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1. Discuss different approaches to the study of violence and conflict with examples from course literature

Introduction

In order to approach the study of violence and conflict with examples from the course literature I will use 2 different studies. The first one is the text of Henrik E. Vigh: 'Social death and violent life chances', which describes how young people try to find their 'liberty' via war and conflicts and the second one is the article of Kelly who presents the Palestinian's lives, trying to live an ordinary and mundane life in the middle of political violence in the West Bank.

Approaching Violence and Conflict (1)

In his article, Henrik E. Vigh (2006) discusses the issue of being young in West Africa, and specifically in Bissau. It is examined how young people who live in the Global South are navigated to escape from their social status and how their engagement in conflicts and war in urban areas, is creating a way of possibilities and of avoiding their social death that characterize their position (Vigh, 2006).

Being young in the Global South is totally different from the Global North. In the Global North being young is a social privilege which ensures many opportunities in different parts of life (education, job market, personal life, etc.), therefore they try to extend its social category (of youth) (cultural moratorium). 'As a cultural moratorium youth is as such a space of freedom, status and amusement. It is the primary space of social and cultural creativity and innovation and perceived as the locus of cultural production' (Vigh, 2006:36). On the other hand, the experience of the young age in the Global South is the reason for less job opportunities, social marginalization and liminality, decline and lack of freedom. Here, young people are in a social rather than cultural moratorium as their opportunities of 'social becoming' do not almost exist. (Vigh, 2006). We see that they are unable to gain a status that will help them to take the responsibilities of the adulthood.

Thus, young people in Bissau trying to get rid of their social status as it lead them to a situation of; social death'. (Vigh, 2006).

They cannot have the control of resources and many times are unable to become independent from their relatives. Many of them do not have jobs, their own house and they are obliged to stay with their friends and be financially dependent from their parents or relatives. Furthermore, they are unable to marry and create their own families as in Bissau, men are those who support the household financially. All these factors 'has led to the social dynamics of the generational order being replaced by social inertia' (Vigh, 2006:38).

We can confirm the idea of the social moratorium in the example that Vigh places. Seku is a young man who lives in a small house with a friend. Even he is not under the protection of his family, it is observed that because he is still depending financially on his family (he is still receiving money), and he is unable to get married, he still remains the 'young' and not the man'. For him, youth is a curse as it does not help him to go further in his life, to a 'social becoming' (Vigh, 2006:38, 39).

Some young men in Bissau, can gain a heritage. However, this still keep them in a social moratorium. Their desire to avoid the social moratorium in conjunction with their inability to get access to the basic resources that will secure them an appropriate job and a household, resulted in their entrance at a patrimonial network (Vigh, 2006). 'Yet, focusing on how young men plan their life trajectories and tend to both immediate and future needs reveals that it is not the specific patrimonial network that takes center stage but rather the prospect of social mobility' (Vigh, 2006:49).

Moreover, many young men in Bissau, also, try to participate in the army as they find it as a way of mobility and new opportunities. Navigating the war seems to be a vital supposition. For these people the word 'dubria (Dynamismo)' (Vagh, 2006) is very important in their lives. (Vigh, 2006). 'Dubriagem is a dynamic quality of attentiveness and the ability to act in relation to the movement of the social terrain one's life in set' (Vigh, 2006:52). It can be realized the importance of this word in the conversation between the author and some young men. One of them, explains that 'if someone does not 'dubria', he has nothing' (Vigh, 2006:53). Those who attended the military and participated in the war, feel that the war was an opportunity for them to leave from Africa and find new opportunities around the world. (Vigh, 2006).

Patrimonial networks give the opportunity to Bissau's young men to change their lives via mobilization and gain a social status in the society. For example, Adilson a 34 years old man, who went to the Aguentas, had nothing-neither house, wife, job- found a path through this route and managed to build a new life and reposition himself in the society, avoiding the 'social death'.(Vigh, 2006:53). In order to understand the mobilization of Aguentas, 'we need to relate their engagement in war to the space of minimal life chances they are confined to ,the shifting social terrain they inhabit and -as the focus of social becoming has revealed – the future realization of social being they seek to bring about' (Vigh,2006:55)

Approaching violence and conflict (2)

In the study: 'The attraction of accountancy; Living an ordinary life during the second Palestinian Intifada', Tobias Kelly tries to 'explore the meaning of ordinary and mundane in the midst of an armed conflict' (Kelly, 2008:351). 'In order to understand how people live through violence, the examination of the ordinary is just as important as the apparently extraordinary or exceptional' (Kelly, 2008:353). In other words, the researcher attempts to explain the extraordinary of the 'ordinary'.

For West Bank Palestinians 'the ordinary does not exist in opposition to violence, but in deeply implicated within it' (Kelly, 2008:353). For example, the writer describes a happening where he was on the bus and an Israeli bomb exploded close to them. When he turned his head around he notices that after that everybody continued talking, as if nothing had happened because this extraordinary situation, for them is the ordinary and mundane(Kelly,2008). In the midst of second Intifada most Palestinians of West bank try to live a 'normal' life and dream about their future, even if they know that daily are surrounded by the Israeli army. One of the most crucial themes of the second intifada was 'the importance of not letting the Israeli occupation and Israeli soldiers prevent you from living 'normally' (Kelly, 2008:358). People should face extreme situation during their daily routine. For instance, during his return from the University, Kelly (2008) describes that roads were full of Israelis who used to check the people's document in order to let them go. However, generally, Palestinians continued to go the gym, to cafés, teashops and restaurants which had started to reopen. Weddings and celebrations were held and people were dancing (Kelly, 2008).

In addition, Palestinians struggle to reproduce and maintain their kindships, to help and support their families. For example, Khalil, wished to get married and live in a flat at the top, but

simultaneously, when he started working to the bank, he used to share with his father his income in order to finish the new family home. (Kelly, 2008:362).

Taking all these into consideration, it could be claimed that Palestinians in West would feel pleased as they are able to live an 'ordinary' life. Nevertheless, as it is mentioned in the text, 'for most Palestinians, the second intifada has been marked by boredom and frustration' (Kelly 2008:360). Their life is mundane and they feel that they are unable to escape from their daily routine. 'Ironically, boredom was caused in large measure by fear, and a fear of the Israeli military in particular'. (Kelly, 200) 'There were no spaces, even the most apparently mundane, that were not also always potentially touched by violence. The sense of the ordinary was always fragile' (Kelly, 2008:365). People could walk by the roads, meet and discuss with people, but always had in mind that an attack could occur. For Palestinians in West Bank 'the unexpected is never entirely a surprise, and the expected is always partly surprising' (Kelly, 2008). Many of these people imagine through their own, another life, where the 'mundane' and 'ordinary' will not be the 'exceptional' or 'extraordinary'. (Kelly, 2008)

Conclusion

To sum up, in attempt to approach the study of conflict and violence, I chose two different cases. In the first case, young men in Bissau, West Africa, see the war and the conflict as an opportunity to avoid their 'social death' and find their own social position. For these young men, youth is a reason for stagnation and marginalization. Through the social navigation, they explore new paths and new terrains to build their own lives and find the opportunity of 'social becoming'. 'Patrimonial networks' and participation in army are for them a light at the end of the tunnel.

In the second case, violence is not incident to the participation in armed conflicts. This article shows that 'vast majority of people try to live an 'ordinary' and 'mundane' life during a period of armed conflict' (Kelly, 2008). 'The particular power of the ordinary here comes from its ability to bring together hopes and desires, on the one hand, with direct experiences, on the other. It allows intangible aspirations to be rooted in concrete practices, and the hard reality of the everyday life to be imagined in some other way' (Kelly, 2008:366). People imagine and dream a life where the fear of attack will not exist. However, their daily life which is based on the possibility of violence or conflict do not keep them from trying to live as 'we do', the 'ordinary' and 'mundane', but in its most 'extraordinary' way.

2. Discuss displacement and migratory strategies in relation to resource-based issues and extraction

Introduction

In order to attempt to examine the displacement and migratory strategies in relation to resource-based issues and extraction, I will try, based on a particular literature, to explain what extractivism is, which its consequences are to both the environment and people's lives and how migration flows could be managed.

Extractivism and migration strategies in relation to resource-based issues and extraction

The last years, with the expansion of capitalism, there is an intensification in the exploitation of natural resources, which most times leads to their complete exhaustion. Extractivism, who was strengthened due to deregulation and the capital transfer, is both related to the implication of 'monopoly control over specific resources (mine, oil, gas, fertile land, aquifers, woodlands, etc.), and in their ruthless exploitation' (Jingzhong, van der Ploeg, Schneider & Shanin, 2020:155). Mining is one of the most common extraction activities and 'dominates imaginaries and critical arguments surrounding extraction' (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2017:188).

Moreover, the last years due to green revolution, there is an intensive turn to the exploitation of the agriculture. For example, this happened with the intensive soy cultivation of one of the most marginalized areas in Latin America pampas, and with the deforestation of Amazon (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2017:188). The intensive cultivation of resources, many times has created many difficulties to people, as it has transformed their landscapes and has created many financial problems. The land does not belong to small farmers but to giant industries which have grabbed the land from its 'real' owners and use it for more profits. (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2017, Jingzhong, van der Ploeg, Schneider & Shanin, 2020). Another example of extractive turn is the shrimp farming in Southeast Asia. (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2017).

Extractivism is grown particularly on countries such as Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa and thus, these countries are mostly dependent on it. When the resources of an area decrease, they

search once more in order to occupy and use their extractive activities in new frontiers and terrains. According to Rasmussen's and Lund's article: 'Reconfiguring Frontier Spaces: The territorialization of resource control, 2018', due to a emergence of a new source of extraction there is the need for the creation of new territories within the dynamic of frontier and territorialization. (Rasmussen and Lund, 2018). 'Frontiers are linked to the process of land control and are actively created through social and political struggles' (Rasmussen and Lund, 2018:391). Territorialization issues new orders and reorganizes the system though 'establishing a territorial administration, instituting a legal system and with its creation of rights subject and laws of property, establishing of boundaries and mapping of space and, crucially, ensuring the capacity to enforce any and all of these by means of force, if necessary ((Rasmussen and Lund, 2018:393).

To conclude, the extraction of the resources has only negative consequences for both nature and people: the destruction of environment, widespread pollution, unemployment, displacement of indigenous people and wasted lives (Jingzhong, van der Ploeg, Schneider & Shanin, 2020). Extractivism can also, create a 'complex pattern of inclusion and exclusion'. (Jingzhong, van der Ploeg, Schneider & Shanin, 2020:157). In their article, Jingzhong, van der Ploeg, Schneider & Shanin describe that extractivism and the accumulation of wealth to the few has undermined the labor market, forcing people –usually those who have suffered the consequences of extractions– to work more hours for less money and many times with the use of violence. For instance, Quechua and Aymara were working under the fear of the death in the tin mines around the city of Oruro, Bolivia, (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2017). Even more examples, are the low-paid Chinese workers and the 'cheap highly educated English speaking labor force in India (Jingzhong, van der Ploeg, Schneider & Shanin, 2020:166)

Part of this cheap labor market are also migrants and refugees. All these people who have suffered the results of extractivism have moved from their homeland to different countries in order to find better opportunities. Since they are vulnerable and with no knowledge of what the future may bring, they often become victims of a well-organized cheap labor market.

As it has been already mentioned above, while some people or actors benefit from the extractive activities and their expansion on new territories and frontiers for the exploitation of new resources, some other- the ordinary people- are abandoned, violated, excluded and fight to assert their rights or to find new. (Rasmussen and Lund, 2018). The disaster of nature and the climate

change due to extractivism, has huge impacts on human's life. Thousands of people are obligated to move to another city, village or to migrate to another country. Finally, many of these people are to be called 'internal displaced persons', '(climate change) refugees' or 'stateless persons'.

In order to handle the displacement and migration being occurred by climate change, Jolanda Van de Vliet, in her article 'CLIMATE REFUGEES; A legal mapping exercise, 2018', presents three different approaches: The right based approach, the security approach and the responsibility approach. She describes how each approach operates and how in different situations, their combination could be proved effective. (Van de Vliet, 2018). As the researcher mentions, climate refugee term is still a controversial issue as there are gaps in the international law. 'In academic literature and policy papers, the topic of climate refugees is often approached as either a human rights, a security or a responsibility issue' (Van de Vliet ,2018:16).

In the right based approach the core actor is the state, which is obliged to take the right measures in order to protect human rights violation. For example, it should control pollution which is very dangerous for people's health and life. It is concentrated directly to the impacts of climate change to 'life, health, private life and property of individual humans' and it is implied to both voluntary and forced migration. (Van de Vliet, 2018:17). 'For forced internal displacement, the (non-binding, soft law) 2 UNHCR Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (hereafter Guiding Principles)' and for voluntary and 'forced migration the human rights framework applies' (Van de Vliet, 2018:17).

In the security approach, the migration and climate change is considered as a threat which could create internal conflicts. There is an interdependence between human vulnerability and national security. 'Migration is governed by international instruments of refugee protection and national migration law' (Van de Vliet, 2018:18). States have to minimize the threat and people should remain secure. Security approach 'combines foreign policy with (sustainable) development cooperation and trade, all under the same roof' (Van de Vliet, 2018:18). A new actor is revealed: the military, which protects and secures the state and its people from climate change threat. (Van de Vliet, 2018)

The last approach, the responsibility approach, is referred to the political, legal and moral arguments. Here the polluting countries (usually the Global North) are obliged to protect the countries, who mainly suffer from it in the Global South. (Van de Vliet, 2018). 'In general, it

requires a state that breaches an international obligation to cease the violation and provide reparations for any harm caused to another state'. (Van de Vliet, 2018:19). 'From a legal perspective it focusses on environmental law and the rules of international law on state responsibility, such as the 'no harm' principle, polluters pay principle and the precautionary principle' (Van de Vliet, 2018:19). For the responsibility approach, the environment is a public good in which everyone could and should have access (Van de Vliet, 2018).

Each of these approaches have strong and weak points. Thus, depending on the case, they could be applied either alone or in a combination. It is important to see which approach will be more beneficial in every situation (sudden-onset disaster, slow-onset disaster, armed conflict, and forced resettlement, procedural rights) so as to have the best possible result. (Van de Vliet, 2018).

Conclusion

To sum up, extraction activities have caused many devastations both to natural and social environment. Floods, droughts, pollution, lack of water and food, displacement, migration and cheap labor market are some of the results of those activities (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2017:188). Wealth is concentrated and managed by the few, who constantly try to expand their territories and occupy more land (Jingzhong, van der Ploeg, Schneider & Shanin, 2020), resulting to the territorialization of source control (Rasmussen and Lund, 2018). Since migration started becoming more intensive due to environmental problems, climate change refugees are an immediate issue that should be controlled and solved, as more people need protection. Thus, the three new approaches have emerged – the right based approach, the security approach and responsibility approach – suggest solution for environmental migration (Van de Vliet, 2018).

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