

THE ROUTE OF EMOTIONS IN THE TOURIST CONTEXT OF NORTHEAST BRAZIL

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RESUMO

No artigo que aqui se apresenta estuda-se o Piauí no contexto do Nordeste, espaço geográfico do Piauí e políticas públicas de turismo, com enfoque no Programa de Regionalização do Turismo, que sugere roteirizações com a emergência da Rota das Emoções, roteiro regional que, compreende Piauí, Ceará e Maranhão. O objetivo deste artigo passa por analisar a importância da Rota das Emoções no desenvolvimento do território piauiense. A relevância se dá pelo significativo crescimento adquirido pelo turismo na sociedade contemporânea. Examinam-se ações governamentais que promovem a difusão territorial turística no Brasil, em especial no Piauí. Políticas privadas que regulamentam e estabelecem serviços turísticos que geram empregos formais e informais e desencadeiam transformações com efeito multiplicador. No entanto, transformações infraestruturais não atendem a objetivos sociais, direcionados ao mercado e ao bem-estar das pessoas.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE

Políticas Públicas, Turismo, Rota das Emoções, Nordeste brasileiro

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to study Piauí in the context of the Northeast of Brazil, geographical space of Piauí and public tourism policies, with a focus on the *Programa de Regionalização do Turismo* (Tourism Regionalization Program) that suggests itineraries due to the emergence of the *Rota das Emoções* (Route of Emotions), a regional route that comprises the Brazilian states of Piauí, Ceará and Maranhão. The objective

is to analyze the importance of the *Rota das Emoções* in the development of Piauí's territory. The relevance is given by the significant growth acquired by tourism in contemporary society. Governmental actions that promote territorial tourism diffusion are examined in Brazil, especially in Piauí. Private policies that regulate and establish tourist services that generate formal and informal jobs and trigger transformations with a multiplier effect. However, infrastructural transformations do not meet social objectives, directed to the market and to people's well-being.

KEYWORDS

Public policies, tourism, *Rota das Emoções* (Route of Emotions), Northeast of Brazil

This paper aims to investigate *A Rota das Emoções* (the Route of Emotions) as a proposal for the socio-economic development of the State of Piauí, based on Public Tourism Policies with a focus on the Tourism Regionalization Program, working on the territorial concept of tourism. It has the Northeast of Brazil as a context for analyzing tourism correlations with economic, social, political and geographical realities.

Piauí is one of the nine states in the Northeast Region of Brazil. It has a history of political, administrative, economic and commercial dependence, considered a marginal space for a long time, due to the situation of economic backwardness in relation to the other northeastern states, despite having a natural and cultural potential. For a long time, the formulation of public development policies was neglected in the national development project, with no transfer of federal resources to that State. The territory is part of the poorest region in Brazil.

In 2004, public and private policies implemented *A Rota das Emoções*, an integrated tourist itinerary, formed by the states of Ceará, Piauí and Maranhão, passing through four-

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teen cities. The implementation of *A Rota* takes place with the economic and political restructuring of tourist activity in Brazil, by the Ministry of Tourism (MTur) with the *Programa de Regionalização do Turismo* (Tourism Regionalization Program) – *Roteiros do Brasil* (Tours of Brazil).

MTur proposes tourist routing by creating routes for the union of dispersed tourist attractions, in order to organize and integrate the tourist offer in the country and to connect places with tourist potential, by offering profitable and commercially viable products. Thus, *A Rota das Emoções* is installed and it passes through three Conservation Units: *Parque Nacional de Jericoacoara* (Jericoacoara National Park), *Parque Nacional dos Lençóis Maranhenses* (Lençóis Maranhenses National Park) and *Área de Proteção Ambiental do Delta do Parnaíba* (Environmental Protection Area of the Parnaíba Delta), geographically close, suggesting complementation. *A Rota* offers attractions in the segments of sun and beach tourism, adventure and ecotourism.

Political speeches, seeking to attract investments, through marketing, transform the image of the poor state into a tourist place full of natural attractions, but not enough to end up poverty. The disordered occupation of the territory and the disarticulation of political, economic and cultural factors, aggravated by the concentration of income and power, intensify the picture of poverty (Andrade, 2005). So, capital, technical and technological limitations in the semi-arid region, together with the political backwardness, are responsible for maintaining the dominance and power of the oligarchies in the northeastern states, especially in Piauí (Araújo, 2013).

Governmental programs for the development of tourism, in different spheres, are now allocated in the Northeast Region. The activity gains economic relevance, in the formation of the positive image of the Brazilian Northeast. The possibility of exploring coastal landscapes induces the development of economic development policies and promotes the restructuring of the real estate market. The northeastern coast is converted into a tourist region with the adoption of development policies, with marketing strategies that value the shore (Dantas, Ferreira and Clementino, 2010). The transformation in this geosystem causes changes of both territorial and economic nature via tourism, that emerges as an economic vector of the Northeast,

which is evidenced by the volume of investments applied in tourism activity.

The Northeast Region structured in tourist hubs, concentrated in the coastal zone, where the beach, the sun and the sea become important variables for attracting tourists and moving businesses. In spite of this dynamics, Piauí remains poor and forgotten, so the objective of the text is to analyze the importance of *A Rota das Emoções* in the development of the State. The geographical delimitation of the study area comprises the cities of Parnaíba, Luís Correia, Cajueiro da Praia and Ilha Grande, all of them in the State of Piauí, belonging to *A Rota das Emoções*, from 2004 to 2019.

1. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

Content analysis is the basis of analysis and investigation in the search for depth in the dialectical conception, as reality is full of conflicts and contradictions (Triviños, 1987). Content analysis represents a technique for analyzing communications, with systematic procedures for describing the content of messages with knowledge of variable indicators (Bardin, 1977). Content analysis provides sufficient techniques to arrive at the true meaning of the message. Bardin (1977) says that this analysis is suitable for studying origins, conducts, precepts, concepts, inclinations. Researchers necessarily identify ideologies contained in legal provisions, guidelines, principles that, in the simple scenario, do not present themselves clearly (Triviños, 1987). Thus, content analysis critically reveals reality. Different forms of data collection are used, from interviews, blogs, website, newspaper, political speeches to official reports.

For access to information, active projects, as well as conversations, direct observation is a technique that elects representatives of public and private entities from the four municipalities of Piauí, to capture maximum variation, as well as a strategy for sampling and deepening issues relevant to Piauí. *A Rota das Emoções* covered with advance determination of criteria about places and participants offers a greater view of the object investigated (Creswell, 2014). And issues raised. Systematic searches for relevant documents helped to understand the facts. The research was institutional and fieldwork.

2. PUBLIC, PRIVATE AND ALTERNATIVE POLICIES

Public policies are ways of acting by the State focused on meeting the needs in order to offer dignified living conditions to citizens. Guaranteed not only by the State but also by the executive bodies, they seek to ensure social rights for citizens. One of the main powers of the State is the police presented in the different regimes (liberal, orthodox), as a mediator of relations (Pereira, 2009). There are elements that are interconnected and compose the State, forming the

“Conjunto de instituições e prerrogativas, destacando o poder coercitivo, delegado pela Sociedade; o território, entendido como um espaço geograficamente limitado onde o poder estatal é exercido; uma máquina burocrática capaz de administrar as instituições e as políticas governamentais, arrecadar e gerir recursos; e um conjunto de condutas e comportamentos gerais que regulado pela máquina burocrática, ajuda a criar e manter uma cultura política comum formando assim uma nação” (Souza Neto, 2018: 95).

In a process full of contradictions in the relationship between civil society and corporate groups, there are basic contradictions in the State-society relationship in the development of the forms of articulation of civil society and the functioning of the democratic mechanisms that legitimize the functions of the State.

Enquanto, as exigências contemporâneas de estruturas sociais e econômicas altamente complexas ampliam as funções do Estado. É basicamente essa contradição que move o Estado liberal-democrático (Costa, 2008: 279).

The modern state has its origin in the 15th century, after the dissolution of empires and the end of the Church's domination, with changes in space and time. It is a politically, socially and legally organized institution. Sovereignly recognized, with no other authority in the territory that exercises this power, governed by the maximum law, the Constitution, with defined territory, a clear distinction between State and civil society, with explicit transience of govern-

ment control in democracy (Bobbio, 2000). The landmark of the bourgeois expansion and the dissolution of the nobility occurs in the French Revolution (1789). Trade becomes the driving force for development, an interest of the bourgeoisie, which establishes itself as a ruling class. The State exercises the infrastructure relationship, with the capacity to enter civil society, implementing political decisions throughout the domain (Mann, 1992). The way to enter society takes place in a regulatory manner, created and given by civil society itself.

Therefore, the State tries, for its autonomy, to respond to minorities issues as the elite who looks for transformations, take elaborate actions that, many times, constitute public policies (Evans, 2004). Muller (2000) says that the policy takes place with plans, programs and projects in sectors of society and / or in regions, and is based on a set of concrete measures. Streamline the territory, implement production. With territorial policies, it establishes new forms of production, which contribute to economic and social development or disagree with reality.

What differentiates European currents from Anglo-Saxon is the way in which the State was constituted for the currents and which social relations are considered and the weight they have. In the Anglo-Saxon current, public policy is what the State does, based on the minimum State, that is, the actions are aimed at the market. It is not the government's job to maintain basic needs, but companies. The Government's problems are the central issue of theories and political analysis.

In the European current, the State dominates society and shapes it. In the European perspective, the form of the State is to regulate social and class conflicts. For Muller (2000), the Government is the fusion that controls for some time: State is a bureaucratic mechanism. With the 1988 Constitution, there was a tendency to decentralize power over the public sphere, with the inclusion of civil society, educational institutions and NGOs in the process of elaborating and implementing public policies.

The process takes place with the formation of forums and thematic chambers made up of residents, businessmen, scholars and representatives of the State. In these spaces, there is an attempt to expose, debate and reach consensus on the best to do for society. Policies against

neoliberalism have human emancipation as their main elements and work is a condition for survival and well-being. In tourism, this happens in community tourism, in which communities have production related to the primary sector. They present visitors with social relations, ways of working and tourist attractions of the place. Anti-hegemonic policies are opposed to the dominant process, with a view to a just, egalitarian and less competitive society. For Vieira, Putrick and Cury (2014: 451):

“O turismo é uma atividade capaz de gerar crescimento para os lugares que viabilizam a prática da atividade, conseqüentemente, promove o desenvolvimento regional. Dependendo do contexto no qual está inserido, o termo apresenta uma abrangência relevante a definições e modelos.”

The concept of development usually refers to progress, growth, especially regarding the economic situation. Cavalcanti (2003: 26) explains that *“foram enviados esforços na maioria dos países do mundo para proporcionar um desenvolvimento econômico, considerado [...] sinônimo de crescimento econômico”*. Under this assumption, development is linked to the idea of freedom, when considering people’s needs and conditions that make them independent. Thus, for development to happen, the powers (public and private) work in partnership to implement development strategies. In tourism, among the development strategies are alternative policies that seek development, preservation of natural and architectural beauty. Tourism, as an alternative policy, is an opportunity to value and rescue traditions, folklore, cuisine, legends, stories. The elements of collective memory contribute to the strengthening of people’s emotional bonds with the place. Issues like these are deepened in the community tourism debate:

“Aquele em que as comunidades de forma associativa organizam os arranjos produtivos locais, possuindo o controle efetivo das terras e das atividades econômicas associadas a exploração do turismo. Uma das primeiras ações é elaborar um pacto interno com todos os residentes em defesa de suas propriedades. Todos se comprometem com a preservação do lugar, dele não se desfazendo e, aqueles que precisam de fato vender a casa, submetem o negócio

a apreciação da comunidade, que analisa quem é o comprador, verifica se pode ser um parceiro, e como pode ser feita a parceria.” (Coriolano, 2006: 201)

Public tourism policies are a fissure of the State in the territory, with the premise of improving access to basic services for citizens and businesses. Private business policies fill gaps left by the State, in many cases, as a model of socio-environmental responsibility. They seek profits with increased consumption of services, with the inclusion of differentiated elements. Alternative policies are developed in communities whose principles are linked to community well-being.

Public tourism policies of the municipalities of *Rota das Emoções* are analyzed in order to understand the conditions of expansion of tourist activity in Piauí, which uses changes in the political-economic organization. With the power of the business community, a new composition is made, in which the State and private initiative act in favor of tourism.

3. PUBLIC TOURISM POLICIES IN THE NORTHEAST

Tourism contributes to the composition of forces on scales ranging from global to local. Sun and beach tourism is the highlight of tourist demand. However, other segments such as religious tourism, events and rural tourism have increased demand in recent years. According to Silva and Santos (2014: 5): *“no caso particular de segmentos: turismo de natureza ganham espaço entre um grupo de pessoas interessadas em conhecer determinados lugares, nos quais a natureza encontra-se conservada e (ou) preservada”*.

Following the global trend, tourism is included in the political and economic discussion agenda. The State considers strategic tourism policy as an economic activity, capable of generating foreign exchange, growth and economic development, through the restructuring of territories and the consumption of spaces. Natural beauties, history and culture are able to attract tourists, to contribute to the strengthening, dynamization and insertion of places in the globalized market (Coriolano and Fernandes, 2005). In Brazil, the

Ministry of Tourism recognizes the need for tourism to be included in strategic business agendas and develop public-private partnerships for tourism (Brasil, 2015).

The basic urban infrastructure that is essential to the resident's life serves to support the tourists who enjoy it, prepared based on public policies. The infrastructure attracts tourists and organizes the space for setting up chains of restaurants, resorts, hotels. Tax benefits are among the state's strategies for attracting ventures to territories. With profit generated by the ventures, public policies, tourism marketing, mobilization of tourists, in some cases, communities, tourist territories are formed and consolidated (Putrick, 2019).

However, it is necessary to recognize the capacity of tourism to project transformations of territories, without a panacea to solve all the problems arising from a development model centered on the economy. Tourism development does not mean development, since no sectoral economic activity ensures global development that encompasses all dimensions of social life (Cruz, 1999).

Tourism continues to demonstrate the key role in generating economic activity. The European continent is the most sought after by tourists from all over the world (51.8%) In 2017, main countries receiving tourists are France, the United States, China, Germany, the United Kingdom, Africa and Russia. According to the World Tourism Organization, in 2017, 1.3 billion tourists traveled the world. In relation to 2010, there was an increase of 7%. The number of visitors rose 84 million and international tourism revenues rose 5% (UN, 2017).

In 2017, exports generated by tourism reached US \$ 1.6 trillion. Therefore, tourism is the third largest export activity worldwide, with US \$ 4 billion per day. In the same year, Brazil had about 6.5 million visitors. Revenues from tourism increased by 3.8% in the last seven years.

In the list of 136 countries ranked according to the competitive potential of the various travel and tourism services, Brazil ranks the 27th position (World Economic Forum, 2017). Among the countries of South America, Brazil is the first on the list, leading the world ranking of natural resources. The evolution of the country's rank, in the report, is expressive: in the 2013 edition of the Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report, Brazil occupies the 51st position.

In South American countries, as well as in Brazil, tourism is a relevant activity in the economic sector. According to information from the Ministry of Tourism, in the document entitled *Estatísticas Básicas de Turismo Brasil* (Basic Statistics of Tourism Brazil) 2015, there was an increase in activities related to tourism according to available data (Brasil, 2015).

The Northeastern macro-region of Brazil has broad potential for development in the field of tourism. The coast is a major recipient of tourism investments. The states of the region have great potential or tourist vocation, given the many attractions.

Northeastern territories, transformed into tourist destinations, have international and national recognition. The process results from actions, relationships and endogenous and exogenous factors, whose centrality of interests is antagonistic to that of residents (Cruz, 1999). Thus, hegemonic actions are exercised by groups outside the communities. Since tourism is a geopolitical activity, it is not restricted to local interests.

The activity is made up of a large contingent of people to work in the services. The workforce in the Northeast is not fully trained. The conventional tourism organizational model, adopted by investors, caters to international and national tourists. Tourist spaces have been expanded with highways, facilitating travel and expanding tourist services. Tourism has been reconfigured to serve the tourist who visits the region, but in tourist areas, there is a lack of specialized services, which causes dissatisfaction and delay in the region (Putrick, 2019).

Tourism is planned under the discourse of social improvements, expansion of jobs linked to the activity. With the internet, tourists see the place before visiting, but the media presents only spectacular spaces. In them, modern services of assistance to luxury tourism and communities are dependent on welfare policies, cistern projects or water supply by water trucks (Andrade, 2005).

The coast plays an important role in the touristization of cities, being a tourist attractiveness. The formation of cities occurs through the configuration of networks, with the leakage and flow of people, capital and goods. The coastal space is commercialized in capitalist relations of production, in which spaces, natural and cultural beauties become marketable products.

Spaces are competitive, with territories valued and selected by the capital. Yet others are neglected, uninteresting to investors, territories considered opaque. The representativeness of the dialectic relationship of the territory used is neglected territory. So, relations of production and reproduction of the territorial relationship regulated by globalized money and tourist spaces that expand the power of specific groups and territories are constituted.

In tourism, selected areas receive economic benefits from investment and financing from public-private partnerships, between the State and investors. Yáziqi (2009) recommends that Brazil prioritize itself, its culture, identity and organization of the territory, so that subsequently it could meet the requirements of the tourist activity. The organization of the territory is fundamental for tourism and indispensable to the common inhabitant. It is not just an organization, but a procedure that requires politics, responsibility and the involvement of society.

Piauí is one of the nine states in the Northeast Region of Brazil. With a population of around 3,264,531 inhabitants, occupies an area of 251,529,186 km², distributed in 227 municipalities (IBGE, 2018). It presents geographical limits to the north with the Atlantic Ocean, to the east with Maranhão, to the west with Ceará and Pernambuco, and to the south with Bahia and Tocantins.

Basic needs issues are: health, housing, education, tourism drive political planning and transformation of terri-

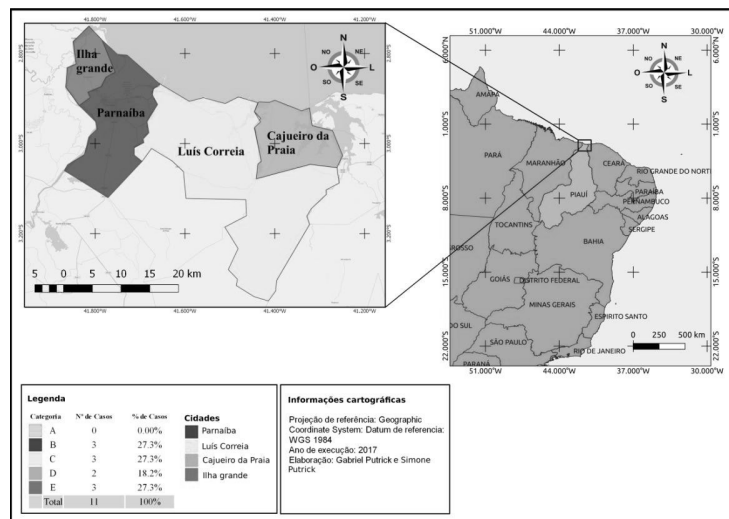
tories. However, political and economic crisis, in the national context, raise issues about the efficiency of management, public policies, the credibility of institutions, transparency in public spending and in the State. Through planning, the State has an influence on the production and decision process in the territories. From the application of public policies, it attracts public and private investments, orders the territory in the development of activities such as tourism.

Piauí contributes with 0.7% of trips made in Brazil, the seventh lowest tourist emitter, among all the Federation Units. In terms of generating tourist revenue, its share is 0.8% of the country's total.

The highest percentage of tourists comes from the state itself, as well as the highest revenue generated is by tourists from Piauí. In the *Documento de Caracterização e Dimensionamento do Turismo Doméstico no Brasil* (Domestic Tourism Characterization and Dimensioning Document in Brazil), referring to 2014, the volume of domestic tourism consisted of 1,154,000 trips (Brasil, 2014). Piauí receives the smallest number of domestic trips in the Northeast (1,157,000), including trips having their origin and destination in the state itself.

The landscape rich coastline have been strategic for the development of tourism, however an area of extreme vulnerability. Because it is a differentiated space, the state invests in infrastructure. In Figure 1, the municipalities bathed on the coast of Piauí.

FIGURE 1
MUNICIPALITIES OF THE COAST OF PIAUÍ



Source: Putrick (2019)

The coast of the State has tourist attractions, landscape heritage, lakes and ponds. On the coast, there is a concentration of people, services and goods articulated in business and this intense occupation is called coastalization (Souza Neto, 2018: 49) which is “*a expressão da urbanização nas áreas litorâneas, sendo em sua maioria áreas não destinadas aos residentes e sim ao turista*”.

Tourist attractions, tourist equipment and services from the means of accommodation, food services, tourist guides, entertainment spaces to support infrastructure make tour-

ism materialize in a tourist place, which is the position of production and consumption of the product, due to the dynamics of tourist activity (Fratucci, 2000).

The *Rota das Emoções* is the tourist itinerary of the Northeast, which goes beyond the state geopolitical limits, integrating the states of Ceará, Piauí and Maranhão. It is inserted in the Tourist Region of the Mid-North, in the coastal strip that comprises the extreme west of Ceará, north of Piauí and northwest of Maranhão (Figure 2).

FIGURE 2
AREA OF COVERAGE OF THE ROTA DAS EMOÇÕES



Source: Plano Estratégico de Desenvolvimento do Turismo Regional da Rota das Emoções (2014).

By the motivation of sun and beach tourism, ecotourism, sports and adventure tourism, the *Rota das Emoções* runs through three states and fourteen cities: Araisés, Barreirinhas, Paulino Neves, Santo Amaro and Tutoia, in Maranhão; Cajueiro da Praia, Ilha Grande, Luis Correia and Paranaíba, in Piauí; Barroquinha, Camocim, Chaval, Cruz and Jijoca de Jericoacoara, Ceará – besides institutions, associations, private agents and management bodies of three conservation units. The route reaches almost 1,200 km, between Fortaleza and São Luis, the main entrance gates in the route. The territory of coverage and distance, between the destinations of the *Rota das Emoções*, are represented schematically (figure 2).

It owes credit to the contribution of the tourist activity, in offering regional development to the reduction of regional inequalities, a discourse used in the national media. Under this pretext, governments invest in tourism, in the quality of socioeconomic development, believing in the power to

collect taxes, fees and capital accumulation from the private sector (Coriolano, 2009).

It is important to recognize, however, that although tourism generates employment and contributes significantly to economic growth, it is not an automatic formula for poverty reduction. Tourism impacts on people affected by poverty: income generation; development of local / rural economies and people’s livelihoods; it impacts on the natural and cultural environment in which they live (Putrick, 2019).

The *Rota das Emoções*, considered by the Ministry of Tourism as the best route in Brazil in 2009, competes with 90 routes. Launched by the Tourism Regionalization Program in 2004, the *Rota das Emoções*, in Piauí, was called *Delta Selvagem* (Wild Delta), and environmental education and community-based tourism development projects with professional qualification are planned.

The *Rota* appears as a strategy for the development of marginal areas, with less structured tourism products. Gov-

ernments do not invest in infrastructures, in marginal areas, as basic needs such as road, water or electricity are prioritized. The private sector does not assume the investment burden that the authorities must provide. Therefore, private investment remains in concentrated areas (Oppermann and Brewer, 1996).

The development of the *Rota das Emoções* has an emphasis on the proposal to link and develop communities. The structuring and implementation of routes can be developed by the public and private sectors, to increase the attractiveness of the area and the tourist product with the objective of generating income. In some cases, the *Rota* is not focused on community development. However, evolution broadens the focus, as it combines the development of a successful route with the expansion of connections with residents (Meyer, 2004).

The structure and implementation of the Route of Emotions was defined by the public sector. The *Rota's* theme is not strong, it is not consolidated, and it does not go through any specific theme. The tourist activity develops in seasonal periods which include the period of school holidays, winter in the northern hemisphere and long-term holidays, which generates seasonal employment.

The product sold by the agents who sell the *Rota das Emoções* is uniform, turning *Jericoacoara*, *Delta do Parnaíba* and *Parque dos Lençóis Maranhenses* the main attractions. It can be said that the *Rota das Emoções* aims to commercialize the main product, not being an opportunity to diversify it.

The main strategy for the development of the *Rota* is to form cooperative networks, with the purpose of offering diversified tourism. For its structuring, implementation and maintenance, in a given region, it is necessary to build and maintain collaboration between the State, private company, public institution, local council, association and community (Meyer, 2004). The arrangements can be formal or informal, between attraction owners, operators and the food industry, with horizontal and vertical network links.

Cooperation is an element of structuring the *Rota*, in contrast, competition between suppliers and tourist attractions. World-class tourism planners and operators have presented collaborative models, as capable of expanding the benefits of tourism (Selin, 1993; Crotts, Aziz and Raschid,

1998). However, in the tourist activity of *Rota das Emoções*, collaboration and partnership are far from becoming a reality. Collaborative networks have not been formed, tourism is characterized by the infinity of small-scale businesses with highly diverse, common and often competing operational practices and objectives (Putrick, 2019).

SEBRAE acts as an articulating body to promote entrepreneurship, in addition to guiding and promoting the destination of national and international markets, Sebrae's interlocutor affirms. However, it is known that the *Serviço Brasileiro de Apoio à Micro e Pequenas empresas* (SEBRAE) is not responsible for developing and structuring actions in the municipalities of *Rota das Emoções*. This role belongs to *Agência de Desenvolvimento Regional Sustentável* (ADRS), a consortium formed by the states of Piauí, Ceará and Maranhão, created in 2006. The consortium develops integrated actions, planning and structure of the *Rota das Emoções*.

Collaborative networks on routes have been established because of the number of key individuals who act as a driving force and leaders (Meyer, 2004). The key individuals of the *Rota das Emoções* are no exception to the rule of collaborative networks. They are SEBRAE, businessmen and representatives of the municipal departments of tourism, who work in a certain period of the structuring and implementation of the *Rota das Emoções*, but the replacement of representatives, due to the political issue, contributes to the discontinuity of the work.

The municipalities of Parnaíba, Luis Correia, Ilha Grande and Cajueiro da Praia have a Municipal Tourism Council, as governance instances, to comply with the legislation and keep the municipality able to receive federal funds. They are not involved in projects and programs that benefit the tourist activity of the municipalities.

Nevertheless, states and municipalities do not work together in the planning and implementation of cultural calendars, itineraries of regional circuits, marketing campaigns or in the identification and treatment of issues related to tourism. The lack of regional collaboration reduces the political and economic capacity to deal with external public and private forces.

The production factors of the *Rota das Emoções* are based on natural and cultural attractions, with its diversity

of natural resources, main attractions materialized in original landscapes, biological diversity and the presence of endemic species. The routes establish a guidance system for travelers, although many are also visited by organized tours. It is a criterion that the product meets the needs of an untapped market for tourist sources, that is, an important asset of ecotourism, community tourism, cultural heritage, growth in tourism revenue, instead of just entering existing markets.

In *Rota das Emoções*, the accommodation facilities are mostly in Parnaíba. According to Silva (2013: 118), “*o litoral do Piauí constitui uma unidade territorial funcional, na qual a cidade de Parnaíba desempenha o papel de centro de apoio principal para a realização de atividades sociais, econômicas e de serviços de toda essa região*”.

Tourism activity is dependent on the hospitality of hosts, so community participation, in product development and decision making is essential (Meyer, 2004) and occurs on scales, from passing on information, consultation and decision making power. Entrepreneurship is necessary for tourism. Thus, the opening of new companies is necessary. Creating links, in many cases, is an initiative of external agencies, of public and private order. Achieving the financial sustainability of business ventures is one of the main factors of analysis. In some regions, there is a need for investment in basic infrastructure and facilities in marginal rural areas, in comparison to established tourist areas.

CLOSING COMMENTS

The *Rota das Emoções* demonstrates that the lack of collaborative organization has been an obstacle to the integrated and coordinated development of tourism. Tourism organizations have little or no synergy. The lack of clarity regarding roles and responsibilities leads to duplication of development plans and a lack of integration. Without collaboration, it is difficult for those responsible for the institutions to know whom to turn to in order to format the development proposal, single or integrated. This occurs at the state level and, in the case of Piauí, at the municipal level, due to the lack of global coordinating authority for the planning application process. Therefore, communities are

unable to organize themselves in such a way that no one can contact or communicate with.

While the governments of the states do not take responsibility for the development of tourism, in the *Rota das Emoções*, it is possible to feel the inability of public institutions to do so. Lack of authority, understanding and the ability to develop tourism were common criticisms during the research.

Tourism as a public policy has brought about minimal changes in the spatialization of the cities. The implementation of the Tourism Regionalization Program did not lead to the territorial deconcentration of tourism. Although the State of Piauí is part of the *Rota das Emoções*, the tourist activity of the region is slow, compared to its neighbors Ceará and Maranhão. Tourism is linked to the sun and beach, ecotourism and adventure tourism segments. Although natural areas are the raw material for tourism, degradation problems are recurrent.

The complexity of political articulation becomes a challenge and highlights social and spatial differences, own government policies, different cultures, stages of tourism development and different work rhythms. In the realization of tourism, diverse social subjects are involved, including the local population, tourists, market agents and public authorities, with different, sometimes divergent, expectations.

NOTES

¹ Free translation: set of institutions and prerogatives, highlighting the coercive power, delegated by the Society; the territory, understood as a geographically limited space where state power is exercised; a bureaucratic machine capable of administering governmental institutions and policies, raising and managing resources; and a set of general conducts and behaviors that, regulated by the bureaucratic machine, helps to create and maintain a common political culture thus forming a nation.

² Free translation: meanwhile, the contemporary demands of highly complex social and economic structures expand the functions of the State. It is basically this contradiction that moves the liberal-democratic State.

³ Free translation: tourism is an activity capable of generating growth for the places that make the activity feasible, consequently, it promotes regional development. Depending on the context in which it is inserted, the term has a relevant scope to definitions and models.

⁴ Free translation: from the 1930s onwards, [...] efforts were sent in most countries in the world to provide economic development, considered [...] to be synonymous with economic growth.

⁵ Free translation: One in which the communities in an associative way organize the local productive arrangements, having the effective control of the lands and the economic activities associated with the exploration of tourism. One of the first actions is to draw up an internal pact with all residents in defense of their properties. Everyone is committed to the preservation of the place, not getting rid of it, and those who really need to sell the house, submit the business for the appreciation of the community, which analyzes who the buyer is, verifies if it can be a partner, and how it can be the partnership was made.

⁶ Free translation: in the particular case of segments: nature tourism gains space among a group of people interested in knowing certain places, in which nature is conserved and (or) preserved.

⁷ Free translation: the expression of urbanization in coastal areas, most of which are areas not intended for residents and yes to the tourist.

⁸ Free translation: Brazilian support service for micro and small companies.

⁹ Free translation: Regional Sustainable Development Agency.

¹⁰ Free translation: the coast of Piauí constitutes a functional territorial unit, in which the city of Parnaíba plays the role of the main support center for carrying out the social, economic and service activities of this entire region.

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