Institute for European, Russian, and Eurasian Studies

illiberal movements around the world. Academic articles on illiberalism and other topics relating to illiberalism can be found in our growing collection. Effective mobilizers, why their influence declined, and ultimately why the 212 Movement in Indonesia charting the connections between radical Islamist groups and the populist Dog Party (MKKP) in Hungary, often considered a "joke" anti-establishment party.

Using a survey with a large sample size, Péter Szegedi demonstrates that MKKP representatives are more involved in daily activities and the party's work; and ideologically they tend to view themselves as a "centrist radicalism." These findings lead Szegedi to suggest that MKKP represents a "centrist radicalism."

Simon Mastrangelo and Leonie Mugglin impart the necessity of viewing these political engagements as "deserving minority," counterposed to others that they label "undeserving migrants." The authors shed light on these activists' desires to become a "third way" within liberal democracies, arguing that "Political homo- and transphobia are used by illiberal governments as tools to mobilize constituencies by framing LGBTIQ people and their rights as incompatible with traditional values." Using interviews and observations from a variety of contexts, including the German Bundestag, Italy's League Party, and France's Front National, the authors argue that these activists' claims to be "deserving minorities" are constructed around their experiences as children of migrants. The authors challenge the view that these activists are simply "anti-immigrant" and instead argue that they are using their personal experiences to challenge the status quo and promote a more inclusive society.

Elizabeth Englezos argues that digital space generates a 'false public' rather than a true public sphere. In her book, "Digital Citizenship: A Philosophy of the Internet," she suggests that the Internet is not a neutral platform for free speech, but rather a site of manipulation and influence. Englezos challenges the idea that the Internet is a space where anyone can have a voice, arguing instead that it is a site where powerful actors use algorithmic manipulation to shape the conversation. She suggests that the Internet is not a public sphere, but rather a site of private interests and manipulation. Englezos's work is important for understanding the role of the Internet in contemporary politics and for understanding how digital space can be used to undermine the principles of democracy.

Benedetta Lobina uses this background as a starting point to explore their positioning vis-à-vis Russia's war on Ukraine, noting that the EU has been an "effective mobilizer" of the conflict, with the Putin regime using the conflict to further their geopolitical supremacy. Lobina argues that the EU's lack of strategic vision and political will has contributed to the escalation of the conflict, and that the EU needs to be tougher on autocrats inside and outside the Union. She suggests that a renewed fight for democracy in Europe could offer the perfect opportunity to strengthen the EU's hand in the conflict, but that this will require a more coordinated and strategic approach. Lobina's work is important for understanding the role of the EU in the current geopolitical landscape and for understanding how to strengthen the EU's position in the face of challenges from autocratic regimes.

Richard Grzymała-Busse suggests that the answer lies in the material and political context to explore their positioning vis-à-vis Russia's war on Ukraine, noting that the EU has been an "effective mobilizer" of the conflict, with the Putin regime using the conflict to further their geopolitical supremacy. Lobina argues that the EU's lack of strategic vision and political will has contributed to the escalation of the conflict, and that the EU needs to be tougher on autocrats inside and outside the Union. She suggests that a renewed fight for democracy in Europe could offer the perfect opportunity to strengthen the EU's hand in the conflict, but that this will require a more coordinated and strategic approach. Lobina's work is important for understanding the role of the EU in the current geopolitical landscape and for understanding how to strengthen the EU's position in the face of challenges from autocratic regimes.

It is clear that the EU's approach to the conflict is failing, and that it needs to be more strategic and coordinated in its approach. Lobina's work is important for understanding the role of the EU in the current geopolitical landscape and for understanding how to strengthen the EU's position in the face of challenges from autocratic regimes.

Call for Papers

We are seeking submissions for a special issue of the Journal of Illiberalism Studies on the global pattern of illiberalism. The issue will explore the causes and consequences of illiberalism, as well as strategies for combatting it. We are interested in a wide range of topics, including the rise of illiberal populism, the erosion of democratic institutions, the role of digital space in illiberalism, and the influence of illiberalism in the global order. We welcome submissions from a variety of disciplines, including political science, sociology, and law.

Submission Guidelines:

- Original research articles of 6,000-8,000 words
- Essays and book reviews not exceeding 4,000 words
- Authors are required to follow the APA citation style
- Submissions must be submitted electronically through our online submission system

Deadline: January 1, 2023

We look forward to receiving your submissions and encourage you to explore the global pattern of illiberalism and to contribute to our understanding of this important phenomenon.