

ANOCRACY AND THE RISING TIDES OF REGIME CHANGE THROUGH GEN Z PROTESTS AND MILITIAS' ACTIONS

A DISCUSSION POINT

BY

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In these brief remarks, I intend to draw your attention to some apparently unnoticed and unsung points in the contemporary world that are forceful, thus indicating a pointer to militias and Gen Z's government overthrow.

This lecture does not intend to condemn or reprimand any country's regime that acts to cause actions that resemble the causal factors of political instability. Instead, I desire to freely give the listeners knowledge about the causal factors of political instability and to help governments and the populace know how to safeguard against political unrest and civil war.

While there is no official list of Gen Z sacking presidents, as the term is not yet a formal socio-political designation, it is undisputable that Gen Z protests have led to regime change in several countries and could, in the long run, become a constant global experience even in countries where democracy is believed to be long-established.

Recently, Gen Z protests have led to political uprisings resulting in regime change in the following countries:

- Bangladesh in August 2024;
- Nepal in September 2025;
- Madagascar in September 2025.
- Other countries where key government officials have witnessed replacement as a result of Gen Z protests that led to an uprising are:
 - Indonesia, where key ministers were replaced;
 - Morocco, where public institutions and authorities have faced the stiffest protests ever seen in that part of the world.
- In 2024, former leader, a tyrant and supposed strongman of Syria, Bashar Assad, fled to Russia following the rebels' advancement towards the capital in Damascus.
- In July 2022, the Sri Lankan President, Gotabaya Rajapaksa, fled the country to the Maldives.

- In 2011, following a series of deadly protests, the former Ukrainian president Viktor Yanukovych fled from Kyiv to Russia, leading to a vote of impeachment and issuance of an arrest warrant by the Ukrainian parliament.
- In 2011, Libyan leader and strongman Muammar Gaddafi lost a four-decade grip on power following a civil war that started from a Gen-Z protest, which was part of the Arab Spring uprisings. American-led NATO air support enabled the insurgents to kill Gaddafi.

All of these uprisings and losses of power have a pattern of the heads of government either fleeing their seat of power or being fatally overthrown after the head of government, who believed he was invincible, took counterproductive actions in the name of law and order that resorted to actual rebellion, killings, or other violent actions.

• FACTORS THAT PROPEL POLITICAL UPHEAVALS

If anyone asks you, – What are the factors of civil uprising, you will correctly enumerate the following factors:

1. Tyranny – authoritarian and autocratic approach of governance.
2. Sit-tight power, such as the 51-year grip on power by the Assad family in Syria.
3. Critical mass poverty that eventually exhausts a larger population of citizens.
4. Undermining of election laws and rules.
5. Lack of electoral integrity.
6. Identity politics (politics that is based on cabals' connection and lack of inclusiveness, governmental nepotism, state-sponsored terrorism, state-sponsored religious fundamentalism, and extreme nationalism.
7. Oligarchy and suppression of the critical mass citizenry.
8. Suppression of freedom of expression.
9. Demographic change.
10. Endemic corruption
11. Incessant violation of human rights of different generations.
12. Misinformation and disinformation.
13. Extreme political polarization and suppression of opposition political groups.

Although these factors have been known throughout history as indicators of nations' survival or collapse, two causal elements are central to all of them: Anocracy and the Loss of Confidence in the Judiciary.

For example, in the collapse of the former Yugoslavia and Iraq, these two factors stand out as the central centripetal factors in the collapse of nations. A prominent social element always indicates the two principal factors— anocracy and Loss of Confidence in the Judiciary.

As history has shown, those countries' political leaders convincingly believed they were invincible. They lived in that delusion and were fed by some sycophants and enablers until those countries collapsed.

When an anocracy emerges and is about to metamorphose into an upsurge of uprising or civil war, it is usually as if everything is normal, and dissenting voices are traditionally treated as mere political opposition. Then, surprisingly, the big bang emerges – either an uprising or outright civil war, which was never expected.

WHAT IS ANOCRACY?

Anocracy is a form of pseudo-democracy or quasi-democracy – a form of government loosely defined as part of democracy and part of dictatorship, or as a regime that mixes democratic governance with autocratic features. That is, a democracy in form and theory but autocracy in substance and practice, and a system in which the judiciary, particularly the highest court of the land, is subservient to the executive arm of government and consistently indulges in shrinking the democratic tenets and constitution through legal misinterpretations and actions toward the will of the head of government or a group of political cabals.

Anocracy is a political system in which the most potent factor indicating a collapsed state is the loss of confidence in the judiciary. This is the endpoint of every republic, democracy, and nation.

When citizens completely lose faith in the justice system, particularly the judiciary, the only option left for them is anarchism, which leads to uprisings. Every political society must guard against anarchy because, eventually, everyone loses out in peace and political stability.

History has shown that tyrants, autocrats, authoritarians, and dictators always believed that they could continuously use and manipulate the military and the justice system to quell an uprising when it began as a protest. This has been an endemic form of failure to deploy wisdom.

But history has shown that it never worked that way. Such an approach is usually temporary until the leader hides to avoid incarceration, execution, or retaliation following a critical mass protest, military coup, revolution, or overthrow of governmental power.

Out of 242 civil wars evaluated worldwide from the late 1880s to the present, 94% have been caused by these two central factors: Anocracy and Loss of Confidence in the Judiciary.

- **WHAT ARE THE PRIMARY SOLUTIONS AGAINST POLITICAL INSTABILITY, UPRISING, AND REGIME CHANGE?**

From an overview of the foundations of democratic and egalitarian society and its approaches to governance in classical times, history explores and reveals the nature of the challenges that anocracy, with dictatorship, autocracy, and authoritarianism, exerts on the paths towards a true democracy. It also shows the critical role played by education, judicial independence, and judicial integrity, in all their ramifications, in moving forward on the democratic path and the essential nature of spiritual and social crises that nations worldwide face.

History and wisdom teach and suggest that anocracy, with the absence of judicial independence and integrity, which leads to a loss of confidence in the justice system, is the primary cause of political upheaval through Gen Z protests and militia actions—leading to uprisings and civil war.

The solution is for governments and their political leaders—no matter what ideology they are motivated by or how elegant their policies may be—to ensure that every action is tied to the rule of law and the ground norm, which is the Constitution, and that the democratic constitution is not changed to create anocracy.

No matter what one wants to achieve, the rule of law must be given the grand ideal, and the judiciary must be allowed to be completely independent. This is an assured way to prevent uprisings in countries.

One may ask, how can humans prevent complaints such as protests and uprisings in a political environment when humans always disagree?

My answer is simple: Yes, it is possible. The formula is, 'Adhere to the rule of law in all your undertakings and ensure the independence of the judiciary with meritocracy in judicial appointments.'

Once the people believe that a court of law is not different from a court of justice in form and substance, not just in essence, there will be no uprising, as they will always approach the Court to resolve disputes.

To overcome the temptation of errors in undermining the rule of law and judicial independence, a political leader should understand that the state is not his family or personal apparatus. He should avoid machination against the Constitution and the law. Where the people invoke the constitution or the law to try to prevent him from doing anything, no matter how good the motive is, if the court agrees with the people, he should not force it on them directly or by a manipulative autocratic scheme. He should believe that people do not deserve his reasonable effort in such matters and stop taking matters personally.

This can be achieved by separating the self-ego from state affairs and seeing the state as a collective apparatus, not a family or personal property. With this, he will have peace not only for himself but also for the state.

For these reasons, political leaders should always be alert to when matters or approaches to governance have deviated from democratic constitutional norms, even when they seem somewhat remote from practicality or are decidedly controversial. Their work with the law should always be treated as a heritage from society's founding fathers and be given a genuine appreciation of its value.

Without going into details of different countries or regions, it is fair to say that anocracy, loss of confidence in the judiciary, and the corresponding response through Gen Z and militias' protests and actions have become the most momentous factors of today's political upheaval. It's a global crisis that will never be resolved by brutal force.

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