

**THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S
ECONOMY**



PURSHOTTAM KUMAR MAHTO

M.Phil., Roll No.: 150527 Session-2015-16

*University Department of Political Science, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India
purshottam872469@gmail.com*

ABSTRACT

In every culture, both in the past and in the present, social movements have taken place and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. Their type, extent, and frequency might vary quite a little from one another. Social movements were responsible for defining the state throughout the early phases of the process of political creation. This included the state's responsibilities, obligations, and responsibility, as well as its political borders. In addition to this, they played an important role in the distribution of power between the several subgroups that make up society as a whole. In more recent times, they have been especially important in the battle against authoritarian regimes, as well as the Church and feudal authority, as well as external standards and rules. Events such as the French and Russian revolutions, the Indian independence fight, and various peasant uprisings have had a substantial impact on our way of life and contributed significantly to its development. Movements such as Nazism in Germany, Islamism in the Middle East, Hindutva in India, and Tamil nationalism in Sri Lanka have had an impact not only on the political structure of those countries but also on the value systems of the people living in such nations. Their legacies continue to have an effect on each and every one of us in a variety of distinct ways. In today's day and age, situations similar to this may take place in any state. They typically play a role that decides the outcome of political contests in all political systems, regardless of whether they are democratic or authoritarian; however, this is not always the case. They are accountable for

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

the establishment and dismantling of political institutions, in addition to the standards of social and political conduct and the nature of regimes.

Keywords: social movement, India's economy

INTRODUCTION

Movements are not merely a reflection of social and political disagreements; rather, they are also a reflection of the ambitions and aspirations of the people. Understanding social movements is important not only for people who are dissatisfied with the current social and political order, but also for people who are content with the system, as it enables them to better comprehend the precarious nature of political institutions and the uncertain nature of their own futures. This is true even for people who are happy with the current social and political order. It is impossible for anyone with a social conscience to ignore the social movements of the day, regardless of whether they are political activists, academics, or sympathisers or critics of the political system. This holds true regardless of which side of the political spectrum they find themselves on. Our comprehension of the structure of political institutions and the processes by which they operate, as well as the nature of the Constitution, political options, and legislation, would continue to be insufficient if we did not have a firm grasp of social movements. If we take the time to investigate the political processes that had an impact on the fight for Indian independence throughout the 1930s and 1940s, then we will have a better understanding of the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights that are outlined in the Indian Constitutions. This will be the case as a result of the fact that we will have acquired fresh information. In a similar spirit, numerous pieces of legislation that were implemented in the 1950s on land reform had their beginnings in peasant uprisings that occurred in different places around the country.

These uprisings were the impetus for the legislation that was passed. Because we do not have sufficient understanding about social movements, our grasp of political institutions and processes is inadequate. In a nutshell, this is due to the fact that we do not fully understand social movements. "an opportunity to blend humanistic and social scientific concerns," the study of social movements offers this possibility. "a way to integrate humanistic and social scientific concerns." It is possible to combine the interests of humanists, who are interested in historical comprehension and values, and social scientists, who are interested in using general

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

principles to methodically organise empirical evidence. Humanists are concerned with historical comprehension and values, and social scientists are interested in using general principles. In order for us to be able to interpret, organise, and compare these happenings, it is vital for us to have a factual grasp of what is going on here. Understanding the concept of social movements, how they are unique from political movements, the relevance of social movements, and the components that make up social movements is the objective of this lesson.

DEFINITION OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

The term "social movement" is commonly used in a manner that communicates many different implications whether it is used in ordinary use, in the media, and in political circles. This is true for all three contexts. It is also possible to use it to demonstrate historical trends, such as the urbanisation or modernization process, for example. A set of activities carried out by one or more organisations to bring about 'change' in society is also referred to as a movement, and one example of such a movement is the education movement, which was launched by the government department of education for the purpose of beginning schools and enrolling students. Another example of such a movement is the civil rights movement, which was launched by the civil rights movement to bring about 'change' in society. It may also refer to the coordinated actions of a certain subset of members from inside a community. The phrase "social movement" is all the rage these days among political leaders and social activists who wish to disguise the fact that they are engaged in political activity. This is because the word "social movement" sounds more positive than "political action." On the other hand, the term "social movement" began to acquire a more widespread use in European languages towards the turn of the nineteenth century. During this period, there was a great deal of social turmoil all around the world. In addition to the monarchs' absolute authority, the church and other authoritative institutions were under challenge. People were expressing their support for freedom and equality while also calling for democratic rights and making demands for them. The political figures and writers who first popularised the term "social movement" were interested in the emancipation of oppressed groups and the formation of a new society through reorganising the distribution of property.

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

A significant number of political theorists and leaders throughout history have speculated on what the optimal form of social order and political structure would be like. They argue that social movements, including revolutionary movements, are necessary and sometimes inevitable in order to overthrow the political regime and the system that they consider to be "present" in order to establish the system that they consider to be "ideal" and perfect capable of resolving the issues that plague society. In other words, they believe that the current political regime and the system must be overthrown in order to establish the system that they consider to be "ideal." They also claim that such movements need to include participation from all individuals inside the community. As a result, there will be no opportunity for social movements to continue operating until the "new" or ideal social order has been established. At the absolute least, the institutional procedure for resolving any possible disputes that could arise will have to be adjusted in order to accommodate for the new circumstances. They hold the notion that social movements are not only pointless but also detrimental to the process of creating the ideal social order. These kinds of movements are generally seen to be "counter revolutionary," in addition to being reactionary and/or impulsive, naïve and/or irresponsible, and lacking in accountability. In accordance with this point of view, not only is dissenting opinion looked down upon, but it is not even allowed to be spoken. The following is a timeline of the events that took place in Russia's Soviet Union in 1917 after the October Revolution. In India throughout the 1950s and 1960s, many leaders of the governing party, in addition to political scientists, saw strikes, demonstrations, and mass movements as being disruptive and, as a consequence, 'illegal.' This view was prevalent during this time period. One of them used the following line of reasoning as an example: "One can understand, if not condone, the causes which prompted the people in a dependent nation to attack and destroy anything which was a sign or an expression of foreign authority." In spite of this, it is very baffling that people in this day and age continue to behave as if they still live in a dependent country that is ruled by outsiders.

COMPONENTS OF SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

The five most essential components of social movements are their leadership, objectives, ideologies, and programmes, followed by their organisational structures. They are not just interdependent but also mutually influential in one another's lives. According to the

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

definition of a social movement given earlier, an emotional outburst from a group of people that manifests itself in the form of a mob is not a social movement. There is a correlation between social movements and the alterations that occur in society as well as in politics. As a result, it seeks to accomplish both its short-term and its long-term goals. The immediate purpose may either be to find a solution to a particular issue or to file a complaint against a decision made by the authority. Both of these options are possible. Nevertheless, that particular sort of cooperative activity does not end there. It addresses a broad variety of issues while also making progress toward the longer-term objective of modifying authority, power relationships, dominant positions, and the political system. In order for the movement to accomplish its long-term objective, it is now working on formulating an action plan. It prioritises some programmes above others, concentrates on a certain path, and enlists the participation of particular individuals. In addition to this, it gives some groups more importance than others. The desired social shift is closely tied to the course of activity, or the notion of the desired social shift changes together with the course of action. It entails a set of ideas, beliefs, and ideals that enables one to observe the reality of social life in a certain manner and gives that person the ability to view social life in a particular way. A collection of ideas and ideals is one definition of the term "ideology." It is not always the case that the philosophy is predefined, nor is it always organised in a coherent manner. In certain contexts, ideology can be seen to be the primary impetus behind a movement, while in others, the movement itself might be considered to be the primary impetus behind the development of ideology. When it comes to the formulation of an organization's philosophy and the design of its various action strategies, the leadership of that organisation plays a pivotal role. An crucial component of social movements is the mobilisation of people who, in the course of the process, grow to identify with the purpose of the movement. They share views and values that are comparable to one another, and they are beginning to form a common perception of the same social reality. The leader or leaders come up with a number of different programmes in order to both motivate the participants and maintain their level of participation. In addition to this, there must be some kind of organisation in place. The organisation has the potential to be extremely structured or very disorganised, and its technique of deciding which programmes to launch may either be centralised or decentralised, depending on the desired outcome.

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Grzegorz Bywalec (2017) The endeavour to quantify the consequences of a rising economy on the community that it is next to is one of the most important and difficult study questions in the field of economics (development). The growth of the economy should under no circumstances ever be seen as an aim in its own right. When one takes into account the fact that it results in outcomes such as, in general, an increase in the level of life that people enjoy, it makes perfect sense to do so. Nevertheless, there are circumstances in which this is not at all the case at all. The study of economics, along with that of other social sciences, has not yet evolved any standardised processes for the purpose of measuring and analysing the effects of this sort. This is the case even though economics has been studied for a very long time. The purpose of this study is to attempt to evaluate and investigate the effects, both positive and negative, that the political and economic reforms that took place in India in the year 1991 had on the social fabric of the country. The reforms occurred in both the political and economic systems of India. This particular research endeavour is focusing its attention on events that occurred more than twenty and a half years ago. After the United States and China, India began the second decade of the 21st century in a position that positioned it third in the world in terms of GDP (measured in terms of purchasing power parity). This position was reached as a direct consequence of the adjustments that were done, which are indicated above in the previous sentence. To what extent does such a fast development of the economy have an impact on society? This is the issue that has to be addressed.

For the purposes of this paper, in order to quantify and evaluate the social effects of economic growth in India and its dynamics in the examined time period, the author adopts experimentally a well-known socio-demographic index, specifically the average further life expectancy. This allows the author to evaluate the social effects of economic growth in India and its dynamics in the examined time period. Because of this, the author is able to analyse the social repercussions of economic expansion in India as well as its dynamics within the time period under consideration. As a result of this, the author is in a position to analyse the social ramifications of India's economic growth and its dynamics during the course of the time period that is being taken into account (e0). This concept is referred to as the natural aggregate, and it is basically a micro indicator that is used in studies about the development of social systems. In spite of the fact that its use is not very frequent in economics in Europe,

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

it is fairly widespread in India, especially among statisticians and economists. In Europe, its application in economics is not very common. The empirical analysis of the trends in the aforementioned index demonstrates that the rapid economic growth in India after the year 1991 has resulted in substantial increases in the life expectancy of the country's residents, as well as a diminishing of disparities in this regard on a national scale. This was demonstrated by the fact that the rapid economic growth in India after the year 1991 has resulted in substantial increases in the life expectancy of the country's residents. This was shown by the fact that the rapid economic growth in India after the year 1991 has resulted in substantial increases in the life expectancy of the country's residents. This was a demonstration of the fact that the rapid economic growth in India after the year 1991 has increased life expectancy. This is shown by the fact that there is less of a gap in the life expectancy statistics of the various areas throughout the nation (in different cross-sections: urban-rural, females-males, as well as in the regional perspective). In the middle of the 2010s, India is practically on par with countries that have a medium development rate in terms of the life expectancy of its residents, and in certain states, this expectation has already surpassed it. In addition, there are certain states in which this expectation has already surpassed it. In addition to this, India is home to a number of states in which the mentioned life expectancy has already been exceeded (e.g. Kerala). The value of this index is equivalent to that of nations that have had major economic growth in the recent past.

Alf Gunvald Nilsen (2016) According to Thomas Blom Hansen, India is a model for "the longest, most constant, and most successful trajectory of democracy anywhere in the postcolonial world." This offers us with an opportunity to learn from this country's experience (1999: 5). In 1947, simultaneously with the attainment of national independence, a system of electoral democracy as well as the creation of universal franchise were put into place. The only exception to this rule was the state of emergency that was in effect from 1975 to 1977, but other than that, both of these items have stayed the same for over seven decades. Media commentators are quick to point out that as India prepares for general elections, this provides for a favourable comparison with other nations and regions in the global South. This is something that they do not hesitate to bring out. In many other nations and places, democratic government has a propensity to be built on shaky foundations, and it often gives way to authoritarianism in its purest form. When India is getting ready for national elections, this is a topic that is brought up often by media analysts since it is an

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

important one. In the year 2012, the viewpoint of one observer was expressed that "during the course of 64 years since independence, democracy has undoubtedly been India's most valuable asset." A pundit once referred to democracy as "the alchemy that has kept the country's dizzying mix of linguistic, ethnic, and religious groupings together as a nation." The phrase "the alchemy that has kept the country together" best describes democracy (Denyer 2012). In addition, the poor in India are the ones who exercise their right to vote in larger numbers and with greater zeal than the middle classes and elites of India, which is another factor that contributes to the fact that the democratic system in India is one of a kind: "In India alone, the poor form not just the overwhelming majority of the electorate, but vote in larger numbers than the better-off. In every other part of the world, with a few noteworthy exceptions, the proportion of people who are entitled to vote and actually do so in elections is substantially lower than it is in the United States (Anderson 2012; see also Thachil 2014 and Banerjee 2014).

Maria T. Grasso (2018) Students of social movements have, for a very long time, given little attention to the economic results of the movements they examine. This is something that has to change. On the other hand, in the recent years there has been an explosion in the number of studies that have been published that are centred on this subject. This chapter provides an overview of the research that has been done in the past on the economic implications of social movements. The term "economic impacts of social movements" refers to those that have an effect on the economy, either in the form of actions taken by the government to regulate the economy, impose redistribution, or reform the practises of companies and corporations, or in the form of changes in social practises and individual behaviour with regard to consumption. These actions can have an effect on the economy in one of two ways: either the government takes action to regulate the economy, imposes redistribution, or reforms the practises of companies and corporations; or The economy may be impacted in one of two ways as a result of these actions: either the government will take measures to control the economy, will impose redistribution, or will change the practises of firms and corporations. This study addresses scholarly work on the attempts made by movements to acquire government control in markets, as well as governments' direct interventions in markets, and changes in market norms and practises within the social sphere. As a result, as a result of this, this study addresses scholarly work on the attempts made by movements to acquire government control in markets.

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the economic effects that the anti-extradition campaign and its subsequent repercussions have had on the real estate market in Hong Kong. Before investing in a market, investors will often analyse the market risk as well as the risk premiums associated with this market. This is especially true in situations where there is a relationship between the market and political considerations. An investigation into whether or not these elements have changed, as well as an analysis of the degree to which they have changed, is a method for determining how well the market has performed despite the political unrest.

DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULT

This thesis's research methodology is based on the calculations of risk premium and market risk. Of these calculations, one is supported by the descriptive statistics for the Hang Seng Properties index, and the other is the country risk premium plus the risk premium in the U.S. stock market. Both of these calculations are based on the assumption that there is a correlation between the two variables. The evaluation of market risk will benefit from the provision of a consistent framework provided by the data sample obtained from the Hang Seng Properties index. The Hang Seng Properties index utilises the daily data that is taken from Finance Yahoo! between the 23rd of January 2017 and the 2020 22nd of January 2020. To guarantee that the GARCH model analysis has access to the appropriate amount of observations, there are a total of 739 observations. Because of the spread of COVID-19, the demonstration was never formally put to an end. As a direct result of Covid-19, the performance of the market on a worldwide scale was below expectations. Because of this, the date when the data collection will come to an end is the 22nd of January 2020 (which is before the outbreak), so that we may avoid the market consequences of Covid-19.

Note that the number of trading days that are closed varies between the Hong Kong market and the American market due to the fact that both markets observe distinct holidays, festivities, and break times. As a result, there will be days in which the data will not line up, or days in which there will be missing data. This issue cannot be ignored since it leads to inaccuracies that cannot be ignored, such as an underestimate of the market's volatility if real

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

prices are used rather than an average price. In addition to this, the absence of data is another indication of illiquidity. This discrepancy, in addition to the absence of some data, will need changes, as stated by Janabi (n.d.):

$$P_t = \sqrt[2]{P_{t-1} \times P_{t+1}}$$

In accordance with the formula shown above, the value that is lacking would be equal to the geometric mean of the figures presented prior to it and those presented after it. This formula will correct the discrepancy and provide accurate data for the computations using the standard deviation.

To begin the process of calculating the standard deviations, the GARCH model will first be applied to the return on the Hang Seng Properties index as well as the S&P500 for the sake of comparison.

Applying the GARCH (1,1) model allowed for the calculation of the values displayed in the tables that follow. This model delivers more precision than the values of the coefficients, and the values it produces will validate the model that was presented. This validation is necessary for moving on to the next level of the study since the coefficients play such an important role.

Optimal parameters of the return on Hang Seng Properties index

Coefficients	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
omega	0.000134	0.000047	2.8371	0.004553
alpha1	0.169867	0.019055	8.9144	0
beta1	0.829133	0.015457	53.6401	0

Optimal parameters of the return on S&P500

Coefficient	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
-------------	----------	------------	---------	----------

**THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S
ECONOMY**

omega	0.000003	0.000003	0.9615	0.3363
alpha1	0.222757	0.23396	9.5213	0
beta1	0.742103	0.015172	48.9125	0

The conversion statistics for the Hang Seng Properties index and the S&P500 are presented in Tables 4.1 and 4.2, respectively. The fact that all of the estimated coefficient values are, statistically speaking, greater than zero is the received values' most notable feature, as it is the major highlight of the fact that the coefficient values are all greater than zero. This indicates that all possible values for the parameter may be considered reasonable, and that there is a considerable influence as well as a movement in a particular direction.



Standard deviations of Hang Seng Properties index and S&P500

The performance of the market is shown graphically in Figure 4.1, which covers the time period from January 2017 to January 2020. In the context of this theory, the time period surrounding 2019 will be the most fascinating. In contrast to the S&P500's more steady and plateau-like market performance, the Hang Seng Properties index had significant market volatility. This was seen by the index's high peaks and severe declines, whereas the

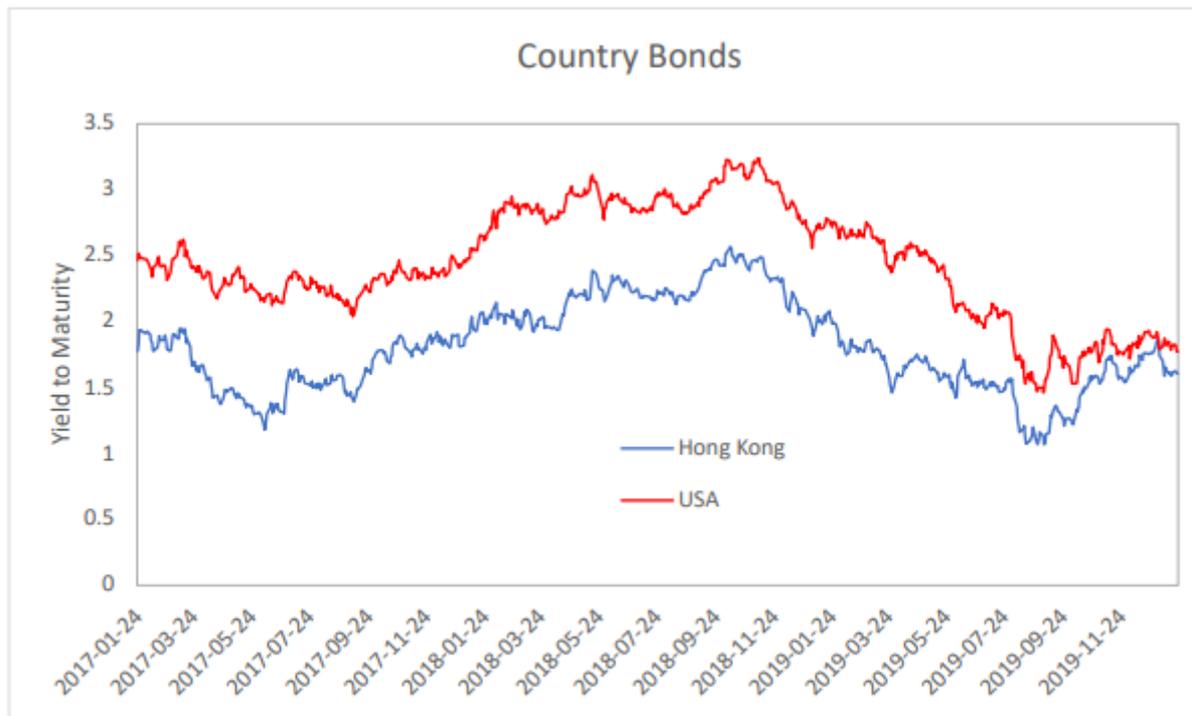
THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

S&P500's market performance was more stable and plateau-like. During the period of February 2019 to July 2019, both markets demonstrated calm, and the market reactions were consistent with one another. This is despite the fact that the two markets in general differ by a large margin. On the other hand, the fact that both markets saw very minor peaks around August 2019 suggests that the variations may not be the result of the event that we are going to analyse.

The risk premium of the American market is going to be gathered in order to conduct an experiment on the impact that political unrest has on the Hong Kong stock market. The primary way in which the political upheavals will be reflected is going to be through shifts in the risk premium. When examining the risk premium of the Hong Kong stock market, the risk premium of the United States stock market will serve as an excellent guideline and reference point. The Country Bond Default Spread technique will be utilised in the process of calculating the risk premium for the Hong Kong market, while the statistics for the risk premium in the United States will be obtained directly from Market-Risk-Premia.

Figure 4.2 below illustrates the shifts that took place in the daily yields to maturity on Hong Kong and United States government bonds between the 24th of January 2017 and the 22nd of January 2020. On the website of the Wall Street Journal, we were able to obtain the historical data for the 10-year treasury bonds of both Hong Kong and the United States (wjs.com). It is important to take into account that the general tendencies of both lines were practically exactly the same before the protest took place; as a result, the spread of both lines is reasonably constant. On the other hand, as projected, the spread is getting narrower as the violent disputes and demonstrations that are now taking place continue to grow. Due to the consistent selling of Hong Kong government bonds by investors, the spread has shrunk, which indicates that demand for these bonds has decreased. As a result, the yield to maturity curve does not follow the pattern that it otherwise would have followed.

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY



Changes in daily yields to maturity on Hong Kong and USA treasury bonds.

The data for the independent variables r_t and HKD_t were both obtained from the website of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority. On the other hand, the data for $PI1_t$ and $PI2_t$ may contain some subjective aspects due to the nature of the variables. This is because there is no definitive body that can tally the particular days of peaceful marching or violent clashes between police and demonstrators. This is the reason for this situation.

Some criteria have been established in order to assist in the classification of these two variables as a result of rigorous study based on many sources of media (in order to remain objective, these sources must include both pro- and anti-Mainland China sources). To begin, the majority of the demonstrations took place on weekends when the market was closed, namely on Saturdays and Sundays. The values are therefore (1) postponed until the following trading day, which is typically the following Monday. This is appropriate considering that the market will naturally adjust itself in accordance with the information that is now accessible. Second, the classification of variables is determined solely by whether or not there is violence, which includes whether or not there is a protester or police officer injured, whether or not there is a shooting incident, whether or not there is any death, and so on, despite the number of people who are present in the streets. For instance, on the first day of the outbreak

**THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S
ECONOMY**

of large-scale demonstrations on June 9, although there were 1.03 million people going out (according to protesters) or 0.24 million people going out (according to the Hong Kong police), no violence occurred, which is then classified into the $PI1t$ category. Thirdly, the day will be placed into $PI2t$ status if there are peaceful rallies (participants include children and the elderly), as well as violent acts occurring at the same time. It is important to keep in mind that the next trading day would record both variables concurrently if these two sorts of occurrences happened during the same weekend.

In order to validate the presence of an ARCH impact throughout the process of getting daily volatilities of the return on the Hang Seng Properties index through the application of the GARCH model, three years' worth of raw data were utilised. The data collected over the course of three years provides not only a substantial amount but also a framework with steady volatility. Only the dates that are of interest will be evaluated with regard to the regression models. As a result, the returns on the market will be chosen from a particular time range ranging from the 23rd of January 2019 to the 22nd of January 2020, with preference given to the time when the demonstration occurred. In the event if data from all three years was incorporated into the regression, the $PI1t$ and $PI2t$ would be rendered useless and worthless. The chosen time horizon will be one whole year, beginning on the 23rd of January 2019 and ending on the 22nd of January 2020. (the initial protest broke out at 9th June 2019). In order to obtain findings that are as dependable and exact as is humanly feasible, there will be time marginals at the beginning and the conclusion of the process. If the time period is chosen such that it precisely encompasses both the beginning and the finish of the demonstration, the findings that are obtained may be inaccurate or too representative. Because of this, the dates prior to and following the demonstration will act as controls, and the findings about the effects of the political unrest will be more accurate. A total of 246 observations will be utilised for the development of the econometric models.

In the following you'll find some descriptive statistics not only for the independent variable, but also for the dependent variable.

Descriptive statistics

	σ_t	Rp_t	r_t	HKD_t	$PI1t$	$PI2t$	E_t

**THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S
ECONOMY**

Mean	0.108	0.037	2.509	7.832	0.159	0.278	0.061
Standard Deviation	0.081	0.003	0.288	0.022	0.367	0.449	0.240
Variance	0.007	0.000	0.083	0.000	0.134	0.201	0.058
Minimum	0.030	0.031	2.000	7.767	0	0	0
Maximum	0.424	0.045	2.750	7.851	1	1	1

RESULTS

In this part, both the findings and the analysis of the empirical research will be provided. There are two primary models or descriptions that may be used to determine how well the Hang Seng Properties index performed in the market from the 23rd of January 2019 to the 22nd of January 2020.

Market volatility results

The findings of the models allow one to reach the conclusion that there is a tight link to be established between the volatility of the market and the political risks.

Model 1

$$\sigma_t = \alpha + \beta_1 \times r_t + \beta_2 \times HKD_t + \beta_3 \times PI_{1t} + \beta_4 \times PI_{2t} + \varepsilon_t$$

Model 2

$$\sigma_t = \alpha + \beta_1 \times r_t + \beta_2 \times HKD_t + \beta_3 \times PI_{1t} + \beta_4 \times PI_{2t} + \beta_5 \times E_t + \varepsilon_t$$

The regression model will be developed in two different ways, one of which will highlight the implications that political risk has on the Hang Seng Properties index. The first regression will have four variables: the standard deviation of HSNP will serve as the dependent variable, interest rate (rt), Hong Kong's foreign exchange rate to the U.S. dollar (HKDt), relatively peaceful protest (PI1t) and massive conflict (PI2t) will serve as the independent variables, and the first regression will be performed. The latter two variables are sometimes known as dummy variables since they only accept the values zero (which indicates that

**THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S
ECONOMY**

nothing happened) or one (ongoing conflict). The difference between the first and second regression models will be that the second model will include an additional variable known as election period (E_t), which is also a dummy variable. Other than that, the two models will be identical.

Regression results of model 1, σ_t

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept	-10.296	1.731	-5.948	0.000
r_t	-0.178	0.016	-10.989	0.000
HKD _t	1.384	0.222	6.223	0.000
PI _{&t}	0.020	0.012	1.637	0.103
PI _{2t}	0.024	0.010	2.426	0.016

During the process of doing the regression analysis, an autocorrelation will be performed on the residuals found. The modified R² is calculated to be 0.408, which indicates that the inputs of the regression model can explain about 40.8% of the observed fluctuations in the variable being studied. According to the p-values shown in table 4.4, the effects of r_t , HKD_t, and PI_{2t} are statistically significant (p-value less than 0.05). This variable cannot be considered significant since the p-value for PI_{1t} is more than 0.5. In light of this, it can be deduced that the nonviolent demonstration that took place in Hong Kong appears to have had a marginally less significant influence on the volatility of the return on the Hang Seng Properties index.

Regression results of model 2, σ_t

	Coefficients	Standard Error	t Stat	P-value
Intercept	-9.913	1.731	-5.726	0.000
r_t	-0.167	0.017	-9.753	0.000

**THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S
ECONOMY**

HKD_t	1.332	0.223	5.979	0.000
PI_{1t}	0.020	0.012	1.640	0.102
PI_{2t}	0.022	0.010	2.174	0.031
E_t	0.036	0.018	1.979	0.049

The process is carried out in the same manner for Table 4.5 as it was for Table 4.4. When the E_{Pt} variable was included in the statistical analysis of regression, the corrected R^2 value climbed to 0.415. This might be read as meaning that the second regression model inputs can explain more of the observed changes than the first model could. The E_{Pt} variable boosts the importance, which may imply that political upheavals do have a significant influence on the volatility of the market. According to the p-values, the effects of r_t , HKD_t , PI_{2t} , and E_t are statistically significant when the p-value is less than 0.05. This variable cannot be considered significant since the p-value for PI_{1t} is more than 0.5. In light of this, it can be deduced that the nonviolent demonstration that took place in Hong Kong appears to have had a marginally less significant influence on the volatility of the return on the Hang Seng Properties index.

CONCLUSION

The unprecedented scale of the anti-extradition march against the amendment bill that took place in Hong Kong would have implications in the realms of politics, society, and the economy. It is considered that the entire extent and depth of the implications remain unclear at this time despite their size. The author of this thesis set out to investigate the effects of a recent protest on the real estate market by examining the Hang Seng Properties Index. The author's goal was to determine the potential ripple effects of the protest. This ambiguity served as the incentive for the investigation that eventually resulted in the development of this thesis. In order to find out whether or not the market displayed any abnormal levels of volatility, a regression analysis will be carried out using five different variables. This will help determine whether or not the market exhibited any abnormal levels of volatility.

REFERENCES

1. Amenta, Edwin, and Neal Caren. 2004. "The Legislative, Organizational, and Beneficiary Consequences of State Oriented Challengers." Pp. 461-89 in *The*

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

- Blackwell Companion to Social Movements, edited by David A. Snow, Sarah A. Soule, and Hanspeter Kriesi. Oxford: Blackwell.
2. Amenta, Edwin, Neal Caren, Elizabeth Chiarello, and Yang Su. Forthcoming. "The Political Consequences of Social Movements." *Annual Review of Sociology* 36.
 3. Amenta, Edwin, Neal Caren, and Sheera J. Olasky. 2005. "Age for Leisure? Political Mediation and the Impact of the Pension Movement on U.S. Old-Age Policy." *American Sociological Review* 70: 516- 38.
 4. Amenta, Edwin, and Michael Young. 1999. "Making an Impact: Conceptual and Methodological Implications of the Collective Goods Criterion." Pp. 22-41 in *How Social Movements Matter*, edited by Marco Giugni, Doug McAdam, and Charles Tilly. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
 5. Andrews, Kenneth. 2004. *Freedom is a Constant Struggle: The Mississippi Civil Rights Movement and its Legacy*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
 6. Bosi, Lorenzo. 2007. "The Reciprocity of Social Movements Impacts." Paper delivered at "The Establishment Responds" conference, University of Heidelberg.
 7. Burstein, Paul, and C. Elizabeth Hirsh. 2007. "Interest Organizations, Information, and Policy Innovation in the U.S. Congress." *Sociological Forum* 22: 174-199.
 8. Burstein, Paul, and April Linton. 2002. "The Impact of Political Parties, Interest Groups and Social Movement Organizations on Public Policy: Some Recent Evidence and Theoretical Concerns." *Social Forces* 81(2): 380-408.
 9. Deng, Fang. 1997. "Information Gaps and Unintended Outcomes of Social Movements: The 1989 Chinese Student Movement." *American Journal of Sociology* 102: 1085-1112.
 10. Dür, Andreas. 2008. "Interest Groups in the European Union: How Powerful Are They?" *West European Politics* 31: 1212-30.

THE STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL MOVEMENT ON INDIA'S ECONOMY

11. Earl, Jennifer. 2004. "The Cultural Consequences of Social Movements." Pp. 508-30 in *The Blackwell Companion to Social Movements*, edited by David Snow, Sarah Soule, and Hanspeter Kriesi. Oxford: Blackwell.
12. Einwohner, Rachel. 2001. "Protester/Target Interactions: A Microsociological Approach to Studying Movement Outcomes." *Research in Social Movements, Conflicts and Change* 23: 207-23.
13. Giugni, Marco. 2008. "Political, Biographical, and Cultural Consequences of Social Movements." *Sociology Compass* 2: 1582-1600.
14. Giugni, Marco, and Lorenzo Bosi. Forthcoming. "The Effect of Protest Movements: Theoretical and Methodological Issues." In *The "Establishment" Responds*, edited by Kathrin Fahlenbrach, Martin Klimke, and Joachim Scharlot. Oxford: Berghahn.
15. Goldstone, Jack. 2003. "Introduction: Bridging Institutionalized and Noninstitutionalized Politics." Pp. 1- 26 in *States, Parties and Social Movements*, edited by Jack Goldstone. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.