

**THE FUTURE OF EUROPE IN THE LIGHT OF THE
MODERNIZATION PROCESS (SOC465)**
(FALL TERM 2004/2005)

INTENSIVE COURSE: OCTOBER 6 – OCTOBER 12, 2004

Teacher

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Classes

Day	Time	Place
Wednesday (6. 10.)	10.00–13.00	Continetal Hotel, conference room
Thursday (7. 10.)	10.00–13.00	Room G12, FSS
Thursday (7. 10.)	14.00–15.00	Room G12, FSS
Friday (8. 10.)	10.00–13.00	Room G12, FSS
Monday (11. 10.)	10.00–13.00	Continetal Hotel, conference. Room
Monday (11. 10.)	13.00–15.00	Continetal Hotel, restaurant
Tuesday (12. 10.)	10.00–13.00	Continetal Hotel, conference room

The course

The course will focus on a number of social, political and cultural aspects of the Europeanization process with an emphasis on future options and possibilities. The course requires an active participation of the students. Apart from the lectures there will be an emphasis on debate based on opposite statements and positions and presentations by the students. Fluency in English is imperative.

The requirements are:

- presence during the lectures,
- short presentation based on an assignment,
- paper sent within three month after the course to the lecturer.

Content of the Lectures :

1. What you always wanted to know about the future, but never dared to ask.

What are the different approaches in the social sciences with regard tot he future (each one with relevant examples):

- the prognosis/forecast (conditional and unconditional, the Delphi-method),
- the historical models for the future,

- the notion of progress. To what extent does modernization imply progress or not?
- the role of utopias and utopian thinking,
- Scenario-writing, the design for the future,
- the historical analogy or comparative prognosis,
- 'looking into the seeds of time' (Shakespeare),
- empirical studies with regard to the future.

2. Alternatives to Modernization: Holism and Postmodernity.

Social scientists are familiar with the notion of modernization. Here two alternative and oppositional views on the concept of modernization will be discussed.

- Holism: the new paradigm. the emphasis on totality, process. The relationship with systemstheory. The societal visibility of the holistic paradigm: social medicine, health care, transpersonal psychology, feminism, social ecology.

- Postmodernity.

PM in the arts, architecture, philosophy.

The vision of a postmodern society: the end of the 'grand narratives'.

Visibility of postmodernism in society.

- Holism and postmodernity compared: differences and communalities.

- **The future of modernity, holism and postmodernity.**

The picture of the 'good society' based on 'the Active Society' by Amitai Etzioni

3. The revival of citizenship, civil society and civic culture

- Three types of citizenship (Marshall) and critique,

- The revival of citizenship around 1990.

- a. the UK: Thatcherism as a threat,

- b. Central/Eastern Europe: the need for a civil society and a civic Culture (Almond and Verba). High and low trust cultures.

- c. Western/Southern Europe: The problem of Inclusion and Exclusion:

1. what to do with the newcomers (migrants, refugees, asylumseekers)

- New citizens in society. Policy choices and dilemmas between assimilation, integration and (self)segregation.

- **Citizenship in the future:**

Extension of the notion of citizenship:

European Citizenship (Habermas), Global Citizenship (Falk), Ecological citizenship (van Steenbergen), Cultural citizenship (Pakulski, Turner).

4. The Welfare State, a European invention

- what is a welfare state?

- typology of Welfare States according to Esping Andersen.

- the forgotten welfare states:

the Mediterranean countries,

- the countries of Central/Eastern Europe.
- the recent problems of the welfare state.

- The future of the welfare state

The three possible routes of the modern welfare state:

the neo-liberal, the labour reduction and the social investment route.

Is there a 'social Europe' in the making?

Developments and options,

5. Will Europe work? The role of labour in modern and post modern society.

- the notion of work centrality as a cultural factor.
- the trend towards a decreasing centrality of work in the seventies of the 20st century.
- The reversal of that trend since the eighties:
from welfare state to workfare state.
- some empirical data on the 'work- ethos' in different countries (among them Italy and the Netherlands).

- The role of work in the future.

Tendencies and trends strengthening and weakening the work-centrality

Work as 'labour' or work as 'fun'?

work in the future, a post modern view.

6. Europe in the world, the globalizationprocess.

- What is globalization, what aspects can we distinguish and what are the main problems and dilemmas?
- Economic globalization: does globalization lead to greater inequality?
- Political globalization. Does the absence of a world government imply global anarchism?
The difference between global **government** and global **governance**.
- Social globalization. Does globalization mean the end of the welfare state? The growing role of global actors like the IMF and the Worldbank with regard to global social policy.
The special position of the countries of Central/Eastern Europe in this respect.
- Cultural globalization. The dilemma of homogenization (McDonaldization) and heterogenization (a post modern melange).

Globalization and the future.

Here special attention will be given to the problem of a 'clash of civilizations' (Huntington); the tension between universalism and particularism.