Deciphering Polarization from Opposing Political Narratives
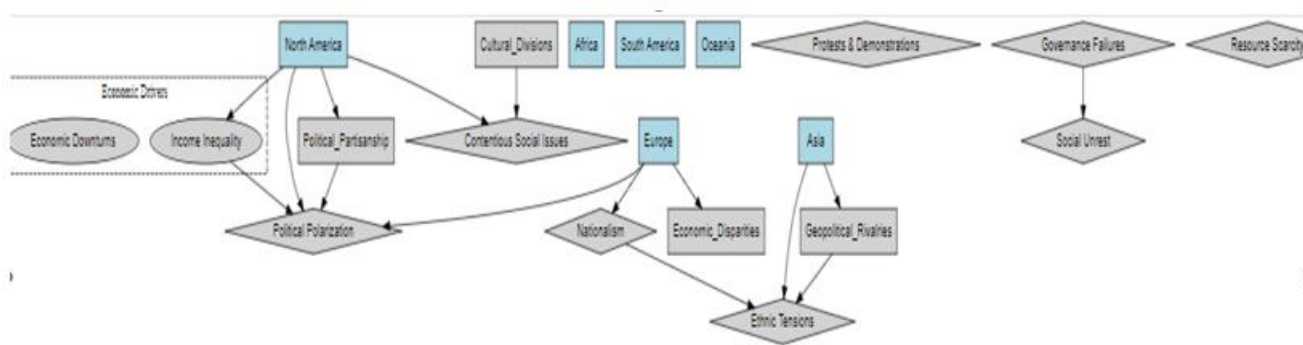
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Abstract: *We start with the definition of narrative from the work by Monroe and Patterson (3), et.al, which is weaving disparate facts to make sense of reality. Here we apply our own rationale, which means inherent bias. A well explored analysis of the Russia Ukarine war, courtesy Zhabotynska and Ryzhova, et. al (4) prove the western intervention as primary cause of the war as US, NATO responsibility via multi-modal analysis of war situation, here ontology based approach is taken to construct. In another study the dynamics of opposing forces was examined closely and motives behind the pro and anti Chinese government actors by Biswas, Niven and Lin et.al (5), increase in anti-government activity was examined by increased criticism of China and Russia. Dawson and Ross Smith, et.al (6) analyze the war from two perspectives classical and neo-classical perspectives. Mearsheimer in his seminal paper (7) explores the two sides struggle for power one where states defend themselves, not dominate like in India's case. Offensive side strives for power by dominance, influence like in case of US. In conclusion he emphasizes importance of power politics to essential to navigate dangers of international relations. We explore with these articles and hope to decipher from these opposing political narratives, dynamics polarization.*

Keywords: narrative analysis, Russia Ukraine war, Western intervention, power politics, international relations
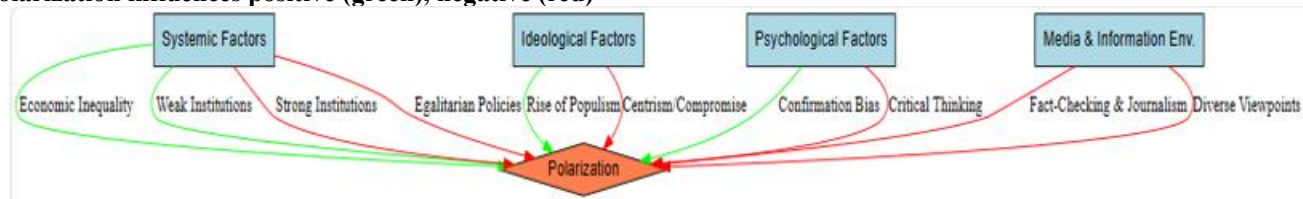
Table Dictating the cause of polarization and manifestations of different continents

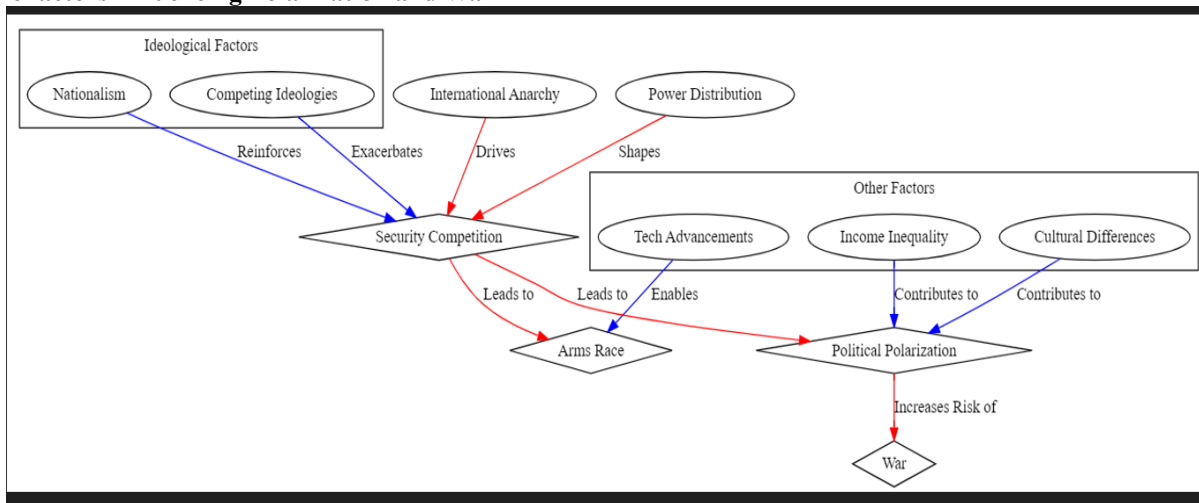| Continent	Key Drivers of Polarization	Manifestations
North America	- Widening income inequality - Heightened political partisanship - Increasing cultural divisions - Rise of populism - Impact of social media	- Deepening political polarization - Contentious social issues - Growing nationalism - Increased political rhetoric - Fragmented media landscape
Europe	- Economic disparities - Immigration debates - Cultural identity crises - Rise of far-right and far-left movements - Nationalism - Euroscepticism	- Rise of nationalist movements - Tensions within the European Union - Ethnic and cultural divisions - Political fragmentation - Social unrest
Asia	- Geopolitical rivalries - Ethnic tensions - Economic disparities - Territorial disputes - Authoritarian governance structures	- Conflicts over territorial claims - Religious tensions - Authoritarian crackdowns - Socio-economic disparities - Internal strife and instability
Africa	- Ethnic and tribal divisions - Resource scarcity - Governance failures - Colonial legacies - Socio-economic disparities	- Ethnic conflicts - Governance challenges - Resource-related conflicts - Regional instability - Weak democratic institutions
South America	- Ideological clashes - Economic downturns - Social inequality - Political polarization - Social unrest	- Political instability - Economic turmoil - Social polarization - Protests and demonstrations - Political fragmentation
Oceania	- Geopolitical tensions - Environmental challenges - Indigenous rights issues - Disputes over land rights - Climate change impacts	- Indigenous rights disputes - Environmental conflicts - Geopolitical rivalries - Climate change adaptation challenges - Fragmentation of environmental policies

Geopolitical Polarization contributors flow chart

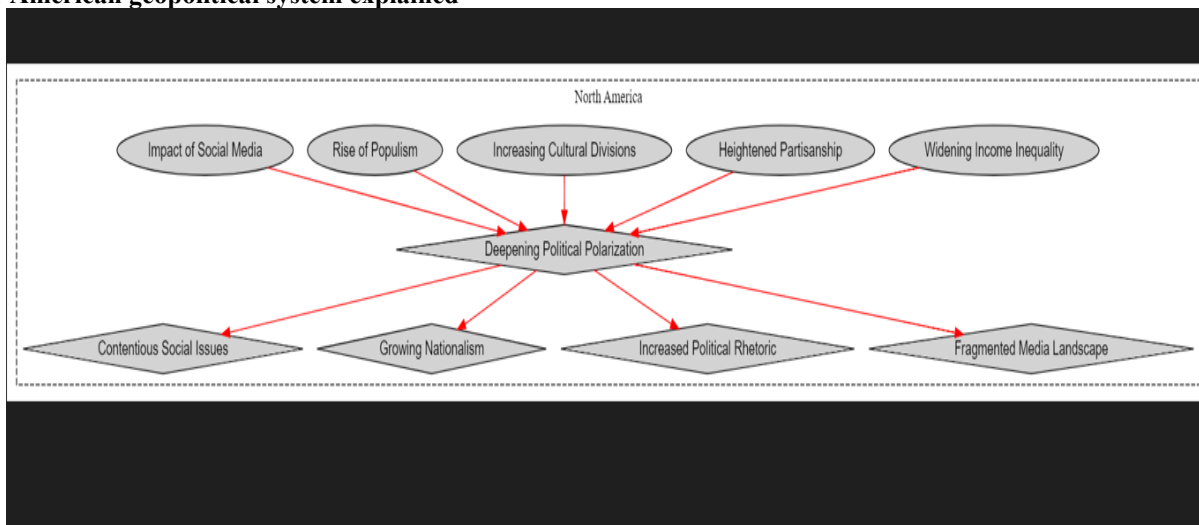**Polarization influences positive (green), negative (red)**

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Generic factors influencing Polarization and War

North-American geopolitical system explained

Governing Equation of Polarization

- $dX_i(t)/dt = f_i(X_j(t))$ (for all factors i)
- $P_i(t) = g(X_i(t))$ (for each type of polarization P_i)
- This model represents:
- $X_i(t)$: Value of factor i (e.g., economic disparity) at time t (0-1 scale).
- $f_i(X_j(t))$: Function showing how other factors (X_j) influence the change of factor i.
- $P_i(t)$: Specific type of polarization (economic, political) at time t.
- $g(X_i(t))$: Function showing how factors contribute to a particular type of polarization.

Case study 1: *Narrative of Majority fortification*

Case of Madhvi Latha aiming bow at a mosque:
- **Evidence Supporting Latha's Claim:**
- Her statement claiming she wasn't aware of the mosque's presence.
- **Evidence Supporting Owaisi's Claim:**
- The viral video showing Latha's gesture towards a building resembling a mosque.
- **Uncertainties:**
- The video's clarity: If the mosque isn't clearly visible, it's difficult to definitively determine Latha's target.

- Latha's intent: There's no way to know for sure if she intentionally aimed at the mosque or not based solely on the available information.

Case study 2: *Narrative of minority persecution*

Case of Akbaruddin Owaisi's Hate Speech:
- **Fact of the matter:** AIMIM leader Akbaruddin Owaisi was acquitted of hate speech charges due to lack of evidence.
- **Owaisi's claim:** Owaisi has not made any claims in this article regarding the court case.
  Uncertainties: It is uncertain whether the TRS government will appeal the verdict
  Conclusion: In a quest to find A Generic Approach to Finding Common Ground on Opposing Narratives and Deciphering truth, we have the following approach.

- **Majority Fortification Narrative:**
- **Claims:** The majority group feels their culture, values, or way of life is under threat from a growing minority. They advocate for policies that strengthen the majority's position, such as stricter immigration laws or limitations on minority cultural practices.

- **Minority Persecution Narrative:**
- **Claims:** The minority group feels discriminated against, excluded, or even targeted for violence by the majority. They advocate for policies that protect their rights and promote inclusion.

Superimposition approach:
1) **Look for Data:** Seek reliable data on demographics, social policies, crime rates, and economic indicators. This can help assess if the majority truly faces a threat or if the minority experiences discrimination.
2) **Identify Common Ground:** Both narratives might acknowledge a change in demographics or cultural landscape. Analyze the nature of the change and its impact on both groups.
3) **Examine Policies:** Evaluate the proposed policies from both sides. Do they genuinely address concerns or do they further marginalize one group?

   Consider Media Bias: News outlets can be biased towards certain narratives. Look for information from a variety of sources, including those representing both viewpoints

   Example Application

   Case study: Rise of Muslim Population in Hyderabad
- There is a 0.3% rise in Muslim population between 2001-2011, 0.8% drop in Hindu population in the same time frame [8].
- Per capital Income in USD has increased from $449 in 2001 to $1450 in 2011, a 69.03% Increase.
- Inflation had risen from 3.78 to 11.9%.
- There is a substantial drop in the Muslim per capita income, adding effect of inflation, more increase in the Hindu per capita income, this economic disparity could cause economic polarization, adding to the ethno-religious divide already prevalent. The Hindu majority feels threatened by the increasing population, their own numbers reducing, causing a belief system that socio-economic policies will thus favour the muslim minority [8,9].
- Now as per previously shown framework we have applied steps 1,2 to examine one effect or outcome of growing economic disparity, widening ethnic divide.
- Considering the Policies in effect the key one being Article 29[12], calls for demarginalization and equanimous, devoid of discrimination in theory contradicts the outcome of the article talking of systemic marginalization in [11]. Where is the gap arising from is the question? population increase and effective per-capita income reduction have answers to the same, partially so? It is therefore unfair to conclude marginalization as a result of unfair policies for the minorities. With this we conclude on step 3 of the framework in examining policies

References

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