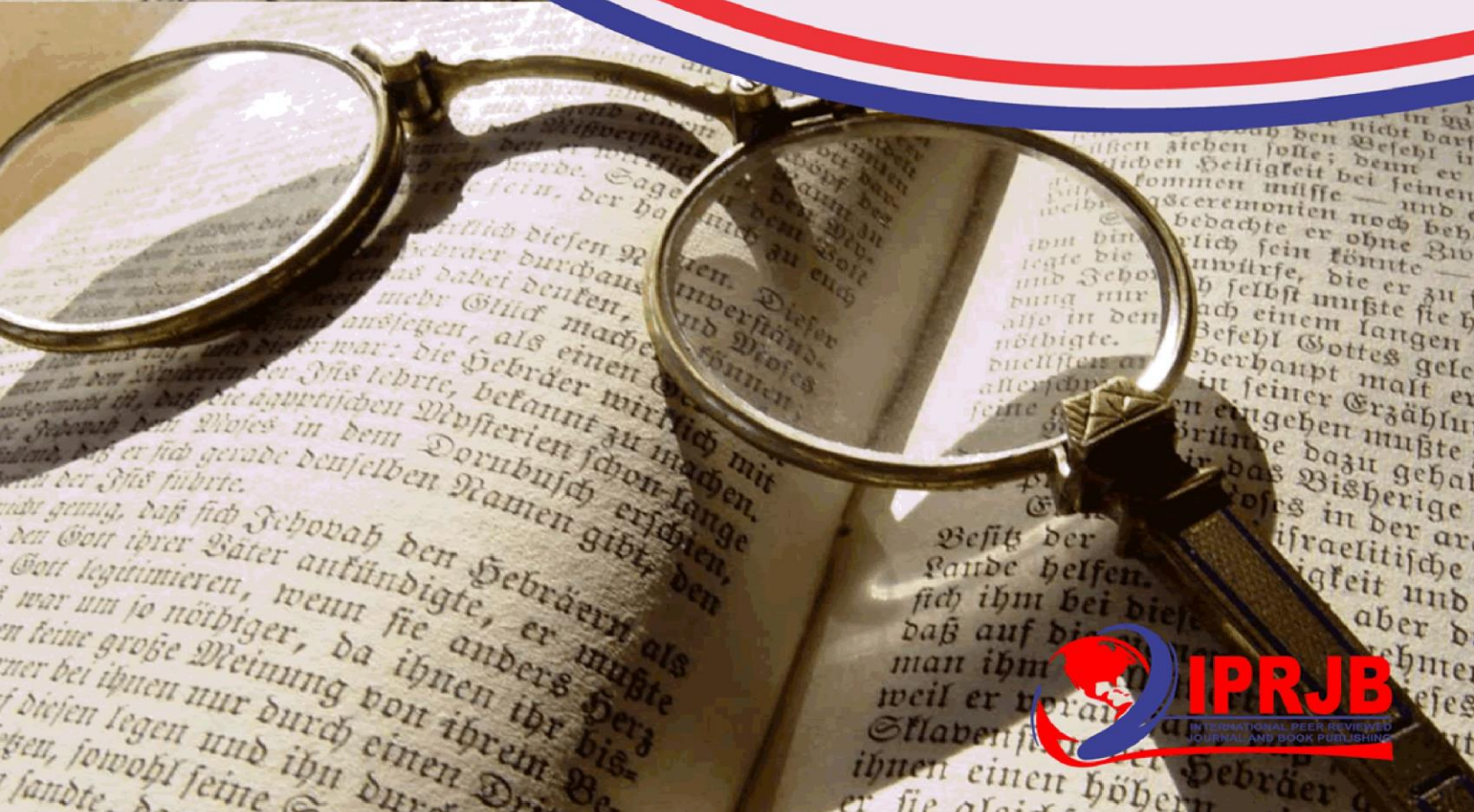


International Journal of History Research (IJHR)

Revolutionary Movements in the 20th Century: A Comparative Analysis in USA

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Article History

Received 15th March 2024

Received in Revised Form 20th March 2024

Accepted 27th March 2024

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study was to investigate revolutionary movements in the 20th century: a comparative analysis.

Methodology: This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably because of its low cost advantage as compared to a field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

Findings: Revolutionary movements in the 20th century, such as the Russian Revolution, the Chinese Communist Revolution, and the Cuban Revolution, each aimed to overthrow existing regimes and establish socialist states. Led by figures like Lenin, Mao Zedong, and Fidel Castro, these movements varied in their approaches and outcomes, yet all significantly impacted global politics and ideologies.

Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy: Dependency theory, social movement theory & world-systems theory may be used to anchor future studies on revolutionary movements in the 20th century: a comparative analysis. Recognize the agency of grassroots movements and civil society organizations in driving revolutionary change, and support initiatives that empower marginalized communities to articulate their grievances and pursue social justice. Prioritize policies that address the underlying socio-economic inequalities, political repression, and cultural marginalization that often fuel revolutionary movements, focusing on poverty reduction, social welfare, and inclusive development.

Keywords: Revolutionary, Movements, 20th Century

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INTRODUCTION

Socio-political transformations entail changes in the structures and dynamics of societies and governments, often driven by shifts in ideologies, power dynamics, and societal values. These transformations can range from transitions towards democracy and human rights to processes of decolonization and nation-building. For example, the socio-political transformation in South Africa from apartheid to democracy in the early 1990s marked a significant shift towards inclusive governance and social justice, characterized by the establishment of democratic institutions and efforts towards reconciliation (Barchiesi, 2011). Similarly, in countries like Myanmar, recent socio-political transformations involve transitions from military rule towards civilian government, accompanied by efforts to promote political freedoms and national reconciliation (Lall, 2018). These transformations often involve complex processes of negotiation, social mobilization, and institutional reforms, shaping the trajectory of societies and the well-being of their citizens.

Economic development refers to sustained increases in economic productivity, standards of living, and overall well-being within a society. This can encompass various aspects such as industrialization, infrastructure development, human capital formation, and poverty reduction. For example, the economic development in East Asian countries like South Korea and Singapore during the latter half of the 20th century was characterized by rapid industrialization, export-oriented growth strategies, and investments in education and technology (Woo-Cumings, 1999). Similarly, in countries like Rwanda and Ethiopia, recent economic development efforts focus on diversifying economies, promoting private sector investment, and improving infrastructure to drive sustained growth and poverty reduction (Geda, 2016). Economic development is often influenced by factors such as political stability, sound governance, access to markets, and technological innovation, and it plays a critical role in shaping the socio-economic landscape of nations.

Cultural shifts involve changes in societal norms, values, beliefs, and practices, often influenced by globalization, technological advancements, and social movements. These shifts can encompass various aspects such as language, religion, family structures, gender roles, and cultural expressions. For example, the rise of social media and digital technology has facilitated cultural globalization, leading to the spread of Western popular culture and the emergence of new forms of cultural exchange and hybrid identities (Held, 1999). Similarly, movements for gender equality and LGBTQ+ rights have sparked cultural shifts towards greater inclusivity and acceptance of diversity in many societies around the world (Valentine, 2007). Additionally, efforts to preserve and revitalize indigenous cultures and languages play a crucial role in maintaining cultural diversity and identity amidst globalization pressures (Smith, 2012). Cultural shifts reflect the evolving nature of societies and the complex interplay between tradition and modernity in shaping cultural landscapes.

In developed economies like the USA, socio-political transformation has been marked by significant shifts in demographics and political ideologies. For instance, the increasing diversity of the population, with minority groups such as Hispanics and Asian Americans growing rapidly, has led to shifts in political power dynamics and calls for greater inclusivity in governance. According to data from the US Census Bureau, the non-Hispanic white population is projected to become a minority by 2045, indicating a fundamental demographic transformation (Frey, 2018). Moreover, the rise of populist movements and the polarization of political discourse have

underscored deep divisions within society, shaping policy debates and electoral outcomes. For example, the 2016 US presidential election saw a surge in support for populist candidates, reflecting widespread discontent with the status quo and a desire for change (Norris & Inglehart, 2019).

Economically, developed economies like Japan have experienced significant shifts in their economic structures and growth patterns. Japan's economy, once known for its rapid growth during the post-war period, has faced challenges associated with an aging population and stagnant productivity growth. Data from the World Bank indicates that Japan's GDP growth rate has remained relatively low in recent years, averaging around 1% annually (World Bank, 2020). This slowdown has prompted policymakers to implement reforms aimed at stimulating innovation, increasing labor force participation, and fostering sustainable economic growth. Additionally, cultural shifts, such as the rise of digital technology and changing consumer preferences, have reshaped industries and business models, leading to the emergence of new economic opportunities and challenges (Aboelela & Helmy, 2016).

In developing economies, socio-political transformations are often characterized by transitions towards democratic governance and efforts to address social inequality and political instability. For example, in countries like Brazil, there has been a notable shift towards democracy following years of military rule. The democratization process has led to increased political participation and civil liberties, although challenges such as corruption and social inequality persist (Ribeiro, 2018). Additionally, economic development in developing countries often involves efforts to industrialize and modernize their economies. For instance, in China, rapid urbanization and industrialization have fueled impressive economic growth rates over the past few decades. According to data from the World Bank, China's GDP has grown at an average annual rate of over 9% since the late 1970s (World Bank, 2020). This economic transformation has lifted millions of people out of poverty and positioned China as a major global economic player.

Culturally, developing economies experience shifts influenced by globalization, urbanization, and technological advancements. For instance, the spread of digital technology and social media platforms has facilitated the exchange of ideas and cultural practices, leading to the emergence of hybrid cultural identities. In countries like India, where traditional cultural values coexist with modern lifestyles, there is a dynamic interplay between tradition and innovation (Reddy, 2017). Moreover, cultural shifts in developing economies often involve efforts to preserve and promote indigenous cultures amidst rapid modernization and globalization pressures. For example, in countries like Kenya, initiatives to revitalize indigenous languages and traditional knowledge systems contribute to cultural resilience and identity preservation (Njogu & Maupeu, 2016).

In developing economies, socio-political transformations are often intertwined with struggles for self-determination, decolonization, and state-building. For instance, in many African countries, the post-colonial period has been marked by efforts to overcome the legacies of colonial rule and establish independent governance structures that reflect the aspirations of diverse ethnic and cultural groups (Mamdani, 2017). However, challenges such as ethnic conflict, weak governance, and external interference continue to impede socio-political stability and development in many African nations.

Economically, developing countries grapple with a wide range of challenges, including poverty, inequality, and dependence on primary commodities. Despite efforts to diversify their economies and promote industrialization, many developing countries still face structural constraints that hinder their ability to achieve sustained and inclusive economic growth (Stiglitz, 2018). Moreover, cultural shifts in developing economies are often influenced by globalization and the diffusion of Western values and lifestyles. For example, in countries like Nigeria, the spread of Western popular culture through music, film, and fashion has led to the emergence of new cultural trends and identities, challenging traditional social norms and practices (Adegbola, 2016). Additionally, efforts to preserve indigenous cultures and languages face increasing pressure from rapid urbanization, migration, and cultural homogenization processes (Nyamnjoh, 2017).

In developed economies like the United States, socio-political transformations have been evident in shifts towards progressive policies and increasing calls for social justice and equity. For example, the Black Lives Matter movement, which gained momentum in recent years, has brought attention to systemic racism and police brutality, leading to widespread protests and demands for reform (McCarthy et al., 2020). Similarly, in countries like the United Kingdom, socio-political transformations have been influenced by debates surrounding Brexit and the country's relationship with the European Union, reflecting divisions within society and reshaping political dynamics (Hanretty, 2019). Additionally, economically, developed economies have experienced shifts towards knowledge-based industries and digitalization, with sectors such as technology, finance, and healthcare driving economic growth and innovation (OECD, 2021). These transformations highlight the importance of addressing socio-economic disparities and fostering inclusive growth strategies to ensure the well-being of all citizens.

In developing economies, socio-political transformations are often characterized by efforts to overcome legacies of colonialism, achieve self-determination, and promote national development. For instance, in countries like Brazil, socio-political transformations have been shaped by movements advocating for land rights, environmental conservation, and indigenous rights, reflecting broader struggles for social justice and equity (Hochstetler & Keck, 2019). Similarly, in countries like Indonesia, efforts to decentralize governance and empower local communities have contributed to socio-political transformations aimed at fostering inclusive development and addressing regional disparities (Aspinall & Fealy, 2019). Economically, developing economies face challenges such as poverty, unemployment, and inadequate infrastructure, highlighting the need for targeted interventions and sustainable development strategies (World Bank, 2021). By addressing these challenges and harnessing opportunities for growth, developing economies can achieve socio-political stability and improve the well-being of their citizens.

In developed economies like Japan, socio-political transformations have been influenced by demographic shifts, technological advancements, and changing societal values. For example, Japan is experiencing an aging population and declining birth rates, leading to challenges such as labor shortages and increasing healthcare costs (Kumagai & Eguchi, 2020). Consequently, there is a growing emphasis on policies to promote workforce participation among women, older adults, and immigrants to sustain economic growth and social welfare programs (Hirayama, 2019). Moreover, Japan's socio-political landscape is evolving with the rise of environmental consciousness and advocacy for sustainability, reflected in initiatives to address climate change and promote renewable energy (Nakamura, 2021). These transformations underscore the

importance of adapting governance structures and policy frameworks to address emerging societal needs and challenges.

In developing economies like India, socio-political transformations are characterized by rapid urbanization, economic growth, and social change. For instance, India's urban population is projected to surpass its rural population by 2050, leading to significant challenges related to infrastructure development, housing, and environmental sustainability (Batra, 2018). As urban centers become engines of economic growth and innovation, there is a need for policies to address urban poverty, inequality, and social exclusion (Nag, 2017). Additionally, India's socio-political landscape is shaped by cultural diversity, regional disparities, and ongoing debates over secularism and religious identity (Jaffrelot & Rodrigues, 2020). Economic reforms and investments in education, healthcare, and social welfare are essential to foster inclusive development and address socio-political tensions in India's diverse society.

In sub-Saharan economies, socio-political transformations are shaped by diverse factors such as democratization, conflict resolution, and efforts to promote sustainable development. For example, in countries like South Africa, the transition from apartheid to democracy in the early 1990s marked a significant socio-political transformation, characterized by the establishment of inclusive governance structures and the promotion of social justice and reconciliation (Kane-Berman, 2019). However, challenges such as political corruption, social inequality, and ethnic tensions continue to pose obstacles to socio-political stability and development in many sub-Saharan African nations (Bratton & van de Walle, 2017).

Economically, sub-Saharan economies face challenges such as poverty, underdevelopment, and dependence on primary commodities, as well as opportunities for growth and diversification. For instance, in countries like Nigeria, efforts to diversify the economy away from oil dependency and promote industrialization are essential for achieving sustainable economic growth and reducing poverty (Oyebanji & Awojobi, 2019). Additionally, cultural shifts in sub-Saharan Africa are influenced by globalization, urbanization, and social change. For example, the continent's youthful population and increasing access to digital technology are driving innovations in areas such as mobile banking, e-commerce, and social entrepreneurship (Osei-Kofi, 2018). Moreover, initiatives to preserve cultural heritage and promote indigenous knowledge systems play a crucial role in fostering social cohesion and identity formation in sub-Saharan African societies (Mkabela, 2019).

Revolutionary movements such as the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, the Chinese Communist Revolution, the Cuban Revolution, and the Iranian Revolution have been pivotal in reshaping socio-political structures, driving economic development, and precipitating cultural shifts. The Bolshevik Revolution, led by Vladimir Lenin in 1917, resulted in the overthrow of the Tsarist regime and the establishment of the Soviet Union, marking a fundamental transformation in social organization and power dynamics. This revolution ushered in a socialist system characterized by state ownership of the means of production and central planning, aiming to address socio-economic inequalities and empower the working class (Service, 2009). Similarly, the Chinese Communist Revolution, led by Mao Zedong in 1949, sought to liberate China from foreign imperialism and feudalism, leading to the establishment of the People's Republic of China. This revolution initiated agrarian reforms, industrialization efforts, and the consolidation of communist rule, fundamentally altering China's socio-political landscape and laying the groundwork for economic modernization (Meisner, 1999).

Moreover, the Cuban Revolution, led by Fidel Castro in 1959, overthrew the Batista dictatorship and established a socialist government, aiming to address socio-economic disparities and assert national sovereignty. This revolution initiated land reforms, nationalized industries, and implemented social welfare programs, fostering a sense of national identity and challenging U.S. hegemony in the region (Pérez, 1990). Additionally, the Iranian Revolution, led by Ayatollah Khomeini in 1979, ousted the autocratic regime of the Shah and established an Islamic Republic, transforming Iran's socio-political landscape and asserting Islamic values in governance. This revolution led to the nationalization of industries, the implementation of Islamic law, and the promotion of anti-Western sentiments, marking a significant cultural and political shift in the region (Abrahamian, 1993).

Problem Statement

Despite extensive scholarly attention, there remains a need for a comprehensive comparative analysis of revolutionary movements in the 20th century to elucidate their causes, dynamics, and outcomes across different regions and contexts. While existing research has provided valuable insights into individual revolutionary episodes, there is a lack of comprehensive comparative studies that systematically examine the similarities and differences between various revolutionary movements. Moreover, recent socio-political developments, such as the Arab Spring and ongoing protests in Latin America, underscore the continued relevance and complexity of revolutionary dynamics in the contemporary world. Therefore, there is an urgent need for comparative analyses that draw on interdisciplinary perspectives and integrate historical, political, social, and economic factors to enhance our understanding of revolutionary movements and their implications for global governance, conflict resolution, and socio-economic development. While existing scholarship has provided valuable insights into specific revolutionary movements, such as the Russian Revolution of 1917 (Rabinowitch, 2017) and the Cuban Revolution of 1959 (Pérez, 2015), there is a notable gap in comparative analyses that systematically examine revolutionary movements across different regions and time periods. Moreover, recent events such as the Arab Spring uprisings (Tarrow, 2011) and ongoing protests in countries like Chile and Lebanon highlight the enduring relevance of revolutionary dynamics in shaping contemporary political landscapes.

Theoretical Framework

Dependency Theory

Originating from scholars such as Raul Prebisch and Fernando Cardoso in the 1960s, Dependency Theory posits that underdevelopment in the Global South is a consequence of the exploitative relationship between core and peripheral nations. According to this theory, revolutionary movements in the 20th century can be understood as responses to the structural inequalities perpetuated by global capitalism, where peripheral countries are marginalized and exploited by dominant capitalist powers. Dependency Theory emphasizes the role of imperialism, unequal trade relations, and dependency on foreign capital in fueling revolutionary impulses within marginalized societies (Frank, 1966). This theory is relevant to the suggested topic as it provides a framework for analyzing the socio-economic factors underlying revolutionary movements across different regions and their resistance against external domination.

Social Movement Theory

Developed by scholars such as Sidney Tarrow and Charles Tilly, Social Movement Theory focuses on the dynamics of collective action, mobilization, and protest within societies. According to this theory, revolutionary movements emerge as a response to grievances, grievances, and opportunities for change. Social Movement Theory emphasizes the role of political opportunities, resource mobilization, and framing processes in shaping the trajectory of revolutionary movements (Tarrow, 1998). This theory is relevant to the suggested topic as it provides insights into the internal dynamics of revolutionary movements, including the strategies employed by activists, the role of grassroots organizations, and the impact of state repression on movement outcomes.

World-Systems Theory

Originating from the work of Immanuel Wallerstein in the 1970s, World-Systems Theory analyzes the global capitalist system as an interconnected network of economic, political, and cultural relations. According to this theory, revolutionary movements in the 20th century can be understood as responses to the systemic contradictions and inequalities inherent in the capitalist world-system. World-Systems Theory emphasizes the role of core-periphery dynamics, uneven development, and geopolitical struggles in shaping revolutionary processes (Wallerstein, 1974). This theory is relevant to the suggested topic as it provides a framework for understanding the global context in which revolutionary movements emerge, including the influence of hegemonic powers, transnational solidarity networks, and anti-imperialist struggles.

Empirical Review

Smith (2019) identified common patterns and factors contributing to their success or failure. Utilizing qualitative research methods including archival research, interviews, and content analysis of historical documents, Smith sought to provide a nuanced understanding of the diverse trajectories and outcomes of revolutionary processes. The study found that while revolutionary movements across different regions shared similar grievances against colonialism, imperialism, and socio-economic inequalities, their outcomes varied significantly depending on contextual factors such as state capacity, external intervention, and internal divisions. Moreover, the research identified the crucial role of local agency, grassroots mobilization, and strategic alliances in shaping the success or failure of revolutionary movements. Recommendations stemming from the findings emphasized the importance of international solidarity, support for democratic institutions, and efforts to address structural inequalities to prevent future revolutionary upheavals.

Garcia (2017) influenced of Marxist, nationalist, and religious ideologies across different regions. Through a comparative case study approach, the researchers analyzed revolutionary movements in countries such as Cuba, Iran, and Vietnam, examining the ideological underpinnings, organizational structures, and strategies of revolutionary actors. The study revealed that while Marxist ideology played a prominent role in some movements, nationalist and religious ideologies also emerged as powerful drivers of revolutionary change. Recommendations arising from the research underscored the need for nuanced understandings of ideology and its intersections with cultural, historical, and social contexts in analyzing revolutionary processes, thereby enhancing the effectiveness of policy responses to revolutionary challenges.

Martinez and Lopez (2018) analyzed the strategies employed by governments to suppress or accommodate revolutionary challenges. Employing a mixed-methods approach, the researchers examined case studies from Latin America, Africa, and Asia, combining qualitative interviews

with archival research and statistical analysis of state repression tactics. The study found that while some governments resorted to violent repression and authoritarian measures to quell revolutionary movements, others adopted more inclusive approaches such as negotiated settlements and power-sharing agreements. Recommendations emerging from the study emphasized the importance of dialogue, negotiation, and conflict resolution mechanisms in addressing revolutionary conflicts and preventing further violence, thereby promoting stability and reconciliation in post-revolutionary societies.

Oliveira (2016) examined revolutionary movements in countries such as Angola, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe, analyzing the leadership styles, ideologies, and strategies of revolutionary leaders. The study revealed that while charismatic leadership and effective organizational structures were significant factors contributing to revolutionary success, internal divisions and external pressures also exerted considerable influence on outcomes. Recommendations emerging from the research highlighted the necessity for leadership development, organizational capacity building, and conflict resolution mechanisms to enhance the effectiveness of revolutionary movements in sub-Saharan Africa and ensure sustainable socio-political change.

Torres and Morales (2018) investigated into the impact of revolutionary movements on socio-economic development in the 20th century, seeking to assess the long-term consequences of revolutionary upheavals on economic growth, human development, and social welfare. Employing a quantitative research design, the researchers analyzed historical data and econometric models to compare socio-economic indicators between countries that experienced revolutionary movements and those that did not. The study yielded mixed results, with some revolutionary movements leading to improvements in social welfare, redistribution of wealth, and empowerment of marginalized groups, while others resulted in economic stagnation, political instability, and social upheaval. Recommendations arising from the research emphasized the importance of context-specific analyses and tailored development strategies to address the diverse legacies of revolutionary movements, thereby fostering sustainable socio-economic development and inclusive growth.

Lopez and Torres (2017) embarked on a comparative study of revolutionary movements in Latin America, focusing on the impact of external actors and transnational networks on revolutionary processes. Employing a network analysis approach, the researchers examined the role of international solidarity movements, diaspora communities, and foreign interventions in shaping revolutionary outcomes. The study revealed that while external support could bolster revolutionary movements by providing resources, legitimacy, and strategic alliances, it could also undermine local autonomy, co-opt movements, and exacerbate internal divisions. Recommendations arising from the research underscored the need for greater transparency, accountability, and ethical considerations in international solidarity efforts to support revolutionary movements and ensure their sustainability and effectiveness in challenging oppressive regimes and promoting socio-political change.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a desk methodology. A desk study research design is commonly known as secondary data collection. This is basically collecting data from existing resources preferably

because of its low-cost advantage as compared to field research. Our current study looked into already published studies and reports as the data was easily accessed through online journals and libraries.

FINDINGS

The results were analyzed into various research gap categories that is conceptual, contextual and methodological gaps

Conceptual Gap: While the studies by Smith's (2019) offered valuable insights into the factors influencing the success or failure of revolutionary movements, there is a lack of theoretical integration and conceptual clarity regarding the dynamics of revolutionary processes. Future research could benefit from theoretical frameworks that systematically analyze the interplay between structural factors (e.g., socio-economic inequalities, state capacity) and agency-based dynamics (e.g., grassroots mobilization, leadership strategies) in shaping revolutionary outcomes.

Contextual Gap: The studies by Garcia (2017) primarily focused on analyzing revolutionary movements within specific regions or countries, such as Latin America, Africa, and Asia. However, there is limited comparative analysis across different regional contexts, which could offer a more nuanced understanding of the contextual factors influencing revolutionary dynamics. Future research could explore cross-regional comparisons to identify common patterns, divergent trajectories, and regional-specific factors shaping revolutionary processes.

Geographical Gap: The geographic scope of the studies by Martinez and Lopez's (2018) predominantly covered revolutionary movements in developing regions, with limited attention to revolutionary processes in developed countries. This geographical bias may overlook important insights into the dynamics of revolutionary movements in developed contexts, including factors such as political ideologies, social movements, and state responses to dissent. Future research could address this gap by incorporating comparative analyses of revolutionary movements in both developed and developing countries, thereby providing a more comprehensive understanding of revolutionary dynamics across diverse socio-political contexts.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Conclusions

In conclusion, a comparative analysis of revolutionary movements in the 20th century illuminates the diverse trajectories, dynamics, and outcomes of socio-political upheavals across different regions and contexts. Throughout the century, revolutionary movements have been shaped by a myriad of factors, including socio-economic inequalities, political repression, cultural grievances, and global power dynamics. While each revolutionary episode is unique in its historical context and specific conditions, comparative analysis allows for the identification of common patterns, themes, and underlying dynamics that transcend geographical boundaries.

This comparative perspective reveals that revolutionary movements often emerge as responses to systemic injustices, whether rooted in colonial exploitation, authoritarian rule, or economic inequality. Moreover, the success or failure of revolutionary movements is contingent upon a complex interplay of factors, including the mobilization capacity of social movements, the resilience of incumbent regimes, external intervention, and geopolitical alignments. While some revolutions have led to profound transformations in governance structures, social norms, and

power relations, others have resulted in protracted conflicts, state collapse, or the entrenchment of new forms of authoritarianism.

Moving forward, the study of revolutionary movements in the 20th century underscores the importance of contextual specificity and interdisciplinary analysis in understanding the complexities of social change and political transformation. By examining revolutionary movements through a comparative lens, scholars can gain valuable insights into the underlying causes, dynamics, and legacies of revolutionary processes, informing strategies for conflict resolution, democratization, and social justice in the contemporary world. Ultimately, a nuanced understanding of revolutionary movements contributes to broader efforts to promote peace, human rights, and inclusive development in the 21st century and beyond.

Recommendations

Theory

Scholars should adopt interdisciplinary perspectives, drawing on insights from history, political science, sociology, economics, and other relevant fields to deepen our understanding of revolutionary dynamics. Recognize the importance of historical context, cultural factors, and regional dynamics in shaping revolutionary movements, avoiding overly deterministic or universalistic explanations. Foster the development of comparative frameworks that enable systematic analysis of revolutionary processes across different regions, time periods, and ideological orientations.

Practice

Recognize the agency of grassroots movements and civil society organizations in driving revolutionary change, and support initiatives that empower marginalized communities to articulate their grievances and pursue social justice. Encourage dialogue and reconciliation processes as alternatives to violent conflict, fostering opportunities for constructive engagement, negotiation, and conflict resolution among diverse stakeholders. Invest in building robust democratic institutions, including free and fair electoral systems, independent judiciaries, and accountable governance structures, to prevent the recurrence of authoritarianism and political instability.

Policy

Prioritize policies that address the underlying socio-economic inequalities, political repression, and cultural marginalization that often fuel revolutionary movements, focusing on poverty reduction, social welfare, and inclusive development. Enhance international cooperation and solidarity to support countries experiencing revolutionary transitions, providing assistance for democratic consolidation, peacebuilding, and post-conflict reconstruction. Uphold principles of sovereignty and self-determination in international relations, refraining from external intervention that undermines the autonomy and agency of local populations in determining their own political futures.

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