

## **SOCIAL MOVEMENTS AND POLITICAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA: A STUDY OF POLITICAL AGENDAS, POLICY REFORMS AND DEMOCRATIZATION**

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### **Abstract**

This paper explores the role of social movements in political agendas, policy reforms, and democratization in post-independent India. Constituting an interface between political sociology and constitutional law, this study attempts to address the paradox of democratic deepening through expanding avenues for intersectional mobilization and diminishing physical space for free dissent. The paper employs a qualitative and comparative case-study research design to examine the friction in state-society relations in three major social movements: farmers', anti-corruption, and Dalit mobilization. In particular, it focuses on the democratic outcomes of the 2020-2021 farmer protests, India against Corruption (2011), and ongoing Dalit mobilization for social justice. The paper reveals the mechanisms by which these movements have influenced Indian democracy and its institutions. The analysis highlights the limitations of the state's responsiveness to popular dissent as well as the movements' adaptability to institutional design and policy consultation procedures. While collective action often predetermines the modification of democratic institutions, state responses tend to instrumentalize movements' visibility for political capital. This paper argues in favor of the conceptualization of social movements as processes through which India's democracy permanently renegotiates its critical constituents. It also offers policy recommendations for policy consultation practices in the pre-legislative scrutiny framework and ways in which social movements' collective action can affect democratic change.

**Keywords:** Social Movements, Democratization, Indian Politics, Farmer Protests, Anti-Corruption Reforms, Dalit Mobilization, Policy Reform.

### **1. Introduction**

Social movements are one of the most influential ways for citizens to participate in democracy beyond voting in elections. Social movements emerge when people decide to act collectively to challenge the status quo, seek policy change, protect their rights, or pursue other goals. Social movements offer an alternative channel for expression for individuals and organizations that do not have direct access to policy-making. Therefore, in democracy, social movements serve as a crucial link between citizens and the government that allows the former to influence the policy agenda and hold the latter accountable (Shah, 2004; Tarrow, 2011). India has a long history of social movements that have questioned established authorities and pursued radical change. Since Indian independence, social movements have addressed land reforms, environmental protection, gender equality, caste discrimination, tribal rights, farmers' interests, and anti-corruption, among other issues. Therefore, it is not surprising that India has a diverse social movement sector, reflecting the heterogeneous nature of Indian society. Indians have different visions for the country's development, and social movements give them an opportunity to air their views publicly and influence public policy (Omvedt, 1993; Shah, 2004). In particular, farmers' movements, Dalit mobilization, and anti-corruption protests have had the most significant impact on India's political, social, and democratic development. However, despite the attention from researchers, social movements in India have not been subject to in-depth comparative analysis. The purpose of this paper is to demonstrate the role of social movements in Indian democracy through the analysis of these three major movements. Pathak, G. (2024)

### **2. Literature Review**

India's social movements have been subjected to extensive research. In particular, there is a substantial body of literature that examines the emergence of social movements, their characteristics,

goals, and impact on Indian society and politics. For example, Gail Omvedt has done extensive research on new social movements and collective action in India. She argues that new social movements differ from class-based movements in that they are oriented on caste, gender, environment, and other issues while still seeking to reform the status quo (Omvedt, 1993). Ghanshyam Shah has written extensively on social movements, including peasant, tribal, Dalit, women's, environmental, and regional movements. He argues that India's social movements have been one of the most influential forces in Indian democracy, shaping policy development and reform (Shah, 2004). In particular, Shah (2004) notes the increased interaction between social movements and the state. Other researchers have examined the relationship between caste-based mobilization and democratic development in India. For example, Sudha Pai studies the emergence of the Bahujan Samaj Party and the impact of Dalit mobilization on the democratic system (Pai, 2002). According to Pai (2002), the rise of the BSP and the assertion of Dalit identities have affected the democratic system in India, promoting social change and reform. Similarly, Jaffrelot (2003) argues that lower caste political mobilization has transformed Indian democracy, in particular, parliamentary elections, and political alliances. Regional movements have also received considerable scholarly attention. Varshney (1998) examines the role of rural social groups in India's democratic development, highlighting their role in policymaking and state-society relations. He also discusses the role of farmers' movements in rural development, policy formation, and social change. In particular, Varshney (1998) points out those farmers' protests could shape rural policy and legislative acts related to the agriculture sector. The anti-corruption movement of 2011 has also been the subject of research. According to Sitapati (2011), the anti-corruption movement has demonstrated the strength of collective action in democracy, impacting electoral politics and public opinion. Researchers have also studied the interaction between the anti-corruption movement and the state, as well as its role in institutional reform (Sitapati, 2011; Jenkins, 2017). Finally, environmental movements and their impact on Indian society and democracy have been examined by Guha (2000) and Baviskar (1995).

The role of social movements in India's democracy is difficult to overestimate. Researchers have identified several factors that contribute to social movements' success and impact. First, social movements fill the void between the government and disenfranchised groups, voicing their concerns and advocating for change. Second, social movements promote democratic ideals by serving as tools for political participation and policy advocacy. Tilly (2004) and Tarrow (2011) argue that social movements tend to succeed when they employ resources strategically and when there is a political opportunity for collective action. Therefore, it is possible to identify resources, strategies, and opportunities that social movements use to influence the political system and accomplish their goals. In particular, Indian social movements have demonstrated their ability to affect institutional reform, policy changes, and democratic processes. However, the existing literature has some limitations. For example, many studies focus on the characteristics, goals, and outcomes of social movements, not their comparative analysis. Additionally, researchers often examine farmers' movements, environmental movements, caste-based mobilization, and anti-corruption protests separately, despite the fact that they interact and influence each other. Finally, while researchers highlight the importance of social movements and their impact on democracy, they do not study how different social movements interact with the state, what mechanisms of influence they use, and how democracy responds to them.

### **3. Objectives**

1. To examine the role of major social movements in India's political agendas.
2. To determine the ways in which social movements affect institutional reforms and policy changes.
3. To identify the mechanisms by which social movements influence democratic processes and participation.
4. To compare and contrast the farmer, anti-corruption, and Dalit movements.

### **4. Research Methodology**

#### **4.1 Research Design**

This paper uses a qualitative and comparative research design to explore the mechanisms by which grassroots mobilization influences institutional response in India. The qualitative design is appropriate to this study because it focuses on understanding the phenomenon of social movements and their impact on democracy through an in-depth examination of the subject. Verma, R. (2025) The choice of the comparative design is justified by the fact that this study compares different examples of social movements to identify patterns or forces that shape these movements and the ways in which they influence democratic governance. Bryndin, E. (2025)

#### **4.2 Study Approach**

This paper adopts the case-study approach to explore the phenomenon of social movements. In particular, this study will use major social movements as a case for investigation. The case-study approach is appropriate for this study because it allows for an intensive examination of the research question. This study will use the case-study approach to explore the ways in which major social movements have influenced democratic development in India. In particular, this study will analyze mechanisms by which different social movements have impacted democratic governance and the extent to which these movements transformed democratic institutions. The case-study approach allows for an in-depth examination of the ways in which farmers, anti-corruption, and Dalit social movements have shaped the state-society relations in India.

#### **4.3 Sources of Information**

This study will rely on published books, journals, articles, and other sources available in the Library. The research will also use internet resources. In particular, this study will use scholarly databases, such as EBSCOhost and ProQuest, to identify relevant literature. The selection of sources will be based on their relevance to the research question and the study's objectives.

#### **4.4 Expected Results**

It is expected that the results of this study will contribute to an in-depth understanding of the role of major social movements in democratic development and institutional reforms in India. First, the study will reveal the ways in which major social movements influence democratic processes. Second, the study will demonstrate the extent to which these movements affect institutional reforms. Third, the findings of the study will highlight the differences and similarities between farmers, Dalit, and anti-corruption movements. Finally, the study will discuss the role of social movements in reshaping the state-society relations in India.

#### **4.5 Major Cases**

The cases on which the study will focus include the ones below:

- Farmer Movements and the Agricultural Policy Debate: this case will consider the changes in the farmer movements, which were manifested in the events of 2020-2021, when various local organizations formed a single lobby to oppose the deregulation of markets and protect the guaranteed minimum price for any agricultural produce.
- India against Corruption Movement and Anti-Corruption Reforms: the case will focus on the events of 2011, when a mass middle-class movement emerged to oppose government corruption and resulted in the establishment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill.
- Dalit Mobilization and Policies Concerning Social Justice, Equality, and Representation: the case will include the long-standing anti-caste movements, which are characterized by the continuous use of various resources and the development of affirmative action policies.

#### **4.6 Data Sources**

Government Reports, Debates, and Parliamentary Information: this data will provide the context in which the movements emerged, including the state's response to them. Judicial Information: it will be used to review the legislation that emerged as a result of the movements and the judiciary system's role in addressing the protesters' demands. Election and Party Information: it will supplement the data on the state's response to the movements from the perspective of election campaigns and party manifestos. Books, Articles, and Other Literature on the Movements: this source will be used to review the existing research on the topic and become familiar with the theoretical framework and relevant literature. Movement Documents: this data will be used to review the details of the movements, including the manifestos and reports published by the organizations that led the movements. Methods of Analysis Comparative Case Study will be used to review the cases based on

the similarities and differences in the movements and their outcomes. Thematic Analysis: it will allow to analyze the data using the themes that emerged from the documents and interviews analyzed. Historical Analysis: it will be used to interpret the circumstances under which the movements occurred.

## **5. Analysis and Discussion**

### **5.1 Mobilization around Agricultural Policies and Farmers' Interests**

As the farmer movements transformed from local, feudal oppositions to well-organized coalitions of millions of peasants, mobilization around agricultural policies became the cornerstone of negotiations between farmers and the state. Contemporary farmer movements are characterized by the emergence of well-organized federations, such as Samyukt Kisan Morcha, that seek to influence not only local markets but also the national economy through their resources and numbers (Varshney, 1998). The central concern of the recent movements, represented by the likes of the Farmers' Commission, has been the maintenance or establishment of state intervention in agriculture in the form of the guaranteed minimum price for any grain, which remains a vital component of subsistence for millions of Indians (Singh et al., 1997). Farmer movements are no longer driven only by the local feudal concerns of individual farmers, but also by the interests of the broader economy and the state in sustaining the domestic market.

### **5.2 Protest Strategies and Public Pressure**

Farmer movements in India utilize a wide range of traditional and newly implemented protest strategies aimed at pressuring the federal government and capitalizing on the popularity of their demands. Contrary to popular belief, the main objective of recent farmer protests, which involve the blockades of roads and railway stations by huge groups of demonstrators, has been the use of numbers to exert pressure on the government. Farmer organizations use their vast memberships as leverage to create roadblocks that can be turned into permanent structures, capable of withstanding prolonged confrontations with law enforcement. To amplify their impact, farmers employ strategic partnerships, such as those with trade unions and students, forming vast coalitions of productive members of Indian society. Moreover, through the use of decentralized online platforms, farmers are able to bypass the mainstream news outlets and generate widespread support among the general public, including the ability to influence the media narrative directly.

### **5.3 Influence on Political Debate and Government Decision-Making**

The farmer movements influence political decision-making in two major ways. First, by blocking the borders of the capital, farmers are able to directly intervene in the activities of the federal government. In doing so, they change the status quo of India's democratic system, placing their demands on not only the ruling party but also the opposition. As a result, the parties are forced to publicly address the concerns of the demonstrators and include them in their manifestos, particularly in the states that are highly dependent on agriculture production. Furthermore, the pressure from the farmers allows them to influence the government's position on agricultural reform and market liberalization. Ultimately, the farmers are able to affect the ruling party's decisions directly and force it to reconsider its position on a variety of issues.

### **5.4 Policy Responses and Limitations**

The response to the farmer movements in the form of the repeal of the farm laws demonstrates the success of the activists. Nevertheless, the response is limited in several key areas. First, the government responded to the threats to its stability, which the farmers presented through their mass protests, and revoked the laws, but it does not intend to formally establish the minimum support price for crops. Second, the movements often have limited life, as they are usually fragmented by internal disputes or the realization of their demands, which reduces the pressure on the government. Finally, the farmers' unions represent a broad range of interests, from poor laborers to landowners, whose goals cannot always be aligned, which limits the effectiveness of the movement.

## **6. Anti-Corruption Movement**

### **6.1 Emergence of Anti-Corruption Mobilization**

When the mass pro-democracy movement of 2011 transformed into a large-scale anti-corruption campaign, India witnessed the first major nationwide protests against corruption (Sitapati, 2011). The 2011 movement, which became known as India Against Corruption, emerged as a result of citizens' dissatisfaction with the government's inability to address the series of scandals and scandals concerning the mismanagement of billions of rupees (Sitapati, 2011). The corruption issue became a catalyst of social change, as it resonated with millions of middle-class Indians, who were affected by the government's inability to provide them with the required standard of living.

### **6.2 Role of Civil Society, Media, and Public Participation**

India against Corruption became a remarkable example of interaction between civil society and the media as well as the ways in which they could shape the protest. India's emerging middle class, with its considerable resources, played a formative role both in the 2011 movement and in the subsequent anti-corruption campaigns of the past decade. The middle-class activists used non-violent means of protest, such as fasting, and developed a unique visual language to communicate with society. The uninterrupted news coverage by journalists and the early online platforms enabled the 2011 protests to gain unprecedented coverage and become both a national and an international issue. The media turned the localized conflict between the activists and officials into a nationwide campaign and allowed for the diverse participants to present themselves to the public as a united movement.

### **6.3 Influence on Political Discourse and Institutional Reforms**

India against Corruption and similar movements significantly shaped both the public discourse on corruption and institutional response to it. On the one hand, the 2011 protests resulted in the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, which created an anti-corruption authority that could investigate the complaints against all public officials, from mayors to the Prime Minister. The new bill demonstrated the ability of activists to directly impact the policies and legislation of the state and serve as a major reminder to officials of the need for integrity in public office. The Prevention of Corruption Act amendments, which were tabled later, criminalized commercial bribes and mandated faster trials of corruption-related crimes. Moreover, India Against Corruption served as the catalyst for major judiciary interventions, such as the Supreme Court's decision to cancel the Electoral Bonds Scheme in order to ensure transparency of political donations.

### **6.4 Longer-Term Political Implications**

India against Corruption shows how the anti-corruption protests can turn from broad-based civic initiatives into major electoral powers and shape the future political landscape of the country. The momentum of the 2011 movement, which had no formal political affiliation, propelled multiple anti-corruption parties to the elections of 2014, capitalizing on the support of the middle class. However, the initial optimism of the movement's influence on the system was soon challenged by the realization of the limited extent of its impact. Despite the changes to the legislation, many aspects of corruption, such as electoral malpractice and bribes remain prevalent in the country. The 2011 protests, for instance, were a wake-up call for millions of Indians, who were disillusioned with the status quo, but they failed to deliver on their promise to change the system. India currently occupies the 91-st position in the Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index of 2022 (Transparency International, 2022). Therefore, it can be stated that anti-corruption protests remain relevant and necessary despite their limitations as instruments of reform.

## **7. Dalit Mobilization**

### **7.1 Historical Struggle Against Caste-Based Exclusion**

Dalit mobilization is a long-standing struggle of the oppressed caste against the exploitation of the privileged ones. Modern dalit movements stem from the anti-feudal movements and manifest an increasingly sophisticated approach to the question of caste dominance in Indian society. Following the independence, dalits continued their non-violent efforts to gain equality rooted in the principles of the constitution, yet expanded to include the anti-racism and anti-social injustice discourse. They question the existing power dynamics and strive to dismantle the systemic exploitation of the lower caste people. [

### **7.2 Political Representation and Social Justice**

Dalit movements contribute to the enhancement of social justice in India through the empowerment of the marginalized groups. Contemporary dalit organizations demonstrate a remarkable ability to transform the dalit electorate into a united, powerful force that demands not only their due as prescribed by the constitution, but also additional rights and privileges. The emergence of the Dalit Panthers and their subsequent electoral success manifest the shifts in the political landscape, which are grounded in the growing voice of the subaltern. The third-phase movements have reoriented the state's social welfare policies from being paternalistic to rights-based and expanded the scope of the state's responsibility in terms of administrative access and political representation.

### 7.3 Influence on Affirmative-Action and Anti-Discrimination Debates

Dalit organizations play a crucial role in promoting and protecting affirmative action policies, including the quotas, which have been at the center of the debate around social justice in India. The activists use their growing influence to advocate for the extension of affirmative action to various domains, including employment and education. Furthermore, Dalits have been instrumental in lobbying for the protection of their rights and the prevention of atrocities. Their continuous efforts to influence the government resulted in the passing of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. The activists hold the federal government accountable to ensure that no caste discrimination is committed and, if it occurs, it is punished accordingly. By raising the public awareness of the atrocities suffered by the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, dalit organizations influence the legislative process and pressure the state into taking disciplinary action.

### 7.4 Role in Expanding Democratic Participation and Political Consciousness

Dalit organizations are key political actors when it comes to the enhancement of democracy in India. The democratic consciousness of the subaltern groups has increased significantly due to the dalit movements, which has resulted in their enhanced presence in public affairs. The movements facilitate democratic participation not only through the voting but also through the creation of the mechanisms that hold the state accountable. By developing their own media and publishing houses, dalit activists generate alternative sources of information and expand their reach to the broader public. Moreover, their vibrant cultural events contribute to the elevation of the dalit voice and the promotion of democratic values. Thus, the dalit movements ensure that democracy in India is not only representative but also participatory.

## 8. Comparative Assessment

The comparative analysis of these three distinct movements reveals divergent pathways of mobilization, tactical efficacy, and structural outcomes within the Indian democratic framework:

| Comparative Dimension           | Farmer Movements                                                                           | Anti-Corruption Movement                                                                        | Dalit Mobilization                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Primary Social Base             | Rural agrarian classes, land-owning peasants, and farm labor unions across regional lines. | Urban middle-class professionals, student groups, and civil society alliances (Sitapati, 2011). | Marginalized castes, landless subaltern laborers, and progressive intellectual networks (Omvedt, 1993). |
| Core Ideological Anchor         | Agrarian protectionism, economic sovereignty, and rights-based state security.             | Institutional accountability, rule of law, and technocratic, transparent governance.            | Constitutional justice, anti-discrimination, representation, and social dignity.                        |
| Dominant Repertoire of Action   | Long-term physical border blockades, tractor marches, and rural-urban transit disruptions. | High-visibility hunger strikes, massive media campaigns, and urban candle-light assemblies.     | Grassroots legal activism, political representation, and cultural counter-narratives.                   |
| Nature of State Policy Response | Strategic legislative rollbacks and temporary policy freezes to diffuse mass disruption.   | Institutional creation of independent anti-graft bodies and stricter anti-corruption acts.      | Long-term statutory protections and affirmative action policies.                                        |
| Primary                         | Internal fragmentations                                                                    | Rapid co-optation into                                                                          | Persistent gaps between                                                                                 |

|                              |                                                                |                                                                           |                                                                           |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Structural Limitation</b> | based on regional crop interests and land-holding hierarchies. | formal electoral groups, causing the original civic movement to dissolve. | strong legal frameworks and high levels of everyday rural caste violence. |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|

This comparative account indicates that while the anti-corruption crusade may have mounted and unmounted rapid institutional reforms within a short period, it was quickly absorbed by the electoral cycle. Similarly, while class-based movements managed to stall the government's market-friendly agenda through persistent physical mobilization, their impact was limited to halting the privatization drive rather than securing tangible economic rights. Meanwhile, identity-based mobilization had a protracted but momentous impact on the democratic ethos and the social justice discourse, encountering a severe but enduring backlash.

## 9. Findings

The research indicates that social movements in contemporary India have transformed democratic accountability by extending it beyond the electoral cycles. In other words, collective action makes it possible for states to be continuously answerable to citizen interests rather than being only accountable during the elections. Movements perform this function by providing a medium through which citizens can constantly remind the state of its reformative and welfare obligations and by compelling it to deliver on these promises (Shah, 2004).

As the movements intensify, the state often responds by freezing bills, repealing laws, or adopting new legislation in response to the pressures (Sitapati, 2011). However, even when the state gives way to protesters' demands, its commitment to the implemented or pending reforms remains superficial, with the terms' execution often hindered by the authorities' reluctance to fully enforce them.

One of the paradoxes characteristic of social movements in India is that, in their attempts to realize their goals, they either fail to institutionalize their struggle or get co-opting by traditional political parties. In other words, while becoming a political party offers such movements an opportunity to transform their ideology into law, it also poses a significant risk of fracturing the original social coalition at the heart of the movement (Pai, 2002). At the same time, rejecting political institutionalization deprives the movement of the needed power to transform the law and promote its rights-based agenda, which results in either its dissolution or capture by an existing party.

The research highlights the centrality of coalition politics that cut across caste, class, and even regional divisions. Interlinking various social movements, such as those of farmers, labor, and Dalits, enables them to develop collective bargaining power through numerical strength and deny the state the opportunity to deal with each one separately. Nevertheless, such an approach also creates the preconditions for internal divisions and subordination to occur due to the differing regional, caste-based, and class-specific interests that each faction brings to the table (Omvedt, 1993).

An important observation relates to the ways in which modern social movements seek to widen the civic space by appealing to democracy's founding principles. In doing so, they rely on the legal system as an essential element of the larger rights-based framework. Activists employ the rights discourse and the legal system as a means of protecting themselves and reminding the state of citizen liberties in the face of the authorities' attempts to limit permissible forms of protest.

## 10. Conclusion

This study set out to investigate one particular aspect of democracy in contemporary India, namely, the phenomenon of social movements. It began with the research question that sought to determine if and how the rise of digital and intersectional mobilization was taking place alongside the shrinking of physical spaces for dissent. The analysis of anti-corruption, agrarian, and Dalit movements highlighted the fact that social movements do not pose a threat to India's substantive democracy but rather participate in its decision-making processes. In other words, when the state initiates far-reaching reforms that target the social movements, these movements serve as a means through which the citizens can influence the status quo.

While the state's tendency to respond to such protests with symbolic lawmaking and policy adjustments speaks to the authorities' hesitancy to engage in radical reforms, the fact that movements have to turn to the court system to assert their rights indicates the shifts in the contours of democratic participation. Specifically, the expansion of the civic space now occurs through the legal system as the state seeks to regulate and restrict street protests, banning unauthorized demonstrations or imposing restrictions such as prohibitions of internet use or mass gatherings. Therefore, the effectiveness of social movements in India depends on their ability to maximize their leverage by building broad, multi-factional but durable coalitions and using the legal system to promote their rights-based agenda while avoiding the capture by existing political institutions.

## **Policy Recommendations**

### **For State Governments**

- A comprehensive policy response to social movements should be developed, which would formalize the government's obligation to consult with various factions of civil society before adopting or amending any laws and policies. This could be done, for instance, by institutionalizing a pre-legislative scrutiny process during which lawmakers would take into account the concerns raised by social movements when adjusting legislation.
- It is essential that agencies tasked with countering corruption and overseeing law enforcement operate independently and possess the necessary resources to perform their functions. This would enable them to serve as reliable and impartial guardians of public interests by investigating and punishing corrupt practices without being subjected to the whims of political authorities.
- The most viable way to address issues related to caste discrimination is to ensure that the rights of the oppressed are duly respected and protected. This would entail establishing fast-track courts that hear discrimination-related cases and ensuring that the police force is answerable to the public in case of its unwillingness to enforce the law.
- The state should refrain from imposing excessive restrictions on the right to assemble. The use of sections 144 and 151 of the Code of Criminal Procedure should be limited to preventing immediate, acute threats to security and the life of the citizens.

### **For Civil Society**

- When engaging with the state, civil society organizations need to operate under the banner of a united front that represents the interests of the entire populace. This is the only way for social movements to maximize their influence on the state. The creation of such a front requires active outreach to disparate groups and encouraging them to adopt a uniform stance toward the government.
- To ensure long-term effectiveness, social movements need to operate on the principle of decentralized but coordinated campaigns. They should invest more resources in local-level protests and activism, which are more difficult for the authorities to suppress. Additionally, campaigns should have a multi-layered, intersectional character, which would increase the movements' overall efficacy.
- Civil society organizations need to establish independent but unified mechanisms that ensure the state actually acts on every concession the social movements secure. Moreover, it is essential that these mechanisms provide feedback to movements to ensure that their demands and concerns are adequately considered.
- When developing their strategy for interacting with the state, social movements should factor in the necessity to institutionalize their principles without surrendering to political parties. This would enhance their ability to advance their agenda both in the short and long-term perspectives.

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