



Research Projects



[Transnational History of the Far Right](#)

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

[Russian Conservatism](#)

[Conceptualizing Hierarchy and Resilience in Global Power Politics](#)



Call for papers

ILLIBERALISM IN LATIN AMERICA: CALL FOR PAPERS

To contribute to a better understanding of the ways illiberalism is developing in Latin America both as politics, grassroots movements, and ideology, GW's Illiberalism Studies Program and the Latin American and Hemispheric Studies Program are organizing a workshop and a special issue of the peer-reviewed, Open Access, *Journal of Illiberalism Studies*, on the topic.

Please send a 200-500 word abstract to illibstudies@gwu.edu with your name, affiliation, and please indicate whether you are interested in writing a paper or just participating in the workshop. Selected papers will be offered an honorarium of 500 dollars.

Deadline for submission: December 31, 2021
Workshop to be organized in February 2022
Submission to the *Journal of Illiberalism Studies* in March 2022

LATIN AMERICAN AND HEMISPHERIC STUDIES
ELLIOTT SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Upcoming event:

Modi's India: Hindu Nationalism and the Rise of Ethnic Democracy

Monday, November 8, 2021
4:00 - 5:00 pm EDT

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4:00 - 5:00 PM (EDT)

Christophe Jaffrelot shows how Modi's government has moved India toward a new form of democracy, an ethnic democracy that equates the majoritarian community with the nation and relegates Muslims and Christians to second-class citizens who are harassed by vigilante groups.

[More information](#)

Past event:

Anti-Gender Politics in the Populist Moment

Elżbieta Korolczuk presented her new book, co-authored with Agnieszka Graff, *Anti-Gender Politics in the Populist Moment*, which charts the new phase of global struggles around gender equality and sexual democracy: the ultraconservative mobilization against "gender ideology" and feminist efforts to counteract it.

Online Publications



Brazil, Bolsonaro, and Barreto: Populism, People, and Public

In exactly one year, the Brazilian people will go to the polls to elect a new president or reelect Jair Bolsonaro. The hybrid nature of Bolsonaro's populism helps explain what happened leading to 2018 and what it means going forward.

Dismantling Democracy: The Orbánization of Hungary

Skylar Knight on the extent of Viktor Orbán's transformation of Hungarian society and the structural reasons behind the change.



Agora



A. James McAdams on far-right thinkers and democracy

A. James McAdams on his new edited volume, *Contemporary Far-Right Thinkers and the Future of Liberal Democracy*, and how far-right ideologies influence conservative, populist, and illiberal movements.

Péter Krekó on Hungary as a force for illiberalism

Péter Krekó on Viktor Orbán's transformation of Hungary into a center of illiberalism in Europe, the evolution of Fidesz and Jobbik, and the role of conspiracy theories in Hungarian politics.



Editors Michelle Kaltenbach and Scott L. Greer [examine the health policy of populist radical right parties](#) in ten worldwide case studies, explaining the particular welfare and public health policies authoritarian, nationalist, and populist parties actually stand for.

Two papers analyze the post-2015 democratic rollback in Poland to determine whether or not it has affected its support of democratization in Ukraine and Belarus. Tsvelta Petrova and Paulina Pospieszna argue that, despite autocratization at home, Polish support for democracy abroad [has not been abandoned completely](#). Aleksandra Monkos focuses on the role of [Polish NGOs in democracy promotion](#) arguing that a decline in activity highlights the important role such organizations play.

In this chapter of *Interactive Propaganda*, Yunkang Yan and Lance Bennett propose an [interactive propaganda model](#) that discusses the interplay between the Trump administration and Fox News regarding the use of hydroxychloroquine as a miracle cure for COVID-19.

Rico Isaacs, Johnathan Wheatley, and Sarah Whitmore discuss "Culture Wars" in the post-Soviet space, arguing that, like other post-secular conflicts, these culture wars are driven by those wanting to [restore tradition, faith, and family to the national spirit](#) in response to the perceived erosion of those values by liberal progressives advocating gender and LGBTIQ rights.

Mihail Chiru and Natash Wunsch explore whether democratic backsliding among EU member states has acted as a [catalyst for broader populist radical right \(PRR\) cooperation at the EU level](#). Their methods include studying co-sponsorship and contents of parliamentary questions and roll-call vote cohesion of PRR representatives in the European Parliament from 2009-2019.

DB Subedi examines Sri Lanka's "illiberal" peace building through the lens of populist nationalism: a distinct form of post-war political order characterized by national politics with a populist orientation. Subedi identifies [three interrelated dimensions of populist nationalisms](#) – the leadership question, new social interrelation, and crisis and securitization narratives.

Juraj Buzalka shows how counter-movement emotions can be successfully employed by both reactionary and liberal leaders, specifically in Slovakia, where the introduction of liberal reforms has generated [counter-movements that build upon nostalgia for state socialism](#).

Looking at Jair Bolsonaro's foreign policy, Guilherme Stolle Paixão e Casarões argues that Brazil's foreign policy has been transformed by three new pillars, anti-globalism, anti-Communism, and religious nationalism. This has shifted Brazil from being a staunch supporter of the liberal international order to [one of its most vocal critics](#).

In this volume of *Journal of Democracy*, Stephan Haggard and Robert Kaufman examine the [mechanisms by which democratic backsliding takes place](#). Using 16 case studies from Latin America, Eastern Europe, Africa, and the United States, they address questions such as how duly elected rulers weaken checks and balances, curtail civil and political liberties, and undermine the electoral process.

For more resources on illiberal, populist, and authoritarian trends across the world, 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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