In various regions of the world, democracies are being challenged by autocratic tendencies. Such developments are also observable in Central and Eastern Europe. After the common experience of totalitarianism, different political systems have evolved in this region. The states also differ from each other depending on the accomplishment of the post-communist system transformation. How can this discrepancy be explained? The module approaches this question on the one hand by examining different factors influencing the development of political systems in Central and Eastern Europe. On the other hand, it compares democracies and autocratic political regimes with regard to their stability, efficiency and learning capacity.

2. State and governance
States are subject to constant change and have been challenged by a wide range of developments, e.g. globalisation, economic crises and conflicts. In several areas of the state’s activity (economy, health, science), the state has become part of multiple forms of cooperation with other governmental as well as private actors. Although the state is still the action centre of the political system, it can no longer consider itself capable of controlling or steering society. This is also expressed in the increased use of the word governance rather than rule these days. It can also be seen that the state is no longer a uniform centre of action, but has rather become a non-uniform or even fragmented actor which is active on a number of levels. The lectures in this module focus on issues concerning state capacities, crisis, (good) governance and leadership from a theoretical, conceptual and methodological point of view.

3. Political sociology
This module deals with selected topics of political sociology, which are an integral part of political science. This involves taking a closer look at the societal conditions of power, politics, political stability and democracy in modern society. The focus lies on the analysis of political systems, actors such as political parties, social, economic and political elites, and topics such as political protest, mobilisation, forms of populism, trust, clientelism and informal relationships.

Learning outcomes and career openings
The bachelor programme «Politics and Society» qualifies students to analyse political systems and their actors in the relevant social context. In addition to this, students should be able to give a critical review and comment on scholarly literature, and conduct targeted literature research. The programme provides a solid foundation for the pursuit of a career in areas such as research, diplomatic service, international organisations, journalism, non-governmental organisations and development cooperation.

Studies organisation
Structure of studies
60 ECTS credits as a minor study programme
Curriculum
http://studies.unifr.ch/go/qsdGc (German)

Admission
The following Swiss school-leaving certificates grant admission to bachelor programmes at the University of Fribourg:

- Swiss academic Maturity Certificate
- Federal vocational or specialised Baccalaureate + supplementary examination of the Swiss Maturity Commission (passerelle)
- Bachelor Degree from a Swiss university, from an accredited Swiss university of applied sciences (HES/FH) or from a Swiss university of teacher education (HEP/PH)

A complete list of all further recognised Swiss school-leaving certificates is to be found on the webpages of swissuniversities (in French and German only): [http://studies.unifr.ch/go/en-admission-swiss-certificates](http://studies.unifr.ch/go/en-admission-swiss-certificates)

Foreign upper secondary school-leaving certificates are recognised only if they correspond substantially to the Swiss Maturity Certificate. They must qualify as general education. Foreign school-leaving certificates are considered to be general education if the last three years of schooling include at least six general education subjects, independent from each other, in accordance with the following list:

1. First language (native language)
2. Second language
3. Mathematics
4. Natural sciences (biology or chemistry or physics)
5. Humanities and social sciences (geography or history or economics/law)
6. Elective (computer sciences or philosophy or an additional language or an additional subject from category 4 or 5)

The general admission requirements to the bachelor programmes at the University of Fribourg for holders of foreign school-leaving certificates as well as the admission requirements for individual countries are to be found on the webpages of swissuniversities: [http://studies.unifr.ch/go/en-admission-countrylist](http://studies.unifr.ch/go/en-admission-countrylist)

In addition, foreign candidates must present proof of sufficient language skills in French or German.

The assessment of foreign school-leaving certificates is based on the «CRUS Recommendations for the Assessment of Foreign Upper Secondary School-Leaving Certificates, 7 September 2007» ([http://studies.unifr.ch/go/crus07en](http://studies.unifr.ch/go/crus07en)). The admission requirements are valid for the respective academic year. The Rectorat of the University of Fribourg reserves the right to change these requirements at any time.

**Contact**

Faculty of Humanities
Department of Social Work, Social Policy and Global Development
Departement European Studies and Slavic Studies
Dr Magdalena Solska
magdalena.solska@unifr.ch
[http://studies.unifr.ch/go/de-sociology-socialwork](http://studies.unifr.ch/go/de-sociology-socialwork)