

The evolution of the Radical Left political doctrines and its legal implications after the year 1989.

(The summary)

The main aim of this doctoral thesis is the analysis of the evolution of the doctrine of the radical left-wing parties after the year 1989, in the context of its influence on the system and legislation of the selected countries. This analysis is carried out in the light of certain regional processes and factors shaping the left-winged parties in various regions of the world. The goal of this study is to state whether nowadays we can assume there exists one, universal conception for the Radical Left or there are many existing independently from each other. The thesis consists of six chapters all together.

The first chapter focuses on presenting the key element components of the contemporary radical left-wing parties, along with the most influential contemporary economical-social theories of Jeremy Rifkin and Joseph Stiglitz, as well as on essentially important for the XXI century radical Left- analysis of the modern economical concepts of Thomas Piketty against a background of the Marxist social-economical conceptions. In this chapter also, there are presented approaches developed along with the new Left from the years of sixties of the XX century- the ideas and world views, such as ecologism, neutrality of the world view and feminism. These ideas, to a big extent, have become a part of the core of the up-to-date radical left doctrine, especially in the developed countries.

The second chapter is the study of evolution of the radical Left after the year 1989. It concentrates on introducing the essential elements of the European ultra-left ideology in the context of activities of social movements and political parties of the chosen countries after 1989. A particularly crucial role in Europe than, play the left-wing social movements such as The Indignados (The Outraged) in France or the MoVimento 5stelle (The Five Star Movement) in Italy. A choice of the organizations and left-wing movements has been dictated by the will to show the peculiarity of the phenomenon of radicalization of the European Left at the beginning of the XXI century.

The third chapter is devoted to the evolution of the radical Left in the region of the South America, which the key aspect is an idea of 'socialism of XXI century'. This idea, being the fusion of Marxism and the philosophy of Simon Rodriguez, with original solutions, basing on local experiences, is demonstrated by the angle of her adaptation and development in the selected countries of the region, especially taking into account of Venezuela, Bolivia and Ecuador. Also, in this very chapter, there is a more precise analysis of the concept of theology of liberation, characteristic for the all countries of the Latin America, which is a certain kind of local phenomenon shaping contemporary cultural identity of the inhabitants of South America and their attitude towards the left-wing concepts.

The fourth chapter focuses on the evolution of the radical Left on the area of North America, after the year 1989. This part of the thesis was structured to show certain concepts original to this region, as well as emphasizing the differences between the radicalizing Left of the United States and Canada, where the latter of the two has radical mixed the conceptions of the Left with the principles of social democracy and particular local nationalism. Moreover, in this chapter there are briefly analyzed the consequences of the social rebellion bound up with the financial crisis of the year 2008.

The fifth chapter concerns the evolution of radical Left in Asia and Middle East and it is an attempt to present extremely interesting development of local radical Left concepts in the context of their local successes and global restrictions. A particular attention was given to evolution of the Maoist communistic doctrine in China as well as to a new concept of radical Left referring to Marxism and spreading in chosen Asian countries. Besides the Chinese system, the chapter introduces the radical Left concepts that originated from India, North Korea and Japan as well as most interesting Left ideas shaping up in Middle east which relate to Islamic socialism.

Finally, the sixth chapter presents most interesting legal implications related to influences of the ecologic and feministic concepts on legal systems in the countries with strong groups and movements tied to the radical Left. Based on chosen examples, this section constitutes a specific attempt to depict a real direct and indirect impact of the radical Left demands on the legislation and judicature. In the context of the whole thesis, the sixth chapter serves a supplementary role, which is to picture a global influence of the Left-wing concepts on the politics of chosen countries and one of a kind global Left universalism in the context of ecological and feminist demands. What is more, the chapter highlights the evolution of cultural gender concept in the legislation and judicature of the selected countries.

The conclusion of the whole work constitutes the thesis stated in the beginning – a non-existence of one universal concept for the radical left ideology and proving the argument that the year 1989 was by no means a decisive moment in the context of the evolution of the Left doctrine. A proof of the thesis proposed initially in this dissertation results in the division into a traditional Left (Marxist) and a modern radical Left, which originated from the social movements in the first decade of the XXI century, like ‘Indignados’ in Spain. An existence of this particular dichotomy in the frame of radical Left movement has very significant influence on legislation and development of new concepts related to the basic human rights. It seems that due to a usage of such a dichotomy it becomes far easier to analyze the contemporary Left movements, that start to stray more and more from the traditional definition of the Left and radical Left presented in the literature.