

<p>HSL Faculty, UiT The Arctic University of Norway, 2.10.2017</p>	
<p>Name</p>	<p>Critical Approaches to Tourism Dilemmas</p>
<p>Course code and level</p>	<p>REI-8xxx</p>
<p>Type of course</p>	<p>The course may be taken as a single course.</p>
<p>Scope of course</p>	<p>5 ECTS points</p>
<p>Required / recommended previous knowledge</p>	<p>PhD students or holders of a Norwegian Master's Degree of five years or 3 + 2 years (or equivalent), within the fields of tourism, hospitality, geography, social sciences, humanities, business administration, or economics, may be admitted. PhD students must upload a document from their university stating that they are registered PhD students.</p> <p>Holders of a Master's Degree must upload a Master's Diploma with Diploma Supplement / English translation of the diploma. Applicants from listed countries must document proficiency in English. To find out if this applies to you see the following list: http://www.nokut.no/Documents/NOKUT/Artikkelbibliotek/Utenlandsk_utdanning/GSUlista/2016/GSU_list_English_14112016.pdf</p> <p>For more information on accepted English proficiency tests and scores, as well as exemptions from the English proficiency tests, please see the following document: https://uit.no/Content/254419/PhD_EnglishProficiency_100913.pdf</p>
<p>Course contents</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Critical perspectives in tourism development. • How to conceptualize complex tourism realities. • How to describe tourism practices in nuanced ways that can illuminate potentials for success and failure in tourism. • Touristic practices in relation to local and global ecologies and climate change. • How tourism practices and analyses involve power issues, hegemonies and discourses. • Tourism as power related social formations that may involve marginalization, suppression, empowerment and (post)colonial practices. • Touristically entangled social processes that spur ethical considerations in development processes, power relations, and what can be endured by whom and what.
<p>Learning outcomes Be concise and consequent: Outcomes should relate to each other as well as to the teaching methods and the coursework requirements / examination form.</p>	<p>Students shall obtain knowledge of critical tourism theories. At the end of the course, concerning knowledge, the students should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be at the forefront within the academic field of critical tourism theories and discussions of tourism dilemmas. • Be able to develop new knowledge, theories, concepts and models in critical tourism theories. <p>At the end of the course, the student should have the following skills:</p>

<p>Learning outcomes should be formulated in such a way that they may be checked.</p> <p>Make sure the outcomes are realistic and in accordance with the amount of ECTS (they must not be too ambitious).</p> <p>Description of competence is not required for 10 ECTS courses.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be able to formulate problems, make a research plan, and carry out research inspired by critical perspectives in tourism theory. • be able to carry out research of a high international standard concerning tourism dilemmas. • be able to handle complex academic issues and challenge established knowledge and practices in areas of tourism dilemmas. <p>After having fulfilled the course the candidate should have the competency to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify relevant critical issues and carry out his/her research with scholarly integrity. • manage complex interdisciplinary assignments and projects within the field of critical tourism studies. • communicate research and development work through recognized Norwegian and international channels. • participate in debates in regional, national and international forums. • be able to identify the need for, initiate and practice innovations in the field.
<p>Relevance in the degree program</p>	<p>The course constitutes platform for the study of tourism by connecting the field to the philosophy of science.</p>
<p>Teaching and working methods</p> <p>Teaching methods, scope and frequency should be described. Also provide information about the number of lectures / classes.</p>	<p>This is a two days course, and requires literature studies in beforehand. The course consists of lectures and seminar discussions, and after the course sessions, students are required to write an analytical essay. The topics of the essays will be discussed during the course.</p>
<p>Practice</p>	<p>None</p>
<p>Quality assurance of the course</p>	<p>All courses will be evaluated once during the period of the study program. The board of the program decides which courses will be evaluated by students and teacher each year.</p>
<p>Coursework</p> <p>The required coursework must be clear and feasible. Keep the scope of the course in mind.</p>	<p>The course sessions are compulsory and the students are expected to take part in discussions, and to present an outline for their essay.</p>
<p>Assessment and exam</p> <p>Provide clear information about exam form(s). The amount of hours/days/weeks must be given.</p> <p>In the case of written assignments, please provide the required amount of words. If desired: provide information about line space, font etc. (standard: 1 ½).</p>	<p>Students must produce an argumentative essay of about 5000 words. The students shall produce a draft or synopsis that will be discussed during the course. The essay should be finalised within five weeks after the course sessions have ended.</p> <p>The exam will be assessed on a Pass/Fail basis.</p>

A-F grades scale or Pass/Fail	
Retake	A paper not accepted (fail) can be resubmitted.
Syllabus (preliminary)	<p>Abram, S. 2014. Destination development performances: or how we learn to love tourism. I A. Viken & B. Granås (Eds.) <i>Destination Development in Tourism: Turns and Tactics</i>. Farnham: Ashgate.</p> <p>Ateljevic, I., Pritchard, A & Morgan, N (Eds) 2011. <i>The Critical Turn in Tourism Studies: Creating an Academy of Hope</i>, Oxford Routledge.</p> <p>Cohen, E. & Cohen, S.A. 2012. Current sociological theories and issues in tourism. <i>Annals of Tourism Research</i>, 39(4): 2177-2202.</p> <p>Coles, T., Hall, C.M. & Duval, D.T. 2006. Tourism and post-disciplinary enquiry. <i>Current Issues in Tourism</i>, 9: 293-319.</p> <p>Franklin, A. 2004. Tourism as an ordering. Towards a new ontology of tourism. <i>Tourist Studies</i>, 4(3) 277–301.</p> <p>Franklin, A. 2012. Ordering. I van der Duim, Ren, R. C. & Johannesson G.T. (Eds.): <i>Actor-network theory and tourism. Ordering, materiality and multiplicity</i>. Oxon: Routledge.</p> <p>Granås, B. 2014. A place for whom? A place for what? The powers of destination. I Viken, A. and Granås, B. (Eds.): <i>Tourism Destination Dynamics. Turns and Tactics</i>. Farnham: Ashgate.</p> <p>Grimwood B. 2015. Advancing tourism’s moral morphology: Relational metaphors for just and sustainable arctic tourism. <i>Tourist Studies</i> 15(1): 3-26.</p> <p>Grimwood, B., Yudina, O. Muldoon, M. & Ji, Q. 2015. Responsibility in tourism: A discursive analysis. <i>Annals of Tourism Research</i>, 50: 22-38.</p> <p>Hall, C.M. & Tucker, H. Tourism and postcolonialism. In Hall, C.M. & Tucker, H. (Eds.) <i>Tourism and Postcolonialism</i>. London: Routledge.</p> <p>Jóhannesson, G.T. 2005. Tourism translations: Actor–Network Theory and tourism research. <i>Tourism Studies</i>, 5: 133-150.</p> <p>Pritchard, A. 2004. Gender and sexuality in tourism research. I Lew, A.A., Hall, C.M. and Williams, A.M. (Eds.): <i>A companion to tourism</i>. Oxford. Blackwell Publishing.</p> <p>Ren, C., Johannesson, G.T. and van der Duim, R. 2012. How ANT works. I van der Duim, R., Ren, C. and Johannesson, G.T. (Eds.): <i>Actor-network theory and tourism. Ordering, materiality and multiplicity</i>. Oxon: Routledge.</p>

	<p>Saarinen, J. 2014. Transforming destinations: A discursive approach to tourist destinations and development. I Viken, A. and Granås, B. (ed.): <i>Tourism destination dynamics. Turns and tactics</i>. Farnham: Ashgate.</p> <p>Tribe, John (Ed.) 2009. <i>Philosophical issues in tourism</i>. Bristol: Channel View Publications.</p> <p>Tribe, J. 2010. Tribes, territories and networks in the tourism academy. <i>Annals of Tourism Research</i>, 37(1): 7–33.</p> <p>Van der Duim, 2007. Tourismscapes: an actor-network perspective. <i>Annals of Tourism Research</i>, 34: 961-976.</p> <p>Viken, A. 2013. What is Arctic tourism, and who should define it. In Müller, D., Lundmark D. L. and Lemelin R. H. (eds.) <i>New issues in polar tourism</i>. S. 37-50. London: Springer.</p> <p>Viken, A. 2014. Destination discourses and the growth paradigm. In A. Viken, A. and Granås, B. (eds.) <i>Destination Development in Tourism: Turns and Tactics</i>. Farnham: Ashgate.</p>
Language of instruction and examination	English