

# Movements and networks

Mario Diani

University of Trento

mario.diani@unitn.it

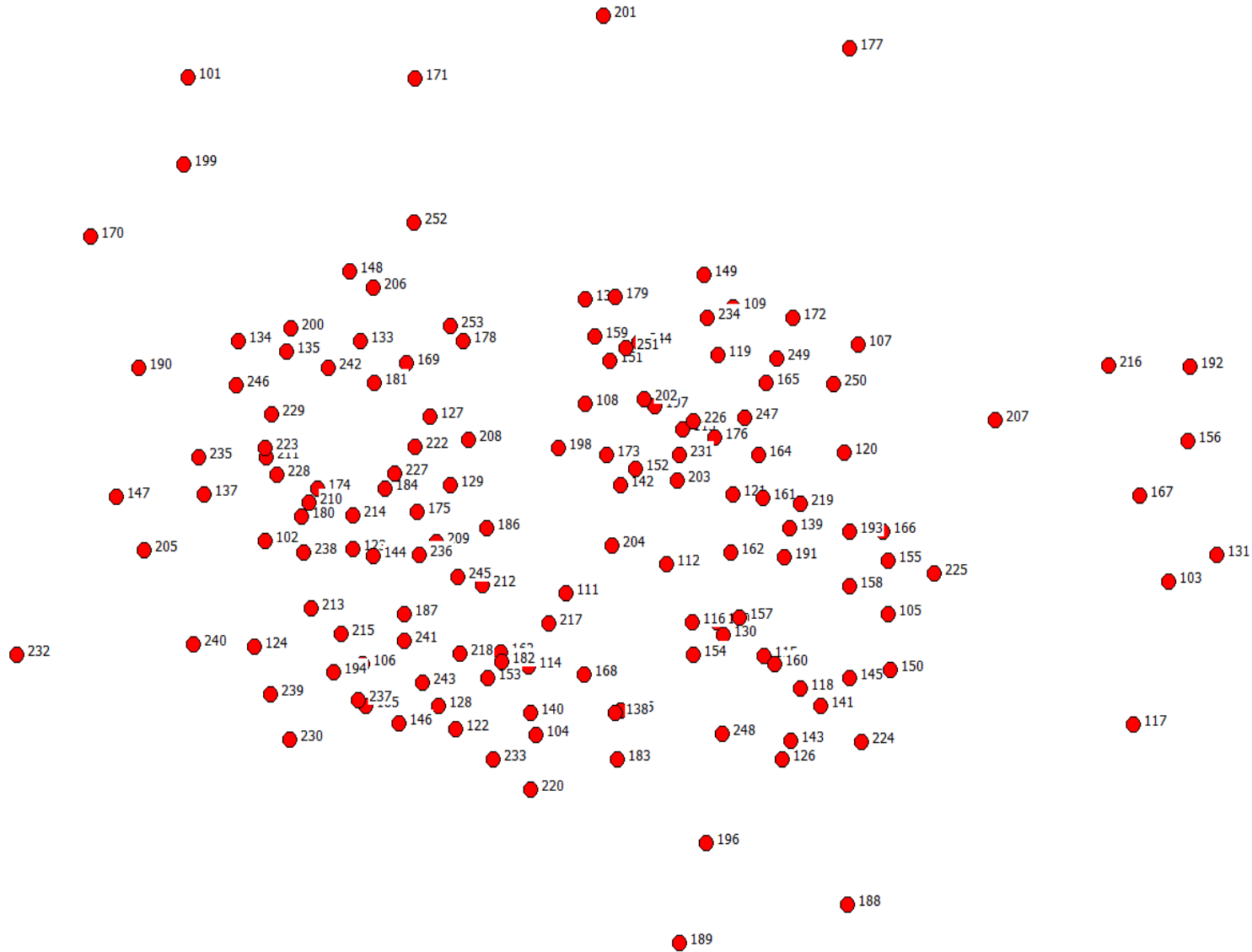
15 November 2023

Masaryk University, Brno

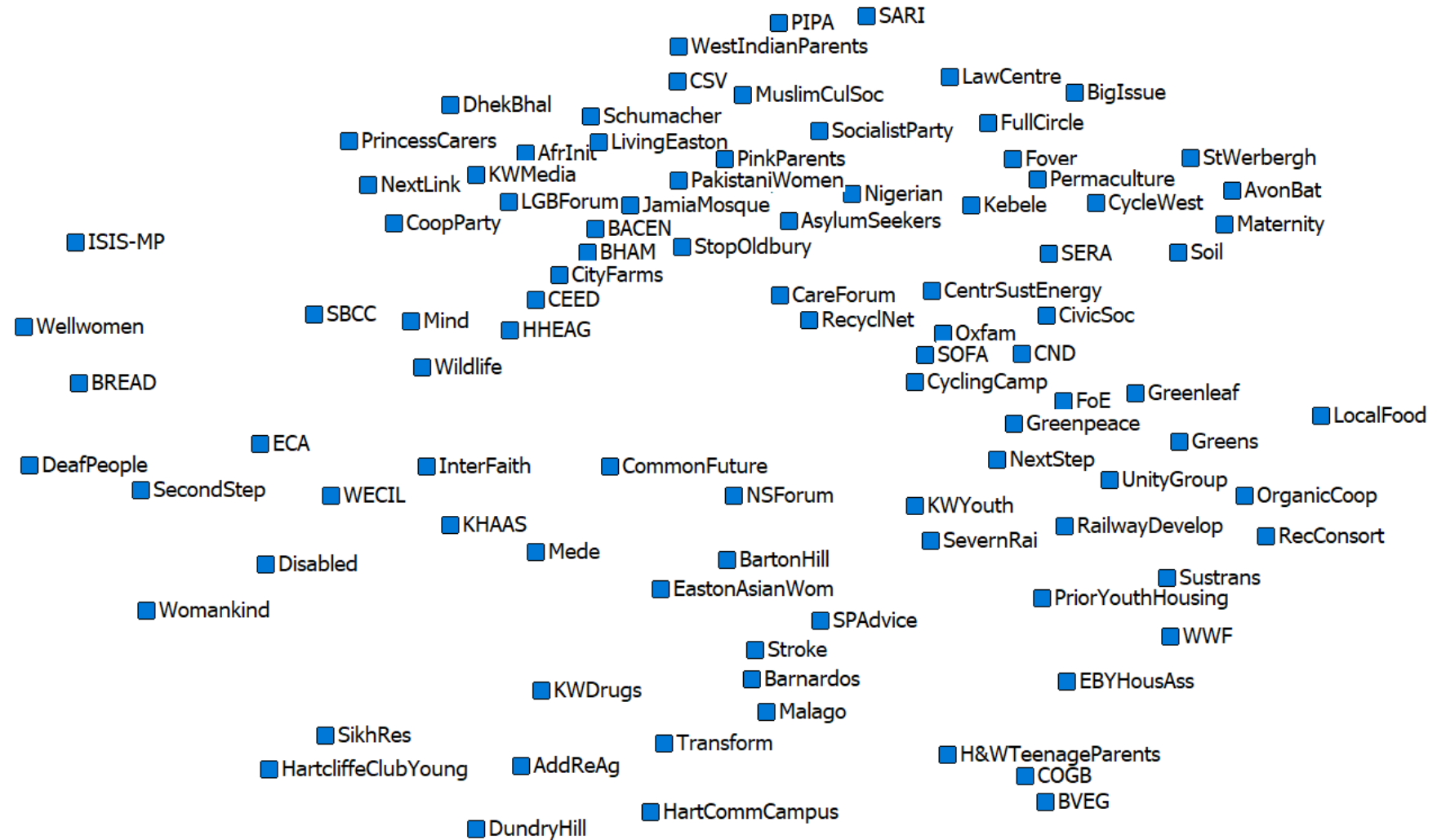
# Contentious politics as a process

- a) Taking place in multiple fields of
- b) **Individuals** and/or *organizations*
- c) Cooperating, competing and/or struggling in **events** over the production of collective goods
- d) With intense generation of **symbols**

# Individuals interested in public issues



# Organizations addressing public issues



# Public (protest & civic) events

- ▲ WomensDay
- ▲ Babymilk
- ▲ AsylumCampaign
- ▲ Respect
- ▲ EastonFest
- ▲ GlobalResist
- ▲ STAR
- ▲ CommunityFest
- ▲ Claimants
- ▲ StPaulCarnival
- ▲ M32Reclaim
- ▲ Ikea
- ▲ AshtonQuarry
- ▲ Jubilee2000
- ▲ SortItFest
- ▲ LA21
- ▲ H&WCarnival

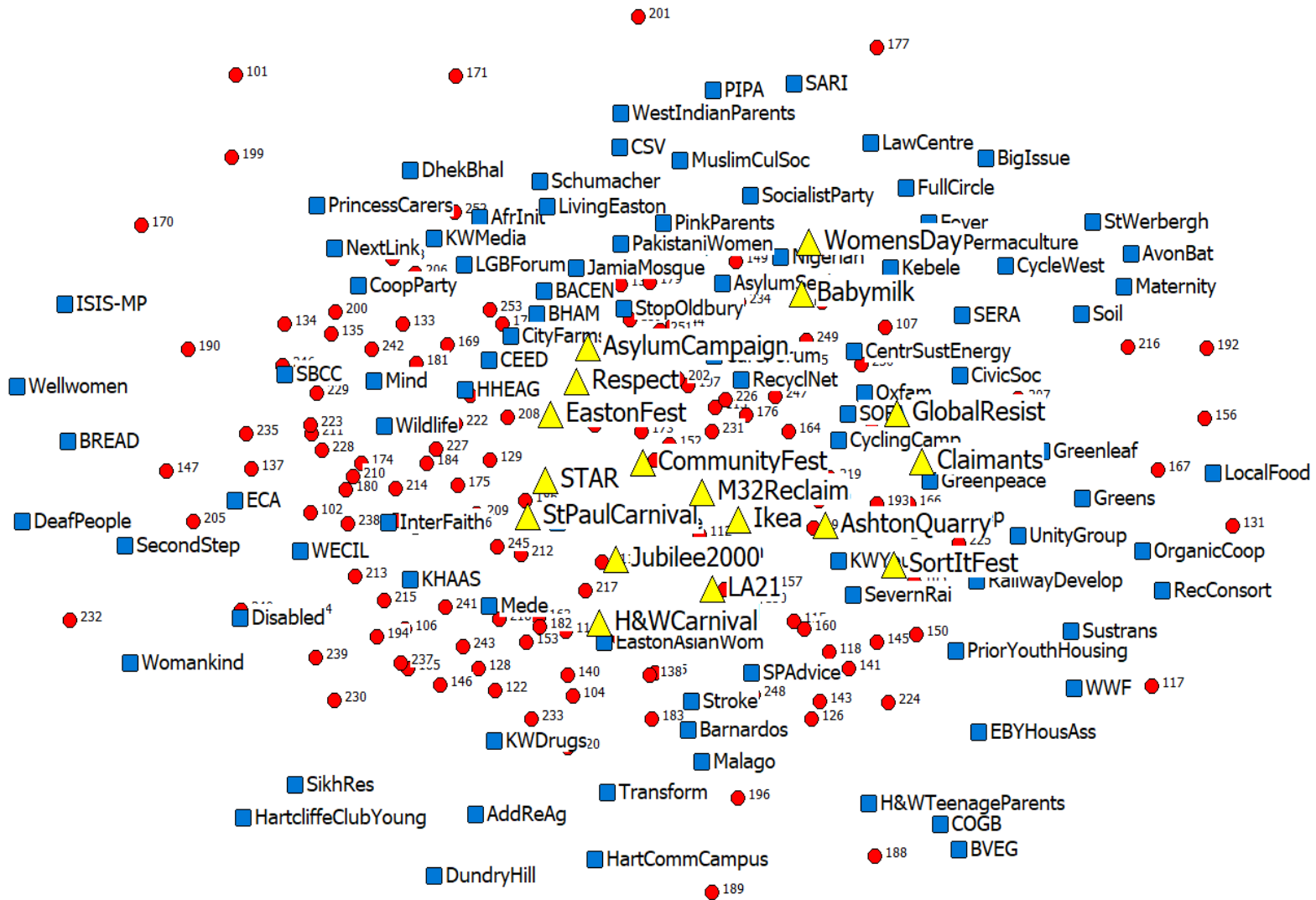
# «Aggregative approaches»: the profile of collective actors (movements) stems from the profile

- a) Of individuals supporting, or participating in them
- b) Of organizations promoting issues associated with a cause or adopting certain approaches
- c) Of events associated with a certain collective actor

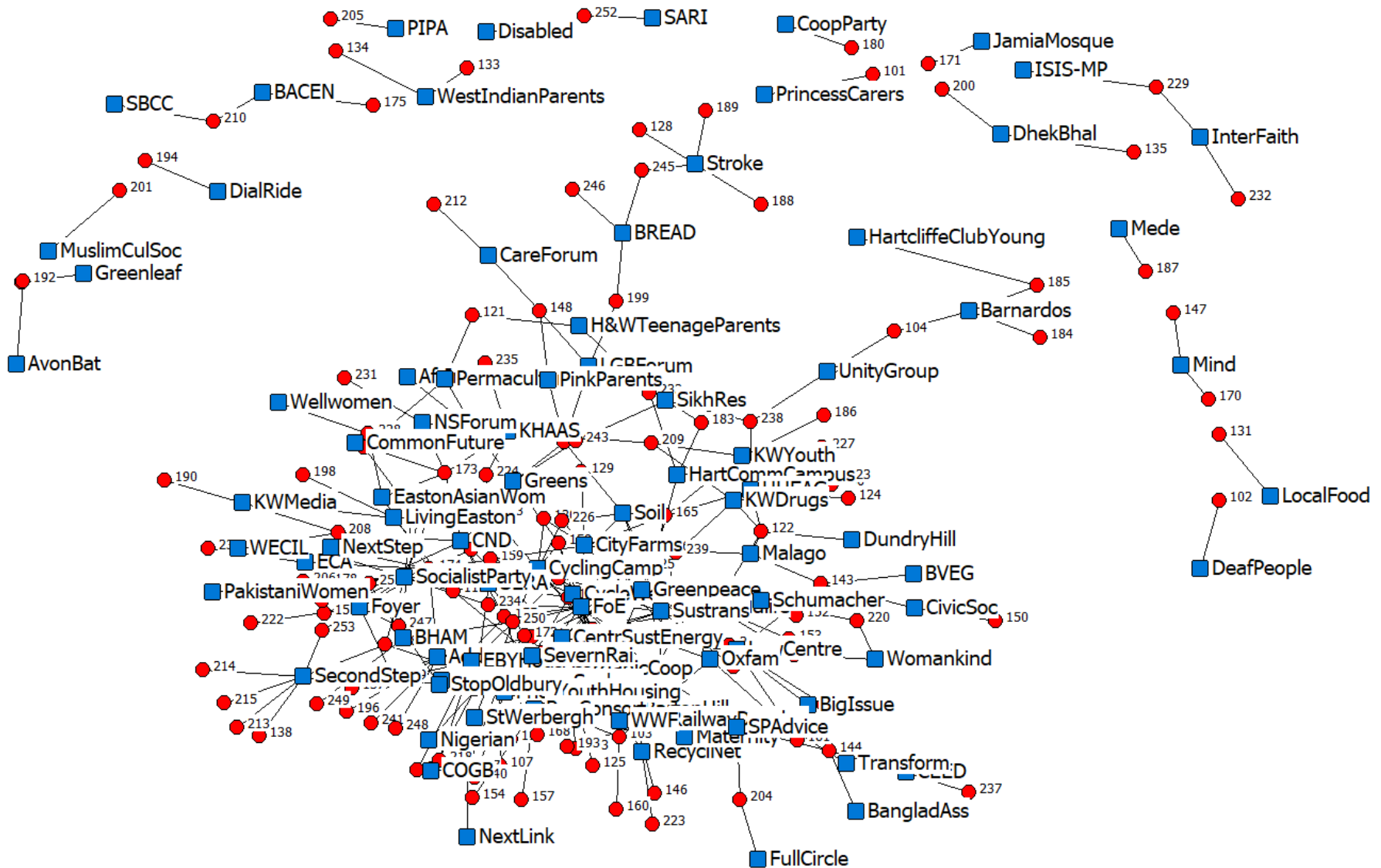
**This is slightly overstated, but just slightly**

# Bristol collective action field

## Our task: finding connections

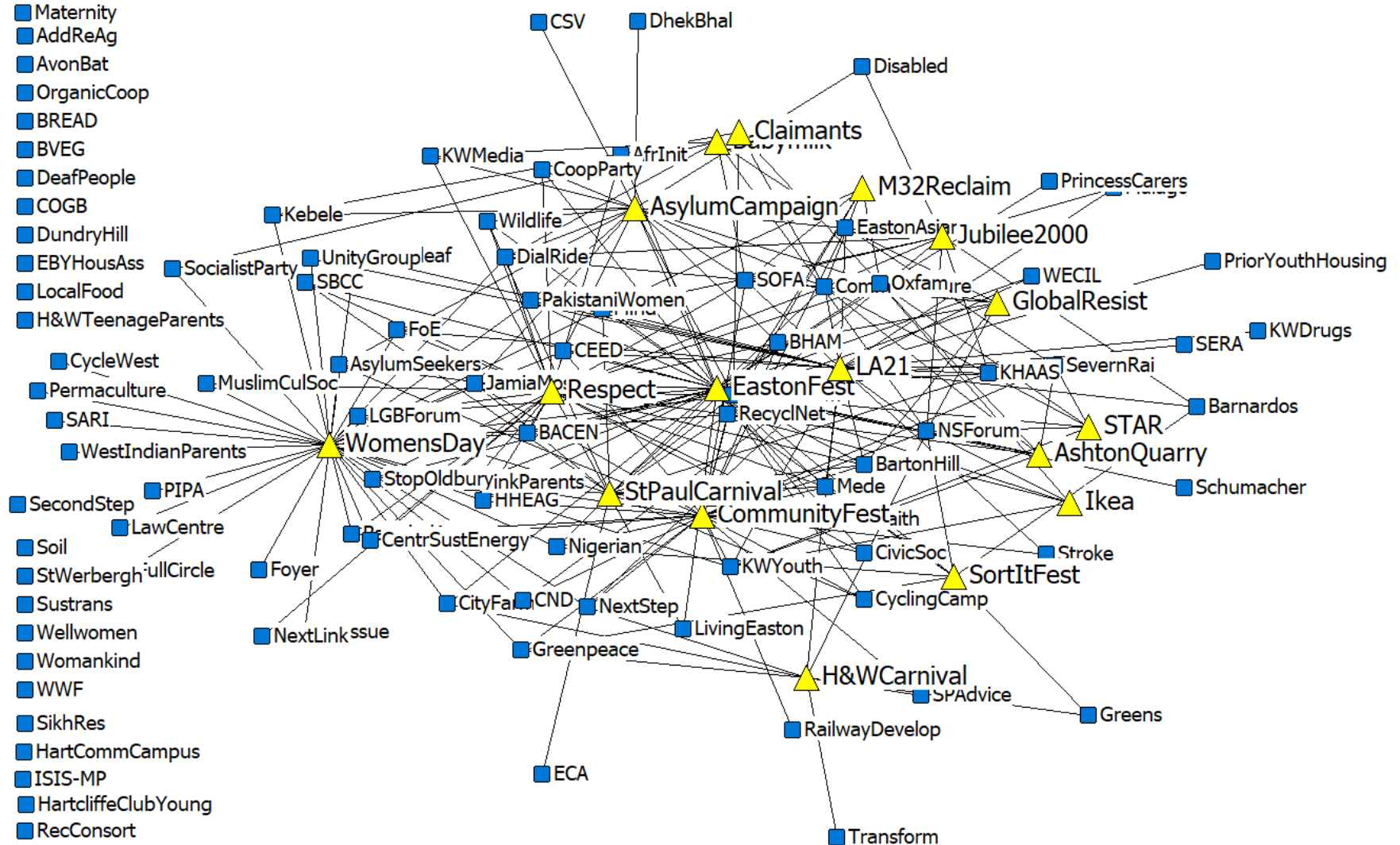


# Individuals & organizations

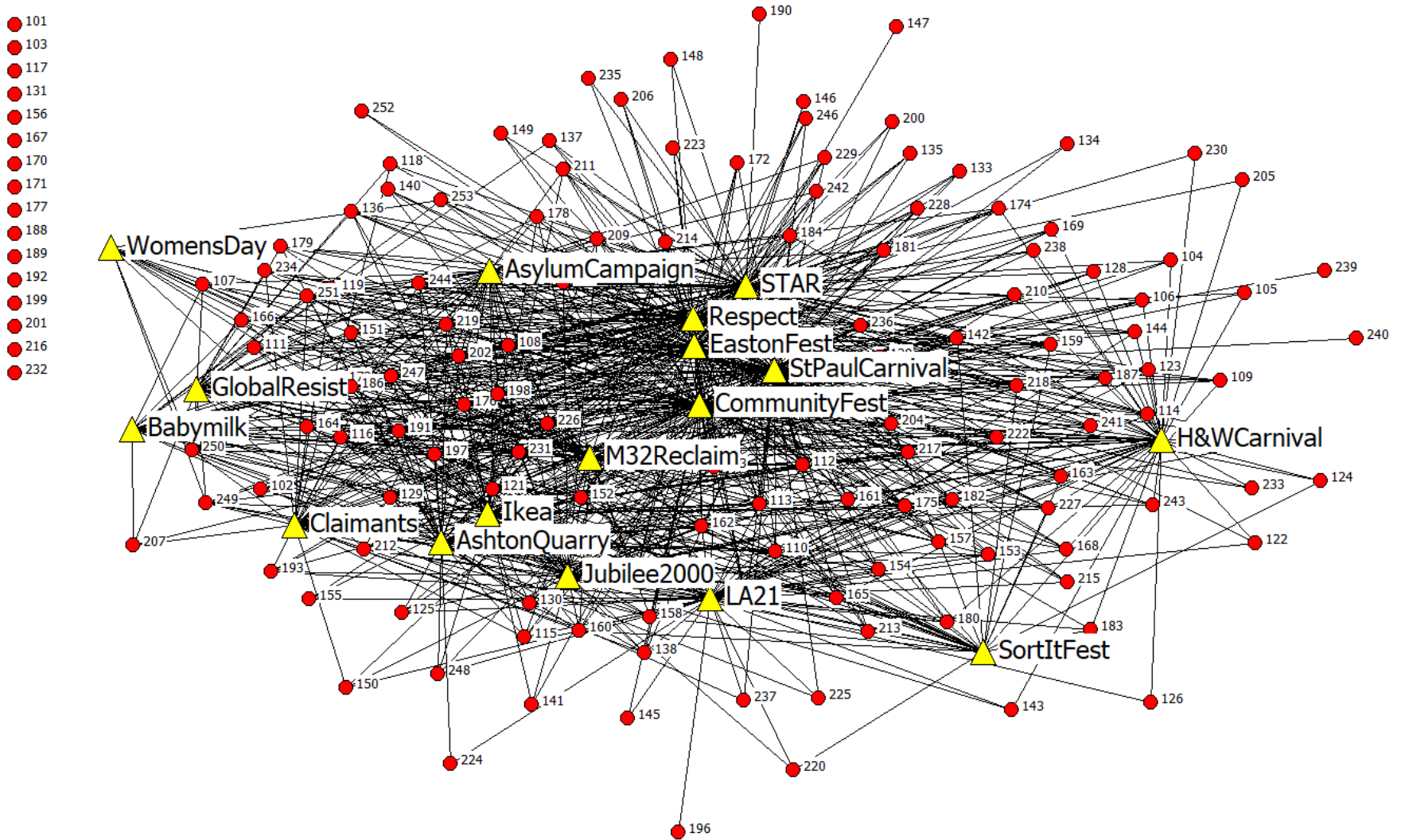




# Organizations and events



# Individuals and events



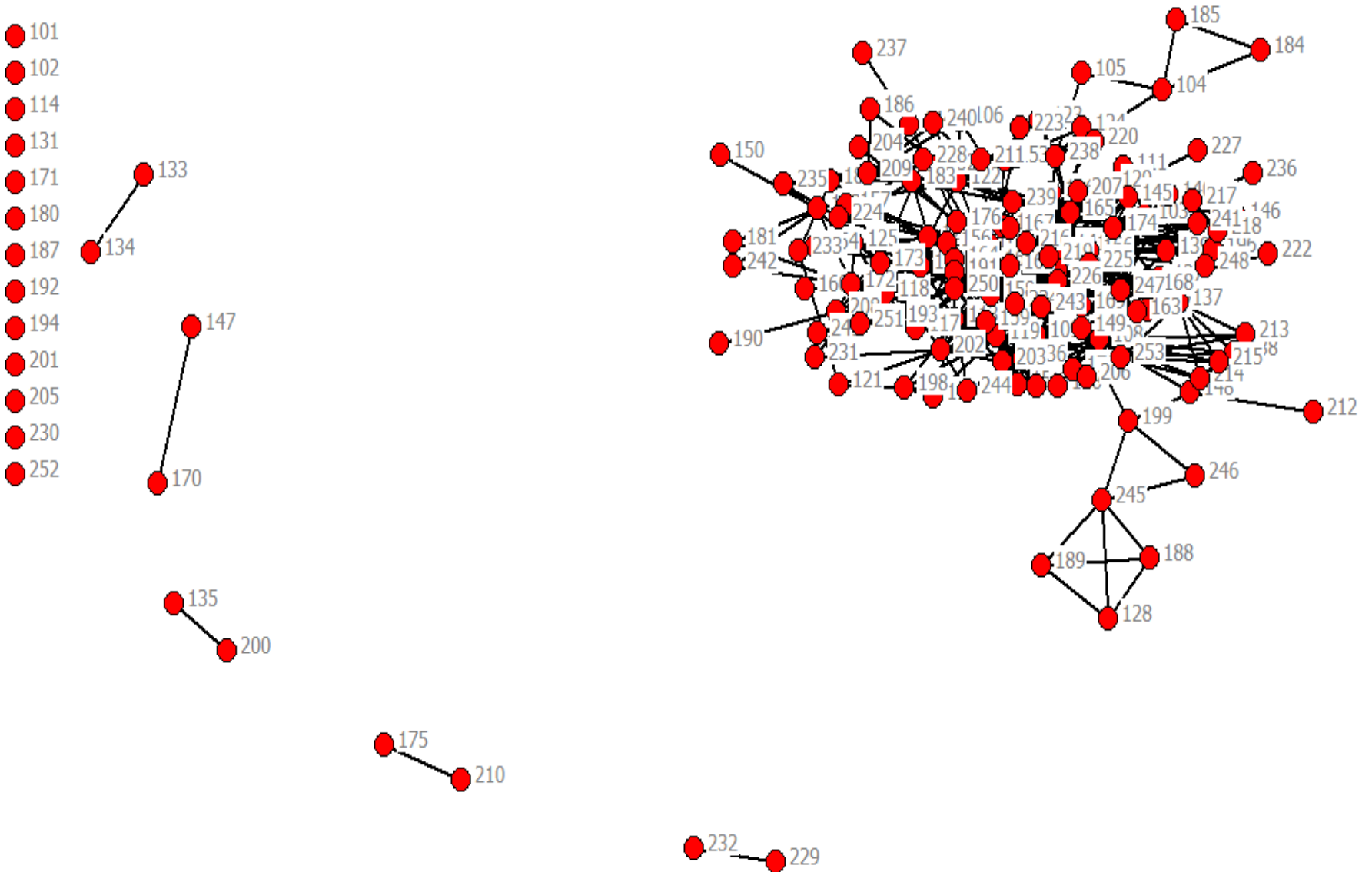


# 2-mode analyses of networks

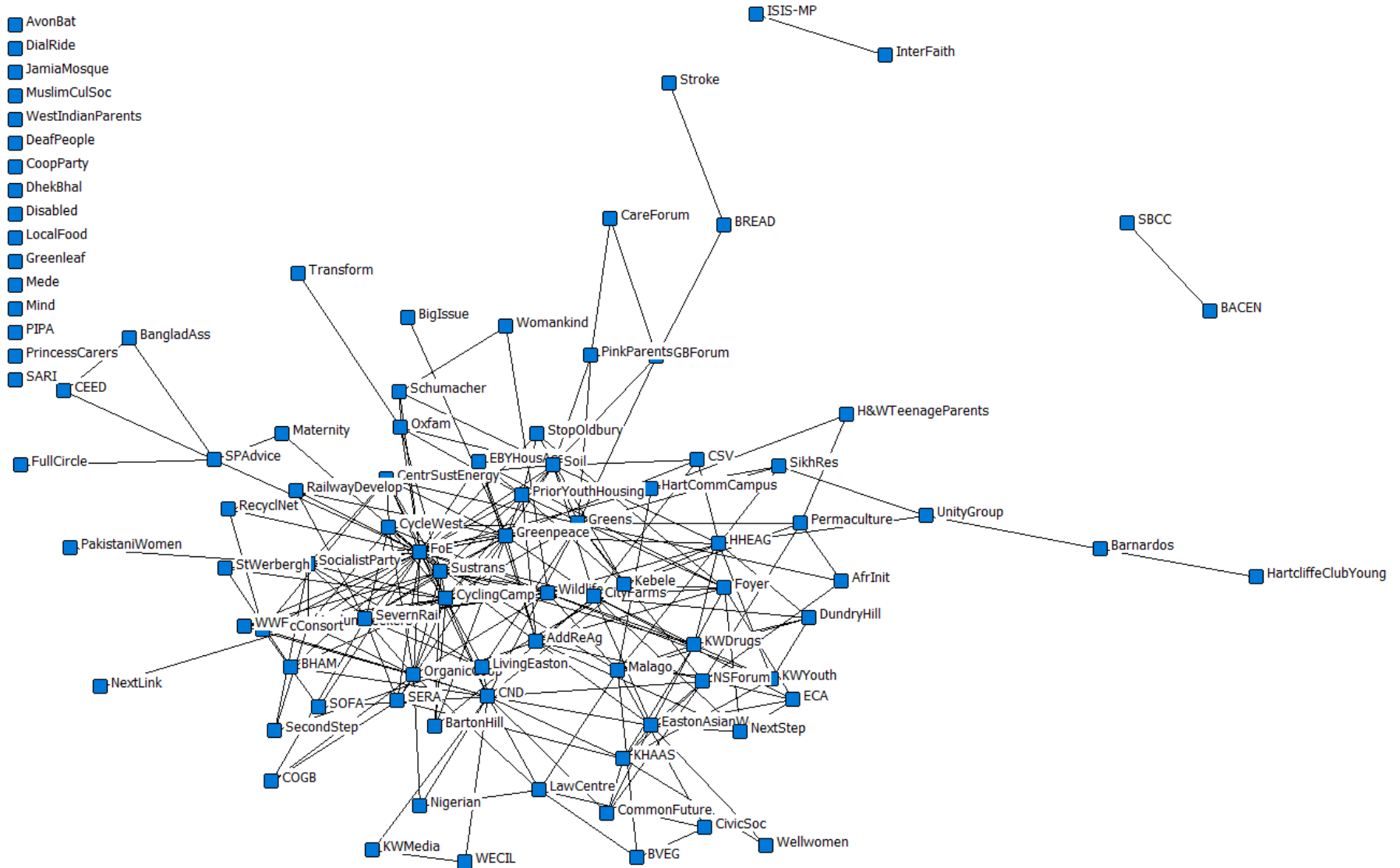
Simmelian duality applied to

- a) Individuals and organizations (e.g. Cornwell & Harrison 2004)
- b) Individuals and events (e.g. Diani 2009)
- c) Groups/organizations and events (e.g. Bearman & Everett 1993)
- d) Actors and symbols (semantic networks, e.g. Pavan 2012; Hoffmann 2019)

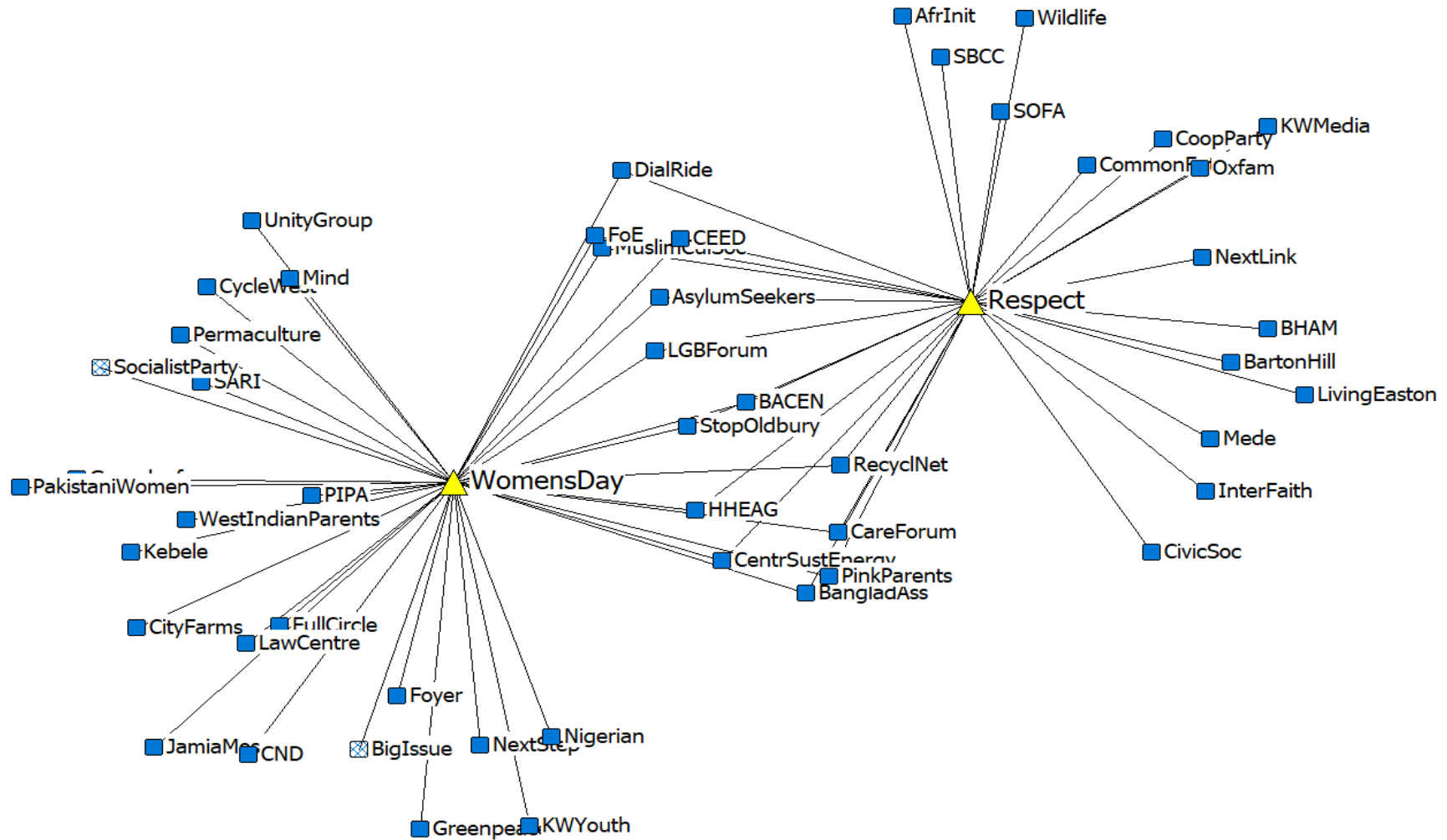
# Individuals linked by organizations



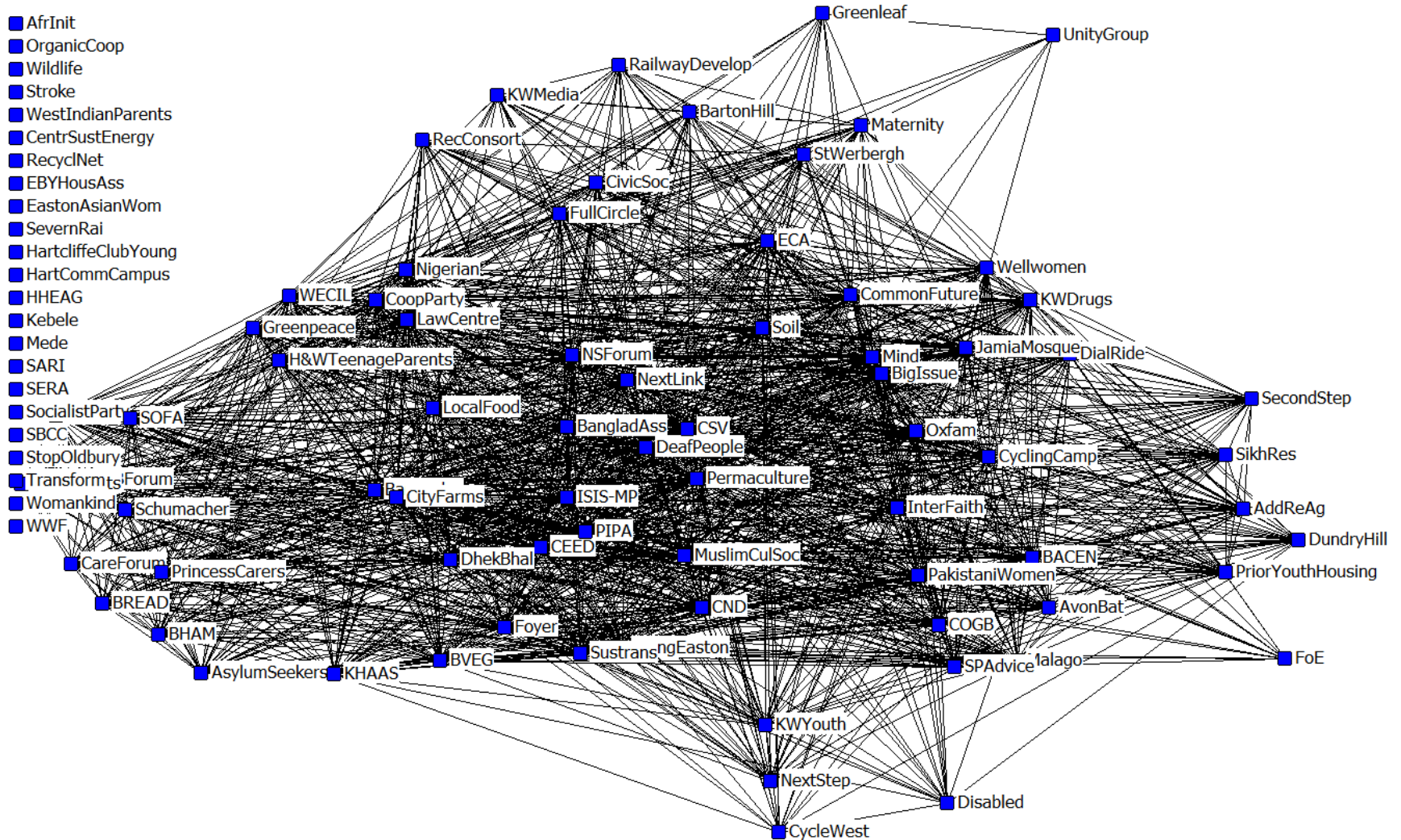
# Organizations linked by individuals



# Organizations linked by events

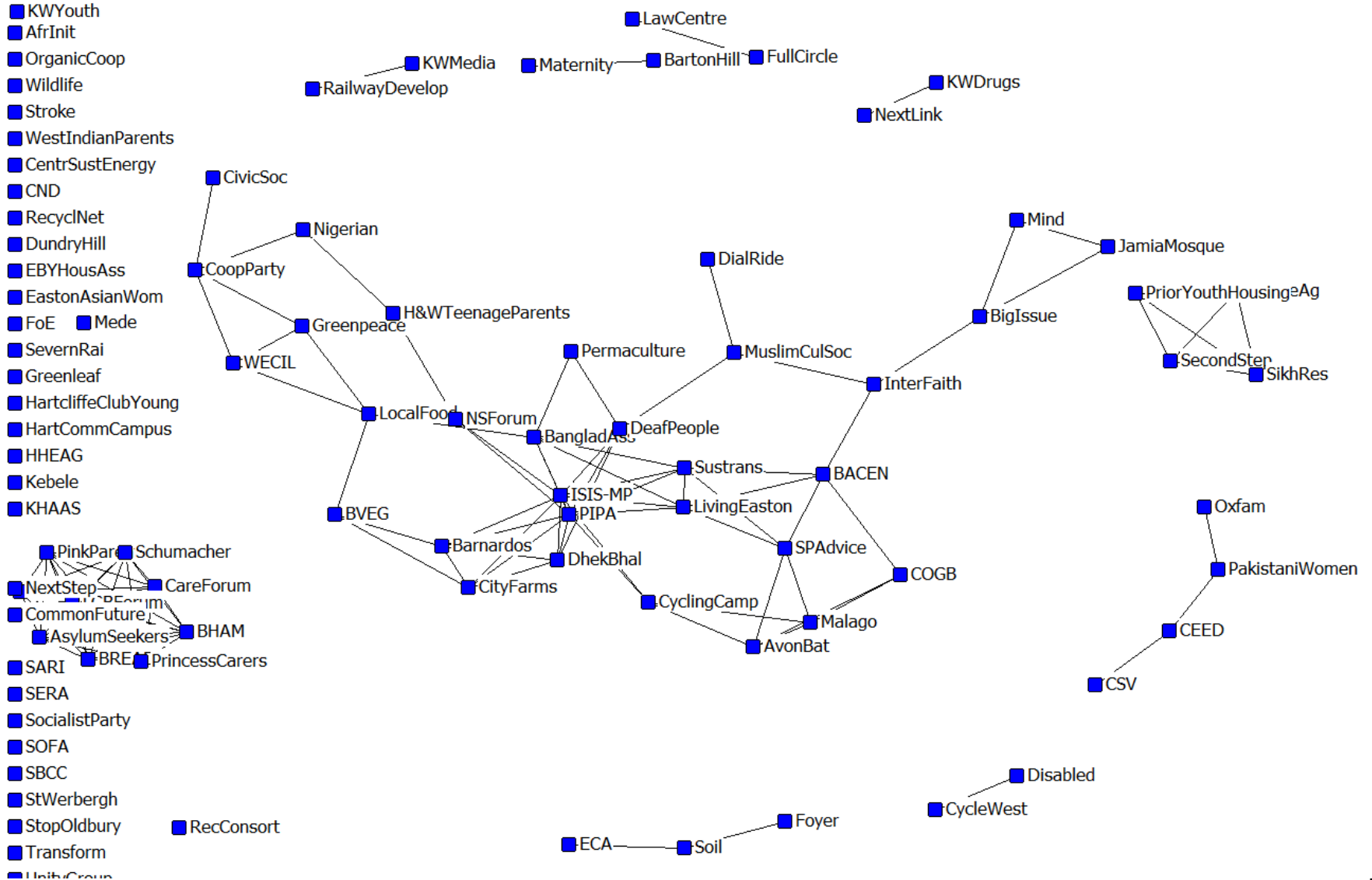


# Organizations linked by events/1

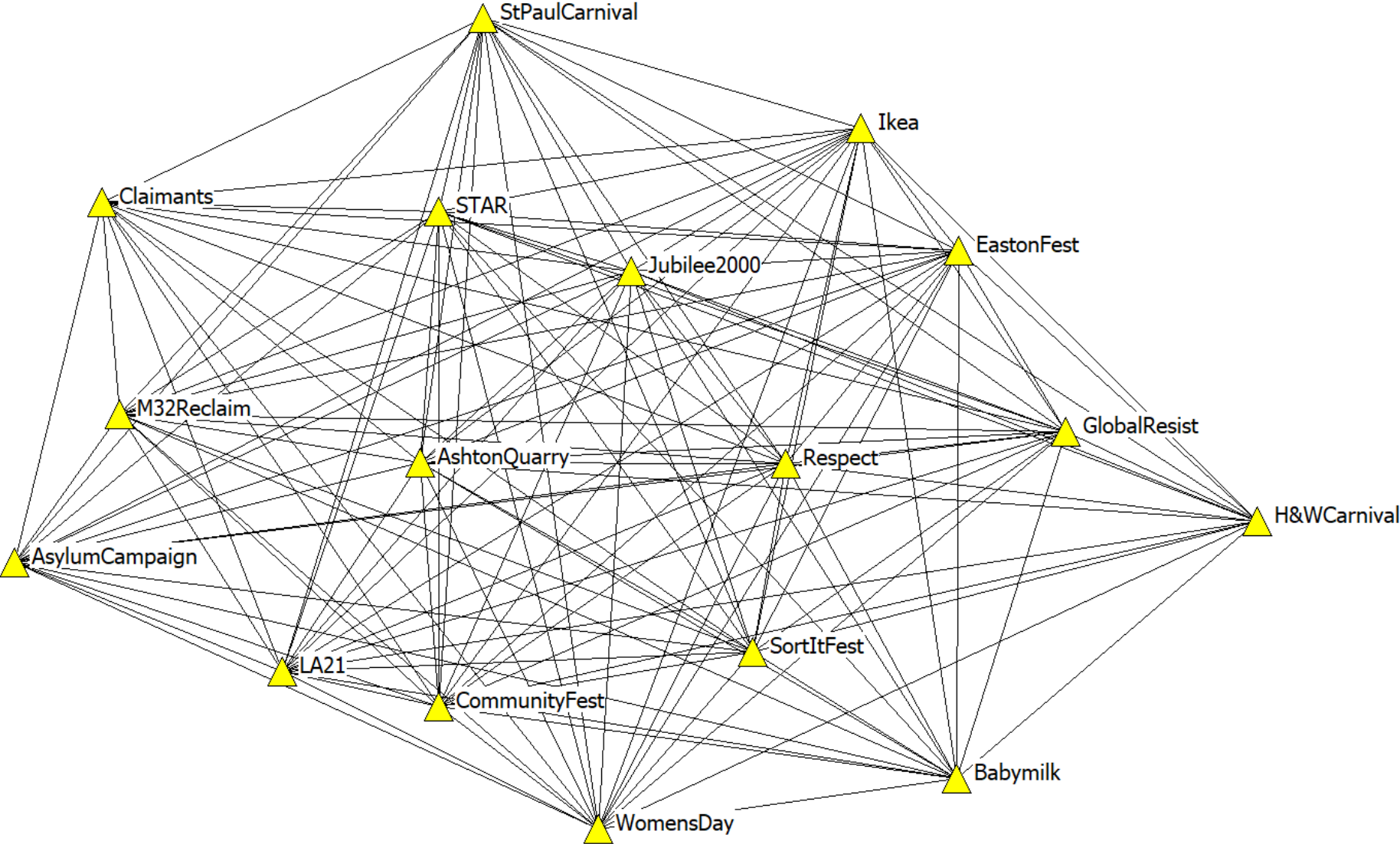




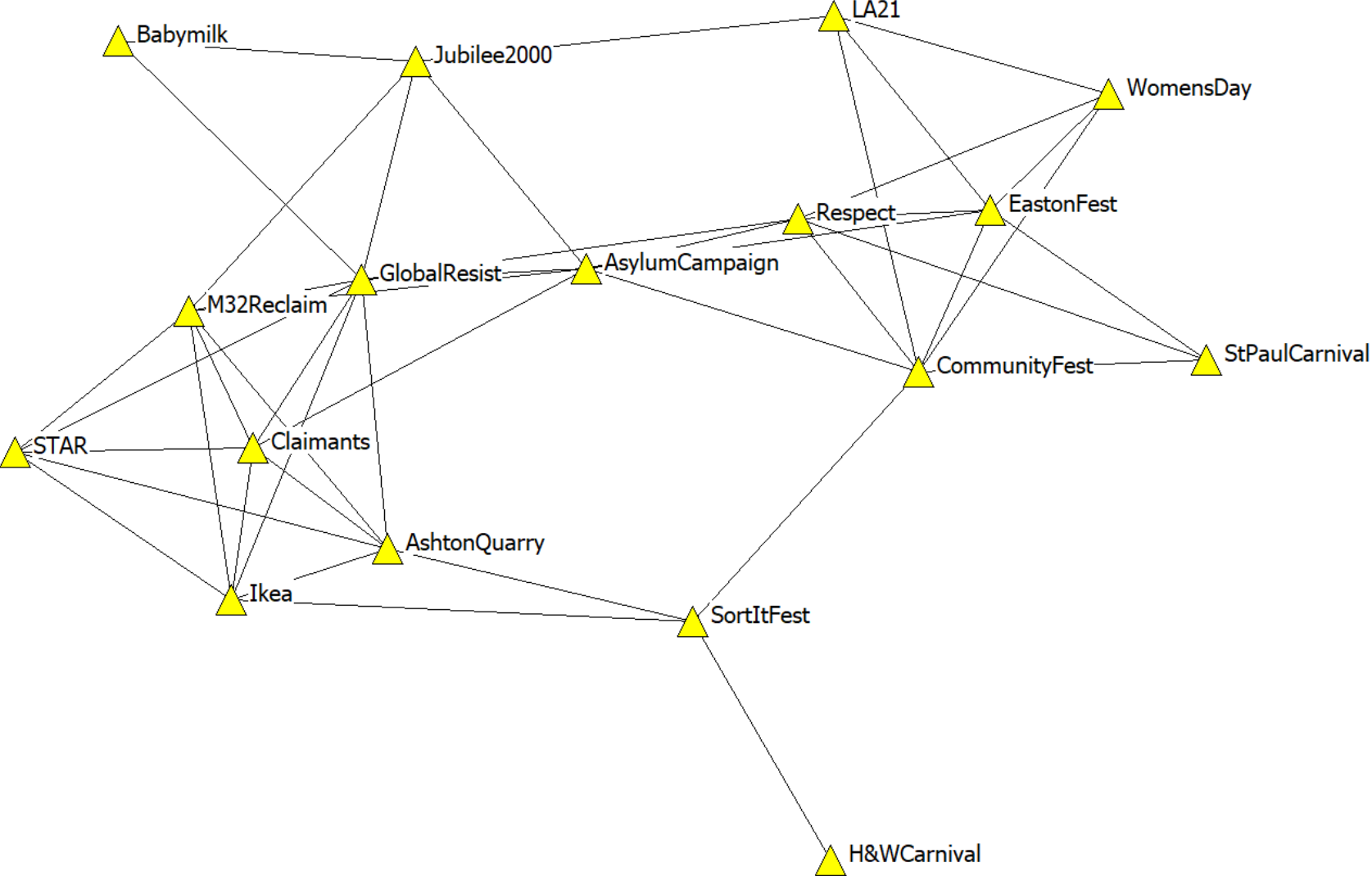
# Organizations linked by events/2



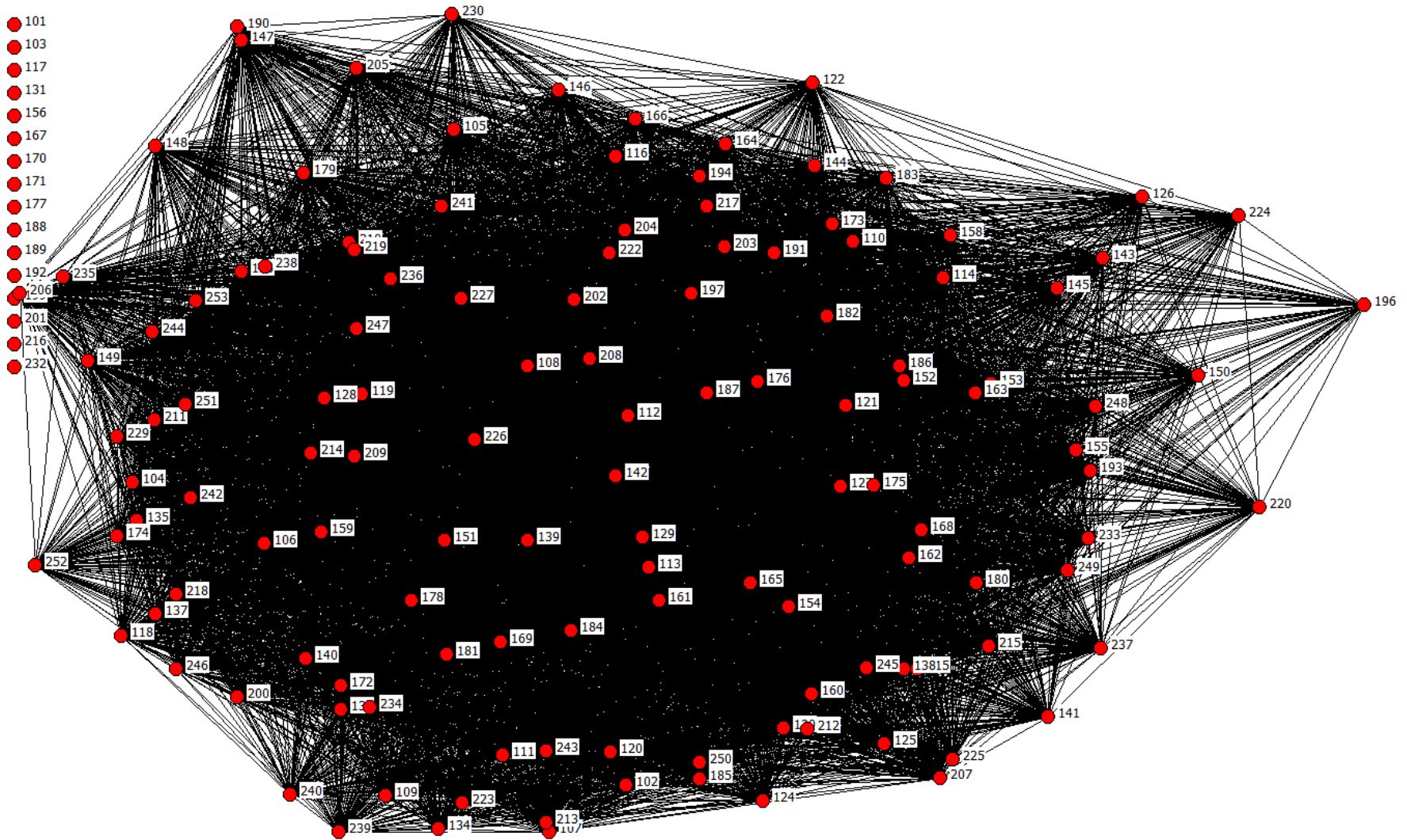
# 2-mode: Events linked by organizations/1



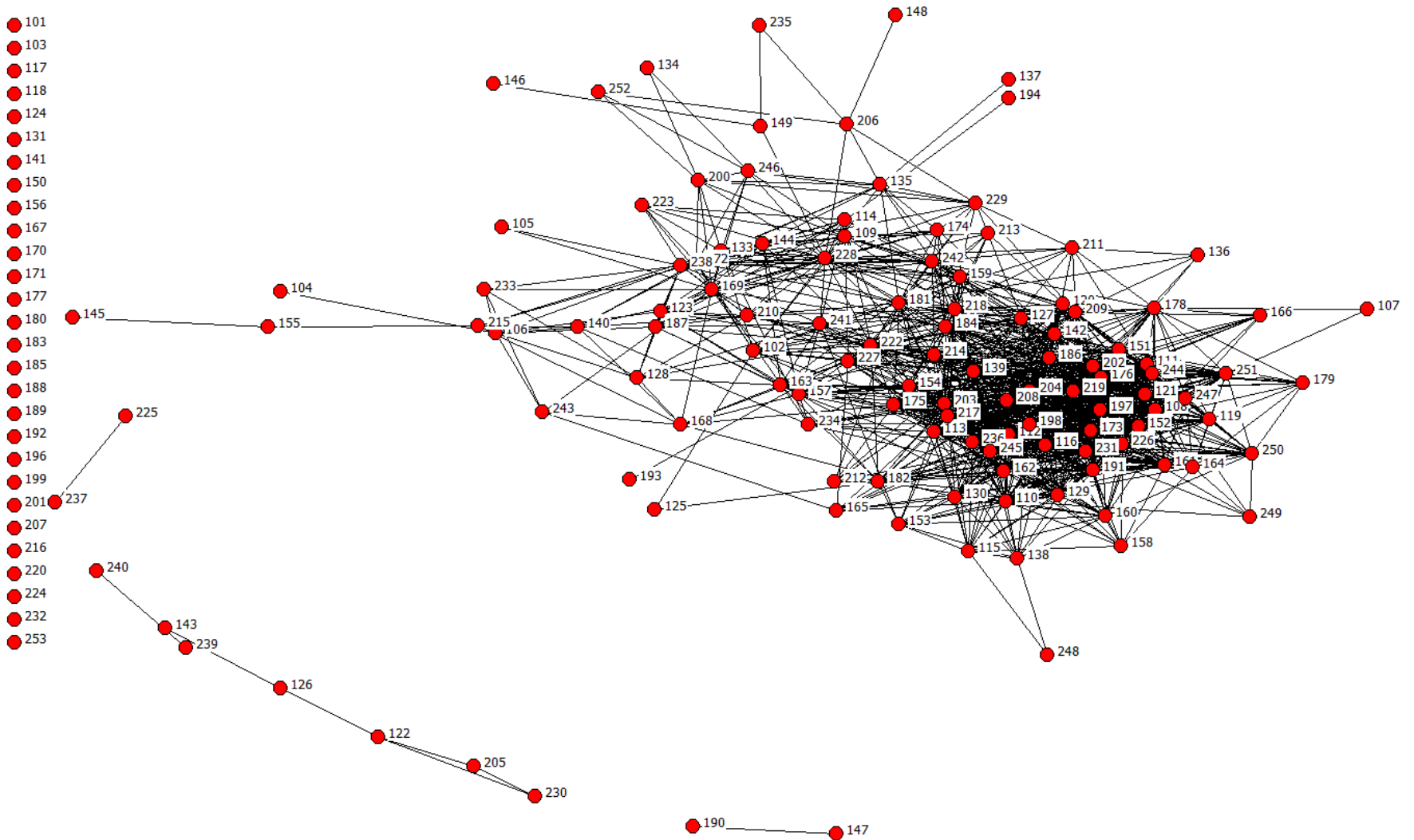
# 2-mode: Events linked by organizations/2



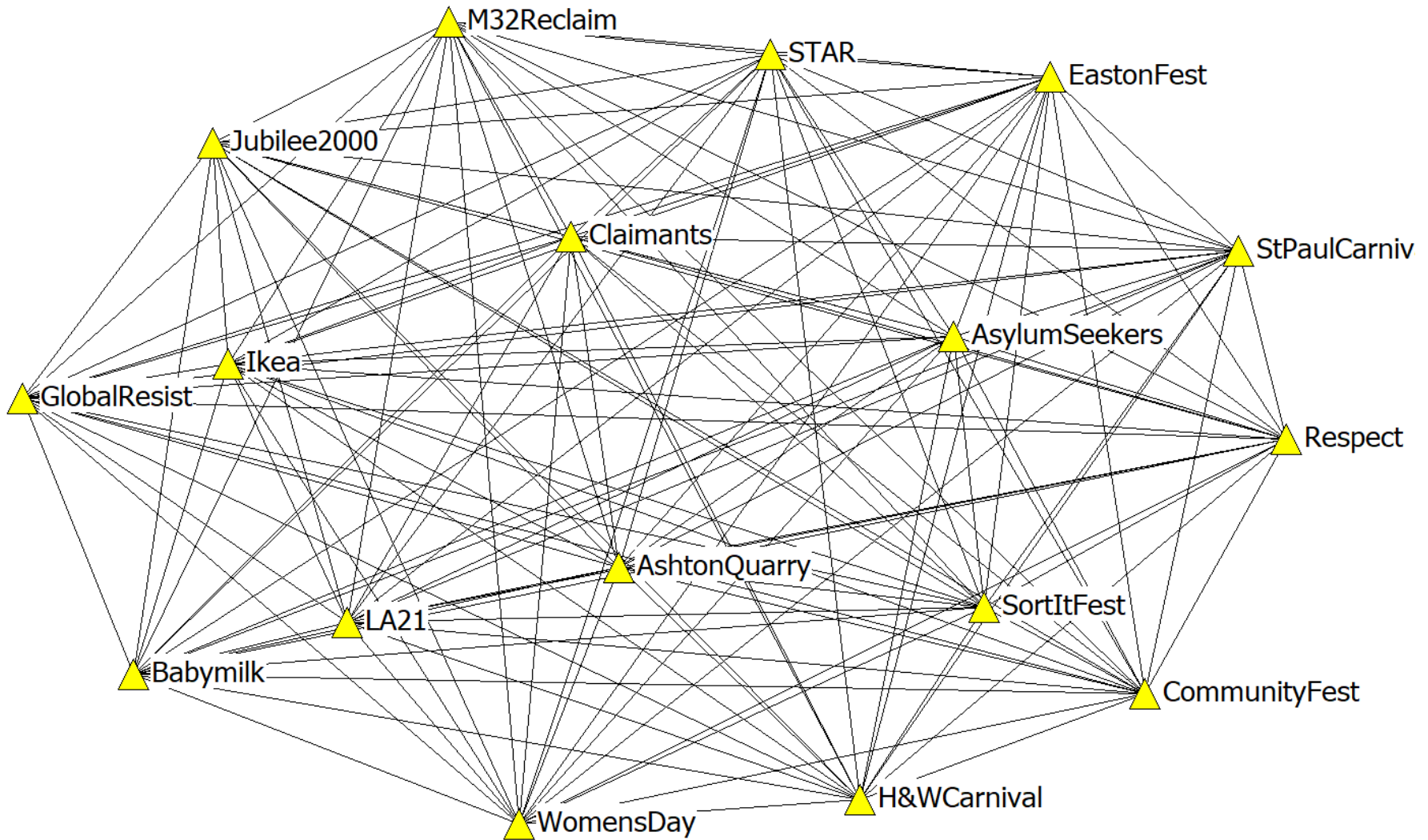
# Individuals linked by events/1



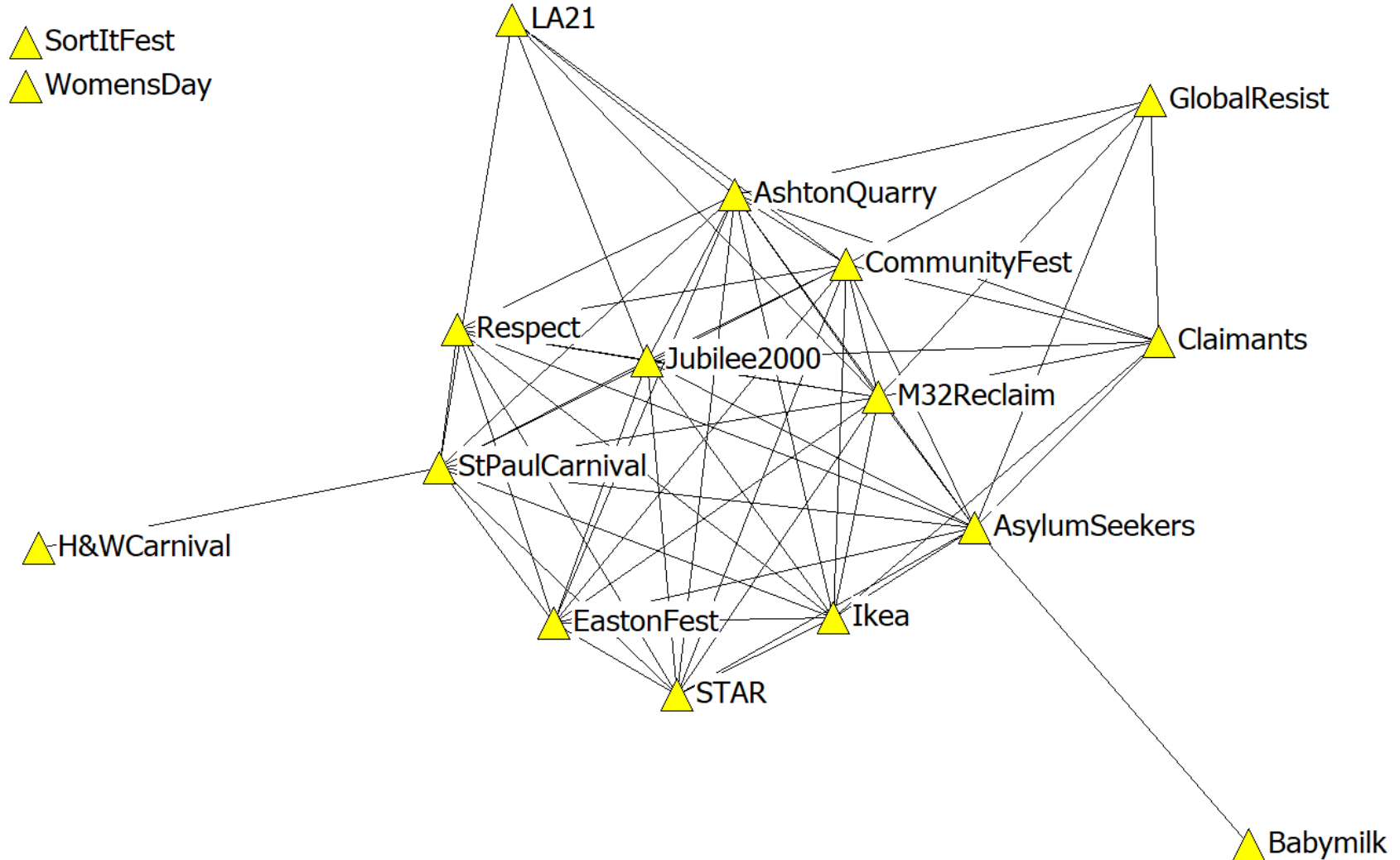
# Individuals linked by events



# Events linked by individuals/1



# Events linked by individuals 2



# Connections reflect at least two basic classes of mechanisms

- **Resource allocation** ( through exchanges of info, practical support, joint projects)
- **Boundary definition** (through symbolic production but also through individual activists' agency)



# Different combinations of mechanisms define different modes of coordination

Modes of coordination are responses to basic dilemmas about the regulation of exchanges between multiple actors within a distinct field or arena:

- a) How do get resources allocated?
- b) How are loyalties and boundaries shaped?

Both answers can focus on specific organizational units or on broader sections of a field

# **In my work I have identified in particular four basic modes of coordination**

Organizational

Social movement

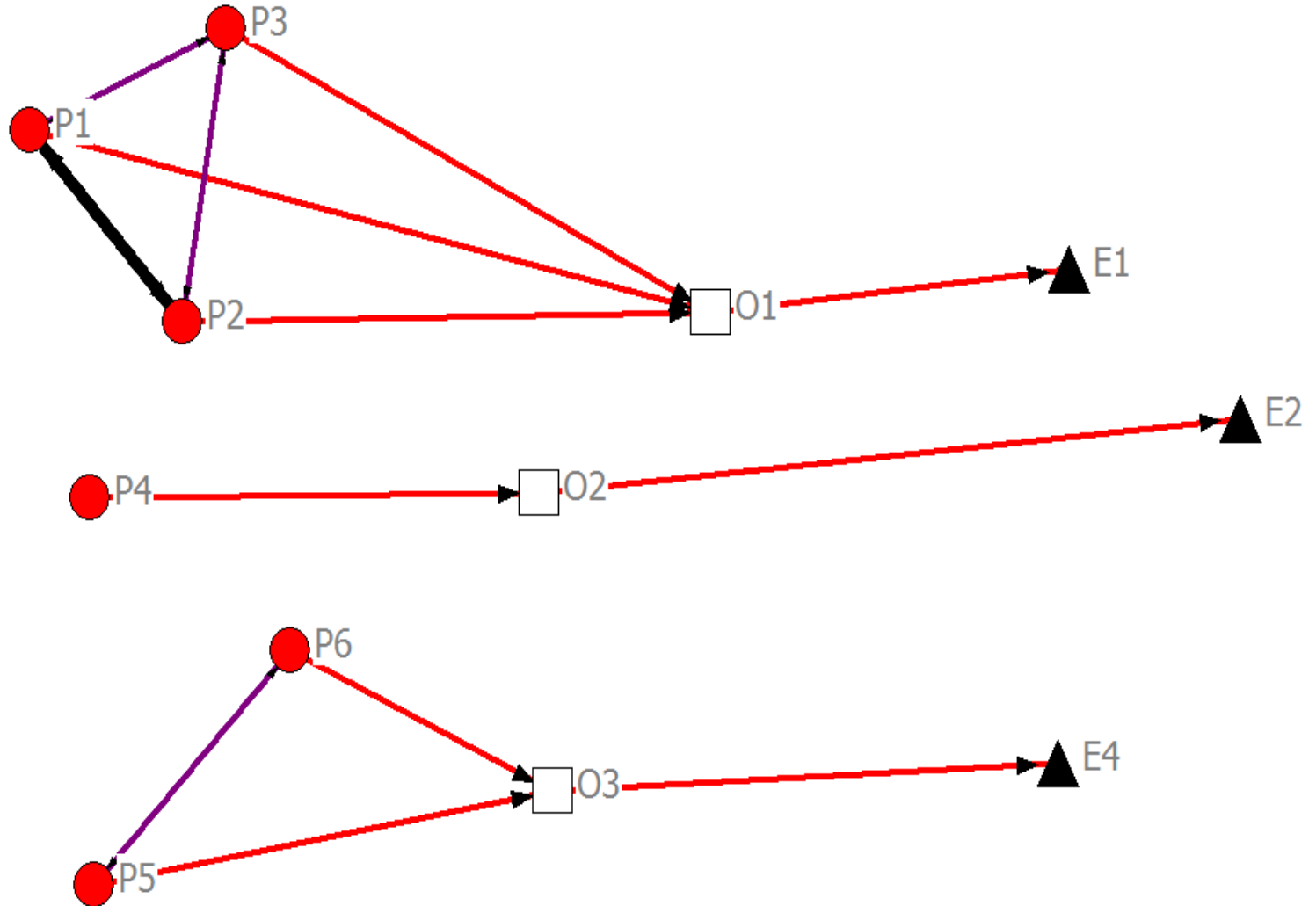
Coalitional

Subcultural/communitarian

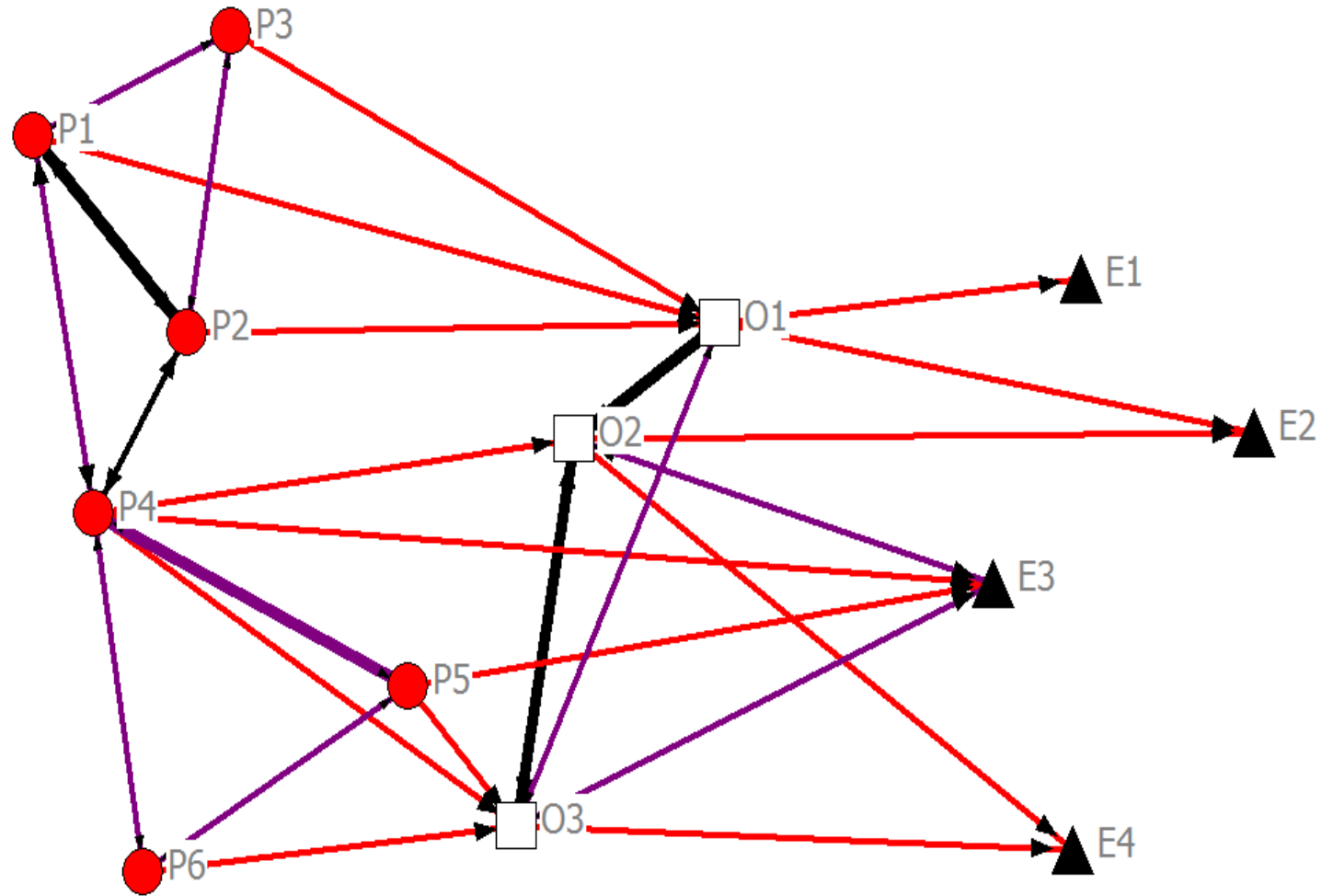
# MoC and 3-mode analyses

- a) Both individuals and organizations may operate as distinct links between events, assigning them specific meanings, and linking them in campaigns
  
- b) Conversely, joint participation in events creates (potential) connections between individual and corporate actors, thus contributing to shaping the boundaries of specific collectivities

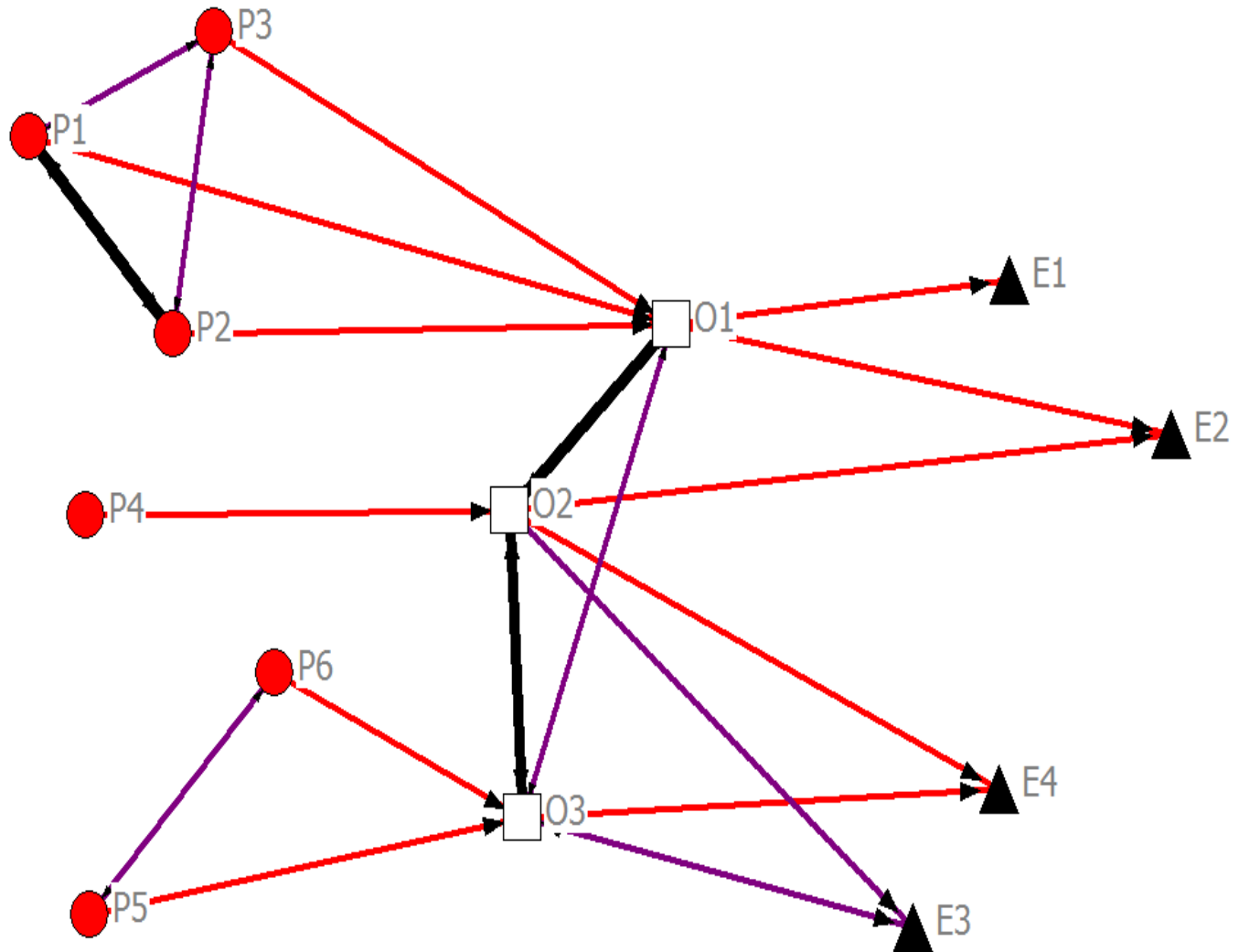
# Organizational MoC: Boundaries coincide with organizations



# Social movement MoC



# Coalitional MoC: Inter-organizational ties through joint events or other regular exchanges (O1-O3)



# Communitarian/subcultural MoC

