

# ANTHROPOLOGY

2009

**Anthropology brings together various disciplines that study man in society and the characteristics that distinguish man from other animals: complex languages, rites and rituals, arts, religions, clothing, family relationships, habitats, the transmission of information, and perceptions of space and time. A major focus of anthropology today is to compare different groups and societies (the purview of ethnology), recognizing the essential unity of the human spirit amid the many diverse and fascinating expressions of that spirit. Situated at the frontiers of sociology, biology, and culture, anthropology also pays close attention to the consequences of technical change in our societies.**

**Field: Humanities and social sciences.**

Also see the following profiles: *Geography, History and archaeology, Psychology, Humanities and social sciences.*

**Sectors of activity:**

teacher; researcher for a government research center, university laboratory, or research organization specializing in consulting, marketing, or survey research.

## ORGANIZATION OF STUDIES IN FRANCE

### Universities

Anthropologists conduct direct field work to identify and understand the characteristics of cultural and social groups.

Some 10 French universities offer undergraduate (licence) degrees in anthropology. Technically, these are degrees in humanities and social sciences, with a concentration in anthropology or ethnology. The curriculum includes courses on the history of anthropology, great thinkers in the field (such as Marcel Mauss and Claude Lévi-Strauss), an introduction to specialized subfields by cultural area (anthropology of Africa, Asia, or Oceania, for example) or by topical area (the anthropology of religion, kinship, sports, or politics). Graduates may choose to pursue one of 50 professional and research masters, specializing in a cultural or thematic area such as the anthropology of politics, the law, the family, or religion.

Most students of anthropology pursue research degrees (2-year master's and doctoral), following studies that are increasingly specialized.

In the master's curriculum, the first year (M1) delivers the basics of content and method, whereas the second year (M2) is an introduction to research through specialized seminars, practical work (field surveys, archival research, internships, basic methods of visual anthropology), and the writing and defense of a master's thesis.

### Other postsecondary institutions

- EHESS, Ecole des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales (school of advanced study in the social sciences), <http://www.ehess.fr>

The research master in social sciences (concentration in anthropology, specialization in ethnology and social anthropology) is designed to train young researchers. Students are admitted based on their application and academic background, with each member of the faculty deciding on the prerequisites for success in his or her courses. See <http://www.ehess.fr/fr/enseignement/diplomes/master/>

The school offers a European doctorate in the history, sociology, anthropology, and philosophy of European legal cultures and a doctorate in social anthropology and ethnology.

- Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (national museum of natural history), <http://www.mnhn.fr/museum/foffice/science/science/Enseignement/rubmastere/sspresentmaster.xsp>

The master's program in change, natural heritage, and society at the National Museum of Natural History offers multidisciplinary training in the analysis of mechanisms of change in biodiversity and in strategies for its preservation within the context of sustainable development. The program trains future researchers and experts in 4 broad scientific fields: description and classification of natural entities and their historic interpretation; understanding of minute life processes; understanding of the mutual relations of man and his natural environment; and diffusion of the aforesaid knowledge to various audiences.

## RESEARCH THEMES

The science of anthropology is in constant flux, its boundaries changing constantly. Although anthropologists remain interested in kinship, they have taken up many other questions, such as how societies treat the human body (the anthropology of health), economics, and the collective effects of information overload caused by the growth of the Internet (digital anthropology).

Many schools or traditions of anthropology are active around the world—the German, Anglo-Saxon, Brazilian, French, and so on. Today these schools share, to varying degrees, several broad trends: less dependence on the natural sciences and physical anthropology (the study of human groups from a physical and biological perspective) and on broad historical, political, and religious distinctions; growing interest in all expressions of diversity, learning, collective action, adaptation to local conditions, and beliefs; belief in an overarching unity beyond apparent differences, which are themselves valuable and enriching; and a critical approach to the western, European, or colonial view of human history.

## INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE

French anthropologists Edgar Morin, René Girard, Georges Balandier, and Pierre Clastres enjoy international renown. Claude Lévi-Strauss (*Tristes Tropiques*, 1955), considered one of the greatest anthropologists of his era, reached readers far beyond anthropological circles. Françoise Héritier (*Masculin-Féminin*, 1996–2002), Lévi-Strauss's successor in the laboratory of social anthropology at the Collège de France, is also widely known on the world stage.

## Useful Web sites

### Associations and research organizations

- CNRS (national center for scientific research), <http://www.cnrs.fr>
- AFA (French association of ethnologists and anthropologists), [www.afa.msh-paris.fr](http://www.afa.msh-paris.fr)
- Collège de France, a prestigious center for learning and research in the humanities and social sciences, has been open to the public since 1530, <http://www.college-de-france.fr>
- Laboratory of social anthropology of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science Sociales, <http://las.ehess.fr>
- IRESCO (institute for contemporary social research), a center for coordination of social science research in the Paris region, [http://recherche.univ-paris8.fr/red\\_fich\\_equ.php?OrgaNum=1](http://recherche.univ-paris8.fr/red_fich_equ.php?OrgaNum=1)

### Journals and information

- Socio-Anthropologie, <http://socio-anthropologie.revues.org/>,
- L'Homme, <http://lhomme.revues.org/>
- Bulletin et mémoires de la société d'anthropologie de Paris, <http://bmsap.revues.org>
- Anthropology's Web portal, <http://www.ethno-web.com>

## Keywords

archaeology – behavior – biocultural – biodiversity – biology – cognition – cognitive sciences – consulting – cultures – dance – earth sciences – economics – ecosystems – education – environment – ergonomics – ethnology – ethology – evolution – geosciences – gerontology – history of art – humanities – identity – informatics – interactions – languages – law – letters – life sciences – linguistics – man – mathematics – mediation – modeling – museum studies – mutations – natural heritage – neuropsychology – object – paleobiology – paleontology – philosophy – phylogenetics – political science – prehistory – psychology – religion – sedimentology – societies – social anthropology – social sciences – sociology – sport – sustainable development – texts – work – universe

# GEOGRAPHY

2009

Situated between the natural and human sciences, geography is a discipline that is literally open to the world, one that shares borders with many other fields: regional development, urban planning, environmental studies, cartography, tourism, and sociocultural studies. The new science of geomatics, a fusion of geography and information science, is uncovering new fields of application that make use of geographic information and positioning systems. Some of those applications are in telecommunications, agronomy, water resources, natural and technological risks, defense, and geomarketing. Few decision makers—whether business and political leaders, investors, military officers, or architects and planners—can afford to be indifferent to geography.

**Field:** Humanities and social sciences.

Also see the following profiles: *Environment, History and archaeology, Tourism, Agriculture and agri-food industries, Urban and regional planning.*

**Professional opportunities:** teaching, public service, land-use planning, building and public works, environment, urban planning, local development, tourism, consulting on land-use and other development projects for local governments.

## ORGANIZATION OF STUDIES IN FRANCE

### Universities

Most programs in geography are found in the universities—from the licence to the doctoral level.

The path begins with the licence, with majors available in geography, geographic sciences, geography and development, and geography and environment. Students explore physical features (relief patterns and soil composition), societies (demographic geography and the geography of societies, regions, and nations), and the relations between people and their surroundings. Premature specialization is discouraged. The first year of the 3-year licence curriculum is devoted to common core studies, with an emphasis on statistics, cartography, and earth sciences. Specialization begins in the third year. Some possibilities are geomatics, human geography, and regional planning and development.

Students are advised to continue their studies for 2 years after the licence. Many different professional and research master's programs are available. Students in professionally oriented programs spend part of their time working for a firm or organization before beginning a career in land-use planning or environmental engineering.

A research master prepares the graduate to conduct specialized research toward a doctorate. Dissertation topics include regional and urban development, cartography, environmental issues, and mathematics applied to geography. The choice of research topic is often determined by the path the student chooses at the master's level.

### Specialized schools

- The École Nationale des Sciences Géographiques (ENSG), <http://www.ensg.ign.fr/>, in Marne-la-Vallée, trains many students who go on to serve with the Institut Géographique National (IGN). ENSG recruits applicants with scientific backgrounds. To be admitted, applicants must pass a rigorous examination.

The 300 or so students admitted each year (directly from secondary school or after 2 years of postsecondary preparation) are trained for careers as draftsmen, cartographers, geometers, or geographical engineers. The latter specialize in the collection and automated processing of data and receive a degree recognized by CTI, the French national commission on engineering degrees.

ENSG also offers professional master's programs in geographic information systems and geomatics in partnership with universities, as well as sixth-year specialized master's programs in photogrammetry, positioning and measurement of deformation, GIS architecture, land-use and surveying systems, and localized information systems for regional planning. Both types of programs draw a large number of international students, as does the geomatics program. The two professional master's programs include internships abroad.

- The École Nationale de la Météorologie (ENM) in Toulouse, <http://www.enm.meteo.fr/>, admits students on the basis of their performance on an entrance exam. Most graduates go on to work for Météo-France, the French weather service.

ENM admits international students from outside the European Union to programs that prepare meteorological engineers and technicians, under agreements with weather services in the applicants' countries.

### Other schools and institutes

- The Ecole Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées (ENPC, national school of roads and bridges), <http://www.enpc.fr>, is a school of engineering and part of the ParisTech group. International students make up 30% of ENPC's enrollment (50% at the doctoral level). The school offers a research master in urban transport and the environment and professional master's programs in transport and sustainable development and in treatment and management of water, soil, and waste products. Joint-degree agreements are in force with universities in Germany, Brazil, Canada, Spain, Greece, Hungary, Italy, the Czech Republic, Romania, Portugal, and Singapore.

- École Normale Supérieure de Paris (ENS), <http://www.ens.fr>

Department of Geography: <http://www.geographie.ens.fr/>

Professional master in geopolitics, offered in cooperation with the University of Paris I.

- Bio-Geophile is a component of CNRS mixed research unit 5600 on environment, city, and society. It is housed in the ENS faculty of letters and humanities, <http://biogeophile.ens-lsh.fr/>

- Sciences Po, Paris, <http://www.sciences-po.fr>

Professional masters in regional and urban strategies (students may opt to pursue a joint degree with the London School of Economics) and in urbanism.

- IFP, formerly the École du Pétrole et des Moteurs, Rueil-Malmaison,

<http://www.ifp-school.com>

Research master in the economics of sustainable development.

- Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture de Beauvais (ISAB), <http://www.isab.fr>

Engineering degree program in geology and environment.

- FESIA is a group of 4 schools of agriculture, <http://www.fesia.org/>, that also are concerned with soil and water management and the preservation of the environment and our natural heritage. FESIA's member schools are:

- ISA, Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture de Lille, <http://www.isa-lille.fr>

- ESA, École Supérieure d'Agriculture d'Angers, <http://www.groupe-esa.com>

- ESAP, École Supérieure d'Agriculture de Purpan, <http://www.esa-purpan.fr>

- ISARA, Institut Supérieur d'Agriculture Rhône-Alpes, <http://www.isara.fr>

## RESEARCH THEMES

Geographic research leads to new perspectives and career possibilities in emerging fields that are grappling with vital problems of environmental quality and sensible, sustainable land use.

## INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE

Contemporary French geographers have shaped a discipline that, in the words of Armand Frémont, allows us to decipher the present. Notable examples include Jean Gottman, inventor of the notion of the megalopolis, and Paul Claval, leader of the humanist geography movement. Others are Roger Brunet, who founded the reviews *L'Espace géographique* and *Mappemonde*; Yves Lacoste, author of the influential 1976 essay on the link between progress in geography and war-making and founder of the review *Hérodote*; and Pascal Lorot, a specialist in geo-economics: the study of international economic strategies and forces and the economic stakes that underpin international relations.

## Web sites

General information:

- European Journal of Geography, <http://www.cybergeo.eu>

- Hérodote, <http://www.cairn.info/revue-herodote.htm>

- The francophone geomatics portal, <http://georezo.net/>

- Société de Géographie, <http://www.socgeo.org/>

- La Géographie, <http://www.lageographie.fr/>

- Géoéconomie,

<http://choiseul-editions.com/revues-geopolitique-Geoeconomie-14.html>

- GéoPortail, <http://www.geoportail.fr/>,

Research bodies:

- Bureau of geological and mine research (earth sciences portal),

<http://www.brgm.fr>

- CNRS, the national center for scientific research, <http://www.cnrs.fr>

- IGN, the national geographic institute, <http://www.ign.fr>

- National institute of demographic research, <http://www.ined.fr>

- Institute of development research, <http://www.ird.fr>

- CNRS mixed research unit 8504 on geography and cities,

<http://parisgeo.cnrs.fr/>

## Keywords

aquatic mediums – archaeology – archaeo-sciences – building – biodiversity – biology – Carthagéo program – cartography – cities – civil engineering – climate – coastal zones – construction – cross-border relations – culture – development – digital – earth sciences – ecology – economics – energy – engineering – environment – evolution – fuel – geobiosphere – geo-environment – geography – geology – geomarketing – geomatics – geometrician – geophysics – geopolitics – geosciences – geosystems – governance – habitat – humanities – hydrogeology – identity – industry – informatics – landscape – land use – law – logistics – management – mathematics – Mediterranean region – memory – metric imaging – migration – mobility – globalization – mountains – nature – natural risks and catastrophes – natural and cultural heritage – ocean – physics – photogrammetry – policy – politics – regional planning – remote detection – resources – rural settings – social sciences and humanities – space sciences – society – soil – space – strategy – sustainable development – technology – territory – topography – tourism – transportation – urban planning – urbanism – water –

# HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

● Careers for which the study of history may prepare students are not as easily identified as those reached with a degree in business or computer science. Although academic and professional positions as historians are relatively few, a knowledge of history is vital for careers in journalism, politics, and economics. Studying law or political science without a good knowledge of the past would not make much sense. By promoting a healthy reflection on the vagaries of the past—achievements and errors alike—history stimulates our will to shape the future. European historians, French and German particularly, are being called to tell a “common story” that does not ignore the conflicts of the past.

History continues to attract many university students, reflecting its popularity with the general public in the form of historical documentaries, prime-time broadcasts of adaptations of important works, and sophisticated periodicals like the monthly, *L'Histoire*, which popularizes important research for its 100,000 subscribers.

Among the many great French historians of our time are Arlette Farge (*La Vie fragile: violence pouvoirs et solidarités à Paris au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle*), Michelle Perrot (*Les Femmes ou le silence de l'histoire*), Jacques Le Goff (*Saint Louis*), Georges Duby (*Le Temps des cathédrales*), Roger Chartier (*L'ordre des livres*), Antoine Prost (*Douze leçons sur l'Histoire*), Michel Winock (*Le Siècle des intellectuels*), and Maurice Agulhon (*Les Métamorphoses de Marianne*).

The diversity of history programs in France is very great indeed—from music history to African history to computer techniques for archaeological research.

See also “Historic and cultural preservation, museum studies, archives,” “Humanities,” “Law,” “Documentation.”

## Institutions and programs

### UNIVERSITIES

France's universities offer programs in history and archaeology at all levels: licence (Bac + 3), licence professionnelle (Bac + 3, terminal), Master's (bac + 5), doctorate (bac + 8), with increasing opportunities to specialize at higher levels. The lists below are not exhaustive.

#### ► Licence programs (bac + 3)

**Angers**, <http://www.univ-angers.fr> : Contemporary history/modern letters – History and the written record (library track); archives

**Caen**, <http://www.unicaen.fr> : Licence professionnelle in development and preservation of cultural heritage, specialization in history as applied to management of cultural resources

**Lille 1**, <http://www.univ-lille1.fr>

**Lille III** : Histoire, Mentions : Archéologie ; History, with concentrations in archaeology, documentation, and geography

**Le Mans**, <http://www.univ-lemans.fr> : Licence professionnelle in development and preservation of cultural heritage, preservation specialist

**Metz**, <http://www.univ-metz.fr> : History, concentration in Franco-German studies

**Nancy II**, <http://www.univ-nancy2.fr> : History of art, concentration in archaeology

**Paris I**, <http://www.univ-paris1.fr> : Archaeology – law/history of art and archaeology – history, concentrations in documentation and geography

#### ► Master's programs (bac + 4/5)

**Bordeaux III**, <http://www.u-bordeaux3.fr> : Archaeological materials – History, economics, and art - sciences of antiquity and archaeology

**Caen**, <http://www.unicaen.fr> : History, specialization in historic preservation, archives, and images

**Paris I**, <http://www.univ-paris1.fr> : Archaeology of historical periods – contemporary world history and international relations – economic and social history of the industrialized countries – African history (with Paris VII)

**Paris IV**, <http://www.paris4.sorbonne.fr> : History of music and musicology – history of international relations in Europe – history of religion

**Tours**, <http://www.univ-tours.fr> : Archaeology, cities and territories – Archaeomatics (beginning in 2005) – history and culture of food – urban history – cultural history

### ► Doctoral programs (bac + 8)

A few doctoral programs are:

**Bordeaux III**, <http://www.u-bordeaux3.fr> : History and geography

**Paris I**, <http://www.univ-paris1.fr> : Archaeology – history of art - history <http://edoc-histoire.univ-paris1.fr>

**Paris II**, <http://www.u-paris2.fr> : History, sociology, philosophy of law and procedural law

**Paris IV**, <http://www.paris4.sorbonne.fr> : Modern and contemporary history – history of art and archaeology – the ancient and medieval worlds

### SPECIALIZED SCHOOLS

**École normale supérieure de Paris (ENS)**, <http://www.ens.fr> : the royal road to teaching positions—and other careers as well. Selective admission, usually at bac+2 level following a 2-year preparatory course. The history track includes: Master in late antiquity, the Middle Ages, and the modern era (with Paris X) – history and civilizations of antiquity (with Paris I)

**École du Louvre, à Paris**, <http://www.ecoledulouvre.fr> : Courses in archaeology, epigraphy, history of art, history of civilizations, and museum studies. Three-year undergraduate curriculum (general history of art and specializations: Greek archaeology, history of the cinema, and more). One and two-year master's programs; three-year doctoral programs.

**École pratique des hautes études de Paris (EPHE)**, <http://www.ephe.sorbonne.fr> : master's in historical methods, archaeology, and history of art – music, history, and society. EPHE has a doctoral program in history, archaeology, and linguistics.

**Institut National du Patrimoine (INP)**, <http://www.iinp.fr> : training in historic preservation (specializations in archaeology, historic monuments, and museums).

The Instituts d'Études Politiques (IEP), affiliated with universities (except for the IEP of Paris), offer multidisciplinary programs in law, economics, history, political science, and modern languages: Sciences Po Paris, <http://www.sciences-po.fr>, Sciences Po Rennes, <http://www.rennes.iep.fr>, Sciences Po Toulouse, <http://www.univ-tlse1.fr/iep>.

### USEFUL LINKS

<http://www.campusfrance.org>

more than 40 programs in the CampusFrance catalog

### ► associations and research organizations

<http://www.cnrs.fr>, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (National Center for Scientific Research)

<http://dr.education.fr/dea.html>, doctoral programs in France

<http://www.aphg.asso.fr/accueil.htm>, APHG, Association des professeurs d'histoire et de géographie (association of professors of history and geography)

### ► general information

<http://www.culture.gouv.fr/documentation/joconde/fr/pres.htm> Base Joconde des Musées de France, archaeology, fine arts, decorative arts, ethnology, history, science and technology

<http://www.onisep.fr>, the "atlas" of higher education in France

<http://www.clionautes.org>, professional association of teachers of history and geography

<http://www.archeophile.com>, directory of archaeology in the French-speaking world

[http://signets.bnf.fr/html/categories/c\\_900histoire.html](http://signets.bnf.fr/html/categories/c_900histoire.html), historical websites recommended by the Bibliothèque Nationale de France

<http://www.histoire.presse.fr>, site of the review, *L'Histoire*

# PHILOSOPHY

2009

Although the monumental works of Deleuze, Foucault, Bourdieu, and Derrida are studied in universities throughout the world, philosophy can take you many places other than academia. After all, Plato called on philosophers to advise rulers until they, too, became philosophers. The varied paths of many great philosophers — statesmen, writers, scientists, historians—illustrate the range of professional outlets for people steeped in the intellectual rigor of philosophy.

A degree in philosophy followed by specialized professional training opens doors to careers as diverse as human resources, communications, library science, publishing, the cultural sector, humanitarian advocacy, and sometimes even management.

## ORGANIZATION OF STUDIES

**Degrees in philosophy** are offered at all levels: licence, licence professionnelle (Bac + 3), master's (bac +5), and doctorate (bac + 8). Specializations are possible even at the licence level.

### ► Websites

- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique - CNRS  
<http://www.cnrs.fr>
- a directory published by CNRS  
<http://web-ast.dsi.cnrs.fr/l3c/owa/annuaire.recherche/index.html>
- ANVIE (national association for interdisciplinary application of research in humanities and the social sciences in business)  
<http://www.anvie.fr/>
- ANRT (national association for technical research : promoting links between research and business)  
<http://www.anrt.asso.fr>
- Directory of philosophy and the humanities  
<http://www.cogitosearch.com>

### ► Keywords

action in the public interest, Germany, anthropology, arts, China, civilization, cognition, law, rights, education, epistemology, Spain, aesthetics, ethics, history of classical thought, history of science, idealism, identity, information science, interculturality, Japan, language, logic, metaphysics, Arab and Muslim worlds, music, medieval philosophy, philosophy of science, politics, religious vocations and communities, Renaissance, knowledge, exact sciences, social sciences, sense, society, sound, texts, Tibet, cities

# PSYCHOANALYSIS

2009

**Psychoanalysis faces a growing challenge from the neurosciences and other biologically oriented theories of mental functioning, but in France it still carries substantial social and cultural weight. The profession of psychoanalysis is not legally regulated in France, nor is the title of psychoanalyst legally protected. The practice of psychoanalysis is not recognized by the French medical association or by the national health insurance system, except when it is performed by a psychoanalytically oriented psychiatrist.**

**The practice of psychoanalysis depends on absolute confidentiality—that is, on strict observance of each patient's privacy. Psychoanalysts must exhibit maturity, excellent listening skills, and the capacity for intense concentration.**

**Field:** Humanities and social sciences.  
Also see the following profiles: *Psychology, Medicine, Philosophy*

## ORGANIZATION OF STUDIES

### At the university and in the profession

There is no university degree that confers the legal or customary right to practice psychoanalysis or psychotherapy. Because successful psychoanalytic interpretation requires a very high level of general knowledge, particularly in the humanities, specialized psychoanalytic training does not begin until the student has completed a master's degree.

Various psychoanalytic institutes, many affiliated with the Psychoanalytic Society of Paris, provide professional training. The program has three principal components:

- Completion of a personal analysis
- Clinical supervision by an experienced colleague
- Continuing education through participation in seminars, lectures, and writing. Training typically extends over a period of 5 to 10 years.

### Professional practice

Psychoanalysts do their work in private offices and in institutional settings. Some prefer to operate in both contexts. Institutions that employ psychoanalysts include combined psychological, medical, and pedagogical centers; centers for preventive medicine and mental hygiene; and various specialized-care centers devoted to treating addiction and substance abuse, cancer patients, and seniors, among others.

### Types of care

The classic psychoanalytic cure is the most rigorous clinical application of the psychoanalytic method and tradition, but it is not appropriate or feasible in all situations.

Analytic psychotherapy is tailored to the needs and characteristics of each patient. Almost always it occurs face to face. Psychoanalysis of children and adolescents draws on other modes of investigation. Family psychotherapy is conducted with all or several members of the same family. There are other therapeutic approaches in the analytical tradition, as well, such as transactional analysis. All require a solid base of analytical training.

### Useful Web sites

- Psychoanalytic Society of Paris  
<http://www.spp.asso.fr>
- Lacanian School of Psychoanalysis  
<http://www.ecole-lacanienne.net>
- SNP (Syndicat National des Psychologues, national union of psychologists)  
<http://www.psychologues.org>
- ANVIE (national association for interdisciplinary business applications of scientific research in the humanities and social sciences)  
<http://www.cnrs.fr/cw/fr/nomi/prix/Anvie96/anvie95.html>
- CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, national center for scientific research), department of humanities and social sciences  
<http://www.cnrs.fr>
- AEJCPP (European association for research in psychopathology and psychoanalysis)  
<http://aejcpp.free.fr/>
- Francophone psychoanalysis portal:  
<http://www.psychanalyse-en-ligne.org/>  
<http://www.oedipe.org/fr/accueil>

### Keywords

adolescence – adult – affect – analysis – anthropology – art – childhood – clinic – cognitive processes – cognitive sciences – consciousness – culture – cure – dreams – education – emotion – family – Freud – gerontology – health – hospital – humanities and social sciences – interpretation – investigation – Lacan – literature – mental health – neurology – neurosis – pathology – philosophy – psychoanalysis of art – psychiatry – psychology – psychopathology – psychotherapy – reflexes – slip of the tongue – subconscious – support for disturbed, maladapted, and marginalized individuals – suppression – transfer – unconscious



# PSYCHOLOGY

2009

The profession of psychology covers a lot of ground and many different forms of practice. Clinical psychologists study and treat disorders of personality and behavior at different stages of life. Industrial and organizational psychologists provide counsel on how to get the best out of employees, for example, through incentives and training. Social and behavioral psychologists help businesses study consumer behavior. They also help government agencies understand social and cultural phenomena. Educational psychologists orient and guide school children and help adults in their efforts to retrain for new jobs. Other psychologists work in the criminal justice system.

Psychology should not be confused with psychiatry, a medical speciality, or with psychoanalysis or psychotherapy, which are unregulated professions.

To earn the right to claim the professional title of psychologist, students must complete a defined curriculum in psychology that includes a licence, 2-year master's degree, and internship.

**Field:** Humanities and social sciences

Also see the following profiles: *Human resource management, Medicine, Psychoanalysis, Humanities and social sciences.*

**Professional opportunities:** public service, clinical psychology, social psychologist (market studies, consumer behavior), educational psychologist, trainer, industrial/organizational psychologist, psychotherapist, psychoanalyst.

**Universities**

## ORGANIZATION OF STUDIES IN FRANCE

### Universities

Students who choose to study psychology should have a deep interest in how people think, behave, form beliefs, and express feelings.

A licence in psychology appeals to many students who gravitate toward the human and social sciences, particularly those fascinated by human behavior. The goal of the licence program is to provide theoretical and methodological grounding in the five major branches of psychology: cognitive, social, developmental, clinical, and psychophysiological.

Additional options are opened to students as they advance: educational psychology, health psychology, the psychology of work and the connections between psychology and society. Some universities include courses in psychoanalysis in the psychology curriculum (see the profile on Psychoanalysis).

Not all master's degrees in psychology confer the right to practice as a professional psychologist. Students interested in professional practice should be sure that the program they choose will take them where they want to go.

To practice as a psychologist in France, an individual must have completed 5 years of postsecondary education, including 2 years of master-level training. Some 30 different specializations are possible at the master's level, including the following:

- Clinical psychology, clinical and abnormal psychology (in all university departments)
- Child and adolescent psychology
- Psychology of aging
- Psychology of work and social life
- Labor psychology, ergonomics, human factors, and work safety
- Neuropsychology
- Organizational psychology, concentrations in information, cognition, training, and man-machine interaction
- Multidisciplinary analysis of workplace situations
- Psychology of cognitive disorders
- Psychology mental deficiency
- Psychology of practical training and apprenticeship
- Addictive behaviors
- Normal and abnormal processes in learning and development
- Applied social psychology, intervention and change in human systems

• EHESS (École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, school of advanced study in the social sciences), <http://www.ehess.fr>

A 5-year program leads to the EHESS degree. Students must produce a thesis reporting the results of their original research. Most then enter doctoral programs. Students are admitted based on their academic record. Field: psychology and cognitive sciences, research master in social psychology in association with the University of Paris 5, <http://lps.ehess.fr>.

### Specialized private institutions

• EPP Psycho-Prat (École de Psychologues Praticiens, school of professional psychology), <http://www.psycho-prat.fr>

A private institution administered by the Institut Catholique de Paris, with a branch in Lyon. The first 4 years of the curriculum are devoted to general education in the various fields of psychology (child, experimental, general). In their fifth year, students choose a specialization: abnormal psychology, health and society, forensic psychology, human resource management, or marketing psychology.

• IPSA (Institut de Psychologie et de Sociologie Appliquée, institute of psychology and applied sociology) at the Catholic University of Angers, [www.uco.fr/IPSA/](http://www.uco.fr/IPSA/)

Clinical psychology, developmental psychology, educational psychology, social psychology in fifth year of curriculum.

• Institut Catholique de Lille, [www.icl-lille.fr](http://www.icl-lille.fr)

Specializations: clinical psychology, social cohesion, and psychopathology; and clinical psychology, social cohesion, and the family.

• Nationals of EU member states who hold a credential entitling them to practice psychology in their home country should consult decree 2003-1073 of November 14, 2003, on how to obtain authorization to practice in France (Journal Officiel, November 16, 2003, <http://www.legifrance.gouv.fr>).

## ► Useful Web sites

- CNRS (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, national center for scientific research), department of humanities and social sciences, <http://www.cnrs.fr>
- INETOP (Institut National d'Étude du Travail et d'Orientation Professionnelle, national institute for research on work and professional orientation), <http://www.inetop.cnam.fr/>  
Advanced degree and certificate programs in career orientation for international specialists.
- ANVIE (national association for interdisciplinary business applications of scientific research in the humanities and social sciences), <http://www.anvie.fr/anvie.asp>
- SFP (Société Française de Psychologie, French society of psychology), <http://www.sfpsy.org>
- Fédération Française des Psychologues et de Psychologie (French federation of psychologists and psychology), <http://www.psychologues-psychologie.net/>
- SNP (Syndicat National des Psychologues, national union of psychologists), <http://www.psychologues.org>
- AEJCPP (Association Européenne des Jeunes Chercheurs en Psychopathologie et en Psychanalyse, European association for research in psychopathology and psychoanalysis), <http://aejcpp.free.fr>
- Œdipe (Web portal for francophone psychoanalysis), <http://www.oedipe.org/fr>
- Psychologue.fr, <http://www.psychologue.fr>  
Information about the profession from a clinical psychologist

## ► Keywords

adolescence – adult – affect – aging – analysis – behavior modeling – biology – care – cellular – childhood – clinic – cognitive science – competency inventory – computer science – criminology – custody – deficiency – development – disorders – education – emotion – environment – ergonomics – ethology – evaluation – family – gerontology – handicap – health – humanities – human factors engineering – humanities and behavioral sciences – humanities and social sciences – languages – life sciences – literature – social bonds – illness – management of human relations – medication – mental health – motor performance – neuropsychology – neuroscience – nutrition – occupational therapy – orientation counselor – pathology – physicochemistry – physiology – prevention – psychoanalysis – psychocriminology – psychology – psychophysiotherapy – psychotherapy – social administration and management – social conduct – social dynamics – society – sport psychology – stress – support for disturbed, maladapted, and marginalized individuals – training – work-related sciences –



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<http://www.campusfrance.org/fr/d-catalogue/>

**Doctoral level** : search the directory of doctoral programs

<http://www.campusfrance.org/ecoledoc/index.htm>

**CampusBourse** : search the directory of scholarship programs:

<http://www.campusfrance.org/fr/d-catalogue/campusbourse/cfbourse/index.html>

# HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

2009

**The humanities and social sciences, together the “human sciences,” are a collection of disciplines that focus on human beings and their societies.**

**Ten disciplines form the heart of the human sciences: administration (or administrative science), anthropology, archeology (or ancient civilizations), economics (or economic sciences), geography, history, psychology, religion, political science, and sociology. Philosophy, too, is often considered part of the human sciences.**

**In France, most programs in the human sciences are found in the universities, where, with the blurring of the boundaries separating the disciplines, they have become very diverse. Although for the most part still quite academically oriented, growing numbers of programs are adapted to the needs of employers. Cross-disciplinary programs, such as masters in mathematics and computer science for the humanities, reveal that scientific methods play a key role in the human sciences.**

It would be futile to try to summarize in a few paragraphs the scope of current research in the human sciences. Two basic points are worthy of note, however. It is no longer possible for a researcher to closet himself or herself within a given discipline without taking an interest in the links between that discipline and others. Indeed, crossing academic boundaries is now the rule, rather than the exception. No one today should be surprised to meet a scholar of Latin who is also an expert in information technology. The environmental, social, and political challenges that we face today confirm the need for wide-ranging, cross-disciplinary knowledge and skills. As Bruno Latour has noted, sharing across the sciences and social sciences the knowledge gained in each can only enrich them all.

The work of internationally renowned scholars such as Michel Foucault and Michel Serres illustrates the benefits of building bridges among philosophy, sociology, history, the sciences, technology, and policy studies.

Claude Lévi-Strauss, who revolutionized anthropology, forced us to reconsider the western vision of the world. Historians Fernand Braudel, Jacques Le Goff, and Georges Duby changed the way Europeans thought about their past (and the past of others). René Girard led us to another view of both violence and sacredness, while Gilles Deleuze showed us new ways of deciphering the signs that surround us. All are professors of doubt and of the restless human spirit, without which there would be no humanities and no social sciences.

## ORGANIZATION OF STUDIES IN FRANCE

The human sciences are taught in the universities and in certain grandes écoles, notably the Écoles normales supérieures. No longer are the majority of the students of the Écoles normales supérieures destined for teaching careers in France's secondary schools or universities, but, because the schools offer an education of extraordinary quality, they remain the royal road for students interested in literary and philosophical careers.

Students of philosophy acquire skills in close reading and analysis, abstraction, and argument, as well as the ability to speak and write with ease. The discipline shares borders with history, the sciences, the arts, and politics, enabling students to gain an excellent general education. Students are urged to master other languages, notably Latin, Greek, German, and English. Within the universities, philosophy is increasingly combined with other disciplines, such as sociology, law, or literature.

Theology teaches students to think in a structured way about God or divinity. With the notable exception of the public Université Marc Bloch in Strasbourg, theology programs are generally found in private institutions, such as the Institut Catholique in Paris and similar institutes in Lille, Lyon, Toulouse, and Angers.

Geographers study the relations between human activities and the physical world, often for the purpose of developing and managing land and other natural resources. Geography, therefore, straddles the human and natural sciences. The discipline has many subfields, among them geomorphology, climatology, and demography. Today, new methodologies and career opportunities are propelling a renaissance in the field, with the emergence of new specialities such as geomatics and geomarketing. Although several specialized schools of engineering offer geography, most programs are found in the universities from the licence to the doctoral level. Graduates work in a wide variety of fields from teaching to urban and regional planning, environmental protection, and tourism.

History programs, too, are found almost exclusively in the universities, where most historical research is done. Like geography, the discipline has been greatly influenced by the development of new computer techniques, such as geographical information systems that process data from satellites, and by the hard sciences. In other ways, too, the boundaries of history and geography have become permeable, sharing research topics, data, and techniques with historic and documentary preservation, medicine, and other fields.

As in most of the human sciences, most history programs involve 5 years of study or more. Many students choose careers in teaching and research, but journalism, media, and culture (including historic preservation) offer opportunities as well. Double majors (history and art history, for example, or history and law), combined with solid language studies, widen graduates' employment options.

Psychology is another speciality of the public universities, but programs are also found in other types of institutions, notably the Catholic institutes of Paris and Angers and the Conservatoire national des arts et métiers (CNAM). A master's degree (5 years of study, plus internship) is required for professional practice as a psychologist. Degree programs in the field involve in-depth study of science (biology, statistics). Graduates earn a legally regulated professional credential.

Psychoanalysis, the discipline founded by Sigmund Freud, centers on a theoretical model of psychic functioning as well as a method of investigating the psyche, particularly its unconscious component. Psychoanalysis is also considered to be a specific form of clinical practice, although the profession of psychoanalyst, unlike that of a psychiatrist or psychologist, is not legally regulated. No university diploma or license confers the legal right to practice as a psychoanalyst or psychotherapist. Classical training in psychoanalysis, during which the future analyst must undergo psychoanalysis, is a long process that begins only after the candidate has completed a master's degree. Psychoanalytic interpretation demands an extensive education, notably in various aspects of the humanities.

As relevant as today's news, programs in sociology, anthropology, and ethnology are concentrated in the universities. All three disciplines focus on social phenomena and the forces that govern relations among individuals and between individuals and groups. Many of the students who earn their licence in one of these disciplines continue on for a master in urban studies, regional planning, social development, publishing, marketing, workplace efficiency, or human resources. Professionally oriented and research-oriented master's programs are available in many specialized areas that build on the disciplinary groundwork laid at the licence level. Examples include the sociology of work, of urban settings, of human migration, of families, and even of politics, law, and athletics. New master's programs to train future organizational mediators have sprung up in response to an urgent social need. Graduates of such programs in geography, sociology, and sometimes theology and counseling. Others who earn their licence in sociology, anthropology, or ethnology go on for a graduate degree in journalism, business, or political science. At one of France's institutes of political science they may focus on field investigations, scientific survey design, interview techniques, sample design, or data analysis.

Special mention should be made of an institution that is unique in its legal status, in the variety of disciplines that it offers, and in the intensity of its belief in the benefits to be gained from the blurring of the traditional boundaries separating history, anthropology, sociology, economics, geography, linguistics, psychology, demography, the cognitive sciences, political science, philosophy, and mathematics. Although it is not a university, EHESS (École des hautes études en sciences sociales, school of advanced studies in the social sciences) is a major center of European research in the social sciences, with 47 research centers, 300 faculty members, and 3,000 students. More than half of the doctoral degrees awarded by EHESS go to international students. The institution offers a doctorate in the history, sociology, anthropology, and philosophy of the European legal system, one of many available doctoral programs

### Fields

Anthropology, archaeology, ethnology, geography, history, philosophy, psychoanalysis, psychology, sociology, theology.

Also see the following subject profiles: Anthropology, History and Archeology, Geography, Philosophy, Psychoanalysis, Psychology, Communication and Journalism, Languages, Economics, Cultural Heritage and Historic Preservation, Human Resource Management, International Relations and Political Science, Library Science.

### Sectors of activity

teaching, urban planning and city management, land-use planning and regional development, local government, environment, culture, journalism, historic and cultural preservation, health, human resources, tourism

## ▶ Websites

- ABG, Association Bernard Grégory, career assistance for recent doctoral recipients in all disciplines [www.abg.asso.fr](http://www.abg.asso.fr)
- Directory of higher education and research, published by the CNRS, the French national center for scientific research <http://www.urec.fr/annuaire/> The directory provides access, through keywords, to all of the disciplines that make up the human sciences
- ANRT, Association nationale pour la recherche technique (national association for technical research). ANRT points out that 15 percent of all doctoral dissertations financed by private firms touch on the human sciences (psychology, sociology, and even literature). <http://www.anrt.asso.fr/index.jsp>
- ANVIE, Association nationale pour la valorisation interdisciplinaire de la recherche en sciences de l'homme et de la société auprès des entreprises (national association for interdisciplinary commercial and industrial applications of research in the human sciences) <http://www.cnrs.fr/cw/fr/nomi/prix/Anvie96/anvie95.html>
- CAIRN, 174 journals in the humanities and social sciences) <http://www.cairn.info/>
- CNRS, Centre national de la recherche scientifique (national center for scientific research), department of humanities and social sciences <http://www.cnrs.fr>
- EHESS, École des hautes études en sciences sociales (school of advanced study in the social sciences), ) <http://www.ehess.fr/fr>
- INETOP, Institut national d'étude du travail et d'orientation professionnelle (national institute for the study of work and professional orientation). For international specialists in the field of professional orientation, INETOP offers advanced courses and diplomas <http://inetop.cnam.fr/>
- Institut Géographique National (national institute of geography) <http://www.ign.fr/>
- Institut national d'Études Démographiques (national institute of demographic research) <http://www.ined.fr>
- Persée, an electronic compilation of journals in the humanities and social sciences <http://www.persee.fr>
- Fédération de Revues en sciences humaines et sociales (federation of journals of the humanities and social sciences), <http://www.revues.org>
- Sciences Humaines magazine <http://www.scienceshumaines.com/>
- Psychoanalytic Society of Paris <http://www.spp.asso.fr>

## ▶ Keywords

adolescent – advertising – analysis – anthropology – antiquity – archeology – archives – argumentation – art – behavior – biodiversity – biology – brain – cartography – change – childhood – cities – civilization – climate – clinical – cognitive – communication – conservation – context – criminology – culture and cultural heritage – demography – development – documentation – Earth – ecology – economics – education – emotion – engineering – ethnology – ethnomusicology – Europe – evolution – exchange – frontier – geography – geology – geometry – geopolitical – health – history – humanities – human resources – information – interactions – knowledge – language – law – letters – linguistics – literature – living – man – management – marketing – mediation – memory – meteorology – museum studies – neurosciences – news – organization – past – pedagogy – philosophy – physiology – politics – present – preservation – psychoanalysis – psychology – publishing – research – relations – religion – representation – science – secular – social – sociology – society – sustainable – time – theology – topography – tourism – translation – water – work – worlds – urbanism