Chapter 1 : The media and neo-populism : a contemporary comparative analysis (eBook,) [calendrierdelas

Insights into media responses reveal how dependent on media coverage the neo-populist parties were and how, in many cases, the media were initially unequal to the confronting ideologies of the new parties.

Margaret Canovan on how the term populism was used, [2] The term populism is a vague and contested term that has been used in reference to a diverse variety of phenomena. Have people the right, in a democracy, to hold an opinion? If that is the case, then yes, I am a populist. The ideational definition of populism used by Mudde and Kaltwasser [16] A common approach to defining populism is known as the ideational approach. It thus differs from the "thick-centred" or "full" ideologies such as fascism , liberalism , and socialism , which provide more far-reaching ideas about social transformation. As a thin-centred ideology, populism is therefore attached to a thick-ideology by populist politicians. The existence of two homogeneous units of analysis: The antagonistic relationship between the people and the elite. The idea of popular sovereignty. The ideational definition of populism used by Ben Stanley [21] As a result of the various different ideologies which populism can be paired with, the forms that populism can take vary widely, [16] and populism itself cannot be positioned on the leftâ€"right political spectrum. For populists, on the other hand, the consciousness of the people, generally referred to as common sense, is the basis of all good politics. Political scientist Cas Mudde [28] In simplifying the complexities of reality, the concept of "the people" is vague and flexible, [29] with this plasticity benefitting populists who are thus able to "expand or contract" the concept "to suit the chosen criteria of inclusion or exclusion" at any given time. In such a framework, all individuals regarded as being "native" to a particular state, either by birth or by ethnicity, could be considered part of "the people". For instance, in Britain, the centre-right Conservative Party conceived of " Middle England " as its heartland, while the far-right British National Party conceived of the "native British people" as its heartland. Because of that its judgement is pure, its will is strong, and none can corrupt or even threaten it. Rather than choosing laws for themselves, these citizens are only mobilized for elections in which their only option is to select their representatives rather than taking a more direct role in legislation and governance. Responding to this critique, Mudde and Kaltwasser argued that the ideational definition did allow for a "non-populism" in the form of both elitism and pluralism. Whereas populists regard the elites as bad and the common people as good, elitists view "the people" as being vulgar, immoral, and dangerous and "the elites" as being morally, culturally, and intellectually superior. In this context, diversity is seen not as a weakness but a strength. Pluralists encourage governance through compromise and consensus in order to reflect the interests of as many of these groups as possible. In this understanding, populism is usually perceived as a positive factor in the mobilization of the populace to develop a communitarian form of democracy. He regarded it as a positive force for emancipatory change in society The Laclauan definition of populism, so called after the Argentinian political theorist Ernesto Laclau who developed it, uses the term in reference to what proponents regard as an emancipatory force that is the essence of politics. Australia is my home and the Australian people are my children. Populist leaders are sometimes also characterised as strongmen orâ€"in Latin American countriesâ€"as caudillos. Populists are not generally opposed to political representation, but merely want their own representatives, those of "the people", in power.

Chapter 2 : neopopulism - Wiktionary

Mazzoleni, Stewart, Horsfield, and their contributors analyze the two-way relationship of the mass media and the contemporary phenomenon of extreme right wing neo-populist political parties which emerged in the closing years of the 20th century across the world.

Chapter 3 : Populism - Wikipedia

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The Media and Neo-Populism, especially in its opening and concluding chapters, presents a powerful and convincing argument on the basis of a challenging conceptual model, but it has some.

Chapter 5 : Search Results for â€œphase mediaâ€• â€" calendrierdelascience.com

The media and the growth of neo-populism in contemporary democracies / Gianpietro Mazzoleni --Striking a responsive chord: mass media and right-wing populism in Austria / Fritz Plasser and Peter A. Ulram --The media and neo-populism in France / Guy Birenbaum and Marina Villa --The Lega nord and the Italian media system / Roberto Biorcio --The.

Chapter 6 : Neo-nationalism - Wikipedia

The Media and Neo-Populism: A Contemporary Comparative Analysis (Praeger Series in Political Communication,) - Kindle edition by Gianpietro Mazzoleni, Julianne Stewart, Bruce Horsfield. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets.

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Chapter 9 : the_media_and_neo_populism_a_contemporary_comparative_analysis_praeger

Populism is a relevant but contested concept in political communication research. It has been well-researched in political manifestos and the mass media. The present study focuses on another part of the hybrid media system and explores how politicians in four countries (AT, CH, IT, UK) use Facebook.