

Unidea Deliberativa Della Democrazia Genealogia E Principi Studi E Ricerche

Recapturing Democracy is a short yet synoptic introduction to urban democracy in our era of political neoliberalism and economic globalization. Combining an original argument with a number of case studies, Mark Purcell explores the condition of democracy in contemporary Western cities. Whereas many scholars focus on what Purcell calls “procedural democracy” – i.e., electoral politics and access to it – he instead assesses “substantive democracy.” By this he means the people’s ability to have some say over issues of social justice, material well being, and economic equality. Neoliberalism, which advocates a diminished role for the state and increasing power for mobile capital, has diminished substantive democracy in recent times, he argues. He looks at case studies where this has occurred and at others that show how neoliberalism can be resisted in the name of substantive democracy. Ultimately, he utilizes Henri Lefebvre’s notion of “the right to the city,” which encompasses substantive as well as procedural democracy for ordinary urban citizens. This book contends that the forces of late modernism are being caught between a capital-driven globalization and a territorially rooted revival of tribalism and ultra-nationalism. Its critical focus is on global structures that are producing new patterns of North/South and rich/poor domination, as well as exerting dangerous pressures on the carrying capacities of the planet. Richard Falk argues that any hopeful response to these threatening developments requires the fundamental revision of such basic ideas as sovereignty, democracy, and security. These organizing conceptions of political life are being reshaped during this era of transition from a state-centric world of geopolitics to a more centrally guided world of geogovernance. He contends that geogovernance will have adverse consequences for the human condition unless it can be mainly constructed by transnational democratic forces animated by a vision of humane governance. This volume was written for the Global Civilization Project of the World Order Models Project (WOMP), an international group of scholars formed to think creatively about legal and political structures adequate to the needs of the modern world.

“The Civil Rights Revolution carries Bruce Ackerman’s sweeping reinterpretation of constitutional history into the era beginning with Brown v. Board of Education. From Rosa Parks’s courageous defiance, to Martin Luther King’s resounding cadences in “I Have a Dream,” to Lyndon Johnson’s leadership of Congress, to the Supreme Court’s decisions redefining the meaning of equality, the movement to end racial discrimination decisively changed our understanding of the Constitution. “The Civil Rights Act turns 50 this year, and a wave of fine books accompanies the semicentennial. Ackerman’s is the most ambitious; it is the third volume in an ongoing series on American constitutional history called We the People. A professor of law and political science at Yale, Ackerman likens the act to a constitutional amendment in its significance to the country’s legal development.”—Michael O’Donnell, The Atlantic “Ackerman weaves political theory with historical detail, explaining how the civil rights movement evolved from revolution to mass movement and then to statutory law... This fascinating book takes a new look at a much-covered topic.”—Becky Kennedy, Library Journal”

This history traces the development of democracy in Europe from its origins in ancient Greece up to the present day. Considers all the major watersheds in the development of democracy in modern Europe. Describes the rediscovery of Ancient Greek political ideals by intellectuals at the end of the eighteenth century. Examines the twenty-year crisis from 1789 to 1815, when the repercussions of revolution in France were felt across the European continent. Explains how events in France led to the explosion of democratic movements between 1830 and 1848. Compares the different manifestations of democracy within Eastern and Western Europe during the latter half of the nineteenth century. Considers fascism and its consequences for democracy in Europe during the twentieth century. Demonstrates how in the recent past democracy itself has become the object of ideological battles.

Society And Legal Change 2Nd Ed

Comprender y cambiar la politica

Un matrimonio difficile

On Humane Governance

The Discourse Ethics of Jürgen Habermas

Deliberating in the Real World

Insight and Solarity

The book is based on documentary and biographical materials that have only recently become available. As the narrative follows the Institute for Social Research from Frankfurt am Main to Geneva, New York, and Los Angeles, and then back to Frankfurt, Wiggershaus continually ties the evolution of the school to the changing intellectual and political contexts in which it operated.

This book examines democratic innovations from around the world, drawing lessons for the future development of both democratic theory and practice.

Parliamentary theory, practices, discourses, and institutions constitute a distinctively European contribution to modern politics. Taking a broad historical perspective, this cross-disciplinary, innovative, and rigorous collection locates the essence of parliamentarism in four key aspects:deliberation, representation, responsibility, and sovereignty[and explores the different ways in which they have been contested, reshaped, and implemented in a series of representative national and regional case studies. As one of the first comparative studies in conceptual history, this volume focuses on debates about the nature of parliament and parliamentarism within and across different European countries, representative institutions, and genres of political discourse.

This book articulates a participatory conception of deliberative democracy that takes the democratic ideal of self-government seriously. It aims to improve citizens’ democratic control and vindicate the value of citizens’ participation against conceptions that threaten to undermine it. The book critically analyzes deep pluralist, epistocratic, and lotocratic conceptions of democracy. Their defenders propose various institutional “shortcuts” to help solve problems of democratic governance such as overcoming disagreements, citizens’ political ignorance, or poor-quality deliberation. However, all these shortcut proposals require citizens to blindly defer to actors over whose decisions they cannot exercise control. Implementing such proposals would therefore undermine democracy. Moreover, it seems naive to assume that a community can reach better outcomes ‘faster’ if it bypasses the beliefs and attitudes of its citizens. Unfortunately, there are no ‘shortcuts’ to make a community better than its members. The only road to better outcomes is the long, participatory road that is taken when citizens forge a collective will by changing one another’s hearts and minds. However difficult the process of justifying political decisions to one another may be, skipping it cannot get us any closer to the democratic ideal. Starting from this conviction, the book defends a conception of democracy “without shortcuts”. This conception sheds new light on long-standing debates about the proper scope of public reason, the role of religion in politics, and the democratic legitimacy of judicial review. It also proposes new ways to unleash the democratic potential of institutional innovations such as deliberative minipublics.

Radici storiche e prospettive per il progetto di territorio

Populism

The Frankfurt School

Web e società democratica

Democratic Theory

Routeledge Handbook of European Elections

After moving for ten plus years towards an ever closer union, the European Union and its citizens now face the choice whether to establish a full-fledged common polity. This decision requires a Europe-wide debate that includes the candidate states. European citizens must discuss what (if any) common values, principles and basic policies they share. A European identity involves the Union's institutions becoming rooted in the "soul" of the citizens, whatever its relationship might be to the existing national and local identities. Only then will the EU possess democratic legitimacy and support. These two volumes are written by authors with a political and intellectual interest in the European process. They discuss the EU's unprecedented character as a peaceful and voluntary union of peoples, its understandable obstacles encountered along the way to further integration, and the Union's less acceptable shortcomings. The first volume is written for the general reader. It examines the essential components of a European political identity in relation to democracy, citizenship, social justice, war and peace, freedom and borders. It also explores the history of this identity. The second volume is a collection of scientific essays. These provide in-depth analysis of fundamental aspects of European cultural identity such as religion, art and economic culture, myth and civil society. The two volumes can be read independently. However, we hope readers of either one will feel stimulated to reach for the other.

Deliberative democratic theory emphasises the informed and reflective discussion and persuasion in political decision-making. The theory has important implications for constitutionalism – and vice versa – as constitutional laws increasingly shape and constrain political decisions. The full range of these implications has not been explored in the political and constitutional literatures to date. This unique Handbook establishes the parameters of the field of deliberative constitutionalism, which bridges deliberative democracy with constitutional theory and practice. Drawing on contributions from world-leading authors, this volume will serve as the international reference point on deliberation as a foundational value in constitutional law, and will be an indispensable resource for scholars, students and practitioners interested in the vital and complex links between democratic deliberation and constitutionalism.

L'obiettivo del testo è delineare un "processo di rappresentazione patrimoniale del territorio" che include la popolazione nella definizione di cartografie utili alla produzione di progetti locali. Progetti volti alla riappropriazione e al rafforzamento della dimensione dell'abitare che la modernizzazione ha reso sempre più passiva.

Il volume, curato da Ermanno Vitale e Fabrizio Cattaneo, raccoglie le rielaborazioni degli interventi al seminario «Web e società democratica» e di singole lezioni all'interno di un progetto su democrazia e ICT svoltosi presso l'Università della Valle d'Aosta nel biennio 2016-2017. Gli autori che hanno collaborato, e ai quali va il ringraziamento dei curatori, sono i seguenti: Laura Agostino, Roberto Casati, Massimo Cuono, Andrea Greppi, Claudio Marciano, Luca Mori, Javier M. Reyes, Fabrizio Tonello, Giovanni Ziccardi. I contributi raccolti nel presente volume affrontano il tema del rapporto tra il web e la società democratica da differenti prospettive disciplinari, riflettendo analiticamente su alcune questioni fondamentali – voto elettronico, polarizzazione ideologica, fake news, nuovi «luoghi» (virtuali e reali) della politica – che vedono la rete e i social media cambiare radicalmente le nostre società governate da istituzioni politiche democratiche. La tesi generalmente condivisa dagli autori è che il rapporto tra il web e la società democratica sia altamente problematico. Le criticità si palesano innanzitutto nell'applicazione dello strumento principe della democrazia, il voto, nella sua dimensione di voto «elettronico». A queste si sommano le difficoltà di governare l'informazione «online», rendendola fruibile e assimilabile criticamente, e quelle relative alla creazione di un'opinione pubblica (realmente capace di dialogo) nella nuova dimensione della rete. Il condivisibile proposito di perfezionare le procedure della democrazia per avvicinarla al suo modello ideale attraverso le tecnologie dell'informazione e della comunicazione (ICT) deve considerare e superare – se e dove sarà possibile – tali criticità.

A Reconstruction

Darwinian Reflections on Life, Politics, and Art

Parliament and Parliamentarism

Rivista di Politica 3/2017

Democracy in Europe

Un'idea deliberativa della democrazia. Genealogia e principi

Global Bioethics

In 1537 Francesco Guicciardini, adviser and confidant to three popes, governor of several central Italian states, ambassador, administrator, military captain--and persona non grata with the ruling Medici during the siege of Florence---retired to his villa to write a history of his times. His Storia d'Italia became the classic history of Italy--both a brilliant portrayal of the Renaissance and a penetrating vision into the tragedy and comedy of human history in general. Sidney Alexander's readable translation and abridgment of Guicciardini's four-volume work earned the prestigious 1970 P.E.W. Club translation award. His perceptive introduction and notes add much to the understanding of Guicciardini's masterpiece.

The American, and European, history of democratization in Europe, the Americas, and in other regions of the world, such as South East Asia. Although for the most part these democratic regimes are no longer haunted by the prospect of a return to authoritarianism, severe economic and social problems have posed serious challenges, creating a situation where change is often achieved through alternating periods of consolidation and crisis. Drawing on a systematic, empirical analysis of four key Southern European countries; Portugal, Spain, Greece, and Italy, Morlino identifies several key aspects of democratic consolidation: consensus and legitimization, party system and party organization, and the ways in which organized and non-organized interests are related to parties and the institutions of state. The resulting models of consolidation are analysed and the mechanisms and patterns of their unfolding crises identified, taking care to disentangle the pragmatic reactions against the regime, often related to corruption, from more ideological ones grounded in differences in values. Finally, the author addresses the question of the 'quality' of democracy, examining how this is related to the outcome of processes of consolidation and crisis. This insightful study offers the first extensive, comparative analysis of consolidation and crisis in these countries, and features a wealth of up-to-date information on party organizations, interest associations, the media, and public opinion. Although clearly focusing on Southern Europe, the author's findings are extremely relevant for understanding the politics of several other regions, including Eastern Europe, Latin America, and South East Asia.

Aims to show that populism has suffered from being considered, usually in relation to particular contexts, and has therefore become a rather fractured and elusive concept. This book also seeks to provide a different definition of populism, a survey of other definitions and perspectives, and a guide to populist politics around the world.

Deliberative democracy has become the central reference point for democracy theorists over the last decade or so, influencing normative frameworks and the ways we conceptualize the workings of democratic societies. It has also been linked with a burst of experimentation with new procedures that involve citizens directly in deliberations about public policy. But there is a contradiction at the heart of deliberative democracy: it seems that it cannot deliver what it promises. Deliberative decisions are said to be legitimate when all those subject to them take part in free and equal debate, but in complex societies that can never happen. Few people can deliberate together at any one time, certainly not in any strict sense, so how can the results of a deliberative event be legitimate for non-participants? And why would people with passionately held views sit down and deliberate when there seems little advantage in them doing so? This book explores these problems in theory and practice, searching for a solution that does not merely dismiss a strict understanding of deliberative democratic criteria. It reconsiders the theory of legitimacy and deliberative democracy, but goes further by examining cases of deliberation on health policy in the United Kingdom to see what problems emerge in practice, and how real political actors deal with them.

The result is a complete rethink of the institutional limits and possibilities of deliberative democracy, one which abandons the search for perfection in any one institution, and looks instead to the concept of a multifaceted deliberative system.

Problems of Legitimacy in Deliberative Democracy

Democracy Without Shortcuts

Political Order and Inequality

Setenta años de Constitución Italiana y cuarenta años de Constitución Española (5 volúmenes)

Neoliberalization and the Struggle for Alternative Urban Futures

Based on the Author's Translation of Democrazia E Definizioni (2nd Edition), Il Mulino, Bologna, 1958

Da Atene al populismo

La Russia nel Mediterraneo: una piccola rivoluzione geopolitica
Andrea Beccaro
Un realismo democratico per la bubble democracy
Damiano Palano
Trent'anni (e sessant'anni) dopo La democrazia di Sartori, ieri e oggi
Gianfranco Pasquino
Una guida alla critica degli entusiasti
Nadia Urbani
Il popolo nella teoria democratica di Giovanni Sartori
Marco Tarchi
La teoria democratica di Sartori: una geometria con gli ideali
Marco Valbruzzi
Sartori e la "democrazia partecipativa"
Antonio Floridia
Cariche contese: una guerra di posizione tra élite politiche e burocratiche
Fabio Bioncinì, Federico De Lucia, Stefano Scardigli
Indeterminazione e sterilità della democrazia post-totalitaria
Giulio De Ligiò
Concordia discors. Del Noce e Matteucci a confronto
Francesco Romano
Fraioli
Di cosa parlano gli Americani quando parlano di sicurezza nazionale?
Le ambiguità e i dilemmi dell'internazionalismo
Corrado Stefanachi
L'Isis in Europa. Un'analisi comparata delle stragi
Jihadiste
Alessandro Orsini

Starting from the 1980s, this book provides the first, complete history of the idea of deliberative democracy, analysing its relationship with the earlier idea, and practices, of participatory democracy in the 1960s and 1970s. Discourse ethics represents an exciting new development in neo-Kantian moral theory. William Rehg offers an insightful introduction to its complex theorization by its major proponent, Jürgen Habermas, and demonstrates how discourse ethics allows one to overcome the principal criticisms that have been leveled against neo-Kantianism. Addressing both "commun-itarian" critics who argue that universalist conceptions of justice sever moral deliberation from community traditions, and feminist advocates of the "ethics of care" who stress the moral significance of caring for other individuals, Rehg shows that discourse ethics combines impartiality with solidarity. He provides the first systematic reconstruction of Habermas's theory and explores its relationship to the work of such contemporary philosophers as Charles Taylor. His book articulates a bold alternative to the split between the "right" and the "good" in moral theory and will greatly interest philosophers, social and legal scholars, and political theorists.

Are foreign investors the privileged citizens of a new constitutional order that guarantees rates of return on investment interests? Schneiderman explores the linkages between a new investment rules regime and state constitutions – between a constitution-like regime for the protection of foreign investment and the constitutional projects of national states. The investment rules regime, as in classical accounts of constitutionalism, considers democratically authorized state action as inherently suspect. Despite the myriad purposes served by constitutionalism, the investment rules regime aims solely to enforce limits, both inside and outside of national constitutional systems, beyond which citizen-driven politics will be disabled. Drawing on contemporary and historical case studies, the author argues that any transnational regime should encourage innovation, experimentation, and the capacity to imagine alternative futures for managing the relationship between politics and markets. These objectives have been best accomplished via democratic institutions operating at national, sub-national, and local levels.

An introduction

We the People, Volume 3

A History of an Ideology

From Participation to Deliberation

The History of Italy

A Critical Genealogy of Deliberative Democracy

A Thin Red Line?

The panorama of bioethical problems is different today. Patients travel to Thailand for fast surgery; commercial surrogate mothers in India deliver babies to parents in rich countries; organs, body parts and tissues are trafficked from East to Western Europe; physicians and nurses migrating from Africa to the U.S.; thousands of children or patients with malaria, tuberculosis and AIDS are dying each day because they cannot afford effective drugs that are too expensive. Mainstream bioethics as it has developed during the last 50 years in Western countries is evolving into a broader approach that is relevant for people across the world and is focused on new global problems. This book provides an introduction into the new field of global bioethics. Addressing these problems requires a broader vision of bioethics that not only goes beyond the current emphasis on individual autonomy, but that criticizes the social, economic and political context that is producing the problems at global level. This book argues that global bioethics is a necessity because the social, economic and environmental effects of globalization require critical responses. Global bioethics is not a finished product that can simply be applied to solve global problems, but it is the ongoing result of interaction and exchange between local practices and global discourse. It combines recognition of differences and respect for cultural diversity with convergence towards common perspectives and shared values. The book examines the nature of global problems as well as the type of responses that are needed, in order to exemplify the substance of global bioethics. It discusses the ethical frameworks that are available for global discourse and shows how these are transformed into global governance mechanisms and practices.

This book offers an extensive comparative analysis of populism and radical democratic theories, tracing the line dividing the respective conceptions of people and popular sovereignty. Whereas populism is often said to intertwine with democracy in some way, the contention of this book is that it significantly departs from democratic theory and practice, and belongs to a distinct conceptual space. It cannot be made to overlap, for instance, with "liberal democracy", the "democratic myth", a crude electoral majoritarianism, nor can it amount to hiding undemocratic policies into properly democratic justifications. These positions, frequent as they are in the literature, are contested on the grounds of the dividing line identified, which starts unfolding at the level of the conception of the people i.e., of the sovereign presupposed by populists and democrats. This book is of great interest to scholars involved in the study of democratic theory, contemporary challenges to democracy and the recent upsurge of populist discourse, as it helps better understand populism as a political phenomenon and more adequately defines it as a self-standing concept in political theory.

Europa vive un momento complejo. Los ritmos de la globalización económica, los avances tecnológicos, los profundos cambios sociales y las convulsiones político-institucionales por las que están pasando las democracias occidentales hacen más que necesario que nos preguntemos por las perspectivas del constitucionalismo contemporáneo. Por ello, aprovechando las efemérides del 70º aniversario de la Constitución italiana y del 40º de la Constitución española, esta obra, publicada en cinco volúmenes, recoge los trabajos de constitucionalistas europeos de distintas generaciones que abordan los desafíos que se presentan para nuestras sociedades democráticas. - El volumen I se dedica al balance y perspectivas en la Europa constitucional, con trabajos sobre la reforma de los ordenamientos constitucionales y sobre Europa en su dimensión constitucional. - El volumen II se ocupa de estudiar cuestiones relacionadas con los derechos fundamentales y su tutela. - El volumen III revisa el estado de las instituciones políticas democráticas, en particular de los sistemas parlamentarios europeos, la participación y representación políticas, y los sistemas electorales y de partidos. - El volumen IV afronta el tema de las fuentes del Derecho, los cambios en la Justicia constitucional y los desafíos para la organización territorial. - El volumen V, dedicado a los retos del constitucionalismo en el siglo XXI, desarrolla cuestiones de gran actualidad como son las relaciones con la economía y el Estado social, la revolución tecnológica y el cambio climático, la seguridad y la legalidad sancionadora, y el fenómeno religioso. Eucons es un proyecto Jean Monnet, financiado por el programa Erasmus+ de la Comisión Europea, que nace con el objeto de promover el debate académico sobre las bases constitucionales de la construcción europea. Apuesta por el reconocimiento de una "cultura constitucional común europea", a través de la cual poder afrontar los desafíos de nuestras democracias y del proceso de integración supranacional. Este diálogo se sustenta en tres pilares: 1) rigor y excelencia académica, para lo cual se cuenta con un comité científico internacional que apoya a la organización y orienta el diseño de las actividades que se realizan; 2) carácter intergeneracional, buscando el diálogo entre las distintas generaciones de universitarios y promoviendo la participación de los más jóvenes junto a consagrados académicos; 3) dimensión europea, tanto por los temas que aborda como por los participantes e integrantes de esta red de investigadores. Este proyecto está coordinado por Germán M. Teruel Lozano, profesor de Derecho constitucional en la Universidad de Murcia; Antonio Pérez Miras, profesor de Derecho constitucional de la Universidad de Granada, y por Edoardo C. Raffiotta, profesor de Derecho constitucional de la Universidad de Bolonia. Y colaboran la Universidad de Murcia, como responsable del proyecto, la Escuela Internacional de Doctorado de la UNED, la Escuela de Doctorado de Derecho de la Universidad de Bolonia y el Seminario Italoespañol de Estudios Constitucionales. Precisamente este último, el Seminario Italoespañol, fue el origen de este proyecto. El mismo se creó como un grupo de estudio en 2011 por iniciativa de jóvenes investigadores españoles e italianos, en el ámbito de colaboración entre la Universidad de Bolonia y el Real Colegio de España en Bolonia. Esta red de investigadores ha venido promoviendo la celebración de un congreso bienal desde entonces, con 4 ediciones hasta el momento: Bolonia (2012), Madrid (2014), Catania (2016) y Murcia (2018). Las cuales han dado lugar a distintas obras colectivas que han afrontado diferentes temas de actualidad constitucional: la tutela de los derechos de la persona; la integración europea o cuestiones en relación con la soberanía y la representación en la era de la globalización. El último de ellos ha sido los desafíos del constitucionalismo contemporáneo con ocasión del 70 y 40 aniversario de las Constituciones italiana y española.

Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. Pomona Press are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

Constitutionalizing Economic Globalization

BREVE STORIA DELLA DEMOCRAZIA

A Participatory Conception of Deliberative Democracy

Issues and Practices for a Bioregional Regeneration

Perché una Costituzione della Terra?

Investment Rules and Democracy's Promise

Towards a Sociology of the EU

In *Becoming Undone*, Elizabeth Grosz addresses three related concepts—life, politics, and art—by exploring the implications of Charles Darwin’s account of the evolution of species. Challenging characterizations of Darwin’s work as a form of genetic determinism, Grosz shows that his writing reveals an insistence on the difference between natural selection and sexual selection, the principles that regulate survival and attractiveness, respectively. Sexual selection complicates natural selection by introducing aesthetic factors and the expression of individual will, desire, or pleasure. Grosz explores how Darwin’s theory of sexual selection transforms philosophy, our understanding of humanity in its male and female forms, our ideas of political relations, and our concepts of art. Connecting the naturalists’ work to the writings of Bergson, Deleuze, and Irigaray, she outlines a postmodern Darwinism that understands all of life as forms of competing and coordinating modes of openness. Although feminists have been suspicious of the concepts of nature and biology central to Darwin’s work, Grosz proposes that his writings are a rich resource for developing a more politicized, radical, and far-reaching feminist understanding of matter, nature, biology, time, and becoming.

A noted scholar tackles dysfunctional law.

This book provides insights and discusses the practical application of the theoretical concept of urban bioregion complementing the general bio-regional planning cross-disciplinary issues provided in Volume I. It examines planning practices, such as reallocation of energy flows, land protection for climate change, territorial heritage enhancement, the consideration of urban ecosystems and agro-ecology. It presents discussions on regional contexts, practices and projects for a bioregional recovery, and includes case studies from France, Belgium, Spain, Greece, Austria and Italy, discussing topics that range from the reframing of local energy production/delivery planning systems to soil protection and farmland sustainable exploitation schemes. This volume concludes with three cross-European case studies that make clear the worldwide relevance and potential of bioregional approach beyond the Global North or Western countries.

La proposta de Gianfranco Pasquino es transitar en estas páginas el pensamiento de Norberto Bobbio y Giovanni Sartori deteniéndose especialmente en temas abordados por ellos en sus trayectorias como filósofos de la ciencia política. El recorrido incluye temas fundamentales como las nociones de ambos autores sobre la democracia, el papel de los intelectuales en la vida democrática, el sistema de partidos y temáticas de profunda actualidad. Con el conocimiento cercano de la vida y la obra que le otorga su condición de discípulo de ambos pensadores –perspectiva que no rehúye pero tampoco abusa de cierta agradecida nostalgia– pero desde la madurez del intelectual formado y probado en las armas de la disciplina, Pasquino nos acerca estas herramientas “para comprender y cambiar la política”

The Palgrave Handbook of Critical Theory

Bobbio y Sartori

Jürgen Habermas. A bibliography: works and studies (1952-2013)

Toward a New Global Politics

A Comparative History of a European Concept

Democratic Innovations

Restorative Justice and the Law

Un'idea deliberativa della democrazia. Genealogia e principiRadical Democracy and PopulismA Thin Red Line? Springer Nature

This handbook is the only major survey of critical theory from philosophical, political, sociological, psychological and historical vantage points. It emphasizes not only on the historical and philosophical roots of critical theory, but also its current themes and trends as well as future applications and directions. It addresses specific areas of interest that have forged the critical theory tradition, such as critical social psychology, aesthetics and the critique of culture, communicative action, and the critique of instrumental reason. It is intended for those interested in exploring the influential paradigm of critical theory from multiple, interdisciplinary perspectives and understanding its contribution to the humanities and the social sciences.

The *Routeledge Handbook of European Elections* explores the multifaceted dimension of the European Parliament’s (EP) electoral contests across the European Community and European Union since 1979. After setting a general empirical and theoretical framework, this collaborative project presents original contributions from leading experts from virtually all the corners of the European Union. Each case study adheres to a common template that makes it easy to compare data, methodology and outcomes. Every country chapter includes: a brief geopolitical profile and historical background of the Member State; a glance at the national political landscape; a short account of the main political parties, including their attitude toward the European Union; a section on public opinion and European integration; a summary of electoral systems; an overview of all EP and national elections; an in-depth analysis of the 2009 EP electoral race; an overall theoretical interpretation of European elections. A comparative chapter closes the Handbook followed by an Epilogue focussing on the 2014 EP contest with a detailed analysis of the newly elected European Assembly in terms of political group and gender composition. The volume aims to enhance readers’ understanding of the European Parliament and revive their interest in the European integration process. By providing a wide range of national and European facts and figures, this investigation represents a comprehensive reference guide to scholars, practitioners, and students of the European Parliament, European elections, political parties, European Union and comparative politics.

Perché mai una Costituzione del mondo? Perché ci sono emergenze e catastrofi globali, come la pandemia tuttora in atto, che non fanno parte dell’agenda politica dei governi nazionali, anche se dalla loro soluzione dipende la sopravvivenza dell’umanità: il riscaldamento climatico e gli inquinamenti globali dei mari e dell’aria, di cui soffrono soprattutto le popolazioni dei paesi poveri benché siano prodotti dallo sviluppo insostenibile dei paesi ricchi; le guerre e i pericoli di catastrofi e conflitti nucleari determinati dalle migliaia di testate atomiche tuttora presenti sul pianeta; la crescita delle disuguaglianze e della povertà e la morte ogni anno di milioni di persone per mancanza di alimentazione di base e di farmaci salva-vida; la produzione e la diffusione di armi che ogni anno provocano guerre e centinaia di migliaia di omicidi; il dramma, infine, di masse crescenti di migranti che fuggono da queste tragedie per poi incontrarle, quando non perdono la vita nelle loro terribili odissee, l’oppressione razzista dovuta alle loro personali identità differenti. Soltanto la stipulazione di un nuovo patto globale di pacifica convivenza, di mutuo soccorso e di rispetto e tutela della natura è in grado, realisticamente, di garantire l’abitabilità della Terra e il futuro all’umanità.

Its History, Theories, and Political Significance

Democracy Between Consolidation and Crisis

Comparing European Societies

Recapturing Democracy

Protrepticus

Rappresentare mondi di vita

Becoming Undone

Restorative justice has developed rapidly from being a barely known term to occupying a central role in debates on the future of criminal justice. But as it has become part of the mainstream of debate, so new tensions and issues have emerged. One of the most crucial issues is to find an appropriate combination of restorative justice, based essentially on informal deliberation, and the law. The purpose of this book is to analyse the several dimensions to this issue. It explores the social and ethical foundations of restorative justice, seeks to position it in relation to both rehabilitation and punishment, and examines the possibility of developing and incorporating restorative justice as the mainstream response to crime in terms of the principles of constitutional democracy. Amongst the questions it addresses are the following: How are informal processes to be juxtaposed with formal procedures? What is the appropriate relationship between voluntarism and coercion? How can the procedures and practices of restorative justice be combined with legal standards, safeguards and precepts? How can one balance restorative responses with legally sanctioned punishment? In this book a distinguished team of contributors consider this crucial set of relationships between restorative justice and the law, building upon papers and discussions at the fifth international restorative justice conference in Leuven, Belgium, in September 2001, restorative justice has grown rapidly throughout the worldthis book addresses the central issue of relationship of restorative justice to existing law and legal systemschapters from world leading authorities

The Defender of the Peace of Marsilius of Padua is a massively influential text in the history of western political thought. Marsilius offers a detailed analysis and explanation of human political communities, before going on to attack what he sees as the obstacles to peaceful human coexistence - principally the contemporary papacy. Annabel Brett's authoritative rendition of the Defensor Pacis was the first new translation in English for fifty years, and a major contribution to the series of Cambridge Texts: all of the usual series features are provided, included chronology, notes for further reading, and up-to-date annotation aimed at the student reader encountering this classic of medieval thought for the first time. This edition of The Defender of the Peace is a scholarly and a pedagogic event of great importance, of interest to historians, political theorists, theologians and philosophers at all levels from second-year undergraduate upwards.

The fundamental question of political theory, one that precedes all other questions about the nature of political life, is why there is a state at all. This book describes the foundations of stateless societies, why and how states emerge, and the basis of political obligation.

With an Introduction by Stefan Müller-Doohm

Radical Democracy and Populism

Parties, Groups, and Citizens in Southern Europe

The Civil Rights Revolution:

A Soul for Europe: A reader

Designing Institutions for Citizen Participation

The Cambridge Handbook of Deliberative Constitutionalism