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# **Global Surge in Civil Unrest: Checks and Balances**

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## **Abstract**

*Civil Unrest has doubled over the past decade raising concerns towards the functioning of ruling authorities, the social environment, and the changing demands of the civilians. Civil Unrest can reveal public insecurities, challenge government incapacibilities, and may result in the devastation of resources when dealt with violence. The role of misinformation and interference by external stakeholders highlights the disruption and the execution of a peaceful mass demonstration. Hereby, a comparative analysis has been done to examine the civil unrest undertaken in developed, developing/underdeveloped economies while addressing the diminishing public faith in their administration, and pestle analysis understanding the triggers and trends in the social, economic, political, legal, and natural environments are studied to comprehend the fundamental causes of a civil uprising. The general response by the government with its sustainability for the nation's stability has been interpreted further suggesting an adequate action plan that has witnessed historical success. In discourse, the authors have also recommended measures that ultimately provide policy recommendations and possible solutions to stabilise institutions of governance to ameliorate public satisfaction levels, reducing injustices, and overall tackle this impending crisis.*

**Keywords:** *Civil Unrest, insurgency, economy status, democracy status, social responsibility, political instability, misinformation*

## **1.0 Introduction**

“There may be times when we are powerless to prevent Injustice,  
but there should never be a time we fail to protest.”

-Elie Wiesel

Civil Unrest has always been a major part of history and is very consistent. These socially led movements may come as very spontaneous, reach prominence or lose momentum with time. Civil Unrest in the forms of protest or movements is the most sought action by the people to execute their right to freedom and express their dissatisfaction with the legislation.

Rooting it back to the American protest of the Tea Act in 1773 or the protest in Rome with approximately three million civilians, movements like these drew immense attention from both citizens and government.

Civil conflicts mostly arise as a result of opposition towards the Government or general elements/aspects of the society. It aims at bringing out the public opinion in the area intending to influence society and to bring change in the legal system. In layman's terms, these movements represent internal conflicts that arise between the Government and the people due to a lack of mutual agreement. The movements like the French revolution, The Luddites, or the people's power revolution, and many others had the power to end dictatorship, establish democracy, paved the way for many prominent protests in the future showcasing the extreme potential of these movements.

Civil Unrest is manifested in various forms which could be acts of dissent, strategies of boycott, disobedience to disrupt the functioning of businesses, civil insurgency, etc. This can be tracked down to the prominent instance of the Civil Disobedience Movement under the Indian Freedom Movement launched by Mahatma Gandhi in 1930 against the oppressive salt tax, it is a reflection of the progressive power of nonviolent civil campaigns. Although, the evolution of civil unrest has not been a linear advancement, rather a complex one. From the 1900s to 2020, there have been around 650 massive civilian campaigns which include 325 non-violent and 303 violent campaigns. The leaning towards non-violent mass agitation is rising due to fear of extreme loss, the rate of success has been dwindling when compared to the past. Hence, the government's preparedness to safeguard their authority against all odds through mass-annihilation techniques when combined with the lack of strategy and management within resistance groups can be held responsible for the above declining rate.

There are a few pioneering precedents of successful nonviolent social movements which have been the Suffragette Movement, 1852, the Civil Rights Movement launched in the 1950s, the Apartheid Movement in South Africa to the relevant LGBTQIA Rights Movements and Environmental Movements that have gained more momentum in the recent decade. The Violent unrest is seen in the form of riots which had only increased after the Arab Spring, 2010 but has declined post-2016. The violent pattern is relatively more visible in countries with disrupted economies and failed democratic institutions.

On the contrary, the onset of coronavirus had a significant effect on the traditional way of carrying out civilian resistance, many protests have seen a sudden halt. The pandemic has resurfaced many injustices, inequalities, the environmental and economic reality which were boiling under the lid for a long time. It has given impetus to multiple mass movements, along with the renovation of methods of dissent and structured action. This can be seen in the movement of Black Lives Matter in the United States rising against racial injustice -police brutality, END SARS protests in Nigeria, and Hong Kong Protests against the extradition bill which will increase injustices by China. Thereby it is evident that the culture of protest is perpetual that will constantly develop the methods of manifestation overcoming the aftermath of this major health crisis.

This paper is focused on analysing major trends and aims to suggest recommendations to manage the paradoxical nature of civil unrest, which is to reduce if not eliminate injustices and strengthen democratic channels and institutions that the public can access conveniently. The research explores the political, social, economic, legal, environmental, and technological environment revealing the causes, challenges of misinformation, and external interferences and consequences involving fluctuating trust levels to be able to advise policy developments for prevention and cure.

## **2.0 Comparative Analysis b/w Developed Economies & Underdeveloped/Developing Economies:**

Developed countries face different challenges when it comes to the origin and cause of protests. Reasons mostly varying from political, social, or related to the economy. Many instances report Human Rights Violations or opposition against the social norms of acceptance. However, taking a closer look these movements arise from disappointment with democracy and government supporting the ones who hold power. The protests are triggered by frequent economic shocks, frauds, or misunderstandings. As Dr Roberto Foa states, "We find that dissatisfaction with democracy has risen over time and is reaching an all-time global high, in particular in developed countries,".

**EXAMPLE:**

To elaborate the argument further, take a look at the 2019-2021 protest of Chile.

In 2019, thousands of people protested against inequality, high inflation rates, subsidy cuts and demanded a new constitution. The change in the regulations constitution has been highly uncertain giving the protests a chance to extend it to riots, damage to public property, and Human Rights Violation. The claim for a new constitution was constantly being delayed and came to a complete halt after the demands were cancelled in place of the global pandemic. The protestors still contribute actively even after a year, with the determination and hope for a better economy. Mentioned below are some indicators which help to study the overall situation of the country and the nature of civil unrest in developed nations.

- **Economy Status: 8.43/10, 137**
- **Governance Index: 7.33/10, 137**
- **Democracy Status: 9.30/10, 135**
- **Civil Unrest Index: High Risk(Verisk Maplecroft)**

Hong Kong experienced a rise in inquiries with its rank levelling up from 117th to 26th. According to Verisk Maplecroft- ‘The only thing saving Hong Kong from dropping further in the index is that it still has some mechanisms in place for channelling discontent, including freedom of speech and a robust judiciary, despite being increasingly eroded. This is in contrast with many of the extreme risk countries where no such mechanisms exist. In terms of the severity and frequency of protests, Hong Kong sits alongside Chile as the world’s riskiest location.’(Miha Hribernik & Sam Haynes,2020). Whereas, the United States has seen its standing on the index sharply deteriorate — falling from the 91st riskiest jurisdiction in our Civil Unrest Index in the second quarter of 2020 to the 34th most by the fourth quarter of 2020. While it is expected that the unrest in the United States will gradually subside by the second quarter of 2021, it will likely continue to remain significantly elevated compared to historic trends over the next two years. (Tim Campbell & Miha Hribernik, 2020)

Usually, Developed countries have a thriving economy with better standards of living and security. Income inequality and social discrimination are also ranked low in these nations.

However, in the last few years, developed countries witnessed a rise in Civil Unrest Index. Though developed countries may have better economic and social conditions in comparison to underdeveloped and developing countries, the higher expectations of people and the need to change often result in prominent movements. As a consequence, researchers are expecting high civil unrest in the future.

The frequency and characteristics of civil unrest vary in developing countries, especially when compared with the developed ones. This is based on how discordantly their state administration functions, the economy progresses, society interacts, and lastly dissent is entertained. The comparative relationship shared with the developed economies plays a lucid role in encouraging the civilians to compare the stark differences besides the lifestyle of an American Man rising to success. It has been proven with the historical collapse of the Soviet Union, 1991, where the economically deprived nations looked over to the west and realised the failure through their governing superpower with a successful alternative. The flowing corruption exercised by state officials in a civilian government, the atrocities carried on by the stratocracy (militarian government), and the breeding of terrorist outfits are some of the other elements behind the top ranks of underdeveloped countries on the Civil Unrest Index curated by Verisk Maplecroft. Thus to enumerate the argument;

***EXAMPLE:***

Syria holds the top position due to its extensive ongoing 10 years of civil war under the government of Bashar-Al-Assad. Inspired by the Arab Spring that started in 2010, the public rose against the government's unfair economic policies widening income inequalities which were responded with a military crackdown suppressing civilians. The BTI Transformation Index provides crucial data regarding the economic, political, and social stature of the country where every factor is rated on a scale of 1 to 10 and ranked out of 138 countries. Syria is rated as follows:

- **Economy Status: 1.7/10, 133**
- **Governance Index: 1.2/10, 136**
- **Democracy Status: 1.8/10, 135**
- **Civil Unrest Index: 1st, 0.33 (Verisk Maplecroft)**

<b>Nigeria</b>	<b>Myanmar</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Economy Status: 3.9/10, 111</li><li>● Governance Index: 4.0/10, 96</li><li>● Democracy Status: 5.5/10, 71</li><li>● Civil Unrest Index: 2.44 (Verisk Maplecroft)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Economy Status: 3.3/10, 120</li><li>● Governance Index: 3.6/10, 107</li><li>● Democracy Status: 3.3/10, 115</li><li>● Civil Unrest Index: 2.25 (Verisk Maplecroft)</li></ul>

**Table 1. Economy Status, Governance Index, Democracy Status used to analyse contributing factors to civil unrest**

**Source: Bertelsmann Transformation Index**

For this purpose, these figures can help to understand the interrelation between various factors but cannot be dependent wholly to list the hard causes. For instance, In India, the governance, economy, and democracy indexes stand above 5.8, still, it holds a concerning rank at the Civil Unrest Index due to the religious-ethnic differences, and the large socio-economic inequalities.

The higher rank on the Civil Unrest Index can be interlinked to the slower economic growth, poor governance, and absence of stable democratic institutions. Thus, indicating higher susceptibility to civil unrest in the future.

Ethnic and Religious Diversity if treated with a certain level of discrimination can ignite riots and violent conflicts, mass movements to reform unfair policies favouring one religious/ethnic group over the other.

Underdeveloped and Developing countries are generally assessed lower at various scale calculations regarding governance, economic performance, and the function of democracy than the developed world and therefore, are vulnerable to civil unrest at large.

### **3.0 Trends and triggers**

#### **3.1 Comprehending fundamental causes of a civilian uprising through a PESTLE Analysis**

##### ***a. Political:***

In an examination of the political scenario, various causes can be easily categorised as triggers for civil unrest. Ranging from corruption to poor administrative decisions, it deems important to understand the source of concerns by the public about the political arena and form an effective response plan. The major cause has been the exercise of corruption by the ruling government where the officials have been reaping the benefits of their status. In 2017, Azerbaijan witnessed a one-day protest by the opposition highlighting the rampant corruption, crackdown of political prisoners, and the extension of a regime for the president. Another 3-month protest was carried out by a group of students and teachers in 2019, in regards to a cut in budgetary allocation for the postgraduate scholarship awards that reflects the poor policy decisions apprehensively affecting the lives of the civilians. Moreover, during Trump's rule in the United States, strict immigration policy decisions were retaliated by the large presence of protestors alleging discrimination against the Muslim community. Therefore, it is seen that discriminatory policies are not appreciated by the civilians which propel them to question the government's integrity.

Attack on basic fundamental rights has been one of the other reasons, where "Abortion Rights Protest" were meted out in Poland against the restrictions on women's rights, laid down by the regressive abortion laws of the country. Countries that are infected by terrorist organisations where the lack of adequate action by the government against infringing elements is contested by public protests demand proper action. The introduction of coronavirus across the globe has challenged the capacity and capabilities of the governments of many countries, which are certainly dissatisfied with the decisions and conduct of their administration that can be seen through a multitude of protests even in this deadly environment. Political decisions and behaviour can have an inflammatory impact on the personal lives of civilians which makes it necessary to be assessed carefully.

**a. Economic:**

Researchers never failed to establish the relationship between civil disturbance and the economic conditions of the country. The feeling of dissatisfaction does interfere in the process of rational decision-making of consumers and hence can trigger the causes of the protests. Factors like economic shocks, income inequality, rising inflation, or market uncertainties are very crucial when studying the stability and security in the minds of civilians. People all over the world are disputing against unemployment, budget constraints, lower-income, and low GDP ultimately, leading to a low standard of living and high levels of inequalities. The Gini Coefficient refers to a measure of income inequality, where the Civil Unrest Index is higher for countries having a Gini coefficient beyond 0.5. It reflects a significant income gap between social groups making them vulnerable to insecurity. The global pandemic deteriorates the economic situation even more and the chances for future unrest rises. The feeling of deprivation intensifies in these circumstances and the government is often held responsible for the economic crisis. According to the Bank of France's business sentiment report, the growth of the French economy will be cut in half this quarter, in large part because of the impact of the protests on industrial production and services activity( BER staff,2019). Michael Monderer, senior global economic analyst says "What could be said generally is that complaints that would normally be tolerated—petty corruption, wealth and income disparities—have greater visibility and stroke more resentment when things are not going well for everyone."( Sergei Klebnikov,2019 The Anti-Austerity Movement in Spain also known as the 15-M Movement, where people protested in large numbers against rising unemployment rates and welfare cuts, and The Occupy Wall Street protest where citizens stood up in large numbers against income equality are major examples that support the argument. It can be concluded that economic instability may have a major role in increasing the number of protests.

**b. Social:**

The social environment deals with the demographics, the culture followed attitudes and behaviours that exist in society. Various factors can be held responsible which hikes the possibility of civil demonstration, where a young demographic is one such element. It is seen that the young population (especially from 16-24) seems to be more unsatisfied with the functioning of the government and to be at the forefront to demand change.

Certain kinds of existing differences in society play a provocative role in causing civil unrest where ethnic or religious adversity and the existence of social bias based on race, gender, religion, caste, language, etc are some examples. The increased crime rate in the locality or food insecurity has proved to be behind civil unrest in the nations, e.g. In April 2020, the increased violence against women and lack of state resources compelled the women of Argentina to conduct mass demonstrations. Therefore, to forecast warning signs for extremities and build adequate institutions, it is essential to analyse the functioning of the society, its nature, and the pattern of evolution.

***c. Technological:***

Advancement in technology has created a lot of engagements on social media platforms. Just a click can provide diversified opinions from thousands of content creators and holds the power of influencing millions effortlessly. The opinions can be genuine and may lead to progress or come from lies and disrupt the balance in the society. Such regular involvement can intensify the ongoing protests causing further disturbances in the future. Technology escalated the speed of extending awareness, forming strong opinions, gaining support through hashtags and online petitions on various platforms, irrespective of boundaries. Open forums provide a platform for discourse and various sources to obtain feedback from audiences, further strengthening the civil movements.

***d. Legal:***

The Legal System of the country reflects where the nation stands on the spectrum of democracy. A weak link in the legal system tends to respond sensitively to public dispute and dissent, pointing out its lack of democratic institutions and change. After the assessment, it is clear that unfair rulings by the judicial courts, brutality by security forces, redundant laws not relevant to the current functioning of society, though they can foster public resentment and acts as triggers for civil unrest. Police Brutality is one such subject that has constantly been contested in various nations, ranging from Javier Ordonez, a law student's murder by a police officer in Colombia to the Lethal Force unfairly used by police against the black civilians in the United States. Laws that don't hold relevance in the recent society or restrict a community's rights get questioned by the public who demand alteration in the same.

In December 2019, Poland received resistance against draft law threatening judicial independence by prohibiting judges from the ability to question the legitimacy of the ruling party's judicial reforms. The legal system can either cripple or support the public as it interprets and enforces the law, any form of discrepancy can be fatal to the society and thus, must be managed carefully.

***e. Environmental:***

Almost all the countries are struggling with the optimum utilisation of resources. With an increase in pollution, excessive industrialisation, loss of natural resources, and other nature depleting factors, many activists have taken the initiative to raise awareness about the importance and preservation of the environment through campaigns, social media, or participating in movements that aim to address the problems created by the large corporates and policies of the government that could hamper the ecosystem. Lack of Corporate Social Responsibility by companies also results in dissatisfaction among people and the negative externalities from company operations are paid by society. Thus, exploitation of natural or non-renewable resources, lack of net-zero achievement plans, and actions that deteriorate the environment in both the short and long term may act as a cause or increase the severity of the protests. These movements have been prominent throughout history like the Chipko movement or Chipko Andolan which was held in 1973 in Uttarakhand and became an inspiration for other conversation movements in the future. 2020 marked a year where numerous protests were held by the citizens and even students to draw government attention towards air pollution, animal cruelty, or stating the effects of climate change, etc.

**3.2 Surge in Political Distrust:**

The public trusts their government to usher smooth functioning, with the probability of staying in power in successive terms and availing consensus of the public on administrative policies. The MDS model of trust has been able to gather fundamentals of evaluating public trust with their ruling government. Three dimensions have been explored which are ability, benevolence, and integrity, these aspects explore the trustors (the civilians) trust in the performance, the alignment of the beliefs and values of their state administration with their own or general prudence.

The dwindling economic growth, controversial events of personal fraud, sexist/racist statements, the ideological deviation can be responsible for lowering public trust. It has been concluded that erosion of the effect of negative performance from the public's mind is harder than the power of the positive impact of good performance on public perspective. The historical failure by the state has led to significant public distrust.

The Edelman Trust Barometer which conducts a yearly analysis of public trust levels in various institutions in 28 countries, the current study published in 2020 reflects a decrease in the level of public faith in government and media agencies, while it has seen an improvement with businesses and social organisations. According to the report, the government is the least fair institution in the public view, wherein it is seen as the most incompetent and unethical. In the spring update keeping the Covid19 Scenario as a factor, the trust levels increased about the Government as businesses went through disruption. This was trashed by the 2021 reports where a large drop in the trust levels was witnessed in six months (decline of 8 points globally), Due to the political instability, the collapse of the healthcare system, increase in visibility of systemic inequalities, the flare-up of racism (Xenophobia) with extreme unreliability on public information.

These causal elements have to be dealt with by the government with beneficial collaboration with businesses, NGOs and maintaining transparency by losing control of media. The management of public trust levels will lead to a simultaneous fall in civil unrest which seems mutually beneficial to the government and the public.

### **3.3 Basic Characteristics of violent, non-violent protests and general strikes:**

Consequently, another undeniable factor that categorises protests is the use of violence. Most movements are the way to show dissatisfaction or desperation with the aim of it to be peaceful and a way for the masses to participate. However, the emotions of the general public, their need for justice in many aspects along with deprivation or uncertainty sometimes leads to violence and generates social insecurity in the society. Analogous to that the involvement of police forces, government authorities amplifies the existing rage of citizens.

In most movements, the protestors clash with police or defence authorities and display force to resist resulting in huge loss to public property, the humiliation of sentiments, physical abuse, and severe cases that may cause loss of lives. The Capitol Hill Occupied Protest shows a general form of violent protest where things became heated after a protester was shot by a man who drove into the crowd where the protest was being held. The police used extreme measures like use of pepper spray and tear gas on the crowd, whereas the crowd responded with lasers, rocks, fireworks, etc. These violent acts do not necessarily mean the change desired is accepted by the authorities. Many peaceful and nonviolent movements did succeed in bringing out powerful reactions and even major changes in the regulations. Harvard Professor Erica Chenoweth quoted, “Countries in which there were nonviolent campaigns were about 10 times more likely to transition to democracies within five years compared to countries in which there were violent campaigns — whether the campaigns succeeded or failed.” (Michelle Nicholasen,2019). Similarly, the general strikes aim to show opposition by uniting people with similar interests, mostly the workforce, and seeking a particular objective. For example, the labourers stopping their work in demand for basic rights or incentives. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, “In 2018, there were 20 major work stoppages involving 485,000 workers. The number of major work stoppages beginning in 2018 was the highest since 2007 when there were 21 major work stoppages. Whereas, in 2018 was the highest since 1986 when 533,000 workers were involved in work stoppages.”

#### **4.0 Challenges:**

##### **4.1 Role of Fake News & Misinformation in Civil Unrest:**

The propaganda of misinformation through fake news is an ancient phenomenon that just got a new platform in the 21st Century through social media. In recent times it has a large user base that allows certain propagandists to use it as a sharp weapon to wreak havoc in society. Popular motives of the miscreants are to push a false narrative to the public around a subject to create unrest in the society or to gather support for their agenda against the government. The leading consequence is an increase in disharmony among communities and a lowering of public trust levels towards their government.

For instances where “the power of fake news” is used both by the government and other parties to fulfil their predetermined agenda. During the 2016 American Election, the Russian Research Intelligence Agency was directed to spread misinformation by forming mock social media pages and campaigns aimed to discredit Hillary Clinton’s campaign and instigate protestors. “The worst outcome of a heated campaign is increased cynicism, apathy while feeding extremism and affective polarisation” (Cambridge Core). There has been a global pattern reported by The Oxford Institute of Information in various countries (Brazil, China, Canada, Poland, Germany, Taiwan, Russia, Ukraine, and the United States).

There have been clear cases of such unrest encouraged by WhatsApp broadcast messages in India, which has seemed to incite violence for many years. In 2013, a short doctored video exhibiting a Muslim Mob killing a Hindu Youth (which was produced in a Gulf Country) set the motion for Muzzafarnagar Riots in eastern UP. Similarly, in 2017, waves of mob lynching were based on fake accusations and videos of child abduction. This issue went on a rise during the Pandemic which took a toll on the police forces which handled civil resistance at various fronts questioning the government’s agenda and believing various conspiracies on COVID19.

With the advancement and access of technology, this issue is on the rise and is being dealt with by the government through various laws and regulations which are Information Technology Act, India, Anti Fake News Laws against Manipulation of Information, France and various proposals are underway in different nations.

#### **4.2 Interference by other stakeholders (Opposition Parties, Private Companies, Social Organisations, etc)**

Protests revolve around the interaction between the public and the government but it is not restricted to the two only. Many other organisations contribute towards these movements, connecting between the citizens and authorities. Stakeholders like the opposition parties, major companies, or even small authorities have a significant role in determining the course of movements and their intensity as these stakeholders are capable of influencing people at a very personal level. Often opposition parties share their views regarding the working and policies of the existing government and their followers hold rallies and protests to support their claim.

A recent example being The 2020–21 United States election protests when then-President Donald Trump claimed the election process was a fraud. The consequences are the ongoing protests and rallies by his supporters. Many corporations and MNCs contribute to movements that try to provide a change in society. These companies being skilled marketers with high reputations can draw immense attention and trust through their actions in form of donations or campaigns and convincing statements. In regular life, people and government are quite distant and the information regarding policies or regulations often does not reach the ears of the commoners by direct contact. The information is usually flawed, corrupted, tampered and may even lose the essence. Thus, the lack of effective communication creates misinterpretation of the data. These situations are often created by small organisations or other authorities who are in close contact with the public and are in charge of explaining the situations to them. They can either smoothen the process of information flow or disrupt it completely.

## **5.0 Government Response**

The main motive of many protests is to gain a reaction from The Government or society. Movements that create excessive stimulation in society pressurising the government to take the required measures to minimise stress in society. Adjacent to the Black Lives Matter protest, authorities took major steps from modifying the regulations, decrease in the police budget, officials were held accountable, historical monuments, buildings, and roads named after leaders who supported racism were brought down and new laws came into the picture, proving that the government had acknowledged the demands of the citizens. ( Paresh Dave,2020).

These situations may not be applicable to all movements. Sometimes the government indulges in violent repressive behaviour to establish their authority and have control over the nation, which in most cases backfire as the protests take even more destructive forms than earlier. In truth is the primary reason why many researchers suggest that the government should opt for more peaceful methods to deal with such critical situations. “There’s this failed mindset of ‘if we show force, immediately we will deter criminal activity or unruly activity’ and show me where that has worked,” said Scott Thomson, the former chief of police in Camden, New Jersey concerning the use of disproportionate use of police force.(Maggie Koerth & Jamiles Lartey, 2020).

“We have to be more sceptical when what law enforcement is claiming is the source of the emergency is First Amendment protest activity.”-Professor Karen Pita Loor

## **6.0 Recommendations**

- ❑ One of the key factors when it comes to monitoring protests is the flow of effective communication. Many articles state that the public should receive proper and accurate information from the government. In other words, Technological advancement may help in reducing the gap and ethical portrayal of reality. Various social media platforms, television, or print media can be used to hold sessions directly by authorities to provide precise data. Many suggest that along with effective communication it is important to have transparency in operations to avoid misinterpretations and spread of rumours. Data related to policies and regulations are advised to be kept open and understandable for analysis. Researchers recommend understanding how the city reacts to citizen interaction. It should also focus on the importance of having open forums, updated websites, and an online presence to achieve greater transparency. (Joseph Lucco,2020)
- ❑ As many protests arise due to the degradation of the environment, bringing laws that support the preservation of the ecological system and their strict enforcement with accurate measures and awareness may help in reducing unrest.
- ❑ Tyrannical Response by the government to public resistance can be catastrophic to society, in like manner suppression of non-violent mass movements by the administration doesn't hold value in the long term and is met by the public outburst. Imposing limitations on the powers of the government through predetermination of access to resources (security forces) and authority over media is one such suggested resolution that will oblige the government to elect healthy alternatives of handling public dissent.
- ❑ Political Risk Analysis is an upcoming field of risk consulting wherein various elements of governance are assessed to comprehend the dominant contributors to the present status, anticipate the developments in the future and suggest changes to the current system which will be profitable to the nation's overall environment.

This study acts similar to a Disaster Warning System where the risks are assessed based on historic experience, social, environmental, and human vulnerabilities, and lastly able to monitor and forecast possible disasters. This can be achieved through successful collaborations with think tanks, private institutes, social organisations which will help to gather useful data which later can be analysed to detect the shortcomings and design a compatible scheme of remedies. Various indexes and risk consultancies have been explored throughout the paper which are Verisk Maplecroft, BTI Transformation Index, Edelman Trust Barometer, Lasso Model, etc.

## **7.0 Conclusion**

The recent years have left a deep impact on the political aspects of the world. With the change in time, plenty of public demonstrations took place and have helped the general public to voice out their opinions and demand changes in the existing environment. It influences the overall balance and functioning of the countries.

The research highlights the current challenges encountered by the societies and their direct or indirect relation with the upsurge. According to data from the Global Peace Index, the number of protests doubled and general strikes quadrupled between 2011-2018. The fluctuations in the communities suggest that protests are triggered by different socioeconomic factors, and are exposed to a threat, uncertainty, and violence. In the upcoming years, a rise in movements can be expected, irrespective of their geographical location and economic conditions.

Considering the unreliability and distrust- reducing communication gaps, introducing an ethical code of conduct, access to justice, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels, and initiating a better response to civil disturbance may provide a reduction in Civil Unrest Index and improve the social outlook of the civilians.

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