

of far-right is merely a phenomenon among urban workers. In fact, the socio-economic basis of the far-right is more complicated than we thought (Norris, 2005). The far-right supporters usually feel threatened by the process of globalization and cheap labor; hence, they are easily influenced by the far-right nationalist and anti-globalization slogans (Rovn, 2009).

Conclusions

An examination of the far-right history indicated that the status quo of these parties results from the third wave of this movement since the 1980s. These parties are active in most European countries and have gained governmental and administrative positions in some cases and have become an influential factor in the political arena of European countries. In the classification of the far-right movement, there are two levels including the legal group and organization parties and the individual parties, while the latter commits violent acts as well. Researchers have different views concerning the classification of the far-right parties including traditional parties with neo-fascist tendencies and modern parties with populist tendencies. As mentioned, the traditional parties have not been successful, but modern parties have gained significant achievements in countries such as France, Austria, Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland with a modern approach abandoning fascism.

There is no consensus among researchers in explaining the definition of the term “far-right”; this is due to the diverse and complex nature of this movement. Different experiences of European countries about issues such as immigration, on the one hand, and different memories and historical experiences of fascism and WWII, on the other, seem to be the reason why these parties have more appropriate condition for growth in some European countries.

As clarified, legal far-right parties have not been successful in traditional and racist examples; however, populist parties such as the FN by concentrating on issues such as anti-multiculturalism and anti-immigration have been quite

successful in obtaining the youth and the working class votes. On the other hand, in countries such as France with a powerful far-right party, we do not witness the far-right terrorism and underground groups; in countries like Germany, however, with no far-right success, we witness strong presence of illegal layers and violence of diverse far-right underground groups.

Concerning social basis, the majority of far-right voters often appeared to correspond to the following characteristics: most of them are male, usually too young or too old; they are not highly educated; they are from lower-middle class or working class, and they are not economically secure. In general, results show that far-right support is not much among the middle-class citizens and educated people with suitable jobs. These people do not feel threatened by immigration and cultural diversity due to globalized economy. The research findings suggest that the far-right parties gained a good position in the political arena of European countries by concentrating on socio-cultural problems resulted from immigration. Meanwhile, many traditional voters to communist or social-democrat voters are attracted to the far-right. When in 2002, Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of the FN entered the second round of the French Presidential elections, he faced the strict response of all political parties and a large number of people participated in a rally against the party. Today many people are oblivious of this fact and some are even satisfied with it. According to the existing prospect, it can be said that these parties are not marginalized and have been influential in many socio-political aspects. In other words, the Center Right parties try to shout slogans in opposition to multiculturalism and immigration in order to attract far-right supporters and the leftists will be strict towards illegal immigrants in order to achieve their votes. Currently, what seems to suggest a growing future of this movement in Europe is that the far-right parties are in a real opposition and are looking for an excuse to attract the views of European citizens and gain power.

Appendix 1. List of far right parties in Europe

Abbreviations	Original name	English equivalent
ATAKA	Национален съюз Атака,	Attack
BNP	British National Party	British National Party
DF	Dansk Folkeparti	Danish People's Party
DVU	Deutsche Volksunion	German People's Union
FN	Front National	National Front
FPD	Fremskridtspartiet	Progress Party Denmark
FPN /NPP	Fremskrittspartiet	Progress Party Norway
FPÖ	Freiheitliche Partei Österreichs	Austrian Freedom Party
Jobbik	Jobbik Magyarországt Mozgalom	Movement for a Better Hungary
LN	Lega Nord	Northern League
LPF	Lijst Pim Fortuyn	List Pim Fortuyn
MNR	Mouvement National Republicain	Mouvement National Républicain
MSI	Movimento Sociale Italiano	Italian Social Movement
ND	Nationaldemokraterna	National Democrats
NPD	Nationaldemokratische Partei Deutschlands	German National Democratic Party
PRM	Partidul România Mare	Greater Romania Party
PS	Perussuomalaiset	True Finns
PVV	Partij voor de Vrijheid	Party for Freedom
REP	Die Republikaner	The Republicans
SRP	Sozialistische Reichspartei Deutschlands	The Socialist Reich Party of Germany
SVP	Schweizerische VolksPartei	Swiss People's Party
VB	Vlaams Blok/Vlaams Belang	Flemish Interest

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