

PERSPECTIVA SISTÊMICA NOS ARTIGOS PUBLICADOS NOS ANAIS DOS SEMINÁRIOS DA ANPTUR

THE SYSTEMIC PERSPECTIVE IN PAPERS FROM THE ANPTUR SEMINAR PROCEEDINGS

LA PERSPECTIVA SISTÉMICA EN LOS ARTÍCULOS PUBLICADOS EN LOS ANALES DE LOS SEMINARIOS DE LA ANPTUR

Elisângela da Silva Rocha

Professora de Administração/Gestão do Ensino Básico, Técnico e Tecnológico do Instituto Federal Catarinense
Campus Camboriú (IFC) – Campus Camboriú
Doutoranda em Turismo e Hotelaria na Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (UNIVALI)
elisangeladsrocha@gmail.com

Leila A. da Costa

Docente do Curso de Gastronomia. Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (UNIVALI)
Doutoranda em Turismo e Hotelaria na Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (UNIVALI)
Mestrado em Ciência dos Alimentos - UFSC – Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina
leilacosta@univali.br

Francisco Antônio dos Anjos

Professor e Pesquisador do Programa de Pós-Graduação em Turismo e Hotelaria – Mestrado e Doutorado na
Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (UNIVALI)
Doutorado em Engenharia de Produção (Gestão Ambiental) pela Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (UFSC)
anjos@univali.br

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RESUMO: A abordagem sistêmica vem sendo difundida na área de turismo como uma das principais vertentes utilizadas como base epistemológica para estudos científicos. A utilização de termos relacionados à abordagem sistêmica foi tema de um estudo desenvolvido por Meira, Conceição e Anjos (2015), por meio de um levantamento dos artigos publicados nos anais do seminário da ANPTUR. Tal levantamento serviu de base para este trabalho, oportunizando uma investigação mais aprofundada. O objetivo do presente estudo foi analisar a coerência da proposta metodológica no que se refere à abordagem sistêmica como eixo condutor do desenvolvimento da pesquisa nos artigos publicados nos anais dos seminários da ANPTUR. A pesquisa é de caráter descritivo, com abordagem quantitativa e qualitativa quanto à análise de conteúdo. Para desenvolver essa análise, foi proposto um quadro com os seguintes níveis de evidência: baixo, parcial e amplo. Para categorizar cada nível, foram estabelecidos critérios que pudessem retratar a real utilização da abordagem sistêmica nos artigos. A contribuição advinda deste estudo está na proposta de estabelecer relações e parâmetros que possibilitem compreender o processo de construção epistemológica e metodológica da pesquisa em turismo - neste caso, na visão da abordagem sistêmica.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Turismo. Abordagem sistêmica. Artigos ANPTUR.

ABSTRACT: The systemic approach is being disseminated in the field of tourism as one of the main epistemological bases for scientific studies. Meira, Conceição and Anjos (2015) studied the use of systemic approach-related expressions in papers taken from the proceedings of the ANPTUR seminars. This work used their research as a basis, investigating the issue further. The objective was to analyze the level of coherency of the methodology presented in those papers, in terms of the use of the systemic approach as a foundation for the development of research. This is a descriptive study with a quantitative/qualitative approach, using content analysis. To conduct the analysis, we proposed a table with the following levels of evidence: low, partial and high. We also established criteria that would portray the actual use of the systemic approach in the papers. This study contributes to the area in that it establishes relations and parameters that allow a better understanding of the epistemological and methodological construction of research in tourism - in this case, according to the systemic approach perspective.

RESUMEN: El abordaje sistémico sigue difundándose en el área de turismo como uno de los principales aspectos utilizados como base epistemológica para estudios científicos. La utilización de vocablos relacionados con el enfoque sistémico fue tema de un estudio desarrollado por Meira, Conceição y Anjos (2015) a través de una exploración de los artículos publicados en los anales del seminario de la ANPTUR, que ha servido de base para este trabajo, propiciando una investigación más profunda. El objetivo de este estudio ha sido analizar la coherencia de la propuesta metodológica en lo que se refiere al abordaje sistémico como el hilo conductor del desarrollo de la investigación en los artículos publicados en los anales de los seminarios de la ANPTUR. La investigación es de carácter descriptivo, con abordaje cuantitativo y cualitativo en lo que se refiere al análisis de contenido. Para el desarrollo del análisis se ha propuesto un cuadro con niveles de evidencia: bajo, parcial y amplio. Para la clasificación de cada nivel se han establecido criterios que pudiesen exponer la real utilización del abordaje sistémico en los artículos. La contribución proveniente de este estudio está en la propuesta de establecer relaciones y referencias que posibiliten comprender el proceso de construcción epistemológica y metodológica de la investigación en turismo en este caso, en la visión del abordaje sistémico.

PALABRAS CLAVE: Turismo. Enfoque Sistémico. Artículos ANPTUR.

INTRODUCTION

The systemic approach is being disseminated in the field of tourism as one of the main epistemological bases for scientific studies. Meira, Conceição and Anjos (2015) studied the application of this approach in the area tourism by analyzing 558 papers published on the ANPTUR¹ seminar proceedings, taking the years 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 as reference. Due to the need for a more in-depth analysis on those papers, we now propose to study this issue further, continuing the authors' work, with the intention of describing the actual use of the systemic approach in the area of tourism research in Brazil.

The ANPTUR seminars were chosen due to their representativeness when it comes to scientific research in tourism in the country. ANPTUR was founded in 2002 and gathers professors and researchers from *stricto sensu* post-graduation programs in the area of tourism. Since 2017, the association has included the following institutions: Universidade do Vale do Itajaí, Universidade de Caxias do Sul, Universidade Anhembi Morumbi, Universidade de Brasília, Universidade Federal do Paraná, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Universidade Estadual do Ceará, Universidade de São Paulo, and Universidade Federal Fluminense (ANPTUR, 2017).

1 Associação Nacional de Pesquisas e Pós-graduação em Turismo (National Association for Research and Post-graduation in Tourism).

This is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach based on 70 papers that relied on the systemic approach. Those papers can be found in the ANTPUR seminar proceedings for the years 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014. The next step was to classify the papers according to their levels of use of the systemic approach. Papers that presented a high level of evidence were submitted to a qualitative analysis of the main authors who supported the systemic approach in epistemological terms.

This paper is divided into the following sections: theoretical summary of the systemic approach theme; methods; results and discussion; concluding thoughts.

THE SYSTEMIC APPROACH

According to Bertalanffy (2010), a system is a group of interdependent elements that form a totality - in other words, the parts result in the whole. In this respect, Bertalanffy emphasizes the need for science to advance from the analytical perspective (which underlies the positivist line of thought) to a systemic perspective, in which it is impossible to study each part in isolation. There is a shift in traditional thought, from a focus on the analysis of the parts, to a systemic kind of thought, which seeks to understand each element based on its interactions toward the existence of a "whole" (Ackoff, 1981).

Alves (2006) states that the systemic approach, through the General Systems Theory (GST), offers an alternative that differs from the positivist approach, which has been shown to be inadequate when dealing with the many different types of systems, since it is not able to embrace their totality. Alves believes that GST is interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, and transdisciplinary in nature and aims to overcome the fragmentation of knowledge and scientific isolation, in order to deal with complexity of the world.

Unlike positivism, which is characterized by reductionist, analytical, and mechanistic thought, the systemic approach has an expansionist quality. It considers that a system is not focused only on the breakdown of its parts, but that the same parts must be integrated in order to form a bigger picture, with

synthetic thought, in which each of the parts contributes the final goal, which, in turn, corresponds to teleology (Ackoff, 1974).

GST, as designed by Bertalanffy, was developed based on the study of living beings. Bertalanffy (2010) concluded that in order for an organism to be understood, it cannot be dealt with as the sum of its parts, i.e. the whole is different from the sum of its parts. According to the systemic approach, scientific thought is founded on a procedural, rationalist, and organicist perspective, and there is a clear separation between subject and object. In other words, the researcher does not interact with the object, but rather, visualizes all the elements being researched, in an integrated way.

Bertalanffy (2010) affirms that the main purpose of GST is integration in all natural and social sciences that are GST-oriented and that aim for more accuracy in the non-physical aspects of science, based on interdisciplinarity.

Beaujeu-Garnier (1980) complements this by stating that systemic thought is a scientific method that has the advantage of requiring a strict formalization of thinking plus a methodology that considers the interdisciplinary nature of phenomena. Capra (2002) improves the systemic ideals by proposing that thinking should be done in terms of relation networks, reinforcing the idea that the metaphor of knowledge as a building should be replaced by the metaphor of knowledge as a net. After all, when we perceive reality as a relation network, our descriptions also form an interconnected network of notions and models.

According to Capra (2002), systemic thought is characterized by several aspects, such as a shift from the parts to the whole. In other words, a system is born from organization relationships and from the settings of ordered relations. The ability to switch the attention between systemic levels allows systems to be found within other systems, and the same concepts to be applied to different levels. According to systemic thought, it is only possible to explain the inversion of the relation between the whole and its parts, and the attributes of the parts, if their environment is taken into account. Moreover, thinking about reality as a relation network implies a deep epistemological change from the traditional notion of scientific objectivity. Checkland (1981) clearly differentiates the expressions "systemic thought" and "systemic

approach” by stating that the systemic approach uses complex ideas to solve real-world problems, with no reductionism, whereas systemic thought uses systemic concepts and principles based on models or methods applied to any investigation area.

The systemic approach in tourism is defined by Panosso Netto (2005) as one of the prevailing paradigms, viewing tourism as an open system in which several elements are interconnected and depend on one another. In a broader analysis of tourism epistemology, Panosso Netto (2005) highlights many authors, such as Beni (2001), Leiper (1995), Martinez (2004), and Lohmann and Kaim (1999), who use systemic theory to develop structural models, in an effort to design a more coherent theoretical structure for tourism. Besides those authors, Panosso Netto (2005) also mentions researchers from the paradigm period and the transition period: Cuervo (1967), Wahab (1977), Sessa (1982; 1984), Boullon (1983), Krippendorf (1984), and Molina (1991; 1994).

METHODS

This is a descriptive study with a quantitative approach and comparative/qualitative content analysis. To achieve the study objective, we performed an investigation based on a study published by Meira, Conceição and Anjos (2015). We identified 59 papers in the ANPTUR seminar proceedings from the years 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 that relied on the systemic approach.

A second scanning identified 11 more papers that also worked with the systemic approach. Therefore, our object of study consisted of 70 papers: 13 of the papers were published in the 2001 proceedings, 11 in 2012 proceedings, 26 in 2013, and 20 in 2014.

In order to carry out this study, we detected the need to create elements that would portray and serve as parameters for analyzing the content of the papers in relation to the use of the systemic approach as a supporting scientific perspective. We therefore proposed a table with three levels of evidence: high, partial and low. To classify each level, we established criteria that would portray the actual use of the systemic approach in the papers.

Table 01: Levels of evidence in relation to the use of the systemic approach in papers.

Low	Paper presents the system as a concept only; Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in one section only.
Partial	Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in more than one section; Paper presents some sort of diagram, system, flowchart or process; Paper presents the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach; Paper explains the process, flowchart or diagram.
High	The expressions that refer to the systemic approach can be found throughout the paper: theme, abstract, keywords, literature review, results, and concluding thoughts; Paper explores the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach based on traditional authors.

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

In a later stage, we analyzed how the papers presented their theoretical foundation with regards to the main authors who support the theoretical framework of the systemic approach under the scientific perspective. Table 02 lists, separately, traditional authors of this epistemological basis and authors in the area of tourism.

Table 02: Main authors who work with the scientific perspective of the systemic approach.

Traditional authors	Authors in the area of tourism
Acerenza, 1987	Alberto Sessa, 1982
Ackoff, 1981	Alfonso Martinez, 2004
Beaujeu-Garnier, 1980	Francisco Dos Anjos, 2004
Buckley, 1971	Jafar Jafari, 1981
Capra, 1997	Josildete Oliveira, 2013
Checkland, 1981	Jost Krippendorf, 1984
Floyd E Carlson, 1988	Mario Beni, 1988
Ludwig Von Bertalanffy, 1975	Neil Leiper, 1979
Luhmann, 2009	Raymundo Cuervo, 1967
Maturana, 1995	Roberto Boullón, 1985
Morgan, 1996	Salah-Eldin Abdel Wahab, 1977
Romesín & Varela Garcia, 1995; 1997	Sergio Molina, 1991
Varela, 1997	
Von Foester, 1963	
Wiener, 1948	

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The objective of this paper was to analyze the coherence of the methodological proposition regarding the systemic approach as a guide for developing research.

According to the data shown in Table 03, there were 13 papers in 2011. Eight of them were classified as low-level (61.54%), three fell into the partial category (23%), and two were categorized as high-level (15.38%).

Table 03: Classification of the ANPTUR 2011 papers according to the level of evidence as to the use of the systemic approach.

Levels	Low		Partial				High	
Papers	Paper presents system as a concept only	Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in one section only	Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in more than one section	Paper presents some sort of diagram, system, flowchart or process	Paper presents the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach	Paper explains the process, flowchart or diagram	Expressions that refer to the systemic approach can be found throughout the paper	Paper explores the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach based on traditional authors
1			x		x		x	X
2	x							
3			x		x			X
4			x					
5	x							
6	x							
7		x			x			
8	x	x						
9			x		x			
10	x							
11	x							
12	x							
13	x							

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

We also analyzed 11 papers published in 2012 (Table 04). Five of those were classified as being low and partial (45.5% each level), and only one paper was categorized as being high-level (9%).

Table 04: Classification of the ANPTUR 2012 papers according to the evidence level as to the use of the systemic approach.

Levels	Low		Partial				High	
Papers	Paper presents system as a concept only	Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in one section only	Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in more than one section	Paper presents some sort of diagram, system, flowchart or process	Paper presents the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach	Paper explains the process, flowchart or diagram	Expressions that refer to the systemic approach can be found throughout the paper	Paper explores the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach based on traditional authors
1			X		x			
2			X		x			X
3	x							

4			x		x			
5			x		x			
6	x							
3			x					
8	x							
9			x		x			
10	x							
11	x							

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

Table 05 shows 26 papers from 2013 that were also analyzed: six of them correspond to the low-level category (23%), 19 fell into the partial category (73%), and only one to the high-level category (3,84%).

Most papers fell into the partial category, and two of those met all the criteria: they presented expressions that refer to the systemic approach in more than one section; they presented some sort of diagram, system, flowchart or process; they used the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach; and they explained the process/flowchart/diagram. On the other hand, six of those papers met three criteria, five papers met two, and six papers met only one.

We point out that the only paper that used the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach based on traditional authors was, in reality, an investigation about production in the area of tourism – in other words, the researcher did not use the systemic approach.

Table 05: Classification of the ANPTUR 2013 papers according to the evidence level as to the use of the systemic approach.

Levels	Low		Partial				High	
Papers	Paper presents system as a concept only	Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in one section only	Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in more than one section	Paper presents some sort of diagram, system, flowchart or process	Paper presents the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach	Paper explains the process, flowchart or diagram	Expressions that refer to the systemic approach can be found throughout the paper	Paper explores the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach based on traditional authors
1					x	x		
2			x	x		x		
3			x	x		x		

4	X			x				
5	X							
6			x	x	x			
7	X							
8	X		x		x			
9			x					
10	X				x			
11			x	x	x	x		
12	X	x			x			
13			x	x	x	x		
14			x	x		x		
15	X	x		x		x		
16			x	x		x		
17	X	x						
18	X		x					
19		x		x		x		
20		x						
21			x					x
22	X	x						
23	X	x						
24	X	x						
25		x		x	x	x		
26	X	x			x	x		

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

Out of the 20 papers published in 2014, seven correspond to the low-level category, in which the system is presented only as a concept and in one section only (35%). By contrast, 11 papers were classified as being partial (55%). Only two of them fell into the high-level category (10%).

Table 06: Classification of the ANPTUR 2014 papers according to the evidence level as to the use of the systemic approach.

Levels	Low		Partial				High	
Papers	Paper presents system as a concept only	Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in one section only	Paper presents expressions that refer to the systemic approach in more than one section	Paper presents some sort of diagram, system, flowchart or process	Paper presents the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach	Paper explains the process, flowchart or diagram	Expressions that refer to the systemic approach can be found throughout the paper	Paper explores the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach based on traditional authors
1	x	x						
2			x					
3	x	x						

4			x					
5	x	x						
6			x					
7	x	x			x			
8	x	x						
9			x		x			
10	x	x			x			
11	x	x						
12	x	x						
13			x		x	X		
14			x		x	X		x
15			x	x	x	X		x
16	x	x						
17			x		x			
18	x	x			x			
19	x	x			x			
20		x		x				

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

All papers are listed in Table 02 according to the year of publication, the number of papers identified, and their classification levels. The total indicates that 26 papers were classified as low-level (37%), 38 as partial (54%), and only six as high-level (9%). We therefore conclude that the partial evidence level as to the use of the systemic approach is dominant in most of the papers published by ANPTUR. All the papers shown in Table 02 can be found in appendices A, B, C, and D with their respective titles.

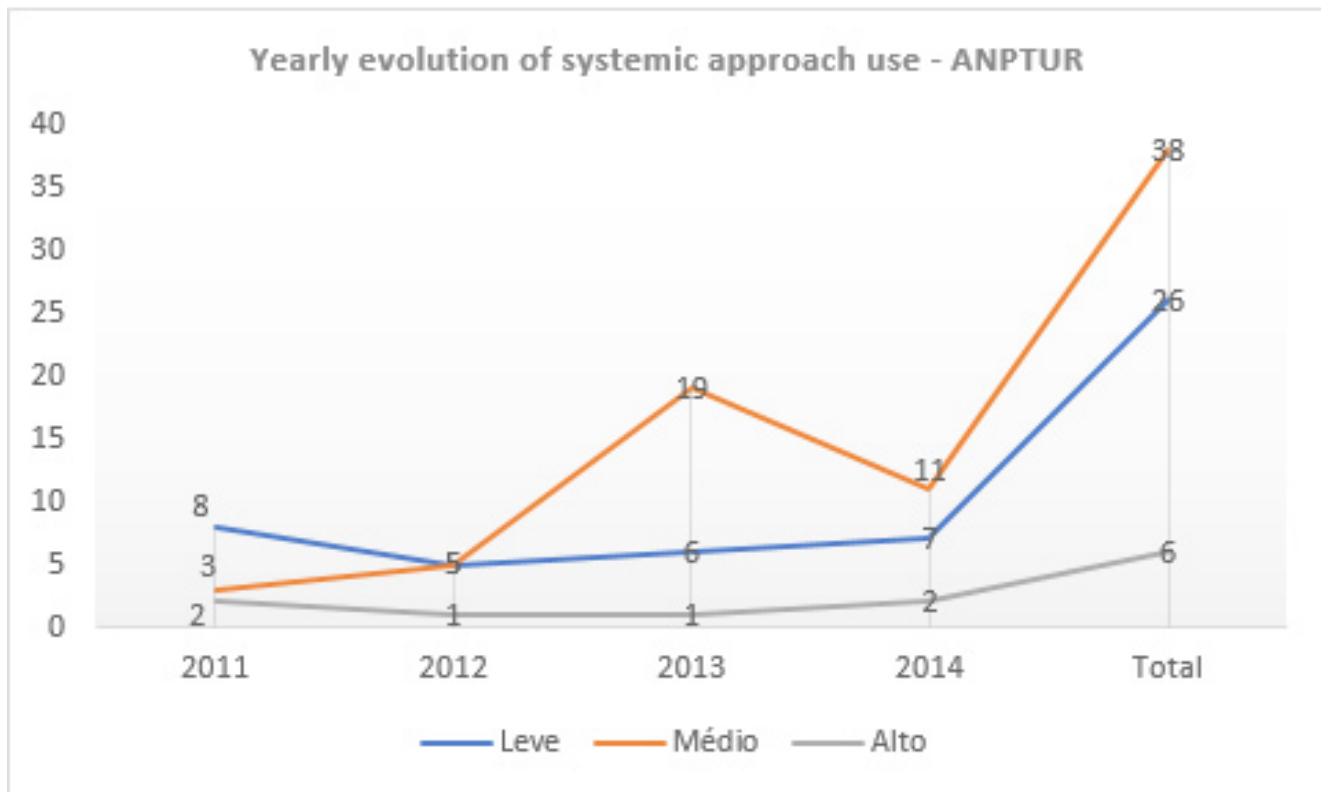
Table 02: Number of ANPTUR papers from the years 2011, 2012, 2013, and 2014 as to the use of the systemic approach.

Classification levels	2011	2012	2013	2014	Total
Low	08	05	06	07	26
Partial	03	05	19	11	38
High	02	01	01	02	06

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

The comparative analysis in Graph 01 shows that from 2012 on, the profile was the same, with mostly partial-level papers. High-level papers kept a steady record: from one to two in each year. From an evolutionary perspective, we can highlight the years 2013 and 2014 as presenting most of the partial-level papers.

Graph 01: Yearly evolution of systemic approach used in the ANPTUR proceedings.



Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

According to the ANPTUR Scientific Division, of the six papers that presented a high level of evidence, five were part of the Work Group (WG) for Tourist Destination Planning, and only one was part of the WG for Epistemology and Methods of Research in Tourism.

The papers that fell into the high-level category underwent further analysis to investigate the authors chosen to support the systemic approach in methodological terms. We could clearly detect the influence of the GST proposed by Bertalanffy (2010) as a guide for developing those papers.

The systemic theory defined as "autopoiesis" was also adopted as a methodological basis in two papers. One of them was directly related to the WG for Epistemology and Methods of Research in Tourism, which in itself implies deep methodological discussion. This particular paper mentioned Maturana (1997), a researcher who developed this theory through the systemic approach. The other paper, from the WG for Tourism Planning, relied on Luhmann (2009) as a guide. For Luhmann, systems are dynamic, both due to their internal functioning and to their relationships with the environment, generating auto-constitutive or autopoietic operations.

We also noticed that the papers categorized as high-level were influenced by authors such as Leiper (1981) and Acerenza (2002), considering that the tourism system is composed of an integrated group of elements that share a non-linear, complex interconnection. This can be related to Capra's theory (1997) about networks of relations that form and interconnected a network of concepts and models. Furthermore, we observed that papers related to Tourism Management and Planning adopted Beni's systemic analysis on tourism (2006), which considers the tourism system as a group of parts that interact as to reach a certain goal according to a plan or principle, also including Martínez (2005), showing a closer connection between tourism and the GST.

In the papers about strategic planning, the systemic approach supported by Anjos *et al.* (2005) proposes an integrated, complete view, which regards to systems – both in their totalities and in their relationships, considering all of their elements, be they natural, human, social, economic, tangible or intangible, fixed or fluid, shape or function.

CONCLUDING THOUGHTS

The objective of this study was to analyze the coherence of the methodological proposition regarding the systemic approach as a guide for developing research. Before carrying out this analysis, we proposed a table with three levels of evidence: low, partial and high. To classify each level, we established criteria that could portray the actual use of the systemic approach.

The levels of evidence we proposed allowed an efficient analysis of the use of this scientific approach. When relating the results to the criteria proposed for each level, we concluded that most papers (54%) fell into the partial category. In other words, they presented expressions and employed theoretical bases that refer to the systemic approach and/or they presented and explained some sort of diagram, system, flowchart or process.

We found an intermediate amount of low-level papers (37%), i.e. papers that presented the system only as a concept and mentioned expressions that refer to the systemic approach in only one section. From an evolutionary perspective,

we can also highlight the years of 2013 and 2014 as presenting most of the partial-level papers.

The papers that fell into the high-level category represent a minority (9%). This means that they presented expressions that refer to the systemic approach in all sections, and employed the theoretical foundation of the systemic approach.

It is worth noting that of the six papers classified as high-level, five of them were related to the area of Tourist Destination Planning, possibly due to the interdisciplinary nature of the systemic approach and the fact that it allows a more organized, dynamic perspective, all of which are relevant conditions when it comes to tourism planning. The authors that supported the systemic approach in those papers were also present in the other papers analyzed by this research. and are an important part of the theoretical framework of the systemic approach under the scientific perspective in tourism.

This study contributes to the area in that it establishes relations and parameters that allow understanding the epistemological and methodological construction of research in tourism - in this case, according to the systemic approach perspective. We believe that further research with papers from national and international journals would be relevant, and would contribute to knowledge of new theoretical connections and methodological perspectives that may lead to the scientific evolution of tourism.

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Appendix A – Classification of the ANPTUR 2011 papers according to the evidence level as to the use of the systemic approach.

Levels/Classification 2011	
N.	Papers
1	Acessibilidade para pedestres com deficiência em espaços turísticos urbanos: a situação da área central de Balneário Camboriú (SC)

2	Dialética da apropriação/negação: tentativas de interpretação das relações entre o espaço e o turismo
3	Planejamento turístico em Unidades de Conservação Públicas: espeleoturismo no Parque Estadual Turístico do Amplo Ribeira (PETAR), SP1
4	Novas abordagens teórico-metodológicas para o estudo do turismo: um ensaio sobre resiliência socioecológica na Costa Paraense
5	Corpo coletivo acolhedor: uma proposição teórica
6	O <i>ethos</i> do corpo coletivo acolhedor da cidade de Bento Gonçalves: análise do discurso de apresentação
7	A sustentabilidade de destinos turísticos expressa no website das localidades: o caso de Fernando de Noronha
8	Análise SWOT do Projeto de Extensão Comunidade Ativa do Curso de Turismo da UFMA
9	Metodologia para estudo de identificação de oportunidades de investimentos para o setor turismo: uma proposta
10	O turismo na geografia entre críticas e conceitos.
11	Marinas no litoral brasileiro: território, interesclaridade e planejamento
12	O estado atual das pesquisas sobre competitividade turística no Brasil
13	A dialética na perspectiva do materialismo histórico: um procedimento epistemológico para a leitura do turismo em sua essencialidade

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

Appendix B - Classification of the ANPTUR 2012 papers according to the evidence level as to the use of the systemic approach.

Levels/Classification 2012	
N.	Papers
1	Sistema de governança e o desenvolvimento turístico de Salvador /Bahia
2	Autopoiese e sistema turístico
3	Estradas-parque como patrimônio ambiental e com usos turísticos no Brasil
4	Transposição das noções operatórias de Bourdieu: <i>habitus</i> , campo, poder simbólico para o estudo da memória turística do território
5	Turismo e a produção científica sobre transporte aéreo na pós-graduação <i>stricto sensu</i> brasileira
6	A influência dos fatores externos sobre os destinos turísticos
3	Planejamento urbano e a competitividade de destinos turísticos
8	Relacionamento entre organizações e competitividade turística: um estudo sobre o Conselho Nacional de Turismo
9	Aglomerações territoriais no turismo: uma análise teórica e proposições de pesquisa
10	O processo logístico na hotelaria: um estudo comparativo entre dois hotéis localizados na região Sul do Brasil
11	Gestão de receitas na hotelaria: <i>Revenue Management</i> em Foz do Iguaçu – PR

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

Appendix C - Classification of the ANPTUR 2013 papers according to the evidence level as to the use of the systemic approach.

Levels/Classification 2013	
N.	Papers
1	Bom Jesus da Lapa (BA) — “Capital da Fé” e turismo religioso: desafios e possibilidades
2	Uma discussão teórico-metodológica para a análise das políticas de turismo no Brasil

3	A turistificação da zona portuária do Rio de Janeiro: por um turismo situado no Morro da Conceição, Brasil
4	Identidade como variável interveniente ao desenvolvimento local: um estudo de caso no distrito de Lavras Novas
5	Turismo arqueológico no Seridó potiguar: possibilidades e entraves para o desenvolvimento regional
6	Releitura técnica do tema Turismo no Parque Tecnológico Itaipu Brasil: uma inovação conceitual para uma prática inovadora em desenvolvimento territorial
7	Variabilidade climática e turismo: o papel do turismo comunitário para mitigação dos impactos
8	A geração de resíduos sólidos aeroportuários: o caso do Aeroporto Hugo Cantergiani, Caxias do Sul – RS
9	Gestão ambiental em aeroportos como objeto de estudo nos programas <i>stricto sensu</i> no Brasil
10	O turismo de massa em debate: a importância de sua análise para o planejamento turístico do estado de Alagoas, Brasil
11	A experiência do Grupo Gestor Pelotas no planejamento do destino turístico
12	A reconstrução da história do turismo no município de Silveira Martins – RS
13	Mapeando os modelos de planejamento turístico: em busca de refinamento teórico com vistas à intervenção qualificada
14	Investimentos e desenvolvimento da competitividade em destinos indutores do turismo brasileiro
15	Análise do turismo local de Londrina - PR à luz da teoria dos <i>stakeholders</i>
16	Logística integrada de eventos: um estudo de caso da Fenaoste de São Borja/RS
17	Acolhimento e desenvolvimento socioturístico: para uma psicopedagogia do laço social
18	A formação socioespacial no contexto da infraestrutura rodoviária voltada ao turismo catarinense
19	Patrimônio cultural e políticas públicas: uma análise do tombamento em Antonina, PR
20	O percurso Centro-Borda na Cidade Labirinto
21	Investig(Ação) e inscriacionice na pesquisa em turismo: desafios na produção das trilhas e 'costura' metodológica da 'viagem investigativa'
22	Paradigmas epistemológicos e pedagógicos subjacentes ao conceito de turismo pedagógico: em busca de uma sistematização teórica
23	Contribuições da pós-graduação <i>stricto sensu</i> para o desenvolvimento sustentável: Brasil 1998-2013
24	Análise da criatividade e inovação dos <i>city tours</i> em Curitiba desde a perspectiva experiencial e emocional
25	Estudos de competitividade turística – comparativo do modelo de Dwyer e Kim e o estudo de competitividade dos 65 destinos indutores
26	A urbanização turística de Gramado (RS): considerações iniciais de sua apropriação espacial

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

Appendix D – Classification of the ANPTUR 2014 papers according to the evidence level as to the use of the systemic approach.

Levels/Classification 2014	
N.	Papers
1	Profissionais de turismo nos museus: por quê? Para quê?
2	Revisitando o espaço turístico a partir da multiescalaridade territorial
3	A experiência da formação e da atuação do curso técnico em Turismo e Entretenimento do Centro Federal e Educação Tecnológica Celso Suckow da Fonseca no Rio de Janeiro/RJ, Brasil
4	Influência do contexto sócio-histórico-cultural na qualidade do acolhimento turístico
5	Estratégias de comunicação e informação turística: análise dos materiais promocionais de Curitiba/PR no período pré-copa FIFA 2014
6	Percepção ética dos estudantes diante de dilemas de cunho social, econômico e ambiental concernentes à atividade turística

7	Percepções turísticas: como a comunidade local representa e simboliza o destino Foz do Iguaçu – PR?
8	Estratégia empresarial em períodos de crise: um estudo do setor hoteleiro de Belo Horizonte
9	Observatório do Turismo de Paranaguá: uma ferramenta de monitoramento e gestão estratégica do destino
10	A Política Nacional de Turismo da Venezuela: perspectivas para um desenvolvimento turístico contra-hegemônico
11	Gestão participativa e o desenvolvimento sustentável do turismo: reflexões sobre o funcionamento do Fórum da Região dos Negócios em Goiás
12	Governança na regionalização do turismo: uma análise exploratória da região turística do litoral do Paraná/Brasil
13	O Plano Estratégico Turístico da praia de Barra Grande – Piauí (PI) / Brasil: melhorias a partir da análise de um modelo sistêmico
14	O sistema territorial turístico: uma análise sob a ótica do planejamento estratégico do município de Joinville
15	Planejamento, paisagem urbana e turismo: uma análise da paisagem urbana de Bonito, MS, a partir da proposta de Vicente Del Rio
16	‘Projecto Querença’: redes e parcerias como base para o desenvolvimento local e um turismo rural na Aldeia de Querença – Portugal
17	A valorização dos vizinhos: obstáculos para a inclusão socioprodutiva de pescadores artesanais e agricultores familiares em destinos turísticos brasileiros
18	Mãos que ajudam o desenvolvimento local através do turismo: o caso da Cocada na Kenga, em Lucena – PB
19	Competitividade, inovação e desenvolvimento de destinos turísticos: uma perspectiva transversal
20	Dança: possibilidades e aceitação como produto turístico

Source: Designed by the authors, 2017.

CONTRIBUTION OF THE AUTHORS IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE ARTICLE

ROCHA: Bibliographic research for theoretical foundation; Survey articles published in Annals of Anptur seminars; Creation of parameters for the analysis of the content of articles in relation to the use of the systemic approach as a scientific perspective guiding these articles; Analysis and categorization of the systemic approach in the articles published in the annals of the Anptur seminars; Format of the article based on the guidelines of the Revista Turismo: Visão e Ação; Corrections as suggested by the evaluators of the Revista Turismo: Visão e Ação.

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