

Contro La Democrazia

A bracingly provocative challenge to one of our most cherished ideas and institutions. Most people believe democracy is a uniquely just form of government. They believe people have the right to an equal share of political power. And they believe that political participation is good for us—it empowers us, helps us get what we want, and tends to make us smarter, more virtuous, and more caring for one another. These are some of our most cherished ideas about democracy. But Jason Brennan says they are all wrong. In this trenchant book, Brennan argues that democracy should be judged by its results—and the results are not good enough. Just as defendants have a right to a fair trial, citizens have a right to competent government. But democracy is the rule of the ignorant and the irrational, and it all too often falls short. Furthermore, no one has a fundamental right to any share of political power, and exercising political power does most of us little good. On the contrary, a wide range of social science research shows that political participation and democratic deliberation actually tend to make people worse—more irrational, biased, and mean. Given this grim picture, Brennan argues that a new system of government—epistocracy, the rule of the knowledgeable—may be better than democracy, and that it's time to experiment and find out. A challenging critique of democracy and the first sustained defense of the rule of the knowledgeable, *Against Democracy* is essential reading for scholars and students of politics across the

Get Free Contro La Democrazia

disciplines. Featuring a new preface that situates the book within the current political climate and discusses other alternatives beyond epistocracy, *Against Democracy* is a challenging critique of democracy and the first sustained defense of the rule of the knowledgeable.

Il lettore si ritrova a leggere una interessante e simpatica raccolta di detti e aneddoti che l'autore ha riunito in questo testo. L'autore, con uno stile semplice, colloquiale e privo di fronzoli, ha contribuito al testo non solo raccogliendo detti e aneddoti famosi ma ne ha scritti a sua volta. Il punto di forza di questo testo sta proprio nella possibilità di ritrovare, in un solo testo, citazioni divise per argomento, scritte in inglese e in italiano. Il testo in questo modo è facilmente consultabile e diventa anche fonte di frasi da "regalare" ad amici e parenti in occasioni speciali. Il lettore apprezza l'inserimento delle frasi in lingua originale e la divisione per argomenti che rendono più facile la consultazione. Questo testo è ideale per giovani e adulti che vogliono una lettura leggera e varia, che traggono beneficio nel riflettere sul mondo visto anche dagli occhi di altre persone. Il testo risulta quindi una lettura interessante, che offre spunti di riflessione e discussione e ci regala una pausa dalla nostra quotidianità.

Contro la democrazia
Pensiero libero
Contro la democrazia diretta
Contro la democrazia
Bur

This edited volume explores the relationship between constitutionalism and populism in the Italian context. Italian populism is of interest to comparative lawyers for many

reasons. Firstly, the country has a long-lasting tradition of anti-parliamentarism over the course of its history as a unitary state. After the 2018 general election, it has turned into the first European country in which two self-styled populist parties formed a coalition government. Although it collapsed in August 2019, many issues that it had raised remain. Secondly, as Italy is a founding member of the European Communities, the constitutional implications of populist politics have to be considered not only within the national framework but also in a wider context. This book argues that the relationship between populism and constitutionalism should not be seen in terms of mutual exclusion and perfect opposition. Indeed, populism frequently relies on concepts and categories belonging to the language of constitutionalism (majority, democracy, people), offering a kind of constitutional counter-narrative.

The mafia is the impenetrable and seemingly infallible embodiment of notoriety and criminality. Umberto Santino, one of Italy's leading mafia experts, here provides a new perspective on the mafia: as a polymorphic organization which encompasses crime, the accumulation of corruptly acquired wealth and power, the cultural code of omertà and consensus. Exploring the movements which strive to fight against the powers of the mafia, such as the campaigns of civil society organizations like the Centro siciliano di documentazione, the author also provides a fresh look at the mechanisms - and struggles - of the antimafia

movement.

Il fascino e la magia che la filosofia di Platone ha esercitato nei secoli sono ancora intatti per noi. Dalla Repubblica al Politico dalle Leggi al Gorgia questa antologia offre un'indagine attraverso le pieghe più riposte del pensiero politico del grande filosofo. Per scoprire che in realtà, dietro questa meravigliosa capacità di seduzione, si potrebbe nascondere una visione profondamente illiberale e antidemocratica. Dalla democrazia, dall'estrema libertà deriva la schiavitù maggiore e più selvaggia. - Platone (427 - 347 a.C.)

This book focuses on the politics of national identity in Italy. Only a unified country for just over 150 years, Italian national identity is perhaps more contingent than longer established nations such as France or the UK. The book investigates when, how and why the discussions about national identity and about immigration became entwined in public discourse within Italy. In particular it looks at the most influential voices in the debate on immigration and identity, namely Italian intellectuals, the Catholic Church, the Northern League and the Left. The methodological approach is based on a systematic discourse analysis of official documents, interviews, statements and speeches by representatives of the political actors involved. In the process, the author demonstrates that a 'normalisation' of intolerance towards foreigners has become institutionalised at

the heart of the Italian state. This work will be of particular interest to students of Italian Politics, Nationalism and Comparative Politics.

Da Gutenberg in poi, abbiamo immaginato il nostro progresso intellettuale legato indissolubilmente alla «cultura del libro». Ma oggi, mentre a noi lettori capita sempre più spesso di avere in mano uno smartphone o un e-reader, sembra che questa storia secolare volga al termine, portando con sé la scomparsa dell'editoria come la conosciamo, e forse la trasformazione radicale del concetto stesso di «letteratura». Se ad alcuni sembra un'apocalisse, Amazon.com e le piattaforme di self-publishing disegnano un radioso futuro in cui il rapporto fra chi scrive e chi legge sarà più aperto, diretto, libero. Ma è veramente così? Con un'idea chiarissima di come si sta evolvendo la nostra «società della conoscenza», Alessandro Gazoia analizza lo stato presente del mondo del libro, italiano e internazionale, ed esplora i possibili scenari futuri: mettendo in guardia contro il rischio di confondere le strategie di mercato con il libero scambio di idee, e illustrando invece le autentiche potenzialità rivoluzionarie dell'editoria digitale, Come finisce il libro vuole essere il manifesto di un percorso diverso per il futuro dei libri.

Non basta riformare la politica o la finanza per superare la crisi di rappresentanza che ha investito l'Occidente. La democrazia, sostiene Enrico Grazzini in questo saggio, è destinata a

Get Free Contro La Democrazia

rimanere zoppa se non comprende la sfera economica e il lavoro produttivo. L'autore – partendo dal pensiero della premio Nobel Elinor Ostrom – analizza le esperienze e le proposte relative alle quattro principali forme di democrazia economica: l'autogestione dei beni comuni, come Internet, le risorse ambientali, l'acqua e l'aria, il software libero, le conoscenze; la codeterminazione di stampo tedesco e scandinavo, per cui i lavoratori partecipano con pieni diritti agli organi direttivi delle aziende; le forme di iniziativa diretta (referendum e leggi di iniziativa popolare) dei cittadini in California e in Svizzera; e le iniziative di bilancio partecipato nate a Porto Alegre. Senza la partecipazione dei lavoratori alle scelte economiche, difficilmente l'Europa uscirà dalla recessione in cui versa, scrive Grazzini. In Germania con la Mitbestimmung (codecisione) i dipendenti possono eleggere i loro rappresentanti nel board delle maggiori imprese private e pubbliche. E in Italia? Il quadro è desolante: il dibattito sulla democrazia economica è ancora all'anno zero. Stretto tra conservatorismo liberista e nostalgie stataliste, il nostro Paese non riesce a scrollarsi di dosso il modello autoritario e burocratico di governo dell'impresa. Per responsabilità, anche, di una Sinistra che si accontenta di limitare i danni della crisi senza proporre una alternativa di sistema.

This book explores the relationship between populism or populist regimes and constitutional interpretation used in those regimes. The volume discusses the question of whether contemporary populist governments and movements have developed, or encouraged new and specific constitutional theories, doctrines and methods of interpretation, or whether their constitutional and other high courts continue to use the old, traditional interpretative tools in constitutional adjudication. The book is divided into four parts. Part I contains three chapters elaborating the theoretical basis for the discussion. Part II examines the topic from a

Get Free Contro La Democrazia

comparative perspective, representing those European countries where populism is most prevalent, including Austria, Croatia, the Czech Republic, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Part III extends the focus to the United States, reflecting how American jurisprudence and academia have produced the most important contributions to the theory of constitutional interpretation, and how recent political developments in that country might challenge the traditional understanding of judicial review. This section also includes a general overview on Latin America, where there are also some populist governments and strong populist movements. Finally, the editors' closing study analyses the outcomes of the comparative research, summarizing the conclusions of the book. Written by renowned national constitutional scholars, the book will be essential reading for students, academics and researchers working in Constitutional Law and Politics.

Global terrorism is a double-edged threat to democracies. Physically, because of the number of people killed and wounded, structurally, because it threatens social peace and over-reaction tends to undermine our basic values. The authors of the chapters in this book are multinational and interdisciplinary. Their papers were presented for discussion at the Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) held in Skopje (FYROM) 11-14th April 2018 on "Defence Against Terrorism, Enhancing Resilience of Democratic Institutions and Rule of Law", organized within the NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme. Results can be summarised as follows. Counter-terrorist strategy must aim to achieve less, not more, terrorism. The countries with best results are the ones that cultivate human intelligence, confidence between security services and the local population, together with a tradition of effective respect of the Rule of Law. Militarization of internal security, and intelligence systems mainly based on databases ("big data") and

Get Free Contro La Democrazia

artificial intelligence, though popular, are showing serious limits. More effective democracy, not less, is the key to the resilience of our societies against the “new threats”, particularly for confronting the criminal violence of terror. In discussion, some core necessities were identified: to recognize that it is the method used, not the aims, that define criminal organisations as terrorist; that there is a structural link with organized crime for financing and operative support, and that corruption facilitates and protects any illegal activity; social capital must be developed as a fundamental basic tool for enhancing resilience. This book aims to help analyse the networks and contexts that feed terrorism. It provides anyone confronted with security issues an understanding of the negative as well as the positive aspects of specific counter-measures. “Che si voti o meno, adalzata di mano o con scrutinio segreto, che i voti si equivalgano o che quello di un operaio valga cinque contadini mentre il borghese non ha diritto di voto (come accadeva nella Russia bolscevica), che i mandati siano imperativi o meno, che vi sia rotazione dei delegati e limitazione delle loro funzioni nel tempo, che essi siano revocabili ad ogni momento, che le minoranze siano rappresentate negli organi di direzione – con voce consultativa o deliberativa –, che chiunque possa convocare un’assemblea, tutti questi punti hanno la loro importanza, ma non toccano l’essenziale: la democrazia separa, poiché il suo principio è di far sopraggiungere un momento originario, un attimo zero di fondazione o di rifondazione. Nello stesso movimento con il quale riunisce cittadini che si limitano a depositare una scheda in un’urna trasparente, con cui convoca degli scioperanti ad un’assemblea generale per interrogarli sul seguito da dare all’occupazione della fabbrica, essa recide gli interessati da ciò che li ha messi in movimento, dunque da se stessi.”

"The topic of this second edition of the Gaetano Salvemini Colloquium is one of the

most complex in Italian history. In just a few years, between July 1943 and April 1948, a rapid succession of events took place that are critical to understand the history of post-fascist Italy along with the political and institutional process that led to the approval of the Constitution and the birth of the Republic."

Exploring Italy as a case study, this book investigates how populists in power manipulate categories and instruments of constitutional law.

Political factionalism and ideological polarization have run high in Italian history. They must be taken into account in any attempt to explain the frailty of Italian public institutions – their instability, inefficiency, feeble legitimacy, inability to win citizens' respect, and subservience to sectional interests. Moreover, Italian politics since the Risorgimento can be interpreted as a 150 year-long attempt to prevent factionalism and polarization from spinning out of control and becoming disruptive for the country. This book deals with the historical question of political factionalism and ideological polarization in post-1945 Italy from the point of view of delegitimation. In our definition, delegitimation occurs when one political subject denies another in principle the right to exist, and in more concrete terms that of governing the country, by arguing that it is incompatible with one or more of the values on which the public sphere is founded. The essays in this book chart the story of political delegitimation in post-1945 Italy as it occurred in different political parties, exploited different discursive arguments, was instrumental to different political projects, and was met with counter-arguments aimed

Get Free Contro La Democrazia

at defusing it, or even at trying to counter-delegitimize the delegitimizers. The chapters originally published as a special issue in the Journal of Modern Italian Studies. Christian Giudice's *Occult Imperium* explores Italian national forms of Occultism, chiefly analyzing Arturo Reghini (1878-1946), his copious writings, and Roman Traditionalism. Trained as a mathematician at the prestigious University of Pisa, Reghini was one of the three giants of occult and esoteric thought in Italy, alongside his colleagues Julius Evola (1898-1974) and Giulian Kremmerz (1861-1930). Using Reghini's articles, books, and letters, as a guide, Giudice explores the interaction between occultism, Traditionalism, and different facets of modernity in early-twentieth-century Italy. The book takes into consideration many factors particular to the Italian peninsula: the ties with avant-garde movements such as the Florentine Scapigliatura and Futurism, the occult vogues typical to Italy, the rise to power of Benito Mussolini and Fascism, and, lastly, the power of the Holy See over different expressions of spirituality. *Occult Imperium* explores the convergence of new forms of spirituality in early twentieth-century Italy.

[Copyright: 0db6bc731cd824cd47fac61ec93572c3](https://www.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/0db6bc731cd824cd47fac61ec93572c3)