

# Pouvoirs et maintien de l'ordre social

## Contraintes

Physique

Chimie

Biologie

Psychologie

Anthropologie

Histoire

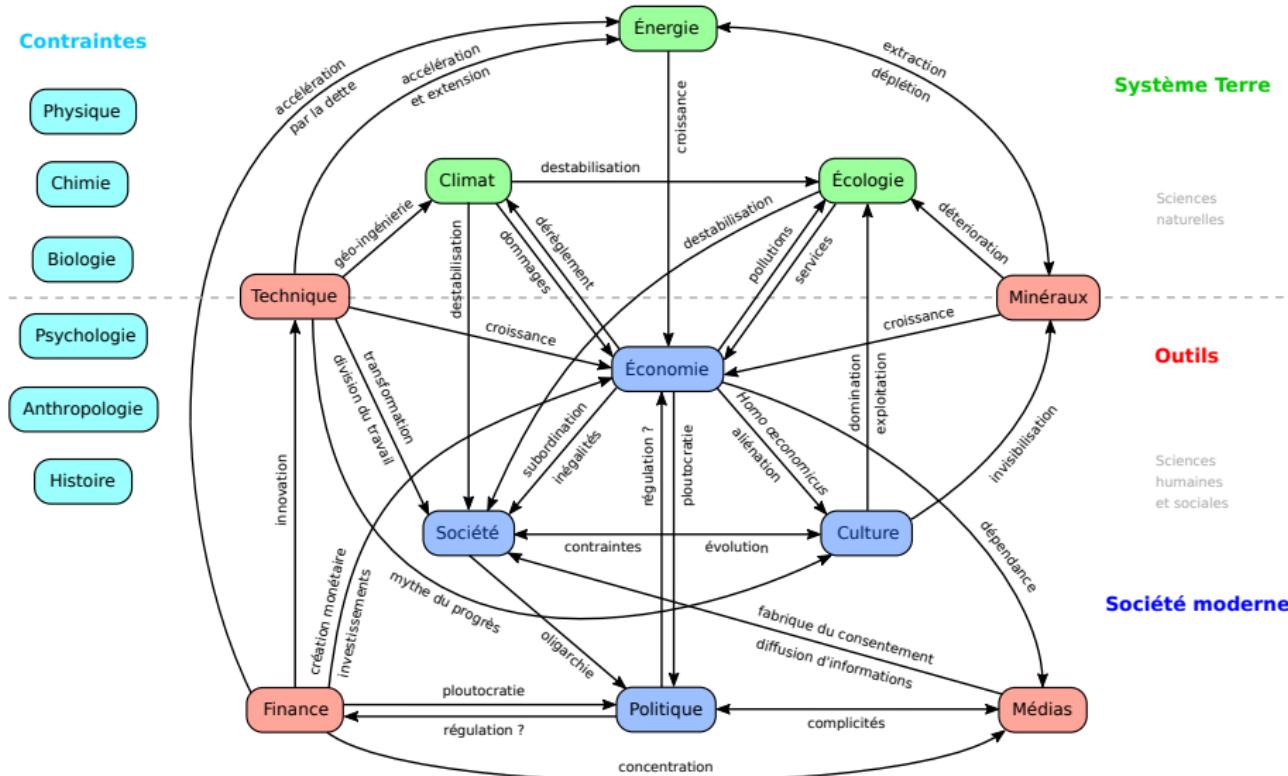
## Système Terre

Sciences naturelles

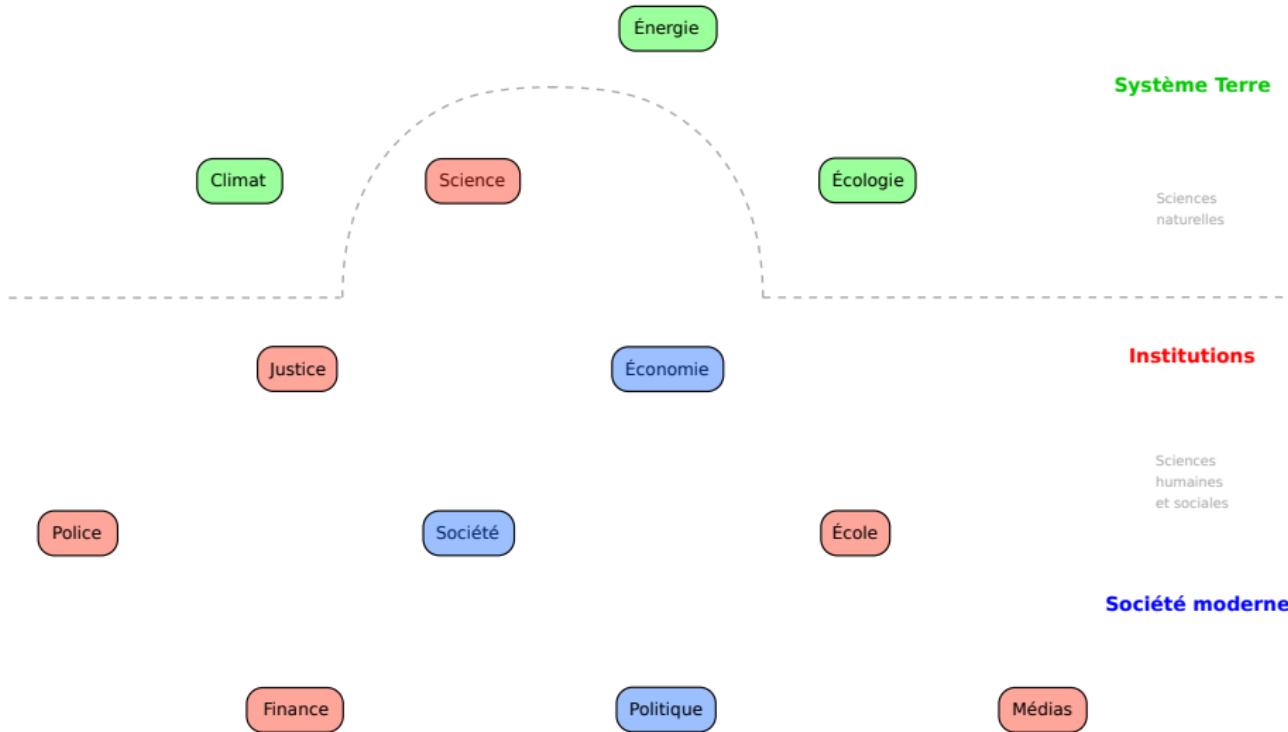
## Outils

Sciences humaines et sociales

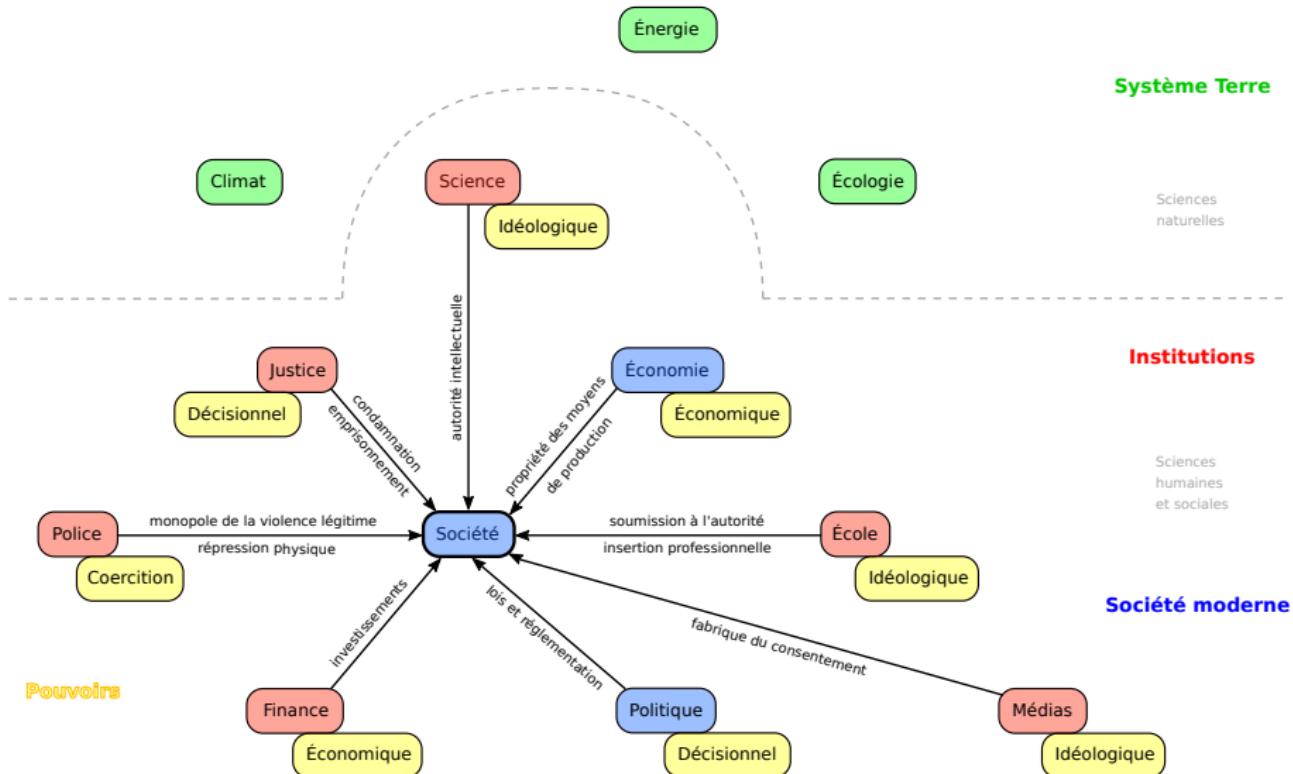
## Société moderne



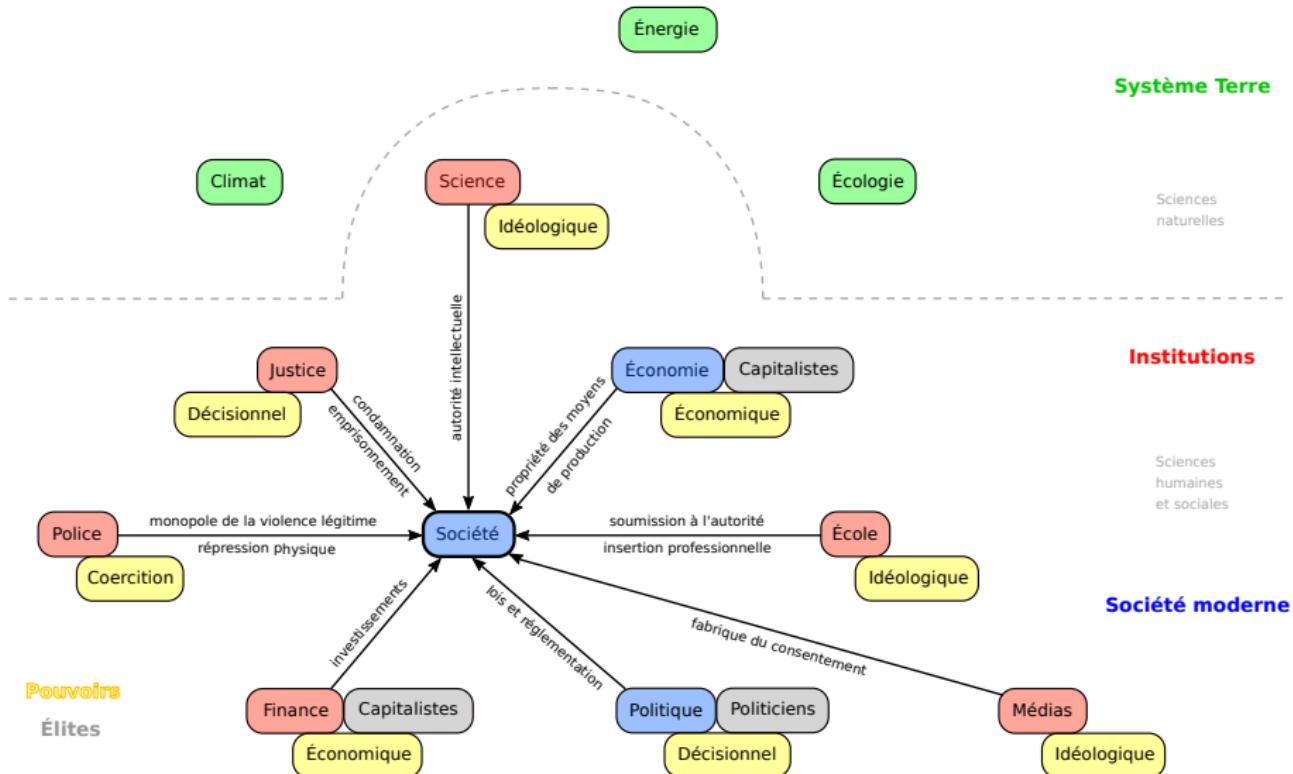
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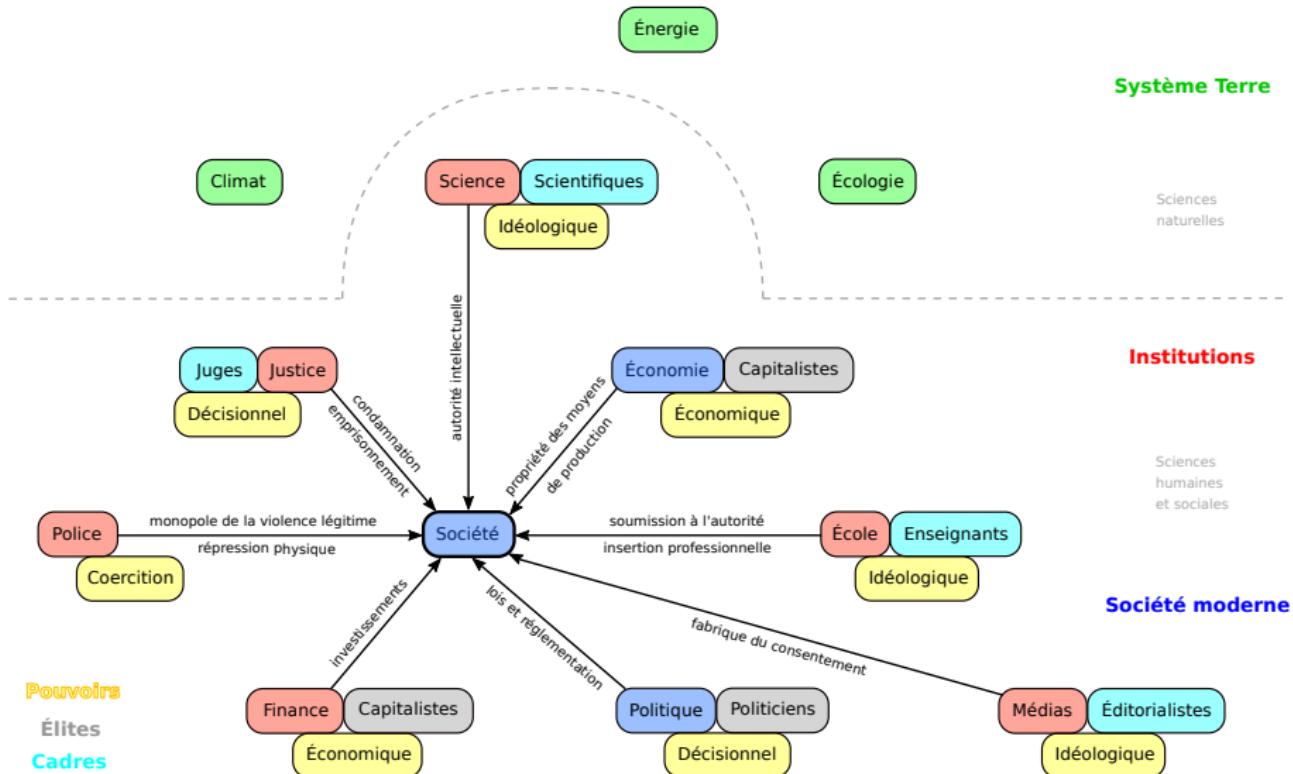
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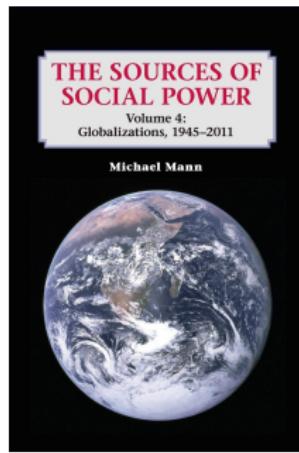
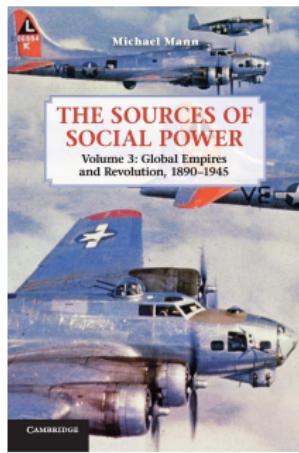
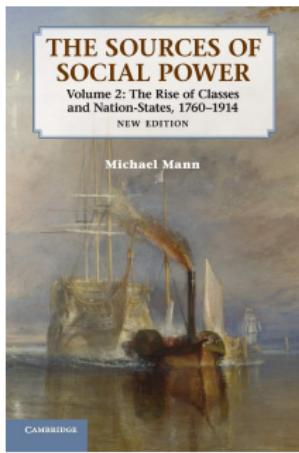
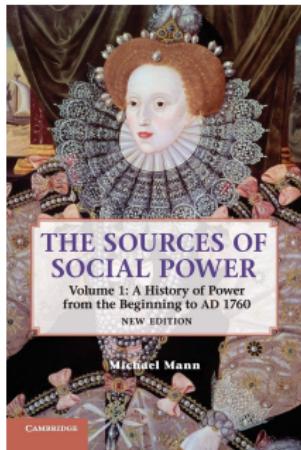
# Pouvoirs et maintien de l'ordre social



# Pouvoirs et maintien de l'ordre social



# Les quatre principales sources de pouvoir



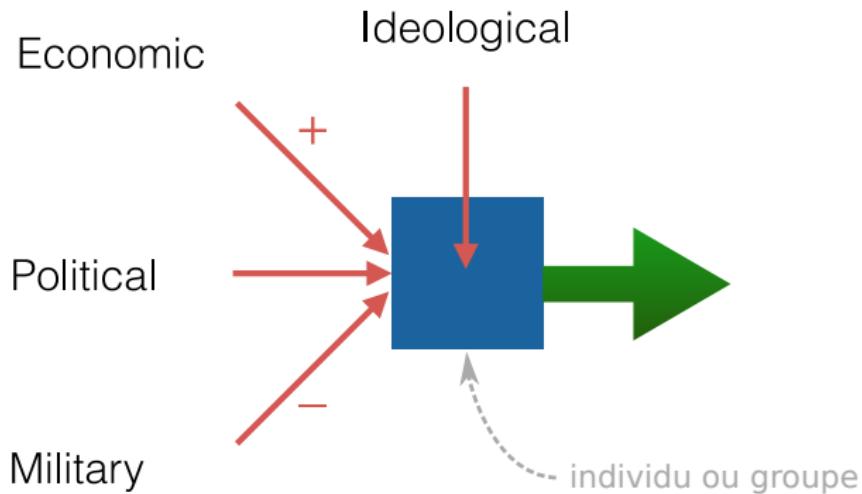
Le sociologue Michael Mann identifie les quatre principales “sources” de pouvoir comme étant le contrôle des ressources :

- économiques
- politiques
- idéologiques
- militaires

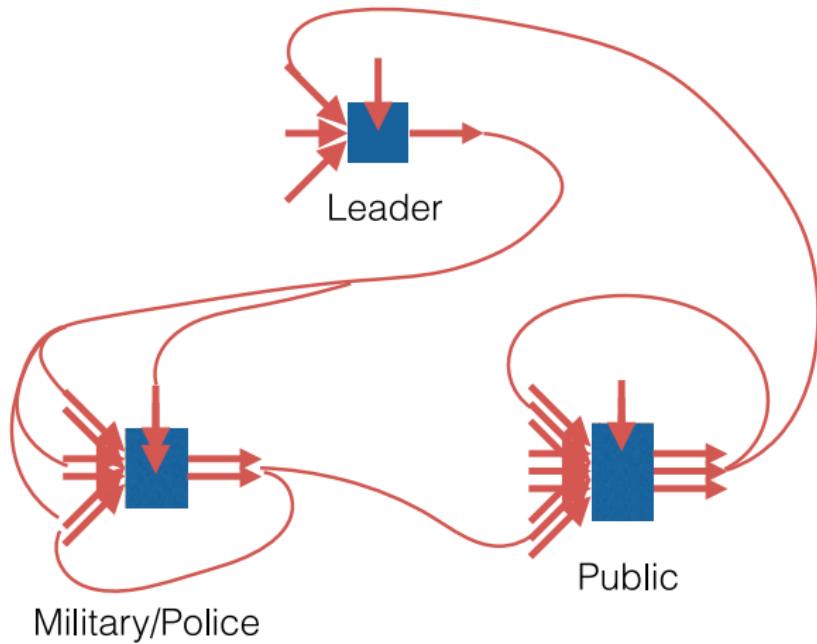
## Les quatre principales sources de pouvoir

*Readers of my first volume will be familiar by now with my argument that the development of human societies can be explained in terms of the interrelations of four sources of social power — ideological, economic, military, and political (the IEMP model). These sources generate networks of interaction whose boundaries do not coincide. Instead, they overlap, intersect, entwine, and sometimes fuse, in ways that defy simple or unitary explanations of society given by social scientists. More importantly, they also defy the ability of social actors to fully understand their social situation, and it is that uncertainty which makes human action somewhat unpredictable and which perpetually develops social change.*

# Les quatre principales sources de pouvoir

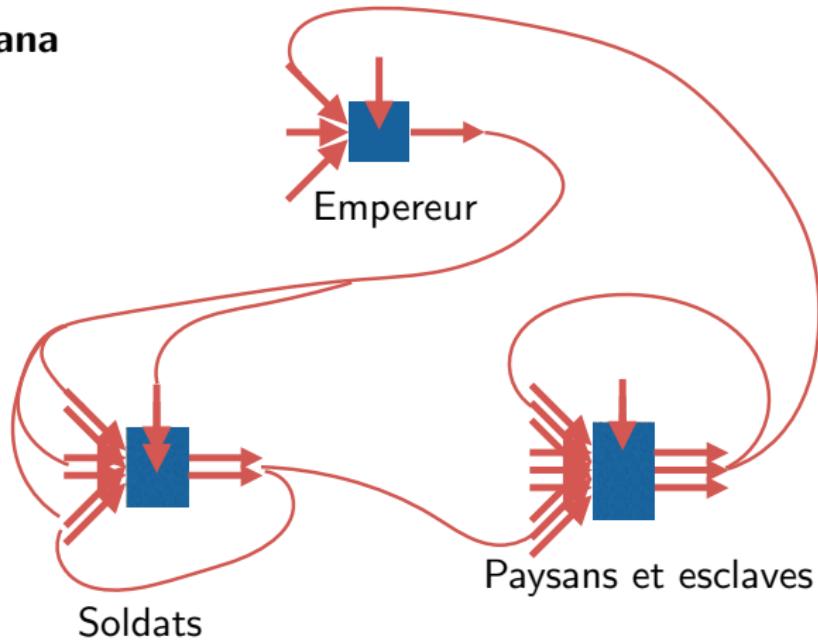


# Les quatre principales sources de pouvoir

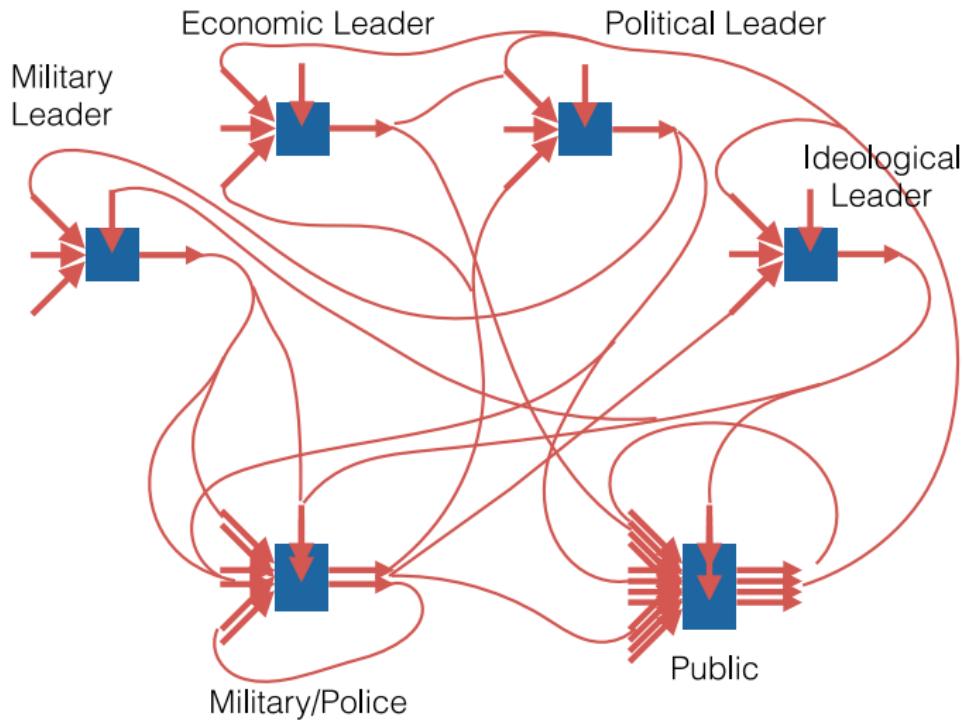


# Les quatre principales sources de pouvoir

## Pax Romana



# Les quatre principales sources de pouvoir



# Pouvoirs dominants et régimes politiques

## Pouvoirs dominés

	Militaire
Militaire	
Économique	Exploitation et extorsion
Politique	Dictature
Religieux	Généraux divinisés

## Pouvoir dominant

# Pouvoirs dominants et régimes politiques

## Pouvoirs dominés

	Pouvoir dominant	
	Militaire	Économique
Militaire		Travail forcé pénitentiaire
Économique	Exploitation et extorsion	
Politique	Dictature	Capture du régulateur
Religieux	Généraux divinisés	Consumérisme

# Pouvoirs dominants et régimes politiques

## Pouvoirs dominés

	Pouvoir dominant		
	Militaire	Économique	Politique
Militaire		Travail forcé pénitentiaire	Guerre de conquête
Économique	Exploitation et extorsion		Corruption
Politique	Dictature	Capture du régulateur	
Religieux	Généraux divinisés	Consumérisme	Patriotisme

# Pouvoirs dominants et régimes politiques

## Pouvoirs dominés

		Pouvoir dominant			
		Militaire	Économique	Politique	Religieux
Militaire		Travail forcé pénitentiaire	Guerre de conquête	Persécution et inquisition	
Économique	Exploitation et extorsion		Corruption	Sectarisme	
Politique	Dictature	Capture du régulateur		Loi religieuse et interdits	
Religieux	Généraux divinisés	Consumérisme	Patriotisme		

# Pouvoirs dominants et régimes politiques

Pouvoirs dominés

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Religieux	Généraux divinisés	Consumérisme	Patriotisme		
Égypte		États-Unis	Chine	Iran	

# La techno-science : un cinquième pouvoir ?

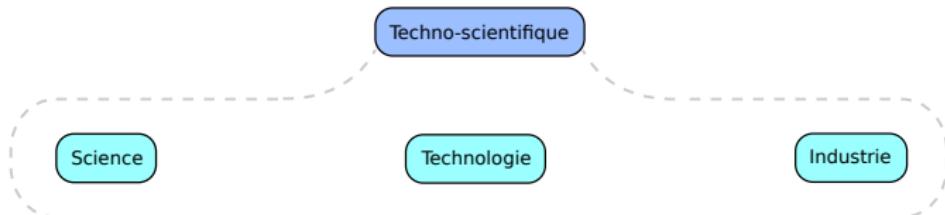
Idéologique

Politique

Économique

Militaire

# La techno-science : un cinquième pouvoir ?



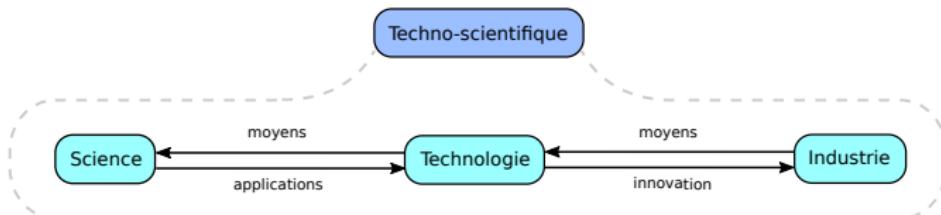
Idéologique

Politique

Économique

Militaire

# La techno-science : un cinquième pouvoir ?



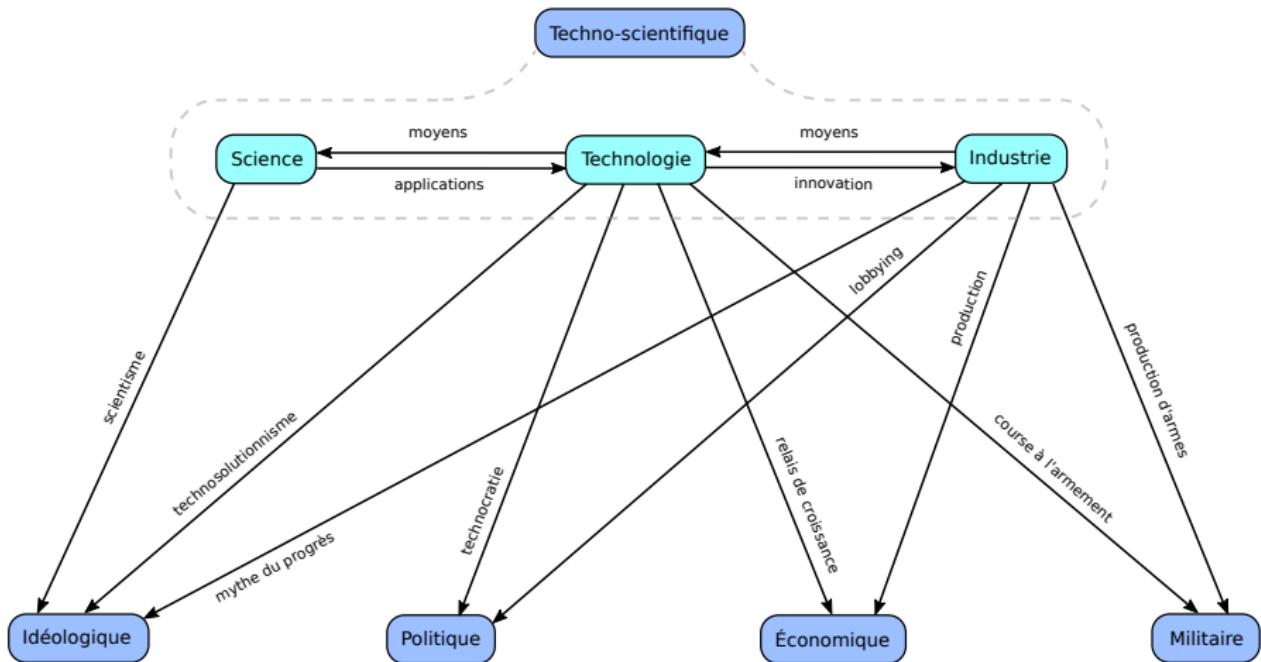
Idéologique

Politique

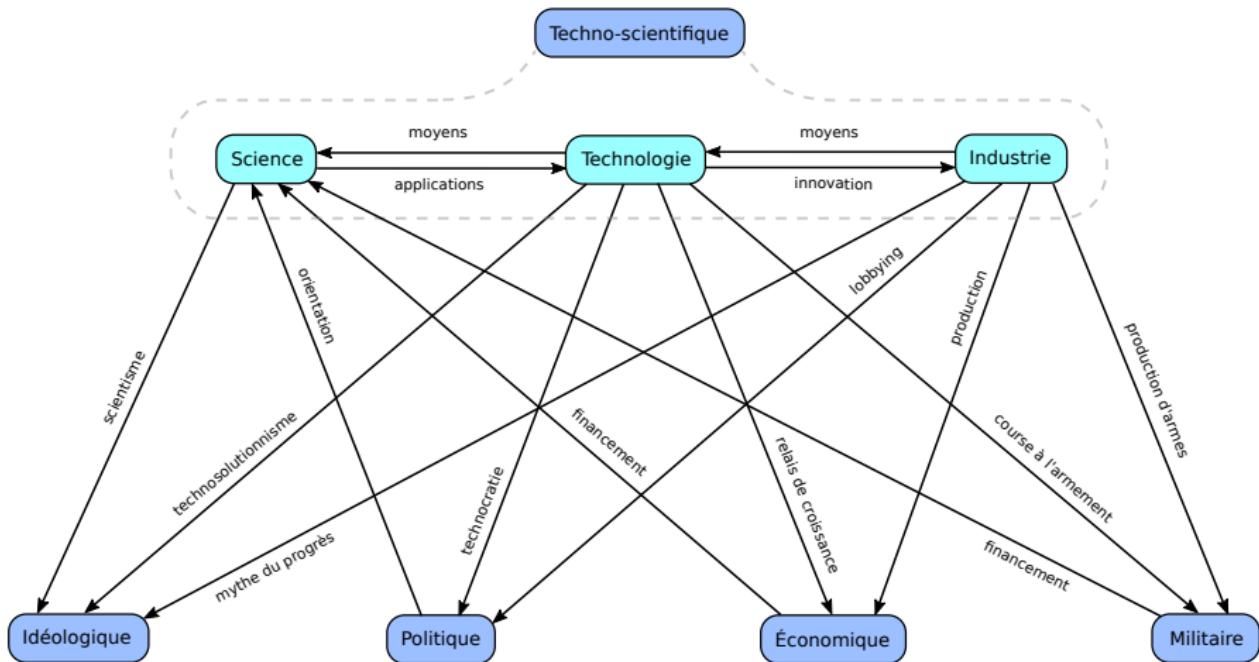
Économique

Militaire

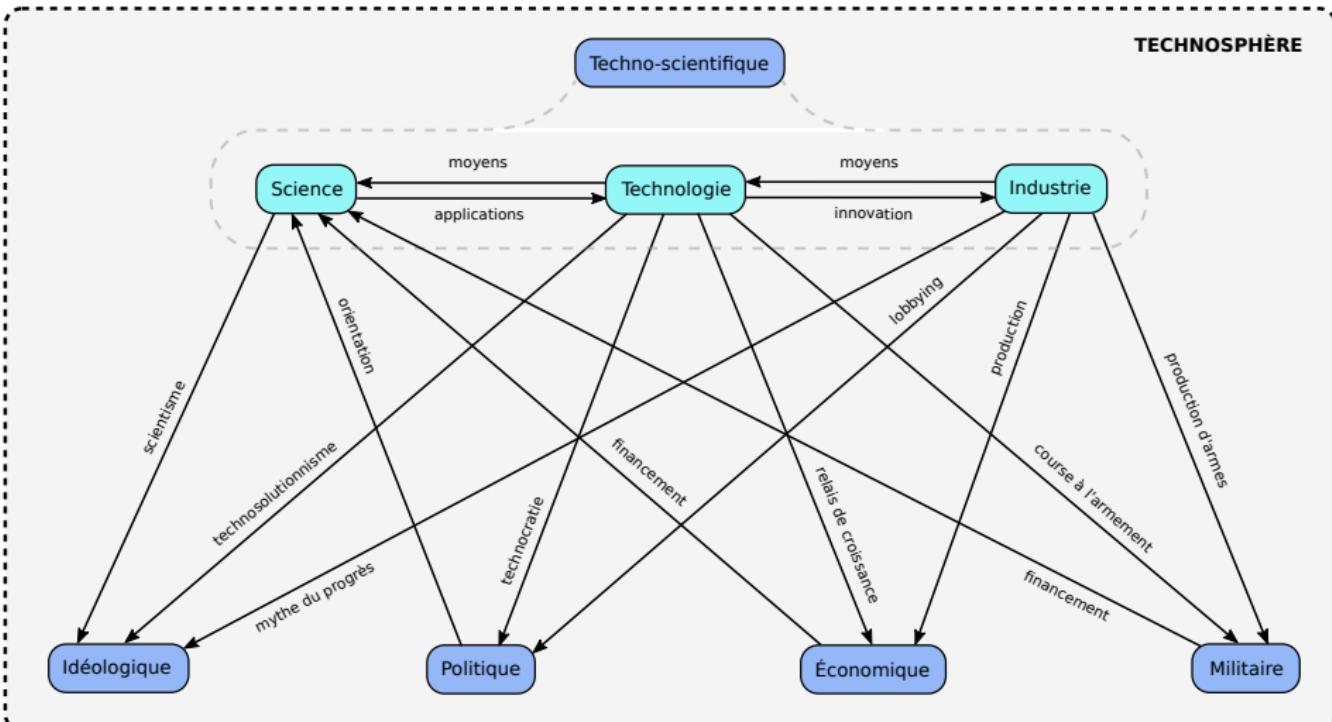
# La techno-science : un cinquième pouvoir ?



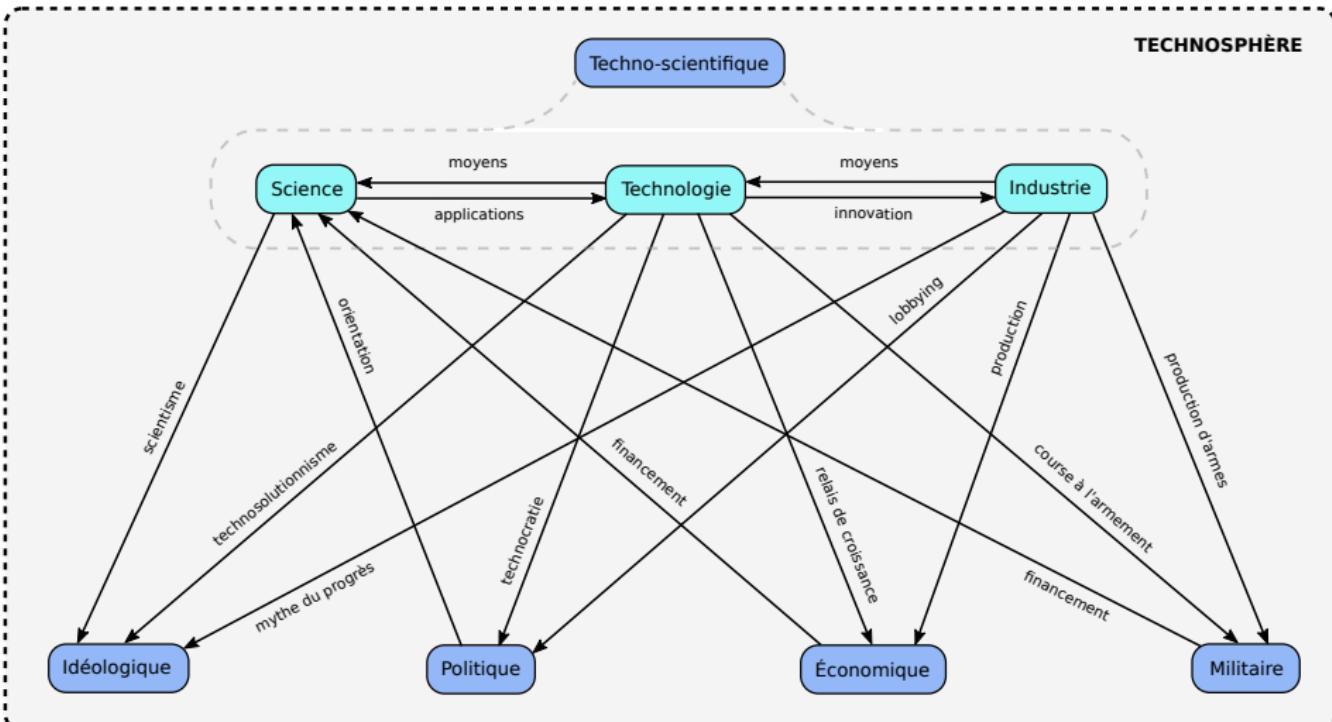
## La techno-science : un cinquième pouvoir ?



# La techno-science : un cinquième pouvoir ?



# La techno-science : un cinquième pouvoir ?



ressources → techno-science → puissance → domination → oppression

## La techno-science : un cinquième pouvoir ?

I argue that *technoscientific culture is a separate source of power* [...] Technoscience cannot be subsumed under ideology since, as Mann admits, it is 'cold' and does not generate meaning. Further, it is not, pace Mann, subservient to his other three powers : true, technoscience has in certain respects been driven by military needs. However, technoscience has also been harnessed to peaceful ends and promoted by the whole range of modern economic and political regimes. Put differently, *the logic of technoscience is the transformation of the physical and human environment before it is put to social or ideological purposes*. One consequence of this aimlessness is that scientific knowledge and technological innovation cannot but amplify market growth and enhance technocratic governance without being subject to these powers.

## La techno-science : un cinquième pouvoir ?

[...] modern science and technology construct great techniques of power, but usually in the service of others. In its remarkable invention of nuclear power, for example, science has been subordinated to economic, political and military power holders. That is why I cannot really accept Schroeder's notion that science is the third major autonomous structure of modern societies, alongside his other two, market capitalism and the state. Science is actually distinct, anomalous, among forms of knowledge. It has had "emergent" properties in increasing the collective powers of human groups but it has very little distributive power, for it places itself at the service of those who wield other sources of social power. That complicates my model of power, but then societies are always more complex than our theories.