propositions with orientations towards the confluence of social with other disciplines on globalization, coloniality, and
PRESENTATION

i FREE THEME ARTICLES:
All unpublished articles are welcome, not submitted to another review in parallel. They can refer to any of the geographic themes and approaches, preferably as a result of advanced or completed research.

ii. THEMATIC SECTION (DOSSIER):
Unpublished articles and not submitted in parallel to other journals will be received. See the following considerations on the subject

Dossier: The Rescaling from the Latin American Geographies: Debates and Proposals

PRESENATION

Research about Latin American reality from Geography has a long trajectory of reflection about central and shared problematics with other disciplines on globalization, coloniality, and extractivism. The first critical approaches to understand these problematics in the region emerged within the context of accelerated urbanization, the environmental degradation processes and the subordination of Latin America from the North submerged in the conflictive “underdeveloped world,” deeply analyzed in contributions by Singer (1975), Cardoso and Faletto (1969), Furtado (1966), Bambirra (1972), Kovarik (1975) and Oliveira (1972). These dependence theorists propounded the association between underdevelopment and its correlation with capital structure, the contradictions within social classes, and domination forms. It relates to the uneven exchange, due to the state’s role, value transfers, the overexploitation of the workforce in Latin America, and the criticism of marginality, viewing in the impoverished masses the condition for the development of social and nature-destroying industrial capitalism (Cockroft, 1983).

Interpretations of historicity and spatiality also emerged from Latin American social formations in their local and global relations, beyond the national, integrating or questioning the westernization as a process and with the active participation of local actors, from invasion to globalization (Carmagnani, 2004) and providing elements related to the questioning of coloniality and power (Quijano, 2000; De la Garza, 2020).

In times of pandemic, we witness a socio-environmental transition with uncertainties about the immediate, which moves us towards the study, reflection, and discussion of theoretical propositions with orientations towards the confluence of social change with alternatives on new spatialities for the overcoming of said and other emerging problems. On the one hand, this implies discovering and evidencing tensions, political practices, and, on the other hand, promoting the flow of epistemologies that confront the obstacles in this second decade of the 21st century. We see that the theory of dependence is being vindicated, renewed, and seeks to position itself by integrating current processes in Latin American thought towards socialism of the 21st century, Bolivarianism or the good life, or the association of globalization with social inequality, polarization, and environmental devastation.

To understand the intersection of those mentioned above social, cultural, political, and environmental processes, among others, we propose to reveal the scalar restructuring that brings them together and differentiates them, the guidelines to investigate how these processes are linked spatially and temporally (Smith, 1992; Brenner, 2001; Berg, 2004; Cox, 2018). Several theoretical and methodological questions arise: How can we propose, from the rescaling in the second decade of the 21st century, the updating of theoretical perspectives on exclusion, inequality, coloniality? The disputes for space in the context of the unequal integration of Latin America into globalization relate to the regional blocks denominated by the euphemisms “Global South” and “Majority World” or more populated and poor ones? How are the conceptions of neoliberal globalization, internationalization (Carmagnani, 2004), the integration from above, with waves of independences and integration from below that are emerging in Latin American thought in the 21st century (Santos, 2000; Torres, 2020) filtered, discussed and revisited. How to raise the unity of popular forces for emancipatory action in these times? Does rescaling allow us to involve the socio-ecological theories that question the social metabolism by integrating the study of appropriation, transformation, circulation, consumption, and excretion processes? (Toledo, 2013).

A central objective proposed is understanding how the concepts, criteria, and methodologies to identify the rescaling that allows us to articulate the socio-spatial polarizing particularities of the region in a world dominated by the urban social experience, the social inequality, the exclusion and hyper-concentration of wealth and unprecedented power, the extraction of natural goods and the destruction of nature are shared and resignified. We proposed the relevance of debates concerning the characteristics and potentialities of political practices developed in the region. These practices face the structural systems of exploitation and oppression of subaltern subjects in Latin America in their multiple forms of
towards the study, reflection, and discussion of theoretical transition with uncertainties about the immediate, which moves us state’s role, value transfers, the overexploitation of the workforce in (1969), Furtado (1966), Bambirra (1972), Kovarik (1975) and submerged in the collective “underdeveloped world,” deeply extra-temporality. The first critical approaches to understand these present subject.

ii. THEMATIC SECTION (DOSSIER):

- FREE THEME ARTICLES:
  - Unpublished articles and not submitted in parallel to other debates and proposals of subaltern subjects in Latin America in their multiple forms of practices face the structural systems of exploitation and oppression potentialities of political practices developed in the region. These destruction of nature are shared and resignified. We proposed the concepts, criteria, and methodologies to identify the rescaling that appropriation, transformation, circulation, consumption, and Latin American thought in the 21st century (Santos, 2000; Torres, (Carmagnani, 2004), the integration from above, with waves of America into globalization relate to the regional blocks others, we propose to reveal the scalar restructuring that brings discovering and evidencing tensions, political practices, and, on said and other emerging problems. On the one hand, this implies a central objective proposed is understanding how the construc, and they take up non-hegemonic forms of existence. articulated social networks that produce collective subjects that consciousness in the face of the imposition of socio-spatial contradictions of hegemonic consciousness in itself and for itself of the working class. It starts from the new realities and forms of dispossession of territories, glimpsing other inclusive possibilities with the reflection on the production of political subjects and other spatialities in Latin America. Efforts are expected to make socio-environmental and geo-ecological issues part of the transformation of the capitalism geographical research as a condition for the production of new and renewed dimensions of equity, justice, and inclusion. The axis proposes to imagine and think about scalar practices, the agency, and emancipation of subaltern subjects and their spatialities in Latin America.

References

- BRENNER, Neil. (2017). Teoría urbana crítica y políticas de production of socio-environmental conflicts, the profound relationship between capital and nature is intertwined (Engel, 2014; Brenner, 2017). This second thematic axis proposes the exploration of the current conditions of those historical processes rooted in Latin American territories concerning the dispossession of communities, rivers, forests, alienated occupation, the displacement and exclusion of indigenous, mestizo, and urban neighborhoods that reproduce poverty and social vulnerability, producing spaces of injustice, detonated and articulated within the various geographic scales: local, rural, urban, national, regional, international, global, transnational. Theories emerge and advance the study of the relationships between ecosystem services, the management, and resilience of socio-ecological systems at different spatio-temporal scales, socio-environmental metabolism, the study of measures to adapt to climate change based on both ecosystems and communities (Poslido and Young, 2016).

3. The debates and theoretical and methodological proposals of Latin American underdevelopment, poverty, exclusion from its scalar restructuring

Based on the post-pandemic crisis, this thematic axis aims to promote dialogue between theories, methods, ideas, and concepts that, from different social and environmental perspectives, build geographic epistemologies in Latin America in the 21st century. Reflection is encouraged on changes, persistencies, new processes, ways to evidence them, evaluating them, comparing them, differentiating them in the framework of their founding role of economic and social crises.

They were articulating the scalability of the problems that emerged in the region in the 20th century. However, the exacerbation of social and environmental in the post-pandemic transition forcing us to rethink the new Latin American geographies considering the decisive question of class consciousness in itself and for itself of the working class. It starts from the new realities and forms of dispossession of territories, glimpsing other inclusive possibilities with the reflection on the production of political subjects and other spatialities in Latin America. Efforts are expected to make socio-environmental and geo-ecological issues part of the transformation of the capitalism geographical research as a condition for the production of new and renewed dimensions of equity, justice, and inclusion. The axis proposes to imagine and think about scalar practices, the agency, and emancipation of subaltern subjects and their spatialities in Latin America.
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FREE THEME ARTICLES:

Dossier: The Rescaling from the Latin American Geographies: practices face the structural systems of exploitation and oppression potentialities of political practices developed in the region. These social inequality, the exclusion and hyper-concentration of wealth question the social metabolism by integrating the study of rescaling allow us to involve the socio-ecological theories that denominated by the euphemisms "Global South" and "Majority how these processes are linked spatially and temporally (Smith, them together and differentiates them, the guidelines to investigate others, we propose to reveal the scalar restructuring that brings devastation.

said and other emerging problems. On the one hand, this implies change with alternatives on new spatialities for the overcoming of Latin America construc tion of a capillarity of the anti-colonial collective characterization of the spaces in constant dispute and the space for conflicts of the dominant structures and the production of...


iii. REVIEWS:

They will be from recent scientific books; the complete bibliographic reference will be integrated, and they will have free writing considering the purposes of the author (s), the analysis of their contributions, methodology, organization of results or writing of the book. Scientific reviews will have a maximum of 1800 words.

EXTENSION:

Both free themed and dossier articles must have a maximum of 9000 words and a minimum of 7000 words, including the abstract (between 200 and 300 words), keywords (3 to 6), images, cartography, tables, and references, with a maximum of 28 pages.

RECEIPT OF DOCUMENTS:

The documents will be on the first page: centered title, name of the author (s), academic affiliation an d e m a i a d r e ss, summary. The languages for receiving manuscripts are Spanish, English, and Portuguese. The w o r k s w i l l f u l l y a d d r e s s t h e Editorial Guidelines established by the e M a g a z i n e. A manuscript receipt dates: from January 5, 2021, to May 31, 2021.

Specialized academics will arbitrate all articles and reviews that comply with all author guidelines, editorial guidelines and integrate specialized bibliographic references, images, charts and cartography designed with quality and relevance. The results of the double-blind opinion will be delivered in the second half of August 2021. The date of publication of Tlalli, number 6 will be in December 2021. The call for the reception of new forms will be open until the 31 December 2021.

Te manuscripts will be sent to the journal OJS http://revistas.unam.mx/index.php/tlalli.

Contact email: revista.tlalli@filos.unam.mx