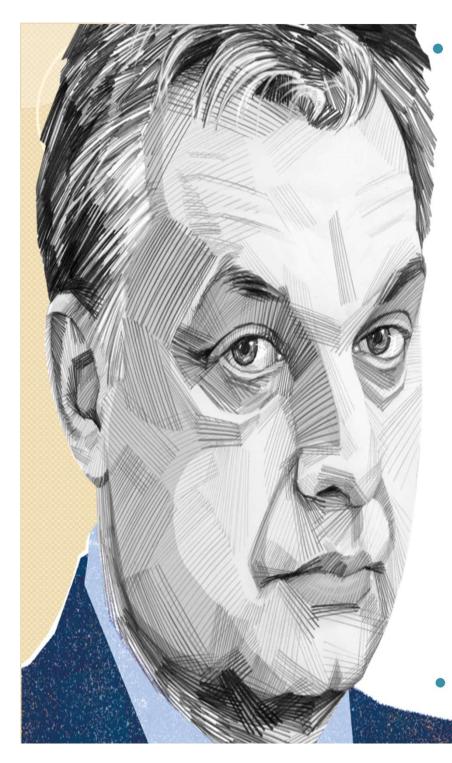




Quo Vadis, Hungariae: Descent into Authoritarianism, or Just a Short Episode of Populism?



"He is an **economic populist** who carves out a strong role for the state, and also a social conservative. He invokes "Christian values," and makes clear his contempt for the "corruption, sex and violence" of Western societies. His contempt is for "liberal elites," the media and greedy bankers. "In most European countries — I could honestly say 90 percent of European countries there is a gap between the opinion of the people and the policy pursued by the elite," he told Hungarian diplomats recently." (Copyright by Politico)

<u>https://www.politico.eu/list/politico-28/viktor-orban/</u>

- Orbán was elected PM in 1998, thus becoming the youngest PM of HU in the 20th century
- His party FIDESZ (founded by the end of the 1980s; in English: Alliance of Young Democrats) is national conservative and right-wing populist and has dominated politics since 2010
- In 2014 elections, the party had about 45% of vote and has remained the most influential in the country
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vW4T918rfy4
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eKIYXe8mga4
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xp7-9Q_bMZM

- The party's rise has followed an illiberal path (values) that has seen an increase of authoritarian tendencies in Hungarian society
- This particular uncivic increase has come in the time when such illiberal perspectives may be witnessed all over Europe and the US
- It was the immigration crisis, coupled with previous financial turmoil and still still considerable differences between old and new EU states, that has seen the rise of anti-liberal discourses threatening Europe
- ""Hungarian democracy is imperiled," he told me. "We're moving towards a Putinesque situation." As Human Right Watch's Lydia Gall puts it: "What we've seen in the last six years is essentially a continued undermining or deterioration of the rule of law and human rights protection."" (Copyright by the Guardian)

- This has influenced **further divisions** in Hungarian society and has produced **tensions** in this regard (as in many other Central European states)
- Orban's since been accused of masterminding this process and weakening Hungarian democracy for his own benefit: "In the current edition of the "Freedom in the World" ranking by Freedom House, Hungary lags not only behind its Visegrad neighbors (Poland, Czech Republic and Slovakia) but also behind Bulgaria, Romania and Tunisia." (Copyright by the Washington Post)
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FkiCKIjBxsk</u>
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ryBhrBLEXUs
- https://www.vox.com/world/2017/4/4/15164274/hungary-orban-ceu-liberal-democracy-soros-protests

- Unfortunately, the decline of democracy has resulted in fascist-like (far-right) politics being on the rise in the country and in the region in general (Is this a world-wide trend perhaps?)
- While claiming to be "defending national interests," returning to a "normal state," "restoring the national pride/undoing historical injustices," and similar, these groups/organizations/parties have become significant (political) players in Central Europe
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c4o5vYIA_ck
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zxOKZ5sYW18
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ryBhrBLEXUs

- Is there a way out of this "mess" in your opinion?
- If yes, what kind of a path should be followed in that regard?
- If no, isn't democracy at peril? Is Hungarian case, in Trencsényi's words, "indicator of the direction European political culture will take in the decades to come"?

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- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3ecNPAyff_4