



International Journal of Research in Academic World



Received: 08/January/2026

IJRAW: 2026; 5(2):179-184

Accepted: 18/February/2026

A Study Necessity of Green Revolution at Reason Scenario: Problem and Challenge

*¹S Bhavya and ²Dr. MD Chinnu

¹Student of B.C.A, LLB(HONS), School of Excellence in Law, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

²Assistant Professor, Department of Economics, School of Excellence in Law, Tamil Nadu Dr. Ambedkar Law University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

Environmental sustainability is quickly becoming one of the most critical issues in industry development. This study aims to conduct a systematic literature review through which the author can provide various research areas to work on for future researchers and provide insight into Industry environmental sustainability. This study accomplishes this by performing a backward analysis using text mining on the Scopus database. Latent semantic analysis (LSA) was used to analyze the corpus of 4,364 articles published between 2013 and 2023. The authors generated ten clusters using keywords in the industrial revolution and environmental sustainability domain, highlighting ten research avenues for further exploration. Network analysis related to the topic. Finally, the study provided industrialization's effect on environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Innovation necessity, Creative problem-solving, Strategic innovation, Technological adaptation, Socio-economic impact, Market adaptation, Necessity of revolution, Protest Movement.

1. Introduction

Revolution has been a pivotal force throughout history, serving as a catalyst for profound social, political, and economic change. The necessity of revolution often arises when existing systems fail to address the demands and rights of the people, and unrest. Understanding the reasons behind revolutionary movements is crucial, as these reasons typically stem from inequality, oppression, corruption, and the denial of basic freedoms. Revolutions offer a potential pathway to justice and reform, especially when peaceful methods of change are exhausted or suppressed. The scenarios in which revolutions occur can vary widely, influenced by cultural, historical, and geopolitical factors. Some revolutions emerge spontaneously in response to immediate crises, while others are the result of long-term organized efforts by groups seeking systemic transformation.

However, the process of revolution is rarely smooth or predictable. Alongside the drive for change, revolutions often face significant problems, including internal divisions, violence, and instability. These challenges can complicate the transition from old regimes to new governance structures, sometimes leading to unintended consequences. The aftermath of revolution can bring economic disruption, social fragmentation, and ongoing conflict, which may hinder the establishment of lasting peace and progress. Moreover, revolutions can sometimes replace one form of tyranny with another, failing to fulfill the aspirations of the people.

Therefore, studying the necessity of revolution requires a careful examination of its causes, the conditions that trigger it, and the obstacles that must be overcome to achieve meaningful and sustainable change.

Revolutions often arise from the necessity to address deep-rooted social, economic, and political injustices that existing systems fail to resolve. Inequality, oppression, and lack of representation fuel public discontent, prompting demands for radical change. However, revolutions face significant problems and challenges, including internal divisions among revolutionary groups, violent repression by established powers, and the difficulty of constructing stable governance post-revolution. Moreover, unintended consequences such as social instability and economic disruption can hinder progress. Thus, while revolution can be a powerful tool for transformation, it also requires careful navigation of complex dynamics to achieve lasting positive outcomes. Revolutions often emerge as a response to unresolved social and economic grievances that build over time.

2. Statement of the Problem

The reason for choosing the topic of the necessity of revolution, its causes, scenarios, problems, and challenges is rooted in the ongoing relevance of social and political upheavals worldwide. Many societies continue to experience deep inequalities, oppression, and dissatisfaction with existing governance systems, making revolutions a critical area of

study to understand the underlying causes. Additionally, studying the problems and challenges revolutions face, such as internal divisions, violent backlash, and post-revolution instability, is essential to comprehend the complexity of these movements. This topic is important for policymakers, scholars, and ideally guide future efforts toward more peaceful and effective transformations. Understanding these dynamics also contributes to discussions about justice, governance, and human rights in today's world.

3. Review of Literature

Karl Marx, in *The Communist Manifesto* (1848), argues that revolution is an inevitable response to the contradictions within capitalist societies. Marx emphasizes that economic inequality and class oppression create conditions where the proletariat—the working class—must rise against the bourgeoisie—the ruling capitalist class. He sees revolution as necessary to dismantle exploitative structures and establish a classless society where resources and power are shared equitably. Marx's analysis centers on economic factors and historical materialism, asserting that social change occurs through conflict between opposing classes, making revolution both a consequence and a catalyst for societal transformation. Crane Brinton's said that, *The Anatomy of Revolution* (1938) provides a comparative framework to understand the typical stages revolutions pass through: from initial unrest to radical upheaval and eventual stabilization or decline. Brinton identifies common problems such as internal divisions among revolutionary leaders, the danger of authoritarianism replacing old regimes, and the widespread social and economic disruption revolutions often cause. His analysis highlights how revolutions can devour their own ideals and leaders, illustrating the cyclical challenges faced by revolutionary movements as they try to sustain momentum and legitimacy.

John Furan in *Taking Power: On the Origins of Third World Revolutions* (2005), focuses on revolutions in developing countries, where economic hardship, political exclusion, and external pressures converge. Foran argues that revolutions in these contexts are shaped by grassroots mobilization against entrenched elites and often face unique obstacles such as weak state institutions, foreign intervention, and ethnic or class divisions. He emphasizes the importance of understanding local social dynamics and the broader geopolitical environment, noting that revolutionary success depends on the ability to unify diverse groups and navigate complex power relations.

Charles Tilly in *Social Movements, 1768–2004* (2004), approaches the revolution through the lens of social movement theory, examining how collective action, organization, and state response influence revolutionary outcomes. Tilly highlights that revolutions are shaped by the capacity of movements to mobilize resources, sustain participation, and withstand repression. He points out that state strategies—ranging from concessions to violent crackdowns—significantly affect the trajectory of revolutionary efforts. His work draws attention to the strategic and structural challenges faced by revolutionaries, including managing internal cohesion and external opposition.

Hannah Arendt, in *On Revolution* (1963), offers a nuanced perspective that highlights the political essence of revolution beyond mere economic factors. She views revolutions as movements aimed at founding new political orders based on freedom and civic participation. Arendt discusses how revolutions often begin with high ideals but face serious

challenges, including factionalism, violence, and the loss of revolutionary fervor over time. She stresses that revolutions must overcome the problem of establishing stable institutions while preserving the spirit of freedom.

4. Research Gap of Study

The research gap in the study of the necessity of revolution, its reasons, scenarios, problems, and challenges lies in the limited exploration of certain underlying factors that influence revolutionary movements. While many scholars, such as Marx and Arendt, have focused extensively on economic inequalities and political freedom as primary causes, less attention has been given to the roles of cultural, psychological, and technological influences in contemporary revolutions. Furthermore, some studies proceed without addressing the long-term sustainability of revolutionary outcomes and the mechanisms by which revolution transition into stable governance. This gap suggests a need for more interdisciplinary approaches that integrate social, cultural, and technological dimensions to fully understand the complexity and evolving nature of revolutions, as works like Foran's and Tilly's, which call for deeper analysis beyond traditional economics.

5. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are as follows:

- i). To find the causes and driving factors behind revolutions, this study draws on foundational works like Marx's *The Communist Manifesto* that identify economic and social inequalities as primary triggers.
- ii). To analyze the various scenarios in which revolutions occur, the study examines political, social, and economic contexts, inspired by Crane Brinton's *The Anatomy of Revolution*, which outlines common revolutionary stages and dynamics.
- iii). To examine the problems and challenges faced during revolutions, such as internal conflicts and repression, the study refers to Hannah Arendt's *On Revolution*, emphasizing the complexities in achieving lasting political change.
- iv). To revolution the long-term impacts of revolutions, including both successes and failures, insights from John Foran's *Taking Power* help assess how different factors shape revolutionary sustainability, especially in developing countries.
- v). To understand the role of social movements and collective action in shaping revolutions, Charles Tilly's *Social Movements* provides a framework for exploring organizational challenges and state responses.
- vi). To suggest the strategies for managing revolutionary challenges and promoting stable transitions, the study synthesizes lessons from various authors to recommend approaches that balance revolutionary ideals with pragmatic government.

6. Methodology

This Research is based on both Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal Research. The sources of data collected from different newspapers, journals, magazines, all India reports and E-resources. Their research uses stratified random sampling. There are sample sizes of the respondents used. In this research they adopted some of the stratified tools such as percentage method and average method. The duration of the research is 3 months.

7. Significance of the Study

This study is useful to the government as it provides clear doctrinal solutions for dealing with exceptional and complex situations through reason-based decision-making. It helps the government understand the limits of the doctrine of necessity, thereby preventing arbitrary or excessive use of power. It also promotes constitutional morality, proportionality, and reasonableness, ensuring that executive actions comply with fundamental rights. By relying on judicially evolved principles, the government can frame laws that are constitutionally valid and less prone to litigation.

For the researcher, this study offers solutions by developing analytical and interpretative skills essential for legal research and practice. It helps the researcher understand how courts resolve legal gaps through reasoned judicial interpretation and doctrinal development. The study enables identification of doctrinal inconsistencies and legal lacunae, allowing the researcher to propose constructive reforms. It also enhances the researcher's ability to critically analyze case laws and statutes. Further, the research provides a strong foundation for future academic work, judicial services, or policy research. Overall, the study equips the researcher with conceptual clarity and problem-solving approaches in constitutional and jurisprudential analysis.

8. Hypothesis of the Study

- i). It is hypothesized that revolutions arise due to persistent social, economic, and political grievances that governments fail to address adequately, leading to public unrest and demand for change.
- ii). It is further hypothesized that government interventions aimed at preventing or controlling revolutions are often insufficient or partially successful, as underlying systemic issues remain unresolved.

9. Limitation of the Study

The limitations of this study on the necessity of revolution, its reasons, scenarios, problems, challenges primarily stem from a historical focus that may not fully account for contemporary dynamics. Much of the existing literature and analysis is based on classical revolutions and well-documented historical cases, which might overlook modern factors such as digital communication, globalization, and new forms of political engagement. Additionally, the study may be constrained by the availability and reliability of historical data, leading to potential gaps in understanding how revolutions unfold in different cultural and geopolitical contexts. The emphasis on past revolutions could also limit insight into recent or ongoing movements, which often involve more complex social networks and international influences.

10. Result and Discussions

Part A: Doctrinal Research

The study of revolution's necessity in reason-based scenarios explores why societies undergo drastic political and social changes. Revolutions typically arise when the existing system fails to address injustice, inequality, or oppression, prompting demands for fundamental transformation. This topic is vital because it intersects law, politics, and society, challenging the balance between order and change. Understanding the doctrinal framework around revolution helps clarify the legal justifications and constraints governments and citizens face during upheavals. It also sheds light on the legitimacy of revolutionary acts and the challenges in managing transitions. This research aims to dissect the legal, philosophical, and

socio-political dimensions underpinning revolutions, emphasizing the role of reason and necessity.

Historical Development of the Doctrine:

The doctrine of necessity and revolution has evolved over centuries beginning with early legal and philosophical justifications for resisting tyranny. Roman legal principles like *salus populi suprema Lex* emphasized the welfare of the people as paramount. During the Enlightenment, thinkers such as Locke and Rousseau articulated the right to overthrow unjust governments. The American and French revolutions institutionalized these ideas, influencing constitutional law worldwide.

Meaning of Reason Scenario in Law:

A "reason scenario" in law arises when rigid application of existing legal rules fails to address exceptional or novel issues, such as constitutional crises or emergencies. In such cases, courts employ reasoned judgment guided by principles like fairness, proportionality, and constitutional morality to fill legal gaps. This approach allows the law to remain

Doctrine of Necessity: Conceptual Analysis:

- i). **Meaning and Definition of Doctrine of Necessity:** The doctrine of necessity allows deviation from strict legal compliance under exceptional circumstances to prevent greater harm or preserve order. It functions as a legal justification for actions that would otherwise be unlawful, emphasizing that necessity can override normal rules temporarily to protect fundamental interests.
- ii). **Historical Origin of the Doctrine (English Common Law Roots):** The doctrine's roots trace back to English common law, where courts recognized that strict adherence to law might be impossible or detrimental during emergencies. Early cases established that necessity could excuse otherwise illegal acts if done in good faith to avert imminent danger, establishing a precedent for balancing law with practical governance.
- iii). **Necessity as an Exception to Legal Norms:** As an exception, necessity permits temporary relaxation of legal norms but is narrowly construed to avoid abuse. It underscores that the rule of law remains paramount, and exceptions are only justified when absolutely required by circumstances threatening public safety or constitutional order.
- iv). **Conditions for Application of Doctrine of Necessity:** Strict conditions govern the doctrine's application: the threat must be imminent, actions must be proportionate, no legal alternatives should exist, and measures must be temporary.

Constitutional Silence and Judicial Creativity:

Constitutional silence refers to areas where the constitution does not explicitly address specific scenarios, such as emergencies or revolutionary upheavals. In such cases, judicial creativity becomes essential as courts interpret and apply constitutional principles to novel situations, ensuring continuity and justice. This creative role allows the judiciary to adapt constitutional law to changing socio-political realities while respecting the document's spirit and intent, preventing legal vacuums that could destabilize governance.

Doctrine of Necessity under the Indian Constitution:

Under the Indian Constitution, the doctrine of necessity is not explicitly codified but inferred through judicial decisions,

especially in emergency contexts. Courts have at times validated actions taken under this doctrine to preserve public order and constitutional stability. However, Indian jurisprudence balances necessity with strict conditions to prevent misuse, emphasizing proportionality, temporariness, and protection of fundamental.

Judicial in Revolution through Constitutional Interpretation:

Judicial Activism and Creative Interpretation: Judicial activism refers to courts taking an assertive role in interpreting laws creatively to protect rights and fill legislative gaps. While sometimes controversial, this approach enables the judiciary to address injustices and adapt legal norms to new realities. Creative interpretation helps courts uphold constitutional values when faced with ambiguous or outdated statutes.

Interpretation of Fundamental Rights through Reason:

Expansion of Article 21: Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty, which courts have expansively interpreted to include rights like privacy, health, and environment. This dynamic interpretation reflects reasoned judicial activism, adapting classical rights to address modern challenges and enhance human dignity.

Reasonableness under Article 14: Article 14 ensures equality before the law and prohibits arbitrary discrimination. Courts apply the reasonableness test to assess whether state actions are fair, just, and non-arbitrary, ensuring that laws do not violate constitutional equality and are proportionate to their objectives.

Role of Judiciary in Managing in Revolution:

The judiciary bears the responsibility to maintain constitutional governance by interpreting laws and checking executive and legislative actions during crises.

Case Law:

Kesavananda Bharathi v. State of Kerala (1973): The case originated when Kesavananda Bharathi, a religious leader, challenged the Kerala government’s land reform laws that threatened to take over the property of religious institutions. The broader legal question involved the extent of Parliament’s power to amend the Constitution, especially provisions related to fundamental rights. The government argued that Parliament could amend any part of the Constitution under Article 368. The petitioner contended that certain essential parts of the Constitution, such as fundamental rights, should be beyond amendment. This case became a constitutional landmark, addressing the balance between parliamentary sovereignty and constitutional protection of rights.

Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India (1980): Minerva Mills challenged constitutional amendments that had been enacted to protect certain laws from judicial scrutiny and that curtailed fundamental rights. These amendments were part of the government's attempts to consolidate power during a politically turbulent period. The petitioner argued that these changes violated the “basic structure” of the Constitution by restricting judicial review and infringing on fundamental rights. The Supreme Court agreed, holding that judicial review and the protection of fundamental rights are essential features of the Constitution and cannot be abrogated by amendments. The judgment reinforced the checks and balances in the system and underscored the judiciary’s role as

protector of constitutional morality and democratic governance.

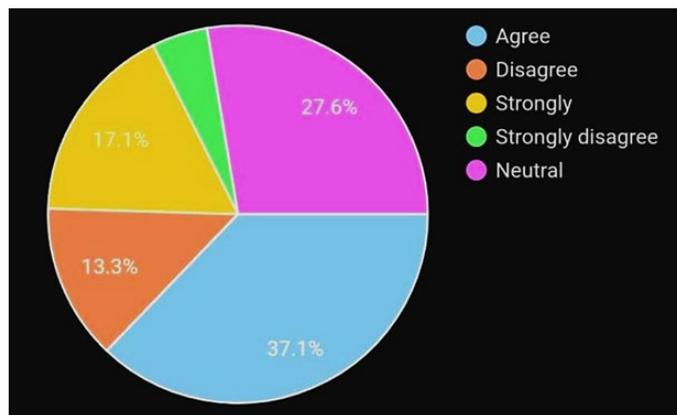
Makena Gandhi v. Union of India (1978): Makena Gandhi’s passport was impounded by the government without giving her an opportunity to be heard, leading to a legal challenge on the grounds of violation of her fundamental rights. The government justified the action under the Passport Act, but the petitioner argued that the procedure was arbitrary and violated her right to personal liberty under Article 21. The key factual issue was whether the procedure was “just, fair, and reasonable.” The Supreme Court expanded the scope of Article 21, linking it with Article 14’s equality clause, and held that any law.

Part B: Non-doctrinal Research

Table 1: The problems and challenges associated with the status quo are far worse than the potential instability caused by a revolution

Particular	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Agree	44(41.90)	28(26.66)	0(0.00)	72(68.57)
Strongly agree	7(6.664)	8(7.616)	0(0.00)	15(14.28)
Neutral	4(0.885)	3(0.064)	0(0.00)	7(6.666)
Disagree	4(3.809)	21.904)	0(0.00)	6(5.714)
Strongly disagree	3(2.856)	2(1.904)	0(0.00)	5(4.761)

Source: Primary Data

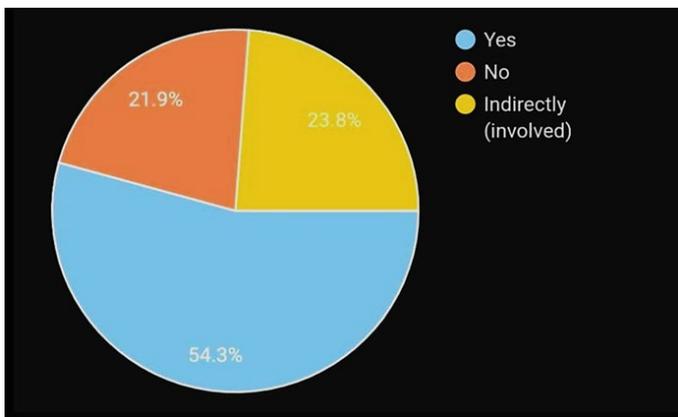


The Analyzes a sample of 105 total respondents, consisting of 59.04 percentage males and 40.95 percentage females, with no transgender representation. Geographically, the data reveals a significant concentration of participants from urban areas, which dominate the pie chart at 71.8 percentage of the total. Regarding the status quo and the potential for instability. A substantial majority 68.57 percentage agree that current challenges are worse than potential revolution-induced instability, while an additional 14.28 percentage strongly agree.

Table 2: Do you believe that systemic oppression and pervasive injustice can create a situation where revolution becomes necessary.

Particular	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Yes	20(19.04)	17(16.18)	0(0.00)	37(35.23)
No	10(9.52)	10(9.52)	0(0.00)	20(19.04)
Indirectly	32(30.47)	16(15.23)	0(0.00)	48(45.17)
Total	62(59.04)	43(40.95)	0(0.00)	105(100.00)

Source: Primary Data

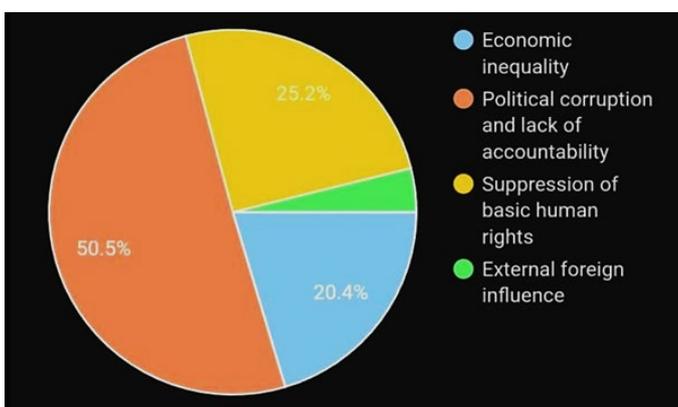


The majority of respondents recognize a clear link between injustice and social upheaval, with 35.23 percentage answering “Yes” and 45.17 percentage answering “Indirectly”. Because a significant combined total of 80.4 percentage support the necessity of revolution under these conditions, the null hypothesis, which assumes no correlation, is rejected. Consequently, the alternative hypothesis is accepted, confirming that systemic oppression and pervasive injustice are indeed viewed as primary drivers for revolutionary action. This pattern remains consistent across demographics, as only a small minority of 19.04 percentage disagreed with the premise.

Table 3: Which of the following condition is the primary driver for the necessity of a revolution in the scenarios

Particular	Male	Female	Transgender	Total
Economic inequality	13(12.37)	9(8.570)	0(0.00)	22(20.95)
Political corruption	19(18.09)	16(15.23)	0(0.00)	35(33.33)
Suppression of human rights	22(20.94)	14(13.33)	0(0.00)	36(34.28)
External foreign influence	8(7.613)	4(3.806)	0(0.00)	12(11.42)
Total	62(59.04)	43(40.95)	0(0.00)	105(100.00)

Source: Primary Data



This category received the highest total count of 36 respondents, representing 34.28 percentage of the total sample. While Political corruption follows closely with 35 respondents (33.33 percentage), the suppression of rights remains the most significant motivator across the combined demographics. Economic inequality and External foreign influence represent much smaller portions of the data, totaling only 20.95 percentage and 11.42 percentage respectively

Testing of Hypothesis:

H 1: Do you believe that systemic oppression and pervasive injustice can create a situation where revolution becomes necessary: Based on Table No: 4, the data shows that 80.96 percentage of respondents believe systemic oppression necessitates revolution either directly or indirectly, while only 19.04 percentage disagree. Therefore, the null hypothesis which would suggest no significant link between injustice and revolution is rejected in favor of the alternative hypothesis that pervasive injustice is a primary catalyst for change.

H 2: The problems and challenges associated with the status quo are far worse than the potential instability caused by a revolution: Based on Table No: 2, the data shows that 80.4 percentage of respondents (comprising “Yes” and “Indirectly” responses) believe systemic oppression necessitates revolution, while only 19.04 percentage disagree. Therefore, the null hypothesis which assumes no significant relationship between injustice and the need for revolution is rejected. Instead, the alternative hypothesis is accepted, confirming that pervasive injustice is a statistically significant driver for revolutionary action across both male and female demographics.

Conclusion

Doctrinal research highlights the evolution and application of legal principles such as necessity, reasonableness, and constitutional morality in contexts of in revolution. It underscores the judiciary’s critical role in balancing state authority with fundamental rights, safeguarding constitutional identity while navigating crises. Non-doctrinal research complements this by examining social, political, and cultural factors influencing legal developments, emphasizing the importance of public perception, media, and governance structures. Together, these approaches provide a holistic understanding of how legal doctrines operate in practice and their impact on democratic governance.

Suggestions

- Strengthen judicial training on reasoned and principled decision-making to enhance transparency and accountability.
- Promote legislative reforms that clearly define emergency powers and procedural safeguards to prevent abuse.
- Foster greater public awareness and education on constitutional rights and judicial processes to improve social acceptance.
- Encourage judicial restraint balanced with activism to maintain separation of powers and uphold democratic legitimacy.
- Develop uniform judicial tests for necessity and reasonableness to harmonize legal standards across jurisdictions.

References

1. Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels – The Communist Manifesto <https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/1848/communist-manifesto/>
2. Crane Brinton – The Anatomy of Revolution <https://archive.org/details/anatomyofrevolut00brit>
3. Hannah Arendt – On Revolution <https://archive.org/details/onrevolution00aren>
4. John Foran – Taking Power: On the Origins of Third

