



# Virtual Roundtable: Latif Tas' response

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## 1. To what extent does the notion of political agency help to understand political change?

First of all, I think you need to change the wording of the first question: e.g. "To what extent does the notion of political agency help to understand political change?" The notion of political agency didn't help all those activists in the



Middle East Civil Uprising (e.g. in Syrian, Iraq, Turkey) or for the women who took part in the Tahrir Square demonstrations. 'Agency' doesn't mean anything if you're being barrel-bombed in Aleppo, or your town is totally destroyed with dead civilian bodies on the streets, or you are for weeks adrift in a sinking boat in the Mediterranean, or when more than 100.000 people are forced to leave their home, as in Cizre.

*If you and your family reach Lesbos, I question how much agency there is if you are not allowed out of the refugee camp, but have been told you have to submit a residency application in Rome?*



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It's different if you have a US or UK passport (the public wind used to be against Communists in the West, but now has turned towards the Muslims). With the media supporting 'thinkers' like Trump and Cameron (it used to be Bush and Blair), it's difficult to know how much real agency American or British citizens



have. It's just the elite who have political agency. And some of them – Tony Blair, for example – choose to throw it away. Their lies are so 'convincing' that they can even promote the sense that they have not done anything wrong.

## **2. Are Area Studies still relevant to understand contemporary dynamics of political and social transformation?**

The two biggest political and social transformations in the world at the moment are much bigger than 'areas'. Climate change is obviously global, even if it affects/is going to affect some areas more quickly than others. The most affected areas must understand the areas which are going to affect them. Even more urgently, although the vast number of refugees in the world today come disproportionately from specific areas, if they are lucky, individual migrants and families become members of a diaspora, or more than one diaspora. They're merged in, more or (often) less, with other people from other areas. The less fortunate simply become refugees. Their 'area' may become just a tent, in a camp. I'm not suggesting here that 'area studies' has nothing to offer. But the 'area experts' must understand how limited a 'pure' area focus is. An example is surely the 'experts' on Iraq whose advice before and after the invasion was so catastrophically wrong.

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