

Itaitu-Ba Environmental and Touristic Scenery

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ABSTRACT

The present work highlights Itaitu-BA, the research presents the interpretive landscapes awakening to tourism. The study aims to know the characteristics of the place within the aspects of geography, to make it possible to inquire about preservation measures, to know the conjuncture of the place through the socioenvironmental approach in accordance with law no 6,938/81. Methodological procedures were based on bibliographic grounds for better epistemological deepening. The research is quantitative and qualitative, a field research was carried out with data collected. The present work highlights Itaitu-BA, the research presents the interpretive landscape, through questionnaires answered by (40) residents, highlighting and analyzing the environmental problem, and so, enabling conservation measures, pilot projects, tourism planning, creating conscious resolutions through each of the social actors.

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Introduction

This research has as its object of study the district of Itaitu-BA. Faced with so many attractive natural riches and architectures that only nature provides, composed of: Landscapes, climates, vegetation, waterfalls and imposing walls. The natural aspects awaken and attract several tourists in the locality and, consequently, it is a way to move the local economy. Given this natural context, according to Santos “nature has always been a breadbasket for man, even when he was in his pre-social phase” [1]. Therefore, to reaffirm this vision, in the days of old, humanity has an interrelation with nature, because, in addition to its beauties and riches, it is essential for human life, man and nature are complementary.

Regarding geography, we realize that Itaitu has a diversified relief literally shaped by weather, wind, rain, in short. The geomorphology of that place is very present due to its marks and forms, as some are millions of years old and others are accentuated over the course of geological time, natural processes give different forms to the relief, thus evolving and leaving the landscapes with results through geological factors.

According to Sá It is noticed that the place has a historical conservation through colonial houses with architectures and facades from the time when it was built [2]. It is very typical of a village, to have a Mother Church in the center and around a cozy square where some religious parties and cultural festivals take place. Therefore, for better clarification the research aims to investigate characteristics of the place within geography studies, to make inquiries about tourism in the district, to know the conjuncture of the place through the socioenvironmental approach according to law 6.938 / 81.

Therefore, the sub-axis of discussions will be inquiries about tourism in that district, with a dichotomy, positive aspects, favoring

an endogenous dynamism and enabling the increase of the local economy, the place will become better known; “Preserved” in parts, however, for another negative aspect, tourism takes changes on the site, causes environmental damage due to lack of adequate tourism planning on the site, lack of environmental education, there is a carelessness regarding the environment solid waste thrown in the consequently, nature affecting and polluting the soil, rivers and causing diseases to the population, ecosystem imbalance, audiovisual pollution, among other problems. In view of these existing problems, the article presents proposals and measures for the local environment and the local community. The central axis of the problem will be preservation in Itaitu-BA.

For better epistemological deepening, fieldwork was carried out, with data collection from natives, highlighting and analyzing aspects of the place, which will open up a perception about the district in this way, also creating discussions about tourism and environmental issues, that is, giving a diagnosis and enabling conservation measures for the place, showing negative points and creating precise resolutions on the subject.

Features of Itaitu

A brief account of the district of Itaitu-BA will be highlighted, an attractive place due to its unique landscapes and typical attractions that cause amusement and entertainment to all those around it. Jacobina the municipality is located in the State of Bahia, 330 km from the capital of the state known as Piemonte da Chapada Diamantina, the district of Itaitu is located south of the municipality of Jacobina, its climate is hot and humid, its distance to Jacobina is 30 km.

According to Sá, the district contains several natural tourist attractions, and in view of this context, a project was created in 2004 in partnership between the prefectures of Jacobina, Miguel Calmon and Saúde with the proposal of local development and creation of a conservation unit [2]. also helping to identify and

map more than 55 waterfalls and Itaitu-BA, became one of the members of the Parque das Cachoeiras project with its natural beauty and intrinsic landscapes, but it is observed that there is still a long way to go on a more incorporated into sustainable tourism, as it is incipient.

Itaitu etymologically speaking, “Pedra Grande”, a word of indigenous origin. Really, this meaning makes sense, because the place has geological rocks, helping in an imposing way in the landscape. Itaitu has intriguing landscapes, and in this bias, geology helps us to demarcate and understand own processes provided by nature through dates and natural phenomena that are fundamental for the perception of human beings in relation to the mysteries of nature. According to Sampaio, the Jacobina Group has 1.97 billion years of geological dating from the paleoproterozoic era [3]. Therefore, the place has a significant value for its natural architectures caused by geological factors and its landscapes that lead to interpretations and, above all, admirations.

In this territory there is a range of vegetation, caatinga, savanna and remnants of the Atlantic forest, when it comes to nature we realize that each element has its uniqueness that draws attention. According to the RADAMBRASIL project, which deals with Itaitu with a codified geological formation of the Jacobina Group, Rio do Ouro formation and Itapicuru Complex. And in this context, the place has a great hydric wealth with several waterfalls and flowing rivers, allowing even more options for visitors.

According to the project RADAMBRASIL, the territory has a vast material for research, there are mountain ranges and rocky walls. The Itapicuru complex has volcanic-sedimentary rocks of low metamorphic grade, belonging to the neoproterozoic period, also having several magnetic dipoles, forming a scenario with several geological components on the surface, countless interesting materials dated between billions of years.

We emphasize and reaffirm that the Bahian scenario, more precisely in Itaitu-BA is the scene of natural pluralities. Some plateaus, plains, others undulating, several hilly, depressions, shaped by endogenous and exogenous agents. Forming a remarkable existential topography, making the place even more enigmatic and also a place of observation for tourists and residents. In this sense, knowledge of the local relief is of fundamental importance. And in this view we quote:

Our learning can start a lot from our own home: with the hills of our neighborhood, the plains of the valley bottom that cut the lands of our farms and farms, the strips of waterfront that we know most, the peaks and irregularities of relief that they constitute our most common visual horizon, the escarpments that separate the coast from the plateaus, the compartments and forms of relief that follow each other on our routine trips, or along the itineraries of our longest excursions, in the interior of the country or outside of it [4].

According to the author, it is essential to know the relief on our path and around us. It is necessary to start learning in the lived space and having a vision of the space we live in. Emphasizing previously, the importance of observation and understanding of the various types of reliefs, to our surroundings, to know the shapes shaped by time, wind, rain, in short. Natural factors that transform the landscape by giving different folds, shapes and textures, shaping the Earth's surface, often making them spectacular. And we, as assistants of this immense and vast nature, we have to know the physical aspects that make up nature.

According to Santos, the concept of landscape is an exhibition of the physical characteristics observed in a given location, it refers to something more than sight, such as: movements, odors, sounds, in short [5]. The scenery in Itaitu, a cozy place, resembles a cinematographic city, a set of beautiful landscapes, some mysterious and imposing. It is really a space that we managed to renovate. Facing the line of thought above correlating, with the quote by the author Urry about places:

Places are chosen to be contemplated because there is an expectation, especially through daydreams and fantasy, in relation to intense pleasures, either on a different scale, or involving different senses from those that we usually encounter [6]. Such expectation is built and maintained by a variety of non-tourist practices, such as cinema, television, literature, magazines, records and videos, which build and reinforce the look [6].

In the same line of reasoning as the author, regarding places, he emphasizes that there are expectations in the chosen place and pleasures in being in a certain place. Therefore, in context with the district of Itaitu, we really realized that it was a place chosen for the present work, with a harmonious conjuncture between people and the place, that is, a topophilia. In this context, several expectations regarding the Itaitu district and surprises in the face of interpretive landscapes.

Discussion with Residents about the Environmental Theme

Given the framework of discussions, it is necessary to have a dialogue with residents, for possible analyzes, diagnoses and solutions. 40 residents were interviewed in Itaitu-BA, and it is clear that the majority of respondents are concerned with the environmental cause in the locality. Some residents play an important role on the environmental cause, but there is an urgent need for action in relation to residents, tourists and government officials. Establish a conjuncture to achieve results, in a more effective and solid way in the face of socioenvironmental issues. Therefore, with regard to cultural preservation and environmental preservation, the community has the duty of effective participation, as well as tourists: And in this view it states as follows:

The planning must involve the whole community of the tourist nucleus, the participation of the local people is essential for the development of tourism, as it means raising the population's awareness of the importance of this activity. Without the participation and firm commitment of the community, there is no way to think about tourism growth. [7].

Therefore, tourism planning for the local community and visitors is essential, everyone has to be engaged, committed to social, cultural and environmental aspects. It is noticed that tourism contributes in a noticeable way in Itaitu-BA, in negative aspects, with a transformation in the landscape, solid waste thrown in rivers and soils, audiovisual pollution, deforestation and fires, threatened fauna and flora; there are also positive aspects, but, in the next topic, it will be highlighted. It is observed that the majority of residents do not have a precise orientation regarding this existential problem, as they would need public policies, for actions of preservation and conservation, instructions on environmental care. There are few who have co-responsibility for the environment, since everyone would need to become aware that they are social actors and their actions, thoughts, discussions in favor of the environment, it is necessary and important, for the balance of the ecosystem.

Tourism in Itaitu`

According to the UN (United Nations Organizations) 2017, it defined the year 2017 to promote sustainable tourism, since environmental education is a transformation procedure, where everyone has the duty of involvement, for an ecological balance.

Therefore, according to the proposition of the UN (United Nations Organizations) 2017, we must create possibilities for tourism in Itaitu to be sustainable and with an environmentally conscious education. Tourism is an economic activity awakening to the conservation and cultural appreciation of the local area, acting also in the environment with the idea of "preservation", which evidently has no awareness on the part of social actors. However, the tourist activity has a dichotomy, so, with positive and negative points, in the positive conception it brings attributes in the historical-cultural valorization, the place gains more visitation, the economic aspect gains more strength, creation of direct and indirect jobs and in the negative conception, with the flow of people the place is conducive to violence, the environment is disrespected, direct consequences of diseases in the place. Given the following assumptions:

Tourism, a social phenomenon that is considered today as the economic force that will bring better living conditions, through the many activities that it provides, should consider the principles mentioned above in its intense action. Without a new ethical stance towards the social environment, its vitality will suffer serious problems of exhaustion [8].

In view of the aforementioned idea of Lemos, again emphasizing the dichotomy about tourism, showing that it brings economic benefits and other requirements [8]. It is analyzed that tourism is one of the causes of problems related to the environment and, given this approach, there is a lack of environmental ethics not only by visitors, but also by residents and government officials. Therefore, given the context, this picture is real in Itaitu, so if it is to establish some positive subsidies in relation to this environmental organization, some methods for improving the central axis of preservation will be discussed and scored later on.

Faced with this reality about tourism: The Ministry of tourism clarifies, "an activity that satisfies the needs of visitors and the socioeconomic needs of the receiving regions, while cultural aspects, integrity of natural environments and biological diversity are maintained for the future" [9]. And in this bias, from ideas about tourism, it is analyzed that social, economic and environmental issues are conditionally linked. Emphasizing on environmental balance, the three aspects mentioned, in order to be balanced, depends on the conscience of each social actor.

Environmental Preservation

Regarding the environment, it is necessary to emphasize law 6.938 / 81, which provides for the National Environmental Policy in Brazil, therefore, it arose for the environmental awareness of all, since we are thinking beings and, we have this artifice in favor of environmental preservation, or that is, better living conditions. According to Leff, since the 20th century, with the increase of industries and possible capitalist activities, there has been a considerable increase in the degradation of nature through anthropic actions and, faced with this problem, others have spread like: Climate changes, diseases epidemics caused by solid waste thrown on soils and rivers, burning of catastrophic vegetation directly affecting nature and serious impacts can occur causing a clear problem that directly attacks vegetation, soil, fauna and the community, causing serious environmental imbalances and

causing epidemiological diseases, among others the population [10]. In this line of discussion on anthropic environmental actions according to LEFF "The environmental problem-pollution and degradation of the environment, the crisis of natural, energy and food resources - emerged in the last decades of the 20th century , as a crisis of civilization, questioning the dominant economic and technological rationality" [10].

Therefore, based on the theme exposed on the environment, given the present framework of discussions, correlating with the scenario in Itaitu, there are environmental problems. The population of the village has increased and the flow of tourists has also, in view of that, the existence of environmental problems caused by the anthropic actions that this modern world distorts us is undeniable, making us think that man and nature do not go together. As stated, "The conception of a natural nature, where man did not exist or was not its center, gives way to the idea of a permanent construction of artificial or social nature, synonymous with space human" [1].

Therefore, emphasizing environmental preservation, as it is of fundamental importance for human life to exercise: Moral action, good ethical principles and environmental education, however, is utopian, because there is no degree of awareness in people regarding preservation. During the field visit, this reality was witnessed in relation to practices harmful to the environment, on the trail that goes to the waterfall Vêu de Noiva, among other trails, there are serious problems in the short and long term reflecting on nature and community.

The degradation of any species in nature is a clear problem that directly attacks the environment and society, so it is a clear example of these severe irrational actions taken in that district. Most human beings are not committed to the environmental cause, although this theme is present in several lectures, countries and discussion centers, society needs awareness in relation to preservation in order to exercise an environmental education to children from an early age, that they also respect and maintain a full conviction of the good that it can or could cause, otherwise it could erroneously reach the environment, causing serious environmental impacts through anthropic actions. In view of these socio-environmental issues of a natural and social nature, the author states:

There is a strong tendency to use the term socioenvironment broadly, as it has become very difficult and insufficient to speak of the environment only from the point of view of nature when thinking about the problematic society-nature interaction of the present. The term "partner" appears, then, linked to the term "environmental" to emphasize the necessary involvement of society as a subject, an element, a fundamental part of the processes related to contemporary environmental issues [11].

And in this bias, in relation to this problem, without nature, man does not live, because he is an element of the environment and the socioenvironmental term is linked to man-nature. The proposition is to contribute to the improvement of nature because, society must be above all thinking and humanized, having to use the tool of knowledge and expanding its look in relation to nature, it must not be selfish to supply its will only for profitable purposes literally attacking nature. Therefore, reflection on socio-environmental preservation must exist in the most diverse spheres of thought and creating methods to improve and preserve nature, all playing their part: society, intellectuals and government. Correlating these questions with Itaitu, as it is, a place that encompasses natural riches containing diversified vegetation, waterfalls and mountains.

And in this environmental context, subsidies have to be created, proposing methods and implementations for the benefit of nature, creating possible protections for environmental impacts and enabling strategies for tourism planning.

Material and Methods

In view of the methodological assumptions, they were used through fundamentals in aspects of bibliographic nature for possible research bases, according to theorists, such as Ab'Saber, showing us our daily path correlating with geography; Santos, he gives us a dimension of the context of man and nature, following a critical and geographical view; Leff highlights the environmental problem; projects and law dealing with the theme; such as: Radambrasil Project (1983) that deals with the geological formation of that place; Law 6,938 / 81, which provides for the National Environmental Policy in Brazil, among others [1,4,10].

In the second stage of the research, field research with survey of qualitative and quantitative data, with the application of forms answered by (40) forty residents, then with the purpose of discussing the theme, exposing existential diagnoses and proposing around the problem.

Results and Discussions

We will present data collected, through a quantitative approach, from the residents of that district. Therefore, given this context, through the environment axis it will open discussions and debates, as it is an existential problem in the area, and tourism activity is still incipient in Itaitu, having some positive items, but it still brings environmental consequences. Let's look at the questionnaires for possible inquiries and analyzes.

Table: 1 what is the main tourist attraction in Itaitu?

Tourist attractions	Results
The waterfalls	72%
Historical-cultural aspects	28%

Source: Result of the field research in Itaitu-BA; Author Renata Elen Santos Macedo, in, 2019.

Given the result obtained the highest percentage of 72%, the main tourist attraction in Itaitu are the waterfalls, because the place has a great hydric wealth, according to the guide there are 43 waterfalls, most are trails of difficult access, therefore, those trails easy accesses are the best known, thus, they are in evidence: Bridal Veil, Coxinho, Piancó, Araçongas, Serpentes, Flores and Chisels.

Table: 2 Choose an effective aspect that tourism provides

Proposals	Results
Jobs	58%
Preservation	15%
Local development	27%

Source: Result of the field research in Itaitu-BA; Author Renata Elen Santos Macedo, in, 2019.

Indeed, tourism brings many endogenous effects such as: Employment, local development, movement in the local economy, so it will supply the needs of the individual and move capital to the location. Creating direct and indirect jobs meeting the needs of families in that location.

Table 3: For you, tourism is directly related to the environmental problems in Itaitu?

Response options	Results
Sim	62%
No	38%

Source: Result of the field research in Itaitu-BA; Author Renata Elen Santos Macedo, in, 2019.

Given this result of 62%, residents think that tourism has a large share of blame for the damage to the environment in Itaitu. There is a dichotomy, as there was a dichotomy in the tourist activity, there are positive points regarding the promotion of the place and the economy, but on the other hand, there is an environmental neglect on the part of the tourists, aggravating the place with solid residues in soils and rivers, pollution noise and visual, atmospheric pollution, loss of biodiversity, deforestation helping to propagate serious environmental imbalances.

Table 4: In your view, who should take environmental measures?

Proposals	Results
Public Power	25%
Community	17%
Community and Public Power	58%

Source: Result of the field research in Itaitu-BA; Author Renata Elen Santos Macedo, in, 2019.

Therefore, in view of the result obtained, the percentage of 58% community and government is highlighted, a partnership that must exist. But, in reality in Itaitu it is different, there is no support from the government, nor this partnership between community and government, this result is only a utopia of the residents, but it would be a correct proposal to obtain more effective results in favor of the environment and the population. , the active presence of public policies on tourism and preservation would be of fundamental importance. Although CONEMA (State Environmental Council) holds some environmental meetings, it is clear that this environmental presence and mobilization in the locality is still very timid.

Table 5: In the face of all this environmental reality. What do we need to do so that Itaitu is in perfect condition?

Proposals	Results
Environmental signboards	35%
Environmental education in schools	21%
Environmental lectures in the community	26%
Installation of environmental projects	18%

Source: Result of the field research in Itaitu-BA; Author Renata Elen Santos Macedo, in, 2019.

In the face of all this environmental reality. What do we need to do so that Itaitu is in perfect condition?

In view of this result obtained with the help of the residents of Itaitu, the proposals shown in the table are essential for environmental education, as it opens up a view of how the place should be preserved in accordance with law 9.638 / 81, the law that deals with environmental care . So the highest percentage were signs of environmental preservation so that tourists and everyone

in the local community become aware of this asset that we must take care of, which is everyone's.

Table 6: Have you or your family ever contracted an epidemiological disease

Epidemiological diseases	Results
Schistosomiasis	28%
hepatitis	11%
Amoeba	17%
Dengue	44%

Source: Result of the field research in Itaitu-BA; Author Renata Elen Santos Macedo, in, 2019.

The analysis of the table above, resulted in 44%, which is an epidemiological disease caused by environmental neglect, lack of guidance, of an intensive program in relation to the health of the community and the environment. To synthesize this context with damage and environmental consequences, it is necessary to apply appropriate measures within the law 6.938 / 81, which provides for the environment. It is of utmost importance that a good deed starts from each one and we must not wait for the public power, it would be consistent if the community and government had this partnership in that district. It is worth mentioning that the change begins in each one and the external world reflects our interior, so man and nature go together, so environmental preservation is necessary through appropriate measures, such as: Installation of programs on the environment, lectures, rounds of intensive conversations in the community, installations of more signs with respect to environmental preservation, tourism planning, pilot projects in partnership with the school and university and, above all, there must be a partnership between the community and government officials in favor of the environment and the community local.

Final Considerations

Therefore, in relation to the exposed research of the aforementioned Itaitu-BA district, it is a scenario that has a topography composed of various forms of landscapes, mainly, with geological signs present in the remote time, formations sculpted by geomorphological factors in rocks and soils, building diversified reliefs and a vegetation that is a true mosaic, remnants of Atlantic forest, cerrado and caatinga. Itaitu is a part of the Chapada Diamantina with great wealth and natural beauty, demystifying the concept of the Northeast, so, a paradisiacal place is above all, very visited although tourism is not very supported, it is a sub-axis discussions for the theme on environmental preservation central axis.

Cutouts were made on the site highlighting points on the natural landscapes that encompass several waterfalls between mountains and valleys, thus possessing an enormous water capacity with dark waters rich in iron and magnesium, being medicinal for curing diseases and above all it is relaxing and invigorating. The interpretive landscapes, several waterfalls, each with its uniqueness, we highlight the imposing Bridal Veil, as it is the most visited in the locality. Therefore, in view of this conjuncture of natural beauty and peculiar characteristics of the district, there are numerous attractions for tourists and others curious to explore research or contemplate the place. However, on the trails there are aggravating factors that distort the landscape, unfortunately, it contains some residues in the soil and rivers such as: paper, plastics, cigarettes, irons. Also noting that tourism is one of the causes of audiovisual pollution, loss of wildlife, environmental imbalance in the place.

In view of this context, it was analyzed that the tourist activity in Itaitu does not have an infrastructure to carry out effectively in relation to preservation, as it still needs more devices in favor of the environment, leaving something to be desired in terms of environmental education. In view of this environmental problem, we propose that government officials together with environmental intellectuals and the local community, in accordance with Federal law that emphasizes environmental conservation and preservation 6.938 / 81. It is emphasized that there must be urgent signs regarding environmental care; implementation of tourist monitoring to control environmental damage caused by visitors; and several dumps on the way, there should be lectures, environmental projects, public policies on tourism and conservation in the locality intensively with the objective of reaching all classes and ages, for an environmental education. Therefore, with these socio-environmental measures, they will favor everyone. Still on the environment it is necessary to have an ecological balance, we have to exercise the co-responsibility of taking care of the environment [12-14].

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