Conflicts At The Frontier Of Petro Capitalism Routledge Studies Of The

Petro-capitalism is a term used to describe the political economy of oil and gas extraction. It is a system in which the pursuit of profit from oil and gas drives economic development and social change. Petro-capitalism has been a major force in the global economy for over a century, and it has had a profound impact on the lives of people around the world.

Petro-capitalism is often associated with conflict. The pursuit of profit from oil and gas can lead to environmental degradation, social displacement, and human rights violations. In some cases, petro-capitalism has also been linked to war and violence.



Oil and National Identity in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq: Conflicts at the Frontier of Petro-Capitalism (Routledge Studies of the Extractive Industries and Sustainable Development) by Maynard Webb

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

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Word Wise : Enabled

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This book explores the complex and often violent conflicts that arise at the frontier of petro-capitalism, where the pursuit of profit from oil and gas extraction intersects with the lives and livelihoods of local communities. The contributors to this volume examine a range of case studies from around the world, including the Niger Delta, the Amazon rainforest, and the Arctic, to provide a nuanced understanding of the social, economic, and environmental impacts of petro-capitalism.

This book is essential reading for anyone interested in the political economy of energy, the environment, and social justice.

The Niger Delta

The Niger Delta is a region in southern Nigeria that is home to one of the largest oil and gas reserves in the world. The discovery of oil in the Niger Delta in the 1950s has led to a massive influx of foreign investment and economic development. However, this development has also come at a great cost to the local environment and communities.

The oil industry in the Niger Delta has been plagued by corruption, mismanagement, and environmental degradation. Oil spills, gas flaring, and other forms of pollution have devastated the local environment and caused widespread health problems among the population. The oil industry has also led to the displacement of local communities and the disruption of traditional livelihoods.

The environmental and social impacts of the oil industry in the Niger Delta have led to a growing conflict between local communities and the government and oil companies. This conflict has sometimes turned violent, with armed groups attacking oil installations and kidnapping oil workers.

The Amazon Rainforest

The Amazon rainforest is the largest rainforest in the world, and it is home to an incredible diversity of plant and animal life. The rainforest is also a major source of carbon storage, and it plays a vital role in regulating the global climate.

In recent years, the Amazon rainforest has been under increasing threat from deforestation, driven by the demand for timber, cattle ranching, and other forms of land use. The oil industry is also a major threat to the rainforest, as oil exploration and extraction can lead to deforestation, pollution, and other forms of environmental degradation.

The destruction of the Amazon rainforest has a devastating impact on the local environment and communities. Deforestation can lead to soil erosion, water scarcity, and climate change. It can also displace local communities and disrupt traditional livelihoods.

The conflict between the oil industry and local communities in the Amazon rainforest is growing increasingly intense, as local communities fight to protect their land and livelihoods from the destructive impacts of oil extraction.

The Arctic

The Arctic is a region that is rapidly changing due to climate change. The melting of the Arctic ice cap is opening up new areas to oil and gas exploration, and this is leading to a growing conflict between the oil industry and local communities.

The Arctic is home to a number of indigenous peoples who rely on the land and sea for their livelihoods. The oil industry poses a threat to these communities, as it can disrupt traditional hunting and fishing practices and pollute the local environment.

The conflict between the oil industry and local communities in the Arctic is likely to intensify in the coming years, as climate change continues to melt the Arctic ice cap and open up new areas to oil and gas exploration.

Petro-capitalism is a major force in the global economy, and it has a profound impact on the lives of people around the world. The pursuit of profit from oil and gas extraction can lead to environmental degradation, social displacement, and human rights violations. In some cases, petrocapitalism has also been linked to war and violence.

The conflicts at the frontier of petro-capitalism are a complex and growing challenge. As the demand for oil and gas continues to grow, these conflicts are likely to intensify. It is essential that we find ways to develop and use energy resources in a sustainable and just way, so that we can avoid the worst impacts of petro-capitalism.

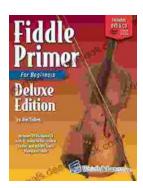


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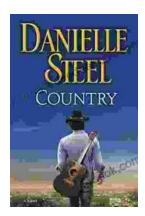
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