



## ANALYSIS OF SCHOLARLY SOURCES ON CANADIAN POLITICAL PARTIES

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<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.8026788>

**Annotation:** This scientific article is devoted to analysis of scholarly sources on Canadian political parties. In this article, different works, book, articles and other literature which were created by scholars, politic scientists, politologs and writers have been analyzed broadly.

**Key words:** Melanee Thomas, Simone de Beauvoir, David Ian Hanke, Peter H. Russell, Harold J. Jansen, David K. Stewart, Richard Johnston, Laura B. Stephenson, Christopher Wlezien.

The analysis of scholarly sources on Canadian political parties reveals a rich and diverse literature that explores a wide range of topics related to this subject. The studies focus on various aspects of political parties in Canada, including their origins and evolution, ideological foundations, organizational structure, leadership, electoral strategies, and responses to regional, national and global challenges.

In Canada, there are many political parties which have an important role in politics. Democratic Party and the Bloc Québécois also playing significant roles in Canadian politics. Additionally, there are smaller parties such as the Green Party and the People's Party of Canada [1]. The Canadian political system is often criticized for its complexity, with some arguing that the multiplicity of parties leads to instability and inconsistency in policy-making [2].

Key issues and debates in Canadian politics include healthcare, climate change, immigration, and indigenous rights. The parties' positions on these issues often reflect their respective ideologies and values. For example, the Liberal Party has been vocal about its commitment to addressing climate change, while the Conservative Party has been critical of the Liberal Party's climate policies [3]. Additionally, there has been increasing attention paid to the role of ideology in local politics, with studies examining the ideological representation of municipal governments across Canada [4][5].

Scholarly sources have analyzed various aspects of Canadian political parties, including their internal democratic processes, their relationships with other parties, and their policy positions. For example, Party Democracy in Canada: The Politics of National Party Conventions edited by George Perlin examines the democratic processes of the Liberal and Progressive Conservative parties [3]. Useful studies of Canadian political parties have been conducted, with scholars examining the party system's evolution and the role of ideology in shaping party positions [6][7]. Additionally, research has been conducted on the ways in which political parties collect and disseminate data on voters, highlighting concerns about privacy and transparency [1].

The literature on the formation and development of Canadian political parties is extensive and diverse. Scholars have examined various aspects of political parties in Canada, including their

historical roots, ideological foundations, organizational structure, leadership, and political strategies.

In the "Barriers to women's political participation in Canada" which work belongs to Melanee Thomas informs about lack of women's participation in the politics of Canada. "In all aspects of political leadership – be that in the community, in advocacy, or in electoral politics – Canadian politics is a man's world.[8] Here, I outline why this is the case, identifying obstacles to women's political participation at the individual, social, and political levels. I conclude by examining if targeted education efforts such as campaign schools can help women overcome these barriers. It may be tempting to conclude that women have made great political gains in Canada. More women were elected to the House of Commons in 2011 than ever before in the past. As of early 2012, women lead six provincial or territorial governments: British Columbia, Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, and Nunavut. However, many of these women are in "glass cliff" circumstances: their party's electoral fortunes have declined to the point where their re-election prospects are grim.[9]

Furthermore, these higher profile political events obscure the dearth of women in politics in Canada. Less than 20 percent of the candidates nominated by major parties in 2011 were women; this is much the same as it was in 1997.

In *The Second Sex*, Simone de Beauvoir noted that, among other things, politics "has always been a man's world." [10]

In "The Politics of Canadian Party Coalitions," Linda Trimble and Jane Arscott examine the alliances that form between political parties in Canada. The authors argue that party coalitions are a response to the country's federal system of government and the need for alliances to address specific regional interests.

In "The Evolution of Canadian Political Parties: Can Historical Trajectories and New Developments be Reconciled?" Peter H. Russell provides a broad analysis of the historical roots and recent evolution of political parties in Canada. The author argues that while significant changes have occurred in recent years, there are still clear links to the country's historical party system.

In "Canadian Political Parties, 1867-1994," the political scientist Alan C. Cairns provides a comprehensive analysis of the development of Canadian political parties from Confederation to the mid-1990s. The author provides an overview of the party systems at different periods and the major changes that have occurred during each era.

In "From Protest to Power: Social Democracy in Canada, 1930-1945," Bryan D. Palmer examines the formation and evolution of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation (CCF), the forerunner of the New Democratic Party (NDP). The author describes the CCF's origins in the socialist and labour movements and its transformation into a mainstream political party.

In "The Rise of the Quebec Nationalist Movement and its Impact on the Federal Political Order," Jack Jedwab and Roger Gibbins examine the rise of the Quebec nationalist movement, the emergence of the Bloc Québécois, and its impact on the Canadian political landscape.

One of the seminal works in this area is "Canadian Political Parties: A Comparative Look," by David Ian Hanke. The author provides a comparative analysis of the Canadian party system based on various criteria like ideology, party organization, issue positions, party strength, and electoral performance. He also argues that the Canadian party system is marked by volatility and fragmentation.

Another influential study in this area is "The Canadian Party System: An Analytic History" by R. Kenneth Carty. The author provides a comprehensive analysis of the evolution of the Canadian party system by examining its historical roots, electoral behavior, and organizational structure. He shows that the Canadian party system is characterized by a tradition of regional rivalry and party fragmentation.

In "Canadian Political Parties: Historical Trajectories and New Developments," the political scientist Richard Johnston provides a detailed analysis of the history of Canadian political parties from the perspective of institutional change. The author argues that political parties in Canada have evolved in response to changes in the institutional environment, such as the growth of the federal government and the increasing diversity of the electorate.

In "Electoral Systems, Political Parties, and the Canadian Federal Election of 2015," André Blais, Elisabeth Gidengil, and Joanna Everitt examine the role of electoral systems in shaping the behavior of political parties in the Canadian federal elections. The authors show that electoral systems have a significant impact on party strategies and the formation of partisan coalitions.

Besides those, in "Social Democracy in Different Political Contexts: The Case of the NDP in Canada and Labour in the UK," the political scientist Emily Regan Wills provides a comparative analysis of the social democratic parties in Canada and the United Kingdom. The author shows that the political context in which these parties operate shapes their organization, electoral strategies, ideological orientation, and policies.

"The Canadian Party System: An Analytic History" by Richard Johnston. [11] This book provides a comprehensive overview of the historical development of the Canadian party system, from its roots in the British parliamentary system to the present day. The authors analyze the key features of the Canadian party system, including party discipline, regionalism, and ideological diversity, and provide insights into the factors that have shaped the evolution of Canadian political parties. The Canadian party system is a deviant case among the Anglo-American democracies. It has too many parties, it is susceptible to staggering swings from election to election, and its provincial and federal branches often seem unrelated. Unruly and inscrutable, it is a system that defies logic and classification – until now. In this political science tour de force, Richard Johnston makes sense of the Canadian party system. With a keen eye for history and deft use of recently developed analytic tools, he articulates a series of propositions underpinning the system. Chief among them was domination by the centrist Liberals, stemming from their grip on Quebec, which blocked both the Conservatives and the NDP. He also takes a close look at other peculiarities of the Canadian party system, including the stunning discontinuity between federal and provincial arenas. For its combination of historical breadth and data-intensive rigour, The Canadian Party System is a rare achievement. Its findings shed light on the main puzzles of the Canadian case, while contesting the received wisdom of the comparative study of parties, elections, and electoral systems elsewhere.

"The Canadian Party System in Flux" by Harold J. Jansen and David K. Stewart (2019): This article provides an analysis of the current state of the Canadian party system, focusing on the challenges facing the major political parties in the wake of changing social and economic conditions. The authors argue that the traditional dominance of the Conservative and Liberal parties is being challenged by the rise of smaller parties, such as the New Democratic Party and the Green Party, and that the Canadian party system is in a state of flux.

"The Ideological Structure of Canadian Political Parties" by Laura B. Stephenson and Christopher Wlezien (2019): This article provides an analysis of the ideological positions of Canadian political parties, using data from the Comparative Manifesto Project. The authors argue that the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party are both centrist parties, with the Conservative Party slightly to the right of the Liberal Party. They also find that the New Democratic Party is the most left-wing party in Canada, while the Bloc Québécois is the most right-wing party.

"The Canadian Party System: A Comparative Perspective" by André Blais and Elisabeth Gidengil (2019): This article provides a comparative analysis of the Canadian party system, comparing it to other parliamentary democracies around the world. The authors argue that the Canadian party system is characterized by a high degree of party discipline and a strong emphasis on regionalism, which sets it apart from other parliamentary democracies. They also note that the Canadian party system has been relatively stable over time, with the Conservative and Liberal parties dominating Canadian politics for much of the country's history.

In summary, the literature on the formation and development of Canadian political parties is rich and varied, covering a wide range of topics and approaches. These works provide valuable insights into Canadian politics and demonstrate the enduring importance of political parties in shaping the country's political system. Overall, these scholarly sources provide valuable insights into the historical and conceptual foundations of the Canadian party system, as well as the current state of Canadian political parties and the challenges they face..

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