Anti Displacement Method

Displacement is a significant issue in India, with large numbers of people being displaced from their homes and lands due to various development projects such as dams, mines, highways, and other infrastructure projects. Anti-displacement movements in India seek to raise awareness about the plight of displaced communities and challenge the policies and practices that result in displacement. Here are some of the key anti-displacement movements in India:

1. Narmada Bachao Andolan: This is one of the most well-known anti-displacement movements in India, which began in the late 1980s to protest against the construction of the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada River. The movement is led by Medha Patkar and has been successful in raising awareness about the displacement of millions of people due to large-scale dam projects.
2. Posco Pratirodh Sangram Samiti: This movement emerged in 2005 to oppose the establishment of a large steel plant by South Korean company POSCO in Odisha. The movement has been successful in delaying the project and raising concerns about the displacement of local communities and environmental degradation.
3. Kudankulam Anti-Nuclear Movement: This movement began in 2011 to protest against the construction of a nuclear power plant in Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu. The movement has been successful in highlighting the potential risks associated with nuclear power and the displacement of local communities due to the plant.
4. Singur Movement: This movement began in 2006 to oppose the acquisition of land by the West Bengal government for a Tata Motors car factory. The movement was successful in stopping the factory from being built and has raised awareness about the negative impacts of industrialization on local communities and the environment.
5. Bastar Solidarity Network: This network brings together various groups and individuals to oppose the displacement of indigenous communities in Chhattisgarh due to mining and other development projects. The movement aims to raise awareness about the violations of human rights and environmental degradation caused by such projects.

These anti-displacement movements in India are diverse and have different objectives, but they all seek to challenge the policies and practices that lead to the displacement of marginalized communities.

Environmental

Environmental movements in India have been active for several decades, and have been instrumental in raising awareness about environmental issues and advocating for sustainable development practices. Here are some of the key environmental movements in India:

1. Chipko Movement: The Chipko movement emerged in the 1970s in the Uttarakhand region to protest against the deforestation of the Himalayan forests. The movement involved hugging trees to prevent them from being cut down and was successful in raising awareness about the importance of preserving forests for the environment and the livelihoods of local communities.
2. Narmada Bachao Andolan: While primarily an anti-displacement movement, the Narmada Bachao Andolan also focused on the environmental impact of large dams in the Narmada river basin. The movement highlighted the negative impacts of large dams on the environment, including loss of biodiversity, degradation of forests, and displacement of local communities.
3. Save Silent Valley Movement: The Save Silent Valley movement emerged in the 1970s to protest against the construction of a hydroelectric dam in the Silent Valley National Park in Kerala. The movement was successful in preserving the park and highlighting the importance of preserving natural habitats and biodiversity.
4. Save the Tiger Movement: The Save the Tiger movement emerged in the 1970s to raise awareness about the decline in tiger populations due to habitat loss, poaching, and other human activities. The movement led to the establishment of several tiger reserves and conservation programs in India.
5. Clean Ganga Movement: The Clean Ganga movement emerged in the 1980s to protest against the pollution of the Ganges river due to industrialization, urbanization, and other human activities. The movement has led to several initiatives to clean up the river, including the establishment of sewage treatment plants and the promotion of sustainable development practices in the Ganges river basin.

These environmental movements in India have played a critical role in raising awareness about environmental issues and advocating for sustainable development practices. They have also been successful in influencing policy decisions and bringing about positive changes in the environment and the lives of local communities

Labour

The labour movement in India is a long-standing movement that emerged in the late 19th century with the rise of the industrial sector. The movement has been instrumental in advocating for the rights of workers, improving working conditions, and increasing wages. Here are some of the key developments and movements in the labour movement in India:

1. First Trade Union in India: The first trade union in India was established in 1890 in Madras (now Chennai) by railway workers. The union advocated for better working conditions and higher wages.
2. Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC): The INTUC was established in 1947 and is the oldest and largest trade union in India. It is affiliated with the Indian National Congress political party and advocates for the rights of workers across various industries.
3. Maruti Suzuki Workers’ Union: The Maruti Suzuki Workers’ Union was established in 2012 by workers at the Maruti Suzuki plant in Haryana. The union has been involved in several strikes and protests, advocating for better working conditions, job security, and higher wages.
4. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA): The NREGA was passed in 2005 and guarantees 100 days of paid employment to every rural household in India. The act has provided employment opportunities to millions of workers in rural areas and has been successful in reducing poverty.
5. The New Trade Union Initiative (NTUI): The NTUI was established in 2006 and advocates for the rights of informal sector workers, who often work in low-paid, hazardous, and unprotected jobs. The initiative seeks to organize informal workers and improve their working conditions and livelihoods.

These are just a few examples of the various movements and developments in the labour movement in India. While the movement has made significant progress in improving working conditions and wages, challenges remain, including the prevalence of informal work, wage theft, and poor working conditions in many industries.

Women

The women's movement in India has a long history, dating back to the 19th century when women started organizing themselves to fight against social evils like sati (widow burning) and child marriage. Since then, the movement has evolved and broadened its scope to address various issues related to women's rights and gender equality. Here are some of the key developments and movements in the women's movement in India:

1. Indian Women's Association: The Indian Women's Association was established in 1917 by Annie Besant and other women activists to fight for women's suffrage and other women's rights issues.
2. The National Federation of Indian Women (NFIW): The NFIW was established in 1954 and is one of the largest women's organizations in India. The organization focuses on issues such as violence against women, women's health, and women's economic empowerment.
3. The Chipko Movement: The Chipko movement, which emerged in the 1970s in the Uttarakhand region, had a significant impact on the women's movement in India. Women played a prominent role in the movement, which focused on the protection of forests and the livelihoods of local communities.
4. The Bhanwari Devi Case: The Bhanwari Devi case in 1992 was a landmark case in India's women's movement. Bhanwari Devi was a social worker who was raped by upper-caste men in Rajasthan while trying to prevent a child marriage. The case highlighted the issue of sexual violence against women and the need for legal and social reform.
5. Nirbhaya Case: The Nirbhaya case in 2012 was another landmark case that sparked widespread protests and outrage across India. A young woman was brutally gang-raped and murdered in Delhi, leading to calls for stricter laws and greater protection for women.

These are just a few examples of the various movements and developments in the women's movement in India. While progress has been made in addressing issues related to women's rights and gender equality, challenges remain, including violence against women, discrimination in the workplace, and limited access to education and healthcare. The women's movement in India continues to play a critical role in advocating for women's rights and promoting gender equality.

Naxalite

The Naxalite movement in India is a left-wing extremist movement that originated in the late 1960s, inspired by the Communist ideology of Mao Zedong. The movement is named after the village of Naxalbari in West Bengal, where a group of peasants led an armed rebellion against landlords and the state government. Here are some key facts about the Naxalite movement in India:

1. The Naxalite movement is active in several states in India, including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, and West Bengal.
2. The movement is primarily made up of tribal communities and landless farmers who are marginalized and exploited by powerful elites.
3. The Naxalites aim to overthrow the Indian government and establish a communist state through armed struggle.
4. The movement has been involved in a range of violent activities, including attacks on government officials, police, and civilians.
5. The Indian government has launched several counterinsurgency operations against the Naxalites, resulting in thousands of deaths and displacements.
6. The movement has also been criticized for its human rights abuses, including violence against women, forced recruitment of children, and extortion of local communities.
7. The Naxalite movement has been declared a banned organization under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, and the Indian government has implemented various measures to combat the movement, including increasing security forces in affected areas, promoting development programs, and addressing grievances of local communities.

Overall, the Naxalite movement in India remains a complex and contentious issue, with various socio-economic, political, and historical factors contributing to its origins and persistence. The movement continues to be a significant challenge for the Indian state, and addressing the underlying grievances of marginalized communities remains crucial for lasting peace and stability.

Ethnic

India is a diverse country with various ethnic, linguistic, and cultural groups. As a result, there have been numerous ethnic movements in India over the years. Here are some examples of ethnic movements in India:

1. Kashmiri Movement: The Kashmiri movement is one of the most well-known ethnic movements in India. It started in the late 1980s, with the goal of achieving independence or merging with Pakistan. The movement has been marked by violence and has led to a prolonged conflict between Indian security forces and separatist groups.
2. Naga Movement: The Naga movement began in the 1950s in northeastern India, with the goal of establishing a separate Naga state. The movement has gone through various phases, including armed struggle and negotiations with the Indian government.
3. Assamese Movement: The Assamese movement started in the 1970s and focused on the rights of the Assamese-speaking population in the state of Assam. The movement has been marked by violence, including ethnic clashes and insurgent activities.
4. Tamil Nadu Movement: The Tamil Nadu movement started in the 1960s and was focused on the rights of the Tamil-speaking population in the state of Tamil Nadu. The movement demanded greater autonomy and rights for Tamils, including the establishment of a separate Tamil state.
5. Mizoram Movement: The Mizoram movement began in the 1960s and was focused on the rights of the Mizo people in the state of Mizoram. The movement included armed struggle, negotiations with the Indian government, and the eventual establishment of a separate Mizoram state.

These are just a few examples of the numerous ethnic movements that have taken place in India over the years. While some of these movements have led to greater autonomy or the establishment of separate states, others have resulted in prolonged conflicts and violence. Addressing the underlying grievances of marginalized communities and promoting inclusive development remain crucial for addressing ethnic tensions in India.

Backward

Backward caste movements in India refer to the various social and political movements that have emerged among the lower castes, also known as backward castes or Other Backward Classes (OBCs), in India. These movements seek to address the social, economic, and political inequalities faced by OBCs and to promote their rights and interests. Here are some examples of backward caste movements in India:

1. Mandal Commission Movement: The Mandal Commission was established in 1979 by the Indian government to identify socially and educationally backward classes and recommend measures for their upliftment. The commission's report, released in 1980, recommended that OBCs be granted a 27% reservation in government jobs and educational institutions. This led to protests and demonstrations by upper castes, but the government eventually implemented the recommendations.
2. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP): The BSP was founded in 1984 by Kanshi Ram, a Dalit activist, and seeks to represent the interests of OBCs, Dalits, and other marginalized communities. The party has had some electoral success in various states, including Uttar Pradesh, and has championed policies such as reservations, land reform, and social justice.
3. Other Backward Classes (OBC) Movements: Various OBC movements have emerged across India, such as the Kurmi Mahasabha in Uttar Pradesh, the Vanniyar Sangham in Tamil Nadu, and the Maratha Kranti Morcha in Maharashtra. These movements seek to promote the interests of their respective OBC communities and demand greater representation in politics, education, and employment.
4. Dalit-Bahujan Movements: Some backward caste movements have aligned with Dalit movements, which represent the lowest castes in the Hindu caste system. The Dalit-Bahujan movements seek to challenge the hegemony of upper castes and promote the interests of marginalized communities.

Overall, backward caste movements in India reflect the ongoing struggle for social justice and equality in a society marked by deep-rooted caste divisions. These movements have had significant impacts on Indian politics and society, leading to greater representation and empowerment for historically marginalized communities.

Dalit.

Dalit movements in India refer to the various social and political movements that have emerged among Dalits, who are the lowest castes in the Hindu caste system. These movements seek to challenge the social, economic, and political marginalization of Dalits and to promote their rights and interests. Here are some examples of Dalit movements in India:

1. Dalit Panthers: The Dalit Panthers were founded in Maharashtra in 1972 and were inspired by the Black Panther movement in the United States. The group sought to promote the interests of Dalits and challenge the discrimination and violence they faced. The movement spread to other parts of India and influenced the emergence of other Dalit organizations.
2. Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP): The BSP was founded in 1984 by Kanshi Ram, a Dalit activist, and seeks to represent the interests of OBCs, Dalits, and other marginalized communities. The party has had some electoral success in various states, including Uttar Pradesh, and has championed policies such as reservations, land reform, and social justice.
3. Dalit Women's Movement: The Dalit Women's Movement emerged in the 1980s and sought to challenge the intersectional oppression faced by Dalit women. The movement has focused on issues such as gender-based violence, access to education and employment, and political representation.
4. Ambedkarite Movement: The Ambedkarite Movement, also known as the Dalit Buddhist Movement, emerged in the 1950s and seeks to promote the teachings of B.R. Ambedkar, a prominent Dalit leader and architect of the Indian Constitution. The movement advocates for the conversion of Dalits to Buddhism as a means of rejecting the caste system and achieving social and political equality.

Overall, Dalit movements in India reflect the ongoing struggle for social justice and equality in a society marked by deep-rooted caste divisions. These movements have had significant impacts on Indian politics and society, leading to greater representation and empowerment for Dalits and other historically marginalized communities. However, discrimination and violence against Dalits continue to persist in various parts of the country, highlighting the need for continued activism and advocacy.

Agrarian

Agrarian movements in India refer to the various social and political movements that have emerged among farmers and agricultural workers. These movements seek to address the social, economic, and political inequalities faced by farmers and to promote their rights and interests. Here are some examples of agrarian movements in India:

1. Telangana Peasant Movement: The Telangana Peasant Movement emerged in the 1940s in what is now the state of Telangana. The movement sought to address the exploitation and poverty faced by farmers and agricultural workers and demanded land reform, debt relief, and better wages. The movement gained significant support among peasants and played a key role in the formation of the state of Telangana in 2014.
2. Narmada Bachao Andolan: The Narmada Bachao Andolan (Save the Narmada Movement) emerged in the 1980s and sought to oppose the construction of large dams on the Narmada River. The movement argued that the dams would displace thousands of farmers and agricultural workers and damage the environment. The movement gained significant national and international support and led to the formation of the Narmada Control Authority to oversee the construction of the dams.
3. Bharatiya Kisan Union: The Bharatiya Kisan Union (Indian Farmers Union) was founded in 1986 and seeks to represent the interests of farmers across India. The union has led protests and demonstrations against policies that negatively impact farmers, such as the recent agricultural laws passed by the Indian government.
4. Tamil Nadu Farmers' Association: The Tamil Nadu Farmers' Association was founded in 1983 and seeks to promote the interests of farmers in the state of Tamil Nadu. The association has played a key role in highlighting the challenges faced by farmers, such as drought and low crop prices, and advocating for policies that support their livelihoods.

Overall, agrarian movements in India reflect the ongoing struggle for social justice and equality in a society where agriculture continues to be a key source of livelihood for millions of people. These movements have had significant impacts on Indian politics and society, leading to changes in policies and laws that benefit farmers and agricultural workers. However, challenges such as climate change, environmental degradation, and unequal access to resources continue to impact the lives of farmers, highlighting the need for continued activism and advocacy.

Nationalist

The Nationalist Movement in India refers to the various social, political, and cultural movements that emerged in the late 19th and early 20th centuries with the goal of ending British colonial rule in India and achieving Indian independence. The movement was marked by diverse ideologies and strategies, but was united by a common desire for self-determination and national sovereignty. Here are some key aspects of the Nationalist Movement in India:

1. Indian National Congress: The Indian National Congress (INC) was founded in 1885 and was one of the earliest and most influential organizations of the Nationalist Movement. The INC sought to represent the interests of the Indian people and to demand greater participation in the governance of the country. The organization was led by prominent figures such as Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, who advocated for nonviolent resistance and civil disobedience as a means of achieving independence.
2. Revolutionary Movements: Revolutionary movements emerged within the Nationalist Movement in the early 20th century and advocated for more militant and aggressive methods to achieve independence. Groups such as the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) and the Ghadar Party sought to overthrow British rule through armed struggle and revolutionary activity.
3. Partition and Independence: The Nationalist Movement culminated in the partition of India and the creation of independent India and Pakistan in 1947. The partition was marked by violence and displacement, with millions of people forced to flee their homes and communities.
4. Legacy and Impact: The Nationalist Movement had a profound impact on Indian society and politics, leading to the establishment of an independent Indian state and the development of democratic institutions and processes. The movement also had a significant impact on the international stage, inspiring other anti-colonial struggles around the world.

Overall, the Nationalist Movement in India was a complex and diverse social and political phenomenon that reflected the ongoing struggle for self-determination and national sovereignty in a colonial context. While the movement ultimately achieved its goal of independence, it also faced significant challenges and consequences, including the legacy of communalism and the ongoing struggles for social and economic justice in contemporary India

Globalisation and sm

Globalization has had a significant impact on social movements around the world. While globalization has led to increased interconnectedness and the spread of ideas and information, it has also had negative consequences such as economic inequality, cultural homogenization, and environmental degradation. These consequences have spurred the growth of social movements that seek to challenge the status quo and promote alternative visions of society.

Here are some ways in which globalization has affected social movements:

1. Transnational Networks: Globalization has led to the formation of transnational networks of social movements, which are able to collaborate across borders and share information and resources. For example, the global environmental movement has been able to mobilize support and resources from around the world to address issues such as climate change and environmental degradation.
2. Anti-Globalization Movement: The anti-globalization movement emerged in the late 1990s and early 2000s as a response to the negative consequences of globalization, such as economic inequality and exploitation. The movement sought to challenge the power of global corporations and promote alternatives such as fair trade and localism.
3. Global Justice Movement: The global justice movement emerged in the early 2000s and seeks to address issues of economic and social inequality on a global scale. The movement has focused on issues such as debt relief, labor rights, and access to essential services such as healthcare and education.
4. Cultural Movements: Globalization has led to the spread of dominant cultural values and practices around the world, leading to the formation of cultural movements that seek to promote alternative cultural expressions and protect cultural diversity. For example, the Indigenous Rights Movement has sought to protect and promote the rights of Indigenous peoples and their cultures in the face of globalization.

Overall, globalization has both enabled and challenged social movements around the world. While globalization has created new opportunities for collaboration and mobilization, it has also presented new challenges such as the dominance of global corporations and the erosion of cultural diversity. Social movements have responded by challenging the status quo and promoting alternative visions of society that prioritize social justice and equality.

Trans national network

Transnational networks in India refer to the formation of social and political movements that transcend national borders and collaborate across borders to address issues of common concern. These networks are often formed by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society groups, and grassroots activists who share a common goal or interest.

Here are some examples of transnational networks in India:

1. Environmental Movements: The environmental movement in India has been characterized by the formation of transnational networks that collaborate across borders to address issues such as climate change, deforestation, and pollution. For example, the Global Climate Action Network (GCAN) is a transnational network of NGOs and activists that seeks to promote climate action and environmental sustainability.
2. Women's Movements: The women's movement in India has also seen the formation of transnational networks that collaborate across borders to address issues such as gender equality, violence against women, and women's rights. For example, the South Asian Women's Network (SAWN) is a transnational network of women's organizations that works to promote women's rights and empowerment across South Asia.
3. Human Rights Movements: The human rights movement in India has also seen the formation of transnational networks that collaborate across borders to address issues such as human rights violations, discrimination, and social injustice. For example, the Amnesty International India is a transnational human rights organization that advocates for the protection of human rights in India and around the world.

Overall, transnational networks in India play an important role in promoting social and political change, by bringing together individuals and organizations with a shared vision and facilitating collaboration and resource-sharing across borders. These networks help to address issues of common concern and promote a more just and equitable world

Anti globalisation

Anti-globalization social movements in India refer to the groups of individuals and organizations that are critical of the process of economic globalization and its impact on society, culture, and the environment. These movements are concerned with the unequal distribution of benefits and costs of globalization and advocate for alternative economic policies that prioritize social and environmental justice.

Here are some key aspects of the anti-globalization social movement in India:

1. Critique of Neoliberalism: Anti-globalization social movements in India are critical of the neoliberal economic policies that prioritize free trade, privatization, and deregulation. These policies are seen as contributing to the concentration of wealth and power in the hands of a few, while undermining the rights and welfare of marginalized communities.
2. Opposition to Multinational Corporations: Anti-globalization social movements in India also oppose the activities of multinational corporations (MNCs), which are seen as contributing to the exploitation of natural resources, labor, and local communities. These movements often call for greater accountability and regulation of MNCs.
3. Emphasis on Alternative Economic Models: Anti-globalization social movements in India advocate for alternative economic models that prioritize social and environmental justice. These models include fair trade, cooperative enterprises, and community-based economic development.
4. Linkages with Global Movements: Anti-globalization social movements in India are linked with similar movements around the world, including the global justice movement, the alter-globalization movement, and the anti-capitalist movement.

Overall, the anti-globalization social movement in India is concerned with the impact of globalization on society, culture, and the environment, and advocates for alternative economic models that prioritize social and environmental justice. These movements play an important role in promoting social and political change, by challenging dominant economic and political structures and advocating for more equitable and sustainable alternatives.

Perspective.

There are several perspectives on the genesis and classification of social movements. Here are a few examples:

1. Resource Mobilization Perspective: This perspective emphasizes the importance of resources in the genesis and success of social movements. According to this perspective, social movements arise when people mobilize resources, such as money, networks, and knowledge, to achieve their goals. Resource mobilization theorists argue that social movements can be classified according to the resources they mobilize, such as financial resources, human resources, and cultural resources.
2. Political Process Perspective: This perspective focuses on the political opportunities and constraints that shape the genesis and success of social movements. According to this perspective, social movements arise when political opportunities arise, such as changes in the political system, changes in public opinion, or the emergence of new technologies. Political process theorists argue that social movements can be classified according to the political opportunities they exploit, such as changes in the legal system, changes in media coverage, and changes in public opinion.
3. Cultural Perspective: This perspective emphasizes the importance of cultural norms and values in the genesis and success of social movements. According to this perspective, social movements arise when people share a common culture and a shared sense of identity, and when they mobilize cultural symbols and narratives to achieve their goals. Cultural theorists argue that social movements can be classified according to the cultural symbols and narratives they mobilize, such as religious symbols, national symbols, and environmental symbols.
4. Structural Perspective: This perspective emphasizes the importance of structural factors, such as social class, gender, and race, in the genesis and success of social movements. According to this perspective, social movements arise when people are oppressed or marginalized by social structures, and when they mobilize to challenge those structures. Structural theorists argue that social movements can be classified according to the social structures they challenge, such as patriarchy, capitalism, and racism.

Overall, the perspectives on the genesis and classification of social movements reflect different theoretical approaches to understanding how social movements arise, and what factors contribute to their success or failure. Each perspective offers unique insights into the dynamics of social movements, and can help researchers and activists understand the complex interplay of social, cultural, political, and economic factors that shape the course of social change.

Functionalist,marxiast,gandhian

Functionalist, Marxist, and Gandhian perspectives are three major theoretical perspectives that offer different explanations for the genesis and dynamics of social movements.

Functionalist Perspective: Functionalist theory emphasizes the importance of social order and stability in society. According to functionalist theory, social movements arise when there is a dysfunction or breakdown in the existing social order, and when people mobilize to restore social order and stability. Functionalist theorists argue that social movements perform important functions in society, such as expressing discontent, raising awareness, and mobilizing resources for social change. They view social movements as temporary disruptions that ultimately contribute to social stability by addressing the problems and grievances of marginalized groups.

Marxist Perspective: Marxist theory emphasizes the importance of economic structures and class relations in society. According to Marxist theory, social movements arise when there is a conflict between social classes, and when oppressed groups mobilize to challenge the existing power structures. Marxist theorists argue that social movements are a product of the contradictions and conflicts inherent in capitalist societies, and that they reflect the struggle between the ruling class and the working class. They view social movements as an expression of class consciousness, and as a means of achieving social and economic justice by overthrowing the capitalist system.

Gandhian Perspective: Gandhian theory emphasizes the importance of nonviolent resistance and moral principles in social movements. According to Gandhian theory, social movements arise when people are inspired by moral principles, such as truth, nonviolence, and justice, and when they use nonviolent means to achieve their goals. Gandhian theorists argue that social movements are a means of transforming society from within, by cultivating moral virtues and empowering people to take control of their own lives. They view social movements as a way of achieving social and political change through the power of moral persuasion and nonviolent resistance.

Overall, the functionalist, Marxist, and Gandhian perspectives offer different explanations for the genesis and dynamics of social movements. Functionalist theory emphasizes the importance of social order and stability, Marxist theory emphasizes the importance of economic structures and class relations, and Gandhian theory emphasizes the importance of nonviolent resistance and moral principles. Each perspective offers unique insights into the complex and dynamic nature of social movements, and can help researchers and activists understand the social, cultural, political, and economic factors that shape the course of social change.

schemes of blumer,heberle,smelser,gusfield,aberle

Blumer's scheme of social movement stages:

1. Social ferment: In this stage, there is a sense of unrest and dissatisfaction among a group of people who feel that their needs are not being met.
2. Popular excitement: In this stage, the group becomes more organized and mobilizes to demand change. There is often a high degree of emotion and enthusiasm at this stage.
3. Formal organization: In this stage, the group begins to develop more formal structures and processes to sustain the movement.
4. Institutionalization: In this stage, the movement becomes more established and integrated into society. The movement's goals may be partially or fully achieved, and the movement may become a permanent part of the social landscape.

Heberle's scheme of social movement stages:

1. Social strain: In this stage, there is a sense of tension and frustration among a group of people who feel that their needs are not being met.
2. Trigger event: In this stage, a specific event or incident sparks the formation of a social movement.
3. Mobilization: In this stage, the movement begins to organize and mobilize to demand change.
4. Institutionalization: In this stage, the movement becomes more established and integrated into society. The movement's goals may be partially or fully achieved, and the movement may become a permanent part of the social landscape.

Smelser's scheme of social movement stages:

1. Structural conduciveness: In this stage, there are social, economic, or political conditions that make it more likely that a social movement will emerge.
2. Structural strain: In this stage, there is a sense of tension and frustration among a group of people who feel that their needs are not being met.
3. Spread of generalized belief: In this stage, a shared belief or ideology emerges that gives rise to the social movement.
4. Precipitating factors: In this stage, a specific event or incident triggers the formation of a social movement.
5. Mobilization: In this stage, the movement begins to organize and mobilize to demand change.
6. Institutionalization: In this stage, the movement becomes more established and integrated into society. The movement's goals may be partially or fully achieved, and the movement may become a permanent part of the social landscape.

Gusfield's scheme of social movement stages:

1. Value-added perspective: In this stage, a social movement emerges when a group of people feel that their values are not being represented or recognized in society.
2. Resource mobilization: In this stage, the movement begins to mobilize resources to achieve its goals.
3. Political opportunity: In this stage, the movement takes advantage of political opportunities to advance its agenda.
4. Cultural opportunity: In this stage, the movement takes advantage of cultural opportunities to advance its agenda.

Aberle's scheme of social movement stages:

1. Agitation: In this stage, there is a sense of tension and frustration among a group of people who feel that their needs are not being met.
2. Legitimation: In this stage, the movement seeks to legitimize its demands and gain support from others.
3. Bureaucratization: In this stage, the movement becomes more organized and bureaucratic.
4. Institutionalization: In this stage, the movement becomes more established and integrated into society. The movement's goals may be partially or fully achieved, and the movement may become a permanent part of the social landscape.