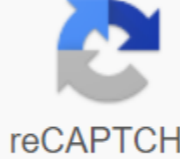


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Political ideology, which combines left-wing politics and populist rhetoric and themes Part of a series of opulicism Options of the Right-wing Narodniks Poporanism Black neo-chauvinism Techno-Welkish welfare Criminal concepts of anti-establishment anti-intellectualism Common People Demagoguery Egalitarianism Elitism Och The Popular Democracy Pluralism Social Justice Third Position National Options American Canadian New zealand Related Topics Agrarian Alt-Right Authoritarianism Berlusconiism Chavismo Communism Fascism Gallism Janism Kirchnerism (Relato K) Nationalism New Left New Right Peronism Pink Tidalism Putin Radical Centrost Socialism Politics portalve Left populism , also called social populism, is a political ideology that combines leftist politics and populist rhetoric and themes. His rhetoric often consists of anti-Anti-Anti-Establishment sentiment, opposition to the establishment and speeches from the ordinary people. Anti-capitalism, social justice, pacifism and anti-misce globalization are usually important topics for left-wing populists, while the ideology of class society of socialist theory is not as important as for traditional left-wing parties. Criticism of capitalism and globalization is linked to anti-municipalism, which has intensified in left-wing populist movements as a result of unpopular United States military operations, particularly in the Middle East. It is believed that the populist left does not exclude others horizontally and rely on egalitarian ideals. Some scholars also note the nationalist left-wing populist movements that demonstrate kemalism in Turkey, such as the Bolivarian Revolution in Venezuela. Unlike isolated or right-wing populism, left-wing populist parties tend to support minority rights. This is the case of Greek Syriza, Spanish Podemos and to some extent the Italian Five Star Movement during the European debt crisis, debate about a new leftist populism has intensified in Europe. In Europe, multinational coalitions Many left-wing and populist political parties in Europe belong to the European united left-north Green Left. Germany's Oscar Lafontaine, a member of the Left Party of Democratic Socialism, was clearly studied under leftist populism, especially by German scholars. The party was formed after the reunification of Germany and looked like right-wing populists in that it relied on anti-elitism and media attention provided by charismatic leadership. The party was to some extent competing for the same voter base with right-wing populists, though it relied on a larger platform in East Germany. This was limited to anti-immigration sentiment preferred by some voters, although lines such as those crossed by Oscar Lafontaine, who used the term earlier with the Nazi party, the party, (foreign workers), in his election campaign in 2005. PDS joined the Left Party in 2007. Greece's Syriza, which has become the largest party since January 2015, was described as a left-wing populist party after their platform included most of Greece's demands during the public debt crisis. The populist traits in the Syriza platform include the growing importance of the nation in their rhetoric and us/people vs. them/establishment antagonism in the campaign. As far as immigration and LGBT rights are concerned, Syriza is inclusive. Syriza itself does not accept the label populist. The Italian Five Star Movement (M5S), which became the largest party in the 2018 general election, is often referred to as a large tent populist party, but sometimes as a left-wing populist movement. In fact, the five stars that are a reference to the five key issues for the party are public water transport, sustainable transport, sustainable development, the right to Internet access and the environment, typical proposals of left-wing populist parties. However, despite the left background, M5S has often expressed right-wing views on immigration. In September 2019, M5S formed a government with the center-right Democratic Party (DP) and the left-wing Free and Equal (LeU), led by Giuseppe Conte. The government is sometimes referred to as a left-wing populist cabinet. The Netherlands Socialist Party has ruled the left-wing populist platform since the fall of its communist course in 1991. While some have pointed out that the party has become less populist over the years, it still incorporates anti-elitism in its recent election manifestos. It opposes what it considers a European superstate. Spaniard Pablo Iglesias, leader of the left-wing populist Podemos party, won 8 percent of the vote in the 2014 European Parliament elections. By avoiding the nativist expressions typical of right-wing populists, Podemos is able to attract all left-wing voters disillusioned with the political establishment without taking sides in the regional political struggle. In the 2015 national parliament elections, Podemos won 20.65% of the vote and became the third largest party in parliament after the conservative People's Party with 28.71% and the Spanish Socialist Workers Party with 22.02%. In the new parliament, Podemos holds 69 of the 550 seats, and this result put an end to Spain's traditional two-party system. In November 2018, in an interview with Jacobin, Errejón claims that Podemos requires a new nationally popular strategy to win more elections. Main article of the United Kingdom: The leadership of the Labour Party of South American countries of South American countries Argentina Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner (President of Argentina from 2007 to 2015) and Nestor Kirchner's husband is said to be practicing Kirchnerism, a variant of Peronism that is often mentioned alongside other Pink Tide governments in Latin America. During the reign of Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner, she opposed some free trade agreements, such as the proposed Free Trade Area in America. Her administration has been characterized by tax increases, especially on agricultural exports in the late 2000s, Argentina's main export, to fund social programs such as proGRESAR university scholarships, universal distribution of child subsidies (commonly referred to as AUH in Argentina, Asignación Universal por H), means proven benefits for families with children who are eligible for subsidies and progressive social reforms, such as recognition of same-sex marriage. Bolivia's leadership of Siles Cuazo has practiced leftist populism as well as former socialist President Evo Morales. Ecuador's Rafael Correa, Ecuador's former president, stressed the importance of populist discourse and integrated technocrats to work in this context for ordinary Ecuadorians. In the conflict between indigenous peoples and the Government, Correa accused foreign non-governmental organizations of exploiting indigenous peoples. The Venezuelan Presidency of Hugo Chavez resembled a combination of popular wisdom and charismatic leadership with doctrinal socialism. Chavez's government has also been described as a return to populist nationalism and redistribution. Hughie Long, the fiery governor of the Great Depression era who became a louisiana senator, was an early example of left-wing populism in the United States, advocating the redistribution of wealth under his Plan to Share Our Wealth. Meanwhile, Bernie Sanders, a self-styled democratic socialist, is an example of a modern-left populist politician. Canada's current government, led by Justin Trudeau under the leadership of the Liberal Party of Canada, has received criticism for embracing the ideals of left-wing populism. The left-wing populist political parties Examples and perspective in this section concern europe and America primarily and do not represent a global view of the subject. You can improve this section, discuss the issue on the discussion page, or create a new section as needed. (April 2017) (Learn how and when to remove this message template) Current left-wing populist parties or parties with leftist populist factions Main article: List of populists see Movement for the People's Party represented in the national legislatures of Argentina - Front de Todos Austria - JETT - Pilz List - Bulgarian Socialist Party Bosnia - Alliance of Independent Social Democrats (Alliance of Independent Social Democrats) - Workers' Party of Chile - Republic of Broad Front of China (Taiwan) - New Party of Power, Socialist Action (Trotskyst in Local Legislature) Colombia - Alternative Democratic Pole, Colombia Humana Cuba - Communist Party of Cuba Cyprus - Union of Citizens, Progressive Workers' Party of Croatia - Front of Workers, Republic, Socialist People's Party of the Dominican Republic - Dominican Liberation Party , 43 Left Party, 4647 La France insoumise (Germany) - Left Party 48 Greece - Syriza 4943 India - Samajwadi Party Indonesia - Indonesian Democratic Party Fighting Italy - Italian Left, Democratic Party (factions) Movement 5153 Five Star Movement (faction) - Left Mexico - National Revival Movement netherlands - Socialist Party of Nicaragua - Sandinista Front of National Liberation Norway - Red Party of Paraguay - Front Guas Portugal - Left Bloc Romania - Social Democratic Party (Social Democratic Party) - Russia - Russia - Russia - Russia - Communist Party of the Russian Federation (faction) San Marino - United Left, Active Citizenship Serbia - Socialist Party of Serbia, Movement of Socialists Slovakia - Direction - Social Democracy - 66 67 South Africa - Fighters for Economic Freedom 69 South Korea - Minjung Party Spain - Podemos, United Left Sweden - Left Party of Turkey - Democratic Party of the Peoples of Great Britain - Labour Party (factions) 78 7980 Democratic Socialists of America 81 not represented in the national legislatures of Austria - The Communist Party of Austria Canada - Communist Party of Canada, Marxist-Leninist Party of Canada Estonia - Estonian United Left Party Finland - Communist Party of Finland Greece - People's Unity, Course of Freedom Italy - Power to the People , Democracy and Autonomy Iran - Mujahideen People of Iran (Ireland - Irish Republican Socialist Party Namibia - Namibian Economic Freedom Fighters Norway - Socialist People's Party of Russia - Patriots of Russia - Patriots of Russia - Patriots of Russia - the populism of the welfare state ernesto Laclau and Chantal Mouffe: post-Marxist theorists who advocated for left-wing populism Links - b Albertazzi and McDonnell, page 123. 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