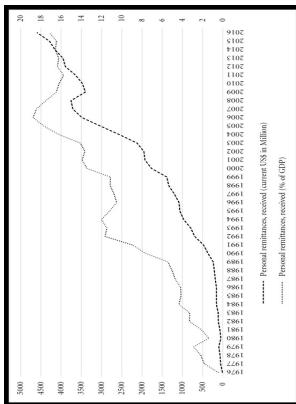


Extractive economies and conflicts in the global South - multi-regional perspectives on rentier politics

Ashgate - Extractive Economies and Conflicts in the Global South



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- Wealth -- Developing countries -- Case studies
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- Extractive economies and conflicts in the global South - multi-regional perspectives on rentier politics

Notes: Includes bibliographical references and index.

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AfricaBib

In addition, he has done research on About the Authors xvii African Initiated Churches AIC in Mozambique. Between 1960 and 1973 oil output exploded from just over 5 million barrels to over 600 million barrels. However, both movements employ the rhetoric of resource sovereignty, by which they demand greater control of oil resources and revenues by local populations inhabiting the region of extraction for their overall socioeconomic and ecological advantages.

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Let me start with Collier.

The Rise and Fall of Oil

The colonizers equipped and supported many transnational companies with commercial and mining privileges and with the sovereign rights allowing them to raise taxes and maintain an armed force Mbembe, 2001.

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The first is what could be termed limited factor approaches LFAs. First, the chapter underscores the theoretical challenges that confront scholars of extractive economies and conflict in the global South, and modestly advances a range of adaptable models for best practice in research.

Extractive Economies and Conflicts in the Global South

He holds a Lectureship position in Politics at the University of Maiduguri but presently on leave of absence. It is noteworthy that the regions described in this volume as the global South is often depicted with such others terms as Third World, transitional societies, developing countries, less developed countries, underdeveloped countries, and so forth.

Reseña: «Extractive economies and conflicts in the global south», de Kenneth Omeje

Many low intensity resource conflicts in the global South are driven and sustained not only by real grievances but by a convoluted culture of accumulation — i. Taylor, Ian 2014 Review of African Political Economy. Specifically, how could conflicts associated with new or expanded oil and gas rents be managed and also prevented from feeding into, and complicating, old conflicts about identity, citizenship, leadership and governance in some of these countries? To prevent such conflicts, the Chikoko Movement, a pan-Niger Delta social movement, suggested that all communities in the region should be regarded as host communities.

Contesting Extractivism: Conceptual, Theoretical and Normative Reflections

Journal of Peace Research, 39 4 , 395-416. In 2002 he was awarded the Social Science Research Council of New York research fellowship and in 2005 he was Fulbright fellow at the Centre of International and Strategic Studies in the University of Delaware, United States.

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