

4.0 credits	30.0 h	1q
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Teacher(s) :	Reuchamps Min ;
Language :	Français
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Main themes :	A multi-field approach of the State is thus proposed which explores this complex topic by posing three central questions. How is the State framed through the principal sociopolitical paradigms? How did the States, in particular the modern Western States, change since their emergence? Which are at the present time the challenges related to the problems of the State? Great current trends will be also approached which, like globalization or European construction, question the Nation-State today
Aims :	The course wish to provide to the student various conceptual tools to apprehend the complex sociopolitical reality of the State in the plurality of its components: philosophical, historical, political, sociological, psychological, economic, geopolitical, legal, managerial. <i>The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit".</i>
Content :	<p>Content</p> <p>A. Birth and evolution of the modern States. Individualism and modernity. Sociopolitical conditions of the genesis of the modern States. Liberal, corporatist, social democrat and socialist States. Social stratification. Cultural legitimacy of power. The universalist legal order. Kinds of bureaucracy. The market. Voluntary associations.</p> <p>B. Models of the State. The axis of centralization: Empires, Nation-States, globalization. The axis of differentiation: segmentation, hierarchy, elites and polyarchy. The axis of condensation: solidarity, anomie and alienation. Identities and Nations. C. Paradigms and sociopolitical models. Positivism: Comte, from positivism to evolutionism, the republican State. Dialectics: from argumentation to the Science of sciences, the Platonic utopian State, dialectics at the modern age, the Hegelian State, Marxist dialectics and the totalitarian State, organicist, anarchists, actionnallist anti-models. Verstehen: the methods' conflict, the search for invariants, Hermeneutics and the Nation-State. Structuro-functionalism: Systemism, the Parsonian synthesis, Statists' criticisms. The societal-State. Structuralism: code/language/structure, from structuralism to postmodernism, legal codes and political ideologies. Rule-of-Law. Praxiology: anthropological models, action field, ontology of action, the State and the rational actor.</p> <p>Method Lectures.</p>
Other infos :	Pre-requisite: Political Science Evaluation: written (QCM). Support: syllabus

<p>Cycle and year of study :</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Bachelor in Law > Bachelor in Ancient and Modern Languages and Literatures > Bachelor in Information and Communication > Bachelor in Philosophy > Bachelor in Pharmacy > Bachelor in Engineering : Architecture > Bachelor in Ancient languages and Literatures : Classics > Bachelor in Psychology and Education: General > Bachelor in Modern Languages and Literatures: German, Dutch and English > Bachelor in French and Romance Languages and Literatures : General > Bachelor in Economics and Management > Bachelor in Motor skills : General > Bachelor in Human and Social Sciences > Bachelor in Modern Languages and Literatures : General > Bachelor in Sociology and Anthropology > Bachelor in History of Art and Archaeology : General > Bachelor in Ancient Languages and Literatures: Oriental Studies > Bachelor in Mathematics > Bachelor in History > Bachelor in Biomedicine > Bachelor in Religious Studies > Preparatory year fo Master in European Studies > Preparatory year for Master in Political Sciences (all orientations) and for Master in Public Administration > Bachelor in Political Sciences: General
<p>Faculty or entity in charge:</p>	<p>ESPO</p>