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THE THREE FUNDAMENTAL FRAMEWORKS FOR THE UNIFICATION OF THE MACRO SOCIAL SCIENCES

Abstract:

- This opening slide set advances McMillan 2015 (IISES Amsterdam) and McMillan 2017 (IISES Vienna) and focuses on the lateral integration of the three primary macro conceptual areas of political, economic/demographic and geopolitical frameworks to generate a "unified theory of the philosophical and social sciences."
- Specifically, the three essential frameworks are. (1) Aristotle's Six Forms of Government, (2) the per capita GNP ratio signifying economic growth/population growth proportions, and (3) the Four Category Geopolitical Form Model framework of First, Second, Third and Fourth World country gradations.
- These three frameworks: (a) explain the full range of behavior pertaining to their respective area, (b) can incorporate all the subfield theories in their respective areas, (c) vary directly with one another in terms of a tight vs catastrophically loose wage labor price continuum, which (d) integrates the primary macro disciplines into a singular causal model.
- The independent variable of interval level Government Form interval level model of Aristotle. links the economic growth/population rates of change proportions because liberal democracies and First World countries only seem to exist in relatively tight wage labor market conditions, i.e. high economic growth and low population growth proportions. The Government Form Categories and the per capita GNP ratio link directly to the two primary trends of technology and population growth throughout history, that give rise to the two secondary trends of migration of First World manufacturing facilities to the South, and the mass migration of people to the North to explain current geopolitical outcomes.
- This system of frameworks links to the persistent primary and secondary trends to explain the permanently declining global wage labor equilibrium process as it directly the changing of geopolitical Forms over the next few decades. This system measures relative equality-inequality and relative stability-instability continuums that covary with the tight vs catastrophically lose wage labor continuum. This integrated model affirms Harsanyi's (1969) assertion that the isolated subfield theories do not adequately anticipate first, second and third order effects.
- This system achieves the three longstanding objectives of the behavioral economics movement of: (a) Harsanyi's "integrated explanatory theory" and "core model" of the social sciences discussed in his 1960, 1966 and 1969 papers, (b) it extends the Integrated Causal Model (ICM) of Tooby and Cosmides 1992 throughout the philosophical and social sciences, and (c) achieves Gintis' 2006 and 2009 "unification of the behavioral sciences."

Keywords:

Unified Theory of the Philosophical and Social Sciences; Unification of the Behavioral Sciences; Integrated Explanatory Theory of the Social Sciences; Core Model of the Social Sciences; Unified Behavioral Economic Theory; Integrated Theory of the Macro Social Sciences; Core Model of the Social Sciences

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