

T.C
MANİSA CELAL BAYAR ÜNİVERSİTESİ
Graduate School of Social Sciences

Master's Thesis
Political Science and International Relations
Master of Arts in Political Science and International Relations



**Social Movements and Their Impact on Public Policy: An
Elaboration of Martin Luther King within the Framework Civil
Right Movements**

Abdul Sami SALAM

Associate Prof. Dr. Buğra ÖZER

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YEMİN METNİ

Yüksek Lisans tezi olarak sunduğum “Social Movements and Their Impact on Public Policy: An Elaboration of Martin Luther King within the Framework Civil Right Movements” adlı çalışmanın, tarafımdan bilimsel ahlak ve geleneklere aykırı düşecek bir yardıma başvurmaksızın yazıldığını ve yararlandığım eserlerin bibliyografyada gösterilen eserlerden oluştuğunu, bunlara atıf yapılarak yararlanmış olduğumu belirtir ve bunu onurumla doğrularım.

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Abdul Sami SALAM

ABSTRACT

Social movements are different forms of action, which takes place by a cohesive group of people, under one identity and a united goal. Based on their goal orientation, social movements are new agents of their milieu, and their effects are direct with changes and victory of demanded goals. The impact of social movements on public policy making processes is direct and influential. In such regard, the present work undertakes the basic question how new social movements devise new mechanisms to become determinants of public policy along with a thorough analysis of theoretical discussion embedded in. In order to handle the challenge state, the effort shall dwell upon the evidence of the role played by social movements in public policy making, the Civil Rights struggle of African- Americans in 1960s under the revolutionary Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. leadership could be studied as case study. Settling upon the Civil Rights Movement, the work shall elucidate and elaborate the role of solidarity in action, a mastered leadership to form a new identity, and drive the organization through their path with a unique framework.

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I would like to dedicate this thesis to my late father, Ab. Salam SALAM, whose life and example made all of this possible.

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Abdul Sami SALAM

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INTRODUCTION

Social movements and public policy as two interrelated fields have come to embrace the making of the new brave- world of political science and public policy. While social movements have been identified as the brand- new agents of social action, public policy making has flexed its muscles to integrate a wide array of social and political demands of the first- mentioned into political machinery. As the subject of social and political action has re- identified a broad focus of social agents, the ways how social movements have come to be linked to the black- box of public policy- making have been rather underestimated fields of study. Given the complexity of interaction between the above- mentioned fields, the study shall concentrate its effort to analyze the relation between social movements and public policy making process. In handling the matter, the analysis will put forth the following arguments. First and foremost social movements manufacture new ways of guidelines for the initiation and developing of public policy. Understanding this task, social movements come to be recognized as new actions defined beyond classical definition of political theory. This study emphasis that social movements to be concentrated surpass different contexts and meanings of their definition as elites specified by pluralist/ classical elitist theories and social- class based understanding of Marxist theories of confronted with the crises of liberal democracy in the mid- twentieth century, social movements have assumed as naval catalyst role in the making of public policy literature.

Furthermore, public policy making processes have confronted this new challenge by devising new mechanisms of different social movements' reorganization in the system. 1950s system approaches of public policy theories have ceased to respond adequate remedies to socially complexing structures over growing needs and demands. By means of applying a heterodox reading of literature of social movements and public policy making literature, the effort undertakes the need to shed light on different problems of theoretical approach by considering the times along with bounded rationality, and other modernist figures of publics.

The basic research questions to be elaborated in this study are respectively: (I) why do social movements occur? (II) How do social movements shape? (III) Which characteristics drive a social movement to victory? (IV) What public policy is and why it's important? (v) In what ways social movements bring up different readings of public policy making? (VI) How do social movements devise new ways to integrate people's needs to the political system? In analyzing the juxtaposed questions, the study shall hypothesize that social movements have been in an ardent means in a quest for playing influential roles in the making of public policy along with all potential capacity to determine the agenda setting and to function as a catalyst role in policy processes. A second hypothesis follows that new social movements assume new ways of access to the policy making world with new ways devised to be more assertive on public policy issues. Pursuing answers for the questions stated the study shall utilize a case study in the ground emergence of Civil Rights Movements development in the United States with the center figure Martin Luther King, Jr. analyzing different details of the case effort is to shed light on how robust American public policy making schemes have amended and makes their mechanisms. Along with the subject of the study, the attempt is to comprehend how social movements have exerted pressure upon classical structures of public policy schemes.

Certain limitations may appear in regard to the analysis as the effort devotes its attention to a simple historical case. Nevertheless, the study will be contended to set up a link between two distinct literature of political science and public policy. Regarding handling with certain restrictions the study will be careful not to generalize the findings of such a specific case to the whole framework.

Chapter One

1. The Conundrum of Social Movements

Sociability is one of the dominant characteristics of the humans. It has always been a crucial factor as a cause and effect in our lives, and known as one of the fundamental skills of human beings, society is where this sociability happens. It consists of single members and a constitutive band. In this society, individual and the groups have complicated interactions, like the interaction of individuals inside the groups or between the groups. Survival as the primary goal and responsibility of the human beings is also based on collective action; categorizing of responsibilities and group effort is existed in human interactions even before “invention of agriculture”, “hunting” and “gathering” (Shirky 2008: 14- 15). The concept of social movements is recently one of the developed subjects of social sciences. Several sociology scholars and political studies doctrine aimed their efforts to define what social movements are and how they emerge.

Although scholars provide a comprehensive definition for the subject, but the variety of the definitions might be confusing for someone, yet, the important thing about a social movement is their characteristics. These distinctive characteristics are: individually or group informal type of movement, their target whether it be political or social, and their collectively shared identity (Diani 1992: 5, James and Setters 2014: xi, Tilly 1993: 5). They can be seen as a common characteristic in all the provided definitions of social movements. For instance: Kenton illustrates social movements as a group of people who comes together to influence or preserve the basic principles of social design based on plural action, conjunct identity, and common values and beliefs (Kenton 2013). Collective interest of people either inputting obstacles or leveraging the social change by a vast association of people. Crossman (2016) advocates the idea of shared interest in the social movements in one hand, on the other, McCarthy and Zald also define social movements as preferences which are influenced by a group of views and values of people for alteration of social design or award deploy of a community (McCarthy and Zald 1977: 1217- 2018).

Some of the scholars argues that it's a harmonically and voluntarily act of enabling or disabling a change by the people (nptel.ac.in, retrieved 07.10.2021: 10). The movements' orientation is one of the crucial issue in studying social movements; what do we refer to exposure of a movement is, whether it's power- or participation- oriented; if the movement's initial goal is to satisfy the member's interests, then it's participation oriented which is not a significant characteristic of social movements as it also increases the risk of failure. Instead social movements tend to be power- oriented which means that their focal point is to obtain victory for a larger groups' goal, the consequence of these mobilizations is a transmission in socio- political system. Democracy is crucial for prosperity of a movement, as it's in favor of collective mobility and acceptance of demands (nptel.ac.in, retrieved 07.10.2021: 10).

Charles Tilly, as one of the famous sociologists develops his perception of social movements as an ongoing contention among people, power holders or elites. (1993: 257). Which the social movements take form of "*a sustained challenge to power holders in the name of a population living under jurisdiction of those power holders by means of repeated public displays of that population's worthiness, unity, numbers, and commitment*" (Tilly 1999: 257). Sidney Tarrow like Charles Tilly, has a similar approach while demonstrating social movements as a continues challenge of power- holders on behalf of marginalized segment of the society which are in jurisdiction of those power- holders (1996: 874). While a literature review for defining social movements a perception of the context comes onto stage in which, social movements become an instrument for the people- like a stick, to challenge the elites in case of discontent and inutility from their provided polices. People's carrot is the support of these elites in their reelection. Elections along with other values, are one of the major characteristics of a democratic regime. The notion of democracy is derived from the rule of people, by the people, therefore, whenever the people feel not to be represented in decision making process or if their values are not demonstrated by elites, in form of collective action and in a group solidarity they speak up to promote or stop the process in one hand, and in the other, they play as observers of the state act or cultural alteration.

These set of definitions will be better understood by studying some of the prominent theories of social movements (Relative Deprivation Theory, Resource Mobilization Theory, Political process theory, and New Social Movement Theories) which will shed light upon occurrence and causes of the collective action in a broad way.

1.1. Relative Deprivation Theory

According to Anindya Sen and Omer Avci, deprivation is when a number of people in a community find their self to not have or cannot benefit from a particular good or services in a society, they also believe this deprivation to be a key factor of social movement occurrence (2016: 126). They agree with other scholars that deprivation can be absolute or relative. The advocates of absolute deprivation (also refers to absolute poverty) *“treats these grievances of the affected group in isolation from that group's position in society”*. Whereas, relative deprivation is comparing a certain group which is disadvantaged according to other groups in the society (2016: 126). Denton E. Morrison has criticized the belief that deprivation of a group of people is what generates and bursts social movements. Advocates of this idea puts that deprivation is about what one wants, rather than how little one has. Morrison claims that evidences which shows how social movements and social changes are related to each other is not linear. That's why he says that those pieces of evidences which are against absolute deprivation, also cannot be precisely relevant to relative deprivation. He claims that we do not have the needed data on the “feeling- states” of people which causes emergence of deprivation in them. Then he adds that even if the data on feeling- states of people exist, still we lack a combination of them with the theory to verify that these feeling states which has led to relative deprivation will be a reason for emergence of feelings and attitudes regarding social alteration, where it promotes participation in an engendered social movement. (1971: 675- 676). Sen and Avci are agree with Morrison relatively, they believe that together with deprivation for emergence of a social movement there must be some other reasons as well. These critiques toward deprivation theory is due to disability of the theory to describe why

some deprivations cannot bring social movements along. Still these scholars provide an example which shows the deprivation to be the fire igniter in a social change: prior to 1960s there was a huge gap among men and women ability and skills approach, especially when it was case of career or wage. Men as masculine and decision maker inside the home in one hand, and as money maker and richer in wage and income than women on other hand was privileged in the society. These approaches and gaps were a cause of women movements as deprived part of the society or group asking for equality in the 1960s, known as feminist movement (2016: 126).

Morrison attempted to elaborate the relative deprivation theory from a *legitimate expectations* perspective where it is normatively understood as *blocked expectations*. What he means by legitimate expectation is that, in a particular condition, the specific goal is not the only motivation of the person, but there is the feeling to obtain the merited and entitled expectation. Those conditions can perceive as someone's *investments*, Investments that motives the feeling that expectation of the particular goal is legitimate- attributable, acquired or actions that make up roles or statuses. Apparently, before an expected goal can be perceived legitimate, we must consider about the type of the *contacts* and severity of the consciousness, the advisability, and the probability of specific target (goal) states. The generic procedure where tendencies are perceived as legal expectation includes, more than this, obtaining the knowledge that each investment has a specific effect, then it's desired that the investment of this type should also be effective. The possibility of suchlike knowledge seems to be sharper when it involves the real amplification of the emphasizing behavior (1971: 677- 678). Accordingly, the "reference group" issue seems to be explained in here, for instance, as an outcome of putting efforts on investment for upgrading the endeavor, training, energy and precedence can lead to advancement and income. However, obviously legal expectations and their shaping can be subject to exploration of groups or persons which their investments understood to be the same of other one, therefore, the issue of being merit to some reward is not applicable and committed but the real payoff is higher (Morrison 1971: 677- 678).

While he sheds light upon what blocked expectation is, he also identifies the deprivation from social- psychological perspective; as of someone desires something and he thinks he will get it, then the person won't be deprived. There is a direct relation between what one's legitimate expectation is and how the inconsistency affects the situation when he finds that the inconsistency is not declining. The discontent generates because the time dimension is also significant, the expectation that one has- have to be reached within a determined time to its goal, this is the situation of having a high possibility of blockage. Whenever the tendency of having something is high and the possibility to obtaining it, is low, the blockage emerges and one cannot have legitimate expectation. Therefore, it can be perceived that to the extent that possibility of reaching to the goal is higher, then the blockage tends to be lower in the situation (1971: 678).

The consequence of Morrison's findings is significant for understanding how discontent and deprivation is emerging. And how this situation gives a way for *dissonance*: a condition which in one has a legitimate expectation and apparently a situation that inconsistency is sensible and the belief that the expectation will remain constant. Many other scholars also state *grievance* as a source of deprivation of the people which finds themselves to be excluded of what they think to be rightful of, and they say that this is a critical factor of perverted action by the people to articulate their deprivation (Crossman, retrieved 04.10.2021). It has a progressive development, the bearer of the legitimate expectation feels himself to merit, the dissonance view which appears in here is the inequality and unjust. According to psychology, dissonance is an unhappy situation of the person which for declining of it he attempts. Alternatively, in relative deprivation, dissonance becomes a cause of it, blaming the blockage in a person's skills and abilities like; motivation, luck, can be perceive as a probable solution. The state stops the individual to perceiving his expectation as legitimate; therefore, he will not blame the situation to be injustice but sees it as ill luck. As a solution he either tries to invest in the shortcomings which seems as blockage or he will reduce his deprivation. One another probable option for lowering the dissonance is to lower the individual's perception of probable blockage; or the individual

requires a hope, that unjust situation will be alter for just and he will obtain what he meant to be. Nevertheless, a person may find himself in a position to involve in the kind of solution (investment) which his dissonance would be more likely to result. One of the vital detail about deprivation is the feelings, which are relative and varies according to time and location (Courses.lumenlearning.com, retrieved 04.10.2021). Once, if a maintenance in legitimate expectation and blockages obtained and when the attempts for solution results in involvement of a relative deprivation situation, none of the above elaborated solutions would be more effective. Once the individual perceive the design in blockage as a design of *structural blockage*, then the efforts for lowering the dissonance rate will take a form of design in *structural solution*. The deprived people become enlightened about being a member of the big society with expectations for investments which are legitimate and the blockage for these investments which are generated from outside of this society; they struggle to remove the dissonance cause from the root and they attempt to alter the blockage structural root by coming together in form of collective action (Morrison 1971: 681- 682).

1.2. Resource Mobilization Theory

Resource mobilization theory is one of the prominent theories of social movements, the theory is built on the perception of resource with their very basic meaning, like, money, people's solidarity, information, legitimacy, media and a power holder which is providing support in internal and external meanings, (Jenkins delivers a set of different statements of scholars on defining the resources as; capital, land, technical professions, or, communication, facilities and money as *tangible* resources, and humans as *intangible* resources [1983: 533]), for instance; Martin Luther King Jr and his entourage, attempt to ask for alteration and extension of the equal civil rights for all human kinds, he succeed to attract attention and support of thousands of people even ethnically white people in the "Southern Christian Leadership Conference" (Sen and Avci 2016: 127)), which were crucial for emerging, development and prosperity of a movement. According to resource mobilization theorists, resources are

significant ingredients for development of social movements to deprived and grieved people to have the accessibility to such means for mobilizing the movement (courses.lumenlearning.com retrieved 04.10.2021, Sen and Avci 2016: 126). In this theory, the focus is generally on economic, sociological and political approaches in contrast to relative deprivation theory to be on social psychology of social movement (McCarthy and Zald 1977: 1213).

For better functioning of social movements resource aggregation plays a vital role, the scholars frankly emphasizes the importance of finance- money and actor; and labor- for a number of reason, first, the target of social movement is an alteration of change for common purpose, thus, resources needed to be provided by the community for involvement in a societal conflict; secondly, in contrast to the traditional approach the resource mobilization approach focuses on the organizations involved with social movement (social movement organization), whose existence is crucial for collection of the resources implicitly and explicitly; thirdly, the social movement organization when analyzing from outside of the movement due to involvement has a legitimacy for representing the people or acting on behalf of the organization with recognition of a possible prosperity or failure; the resources in a social movement can experience a flow of unto or far in the form of demand and supply; and finally, speaking about the cost and benefits of the personal and organizational advocacy of the movement is susceptible, the actors decisions and the design of society are among of those reasons which impress the costs and benefits of the movement (McCarthy and Zald 1977: 1216).

McCarthy agrees on terms with Turner and Killian that, the support for social movements would be provided by the people if the movement is well organized and if the movement has the advocacy of an *elite group* with resources. There is a contradiction in defining the collective action in traditional perspectives and the resource mobilization perspective. Sen and Avci delivers the Starr's statement that, there is movement organizers who bring people together as human resources in their own area, and then they organize people to meet in the regional area and finally mobilize them for protests and grassroots movements at local and global level (2016: 127),

McCarthy's different belief is that possibly the definition and creation of complaint (grievance) and discontent develops by theme entrepreneurs and issue organizations. For instance, the American Medical Association provided the legislation to the US chambers in which was stated that the citizens from senior group of the society are happy with the health services provided to them and they are not grieved of the situation, the theme entrepreneurs and issue organizations gathered and formed the group by a group of lobbyists to lobby legislation of medical care. The point he focuses on is that the act of lobby by elderly citizens was not a spontaneous act due to grievance of them, but it was generated by a group of people and actors to ignite the fire (McCarthy and Zald 1977: 1215).

1.2.1. What Makes Resource Mobilization Approach Different Than Others?

Understanding of social movements from a different window is a major point of controversies among the traditional perspectives and resource mobilization theory to a large extent. Although the movements of 1960s, is telling a different story, as the formulation obtained from the theoretical and analytical findings of the scholars, which is also a key factor of resource mobilization approach, but the traditional approaches of social movements insist on irrationality of the actors and their decisions, they see a huge difference among movements and actions which are institutionalized and they believe that people rarely participates in the movements as the grievance and discontent is momentary (Jenkins 1983: 528).

Jenkins has provided some illustration for resource mobilization approach in contrast to traditional approaches statements, he delivers the findings of the analytical and theoretical findings of many scholars in studying collective behaviors as: initially, the rationality of actors, is one of the points that resource mobilization approach resist on it, the cost and benefits of each action is counted and the decision is precise. Additionally, it's the power-oriented institutions which makes the basic goals of movements fundamentally on clash of interests; subsequently, the clash of interest becomes a key reason

of grievances and discontent which can be found everywhere, thus, a change in resources is needed for establishing and mobilizing the movement by organizing groups, and leisure for group action; furthermore, in mobilizing the resources, centric and legally designed movement institutions are more impressive (1983: 528), accordingly they are typical of “new” social movements as Sen and Avci state with Starr: the tactics of new social movements in using and benefiting from technological meanings of today’s world, like, telecommunications, electronic mails, TV channels, board of bulletins etc., are to leverage the geographical barriers and bring people closer (2016: 127). Specially internet is one of the dominant factors in using of these technological means in one hand, and in the other, social movements raise their advocacy by means of internet through social media platforms (Obar 2012: 3-4, Ayres 1999: 132, Eaton 2010: 174). Subsequently Obar cites from Shirky which states that “*we are living in the middle of a remarkable increase in our ability to share, to cooperate with one another, and to take collective action, all outside the framework of traditional institutions and organizations.*” (2014: 213). Consequently, involvement of the movement in the political procedure and the tactics they use is determining the prosperity of the movement in the long run.

Alternatively, McCarthy has investigated the emerging of social movements by comparing the traditional approach with the values of the resource mobilization approach by categorizing it as, “support base”, “strategy and tactics”, and their “relation to larger society”.

1.2.1.1. Support Base

In the traditional model of the movement, even though the analytical findings witness the convers story but, as a fundamental reason for movement the fingers were extended towards people with grievances. These grievances determined as basic resource. Subsequently, in the resource mobilization model the fundamental material of the movement comes from personal and intuitional, *conscience constituents*, not from the grievances of the people, even he goes further and states that probably most of time the support base of

resources of the movements may not shift the same values as the movement does.

1.2.1.2. Strategy and Tactics

In traditional social movement theories the ideology and victory of former struggled incidences or even the orientation of movements with power-holders and elites are perceived as important tactics. Even the movement may apply different strategies in order to bring the desired changes- such as, bargaining with elites and power- holders or use of conflict. As a matter of fact, resource mobilization theory agrees on the basis of relation with elites and power- holders, but still, the followers of the theory knows that exclusive strategies of the organization is existed, like, supporters mobilization, frustrate or even recruiting from the mass population, or change in the goal. Achieving tactics in the resource mobilization perspective is an act of contestation and solidarity.

1.2.1.3. Relation to larger society

According to traditional social movements, the environment cannot be impressed by social movements and also the movements lack to satisfy their purpose by manipulating the environment. An alteration in target of the movement can be affected by environment as a number of case studies showed. The resource mobilization theory of social movements states that for satisfaction of industries like social movements, the society provides the substructure. For example, the telecommunication technologies, networks which already existed (McCarthy and Zald 1977: 1216- 1217).

1.2.2. How does social movements form under resource mobilization theory context?

While we define social movements from a traditional perspective, we face with a set of collective behaviors which purposely aim to alter or resist a

social design without any institution or having a loose organization. Some of the prominent scholars of social movement studies like Jenkins claims that, resource mobilization approach's concentration prevents to aim for structural change of institution or in a society the redistribution of awards, they may attempt to mobilize the people who were previously immobile to be used against elites and their institutions or they become a voice for the ones who are in nowhere of polity and represent them (Jenkins 1983: 529).

During studying the social movements from a traditional or resource mobilization perspective, grievances seems to be the common point of all theories, to categorize the grievances as initially or secondary cause of the collective behavior. The only difference is the scholar's approach to the term, Jenkins mentions the approach of some scholars as to identify grievances as a reason of, alteration in *power relation* or by clash of interests (1983: 530), McCarthy and Zald have a sharp perspective regarding grievances as to be generated by theme entrepreneurs based on availability of resources (McCarthy and Zald 1977: 1216- 1217). Jenkins provides the studies on the collective action of "public interest" and environmental movements as evidence for supporting McCarthy and Zald's statement of (organizationally) generated grievance by entrepreneurs of the movement as many mobilized just by energy of the entrepreneurs without existence of a sufficient rate of grievance in the former case in one hand, and in the other, the resource mobilized by providing information on ecological concerns of a group of *natural scientists* and *policy researchers*.

The entrepreneur design of grievances for formation of social movements seems to be more acceptable among scholars. They have also provided evidences from two crucial deprived movements, civil rights movement's studies and student movement's studies. They argue that the "*cadre*" of these movements which relatively had, less resources, no political resume, limited form of organization, mobilized the outsiders to generate a movement for *farm workers* and *welfare recipients*. While the grievances are not meant to be the imagination of the theme entrepreneurs, then obviously the experiences of being cadre or part of different movements factionalize the runners of the movements and these properties place them as entrepreneurs or

the brain of the movement. William Gamson puts his notion on these kind of social movements as rebellious politics, he states that not to be arational, but it's like to be aware and ambitious of asking for the goal that you want it for your group like- lobbying (1974). Studying the "Three Mile Island Nuclear Plant" and the conundrum of formation of a protest provided, a necessity for existence of resourceful elite is crucial, because previously the movement organizations which were protesting the nuclear activities tried to mobilize population, but they failed. Subsequently a force of high nationally and politically involved elites which came from a middle class or even upper middle class reached to a result. Therefore the "crises", provide a different definition for social movements, as a change in lifestyle of citizens through the generated crises by entrepreneurs, consequently challenging institutions and elite due to their responsibilities (Jenkins 1983: 531).

Jenkins also argued that as studies has showed, as one of a basic cause of social movements is an alteration in group's opportunities and their resources in long term. There is always a possibility of ecological clash among the huge factories and populated habitats. In a like manner, settling of southern blacks in more urban areas, or among the blacks experience of a rapid rise in becoming middle class or working class, or an increase in college admission of blacks, are known as crucial reasons of civil rights movement emergence. The blacks gained their wisdom from these social norms. They started to form better organizations and their resources raised relatively to the extent that they became a key player in national politics in elections by their votes (1983: 532).

As a conclusion of the provided explanations, there is two significant perspective for studying the mass movements and their formation, the first one is a bureaucratic centric design; they define social movements as, a form of organized structure that categorizing the responsibilities is vital for cohesive of labor as obvious to maintain the mobilization with a necessity for motherboard (decision making organ), to direct the movement through its goal and also to cut the possible domestic conflicts in the organization. The second perspective is distributed unofficial design; they define social movements as, a comprehensive ideology with the responsibilities that are clustered through networks which are informal. In other words, the commitments of ideology

would be respected because the solidarity is formed by the bonds which are perceived as interpersonal, would be more impressive (1983: 539).

1.3. Political Process Theory

The political process theory (PPT) is perceived as one of the major theories of social movements, as it describes the situation, the belief and the behavior of the involved concepts which is helpful for understanding of-formation or failure of a social movement (Crossman, retrieved 04.10.2021). As I have been previously stated, the common focus point for understanding the individual motivation of the social movement theories is existence of grievance and discontent, thus, the political process theory also believes in existence of a grievance and discontent as was in relative deprivation theory explanations and Morrison's approach regarding expectations which leads a belief to criticize the system and perceive it as unjust and gaining the motivation for changing the structure in order to satisfy their expectations and reach to the rewards they think to be merit of. And PPT also agrees with resource mobilization theory in terms of existed powerful organizational structure and enough resources. The difference of this theory with other theories of social movements lays upon believing for existence of a political opportunity for acquiring of the objectives by the collective action.

Different studies have been processed on political process theory. The result of those studies provide an explanation for formation of social movements and also the conditions that a movement needs under political process theory to experience a success or failure. Subsequently, the majority of the studies have a consensus on vitality of existence of political opportunity and structural resources. Therefore, insurrectionist awareness is one of those explanations for emergence and formation of social action, the mindset of the insurrectionist awareness is the grievances and deprivation (nptl.ac.in, retrieved 04.10.2021). Just like the Morrison's illustration of situation of expectations of the individuals from their certain investments faces a blockage. They find the structural problem to be the unjustness of the structure, hence, the solution they perceive to involve in is the change of the structure by

collective action. But the difference is in understanding of the situation by the theory students, as political process theory approach is different than the relative deprivation theory. In the former one, they suggest a necessity for a movement organization in order to engage and take action, under a management and division of labor to achieve and attract the goal effectively as it has been referred in resource mobilization theory, but in the latter one, a group of deprived people form the movement without any organization and their action perceive as deviant.

To better understand what theorists' state as conditions for success and failure of political process theory, I am going to provide my findings separately under different titles.

1.3.1. Political Opportunity

When in a political regime the *receptivity* (willingness of considering or accepting ideas or beliefs) or *vulnerability* of the system (already existed) could be measured by the people to challenge, it directed as political opportunity (nptl.ac.in, retrieved 04.10.2021). Some studies also refer to political opportunity as opportunity for *intervention*, because they think that it might be impossible to acquire results for social movements without their existence (Crossman, retrieved 04.10.2021). The students of political process theory are not satisfied just by defining what a political opportunity is, but they also shed light upon to provide that why the political opportunities shape? They argue that it must be happen due to one or a blend of the following reasons:

- When there is a raise in political pluralism (Crossman believes it's an extension of political participation for those who previously were not involved in the process like, blacks or women (Crossman, retrieved 04.10.2021).
- When the oppression is no more impressive and it experience a reduction in effectivity.
- When the controversy among elites increase and they experience dispute in the political parties and factions.

- When the accessibility for association in the political process is widening in institution form.
- When the elites provide their support for oppositional groups, like counter- movements (nptl.ac.in, retrieved 04.10.2021).

Also Meyer cites from Tarrow that political opportunity is an advocacy of social movements as it provides the stage for their formation. Following the path: the extension of accessibility to the political system; consistency in the political adjustments; oppositions and supporters and their interaction with each other, elite solidarity and their approach to the range of protests, and the state intercession with the society and waves of protest (1993: 455), McAdam is also among the scholars who think that political opportunity forms in support of a well-organized and goal oriented movement, what he terms as “initiator movement”- the one which produces and/or advocates other protest cycles (1995: 224).

The above mentioned circumstances are a collective of views that can give a way to emergence of political opportunity, because the provided socio-economic situation does not satisfy the citizens anymore and it put the legitimacy of the system in depression.

The students of social movements have tried to study SMs from a space (space is a figurative expression in this study) perspective that illustrates how existence of political opportunity helps the “*popular space*” to generate and even strengthen. Before defining what these spaces are and why they are important, it is beneficial to understand what they mean by participation. Initially the participation in here does not refer to attendance of the people in the collective mobility, but what it tries to deliver is that how the social movements can result in *empowerment* of the people and participation. They study the social movements from participation approach which is seen from a development perspective. They believe that there are marginalized people in this development process and they also believe that this participation design can be a solution to this exclusion. The result of this participation includes the marginalized in the policy process such as decision making. Frankly

expressing, the model of participation from development model is not like the bureaucratized model of policy making that the policy forms from the top and comes to bottom. However this model is a bottom to top model which empowers the people and marginalized. One of the other significant aspects of participation model is that it directly puts that the spaces are generating from interaction of state with social movement, parties and factions with social movements support groups with social movements under a unique socio-political situation (Niloshree and Jairath 2012: 28). What can we infer from the above explanations is that also the interaction and development of social movements with the democracy- to be elaborated details by studying the new social movements that functions nowadays for supporting the idea of *right to have rights*. Arturo Escobar is among the scholars who sees a direct relationship between social movements and democracy, as he found the NSM as a force to specify the probable transform of outcomes by terminating the development era. Therefore he believes that democratization is an outcome of social movements (Escobar 1992: 28). Niloshree and Jairath also agrees with Alvarez on the basis of generating the political culture by social movements which further leads to emergence of democracy and policies of the type formed by democratic struggles. They believe that by movements the extension of people's participation becomes available and they can bring their everyday life situation to the public space. Hence we can perceive that these are the popular spaces to enable these people to speak up and take part (2012: 303). Now that we have explained what participation means in this study, we can focus on space trope and see how the existence of these spaces maintain the empowerment.

Niloshree and Jairath cites Cornwall's categorization of spaces, as *Closed, Invited and Claimed/Created spaces*, what Cornwall emphasizes is that mobilization is the process which cause the emergence of a claimed or created space (2012: 299- 302, 2004: 76). Subsequently, he adds that created or claimed spaces are the domains where people share the same atmosphere with each other under collective identity and expectation, to mobilize collectively (Cornwall 2004: 67), as the basis of their togetherness is to achieve something they want in common, they are the steps to challenge the system, bring up their

legitimate expectations. This naturally opens a way for transformation of the collective blockage or what can be perceived as the desired change. Coming of people together in these spaces are like scratching each other's back. The invited spaces are the kind; where the state, parties or factions are generating the area and providing the opportunity for people in local governments to take part in decision making and participation. The strategy that government is following in the development model by invited spaces are to eliminate the barriers to "transformative participation" (Cornwall 2004: 67). Therefore, in a flow model these important spaces are effecting each other, to the extent that created spaces can leverage the transformative participation in invited spaces more impressively. Therefore, the quality of created space can boost the participation in invited spaces (Nioshree and Jairath 2012: 304). Despite grievance of the people from state and the development system which causes formation of people's discontent, there is also some other circumstances that effect the created space and transformative participant- like existence of political parties and support groups, and also transnational network; Niloshree and Jairath has tried to analyze each of these factors precisely.

1.3.1.1. State

Recently there is a rapid increase in emergence of social movements and people's collaboration for formation of non- political organization. They see the nature of social movements as to be seeking for autonomy from state and political parties (Niloshree and Jairath 2012: 305), this desire of the social movements for acting in a complete autonomy without state might be a reason of the criticizing of the state by the movements, they are either not satisfied with the representation. They cannot place themselves in representative form of government. Their expectation and interest are not represented and they feel excluded of the marginalized. The scholars sees social movements as not just the criticizer of the state but also the protector, they define social movements as kind of action which is outside of the state bureaucracy in one hand, and in the other they also want to be involve in the process and they ask for justice.

As one of the state strategies for engagement of people in the politics is the creation of invited spaces for the people. Invited spaces enable people to engage in society and participate. But the problem which arises is that these spaces does not satisfy the participation and the quality of transformative participation, thus the quality of participation boosts by social movements seeking more power and autonomy through created space and influence the invited spaces as well. i.e. before the act of civil rights in US, the Black people were underprivileged and the law of the state was also in favor of this underprivileged system, then the civil rights movements enable the underprivileged people to protect their right by challenging the state and the legislation, therefore, as one of the state options to deal with social movements is to reconsider the legislation (Niloshree and Jairath 2012: 305).

1.3.1.2. *Political Parties*

Niloshree and Jairath interpret the parties as alter ego of state politics to be not much different of the state and categorize it as *conventional* form of it. They believe this condition has created the chance for social movements to operate to alter the understandings of development and the policy, which would lead to democratization and participation. Initially, Social movements have to be very worry of political parties. Their relationship is built upon interests and movements have to protect their autonomy and goals separation from official political institutions to remain the space created by the people. In contrast social movements need political parties for building the bridge to get them to elites. Additionally, the political parties perceived to be the opposition of the party in power, willingly attempts to manipulate the social movement in their own favor for delegitimizing the ruling party. If the social movements lack a rational goal or lost their focal point, most probably they will be trapped (2012: 306).

1.3.1.3. *Transnational Networks*

Transnational networks refer to collaboration of different groups worldwide due to marginalizing acts of states to control the resources. The

presence of civil society institutions and activists together with significant SMs are making coalition to prevent the marginalization of people by global open market values and also become a voice for the marginalized people to protest their absence from the resource distribution. *World social forum, Global justice movement, People's global action, La Via Campesina, Friends of the Earth, Third World Network, Focus on the Global South, Green Peace and ATTAC*, (Nilshoshree and Jairath 2012: 306- 307) are some of the examples taking place as transnational networks.

The role of transnational networks in generating and maintaining democracy worldwide is as crucial as they bind people together. One of the other functions of transnational networks are to become a voice of unheard and assure their participation. They consider the different values of people like culture and they promote the *reciprocity* to build a share and common movement. Some of the activities that already these networks involved in are. Criticizing the building of huge electricity dams detrimental to environment, involving in issues regarding warming and their risks globally, and the legislations regarding trade internationally (Niloshree and Jairath 2012: 306-308).

1.3.1.4. Support Groups

Democratic regime of the state, the development approach of the state, and the welfare provision of the state is the common interest point of the scholars to measure the prosperity or failure of the state. To obtain their goal, they apply a categorizing method for people and their activities as first group; to be the supporters of lowering the stress of welfare and development from state shoulders by bearing the responsibility to civil society, but the type of civil society which is desired here is the one, moving simultaneously with the state. The second group; is the hope bearers of the transformation by a “political society” more different than a policy which follows by a party process (Niloshree and Jairath 2012: 308; Joseph 2002: 299). Joseph believes the act of these *non- state* sectors are what democratize society and the state; she

emphasize the *indeginsts*, *neo- Gandhians*, and the theorists of so called mass movements to be the hope for Indians for bringing the just democratic participation in society (2002: 299).

The difference among the action of civil society and social movements are in their nature of state support and society support type of transformation. Eventually, the role of both is significant, but the civil society can promote social movements; participation, as an outcome of created/claimed space by civil society's help. Besides enabling the needed resources for social movements to mobilize, civil societies also help to connect the local social movements with transnational mass movements in a bond to protest and claim together. We also have to mention about the sub- movement groups which had a root with a strong social movement, which is now able to help the social movement to reach its goal.

Therefore, the state, political parties, *transnational networks*, and civil societies are crucial for success of a social movement, as they help the created/claimed space to shape easily for maintaining people's participation and empowerment (Niloshree and Jairath 2012: 309).

1.3.2. Mobilizing Structures

These are the structures that already exist in the society and they also tend to bring a change and seeks alternatives. They function in favor and benefit of a mass movement by assisting the movement with leadership, recruiting, and social platform. These already existing groups are; educational entities and students, churches, and NGOs with society to mention a little (Crossman, ThoughtCo.com).

1.3.3. Framing Processes

Framing processes is the moment that the organization are enlighten and achieve the awareness and conscious about the problem and the causes of the problem and subsequently about the solutions to the problem. A social movement organization, acts under context of a social movement which is an

official entity and its existence is contingent to resource mobilization to attain movement participation (nptel.ac.in, 7). By identifying the problem they will reach a consensus on the necessity for the change and the measure they need to change (Crossman, ThoughtCo.). Once they describe their target, then they will be able to develop their strategy and method. Goh and Pang cite from other scholars that, framing is the notion of intersection of evidenced reality of an event which chinks with the attendances' *schemas*, it defines and interprets the problem in a specific manner and seeks solutions for the event (2016: 528). Ryan and Gamson define framing in a social movement as construction of the SM, bringing together the resources, building the substructure and the guidance, studying the power, and working on the strategy to use (2006: 13). One can see framing process as the notion to bear the responsibility to deliver a meaning for *occurrence* of the event and also provide a strategy for action and leadership (Benford and Snow 2000: 614).

The aim of framing process is not to peak with the news or on the social media platforms, but it tries to speak differently and build the conversation with a group to advocate for mobilization. The act of framing process is unique (Ryan and Gamson 2006: 13), it allows the students of social movements to analyze the requirements of mobility and solving the free riders problem in a social movement like, provision of new values, new meaning and understanding for coherency and collective action. One of the important aspects of framing process is to provide an explanation for *free-rider* problem, free-rider is the one who is reluctant or attempts to not involve at all in the movement activities and the process as he/she gets sure that the movement will be result in victory of the audiences. Therefore he choose to avoid involvement and stays away, the framing process believes that the dialogue which reframed can attract the free rider and motivates him/her to take action. Simultaneously, scholars also refer to this issue as "*conscious strategic efforts by groups of people to fashion shared understandings of the world and of themselves that legitimate and motivate collective action*" (McAdam et al 1996: 6).

Ryan and Gamson puts in that the desired strategy of framing process is not manipulative if one take it consciously (2006: 14). They demonstrate their argument in the following model:

(A) They claim that, when the reality fits in the frames it makes sense, one can perceive them pertaining and remarkable or impertinent or pointless, but what framing does is to enable people see what is going on in the world, for example; either it was a problem of the media to do their job and enlighten people about the claims of a possible link between Saddam Hussain or Al-Qaeda, or it was a problem of the people for not paying attention in 2004s Americas' elections (2006: 14). Whatever it was, the adversaries not going to provide the relevant information.

(B) There is always more than one way to approach and frame an event or issue although people has a variety of frames. For instance; the advocates and defenders (against same sex marriage) of the same sex marriage has conflict on the idea of a pair life commitment and loyalty and standing together and also proliferation and raising human generation as nature of heterosexuality requires. But due to the lack of knowledge they are not aware that same sex couples tribute the *idea* rather than hetero couples. The relevant framing in here is not based on the gender, rather they support the commitment of same sex couple that made with each other and they believe, the couple should have the right to make their commitment recognizable by legislation,

(C) Prosperity of the framing is involved on the ability to influence the rivalries worldview as well. the well description of the frame can bring us an agreement with an advocate, although we do not agree with the event, i.e. George Bush was asked the question that why he kept resisting on being a linkage with Saddam and Al- Qaeda, there he answered that "*The reason why I keep talking about there being a connection is because there is a connection*". What he was trying to infer was that only America had ability to stop them under his leadership. The framing he used there was, as good ones and bad ones or the evil, although he was not articulating it directly but it make sense to put them in bad boys or the evil category and show yourself as to be persecuted,

(D) Appeals to values of morality is embodied *implicitly* or *explicitly* in frames (2006: 14- 15).

What makes framing process significant in a social movement is the way it approaches to the events and the suggestion it provide on the issue- as diagnostic, prognostic and moral principles (2006: 14- 15, Benford and Snow 2000: 615) One might disagree if we nominate framing process as a polyclinic of social movements as- initially framing struggles with the defining of problem as a “diagnostic” instrument , additionally, it gives the prescription as “prognostic” instrument and finally shows how moral values invoked by frames. Frame in a social movement defines a problem and also can distinguish the cause of it, but this is not just what the framing does, it also provide people the meaning and consciousness that there is a train with a path to good and desired days, they motivate and mobilize them to act collectively, this function of frames is termed as the agents of their own history by Gamson and Meyer (1996: 285). We will be studying each of the components under their title in the next pages.

1.3.3.1. Diagnostic Framing

In the previous section I resembled the framing process to function as the polyclinic of social movements. Diagnostic frame is the core of this concept for defining the problem, diagnostic farming does define the problem, as is the contingent for participation. Someone can claim that without understanding a problem it might not be possible to motivate people for action, but definitely it is bothersome to mobilize (nptel.ac.in: 8). We reached to a consensus from theoretical studies of social movements that their common point, as a cause of collective action is the grievance and discontent, and exactly in this point framing process is putting its difference than others, as it perceive the success of a social movement contingent on elaborately problem definition and diagnose framing which can be happened by SMOs leader ability, rather than their entrepreneurship of the issue or events to mobilize resources for collective action (nptel.ac.in: 8). This also can be understood from Jenness’s statement by referring to social movements as kind of process to define the social problems by analyzing the social circumstances (1995: 146). She has worked on Gay/Lesbian movements, the theories of social movements puts violation

of gay and lesbian rights to be framed as social question, thus, finding these violations injustice, is the diagnostic frame to define the problem, in other words, being gay or lesbian in a society whose values are bound to a relationship commitment of men and women, is the cause of violation.

Once diagnostic frames identified the problem the next step is to get the issue further and provide the prognoses for the conflict.

1.3.3.2. Prognoses Framing

After struggling with conflict identification by diagnostic framing, the next step in framing process in a social movements is to suggest solutions for the problem, as some students of framing process also cite the Benford and Snow's claims that, prognoses is like the strategy of the movement to shift the scheme (nptel.ac.in: 8, Benford and Snow 2000: 616). If a prognoses frame advocates the diagnoses frame, then potentially there is a harmony in the process. Of course, the range of efficiency of the provided solutions are subject to influence of a SMOs customs and ideology as Benford and Snow also perceived this movements' ideology and habitude. For instance, sheltering sexual orientation by provision of the mobilization for declining or prevention of the violence cannot be perceived to be effective or adaptive. Thus, the influence of SMO ideology and desires is to achieve the right and empower the individuals of the entitled group, by enlightening and increasing the consciousness of the community regarding their desired and merit expectation (nptel.ac.in: 8).

1.3.3.3. Moral Principles

Moral values are invoked by frames. In almost all of the frames objection to moral values are rooted either in an implicitly or explicitly. We might remember the example provided by Ryan and Gamson on what George W. Bush the US president responded to the journalist who asked why you keep insisting on existence of a connection among Saddam and Al- Qaeda although

there is no evidence of such connection, which he replied “*The reason why I keep talking about there being a connection is because there is a connection,*” (2006: 15), George Lakoff has illustrated the situation in that time and the involvement of moral values very well, he puts that; when we resemble a society like a family with a world- view which believes that, danger is existed within the world, you have to compete to survive, victory or failure is inevitable, and the children are ignorant they have to be educated, therefore in this family “strict father” is the guidance, whom tries to make his children aware of the environment and teach them how to survive and protect their self, but the strict father only knows to apply to a set of means as strategies which by carrying the plan leverages, such as- punishment and power. Show off the power and implementation of punishment in a family generates obedience and advocacy, because they afraid to be punished. When we apply this model in a political society, the strict father is the “moral authority”, who uses fear as an instrument to manipulate people, and by keeping them in fear, he/she extends his/her authority to be legitimate and pretends that only his/her strategy and charisma is enough to resolve the problem and bring the security and peace to the society (Retrieved 01.10.2021).

The framing model of US President George W. Bush in that time was exactly the same as above illustrated model. In one hand, the US people had been under Al- Qaeda’s attack at that moment, in the other hand, the news coverage of situation and human rights violation and suffrage of people in Iraq by Saddam Hussain’s rule in the media in a global manner, changed the world agenda and perception together. For the people who had lived all of their life in peace and welfare, experiencing an attack can restrict their peace and freedom in one hand, in the other, it could very easily terrify and panic them. Although there was no evidence that Saddam and Al- Qaeda had connections with each other or even supporting their policy mutually, but their common point was violation of human rights and a treat to peace. Bush, used this frame and illustrated them to be connected with each other and portrayed the situation that world and USA is under attack, the burden of US politics and society is supportive of American power and ability to prevent the flourish of the crises and stopping the process.

The variety of diagnostic frames drive some of the movements to mobilize with other movements in order to become more effective. This act of movements could be perceived as building persistency among the movement goals and a united mobile movement studied by Snow and colleagues as *frame alignment process*, which in the next section I will analyze their study and provide my findings accordingly.

1.3.4. Frame Alignment Process

Under the frame alignment process (FAP) context, they study the possible connection between individual paraphrastic senses- such as, a class of personal opinion, valence, and interest, with the SMOs (social movement organizations) paraphrastic senses like, “ideology”, objectives, and activities. They believe these senses are compatible with each other and also they complete each other, because they perceive movement participation contingent to frame alignment (Snow *et al* 1986: 464). They have divided the frame alignment into four subjects as; 1) frame bridging, 2) frame amplification, 3) frame extension, and 4) frame transformation. I will study each of the issues separately under a new title.

1.3.4.1. Frame Bridging

The frame bridging term is used to define ideologically similar but structurally different frame approaches to a specific event or matter of conflict. In a social movement, bridging is used to attract individuals not interested or organized, in order to bring them under one roof. The consequence of this bridging enables the joint social movements to establish a new social movement which is more powerful and more effective. Snow and colleagues with McCarthy believes that frame bridging can raise a voice for the grieved people which cannot articulate their discontent and lack consciousness to

maximize their utility (1986: 467- 468). Although we know that McCarthy believes that people can be influenced by theme entrepreneurs of the social movements.

1.3.4.2. Frame Amplification

When a SMO is appeals to extend their borders and attract more audiences globally, they apply the amplification theme. In order to do so, they need to broaden their kernel views, where if they succeed to deliver and reach their views to more people, then they can expect prosperity for social movement and participation. They also believe that involving of people in a movement is contingent to consolidation and frame statement (Snow *et al* 1986: 468).

Snow and colleagues, state that amplification can be studied as *value amplification* and *belief amplification*, the former referred to the idea of buildability of values, to be used and managed as a state of “promotion” or “protection”, as every individual is surrounded with a large number of values, some of which are more significant than the others, then SMOs can regenerate the motivation for a mass movement by identifying and idealization of a value to mobilize people. The latter one, refers to understanding of relationship “*between two things or between something and a characteristic of it*”, which can be understood as widely designed, we all have heard of opinions like, *God is dead*, the *Second Coming is imminent*, *Capitalists are exploiters*, and *Black is beautiful* (1986: 469). Precisely, we can say that a value is the core idea to be achieved or promoted by a movement, while beliefs are built as intellectual instruments to support or block the activities through values tendencies (Snow *et al* 1986: 469).

1.3.4.3. Frame Extension

When SMOs tend to approach each other in a compassionate and reciprocal respect of the reasons for emerging, they can cultivate each other,

despite being different in context and goal for mobilization. For instance; they put that how in the peace movements they regularly placed under extended frames, the movement leaders involved in the kind of activities and tried to draw a picture of their goals, which was not their interest point, but in order to extend their movement participation, they changed or better to say extend their frame (Snow *et al* 1986:, 472). For example, when the owners of an entertainment street (where the night clubs, bars and restaurants) perceived their interests to be treated by construction of “Salvation Army Shelter” in their environment, they wisely used the prosperous frame of neighborhood to obtain a consensus with other regional ones. They made the catchword and started to familiarize it “*Let’s save 6th street – Austin’s neighborhood.*” They did not satisfied by generating the catchword, they also flourished papers from air by planes and also newspaper advertisements as:

WE NEED YOUR HELP!! We feel about our neighborhood just as you do about yours-and we ask the same consideration. If Austin is to keep the Sixth Street Neighborhood as we know it, and it is to be utilized by all of the people of Austin as it is now, then you must help!! Please take a few minutes to call the Mayor and the City Council Offices. Tell them how you feel about YOUR NEIGHBORHOOD-Sixth Street. Ask them to seek an alternative to this problem. Please do it now!! (ibid, 472).

1.3.4.4. Frame Transformation

We know that frame is bringing a variable meaning to something, and transformation is also the process to change the shape and nature of something. In case of social movements, frame transformation means thinking about alternatives. In other words, is a contingent for surviving of organization and prevent the outdated risk of it, i.e. goal in a social movement is one of the core idea of the organization, as a consequence of movement success, a goal reconsideration is required. Because relevant issues result in relevant success, thus, a new relevancy is needed in the process for securing the mass support and participation. Snow and his team cite from Goffman that, the values (goals,

biographies and actions) which were significant in the previous movement can be perceived as something irrelevant in the other movements (Snow et al 1986: 473- 474, Goffman 1974: 43- 45). For example, after gaining right to vote for women by their movement struggles, next they urged to achieve the right for election to the office (courses.lumenlearning.com).

Scholars believes in a social movement, for attaining the support and enlarging the movement participation the frame alignment analysis is significant. In the above mentioned studies we see the importance and support of people that have other peoples' back, and also we found out to which extent the existence of a SMO is important to bring people together, provide them an opinion and worldview and finally motivate them to mobilize for obtaining their interest, as what considered to be their right. In the next section I will continue with *protest cycle* and *contentious repertoires* as the 4th and the 5th key components of PPT.

1.3.5. Protest Cycles

Protest cycles are perceived as the peak of rivalry of people against the political system generated in a long run process to protest the state and its actions. Protest cycles are perceived as contingent element of social movements to achieve victory according to political process theory. Protests are the situation where people articulate their utilities and ask the supply side for dispute resolution. They express their self on basis of frames mobilized them as an instrument of SMOs' custom and habitudes. When the protest actions take place, beside protesting and delivering their message and demands to the state they carry some other crucial aspects in ongoing process- such as cohesion among the people inside the movement, for shaping a common goal and identity is coming first on the list, beside peoples' cohesion, they increase the consciousness regarding the issue, enlighten the society and influencing the common sense is their other important aspect, and finally, they seek to develop their movements and attract more member and participant to raise their voice and grievances louder (Crossman, retrieved 01.10.2021).

While analyzing the components of PPT which drives the concept to movement action as form of the political opportunity, we remember that there was a component playing an oppositional role in the process which can be perceived as challenger as well. Protest cycles are also those challengers of the state and their policies- which do not fit their expectations. For example, peace organization is one of those, where challenged US government and state several times (Meyer 1993: 459). We can argue that the scope of protest cycles' activity involves within the policy making process. Or furthermore in a broader policy ground, it can be perceived as game changer pattern. Whenever the government is carrying the alternate policy which is in contradiction to the society's' expectations then the protest cycle ignite the fire and force the government, in contrast if the government wishes to be respected as it used to be, then it have has to forgone the policy (Snow *et al* 1986: 473).

Meyer also puts one more important detail in studying the protest cycle by claiming that, there is a direct relationship among public policy and political coalition (1993: 473). He illustrates that, whenever “*institutionally oriented actors*” deceive their conviction on the system and the systematically established policies, then they involve in activists agenda and for a more impressive action they engage (Snow *et al* 1986: 475) and support the collective actions. Protest cycles, as one of the important components of social movements in PPT, more relevantly relied on the repertoire for its success, McAdam also puts the same understanding as he sees repertoire as “*Cultural innovations*” whose spread maintains the feature figure and “momentum” in a protest cycle (1995: 236).

By defining repertoire contention and providing explanation regarding its importance in a social movement, under the new title, we will be able to illustrate more details for protest cycles and also why repertoire is important factor in shaping protest cycles and their momentum.

1.3.6. Repertoire Contentious

Repertoire contentious in a social movement is a set of strategies and methods which serves to obtain success for the movement. Crossman defines them as “means” or instruments of a movement to identify their demands, like; protests and strikes (retrieved 04.10.2021), Tarrow defines them as actions that people engage by doing it and also the awareness of how doing it (2011: 30). However, some other scholars claim that these repertoire can be influenced by a SMOs ideology and customs (nptel.ac.in, retrieved 04.10.2021). What we can understand from their claims is that, the action and the tactics in a social movement are the action and tactics which have been used in a movement before, apparently “initiator movement”- in terms of McAdam (1995: 224). To put in a nutshell repertoire is like a heritage from what Staggenborg cites from Tarrow refers to *early risers* (1998: 180) to the late riser or what McAdam calls *latecomer* (1995: 224).

Both Tilly and McAdam believes that repertoires are learned from the progress of collective action, frankly the culture (1993: 264, 1995: 235). But Tilly claims that the root of these repertoires are people’s struggle, they are not exploited from a philosophy or political propaganda, and he adds that:

People learn to break windows in protest, attack pilloried prisoners, tear down dishonored houses, stage public marches, petition, hold formal meetings, organize special-interest associations. At any particular point in history, however, they learn only a rather small number of alternative ways to act collective (Tilly 1993: 264).

The problem that arise in here is that, according to the behavior of movements, we assume that the learning ability (in terms of using tactics and engagement) is narrow at one hand, and at the other hand, the competitors have learned some of those means relatively, which makes the situation contentious for the collective action and inflict the options. As a consequence of these means and options a number of social arrangements forms; they are more different than social movements and their nature, but they can represent them to an extent, like: “police practices, laws of assembly, rules of association, routines for informal gatherings, ways of displaying symbols of affiliation, opposition or protest, means of reporting news, and so on.” (Tilly 1993: 265).

In an earlier study Tilly has compared the difference among workers struggle repertoires in 18th and the 19th centuries and showed how the protest and the movements can be influenced by tactics and actions they benefit from:

All sorts of street theater appear to have declined. ... The disciplined meeting, previously announced, sponsored by a particular association or set of associations, organized around an announced agenda and presided by a temporary or permanent set of officers, became a common vehicle for the statement of complaints and claims. The strike was on its way. The trend toward associations and meetings was already visible in the pre-revolutionary mobilization. An observer of the two decades before the Revolution, on the other hand, would have had no good grounds for anticipating the decline of effigies, gallows, mock courts and dumb shows as the paraphernalia of collective action (1977: 25).

As a concise of the issue, we can conclude that repertoire is the used tactics and behaviors in a peoples' struggle for achieving their goals. Studying repertoires contentious helps us understand two crucial factors; first, the nature and momentum of protest cycles, in which the study refers that the shape of repertoire affects the protest and it enlightens us how the people engage in a movement and which tactics they use. We learned that these actions are not completely spontaneous or unorganized but they based on a set of tactics which they learned from their former friends, although the reason of their grievance and discontent might be different and they will not be manipulated by political games, but their actions are manipulated and even anticipated by their competitors. The question might arise in here that why these people cannot escape of this manipulation? Or why they let their actions to be manipulated? I will provide explanations for these questions from Killian and Turner and Smelser's studies on social movements; they define social movements to be a form of plurality or aggregated enterprise; the members are element of an alliance with shared interest (reformative or revolutionary) that act collectively in sake of a goal.

This collective interest also gives them a collective identity and collective goal, therefore it binds the members to a set of discipline and norms which appoint members to commitment and loyalty for distinction of them from outsiders. As the members engage in activity or receives responsibility by the movement- individually or collectively, they embrace the commitment more and more. The strength of the commitment and loyalty also prevent the members from engagement in any kind of action which brings mortification for the movement as a whole, succinctly speaking, the movement even shape the way that members are thinking (2000).

Additionally, from Tilly's comparison of the century differences in using tactics we can conclude that, social movements and repertoire contentious is affected by time and rapid progress. If the interpretation is permissible, the more civilized and conscious people become, the more civilized actions and articulation activities shapes, from breaking the windows to organized articulation of grievances. The effect of rapid technological progress and comprehensive global values has not just changed the nature of social movements, but it also identifies new values and more human demands, a new form of collective action- new social movements. Nowadays people protest in case of human rights violation, a safe and clean environment, animal rights and decrease in their slaughter, rather than protesting in aim of change in economic or political change as it was the case studies of old fashioned social movements. The new social movements involve protesting the state actions for social changes, and traditional social movements involved in protesting class differences like workers' movement. As James states at the case study of Seattle WTO protests in 1999 under context of Global Social Movements and Global Civil Society, that the aim of protestors was not of protectionist changes, but their protest was in case of globalization against globalization, in other words, the demanded widening of globalization values and measurement, like, labor rights, increase in wages, protection of the environment (2014: ix).

In the next section of the thesis, I will be studying new social movements and subsequently will be suffice with the theories.

1.4. New Social Movements Theories

The set of new social movements (NSMs) are refer to the group of movements which has been seen in modern communities plenty in number, as a reason of post- industry activities (nptel.ac.in, retrieved 05.10.2021). One of the reasons that we lunched study of social movements not as a unitary theory but under context theories is that, these movements occur in the post- industrial states at the first place. Additionally, the case studies developed in essence of new social movements resulted with different outcomes as they have experienced different environments. Henceforth, the result is a diversity of perspectives on the issue. (Buechler 1995: 447) Crossman believes that the goals of new social movements are making them different than traditional theories. He explained that the main concentration of NSMs are on topics related to human rights, rather than class conflicts or materialistic measurements (retrieved 05.10.2021). Students of NSMs believes that the scope of their struggle is based on the social conflicts- such as civil rights movements, environment protectionist movements, peace protector movements... etc. which are different in goal than traditional movements such as, labor movements (nptel.ac.in). Sen and Avcı also put their explanation for emergence of NSMs as a reagent to the shortages of “classical Marxist theories” in describing social movements, they bypassing the Marxist values, as a cause for formation of social movements from economic inequalities to studying of culture, politics and ideology as pattern of motivation for social movements (2016: 128).

For a better elaboration on the NSMs context, it will be better to analyze the circumstances and characteristics of the movement, which makes it variable than traditional approaches of the social movements.

1.4.1. What’s New in New Social Movements?

One of the dominant characteristics of NSMs are their shift from political issues to a larger extent through socio-cultural issues. The shift in goal is very important in a social movement. Apparently the goal and engagement

for prosperity of the specific goal is the definer of identity in social movement and it can also provide an explanation for casual factor. The collective identity definition in new social movements are based on ethnicity, sexuality and gender, while the former one was based on social economic class in the Marxist based theories (Edwards 2004, Sen and Avci 2016: 128). This shift in focus and collective identity formation has been illustrated by Junger Habermas (cited by other scholars in here), to define new social movements as “new politics”; he argues that what’s new about new social movements are the basis of the tussle they organize, the fundamental conflict in traditional approach was to protest capital- labor rights and/or inequalities, whereas the capital conflict in a new social movement approach is to oppose the domestic colonization or what’s in his terms as “*colonization of lifeworld*” (Edwards 2004). What he tries to shed light upon is that, the system burden and the reason trespass on the lifeworld is not just affecting the eco-political relationships by money and power intermediary but it also impresses the relations in lifeworld- such as identity and normative codes of the society. He perceived these actions to be colonizing the lifeworld (Buechler 1995: 445). Therefore, the new social movements as an instrument of “communicatively rational action” generate to oppose the policies of state and economy (Edwards 2004). Killian and colleagues provide more clarification of Habermas’s arguments that, the continuity of social design in the ongoing path is not what reflects behavior and actions of a SM employees, but it is a sign of the power of people for alteration or blockage of a change- with solidarity and mobilizing in a collective manner (Killian and Turner and Smelser 2000). Habermas puts the customer and welfare state relationship as an example in here: as the state regulates the measurement and type of expenditure on welfare policy, relevantly it controls the lifeworld to fulfill intermediary of money and power (Buechler 1995: 445). The problem that arise in here is that this action of the system is in controversy with democratic values, the agenda setters, decision makers, and constituents become more powerful each day and subsequently they are exempt of accountability in the lifeworld, this critics the notion of, rule of people by the people, perception of us from democracy.

While Habermas puts new social movement as an instrument among the society and the system, (Buechler 1995: 455, Edwards 2004) he also illustrates two characteristics of new social movements; 1. He claims that new social movements can play a defensive role, he believes that new social movements can defend the lifeworld against colonizing system, and he adds that during the societal modernization they can maintain the normative concurrence; 2. He puts the difference in nature of goals and demands between traditional social movements and the new social movements, while the former struggles more with Marxist values like, materialistic reproduction, the latter struggles more with cultural reproduction (Buechler 1995: 455, Edwards 2004). The good news which arrives by these new movements is a form of new politics which shape the “projects of self-realization”, “quality of life”, and human rights values (Buechler 1995: 456, Sen and Avci 2016: 127, Crossman, retrieved 05.10.2021).

Studying new social movements also explores the role of tussle on values a characteristic of post- industrial societies, like, material concentrated values, to be confronted by the contemporary societies. Crossman delivers the Alberto Meluccis’ perspective on a shift from production of means of survival to production of cultural values in the contemporary societies (retrieved 06.10.2021). To explore Meluucis’ argument more, I will be studying the notion of Production, which is an important factor in his study. He defines production as a consequence of social interaction- by enforcing specific means to a raw material in aim of creation or mutation of an object. Thus, he defines I) “action”; II) “raw material”; III) “means of production”; and IV) “social relation” as the synthesizer of production (1980: 210). We can conclude that a combination of factors qualifies the production process. He believes that the inherent circumference of the action and the means of production are an outcome of the voluntarily action for production by the nature of man, it delivers the meaning that social production is naturally a “product” of social interaction. The procedure of a production can be assume to be inherent, “*the transformation of the environment, but is also the production of meaning and social relation.*” (Meluuci 1980: 210). Subsequently, he adds that the identification of product as a result of someone’s affair, and the relevancy of

that affair to a man, is what forms identity. The imputation of the product by others, generates a social interaction. Thus, the recognition of actions generate mutuality. Simultaneously, recognizing someone's identity brings mutual recognition (Meluuci 1980: 210), one other important aspect which is cited by Edwards is that initially the potential to form an identity is crucial to perception of one's orientation to engage in a social movement. Therefore, this approach of Melucci regarding social movements bring a new perception of the world affairs to be inherently constructed, which puts the possibility of changeability of it as well (Buechler 1995: 446).

1.4.2. Anti- political orientation of New Social Movements

Although students of new social movements resist on anti- political orientation of social movements, which is relatively a concrete claim, (and when we analyze the outcomes and the formations of collective action), we are convinced that implicitly or explicitly all forms of social movements are involved in politics as well, which makes it a concrete claim of being equally political (Buechler 1995: 451). The crucial difference that they are trying to put in case of new social movements is the “transformative potential” of the new politics (NSMs) which is not in terms of “conventional politics”. They seem to be providing their explanation by defining the goal orientation of the movements on terms of putting the alteration. They say that effecting or changing the state power in political movements and their possible “explicit strategy” to influence the power interactions is the basic dimension of the social movement goals (Buechler 1995: 451). They define new social movements to be apolitical, or by Brandt terms “*metapolitical*” (cited by Buechler 1995: 451). Despite illustrating NSMs as “*metapolitical*”, he accepts the political effects of NSMs in raising of public awareness, socializing of politics, and “politicization of decision making”, simultaneously, Edwards sees new social movements to be extra than conventional politics (Buechler 1995: 451).

The new environment that new social movements there in do operate, is the civil society (nptel.ac.in) and public sphere (Crossman, retrieved 06.10.2021). Public sphere according to Habermas is the core element for

establishment of public opinion by which state obtains its legitimacy and democratic values, usually in western states (opentextbc.ca retrieved 07.10.2021). This mediation of the contemporary social movements is also what Nedelmann quotes from Scott that, social movements function as a seam between civil society and state with the main task of revealing and accumulating of interests and their makeover into political system (1991: 375). Instead of being a tool of state for action. Buechler quotes from Melucci that he thinks this characteristic of new social movements should be perceived as strength of them, because otherwise, they would be very vulnerable to be manipulated under the pretext of negotiation and representation (1995: 452). Alteration in structural reform is the main point of new social movements, they don't attempt in revolutionary action, and their tendencies are not oriented for destruction of functioning eco-political structures (nptel.ac.in, p. 10). As Davis cites from Offe whom argues different than others by stating it as "*bypass[ing] the state.*" (Davis 1999: 627). Probably this approach has putted the idea that new social movements are "anti- authoritarian" as their focal point is not the state (Crossman, retrieved 06.10.2021). Their range of activity is single issue theme, or rarely wide single theme can be seen in their activities- peace protection and safe environment is the famous instances of these movements. They engage in protests to become a voice for marginal, due to their range of activity, they are more local than national or international, they are mobile on loose forms of organizations and members (Crossman retrieved 06.10.2021, nptel.ac.in, p. 10). One can infer from these characteristics of new social movements that they are not fundamentally constrained by an ideology.

Rex D. Hopper articulate assumption as he provides answer to the question regarding; "What is human Behavior?", he deliberately answers the question as "*a function of the development of socially- acquired attitudes toward culturally- held values*" (1950: 270). Although his studies are focused on the revolutionary movements, but its relevant to understand his view of the cultural values, as they are the focal point for new social movements. He explains that "*any social order or society may be viewed as a sort of moving equilibrium of culturally held values and socially-acquired attitudes*" (Hopper 1950: 270). The value system in a social order in a culture is relatively ordered,

thus, the willingness of people in acting according to the given value system is encouraged by their culture and the values they assimilate (Hopper 1950: 271). They sort out their happiness or discontent from these set of values as “cosmos”- if their values and attitudes are compatible, and “chaos” if they are not compatible. This inconsistency among the values and attitudes brings a social disorder, which the disorder in social norms cause a “social disorganization”. Additionally; the social change takes place when assimilation of new attitudes and values happened in time of disorganization. Significant social change is always associated with a change at “institutional level, which is fundamentally important change in attitudes and values (Hopper 1950: 271). The important lesson that can be inferred from Hoppers’ illustrations is that, until they soften milieu for generating a new social order, in institutional structure of the culture, by settling the new attitudes and values in, these change in attitude and values are meant to be very annoying for the people and it brings a form of significant disorganization. Henceforth, bringing a social change is obligatory in the eyes of those who can perceive the situation, and they seek to fight for the legally enforced attitudes and values which is meant to be not valid anymore.

The claims do not reject the economic values as a focal point for new social movements. Previously was quoted from Melucci to be arguing about the shift of goals of movements from production of means of survival to production of cultural means, and simultaneously we studied Meluccis’ notion of production and the situation that the nature of these production is interrelated with social interaction. Subsequently, new social movements altered their propensity from materialistic values; i.e. growth, development, and productivity, which is also defined to be the key element of prosperity and happiness, with the new values and our perception of the social world; i.e. both United States and Scandinavia are famous with their environmentalist orientation, these new values changed the perception of interaction between economy, society, and nature, as a result of the 1960s movements regarding environment in all over the world (Crossman, retrieved -7.10.2021).

The above findings puts the reality that, although the students of social movements specially the contemporary movements argue that these

movements are anti-economic or/and anti- politics oriented, but there is always a stance in both of the above mentioned notions in their goal implicitly or explicitly. Even though, if they try to stand far from any type of involvement or engagement, still the consequence of their struggle is transmitting in the system and it may cause an alteration or blockage.

One of the other aspects of social movements which requires a discussion is the class base of the issue. Because new social movements are presenting interests of a post- materialist values, as their basis and emergence has occurred in the modern western societies, therefore class base can shed light upon participation and recruitment of new social movements. Which I will be providing my findings in the next title of the topic.

1.4.3. Is There a Class Base in New Social Movements?

The issue of class in social movements are crucial because, classical theories of new social movements are full of the stories of groups of people i.e. classes, which is struggling to exploit each other. But the case seems to be different in NSMs; the focal point of these contemporary SMs is to bring for every individual citizen a level out in life and work (Sen and Avci 2016:129).

The class base of old fashioned social movements were workers, and the ideology was also shaping accordingly. In new social movements, the class is shaping from a “new class” segment of the society (Crossman retrieved 07.10.2021, Sen and Avci 2016:129). Claus Offe has tried to bring a simplicity in the class complexion (quoted by Buechler and Crossman in here) by identifying it as “threefold” syntax, this is a category of three group of people which is the class base or “new class” of the new social movements; I) “the new middle class”, II) “elements of the old middle class”, and III) group of that segment of the society which is marginal in the labor market (1995: 454, retrieved 07.10.2021). Buechler blames the consumerist society for this complexity of the combination; the consumerist values which has left a particular segment of the society in this exploitation is hold responsible- which seems to be not reversible (Buechlar 1995: 454). Furthermore, the difference of new middle class with the old middle class is in their consciousness and

skills of using the resources and their comprehensiveness goals (Buechlar 1995: 454). And the peripheral group of the society is people who are at the bottom of bureaucratic design and who has left marginal in terms of employment and/or resource distribution, i.e. unemployed individuals, student, and housewives with a plenty of free time (Crossman, retrieved 07.10.2021).

Now that we have studied the theories of social movements for defining what they are and how they emerge in a detailed way, it's time to go further and study some other important aspects of this context which broadens the scope of issue and provides answer to some puzzles.

1.4.4. Types of Social Movements

Whenever the social sciences has a tendency or concern in an issue or theory, initially they apply to study the typology of the subject.

David F. Aberle is among the scholars who has studied social movements and provided his results as typology of social movements in four different design which is one of the significant studies of the context. Christiansen and Crossman has quoted the four models of social movements of Aberle as; “alternative”, “redemptive”, “reformatory”, and “revolutionary” (2009: 28, retrieved 07.10.2021).

Aberle has constrained his study on basis of answering two significant questions of the social movements; I) who is the target of Change? And II) how much of change is desired? (2009: 28). The target of change is referring to levels of society that a movement is aiming to reach i.e. individual level or group level, and the measurement of the desired change is referred to the amount of alteration that they seek in a social movement i.e. reform in parts or change in a whole. We will be satisfied by his classification, with studying each of the models he described as a type of the movement.

1.4.1. Alternative Social Movements

Alternative movements occur at individual level with the desire of minor alteration (Crossman, retrieved 07.10.2021), the best instance of this model is the new social movements, and they are loath of consumeristic values of post- industrial societies. Their aim is production of cultural values and relief from conventional forms of politics, they promote a qualified lifestyle, they are struggling for individual lasting spiritual and ecological peace i.e. people started to settle in rural areas from urban areas in 1960s, with the movements that promote these values, like, “sustainability movement” and “back to the land movement” (Christiansen 2009: 30- 31). Accordingly, the target of change is in individual level, and the change amount is minor and soft.

1.4.2. Redemptive Social Movements

The target of change in a redemptive social movement is just like alternative social movements in the individual level (Crossman retrieved 08.10.2021), but they fell apart in the measurement of the amount of change, the desired amount of change in redemptive social movements are radical, they want to change the value system at all. For instance; “*personal recovery movements*”, are serving at the sake of “personal redemption” of alcoholics with benefiting from religious shades and psychology. They shift the consciousness regarding their alcoholic habitude and the diseases for more than two million individuals worldwide (Christiansen 2009: 30).

1.4.3. Reformatory Social Movements

The reformatory social movements as they are famous with the name, are aiming to alter the values which are perceived to be not promoted equally and/or they are not just (Christiansen 2009: 29). The range of their activity is wider than other two previously mentioned types of movements, but in terms of desire for amount of change, it is just like alternative types of movements (Crossman retrieved 08.10.2021). Christiansen argues that they target a group

or larger segment of the society with the minor or soft amount of change as required for their perception of more just order (2009: 29).

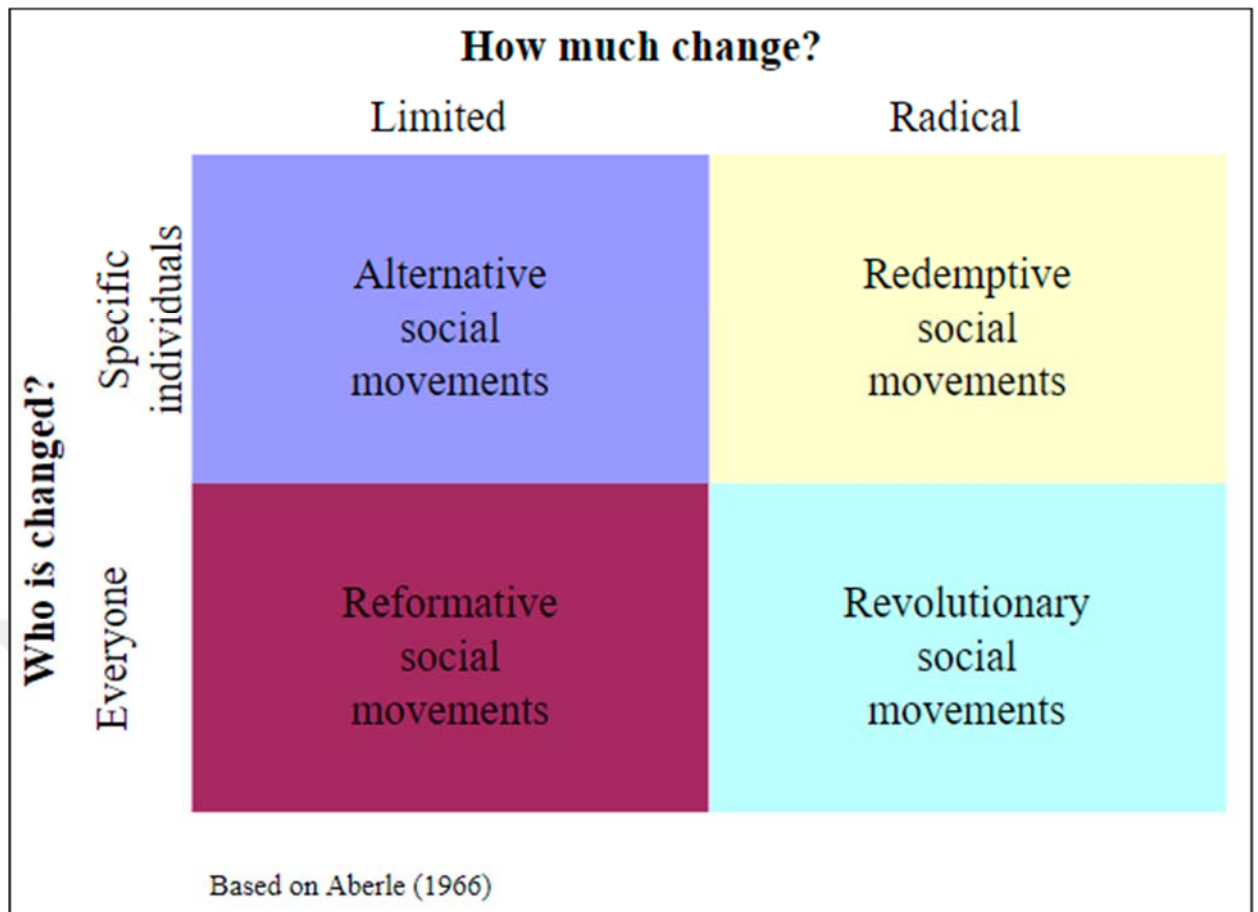
One of the important characteristics of reformative social movement is the issue singularity focus of the movement. It's important because they cause mobilization of a larger movement subsequently. Christiansen mentions how reformative movements affect the poor countries which are in burden of external debts, by demanding the lowering of their debts by their lenders. This movement encourages mobilization to alter law of world trade organizations later (2009: 30).

1.4.4. Revolutionary Social Movements

Revolutionary social movements are like the latter component in scope of the activity to be targeting a group of people or a larger segment of the society. But the amount of the change that satisfies them is different than others, they seek a restructuring reform or a complete alteration of the values (Christiansen 2009: 29) they are very radical. A relevant definition can argue that social movements that challenge the power holders values or endanger interest of a crucial segment of the society are known as revolutionary action (Killian and Turner and Smelser: 2020). They can be perceived very radical movements, as they- in order to reach to their goal they can apply to violation and they can expect a “cataclysmic change” (Christiansen 2009: 29). As well Killian and colleagues argue that a relative relationship can be seen in vertex of these movements on the basis of the tactics they use as to be engaged in violation or not, according to them a shift in tactic of these movements can happen spontaneously (Killian and Turner and Smelser: 2020). These movements have been identified by Hopper according to the socio-psychological conditions of the society which drives people to engage in a revolutionary action, he studied them in six categories as; I) A common disquiet which appears in these templates: A. suppressed desires, B. raise of pessimist “mindset”, C. individual disquiet behaviors, D. outreach of “crime,” immorality, madness, “suicide,” “agitation,” and travel in form of emigration; II) “development of class antagonisms” which manifests in the following

forms: A. an extension of wealth, witting, and power to the suppressed people, B. the elimination of social distinction in political power and economic power, C. the raise of underprivileged situation for skilled people to get unemployed; III) Obvious government deficient; IV) governmental reform struggles; V) “Cultural drift in the direction of revolutionary change”; VII) epidemics and diffusion of disquiet in forms of: A. a raise in Stress, “cramp,” and “irritation”, B. extended revolutionary gossips, C. lack of concentration on one tack, person or struggle (1950: 271). In other words we can say that one of the reason for occurrence of a revolutionary social movement falls apart of the society from a whole to a mass. Christiansen provides the example of “Christian Identity Movement’ which is a combination of “Christian churches”, “religious organizations”, radical “right wing political” segments, and “survival groups” in serve of “white supremacy” belief and “Armageddon”- in monotheist religions perspectives. He also cites from Robinson that the “Ku Klux Klan” is widest Christian identity movement in the history (2009: 29).

Form the above finding we can classify the movement’s types on basis of their goal that they are usually as reformist and/or radical. And the target segment who is going to be entitled to a more just order or affect by the consequence of these movements are in individual levels or larger segment of society according to Aberles’ typology.



(Diagram adapted from: Crossman 2013, [courses.lumenlearning.com](https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/social-movements/),
<https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/social-movements/>,
retrieved 08.10.2021.)

Analyzing the above diagram will be beneficial in understanding Aberles' arguments regarding typology of the social movements based on the two fundamental question: I) who is the target of Change? And II) how much of change is desired?

Jonathan Christiansen also studied the stages of social movements, in which the movements starts to emerge, spread, develop, and finally disappear. We will be studying these stages together under a new title of the section.

1.5. Stages of Social Movements

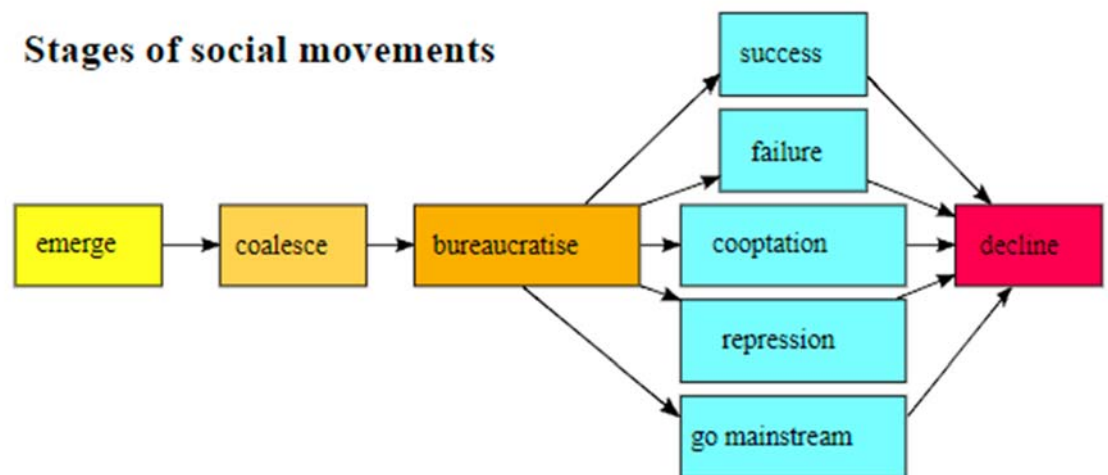
History has witnessed the outbreak of a large number of social movements, with an interest and goal that the organizers have possessed, which has had a probable consequence of positive in their societies. Even though social movements fell apart in a number of ways, like their goals, and the type of the change that they seek, the location of occurrence if locally and internationally... etc. but still they can be combined in one context during the study. Studying stage of social movement is one of those unites that they can be sharing the same characteristic.

A number of scholars together with Jonathan Christiansen is quoting stages of social movements from the Herbert Blumer that he defined them as the “life- cycles” of social movements; “social ferment,” “popular excitement,” “formalization,” and “institutionalization” (Christiansen 2009: 15). Killian and friends puts the life cycle of social movements as an idea which leverage the understanding of milieu and situation which the social movements evolve from one stage to another one (2020). They also believe that studying the life- cycle of social movements will also promote the secrets that cause a movement to change direction (Killian *et al* 2020). The stages of social movements has saved its content consistency in the studies of other scholars, yet the names of the stages has varied. In this study we will be sticking with the contemporary ones in one hand, in the other we will be evaluating each of them simultaneously:

- “Emergence”
- “Coalescence”
- “Bureaucratization”, and
- “Decline” (ibid).

The diagram in below is consists of the stages within the life cycle of social movements form in. the situation in which a social movement will be experiencing its decline is dependent in one of the above mentioned reasons in

the diagram. I will be providing my studies for each of these stages in the next titles of the section.



(Source of the diagram: Crossman 2013, courses.lumenlearning.com, <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/social-movements/>, retrieved 08.10.2021.)

1.5.1. Emergence

The emergence stage of social movement refers as the first stage of SMs as was termed by Blumer as “social ferment”. As everything in this world has a starting point, the emergence stage is also the point where discontent is existed widely (Hopper 1950; 271). People have grievances regarding the situation or they felt of being marginal in some policies, but in order to conglutinate their situation, they might be take preliminary individual action; they may share their grievances with their close circle of people or relative, and might attempt to attain a representative’s interest in his grievance as well. But there is no sense of mass action yet, because there is no form of organization at all in this stage (Christiansen 2009: 16). The preliminary individual action is not impressive as it lacks a concrete form of strategy.

Christiansen argues that, it's possible to study the emergence stage in a particular movement organization, he defines a SMO as the instrument which serves for success and survival of a social movement, and he provides the instance of "Students Non- violent Coordinating Committee" (SNCC) which had formed in ongoing civil rights movement (Christiansen 2009: 17). Mentioning of social movement organization shifts a crucial understanding in the emergence stage of the movements, one of the basic responsibilities they take is playing like a firebug with the members together. The firebug is like big- bang in the society, once they explode, their contents will spread everywhere, and they enlighten the people of the same margin at first step and awaken the discontent inside them as the second step.

There was always a sense of discontent and violence among the White Americans and Black Americans in the south. Christiansen is referring to the NAACP, as a social movement organization which played the role of firebug in 1950s, even though there was a lack of continues action and grassroots (2009: 17), NACCP has been defined as "National Association for the Advancement of Colored People" according to (Acronym Finder).

1.5.2. Coalescence

Coalescence which is known as "popular stage" according to Blumer, is the second and significant stage of social movements. The reason behind this significant position is the provision and success of the task which might not be happen ever, they win because they can gather people with the shared discontent and grievances. There is always people with discontent and grievances, but not all of them succeed to form a collective identity under their grievances. Christiansen refers to coalescence as "*defined sense of discontent*" (2009: 17). This stage is not just about dissatisfaction, in this stage they seek the responsible for this dissatisfaction. The dissatisfaction which is also mentioned by Hopper that if it's not treated in time it will be developing "collective excitement", (1950: 273). He also adds that knowing each other (as form of conscious for existing of others with grievances), as ones involved in the collective behavior is also a consequence of this stage (Hopper 1950: 273).

He believes this awareness also opens way for reactions, as he states “*unrest is no longer covert, endemic, and esoteric; it becomes overt, epidemic, and exoteric. Discontent is no longer uncoordinated and individual; it tends to become focalized and collective*”, (Hopper 1950: 273). Subsequently, it gives a way for leader to take the control and implement strategies which are leading to success (Christiansen 2009: 17).

The reactions which was mentioning by Hopper as well has explained by Christiansen (2009), he says at this stage they introduce their demands, and in order to make sure that they have been taken serious by the suppliers, they lunch “mass demonstration” as a mean of their collective actions’ power. He also claims that their new identity under collective action shapes in this stage, they now share collective identity in a strategic organization (p.18).

According to Christiansen (2009) the best instance of this stage also can be the civil rights movement of Blacks in US, initially, the Montgomery bus event, when Rosa Parks as the Black citizen did not provide her bus seat to the White citizen and she arrested. This discriminatory action ignite the fire of existed discontent of Black Americans in the south, it also give a rise for emergence of Martin Luther King as the leader of the movement which lunched some popular campaigns, like “Montgomery Bus Boycott”, although it took long years of struggle, but indeed they succeed to become a “political force” (p. 18).

1.5.3. Bureaucratization

Bureaucratization is the third stage of life- cycle of a social movement as Blumer termed it as “formalization” (Christiansen 2009: 18) or the ‘formal stage” according to Hopper (1950: 275). According to Christiansen this stage forms in scope of movement strategy and higher level of organization (2009: 18). In other words, this stage of social movement is a relative victory declaration of the movement struggle, they have organized the responsibilities to skilled and the issue based specialized individuals, and they have also portrayed their strategy and actions, and raised the awareness to a general

extend and obtained the consensus on a social movement organization and its goals. Hopper's perspective is also that in this stage the "formulation" of the issue and "formalization" of the process is shaping. As Christiansen (2009) also says the "inspirational" speeches of the charismatic leaders are no more working, accordingly, the mass gatherings are also expired; they have to be hiring more experts and skilled people to catch the train through the goals and success of the event (p. 18).

In meanwhile, the movement and their goal is enjoying the power they have gained, this power and bureaucratization has brought with, an easy accessibility to the higher politics and decision makers as well. There is two reasons which leads some of the movements to a failure; 1. It's becoming hard for the members to keep their emotional excitement in an up mode, and 2. They get tired of involving in too many continued mobilizations as the process can take long, thus, when volunteer participants are deterred, then wage receiver participants can take their tasks (Christiansen 2009: 18, Hopper 1950: 277). Gay rights movements is an instance for Christiansen (2009) in this case, these movements has left the firebug responsibility and mass rallies behind, and they encouraged a huge number of organization to become their voice beside them, such as, "Human Rights Campaigns" and "Gay and Lesbian Alliance Against Discrimination" (GLAAD) (p. 19). Failing to form such organizations could be resulted in the failure of these events and forgetting of their goals.

1.5.4. Decline

As there is nothing eternal in this world, the social movements can also experience a decline and termination. Blumer has identified the fourth stage of social movement as "institutionalization" (Christiansen 2009: 19) so do Hopper (1950: 277). Although Christiansen (2009) believes that the negative term of decline does not mean that the social movement is about to fail (p. 19), but Miller provides explanation of three factors as domains which on their basis an influence of social movements and its organizations gets possible: 1. World events and their impact on presence of resources and prosperity of the tactics; 2. Tactics and the strategies which affected by ideological aspect of the

movement; 3. And the organizational structure of the movement which is crucial due to role of affecting the tactics and strategies of aggregating and mobilizing resources (1999: 304). Miller also believes that the external forces are what determining the consistent reaction of members, which later, this member consistent reaction is generating the movement structure and also ideology. Additionally, these structural and ideological components of movements influence the strategies of movement as a reaction to the external forces. Furthermore, the relationship among strategic choice of movements are like chain and direct, one time's strategy affect later time strategies as well (Miller 1999: 304). Thus, there is a relationship of internal forces and external forces of the movements.

Miller also argues that, demise of one SMO does not fall a social movement at whole, as there is significant number of SMOs, one can fall while the other one raise, and it can only bring a development of change in movement but not decline, the scholars then adds that, the demise of a social movement may only happen if no one single organization left, or if they lack the capacity to mobilize the constituency anymore (Miller 1999: 304).

Christiansen cites from Miller that under four circumstances a social movement can decline at whole: I) "Repression"; II) "Co- optation"; III) "Success"; and IV) Failure. I will be studying each of the above mentioned components separately.

1.5.4.1. Repression

Repression can be understood as any form of mean, which is used by the opponents of social movements in order to stop their activity or destroy their organization. Recognizing the opponents of social movements are relevant to their aimed goal, mostly state authorities identified as their rivalries, both Christiansen and Miller argues that, the mean they use against a movement can be soft to destroy them from inside by agents or misarticulating them in public opinion, or even they can use violation by ticketing them as treat to social order (2009: 19, 1999: 304- 305). A number of other possible tactics and ability of state repression is to outlaw them in the law- jail or detent the

leaders, influence the recruitment by harassing or destroying the public image, ticket them in crimes of spying or traitor, and controlling the resources which weakens the movement internally and the mobilization (Miller 1999: 304-305). He also mentions that the test of repression can also have a positive impact of solidarity (1999: 305) and identifying the loyal members and also define the importance of goal of the movement for the participants. The repression process can also solve the problem of theme entrepreneur in shaping social movements if the existed claim is to be true, if the participants are just manipulated or the grievance is not that big for them then the breakup of social movement is undeniable in this situation.

1.5.4.2. Co- potation

Co- potation is the other trap of the state for social movements. In this model the target of the opposition is the higher levels of the organization. Both Christiansen and Miller study on for vulnerability of the charismatic leader of them, which has been trapped by state toward a huge amount of wealth or promotion of becoming a part or leader of the targeted office to change, by giving the ability to make the change occur from the inside of the office not outside by the movement (2009: 20, 1999: 305). Most of the co- opted higher authorities in a movement organization argues the easiness which is in bringing the change from inside has been a plausible idea for them (Miller 1999: 305). Therefore decline of a social movement with a charismatic leader is easier to be taken place than affecting a movement which is not bounded to a leadership.

1.5.4.3. Success

Success of social movements to lead it to their decline is dependent on the goal of the movement. Miller argues that movements with very specific goals are meant to be decline after their success (1999: 306). He provide the instance of a milieu where construction of an airport can be opposed by local habitants and the movement, which results to be in favor of people (Miller 1999: 306). Because the range of activity is small and the goal is focused on

one specific issue, obtaining and victory is the final destination of that particular movement. He believes that there is very little of the organizations to form and tend to involve in demanding one particular issue, he suggests that, success of one issue can relevantly awaken the desire for changing the other areas that are a form of grievance and discontent (Miller 1999: 306).

Apart from disappearing of a social movement after obtaining its goals and demands, Miller also has another different perspective regarding successful social movements which change their nature after success or after attracting the agenda and dominant society in their favor. What he articulates is that, a movement organization sometimes have has to take a shape of independent radical rivalry in order to receive a compromise from the state. Additionally, this change in strategy and radical image brings the movement organization in agenda and interest of the polity, this position is putting social movement organization as interest groups, furthermore, new benefits that come to exist for SMOs is, increasing the resource which by, they can compromise volunteers with skilled staff and also more bureaucratic form of organization than of SMOs (1999: 306). The image of social movement organization changes from rivalry of the polity, as the interest of constituents to be considered by the dominant society, the movement is still a movement (Miller 1999: 306).

Christiansen (2009) cites from Miller the instance of Students for Democratic Society (SDS), they emerged in 1960s and was known as biggest “youth based organization” of the period. Examples of their tasks are democratization of schools and opposition of the war in Vietnam, he also adds that they were participants and impressed members of civil rights movements (p. 20). Christiansen states that Miller was in belief that the success and radicalization of the SDSs were a reason of their demise as well (2009: 20).

1.5.4.4. Failure

The failure of a social movement can be caused by a number of reasons, but what Christiansen is citing from Miller is the rapid growth of the movement

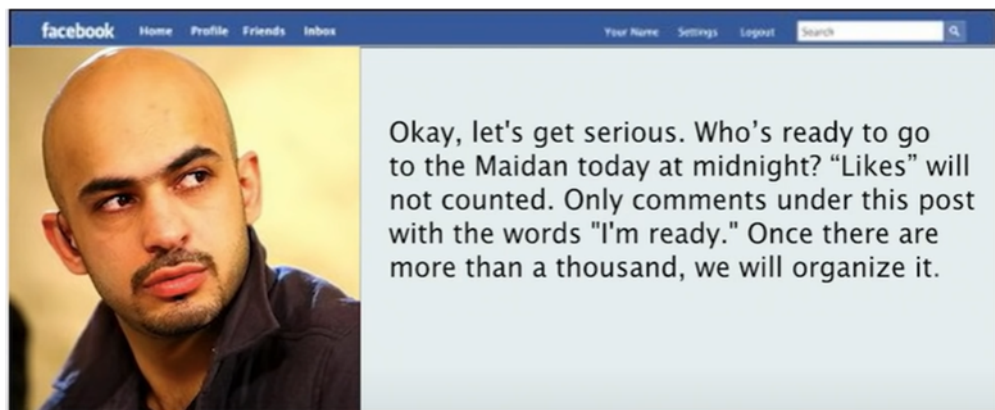
organization and of course their success, can lead them to fall apart in different factions due to “organizational strain”. Although failure is also an anticipated condition for social movements, but Miller studies the failure of social movement organization in organizational level due to two reasons of “factionalism” and “encapsulation” (2009: 21).

The SDS became under control of “Progressive Labor Party” faction. The reason behind this factionalism was the open structure of the organization which was extended the decision making procedure inclusive of anybody who will to play a role partly. And one another reason was the outsiders which was the insiders as well, what Christiansen say is that, there were people from stranger organizations which became insider or a member of the SDS organization for the sake of their own organization (Christensen 2009: 21). Christiansen (2009) cites from Miller (1999) that the encapsulation of the organization happened due to the growth of the organization in a worse way, and also the isolation of groups due to continued repression (p. 21, p. 308). There is an increasing problem with the higher cadre of the movement organization, the movement became as one of the crucial routines of the activist personnel’s life that they devote their life to the goals of the movement, this raises a problem, an insider problem for the organization, as the cadre of activists lack to feel the other members and they cannot build a sympathy with the members to reduce their expectation from them as they cannot dedicate their self to the movement. This problem arise as a case of the repertoire of the movement and the organizational structure of the movement influence and rigid the habits of the movement cadre to the extent that secluded them from a wider movement as a result (Christiansen 2009: 21).

To conclude my findings from studying social movements, in this section of thesis it will be providing Gareg Satells’ (2017) studies by analyzing the 2013 Ukrainian crises and the fact that why do some social movements succeed while others fail?. Satell has compared the “Wall Street” movements which was launched by young students and activists with the Ukrain 2013 revolutionary movement which inspired people to

lunch a protest by facebook post of Mustafa Nayem. The former movement is a story of failure and the latter one is about a success story. Before I start with the explanation of these stories, i will be providing Satell's findings of Serbian young students and activists movement in sake of "nearly impossible dream of bringing down the government of Slobodan Milosevic", which resulted in favor of protestors two years later when the government fall, but the importance of Serbian story is crucial due to their impressive decision of establishing an organization called as "Center for Applied Non- violent Action and Strategies" or (CANVAS), which later they began to trasfor their knowledge and experience of success to other activists in other countries which has resulted in collapse of tyrannical regimes, such as Ukrian 2013.

In November 2013, when the Viktor Yanukovych, was ruling Ukraine, he decided to withdraw from a trade agreement with European Union. Normatively it might not be a big deal or no one would be expect a critical moment for this action, but in the eyes of the Ukrainians suffers from a massive corrupted government and policies, this trade agreement was a "last hope for becoming a normal country". Mustafa Nayem encouraged people to gather in the *Maidan* in Kiev and oppose the government decision. Thousands of people come together for protesting the government but not in form of violence although they did not welcome the police as in Satell's terms with "hurled rocks and insults" but they were welcoming them with "flower and piano", initially this behavior of protestors was what inspired other people to join them and shape a huge crowd which made the government nervous and ended up with repression by a "special unit of police called bear coupe". This brought an outcome which was a favor for movement because it strength the solidarity among them and raised the number of their supports who defended the goal. Additionally, the means of globalization turned in favor of protestors and brought the international eyes on Ukraine and urged other countries to mediate the crises and send their diplomats and experts to Kiev including Russia. Afterward of a secret meeting among leaders of oppositions and Yanukovych, the government fell and he fled somewhere in Russia and the movement succeed in pursue of their goal.



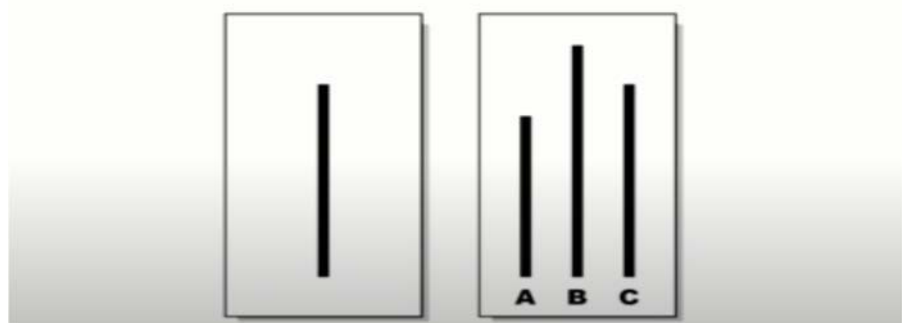
(Source: Gareg Satelli 2017, retrieved 13.10.2021. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IOt1dLVyHjQ&t=932s>).

For reaching to an answer for his question, Gareg has used Solomon Asch's conformity experiment which was developed in 1950s and the conducted diffusion ideal model of Everett Rogers.

The below diagram is an experiment which shows how the majority plays the forward position in shaping an opinion and to which extend they are important. The idea that the below diagram puts in is by asking the question that which of the lines in the right best fits the line in the left, although the correct answer might be (C),

Local Majorities vs. Local Minorities

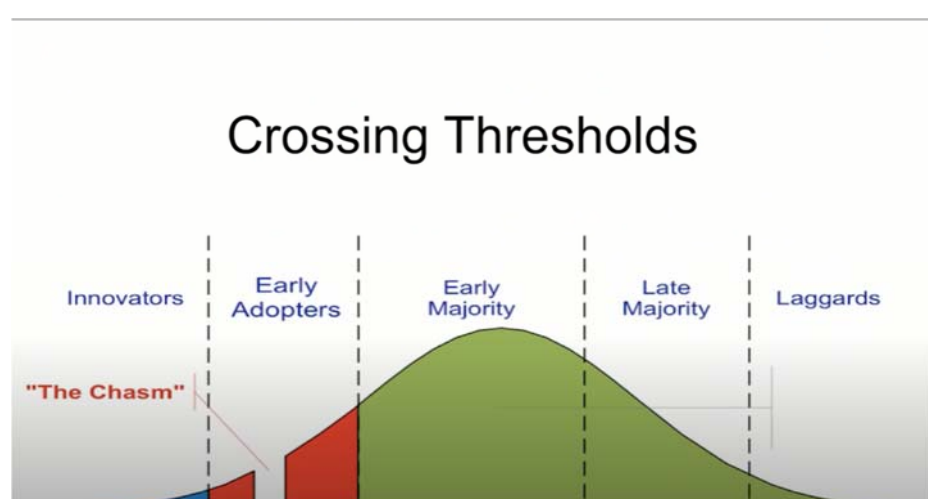
Asch Conformity Experiments



(Source: Gareg Satell 2017, retrieved 13.10.2021.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IOt1dLVyHjQ&t=932s>).

But the majority can conform it to be the wrong answer or convince you that (A) is the correct answer. As Gareg also explains that “the vast majority of the time they conform to the majority opinion, even if it’s obviously wrong” and he adds that “majority just don’t choose rule, they also influence it”, the outcome of these explanations suggest that “small groups which are connected loosely, but are united by a shared purpose” is very crucial as they are also linked to other groups, in other words it has a “*cascading effect*”, which according to Satell can be an opportunity or danger. He defines that the cascading effect forms “passion and coherence” inside the movement which can be perceived as opportunity, and this passion and cohesion can be perceived dangerous as it becomes an obstacle to relate the insiders with outsiders, additionally he argues that the “*structure of networks... is what best determines their behavior*”.

Next is the Everett Rogers’ diffusion of innovation model, which shows how the insiders attract the outsiders or make their voice louder. He argues that “*power will not fall simply because you oppose it... but it will crumble when you bring those who are supportive over to your side*”.



(Source: Gareg Satell 2017, retrieved 13.10.2021.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IOt1dLVyHjQ&t=932s>).

The above diagram is Everett's illustration of the situation, he says that *"ideas tend to start in a small group of innovators, then spread to a slightly larger group of early adapters, and then on to early majority, late majority, and finally even to laggards and the skeptics joining in"*, these people are the groups which are connected with each other and they are the *"higher and higher threshold of the resistance"*. But the main important role has been played by the early adapters as they did hard to recruit larger amount of people to support them and combine the power they need, he defines as a major reason for failing "Wall Street" was the problem with early adapters that failed to gather more people in the movement. One of the other important issues he points to is the art of "planning," "organization," and "discipline". In other words in a movement students and activists are important for protest, but the revolution starts when you prevent the rock throwers and bring in the "marketing managers and accountants" in the streets.

This stage is playing a focal point in social movements, the same destiny happened to Yanukovych, he eliminated from the system by his own colleagues of the same party. Because successful movements *"bring in people, they inspire people"* who were not on the side of the movement previously. Once the movement go through this stage, their relative success is guaranteed.

This is the moment that we can fit our finding from studies of social movements with the study of Gareg Satell. The Ukrainian people was deprived of the corruption in their country and they was finding it unjust. The decision of the government for withdrawing from trade agreement was not fitting their expectations of their investments, therefore, humans as labor resource of the movement mobilized by general call of Mustafa Nayem through the Facebook post to articulate their grievances and demand their satisfaction. The majority issue and the non-violation action of the protesters and gifting the flowers to the police is resembling to our framing issue of the movement, even if the public opinion is against the movement or if the public is not interested in, the framing can change their mind and attract them to the movement and their goals, this case was portrayed in Ukraine issue, the president was forced by his

own colleagues which once was his issue consultants and experts, but the frame by the movement transformed them as opposition leaders of the movements.

Now that we have finished the study of social movements and evaluate the conundrums that the academic society had tried to provide answers for, we will be ready to begin with the next subject of the thesis; public policy.



Chapter Two

2. What is Public Policy?

As the second chapter of my thesis, this section of the study will concentrate on public policy, the concept which has different meanings and understandings for each of the relevant scholars and in relevant case studies. The understanding and definitions of the concept to be dwelled upon in this thesis for public policy are inextricably linked to American policy design as the Civil Rights Movements will be the center of research as case study in subsequent chapter.

Public policy is one of the dominant subjects' of political science, the notion which is dedicated to investigate politics (Dye 2013: 5). Thus the work resorts to define each of the dominant terms (politics and public policy) separately and then combine them for reaching a unique definition of public policy concept. A large number of prominent scholars of political science have attempted to define politics, hence one may benefit the particular definition which best fits his/her aim of studying the notion. The definitions cited in here are the set of explanation which fit our study of social movements as a form of collective action, and their impact on public policy, this will facilitate the study to relevantly argue that it's also a matter of collective action which represents every individual citizen of a state. Should they remain excluded or marginal they mobilize the masses to challenge the undemocratic and illegitimate acts of the system violating their rights and statue.

Birkland (2011) defines politics as an act of people for generating the organizations and regulations to "govern themselves" (p. 4). This definition is very democratic in its essence, the political aspect of this definition is the core value of the democracy (rule of people, by the people, and for the people). This type of politics is the focal point of what has been previously studied as popular space or the Habermas's public sphere, where people involved in the decision making process which they effected by. Birkland (2011) argues that the decisions made in the public sphere are the public policies representing the publicity of the issue in society or at least the segment of the society has perceived it as public sphere (p. 4).

The set of definitions presented for exploring politics in here are trying to shed light upon the controversy of the perception that separates politics from policy making. Deborah Stone (2011) is among those who studied the debate in context of “*the rationality project*”, she tries to logically reach to a dispute solution. A progressive work carried out in late 18th century on the Harvard Law School’s dean argument, who introduced that “law was a science”, by shifting the law making procedure responsibility from state power holders to “*expert commissions*” and “*professional city managers*” (p. 9). This problem which disarmaments the politics, empties the meaning of politics as an act of governance. Stone believes that, this separation of politics from policy is what creates paradox, and she states that “*we are able to live with it because paradoxes are paradoxical only from within one worldview*”, according to her by favor of politics in the real world we can look from different perspectives (p. 10). Although the rationality project perceives politics as irrational and illogical (Stone 2011: 10). Birkland (2011) and Rinfret (2018) with colleagues and Thomas R. Dye (2013) cite from Harold Lasswell who defines politics as “*who gets what, when, and how*” (p. 6, p. 3, p. 5). This definition of politics leverages the conflict to an extent, because it covers that space of the distinction which rationality project ignores. In either words it covers the social and economic aspects of the society and shows the need for more concrete assumptions.

Birkland (2011) infers from Lasswell’s definition the perception that with politics, people initially, compete and cooperate for some resources with each other, additionally, they need solidarity for consensus, and furthermore, the processes they influenced by and the interests (p. 6). This is what also Stone argued that the rationality project influenced by economic context and its perception of market model as society- where people are constrained by mindset of maximizing their individual interest on basis of commerce with each other (p. 10). He also states that the rationality project attempts to provide a mode of analysis which is objective, it does not consider the human “*emotional feeling*” and “*moral intuitions*”, the characteristics which lacks taking into account the motivation and life experience of humans as a crucial characteristic (2011: 11). These characteristics are observed in the real life as

values which bind people together by materialistic and psychological norms- a set of emotions, traditions and linkage to a social group connect them and it shape their preferences which are not constant, because the question which needed to be answered is that who provided them the choices and how they defined these choices to them (2011: 12).

Therefore, putting an obstacle between politics and policy making is no more than an argument which criticizes the state function and government struggles, policy is an instrument of the state to rule. One important assumption which is built in here is that the policy and its enforcement is what makes state a legitimate ruler. In other words, states exist due to their policy enforcement power, Anderson (2003) finds the policy enforcement as authoritative and legally coercive characteristic of public policy which puts the difference among government and private organizations (p. 9). Distinguishing the link among politics and the policy is what we can see in Machiavelli's Prince in 15th century which is also known as "modern political theory" era, according to Birkland, he states that "*if we understand and plan the political actions we take in pursuit of our goals, we are better prepared to seize the political opportunities that arise in the normal course of political life*" (2011: 5). Birkland (2011) explains the situation as hypothesis, the way the political world is understood and the way these perceptions leading the politics in the real life (p. 5). Anderson (2014) is also among the supporters of policymaking as a political act perspective, he believes that a conflict and struggle exists among different actors with differences in their interests, values and beliefs (p. 5).

Just like politics, public policy also can be studied by political science, as Thomas R. Dye (2013) argues, public policy is "*the description and explanation of the causes and consequences of government activity.*" The concept of public policy is a combination of two terms which brought them under one roof. Public has been defined as people or community, inherently the ordinary one, and policy is a set of governmental behaviors emerging in regard to a public issue (Rinfret 2018: 2). Birkland (2011) is also of the belief that "*public policy making is about problem solving*" (p. 4). Kraft and Furlong is portraying public policy as "*what officials within government... choose to*

do or not to do about public problems” (2019), a number of scholars cite a relatively same definition by Thomas R. Dye as “*whatever governments choose to do or not to do*” (Korneychuk and Yanenko 2015, Jenkins *et al* 2014: 543, Smith and Larimer 2009: 3). While this study provides more definitions for public policy and looking into scholars findings, resembling Birkland who cites that “search for a definition of public policy can degenerate into a word game that, eventually, adds little more understanding” (2011: 8).

Eyestone (1971) also provides a definition of the public policy as “*the relationship of governmental unit to its environment*” (p. 18), Smith and Larimer (2009) is citing from Wilson (2006) that public policy is “*the actions, objectives, and pronouncements of governments on particular matters, the steps they take (or fail to take) to implement them, and the explanations they give for what happens (or does not happen)*” (p. 3, p. 154). Cochran and Lawrence with colleagues (2015) define public policy as purposive behavior of government for “law making’ (p. 1), or as Cochran and Malone (2014) defines Public policy as observation of government decision making and behavior for solving a public problem (p. 1) or as peters (2018) defines public policy as the set of government behaviors which affects citizens and their lives.

Birkland (2011) is providing a number of shared ideas and beliefs regarding public policy while it seems that the variety of the definitions are broad:

- Policies are solution oriented measures.
- Policies are made through people’s representation.
- Policies are made to achieve a “desire” or a “goal”.
- Even if the root of the policy is explicitly provided by non- state actors, still it’s the government to decide whether to adopt or not.
- As the implementers of policies: “public and private sector”, influence the policy by their perception of process and morals.
- “Policy is what the government chooses to do or *not* to do” (p. 8- 9).

To put in a nutshell, I will be providing Larry Gerston's (2021) explanation of public policy for summarizing the definition of public policy. Gerston states that the governments within the societies are bearing responsibilities, such as, convincing that there is a consistency in provision of "basic needs" and "obligations", or the actions regarding resources and distribution. And he believes that this is why we embrace the public policy as they are "response to demands" (2021). He defines public policy as *"combination of basic decisions, commitments, and action steps undertaken by those who hold or affect government positions"* or, public policy *"exists at all levels of authority, they are made to make sure that society's values and needs are met and respected and published"* (Gerston 2021), the former explanation is fit most the American model of policy making and process, as it shapes in legislative, executive and judicial level but with different forms of action and scope of issue. He also argues that public policy is *"made by those in position of authority, who empower as policymakers"*, this definition of the public policy can form a path through some of the characteristics of the notion as well, i.e. the policies provided by governments are not objective, they must be entitled to someone, and policies are subject to values. As long as in societies the generations vary and the values change, the policies tend to be temporarily made and short- aged in some circumstances relevant to values. And because these policies are provided by the governments and in sake of social order, they are legitimated and coercive (Gerston 2021).

Now that we are more familiar with the public policy phenomena, the question which arise is that where these policies come from? How the government and policymakers are reaching a consensus over an issue to dress it formality and declare it as policy and enforce people to respect? Finding an answer to these questions will shed light upon a number of aspects of public policy, initially it suggests that policies have different types, what is policy typology?, additionally it puts that policies goes through stages, or the process which ends up formation of a policy. Furthermore, it will aware us regarding actors who involve in policy making process: who are those actors?

2.1. Types of Public Policy

Although the typology and stages of public policy have been criticized by the scholars for a number of reasons (see Smith and Larimer 2009: 42-45, Birkland 2011: 209), still the scholars believe that the typology framework and stages model both provide a way of organizing the field (one regarding policy process, the other regarding policy outputs) (Smith and Larimer 2009: 46). Birkland (2011) finds the endeavor of these theories for providing ideas more crucial than the “internal consistency” in the theories, this is why he puts policy typology beneficial as they are able to answer why and how policies created and also why some are doing better than others (p. 209). Smith and Larimer also states that the founder of policy typology is Theodore Lowi who developed the framework to study the outcome of public policy which was perceived as outcome of politics previously (2009: 36). Before the Lowi’s findings a direct and “casual” interaction of politics and policies were perceived, where “*politics determines policies*” (2009: 38), but the vice versa can be seen in Lowi’s work that “*policies determines politics*” (Collie 1988: 427). Margaret Jane Wyszomirski (1998) cites from Lowi that he argues every type of the policy to be “*developed its own characteristic political structure, political process, elites, and group relations*” (p. 512).

Policy Type	Likelihood of coercion/ Applicability of coercion	Type of politics	Congress	President
Distributive	Remote/ Individual	Consensual Stable Logrolling	Strong Little floor activity	Weak
Constituent	Remote/ Environment	Consensual Stable Logrolling	N/A	N/A
Regulatory	Immediate/ Individual	Conflictual Unstable Bargaining	Strong High floor activity	Moderate
Redistributive	Immediate/ Environment	Stable Bargaining	Moderate Moderate floor activity	Strong

(Table adapted from: Smith and Larimer 2009: 38).

As a consequence of the typology model study, as it can be understood from the above table, Lowi says that a single policy in circumstances of these typology can provide the understanding of “expectations” from politics. In other words, the relationship of the actors in the decision making process in the subsystem brings a foretold characteristic for the policies which can be studied by the policy typology (Anderson 1997: 266, Smith 2002: 379). Lowi has classified the policies in four types: as I) Distributive policies, II) Regulatory policies, III) Redistributive policies (Steinberger 1980: 185), and the fourth one has been developed years after IV) Constituent policies (Greitens and Joaquin 2010: 599).

2.1.1. Distributive Policies

Distributive policies are generated to attract the individuals and groups as a form of reward to encourage them for activity (Birkland 2011: 210), in other words, government privileges a segment of society to benefit from the money they have received, which the source is “general tax revenue” (Braun 2006: 147). Smith and Larimer (2009) argues that these kinds of policies are like “traditional pork barrel” plans and negotiations (p. 39) which allows the

congress to benefit from it, in promise to transfer the wealth from “Washington” to “home” in times of “reelection campaigns” (Birkland 2011: 210). These reelection campaigns are like incentives to the congressional representatives to act economically in favor of their constituencies as Collie puts (1988: 429). This is why Smith and Larimer also come to the conclusion that “*Because coercion is more remote with distributive policies, the politics tend to be relatively consensual*”. As Braun (2006) states, because the costs in distributive policy type is hidden and benefits are visible (p. 147), the phenomena which students of public policy has used “logrolling” is happening, where the president plays a neutral role and the policy is dominated by congress (Smith and Larimer 2009: 39). Hayes (2007) finds all involved sides to be the winner in distributive policies (p. 467). This game is like scratching each other’s back, or in Birkland’s belief, congressional representatives tend to vote in favor of each other’s bill to pass, in order to have the votes in their round as well from the previously helped members (Birkland 2011: 210). Generating distributive policies is not conflictual inherently, as the benefit is linking to the community and there is no one to contradict such policies (Braun 2006: 147).

Cochran and Malone (2014) has classified these distributive policies in three subgroups of, I) **Subsidies**: a supply from by the government in form of “*pecuniary bounties*” in cost of tax revenue, every citizen of the country is a bearer in a small portion, the beneficiaries are those segment which without them the economic crises are probable to arise in the state. He also provides some instances of these subsidies like, “*land grants to railroad companies*”, “*cash subsidies for merchant marine fleet*”, and the cash subsidy for shipbuilding companies, or the amount provided for airplane industry, and the “*tax deductions allowed for interest on home mortgage payments.*” II) **Contracts**, are the manipulating behavior of particular companies, in order to maintain and/or achieve specific goal by them, for example, in order to maintain a provision of equal employment opportunity, the government will apply the contract technique to utilize the desired goal. III) **Licenses**, is the technique which by, a segment of the society is marginalized because the other is privileged, i.e. establishing a business, it enables the government obtain a control of the population in one hand, in the other nonlinearly observes the

economy (p. 14). This illustration of Cochran is what is summarized by Greitens and Joaquin (2010) that distributive politics are for benefit of a particular segment of the society (p. 599).

2.1.2. Regulatory Policies

Regulatory policies are compared to distributive policies by Cochran and Malone, who has called the latter one as the “carrot” tool of the government which uses it as a reward or promotion to mobilize, while the former one is like “stick” of the government (2014: 14- 15), to impose a control over or limit the activity of some particular business. Smith and Larimer are define regulatory policies as “incentives” or “sanctions”, means and instruments of the government which is used to effect the individual or corporate behavior (2009: 39). Above mentioned scholars of public policy portray some assumptions regarding the regulatory act of government. For instance, Cochran and Malone believe that these policies are to provide initially protection from the “side effects” of the businesses, and additionally they are there to regulate the conduct, not to eliminate them. They analyzed the provision of electricity by a corporation which might be seeking the opportunity to obtain “monopoly profits” as an example, the government apply the regulation policy to take under control the quality of the good provided for the community with the rates they charged, in the other hand, the corporation might be granted with the exclusive production of electricity, for the chosen community (Cochran and Malone 2014: 14- 15). Whereas, Smith and Larimer is portraying the regulatory policies as a governmental instrument to impose high penalties on whom tries to violate public regulations, for instance, laws which introduced to prevent cartelization and protect market competition, or regulations on fair labor practices (2009: 39). This is what we can also see in works of Greitens and Joaquin (2010) who state that “*regulatory policies seek to protect common source public goods from overexposure*” (p. 599). Braun (2006) states that the cost of regulatory policies might not be sensual for the whole community but only the influenced segment and the benefits are also a matter of time, as they will emerge in the longer term (p.147). Cochran and Malone also introduce

alteration in taxation as one of the regulatory policies of the government, where the goal of the government is to obtain revenues. But by increasing the tax price of the particular good, they tend to regulate and limit the benefits of a particular good or service, assumingly the one which is not in public interest- like consuming gasoline which is a matter of pollution, or alcohols which can cause serious health problems (2014: 15). Because the effects of regulatory policies are sensible in the individual level, or in other words, the burden of costs can linearly put on individual, the coercive of these laws are conflictual (Smith and Larimer 2009: 39) than distributive policies.

Birkland has provided explanations on regulatory policies based on the Ripley and Franklin's (2009: 210) classification of this policy type to: I) *competitive regulatory policies*: which are designed to allocate in a wider competitive environment the good and services to the qualified and entitled members. He provides government's license authorization of a profession to the members of that profession as an example, where the policy of the government is to regulate the competition in that branch which cause formation of difficulties for entering such branch and activities; the successful members of such competitive regulatory policies grant their self a privilege of not being in the open market, therefore they may come to ask for increased wages. For instance, in order to benefit from best quality treatment by the doctors, the regulations authorized "state medical association" to license the training and service of the doctors (p. 212- 13). II) *Protective regulatory policies*: are designed to supply people with protection from side effects of particular deliveries. He defines the private sector activities to be combined with side effects, as they are profit oriented, the private sector argues that the government level made policies are "cost grounds", while advocacy of protective regular policies are pronouncing the public interest to be maintained initially and contingently (p. 213).

One of the significant aspects of competitive regulatory policy is that, they are formulated in state level by legislative committee and trade associations in a relatively classified environment which assures no visibility of the regulation, thus it is less conflictual as the population is not conscious of the process. In the protective regulatory policies, the formulation is made in

government level by congress and trade associations, and because they cannot reach to consensus easily, rather after long negotiations and compromise, the protective regulatory policy making is conflictual (Birkland 2011: 213). Birkland's provided explanation of the protective and competitive regulatory policies are also what we can see in Cochran and Malone, and Smith and Larimer as provided at the beginning of this debate.

2.1.3. Redistributive Policies

Redistributive policies in Cochran and Malone's perspective are those types of policies which manipulate the citizens by regulating the economy system of the state at all. They believe that government in order to make this idea happen, relies on tax or "**fiscal**": to redistribute or manipulate the overall demands. They play with tax rates and government expenditures which influence the aggregate economy with aim of a particular goal. For example American economy was experiencing a slow grow in 1980s, which forced the president George H.W. Bush to supply a tax reduction policy in "Capital gains". This would be effecting high income earners positively, and it would be opening the market for more demand and increase in employment. Moreover supply of money regulations are "**Monetary**": technique was employed to manipulate the economy by imposing laws to effect the money supply growth rate or controlling the interest rate (2014: 15). Wealth recollection is one of the instrument they used to burden the cost of one on another. They add that tax policy on income implemented since 2001- 2003 which brought a raise in tax collection of other groups while a decline was observable in tax collection of high- income citizens- is an example of the redistributive policy. They also argues that the consequence of this policy implement was a reduction in middle class (Cochran and Malone 2014: 15). Although Greitens and Joaquin (2010) are pessimistic regarding redistributive policies of the government they define it as struggle to provide goods and services to the segment of the society which cannot afford it by their own (p. 599). Smith and Larimer are also among those scholars who provide insights about economic aspects of redistributive policies, i.e. welfare, health care and

tax on income (2009: 39). In other words, this policy of government maintains the equality, justice, and social order in the community, to be able to prove intention of the government. They apply the diffusion technique of the resources and benefits from the citizens which has been classified as privileged to the citizen which has been classified as marginalized. Tolbert also delivering the same understanding from his studies of what Lowi has termed as “haves and have-nots” (2002: 77), which awakes the perception that there is one which is wealthy and classified as having one, and there is one which is poor and classified as “*have not*”. Policies are formed to collect higher taxes from the former category to diffuse it to latter category and let the government to accomplish their goal. In contrast to Cochran and Malone, and Smith and Larimer who have studied the redistributive policy from an economic perspective, Birkland (2009) studied the manipulation or extension of the personal or civil rights in society on basis of class and race distinctions through redistributive policies. Whereby he mention the wealth reallocation and property rights in these policy categories (p. 213). The extension of civil rights in the American history is one of the prominent examples of this type, as the privileged Whites had to forgo of or see their selves to be sharing the same values and rights with the Blacks.

Formulation of redistributive policies is the hardest and most conflictual among the other policies for the scholars (Cochran and Malone 2014: 15, Smith and Larimer 2009: 39, Birkland 2011: 214- 15). One of the dominant arguments for difficulties of these policies to pass or implement successfully as the less powerful must overcome the powerful to get the desired utilities. In the mean process, the policy creation involves larger participant (smith and Larimer 2009: 39), or with Birkland’s (2011) term “*peak association*” (p. 214). Peak associations bring even the president on the decision table, as the powerful one is not willing to reduce or share the benefits and privileges with the less power holders (Cochran and Malone 2014: 15). Scholars provide different examples for analyzing the policy type, this study concurs with Birkland as it is consistent with the case study of the thesis at the last chapter of the research. The Civil Rights Movements of 1960s in the USA which started the revolutionary legislation change and caused the civil rights

bill to pass is an elaborative understanding of rights extension or redistribution of rights. The Black individual citizens of the USA were entitled to rights in constitution like the White citizens of the state, such as, education and the similar opportunity to acquire it like Whites- housing, right to elect by using their votes, rights to employment, right to file a criminal proceeding- a numerous portion of the American community was criticizing the redistributive policies to be entitled to Blacks, most of them were of the power holders who were not willing to provide the benefits of the privileged discriminative policies. After drastic negotiations and compromise, with the government delegacy the rights passed and the redistributive policy formulated and implemented successfully (2011: 214). Birkland also analyzed the taxing policy of 2008 in the USA in the presidential election campaign of Barack Obama and John McCain, where both provided the assumption that the tax on middle income earners would not raising it might affecting the higher income earners, although the burden would be expected to be put on middle income earners (2011: 215).

Table 7.2

Actors, Stability, and Visibility of Various Policy Types

Policy type	Primary actors	Relationship among actors	Stability of relationship	Visibility of decision
Distributive	Congressional subcommittees and committees; executive bureaus; small interest groups	Logrolling (everyone gains)	Stable	Low
Protective regulatory	Congressional subcommittees and committees; full House and Senate; executive agencies; trade associations	Bargaining; compromise	Unstable	Moderate
Competitive regulatory	Subcommittees; executive bureaus and commissions; small interest groups	Logrolling among favored actors	Stable	Very low; very little full congressional involvement
Redistributive	President and his appointees; committees and/or Congress; largest interest groups (peak associations); "liberals/conservatives"	Ideological and class conflict	Stable	High

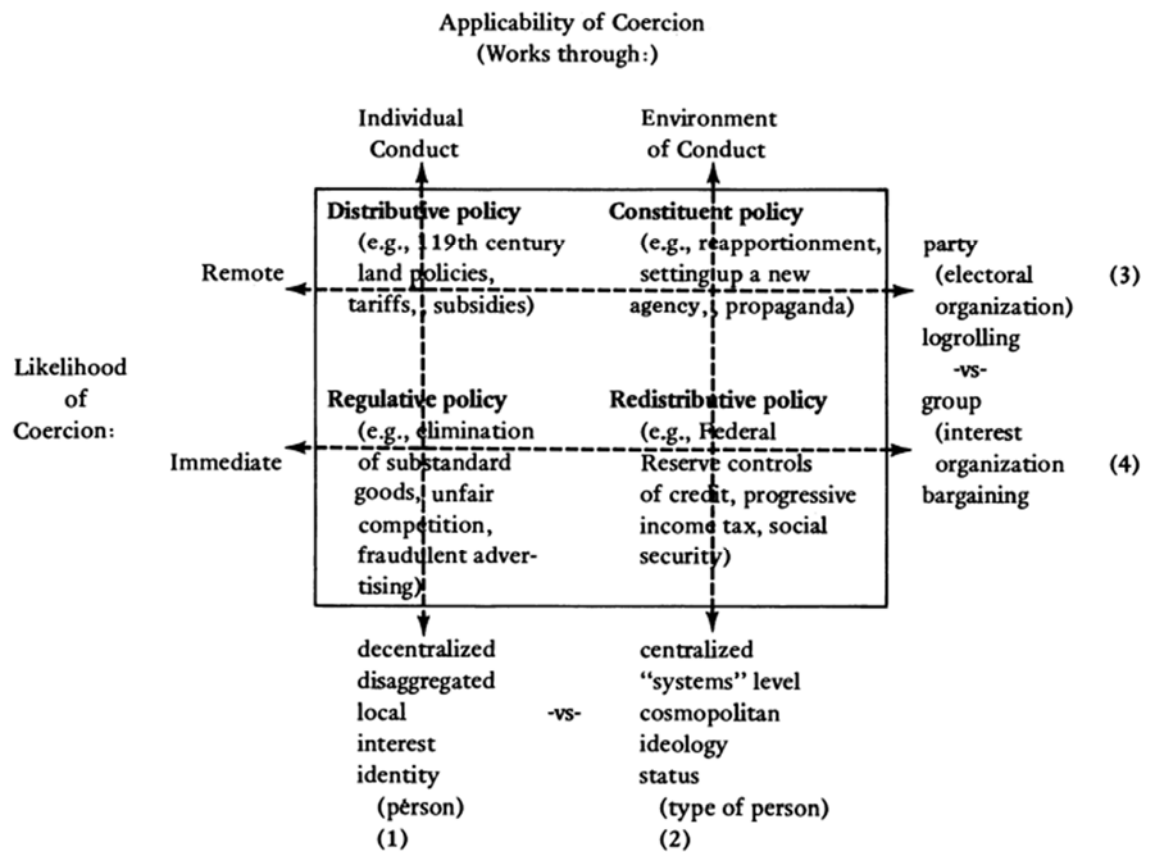
<i>Influence of</i>				
Policy type	President, presidency, and centralized bureaucracy	Bureaus	Congress as whole	Congressional subcommittees
Distributive	Low	High	Low (supports subcommittees)	High
Protective regulatory	Moderately high	Moderate	Moderately high	Moderately high (regulated interests)
Competitive regulatory	Low	High (regulatory agencies)	Low	Moderate to low
Redistributive	High		High	Moderately low
				High ("peak associations" representing clusters of interest groups)

(Table Adapted from: Birkland 2011: 211).

2.1.4. Constituent Policy

What can be concluded during this literature review of the constituent policies is that because the development of this policy has been taken place years after the development of three previously demonstrated policies; distributive, regulatory, and redistributive- the constituent policies attracted less attention. The scholars worked on the Lowi's definition of the policy type, as he describes the constituent policies to be processing from top to bottom (Tolbert 2002: 78). Or in other words the policies which the "*governmental exercise of coercion was both remote and likely to be imposed through the environment*" (Wyszomirski 1998: 513). Where the participants are what Birkland has called "*peak association*" (2011: 214), or the "*elected officials,*" "*administrative agencies,*" and "*cliental groups*" which are taking form of an "*iron triangle*" (Tolbert 2002: 78). Wyszomirski quotes the Lowi's perception of the constituent policy as "*system maintenance policy*" (1998: 513), Spitzer (cited by Tolbert in here 2002: 78) with a slightly different explanation calls it as "*rules of the game*", the concentration of these policies are inherently on the government operation and its authority. This perception of Wyszomirski can also be found in explanations provided by Kathy J. Boyd (1991) while studying the perception of Meier from Lowi's argument regarding constituent policies which "*intend to benefit government in general or the nation as a whole*", where Lowi puts the "*nation as the constituency*", although what has been claimed by Lowi is that the constituent policies are there to study the operation of governmental entities and their interaction with the power. In other words the function of constituent policies are to leverage the process of other previously studied policy types; distributive, regulatory, and redistributive- by forming the state- building. The author adds that the misperception is due to lack of on time data provision by Lowi while developing the model (p. 56). Boyd also argues that he has reached the information from unpublished chapter by Lowi (1991: 56). To provide a solution to the dispute Heckathorn and Maser defines constituent policies as knowledge of building a decision making institution by government as they quotes from Lowi that constituent policies are "*rules about rule and about authority*" (1990: 1116).

TYPES OF COERCION, TYPES OF POLICY, AND TYPES OF POLITICS



(Table adapted from Lowi 1972: 300).

Boyd provide perceptions that the political determinants and power distribution in involved agencies of these policies are as follows:

- i. Distributive policy type determines a patronage form of politics and the power distribution in agency is "rule- free".
- ii. Regulatory policy determines a pluralist form of politics and the power distribution in agency is "rule- bound".
- iii. Redistributive policy type determines a power elite form of politics and the power distribution in agency is "rule- bound).
- iv. Constituent policy type determines a bureaucratic elite form of politics and the power distribution in agency is "rule- free" (p. 41-7).

Smith and Larimer (2009) together with other scholars cites the instances that Theodore Lowi has provided for the constituent policies are as: “reapportionment,” “setting up a new agency,” “election rules,” and “logrolling” (p. 40, Wyszomirski 1998: 513, Tolbert 2002: 78).

2.2. Something More about Policy Types

Smith and Larimer cites from Theodore Lowi that he claims his typology portrays a direct schema of policy change in the American history, therefore in American politics. They say that initially the distributive policy type is citing the American history of 19th and early 20th centuries, additionally a rapid development in businesses and labor obligated the policies to formulate in purpose of regulation of the market, furthermore, the “great depression” and the lack of government to stable the “national crises” caused the emergence of redistributive policies (2009: 39- 40). Following the explanations regarding policies, I will be providing examples for constituent policy types in here, which are involved with the make- up of the decision making agency or precisely the government making. Studying constituent policies are crucial in this study because it help us understand why a government decides to establish a particular organ to be responsible for some particular policies. A structural and procedural example of the constituent policies has been provided by James Anderson (2014) regarding the establishment Department of Homeland Security in mid-2002 (p. 11). It was suggested that the reason behind this commitment of the government is to make sure the policy making is inclusive and just. The structure of the Homeland Security has been established by President George W. Bush’s call receiving a quick attention of the congress and verification of the policy on winter of same year. It was purposed to boost the safety of Americans in homeland from any kind of threat and danger, i.e. terrorist attacks. The department was combined of more than twenty departments, like, “coast guard,” “immigration and neutralization service,” “secret and customs services”. The procedural example of the constituent policies which is provided by Anderson (2014) is the 1946 behavior of

“Administrative Procedure act” (APA) to maintain the ordinary citizens involvement in the decision making process in oral or written forms, as they brought a limitation to individually agency policy adaption in early 20th century. The agencies were guided to receive deliveries of the people within 30 days, prior to the enforcement of law, they could let the government to know if they wanted to adapt or stop the proposed law (p.11- 12).

Birkland (2011: 212) and Shahram Arshadnejad (see Lowi 1969) has cited from Lowi that he stated the distributive policy type to bring “The End of Liberalism”. According to Birkland these types of policies created their beneficiaries to be represented by (2011: 212), and Arshadnejad believes that “administration” is crucial and an instrument of the modern government, he cites that Lowi had faith in administration for two reasons: I) conscious about the modern world and its ruling, and II) “*self-regulating mechanisms shifts from market competition to group competition*”, this explanation of Lowi is delivering the message that the shift in mechanisms means a shift from “self-regulating economics” to “self- regulating politics”, the problem arise in here is that an “interest group liberalism” is formed and it is what manipulated the administration (p. 3- 4). Petracca (1990) argues that the administration branch has relevantly strengthened to assure the elimination or mediation of the interest group liberalism’s conflicts (p. 566). This unknown vacuity in this policy type is benefited the congress to portray an image of legitimacy from their policy formulation (Birkland 2011: 212).

Michael T. Hayes Cites from Lowi that his policy typology is able to find the patterns which policy can determine politics in following design:

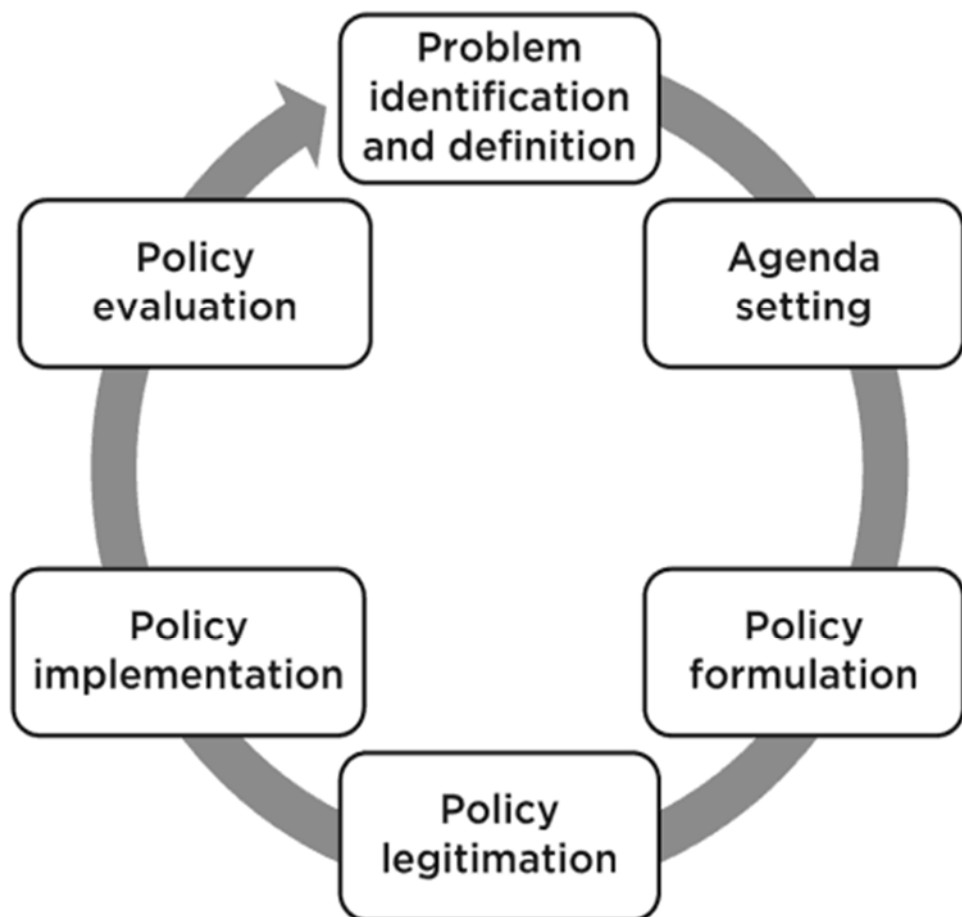
- Expectations are able to explain the existed interaction of people with each other, in hope of putting the burdens on others,
- Policies and “governmental outputs” has the ability to determine political expectations,
- Thus, “a political relationship is determined by the type of policy at stake, so that for every type of policy there is likely to be a distinctive type of political relationship” (2007: 465- 66).

Following the typology of public policies, the other step we have to analyze regarding policies are the stages of formation, or in terms of policy making students the life cycle of policy. Studying policy typology enabled us to acquire knowledge of policy and politics, we saw how Lowi has defended his argument regarding the effects of policy on politics which is a linear type of relationship. Besides learning that policy is a determination of politics, we also understood that the policy formation is determining the policy maker's relationship as well. Understanding of policy typology is the most important part of studying public policy, especially in our case, that why some policies of government has been confronted by their constituencies It can also help us to understand how people gets mobilized to confront the particular policy, as they will be also a subject of manipulation by government oppositions The next subject of public policy that to be analyzed is the stages of public policy. This analysis of the life cycle of public policy will bring insights about the policy formation and the environment which has been created by the government to reduce the policy criticizes and confrontation, which comes to happen by letting interest groups, civil societies, and think tanks to take part in formulation of policy. Stages of policy will also shed light upon agenda setting and attracting government to react regarding a particular issue and respond to people's demands. Then they have to work on policy formulation by measuring the costs and benefits of the policy and analyzing the alternatives. Furthermore, comes the implementation of the policy and the evaluation.

2.3. Stages of Public Policy

Stages of public policy is the life process or the life cycle of a policy which it forms within. Studying the stages of public policy is one of the other ways we can analyze policy formulation better and the way policy makers interact with each other. For a number of the prominent scholars of public policy the stages of public policy are as follow:

- i. “Problem Identification”
- ii. “Agenda Setting”
- iii. “Policy Formulation”
- iv. “Policy Legitimation”
- v. “Policy Implementation”
- vi. “Policy Evaluation” (Birkland 2011: 26, Dye 2013: 34, Rinfret, Scheberle, and pautz: 2019: 5- 7).



(Figure adapted from, Rinfret, Scheberle, and pautz: 2019: 5).

Before moving forward to analyze these stages of public policy making, I will be providing David Easton’s “system process” model (cited by Birkland

in here 2011: 26), which has been used to study the formation of a policy making. The system process is the model where it takes a set of inputs and translate them to a set of outputs in an environment i.e. political system or what has been called the “black box”. The reason behind all this is that, inputs are what Birkland names as election results, public opinion, and communications to elected officials, media coverage of issues, and the personal experience of decision makers which requires a reaction regarding the issue as actors (p. 49-53). Whereas the outputs are laws, regulations, and decisions which are determine as “to do or not to do” (p. 53). The political system as environment is what has been criticized by the scholars that it resembles a black box where no one knows what is happening in decision making process and how the actors react regarding the issue (p. 26- 7). Therefore, the stages design of decision making is developed to explore the black box and portray the policy process to all interested parts. Wu, Xun, Howlett and Fritzen (2017) cites from other scholars that policy stages are “set of activities that often occurs in fits and starts in cycles of attention and inattention to certain issues by government” (p. 9).

2.3.1. Problem Identification

Public policy has been defined as process of problem solving, where reaching to this solution is a very hard task for the involved parties to address the problem effectively. But defining the problem to drive a solution to it, is also a crucial and difficult process in policy making. Problem identification in a public policy making process refers to the activity where attract the government attention and puts the issue in the government agenda. Thomas R. Dye (2013) attempted to demonstrate problem identification in a public policy making process and has criticized the perception that agenda setting is what, which just “happens”, according to Dye what has the scholars tried to state is that in a plural society reaching the agenda and decision making process is open and accessible for individuals and groups through identifying the problem or the interested demand, organization and recruiting for larger support, reaching the government representatives via channels of communication,

observe the decision making and implementation of designed program, are as the path from problem identification to reaching a solution (p. 33). Dye with Rinfret, Scheberle, and pautz (2019) believe that the problem identification is not a process which just “happens” and it cannot be perceived as easy struggle (p. 33; p. 5), rather it’s all about political tactics, and there is organizations and entities which involve using of these tactics for pressuring the government to pay attention to the issue and delivering a solution. He also used to provide a portray of these organizations and entities which involve in pressuring and agenda setting, like, “*influential individuals*,” “*organized interest groups*,” “*policy planning organizations*,” “*political candidates and office holders*,” and one significant influencer the “mass media” (p.33).

We can derive from Birkland’s (2011) studies of *what makes public policy public*? The problem definition which everything that the government does is a policy which is a solved problem. He explains the situation by relying on “classical liberalism” as the background of the origin of power, which is derived from people and their consent, and this power is the authority for receivers of the people consent for decision making but to be used in favor of people and their utility which can be defined as public interest (p. 10). But there is the kind of problem which really requires government attention and cannot be solved individually or in a group form as they have lack of legitimacy i.e. environmental and climate issues, economic crises and the fatal poverty or the war against terrorism (Wu, Xun, Howlett and Fritzen 2017: 1). These are among the problems which support the idea of solution by a government as they are potential actors which function on behalf of people to address the public interest, even though these interests may not be in benefit of every individual citizen.

There are also scholars who has tried to study the works of other public policy students in order to acquire the knowledge that how an issue becomes the debate of a national policy making from a “relative obscurity”, they believe that this is what gives agendas a significant role where it sheds the light for provision of an understanding that can deliver is the awareness regarding the causes which succeed to attract the attention for becoming a policy (Moran, Rein and Goodin 2008: 208). The causation issue is also what Anderson

defined as determinant for problem definition (2014: 93). They also point on business meetings as the origins of the public policy, and believe that agenda as list of national priorities for decision makers is leveraging the creation of policies (Moran, Rein and Goodin 2008: 208).

All the scholars of public policy making are referring to emergence of a problem at the agenda setting board is what determines its importance, because a lot of the problems and issues make it to the agenda setting table but they fail to become a policy. In the next title we will be studying agenda setting as the second step of policy making process and we will be able to explore more why a problem becomes law while others fail.

2.3.2. Agenda setting

Before defining what agenda setting is and why it is important, the study dwells upon that perception from Birkland (2011: 168) agenda definition: agenda is a set of priorities which shapes the- to do list in an organization or institution. In a slightly different interpretation we can argue that agenda is the list of problems which requires debates, considering the alternatives, and relevantly solutions. A number of scholars derived their definition of agenda setting on the basis of their agenda perception. For instance Mayes and White (2021) define agenda setting as consideration of the policymakers regarding a problem which has been attracted government's attention (p. 58). Wu, Xun, Howlett and Fritzen (2017: 8) has cited the slightly the same definition of agenda setting from other scholars.

During the literature review for acquiring knowledge on agenda setting, the effect engages there is a linear relationship among agenda setting and the mass media. Scholars believe that the mass media is what determines the agenda setting, even some of them cites that "*there is a little among the media and agenda setting*" (Soroka 1999: 765). This statement of Soroka can be seen in other scholars perception of agenda setting, where Dearing and colleagues define agenda setting as a competition for attracting the media experts together with public and policy elites attention among the interest advocacy (1996: 1-2). This definition of the agenda setting by Dearing and the colleagues is

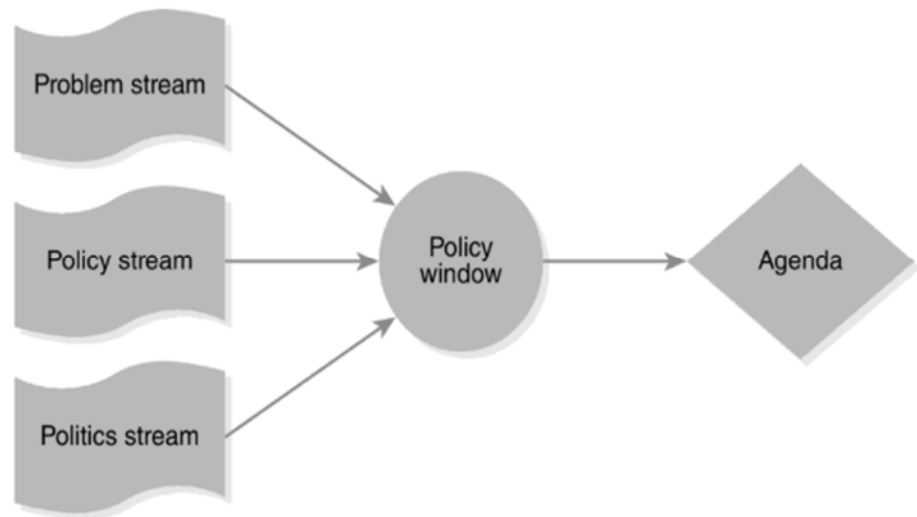
compatible with of McCombs (2007: 2) and it is comprehensive than other scholars illustrations, as they provide more explanation that the agenda setting initially sheds the light on why some issues become trend and public but some others not, the reason behind this notion is the competition of the issue advocacies and putting the issue on mass media. Additionally, the definition also puts in a nutshell that the media shapes the public opinion with elite manipulation; which furthermore causes the elites to respond the issue accordingly (ibid, p. 2). A large number of studies on agenda setting and the media effect has been done by scholars like, (McCombs and Shaw 1972; McCombs 2005; Kosicki 1993; McCombs and Shaw 2005; McCombs 2007).

There is a comprehensive work by Stuart Soroka (1999), whom studies the work of Michael Howlett on Anthony Downs's arguments in context of "*issue attention cycle*", Frank Baumgartner and Bryan Jones's arguments in context of "*punctuated equilibrium*", and finally John Kingdon's arguments in context of "*policy windows*". Howlett has used the above- mentioned hypotheses of agenda setting and tested them according to Canadian data which the study will concur trade upon each of the hypotheses briefly.

Issue attention cycle suggests that there is a set of blurred issues where they just influence the minority, and all of a sudden for a period of time it comes to be a trend and attract people's attention, then it blurs back. The focal point of issue attention cycle is becoming a trend in public opinion, where the public and media influence the policy makers. In a slightly different interpretation Downs hypotheses must correct the understanding that media agenda should set the policy makers agenda, in order to verify Downs's hypotheses of media influence of the policy makers and agenda, Howlett has compared the media content with government activity using "cross- correlation function", where the process failed to provide evidences to deliver Downs statement of media manipulation of agenda and policy makers. Although in Downs's perception media can shape the trend in public opinion and he finds it consistent with the "rational behavior" where it must determine the public interaction with decision makers, but he does not parallel the public with media content. Therefore, the role of media is not neutral according to scholars but it is somewhere in between.

Punctuated equilibrium is developed by scholars to study how “Issue definition and institutional control combine to make possible the alternation between stability and rapid change that characterizes political systems”, the outcome of this identifies a system where policy development shifts abruptly. The work of two author is a qualitative and quantitative analysis of American system, whereas Howlett tests them in Canadian event by “*cross- correlation function*” and “*spectral analysis*” where it fails to provide an evidence to prove the issue, but he argues that it’s testable in “searching for patterns in policy making”. initially the founders of the hypotheses believes that institutional change and the redefinition of the issue is what makes a stable change in policy equilibria, where Howlett says that in this design no intermittent trend can be seen in policy making. Additionally, when an issue is in the peak, the redefinition of it matters for a shift in policy making, where by the dataset of Howlett is thin and it has just simple issue perception, according to Soroka these are the two fundamental problems of Howlett while trying to test the design in Canadian model.

Policy window which is developed by Kingdon is a model which uses “streams” and “policy window” for studying policy making. He states that in order to a change and an implementation for policy come to be possible, a combine of independent streams like, politics, policy, and problems with a solution for the problem should exist, therefore a policy window would be generated as a consequence of alteration of policy streams or problems. Soroka states that an anticipation or the vice versa in generation of Kingdon’s model can be made, i.e. after elections or during a crises.



The Kingdon model.

(Figure adapted from short 2017: 24).

For Howlett, in order to make Kingdon's model testable he studied them in a four policy window category: 1. "*Routine policy windows*", which anticipated windows appearance is a result of institutional procedure; 2. "*Discretionary political windows*", which a minor anticipation of windows can happen due to actor's behavior; 3. "*Spillover problem windows*", which relevant issue bring to already appeared windows, 4. "*Random problem windows*", where not anticipated windows appear as a result of random crises. He uses spectral analysis and cross correlation function testing method and concludes his findings that, initially different windows categories are existed, additionally, an interaction can be seen in the measurement of institutionalization and a periodicity in the different categories of policy windows. Soroka criticizes Howlett in his provisions on a number of reasons, first, is that he fails to measure the periodicity of policy windows as a reason of the correlation method he used, second, the discretionary political windows is the political stream for Kingdon where policy maker's agenda is prone to be influenced by interest groups, media, etc. and "national mood", but Howlett fails to measure the public opinion in this model, third, the concept of windows typology is different and "they are not mutually exclusive" which makes it impossible to measure the periodicity in policy windows. In conclusion what

Soroka has found from Howlett's studies that the policy making agenda setting is "leading to a testable theory" (p. 763-70).

The three tested hypotheses by Howlett in Canadian case is refusing to provide an evidence in the role of media and their influence on public and accordingly decision makers. Even though I had previously provided some evidence regarding the media role in studying social movements, it plays a vital role in connecting people and mobilizing them. I believe that Howlett's work and test of the hypotheses is significant and a well done job in social sciences, but the reason to his failure of the work is that he has tried to test inconsistent American model data on Canadian model. Soroka (1999) also believes that Howlett tried to infer the story from data, but what he lacks to measure is that they may not tell the story same as their original tellers (authors of the hypotheses) (p. 771). Beside this there is a number of other reasons why Howlett has posed by the puzzles, initially, he failed to measure the public opinion in the issue attention cycle and policy window hypotheses and in the case of punctuated equilibrium he attempts to drive the study by a thin content analysis, which these explanations shows that a significant problem has been tackling in Howlett's dataset. Additionally, evidence has been provided by statistical studies where they are inconsistent with the tested theories, while studying punctuated equilibrium he used spectral analysis to study cycles it was a different perception of the theories that the original authors provided, and in case of policy window hypotheses he used cross- correlation function which is a lacking to provide an evidence of policy periodicity (p. 771).

2.3.3. How the Problem Gets Priority in Agenda Setting

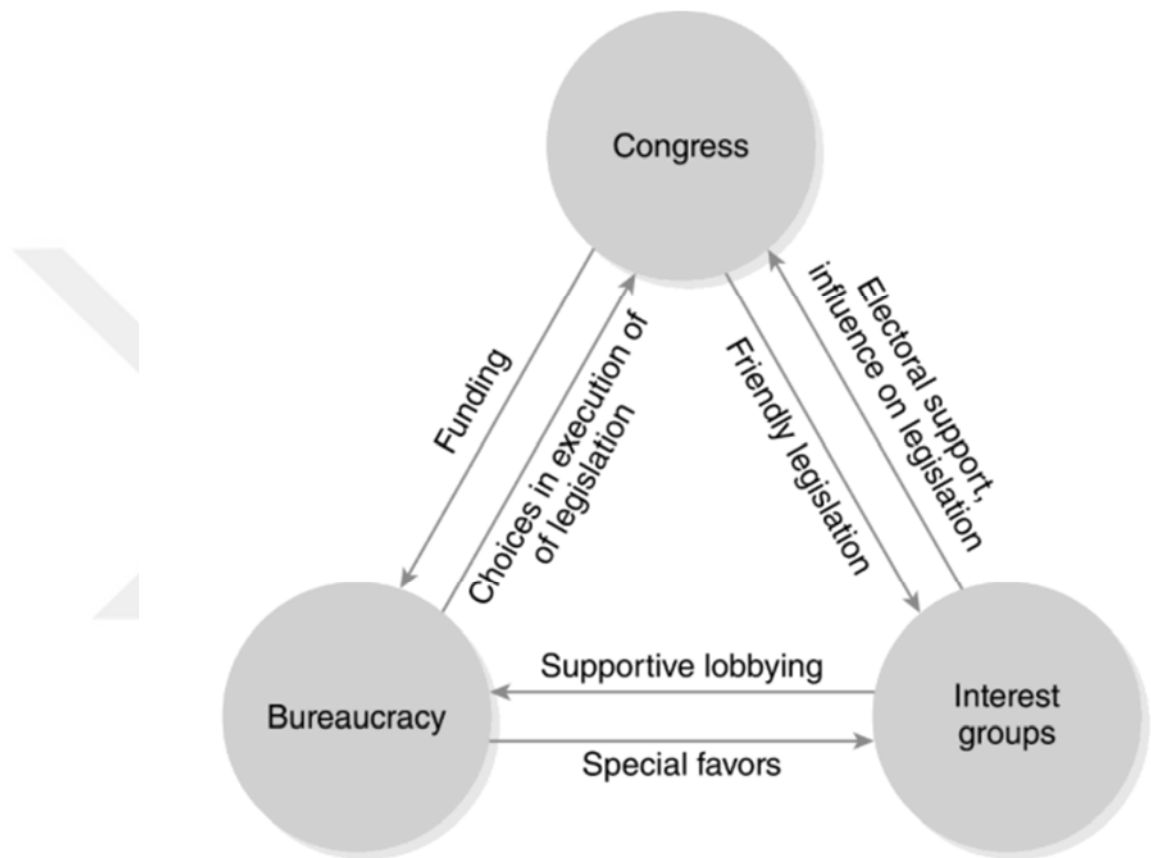
There is a numerous list of issues that decision makers should pay attention to, and introduce them as policy. In doing so, the policy makers do not randomly select the issue and put efforts on it for further process to become a law, but the issues should have a competition and pros- and cans- to attain the attention for further process. In a slightly different interpretation, becoming a priority in agendas of decision makers does not simply mean as first come first serves, but due to a number of scarcity in the process such as, time, money,

expertise, and/or personnel, the process tends to be more rational while setting the priority and therefore consider about the opportunity cost of other issue proposals (Majone 2006: 238). Opportunity cost has been identified economically to take into account the costs and benefits of resources to allocate them optimally as they are scarce. While prioritizing the policy decision makers have to consider about the alternative proposals in order to make sure that the outcome of their decision is satisfying and beneficial. This consideration of the decision makers in terms of opportunity cost is what Majone calls as “second- best- rule” (2006: 238), he uses this technique to measure the risk of decision as the “first- best- rule” is not attainable because it requires “ a risk- free working and living environment” (ibid).

On the other hand, Short (2021) has categorized a four number of factors which are influencing the policy makers agenda and their alternatives: “actors,” “ideas,” “interests,” and “institutions”. The author defines actors as a group of policy entrepreneurs and members of professional communities and organization which are well elaborated and has deep knowledge of the situation. Ideas are a set of collectively shared values that also determines as the framing of the issue, which by, an issue can be pinned on agenda of decision makers. Interests are what encourage all of those who involved in policy making, like, reelection, economic benefits etc. interests can be perceived as reward for influencers, and delivering an issue as a policy is more likely to happen, when the issue advocates or interest groups proposals matches with the interest of policy makers. Finally institutions are “*the organizational structures, rules, and procedures that are entrenched and shape actors’ expectations, preferences, and behaviors*” (p. 63).

The above analyzed studies deliver the perception that agenda setting is a rational behavior, where it has to take in consideration the costs and benefits of the issue as a future policy, they have to analyze their alternative options before deciding on which issue to be a matter of regulation. Another inference which has to be taken in consideration is the interest and beliefs of the influencers which has a direct impact on public policy.

Short has also studied the relationship of those actors who involved in adapting public policy with each other in following figure. He has showed how the entities work together to bring an issue in agenda and put their efforts to make sure that the issue is on a high priority and it would be pass as a policy. He named the study as “Iron Triangle” of the politics.



Iron Triangle of Politics

(Figure adapted from Short 2021: 64).

2.3.4. Policy Formulation

In process of a policy to be passed, and when the issue pinned in decision makers agendas, there is still a lot to do for a policy to fit the desired goal. Policy formulation is the stage of policy process which substantively verifies that a problem has been identified and accordingly it has been set in agendas of policy makers and furthermore, policy makers must consider about

their alternatives and their solutions in order to be able to address a problem (Sidney 2017: 79, Turnpenny *et al* 2015: 4, Howlett and Rayner 2013: 171). We have been mentioning about the policy alternatives as formulation tools which has to be considered by decision makers, but we have to define that what a policy formulation tool is? Beryl A. Radin (2013) has defined policy formulation tools as “*collection of as much information and data as were available to help decision makers address the substantive aspects of the problem at hand*” (p. 23). These set of information and data which is used during policy formulation can bear a variety of scheme and measurement, substantively the reason behind their existence is to enable the best outcomes as policies to fit the order of society. Turnpenny and colleagues (2015) defines policy formulation tools as if the policy formulation is identifying the problems and providing solutions accordingly, then policy tools are a significant segment of that process (p. 4) where enables actors to consider costs and benefits of their options.

In order to reject the probable claims of those scholars who were or who will argue that policy formulation process is constant and tends to secure its objectivity, I will be providing Howlett and Mukherjee’s (2017) studies where they put the notion that policy formulation is subject to actors orientation and other involved parties in the process. These scholars inferred their explanations from Harold Lasswell’s definition of politics “*who gets what, when, and how*”, and they believe that policy formulation is the stage where the policy goals and means are maintained to meet their destination:

In this light, the formulation of policies, or matching, and often mismatching, of goals and means, or policy aims or instruments, occurs through the interplay of knowledge- based analytics of problems and solutions with power- based political considerations. It emerges through the interaction of technical analyses of goals and instruments and the political assessment of the costs and benefits to particular actors, the partisan and electoral concerns of governments, and the realm of ideas and beliefs held by political actors as governments attempt to articulate feasible policy options capable of resolving

problems and meeting social goals with at least a modicum of social and political support (p. 3).

Elements of Policy Design	
Element	Questions to ask
The goals of the policy	What are the goals of the policy? To eliminate a problem? To alleviate a problem but not entirely eliminate it? To keep a problem from getting worse?
The causal model	What is the causal model? Do we know that, if we do X, Y will result? How do we know this? If we don't know, how can we find out?
The tools of the policy	What tools or instruments will be used to put the policy into effect? Will they be more or less coercive? Will they rely more on incentives, persuasion, or information? Capacity building?
The targets of the policy	Whose behavior is supposed to change? Are there direct and indirect targets? Are design choices predicated on our social construction of the target population?
The implementation of the policy	How will the program be implemented? Who will lay out the implementation system? Will a top-down or bottom-up design be selected? Why?

(Table adapted from Birkland 2011: 231).

This direct control of the policy process, especially policy choice, in one hand is what pushes policy formulation stage in criticize among other stages, on the other hand, it sheds the light that formulation process defines power as jurisdiction of political, economic and social interests (Sidney 2017: 79). The above provided table is a comprehensive work of Birkland which are

the elements of policy formulation, it also tried to list those “what” question of policy process. There is a number of scholars who studied policy formulation from actor orientation perspective. Although they also mention about the content of policy while formulation, but they put more pressure on a number of “What” questions to be answered during process by analyzing the alternatives (Howlett and Mukherjee 2017: 3, Sidney 2017: 79, James and Jorgensen 2009: 142).

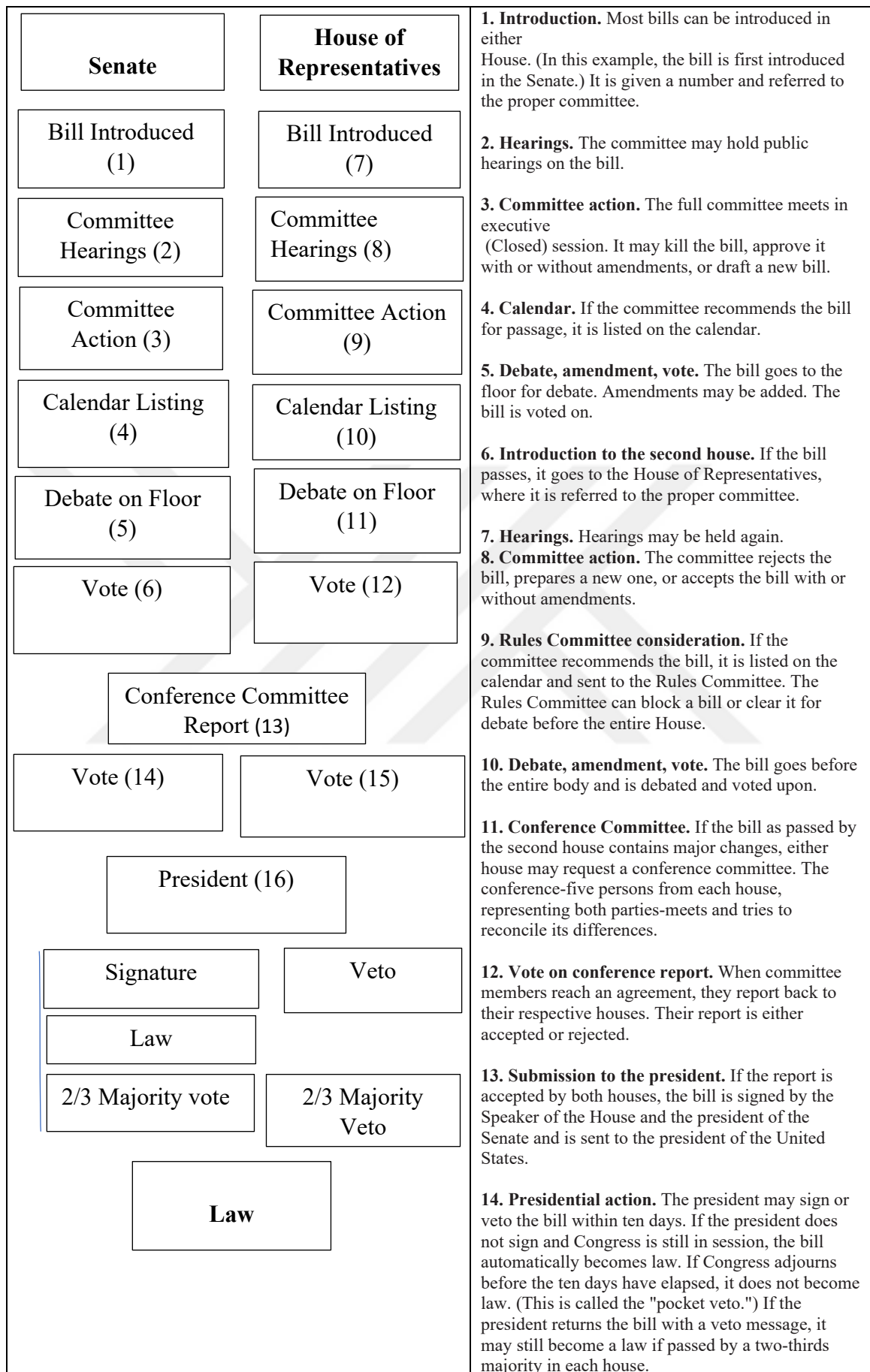
The scholars also argue that the case of observation and participation in the policy formulation process is reverse of the agenda setting, as it is dramatically lower. As it has been described as “*back- room function*” by Sidney (2017: 79). Thomas Dye (2013) also argues that details of the policy is an outcome of staff members struggle not the high profile authority, but still details are manipulated by high profile authorities as the staff members are in jurisdiction of them, therefore, they shape according to their desires. Dye also states that, “*Policy formulation occurs in government bureaucracies; interest group offices; legislative committee rooms; meetings of special commissions; and policy planning organizations, otherwise known as think tanks.*” (p. 42).

Birkland (2011) attempts to put his perspective regarding policy formulation in a way that this stage of policy process cannot be studied or analyzed without the fifth stage of policy process: policy implementation. He believes that the factors which influenced the policy formulation makes it hard to separate these stages from each other, because the same factor would influence the policy implementation. The reason behind his insistence about the study of policy formulation and policy implementation stage of policy process together is that, those who involved in policy making process is benefiting from experience of previously implemented policies. He also states that this stage of policy process will continue even during decision building and implementing, he illustrates that decision building and ratifying it by congress does not bring normative action by governmental entities or alter in people’s behavior who seems to be in jurisdiction of the policy, the scope of activity and institutional responsibilities of the entities must be identified by the agency in order to be able to implement the policy (p. 229). Birkland also provides an example to simplify the perception of the context, the obtained

experience from previously implemented policies together with the new implemented policy even if it functions as desired, still can be a subject of alter in formulation i.e. although a federal focused and programed policy was enforced for some Urban spending, but with claim of failure in implementation of the policy it changed. They replace the policy with a “block grants” where it enable the state and local governments to build their own decision on how spending the funds to meet the federal goals (2011: 229) Policy implementation is the fifth stage of policy process and we will study it in a new title, but before that we will be shifting to the fourth stage of policy process: policy legitimation.

2.3.5. Policy Legitimation

Policy legitimation is the fourth and almost known stage of policy making, a basic level of knowledge is available with each constituent of a jurisdiction. Substantively, policy legitimation is decision building of a proposal to become a law, i.e. in American model it is when the bills transmitted to a law. As long we are studying policy making in American model, I assume it might be beneficial to our study to provide the stages of policy legitimation accordingly. As Birkland claims that in policy process there must be someone or some institution to build the decision (2011: 253). The American house of representatives and/or the American Senate, popular as US congress, introduces a draft of proposal or legislation to a committee, in order to analyze if the proposal is worthy of deliberation or vote. Once the proposal achieved the favorite vote of congress chambers then it provides to the president, in order to introduce as a law, the proposal has to be signed and verified by president in case of consistency, otherwise president might apply to veto the bill in case of inconsistency (Rinfret, Scheberle, and Pautz 2018: 6). The aforementioned stages of policy legitimation is well illustrated in the following figure by Thomas Dye (2013). The policy legitimation process seems to be more openly analyzable by people compare to policy formulation stage, as the final outcome of the process would be introduced as a law which might influence people.



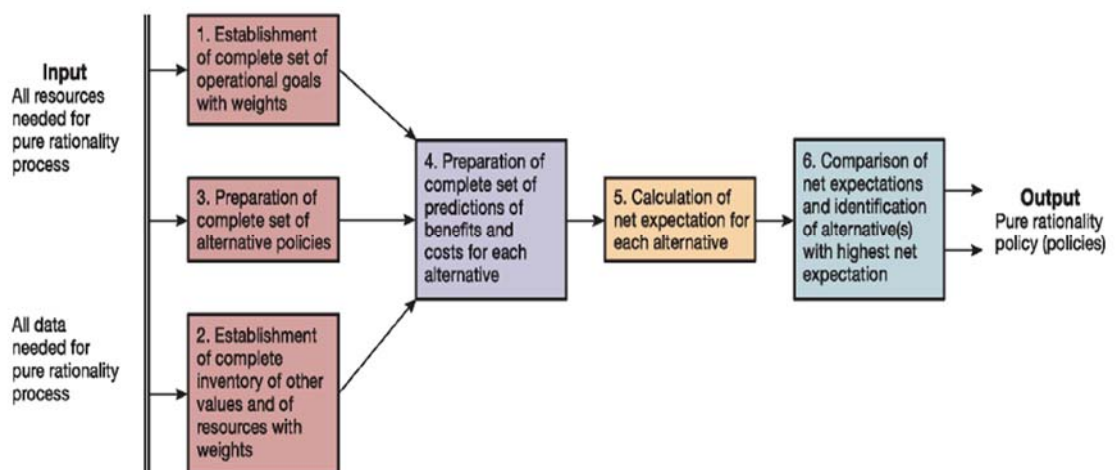
(Figure adapted from Dye 2013: 48).

There is a number of theories tried to put policy legitimacy in scrutiny. Thomas A. Birkland (2011) and Thomas R. Dye (2013) has studied these theories which I will be analyzing a concise of some prominent ones in here.

2.3.5.1. Is Decision Making Process Rational?

The idea behind rationality of decision making process is that policy makers as actors who build the decisions, has necessarily enough information which influences the provided problem, such as, societal factors and/or economic factors- like the costs and benefits, for addressing a solution to the problem (Birkland 2011: 254). There is also Dye's (2013) approach regarding rationalism in policy making. He believes that the major task of policy making is the calculation of costs and benefits of one alternative over others. The interpretation of his perception is that if the cost of a policy is more than expected benefit of it, then the policy makers should prevent themselves from adapting such a policy and accordingly no policy should be adapted if the costs overcome the benefits (p. 18).

Dye's rational model of decision making



(Figure adapted from Dye 2013: 20).

According to Dye (2013), there is some patterns that policy makers should follow while adapting an alternative: I) a definition of value preferences of their jurisdiction with their relative pros and cons, II) study each alternative individually, III) weigh each individual policy alternative's outcomes, IV) in each policy alternative consider the "ratio of benefits to costs, and V) elect the alternative with most efficiency (p.19). These patterns of Dye's rationalism put that first, costs and benefits does not necessarily counted in money currency, but a comprehensive economic, social and political values are also weighted. Second, a complementary knowledge of societal values are required, studying one group and not considering other groups does not drive to desired outcomes. Only in this way we can name a rational policy design "maximum social gain" (2013: 18- 9).

Birkland lists a number of difficulties which might be faced in rational decision making model while studying them, he states that "several features of the rational model render it an unrealistic model of decision making" which are the followings:

- He finds out that the "goal consensus" is one of the issues which drives rational decision making to swamp. Policy entrepreneurs, in order to make sure their proposal passes as law, they would apply to disguise some policy goals. As we defined that policy making is about problem solving, then the solutions are prepared to fit the goals. Finding nature of those goals out is a task of implementers, even if provided solution is rational, but it might cause a political conflict.
- The scope of processing- information is too vast and it overruns humans capacity and their institutions. Birkland argues that, it is possible to dedicate your life to process information for a single issue and fail to provide a final answer.
- One of the significant difficulty that challenges decision makers is the nature of information. He elaborately puts that, "decision makers deal with social phenomena", and as this phenomena tied with humans and different preferences, then it is nearly impossible to

track or analyze it. Therefore, defining the actual goals, values, pros and cons of issue is hard to reach (2011: 254- 55). For instance a local government of county might decide to build a new municipality infrastructure with the cost of 30\$ million which would be spend mostly from collected taxes, the opportunity cost of the spending matters in here, because the amount could be used to build a comprehensive hospital as well. What the rationality model lacks to count in here is that to which extent they maximize the utility with their alternatives, it's impossible to count the spent money and the notion of action- utility maximization.

In contrast to Birkland, Dye states that, although the rationality model is not without problems, but still it can help is to find out that what are the barriers on the way to a rational decision making model? (2013: 19).

2.3.5.2. The Idea of Bounded Rationality and Incrementalism

The idea of bounded rationality is introduced by Herbert Simon and James March. These scholars has identified human capacity and the provided resources for processing information in a rational decision making model to be insufficient (Birkland 2011: 255). In a slightly different interpretation Charles Perrow (1982) puts that the founder scholars of bounded rationality thought that *“humans were intendedly rational, but failed in being fully rational because of a limited capability for cognition”*. He cites from them to respond to the appeared “why” question in there that: we lack the ability to process huge amount of information, an in the case we can- we do it slow. He then adds that, even if we could process them, we fail to collect information elaborately or it might be exposure to our distortion; as we lack to figure out how things work, we lack to percept which information are relevant (p. 684). The problem seems like we don't have just a lack of information processing and collection, but the scholars put that we also- are unfamiliar with our preferences. We lack to know what our desires are, we have inconsistent preferences or goals and we fail to make them happen at once (Perrow 1982: 684). Perrow has tried to understand

that amid all these un- capability why we engage in such actions. He defines human beings not to be as smart as they pretended to be, and posed with the puzzle that why we perceive that we are? The answer is already known, human's borderless desire is to "*make sense of things*", in order to reach to an order, to admit rationality (1982: 685). In other words according to him, the goals behind our desires is what motivates us to engage in actions (1982: 684) substantively "operative goals" (1961: 855- 56), and accordingly he defines rationality to be our goal to disguise the motives from ourselves and others. Another task of rationality is to put an irrationality to seen rational. This inference from above demonstration is possible that, in reality our motives does not disguise by rationalization, indeed it's our limitations that exposure to disguise (Perrow 1982: 684). It's possible to reach to the conclusion that limited humans in terms of Simon and March, are tend to overcome their inabilities by applying to solutions which satisfy them, not the solutions which are optimal, thus, first supplied solution is, what comes first in humans mind (Perrow 1982: 684).

John Forester cites that bounded rationality does not provide us with an "*abstract approach*", instead it provides us with a behavioral approach: to observe the decision makers that what they do and learn how they do (1984: 24). This is what, Birkland also emphasizes it, which under cognitive limitations one pretends to be as rational as possible. These cognitive limitations are time, information, and human potential to identify problems (2011: 255). Forester tries to define this phenomena in terms of conditions, that a decision maker finds him/her- self in it (1984: 25).

Incrementalism in decision making has been developed by Charles E. Lindblom in 1959 (Bendor 2015: 194), which is one of the most influential perspective in public policy making (Weiss and Woodhouse 1992: 255). He defined incrementalism as the process: where policy makers tend to move slowly and incrementally, and they learn more from their previously succeeded or failed attempts (Birkland 2011: 256). In contrary, Lindblom as developer of the hypotheses does not view this process to be slow principally, but what he suggest is that in an existed system, rapid alteration can be obtained with an accelerated speed of small changes. Where "*If the speed of change is the*

product of size of step times frequency of step, incremental change patterns are, under ordinary circumstances, the fastest method of change available” (1979: 20). Thomas R Dye (2013) puts his view as a form of conservative process where an ongoing “*past government activity with only incremental modifications*” is taking place (p. 21). Bailey and O’Conner (1975) believes that incremental-ist model of policy making is able to create small and large increments, and the other important aspect which is mentioned in their study is that, if the decision makers is aware of outcome of his prospective policy, then it would be possible to perceive the variation among calculated risk and the large increments (p. 60). Lindblom believes that, initially, cognitive limits, like- time, information and cost prevents actors to consider the full range of alternatives, additionally, political limitations prevent them from cost benefit weighing and identifying societal goals. Where the consequence of limitations prevent decision makers to analyze the new proposals and the existed policies in yearly periods, weigh the pros and cons of proposals in obtaining societal goals, a failure in calculating the most beneficial relevant preference of each policy alternative- where policy makers can put the pieces together and decide (Dye 2013: 21). Not be involve in word games, Atkinson (2011) has cited that, while selecting the alternatives or values, decision makers tend to act more less simultaneously, they are not involving in building and implementation of comprehensive models (p. 10).

The significance of Incrementalism is that, it defines rational decision making model as origin- which functions to address a problem, where incrementalism is the cluster of it. What they are trying to explain is that decision makers become able by incrementalism to rely on ready- made information and process in policy making (Birkland 2011: 256). The incrementalism perspective has been criticized by Birkland (2011), according to him, conditions might bring necessity for huge decision which incrementalism cannot deal with, and incremental-ist model of policy making is not sufficient as it fails to bring some objectives together (2011: 256).

2.3.6. Policy Implementation

The study of policy implementation is involved with the question of what happens to policy after policy legitimization. To provide an answer is, it implements. Simultaneously, we can argue that study of implementation process is developed to prevent “*neglect*” of policy, a notion which used by Smith (1973: 197). We have been previously studied the former stages of policy process, where the problem were identified, accessed the agenda, formulated and legitimated. Once a bill enacted as law, it will be provided to the relevant agency for implementation (Birkland 2011: 263). Or as DeGroff and Cargo (2009) defines policy implementation to be bearing a governmental decision (p. 49). Or as Michael Hill and Dr Peter Hupe cites that implementation is “*to carry out, accomplish, fulfil, produce, and complete*” (2002: p. 3). There is reasons for Thomas Birkland to try to put the distinction among policy formulation stage and policy implementation stage of policy making process (2011: 263), whereas Meredith I. Honig (2006) states that implementable policies resembles policy formulation (p. 1). Birkland believes these stages shape independently from each other. One of the reasons of this separation is the actors of these stages and their goals, the formulation of policy takes place by decision makers in a relatively closed environment, where the doers are actors in implementation process and it happens in an open environment. Birkland reduces the risks of policy process during studying their stages. While formulating the policy a forecast of the behavior might be happen, which is not rational and riskless, because the environment where the policy is going to be implemented varies, in terms of implementers and targets (2011: 263- 64). McLaughlin (1987) is providing illustrations that how can a policy achieve success. He introduced two factor which can drive a policy to success “local capacity” and “will”. He articulates his belief regarding capacity to be a hard task for government, but they are accessible and supply able-upgrading skills of involved ones, spend funds, and in lack of expertise in process hire consultants to leverage the process. But, in the case of will, he says it’s less possible to safe the policy goal from implementer’s intervention (p. 172). On the other hand, Spillane and colleagues (2006) provides illustrations that how a policy fails in implementation stage. They state that the goal of the

policy might be ambiguous or there might be an inconsistency among the policy goal and the agenda or interest of policy implementers (p. 47) In fact Birkland's (2011) work is crucial because he also suggests that implementation of a policy can be a good way of learning policy making, if the actors consider about implementation, they will be more successive in forming of prospective policies (p. 264), an argument which is not satisfying Brynard (2009) because he thinks that learning policy making is still an open question (p. 13- 4).

Thomas R. Dye (2013) has also studied the policy implementation. His findings are crucial to policy process, it is possible to infer the perception from his demonstrations that implementation is the motive to bureaucratization- the notion that himself cites as "... *continuation of politics by other means*", which simply puts the role of bureaucrats in policy determination. Thomas Dye is describing the implementation of policies as activities which by, enacted solutions addressed (p.55, DeGroff and Cargo 2009: 48). For Dye these activities are the set of responsibilities assigned to the new or existed entities, or the generation of new organizations like, agencies, bureaus, etc. in order to transmit the enacted laws to functional rules. To do so, bureaucracies decide to recruit employees, establish and build new contracts, and allocate money for operating the policies (p. 55). Dye also argues that only a general direction for implementation is delivering to bureaucratic agencies, and they have to decide on their own on the shape and details of it (p. 57) this is the implementation actor debate of Birkland. O'Toole also argues that one should percept the "multi-actor" character of policy process while studying implementation (2000: 266).

2.3.6.1. Implementation in a Top- Down Model

Studying policy implementation can be done in several ways, Top- down model of implementation is the study of plan and implementation of the policy which is formulated in the high- level of the government that consists a goal, and has to be obtained by operative agencies of the policies, naming as lower-level of government (Birkland 2011: 265). In a slightly different interpretation, the actors as policy formulators select an alternative to introduce as policy with

a goal, once the policy enacted, agencies make sure that policy is implementing and obtains its goal, actors in policy formulation stage are the top ones, where the doers in implementation stage are the down ones. Peter deLeon and Linda deLeon (2002) are defining the top- down model of implementation to be empiricist as they endow to drive a proposal to a successful policy (p. 469- 70). Koontz and Newig (2014) also described a top- down model to trace the future achievements of enacted policy. In a top-down implementation model of public policy, the role of policy formulation is significant, as they define which next steps should a policy follow, which agencies and bureaucracy should hold responsible for the process, and concrete policy directives, which prevent veto and require a direct action (p. 419).

There is a number of criticizes for top- down implementation model of policy provided by Birkland (2011), the first critic that he provides is a lack of consensus on policy goals or multi- objectivity; where without a specific goal and all agreed program, it is hard to predict a success and failure for the process. As a second critic he says that; in a top- down model, government is perceived as the high level where the policy formulation is taking place in it, then the implementation structure and supplied services also come to take place by the directives of such government. Whereas, according to Birkland there is a large number of federal policies which requires state and local government action to achieve the objectives (pp. 265- 66). The states and their responsibilities are preserved in American constitution, therefore they won't let go off their power to national government naming headquarters in Washington. Thus it has been suggested that federal government respect state jurisdiction and avoid to adapt a policy without states agreement and consultation. Even if the case is the federal government itself, the policy implementation is influenced by different actors within it as well i.e. legislators, interest groups, bureaucrats, and etc. (p. 266).

2.3.6.2. Implementation in a Bottom- Up Model

Bottom- up model of implementation is the study of plan and implementation of policy which puts motivations and capabilities of implementers at the “lowest- level” in centrality, and it is possible to pursue the policy formulation which comes from lowest- level and longs to higher- level officials. Birkland cites that scholars viewed a bottom- up implementation model as “*street- level bureaucrats*” (2011: 268). The studies of implementation has been always perceived that; existence of a specific policy directive, more specified and clarified agency responsibility, and articulation of expected goals and objectives from a particular policy would increase chance of policy success while implemented. This perception has put that a top- down implementation model or “*forward mapping*” in Richard F. Elmore’s (1979- 1980) terms influence implementation process from top, whereas the scholar finds provision of an aggregated evidence to be nearly impossible in this area (p. 603). In contrast, Elmore introduces “*backward mapping*” in which implementation takes place from the lowest official level through the highest official level (1979- 1980: 604). Peter deLeon and Linda deLeon (2002) delivers their perception of bottom- up implementation model as to be successful if execution of policies and plans were influenced by initial affected agencies (470). Elmore has studied the function of organizations and agency in implementation of the policies in an early article where he states that “*we cannot say with much certainty what a policy is, and why it is not implemented, without knowing a great deal about how organizations function [...] the translation of an idea into action involves certain crucial simplification. Organizations are simplifiers; they work on problems by breaking them into discrete, manageable tasks and allocating responsibility for those tasks to specialized units*” (1978: 241). Koontz and Newig cites from Elmore in this regard that the success chance of policy implementation is relevantly raises if the knowledge of agency responsibility and performance is existed for policy maker (2014: 419. 1979- 1980: 604). This notion of policy implementation can also be seen in Paul A. Sabatier’s work (1986: 32).

Thomas Birkland (2011) delivers his findings regarding bottom- up model of policy implementation as following:

- Their approach regarding goals are not explicit rather ambiguous, and this orientation of the goals can cause a conflict within same range goals and also between street level bureaucrat's motivations. In a bottom- up model, in order to reach to policy target, bargaining and compromise is applicable tool.
- Bottom- up policies are not definition and/or statues oriented, rather they are solution oriented. For instance, an individual defined policy or statues is not contingent for addressing the problems, rather it can be a set of laws, rules, and norms (pp. 268- 70).

Finally Thomann, Engen, and Tummers (2018) are studied bottom- up model of policy implementation as discretion; which is authorization for needed action in a particular situation. And they suggest that bottom- up model's centrality is to enable involved agencies in a discretion action while implementing policy.

2.3.7. Policy Evaluation

During the study's literature review to study and provide a definition for the last stage of a policy process, the effort recognizes that just like definition of the first stage- problem identification of the policy process, this stage is also complicated and no consensus obtained among scholars and students of the field. The definitions are extended according to their establishers and scholar's perception, which I see it not more of a word game, because the aim of studying policy evaluation is to learn that if the policy is normally functioning after enactment and implementation. As Rinfret and colleagues also put, apart from the generated complication in defining of policy evaluation, still we are all able to decide if the policy is functioning as expected or not (2018: 35). Whereas, Andres Hanberger (2001) believes that throughout the policy process the policy evaluation alters, as "*the object of evaluation is a moving target*" (p. 46). On the other hand, Fischer and Miller has tried to

describe policy evaluation for an analytical and procedure perspective, which in an analytical perspective a policy evaluation is a comprehensive analyze of the policy plan to gather all necessary information which is in consistency to the achievement of its function- its process and its result. And policy evaluation from a procedure perspective is a stage of the policy process which gathers information to deliver it to policymakers in policy making process (2017: p. 26).

Studying policy evaluation in a policy process is crucial as it enables the policy- makers and entrepreneurs to learn about their job, is it successful and welcoming, or is it failing and creating conflict. Thomas R. Dye (2013) simplifies the situation and provides an uncomplicated definition; *“policy evaluation is learning about consequences of public policy”* (p. 63). Although his definition of the context seems to be simple, but it is comprehensive and distinctive. He demonstrates policy evaluation to be not goal oriented- as policy goals tend to be ambiguous or conflictual, rather he suggest an study of *“policy impact”*- it’s impression *“on real world conditions”* as a method of evaluation (pp. 63- 4). The scholar puts his distinction of *“policy outcome”* and *“policy impact”*, the contexts which their perceptions can be confusing. He illustrates government activity- which is defined as output of policy, and policy consequence- as changes and differences brought to the society by a policy- as policy impacts, where shaped and appeared by government activity (p. 64). The scholar provided some of the tools that government apply, in order to obtain the feedback regarding their provided policy as an evaluation method such as, *“hearings and reports”*, *“site visits”*, *“program measures”*, *“comparison with professional standards”*, *“evaluation of citizen’s complaints”*, and *“survey of public opinion”* (pp. 66- 7).

Providing information and analyzing the stages of public policy process was the last but not least, issue to study in this section of my thesis. A detailed analysis has been presented about public policy. We found out what they are and how they emerge. Also we figured out the different types of public policy and the relationships involved in creation of each policy there. After studying public policy from a typology perspective, we extend studying the context from a process perspective. Public policy process shed light upon emergence of an

issue as a matter of public policy through their formulation, enactment and implementation. Stages of policy process also enlightened us about the actor behavior and decision building shapes. We get familiar we rationality and bounded rationality as an actor tool for decision building. It's high time one mood for moving forward to the next section of my thesis, in which will come onto the 1960s Civil Movements as the case study of this thesis with a final conclusion.



Chapter Three

3. Martin Luther King Junior

3.1. Who Were King's Parent?

In 1893 an African- Irish minister of rural Georgia, Adam Daniel Williams, moved to Atlanta as pastor of Ebenezer Baptist Church (King, Carson, *et al.* 1992: 6) he was maternal grandfather of Martin Luther King Jr. Jennie Celeste Parks got married with Adam Williams. James Albert and Delia King gave birth to Michael King senior, they were sharecroppers of Stockbridge, Georgia (Raza 2020, web.archive.org. retrieved 01.03.2022). Michael King Sr. in adolescent settled in Atlanta- after high school education he joined Morehouse College to study ministry. In 1920s Michael Sr. dated Alberta and got married on November 1926, on January 15th of 1929, they gave birth to their middle child Michael King Junior (Fleming 2008: 2- 3).

Activism is a family heritage to Michael King Jr. his grandfather A.D. Williams was among the founders and active members of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) (Lewis 2012: 5); the association was established in 1909 to increase the life quality and civil rights of African- Americans in the southern United States by boycotting and activism (Jonas 2005: 2, Sullivan 2009). Michael King Sr. became pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church where he used to be an assistant pastor after the demise of Adam Daniel Williams in 1931. He is known for attracting attendances from hundreds to thousands (Oaths 1998: 7). The church encouraged Michael King Sr. to take part on a multinational trip in 1934, while attending a meeting of the Baptist World Alliance (BWA) in Berlin he was attracted by visited sites regarding reformation leader, Martin Luther (Brown 2019). This momentous trip of Michael King Sr. was very valuable and important for two reasons: first and foremost his world view was affected by Lutheran perspective and beliefs. Secondly, at the time of his visit to Berlin, Germans were struggling with Nazis and Nazism. One of the crucial outcomes of this trip was to inspire him in a new way mission and perspective therefore

he chose to change his name to Martin Luther King Sr. and his son to Martin Luther King Jr.

Martin Luther- the *original* Martin Luther, was born on November 1483 and died on February 1548. He was a German priest, theologian, and founder of Protestant church basically known as Lutheranism. The Baptist sect is one of the Protestant church's branches. He became a priest in 1507, and his controversies on Roman Catholic Church associated with some teachings and practices resulted in his excommunication by church and condemnation as an outlaw by Holy Roman Emperor (Luther 2011: xiv- xxii). According to Luther, a connection of good deeds which would result in salvation and eternal life did not exist and conversely, belief in Jesus Christ at the individual level was enough to receive salvation and redeem from sins. In reality, Luther's theology weakened the columns of church authority by shifting the sacerdotalism to all baptized Christians and put that only Bible was a reliable source of knowledge (Marshall 2002: 4- 8). In order to make it understandable for everyone, he translated Bible into the German language which had a crucial impact on both church and German culture. According to him any reader of the Bible was able to directly hear God speaking and he stated that justification by faith meant that God speaks directly with no need to a mediator: *"the right of every believing man and woman, whether lay or cleric, to go to God directly with confession seeking pardon, with ignorance seeking enlightenment, with solitary loneliness seeking fellowship, with frailty and weakness seeking strength for daily holly living"*, (Gerrish 1965: 405). The singing of hymns in the churches is one of his heritages. One of the other important effects of his theology was enabling Protestant clergy to marry. Martin Luther of the 16th century was a rebel and disobedient, even his Protestant church has protest built into it. Basic values of his church were built upon individual conscience and confrontation of oppressive authority, his popular *"Here I stand, I can do no other"* phrase can be seen in Martin Luther King Jr's. Civil rights movement, King was struggling with oppressive racism structure- he was involved in marches, boycotts, sit-ins but did not compromise. *"Here I stand"*, (Beckerman 2022).

There is a historic explanation of why most Africans are related and joined to the Baptist sect. a top-down hierarchy is in effect in other churches

where the minister is appointed by the top hierarchy, but the effect in Baptist churches are converse, they can select their own minister without official training and degree qualifications to be asked. It is possible to become a minister by acquiring the training from another minister, just like the case in Martin Luther King Sr. Consequently, it was normal at the time to be Black and Baptist, because it was the only area where they did not depend on Whites (Beckerman 2022).

Racism and colored segregation were at peak in the USA, Adolf Hitler, the German Chancellor was praised by these actions and was supporting the denaturalization of colored effects. He was applying these effects in Germany, wherein 1933 Jewish doctors were prevented from payroll and even denaturalization law outlawed the citizenship of naturalized Jews. Racism was a severe problem and people were suffering worldwide. Accordingly, the BWA provided a resolution which by human suffering of any kind was condemned by:

"This Congress deplores and condemns as a violation of the law of God the Heavenly Father, all racial animosity, and every form of oppression or unfair discrimination toward the Jews, toward colored people, or toward subject races in any part of the world," (Spitzer 2021: 182).

Beckerman cited that despite what Hitler was doing with the Jewish people, Martin Luther King Sr, also witnessed the struggle of minor people who seeks justice and remain with hope:

"He saw that portions of German culture were seeking to be the antithesis of what Hitler was describing," Parr said. "In short, he was witnessing a minority doing what they could to bring balance to their country. When he came back to the states, King Sr. did attempt to create social change in Atlanta, emphasizing desegregation. All while a young and impressionable MLK looked on." (2022).

3.2. Martin Luther King's Childhood

King's early childhood is colored with reading aloud the Bible in the home along with his two siblings and the cited stories from Bible delivered by

their grandmother Jennie. It has been told that Junior King was peculiar and emotional in his childhood, his father delivered that "[King] *was the most peculiar child whenever you whipped him. He'd stand there, and the tears would run down, and he'd never cry*", (Raza 2020). Even once he attempted suicide over his belief that their grandmother is dead over the king's quarrel with his brother Alfred Daniel Williams King, he jumped out of the window.

When King Jr was six years old he attended school at Younge Street Elementary School and befriended a white boy. Although they were students of the separated school on basis of skin color, still parents of his white friend prevented them from playing together telling them that "we are white, you are colored". Over a long discussion with his family, the king learned about segregation and racism in childhood. It has been believed that Christianity was the reason that not allowed the king to hate whites (King 1950). King Jr. asserted his father to be a real father for him; King Sr. was against segregation and discrimination and condemned it several times while King Jr. witnessed. Once in a shoe store in Atlanta while King Jr. and his father asked to be seated in the back his father responded that "*we'll either buy shoes sitting here or we won't buy any shoes at all*" (Fleming 2008: 6) and told king Jr that "*I don't care how long I have to live with this system, I will never accept it,*" (Manheimer 2005: 10).

When he was five years old, he knew some hymns and verses from Bible and sang them, the year later he joined his mother in church and singing while she played piano (Fleming 2008: 6- 7), later became a member of the junior choir in the same church (Millender 1986: 46). He consistently developed and strengthen his vocabulary by reading lexicons and preventing a fight with the boys from his neighborhood by using his words (Manheimer 2005: 15). In 1940, when he was eleven years old went to Atlanta University Laboratory school to complete his 7th grade and took piano lessons, violin classes, and English classes.

King Jr's grandmother passed away due to a heart attack on the way to the hospital, while the king was out watching a parade, King blamed himself to be punished by God as he was watching a parade and jumped out of the window to suicide, there he survived again (Fleming 2008: 7).

3.3. Adolescence

Martin Luther King Jr. was living in southern states which were struggling with segregation and discrimination based on race and color, accordingly, his adolescent is shaped by hatred and resentment. Booker T. Washington School was the only African- American educational entity where King Jr. could get to study in Atlanta in 1942. The courage for the city government to establish this school was an urge of local African- American leaders including Adam Williams.

Even though King Jr came from a religious family and his values embodied with Christianity, still his adolescent is involved in skeptical of some Christian claims and lost satisfaction from literalist teachings (Manhiemer 2005: 16). In his 13s, during a Sunday school, he rejected the bodily resurrection of Jesus (King 1950). As he failed to identify himself with the exhibited emotions and gestures of the parish at his church, the puzzle of receiving satisfaction from religion showed up.

High school years of Martin Luther King Jr. is known for his speaking ability, mostly in school debate teams. He was interested in English, sociology, and history in school classes in school. King's study mate was his sister Christine, and they used to study together until Christine's graduation. His discipline to have polished leather shoes with tweed suits introduced his interest in fashion (Muse 1978: 17). King's interest in dancing is also another skill that gave him the self-confidence and ability to flirt with girls, his brother delivers that *"He kept flitting from chick to chick, and I decided I couldn't keep up with him. Especially since he was crazy about dances, and just about the best jitterbug in town."*

Improved Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of the World in Dublin, Georgia was the contest where the King orated his first public speech in 1944, in which he won the contest (Fleming 2008: 9). In that speech he pointed on segregation in the country: *"black America still wears chains. The finest negro is at the mercy of the meanest white man. Even winners of our highest honors face the class color bar."* (King 1944) On the ride back to Atlanta, King faced a disrespectful manner by the bus driver and was

convinced by his teacher to compromise and stand on their feet so White citizens could occupy their seats, later he said: *"That night will never leave my memory. It was the angriest I have ever been in my life,"* (Fleming 2008: 9).

3.4. Morehouse College

Second world war (WWII) was ongoing, accordingly, a large number of university students had to enroll in the army to defend their country, therefore, the Morehouse College administration decide to compensate their student shortage by providing a chance to junior high school students to enroll in college after passing the entrance exam. Morehouse College was a historically black identified college where King succeed to enroll after the entrance exam in an age of 15 when he was still a junior in 1944 (Manhiemer 2005: 18- 19).

Before freshmen starts in Morehouse College, King and a group of other students took a work trip to integrated north, which was his first trip out of the segregated south. King was not expecting what he witnessed in the North, there was no segregation and interracial interaction was in action, he shifted the Northern story to his father *"On our way here we saw some things I had never anticipated to see. After we passed Washington there was no discrimination at all. The white people here are very nice. We go to any place we want to and sit anywhere we want to,"* (Christoffersen 2011). They were working in a Tobacco farm which was in collaboration with their college, their income would be transferred to college to compensate their educational expenses. During this trip they were able to enjoy a life without segregation and discrimination (Fleming 2008: 10), weekends were their chance to fulfill their integrated north experience; on Fridays, after their job, they were visiting downtown Simsbury and watched the movie while enjoying their milkshakes. On Saturdays they attended theatres, going to shopping, and ate in interracial restaurants, finally on Sundays they were in church service, King was amazed by this view that Whites and Coloreds were praying at the same church (Tewa 2018).

Martin Luther King Jr. was a Baptist, and his trainee was Baptist minister Benjamin Mays who is also known as his “spiritual mentor”, on his 18s, King Jr succeed to be chosen in ministry. Receiving assurance to serve humanity could be obtained by an inner urge, which this task could be achieved by the church in King’s perspective. Subsequently, King made peace with the Baptist church and believed being a reasonable minister would drive them to beliefs, ideas, and even social protest with preach and teachings. In 1948, Martin Luther King Jr. achieved his BA in sociology at 19 (Lewis 2012: 23-25).

3.4. Boston University

Boston University is where Martin Luther King Jr. pursued his doctoral studies in systematic theology in 1951. At the time King Jr. also served as assistant minister of Twelfth Baptist Church at Boston. The Twelfth Baptist Church of Boston happened to be known historically, it has been involved in activism in 1840 for supporting the abolitionist measures. The Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, William H. Hester, was an old friend of King’s father, he influenced King by constantly reminding of “*centrality of preaching in the life of the church, and of the need to further develop and refine his sermonic style and content*”. And there he was “*exposed to vigorous proclamations of the divine inspiration and authority of scriptures, songs full of joy, power, and heartbreaking pathos; lively and celebratory worship; delicious food and a festive spirit, a familial quality that met his need for connectedness and belonging; and vital displays of spirituality, art, folklore, and material life*”. Between times, the king was guest pastor at churches of his small friends’ circle of his own age, most often they came together at apartments for discussing theology, preaching, and social issues (Baldwin 2010: 42- 43).

Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in Montgomery Alabama, was the first and foremost church that Martin Luther King Jr. assigned as pastor in 1954 when he was 25 years old. As long the pastorate experience to King was shifted by his grandfather and father, he knew that a set of principles and rules and finance was a crucial factor of the church’s functioning (Fuller 2004: 314). King wrote

his doctoral dissertation on “*A Comparison of the Conceptions of God in the Thinking of Paul Tillich and Henry Nelson Wieman*” (Lewis 2012: 43- 44) and received his title on the 5th of June 1955.

A part of Martin Luther King’s dissertation is subject to plagiarism, an argument put forth by an investigation in 1991, they found this behavior of Dr. King inappropriate. Nevertheless, “[d]espite its finding, the committee said that ‘no thought should be given to the revocation of Dr. King’s doctoral degree,’ an action that the panel said would serve no purpose,” (web.archive.org, retrieved 02.03.2022). Prochazkova (2019) cites from King and Carson that there were two worth mention factors for Martin Luther King Jr. to select Boston University for his studies: first, teaching staff of Boston University, Dr. Edgar S. Brightman was impressed King’s philosophical thinking, thus, he decided to benefit from his supervision during the study. Second, the reputation of Boston University to King was assured by one of his professors from Crozer (14- 15).

During his student years in Boston, Martin Luther King Jr, had a student friend from New England Conservatory of Music, named Mary Powell, King wanted to engage a southern girl and asked her if she could help to find one; “*Mary I wish I knew a few girls from down-home to go out with. I tell you, these Boston girls are something else. The one’s I’ve been seeing are so reserved*” (Lewis 2012: 40). Powell asked Coretta Scott to meet king, the man of divinity. Even though the criteria for Scott was not to be a preacher, still she agreed to talk to King Jr and date him (Fleming 2008: 16). King had said Coretta that “*I will come over and pick you up. I have a green Chevy that usually takes ten minutes to make the trip from B.U., but tomorrow I’ll do it in seven*” (King and Carson 2010: 35). On the second date, Martin Luther King Jr. is convinced that Scott is the girl he is looking for. Martin Luther King Jr. and Coretta Scott got married on the 18th of June 1953 at her parent’s yard in Heiberger, Alabama. The fruit of their marriage is four children: Yolanda King, Martin Luther King III, Dexter Scott King, and Bernice King (Warren 2001: 35). Dr. King, chose his wife Scott to remain a housewife and mother, and not to take part in Civil Rights Movement activities.

3.5. Activism and Organizational Leadership

What Enabled Dr. King to Walk in Hall of Fame?

In African- the American community of Montgomery, Alabama, the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church in which Martin Luther King Jr. in 1954 accounted as its minister was influential. King was famous due to his oratorical preaching not just for the Montgomery people but to the region as well. However, in King's family it was the very first time that the tradition of serving in the parental church was broken, still, this brand-new experience for the king was strange. King tried his best to reach the maximum audiences (King and Carson 2010: 42).

In the segregated south, the Jim Crow laws were imposed by whites which on the basis they deprived African- Americans of entitled rights. In order to bring an end to this segregationist unfair situation, they needed to collaborate with each other and gather under one leadership with strategies and tactics. The community was sick of segregation in public transportation where colored people had to provide their seat to a White citizen if no other seat was available (King and Carson 2010: 46). Birmingham African- American community was there to take a step, even though there was a conducted case with a 15 years old victim girl, still they needed a case with a sound mind victim.

On the 1st of December 1955, Rosa Parks while riding her home from her job refused to provide her seat to the White citizen which cost her jail and an amount fine. Edgar Daniel Nixon was a prominent black leader, he proposed and planned the Montgomery bus boycott which was welcomed warmly by colored people (Carson 2005: 14- 15), but the question was that who should lead the boycott? Newly assigned cleric, Martin Luther King Jr. which was in his 20s, was asked by other ministers to become the boycott leader due to some reasons; first, he was new in the community, and second, he was a well-elaborated speaker. However he was reluctant in accepting the purpose at first, later he took the role and led the boycott (Bagwell *et al*, 1987).

This event was very important in King's fame and image, it was the moment that introduced him as a charismatic leader and hero which carved his

name in history. During this one year of boycott, his house bombed, and he faced jail, which attracted national media's agenda and overnight greatly increased his public figure (Fisk and Schellenberg 2000: 115). Under his leadership, the boycott ended with victory for colored people after one year of struggle.

To conduct a strategy associated with the civil rights movement, Dr. King and a number of his friends namely: Ralph Abernathy, Fred Shuttlesworth, and Joseph Lowery formed Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), with King's leadership. The goal of the group was to restrain the moral authority, and also to put nonviolent protests in organizing power of black churches to be used in favor of the civil rights movement (Marable 2003: 391- 392). Prayer Pilgrimage for Freedom in 1957 was the first time that the national audiences received Martin Luther King Jr's oration in SCLC (Civil Rights Digital Library, retrieved 02.03.2022).

3.6. Protest Advocacies and Social Support How Did They Achieve Public Sympathy?

Martin Luther King Jr. previously has been targeted by southerners in different measures, they bombed his house, arrested him and jailed him, and even assault his personality. The new instruction to defeat King and his struggle; Southerners charged him with "*Perjury*"- *a felony under which they could imprison him for ten years*". The case was processed by *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan* under an advertisement title "*Heed Their Raising Voices*". They were stating that "*the growing movement of peaceful mass demonstrations by Negroes is something new in the south, something understandable... Let Congress heed their raising voices, for they will be heard*", The case was in favor of Dr. King, it helped to raise consciousness associated with tactics and strategic nonviolent protests for civil rights activity in one hand, on the other, the police brutality associated with harassment regarding the civil rights activists, and also the formation of an organization for fundraising. They request people to engage in their peaceful movements and struggles "*we must*

extend ourselves above and beyond moral support... We urge you to join hands with our fellow Americans in the South by supporting with your dollars, this Combined Appeal for all three needs- the defense of Martin Luther King- the support of the embattled students- and the struggle for the right to vote” (Hall and Patrick 2006: 142). They named it “Gandhi Society for Human Rights” with a tax-exempt fund benefit, under King’s administration. The pace of process to address segregation by US president John F. Kennedy was not satisfying Dr. King. He and the Gandhi society took steps further and provided President Kennedy with a document to follow President Abraham Lincoln’s path to ask for Second Emancipation Proclamation to promote civil rights effort in 1962, “King began by noting that the occasion coincided with several triumphs in the civil rights struggle, most notably the eighth anniversary of the Brown V. Board of Education decision and that SCLC had decided to use the historic occasion to deliver a 130- page document urging President John F. Kennedy to sign an Emancipation Proclamation banning racial discrimination”, which was denied by President Kennedy (King 2014: 37-47).

Dr. King was in believe that media coverage of his nonviolent action would be attractive to the medias’ agenda, which in response could assist to portray the segregationist Jim crow laws of the south, and subsequently equality and right to vote for Blacks be guaranteed (Wilson *et al* 2006: 47). The majority of Americans were influenced by journalistic accounts and televised footage of their nonviolent civil rights struggle on one hand, on the other, southerners did not hesitate to continue and severe their harassment regarding protestors, marchers, and civil rights supporters. This situation obtained society’s sympathy for the civil rights movement and convinced them that civil rights were the most important issue (Schofield 2006: 189) of American politics in the early 1963s.

The organized nonviolent protests and marches of African-Americans led by Martin Luther King Jr. resulted in the achievement of labor rights, desegregation, right to vote, right to fair housing, and fundamental civil rights. The majority of these achievements were enforced as law of the USA

after March to Washington with the passage of the civil rights act of 1964, and the 1965 voting rights act.

The New York Times.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1968

"The growing movement of peaceful mass demonstrations by Negroes is something new in the South, something understandable. . . . Let Congress heed their rising voices, for they will be heard."

—New York Times editorial
Saturday, March 19, 1968

Heed Their Rising Voices

As the whole world knows by now, thousands of Southern Negro students are engaged in widespread non-violent demonstrations in positive affirmation of the right to live in human dignity as guaranteed by the U. S. Constitution and the Bill of Rights. In their efforts to uphold these guarantees, they are being met by an unprecedented wave of terror by those who would deny and negate that document which the whole world looks upon as setting the pattern for modern freedom. . . .

In Orangeburg, South Carolina, when 400 students peacefully sought to buy doughnuts and coffee at lunch counters in the business district, they were forcibly ejected, tear-gassed, soaked to the skin in freezing weather with fire hoses, arrested en masse and herded into an open barbed-wire stockade to stand for hours in the bitter cold.

In Montgomery, Alabama, after students sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" on the State Capitol steps, their leaders were expelled from school, and truckloads of police armed with shotguns and tear-gas ringed the Alabama State College Campus. When the entire student body protested to state authorities by refusing to re-register, their dining hall was padlocked in an attempt to starve them into submission.

In Tallahassee, Atlanta, Nashville, Savannah, Greensboro, Memphis, Richmond, Charlotte, and a host of other cities in the South, young American teenagers, in face of the entire weight of official state apparatus and police power, have boldly stepped forth as

protagonists of democracy. Their courage and amazing restraint have inspired millions and given a new dignity to the cause of freedom.

Small wonder that the Southern violators of the Constitution fear this new, non-violent brand of freedom fighter . . . even as they fear the upswelling right-to-vote movement. Small wonder that they are determined to destroy the one man who, more than any other, symbolizes the new spirit now sweeping the South—the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., world-famous leader of the Montgomery Bus Protest. For it is his doctrine of non-violence which has inspired and guided the students in their widening wave of sit-ins; and it is this same Dr. King who founded and is president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference—the organization which is spearheading the surging right-to-vote movement. Under Dr. King's direction the Leadership Conference conducts Student Workshops and Seminars in the philosophy and technique of non-violent resistance.

Again and again the Southern violators have answered Dr. King's peaceful protests with intimidation and violence. They have bombed his home almost killing his wife and child. They have assaulted his person. They have arrested him seven times—for "speeding," "loitering," and similar "offenses." And now they have charged him with "perjury"—a felony under which they could imprison him for ten years. Obviously, their real purpose is to remove him physically as the leader to whom the students and millions

of others look for guidance and support, and thereby to intimidate all leaders who may rise in the South. Their strategy is to belabor this affirmative movement, and thus to demoralize Negro Americans and weaken their will to struggle. The defense of Martin Luther King, spiritual leader of the student sit-in movement, clearly, therefore, is an integral part of the total struggle for freedom in the South.

Decent-minded Americans cannot help but applaud the creative daring of the students and the quiet heroism of Dr. King. But this is one of those moments in the stormy history of Freedom when men and women of good will must do more than applaud the rising-to-glory of others. The America whose good name hangs in the balance before a watchful world, the America whose heritage of Liberty these Southern Upholders of the Constitution are defending, is our America as well as theirs . . .

We must heed their rising voices—yes—but we must add our own.

We must extend ourselves above and beyond moral support and render the material help so urgently needed by those who are taking the risks, facing jail, and even death in a glorious reaffirmation of our Constitution and its Bill of Rights.

We urge you to join hands with our fellow Americans in the South by supporting, with your dollars, this Combined Appeal for all three needs—the defense of Martin Luther King—the support of the embattled students—and the struggle for the right-to-vote.

Your Help Is Urgently Needed . . . NOW !!

Stella Adler
Raymond Tate Alexander
Shelly Appleton
Harry Van Arsdale
Harry Belafonte
Julia Bland
Dr. Alphonse Black
Marc Blithstein
William Bross
William Branch
Marilyn Brundage
Mrs. Ralph Bunche
Daham Card
Dr. Alan Knight Chalmers

Joseph Cohen
Richard Cox
Nat King Cole
Cheryl Crawford
Dorothy Dandridge
Ossie Davis
Sammy Davis, Jr.
Ruby Dee
Harry Dolly
Scotty Eldred
Dr. Philip Elmer
Dr. Henry Emerson
Freddie

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James Hicks
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Eartha Kitt
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Louis Simon
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David Sullivan
John Sun
George Tabori
Rev. Gardner C. Taylor
Norman Thomas
Kenneth Tynan
Charles White
Shelley Wolton
Max Youngkin

We in the south who are struggling daily for dignity and freedom warmly endorse this appeal

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy
(Montgomery, Ala.)
Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth
(Birmingham, Ala.)
Rev. Kelly Miller Smith
(Nashville, Tenn.)
Rev. W. A. Owens
(Chattanooga, Tenn.)
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(Picture adopted from, Hall and Patrick 2006: 143).

Thanks to SCLC tactic and strategies of nonviolent action and choosing the appropriate place and best methods to drive these protests and struggles.

3.6.2. Non- violent Protest

In the development of nonviolence resistance as a philosophy to apply in the civil rights struggle for Martin Luther King, Jr., a number of events and connections could be found; to begin with, the nonviolent direct strategy of action for articulating grievances and demonstrating deprivation from an entitled right, was a method of Mohandas K. C. Gandhi. The development of the nonviolence philosophy of direct action against injustice, very firstly emerged in South Africa where he was working as a lawyer in an Indian firm. The philosophy applied to racism in South Africa and colonial rule in India. Gandhi taught his Indian community to resist the race-based laws and socio-economic oppression of the British Empire. Gandhi returned to India in 1914. In 1919, the colonist British Empire has introduced the Rowlatt Acts; “*policies that permitted the incarceration without trial of Indians suspected of sedition*”. As a form of nonviolent direct action, Gandhi, called for the act of *Satyagraha* (interpreted as truth-force or love- force) which upon they claimed a national fasting day, meetings, and suspension of work. When King was following his studies in Crozer Theological Seminary, in a course, Christian Theology for Today, which was provided by George Davis, King encountered Gandhian philosophy (The Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute, retrieved 04.03.2022).

Additionally, Howard Thurman, a professor of spiritual disciplines and resources and as dean of Marsh Chapel in Boston University, where King went to for a doctoral degree, was the one who influenced King in knowing Gandhi and nonviolent form of disobedience (Macy 2004: 8- 9). Howard Thurman had met Mahatma M. K. Gandhi in 1935 (The Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute, retrieved 04.03.2022).

Furthermore, Bayard Rustin, who met Dr. King in 1956 in Montgomery, where the bus boycott was organized to advise King for disobedience. The Knowledge of Rustin from nonviolent action was firsthand of methods, as he studied and practiced them for almost ten years, he was elaborated in understanding and reflection (Macy 2004: 10, Arsenault 2006: 64). Even though Martin Luther King, Jr. was advised by other African-American leaders and organizers to keep his distance from Bayard Rustin due to his, open homosexuality, advocacy of socialism, and his former ties to the Communist Party USA (Arsenault 2006: 62), still King was counting on Bayard and his knowledgeable abilities.

Finally, another subsequent intersection to nonviolent direct action to Martin Luther King, Jr. was his communication and collaboration with Philadelphia Yearly Meeting and the American Friends Service Committee (AFSC). They sent Dr. King and his wife Coretta to India in 1959, to better know the Gandhian philosophy and his continuing legacy (Macy 2004: 12).

Upon Martin Luther Kings' return to Atlanta in the edge of 1959, Georgia governor, Vandiver, Samuel Ernest, Jr. stated that "*wherever M. L. King, Jr., has been there has followed in his wake a wave of crimes*", and promised expected surveillance (The Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute, retrieved 02.03.2022). Once in 1960, while driving, the police stopped his car and asked for his driving license, he provided them his license from Alabama, however legally Georgia did not assign a time for owning a local license, still, King paid the amount of fine. But he was not knowing that his lawyer has also signed a plea deal consisting of a probationary sentence (daily sentinel 2020).

The nonviolent form of action which was like a heritage for Dr. Martin Luther King from Mahatma M. K. Gandhi became a path and goal for King and his leadership of the Civil Rights Movement. He claimed Gandhi, his philosophy and legacy, once in a meeting in Gandhian Society, Dr. King stated that "*it is fallacious to think of the Gandhi Society as an attempt to deify Gandhi or take the name of Gandhi since he more than anyone in the modern*

world, lifted the method of non-violence to a powerful level of socio- political action” (King 2014: 43).

The sit-in protest was on the wheel in Atlanta, and Martin Luther King was invited to join them in one of the events. Meanwhile, the presidential campaigns was taking place in the USA, and the movement’s goal was to also show how these campaigns ignore them and does not address their struggle. At one of the major department stores, Rich’s, King joined a sit-in protest; a large number of people faced arrest on that day including Dr. King- which in a couple of days back released except him. They judged him according to the probation plea deal- cited him to hard labor for four months (The Martin Luther King, Jr. Research and Education Institute, retrieved 03.03.2022) and transported him to a highly secured prison in Reidsville from the county cell.

The prison that King was transported to, was prepared to host criminals convicted of violation and even the whites who were prisoned due to Martin Luther King’s activity had been placed in this prison. This event became a nationwide agenda. Both of the presidential candidates were counting on southern states’ support for their campaigns and subsequent victory to office, on the contrary, they had to deal with the requests for involvement in King’s case. Richard Nixon and John F. Kennedy were competing for office; candidate Nixon knew M. L. K. Jr. and had a good relationship with them, but he declined to involve unless Jack Roosevelt Robinson asks him for a personal visit. John F. Kennedy was a democrat and called Atlanta’s governor, Vandiver; *“is there any way that you think you could get Martin Luther King out of Jail? It would be of tremendous benefit to me.”* This was a very crucial moment for President Kennedy, he had to play his best role ever, in one hand he had to keep southerners and their support, on the other, he had to prove his keenness for civil rights struggle and Keeping African- Americans close. President Kennedy had to engage in form of direct and personal action to show his sympathy regarding the case, *“like picking up the phone and calling Coretta”, “good morning, Mrs. King... I just wanted you to know that I was thinking about you and Dr. King, if there is anything I can do to help, please feel free to call me”*(Levingston 2017). He also appointed his brother Robert F. Kennedy to pressure southern authorities. Dr. King was released two days later, upon the

pressure on southern authorities, and his father openly declared his support from Kennedy's presidency.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr's role was very significant for the protest and struggle. He didn't step back from the mission and continued to boycott with a full swing. In early 1961, sit-in protestors (students), were notified that a deal has made and desegregation would come to an end in the fall of that year.

The big six leaders and organizations of civil rights movement, numbingly: Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), National Urban League (NUL), Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters (BSCP), Congress of Racial Equality (CRE), came together to protest and condemn civil and economic rights of African- Americans. The event is known as March to Washington in history which came to happen on the 28th of August 1963 (Appiah and Gates 1999: 125).

The idea of The Great March on Washington faced the opposition of President John F. Kennedy initially. US President Kennedy was worried that this March and protest would negatively affect the passage of civil rights legislation. He articulated that, *"we want success in Congress, not just a big show in the capitol. Some of these people are looking for an excuse to be against us. I don't want to give any of them a chance to say 'Yes, I'm for the bill but I'm damned if I will vote for it at the point of a gun.' It seemed to me a great mistake to announce a march to Washington before the bill even was in the committee. The only effect is to create an atmosphere of intimidation- and this may give some members of the Congress an out."* King insisted on happening of the march; *"it could serve as a means through which people... could channel their grievances under disciplined, nonviolent leadership."* King believed that this march could advocate support of those who not *"know the problem at first hand. I think it will serve a purpose"* (Rosenberg and Karabell 2003: 130). Nonetheless, when President Kennedy was convinced that the leaders and organizers of March on Washington are resisting the happening of the event and its progress, he suggested that a firm work and victory achievement for this March was important.

The Great March on Washington provided a valuable chance to civil rights protestors and organizers to articulate their grievances and demands on one hand, on the other, it was the opportunity to portray the desperate condition of African- Americans in the Southern United States before the authorities in capital Washington. The movement organizers were planning to condemn and denounce the federal government due to its failure to protect the Black protestors and civil rights workers; but as influence and recommendation of the president, the march happened to be less strident tone.

Demands of the march were significant for all the United States of America; a necessity to bring an end to racial segregation in schools, more firm laws to prevent racial discrimination in employment, safeguarding of civil rights employees from brutality that might happen by police, equality in minimum age ... etc. were demands asked by marchers in Washington. Besides controversies, the march was a successful history for leaders, organizers, and protestors of the movement. Contrary to President Kennedy's anxiety, March was welcomed among diversity of ethnicities, and it exceeded quarter of millions of attendees (Rosenberg and Karabell 2003: 130).

Martin Luther King Jr. has played a very significant role in almost all of the civil rights events, but his role in the March on Washington is one of the most valuable ones. As previously stated, Dr. King was a very elaborated speaker and orator, he took his turn in the event and articulated himself, his speech later came to be known as "I have a dream"- which helped the civil rights struggle to be on top of agenda of the reformers. Civil rights legislation was signed and passed in 1964.

There was a before and after of these marches, but the significant one was the Great March on Washington which resulted in the signing and ratifying of civil rights. Freedom Rides, Demonstration in Birmingham, Selma to Montgomery march... etc. are instances of some of their activity.

During an oration for supporting a strike of sanitation workers on the 4th of April 1968, in Memphis, Tennessee, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was assassinated. A number of reasons have been provided as the interpretation of his assassination; mention one, his opposition against Black Power and the war

in Vietnam, these oppositions of King left the scholars with conclusions that Martin Luther King, Jr. became Human Rights Activist from being a Civil Rights Activist.

The perception that the struggle of African- Americans for equality started with *Brown v. Board of Education* and terminated with the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King would be a huge claim. One cannot doubt the personality of Dr. M. L. King, Jr. and his all struggle and sacrifices for the sake of desegregation, indiscrimination, equality, and entitled to civil rights for all human beings. In whatever way, there were many people who engaged for equal civil rights struggle and condemnation of unjust situations before and after the 1950s and 1960s, to be acknowledged (Prochazkova 2019: 63).

4. Case Study

As the final study of my thesis I will be providing a case study to combine and relate my findings from second chapter; social movements and third chapter; public policy formation. This section of thesis is where the theories and approaches covered with evidences and practice. In 1960s the United States of America experienced their largest movements ever, where these movements were crucial for a number of reasons. Firstly, USA is a role model for a lot of world countries in terms of development and human rights values. Thus, it is necessary to save its image and hegemony in the world view. Secondly, since the establishment, the constitution of the country is concrete and unchanged. The emerged movements also did not weaken the US constitution, rather they obliged the government and the society to respect their entitled rights which took almost twenty years of struggle to achieve their goal. These movements are known as Civil Rights Movements which also inspired a cluster of other goal oriented movements to mobilize and ask for their desire, such as women rights movements, LGBTQ rights etc.

4.1. A Concise History

The American history has been colored due to 1860s to 1960s struggles of marginalized people to obtain their right. Although the end of Civil war in country's history introduced the end of slavery, but indeed, it did not bring an end to deprivation of the marginalized Black people from discrimination and racism of White supremacy (Kaczorowski 1987: 50- 2). During this struggle of Black people, some attempts of the government and their officials were oriented to resolve the dispute and entitle African Americans the same rights as European Americans. The problem with these resolutions was their short termed commitments due to union fragility of those states; namely southern states. Southern states were newly stepped toward union and the founder of "Black Codes" (Richardson 1969: 365) in their legislation. The US president in those moments was not able to ask for equal rights and right extensions to Black people, in order to prevent a catastrophe, because the issue was very sensitive for White citizens of the country in South which previously were among the slaveholders and could cause their critiques of loyalty to US government. Anyone would infer this notion of President's inability due to situation, as once Lincoln stated that any power in Washington would proclaim emancipation "if the time had come" in response to Sojourner's compliment of the President to be the "best president America had had" (Mabee 1988: 522) in an interview.

As a political and military requirement President Abraham Lincoln stated the "emancipation proclamation"- by which, four millions of Black people were freed (Guelzo 2005: 1) and hired in the military. By 1865, when the Civil war in America was approaching to its end, President Lincoln delivered his will to extend the right to vote for Black people and those served in military during a proposal for Louisiana Reconstruction plan, which cost him his life three days later (History.com 2009). "13th amendment" which is known as "Civil Rights Act" as well, was the bill aimed to abolish slavery (Jones 2016) signifying with a number of sections; like, defining slavery and forced servitude illegal except as a function based on a punishment in the first section and authorizing Congress to enforce the proposal "by appropriate legislation" everywhere in the union in the second section (Vorenberg 2001: 53, govinfo.gov 1992: 1551).

Andrew Johnson, an ex-enslaver became the US president in 1865, was a major favorer of “states’ rights” which provided him the stage to lay on belief that self- determination had been one of the most controversial issues for the Southern states, Henceforth, southern states obtained authorization to act according to their own legislation rather than federal; which was restricting Black people to vote (History.com 2009). In aftermath of President Lincoln’s assassination, John Andrew as the new President vetoed the 13th amendment, which shaped the first extraordinary event in US history where Congress passed and ratified the law in early and late 1866 despite President’s veto (Forte 1998: 607, Aynes 2009: 1036, history. House.gov). Therefore, Southern states held responsible for post- war debt paying, staying loyal to the union, and respecting slavery abolition enactment (History.com 2009).

Southern states had a free will to enact their own constitutions and build government. As a consequence of this free will, in order to stress African Americans they established “Black Codes”. Under these codes, Black people’s freedom was restricted and they were pushed to remain a cheap labor in the market just like post- civil war era. There were different kinds of restrictions introduced by Black Codes during their employment; for instance, holding renewed employment contracts with required annually agreement which would bring detention or/and fine of receiving no wage from previous months of work in case of deterrence (Goodman 1912, Forte 1998: 601), not to be hired in other areas but just as farmer or servant, and the introduction of “anti- enticement” in order to prevent paying a high wage for Blacks (Anderson 1969: 374- 75, History.com 2009).

As a consequence of Black Codes, the northern states and large number of Congress representatives in order to provide a concrete solution to this problem and preserve African Americans rights, introduced the 14th amendment in 1867, by which, southern states representation in Congress held contingent to this amendment (Forte 1998: 605). To achieve the objectives from 14th amendment Congress applied to their authority which was assigned to them by 13th amendment, the new bill was roughly resisting on two issues: first, it redefined the citizenship right as one who “*born and naturalized*” in the United States- as well as enslaved Africans to be citizens and “*equal protection*

of the laws” (Britannica 2021), and second, to narrow representation of those states’ which attempt to violate US constitution by not accepting and implementing the goals of the policies and preventing their representations (Aynes 2009: 1041) to obtain a civil, military, and elective statue. Finally in 1968 states of South Carolina and Louisiana adapted the bill and the congress gained the three- fourth of the majority to ratify the law.

Following 14th amendment, the Congress introduced 15th amendment in 1969. This proposal was granting and securing the right to vote for every individual American citizen as it puts “*The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude*” (Smith and Pildes 2015) - where it enabled African Americans specially of the South to access the governments and also the Congress. This controversial period in the US history is known as “*reconstruction*” era (Dickerson 2003: viii), which brought significant changes in the US constitution and social design. However, the major problem was that the reconstruction plans were losing trend and White supremacist entities- like Ku Klux Klan were becoming powerful and a critique to social changes, which as a result the White supremacy empowered once more in the south (History.com 2009).

To undo the reconstruction era’s developments, Southern states established a set of new rules as “Jim Crow” laws- which under African Americans were marginalized and deprived of the pleasure from fair social design. Some significant distinctions among facilities that was aimed to serve the American citizens introduced; where as a consequence the African Americans and European Americans usage of public transportation separated (Pilgrim 2000, Wynes 1967: 418). Sharing the same habitat or receiving education in same organizations were detached (Tischauser 2012: xi), marriage with one of the other color (interracial marriage) was prohibited (Kousser 2003: 479), and most African Americans were segregated of voting due to low literacy level- even in some states laws designed to outlaw Blacks voting right (Bentele and O’Brien 2013: 694, Brockell 2021).

The Black marginalization continued almost till mid of 20th century. Until the outbreak of Second World War (WWII), American low wage labor was of Black community with the hardest jobs- as farmers, servants, and factory employees. Also they were prevented from military recruitment. To not end up with thousands of protestors in Washington streets asking for same employment opportunities (loc.gov), President Franklin D. Roosevelt in an executive act of 1941 provided the national defense vacancies to every individual citizen of the US irrespective of their race or other codes (Roosevelt 1941 cited by Teaching American History). Regardless of flourished discrimination, men and women of Black ethnic joined military and defended US by their services in WWII. President Harry Truman in an executive act of 1948 with the outbreak of the cold war demanded the discrimination to be ended in military (Trumanlibrary.gov), which believed to be the root encouragement of Civil Rights Movements to shape and function.

4.2. Where did it all start? A Struggle to Achieve Entitled Rights

As we mentioned before, although the abolition of slavery was enacted and a number of other government activities introduced some laws to develop the living conditions of the African Americans, but still the discrimination and segregation was on drive toward these marginalized people. Therefore, African Americans ambushed to ignite their long suffered outrage and pressure the system to provide them their entitled right. Various states in America specifically in South was imposing segregate and discriminatory regulations on African Americans.

A group of prominent African American leaders gathered under one roof with the Whites advocates of racial equality, as a consequence of endeavors established National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in 1909. Their scope of activities were to portray the injustices and initiate lawsuits in order to preserve the equal right to education, housing, employment, and public accommodations for colored people as was stated in 14th and 15th amendment (Meier and Bracey 1993: 3).

In capital city of the Alabama States- Montgomery a segregated bus seats system was designed, where in the front- people from White and in the rear people of the Colored could occupy the seats, and whenever if there was no seat left for persons from White to occupy, a row of the Colored people obligated to empty the seats from middle to rear of the bus in order to create a seat for a white citizen to occupy (Kohl 1991: 42). On 1st of December 1955, Rosa Parks while heading home from work, was obligated by bus driver to provide her seat to a White citizen but she refused to compliance and ended up in jail and an amount of fine. Rosa Parks set free by bail of Edgar Daniel Nixon (nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu.), whom was a respected Black leader in one hand, and in the other, a number of Black women had established a council- Women's Political Council (WPC), as civil rights activists together with NAACP; decided to boycott the Montgomery buses to end the segregation (Kohl 1991: 43- 46) which started on 5th of December 1955 and lasted until 20th December 1956 (Robinson 1989: 4- 14). During this boycott, African Americans were acted in coherence and refused to take a ride in buses. This action did not simply take place, but a huge measure of support, organization and struggle needed to be resulted in a desired way. In Alabama, Montgomery city buses the majority of passengers were consisted of colored people, in order to meet the demands, Black leaders provided their support and established Montgomery Improvement Association (MIA) (Robinson 1989: 8), and also they maintained the event to take place in the first page of interest based newspapers- like Montgomery Advertiser.

Martin Luther King, Jr. who was a clergyman adapted as the leader of MIA (Robinson 1989: 9), to guarantee the victory of the struggle, they reached to an agreement with Black Taxi drivers to compliance with situation- where they started to charge African Americans a fare same as buses, or other people with their sympathy was driving the boycotters to a specific destination. Even in a worse fate, the aggrieved people who boycotted the buses take a walk all the way to their destination if no means of transportation was there for them (Robinson 1989: 5- 6). Basically, the shape of alteration in model by African Americans were not revolutionary and radical, they asked a reformist and soft measure of changes- which by, Blacks could also occupy as bus drivers and

respecting a rule of first come first served- in seat reservations, in other words, Whites could occupy the first seats as they were before and coloreds could occupy the rear seats as same (nvdatabase.swarthmore.edu.), but with only difference of who first comes from either of the people take the first seat from distinct section. The boycott act of African Americans reached to its success on 20th December 1956 in aftermath of federal and US Supreme Court decisions, which derived seats segregation to be illegal according to 14th amendment (Robinson 1989: 14) of American constitution that US citizens of all colors and ethnic are equal and held states and federal legislation responsible for their protection.

The efforts and satisfying consequences of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s action during leadership of MIA, introduced him as a skillful and advocate of nonviolence behaviors which led him in hall of fame and a leader for Civil Rights Movements. King; in order to take an action regarding the segregation in all over the South- He assist to form Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), which were among the impressive civil rights organizations. SCLC in 1963 became a tool in civil rights actions of Alabama, Birmingham, and Washington March (Fairclough 2001: 7- 8).

An aspect of Jim Crow laws segregation of Whites and Blacks were in effect even in the service accommodations- like, restaurants, drugstores, etc. in order to end this segregation a number of four students attempt a new scheme of protests which is known as sit- in. 1st of February 1960 is dated in the history of the USA, that, in state of North Carolina in Greensboro city Black students has occupied environments which is reserved for Whites (Brown 2018: 49). Initially, they were asking for service in occupied counters which were facing unjust behavior of ignoring, in respond they were protesting and denying to leave the counter (Kowal 2004: 135- 136), which indeed brought their arrest by police. But as one was arresting the other was filling the blank. These sit-in protests of Black Greensboro students flourished rapidly in the South and recruited advocates in sixty habitats with thousands of members. They soon established their organization as Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) (Kowal 2004: 138) in aftermath of a conference which Martin Luther King were a speaker in (Briticana.com, retrieved 22.11.2021). Substantively

establishment of a new organization for achieving civil rights would be seen not to be necessary, but importance of a unique strategy caused the decision to be derived when they realized that NAACP's strategy is too narrow to drive them to desired destination.

This claim can also be seen in Ella Baker's perspective on NAACP, SCLC, and other organizations. She has been working in those organizations previously and was critical of NAACP due to its inability of policy development and strategy (Payne 1989: 888). Ella Baker was one of the founders of SNCC, and an advocate of "group- centered leadership" rather than "leader- centered group" (Payne 1989: 891- 92, Nelson 1993: 4), the reason that made Ella to leave NAACP and SCLC was the leader oriented model of them, thus, she did not hesitate to establish SNCC and keep it independent (Nelson 1993: 4- 5). Other prominent civil rights organizations such as Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), which was established in 1942 and was experienced in sit- in form of protest as they were engaged in a behavior of same kind in Chicago's public settings (Rich 1965: 114), together with SCLC begun to train the SNCC- ers. CORE provided traineeships and workshops to SNCC members (Rich 1965: 115) in order to maintain a nonviolence action. The nonviolence form of protest was a myth in victory of the mobilizations; the protestors were facing arrest and harassment by local forces which portrayed their violent actions, but in contrast, protestors were asking for their fundamental rights with nonviolence actions. This high moral based action of protestors advocated the public opinion in their favor (Perlstein 1990: 298- 99).

In a short while, Southern states- like, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Alabama, Virginia, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Missouri, West Virginia, Kansas, Georgia, Illinois, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas were effected by SNCC sit- in protests (Briticana.com). The sit- in protests portrayed two important determination; first, it raised and advocated the awareness among African Americans that their solidarity and will can bring a change to any undesired situation or regulation in the society, and second, Blacks resistance delivered the message to Whites that their segregationist laws are unacceptable by Afro- Americans anymore and the continuity of these actions can end with damage to their businesses. Therefore,

business owners and investors decided to prevent the damage to their benefits and ended the segregationist counter setting rules (loc.gov) peacefully without federal intervention or court declared orders. Victory of Blacks to achieve their targeted goals by coordinated action once proved in Montgomery bus boycott where the local and Supreme court declared the seat separationist rules to be outlawed, and the sit- in case was also a prove of their power regarding the public opinion and their design in society- which required a change within the core values and public opinion of the society as it ended in a desired manner.

Following the sit- in civil disobedience action, a combined group of Blacks and Whites (Colaiaco 1993: 34) organized an interstate journey- popular as Freedom Rides (History.com, retrieved 22.11.2021), which by they could provoke the segregationists in South (Colaiaco 1993: 34) and draw government's attention to outlaw the interstates travel segregations and enforce the enacted 1946 Supreme Court's and 1960 Boynton court's decision (Raeburn 2011: 931, Martin 2011: 96). Under interstate segregationist rules, the terminals, restrooms and other related facilities were separated for Whites and Colored people. On 4th of May 1961 the US history witnessed another rivalry of civil rights advocates and segregationists (Sharp 2012: 6). The Blacks and Whites of Freedom Rides organizers changed the game, Whites used the facilities which were designed for Blacks, and Blacks used the facilities which were designed for Whites. Their disobedience of this segregation rule brought them intense violence and confrontation by segregationist, where the buses were bombed and the riders persecuted (Sharp 2012: 6- 7). They also faced a bus shortage to drive them to their destinations, thus, the SNCC from Nashville organized an alternative group to carry the goal, although they were arresting by police and deporting back to their initial states, still they continued their efforts (Colaiaco 1993: 35, Briticana.com, retrieved 22.11.2021). They once secured a bus in order of Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy to travel to Montgomery where the failure of police to protect them ended up with their persecution again (History.com, retrieved 21.11.2021). Finally, Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) received instructions (Lytle 1966: 284, web.archive.org, retrieved 21.11.2021) for more restricted patterns

to ban segregation by Kennedy administration, whereas, Freedom Riders efforts continued until the order enforced in September.

4.3. Shaping the Civil Rights Movements March on Washington 1963

Martin Luther King, Jr. as the leader of SCLC in joint action with Alabama and Birmingham organized an event which was featuring the nonviolent nature of actions of the movements, and violent nature of actions of policemen with their dogs and clubs in the hands were trying to scatter the demonstrators (Lytle 1966: 284, Colaiaco 1993: 60). The role of media was significant (Colaiaco 1993: 67) as they were portraying the situation on a national and international level, where it draw Northern state's attention and their advocacy resulted in dispute resolution and civil rights concession by federal intervention. King in 1963, when he was arrested in Birmingham due to disobedience of the law on banning the demonstrations, he wrote a letter which in it he founded the civil disobedience legal and slightly put his prediction from awakening of a racial disaster as Black Nationalism which could be fragile (Colaiaco 1993: 77- 95).

Despite King's aim to portray one century ongoing Black suffrage for emancipation, they were also planned to articulate their deprivation of the unequal employment and discriminated conditions (kinginstitute.stanford.edu, retrieved 22.11.2021, Jones 2013: x- xii). Although President Kennedy was reluctant to advocate or take action regarding the anti- discriminatory proceeding in 1961 when he settled in White house (Colaiaco 1993: 33). But, the media coverage of the event in national and international level, which enabled the public eyes to witness the severity of protests in South, especially in Birmingham and Alabama where the protestors faced with violent and brutally suppress of the police, turned America a trend, where in 1963 it brought President John F. Kennedy to propose an inclusive civil rights bill stating that America "*will not be fully free until all of its citizens are free*" (Fluker 2015: 1227). Before the lunch of Washington March Kennedy met with the civil rights leaders and warned them about a probable violation during the

end, which received the leader's resistance and insist for making it happen. But eventually they changed their destination from capitol to Abraham Lincoln's memorial (Colaiaco 1993: 71- 72), they marched from Washington Momentum to the founder of Black emancipation's memorial- Lincoln, with participation of more than 20000 people of different organizations- like, SCLS, NAACP, National Urban League (NUL), CORE, and SNCC (npc.gov 2020).

A number of Black leader took their turns and delivered their speeches to the crowd that day- 28th August 1963 which was crucial for moral of the event. Martin Luther King, Jr. also took his turn and articulate his oration to the crowd (Khanacademy.org, retrieved 24.11.2021), but unexpectedly his speech became the famous speech in human history and the deprived people on that day. His speech is known as "I have a dream" in literatures and I will cite it here in my thesis as well:

I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation.

Five score years ago, a great American, in whose symbolic shadow we stand today, signed the Emancipation Proclamation. This momentous decree came as a great beacon light of hope to millions of Negro slaves who had been seared in the flames of withering injustice. It came as a joyous daybreak to end the long night of captivity.

But one hundred years later, the Negro still is not free. One hundred years later, the life of the Negro is still sadly crippled by the manacles of segregation and the chains of discrimination. One hundred years later, the Negro lives on a lonely island of poverty in the midst of a vast ocean of material prosperity. One hundred years later, the Negro is still languished in the corners of American society and finds himself in exile in his own land. So we have come here today to dramatize a shameful condition.

In a sense we've come to our nation's Capital to cash a check. When the architects of our republic wrote the magnificent words of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence, they were signing a promissory note to which every American was to fall heir.

This note was a promise that all men, yes, Black men as well as white men, would be guaranteed the unalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

It is obvious today that America has defaulted on this promissory note insofar as her citizens of color are concerned. Instead of honoring this sacred obligation, America has given the Negro people a bad check; a check which has come back marked "insufficient funds."

But we refuse to believe that the bank of justice is bankrupt. We refuse to believe that there are insufficient funds in the great vaults of opportunity of this nation. So we have come to cash this check—a check that will give us upon demand the riches of freedom and the security of justice.

We have also come to this hallowed spot to remind America of the fierce urgency of now. This is no time to engage in the luxury of cooling off or to take the tranquilizing drug of gradualism. Now is the time to make real the promises of democracy. Now is the time to rise from the dark and desolate valley of segregation to the sunlit path of racial justice. Now is the time to lift our nation from the quicksands of racial injustice to the solid rock of brotherhood. Now is the time to make justice a reality for all of God's children.

It would be fatal for the nation to overlook the urgency of the moment. This sweltering summer of the Negro's legitimate discontent will not pass until there is an invigorating autumn of freedom and

equality. Nineteen sixty-three is not an end, but a beginning. Those who hope that the Negro needed to blow off steam and will now be content will have a rude awakening if the nation returns to business as usual. There will be neither rest nor tranquility in America until the Negro is granted his citizenship rights. The whirlwinds of revolt will continue to shake the foundations of our nation until the bright day of justice emerges.

But there is something that I must say to my people who stand on the warm threshold which leads into the palace of justice. In the process of gaining our rightful place we must not be guilty of wrongful deeds. Let us not seek to satisfy our thirst for freedom by drinking from the cup of bitterness and hatred. We must forever conduct our struggle on the high plane of dignity and discipline. We must not allow our creative protest to degenerate into physical violence. Again and again we must rise to the majestic heights of meeting physical force with soul force.

The marvelous new militancy which has engulfed the Negro community must not lead us to a distrust of all white people, for many of our white brothers, as evidenced by their presence here today, have come to realize that their destiny is tied up with our destiny. And they have come to realize that their freedom is inextricably bound to our freedom. We cannot walk alone.

And as we walk, we must make the pledge that we shall march ahead. We cannot turn back. There are those who are asking the devotees of civil rights, "When will you be satisfied?"

We can never be satisfied as long as the Negro is the victim of the unspeakable horrors of police brutality.

We can never be satisfied as long as our bodies, heavy with the fatigue of travel, cannot gain lodging in the motels of the highways and the hotels of the cities.

We cannot be satisfied as long as the Negro's basic mobility is from a smaller ghetto to a larger one.

We can never be satisfied as long as our children are stripped of their selfhood and robbed of their dignity by signs stating "for whites only."

We cannot be satisfied as long as a Negro in Mississippi cannot vote and a Negro in New York believes he has nothing for which to vote.

No, no, we are not satisfied, and we will not be satisfied until justice rolls down like waters and righteousness like a mighty stream.

I am not unmindful that some of you have come here out of great trials and tribulations. Some of you have come fresh from narrow jail cells. Some of you have come from areas where your quest for freedom left you battered by the storms of persecution and staggered by the winds of police brutality. You have been the veterans of creative suffering. Continue to work with the faith that unearned suffering is redemptive.

Go back to Mississippi, go back to Alabama, go back to South Carolina, go back to Georgia, go back to Louisiana, go back to the slums and ghettos of our northern cities, knowing that somehow this situation can and will be changed. Let us not wallow in the valley of despair.

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.

I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident; that all men are created equal."

I have a dream that one day on the red hills of Georgia the sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together at the table of brotherhood.

I have a dream that one day even the state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

I have a dream that my four little children will one day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day down in Alabama, with its vicious racists, with its governor having his lips dripping with the words of interposition and nullification, that one day right down in Alabama little Black boys and Black girls will be able to join hands with little white boys and white girls as sisters and brothers.

I have a dream today.

I have a dream that one day every valley shall be exalted [sic], every hill and mountain shall be made low, the rough places will be made plain, and the crooked places will be made straight, and the glory of the Lord shall be revealed, and all flesh shall see it together.

This is our hope. This is the faith that I will go back to the South with. With this faith we will be able to hew out of the mountain of

despair a stone of hope. With this faith we will be able to transform the jangling discords of our nation into a beautiful symphony of brotherhood. With this faith we will be able to work together, to pray together, to struggle together, to go to jail together, to stand up for freedom together, knowing that we will be free one day.

This will be the day when all of God's children will be able to sing with new meaning, "My country 'tis of thee, sweet land of liberty, of thee I sing. Land where my fathers died, land of the Pilgrims' pride, from every mountainside, let freedom ring."

And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true. So let freedom ring from the prodigious hilltops of New Hampshire. Let freedom ring from the mighty mountains of New York. Let freedom ring from the heightening Alleghenies of Pennsylvania. Let freedom ring from the snow-capped Rockies of Colorado. Let freedom ring from the curvaceous slopes of California. But not only that; let freedom ring from the Stone Mountain of Georgia. Let freedom ring from Lookout Mountain of Tennessee. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi. From every mountainside, let freedom ring.

And when this happens, and when we allow freedom ring, when we let it ring from every village and every hamlet, from every state and every city, we will be able to speed up that day when all of God's children, Black men and white men, Jews and gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands and sing in the words of the old Negro spiritual, "Free at last! Free at last! Thank God Almighty, we are free at last!" (Americanhistoric.com, retrieved 24.11.2021).

Since the end of civil war and Emancipation act of President Abraham Lincoln, the US did not take a comprehensive action to entitle an inclusive civil rights bill. This failure in policy and implementation is mostly due to Southern

states opposition and resistance in extension of equal rights and statue to everybody from any race. Although President John F. Kennedy introduced the comprehensive civil rights bill, but he did not witness its enactment and implementation as he assassinated on November of 1963. Lyndon B. Johnson became the new President and demanded the Congress to “*Let this session of Congress be known as the session which did more for civil rights than the last hundred sessions combined*” (Riddick and Zweben 1965: 334, Americanhistoric.com, retrieved 23.11.2021). President Johnson took serious steps through Civil Rights in contrast to President Kennedy which was reluctant and lacked a specific strategy (Robison 2019: 1).

After the president call, the congressmen and women with from the Southern states blamed the Civil Rights Act to be unconstitutional as it narrows their sovereignty. In order to change the government agenda, they even proposed to introduce an amendment which by, discrimination in women employment could be eliminated- which actually successfully passed (History.com, retrieved 21.11.2021). A higher number of vote in the house approved the bill- 79 over 29 (Lytle 1966: 295), but a “filibuster” (more than 70 days) which argued to be the longest in American history performed in U.S senate and happened to end by assist of Everett Dirksen (Califano 2015: xxvii). As a consequence of horse- trading the bill could approve in senate as well and provided to president’s sign, which enacted on 2nd of July 1964.

Achievements of Civil Rights Act was a long dream of the deprived and marginalized people in U.S history which lasted over 100 years. Under Civil Rights Act, segregation based on social codes- such as race, skin color, or etc. eliminated in the public accommodations- like courthouse, parks, or etc. The Civil Rights Act also brought an end to discrimination in employment based on gender or any social code, and accordingly Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) (Casellas 1998: 3) established and held responsible for leveraging the accessibility of workers to law and their right.

4.3.1. Bloody Sunday and Securing Voting Rights 1965's March

The 15th amendment to US constitution extended the right to vote for every male citizen of the country regardless of their race or any other social code. Yet, the practice in real life was still to be accomplished. The states had built their arguments regarding denying Blacks to vote in basis of the low level of illiteracy that African Americans hold- they were suffering from illiteracy due to colonization and suppress. One of the instruments that these states were applying to was a literacy test. President Johnson explained that how Southern states are struggling to deny African- Americans right to vote; he also stated that African- Americans were asked to “*recite the entire Constitution or explain the most complex provisions of state laws,*” (Pollak 2000) which by- a Black would give up their right or would have fail. Other instruments to deny African- Americans right to vote was; property test- where if Blacks couldn't prove their wealth to be over 250\$ they would fail to vote (Davidson 1992: 7), Poll taxes, understanding clause, and grandfather clause (Shapiro 1993: 537).

African Americans decided to achieve their entitled right under plan of 15th amendment in a nonviolent way just like the previous measures. Martin Luther King, Jr. launched a march from Selma to Montgomery states of the US on March 1965 (Kinginstitute.stanford.edu). On their way to Alabama they have been treated by segregationists and state's police forces using tear gas and such means to separate demonstrators, while the fatal event was portrayed by media and awaked Americans anger, they called the incident as Bloody Sunday (whitehousehistory.org 2021). In aftermath of suppress, US President Lyndon B. Johnson in the Congress blamed the election authorities to deprive African – Americans from voting by their devilment manners. And introduced a Voting Rights Act, which by- no federal or state could marginalize people based on their race or appearance and deny their voting right. The bill passed from US senate with 77- 19 and House of Representatives with 333- 85 votes, and at a ceremony where King and other Black prominent leaders were present, signed by President Johnson (whitehousehistory.org 2021).

The Voting Rights Act, enabled deprived and marginalized Black people to register and vote. The legislation eliminated the literacy test which was a significant instrument for election authorities of Southern states to deny African- Americans right to vote. And despite this crucial achievement, it also assigned Federal authorities to observe the process and maintain a clear and inclusive voter registering measure, where all eligible citizens find the opportunity to use their right (ourdocuments.gov, retrieved 22.11.2021). Voting right was among the most controversial activity in US; although the law was enacted and the African- Americans entitled to their right, but the practice of the law was very with violence.

4.3.2. Last piece of the Puzzle Fair Housing Act of 1968

Voting Rights Act was the last sequence within the organized marches of the Civil Rights movement. And the Fair Housing Act was the last piece of changes and awards the Civil Rights Movements obtained. A necessity for this struggle emerged from the segregationist behaviors of hostility, resistance, or eventually violence for those who were disobeying the “race- based” housing design or specified habitats based on race or other social codes by segregationists. Although the US Supreme court declared these segregationist acts illegal in two different [1948 *Shelly v. Kraemer* (Kucheva and Sander 2014: 212) and 1968 *Jones v. Mayer Co.* (Cummings 1968: 448)] decisions, but still segregation in these fields practiced till late 1960s.

Meanwhile, USA was struggling with a war in Vietnam, where a large number of African- Americans armed troops cost their lives in the ground. Their families in US could not rent or buy a home in the specific habitats due to enforced segregationist mentality. Some of Blacks established and other organizations such as- NAACP, G.I. Forum and National Committee against Discrimination in Housing demanded extension of Civil Rights Act in fair housing field as well (History.com, retrieved 20.11.2021). The act could obtain

its approval by U.S. Senate, but it was progressing slowly in the U.S. House of Representatives due to social unrest and Black Power Movement, but U.S. President Lyndon B. Johnson put pressure on the House to approve the act before King's funeral. Fair Housing Act became the VIII title of the Civil Rights Act (Schwemm 1978: 200, Squires 1968) by President Signature on 11th of April 1968, which on basis of it discrimination banned in renting, purchasing, and financing of house based on race or any other social codes (Massey 2015: 575- 76).

Civil Rights Movements was a period of greatness, prosperity, and venturesome for African Americans. They could achieve their large entitled rights in this period and put the importance of solidarity and consensus within a social movement to drive the goal to desired destination. Black inferiority eliminated, and equal opportunity for employment and housing granted as a consequence of deprivation and social movements.

4.4.The End

Malcolm X a leader of Islamic organization in America was a prominent Black leader. Malcolm X was a radical Muslim which was assassinated in 1965, his ideology and perspective is known to be the founder of Black Nationalism and Black Power Movements (Glaude 2002: 3). The ideology was based on Blacks controlled institutions and end of Blacks suffrage throughout US (Claude 2002: 5), Martin Luther King, Jr. previously had been challenged by Black Power due to his nonviolent and civil rights goaled orientation. They blamed Civil Rights Movements to be a struggle for obtaining entitled political, economic, and cultural rights, which by- Blacks targeted achievement of American citizenship rather than a self- determination. They were even against King's nonviolence stand, and demanding reciprocal and likewise action stating by Malcolm X's magisterial "by any means necessary" (Briticana.com, retrieved 22.11.2021).

One of the other challenges was critiques of Black Panther- the organization which was advocate of empowering Blacks which were poor.

M.L. King, Jr. and other Black leaders were against idea of Black separatism. Civil Rights Movements and Black leaders were advocate of political compensation by previously colonial governments to terminate poverty and cover historical injustice rather than Black arming (Bush 1999: 4). King blamed American war in Vietnam and described it immoral. Later in 1967 in order to protest the poverty and demand government actions to end it, he launched Poor People's Campaign (PPC) which was getting ready for a march in Washington in 1968.

A sanitation worker's strike was taking place in Memphis, Tennessee- where King and other SLCC authorities were invited. On 4th of April 1968, they asked king to provide his speech, when he was in his motel's balcony a bullet shot and cost him his life. A consequence of King's assassination disarranged PPC, Black Panthers and Black Power suppressed by government police. Later National Advisory Commission on Civil Disobedience (NACCD), reported the Civil Rights achievements to exceeding its scope and changes happened to extent that it reversing the Black discrimination with White discrimination.

Conclusion

The world has always been a complex place to live in. The 1960s were no exception to these where different countries found themselves in the midst of different matters of social political and economic nature in such context. This study has been an ardent effort to locate the very nature of social movements and the former's interaction with public policymaking.

At many social- politico-economic settings different variables of grand theories have ceased to offer adequate explanatory analysis for different problems including those of institutional, elitist, and Marxist in nature. While the latter's approaches do have significant explanatory powers in different kinds the subject and or agent dynamic have been redefined in the past 40 years or so.

In terms of subject agent analysis, classical concepts like social class and interest groups have ceased to be effective in the handling of social movements. What this present analysis has underlined the context, role, and social movements that come onto the stage of the modern world in terms of social-political and economic mobilization of different sources. Different *raison d'être* explanations for social movements have been elaborated on throughout the paper. The effort reiterates that social movements face to assert themselves into the making of implementation by different schemes of public policymaking.

Public policies play a key role in the emergence of changes in societies and in directing individual and collective behavior. Public policy has sub-branches in areas such as education, health, energy, development, population and migration, and the economy. Each of the public policies in these sub-branches varies from society to society, taking into account the characteristics of the country.

The public policy process covers two areas when analyzed in terms of actors. First, official actors who are both elected and appointed politicians, bureaucrats, and others with activities carried out in the state. Secondly, informal actors who have some efforts to influence and negotiate with some

pressure groups on policies. As official actors, Parliaments, judicial institutions, government and public bureaucracy are considered. On the other hand unofficial actors include political parties, individuals, voters and citizens, pressure groups, non-governmental organizations and the media. In addition to these actors, international actors which include other states and international organizations, such as UN, ILO, IMF, NATO, OSCE, and UNESCO are considered as public policy actors.

As sub-research studies of public policy, it consists of conceptual studies, process and analysis of public policy formation, policy-making and decision-making theories, causality approaches, normative theory, information theory, and policy research and analysis methods and techniques. Public policy and public policy analysis are completely separate areas. Public policy analysis has a crucial effect on governments to learn what they are doing positively or negatively with respect to all public services such as foreign policy, defense, security, migration, health, education.

A universal definition of public policy cannot be made owing to its sub-branches in fields such as education, health, energy, development, population and migration, and economy, and because of its changeable characteristic feature from society to society. Public policies have a key role in bringing about changes in societies and guiding individual and collective behavior. Although the multidimensional nature of public policy makes it difficult to make a universal definition, the scholars who have worked in the field have made definitions within their own framework

Since its very inception days of social movements, it was no longer the case that social movements came to be identified as welcomed partners of the public policymaking world. At different places, serious obstacles were in place not granting greater fields of interaction. In undertaking the task social movements have used different methods to attach themselves to the public policy-making universe tuning their interest articulation.

Indeed by means of elaborating upon the experience of Martin Luther King Jr. the effort has shed light upon how social movements come to assume a more than an influential role in the making of mobilization of resources where

public policy schemes willingly or unwillingly came to cooperate with the demands of this new group in question. The rationality also presents itself as a significant issue in the interaction between public policy making schemes. The rational model of public policy making bodies, which is an approach to political decision-making processes, has been developed with the beginning of the consideration of human nature and behavioral issues, which have gained importance recently in the political science literature, and with the beginning of important studies on this subject, and different perspectives have emerged on this subject. The emergence of these new approaches and perspectives in the political science literature both contributed to the development and understanding of public policies and created a new way of examining political decision-making processes and social movements.

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