

IMPACTS OF SEASIDE TOURISM ON THE SOUTHERN COAST OF SERGIPE, BRAZIL

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The beginning of seaside tourism had its initial landmark of seaside activities practiced in the Mediterranean on the beaches of Nice, Cannes and Monte Carlo from the second decade of the nineteenth century. In Brazil, with the urbanization of Copacabana, in Rio de Janeiro, the sea has been used for its landscape and scenic value. Currently, the Brazilian Northeast stands out as the main destination for seaside tourism in the country, mainly because of its climate, and improving aspects of basic infrastructure and access through the Program for Development of Tourism in the Northeast (PRODETUR-NE). This article aims to analyze seaside tourism on the southern coast of Sergipe, northeastern Brazil, evaluating the social, environmental, economic and cultural impact that tourism has brought about in the last two years. The research is part of the doctoral thesis of the author who applied the model SISTUR (Tourism System), Beni (1988) in support of field research, using structured questionnaires with open and closed questions for two categories of respondents: vacation-home tourists and locals. And to measure the degree of agreement/disagreement of the vacation-home tourists on the subject of research the Likert scale was adopted.

KEY WORDS: *seaside tourism, impacts, southern coast of Sergipe, Brazil.*