

## **Event and Sporting tourism in South America and other developing Countries.**

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Undoubtedly, the second international division of labour has generated material asymmetries among nations. Some countries have certainly grown to a rapidity that others cannot reach. This inevitably created a dichotomy between centre and its periphery. Following this argument, the conspicuous consumption of leisure (Veblen) paved the ways for the advent for the commoditization of sites, most of them, in developing countries (Turner & Ash, 1975). The theory centre/periphery explained not only the backwardness of part of the world, but also the failure of international organism of credit to improve the situation of developing countries. If the anthropology was the discipline that legitimated definitely the expansion of colonial order during XIXth century, tourism and its cultural consumption facilitated the submission of peripheral countries respecting to the capital. The success of development theory, after 1947, was not only to create a barrier between capitalism and Communism in Europe, but also in engendering a need in the rest of the world. Being “developed” was from these days onwards, more than a narrative. Many countries considered that development was an efficient mechanism to better their adversities (Korstanje, 2010). In Latin America, like many other non-western countries, States adopted the belief that tourism and event-management would alleviate the relief of erroneous policies. Therefore, the first studies dedicated to the study of events insisted particularly on the economic and cultural impacts. Today, what is important to remind is that the old division of labour that created a considerable dependency from periphery respecting to centre, cloned conceptual paradigms forged originally in First world to the third. Under such a context, the present special issue is fully dedicated to exert considerable criticism on the adaptation of existent event management literature to the developing countries. Although many scholars devoted considerable attention to the study of how tourism impacts on local economies (Moscardo, 2007; Dwyer, 2008; Lacher & Nepal, 2010; Lade, 2010; Nadeau et al, 2008; Alves & Hilal, 2009), a side of history remains in darkness.

Revealing the next challenges for communities interesting in the industry of festivals, the six pieces that forms this edition not only illustrates the connection of economy with event management, but also re-consider to what extent attractiveness generates a fair distribution of wealth. One of the aspects that characterize the strength of international destination seems to be the risk and conflict. Unlike 40 years ago, the success of tourist destinations now depends on its ability to administrate the risk and health. In his paper, entitled River Plate in the Second division of soccer, Korstanje argues that hooliganism depends upon political contexts. While the role of mass-media focuses on the violence as the key factor that determines risk in events, the fact is that violence is only a peak of the iceberg. What underlies in this issue seems to be that the upsurges of violence and territorialisation process are inextricably intertwined. Secondly, R. Rajesh shows the importance of State to regulate the success of events and benefits for community all. Particularly, promotional activities not only should be encouraged by States but also the necessary educational working force for the sustainability of industry. Of course, there are many ways of understanding event tourism, for example, the third work, authored by E. Amorin, J. M. Gandara, P. Tarlow and M. Korstanje examine how the modern technology serves in mitigating the potential risk that may jeopardize event management. Based on the conceptual dichotomy between risk and threat, a theme which has not been duly explored up to date in the specialized literature, this research shows practical suggestions for policy makers to strength the security in public events and festivals. This issue reminds the importance is the assessment of socio-economic impacts of events in local residents. For many years, scholars have certainly prioritized on the needs of promoting festivals and events in order for absorbing the cost of material asymmetries, proper of industrial logic. Nevertheless, little attention was given to the negative aftermaths of these policies. By building a new epistemological paradigm to understand effects of events on communities is vital for Latin America. Although centred in diverse views, the papers that form this special issue focus on the similar problem, the problems of event-management in developing countries and the adaptancy of studies accomplished in United States and Europe out of context.

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