The political system and structure of Venezuela have become a concern to international countries due to the severe social impact it has left in the lives of its citizens. For a period of years, political instability and the consolidation of an authoritarian power has brought poverty and depressed lifestyles among the majority of Venezuelans. However, this has not always been the political situation for Venezuela. For the grand part of its history, the country was one that functioned as a democracy and that protected civil rights, participation in politics, and the rule of law. The shift happened when centralization of power moved towards an authoritarian system after Nicolas Maduro came into power in the year 2013, following the death of Hugo Chavez.

As cited by Deborah L. Norden, Venezuela under Maduro exemplifies how "authoritarian systems can become more deeply entrenched during periods of crisis," making political change more difficult while social conditions continue to decline. Another social consequence of this consolidation has been the inability of citizens to meet basic needs due to economic collapse and repression. According to CBS News, "more than 70% of residents live in poverty," which highlights the effects that decisions of a national government have on the lives of a country's population. This norm in the lives of the Venezuelans has impacted the way daily life works.

By analyzing the Venezuelan crisis from a social-political perspective, it is evident that the crisis is more than a struggle between leaders or an issue of international relations between countries. It is essential for world leaders to recognize the reality of its citizens and the struggles they go through everyday, not only addressing the major problems as political power but giving a voice to the Venezuelan people. This perspective allows future investigations to focus on solutions that prioritize human rights and social justice.

In addition to experiencing economic issues, the political instability in Venezuela has had a significant impact on the social life of Venezuelans. Through the Malala Fund, the experiences

of Venezuelans shows how the impact of instability has brought the lack of food and the control of access to food as an alternative to hunger. In an account written by a Venezuelan to the Malala Fund, the experiences of the country demonstrate how Venezuela's situation has experienced hyperinflation for years and that "eight out of ten Venezuelans reported eating less due not having enough food at home or due to scarcity."

The absence of functional infrastructure adds to these difficulties. In the same statement she explains "when the power goes out, the internet goes out," preventing individuals from purchasing products, access services, or even doing their homework. Looking from a social-political perspective, it can be seen that the government fails in more than just economic management, lack of education, communication or social participation, but this failure directly affects the country's peoples opportunities and their future, reinforcing the cycles of poverty among the younger generations.

Data from research-based studies confirm these personal experiences. The findings presented by El Ucabista from the ENCOVI study indicate that while food assistance reaches most families, the reality is such that food parcels reach over half of the families receiving them occasionally and especially in smaller towns. This distribution is indicative of the effect a centralized political system has on the distribution of aid to meet the demands required by the population.

Further, the Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect states that for many Venezuelans, the experience of the crisis is more than a political transition and describes it as "years of collective trauma shaped by repression, family separation, persecution, and survival under extraordinary strain" This reinforces the idea that simply addressing the politics of a state

is not a solution unless the social elements are also addressed. It is these reasons that highlight that international intervention in a state is necessary to address social as well as political ills.

Other than food insecurity, and lack of education, the political hardships in Venezuela have led to the widespread of violence. The failure of the Venezuelan government has created a power gap that has been filled by armed groups, gangs, and corrupt members of the government itself. Instead of securing population safety, it can be argued that the Venezuelan government has increasingly used aggressive power, creating a society in which fear has become an element of daily life. Citizens in Venezuela cannot express their views, or trust institutions because of fear.

The concern of drug trafficking and organized crime in Venezuela is tied to this institutional breakdown, where a failure in the justice system and the police in Venezuela has allowed armed groups and drug trafficking to spread being excused from punishment, according to reports from Human Rights Watch. In a social and political context, violence in Venezuelan society cannot be defined only as a criminal act but the failure of political institutions to ensure the rule of law and the safety of the community, adding to the country's vulnerability.

The other important social contradiction in Venezuela is the gasoline shortage. Even though having some of the biggest oil reserves in the world, Venezuelans have been deprived of gasoline. less gasoline distributed with long periods of waiting, and some areas having less access to gasoline. The lack of fuel has indirectly affected daily lives, including transportation to work, access to health care, and school attendance. The country failed to utilize their resources to benefit the population, highlighting the social inequality that existed and the government's lack of care for the people.

Together the rise of violence, drug practices, and gas shortages are indicative that Venezuela faces social dilemmas which are, in fact, intertwined with political failures. Social

dilemmas cause isolation, limit locomotion, and reduce social unity, which results in instability and security risks. As time passes by and these issues resist, a critical question is raised, if global intervention is needed when a country cant provide security for its citizens, by understanding these social consequences a pattern can be noticed, making it easier to examine whether and how global intervention should occur.

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