# Political Conflicts:

If I ask you what is politics? It is not possible to give me a single answer to this question. The main reason is that many political concepts themselves a contested concept. We can simply describe that it’s a way of living people together in such groups such as tribes, cities, or countries in the interest of many agreements. Political conflict is one of the bad sides of politics. It indicates a scenario where an actor expresses their motives in a confrontational way and tries to stop other actors from obtaining their objectives. In technology ages, where the intentional killing of civilians by armed combatants for political motives is rapidly increasing. Recently most affected by this violence include African and Asia Pacific countries [][]. The main reason for rapidly increase this type of conflict is that recent technology provides a virtual space where people can express their opinions publicly and raise attention to local violence. Political conflicts throw away terrible effects on civilian’s lives and many have worried whether it is possible to foresee these conflicts in advance. Our main goal is to design a model that predicts the result of a similar type of conflict that is happened before in the same location so that we can take effective steps to prevent conflicts.

# Related Work:

According to our research, there are few amounts of work have been done on political conflicts prediction. For understanding political conflicts and prediction methods we take the help of these papers. In 2020, Felix Ettensperger described a total of eleven prediction techniques including random forest (RN), K-nearest neighbor (KNN), feed-forward neural networks (FFNN), and recursive neural network (RNN) with long-sort-term-memory (LSTM) layers [1]. The main objective of this paper is to test and compare various supervised machine learning algorithms and neural networks for political prediction. For comparing the accuracy of these techniques in conflict prediction used two linear regression-based methods. In 2018, Valeria Helle et al. improved an existing armed conflict prediction tool called Violence Early-Warning System (ViEWS) [2]. Using machine learning ViEWS predicts the percentages of the next 36 months of armed conflicts. They achieved a 99.9% accuracy score where precision is 60% and recall is 70%. In 2017, Benjamin E. Bagozzi and Ore Koren develops an approach for identifying unknown atrocity offenders using the supervised machine learning (ML) technique [3]. They use PITF’s atrocity dataset for this research. They compare their model with multiple imputation (MI) strategy and evaluate that ML offers a significant amount of advantages over MI. They prove that ML algorithms can correctly classify 81%-88% of all training cases where MI can classify only 73% of all their cases. In the same year, Hannes Mueller et al. implemented a method for the prediction of political violence using newspaper text [4]. They used Latent Dirichlet Allocation (LDA) model which is applied to over 700,000 English-speaking newspaper articles. Their implemented model able to forecast civil war, armed conflict, and movements of fugitives before they occur. They evaluated their forecasting performance using ROC curves and it gives a 70% correct forecast of civil war outbreaks. In 2013, Havard Hegre et al. proposed a model for predicting armed conflicts based on a dynamic multinomial logit model which is estimated on a 1970-2009 dataset [5]. The main goal of this model is to predict major and minor armed conflict for the 2010-2050 period. Using statistical simulation approach model gained 0.63 true positive rates with probability threshold 0.5 and 0.79 where false positive rate were 0.030 and 0.085 respectively.

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