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Studies Program

AT GW'S INSTITUTE FOR EUROPEAN, RUSSIAN, AND EURASIAN STUDIES

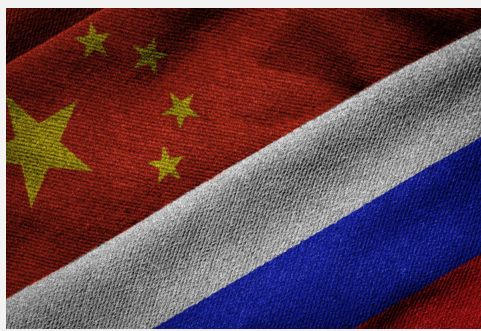
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Research Projects



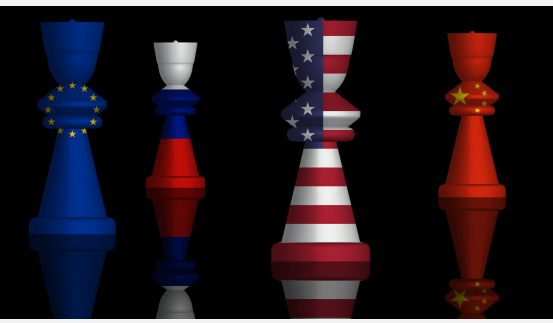
[Transnational History of the Far Right](#)



[Russia and China as Service Providers of Illiberal Governance](#)



[Russian Conservatism](#)



Announcing: "Conceptualizing Hierarchy and Resilience in Global Power Politics"

A new research project led by Marlene Laruelle (GW), Yuval Weber (TAMU), and Edward Lemon (TAMU).

"Conceptualizing Hierarchy and Resilience in Global Power Politics" studies the components of great power competition by developing theory, collecting original qualitative and quantitative data and pursuing empirical testing to understand how great powers develop transnational topdown hierarchical political orders with subordinate states, how those same great powers engage in horizontal competition, and how smaller state actors negotiate the demands and opportunities presented by great powers.

[Learn more](#)



[Italian Nationalists and the Government Crisis](#)

Giovanna Di Maio on the strategy of the Italian far-right towards the new Draghi government.



[“Identitarian Ecology” The Far Right’s Reinterpretation of Environmental Concerns](#)

Stéphane François and Adrien Nonjon on the structuring of an identitarian ecology and how European national-populist movements such as the French National Rally have incorporated ecology into their ideological programs.

[COVID-19 and the Russian Far-Right: No-Mask, No-Vax and the Fear of Tsifrovizatsiia](#)

Giovanni Savino on how, in the face of Russian development of the Sputnik V vaccine, segments of the Russian far-right actively promote conspiracy and anti-vax theories.



[Christophe Jaffrelot on India's growing national-populism](#)

Christophe Jaffrelot on the transformation of India into an illiberal democracy, the rise of Hindu nationalism, and Modi's national-populism as India's upper class counter-revolution.

[Jérôme Jamin on American illiberal democracy](#)

Jérôme Jamin on the U.S. tradition of illiberal democracy, Trump's populism and nativist agenda, the heritage of Pat Buchanan, and the comparison with European populist movements.



Analyzing the Spanish Podemos party, Mattieu Petithomme suggests that the label of [‘populist’ does not quite fit](#) and that the party is more emblematic of a protest party with coalition potential.

Adam Holesch and Anna Kyriazi argue that Poland and Hungary have united in a [coalition to advance their democratic backsliding agenda](#) within the European Union identifying three distinct uses of the coalition: mutual protection, learning (exchange of backsliding practices), and domestic legitimization.

Looking specifically at Poland, Anna Gwiazda shows how right-wing populist party ideology shapes women's substantive representation by taking the case of Poland's PiS party. She found that, while women's representation is achieved via political parties, [prevailing party ideology determines the type of representation](#) concluding that right-wing parties with socially conservative ideology “can be expected to be agents of gendered representation.”

Licia Cianetti and Seán Hanley caution that liberal use of the term ‘democratic backsliding’ [risks imposing the idea that troubled democracies fit neatly within a one-size-fits-all paradigm](#) eluding better analysis by considering that they may have their own trajectories.

Two new books offer a new look at populism. Editors Sook Jong Lee, Chin-en Wu, and Kaustuv Kanti Bandyopadhyay address [populism in Asia](#) by analyzing 11 Asian democracies, the diverse subtypes of populism found within those countries, and their structural elements and societal impacts. Another edited volume by Joseph P. Forgas, William D. Crano, Klaus Fiedler explores the psychological reasons for the rise of populism arguing that such study is [required to understand the recent rise of populism](#).

Charles J. Sullivan warns that recent election of the populist Sadyr Japarov place [Kyrgyzstan at risk of state collapse](#) due to a discrediting of the political system, elite uncertainty, and heightened illiberalism.

Addressing regime change in Turkey, editors Errol Babacan, Melehat Kutun, Ezgi Pinar, and Zafer Yilmaz look at democratic decline in Turkey suggesting that it is not so easy to cleanly classify different periods of AKP leadership as democratic and authoritarian but that rather there has been a [long shift of increasingly authoritarian rule](#).

*For more resources on illiberal, populist, and authoritarian trends across the globe, consult our growing **Resource Hub** aggregating hundreds of published academic articles on illiberalism and other topics relating to illiberal movements. From security and international affairs, to democratic backsliding and public policy, this center of longstanding and recently-published literature continues to document ongoing global trends of growing illiberal movements around the world.*

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