ABSTRACTS

Péli Gábor
SHIFTING FAULT LINES IN THE HUNGARIAN POLITICAL SPACE
How the two oppositions have become one according to the spatial theory of voting?

A puzzling aspect of Hungarian politics is the centerwise migration urge of the oppositional party Jobbik, dominating the right side of the political spectrum for long. Until the end of 2020, however, no remarkable change has taken place, in terms of political coordinate changes, between the stances of the left-liberal and rightist (Jobbik) oppositional blocks, meanwhile the government-opposition relationship has been substantially transformed. I apply the political space approach of Downs for studying this elongated getting-not-getting-closer period during the 2010s. I demonstrate that it was the relative political distance between the oppositional blocks, i.e., their distance compared to their remoteness to government positions, that has diminished, in parallel with a new political space dimension’s becoming dominant. The relative distance change did not require modifying the, oftentimes diametrical, political views of the oppositional blocks. By the end of the decade, their relative closing has been complemented with absolute distance decrease, as well as with aligning political space positions.

Keywords: Organizational ecology, organizational niche, oppositional identity, party competition, political space, proximity theory.

Anna Ujlaki
WHY THE POLITICAL THEORY OF MIGRATION SHOULD BE FEMINIST?

The article aims to show how feminisms can be corrective to the mainstream political theory of migration. First, the article highlights the main characteristics of contemporary literature on migration, with special focus on its bias towards methodological nationalism. Then, the article demonstrates existing and possible contributions of feminist ideas to the political theory of migration on these levels, precisely, on the empirical, the political theoretical, and the ethical level.
Szilárd János Tóth
REPUBLICANISM AND IMMIGRATION: WHAT FREEDOM DICTATES

A key issue within the philosophical debate on immigration is whether or not states have the right to restrict immigration in the name of democratic self-determination. In recent years, a number of authors have suggested that republican theory offers a clear-cut solution to this dilemma. The solution is that states do not have such a right. Unilateral border controls dominate migrants and are therefore immoral. In my paper, I argue that this suggestion is misconceived. In fact, republican theory is characterized by a great degree of ambiguity on this front. In the overwhelming majority of cases, the non-domination criterion offers no solution to the dilemma whatsoever.

Keywords: republicanism, immigration, freedom as non-domination, border controls.

Kapelner Zsolt
IMMIGRATION AND THE RIGHT TO EXCLUDE

A central topic in contemporary discussions on immigration is the right to exclude: does the state have a right to unilaterally exclude potential immigrants from its territory? There are three main families of arguments for the right to exclude in the literature: the argument from self-determination, functionalist arguments, and the so-called jurisdictional argument. In this paper I argue that none of these arguments can justify the right to exclude. This provides an a posteriori argument against the right to exclude; it shows not that it is impossible to provide a justification for this right, but rather that the strongest contemporary justifications fail. This conclusion does not show with absolute certainty that the right to exclude is unjustifiable, but provides good reasons to reject this right. Doing so has important consequences for the political theory of immigration.

Keywords: Immigration, the right to exclude, political theory, self-determination, functionalism, freedom
The study undertakes the analysis of the epistemological problem (demarcation) raised by the Hungarian Schmitt reception, which is essential for the study of political science and the construction of political theory. It presents the scientific consensus that serves as the basis of Schmitt research, the ideological aspirations that potentially threaten the objectivity of the research, and makes an attempt to reconstruct Schmitt’s solution to the demarcation problem.

*Keywords:* Carl Schmitt, reception, demarcation, syncretic liberalism, scientific and political correctness