Voto Amaro Disincanto E Crisi Economica Nelle Elezioni Del 2013

Cosa spiega i sorprendenti risultati delle elezioni politiche? Quali strategie hanno messo in campo leader e partiti nella campagna elettorale, dai grandi vincitori Di Maio e Salvini a Renzi, Berlusconi e Grasso? Il libro affronta il voto del 4 marzo sotto due aspetti: come si è sviluppata la campagna elettorale dal punto di vista della comunicazione politica? E quali motivazioni stanno dietro all'affermazione del Movimento 5 Stelle e della Lega e alla débâcle del PD? Osservatori privilegiati e specialisti della comunicazione politica e dell'analisi elettorale esaminano messaggi e strategie dei vari schieramenti e analizzano mappe e risultati del voto, aiutando a comprendere a fondo i risultati delle elezioni politiche del 4 marzo 2018. Con i dati esclusivi del sondaggio svolto da Quorum/YouTrend a ridosso del voto per capire chi ha votato chi e perché. Un libro indispensabile per capire le elezioni che hanno cambiato l'Italia.

Both in Greece in 2012 and Italy in 2013, it took two elections to form a government. A repeat parliamentary contest was required in Greece and the unprecedented re-election of the outgoing President of the Republic in Italy before a cabinet could be formed. Against a background of economic crisis and national austerity, both countries experienced 'protest elections' in which the overriding concern for an unusually large proportion of voters was not to choose a government but to express dissent. The outcome included record-breaking electoral volatility, the decline of bipolarism, the startling rise of challenger parties and the transformation of national patterns of government formation, including experiments with grand coalitions and technocrat-led cabinets. These developments sent shock waves through Europe and beyond, suggesting Southern Europe might be drifting towards ungovernability. The volume offers analyses of the key electoral contests at the parliamentary, presidential and local government levels, complemented by special studies of two key challenger parties, Beppe Grillo's Five Star Movement in Italy and Golden Dawn in Greece. An introductory comparative overview traces the process of convergence between the political systems of Italy and Greece which appears to have been triggered by the economic crisis. This book was published as a special issue of South European Society and Politics.

This textbook, from one of Italy's most eminent scholars, provides broad coverage and critique of Italian politics and society. Providing the readers with the knowledge necessary to understand the working of the Italian political system, it also offers answers to some of the most important challenges facing the country – and other contemporary democracies – today, such as populism, anti-politics and corruption. Critical but underpinned by thorough data and analysis, it presents alternative views alongside the author's interpretation. Crucially, the book uses a comparative framework to explain Italy's transformation and evaluate its performance. Comparing the rules, institutions, parties and actors at work in the most important European political systems – France, Germany, Great Britain – with those in Italy, the Italian context is better understood and assessed in contrast. This text will be essential reading for students and scholars of Italian politics and European politics, and more broadly for comparative politics and democracy.

Recent elections in the advanced western democracies have undermined the basic foundations of political systems that had previously beaten back all challenges -- from both the left and the right. The election of Donald Trump to the U.S. presidency, only months after the United Kingdom voted to leave the European Union, signaled a dramatic shift in the politics of the rich democracies. In Anti-System Politics, Jonathan Hopkin traces the evolution of this shift and argues that it is a long-term result of abandoning the post-war model of egalitarian capitalism in the 1970s. That shift entailed weakening the democratic process in favor of an opaque, technocratic form of governance that allows voters little opportunity to influence policy. With the financial crisis of the late 2000s these arrangements became unsustainable, as incumbent politicians were unable to provide solutions to economic hardship. Electorates demanded change, and it had to come from outside the system. Using a comparative approach, Hopkin explains why different kinds of anti-system politics emerge in different countries and how political and economic factors impact the degree of electoral instability that emerges. Finally, he discusses the implications of these changes, arguing that the only way for mainstream political forces to survive is for them to embrace a more activist role for government in protecting societies from economic turbulence. A historically-grounded analysis of arguably the most important global political phenomenon at present, Anti-System Politics illuminates how and why the world seems upside down.

Come utilizzare i più noti strumenti e piattaforme di comunicazione social in campagna elettorale? Quali dati devo analizzare per identificare le azioni più efficaci per battere i miei avversari politici? Quali iniziative mi permetteranno di spostare l'attenzione dei cittadini dal web al territorio? Sono interrogativi di fondamentale rilevanza per un consulente politico-elettorale che voglia affrontare le sfide portate dall'ecosistema digitale. La crescente importanza assunta dai nuovi canali di comunicazione online nella costruzione del consenso politico ha portato all'emergere di nuove figure professionali all'interno del team di consulenti della campagna elettorale, che spesso si cimentano sul digitale senza un'adeguata preparazione tecnica e operativa. All'interno di questo volume cercheremo non solo di capire le nuove tendenze della politica 2.0, per fornire al futuro consulente politico-elettorale un insieme di conoscenze sui principali temi legati all'informazione e alla comunicazione online, ma anche di delineare un metodo e un insieme di operazioni utili a sfruttare al meglio le nuove tecnologie relazionali, sociali e politiche in campagna elettorale. Perché il political digital strategist non è solo una nuova etichetta o uno slogan, ma una vera e propria professione!

Media and Politics in Contemporary Italy provides a concise but comprehensive and authoritative account of media and politics in Italy over a twenty-year period (1994–2013), that was dominated by Silvio Berlusconi politically, and by television as channel of political communication.

La Democracia distributiva reconstruye la trayectoria histórica de la Italia republicana consistiendo su originalidad en el hecho de que el Estado social es considerado como el centro de gravedad del sistema político. Los grandes partidos de masas han impulsado políticas sociales muy generosas, pero sin preocuparse por mantener en orden las cuentas

públicas. A diferencia de los otros modelos europeos el Welfare State a la italiana no ha sido el resultado de una operación de redistribución, sino el fruto de un endeudamiento. Un Estado social cuyos costes recaerían sobre generaciones más jóvenes ha provocado graves patologías financieras, cuyos efectos se advierten todavía hoy y ciertamente de cara al futuro.

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'autoreripercorre 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.

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Les partis politiques, historiquement et intrinsèquement liés au développement de la démocratie, sont de nos jours souvent décriés, présentés comme en crise, voire rejetés sans autre forme de procès... Ce livre se propose de mettre en évidence la manière dont le phénomène partisan et la question démocratique se nourrissent l'un l'autre et évoluent de concert dans la période contemporaine. Cet ouvrage de science politique s'appuie sur des études de cas concrets dans plusieurs pays et régions du monde. Les contributions portent sur des démocraties installées de longue date. EXTRAIT Les contributions de cet ouvrage rejoignent aussi une appréciation, communément partagée, sur la fin de la démocratie des partis qui, comme l'a notamment montré Bernard Manin (1995), s'est étalée sur une grande partie du XXe siècle et se caractérisait par une identification partisane des électeurs et une discipline de vote des élus dans les assemblées parlementaires. La démocratie des partis correspondait aussi au développement des partis de masse qui, contrairement aux partis de cadres, s'appuyaient sur un militantisme actif, une intégration sociale et une organisation structurée (Duverger, 1951). Différents phénomènes viennent conforter l'idée de la fin d'un âge d'or des partis politiques : à côté de la baisse de l'identification partisane, mise en exergue par la volatilité électorale, on retrouve le déclin continu du nombre d'adhérents et le développement du militantisme intermittent. Les partis ressemblent de plus en plus à des organisations sans partisan ou à des machines électorales professionnalisées (Wattenberg, 2002). Cette transformation tient, pour une part, à l'épineuse question de leurs ressources financières. Dans les Etats européens, l'accord entre les partis de gouvernement autour des règles de leur financement public s'est soldé par ce que Peter Mair et Richard Katz appellent la cartellisation partisane (Katz, Mair, 1995). L'avènement du parti-cartel a ensuite animé le débat scientifique notamment dans le monde anglo-saxon. Une vaste analyse critique et comparée de ce modèle, parue en français, montre qu'on est en présence d'une hybridation des différentes formes de partis existantes plutôt que d'un nouveau modèle explicatif applicable en toutes circonstances (Aucante, Dézé, 2008). L'intensification de la compétition partisane dans les démocraties montre, notamment, la difficile monopolisation du pouvoir par les partis établis via le contrôle des

ressources de l'Etat.

This cutting-edge book explores the diverse and contested meanings of 'citizenship' in the 21st century, as representative democracy faces a mounting crisis in the wake of the digital age. Luigi Ceccarini enriches and updates the common notion of citizenship, answering the question of how it is possible to fully live as a citizen in a post-modern political community.

In 2009 Beppe Grillo, a well-known Italian comedian, established the Five Star Movement with the aim of sending a handful of citizens to municipal councils to act as the watchdog of a professional political class often perceived as corrupt and self-interested. However, in the Italian general elections of February 2013, despite still largely being considered a small protest movement, the party gained the undisputed role of leading political actor gaining just under 9 million votes and sending 163 Deputies and Senators to the Italian parliament. The birth and rapid rise of the Five Star Movement represents an electoral earthquake with no parallels in Italy and the whole of post-1945 Western Europe and a phenomenon likely to shape the Italian political scene for many years to come. Drawing on an extensive array of data and face-to-face interviews, this volume offers an empirically grounded explanation of the surprising electoral success of the Five Star Movement and presents a realistic picture of this party in its manifold aspects: organisational structure, communication style, linkages with civil society, ideological nature and positioning in the Italian political system.

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 Unversidad 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.

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.

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».

Recent political events – from Trump's election to the outcome of the Brexit referendum – have somehow caught the world by surprise, and are contributing to a growing sense of concern or even alarm about the future of the Western world and, particularly, Western democracies as we know them. When looking at the political landscape in Europe, populism looks like an unprecedented gamechanger. Populists parties are inpower in Poland and Hungary, they are in the coalition governments in Switzerland and Finland, top the polls in France and the Netherlands, and their support is at record highs in Sweden. Not to mention the recent rise of Alternative für Deutschland in Germany and the successful story of Syriza, Podemos and of the Five Stars Movement in Southern Europe. The volume explores the rise of populism in Europe and the US by analyzing its root causes and the rationale behind its success. It also draws some policy recommendations to tackle the populist challenge.

Studies of election campaigns have shown an increased employment of websites, weblog tools, email, and social media by political campaigners, as well as the use of similar platforms by citizens to find information, communicate about elections or engage more generally in

political issues. This comprehensive volume explores the ways in which social media is used on the one hand as a campaigning tool, and on the other, by local citizens. It aims to develop a more holistic and Eurocentric research agenda by capturing both supply and demand practices at the European level. The authors employ both single and multination case studies, furthering debates on how political actors and voters embrace the new information and communication environment, in what ways, and for what purposes. The book offers new perspectives on social media campaigning within European democracies, thereby contributing to a more global and comprehensive understanding of how campaigning is affected, and might be enhanced, by developing an interactive digital strategy. This book will be of great interest to students of both politics and media studies. It was originally published as a special issue of the Journal of Information Technology & Politics.

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.

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.

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 populisti, ma di analizzare la sfida apportata dalle attuali dinamiche della modernizzazione alla democrazia rappresentativa e alla concezione tradizionale della politica. Il libro propone una lettura critica della "struttura di opportunità" in cui emergono i populismi nelle democrazie occidentali, con l'obiettivo di chiarire la natura del fenomeno rispetto ad altri concetti delle scienze sociali, soprattutto in riferimento al processo di personalizzazione della politica. Al pari della relazione fra capitalismo e democrazia, nelle democrazie contemporanee si ripropongono alcuni temi centrali della sociologia, quali la tensione tra potere tecnocratico e comunità politica, il rapporto tra crescita economica e sostenibilità, la rinnovata rilevanza del riconoscimento sociale e del risentimento politico, e l'emergere di una nuova politica identitaria. I capitoli del libro si concentrano su temi rilevanti nella ricerca sociologica sul populismo, tra cui la sua relazione con la democrazia e le istituzioni, il tipo di radici sociali e politiche, le modalità di costruzione del popolo, le dinamiche elettorali, il rapporto tra economia e politica emerso dopo la Grande Regressione del 2008.

Southern Europe has been the EU region most exposed to the Eurozone sovereign debt crisis with consequences for national party systems and political stability. The 2014 European Parliament elections took place at a crucial time for Europe and Southern European societies more generally. This book analyses the Euroelections in Southern Europe, asking whether these followed the usual pattern of low-stimulus contests or whether the crisis context raised the bar. Country chapters on Italy, Greece, Spain, Portugal, Cyprus and Malta investigate the background of the elections, the electoral campaign and the rise of Euroscepticism. The linkage between governments' economic performance, the Europhile or Eurosceptic stances of political parties, and their electoral performance are at the core of the analysis in each chapter. The findings reveal that the political and electoral consequences of the economic crisis have not fundamentally challenged the second-order character of the 2014 European Parliament elections in Southern Europe. However, electoral behaviour exhibits some indications of a more critical contest in which the EU divide becomes more significant and polarising in determining voting choices. This book was previously published as a special issue of South European Society and Politics.

Italy is not a country for young people. Why? This book provides a unique and in-depth collection of empirical and theoretical material providing multiple answers to this question whilst investigating the living conditions of young people in Italy today. By bringing together a variety of approaches and methods, the authors of this collection analyze Italian youth through the lenses of three dimensions: 'Activism, participation and citizenship', 'Work, Employment and Careers' and 'Moves, Transitions and Representations'. These dimensions are the analytical building blocks for challenging stereotypes and unveiling misinterpretations and taken-for-granted assumptions that portray young people in Italy as selfish, 'choosy', and unwilling to make sacrifices, commit and manage an independent life. These prejudices often underplay the role of constraints they are facing in the transition to adulthood. Studying Italian youth, therefore, not only allows us to capture their peculiar characteristics but also to reflect more broadly on the conceptual toolbox we need in order to understand contemporary youth more generally. By doing so, the volume aims to contribute to international discussion on the youth condition in Europe.

Voto amarodisincanto e crisi economica nelle elezioni del 2013Still Second Order or Critical Contests? The 2014 European Parliament Elections in Southern EuropeRoutledge

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 nuove per gestire i migranti. Con l'avvio di Mare Nostrum, nell'ottobre del 2013, l'Italia ha sperimentato interventi di ricerca e soccorso in mare, pratiche di accoglienza e gestione che coinvolgono attori di varia natura. Il volume ha un triplice obiettivo: descrivere le proporzioni del fenomeno migratorio nel Mediterraneo, spiegarne le cause e fornire un sapere applicativo, ovvero suggerire possibili risposte al problema. Nel descrivere il fenomeno, gli autori affrontano il dibattito teorico sulla migrazione e utilizzano dati empirici originali per illustrare le proporzioni della crisi migratoria e della tragedia umanitaria che si consuma nel Mediterraneo. La spiegazione del problema migratorio si basa sull'identificazione delle cause, e delle concause, che determinano i flussi. Il sapere applicativo, muovendo dall'esperienza di Mare Nostrum, suggerisce l'eventuale trasposizione a livello europeo di norme, pratiche e procedure sviluppate nel Mediterraneo grazie all'azione del governo italiano. È opinione degli autori che, per affrontare le questioni migratorie, percepite sempre più spesso dalla pubblica opinione come una minaccia alla propria sicurezza e al proprio benessere, occorre basarsi su nuovi approcci (come quello umanitario) e principi (come quello di solidarietà) perché mere politiche di sicurezza e di chiusura dei confini non sono efficaci, del resto non potrebbero esserlo in un sistema globale dai confini permeabili.

Populismus se v posledních letech stal jedním z klí?ových koncept? politiky. Zejména volby do Evropského parlamentu v kv?tnu

2014 se staly mezníkem, po kterém se z populismu stal skute?ný celospole?enský fenomén. K pochopení úsp?chu populist? v t?chto volbách je však nutné nahlédnout do p?edchozích událostí, zejména je t?eba zabývat se vztahem mezi nedávnou ekonomickou krizí a chováním populist? v jejím pr?b?hu. Jak ukazují jednotlivé kapitoly této knihy, nová „vlna" evropského populismu nebyla pouhou reakcí na ekonomickou krizi, ale byla rovn?ž podpo?ena úpadkem tradi?ních politických stran a jejich schopnosti nabídnout voli??m atraktivní program. Tato kniha podává ucelený pohled na populismus ve zkoumaných státech. P?edm?tem výzkumu tedy nebyla jenom samotná populistická uskupení a jejich chování v dob? ekonomické krize, ale také politické prost?edí jednotlivých zemí, v nichž tito populisté p?sobí. V tomto ohledu publikace p?ináší specifický úhel pohledu na vnitropolitický vývoj v t?chto státech (nejen) v pr?b?hu ekonomické krize a napomáhá k pochopení celospole?enských proces? a zm?n, které tato krize p?inesla. Kniha je ur?ena jak student?m a akademik?m s odborným zájmem ve studiu evropského populismu, tak širší ?tená?ské obci, která se chce dozv?d?t více o fenoménu, jenž v poslední dekád? výrazn? prom?nil evropskou politiku a hraje stále významn?jší roli v b?žném život? každého z nás.

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.

This book provides an innovative analysis and interpretation of the overall trajectory of the Western European radical left from 1989 to 2015. After the collapse of really existing communism, this party family renewed itself and embarked on a recovery path, seeking to fill the vacuum of representation of disaffected working-class and welfarist constituencies created by the progressive neoliberalisation of European societies. The radical left thus emerged as a significant factor of contemporary political life but, despite some electoral gains and a few recent breakthroughs (SYRIZA in Greece, PODEMOS in Spain), it altogether failed to embody a credible alternative to neoliberalism and to pave the way for a turn to a different developmental model. This book investigates why this was the case, combining aggregate (17 countries), case study (Germany, Italy, and France), and comparative methods. It accurately charts the evolution of the nature, strength, cohesion, and influence of the Western European radical left, offering new insights in explaining its behaviour, success, and limits. It is essential reading for scholars, students, and activists interested in the radical left and in contemporary European politics.

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 a comprehensive interpretation of the multiple manifestations of populism using Italy, the only country amongst consolidated constitutional democracies in which populist political forces have been in government on various occasions since the early 1990s, as the starting point and benchmark. Populism is a complex, multi-faceted political phenomenon which redefines many of the essential characteristics of democracy; participation, representation, and political conflict. This book considers contemporary versions of populism that pose a real challenge to representative and constitutional democracy. Contributors provide an integrative interpretation of populism and analyse its principal historical, social and politico-legal variables to provide a multi-dimensional reflection on the concept of populism, comprehensive analysis of the populist phenomenon and a theoretical and comparative perspective on the diverse political experiences of populism. Based on conceptual and interdisciplinary reflections from expert authors, this book will be of great interest to scholars and post-graduate students of cultural studies, European studies, political sociology, political science, comparative politics, political philosophy, and political theory with an interest in a comparative and interdisciplinary theory of populism and its manifestations.

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.

Studies of the influence of class and religion on politics often point to their gradual decline as a result of social change. Backed up by extensive evidence from 11 case studies and a 15-country pooled analysis, the editors argue instead that the supply of choices by parties influences the extent of class divisions: political choice matters.

During the first years of the 21th century we have witnessed many events in our societies, some of them without precedent at all in our recent history, which have involved irreversible changes. The attacks to the Twin Towers in New York City, the resulting sequence of wars in the Middle East, and the international financial collapse are very good examples of these happenings. All these developments of international consequences have led to a new dimension of political communication, and have reoriented some of its traditional meanings, after a very clear dynamic has irrupted in our lives: the crisis. Many new dynamics have

introduced significant changes and altered the nature of international relations, the processes of policy making, the governmental performances, the citizen's demands, the electoral campaigns, and the geographical tensions, among other socio-political developments. The revolutionary wave of demonstrations, protests, riots and civil wars in the Arab world starting in 2010 (Arab spring); the waves of human asylum seekers as a direct consequence of this reality; the so-called colour revolutions that overthrew governments in Georgia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan, and Lebanon; the territorial conflict between Russia and Ukraine; the intensification of the anti-globalisation movements; the outraged protests around the world; the conflict between Israel and Palestine, one of the hardest and longest conflicts to date that has been reactivated over and over; the terrorist attacks in Madrid, London, Boston and Paris; or the recent global threat created by the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIS); all this leads societies to an unprecedented present in the realm of political communication. Some of those topics are treated in this volume, approaching the main questions with the googles of political communication, since most of these developments have a very visible communicational dimension. This book comprises several chapters divided into five different sections. These stimulating pieces of research were presented by 30 international contributors, from almost 10 different nationalities.

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.

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.

The importance of social media as a way to monitor an electoral campaign is well established. Day-by-day, hour-by-hour evaluation of the evolution of online ideas and opinion allows observers and scholars to monitor trends and momentum in public opinion well before traditional polls. However, there are difficulties in recording and analyzing often brief, unverified comments while the unequal age, gender, social and racial representation among social media users can produce inaccurate forecasts of final polls. Reviewing the different techniques employed using social media to nowcast and forecast elections, this book assesses its achievements and limitations while presenting a new technique of "sentiment analysis" to improve upon them. The authors carry out a meta-analysis of the existing literature to show the conditions under which social media-based electoral forecasts prove most accurate while new case studies from France, the United States and Italy demonstrate how much more accurate "sentiment analysis" can prove.

A lungo la sinistra ha pensato che nelle sue vele soffiasse il vento della storia. Oggi che tutto è cambiato, che quel vento non le ha riconosciuto alcuna primazia,che anche il suo popolo non è più lo stesso, la sinistra sembra essersi ritratta in una posizione difensiva e risponde con sdegno all'accusa di conservatorismo. In verità le sue ragioni sono tutt'altro che scomparse, ma per farle rientrare nella partita del mondo è necessario che smettadi sentirsi ospite innocente in un 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.

From the outset, Silvio Berlusconi's career was expected to be short, and he has been considered finished several times, only to have reemerged victorious. This fascinating political and historical study shows that Berlusconi's success and resilience have lain in his ability to provide answers to longstanding questions in Italian history.