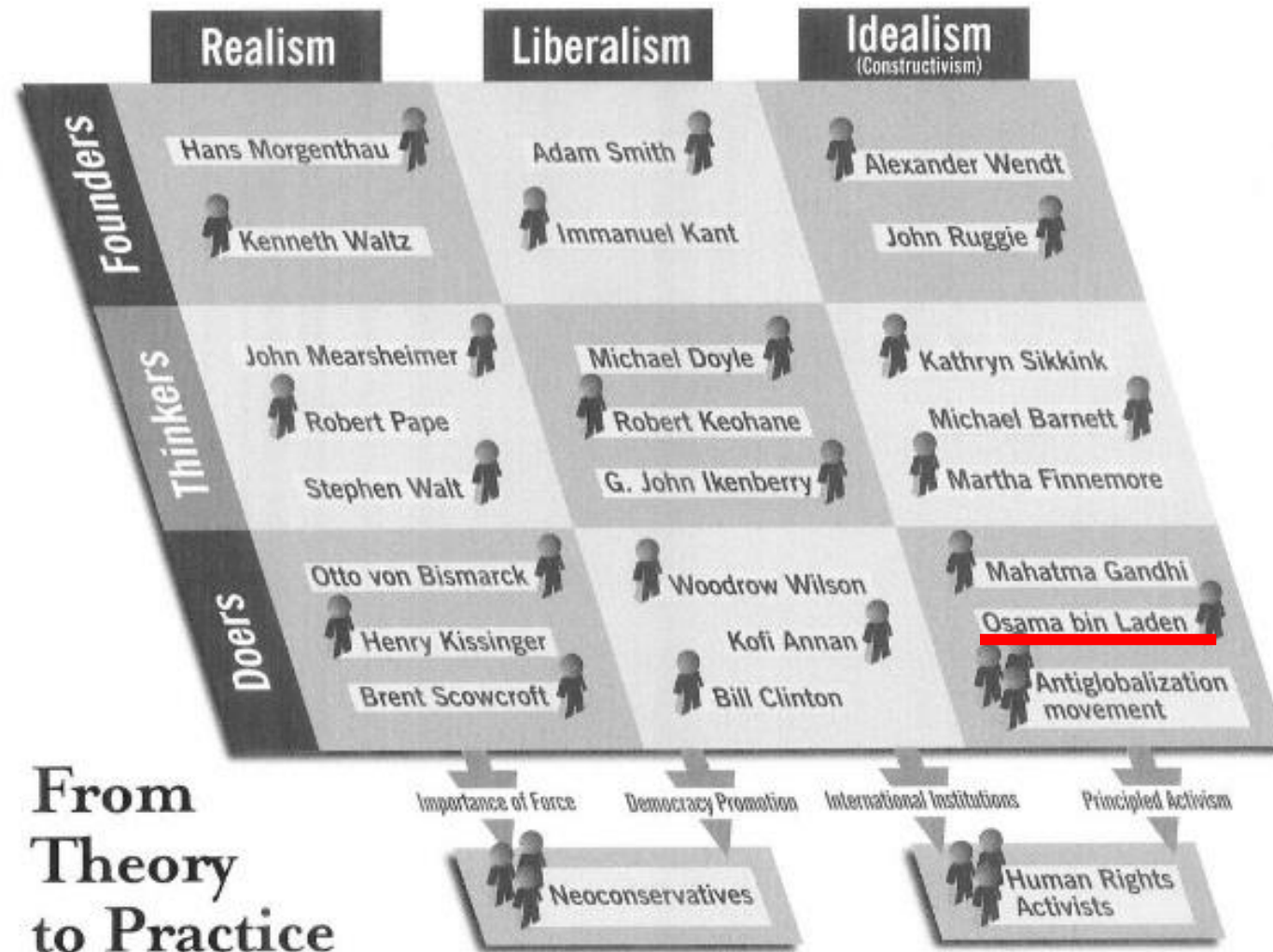
What are theories good for?

- Theory can be seen as a set of interrelated concepts – or more illustratively as **a map which orients us in a specific part of reality**
- Theories provide us with (relatively) **coherent perspectives** through which we understand specific parts of reality
- Any **intelligible political action** rests upon certain (although often implicit) theoretical assumptions

Theories and politics (Snyder 2006)



Theories and politics (Snyder 2006)



Are theories built out of a scratch?

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- No, **theories are domain specific** (e.g. theories of international politics) and dependent on **antecedent conditions** (e.g. international system consists of national states)
- Theories rest on more general (philosophical) assumptions about the nature of reality and knowledge

There is no such thing as philosophy-free science; there is only science whose philosophical baggage is taken to board without examination.
(Daniel Dennett)

→ **ontology** and **epistemology** relevant (for any scientific inquiry...)

Ontology: main cleavages

- materialists vs. idealists
- agency vs. structure debate

Materialists vs. idealists

- **materialists:**

- reality is ultimately made of matter
- social world is (primarily) driven by material forces

- **idealists:**

- social reality is mentally/socially constructed
- social world is (primarily) driven by ideational forces

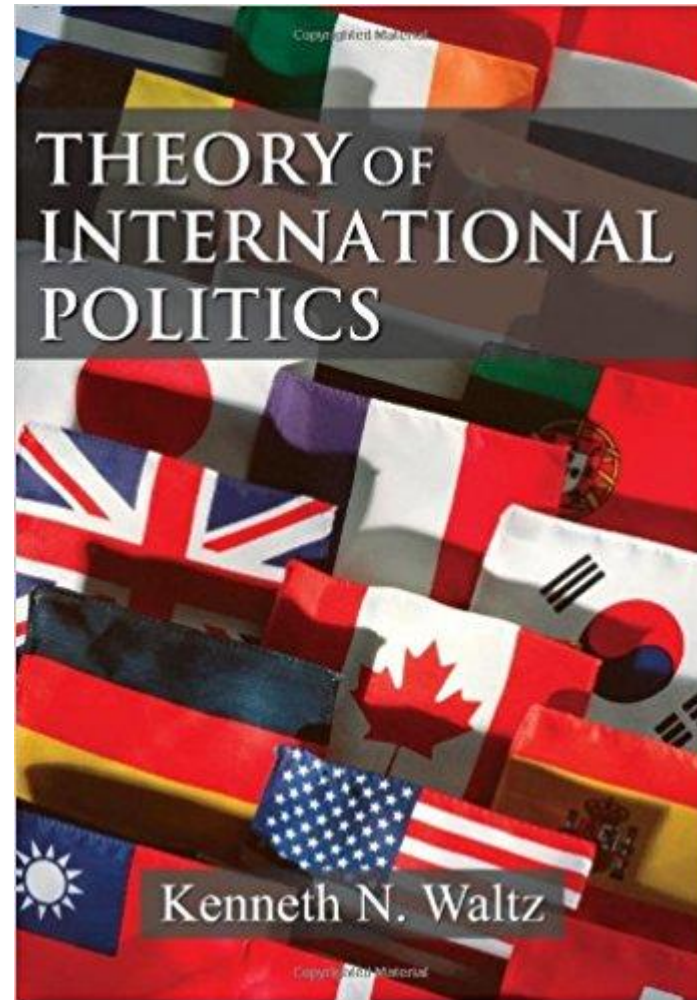
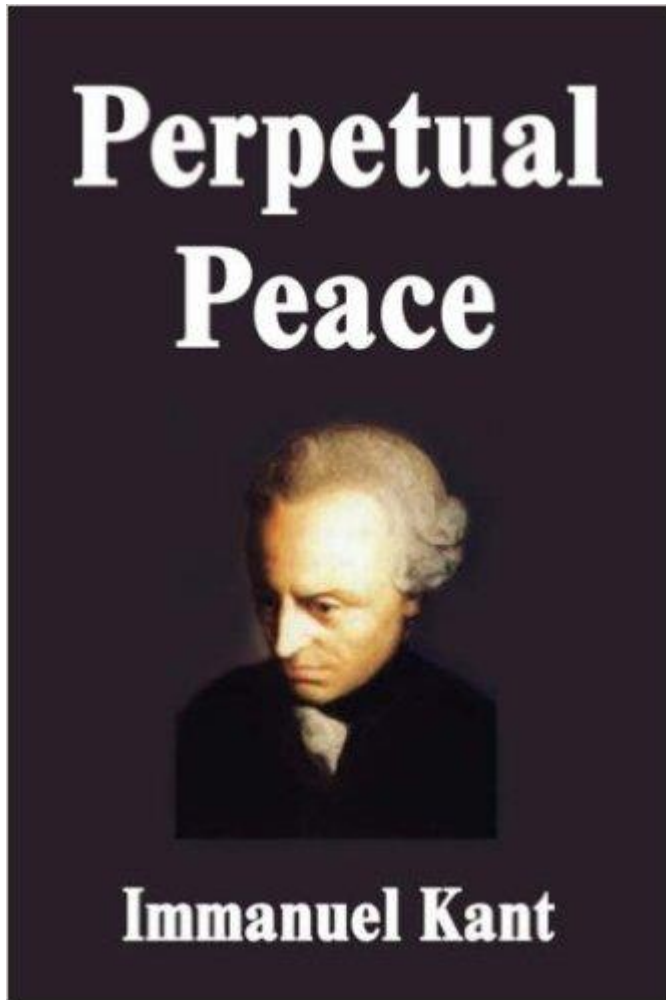
Materialists vs. idealists



The agency vs. structure debate

- To what extent we are able to shape our lives against to what extent our lives are determined by external forces?
- **individualism** (priority of agency):
 - complex social phenomena can be explained on the basis of individual behavior
- **structuralism / holism** (priority of structure):
 - social phenomena cannot be reduced to actor interactions, individual behavior is determined by social structures

The agency vs. structure debate



Epistemology: explanation vs. understanding

Epistemology: explanation vs. understanding

- **explanation:**

- naturalist model of science (law-like regularities)
- social world as an external environment
- objective (observer-independent) knowledge is possible
- focus on causal explanations generalizable to broader class of phenomena

- **understanding:**

- rejection of naturalism
- social world as internalized constructed rules and meanings
- knowledge is always situated (observer-dependent)
- focus on (often idiosyncratic) insights to/interpretations of phenomena

Didactic classification

	explanation		understanding	
individualism	rational choice theory (neo)liberalism	classical realism	historiographical approaches	materialism
		weak constructivism		hybrid
structuralism	neoclassical geopolitics neorealism Marxism	Critical Theory	strong constructivism (Copenhagen school) Paris school	idealism