

Syndicate from the perspective of theories of social movements (a theoretical approach)

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Abstract:

Based on the fact that social movements have taken many faces and images in contemporary societies to express those differences that have occurred on social action in its practices, the latter that embodies its identity and policy towards achieving its goals, and as an embodiment of those individual goals and aspirations in its concept Collectively, we will shed light in this article on the union's approach according to theories of social movements, considering that the union is one of the most prominent images of social movements in modern society expressed by many sociological propositions, despite their different sociological perspectives And trade union activity and social actors who embody this act to express their needs and affiliation.

Keywords: The union; Social movements; the society; union work

ملخص:

انطلاقا من كون الحركات الاجتماعية أخذت العديد من الأوجه والصور في المجتمعات المعاصرة للتعبير عن تلك الاختلافات التي طرأت على الفعل الاجتماعي في ممارساته، هذا الأخير الذي يجسد هويتها وسياستها نحو تحقيق أهدافها، وباعتبارها تجسيد لتلك الأهداف والطموحات الفردية في مفهومها الجمعي، سنسلط الضوء في هذا المقال على مقارنة النقابة وفق نظريات الحركات الاجتماعية باعتبار النقابة أحد أبرز صور الحركات الاجتماعية في المجتمع الحديث التي عبرت عنها العديد من الطروحات السوسيولوجية، على الرغم من اختلاف منظوراهم السوسيولوجي، للفعل والنشاط النقابي والفاعلين الاجتماعيين الذين يجسدون هذا الفعل للتعبير عن حاجاتهم وانتمائهم.

الكلمات المفتاحية: النقابة ، الحركات الاجتماعية ، المجتمع ، العمل النقابي

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Social movements, whether in their traditional or updated concepts, constitute one of the paths of sociological knowledge through which sociologists, researchers and scholars in this field were able to identify the most important stations of this knowledge and found the fertile ground through which they were able to analyze various social phenomena in their realistic context. The syndicate is one of the social phenomena that has always been closely related to social movements until it has become one of the expressions of it, and for this we find many visions that expressed this discourse according to different viewing angles, as the latter is related mainly to the behavior of the social actor whose main pillar is change and Dynamics.

2. Concepts:

2.1 The union: Alain Turaine defined it as: an organization of defense and economic attack that fights for better pay and for safer employment on autocracy and employers (others, (2008), p. 28)' This definition of the syndicate focused in its entirety on the economic dimension, which is considered one of the facets and pillars of the trade union work that appears in the historical process of his work according to the Marxist perspective that adopts the idea of the class struggle between the proletarian and bourgeois class and the working relationship between the two parties, which includes in its items the issue of remuneration

2.2 social movements: "Charles Tilly" defined the term social movements as "a series of continuous performance, oppositions and campaigns by ordinary people to raise a set of demands (tilly, 2005, p. 44) The term social movement refers to "the tangible and continuous effort made by a particular social group in order to reach a common goal or group of goals, and this effort is directed towards modifying, changing or strengthening an existing social position (atef, (2006), p. 394)

3 . From the concept to the sociological approach

3.1 Meaning of social movements

Before delving into what is called sociological of approach or theoretical approach, we must know the concept's pathways and semantic epistemological developments, although the concept of social movements is a concept that has witnessed a strong presence in various political and social contexts, even on the ideological level, it was therefore difficult to develop a unified and accurate definition of social movements, and this is due, of course, to the epistemology of the proposition first and then address in terms of different knowledge frameworks, analysis issues and the circle of knowledge that this concept poses.

The first readings of this concept were not recognized from the standpoint of ideology with political expression, in that it reflects the traditional Marxist

Syndicate from the perspective of theories of social movements (a theoretical approach)

trend in which social movements have been revolving in its orbit until later years, because the latter - social movements - were expressing that relationship with a conflict dimension which means " Every conflict between individuals and groups in terms of values and interests, and from that the issue of conflict is an indication of the activity of social movements that aim to change and rebuild (al-atri, 2011, p. 18)Therefore, we find that the concept was first proposed by the German philosopher

"Lorenz von Stein", which he published in one of his books in 1850, as he devoted his contents to studying reform movements, studying beliefs, and the movements of the French Revolution.

While Karl Marx and Engels give priority to projects related to material, historical and controversial conflicts and make the proletariat a guarantor and an element of changing history, and in the year 1898, Franz Sopard affirmed "on the one hand, the emergence of a new system of life that fits with class interests", and since the beginning of the fifties they talked about "a collective establishment of protest and opposition" It aims to impose some significant changes in social and political structures through a non-exclusive, rather frequent recourse to non-institutional means.

Alain Touraine adds that in the most advanced groupings on the economic level there are severe tensions between resources and trends and between the system and the movement, and these contradictions between the production circle and the consumption cycle and between the serial and creative forces result in "new social movements" (Francois, (1985), p. 730)

((The same contradiction that Karl Marx pointed out highlights the conflict and generates a social movement with new characteristics that contradict the first). It replaces the old social groups, and so the situation continues with regard to the social movement in attempts to change and create a balance that in turn creates a system commensurate with the requirements of these groups (generation, (2011), pp. 79-80)Bloomed defined it as the collective effort to change the nature of stable social relations within a specific society (alppe.yver, 2005, p. 21). Only the definition of social movements is a project aimed at establishing a new life system, and it carries a feeling of not accepting the old prevailing pattern and the desire to establish A new format that carries many internal changes in its various parts in accordance with the requirements of individuals and groups, and perhaps the most important condition that must be accepted in relation to the social movement is its association with the constant change in its historical process of transformation from one system to another system, because change is a basic condition through which individuals can

express No system rejected And the need to change it differently than it was. Sociology Dictionary of Gold and Kolb defined it as “continuous efforts of a social group aiming to achieve common goals for all members” (alppe.yver, 2005, p. 21) When referring to the characteristic of union action or “union” as a social movement it is from this perspective that it means “ It is a professional organization that aims to defend the rights and interests of its subscribers and is considered one of the institutions of civil society (farouk, 2003, p. 4) where the definition indicates that a union is a social act before it is an organizational grouping of a group of workers in order to defend their various interests, And it is among the civil society institutions because it includes different social groups and seeks through them to pressure the government and the government A lot to meet its needs, as the union act is a means of change and rebuilding and one of the forms of conflict (according to the traditional Marxist expression), in other words, it is affiliation and practice that denotes the social movement as organized efforts that deny a living social reality and establish another existence. In the same context, François Chazel affirmed that the social movement "is a collective protest action aimed at approving changes in the social or political structure" (alppe.yver, 2005, p. 23) Here it is worth noting that union activity is a social act resulting from the state of internal imbalance Amid the social and political construction, it was found for changes within these structures, and this is considered a priority of the social movement that expresses change, so it is at the collective level that it is "organized efforts made by a number of people to change or resist change in society" (researchers, 2006, p. 44)

By moving from the abstract concept of "social movements" to projecting it onto social reality to try to explain various social issues to understand them more and find links between them and other phenomena (causes), we have adopted the approach of social movements to interpret the trade union movement as a social movement and this is what we will explain in this research paper.

4 .The union as a social movement:

The theoretical (sociological) approach is an essential element that the researcher must adopt in studying any topic or conducting a social research, as the latter frames the researcher's thinking within a specific logical pattern and logical thinking, and this comes only through relying on the concepts upon which each approach is based. Between the theory and the subject to be applied to it is through the concepts as mentioned above, and it is self-evident that not all approaches are suitable for all topics, but it can be said that most theories derive their cognitive origins from the theory of social action, whether it is a theory or structural theory, strategic analysis or conflict , It is only tired It expresses the actions taken by the social actor to carry out his role, protest, or

Syndicate from the perspective of theories of social movements (a theoretical approach)

strike to defend his interests and rights and prove his identity and status in the social framework (Kacim, 2017, p. 43) and Alan Touraine's social movements approach to the actions of the social actor to defend his rights, interests and awareness by himself, and this is confirmed in his book, "The Return of the Actor."

Since we are talking about the union as a social movement based on three main principles by which the union movement can be understood as a social movement:

* **Principle of Identity:** Alan Touraine means the necessity of identifying self-identities that can be multiple and complex (class, segment, layer), and in return, identifying the opponent's identity, meaning that the idea must exist and contradict it, and this is what we call "collective identity and awareness" to indicate the awareness of the social actor (Syndicated) and the necessity of agglomeration with all social actors, whereby through this agglomeration the identity moves from its individual compound towards the collective image that the group grants to the social actor.

* **The principle of conflict:** the opponent must be defined in the sense that the social movement is based on the idea of the contradiction that occurs between two classes or two systems that are not socially, economically and even ideologically, so the following question must be adopted: Why is the social movement? In the sense of identifying the parties involved in the act, and since the union in its human entity is a group of actors that combines common bonds and a common destiny for the sake of achieving one goal, it fights against a class representing the minority that possesses the power and means of work and production, and adopts the method of exploitation, where conflict appears here through the imbalance between the two parties, so class A adopts the act of mobility for change and reconstruction, and class B adopts the idea of response by adopting a strategy of preserving interest and influence.

- **The principle of the college:** Perhaps the most important principle that shows the weight of the trade union movement as a social movement is the principle of the college, which consists mainly of "collective awareness" by which we mean inclusiveness for the sake of success and obtaining demands, so Touraine stressed the need to join social movements by social actors as "It is the basis that leads society continuously forward, that is, it leads the world to a series of continuous changes." (deblat, 2011, p. 48) So we find "Sorkin Petrim" who emphasized by saying that labor unions are one of the waves of social mobility that the latter is the transfer of the individual or group from a certain social or economic class or level to another layer or another economic level b

Where this change results in a change in the level of the individual's job and the degree to which he fulfills his economic and social demands, and this is what the trade unions aim at.

As we have indicated, Turin has proposed in his book *The Return of the Actor* "many perceptions and ideas that, through explaining how the social actor can return to him his role which has been structurally absent and beyond for long periods of time, and the consequent deprivation of his freedom, consciousness and rationality, where he says" It is the actor with regard to Taurine that builds society, for society is nothing but a product of a social act that must be considered an activity determined by normative and cultural values " (debla, 2011, p. 49) from it can be said that "the unionist possesses a consciousness that distinguishes it from other individuals, so we find Turan presenting the idea of the active self as he says" that the active self is forming its awareness according to what it does by defending its independence and its ability to perceive itself as a unified active actor ", and from it the awareness appears A trade unionist, through the awareness of trade unionists and their awareness of the necessity of uniting and then confronting the extension of capitalism, so his presence emerges as an effective actor and not a factor, because by the movement of consciousness from him he learns first of his interests and then the right to defend them, as now expressed by Turin, "liberation movements, beginning with the movements of peasants and popular revolutions, leading to the possession of the right to protest and strike, and the evolution of the concept of the new social movement until it became its mission to claim valuable cultural rights, not only did the aspects of social control weaken or abolish it, but who were treated as a commodity or Ownership of their master, they have become actors who contribute to making their reality through constant protest and constant pressure to improve conditions and impose change (turan, 2011, p. 170)

4.Characteristics of social movements : It is not possible to consider all the actions that individuals and groups undertake as human efforts that seek to characterize them as independence. Many of the phenomena that have been circulated, repeated and practiced by the union, which is considered a movement towards change and one of the secretions of colonialism, are expressed through the continuous collective action that translates into protests, strikes and demonstrations. And slogans like these bring together the workers forming the union. Here, this shows how social actors formulated a definition of all issues related to collective action and how it was practiced.

- These issues cannot be considered an intuitive process as they appear in the movement of the antithesis, from a symbolic and cultural struggle that continues between the actors, and here all the literature indicates that the union did not emerge by chance but rather through the imbalance in the level of

Syndicate from the perspective of theories of social movements (a theoretical approach)

distribution of wealth

- Social movements can express new values, as they do not aim to make policy changes or replace elitist parties, but their endeavor more than that raises primarily the issue of achieving broader shifts in societal priorities, or those mechanisms through which society runs its affairs, and here we ask the question Next: Which factors have the weight and weight of the social movement? Is it the values? Or the ability of the actors to present their cases? This in turn helps the movement to mobilize the parties in order to support its course. This issue is built according to two perspectives to know the union's relationship with the collective reality.

Ideology was referred to as a coherent and relatively stable range of values, beliefs, and goals related to a protest movement or entity, as it is the culture of collective action, and by dropping the idea of ideology on the union we find that throughout the history of the formation of unions, sects and then unions that defend an unified ideology One culture brings together many parties, as the Marxist proposition states that immediate culture results from the growth of productive forces and favorable material conditions, However, Antonio Gramsci believes that ideology has a more effective role as it urges activists and the masses to move towards action already (in the sense that it plays the role of mobilization towards action, which expresses the activity of the social movement). According to the Marxist perspective, the union is a revolutionary movement demanding first, its goal is to change the situation and criticize it, through the act of conflict that the actor performs to express his ideology that has been penetrated by the people of influence and control. Secondly, it is a mobilization movement, meaning that it brings the largest possible number of actors in order to participate and move towards achieving its interests and express its strategies, This can only be done through her own awareness and awareness of the opposite side, in order to determine the appropriate defense strategy. Is the protest? Or the strike? Or resort to violence, thirdly, the union, according to recent proposals, is a social system that produces culture and defends it at the same time as it gains workers values and culture that are in line with the nature of the society in which it was found and is compatible with thenature of workers training (donatelladella, 2017, pp. 98-100)In the same context, "Michel Everly" identified three categories of resources that assist the social movements and the union in the process of doing the movement:

- Numerical mobilization: By this we mean moving the largest possible number of subscribers, because this allows unions to adopt the option of

demonstrations as a preferred form of collective activity, so many unions have relied on gathering crowds of those involved because they see in the act of strategic demonstrations through which their demands are achieved.

- Experience: This mainly concerns those unions that do not depend on the human population, and from it they cannot resort to strikes and demonstrations as a defense strategy, so they depend on the factor of experience drawn from personal relationships and social ties that reach them to achieve their goals. For example, unions for tires, they resort to exploitation Personal relationships in order to conduct its affairs and achieve its demands. While we find a kind of other syndicate that relies on propaganda, it makes the media a basis and pillar for imparting its ideas and opinions (zubeir, (2011/2012), pp. 110-111))As an idea to contradict the proposition of what was touched upon in the traditional Marxist perception of unions and social movements, and the role of conflict in achieving its goals, add to what Gramsci presented about the importance of ideology in mobilizing the masses, except that the nineties of the nineteenth century gave another perception that appears in discussing the role of culture in social movements ,this proposition is explained according to the dialectic of "structure and action" of Purdue 1990 and Giddens 1984, where Purdue in his book "The Logic of Action" introduces social actors in the context of structural constraints that are not related to material resources, but are related to cultural resources ", where we find that unions or union action do not move them Physical resources "from wages and others", but more than that, as they contribute to defending a labor culture that contributed to building its social identity and its position in society, as well as its organizational identity based primarily on three elements that can be limited to identifiers (interaction, compatibility, integration),on the one hand, a fundamental issue and the condition of its existence (unions) emerge, which is the "symbolic identity of the collective action", which is determined according to different theoretical frameworks. The union translates into a relationship of conflict between workers and owners of means of production according to the classical Marxist expression. Third, union activity appears within a specific social field. All of these aforementioned elements define the social base of the union's activity from the perspective of social (hussein, 2012, p. 110)

5. Collective action and union identity:

This title was inserted to show the relationship between the social movement and the union on the one hand, and the collective verb on the other hand because the collective verb in its meaning expresses the collective awareness and solidarity proposed by the "e-mail Durkheim", to indicate the establishment of the identity of the social actor in relation to the social actors involved under the same context The same experience, the identity of the collective verb indicates a set of perceptions:

Syndicate from the perspective of theories of social movements (a theoretical approach)

□ The collective action in its conception is nothing but a group of activities, ideas and efforts that came together with each other and made individual awareness the basis of forming collective consciousness.

□ The collective verb is a proposition of many issues according to a one-way perspective, and here the idea of the issue and the opposite of the issue arise.

□ Through the collective act, the identity in which it is determined, whether social or organizational identity, is taken into consideration and stands out, taking into account the space in which it is moving and the structure of the society in which it is active.

The history of social movements, as we mentioned earlier in the peasant revolution, feminist movements, student movements, explains in particular the relationship between identity and collective action, where "Petroner Queen and Owen White" were put forward in their saying "When speaking about identity, we do not refer to an independent topic or to the characteristics of the actors, Rather, we mean that process through which social actors know, and other actors define them as part of a broader group and links between them take many aspects to express them, and from it is not necessary to define these groups according to social, ethnic and sectarian determinants and considerations or within the framework of organizations, This is in line with the beginnings of the Algerian union experience, as it brought together hybrid workers in terms of race, religious affiliation, and class differences, but the common goal insisted on the need for harmony to achieve the goal and obtain independence.

On the other hand, identities may be based on a common set of attitudes, values, attitudes, visions, and lifestyles, and this is expressed in the common experiences of collective action (donatelladella, 2017, p. 134)The process of building identities and reproducing them is one of the important components of the processes through which individuals give their experiences and the transformations that have occurred over time a sign and meaning. Here, we must note the complexity that characterizes the relationship between the individual and the collective dimension of the process of building identity, on the one hand Individuals through the production and revitalization of identities, so this position must be interpreted from a collective perspective in order to express it with psychological mechanisms to indicate that it is a social process. Building a union identity as a process appears through a set of characteristics that represent this in that "the production of identity" is one of the components of the collective action and therefore by identifying the actors involved in the

conflict and conducting trust relations between them, and establishing relationships linking facts from different periods, and this is consistent with what was confirmed The social scientist of "Alan Tourain" and the social psychologist with "Howard 2000" where he says regarding the collective action "You are not considered something that the actors can own, but it is the process that is used by individual or collective actors to give a specific meaning to their features and the course of their lives, and the system of social relationships that they form an integral part of. They achieve this in light of their interactions with other social actors. Identity is also formed according to two characteristics, the first of which is dynamism, and it refers to those continuous processes of definition, that is, what social actors assume in terms of historical experiences and concerned groups that always appear in reality conditional and conditional. Then those relationships and ties are the fruits of the symbolic reinterpretations of the world, Moreover, identities are formed and adapted in the midst of conflict, with during its construction process (donatelladella, 2017, p. 135)

6. The union from the perspective of theories of social movements:

There are many theories that explain the collective action and collective behavior of social actors, and the union represents one of the forms of social movements that have been addressed by social scientists and social psychologists, this is in order to explain the collective action that constitutes the union and its basic condition and this appears in the work of each of "Karl Marx" In the traditional direction through his interpretation of the syndicate as a social movement from a conflictual perspective in his book "The Class Conflict", while "Alain Turin" in his author presented the return of the actor the issue of the social actor and his role in changing and rebuilding through individual and collective awareness, Pierre Bourdieu added in the same context, through his author, "The Logic of Action" to clarify the role of the actor and the processes he produces in terms of union identity and culture and collective action that clarifies his position within society. We will outline the most important theories that touched upon the union as a social movement:

6.1 Group behavior theory: It goes back to the years of the beginning of the interpretation of social movements and the Chicago school is the basic basis for this interpretation with "Park and Bloomer" and its interpretations are based on extracts from social psychology and the psychology of the masses, and this theory is related to the birth of social movements with the occurrence of demonstrations and forms of collective hysteria, Where the individual moves from his normal nature towards impulsive action, where this perception indicates that the actions adopted by the social movement are not necessarily completely logical, and that they refer to the pathological condition that societies suffer from and is a reflection of it, and that Yeh is not consistent with the social movements, inasmuch as they include forms of political and social

Syndicate from the perspective of theories of social movements (a theoretical approach)

participation (al-atri, 2011, p. 11) an example of this is the socialist unions that express trade union participation in power on the one hand and a social partner in development and strategy development, in addition to what Robert Michels put forward in his saying today unions are political parties participating in power and governance, through the participation of their leaders in power and management, so they are They operate under the political system and are not hostile to it in the same context, "Gustave Le Bon" points out in his book *The Spirit of Sociology* "when he talked about the psychological law of intellectual unity for the group in his saying" in some circumstances, people are created with characteristics that differ greatly from the characteristics of the individuals who are composed of them, where the poet self disappears and the feelings of individuals are directed towards one and they are born General spirit, so that was a group of the community, and thus it is subject to the law of intellectual unity, which groups are subject to its rule and from it the group becomes a place for collective freedom (bon, 1988, p. 48) on the other hand, according to the psychological perspective that explains the emergence of the union, the psychological need and the feeling of deprivation and exclusion are a psychological motivation for the worker towards joining unions in order to compensate for the complex of his deficiency, as he sees "Fiblin 1904", which is the first to talk about union action and related to the psychological balance of the worker, where he says that from The reasons for joining the union are the loss of balance between the individual needs and the industrial world (zubeir, (2011/2012), p. 121)

6.2 The theory of resource mobilization: The evidence for this theory appeared in the sixties of the last century, to search in an attempt to understand the construction of social movements and the mechanisms of forming them through economic, political and communication resources, which are available to individuals involved in the protest action, this latter appeared in America in the framework of the analysis of social movements, which coincided with The emergence of feminist movements, and their ideas appear in the works of "Obersal", "Gamson" and "Market Zeld" where they believe that social movements are logical conclusions of recent positions on society, and therefore it cannot be considered an image with experience of social imbalance, but rather a manifestation of societal activism and a human component in the political process, for this theory expresses the relationship between social movements and political issues.

6.3 Pradegem theory of action (identity): This theory considers social movements, including unions, to be a dynamic social means that prevent persistence and static. They practice protest actions for change and resist the forms of devotion to radical systems and systems, where the owners of the proposition affirm that society is witnessing a state of transition from the old form that Industrial capitalism overshadowed it towards a postmodern society based primarily on programming, where technocrats dominate and remain signs of hegemony and domination, and from it the working class faces hegemony and its role recedes, so it must be understood that the trade union movement is an act against hegemony and at the same time It was found to perpetuate the principle of identity in its various forms (al-atri, 2011, pp. 22-24)

7. Conclusion

The conclusion includes a brief summary, the results obtained by the researcher, and his additions, proposing solutions and formulating recommendations and future assumptions depending on the nature of the study.

Conflict of Interest (must be written)

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest

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**Syndicate from the perspective of theories of social movements
(a theoretical approach)**

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