**Syllabus Attività Formativa**

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| **Anno Offerta** | 2020-21 |
| **Corso di Studio** | SP54 - DIPLOMAZIA E COOPERAZIONE INTERNAZIONALE |
| **Regolamento Didattico** | SP54-16-17 |
| **Percorso di Studio** | PDS0-2016 - comune |
| **Insegnamento/Modulo** | STATO E SVILUPPO POLITICO IN AFRICA  |
| **Attività Formativa Integrata** |  -  |
| **Partizione Studenti** |  -  |
| **Periodo Didattico** | Primo Semestre |
| **Sede** |  |
| **Anno Corso** | 1 |
| **Settore** | SPS/13 - STORIA E ISTITUZIONI DELL'AFRICA |
| **Tipo attività Formativa** | B - Caratterizzante |
| **Ambito** | 50475 - storico |
| **CFU** | 12.0 |
| **Ore Attività Frontali** | 60.0 |
| **AF\_ID** | 237656 |

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| **Tipo Testo** | **Codice Tipo Testo** | **Num. Max. Caratteri** | **Obbl.** | **Testo in Italiano** | **Testo in Inglese** |
| **Lingua insegnamento** | LINGUA\_INS | 3800 | Sì | ITALIANO | ITALIAN |
| **Contenuti (Dipl.Sup.)** | CONTENUTI | 3800 | Sì | Il corso si concentra sulle dinamiche politiche coloniali e post-coloniali in Africa sub-sahariana. Tutti gli aspetti caratterizzanti lo sviluppo politico e lo stato in Africa saranno affrontati con un approccio comparativo. Speciale attenzione sarà rivolta a temi quali la stabilità e l’ordine politico, i conflitti di natura civile e militare, le condizioni che hanno favorito l’emergere della democrazia o, al contrario, i fattori che favoriscono il perdurare delle dinamiche autoritarie | This course concentrates on the dynamics of colonial and post-colonial state in Africa. All the main themes and issues which characterized the political development will be treated by means of the techniques of comparative analysis. A special attention will be devoted to the issues of political stability, conflict, the conditions for the emergence of democracy and democratic consolidation or the resilience of authoritarian practices. |
| **Testi di riferimento** | TESTI\_RIF | 3800 | Sì | Il corso richiede la lettura di un testo essenziale e delle letture integrative (raccomandate a seconda degli interessi espressi dallo studente), obbligatorie per i non frequentanti.Testo obbligatorio:- Young, Crawford. 2012. The Postcolonial States in Africa. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press.Letture integrative:- Nationalism in Tropical AfricaAuthor(s): James S. Coleman: The American Political Science Review, Vol. 48, No. 2 (Jun., 1954), pp. 404-426- Pre-Colonial Institutions, Post-Colonial States, and Economic Development in TropicalAfricaAuthor(s): Pierre Englebert, Political Research Quarterly, Vol. 53, No. 1 (Mar., 2000), pp. 7-36- The Politics of Succession in Black AfricaAuthor(s): Arnold Hughes and Roy May, Third World Quarterly, Vol. 10, No. 1, Succession in the South (Jan., 1988), pp. 1-22- Personal Rule: Theory and Practice in AfricaAuthor(s): Robert H. Jackson and Carl G. Rosberg, Comparative Politics, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Jul., 1984), pp. 421-442- Political Clientelism and Ethnicity in Tropical Africa: Competing Solidarities in Nation-BuildingAuthor(s): René Lemarchand, The American Political Science Review, Vol. 66, No. 1 (Mar., 1972), pp. 68-90- Institutionalization of Party Systems? Stability and Fluidity among Legislative Parties in Africa’s DemocraciesStaffan I. Lindberg, Government and Opposition, Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 215–241, 2007- Democratization in Africa 1990–2010: an assessment.Gabrielle Lynch a & Gordon Crawford, Democratization, Vol. 18, No. 2, April 2011, 275–310- Mamdani, Mahmood. 1996. Citizen and Subject: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy of Late Colonialism. Princeton: Princeton University Press, chapter 1- Indirect Rule: French and British StyleAuthor(s): Michael Crowder, Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 34, No. 3 (Jul., 1964), pp.197-205- Thinking about developmental state in AfricaThandika Mkandawire, Cambridge Journal of Economics, 25, 289-313-Resnick, Danielle, Populist strategies in African democracies, Working paper // World Institute for Development Economics Research, No. 2010,114- Deciphering Disorder in Africa: Is Identity the Key?, Review by: Crawford Young, World Politics, Vol. 54, No. 4 (Jul., 2002), pp. 532-557 | The course required one essential reading for all and some further readings (only recommended) according to the interest manifested by the students. For those not attending the course, the further readings list is compulsory.Essential readings:- Young, Crawford. 2012. The Postcolonial States in Africa. Madison: The University of Wisconsin Press.Further readings list:- Nationalism in Tropical AfricaAuthor(s): James S. Coleman: The American Political Science Review, Vol. 48, No. 2 (Jun., 1954), pp. 404-426- Pre-Colonial Institutions, Post-Colonial States, and Economic Development in TropicalAfricaAuthor(s): Pierre Englebert, Political Research Quarterly, Vol. 53, No. 1 (Mar., 2000), pp. 7-36- The Politics of Succession in Black AfricaAuthor(s): Arnold Hughes and Roy May, Third World Quarterly, Vol. 10, No. 1, Succession in the South (Jan., 1988), pp. 1-22- Personal Rule: Theory and Practice in AfricaAuthor(s): Robert H. Jackson and Carl G. Rosberg, Comparative Politics, Vol. 16, No. 4 (Jul., 1984), pp. 421-442- Political Clientelism and Ethnicity in Tropical Africa: Competing Solidarities in Nation-BuildingAuthor(s): René Lemarchand, The American Political Science Review, Vol. 66, No. 1 (Mar., 1972), pp. 68-90- Institutionalization of Party Systems? Stability and Fluidity among Legislative Parties in Africa’s DemocraciesStaffan I. Lindberg, Government and Opposition, Vol. 42, No. 2, pp. 215–241, 2007- Democratization in Africa 1990–2010: an assessment.Gabrielle Lynch a & Gordon Crawford, Democratization, Vol. 18, No. 2, April 2011, 275–310- Mamdani, Mahmood. 1996. Citizen and Subject: Contemporary Africa and the Legacy ofLate Colonialism. Princeton: Princeton University Press, chapter 1- Indirect Rule: French and British StyleAuthor(s): Michael Crowder, Africa: Journal of the International African Institute, Vol. 34, No. 3 (Jul., 1964), pp.197-205- Thinking about developmental state in AfricaThandika Mkandawire, Cambridge Journal of Economics, 25, 289-313-Resnick, Danielle, Populist strategies in African democracies, Working paper // World Institute for Development Economics Research, No. 2010,114- Deciphering Disorder in Africa: Is Identity the Key?, Review by: Crawford Young, World Politics, Vol. 54, No. 4 (Jul., 2002), pp. 532-557 |
| **Obiettivi formativi** | OBIETT\_FORM | 3800 | Sì | Il corso intende fornire agli studenti la capacità di acquisire le tecniche di comparazione e analisi istituzionale. Lo studente al termine del corso dovrebbe essere in grado di analizzare criticamente ed empiricamente le traiettorie di sviluppo politico dei paesi dell’Africa subsahariana, ponendo in evidenza possibili differenze e divergenze | This course introduces students to the major themes and the basic techniques of comparative political and institutional analysis. We will critically and empirically examine the patterns of political development achieved by contemporary Sub-Saharan African countries. At the end of the course, the student will be able to explain differences in political development across the region. |
| **Prerequisiti** | PREREQ | 3800 | Sì | È richiesta piena conoscenza della Scienza Politica e della Storia contemporanea, sia da un punto di vista teorico che metodologico. | A good knowledge of Political Science, both from a theoretical and methodological point of views, and of Contemporary History, are required. |
| **Metodi didattici** | METODI\_DID | 3800 | Sì | Gli studenti saranno chiamati a lavorare in gruppo o individualmente attraverso l’approfondimento di studi di caso portando a discussione rapporti e articoli accademici. Il corso è diviso in tre parti. La prima è dedicata alla metodologia e all’analisi degli sviluppi politici della regione da un punto di vista storico; La seconda, approfondisce l’analisi dei principali temi del corso secondo un approccio di tipo binario: stabilità/instabilità e conflitto, democrazia/autoritarismo; la terza approfondirà i temi precedenti attraverso un’analisi comparativa tra casi. | Students will work in groups to complete tasks collectively (or individually) toward the achievement of the academic goals through in-depth analysis of specific cases. Students will be asked to produce and discuss thematic reports and academic papers. The course will be divided in three parts. The first one is devoted mainly to methodology and to the analysis of the historical developments across the region; the second one analyzes in depth the main thematic issues – stability/conflict, democracy/authoritarism; the third one will be devoted to in-depth comparative analysis across the region. |
| **Altre informazioni** | ALTRO | 3800 | Sì |  |  |
| **Modalità di verifica dell'apprendimento** | MOD\_VER\_APPR | 3800 | Sì | L’esame intende verificare le capacità di apprendimento dei contenuti dei programmi. Gli studenti saranno valutati attraverso la discussione delle letture fornite e attraverso un esame orale o scritto | Exams aim at determining learning abilities and programmes contents. Students will be evaluated through in-depth discussions on readings provided to them during the course and an oral/written examination based on essential readings. |
| **Programma esteso** | PROGR\_EST | 3800 | Sì | 1. I modelli coloniali.
2. Democrazia e autoritarismo: definizioni.
3. Il tema dello sviluppo politico:- Lo sviluppo dei partiti prima dell’indipendenza e il problema della penetrazione politica;- La formazione delle elite e i cambiamenti sociali; le nuove elite e l’ascesa del nazionalismo;
4. L’imperativo dell’ “ordine politico” e l’ascesa dell’autoritarismo:- I tipi autoritari;- Il ruolo dei partiti unici;- “Mobilization” e “reconciliation” systems;- Il ruolo delle forze armate (il “pretorianesimo”);- Lo sviluppo di una “cultura nazionale” e il ruolo dell’ideologia:- Cooptazione, clientelismo e corruzione: il neo-patrimonialismo;- Lo stato nazionale e la persistenza delle identità etniche e regionali;- la Guerra fredda e la teoria della “sovranità limitata”.5. I processi di democratizzazione e il consolidamento democratico dopo la fine della Guerra fredda:- I tipi democratici;- Tipi di multipartitismo;- Tipi di partito nelle neodemocrazie;

- Cooptazione, clientelismo, corruzione e processo democratico;- Decentramento e diversità regionali ed etniche;- Il ruolo della società civile.6. La resilienza neoautoritaria: fattori e strutture | 1. Types of Colonialism.2. Democracy and authoritarianism: definitions.3. The concept of Political Development:- The development of parties before independence and the problem of political penetration;- Elite formation and social change; the new elite and nationalism creation;4. The imperatives of “political order” and the ascent of authoritarianism:- Authoritarian types;- The role of armed forces (the “pretorianism”);- The role of single political parties;- “Mobilization” and “reconciliation” systems;- The development of a “National culture” and the role of ideology:- Cooptation, clientelism and corruption: neo-patrimonialism;- The national state and the persistence of regional and ethnic identities;- The Cold war and the theory of “limited sovereignty”.5. The democratization process and democratic consolidation after the end of the Cold war:- Democratic types;- Types of multi-party politics;- The type of parties in new democracies;- Cooptation, clientelism and corruption under democratic regimes;- Decentralization and regional and ethnic identities;- The role of civil society6. Durable neoauthoritarianism: the factors and the structures behind new authoritarian regimes |