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Anthropocene

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## Call for Book Chapters

### Human Mobility, Migration and Tourism in the Anthropocene

Edited by

**Gian Luigi Corinto**

(Department of Education, Cultural Heritage and Tourism Sciences, University of Macerata, Italy)

**Glen Farrugia**

(Institute of Tourism Studies, Triagon Academy Ltd., Malta)

Dear Colleagues,

we would like to inform you that the Call for Book Chapters of the “Geographies of the Anthropocene” book series for the collective volume titled “**Human Mobility, Migration and Tourism in the Anthropocene**” (Language: English), edited by **Gian Luigi Corinto** (Department of Education, Cultural Heritage and Tourism Sciences, University of Macerata, Italy) and **Glen Farrugia** (Institute of Tourism Studies, Triagon Academy Ltd., Malta) is now open. Proposals will be accepted until July 31, 2022.

#### Scope:

Motivations concerning human mobility are complex and intertwined, dependent upon socio-economic and environmental issues that intersect at global, regional, and local scales. Ongoing global changes in societies will induce much more powerful economic, political, social and geographical drivers of human mobility. Mobility may be voluntary and involuntary, as people move for leisure or are forced by social-environmental conditions, prompting discussions on human behavior. On one hand, capitalism in developed countries has given workers more free time for leisure in travel and tourism activities. On the other hand, migration is likely to increase regardless of climate change, attracting people from less developed areas of the world.

This renewed social science emphasis on mobility has far-reaching implications for tourism research. People are more mobile than ever in today's world. Not everyone has the freedom to travel, and many physical, economic, political, and other constraints affect some people more than others. Such mobility also intersects with the circulation of goods, capital, information, and ideas. The uneven distribution of traditional and new mobility channels affects the asymmetry of possible routes and destinations. Tourism studies -a specific topic for geographers-, is also the focus of other disciplines, such as anthropology, sociology, psychology, and economics, which are necessary to provide a wider picture, and necessary to understanding an issue which boundaries are blurry and overlapping.

Contemporary tourism activities are highly globalized while inexplicably remaining linked to local cultures. The globalization debate is not exclusive to tourism studies, and have highlighted how the simple global-local dichotomy is not exhaustive. The local is not separately constituted, but is shaped



by continuous interaction with the global in specific places. The scale of tourism phenomena is of interest as the continuous scaling of governance and the development of multi-level policies are shaping power relations. Places comprise spatial relations of social networks that express identity meaning. In phenomenon of tourism, such networks are affected by flows of visitors, so that at least temporally, guest-guest, host-guest and guest-guest relationships are formed and recreated. These entanglements construct tourist spaces and places. Central to the research devoted to tourism has been the focus of the relationship between tourism and the environment, especially in terms of sustainability and less so in terms of social and territorial justice and on spatial diffusions of power and democracy. Given this, the definition of responsible tourism requires more exploration through the application of localized case studies on the impact of tourism on the environment. The impacts of tourism affects all other industries and overall socioeconomic changes, therefore, studies on how tourist behavior changes local labor markets and local relationships between businesses in different tourism and non-tourism sectors are worth attention. Finally, it is necessary to understand how tourism can help alleviate divisions of all kinds, including countering wars and conflicts. Such divisions are social and spatial, detectable in the gap between North and South, and between developed and developing regions, as well as class, gender, race, and age.

Topics of interest for this CFP include, but are not limited to:

- 1) Globalized tourism and local culture;
- 2) Global-local touristic interactions;
- 3) Human performances and social networks in making tourist spaces and places;
- 4) Tourism and inequalities of economic development;
- 5) Environmental and socioeconomic sustainability of tourist destinations;
- 6) Responsible tourism, theory and practice;
- 7) Tourism for peace.

### **Important dates:**

July 31, 2022: Book Chapter Proposal deadline

August 22, 2022: Acceptance / Rejection Notification;

October 31, 2022: Full Chapter Submission;

December 31, 2022: Review notification;

February 28, 2023: Final version chapter submission;

April / May 2023: Final e-book version available

### **Submission Procedure:**

Interested authors should submit their proposals (max 500 words) by July 31, 2022, explaining the main topic and the objectives of the chapter.

The manuscript proposals (Word or PDF) must be sent to the following address: [geographiesofanthropocene@gmail.com](mailto:geographiesofanthropocene@gmail.com).



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Acceptance/Rejection notification will be sent to the authors by August 22, 2022. After the acceptance notification, authors should submit full chapters by October 31, 2022 formatting their manuscripts following the Editor's guidelines.

The manuscript word count must be between 4500 – 6000 words. This includes tables, illustrations, references, etc. All submissions will be reviewed in a double-blind manner.