UNIT 4: RADICAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENT

UNIT STRUCTURE

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4.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you will be able to –

- Obtain an overall understanding of the radical approach to social movements
- Know about the main advocates and issues associated with this approach

4.2 INTRODUCTION

Social movements arise to work for a definite cause. Based on the issues and circumstances that it may have to address, it adopts different approaches and methods to move towards it's goal. In the previous unit, we have known about the liberal approach in the context of social movements. In this unit, we shall know about the radical approach to social movements.

4.3 RADICAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL MOVEMENTS : OVERVIEW

Social movements are enormous scale casual groupings of people or associations, which are associated through their mutual advantages to concentrate on explicit political or social issues, so as to do a social change. Numerous partnerships may work independently for basic causes and still be viewed as a social movement.

A social movement is a blend of shared thoughts and exercises that are concerned with changing the examples of social life. The common exercises or group activity might be characterized as “any objective coordinated action together sought after by at least two people” Radical approach primarily is about the entire structuring of the society, rather than assimilation or incorporation. Hence, it is implied that not all social movements can be called as radical movements.

Movements that evolved in late eighteenth century, similar to those associated with the French Revolution and Polish Constitution of May 3rd 1791 are among the main archived social movements. The labour movement and socialist movement of the late nineteenth century are viewed as the prototypical social movements, prompting the arrangement of communist and social democratic parties and associations.

From 1815, Britain after triumph in the Napoleonic Wars entered a time of social change and change brought about by returning soldiers and unemploymentwhich came about in class battle These social movements set the foundation to which Karl Marx endeavoured to break down social theory all the more for the most part. 1861 saw the start of the reform movements in Russia, as the feudal system was nullifiedIn 1945, Britain after triumph in the Second World War entered a time of radical reform what’s more; change, as a workers’ rights social movement ruled legislative issues until the appointment of Margaret Thatcher in 1979. During the 1970s, women’s right, harmony, civil rights and ecological movements rose, regularly named New Social Movements. They lead entomb alia to the

development of green parties. Some find toward the finish of the 1990s the development of another worldwide social movement, the anti-globalization movement.

A few key procedures lie behind the historical backdrop of the social movements.

The procedure of urbanization, which made large cities, encouraged social association between scores of individuals. It was in urban areas, where individuals of comparable objectives could discover each other, accumulate and sort out, that those early social movements originally showed up.

Correspondingly, the procedure of industrialisation, which accumulated huge masses of laborers in the same locale, was in charge of the way that a considerable lot of those early social movements tended to issues imperative to that social class.

Numerous other social movements were made at universities, where the procedure of mass education united many individuals.

With the improvement of communication technologies, creation and activities of social movements wound up simpler - from printed pamphlets circling in the eighteenth century cafes to newspapers and Internet, each one of those devices wound up significant factors in the development of the social movements.

At last, the spread of democracy and political rights like the ability to speak freely made the creation and working of social movements a lot simpler.

4.3.1 Social Movement Organisations

The surplus vitality collected by the society and given articulation through the activity of pioneers and their adherents does not pick up force until it winds up acknowledged and composed by society. The procedure of association may take a wide range of structures. It might happen by the order of new laws or on the other hand guidelines that help the movement or it might be as another

framework or acknowledged arrangement of practices. Every improvement advance of the society prompts the rise of a large group of new associations intended to help it and puts pressure on existing associations to lift their working to satisfy the higher needs of the new stage.

The association is the component, by which the surplus vitality in society is harnessed, activated, coordinated and directed to create more prominent outcomes. The association gets vitality from being incorporated with the society in which it functions. The vitality of society originates from its needs and yearnings. This vitality invades the social association built up to address these issues. The more finely the association is receptive to satisfy fundamental social goals, the more prominent the vitality coursing through it.

The desire of society changes after some time as old mentalities and objectives are supplanted with new ones. Associations that adjust to these progressions keep on flourishing. Those that remain fixed in the past decay, become ineffectual, and are in the end disposed of or blur away.

4.3.2 Existing Theoretical Models

One of the most critical issues with endeavours to comprehend RSMOs with existing theoretical models is that most moderate SMOs work with a reform predisposition that perspectives joining into the current political/economic framework as the ideal objective. In addition, many view bureaucratization and organization as important and inescapable. Finally, the overemphasis on character in new social movements neglects to sufficiently address the complexities of RSMOs. Research mobilization theory is the most evident objective of our critics, on the grounds that its hegemonic status all through the 1970-1980s prompted significant impact over most theorizing about social movements.

Ralph H. Turner and Lewis Killian (1972) at first proposed the possibility of the certainty of the bureaucratization and

institutionalization of social movement organizations. Resource mobilization theory (McCarthy and Zald 1977), developing principally in response to collective behaviour theories, likewise worked on the assumption that bureaucratization and institutionalization of social movement organizations was important and unavoidable. In their endeavour to separate themselves from earlier deprivation and grievance perspectives, resource mobilization theorists estimated social movements in carefully utilitarian terms: how resources were gotten and sorted out and what the results of such mobilization were. Besides, resource mobilization diverted the focal point of social movement theory from social movements to social movement organizations.

Resource mobilization has since been condemned for its narrow rational choice perspective, just as for overlooking social psychological elements and for having an excessively quantitative approach (e.g.; Mueller 1992). Other critiques levelled against resource mobilization theory are that it displays class inclination, will in general standardize aggregate dissent, stresses formal bureaucratic organizations, and along these lines will in general spotlight basically on those gatherings keen on taking a stab at incorporation in the existing political framework (Mayer 1995; Piven and Cloward 1995).

For our purposes, such criticisms are substantial, yet fragmented. For example, Turner and Killian (1972) contended that one proportion of a movement's institutionalization was whether it had "been agreed a perceived situation inside the larger society." The radical organizations that we are estimating about will in general make revolutionary demands as opposed to straightforward solicitations for reform of, and joining into, the existing framework. An organization making such demands is probably not going to accomplish or even want a "perceived situation inside the larger society." Thus, we are condemning of the use of resource mobilization theory to RSMOs in view of its accentuation on an

assumed certainty of bureaucratization, which runs counter to the ideology and interior structure of RSMOs. Resource mobilization theorists additionally show up focus on assets, even to the point of characterizing achievement as far as assets produced. This likewise runs counter to the ideological places of RSMOs.

At the point when resource mobilization theory is utilized to analyze RSMOs, the subsequent examination will in general limit triumphs and underscores their absence of resources as a clarification for their "disappointment." Herbert H. Haines (1988) utilizes resource mobilization theory to feature the commitments of one RSMO, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Commit (SNCC). He gives significant quantitative information on the various resources used by SNCC and increasingly moderate civil right groups; his work additionally embodies the beneficial outcome a "radical flank" has in making the moderate group's demands show up progressively reasonable. While SNCC's commitments are recognized by Haines, because of the reform orientation of resource mobilization theory, the organization is seen generally as far as how it helped progressively moderate SMOs in accomplishing their objectives. While resource mobilization has widened to incorporate certain cultural concepts and sociopsychological concerns inside the new bearings of social movement theory, we contend that the assumptions fundamental these theories make them best ready to clarify the reform oriented SMOs however deficient for analyzing RSMOs.

While the RSMOs for which we are endeavouring to give a model offer some "mass movement" attributes, for example, less accentuation on enrolment and more on mass activity, they contrast in that RSMOs have as a feature of their belief system an anticapitalist segment, which makes their absence of resources mostly a deliberate choice. Achievement, characterized by RSMO members, happens not just notwithstanding an absence of resources yet maybe as a result of an absence of resources.

Increasingly moderate organizations may acknowledge subsidizing from sources that limit their political range, while RSMOs intentionally maintain a strategic distance from this confinement.

4.4 ISSUES AND PERSPECTIVES

In this section, it has been tried to show with example, how radicalisation was articulated in some social movements.

The US Civil Rights Movement

The Civil Rights Movement in the United States was a battle by black Americans to addition full citizenship rights and accomplishes racial equality. People and organizations tested separation with an assortment of activities, including protest marches, boycotts, what's more, refusal to submit to segregation laws. Many accept that the movement started with the transport boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955 and finished with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, however some contend that it has not finished at this point.

The movement had two clear strands: -

- Reform

  The Southern Christian Leadership Council Luther King's peaceful approach

- Revolutionary

  The Black Panthers, Malcolm X

Malcolm X rejected peacefulness as a rule; however he looked for co-activity with Martin Luther King and other civil rights activists who favoured forceful peaceful protests. To a huge number of black people around the globe, he represented revolution. He had the option to claim to conventional individuals and to verbalize the outrage and disappointment they felt. Most importantly, he symbolized unflinching rebellion and opposition despite bias, segregation, what's more, suppression.

Martin Luther King, and his approach of peaceful protest, was the predominant power in the civil rights movement during its time of most prominent accomplishment, from 1957 to 1968. His talks and comments

blended the concern and started the soul of an age. The movements and marches he drove acquired significant changes in American life.

King brought together various black leaders in 1957 and laid the preparation for the organization currently known as the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). King was chosen its leader, and he before long started helping different networks sort out their own protests against separation.

Dr. King's idea of 'somebodiness'gave black and destitute individuals another feeling of worth furthermore, pride. His way of thinking of peaceful direct activity, and his procedures for judicious and non-destructive social change, energized the conscience of this country and re-ordered its needs. The Voting Rights Act of 1965, for instance, went to Congress because of the Selma to Montgomery march. His knowledge, his words, his activities, his dedication, what's more, his dreams for another cast of life terminated the movement. His 1963 'I Have a Dream' discourse managing harmony and racial equality is one of the most dominant talks in American history. The significant standards of King's peacefulness movement were: -

- Non-violence is a lifestyle for courageous individuals.
- Non-violence looks to win kinship and comprehension.
- Non-violence tries to vanquish treacheries, not individuals.
- Non-violence holds that languishing over a reason can educate and transform.
- Non-violence picks love rather than despise.
- Non-violence holds that the universe is in favour of justice and that right will prevail.

The strategies utilized included: -

Sit-ins

Freedom Riders.

Demonstrations and Marches

Feminist Movement

The feminist movement is said to have two main waves: -

- 1st wave

Right to vote, own property, separation.

- 2nd wave

Expansion of civil rights – owning credit card, equal rights, equal pay, education, reproductive and health rights, women in politics.

Suffragettes

In the UK, the National Union for Women's Suffrage was framed in 1987 by Millicent Fawcett. Their essential point was to get the vote for women; Ms Fawcett had confidence in peaceful protest.

Progress was moderate, and in 1903 the Women's Social and Political Union was established by Emmeline Pankhurst and her daughters Christabel and Sylvia. They wanted women to reserve the right to vote.. The Union turned out to be better known as the Suffragettes. Individuals from the Suffragettes were set up to utilize violence to get what they wanted. Indeed, the Suffragettes began generally gently. It was distinctly in 1905 that the organization drummed up some excitement when Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney intruded on a political meeting in Manchester to ask two Liberal politicians (Winston Churchill and Sir Edward Gray) in the event that they accepted women ought to reserve the privilege to cast a vote. Neither one of the men answered. Accordingly, the two women got out a pennant that had on it 'Vote for Women' and yelled at the two politicians to address their inquiries. Such activities were everything except unheard of then when public speakers were typically heard peacefully and tuned in to respectfully regardless of whether you did not concur with them. Pankhurst and Kenney were tossed out of the meeting and captured for causing an impediment and a specialized ambush on a police officer. The Suffragettes torched holy places as the Church of England was against what they wanted; they vandalized Oxford Street, evidently breaking every one of the windows in this well known street; they affixed themselves to Buckingham Palace as the Royal Family were seen to be against women reserving the privilege to cast a vote; they procured out pontoons, cruised up the Thames and yelled maltreatment through noisy hailers at Parliament as it sat; others declined to pay their tax. Politicians were assaulted as they got down to work. Their homes were fire shelled. Golf courses were vandalized.

Suffragettes were very glad to go to jail. Here they would not eat and went on a hunger strike. The government was worried that they might die in jail consequently giving the movement martyrs. Jail governors were ordered to coercively feed Suffragettes in any case, this caused a public objection as forced feeding was generally used to encourage neurotics as restricted to what were generally educated women.

The government of Asquith reacted with the Cat and Mouse Act. The Cat and Mouse Act enabled the Suffragettes to go on a hunger strike and let them get more fragile and more fragile. Force feeding was not utilized. At the point when the Suffragettes were very weak … they were discharged from jail. In the event that they ceased to exist of jail, this was of no humiliation to the government. In any case, they did not bite the dust yet the individuals who were discharged were weak to such an extent that they could take no part in rough Suffragette battles. At the point when those captured had recovered their strength, they were re-captured for the most trifling of explanation and the entire procedure began once more. This, from the government's perspective, was a straightforward however compelling weapon against the Suffragettes.

Subsequently, the Suffragettes turned out to be increasingly extraordinary. The most well known act related with the Suffragettes was at the June 1913 Derby when Emily Wilding Davison tossed herself under the King's pony. She was executed and the Suffragettes had their first martyr. Notwithstanding, her activities presumably accomplished more mischief than anything to the reason, as she was a highly educated woman. Numerous men posed the straightforward inquiry - if this is the thing that an educated woman does, what may a lesser- educated woman do? In what capacity can they be given the privilege to cast a vote?

It is conceivable that the Suffragettes would have turned out to be progressively rough. They had, all things considered, in February 1913 exploded piece of David Lloyd George's house - he was likely Britain's most well known politicians as of now and he was believed to be a supporter of the right for women to have the vote!

Notwithstanding, Britain and Europe was dove into World War One in August 1914. In a show of patriotism, Emmeline Pankhurst trained the Suffragettes to stop their crusade of violence and backing inside and out the government and its war exertion. The work done by women in the First World War was to be indispensable for Britain's war exertion. In 1918, the Representation of the People Act was passed by Parliament.

Just as the USA, similar movements were likewise being completed in Australia and New Zealand.



CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Q1. Define Social Movement.

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Q2. Highlight the history of social movement.

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Q3. Highlight key processes that contribute to social movements.

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4.5 LET US SUM UP

- Social movements are enormous scale casual groupings of people or associations, which are associated through their mutual advantages to concentrate on explicit political or social issues, so as to do a social change. Numerous partnerships may work independently for basic causes and still be viewed as a social movement.
- A social movement is a blend of shared thoughts and exercises that are concerned with changing the examples of social life. The common exercises or group activity might be characterized as "any objective coordinated action together sought after by at least two

people". Note that solitary a small amount of all system activity includes social movements.

- Political movements that evolved in late eighteenth century, similar to those associated with the French Revolution and Polish Constitution of May 3rd 1791 are among the main archived social movements. The labour movement and socialist movement of the late nineteenth century are viewed as the prototypical social movements, prompting the arrangement of communist and social democratic parties and associations.
- The procedure of urbanization, which made large cities, encouraged social association between scores of individuals. It was in urban areas, where individuals of comparable objectives could discover each other, accumulate and sort out, that those early social movements originally showed up.
- The study of social movement organizations (SMOs) has for the most part been drawn nearer from the reform perspective that prevails inside the social movement theoretical writing. Despite the fact that SMOs of an increasingly extreme nature have been incorporated into this writing, the space supposition of the perspective that underlines the reform of the current political structure has made issues for the understanding of radical social movement organizations (RSMOs).
- The Civil Rights Movement in the United States was a battle by black Americans to addition full citizenship rights and accomplishes racial equality. People and organizations tested separation with an assortment of activities, including protest marches, boycotts, what's more, refusal to submit to segregation laws. Many accept that the movement started with the transport boycott in Montgomery, Alabama, in 1955 and finished with the Voting Rights Act of 1965, however some contend that it has not finished at this point.
- The feminist movement is said to have two main waves: - 1st wave (Right to vote, own property, separation) and 2nd wave (Expansion of civil rights – owning credit card, equal rights, equal pay, education, reproductive and health rights, women in politics)

4.6 FURTHER READING

1) Acker, J. (1995). "Feminist Goals and Organizing Processes." Pp. 137-144 in Feminist Organizations, edited by Ferree and Martin. Philadelphia: Temple University

2) Bouchier, D. (1987). Radical Citizenship: The New American Activism. New York: Schocken

3) Fitzgerald, K. J., & Rodgers, D. M. (2000). Radical Social Movement Organizations: A Theoretical Model *Taylor & Francis, Ltd. Vol. 41,* (No. 4), pp. 573-592

4.7 ANSWERS TO CHECK YOUR PROGRESS

Ans to Q No1. Social movements are enormous scale casual groupings of people or associations, which are associated through their mutual advantages to concentrate on explicit political or social issues, so as to do a social change. Numerous partnerships may work independently for basic causes and still be viewed as a social movement.

Ans to Q No2. Political movements that evolved in late eighteenth century, similar to those associated with the French Revolution and Polish Constitution of May 3rd 1791 are among the main archived social movements. The labour movement and socialist movement of the late nineteenth century are viewed as the prototypical social movements, prompting the arrangement of communist and social democratic parties and associations.

Ans to Q No3. The procedure of urbanization, which made large cities, encouraged social association between scores of individuals. It was in urban areas, where individuals of comparable objectives could discover each other, accumulate and sort out, that those early social movements originally showed up.

4.8 MODEL QUESTIONS

Short Questions (Answer each question within 150 words)

Q1. What are social movement organisations of radical approach to social movement?

Q2. Discuss the existing theoretical models of radical approach to social movement.

Long Questions (Answer each question within 300-500 words)

Q1. What is the US civil rights movement?

Q2. What is Feminist Movement?