Populistist parties use parliamentary instruments differently
11 August 2021, by Merijn Van Nuland

Populist parties in national parliaments have a different style of working from their colleagues in other parties. They often vote against Cabinet proposals, but do not ask more questions about Cabinet activities. This is the finding of Leiden research in different European countries.

Researchers Simon Otjes and Tom Louwerse studied parliamentary data from ten EU countries, ranging from the Netherlands to Romania. In their research they looked at how opposition parties make use of their voting rights, and how many written Cabinet questions they pose. The research shows that populist parties—or, to put it more precisely, anti-elitist parties—work differently from their colleagues.

What prompted you to conduct this research?

Otjes: "We did similar research on the situation in the Netherlands, which showed that opposition parties do things differently. Some parties are constructive in how they operate, trying to influence policies by submitting proposals or amendments themselves. Other parties try to exercise more control, closely monitoring Cabinet policies by posing a lot of Cabinet questions. And then you have parties that take a more passive approach to opposition. We wanted to know whether our findings also apply in other European countries."

What did you find?

"The European data is more limited and it's sometimes difficult to make a comparison, so we only looked at Cabinet questions and voting behavior, and not at other instruments, like amendments. What we found was that anti-elitist parties such as the Party for Freedom and the Socialist Party more often vote against Cabinet policies. They also ask more verbal and written questions, but that effect is canceled out if you correct for the ideological distance from the current Cabinet. It's logical, of course, that a right-wing opposition party will ask more questions of a left-wing party, so you have to correct for that."

What do we learn from these findings exactly?

"They show that there is a difference—not only in the Netherlands—between the different methods applied by opposition parties. Many parties use what could be called a 'responsible' method: they try to influence policies by submitting proposals themselves or voting with the government on some issues. Anti-elitist opposition parties use a much more responsive policy: they use their voting rights mainly to react against what they believe to be bad Cabinet policies, acting as a kind of megaphone for their critical followers."

Is this clash of styles a problem?

"Our research is a snapshot in time: we can see that at the moment these opposition styles are diverging, but we can't tell whether this split will get bigger. However, if you look at qualitative research by other researchers, it does look that way. There used to be big people's parties that were able to combine both functions. They represented a clear group of followers, but also took responsibility for making policies. Today, many parties fulfill only one of these two roles, and that can make it more..."
difficult to govern a country together."

**Are there any aspects that you would like to research further?**

"First of all, it would be great if we had better data so we can make a more meaningful comparison: not only the summarized data on how often a party voted for or against the Cabinet, but also on what issues. Tom [Louwerse, Ed.] is now trying to identify this data so that we can compare European countries. In my own research I look at the opposition parties in the town councils. I'm interested in the methods used by local parties because they can range from extreme left to extreme right."

**How to recognize a populist party**

Scientists regard *populism* as an ideology that centers on four key claims:

- The will of "the people" has to be the basis for government intervention.
- People are virtuous and homogeneous.
- The current elite are corrupt and do their utmost to keep the people from having power.
- Populist politicians aim to give power back to the people.

Populism can occur on all sides of the political spectrum. On the right, you often hear that "the hardworking man/woman" is being lied to by the "left-wing elite," and on the left that the "99 percent" are being suppressed deliberately by the "1 percent" that have all the money and power.


Provided by Leiden University