

POPULISM AS A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: MODERN ASPECT FOR POLITICAL SYSTEM

Abstract

In the article considered the common and special approach in different European countries to the definition of populism, traced the evolution of the concept from the ancient period. Thus, we can state that the concept of populism is a multifaceted political construct that performs the integrative-cognitive function of structuring and constructing a complex and controversial political reality with elements of social, discursive and praxeological eclecticism. A characteristic feature of the actualization of populism is the extreme parameters of the functioning of the state-political organism of society and the value projections of its existence. The crisis of society, which generates a conceptual platform of populism, reflects the objective need for democratization of the foundations of social order and social life. In particular, the anti-elite orientation of populism is due to the need to expand the influence of the subject field and instruments of direct democracy and direct democracy. The anthropological optimism of populism contrasts with the static-consensual metaphysics of the elitis

Keywords: populism, the political regime, the political system, political leadership.

ПОПУЛІЗМ ЯК ТЕОРЕТИЧНА ОСНОВА: СУЧАСНИЙ АСПЕКТ ПОЛІТИЧНОЇ СИСТЕМИ

Розглянуто спільне і особливе у підходах щодо визначення популізму в різних країнах Європи, простежено еволюцію поняття від античного періоду. Таким чином, можна констатувати, концепт популізму – багатогранний політичний конструкт, який виконує інтегративно-когнітивну функцію структурування та конструювання складної та суперечливої політичної реальності з елементами соціальної, дискурсивної та праксеологічної електики. Характерною особливістю актуалізації популізму є екстремальні параметри функціонування державно-політичного організму соціуму та ціннісних проєкцій його буття. Кризовий стан суспільства, де генерується концептуальна платформа популізму, відображає об'єктивну потребу в демократизації засад суспільного устрою та соціального буття. Зокрема, антиелітарне спрямування популізму обумовлене потребою розширення впливу предметного поля та інструментів прямої демократії та безпосереднього народовладдя. Антропологічний оптимізм популізму контрастує з

статично-консенсусною метафізикою є елітаристських уявлень про природу суспільної стратифікації та взаємодій.

Ключові слова: *популізм, політичний режим, політична система, політичне лідерство.*

Political presented populist democracy, including calls for greater participation for reform, including through a popular referendum; populism of politicians, appointed not by ideological appeals to «people» with the requirement to build a unified coalition; reactionary populism - calls for fundamental changes that often find support instead of resistance and misunderstandings in their implementation. Dictatorial populism, which came much scope in Latin America in the XX century. And had their charismatic leaders - like X. Peron, A. Hitler, J. Stalin.

But the common feature of populism subspecies played the lead role or domination - the people. «The power of the people - all the people!!!»

Prof. Margaret Kanovan defines populism: «The movement that appeals to» people «in opposition to the equally existing structures of power and the dominant ideas in society and social values.

M. Kanovan proposed classification is widespread modern variant of the agrarian populism and political. Under each of these species is further divided into a number of subspecies. In agriculture, it provided: farm movement with radical economic program, which was the personification of the People's Party of the United States in the late XIX century peasant movement, which occurred in Eastern Europe after the First World War; Populist movement in the second half of the XIX century.

The phenomenon of populism we can consider in different contexts. We think we can define the main two. First, when populism consider as doctrine or ideology.

Second, when the main focus lies on the form of political activity or political behavior of political leaders - charismatic leaders - statesmen.

Of course, the proposed division is still quite conventional and dilute conceptual and practical components, we can at the level of abstraction. Despite the fact that in each political phenomenon we find both conceptual and active-active side.

When attention is paid to the protection of people, the right of populism as a clear goal. First, an analysis of the situation and often see only the negative side and immediately be taken to deal with these shortcomings. And very often neglected the basic causes of this situation, historical background and eventually social aura that reigns in this situation. Immediately offered an easy way to solve this or that problem and it often resembles an iceberg middle of the ocean [1].

In the treatment of people held a departure from the qualitative characteristics of people, poverty, poor education, corruption, and so on.

An additional factor in determining the nation was not only its elite opposition, which stood on the mount vertical social structure, but exclude from its membership foreigners / immigrants who arrived in the country and are at the bottom of this structure.

A kind of positive message of populism is often abstract demand the return of power to the people as a result of actual removal from power in a particular point of people, groups, political forces and the transfer of power “true” representatives of the people. According populism seeks to adjust, make changes to the accepted rules of the game, coming only from the standpoint of interest in its political forces, without considering the interests of other political actors.

In political life traced a pattern, which is that the populist structure / leaders come to power, based on the principles of representative democracy in the future, they point out the problematic aspects of democracy, rightly criticize them but offer to overcome them, in fact, from the standpoint of authoritarianism through the establishment or strengthening of principles of individual power.

As wrote Prof. M. Popovic in his book “Be a man” that post-Soviet society suffers not only from destroyed economy, but also on the values that have lost their meaning. The problem many post-Soviet democracies is that without a clearly formulated program of the future - often identified progressive or lost with the restoration of ancient values and ideals, or sluggish attempts to preserve the remnants of the communist heritage. It is not surprising that populism is emerging in countries that do not have a clear plan or strategic line of development timeframes and collective and personal responsibility [10].

Fortunately noted German scholar Nazism - Kurt Zonthaymer that populism arises when democracy is seen as a technological process of forming a political will as well as does not give a carte blanche for the imaginary will of the people. The meaning of the concept of democracy is to view it as a political order that is intended to ensure freedom for the state of organized political community [8].

German researcher F. Dekker pointed to the great variety, the diversity of political phenomena, which are to define the term “populism”. He asked the question: “Is there an ideological substratum populism, or is simply a way of political behavior, suitable for any ideological pressures.”

According F. Dekera, ideological populism in terms of inherent ambivalence, antynomichnist. This new European populism generally tends rather to right ideology. “New populist right” peculiar ethnic and cultural particularism; they oppose the ideas of domination and discrimination of certain people, but at the same time against the cultural and ethnic mixing. Like other researchers, F. Deker vozhdizm pointed to as one of the most characteristic features of populism. He singled out a number of campaign techniques resorted to populis[2].

Among them: an appeal to common sense; Love radical slogans; the contrast between people and elites; creating an enemy; provocations and “removing the taboo”; the use of metaphors associated with biologism and violence; emotions, bullying and so on.

As a populist campaign “enemy image are constructed like using personification - social problems certain social groups - and by pointing to the” conspirators. “

As an external enemy are, as a rule, foreigners (foreigners) as internal - those who contributed their penetration in the country or prevented it. “ F. Decker underlines the ambivalence of relations populism and democracy. Expressing the one hand, the interests and sentiments of many citizens, embodying broad democratic impulse populism at the same time, “ democratic elements in reducing absolute. . . may be hostile to the existing democratic system [3]. ”

According to these authors, the problem today is that many democracies that “ plebiscite and lehitymatsiyni elements of a constitutional state and more diverge away from each other. The party competition is a fiction, a populist party fighting elements begin to determine the real politics.

In an analytical review of the state of the theoretical development of the concept of “ populism “ and S. Cherhina S. Soare pointed to the great variety of approaches to the understanding of this phenomenon, the lack of a clear consensus on its definition.

In particular, they suggest aphoristic definition of the status of the search for belonging Isaiah Berlin, the British classical political thought in the twentieth century. Last likened the term “ populism “ with shoes of Cinderella fairy who “almost” fits many girls. And somewhere, feel researchers, would be the same “ leg “ that would Slipper went perfectly - “pure populism “. . . I. Berlin thus proposed its own list of the defining elements of populism[5].

Including:

1. idealization (sacred) people that are perceived as special or chosen. in different ways, “people” - poor, poor, middle class, the peasantry. It must be some kind of a threat to him.
2. Statism. Until recently, it was common point of populist movements, but today there is a definite shift towards liberalnyyi approaches to economic problems.
3. one-man leadership and extraordinary faith in a leader.
4. Xenophobia, racism and / or anti-Semitism which permeated the whole populist discourse register.
5. Promoting the image of “organic society”, ie economic, social and cultural harmony.
6. intensive use of conspiracy theories.
7. The similarity of religion and nostalgic look at the past.
8. Antyelityzm, striving against the establishment. Taking the view I. Berlina, researchers have instead stressed that « outside their descriptive meaning without information about their relationship, called characteristics are of limited usefulness. »

S. Cherhina and S. Soare stressed populism ability to combine in different ways to combine elements of traditional left and right ideologies, thus attracting the sympathy of opposite types of voters. Like many other authors, they emphasize the integral connection with populism

“democratic (political) arena.” According to their definition, “populists all countries critical of social division (the divisions), which way the enemy ‘valiant (full of virtues) and the combined circle” of people and leader- “savior”, condemning constitutional confusing interpretation, gravitating to the exclusion of democracy from its etymological fact - people power[6]. “

S. Cherhina S. Soare and expressed the view that the socio- political situation of post-communist countries was particularly favorable for populists, because “the myth of “ real people “ is a direct legacy of communism and reflects the lost feeling of solidarity.” In their opinion, populism “is a complex political family, which emphasizes the instincts and emotions through the spirit of rationality and legality. It promotes antagonistic vision of society in which the people who govern, is betrayed and isolated him separated from the ruling class. “

In refraction to the modern definition of “ populist “ many Western media converge, interpreting it as a member of a political party that claims to be a reflection of the interests of ordinary people, or as a person seeking to represent the interests of the masses or the common people[7].

French politician Alex Moskovich - ally Charles de Gaulle - gave the following assessment populism “: the world populism considered art to win the sympathy of the people. ”

However, various political forces appeal to the people, and the more speculation name of the people, not populism. The amplitude of the use of the term in Western science is so great that it makes it difficult to develop a scientific definition. The path to enlightenment is through populism issues specific study of each phenomenon, called populist.

Several politicians defines populism as compliance great human masses into simple explanations of complex issues, the primitive loud slogans as well as demagogic political action, during which seek to exploit this compliance.

In more detailed form of populism represented as a set of technologies, such as the priority of simple solutions, an appeal to the simplicity and clarity of proposed measures predominance of small significance, but specific cases, flirting with the masses.

Most Western scholars, especially D. McRae and A. Valitskii believe that populism is an ideology which comes from the recognition of the priority of the people as opposed to the state, other nations, individuals. Sometimes populism serves as a means of “analysis” of social protest. Populism mobilizes the anger and dissatisfaction of the people and directs it against government institutions and political elite that seems detached from “the people. ”

However, despite the sometimes “revolutionary” fervor populism itself is not able to transform into a political strategy because populist declaration is silent on ways to implement the declared intentions.

Several researchers determine such characteristics populist ideology and political strategy, with particular emphasis should be made on some factors which outline the field today Ukrainian politics, which not only deprived the party of responsibility for implementing their own programs, but actually turn them into populist:

- populism based on the weight of human attraction to simple explanations of complex problems, for the love of the primitive slogans, and hence the political essence of populism lies in the fact that it gives easy answers to difficult questions;
- Populism emphasizes the priority of simple decisions, appeals for simplicity and clarity of proposed measures, declaring prefer small, but specific cases - that attracts “not in word but in deed”;
- populist always deceives voters, flirting with him;
- populist consciousness tends to be a strong personality, a charismatic leader who usually pretends driven primarily hopes “common man”;
- populism is an integral part paternalistic concept of power relationships and society;
- populism is part of the electoral strategy of primarily political forces, amorphous in structure, in which there are no clear ideological priorities;
- main ideas of populism - is the direct participation of the people in government, the so-called “direct democracy”, distrust of representative institutions of government, the criticism of bureaucracy, corruption, etc. , Etc. ,
- populist politician strategy is very simple: he does not think of anything consequences nor their possible actions in the event of coming to power, for him the main thing - how to get the most votes in the moment;
- the conditions of the current Ukrainian legislation which denies the status of full party of players on the political field, that limit their participation in the formation of the government, even the most realistic electoral programs of parties are “paper tigers”;
- In turn, this situation deprives political parties of responsibility to society, transforming the election of the competition «cheerful and resourceful» populists.

Researcher populism M. Konovan believes that the term «context can refer to a wide variety of events. » Referring to the former Soviet Union, we are dealing with political populism, which can both be seen as an ideology as a social movement as a kind of revived consciousness, emerged from different historical and geographical contexts as a result of particular social situation, and as a specific political psychology.

The variety of ideas populism provides a basis for democratic, conservative, reactionary tendencies and, accordingly, its various ratings - “ populism left “, “ right populism. ” The key word is justice leftist populist force in its distributive form. In the right - word order, by which is meant, often order the military and police. Left tend to exploit environmental problems or issues of equality, fraternity and law - national problems [9].

Some scientists, such as V. Zaslavskyy define populism offer depending on the attitude to ownership - the main parameter that differs fundamentally in a society based on market and command -administrative types of social coordination “ state populism “ and “market populism “.

Populism is most common among segments with low political and legal culture in conditions not yet strong structures of democracy. The inability of the masses to distinguish realistic proposals from demagoguery, black and white vision of the world, the willingness next idol and hated by his rivals - all symptoms of low political culture actively used by populist leaders to mobilize public support.

The growth of populism now explain the destruction of the liberal consensus, which began after the Cold War, with increasing tension between democratic and liberal constitutionalism - the two main pillars of democratic regimes. Strengthening the role of populism indicates the gradual loss of the attractiveness of liberal solutions in the field of politics, economy and culture.

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