

## Political repression – December 2022

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This summary is prepared for the 2022 three-month trial of the Forward Project of the Social Change Lab - Susilo Wibisono & Winnifred R. Louis – details of the methodology and all summaries available here: <http://www.socialchangelab.net/forward.html> . Feedback welcome, to [w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au](mailto:w.louis@psy.uq.edu.au) .

Please cite as: Ho, W.H.H., Wibisono, S., & Louis, W.R. (2023). *Political Repression – December 2022*. A publication of the Social Change Lab FORWARD project. Published online 17 February 2023. Available at <http://www.socialchangelab.net/forward.html>.

Month/Year	December 2022
Key term	“Political Repression” and Political Repression
Database	Google Scholar
Link to database	<a href="https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17p2fFHcyHQ0-hhlzNb2ZV-nzAUPxBPYs1fXsVC1_IRY/edit?usp=sharing">https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/17p2fFHcyHQ0-hhlzNb2ZV-nzAUPxBPYs1fXsVC1_IRY/edit?usp=sharing</a>

### Overview

We found 152 documents published on political repression on Google Scholar in the period of December 2022. They include theoretical and empirical papers, research reports, books, book chapters, thesis, book reviews, and achieved articles. Among the 152 documents, 19 of them emerge when a quotation mark is used to specify “political repression”. On the other hand, we found 133 papers on Google Scholar where the quotation mark is not applied to specify the keyword. However, not all of those documents specifically focused on the topic of political repression. Due to time constraints, only 86 documents of the 152 were examined and we found 19 documents categorised as relevant to the topic and 12 articles that were partially relevant.

The majority of the documents were written in English, while some others were written in Russian (eight documents), Spanish (three documents), Portuguese (one document), Romanian (one document), Croatian (one document), and Korean (one document). The summary below is only limited to literature that is written in English. It is also only based on those that are "relevant" and "partially relevant" to the topic.

### Methodologies

Many of the documents were empirical papers, and a couple of theoretical papers were also found. Surveys, interviews, and observations are the common techniques used to

gather primary data (Dinger, 2022; Kobayashi & Chan, 2022; Kravtsova & Omelchenko, 2022; Tong, 2017). Both qualitative and quantitative approaches were used to analyse primary and secondary data on this topic. To understand the topic further, analytical techniques like the close-reading analysis (Ahmad et al., 2022), thematic analysis (Ejaz & Ahmad, 2022), intergenerational analysis (Kravtsova & Omelchenko, 2022) were used to examine the relationship between political repression and other areas.

### **Participants**

There was not a specific group of participants being targeted in December 2022. On the other hand, we found that scholars tend to investigate the topic based on countries. This included Belarus, China, Croatia, Czech, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Kinshasa, Latin America, Lebanon, Malaysia, Nicaragua, Philippines, Russia, South Korea, and Thailand.

### **Key Findings**

Scholars in December 2022 examined the literary protest by García Márquez's novel *The Autumn of the Patriarch* in Latin America (Ahmad et al., 2022), the enactment of the National Security Law in Hong Kong (Ejaz & Ahmad, 2022; Kobayashi & Chan, 2022), the Gwangju Massacre in South Korea (Song, 2022), the Nicaraguan protest in 2018 (Diaz & Weegels, 2022), Indigenous movements against mining in Siberia and the Russian north (Plotnitskiy & Roy Chowdhury, 2022), restrictions on internet accessibility in European Union countries (Kudrna, 2022), and the 2010 protests for women's rights in the Middle East (Agosti, 2022).

Through looking into the major events, some long-term impacts were observed in the community due to the increasing shrinking of political freedom by the government. This included an increasing drop out of political involvements (Kobayashi & Chan, 2022), increasing sensitivity and negative bias towards the government (Kobayashi & Chan, 2022), violence towards political leaders (Muga & Flores, 2022), protests and dilemmas in the society (Aguirre, 2022), decrease of political trust and satisfaction with government performances (Song, 2022), increased pressure on critical journalism (Ordóñez et al., 2022), cultural threats (Plotnitskiy & Roy Chowdhury, 2022), and a decreasing sense of national identity (Peisakhin & Queralt, 2022).

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