

Editorial*

The relationship between Law and Politics may be analyzed from very different perspectives, such as politics as the power that creates law through legislative process or, on the other hand, law as an element that gives political power the legitimacy required for its exercise. This relationship may also be analyzed from the relations established between legal institutions and the other institutions which compose the political organization of a society. It may also assume a diachronic focus and lead to the investigation of the historical unfolding of these connections, or it may even pursue an understanding of the political power relations held outside the realm of law.

Due to the theoretical and practical relevance of this subject matter, the Special Issue **Law and Politics: The Judicialization of Politics and the Politicization of the Legal System** gathers papers from scholars of diverse research areas that attempt to understand and conceptualize the connections between Politics and Law against the backdrop of the phenomenon of the judicialization of politics, considering that it has reached unprecedented and worrisome levels over the past few years in Brazil. It was aiming at discussing and problematizing the outcomes of the relations between Politics and Law concerning the phenomenon of the judicialization of politics and the politicization of the Brazilian judicial system that the “Direito e Política” [“Law and Politics”] Research Group of the Department of Philosophy at the Federal University of Paraná (UFPR) organized in 2018 the “I Colóquio Nacional Direito e Política” [“1st National Congress on Law and Politics”]. This event assembled scholars from the research areas of Philosophy, Law and Political Science who presented and debated the preliminary versions of a great part of the papers that compose the present Special Issue.

Following a traditional approach to Philosophy and Political Theory, the contributions analyze the relationship between Politics and Law based on the work of authors such as Suárez, Kant, Hegel, Schmitt, Lefort, Merleau-Ponty, Habermas, Agamben, O’Donnell, Waldron, Urbinati, Hirschl, and also based on the theses of neoconstitutionalism, constitutional populism, and criticism of liberal democracy. Here readers will certainly find an important source for widening and deepening the debate on this subject matter.

Cristina Foroni Consani

Maria Isabel Limongi

*This article was translated by Renata Guerra, doctoral student in Philosophy at the Universidade de São Paulo.
renataguerra@usp.br