**Debates on Social Movements**

How to construct speeches/arguments on social movements

• Say what goal we want to achieve as a social movement (criterion)

• We explain why this goal is important in general (especially for Extension) -> basing on the characteristics of a given movement

• How the theme allows you to meet the goal (use motion action, stick vs carrot)

• Impacts on members of the movement, society, legislative changes, etc.

Questions for Characteristics:

• What does traffic look like? (advanced characteristics)

• What does society look like and how does it relate to the movement?

• Why do people join this social movement?

• How does this movement create social change?

How does society perceive the social movement?

• Cultural (what is the current attitude of society)

• Negative (stereotypes)

• Apathetic (no reviews)

• Sympathetic

Is there a window of political opportunity?

• Closed (authoritarian state, the movement strikes the base of the state)

• Open (politicians seek your votes)

How do Social Movements influence political change?

- Cultural change: - Less micro-violence – Electoral support is emerging

- Direct action: - Volunteering

- Support corpus

Political change:

• Electoral Bloc

• Forcing politicians to speak up

• Lobbying

• Courts

Clashe:

A broad, inclusive but less engaging movement vs. a smaller, more engaged, ideologically pure movement.

Subclashe:

- Conformist Movement vs. Radical Movement

- Involving Centrists vs. Engaged Progressive Movement

- Brutal Movement vs. Peaceful Movement

- Stick Strategy vs. Carrot Strategy

--🡪 Find unique to motion and then weigh the impacts

Material Weighing:

Why is a broad and inclusive movement better?

- The public is less likely to oppose the movement (this opposition is e. g. micro-aggression) more open/ tacit support for the policies of the movement.

- The movement becomes an "electoral/political issue for the movement" -🡪 Politicians more likely to want its support

- Power of scale ----🡪 Even if individuals contribute little, because of their large amount of benefit is large ----🡪 If everyone gives a little money, suddenly we will collect a lot / if everyone goes out on the street we will be more visible

Trade off weighting:

----🡪 Our postulates and goals are blurred ----🡪 How blurred goals can still be useful -------🡪 General goals such as feminist movement are the most important ones -🡪 Fight against violence

---🡪 Less micro-aggression is more important than political change

---🡪 Political changes always come from the bottom up anyway (the public first starts to believe in something and then votes for it)

----🡪 Broad movements attract more donations

- Why is less and more engaged traffic better?

- Easier to articulate clear goals

- More pressure (these people are most likely to protest, there is lobbying)

- Better community ties (safe space)

Why are clear goals important?:

- Blurred narrative, goals, are completely worthless (e. g. human treatment of animals)

- Blurred narrative and targets alienates 1. People who are actively involved in Movement 2. People who are exposed to what we're dealing with.

Trade off:

Less social support/ more backlash:

- Wash backlash that conservatives are conservative anyway

- Explain why only committed members contribute to the movement (sometimes and by means)

PEACEFUL VS. BRUTAL MOVEMENT

How does violence lead to change?:

- May cause the regime to surrender (police and military may not want to fight)

- You're hitting the vision of a strong leader.

- International media attention and lobbying

- Moderate wing of your movement looks better ---🡪 You will want to get along with them

- Catharsis (feels great when you fuck the police)

How do peaceful demonstrations lead to change and not violence?:

• Violence repels people (too radical and dominated by young men)

• Peaceful protests may have easier police/military support

• Violence prompts the government to counteract (e. g. legal)

• The state can more easily legitimize the use of violence also if we use it

Characteristics if we defend violence:

- A stable group of members of our movement who will not be alienated by violence

- The government has no ID, the military and police can let go

- Society itself will not act for fear of the government

- There are no other options

Anti-violence characteristics:

• The membership base is unstable, violence can deter them and we need allies

• The government has legitimacy

• There are other options for change

Hierarchical vs Horizontal Traffic Structure

For hierarchical:

• Easier to communicate clearly with the public and create a narrative

• We can be represented more easily – establish relations with politicians, lobby, access to media

• Easier to mobilize people

• We are more respected as a political group – we will be invited more often, we have a better chance of funding

• Easier know-how flow

For horizontal:

• The leader may be co-opted by the state, other movements or be decapitated

• Decentralized movements can better represent local needs (because hierarchical ones are often taken over by privileged movements)

• Decentralized movement more easily attracts activists who want to fight against the system

What social movements look like, what are their characteristics – framing

• action for social change - the goal

• they want to be known and recognized - they want support

• usually in opposition to power/status quo

• have a goal (e. g. : to reach a wide audience, to get money), fight to change something

• have basic ideals that they want to realize

• they are not homogeneous - they do not have the same views, needs and lives; but they share a common goal and ideals; -> different groups with different levels of privilege within traffic

• there is no formalized structure

• easy accessibility, low entry threshold

• low standardization of activities

Goals of social movements - or how to find an extension

• social change - 1. legislative change 1. 5. change of discourse 2. consciousness of people -> everyday behaviour = change of quality of life

• recognition of movement

• education –

• raising the profile of problems such as minorities -> drawing the attention of governments, society -> what kind of change we want to achieve with this: 1. legislative, 2. change of discourse - how do we say, who speaks about minorities; 3. Ordinary people more accepting

• education -> public awareness

• representation/role models -> for people outside the movement but in a given minority, needy group

• gaining new members -> affects the possibility of other changes, earning money, different levels of engagement

• increasing the involvement of current members

• traffic consistency -> possibility of other changes

• taking care of the most vulnerable subgroups - giving them space, taking care of their needs

• safe space - creating a safe, accepting space to confide in problems, a sense of belonging -> cares about: already involved in the movement

• PR, allies

What are the activities of social movements, what can they do

• social media/promotion using celebrities -> awareness

• controversies -> television

• protests

• educational campaigns

• social media campaigns: increasing numbers, publicity, education, role models

• protests: discourse, raising the profile of problems (achieving legislative change), protests can be of varying degrees of radicalism, riots (-> reaching politicians, more social pressure, more involvement for activists)

• organization of safe space inside traffic

• fundraising -> lobbying

• call out: discourse, safe space

Stick vs Carrot // Deep vs Wide

1. why do we want radical actions, focused on people inside the movement, “deep”

• greater motivation of members, they see that we do more, greater emotional involvement, sense of efficiency

• make it easier to sound the problem

• discourse shift

• traffic consistency increases - those who do not fully support leave, greater efficiency

2. Why we want non-radical actions:

• lower barrier to entry - e. g. it is harder to enter Exctention rebellion than a youth climate strike, 1) difficulty in performing tasks 2) social rejection 3) too radical ideas

• more support in public opinion -> money, corpo support

• it is easier for politicians to support a given movement -> it is easier to introduce less radical changes

• greater traffic consistency - greater overall support within traffic

SMELERS – VALUE ADDED THEORY

What kind of debate could this be useful for?

- Most debates about civil rights, human rights, social movements that do something or some values need to be defended

- Debates about authoritarian/populist authorities

- Debates in which process X being the subject of debate supports/damages any of the steps of constituting a social movement

According to Smeler, there are 6 factors necessary and sufficient for collective behavior to emerge (i. e. , one that does not reflect existing social structures, is bottom-up, does not come from law, institutions or norms); these six stages a behavior goes through before it becomes a social movement.

1. Structural Fostering

The structure of society must be conducive to the emergence of further actions and actions. For example, society should have spatial proximity, the ability to communicate and interact with each other, etc. People must be aware of the problem and be able to act.

2. Structural deformation

There must be social tension (distortion) resulting from factors related to the social structure, e. g. inequality, injustice, and people in power are unable or unwilling to act to eradicate the problem.

3. Generalized Belief

The problem should be clearly defined, i. e. people must know what is behind the given words (knowledge of the definition) and there must be general agreement on the accepted definition of the problem

4. Deposition factors

There must be a situation and circumstances conducive to sparking up the movement, e. g. changing economic conditions (economic recession), divisions among elites, increasing political pluralism, etc.

5. Mobilization

People need to have a network of connections and an organization that allows them to operate. That means they must have the tools to use resources.

6. Operation over social control

How do the authorities react (if at all)? The higher the level of social control, the harder it is for the social movement to act and function (e. g. due to the police nature of the state).

Why are these things important?

1. Without influencing oneself, it is harder to have any awareness of the problem at all. It's not just closeness to be able to communicate, it's also closeness to see that the problem affects more than one person, exists in more than one individual situation, which allows us to understand its universality and how it affects the world around the individual or another cell. Therefore, in the case of LGBT people in Poland, the problem is more known and seen in larger centres, i. e. cities, rather than in rural areas. What's more, in cities where there's a chance to communicate, there's a general outing, not isolation, there's a freedom to exchange ideas.

2. This problem must actually exist, i. e. not only do we have to see it, but we have to see that it is acute and that generally nobody gives a fuck about it. For example, there is discrimination against LGBT people in Poland, whether legal (no law regulating protection against exclusion, no reproductive rights), institutional (exclusion from the Catholic Church) or social (ostracism from conservatives or aggression and violence from ultra-national groups and movements). Despite these factors, there is a small group of people in power who can or want to act to eradicate these problems.

3. Just the analogy to LGBT is cool, because it is very often missing in the context of understanding what discrimination of LGBT people is; at least one tries to quarrel people and sow ferment so that it is impossible to clearly define the problem. In any case, this is certainly not a problem that is considered to be truly common, and even if it is, there is not yet general agreement on how to understand these definitions.

4. So in general PiS has to fuck with Ziobrists and Gowin; in other words, people who have power due to lack of consensus on how to share that power or use it get into conflict with each other. It may be the result of political push-ups, general elections, political scandals, blah blah blah, most importantly, it may be the result of the inability to use that power to solve the problem; it may also be the result of the government being afraid of backlash, of having different views, etc.

5. This is particularly interesting. As such, movements can even mobilize via Facebook, often build on the silhouette of a specific person or a specific organization, often within the activities of the movement (depending on what they were) its influence may increase as a result of actions of third parties - support of celebrities, parties, organizations, states, it may be media, financial, legal support, etc. It is important that within the network structure they can exchange information and organize activities and acquire more resources and tools. This is a key element, because very often the social movement is broken down from this level, because organizations and connections between individuals can be easily destroyed or restricted - even by bans on “Western versions of the Internet” in China or on specific websites/apps, but also by banning the press, introducing news hype, cracking populism and shitstorm.

6. And clue - what does the power do in connection with the activities of the social movement. He may get pissed and pacified - then he may fear backlash or achieve success. It can do nothing - then the movement can either fuck it more or raise capital and overthrow it more democratically rather than as an angry mob, or as a result of doing nothing the movement will lose momentum and nothing will come of it. Power can also go for a deal - then the postulates of the movement come into force in some part, a change on the side of power takes place and they begin to act to eradicate the problem, which consequently can either lead to a diminution of the importance of the movement (it has achieved its goals) or to a strengthening of the position (it is an effective tool for exerting pressure on power).

Each of the above scenarios creates a signal for society about given social movements - they are not judged only by the prism of what they have achieved, but also by the prism of how they operate.

SOCIAL MOVEMENT

Narration in Social Movement:

- We will write about it on social media, our representatives will write about it and speak about it in traditional media, some politicians will speak in parliament and committees.

- Our supporters will listen to us because we are the authorities for them and we set the standards of what is acceptable and what is not because our supporters want to be accepted in the movement.

Is he able to do it effectively (what are our activists)?

What else are we going to do based on who we are? (To “This House As”)

- II wave vs. III wave (I think, I don't remember xD anyway less radical, more normistic, accepting social norms vs. more radical, negating social norms):

Characteristics:

- If the second wave, characterize the feminist movement in such a way that the mainstream liberal political parties have the upper hand, that our main force is the women who write and appear in the mainstream media

- If the third wave is on the contrary that radical and smaller partisan ultra-left parties

What should the feminist movement do?

- Responsibility to all women

- Responsibility towards women involved in the movement

- Fight for equal opportunities between the sexes

- Conducting actions consistent with the message

- Possibly to gain support is to make changes

Aims of the feminist movement:

- real improvement of the situation of women (reduction of paygap, elimination of the glass ceiling, equal level of representation, regulations on women's rights)

- gaining support and members among many social circles

- promotion and dissemination of values