

Voto Amaro Disincanto E Crisi Economica Nelle Elezioni Del 2013

Social psychology and politics are intricately related, and understanding how humans manage power and govern themselves is one of the key issues in psychology. This volume surveys the latest theoretical and empirical work on the social psychology of politics, featuring cutting-edge research from a stellar group of international researchers. It is organized into four main sections that deal with political attitudes and values; political communication and perceptions; social cognitive processes in political decisions; and the politics of intergroup behavior and social identity. The contributions address such exciting questions as how do political attitudes and values develop and change? What role do emotions and moral values play in political behavior? How do political messages and the media influence political perceptions? What are the psychological requirements of effective democratic decision making, and why do democracies sometimes fail? How can intergroup harmony be developed, and what is the role of social identity in political processes? As such, this volume integrates the role of cognitive, affective, social and cultural influences on political perception and behavior, offering an overview of the psychological mechanisms underlying political processes. It provides essential reading for teachers, students, researchers and practitioners in areas related to power, social influence and political behavior.

This book provides an enlightening comparative analysis of Japan's and Italy's political cultures and systems, economics, and international relations from World War II to the present day. It addresses a variety of fascinating questions, ranging from the origins of the authoritarian regimes and post-war one-party rule in both countries, through to Japan's and Italy's responses to the economic and societal challenges posed by globalization and their international ambitions and strategies. Similarities and differences between the two countries with regard to economic development models, the relationship of politics and business, economic structures and developments, and international relations are analyzed in depth. This innovative volume on an under-researched area will be of great interest to those with an interest in Italian and Japanese politics and economics.

All'inizio del 2013 si sono verificati due eventi inediti: la rielezione a capo dello Stato di Giorgio Napolitano e il successo elettorale del Movimento 5 Stelle. Questi due fatti hanno segnato una cesura che ha concluso il Novecento politico degli italiani. A partire da questa novità interpretativa, l'autore ripercorre l'intera storia repubblicana. Ricostruisce, tra l'altro, i modi con cui le famiglie politiche hanno concorso all'organizzazione del potere e alla vita collettiva, realizzando una prima socializzazione politica di massa. E come, pur essendo i soggetti fondatori della democrazia e della sua stabilità, siano pressoché scomparse.

La classe dirigente italiana sembra essersi smarrita nei meandri del labirinto politico. Soprattutto, si è smarrita quella lunga tradizione di fiducia, consenso e speranza nell'azione pubblica senza cui è a rischio la stessa vita democratica. Così il Palazzo è oggi sfidato da una Piazza in tumulto e in nome della rete avanzano gli alfieri di un'idea (falsamente) assembleare di democrazia. Marco Follini, che quel labirinto lo ha frequentato a lungo, con un misto di passione e disincanto riflette in questo libro sulle cause dell'attuale disfatta. E giunge a una diagnosi: «la crisi della politica italiana è essenzialmente una crisi di potere». Per capire cosa ci ha condotti a questa impasse, Follini si addentra nel labirinto, ripercorre le vicende del potere nella prima e nella seconda Repubblica, in un bilancio amaro ma ricco di spunti preziosi. Se «il potere si è fatto di fumo e di nebbia e resta solo un po' di polvere nell'aria a ricordare i fuochi d'artificio che ci hanno abbagliato in questi vent'anni», forse non tutto è perduto. Per riguadagnare questo ventennio si dovrebbe «cambiare musica» e trovare una colonna sonora che accompagni in modo più armonioso la ricerca di nuovi equilibri: i violini di Mendelssohn - suggerisce l'autore -, contrapposti agli elicotteri di *Apocalypse Now*. «Continuo a credere - scrive Follini - che un paese di grande civiltà debba tornare ad ascoltare il suono dei violini e non farsi troppo inebriare dal rumore degli elicotteri».

Populismus se v posledních letech stal jedním z klíčových konceptů politiky. Zejména volby do Evropského parlamentu v květnu 2014 se staly mezníkem, po kterém se z populismu stal skutečný celospolečenský fenomén. K pochopení úspěchu populistů v těchto volbách je však nutné nahlédnout do předchozích událostí, zejména je třeba zabývat se vztahem mezi nedávnou ekonomickou krizí a chováním populistů v jejím průběhu. Jak ukazují jednotlivé kapitoly této knihy, nová „vlna“ evropského populismu nebyla pouhou reakcí na ekonomickou krizi, ale byla rovněž podpořena úpadkem tradičních politických stran a jejich schopnosti nabídnout voličům atraktivní program. Tato kniha podává ucelený pohled na populismus ve zkoumaných státech. Předmětem výzkumu tedy nebyla jenom samotná populistická uskupení a jejich chování v době ekonomické krize, ale také politické prostředí jednotlivých zemí, v nichž tyto populisté působí. V tomto ohledu publikace přináší specifický úhel pohledu na vnitropolitický vývoj v těchto státech (nejen) v průběhu ekonomické krize a napomáhá k pochopení celospolečenských procesů a změn, které tato krize přinesla. Kniha je určena jak studentům a akademikům s odborným zájmem ve studiu evropského populismu, tak širší veřejnosti, která se chce dozvědět více o fenoménu, jenž v poslední dekádě výrazně proměnil evropskou politiku a hraje stále významnější roli v běžném životě každého z nás.

CNDSS2018 è la "III Conferenza Nazionale delle Dottorande e dei Dottorandi in Scienze Sociali" svolta presso la Sapienza Università di Roma (13-14 settembre 2018). Il Convegno, patrocinato dell'Associazione Italiana di Sociologia (AIS), è stato realizzato grazie alla collaborazione tra gli allievi del Dottorato in "Comunicazione, Ricerca Sociale e Marketing" del Dipartimento di Comunicazione e Ricerca Sociale, e del Dottorato in "Scienze Sociali Applicate" del Dipartimento di Scienze Sociali ed Economiche. Questa terza edizione ha visto la partecipazione di laureati magistrali, dottorandi e neodottori di ricerca, provenienti da diversi Atenei italiani, configurandosi quale luogo ideale di incontro e di confronto tra esperienze di studio e di ricerca, ma anche di dibattito attivo su approcci teorici e metodologici, per "giovani" studiosi nell'ambito delle scienze sociali.

La nostra democrazia è irriconoscibile. Senza una rappresentanza funzionante, senza partiti governanti, senza elettori partecipanti. Una democrazia senza. Al centro della scena politica resistono solo i leader, ultimo perno di comunicazione, mobilitazione e decisione. Avamposto sempre più isolato della frontiera pubblica occidentale. Ma può la democrazia sopravvivere solo come protesi e baluardo della leadership? Per rispondere, dobbiamo avere il coraggio di capire perché il re è ritornato nudo. E cosa ci aspetta, oltre l'ultima spiaggia.

Il volume è il frutto di un lavoro di ricerca empirica e di riflessione teorica sul populismo come un modo di ricerca di legittimità che si manifesta nella lotta per il potere politico, le cui radici fanno riferimento ai processi di mutamento delle basi sociali delle democrazie contemporanee. Studiare il populismo in una prospettiva di sociologia politica richiede di confrontarsi non solo con le molteplici forme assunte da partiti e leader populistici, ma di analizzare la sfida apportata dalle attuali dinamiche della modernizzazione alla democrazia rappresentativa e alla concezione tradizionale della politica. Il

This book analyses the Spanish parliamentary elites in a comparative perspective within southern Europe. What has been the impact of the Great Recession on the configuration of parliaments and the diversity of legislators? Have new parties delivered better representation of citizens in terms of demographics (gender, age, social class), ideology or political attitudes and beliefs? This original research is based on a 2018 survey on members of two national chambers and 17 regional parliaments. Comparing these data with those of a simultaneous survey carried out on Spanish citizens and with data from previous research a decade ago, the book examines the changes that have occurred in representation during the course of the Great Recession and provides evidence of the growing distance between citizens and parliamentary elites. Additionally, using data from the Comparative Candidates Survey, the book compares the ideological congruence between citizens and their representatives in Spain, Portugal, Italy and Greece. Xavier Coller is Professor in the Department of Political Science at the Universidad Nacional de Educacion a Distancia, Spain. He has taught in several universities in Europe and the US. He has authored or co-authored over a hundred works on social theories, research methods, collective identities, complex organizations, and political elites. Leonardo Sanchez-Ferrer is Professor in the Department of Political Science, University of Burgos, Spain. He has taught and researched in different European universities. He has authored or co-authored works on public policies, educational reforms, voting, political elites and leaders.

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The European Union plays an increasingly central role in global relations from migration to trade to institutional financial solvency. The formation and continuation of these relations – their narratives and discourses - are rooted in social, political, and economic historical relations emerging at the founding of European states and then substantially augmented in the Post-WWII era. Any rethinking of our European narratives requires a contextualized analysis of the formation of hegemonic discourses. The book contributes to the ongoing process of "rethinking" the European project, identity, and institutions, brought about by the end of the Cold war and the current economic and political crisis. Starting from the principle that the present European crisis goes hand in hand with the crisis of its hegemonic discourse, the aim of the volume is to rescue the complexity, the richness, the ambiguity of the discourses on Europe as opposed to the present simplification. The multidisciplinary approach and the long-term perspective permits illuminating scope over multiple discourses, historical periods, and different "languages", including that of the European institutions. This text will be of key interest to scholars and students of European Union politics, European integration, European History, and more broadly international relations.

La ideología, que suele medirse a través de la división izquierda-derecha, es la orientación política que mejor articula la competición electoral y es conocida su utilidad para ordenar las preferencias políticas de los ciudadanos. El objetivo de este libro es conocer cómo se relacionan los jóvenes con esta división : ¿son los jóvenes del siglo XXI diferentes a los adultos y a los jóvenes del pasado en su posicionamiento ideológico? Para responder a esta y a otras preguntas, en este libro se presenta un análisis comparado para los principales países de Europa Occidental a lo largo de los últimos cuarenta años. La principal conclusión de esta investigación es que los jóvenes son ideológicamente distintos a los adultos porque pertenecen a generaciones políticas distintas. Los cambios ideológicos que ocurren en nuestras sociedades pueden explicarse, en buena medida, por el contexto en que los individuos aprenden políticamente y conforman sus orientaciones políticas, lo que, al final, acaba creando pautas de voto diferentes.

Dopo essere stata per lungo tempo un paese di emigranti, l'Italia è diventata un paese di transito: vi arrivano migliaia di migranti che hanno come principale obiettivo quello di raggiungere il nord Europa. Isolata dagli altri paesi dell'Unione Europea, inclini a lasciare ai paesi mediterranei il compito di affrontare la crisi migratoria, l'Italia ha dovuto reagire elaborando approcci e strategie

universo cattivo e abbandoni ogni nostalgia. Perché la globalizzazione non è solo una banale restaurazione, non è solo espropriazione e sradicamento, ma un gioco di dimensioni planetarie nel quale nuovi protagonisti si affacciano sulla scena della storia. E a questo gioco largo e imprevedibile, pieno di pericoli e di opportunità, non ci si può sottrarre. This book reflects on the political capacity of citizen users to impact politics, explaining the danger in assuming that mass online participation has unconditionally democratising effects. Focusing on the case of Italy's Five Star Movement, the book argues that Internet participation is naturally unequal and, without normative and strong design efforts, Internet platforms can generate noisy, undemocratic crowds instead of self-reflexive, norm-bounded communities. The depiction of a democratising Internet can be easily exploited by those who manage these platforms to sell crowds as deliberating publics. As the Internet, almost everywhere, turns into the primary medium for political engagement, it also becomes the symbol of what is wrong with politics. Internet users experience unprecedented, instantaneous and personalised access to information and communication and, by comparison, they feel a much stronger level of irrelevance in the existing political system.

This book illustrates how social media platforms enable us to understand everyday politics and evaluates the extent to which they can foster accountability, transparency and responsiveness. The first part focuses on accountability and tests whether the offline behavior of politicians is consistent with their online declarations, showing that textual analysis of politicians' messages is useful to explain phenomena such as endorsements, party splits and appointments to cabinet. The second part concerns responsiveness. By means of sentiment analysis, it investigates the shape of the interaction between citizens and politicians determining whether politicians' behavior is influenced by the pressure exerted on social media both on policy and non-policy issues. Finally, the book evaluates whether a responsive behavior is successful in restoring online political trust, narrowing the gap between voters and political elites. The book will be of use to students, scholars and practitioners interested in party organization, intra-party politics, legislative politics, social media analysis and political communication, as well as politicians themselves.

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