**New Social Movements in the West and Their Challange on Left-wing Parties**

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[Abstract]

**The new social movements in the West is relative?? to the traditional workers' movement in the West. It is one of the most significant socio-political phenomena occurring in Western countries at present, and it has an important and profound influence on Western left-wing parties and the future political direction of the West countries.**

**The new social movements in the West has undergone four stages of development since 1968 France events, and is characterised by a diversity of participants, have different values and objectives, and they have multiple interest fields. Along with the changes in the social structure of Western societies and the development of new social movements, the moderate left-wing parties in the West are becoming more and more centrist, the radical left-wing parties are becoming more and more active, and the extreme left-wing parties are becoming more and more populist.**

**At present, only by combining the practice of the new social movement in the West with the continuous innovation and development of left-wing party theory, and by strengthening the construction of left-wing parties in the West to lead the development of the new social movement in the West, can the world socialist movement gradually come out of the trough and move towards the climax.**

[Keywords] New social movements, left-wing political parties, socialism, Western Marxism

The new social movement in the West is relative to the traditional workers' movement in the West. However, unlike the homogenous orientation (Collective) of traditional workers' movements and their focus on material interests, the new Western social movements are more inclined to a variety of non-material interests and value goals. The new social movement in the West is a general term for the loose mass protest activities of the middle classes (or strata) and marginalised groups that formed themselves as a resistance force at a time when the world socialist movement is at a low ebb, actively exposing and struggling against the inherent flaws of the capitalist system. Its rise is one of the most significant socio-political phenomena that has taken place in Western countries since the end of the Second World War, and is having a significant and profound impact on Western left-wing parties and the future direction of politics, as well as on the future and direction of Western party politics.

**The historical evolution of the new social movements in the West and their main characteristics**

The new social movements in the West began in the late 1960s with the French May Storm, developed in the 1970s and 1980s, and transformed in the 1990s. Since the outbreak of the international financial crisis in 2008, especially in the 21st century, the Western New Social Movement has entered a new period of development and HAVE teken on many new characteristics.

**The origins of the Western New Social Movement.**

In May 1968, a mass movement, known as the "May Storm," broke out in Paris, France. The "May Storm" was a magnificent new social movement launched by young French college students and quickly sparked the participation of workers and other social classes.

To begin with, people in Europe and the United States have taken to the streets in succession, using nonviolent means such as demonstrations, processions and sit ins, and set off surging waves of anti war movement, feminist movement, anti nuclear movement, national liberation movement, ecological movement, etc. Social movements with completely different participants and different protest themes have swept across almost all developed Western capitalist countries.

The "May Storm" and its series of mass protest movements that erupted in major developed capitalist countries in the West are a new political and social phenomenon and expression of interest demands during an unusual period of world development.

In the 1960s, Western society was in a "golden age" of sustained economic prosperity and development. In a general sense, with the development of the economy and the improvement of people's living standards, society should tend towards harmony and stability. But at this time, behind the prosperity of the major developed capitalist countries in the West, there was social instability. Taking France as an example, From 1963 to 1969, real wages in France increased by 3.6%, and France entered a consumer oriented society. Economic growth was accompanied by inflation. One million immigrants from North Africa led to a population surge in France, rising prices, and rising unemployment rates, posing a threat to the interests of the working class. More French people received higher education, but the overcrowded universities, mechanized education system, and conservative cultural atmosphere made many young people unhappy. [1]

Therefore, in the consumer oriented society of France, the resistance of the public to the government and authority has become increasingly strong. This means that the "May Storm" as a "revolution not only questioned the capitalist society, but also questioned the industrial society. Consumer society which is doomed to die urgently." [2].

It reflects the increasing dissatisfaction of the young generation who grew up in a new materialist and affluent environment after World War II umder the conditions of society’s status quo of spiritual poverty.

Therefore, the younger generation, starting from individualism and idealism, pays more attention to intangible interests-ilgi alanları and value goals, and vigorously challenged and criticized the culture, society, and criticized spirit of capitalism.

At the same time, it also reflected that after World War II, with the rapid development of modern industry and the third scientific and technological revolution, major changes are taking place in the social strata and class structure of the major developed capitalist countries in the West:

the traditional working class was being sharply reduced, accompanied by government officials, service personnel working in the tertiary industry, specialists and technicians, middle management working in the modern enterprises The new middle class (or class) composed mainly of teachers and others has become the backbone of the social class (or stratum).

This is also the main reason why the main force of the New Social Movement in the West, initiated by the May Storm in France, was composed of young students, anti war elements, women, homosexuals, and green people, rather than being led and promoted by the working class, the protagonist of the Western traditional socialist movement. The May Storm initiated a new Western social movement that relied on the non-traditional working class as the main force against capitalism.

**The development of the Western New Social Movements**

In 1968, the Western series of movements triggered by the May Storm in France were actually just a preview chapter of the Western New Social Movement, while the truly complete New Social Movement erupted after the 1970s.

The period from the 1970s to the 1980s was an important stage of development for the Western New Social Movement. The anti nuclear peace movement, the global green environmental movement and the new feminist movement were the themes of the Western mass protest movement in this period.

The anti nuclear peace movement mainly refers to the massive anti war march and anti nuclear weapons movement triggered by the people of major western countries, especially European countries, to protest the deployment of missiles in Europe by the United States and the Soviet Union after the Vietnam War.

Its goal was to maintain world peace with anti nuclear demands. At the same time, in the face of radioactive pollution from nuclear power plants and environmental damage caused by excessive industrialization, the environmental awareness of European and American people was gradually awakened.

In the 1970s, a citizen environmental movement involving over 200 thousand people broke out in major cities such as Washington, New York, and Los Angeles in the United States, which had a wide social impact and which saw strong social response. Subsequently, mass protests against environmental damage in European and American countries continued to erupt, ranging from gatherings and demonstrations to attempts to establish green "ecological villages".

In the 1980s, European and American countries founded the Green Left political organization - the Green Party on the basis of widely carrying out the green environmental movement. The first Green Party in the West emerged in Germany and has now developed into an important left-wing political force in Europe and even across the world.

The New Feminist Movement, on the other hand, has become relatively larger in scale, deeper in scope, and broader in scope compared to the women's political participation movement in the mid-19th century.

**The transformation of the Western New Social Movement: 1990s**

In the 1990s, influenced by the upheaval of the Soviet Union and the disintegration of the Soviet Union led socialist camp, the world political and economic situation and international pattern underwent profound changes, and the Western New Social Movement also entered an important period of development and transformation.

The drastic changes in the Soviet Union and East Asia not only brought the world socialist movement to a low ebb development tempo, but also brought heavy losses to the western traditional left-wing parties (the Communist Party of all countries, the Social Democratic Party, the Socialist Party and the Workers' Party). They had to rethink and reposition their own future and destiny in western party politics.

At the same time, with the failure of Keynesianism and the rise of neoliberalism after World War II, coupled with the rapid development of modern communication and information technology, the globalization led by the West with neoliberalism as its fundamental guiding ideology has rapidly advanced, deepened the unfair distribution of benefits and inequality within Western societies.

In addition, with the deepening of globalization, environmental issues such as global warming and acid rain upon forests that threaten human survival and development have become increasingly serious. The risks to the world economy lie in capital and ?????

In the context of financial globalization, it is increasingly increasing, and financial crises in various countries are frequent and the scope of impact is also constantly expanded. Therefore, the vulnerable groups (middle class and bottom marginalized groups) whose interests are increasingly damaged in the process of globalization began to express dissatisfaction and protest against the globalization led by Western countries through various means. In response, European and American countries have taken the lead in launching large-scale anti globalization movements.

In 1999, the first large-scale anti globalization movement broke out in Seattle, United States. These anti Western led globalization movements that have occurred in European and American countries mark a new important period of development and transformation for the Western New Social Movement.

With the development of anti globalization movements among people in Western countries, other types of mass protests movement were also in full swing, such as the global green environmental movement, which has far surpassed the traditional left-wing party led labor movement.

At this time, the Western New Social Movement has become a powerful and important way to resist the drawbacks of the capitalist system during the low tide of the world socialist movement.

The new development of the Western New Social Movement.

Entering the new century, from the "9.11" incident in the United States in 2001 to the global financial crisis in 2008, the anti globalization movement has once again entered a new stage of development after experiencing a brief downturn.

In 2008, the global financial crisis triggered by the United States further sparked various social conflicts within European and American countries.

At this point, capitalism, as an ideology and social system, has fallen into a systemic crisis.

In this regard, Samir Amin argued that "following the Brexit of Britain, the right wing in the European elections soared.

After the rise of the radical left-wing coalition in Greece and the rise of the 'We Can' (PODEMES( party in Spain, ultra-right popülist Donald Trump was elected as the President of the United States. All of this indicates that the global neoliberal system is facing a deep crisis [3]

The global financial crisis has deeply exposed the inherent drawbacks of Western capitalist systems, and made an unprecedented impact on the world, especially on Western countries, in the fields of economy, politics, and ideology. More than ten years after the outbreak of the financial crisis, the global outbreak of the COVID-19 in 2020, which broke out in a period when the economic and social order is not yet fully restored, COVID-19 crisis further tore down the veil of Western capitalist system. The low efficiency in counter-measures and weak response of Western governments to the epidemic have further demonstrated that the defects of neoliberalism that has dominated the world for over 40 years, such neoliberal policies has not brought about strenghtening of world peace and prosperity, but rather tearing of society, intensified conflicts, and extreme polarization between rich and poor.

In this regard, French economist Thomas Piketty argued that under the leadership of Western neoliberalism, globalization "includes strong convergence forces (especially the influence of knowledge and technology diffusion) in a market economy based on private property rights, but it also contains strong differentiation forces, which will potentially threaten democratic societies and serve as their foundation, threaten the value of basic social justice [4]。

Since the financial crisis, people in Western countries have become increasingly dissatisfied with the capitalist society dominated by neoliberalism. Thus, the wave of mass protest movements in the West eventually merged into a torrent of new social movements. The representative new social movements in this period, are the "Occupy Wall Street" movement against 1% of the high-income group which lasted for several months in the United States, the "Spring of Democracy" movement against capitalist false democracy and movement for freedom of the press, the "Black Lives Matter" movement that broke out during the epidemic, the "Yellow Vest" movement and the "Standing Up All Night" movement in France, and the "Anger" movement in Spain. The anti-austerity **movement** in **Spain**, also referred to as the 15-M **Movement** (**Spanish**: ... "**Anger** as **Spanish** police **move** on Barcelona protest camp". The Nuit debout (Standing Up All **Night**) protest **movement** in Paris

These movements all exhibit characteristics such as diverse participants, diverse value goals, and diverse interests and demands. At the same time, modern information technology tools and social media have played an unprecedented role in mobilising a wide range of subjects to participate in their campaigns.

Of course, "the new social movements are not absolutely independent of the past history and past tradition , although each party has changed to a different degree, they are not cut off from the social movements of the past."[5]

Most Western new social movements have emerged from within the oval wing of traditional left-wing movements. However, "what is distinctive about the new social movements in the West is that they are a kind of unconstrained pluralism"[6] that emphasise the values and independent consciousness of the participants and generally lacks a fixed organisational system and structure, organizational charter, and program. constitution and programme.

It is precisely this form of movement, with its loose organisation, fragmented-disperced dağınık power forces, lack of strategy and diverse goals, that makes the new social movements in the West so different from traditional left-wing parties and left-wing social movements in terms of their political theories and ideas, movement forms and approaches, movement concepts and different in respect to their demands. This has contributed to its emergence as a powerful 'alternative' force and phenomenon resisting against capitalism at a time when the socialist movement is at a low ebb and when the Western left-wing parties are in political crisis.

Firstly, in terms of organisational structure, the new social movements in the West "highly emphasizes individualistic tendencies, advocates individual liberation rather than transforming society, lacks clear behavioral norms and objectives, they have no tight organisation and no fixed roles. They often revolve around major political issues that attract high level public attention, such as race, immigration, civil rights, gender, and environment, rather than forming political identities centered around class basis. Partiicipants see themselves as having more things in common than class commonalities such as they feel common under identity, education and inter-generational types (nitelik itibariyle ortaklaşma"[7].

Rise of the new social movements and their continued development has, to some extent, significantly weakened the power of traditional trade unions, to the extent that it has had a huge impact on the traditional workers' movement, severely weakening the main mission of the traditional working class to advance overall social change and fight for their collective interests.

Especially after the Cold War, the class and social forces that traditional left-wing forces such as the Communist Party in the Western countries and the Social Democratic Party relied on for survival and development were severely weakened, and many of their participants have joined the new social movements.

Secondly, the new social movements in the West, as a new way of expressing interests and ideas, has brought disruptive crises and challenges to Western party politics. The rapid development of the new social movements in the West has made political parties in the West become no longer the only means of representing and expressing people’s interests.

In addition, the new social movements in the West have essentially "become an important social force in the developed countries to promote and facilitate the change of the capitalist system, and to some extent they have become a practical-realistic expression of the socialism factor within the developed capitalist countries, demonstratting significant socialist orientation in respect to their development prospects"[8].

**The Challange by the New Social Movements to Left Wing Political Parties of the West**

Left-wing parties in the West have a relatively broad political definition, a concept that is the opposite of right-wing parties in the Western political party system spectrum. Currently, in the Western political spectrum, left-wing parties can be divided into three broad categories according to the degree of radicality of their political ideology and radicality of their policy ideas/propositions. Moderate left-wing parties, which are in the left of centre (leaning towards the left) in terms of political ideology and policy ideas, secondly more radical radical left-wing parties, and thirdly more radical extreme left-wing parties. [9]"

These three categories of left-wing forces have varying various positions, various ways of functioning within the established European political system." [10]

Influenced by the new social movements in the West, all types of traditional left-wing parties in the West have changed considerably according to these changes. Moderate left-wing parties are becoming more and more centrist. Moderate left-wing parties are the mainstream power within the left-wing parties of the Western countries, with düzenin yönetişimi governance as their main goal, and they have a relatively stable governing power and capacity.

After the Second World War, especially since the 1970s, along with the continuous development of the technological revolution and the continuous restructuring/adjustment of the industrial structure of society, the class and stratum structure of Western countries have gradually undergone significant changes.

In addition, with the continuous rise of consumer society in the West, "the adjustment of the re-distribution system (sosyal transfer harcamaları, yaşlılık, işsizlik yardımları ve diğerleri), the improvement of the social welfare system and the improvement of living standards, the gradual weakening of the class consciousness of the working class, together with the rise to power of the right wing parties, the weakening of the power of trade unions and the changes in the forms of organisation of enterprises, the workers' movement has fell into a low ebb development tempo,"[11] the developed Western capitalist countries moved into a period of post-industrial social development.

This process was accompanied by the expansion of capitalist relations of production dominated by Western neoliberalism, the growth of the middle class (or strata) thus emerged post materialist value orientation and post materialist interests and demands have sprung up.

The class conflicts and confrontational movements that were once led by traditional left-wing parties in the West are gradually being replaced by new social movements that are supported by diversity of particiapants, subjects, diverse values and value goals, diverse interests with variety of forms and struggle themes.

In order to adapt to the new social class situation and structural changes in the western society and to adapt to the new forms of development of the new social movements in the West, adapt to new form of dynamic development, Western political parties, especially the left-wing moderate parties which have governing goals (as mentioned above), have felt responsibility to make adjustments in their own programs and strategies as an important task.

Adopting partiyi merkeze doğru çeken değişimler in respect to political strategies and policy tools and adopting increasingly flexible approach towards the market are the main symbols and main characteristics of the adjustmnets and transformation made by the moderate left-wing parties of the West. In this regard, the "Third Way", which aimed to transcend the left and right, advocated by the British Labour Party and the German Social Democratic Party, has been the most typical practice since the end of the Cold War. Taking the British Labour Party as an example, in order to gain the support of a wide range of middle class income groups and forces, partiyi merkeze doğru çeken değişimler the centrist transformation of the British Labour Party has led to its increasing alienation of it from the British traditional working class and it gradual lost the most stable support of the British traditional working class.

The middle class (or strata), which is the basis of Labour Party’s such new strategy, is in a constant state of flux/akışkanlık.

The Labour Party's emphasis on flexible market mechanisms has led it to be trapped by burden of compromising with the neoliberalism which continues to dominate the West.

The Labour Party's centrist transformation has only paid off substantial short-term returns. From 1997 to 2010, the British Labour Party was in power for 13 consecutive years. But the negative effects of this transformation became increasingly apparent after the outbreak of global financial crisis broke out in 2008.

The most obvious reflection of this was that the UK Labour Party was unable to come up with strategies and means to deal with the crisis after the financial crisis, and was unable to solve the crisis faced by British society. From 2010 to the present, although the UK Labour Party has implemented political strategies and programmes such as "Blue Labour", "Corbynism" and "post-neoliberalism", it has failed to win four consecutive general elections. This shows that "in the long run," the Labour Party has not been able to win the general election.

This shows that "in the long run, for the Social Democratic Parties, which increasingly centres itself on electoral politics, it becomes difficult to change such centrist strategic direction. therefore the contradiction between catering to the new middle class (strata) and avoiding the fragmentation (dağılma/parçalanma) of its traditional support base will also persist, for a long time."[12]

The path of centrist transformative development still has a long way to go for such as the British Labour Party and other moderate left-wing parties such as the Social Democratic Party and the Socialist Party in the other countries of the West. This is because such centrist transformation path and centrist development are simply unable to provide "practical political concepts and policy proposals that truly reflect its own characteristics and simply unable to provide a precise and clear political and strategic positioning of the party"[13].

This is a major challenge for the new leader of the British Labour Party, Keir Starmer, who tries to lead the party to continue its modernisation and transformation, to maintain its mainstream party status and to regain government power from the Tories. Sir **Keir** Rodney **Starmer** KCB KC is a **British** politician and barrister who has served as Leader of the Opposition and Leader of the **Labour Party** since 2020.

This is also a major challenge for mainstream moderate left-wing parties in other developed capitalist countries in the context of growing new social movements in the West.

**Radical left-wing parties are becoming increasingly active.**

"Radical left-wing parties refer to those left-wing political forces that lie between the moderate social democratic parties and the extreme left within the European left-right political spectrum." [14]

Radical left-wing parties have two prominent features: Firstly, the membership structure of radical left-wing parties is complex, including some traditional communist organisations, socialist parties of various shapes and sizes with democratic socialist ideologies, as well as some new radical organisations with ecological, feminism and pacifism (pro-peace) concepts, this last group of political organizations have emerged as a result of the new social movements. Secondly, the development space of radical left-wing political parties in Western party politics is limited.

With the rise and development of the new social movements in the West, especially after entering the 21st century, the space for the survival and development of traditional communist parties is increasingly squeezed. In order to meet the requirements of social development, some traditional left-wing forces have formed new radical left-wing parties through differentiation and coalitions, alliances. Confederal Group of the European United Left/Nordic Green Left, ([GUE/NGL](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Left_in_the_European_Parliament_%E2%80%93_GUE/NGL)) is such a radical left party confederation. For example, Germany’s Left Party was founded in 2007 as the result of the merger of the [Party of Democratic Socialism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Party_of_Democratic_Socialism_(Germany)" \o "Party of Democratic Socialism (Germany)) (PDS) and [Labour and Social Justice – The Electoral Alternative](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Labour_and_Social_Justice_%E2%80%93_The_Electoral_Alternative), it also includes a broad alliance of socialist, anti-capitalist, communist groups. And the Danish Red-Green Alliance in Denmark, which is currently active in Nordic countries’ politics, are representatives of the new red-green political forces. These radical left-wing political parties have changed the traditional left-wing party's fierce attitude towards capitalism in terms of political propositions, and most importantly, they have abandoned their stance of completely transforming capitalism through revolutionary means. At the same time, they are critical of the centrist reformist orientation of the traditional mainstream left-wing parties. The radical left parties argue and believe that the centrist political attitudes and policy ideas of the left parties are a manifestation of their collusion with neoliberalism, they say that those parties that fought for social justice no longer exist, and say that the western left parties, represented by the Social Democrats and others, have completely become political forces which aim to maintain the existing capitalist order. Therefore, the new radical left-wing party feel that they must assume the mission to become an 'alternative' to the mainstream left parties, aim to combine the emphasis on social justice previously held by the mainstream left-wing party with with ecocentrism, feminism and other equality claims (i.e. combining material and non material goals/demands), and regard this strategy as the main goal and means of transforming capitalism.

As we entered the new century, with the injection of neo-radical leftism into the programmes of radical left-wing parties, and with the rapid spread of the financial crisis across the globe, and the political crisis and since the mainstream left-wing party ( social democrats and others) in the West, fell into political crisis and was difficult to propose timely and effective political strategies,

radical left-wing parties, strongly opposed the mainstream parties' weak and ineffective response to the financial crisis, they actively advocated anti-austerity policies and proposed some political demands and slogans for increasing social welfare. In this way they entered into a period of vigorous development. Some radical left-wing parties even won general elections and became the ruling party. (ÇN, Syriza örneği)

A typical example is the Coalition of the Radical Left in Greece, which, because of its political ideas, has become the ruling party in a short period of time from a party of loose coalition. However, looking from an overall aspect, the activism of the radical left parties is only relative.

If we analyze the fact and practice that a few radical left-wing parties have won elections or have become major parties in recent elections has shown that they cannot fundementally change or replace the mainstream party status of moderate left-wing parties in Western party politics for the time being. The reasons for this are, firstly, that the performance of radical left-wing parties has been unstable and uneven in various countries. Some countries have stronger and more rapidly developing radical left-wing parties, such as the Greek Radical Left Alliance, while others have seen a significant decline in the competitive electoral system in the West, such as the Italian Re-foundation Communist Party, which in recent years has been reduced from an important political balancing force in Italy to a small and rapidly weakening party.

Secondly, the activism of radical left-wing parties in the West is the result of a special manifestation of the special conditions, the length of their active time and their influence in the people mainly depend on the attitude of mainstream Western political parties towards austerity policies and towards social welfare policies. If the mainstream parties respond to the crisis with the right policies, the space for radical left-wing parties to survive can be quickly squeezed. At present, the strict austerity policies and social welfare cuts by the mainstream Western parties in response to the financial crisis, as well as their inability to cope with the Kovit epidemic, provide a special environment and conditions for the development of radical left-wing parties to flourish.

Thirdly, the internal structure of radical left-wing political parties is complex, with severe internal contradictions and divisive tendencies, which makes it difficult for them to form a united and powerful new type of "alternative" political force, thus today they cannot have a decisive impact on Western party politics. Although from the 1990s to the present, the the power of radical left-wing parties in the West has recovered and and has shown some degree of good development momentum. But, the diversity of their ideologies and the differences in their political positions on certain important political issues, together with the major changes in the structure of Western society and due to the influence of new social movements, all these factors as a whole have made the future development of Western radical left-wing parties a political force full of great uncertainty, in their future development. [15]

**Extreme left-wing parties are becoming increasingly populist.**

Extreme left-wing parties refer to those communist parties in the West that still hold traditional revolutionary positions, such as the Trotskyist and Maoist organisations that still emphasise militancy, and also includes some anarchist and labour-unionist anarko-sendikalist political organisations. [16) Western ultra-left parties usually take Marxism-Leninism as their guiding ideology and "they are characterised by varying degrees of inheritance from the theories and strategies of the parties of the Communist International period"(1921-1943 and the theories of the Soviet+socialist camp period)[17].

Thus, in comparison to radical left-wing parties, extreme left-wing parties advocate a more radical confrontational attitude towards capitalism and advocate the fundamental elimination of social inequality. For a long time, especially due to the negative factors brought about by the practices of traditional socialism, the public in Western society has always maintained a psychological attitude of rejection towards the traditional communist (or traditional socialist) ideology in the European sphere. The extreme left-wing parties have always been marginalised in party politics of Europe and the US, and their radical socialist policies and propositions have hardly had any substantial impact on the West's electoral politics, their the most significant political influence has long remained at the level of social protest. For example, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the Communist Party of the United States, the Communist Party of Japan, the Belgian Labour Party, the Communist Party of Greece and the Communist Party of Portugal, , all firmly believe that socialism can replace capitalism in the future, but their influence on the electoral politics is extremely limited.

In the 21st century, especially since the international financial crisis of 2008, neo-liberalism has brought about extreme polarisation between rich and poor and social tearing in Western societies, with many contradictions and conflicts between various social classes and strata. The 99% (the general public) versus the 1% (the elite and the powerful) has become the prevailing social status quo.

Against this background of deepening political and social contradictions between the elite class and the masses, the traditional socialist ideas of Western communist parties are gradually being adopted and absorbed by some radical left-wing organisations and political forces. As a result, the populist tendencies within the extreme or radical left-wing parties have become increasingly prominent. In recent years, while some right-wing populism has grown rapidly in the West, the influence of left-wing populist parties in the West has also continously increased. For example, left-wing populist parties such as the movemet of "We Can" (PODEMOS) party in Spain and the "Five Star Movement" in Italy have gained momentum and even surpassed right-wing populist parties. However, a deeper analysis reveals that the growing populist tendency in extreme left-wing parties is not a normal state of affairs in the Western capitalist countries. On the contrary, it is an important manifestation of the pathological development of Western political society after the eruption of the financial crisis.

If we look to this fact "in terms of ideology and social conscousness forms, the spread of populism and the rise of populist parties show the development of a polarising tendency in the social conscousness forms of European and American countries

But populism in itself does not offer a transcending ideology, does not bring a new consciousness that goes beyond the traditional map of political consciousness, but instead it is the highlight and combination of some previously existing but unnoticed political consciousness in the existing established political consciousness map. [18]

Note: The term "left" was applied in Europe to a number of revolutionary movements, notably socialism, anarchism and communism, and could also be used to refer to social democracy. In contemporary political discourse, the term 'left' usually refers to social liberalism or socialism.