

Abstract

This bachelor's thesis focuses on a comparative analysis of populist political parties in the Czech Republic and Poland during the period 2013–2023. Through a methodology that encompasses *stricto sensu* analysis (political programs as formal documents) and *largo sensu* analysis (communication via social media, public statements, and political actions), the study examines the dynamics of populist strategies and their impact on the political landscape of both countries. The research centers on historical-national factors, relationships with the European Union, target voter groups, degrees of xenophobia, and anti-systemic attitudes.

The findings reveal that while populist parties in both countries share common characteristics, such as dualistic rhetoric and the reliance on charismatic leaders, they also display significant differences stemming from their cultural and political contexts. Czech parties, such as ANO 2011 and SPD, predominantly emphasize technocratic populism, whereas Polish parties, including Law and Justice (PiS) and Confederation, place greater focus on national identity and conservative values. The analysis further highlights the risks of societal polarization and the creation of tensions among various voter groups, which may undermine liberal democratic institutions.

Keywords

Populism, nativism, ANO 2011, SPD, PiS, Confederation of Freedom and Independence

Title

Populism in conflict with liberal democracy: a comparative analysis of Poland and the Czech Republic