

**TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND SPATIAL ORGANISATION:
ANTALYA – BELEK CASE**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED SCIENCES
OF
MIDDLE EAST TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY**

BY

F. İREM ERDEM ALMAÇ

**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS
FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF CITY PLANNING
IN
URBAN DESIGN**

MAY 2005

Approval of the Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences

Prof.Dr. Canan ÖZGEN
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

Prof. Dr. Ali TÜREL
Head of Department

This is to certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağatay KESKİNOK
Supervisor

Examining Committee Members

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Baykan GÜNAY (METU, CRP) _____

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağatay KESKİNOK (METU, CRP) _____

Assist. Prof. Dr. Adnan BRLAS (METU, CRP) _____

Dr. Özlem SAVACI (MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM) _____

Tülin OKUMUŞ (MINISTRY OF CULTURE AND TOURISM) _____

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Name, Last name : F. İrem ERDEM ALMAÇ

Signature :

ABSTRACT

TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AND SPATIAL ORGANISATION: ANTALYA – BELEK CASE

Almaç Erdem, F.İrem

M.S., Department of City and Regional Planning in Urban Design

Supervisor: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağatay Keskinok

May 2005, 147 pages

The rapid development in tourism sector in Turkey after 1980s led to an uncontrolled and unplanned development in the small settlements close to the tourism development areas. This is the result of the incrementalist tourism planning understanding emerged as the consequence of not considering the small settlements as a part of tourism development scenarios.

Within the thesis, the tourism development areas and the economic, social, cultural and spatial relations of small settlements surrounding are discussed. It is emphasized that the concept of tourism is quite comprehensive and it is claimed that tourism legislation and tourism planning should be prepared taking into account that comprehensive tourism description. The questions, whether a role is described for small settlements in the tourism development scenarios in the course of tourism planning experiences of Turkey after 1980s or not, and what kind of approaches the tourism policies include about the development of small settlements are tried to be answered referring to the Tourism Encouragement Law Code: 2634 and Amended Law on Tourism Encouragement Law Code: 4957. The claims that tourism planning in Turkey after 1980s has not been carried out with a comprehensive planning approach and no part is reserved for the small settlements in tourism development scenarios are looked through over Antalya -Belek Tourism Centre and the hypothesis put forward in the thesis are proved through the mentioned sample areas.

Moreover, within the scope of this thesis, recommendations and proposals on the legal regulations for the solution of problems determined and on the content of “tourism development plans” are given.

Key Words: Tourism Encouragement Law, Tourism Development Scenario, Spatial Organization, Small Settlements, Antalya – Belek.

ÖZ

TURİZM GELİŞİMİ VE MEKANSAL ORGANİZASYONU: ANTALYA - BELEK ÖRNEĞİ

Almaç Erdem, F. İrem

Yüksek Lisans, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, Kentsel Tasarım

Tez Yöneticisi: Doç. Dr. Çağatay Keskinok

Mayıs 2005, 147 sayfa

1980 sonrası dönemde, Türkiye’de turizmin hızla gelişmesi, turizm gelişim alanlarının yakınında bulunan küçük yerleşmelerde kontrolsüz ve plansız bir gelişim yaşanmasına neden olmuştur. Bu durum, küçük yerleşmelerin, turizm gelişim senaryolarının bir parçası olarak ele alınmaması ve bunun sonucunda gerçekleşen parçacı bir turizm planlaması anlayışının sonucudur.

Bu tezde, turizm gelişimi ile yakınındaki küçük yerleşmelerin ekonomik, sosyal kültürel ve mekansal ilişkileri incelenmiştir. Turizm kavramının kapsamlı bir kavram olduğu vurgulanmış ve turizm mevzuatı ile turizm planlamasının bu kapsamlı turizm tanımından hareketle kurgulanması gerektiği iddia edilmiştir. Türkiye’de 1980 sonrası turizm planlaması deneyimlerinde, turizm gelişim senaryoları içinde küçük yerleşmelere bir rol tanımlanıp tanımlanmadığı ve turizm politikalarının küçük yerleşmelerin gelişimine ilişkin ne tür yaklaşımlar barındırdığı soruları, 2634 sayılı Turizmi Teşvik Kanununa ve 4957 sayılı Turizmi Teşvik Kanunu Hakkında Değişiklik Yapılması Hakkında Kanuna referansla yanıtlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Türkiye’de 1980lerden sonra turizm planlamasının kapsamlı bir planlama anlayışıyla yapılmadığı ve küçük yerleşmelere turizm gelişim senaryolarında bir rol verilmediği iddiaları Antalya - Belek Turizm Merkezi örnek alanı üzerinde incelenmiş ve tezin ortaya attığı iddialar bahsi geçen örnek alan üzerinde kanıtlanmıştır.

Bu tezde ayrıca, tespit edilen problemin çözümüne yönelik yasal düzenlemeler ile “turizm gelişim planları”nın kapsamı üzerine önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizmi Teşvik Kanunu, Turizm Gelişim Senaryosu, Mekansal Organizasyon, Küçük Yerleşmeler, Antalya - Belek.

To Bademli & Tankut

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The author wishes to express her deepest gratitude to her supervisor, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Çağatay Keskinok, for his guidance, advice, criticism and encouragement and insight throughout the research.

The author also would like to thank some other faculty members, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Baykan Günay, Assist. Prof. Dr. Adnan Barlas, and some colleagues, Tülin Okumuş and Dr. Özlem Savacı, for their suggestions and comments.

The technical and psychological assistance of Tolga Levent, Olgu Çalışkan, Umut Cırık, H.Burak Öztürk, S.Arzu Usalp and Ebru Bozkurt is gratefully acknowledged.

The author also would like to mention her special thanks to Sami Kılıç and Canan Önem Açıkbaş for their great support in all manners.

Very special and great thanks are due to my mother Süheyla Erdem, my father Rıfat Erdem and my brother Erdem Erdem for their great patience, encouragement and support all throughout my education life.

Last, the most special thanks to my love, my husband Özgür Almaç, without whose support and help it could have been impossible to complete this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PLAGIARISM	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ÖZ	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	viii
LIST OF TABLES	xiii
LIST OF FIGURES	xv
CHAPTER	
1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. THE CONCEPT OF TOURISM, IMPACTS ON SETTLEMENTS AND THE CONCEPT OF SERVICE CITY	10
2.1. The Concept of Tourism	10
2.1.1. Common Sides of Tourism Definitions	12
2.1.1.1. Spatial Dimension	12
2.1.1.2. Time Dimension	13
2.1.2. Differentiated Sides of Tourism Definitions	13
2.1.2.1. Economical Dimension	14
2.1.2.2. Social Dimension	15
2.1.2.3. Cultural Dimension	17
2.2. Impacts of Tourism	17
2.2.1. Economical Impacts	17
2.2.1.1. Positive Economical Impacts	19
2.2.1.2. Negative Economical Impacts	20
2.2.2. Sociological Impacts	21

2.2.2.1. Positive Social Impacts	22
2.2.2.2. Negative Social Impacts	22
2.2.3. Cultural Impacts	23
2.2.3.1. Positive Cultural Impacts	24
2.2.3.2. Negative Cultural Impacts	24
2.3. Spatial Reflections of Impacts of Tourism and Regeneration of Cities	25
2.3.1. The South Antalya Tourism Development Project.....	27
2.3.2. The Concept of “Service City” in Tourism Planning	31
2.4. General Evaluation of the Chapter 2	33
3. TOURISM LEGISLATION AND PLANNING IN TURKEY	38
3.1. Tourism Encouragement Law Code: 2634 and Its Planning Approach.....	39
3.1.1. Planning in Tourism Encouragement Law Code: 2634.....	43
3.1.1.1. Regulation on the Preparation and Approval of the Reconstruction Plans of Tourism Areas and Tourism Centers	45
3.1.2. Land Allocation in Tourism Encouragement Law Code: 2634.....	46
3.2. “Amended Law on the Tourism Encouragement Law” Code: 4957 and Its Planning Approach.....	48
3.2.1. Planning in Tourism Encouragement Law Code: 4957.....	50
3.2.1.1. Regulation on the Preparation and Approval of the Reconstruction Plans of Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers	50
3.2.2. Land Allocation in Tourism Encouragement Law Code: 4957.....	52
3.3. General Evaluation of the Chapter 3	53
4. ANTALYA BELEK TOURISM CENTER AND BELEK & KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS: A TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AREA.....	55
4.1. The Reason of Choosing <i>Antalya - Belek Tourism Center</i> as a Case Area.....	58
4.2. Antalya Region and Its Position in Turkey Related with	

Tourism Sector.....	59
4.3. Belek, a Tourism Destination; As a Product of the West Mediterranean Project.....	62
4.4. Declaration of <i>Antalya - Belek Tourism Center</i> and Its Changing Boundaries.....	63
4.5. Demographical, Social and Economical Structure of Belek and Kadriye Settlements	66
4.5.1. Demographical Structure of Belek and Kadriye Settlements	66
4.5.2. Social Structure of Belek and Kadriye Settlements.....	68
4.5.3. Economical Structure of Belek and Kadriye Settlements.....	69
4.5.3.1. Tourism	70
4.5.3.2. Trade	70
4.5.3.3. Transportation	72
4.6. Planning Process of the Region and Belek and Kadriye Settlements	73
4.6.1. Planning Process of Antalya Region	73
4.6.2. Planning Process of the Belek and Kadriye Settlements	73
4.7. Questionnaire Study and Interviews.....	80
4.7.1. Questionnaire Study	80
4.7.1.1. Questionnaire Study in Settlements.....	80
4.7.1.2. Questionnaire Study in Tourism Complexes.....	90
4.7.2. Interviews with Competent Authorities of Central and Local Governments	94
4.7.2.1. Interview with Competent Authority of Central Government	95
4.7.2.1.1. Declaration of Antalya - Belek Tourism Center and the Development of the Region in terms of Tourism	95
4.7.2.1.1.1. Main Approach.....	95
4.7.2.1.1.2. Creation of the Investment Environment and Its Effects on the Settlements	96
4.7.2.1.1.2.1. The Relationship Between Infrastructure	

and Investment	97
4.7.2.1.1.2.2. The Structuring Model Desired to be Established in the Coastal Line	97
4.7.2.1.1.2. 3. The Impacts of the Development of Tourism on the Settlements	98
4.7.2.1.1.3. Taking Belek and Kadriye Settlements into Antalya-Belek Tourism Center Boundaries	98
4.7.2.1.1.3.1. Planning Process of the Settlements	98
4.7.2.1.1.3.2. Diversification of Tourism in Antalya-Belek Tourism Center	99
4.7.2.1.1.4. The Development Opportunities of Belek and Kadriye Settlements in the Future	100
4.7.2.2. Interview with Competent Authorities of Local Government.....	100
4.7.2.2.1. Declaration of Antalya- Belek Tourism Center and the Development of the Tourism in the region.....	100
4.7.2.2.1.1. Creation of the Investment Environment and Its Impacts on the Settlements.....	100
4.7.2.2.1.2. Infrastructural Problems	101
4.7.2.2.2. The Development Opportunities of Belek and Kadriye Settlements in the Future.....	101
4.8. General Evaluation of the Chapter 4	102
5. CONCLUSION	104
REFERENCES	110
APPENDICES	
A. THE OFFICIAL WRITING ABOUT TAKING BELEK AND KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS INTO ANTALYA-BELEK TOURISM CENTER	113
B. QUESTIONNARIE FORM FOR COMMERCIAL UNITS IN BELEK/KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS	114
C. QUESTIONNARIE FORM FOR TOURISM COMPLEXES AT THE SEASHORE OF BELEK/KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS.....	117
D. RESULTS OF QUESTIONNARIE OF COMMERCIAL UNITS IN BELEK/KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS.....	121

E. RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE OF TOURISM COMPLEXES AT THE SEASHORE OF BELEK/KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS.....	126
F. INTERVIEW WITH COMPETENT AUTHORITY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.....	130
G. INTERVIEW WITH COMPETENT AUTHORITY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.....	139
H. A HAND BROCHURE PREPARED BY BELEK MUNICIPALITY FOR TOURISTS.....	147

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

1. Number of Tourists in the World and in Turkey in the Years 1980, 1990, 2000.....	1
2. Tourism Income Information of World and Turkey and Turkey's Income Ratio.....	1
3. Ratio of Tourism Investments in Immobile Capital Investments	2
4. Number and Ratio of International Tourists come to Turkey, Antalya and Belek in 2003-2004 season.....	60
5. Allocation of Foreigners' Accommodation in Cities	62
6. Demographical Chance in Belek, Serik, Antalya and Turkey between the Years 1965-1997	67
7. Numbers of Total and Working Populations & the Ratio of Working Population to the Total Population	69
8. The Distribution of Working Population Through the Sectors	69
9. Allocation of Commercial Units and Number of Workers in Belek.....	71
10. Age Distribution of Attendees	121
11. Gender Distribution and Education Level of Attendees	121
12. Migration Level in Belek and Kadriye Settlements.....	121
13. Attendees' Position at Working Place and Opening Date of the Working Place.....	122
14. Most Profitable Seasons and Average Number of Customers	122
15. Urban Spaces that Tourists and Local People Meet	123
16. The Ratio of Local People's Going to Seaside and The Ratio of Used Beach	123
17. Settlements' Existing Role on Tourism Development According to Local People	124
18. Settlements' Role in the Future According to the Local People	124
19. Benefits of Tourism Development According to Local People	125
20. Costs of Tourism Development According to Local People	125
21. Type of the Tourism Complexes	126
22. Opening Years of the Tourism Complexes.....	126

23. Bed Capacities of the Tourism Complexes.....	126
24. Working Seasons of the Tourism Complexes.....	126
25. Labor Force Information of the Tourism Complexes	127
26. Accommodation of Personnel of the Tourism Complexes	127
27. Meeting Place of Good and Service Needs of Tourism Complexes	127
28. The Provinces of Taxes are Paid.....	127
29. Settlements' Existing Role on Tourism Development According to Hotel Managers / Owners.....	128
30. Settlements' Role in the Future According to the Hotel Managers / Owners	128
31. Benefits of Tourism Development According to Hotel Managers / Owners	129
32. Costs of Tourism Development According to Hotel Managers / Owners	129

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

1. The South Antalya Tourism Development Project Area.	28
2. Development Plan of Kemer Settlement.....	30
3. The aerial photo of tourism complexes and golf courses in front of the seashore and Belek settlement.....	56
4. The last revised boundary of <i>Antalya - Belek Tourism Center</i>	57
5. The tourism investments and settlements in <i>Antalya - Belek Tourism Center</i>	61
6. Antalya Land Use Plan.....	63
7. The boundary of <i>Antalya - Belek Tourism Center</i> in its first declaration in 1984.....	64
8. The boundary of <i>Antalya - Belek Tourism Center</i> in its first revision in 1990.....	64
9. The boundary of <i>Antalya - Belek Tourism Center</i> in its last revision in 1997.....	66
10. 1/25000 scale Eastern Antalya Environmental Master Plan / Belek Revision.....	74
11. 1/5000 scale Master Plan for Belek settlement prepared by Selçuk University and illegally approved by Serik Municipality.....	76
12. 1/5000 scale Master Plan of Belek settlement approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement in 06.10.2003.....	77
13. 1/5000 scale Master Plan of Kadriye settlement approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement in 05.08.2002.....	79
14. The Main Street of Belek Settlement.....	81
15. The Main Street of Kadriye Settlement.....	81
16. A View from Belek Street.....	84
17. Belek Sub-Street.....	84
18. Belek Square.....	84
19. A View from Belek Square.....	85
20. Belek Shops.	85
21. Kadriye Street.	87

22. Kadriye Shops.....	88
23. Kadriye Square.	88
24. A View from Kadriye Shops.	89
25. Belek Night.....	89
26. Tourism complexes in <i>Antalya – Belek Tourism Center</i>	91
27. A golf course in <i>Antalya – Belek Tourism Center</i>	91
28. Coast of <i>Antalya – Belek Tourism Center</i>	92
29. A tourism complex in <i>Antalya – Belek Tourism Center</i>	92

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In Turkey, especially after 1980s, a great development was lived in tourism sector (see table 1, 2 and 3). 1980s were the years that liberal economy was adopted rapidly. At this period, because of increasing value of tourism sector and its economical benefits, especially big tourism investments were upheld and legal substructure was revised with the propose of encourage of the investments and providing planned development of tourism sector. In 1970s, the purposes of incentive of mass tourism has taken its place in development plans for the first time because of its relatively more economical benefits. The development of mass tourism after 1980s was also based on this country policy.

Table 1. Number of Tourists in the World and in Turkey in the Years 1980, 1990, 2000. (Adopted from the essay of “Tourism in Turkey”, published by Culture and Ministry in their official web-site, www.kulturturizm.gov.tr)

Years	World	Turkey
1980	285 million	1,2 million
1990	455 million	4,8 million
2000	697 million	10,4 million

Table 2. Tourism Income Information of World and Turkey and Turkey’s Income Ratio. (Adopted from the essay of “Tourism in Turkey”, published by Culture and Ministry in their official web-site, www.kulturturizm.gov.tr)

Years	World Total Income (WTI)	Turkey Total Income (TTI)	The Ratio of TTI in WTI
1980	92 billion \$	327 million \$	% 0,3
1990	255 billion \$	3,2 billion \$	% 1,25
2000	477 billion \$	7,6 billion \$	% 1,59

Table 3. Ratio of Tourism Investments in Immobile Capital Investments. (Akpınar, S. 2003)

Years	Ratio of Tourism Investments in Immobile Capital Investments
1970	Under % 1
1985	% 1,3
1991	% 4

Today, when we look at the spaces which have been produced with the policies of that period, we notice that the targeted investments have been mostly realized as luxury tourism complexes. However, in the tourism planning scenario of these areas, a role was not given to the small settlements. Therefore, we can not perceive the reflections of a planned tourism development on small settlements which are close to the tourism complexes. **The purpose of this thesis is to put forward the situation that small settlements are affected both positively and negatively from tourism development; however, in tourism planning experience of Turkey after 1980s, small settlements were generally ignored and they were given no role in tourism development scenarios. In the thesis, we also investigate the reasons of the situation and search the opportunities to overcome the problem of tourism complexes' being together with local settlements in economical, social and cultural and spatial senses.**

Besides its advantages, the development of tourism sector in or near the small settlements leads certain complicated problems. In this context, the relationship between tourism and local settlements are taken up in a framework of spatial, economical, cultural and sociological dimensions in the thesis. Impacts of tourism can also be investigated with many dimensions. However, the scope of the research is limited with the relations between tourism investments and settlements that are very close but not together with investments in Turkey. Because, we observed that, the policies and the framework of tourism planning in Turkey, in general terms, have ignored the development of small settlements that are close to the tourism development zones. **We argue that the role of small settlements in a tourism development scenario should be designed and planning decisions of the whole area should be formed according to the scenario for the continuity of tourism sector. Also, we claim that benefits of tourism should be shared by both the tourism entrepreneurs and the public in tourism development areas because costs and damages of tourism are shared by both of these actors.**

Benefits and costs of tourism should be studied in the context of spatial, economical, sociological and cultural dimensions, because tourism is a multi-dimensional concept¹. Impacts of tourism can also be observed in spatial, economical, sociological and cultural senses. Thus, in the thesis, we departed from a comprehensive definition of tourism, which includes all of these four dimensions. We argued that all of the above mentioned dimensions of tourism concept should be taken into consideration in the processes of tourism development and tourism planning. We also argued that the tourism policies and the legal framework of tourism should comprise all dimensions of tourism concept. Because, if one of these dimensions becomes the main target of tourism development and the others are ignored, then comes the risk of losing some local values.

In Turkey, generally, more attention is paid to the economical dimension of the tourism concept. This is clearly seen in tourism policies and ‘Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634’, as the legal substructure of tourism development in Turkey. In this context, according to the main target of economical development, tourism planning processes and type of space production can be accepted as successful in Turkey. Because, the main target of the Tourism Encouragement Law and its planning approach has merely increased the bed capacity to compete with rival countries. However, we claim that the concept of tourism should include some other dimensions and tourism planning should take these dimensions into consideration. Results of a tourism development and planning process without including all dimensions of tourism concept are other research subjects of the thesis.

At this point, to discuss all stated determinations and arguments, we tried to clarify that which type of tourism development and relation of them with settlements we are dealing with. In the entire world, tourism is generally separated into two major types. These are ‘mass tourism’ and ‘alternative tourism’². Both of these types can be distinguished under these titles but this goes beyond the scope of the thesis. In Turkey, the type of mass tourism is generally served as “sand-sea-sun” tourism and in some touristic areas, with ‘all inclusive’ hotel management system. In the thesis, we deal with this type of tourism.

In Turkey, mass tourism and relation between this type of tourism development and settlements can be investigated in mainly four types. The first type is big cities having strong economies and that tourism development has occurred inside them. The city of Antalya is a good example of this

¹ The ecological dimension of tourism is also one of the most important and sensitive part of the discussion but in this study, the ecological dimension of tourism is left over the scope.

² The terms “mass tourism” and “alternative tourism” are also called “hard tourism” and “soft tourism” in some literature.

type. Antalya is both a service city for tourism areas in its region and a tourism city itself with its climate, geography, history and socio-cultural structure.

The second type is small cities that tourism develops inside them and becomes the main sector of the settlement. Çeşme (İzmir) or Bodrum (Muğla) are the examples of this type. These settlements existed before tourism sector was developed and the tourism development occurred spontaneously in there.

The third type is planned small tourism cities which were planned as a part of tourism development scenario. Therefore, the growth of the city and the role of the settlement in tourism development scenario were determined before the tourism development realized in the region. ‘South Antalya Tourism Development Project’ and Kemer settlement, which was also investigated in the thesis, is a good example of this type.

The last type is small settlements that never become the part of tourism development near them but influenced by this development. *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* and Belek and Kadriye settlements are one of the most remarkable examples of this type. In the thesis, we deal with this type of tourism development and its relations with small settlements. Ignoring small settlements in the planning process of tourism development areas causes uncontrolled and unplanned development in small settlements and these results with many problems in small settlements. Besides, because small settlements were not planned as a part of tourism development, tourism sector itself has been damaged with it. We try to put forward this type of problems of tourism development and then offer some solutions.

To do this, first of all, we try to compare different tourism definitions, classify them according to their focuses and try to get a comprehensive definition of tourism in the first part of the second chapter. To reach the comprehensive tourism definition, we classified the definitions of the concept of tourism from the point of common and different sides. Investigations on the issue showed that all definitions about the concept of tourism include time and space components in order to realize a tourism activity, there must be *an action of changing place in a limited time*. This is a right fixing; however, the arriving place in *the changing place activity*, and the whole relations realizing there, must also be counted as tourism activity. In other words, when the entire concept of tourism is thought, it includes the time and space components. However it does not always realize at a different place in a limited time for the local people. Therefore, we propose more comprehensive definition of tourism that also contains the community who joins to the tourism activity as the hosts.

As it is pointed above, there are different definitions about the concept of tourism according to economical, sociological, and cultural point of views. Some emphasize the economic dimension of the concept, some emphasize the sociological or cultural dimensions. Therefore, we tried to put forward the different descriptions to reach a comprehensive definition of the concept of tourism.

After defining the concept of tourism, we put forward the impacts of tourism on local settlements by classifying them as positive and negative impacts. For all of the three components of the concept of tourism, there are both positive and negative effects on a settlement. We argue that the result of this categorization should be taken into consideration as an input for tourism planning process. Therefore, in the chapter that the development plans were criticized and questionnaire results were evaluated, the result of impact analysis of tourism was used as a criterion.

In the third part of the chapter, spatial reflections of tourism development were determined and regeneration of cities according to this development was discussed. It was mentioned that, the spatial reflections of tourism development in settlements mostly depend on the type of managing system realized in or outside the settlements. Basically there are two managing systems in tourism. These are 'open systems' and 'close systems' and reflection level of tourism in settlements are differentiated according to these systems. In general, the tourism development changes in type of commercial structure of settlement, increases the ratio of activity spaces in settlement, increasing the existence of common spaces in settlement by increasing urban quality and aesthetics because of settlements' becoming a commercial unit itself and make settlements more crowded and more vital. We claim that, these impacts can be observed more dominant in settlement where tourism management type is 'open system'. However, we also argue that, in areas where the majority of tourism development realizes as 'close system', the settlements can be planned as also a part of the tourism development scenario and they can have a role in the scenario.

Within the context of the question that how the settlements can be planned as a part of tourism development scenario in a comprehensive tourism planning framework, the 'South Antalya Tourism Development Project' was examined briefly in the next part of the chapter. The roles of seven villages, taking place in the project, in tourism development planning scenario and the approach of 'Southwest Antalya Environmental Master Plan' to the settlements were emphasized. In the project, Kemer has been assigned as a service city. Therefore, the planning of Kemer settlement was done according to this basic approach. The development of entertainment sector and placing the labor population in Kemer forms the basic scenario of Kemer plans.

In the last part of the chapter, the concept of ‘service city’ was examined and types and criterions of a service city was tried to be determined. The concept of service city was handled in two main types. The first one is the role of service city about meeting the needs of tourists directly, the second was determined as a role about meeting the needs of tourism complexes.

In the second chapter, we discussed the tourism policy, tourism legislation and approaches of tourism planning in Turkey. We claimed that tourism policies, planning approaches and legislation in Turkey do not give enough place to local settlements which are inside or close to large tourism investments. Therefore, we discussed tourism policies and tourism legislation and tried to put forward the philosophies and approaches behind them. In this part of the study, the Law numbered 2634 was examined in details. The aim and the scope of the Law were criticized with reference to the basic concept of the Law that is the ‘concept of encouragement’. Definitions of authority boundaries were taken up from the point of content. Then, references to the protection-usage concept and socio-cultural values were searched in the Law. Also, planning approaches and encouragement methods of Law were discussed.

The ‘Tourism Encouragement Law’, inured in 1982, was made to encourage tourism sector by solving property and infrastructural problems of lands and allocating it and to fill the need of planned development for tourism sector. The law has been the main legal substructure of tourism sector in Turkey since 1980’s. Different from the former encouragement laws on tourism, the approach of determining *tourism regions*, *tourism areas* and *tourism centers* was adopted with Tourism Encouragement Law.

It is obvious that, the basic aim of the ‘Tourism Encouragement Law’ is to create bed capacity to compete with other countries which have place in world tourism market. Also, by defining concepts of *tourism region*, *tourism area* and *tourism center* in the Law, creating bed capacity in a planned way was aimed. According to Günay, the scenario of the Law is formulated as follows: first the tourism regions will be determined at the country scale, then, the intensive investment areas will be determined and finally, the direct interventions and investments areas, which mean tourism centers, will be planned. However, implementations were not realized in compliance with the scenario and mostly *tourism center* declarations were realized from the triple hierarchy. Thus, these acts caused moving away from ‘comprehensive tourism planning’ approach, which was assumed in the aims of the Law at the beginning and unfortunately, the concept of *tourism centers* became a tool for incrementalist planning (2000, p:206).

Also, the lack of incentive alternatives of the Law is criticized in this chapter. As it is known, the 'land allocation' is the most important and common incentive of the Law. As an encouragement type, the system of 'land allocation' is not criticized, because it creates big attractiveness to investors, the incentive type has become the major criterion of declaring *tourism centers*. In this chapter the planning problems resulting from the approach of declaring *tourism centers* to allocate land was criticized.

The chapter is completed with the discussion on 'Amended Law on the Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 4957' and its planning approach. The new terminology on tourism development areas and the new planning authorizations coming with the Law Numbered: 4957 were examined briefly.

'Amended Law on the Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 4957' came into force after it was published in the Official Gazette dated 01.08.2003. Instead of the concepts of tourism regions and tourism areas, the concepts of Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions (CTPDR) and Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Sub-Regions has been entered into tourism legislation and tourism planning terminology with this Law. Not only the names but also the definitions of tourism development areas were changed and become more comprehensive. Also, a new land allocation model was formed in CTPDR in the Law. It is discussed whether these amendments could be the solution for some problems which were defined with reference to the Law Numbered: 2634 in this chapter.

The following chapter of the thesis concentrates on the impacts of tourism development in a selected case area, which is Antalya - Belek. The reason behind choosing Antalya – Belek is that, the tourism development project was launched totally according to the planning approach of the Law numbered 2634 and can be evaluated as a very successful project from the point of creating capacity and economical benefits for the tourism of Turkey. In addition to these, Belek and Kadriye settlements were not taken into the tourism center boundary in the first declaration of *Antalya - Belek tourism Center* in 1984, however, in the first revision of the boundary, done at 1990, these two settlements were taken within the boundary of the tourism center. This makes the *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*, an interesting sample for us.

As it was mentioned before, today the administrative boundary of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* contains not only the tourism investments which are placed in front of the seashore but also local settlements, which are Belek and Kadriye behind the tourism investments. Although these small settlements are within the tourism center boundary, neither the most of spatial reflections of

tourism development like recreational commercial uses, activity spaces, common spaces, that both tourists and local people can come together in these settlements are enough nor a planned development scenario for constructing economical, social or cultural relations with the seashore area are observed. Therefore, to reveal the relationship between tourism complexes near the seashore of Belek and Belek and Kadriye settlements, we have made a field survey in the case area. By using questionnaire and interview methods, and by doing spatial analyses, we tried to put forward the kind of interaction and relation between tourism development and local settlements from the point of spatial, economical, sociological, and cultural views.

We apply a questionnaire to both tourism complexes in front of the seashore of Belek and commercial units inside Belek and Kadriye settlements. We tried to put forward the existing role of the settlements in the tourism development scenario of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* and to find out the answers to the question that ‘what could happen in the future’.

Sixteen questions asked to the hotel managers. First four questions are to define the type and both bed and working capacity of the hotels. We aimed at determining scale and working season of the hotels. Questionnaire results showed the need of service and labor force for the hotels. The second four questions are about labor force directly. Especially with the questions about the accommodation areas of labors and their native region we tried to put forward the capacity of creating labor force of the hotels and the role of Belek and Kadriye settlements about the issue. As the previous main sector of the settlements is agriculture and agricultural job opportunities are relatively more permanent than touristic job opportunities. It is expected that the answers to these questions would show us whether there is a shift on permanent job opportunities to temporary ones. The next four questions are about service relations of hotels with Belek settlement. We tried to understand trade, flow of commodities, infrastructure and tax relations between tourism complexes and the settlements. Next two questions were asked to understand the role of Belek and Kadriye settlements in tourism development in the area from the point of view of hotel managers. The last two questions are about the costs and benefits of tourism development for the region.

There were fifteen questions in the questionnaire applied to the commercial units in Belek and Kadriye settlements. The first question of the questionnaire was asked to determine social status of the attendee. The second, third and fourth questions were asked to put forward the dose of passing land into non local people’s hand. The next four questions were about the correlation between income of commercial units and tourism potential of the area. We tried to understand the basic targeted customer of the commercial units and the role of tourism development on their income with the answers of these questions. The ninth question was asked to understand whether tourists

visit Belek or Kadriye settlements and if they do where they mostly visit. The answers of this question also show us whether Belek and Kadriye settlements have a touristic role in the region. Next two questions asked to understand the relation of local people with the seaside and whether the existence of hotels reduces or blocks reaching of public to the sea. Next two questions were asked to understand the role of Belek and Kadriye settlements in tourism development in the area from the point of view of settlers. The last two questions were about the costs and benefits of tourism development for the region just as in the hotels questionnaire.

Also, interviews were done with Belek and Kadriye mayors. Their impressions about and approaches on tourism development of the area were asked. Also, their ideas about costs and benefits of tourism development on the settlements were asked. Besides, it was asked whether they have projects to increase the benefits of tourism in settlements.

Then, the stated discussion was continued by investigating the plans and planning process of the *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*. We examined the present planning decisions to see whether they made Belek settlement a part of tourism center. Another interview was made with a city planner who worked actively in the Belek Tourism Development Project and as the 'Head of Development of Investments and Planning Department' in the Culture and Tourism Ministry. The declaration of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*, revision reasons of the boundary of the tourism center and planning process of the whole area were asked to him. Also, it was asked that 'what could be done for the Belek and Kadriye settlements to make them a part of tourism development now on'.

The thesis was concluded with the proposals on spatial interventions on Belek case, how the tourism legislation should be from the point of planning, which concepts should be included in Tourism Encouragement Law and which concepts the tourism development plans should include.

CHAPTER 2

THE CONCEPT OF TOURISM, IMPACTS ON SETTLEMENTS AND THE CONCEPT OF SERVICE CITY

2.1. The Concept of Tourism

The etymological root of tourism is based on thousand of years past. Tourism event has a direct relationship with travel event and historically based on mostly military, religious and trade purposed travels. Today, tourism becomes a sector that has economical, sociological, cultural, political, environmental and spatial dimensions and with many actors. To become a sector brings many discussions and needs of researches on the concept. Especially, impacts of tourism are one of the most discussed topics in both city planning and other disciplines because of its huge damages and benefits.

According to the Olalı's (1984, p.15) investigation, the root of the word "tourism" is 'tornus' in latin. The word 'tornus' expresses the turning action. The words 'touring' and 'tour' also derive from the same root.

"The word 'tour' expresses a circular movement, visiting some sites and environs, an action of changing place done for the purpose of business and entertainment. Also, 'touring' or 'turin' expressions are used for travels which denote the educational and cultural characteristics" (Olalı, 1984, p.15).

It is a very common and accepted opinion that the history of the tourism activity goes back to very old times. Graburn (1983) expresses the existence of the tourism event, before the concept of tourism had appeared as follows:

"A history which is aware of the way in which civilization has actually developed would associate tourism with a whole series of factors which were already operative in many different cultures even before the word 'tourism' made its appearance in the dictionaries." (cited in Lanfant, 1995, p.25).

It is obvious that the concept of tourism has a direct relationship with travel event. McIntosh and Gupta (1980, p.3) argue that “the invention of money by the Sumerians (Babylonia) and development of trade in the 4,000s B.C. probably marks the beginning of the modern era of travel”, so it can be said that it also marks the beginning of the concept of tourism. Therefore, the bases of the concept of tourism today are travels whose etymological roots dates back to thousand of years before and had been done generally for trade, military, and religious purposes. For example, MacCannell (1973) evaluates tourism as “the modern equivalent of the religious pilgrimage” in his ‘Staged Authenticity: Arrangements of Social Space in Tourist Settings’ essay. (cited in Cohen, 1996, p.55).

There is a general opinion on that the contemporary meaning of the concept of tourism is emerged during the industrial revolution and industrial society or modern society which is formed of industrial revolution. According to Güler (1978, pp.19-20), there are some negative social impacts and results of disciplined, organized, specialized, and stereotype working conditions of industrial societies. This situation provides the understanding of the need of free time for human and society between working. In addition, the limitation of working times and the usage of free time right have been protected with laws by many countries because it is taken into consideration that the approach of free time is a reproduction of labor. One of the most important types of using free time is tourism activities.

There are myriad definitions of tourism. However, their emphases are quite different. Some focus on spatial, some focus on economical components of tourism. Some emphasize the sociological side and the other on the cultural aspects. In this chapter, we tried to categorize different definitions from the point of spatial, economical, sociological and cultural point of views.

The concept of tourism is a multidimensional and complex concept and because of that it is defined many different ways. This comes from the varying approaches by different authors, institutions or organizations about the issue. Nevertheless, there are some dimensions of the concept that are must and common in all definitions. Tourism definitions that consist of only the common sides called as ‘technical definitions’ in literature. About the issue, Burkart and Medlik (1988) claim as follows;

“In endeavoring to define tourism it is helpful to distinguish between the *concept* and the *technical definitions*. The concept of tourism provides a broad notional framework, which identifies the essential characteristics, and which distinguishes tourism from similar, often related, but different phenomena. Technical definitions, evolved through experience over time, provide instruments for particular

study, statistical, legislative and administrative, and industrial purposes; there are different technical definitions appropriate for different purposes.”

In this part of the study, we tried to distinguish common and differentiated sides in tourism definitions of different institutions and authors.

2.1.1. Common Sides of Tourism Definitions

As a starting point all definitions have some common points. All definitions of tourism include time and space concepts.

2.1.1.1. Spatial Dimension

In all definitions, the most general emphasis is on the spatial component of the concept. These emphasize that tourism is an event of changing place and to realize a tourism activity, one must travels to a different place from his/her own place. For example, ‘World Tourism Organization’ accepts tourism as “the whole of the activities of a person who travels to a different place from his own place...” (Futter and Wood, 2003). Similar to this definition Toskay defines tourism as “travels of people to different places then their regular places of residence, working, meeting usual needs” (cited in Can and Güner, 2000, pp:21-22).

We thought that, in these definitions, tourism activity or in general the concept of tourism is confused. Approaches given above are true from the point of the occurrence of tourism event. It means that, unless the changing place activity, tourism event never realizes. However, this explanation is based on tourists’ point of view. In the process of tourists’ changing place activity, destination point and people who are permanently staying at the point are also in the frame of the tourism activity although there is not any changing place event for them. Shortly, tourism is a changing place activity from the point of one who takes tourism service, guests and is a whole of events that realizes in a stable place from the point of one who gives tourism service, hosts.

Mathieson and Wall’s (1982, p.1) tourism definition is relatively more comprehensive because of including hosts. They offered the definition of; “tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs” (cited in Gunn and Var, 2002).

To conclude, the realization of tourism event is only possible in case of changing place activity of individuals, groups or communities. However, the concept of tourism, with its spatial dimension, is not an event of changing place but whole of the events results from people's changing place.

2.1.1.2. Time Dimension

To accept a changing place activity as a tourism activity, it must be realized in a limited time period. It means that, tourism is a temporary event. According to Burkart and Medlik (1988), "the temporary short-term character of tourism distinguishes it from migration."

Most of the institutions, establishments and authors defined this time limit as minimum one night and maximum one year. For example, Cohen (1996, p.52) states that:

"The definition of tourism made by International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO) in 1963 and approved in 1968 by the World Tourist Organization (Leiper, 1979, p.393) states that (international) tourists are "temporary visitors staying at least twenty-four hours³ in the country visited..."

Another approach that the tourism event has not been taken longer time than a year is emphasized by McIntosh, Goeldner & Ritchie (1995, p.11). According to them, World Tourism Organization's definition, which is adopted by The United Nations Statistical Commission on March 4, 1993, is: "tourism comprises the activities of persons traveling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes."

However, this criterion is also refers guests only. The concept of tourism, as a whole of events that results from tourism activity, does not consist of a limited time condition. There are also differentiated concepts which are referred while the concept of tourism is defined.

2.1.2. Differentiated Sides of Tourism Definitions

After having mentioned the common sides of tourism definitions, we will try to put forward the differentiated sides of tourism definitions according to differentiated approaches.

³ Authors note: 'daily' tourism is ignored in this criterion because generally these kind of definitions is made for 'international tourism'.

The complex and multi-dimensional character of the tourism concept was mentioned before. Various definitions of tourism show us that it is dwelled upon especially economical, sociological, cultural and environmental dimensions of the concept. Therefore, definitions of the concept changes according to which dimension is emphasized.

In many studies relating to the explanation and definition of the tourism fact, the former dimensions could be one within the other. In some definitions tourism is taken up with its socio-economic dimension, in some, it is taken up with socio-cultural dimension and so on. However it is difficult to separate these concepts totally from one another. Nevertheless, we tried to build up our theoretical framework by discussions which sub-concepts are emphasized in different point of views.

2.1.2.1. Economical Dimension

In many tourism definitions, to accept any *changing place activity* in a *limited time* as a tourism activity, not being in an income activity is a must condition. For example, in “General Doctrine of Tourism”, published in 1942, according to the Swiss Professors Hunziker and (Kurt) Krapf’s definition, which is adopted by the International Association of Scientific Experts in Tourism (AIEST), tourism is “the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, in so far as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity.” (Burkart and Medlik, 1988)

Another definition of tourism, made by Schrattenhofen, who also has an economical point of view about the issue, is “...whole of events, which is firstly economical, occurs from travel of strangers through a certain place, region or state...., and stay there” (cited in Can ve Güner, 2000, p.21).

Eralp (1983, pp.35-36) emphasizes also that to call any kind of travel as tourism, ‘not doing any income activity’ is one of the must conditions. According to Eralp’s definition; “the whole of the events and relations that arise from travel and accommodation of an individual with a condition that not become a permanent stay and not doing any income activity is tourism.”

Governmental and/or non-governmental institutions and organizations’ tourism definitions also include the economic dimension of the concept. For example, World Tourism Organization defines tourism as “the whole of the activities of a person who travels to a different place from his own place for a limited time, which is less than a year, and whose basic aim differs from doing income activity in the traveling area (Futter and Wood, 2003).

Regulations of Travel Agency put ‘not doing any income activity of a person while in the tourism activity’ condition, in the definition of a tourist:

“tourist is a person that he/she exists temporarily from his/her permanently staying place for resting or due to doing cultural, scientific, sporting, administrative, diplomatic, religious, health and so on ... activities without having a purpose of earning money and after a travel in a limited time, turn back to the his/her residence.”

At this part of the study, we tried to separate ‘economical impacts of tourism’ and ‘economical dimension in the meaning of tourism’. Investigations on the issue showed that although all other conditions exists, by ‘doing any kind of income or earning activity’, an individual or a group can not be counted as taking place in a tourism activity in the literature.

According to some authors, limitation of the concept of tourism with time, spatial and economical dimensions is a narrow-range point of view. Like economical dimension of the concept, tourism also is generally defined as a social event.

2.1.2.2. Social Dimension

In the former parts of the study, we emphasized the “relational” side of tourism activity. That obviously means, tourism is a sociological event.

“Tourism is a social event that gives rises, to establish relations between societies who have differentiated social and cultural structures; to occur an interaction between different information, manner, custom and culture levels and consequently, to change social structure, understanding of ethics and behavior patterns” (Gürkan, 1996, p.22).

Cohen, who works on sociology of tourism, departs from a conceptualization of tourism with reference to its socio-cultural dimension. According to Cohen (1996, pp.52-53);

- *Tourism as commercialized hospitality*; which is taking up the touristic process as a commercialization and eventually industrialization of the traditional guest-host relationship (Taylor, 1932; Leiper, 1979, pp.400-3).
- *Tourism as democratized travel*; in which modern mass tourism is seen as a democratized expansion of the aristocratic travel of an earlier age (Boorstin, 1964, p.77-117) and

generated an important work on the historical transformation of touristic roles (e.g. Knebel 1960, Turner and Ash, 1975).

- *Tourism as a modern leisure activity*; in which tourism is defined as a type of leisure and leisure is seen as an activity free of obligations (Dumazdier, 1967, p.14). This approach is criticized by Cohen, with agreeing Scheuch (1981, p.1099) as identifying leisure -and hence tourism- with recreation.
- *Tourism as a modern variety of the traditional pilgrimage*; which “focuses on the deeper structural significance of modern tourism and identifies it with pilgrimages in traditional societies” (MacCannell, 1973, p.589).
- *Tourism as an expression of basic cultural themes*; which emphasizes the deeper-cultural meaning of tourism. According to Cohen, the approach rejects the general, "etic" approach to tourism, (Nash, 1981), try to reach an "emic" understanding of its culture-specific, symbolic meaning that is "based on the views of the vacationers themselves (Gottlieb 1982, p.167)".
- *Tourism as an acculturative process*; which focuses on the effects that tourists have on their hosts and strives to integrate the study of tourism into the wider framework of the theory of acculturation (Nunez, 1963, pp.347-78). Cohen explains the approach's claim as; tourists in many remote areas appear to be important agents of an often caricatured form of Westernization.
- *Tourism as a type of ethnic relations*; in which striving to integrate the analysis of the tourist host relationship into the wider field of ethnicity and ethnic relations (Pi-Sunyer, 1977; Gamper, 1981). This approach dovetails with some work on the impact of the production of ethnic arts for the tourist market on ethnic identities.
- *Tourism as a form of neocolonialism*; which focuses on the role of tourism in creating dependencies between tourism-generating, "metropolitan" countries and tourism-receiving, "peripheral" nations that replicate colonial or "imperialist" forms of domination and structural underdevelopment.

This conceptualization shows us there can be many definitions of tourism departed from the sociological dimension of the concept. We thought that in tourism planning and decision making processes, all dimensions of tourism should be taken into consideration. In this part of the study, we try to put forward how comprehensive sociological dimension can be taking place in tourism definitions.

2.1.2.3. Cultural Dimension

Generally, when speaking of the impacts of tourism, cultural dimension should be taken up as another important input. However, in most of the definitions of tourism, the cultural dimension of tourism is ignored. In the few of the definitions, the interests of people's on other cultures generally are placed as one of the aims of touristic travels. However, tourism itself is a cultural event also. As it is mentioned before, in modern times, some negative social impacts and results of the working conditions of industrial societies give rise to the awareness of the need of free time for human and society with working (Güler, 1978, pp.19-20). Also, it is claimed that the limitation of working times and the right of free time have been protected with laws by many countries, because it is broadly accepted that free time is needed for the reproduction of labor power. Thus, tourism is a culture of leisure activity.

2.2. Impacts of Tourism

As we have mentioned before, tourism development has both positive and negative impacts on settlements. These impacts can be observed in all dimensions of tourism, that is, spatial, economical, sociological and cultural aspects. Sometimes it is hard to separate these dimensions from one another.

At this part of the thesis, we have tried to put forward the impacts of tourism on settlements with related to spatial, economical, sociological and cultural dimensions. We examined the economical, social and cultural impacts first and tried to classify them as positive and negative impacts. Then we have tried to determine the spatial reflections of these impacts on settlements.

2.2.1. Economical Impacts

According to Erdoğan (1995, pp.12-13), tourism is a financial operation that gives rise to transferring the money, which visitors spend ordinarily at the places they stay and work permanently, to a holiday region where they go to stay temporary. In other words, tourism is an action of 'exchange of money'.

Cohen (1984) states that, "in the socioeconomic sphere, tourism has dramatically affected 'foreign exchange, income, employment, prices, and the distribution of benefits, ownership and control, development, and government revenue'" (cited in Apostolopoulos, 1993, p.2).

Tourism has been examined closely by economists, in terms of supply, demand, balance of payments, foreign exchange, employment, expenditures, development, multipliers, and other economic factors, because of its importance to both in domestic and in world economies. “The economic approach does not usually pay adequate attention to the environmental, cultural, psychological, sociological, and anthropological approaches” (McIntosh & Goeldner & Ritchie, 1995, p.18).

“In the early 1960’s, the idea was mooted that international tourism could be of benefit to developing countries. Kurt Krapf, one of the pioneers of the economic theory of tourism, spelled out this doctrine (Krapf,1961). In 1963 the United Nations Conference on Tourism and International Travel in Rome solemnly declared that tourism made a vital contribution to the economic development of developing countries. This thesis was enunciated at a time when the better-off nations, at a high point of economic growth, had decided to extend aid to the less well-off nations, and in a period during which many former colonial countries were attaining political independence.” (Lanfant,1995, p.27)

Tourism development has been advanced as a policy alternative, particularly for developing countries, to aid economic growth. Mill and Morrison (1985, p.222) summarized the issue with three arguments.

“First, the demand for international travel continues to grow in developed countries. Second, as incomes in the developed countries increase, the income elasticity of demand for international travel will increase at a faster rate. Third, developing nations need foreign exchange earnings to aid their own economic development to satisfy the rising expectations of their growing populations.”

As it is understood from the former approaches, tourism sector is a tool of economic growth for developing countries. Besides, tourism changes the economic structure of the settlement where the tourism activity realizes. That means, the tourism sector both aids the economic development of the whole of the country and the settlements. As a sector, tourism includes transportation, accommodation, shopping and entertainment sub-sectors also and all of these bring about economical benefits both to the country and to the settlements.

It is obvious that, changes in economical structure bring some social changes in society. Mill and Morrison (1985, p.231) claim that,

“As with any other development industry, tourism encourages workforce migration, with the corresponding possibility of breaking

down the traditional family unit. It does appear, however, that, even though migration occurs, family ties and responsibilities are maintained.”

Mill and Morrison (1985, p.232) also mention the impacts of tourism on land values and ownership pattern.

“Tourism does change both the value and the ownership pattern of land. As tourism is developed, the value of potential sites increases. Land sold to outsiders results in a short-term profit to the local landowner. However, the land may be lost to agricultural production or local recreational use, and control of the land goes out of the community. Some destination regions take steps to prevent unhealthy (from the viewpoint of the destination) land speculation.”

There can be both positive and negative economical and socio-cultural impacts depending on the type and intensity of tourism developed, as well as the characteristics of the host society.

2.2.1.1. Positive Economical Impacts

There are many economical benefits of tourism. According to Kim (2002, p.28), tourism can create jobs, provide foreign exchange, produce return on investment for emerging economics, bring technology, and improve living standards. The most prominent benefits used to promote tourism development are the economic benefits that communities can expect to derive from an increase in tourism activity. Also, Inskeep (1991, p.368) states that, economical benefits are usually the primary reason for developing tourism in an area.

Inskeep (1991, p.368) categorizes the economical benefits of tourism as direct economical benefits and indirect economical benefits. According to him, direct economic benefits of tourism:

- Include provision of employment, income, and (for international tourism) foreign exchange, which lead to improved living standards of the local community and overall national and regional economic development,
- In economically depressed areas, the employment and income provided by tourism, especially to young people, may help stem out migration from those areas,
- Increased government revenues, through various types of taxation on tourism that can be used to develop community and infrastructure facilities and services and assist in general economic development are also a direct economic benefit.

Inskeep (1991, p.370) classifies the indirect economical benefits of tourism as follows:

- It serves as a catalyst for the development or expansion of other economic sectors, such as agriculture, fisheries, construction, certain types of manufacturing, and handicrafts, through their supplying the goods and services used in tourism.
- Improvements made to transportation and other infrastructure facilities and services for tourism that also serve general national, regional, and community needs.
- Although dependent very much on local economic and cultural development policy, tourism may be seen by the host country or region as being advantageous in teaching technical and managerial skills to segments of its population, some of which can be transferred to other sectors and, more generally, encouraging people to adopt regular employment habits and work for the things they want.
- Tourism can employ a large percentage of women and, in some traditional societies, may provide an opportunity for emancipation of women through training and employment.

2.2.1.2. Negative Economical Impacts

Tourism may generate also negative impacts or reduce the effectiveness of positive ones (Inskeep, 1991, p.371). Because of tourism investments are not a kind of investment that the return of investment in terms of economical profit realizes in long term, tourism is generally a preferred type of investment. This can causes the loss of potential economic benefits to the local area.

As another negative impact we may refer to the changing land ownership in touristic areas. Inskeep (1991, p.371) states that, “local resentment can sometimes be generated if many tourist facilities are owned and managed by outsiders.” Inskeep (1991, p.371) adds that, “also, local elites can be created if tourist facilities and services are owned and managed by only a few local persons or families, with most of the community receiving minimal benefits.”

We have mentioned in the former part at the study that the development of tourism sector increases the employment opportunities. Besides this, Kreag (2001, p.7) states that, “it is essential to understand that tourism businesses often include a significant number of low-paying jobs, often at minimum wage or less.” He also adds that, “these jobs are often seasonal, causing under-employment or unemployment during off-seasons. Labor may be imported, rather than hired locally, especially if particular skills or expertise is required, or if local labor is unavailable” (2001, p.7).

The tourism development also affects the inflation and prices of goods in settlements. Inskip (1991, p.372) claims that, "inflation of local prices of land and certain goods and services may take place, placing a financial hardship on residents because of the demands of tourism." Kreag (2001, p.7) also mentions this negative impact of tourism. He argues that, "greater demand for goods, services, land, and housing may increase prices that in turn will increase the cost of living."

From the settlers' point of view, Kreag (2001, p.7) draws a negative scenario on economical system of tourism investments. He asserts as follows;

"Non-local owners and corporations may export profits out of the community. The community may have to generate funds (possibly through increased taxes) to maintain roads and transportation systems that have become more heavily used. Similarly, if additional infrastructure (water, sewer, power, fuel, medical, etc.) is required, additional taxes may also be needed to pay for them."

2.2.2. Sociological Impacts

"Tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs" (Mathieson & Wall, 1982, p.1). According to Cohen (1984),

"during their stay in the destination, tourists interact with local residents and the outcome of their relationship is changes in the host individuals' and host community's quality of life, value systems, labor division, family relationships, attitudes, behavioral patterns, ceremonies and creative expressions."

Changes in the host community's quality of life are determined by two major factors: The tourist-host relationship and the development of the industry itself.

Tourist-host encounters occur in three main contexts:

- where the tourist is buying some good or service from the host,
- where they are in the same place at the same time, and
- when they meet and share ideas and information (de Kadt, 1979).

"The tourist-host relationship is characterized by four major features: it is transitory, unequal and unbalanced, lacks spontaneity and is limited by spatial and temporal constraints" (UNESCO,

1976). In touristic areas, “the traditional spontaneous hospitality turns into commercial activity” (de Kadt, 1979; Jafari, 1989).

The development of the tourism also contributes to changes in the quality of life, social structure and social organization of local residents. De Kadt (1979) states that, “rapid and intensive tourism development results in different and usually less favorable impacts than organic and small-scale development.”

2.2.2.1. Positive Social Impacts

Significant impacts of tourism development are changes in the size and the demographical characteristics of the host population with respect to coming people. This also brings both advantages and problems. Some of the results of changing demographical characteristics of settlements are; alteration of community structure; increased mobility of women and young adults (de Kadt, 1979); infrastructural development in the destination, increased supply of services, and, consequently, improved quality of life for local residents (Cohen, 1996, p.53).

Kreag (2001, pp.8-9) puts forward the positive social effects of tourism with his these words:

“Individuals and the collective community might try to please tourists or adopt tourist behaviors. Interactions between residents and tourists can impact creative expression by providing new opportunities. Increased tourism can push a community to adopt a different moral conduct such as improved understanding between sexes. Tourism can improve the quality of life in an area by increasing the number of attractions, recreational opportunities, and services. Tourism offers residents’ opportunities to meet interesting people, make friendships, learn about the world, and expose themselves to new perspectives. By learning more about others, their differences become less threatening and more interesting.”

2.2.2.2. Negative Social Impacts

Tourism development can bring about some negative social impacts. As it was mentioned before, “the development of the tourism is often credited for generating new employment in the destination” (UNESCO, 1976). However, much of this employment is seasonal, unskilled and low-paid, and the community's traditional work patterns might be seriously affected (de Kadt, 1979; Crick, 1996) in negative sense.

Because of the tourism development in a settlement, big changes can occur within society in terms of economic power. According to Mill and Morrison (1985, pp. 231-32), tourism sector attract women and young people and they gain an economic independence previously unheard of particularly in traditional societies. Mill and Morrison (1985, pp.231-232) continue their argument like; “great tension can occur because of this shift in the economic resources within a destination region.”

The other negative impact can be the changes occurred in life-style. According to Kreag (2001, p. 9);

“Illegal activities tend to increase in the relaxed atmosphere of tourist areas. Lifestyle changes such as alterations in local travel patterns to avoid tourist congestion and the avoidance of downtown shopping can damage a community socially and culturally. As local ethnic culture alters to fit the needs of tourism, language and cultural practices may change.”

Another negative social impact is the unequal allocation of tourism investments in regions. Inskip (1991, p.372) emphasizes this negative impact as follows:

“Economic distortions can take place geographically if tourism is concentrated in only one or a few areas of a country or region, without corresponding development in the other places. Resentment by residents in the undeveloped areas may ensue from this situation. Even within the tourism areas, there may be resentment of persons earning relatively good incomes in tourism by those who are unemployed or have lower income jobs.”

Also, according to Kreag (2001, p.10), safety problems such as crime and accidents can increase in tourism areas.

2.2.3. Cultural Impacts

A third type of impact can result from substantial cultural differences between residents and tourists. These differences can relate to basic value and logic systems, religious beliefs, traditions, customs, life-styles, behavioral patterns, dress codes, sense of time budgeting, attitude toward strangers, and many other factors (Inskip, 1991, p.367). Differences in languages between tourists and residents can create frustrating situations and sometimes lead to misunderstandings. Traditional ceremonies may be renewed and revived by tourist interest or lost in alternative activities. According to Inskip (1991, p. 367), “dwindling interest in host cultures is revived by

reawakening cultural heritage as part of tourism development, which increases demand for historical and cultural exhibits.” This interest by tourists in local culture and history provides opportunities to support preservation of historical artifacts and architecture.

2.2.3.1. Positive Cultural Impacts

Tourism can be a major stimulus for conservation of important elements of the cultural heritage of an area. According to Inskip (1991, p.368), these elements include;

- Conservation of archaeological and historic sites and interesting architectural styles,
- Conservation and sometimes revitalization of traditional arts, handicrafts, dance, music, drama, customs and ceremonies, dress, and certain aspects of traditional life-styles,
- Financial assistance for the maintenance of museums, theaters, and other cultural facilities and activities and for supporting the organization of special cultural festivals and events because they are important attractions for tourists as well as being used by residents.

Also, according to Inskip (1991, p.367);

“tourism can promote cross-cultural exchange of tourists and residents learning more about one another's cultures, resulting in greater mutual understanding and respect, or at least tolerance of different value systems and traditions through understanding their cultural basis.”

2.2.3.2. Negative Cultural Impacts

There can be also some negative impacts of tourism development in cultural sense. Kreag (2001, p.10) claims that, “misunderstandings and conflicts can arise between residents and tourists because of differences in languages, customs, religious values, and behavioral patterns.”

According to Inskip (1991, p. 368), “over commercialization of traditional arts and crafts, customs, and ceremonies can result with over-modification and loss of authenticity of these cultural values to suitable for tourist demands.” He also argues that “in extreme cases, there may be loss of cultural character, self-respect, and overall social identity because of submergence of the local society by the outside cultural patterns of seemingly more affluent and successful tourists” (1991, p.368).

Another negative cultural impact is “deterioration of cultural monuments and loss of cultural artifacts may result from uncontrolled tourist use and misuse by tourists” (Kreag, 2001, p.10).

A negative socio-cultural impact of tourism also emphasized by Inskeep(1991, pp.372-373) as;

“The demonstration effect of tourists from different cultural and socioeconomic backgrounds on residents and especially on young people may take place. This effect involves residents observing and imitating the behavioral, dress, and life-style patterns of tourists, without understanding their cultural basis and sometimes not being able to financially afford to adopt the tourists' life-style. Because the demonstration effect particularly affects more impressionable younger people, it may drive a wedge and create conflicts between different generations in a community.”

2.3. Spatial Reflections of Impacts of Tourism and Regeneration of Cities

The *activity of changing place* brings about some spatial differences on destination place. The spatial impacts of tourism depend on the type and management systems of tourism facilities deeply. As it was mentioned before, in some tourism definitions to realize a tourism activity, one has to use tourism enterprises.

Firs of all, to meet the needs of tourists, there emerges new types of uses that is accommodation units, nutriment units...etc. In other words, generally, tourism development basically *changes the commercial structure of the cities*.

One of the most general uses developed in tourism areas is accommodation units. Effects of accommodation units on local settlements depend on the management type, scale and physical location of the unit.

There are different systems of tourism managements. In general we can classify these systems into two; open systems and close systems. With the term open system, we mean tourism enterprises working with the settlement. For example, in open system hotels, there are several alternatives of accommodation. Customers can only buy the accommodation service or if they want they can buy breakfast, lunch and dinner services and they pay for them as extra. They can use the other hotel services if they want and again pay them extra money. The advantage of this type of hotel management is its serving alternatives on using services provided within the hotel or settlement.

This provides an opportunity for local economical development for the settlement where the hotel placed.

When tourism develops together with city or as a part of a city, the spatial reflections of the development can be observed more clearly. One of the most important reasons behind this is the necessity of meeting needs of tourists inside settlements. In other words, settlements have to consist of many alternatives to meet the needs of tourists like accommodation, nutriment, shopping, health, banking etc. which mean settlements become a type of *service city*. Besides, due to tourists meet their needs from the settlement, serving quality has to be increased because of competitive economy.

Near these kinds of services, *activity spaces and common spaces* become important in settlements which tourism development realizes inside and together with them. As it is known, curiosity and fun are two of the main reasons of realizing tourism activity. Therefore, tourists want to see the life style and want to experience different activities. To meet these kinds of expectations of tourists, common spaces should be designed where tourists can come together with local people, alternative activities should be organized and activity spaces should be designed for these organizations where tourists can have fun and experience different life styles in different cultures.

As the positive impact of tourism development,, *spatial quality* of settlements increases in tourism development areas. The concept of spatial quality can be discussed under two topics. First is the quality of infrastructure service in settlements. In the peak seasons, population of tourism settlements increases remarkably. The capacity of infrastructure system of settlements has to meet this demand of infrastructure. Second topic can be the spatial aesthetics of the settlement because urban space itself becomes a product in tourism settlements. Some dimensions of increasing quality of infrastructural system also serve for spatial aesthetics of settlements. For example, improvement of transportation system affects the urban quality in an aesthetical sense. The design of transportation network also affects the spatial formation of the settlements.

However, in tourism areas where close system management type is dense, most of these spatial changes never happen in settlements. With the term close system, it is meant, tourism enterprises who work only by themselves, give all of the services inside the hotel. The system called “all-inclusive” is a good example of this type. In this type of managing system, customer pays standard money and benefits from all services of the hotel without any extra payment.

As it was mentioned before, this type of hotel managing system brings some disadvantages from the point of local development. In general, with the “all-inclusive” system, mostly economical and indirectly social and cultural relations between tourists and public are blocked. In this system, local people, local economy and settlements are not accepted as a component. Therefore, a substantial spatial reflection of tourism development can not be realized in settlements as much as touristic areas where open system of tourism management is adopted. In this type of tourism development, there is a risk of not sharing economical benefits of tourism with local people and that constitutes a problem.

In the thesis, we deal with this type of tourism development and its relation with the settlements. We argue that, although all-inclusive management type is dominant in a tourism area, a role can be given to the settlements which are close to them in the tourism development scenario of the area. The philosophy and planning approaches of the “South Antalya Tourism Development Project (SATDP)” which is one of the first physical tourism planning study done in Turkey, shows us, even in tourism planning whose target is to develop mass tourism, the concept of service city can be developed and settlements in tourism development area can be planned as a part of tourism development.

Before discussing the alternative roles of settlements in a touristic area where close system of management type is dense, The “SATDP” and its approaches to the settlements, especially Kemer, is examined briefly.

2.3.1. The South Antalya Tourism Development Project

“The South Antalya Tourism Development Project (SATDP)” is one of the first physical tourism planning with “Side Environmental Master Plan”. The project area covers an area of 80 km. long and reaches from the new Antalya Port to Gelidonta headland (Inskip, 1991, p.1). The basis for the “SATDP” was Development Plans prepared for East and South of Antalya after the declaration of “Seashore of Balıkesir-Antalya” as a Tourism Development Region” at 1969 by Tourism Bank (Günay, 1982, p.337).

While the planning process is discussed, implementation and other problems and what realized in the area as a result of some problems in the scope of the “SATDP” goes beyond the scope of the thesis. What is important for us is the planning and development approach to the settlements inside planning area of the “SATDP”.

The “SATDP” was started in 1974. The project area includes seven villages; four of them are Kemer, Beldibi, Tekirove and Çamyuva settlements (see figure 1). The basic aim of the project was to create bed capacity to serve mass tourism in the short run. At the beginning of the project, the targeted bed capacity was 25.000 for the region. However, after the revisions on the plan, the targeted bed capacity has been increased to 62. 000. Inskeep (1991, p:1) declares this capacity and defines the aim of the project as;

“The South Antalya Tourism Projects aims (with the latest revision) to provide the Turkish population and foreign tourists with a capacity of 62.000 beds by 1995. With this project, it is aimed to serve mostly (80 %) the, international tourism, foreign market and thus obtain foreign currency which will bring positive benefits to the balance of foreign trade of the country.”



Figure 1. The South Antalya Tourism Development Project Area
Source: Baykan Günay’s personal archive.

The studies on 1/25000 scale Southwest Antalya Environmental Master Plan was started in 1974 and came into force on 07.07.1977. The aims of environmental plan were defined as to (pp.2-3);

- *supplement region’s economical and social development with tourism and increase the development,*

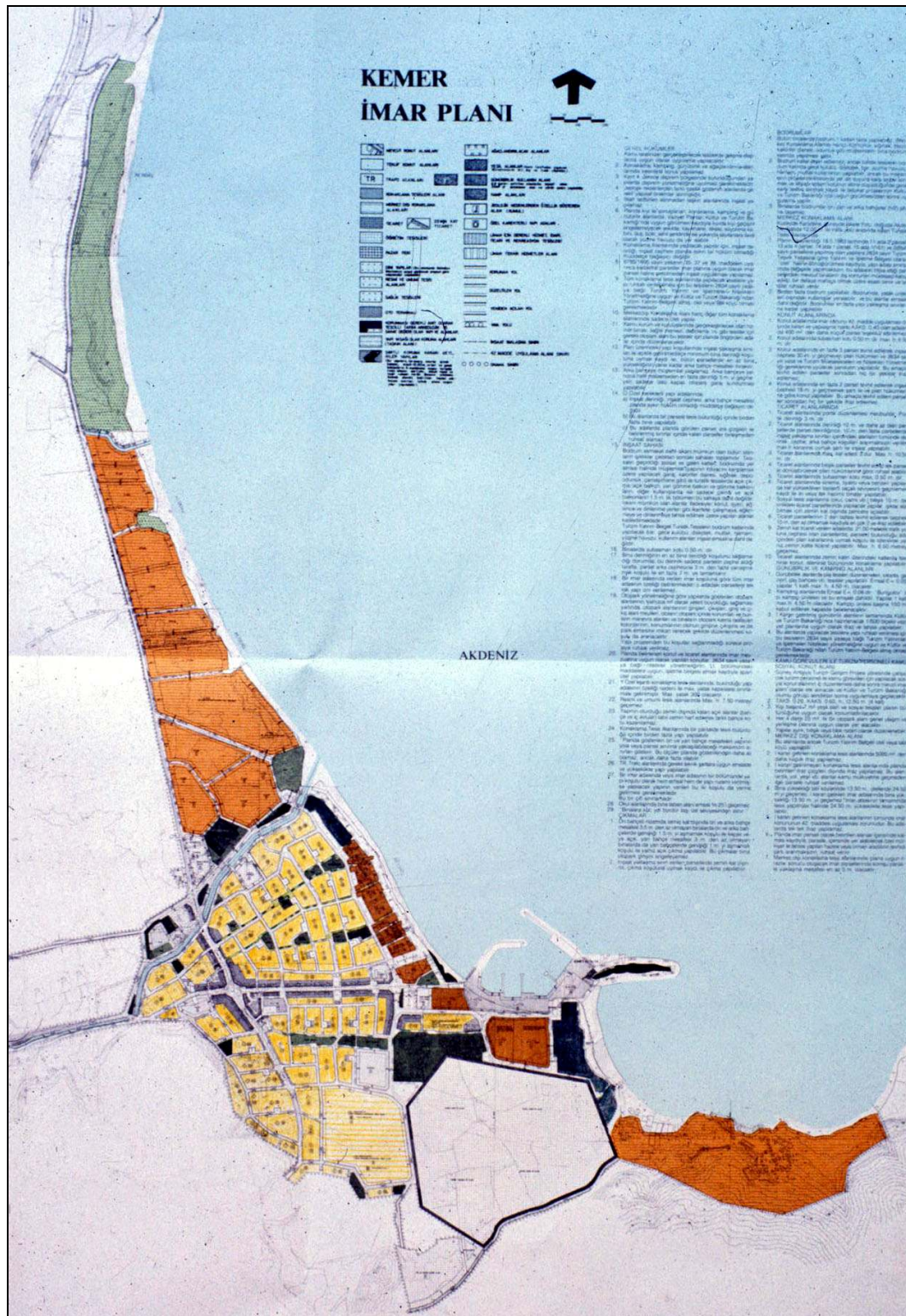
- *realize balanced regional development, handle the tourism integrated with various sectors of the region,*
- *provide the protection of natural environment in addition to meet the needs of recreation,*
- *meet the needs of users of differentiated income level, create variety of touristic supply,*
- *provide a legal tool for multidimensional controlling of environment,*
- *increase the dependence of tourism complexes to the region. Develop dependent complexes to the close environs from commodity and service sides in stead of self-sufficient tourism complexes and equip the settlements to provide these inputs,*
- *encourage also small capacity tourism complexes to create variety and competition and to restrict closeness to the outside,*
- *plan the tourism complexes as providing social integration.*

The aims of the Southwest Antalya Environmental Master Plan, especially the emphasized ones show that, there is so much care of settlements and local life in “SATDP”. All settlements have a role in the planning and development scenario of the project and this was formed in the context of the stated aims of the environmental plan. Günay (1982, p:343) explains the role of Kemer settlement as “it will be a service city which is the entertainment center of 25.000 bed capacity and housing for the labor in addition to be the center of rural population in the area”. Therefore, physical planning of Kemer settlement was done according to this scenario and goals (see figure 2).

The role of Kemer settlement was defined as a service city which not only provides entertainment facilities for tourists and housing opportunities for labors but also has a role of being distribution center, storage center of products and social and administrative center of the region in SATDP (Inskeep, 1991, p.4).

The other rural settlements were planned to give tourism complex oriented services although these services were given inside the tourism complexes. For this reason, Beldibi, Çamyuva and Tekirova villages were defined as service villages (Inskeep, 1991, p.4).

As it can be understood from the development scenario of SATDP and aims of Southwest Antalya Environmental Master Plan, small settlements were defined as a part of tourism development in the area. Therefore, both local people and tourism entrepreneur benefited from the tourism development. With the help of this planning experience, we try to define the concept of “service city” and determine its contents.



2.3.2 The Concept of “Service City” in Tourism Planning

The concept of “service city” was entered to the tourism planning practice of Turkey with the SATDP. The policy of developing tourism sector and encouraging the large scale tourism investments brought about the need of giving some services to tourism complexes in that period. Today, it is still needed in tourism development areas. Existing settlements are of course proper to this mission but we argue that forming of service city should eventuate in a planned way.

The concept can be examined in two main titles. The first one is the role of a service city to meet the needs of tourists directly; the second one is the role to meet the needs of tourism complexes. For both of these roles, the most important criterion is the accessibility of the settlement. Therefore, an adequate transportation network should be designed both for accessibility of tourists and for being accessible to tourism complexes in service cities.

It is so obvious that a tourism complex by itself can not meet all the expectations of tourist. Therefore, some alternatives should be served to tourists to increase the satisfaction level. To determine what a service city should consist; we have to put forward the needs and expectations of tourists. It is so obvious that, there are some basic needs for everyone in the everyday life like eating and drinking. These kinds of needs should also be met in settlements. However, we want to emphasize the needs that can not be met satisfactorily in a tourism complex. Some of this type needs and demands of tourists can be like this:

Entertainment alternatives are one of the most common demands of tourists. Therefore, the role of a service city can be the being entertainment center of a touristic area as it was in Kemer in SATDP. Entertainment service can be met by existences of coffees, bars, restaurants or large scale entertainment complexes like theme parks ...etc. Also, existence of common spaces and activity spaces where tourists can experience the life style by joining the daily life of the region they visit, can meet this kind of needs of tourists.

Shopping demand of tourists is another reality especially in Turkish tourism. Especially the demand for commercial type called “luxury consumption” including jewelers, leather and carpet with textile constitute a very big part of tourism incomes in Turkey. Therefore, a service city should serve shopping alternatives.

Because tourists are far from their homes, their safety needs in a specific issue should also be met by service cities. Financial services like banking, health services and tourism information units can be the examples of meeting safety needs of tourists.

One of the other general attitudes of tourists is traveling around. Therefore transportation services should increase in a service city relatively. For example the “taxies” generally form one of the biggest parts of local economy in touristic areas.

As it was mentioned above, the second role of a service city can be the meeting the needs of tourism complexes. To determine what this type of service city should consist; we have to put forward the needs of tourism complexes.

First of all, labor force is one of the most important and basic needs of tourism complexes and is usually met from the close environs of the complex. Generally, there are two kinds of reflection of this situation on the settlements. The first one is about the residence of labors. In tourism planning process, the residence problem of labors is generally solved in either inside the tourism complex or in a settlement which is close to the complex. Therefore, settlements can have a role of being the shelter of tourism labor force. The second spatial reflection of labor force demand of tourism complexes from small settlements can be the development of settlement in education sector. The “tourism and hotel management” schools or other education services on related tourism sector can develop in settlements and qualified labor force needs of tourism complexes can be met in this way.

The infrastructural needs are also other important and basic needs of tourism complexes. In some of the tourism development areas, infrastructure investments are done by tourism complexes or by associations established by tourism complexes. For example in Belek Tourism Center, there is an association called BETUYAB⁴ and the main establishment reason of this organization was to meet the infrastructural needs of tourism complexes in Belek and Kadriye. However, in some tourism development areas, settlements are responsible for meeting the infrastructural needs of tourism complexes. For example, meeting transportation needs of tourism complexes is an important service and especially the design of transportation network in these areas is so important for them to be a service city.

One of the other basic needs of tourism complexes is about buying commodity. Nutriment and drinks form a very big part of the commodity needs of tourism complexes. Also, cleaning materials

⁴ The long expression of BETUYAB in Turkish is “Belek Turizm Yatırımcıları Birliği”.

are an important part of hotel expenditure. Therefore, big bazaars and markets which serve nutriment and other daily needs to tourism complexes can take place in service cities.

The daily maintenance needs of tourism complexes are also met from the services of close settlements. Giving such a service can also be one of the roles of small settlements.

In the planning process of a tourism development area, one of the most important planning targets should be controlling the impacts of tourism development on local settlements and providing the integration of tourism with local settlements in economical, sociological and cultural dimensions. The concept of “service city” is seen as a tool for the stated planning targets. The existence of the concept of “service city” within the tourism development scenarios can only be possible with comprehensive planning approach.

2.4. General Evaluation of the Chapter 2

In the first part of the chapter, the concept of tourism and common and different sides in definitions of concept of tourism was examined. It was determined that, the concept of tourism is a multidimensional concept and it can be defined differently according to different approaches.

“Time” and “space” concepts exist in all tourism definitions. In all tourism definitions it is stated that in order to realize a tourism activity one must change his/her place in a limited time. Although, the realization of tourism event may depend on a changing activity of individuals, groups or communities in a limited time; the “concept of tourism” should be defined as the whole of the events resulted from people’s changing place in a limited time. Therefore, in tourism planning process, the concept of tourism should be defined not only from tourists’ perspective but also from local people’s one.

There are also economical, social and cultural sides of tourism and these concepts also exist in definitions of the concept of tourism. However, then emphasize on these concepts differs according to the focus point of authors or institutions. We claim that to reach successful tourism planning approach, first of all, it is needed to depart from a comprehensive tourism definition and we propose the definition that includes the arguments of;

- Tourism is not a discipline; instead it is a multidisciplinary field.
- Tourism should be defined both guests’ and hosts’ sides.
- Tourism is generated by two major powers – demand and supply.

- Within demand there is a diversity of traveler interests and abilities.
- Within supply there are all the physical and program developments required to serve tourists.
- Tourism includes many geographical, economical, environmental, social, cultural and political dimensions (Adopted from, Gun and Var, 2002, p. 9).

In the second part of the chapter, positive and negative impacts of tourism were searched in economical impacts, sociological impacts and cultural impacts titles. The results of impact analyses can be summarized like this:

Positive economical impacts:

- It contributes to income and standard of living.
- It improves local economy.
- It generates a supply of needed foreign exchange (international tourism).
- It helps to diversify the economy.
- It increases employment opportunities, both skilled and unskilled (especially young people and women), because it is a labor intensive industry.
- It prevents from negative migration because of appearance of employment opportunities.
- It improves investment, development, and infrastructure spending.
- It increases tax and other governmental revenues.
- It improves public utilities infrastructure.
- It improves transport infrastructure.
- It increases opportunities for shopping.
- It creates new business opportunities (Adopted from McIntosh, Goeldner and Ritchie, 1995 / Kreag, 2001 / Inskeep, 1991).

Negative economical impacts:

- It increases price of goods and services.
- It increases price of land and housing.
- It increases cost of living.
- It increases potential for imported labor.
- It creates cost for additional infrastructure (water, sewer, power, fuel, medical, etc.).
- It increases road maintenance and transportation systems costs.
- Seasonal tourism creates high-risk, under- or unemployment issues.

- Competition for land with other (higher value) economic uses occurs.
- It can result in unbalanced economic development,
- Profits may be exported by non-local owners.
- It increases vulnerability to economic and political changes.
- Jobs may pay low wages (Adopted from McIntosh, Goeldner and Ritchie, 1995 / Kreag, 2001 / Inskeep, 1991).

Positive social impacts:

- Improves quality of life,
- Facilitates meeting visitors (educational experience),
- Positive changes in values and customs,
- Improves understanding of different communities,
- Greater tolerance of social differences,
- Satisfaction of psychological needs (Adopted from Cohen, 1996 / Kreag, 2001).

Negative social impacts:

- Unwanted lifestyle changes,
- Displacement of residents for tourism development,
- Negative changes in values and customs,
- Family disruption,
- Exclusion of locals from natural resources,
- Crime,
- Exploitation of workers economically,
- Appearance of social tension because of unequal allocation of tourism investments in the country (Adopted from, Crick, 1996 / Mill and Morrison, 1985 / Kreag, 2002 / Inskeep, 1991).

Positive cultural impacts:

- Promotes cultural exchange,
- Preserves cultural identity of host population,
- Conserves cultural heritage of the society,
- Increases demand for historical and cultural exhibits (Adopted from Inskeep, 1991).

Negative cultural impacts:

- Foreign language and cultural effects,
- Over commercialization of cultural values,
- Misuse of cultural monuments and artifacts,
- Demonstration effect of tourist (Adopted from Kreag, 2002 / Inskip, 1991).

The result of impact analyses is also used as a criterion while searching the impacts of tourism development on Belek and Kadriye settlements.

In the third part of the chapter, it was focused on spatial reflections of impacts of tourism and the concept of service city was examined in the example of “SATDP”.

The spatial effects of tourism activity on settlements can be listed as;

- Changes in type of commercial structure of settlement,
- Increasing the ratio of activity spaces in settlement,
- Increasing the existence of common spaces in settlement,
- Increasing urban quality and aesthetics because of settlement’s becoming a commercial unit itself,
- Being more crowded and more vital settlement.

We claim that the determined spatial impacts of tourism should be taken into consideration while tourism planning and development scenario is formed and the approach of planning “service city” should be accepted.

What kind of services the service city should include was discussed by benefiting from the “SATDP” in the last part of the chapter. The concept of “service city” was examined under two main roles of these cities. The first one is the role of meeting the needs of tourists directly and the second one is meeting the needs of tourism complexes. Shortly, the attributes and services that a service city should include are as follows:

- A service city should be accessible,
- A service city should meet the daily needs of tourist,
- A service city should meet entertainment needs of tourists,
- A service city should include diversity on shopping service,

- A service city should serve some services to meet the safety needs of tourists like health service, tourism information service, banking service ...etc,
- A service city should serve relatively improved transportation service,
- A service city should include activity spaces,
- A service city should include common spaces,
- A service city can meet the shelter needs of tourism labor,
- A service city can include educational services for tourism labor,
- A service city can meet the infrastructural needs of tourism complexes,
- A service city can meet the collection and distribution of goods for tourism complexes,
- A service city can meet the daily or seasonal maintenance needs of tourism complexes

CHAPTER 3

TOURISM LEGISLATION AND PLANNING IN TURKEY

The roles defined for local settlements in the ‘South Antalya Tourism Development Project’, which was one of the first examples of Turkey’s physical tourism planning experiences, was examined as an example in previous chapter. ‘SATDP’ realized before Turkey had had attractiveness as a tourism destination and legal substructure of tourism planning had prepared but local settlements, which exist in project, were designed as a part of tourism development. The answer of why this kind of comprehensive tourism planning could not make in tourism development project of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* should be searched in some items of ‘Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634’.

As it is known, 1970s were the years that tourism sector took place in Turkey’s development targets and plans as one of the prior sectors. First time in ‘Second Five Years Development Plan (1968-1972)’, supporting mass tourism was aimed because of its relatively more economical benefits. Also, in Forth Five Years Development Plan (1979-1983), dense of investments of accommodation units in prior regions on tourism and establishing proper tourism complexes to the needs of mass tourism were aimed. Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634, which came into force in 1982, has been the product of being a country policy of supporting tourism sector and approach of realizing tourism development in a planed way.

In 2003, changes done in the Law Numbered 2634 that defines the planning authorities and revises land allocation model. The ‘Amended Law on the Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 4957’ has included some changes also on terminology of touristic areas and definitions of them.

In this chapter, first of all, the Law Numbered: 2634 and its planning and incentive approaches are examined, then, the amended done with the Law Numbered: 4957 are discussed.

3.1. Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634 and Its Planning Approach

Tourism Encouragement Law is accepted on 12.03.1982 and came into force by being published on Official Gazette numbered 17635 on 16.03.1982. Aim of the Law is to “have arrangements and measurements to be taken that will coordinate, develop, and bring a more dynamic structure and mechanism to tourism sector”. Scope of the law is determined as “arbitraments related to tourism services and determination and development of *tourism regions*, *tourism areas* and *tourism centers* required for these services, promotion, organization and monitoring of tourism investments and facilities”.

First of all, the law is a promotion and encouragement law, as it can be understood from its name⁵. The concept of ‘incentive’, in general, is a type of state intervention to private sector in free market economy. Incentive or encouragement, as a state policy, is a tool used by the state for “reaching macro-economic goals like ensuring enlargement, employment, balance of payments in general economy” (Duran, M., 1998) and/or providing sectoral development sometimes countrywide otherwise regional or local scales under such titles like industry, technology, environment, education and tourism.

Law Numbered: 2634 is a product of supporting development of tourism primary policy of the state. Therefore, main goal of the law, as it is mentioned in its scope section, is to promote tourism investments and enterprises. In other words, development of tourism sector and actualization of tourism investments is both primary goal of this law and a primary policy of the state.

Tourism regions, *tourism areas* and *tourism centers* concepts took place as legal status in tourism legislation for the first time with Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634. Determination of these areas means determination of prior areas for development and promotion. This brings an understanding of determination of primary promotion areas, aiming a countrywide scale planned tourism development instead of promoting tourism investments that are made or will be made in anywhere in general.

Tourism regions, *tourism areas* and *tourism centers* are defined in the Article 3 of the Law as below:

⁵ Entry of “encouragement” concept to tourism policy and tourism legislation goes back to “Tourism Facilities Encouragement Law Numbered: 5647” in 1950, which is also the first legal arrangement of Turkish Republic devoted to tourism sector. 3 years later, in 1953, “Encouragement of Tourism Industry Law Numbered: 6086” came into force and had remained in force since 1982 when “Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634” was accepted.

Tourism Regions: Regions whose borders are determined and declared by suggestions of the Ministry and decision of Council of Ministers.

Tourism Areas: Areas, where natural and socio-cultural values intensify, which are foreseen as primary development areas among tourism regions, and whose locations and borders are determined and declared by suggestions of the Ministry and decision of Council of Ministers.

Tourism Centers: Important parts of tourism regions within or outside, whose locations and borders are determined and declared by suggestions of the Ministry and decision of Council of Ministers.

Tourism Regions described in the Law displays only a legal status. It is not mentioned what kind of features of a region make it to be considered as a *tourism region*. Furthermore, as mentioned above, it is a contradictory situation that features or priorities of *tourism regions* that would be an input to planning are not mentioned in the Law, although tourism region, area and center concepts in the Law have a potential to create a planned tourism development in country scale.

The statement of proposed primarily development” in description of *tourism areas* draws attention. As this approach, basically, means determination of primarily handled and promoted areas, it is a staging described by legal status. A staging approach, in this sense, makes sense in development of tourism sector and reaching goals. As mentioned before, staging method in country scale by means of tourism region, area and center concepts, have also tried to be applied within these concepts. In this case, *tourism regions* are first stage project areas that are proposed to be developed primarily in this structure.

Moreover, description of *tourism areas* in the Law contains statement of “areas where natural and socio-cultural values intensify”. When socio-cultural values are considered, human and society factors appear as a component of *tourism areas*. This refers settlements with their urban and architectural values, life styles, cultures, etc. in various scales. At this point, we can claim that areas which are described in Law Numbered: 2634 and where development of tourism sector is proposed contain settlements. However, components of the Law related to conservation and development policies of settlements, should be emphasized and discussed.

Description of *tourism centers* declares that these areas can be anywhere with its statement of “important parts of tourism regions within or outside.....”. However, term of being important for tourism seems quite doubtful. Furthermore, including the statement of “within or outside” in the definition of *tourism centers* causes to fail of planning hierarchy designed with the concepts of tourism regions, areas and centers by the Law. As it was mentioned before, the triple hierarchy of

tourism regions, areas and centers leads to develop tourism in a comprehensive planning way. According to Günay, the scenario of the Law is formulated as; first the *tourism regions* will be determined in the country scale, then, the intensive investment areas will be determined and at last, the areas where direct intervention and investments be done, mean tourism centers will be planned. (2000, p:206). However, the flexibility of declaring *tourism centers* within or outside of the tourism regions has been used as a tool of incrementalist planning.

Article 4 of the Law with title of “Determination of Tourism Regions, Areas and Centers” mentions some determinants related to declaration of tourism regions, areas and centers. According to this article, “natural, historical, archeological and socio-cultural touristic values of the country, potential of pleasure boating, winter and hunting sports, health tourism and other existing tourism potentials” will be considered. However, “will be considered” expression stands as a suggestion rather than a provision.

The terms of ‘tourism regions, areas and centers’ which are assessed above and which carry a legal status differentiates in terms of their spatial size, although their description does not mention it. Implementations show that, most of the time, *tourism regions* refer regional scale, *tourism areas* refer city and its surroundings, *tourism centers* refer legal borders that vary from district scale to parcel scale. Investment area and allocatable land oriented tourism development policy and mentality of the Law, which will be discussed in detail later, let *tourism centers*, which are composed of an investment land and/or allocatable land and which land go down to parcel scale, to be declared more than other two legal borders⁶.

Mainly discussed dimension of tourism sector and tourism facilities in various disciplines, are its negative effects to the environment, eroding environment and values. In this sense, it would be supposed that Tourism Encouragement Law, aiming “to have arrangements and measurements to be taken that will coordinate, develop, and bring a more dynamic structure and mechanism to tourism sector” would take conservation and protection-utilization balance into account considerably. However, conservation and protection-utilization balance issues are mentioned in Article 6 of the Law in general and shortly. In Article 6- “Protection and Utilization of Natural Tourism Resources”, it is said:

⁶ There have been 2 *tourism regions*, 7 *tourism areas* and 143 *tourism centers* which were in force until August 2003.

“Buildings and facilities, that will contribute to protection and utilization of areas “*under authority and possession of the state*”⁷ for common good, can be built and managed according to reconstruction plans without a land registry with respect to terms in Article 8, if they have documents⁸ mentioned in Article 3 of this Law already.”

Buildings and facilities mentioned here are tourism buildings and facilities, as they are the only ones authorized to have Tourism Investment and Tourism Enterprise licenses. In this context, it may be claimed that Law Numbered: 2634, aiming to coordinate, develop, and bring a more dynamic structure and mechanism to tourism sector, has a narrow point of view, not mentioning socio-cultural values and saying only “areas under authority and possession of the state” about protection-utilization balance when tourism facilities and buildings are considered.

Article 6 continuous with,

“Other buildings and facilities which are useful for public interest can be constructed and managed, unless they degredate natural and cultural features or harm tourism enterprises and if they comply with reconstruction plans and get approval of the Ministry, in tourism regions and centers under authority and possession of the State.”

Although, “cultural features” in construction of tourism buildings and facilities are not mentioned in the Law, they become more important when usages out of tourism sector are considered. “Cultural features” cover events of life both in the past or present. It is a biased point of view to give importance to “cultural values” about the issues of ‘conservation’ or ‘protection-utilization balance’ only out of tourism sector. It is kept in mind that the Law is a promotion law, however, such aspects of the Law like; not considering making social and cultural values a part of the sector while conserving them; or not having any constraint or term of social and cultural values in construction of tourism buildings and facilities, makes the Law disregard local dynamics.

⁷ In most of the Laws, “public goods”, “state goods” or “realestates belong to public” statements are used in stead of “goods which are under the authority and possession of the state”. According to the item no:43 of 1982 Constitution, coasts of sea, lake and river, according to item no:641 of Civil Law, things that are not belong to anyone and goods whose benefits belong to everyone, according to the additional item no:12 of Willage Law Numbered:442, pasture and meadow which are common goods, accoding to item no: 18 of Property Law Numbered: 3402, “service goods” are under the authority and possession of the state. (Akin, Ü., 1998, p:48,71).

⁸ Tourism Investment License and Tourism Enterprise License.

3.1.1. Planning in Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634

Article 7 of Tourism Encouragement Law includes provisions related to planning in Tourism regions and centers.⁹ The article includes elements mentioned below:

“Plans done or had done by the Ministry in tourism regions and tourism centers and presented to Ministry of Public Works and Settlement¹⁰ shall be approved in six months... The Ministry is authorized to change and approve tourism development plans in convenience with implementation plans approved by Ministry of Public Works and Settlement in tourism areas and centers. Implementation plans related to usages other than tourism and infrastructure projects in tourism regions and tourism centers shall be put into force by related authority after getting approval of the Ministry”

As known, Ministry of Public Works and Settlement is in charge of approving Environment Arrangement Plans according to Article 9 of Building Numbered.¹¹ Environment Arrangement Plans are generally 1/25000 scale and strategic plans, which include strategic decisions. Ministry of Culture and Tourism should comply with upper scale decisions produced by Ministry of Public Works and Settlement while making tourism planning. It means that the Ministry has no authority and concern to produce strategic decisions in tourism regions, areas and centers which are determined by the Ministry itself.

Furthermore, as we can see in this part of the Law specifying plan approving authority, Ministry of Culture and Tourism has only right of approving ‘Tourism Oriented Implementation Plans’ in tourism regions, areas and centers. According to Article 4 of ‘Regulation on the Preparation and Approval of the Reconstruction Plans of Tourism Areas and Tourism Centers’ titled ‘Definitions’, which is prepared regarding to Article 37. B-3¹² of the Law Numbered: 2634 and came into force with declaration on Official Gazette dated 27.01.1983 and numbered 17941, ‘Tourism Oriented Implementation Plan’ is defined as¹³:

⁹ Different implementation areas of the Law, such as “region-center”, “area-center” and “region-area-center”, have been used interchangeably in the Law and/or within the same article. This may lead misunderstandings in implementation of the Law. Thus, it may be claimed that the Law has no legal clearness required.

¹⁰ Ministry of Public Works and Settlement with its current name.

¹¹ Ministry of Environment and Forests and Special Provincial Administration are authorized on the approval of Environmental Master Plans now. However, at the investigation period of the thesis, this authorization was belong to Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement.

¹² Ministry of Public Works and Settlement and; topics related to preparation and approval of development plans in Tourism areas and tourism centers.

¹³ It will not be discussed in this thesis whether a development plan which is not specified in the Reconstruction Law Numbered: 3194 but mentioned in related regulation would create a problem or not in legal sense.

“the Implementation Plans are those prepared for the areas, which are reserved for tourism within the Master Development Plans and the areas, which are utilized mainly for tourism oriented purposes and boundaries of which are determined by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in compliance with the Master Development Plan”.

In this sense, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, is authorized only to approve tourism usage areas in implementation plans, and may deliver opinion for other urban usages. Execution of approval of tourism buildings and facilities in or near by a settlement area is executed by the related ministry has some risk of creating problems, especially spatial ones, in creating relations with other urban usages. Plans of these areas have very low potential of having a totaliter urban planning scenario. This situation is a result of a policy that perceives tourism development only as decision making related to buildings and facilities of tourism usages, delivering opinion about other urban usages, disregarding serving potential of a city, which is planned and designed with functional and aesthetic dimensions to tourism.

It makes it clearer that planning philosophy and approach of the Law Numbered: 2634 is examined under ‘Regulation on the Preparation and Approval of the Reconstruction Plans of Tourism Areas and Tourism Centers’. According to ‘a’ and ‘b’ items of Article 5 of the regulation;

In “Tourism areas and centers”;

a) Development Plans shall be approved by Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, after getting suggestions of Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

b) Tourism Oriented Implementation Plans; in compliance with approved implementation plans and current development legislation....prepared....shall be presented for approval of Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The Ministry shall examine and approve it as it is or make changes or reject it for further changes.

As it is seen, according to provisions of the regulation, only ‘remarks’ of Ministry of Culture and Tourism is taken during preparation and approval process of implementation plans in tourism areas and centers. Furthermore, even Ministry of Culture and Tourism declares a “negative opinion” to a planning proposal within these borders, Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, who is responsible for approval of the plans, is not obliged to consider this legally. As it is mentioned before, it is a quite contradictory situation that Ministry of Culture and Tourism has no authority to make decisions even in implementation plan scale in tourism areas and centers as tourism areas and centers are determined by the Council of Ministers according to suggestions of Ministry of Culture and Tourism. It means these areas are proposed to be developed for tourism

sector by Ministry of Culture and Tourism. However, the ministry lacks decision making authority in these areas although it generates policies.

3.1.1.1 Regulation on the Preparation and Approval of the Reconstruction Plans of Tourism Areas and Tourism Centers

The authorities concerning the planning tourism regions, areas and centers were described in the Law Numbered: 2634. 'Regulation on the Preparation and Approval of the Reconstruction Plans of Tourism Areas and Tourism Centers', which was published in the Official Gazette dated 27.01.1983 and numbered 17941 and then put into force, was prepared to describe the process of planning in tourism regions, areas and centers in accordance with the Law Numbered: 2634.

This regulation suggested the concept and description of 'Tourism Oriented Implementation Plan' which was defined before, other than the description of tourism region, area and center. However, this type of plan was not the one described in the Reconstruction Law Numbered 3194. Thus, it does not have a specified legal substructure such as 'Protection Plans' in the Reconstruction Legislation.

It is also clear in the description of plan, "implementation plans with the tourism purposes" are the ones prepared only for the areas utilized for tourism or/and the areas, utilization of which are mainly tourism oriented. Even though this description has just been made to determine the authorities on plan approval, it is also an approach directing the incrementalist planning in *tourism areas*. Furthermore, such a definition is the result of a misunderstanding, which regards the *tourism planning* as only the planning of tourism oriented utilizations.

Article 6 of the regulation describes the planning process concerning the utilizations out of tourism in tourism regions, areas and centers. According to article 6:

Relevant institution sends two sets of copies of reconstruction plans concerning the utilization out of tourism and infrastructure projects of Tourism Regions and Tourism Centers to Ministry of Culture and Tourism. After the receipt of the positive view of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, it is put into implementation. The Ministry sends its positive view on this issue to the relevant institution within three months.

It is a discouraging even a preventing situation for the preparation of integrated spatial thoughts and design for aforementioned tourism areas that an administration approves the tourism oriented

utilization parts of implementation plan prepared for tourism regions, areas and centers and another administration approves the other parts concerning the utilization out of tourism.

3.1.2. Land Allocation in Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered:2634

Articles 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634 include provisions related to “Tourism Purposed Usage of Real Properties”. A and D items of Article 8 of the Law contain provision below:

“Real properties belong to treasury and forest land in areas, which are reserved for tourism and whose plans are made upon request of the Ministry, in tourism areas and tourism centers shall be allocated to the Ministry by the related authority¹⁴...the Ministry is authorized to rent, allocate these real properties to Turkish and foreigner real and legal bodies, to give easement rights including private and permanent rights on these properties, to give free easement right in favor of the public body, which will execute infrastructure facilities on the areas that are required for infrastructure, according to terms mentioned in item (C)¹⁵”.

This legalizes allocation of Public Domain and Forest lands under provision of “areas under authority and possession of the state” mentioned in Article 6 of the Law for tourism usages by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and tourism enterprises. This provision is fairly discussed in “common good” discussions. In this sense, provision declaring that expropriation can be done in private ownerships¹⁶ is discussed for its compliance with expropriation provisions of Expropriation Act numbered 2942¹⁷, however these discussions are not examined in this thesis. Spatial typology and its results produced by this kind of land allocation model in urban scale are discussed in this thesis.

Land allocation authority given to Ministry of Culture and Tourism within the context of the Law Numbered 2634, leads to declaration of areas where allocatable public land intensify in practice,

¹⁴ It has been resolved that transfer terms and costs shall be solved out between related institutions and Treasury according to Article 30 of Expropriation Law Numbered: 6830 in the same item of Article 8 of the Law Numbered: 2634.

¹⁵ Item C, Article 8 of Law Numbered: 2634 contains provision of “allocation, rental of these real properties and right of easement on them, and related rudiments, terms, values and termination of rights and other terms shall be mutually determined by the Ministry, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry independent from terms of Tender Law Numbered: 2490 and Law on forestry Numbered: 6831.

¹⁶ In paragraph 3, Item A, Article 8 of the Law Numbered: 2634, it is said that “ the ones that have no certificate of tourism enterprise and belonging to legal and real bodies and foundations shall be expropriated by the Ministry in the name of treasury and allocated to the Ministry within 1 month after date of approval.

¹⁷ Term that being for Common Good.

although it is not mentioned in the Law. Moreover, such cases like declaration of even single parcels with features to be an allocatable land as *tourism centers* happened frequently because, as it will be further discussed, Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634 has no serious encouragement policy other than land allocation¹⁸.

Another dimension of the problem is related to planning. Considering that land allocation is the most appealing and weighted encouragement component of the Law Numbered: 2634, this incentive should be planned in such a way that would be the most useful in country, regional and local scale. This can be managed by providing cooperation of allocated land, proposed tourism usage on it and settlement areas around in or around it. Reflection of this synergy to spatial dimension seems to be a condition for interaction and cooperation. It is obvious that such kind of interaction and cooperation can be managed by means of planning. However, as it will be mentioned in detail case study chapter, spatial togetherness is disregarded in implementation. Tourism areas appeared by incentive of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and surrounding settlement areas are formed disconnected in spatial dimension. Common spaces that would bring tourists and local society together are not formed, and activity plans that would lead tourists visit settlement areas are not done.

Going back to land allocation provisions of Law Numbered 2634, it is declared in item F of Article 8 that:

“Provisions of this article shall be applied for the real properties in places reserved for tourism in reconstruction plans out of tourism regions, tourism areas and tourism centers, in case an investment application on these areas is done to the Ministry”.

With this provision land allocation intensive is ensured to be implemented places out of tourism regions, areas and centers and advantage of being a tourism region, area or center is decreased, thus allow areas out of planning authority of the Ministry make use of these incentives.¹⁹

¹⁸ Law Numbered: 2634 gives such incentive opportunities with its Article 14 for tourism incentive credit for investments on tourism Areas and Centers, with Article 15 for installment and delay of fees that will be paid by investments on forest land, with Article 16 for discount in gas, water and electricity charges, with Article 17 for communication facilities, with Article 18 for recruitment of foreigners and young personnel, with Article 21 for taking advantage of “fund for tourism development”.

¹⁹ This discussion will be detailed referenced to terms of “Regulation on Allocation of Public Land to Tourism Investments” which came into force within the frame of Law Numbered 2634.

3.2. “Amended Law on the Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 4957” and Its Planning Approach

‘Amended Law on the Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 4957’ came into force by publishing in the Official Gazette dated 01.08.2003 and numbered 25186. Up to date, the most comprehensive and structural amendment made on ‘Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634’ was realized with the Law Numbered: 4957. The provisions which concern the tourism oriented utilization of real estates and those which concern the tourism, training and holiday oriented facilities belonging to public institutions and organizations, and which take place in planning authorities within the descriptions chapter of the Law Numbered: 2634 were amended with this Law. In addition to these amendments, the provisions concern the land allocation procedures and those concerning the expropriation of the areas, which have been subject of private property, have been annexed with the Law Numbered: 4957.

The most important amendment put forward with the Law Numbered: 4957 was that the expressions of *tourism regions*, *tourism areas* and *tourism centers* constituting the triple tourism area hierarchy were replaced with the expressions of *Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region (CTPDR)* and *Tourism Center* by removing the level of *tourism area* and making a dual grading. Moreover, different than the Law Numbered: 2634, the concept of *Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Sub-region* has been added to this grading chart.

The hierarchical structure of these areas is quite important in the planning of tourism areas described in this Law. This grading creates both the opportunity of developing an integrated scenario within the scope of the region and the possibility of interventions in way of stages in the areas or sub-regions described in this region within the framework of tourism development scenario.

The descriptions of aforementioned tourism areas were also changed while those changes were carried out. The mentioned areas are described in the paragraphs b, d and j of article 1 of the Law Numbered 4957 as follows:

Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions: The regions, borders of which are determined and declared with the proposal of the Ministry and the decision of the Council of Ministers in order to protect and utilize the areas involving intensive historical and cultural values or/and high tourism potential and make use of them to provide the development of sector and **planned improvement**,

Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Sub-regions:

The lands, which are determined with 1/25.000 scaled or lower scaled plans, and which covers types of tourism and one or more of the any kind of technical and social infrastructure areas and culture, training, entertainment, trade and housing areas and could be separated into sub areas in itself,

Tourism Centers: The sites or parts, which are necessitated to be developed primarily within or out of the culture and tourism protection and development regions; and borders, location and place of which are determined and declared with the proposal of the Ministry and the decision of Council of Ministers; and which have the importance owing to tourism movements and activities.

CTPDR, which could be regarded as the match of the expression of *tourism region* described in the Law Numbered: 2634, firstly was made more comprehensible in terms of its title and changed in a positive way by adding the terms of “culture” next to tourism and “protection” next to development. The description of CTPDR was also made more comprehensible compared to the description of *tourism regions*. Especially it is a very positive change that it is stated that these areas are declared, “in order to provide the planned development”. At the same time, it is regarded as positive to formulate a description referring to the balance of protection-utilization, which is not touched upon in the description of *tourism regions*.

Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Sub-region is described not only referring to tourism usages but also covering the other urban utilizations. Hence, it is supported with the Law to drafting a planning scenario to be developed for a tourism development region considering the whole region and the urban needs of settlements in it.

Another statue of tourism areas, not title but description of which has been amended with the Law Numbered: 4957, is *tourism centers*. For *tourism centers*, different from the definition in the Law Numbered: 2634, the expression of “necessary to be developed primarily”, which is included in the abovementioned description of *tourism areas*, is added. However, the expression of “within or out of the CTPDR”, which has been criticized in the description included in the former Law, takes place in the amended description. Since this expression exists in the description, the expression of “necessary to be developed primarily” constitutes a risk to cause bad results. With this expression, according to the regional development, priority should be provided for the *tourism centers* other than the CTPDR, which could be regarded as a good tool for creation of a regional tourism development scenario. This means to support the partial planning and tourism development in spite of the all the amendments realized in the Law.

3.2.1. Planning in Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 4957

Another important change put forward with the Law Numbered: 4957 is about the planning authorities and process. As it was mentioned before, the plans scaled 1/25000 and 1/5000 of the Tourism Regions, Areas and Centers were approved by the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement upon the proposal of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism in accordance with the Law Numbered: 2634. In addition of article 2 of the Law Numbered: 4957 and the provisions on approval of reconstruction plans included in the Law Numbered: 2634 are amended as follows:

The Ministry is entitled to make, get made, approve on its own initiative and adjust the plans at any scale for culture and tourism protection and development regions and tourism centers... It is essential to get the positive view of the Ministry before infrastructure and superstructure projects, which will create environmental impact through the sale, allocation, renting, boundary declaration and change carried out by other public institutions and organizations on the culture and tourism protection and development regions and tourism centers.

That the authority to approve the plan at any scale for *CTPDR* and *Tourism Centers* should be gathered in one body strengthens the opportunity of creating an integrated tourism development scenario and putting it into implementation. In addition to this, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism became a policy maker institution in the planning process of tourism.

The problem of making disharmonized decisions for the same places, which was caused by the conflicts about the planning authority, has considerably been overcome, thanks to the provision of “the positive view of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism must be taken for the processes realized by the other public institutions and organizations” taking place in the last part of the article 7 of the Law.

3.2.1.1 Regulation on the Preparation and Approval of the Reconstruction Plans of Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region and Tourism Centers

Some terms mentioned in the Law Numbered: 4957 and new plan types are described with “Regulation on the Preparation and Approval of the Reconstruction Plans of Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region and Tourism Centers”, which was published in the Official Gazette dated 03.11.2003 and numbered 25278 and then put into effect.

One of the new plan types described in the relevant Regulation is ‘Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Plans’ and it is described as follows:

Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Plans: Those are the physical plans, which are 1/25000 or upper scaled and constitutes a whole with explanation reports and plan notes; which cover tourism types and one or more of the any kind of technical and social infrastructure areas and culture, training, entertainment, trade and housing areas; which can include sub regions in itself; which can provide balance of protection-utilization between the resources and development of sector within this scope; which determine the main utilization decisions of the land.

As it is also clear in the description, these plans are the upper scaled plans targeting regional development. Therefore, these plans should produce strategies and decisions for not only tourism oriented utilizations but also any types of utilization, which should exist in a region. It is considered positive to include the utilizations out of tourism within the scope of the type of plan described above. In addition, that there is a type of plan to be made for the areas declared as CTPDR necessitates carrying out this plan with a different understanding and approach than other upper scaled plans for any other place. Hence, it should be included in the Reconstruction Law Numbered: 3194, in which plan types are described. However, this type of plan is described only in the Regulation.

Moreover, as it is a regional plan, it should cover tourism development scenario of the region and the organization chart regarding the realization of the plan decisions made in line with this scenario, as well as the physical plan, plan notes and explanation reports.

Another new plan type described in the relevant Regulation is “settlement design plan” and it is described as follows:

Settlement Design Plan: Those are the plans and projects prepared for the areas necessitating design for its special implementation details within the places, boundaries of which are determined with master development and implementation plans in the Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers.

More elaborative projects to be made for the areas requiring more detailed designs than the design in 1/1000 scale, which is the scale of Implementation Plan, is meant with this type of plan. Although the expression of ‘design plan’ constitutes a paradox referring to the theories of urban planning and designs, it is regarded as positive from the point of view of legislation’s giving a

special place for these settlements and seeking a different planning approach to be followed there. With this type of plan, which is legalized by taking place in the regulation, it is made possible to produce spatial strategies related with the settlements around the places, where tourism development is experienced densely, and to implement a different planning method there.

3.2.2. Land Allocation in Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 4957

Several revisions were conducted in the land allocation model with the Law Numbered: 4957. The most important one is the provision annexed to the paragraph H of article 3 of the Law Numbered 4957 and article 8 of the Law Numbered: 2634. With this article, the concept of ‘main investor’ is added in land allocation model and it is understood from the scenario created that the model of ‘main investor’- ‘sub investor’ is thought even though it is not expressed with a term in the mentioned article. Paragraph H of article 8 of the Law numbered 4957 is as follows:

“The whole of the Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region or its sub regions determined with the plans or its one or more plots are allocated by the Ministry in compliance with the plan purposes. The allocation of the whole region or a sub region to one single main investor is put into force with the decision of the Council of Ministry or a prior permission is given to this investor by the Ministry. In case the projects of the investor are approved by the Ministry, prior permission is converted to permanent permission by the Ministry pursuant to the issuance of investment certificate... Reconstruction plans of the whole region or sub regions are made/get made and approved by the Ministry. The plots formed with these plans can be rented to third persons, get operated or its superior right specified in favor of the investor in the title deed can be transferred by the investor, for whose name it is allocated or of whose favor its independent and continuous superior rights are allocated, providing that these plots are stated in the allocation contract and allocation period is not going to be exceeded. Any kind of building, facility and their independent parts constructed on the areas allocated in this way are also subjected to the same principle...”.

This allocation model is valid only for *CTPDR*. The policy of increasing the attraction of these areas by developing a quite different land allocation model for these regions is found to be positive as it supports the regional and integrated planning. But the provision making it possible to allocate the “whole region or its sub-regions determined with the plans or its one or more plots” to only one single investor included in the abovementioned provision indicates that the problems experienced in implementation before this Law will continue as it gives the opportunity of the land allocation on plot scale. In other words, it is facilitated to allocate land on plot scale within *CTPDR*, which are declared in order to realize the regional tourism development and necessitated

to be planned with an integrated and comprehensive planning approach. This brings into light the problem of planning ‘tourism plots’ under the title of ‘tourism development plans’ again.

3.3. General Evaluation of the Chapter 3

‘Tourism Encouragement Law’ is an inventive law and its main target is to build bed capacity. This target is a true one for such a country like Turkey, which aims at reaching the level to be able to compete with the competitor countries in the field of tourism. However, while this target is being realized, the only instrument to provide the minimization of the costs and maximization of the benefits on both the local and global levels is planning. Therefore, the planning approach of the Law is significantly important.

It will be a mistake to say that the Law numbered 2634 does not give opportunity to the settlements to function within the scope of tourism planning scenario and to be a part of tourism development; however, it cannot be said that it promotes this. The hierarchy of *Tourism Region, Area and Center*, which entered into the tourism planning terminology and tourism legislation for the first time with this Law, is an instrument and opportunity provided by the Law for comprehensive planning. However, ‘land allocation’, the most important encouraging tool of development of tourism causes that the scenario targeted as the planning is digressed, and that ‘the area available for allocation’ becomes almost the only determinant criteria in both the declaration of tourism center and the planning process. In other words, the model of ‘land allocation’ developed by the law in order to encourage the tourism investor gets ahead the planning, which is the main basis of the Law. This caused to keep out of the areas, where private property is dense, during the determination of the areas, for which tourism planning will be conducted.

The situations of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*, which receives the highest number of tourists, has become a brand on world scale and meets the targets such as bed capacity and economic input, and the settlements of Belek and Kadriye, which connected behind this tourism center but could not be a part of tourism development plan are the obvious pictures of this problem experienced in the implementation.

Actually, the approach of tourism planning should be in a manner encouraging the utilizations demanded to be realized in the areas, subject of private property, but absolutely addressing these type of utilizations within the scope of planning scenario, within the framework of integrated scenario thought, taking into account the reflections of tourism investments in the area, where private property is dense, after the areas -those could be the ones where land allocation is possible-

for tourism investment are determined. When it comes to the settlements, this approach finds itself in the concept of 'service city' or 'assistant city'.

In addition, with the 'Amended Law on Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 4957', the planning hierarchy is spoilt by decreasing the triple stages and tourism space grading established with the previous law to two grades; however, a positive change has been achieved by extending the descriptions and scopes of each step of 2 level grading, which has been proposed to be replaced with 3 stage planning. The Law Numbered: 4957 provides much more opportunities for the comprehensive planning with its approach of development of multi-sectors; furthermore, the outcomes quite different than the ones realized up to now in the implementation are expected, as it is mainly based on land allocation and created a allocation model going as far as the plot scale, as it was in the previous Law.

One of the reasons not be able to develop a comprehensive planning approach with this legal structure is the division of planning authority among the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement and Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Municipalities and Governorship by the Law Numbered: 2634. Thus, policy maker authority and spatial decision maker authority are separated by the Law.

This problem was overcome with the amendment on the Law Numbered: 4957, and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism become the only authorized body in the tourism planning. This provides the basis for an integrated tourism planning in such a wide range from making policy decisions in the tourism planning process to making spatial organizational decisions.

CHAPTER 4

ANTALYA BELEK TOURISM CENTER AND BELEK & KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS: A TOURISM DEVELOPMENT AREA

Tourism Encouragement Law has come into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 12.03.1982. This and its philosophy of supporting mass tourism resulted in living great development in tourism sector after 1980s. The concepts of *tourism region*, *tourism area* and *tourism center* which are the terms added with the Law to the tourism legislation and tourism planning terminology, bring the opportunity of planned development of tourism in the country. *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* is also a tourism development area declared at that period and formed totally by the State (see figure 3).

Antalya - Belek Tourism Center has been first put into force in 1984. After that, the boundary of the tourism center was revised several times. The last revision was done on the boundary of tourism center at 1997 and it is still in force (see figure 4).

The boundary of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* was declared in 1984 and included only the coastal side of Belek and Kadriye settlements and the forest behind it, not included Belek and Kadriye settlements. Although the boundary of tourism center did not contain the settlements in the first declaration of the tourism center, in the second revision done after 6 years from the first declaration, in 1990, the boundary of the tourism center was enlarged and these settlements were taken into the boundary. The reason behind the including Belek and Kadriye settlements within the boundary of the tourism center was the rant at the back sides of tourism development zone and it cause unplanned, uncontrolled and deformed urbanization in the settlements (see appendix A).



Figure 3. The aerial photo of tourism complexes and golf courses in front of the seashore and Belek settlement.
Source: Archive of Barlas Planlama



Figure 4. The last revised boundary of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*.
Source: Personal Archive

These settlements were taken into the tourism center boundary to control the development of these settlements with plan. The revision of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* including these two settlements makes the region a good example to investigate from the point of tourism development and its impacts on settlements.

As it was mentioned before, Tourism Encouragement Law has an understanding of planned tourism development. However, land allocation promotion is one of the most important incentives of the Law and this causes being far from planned tourism development and becoming the allocatable land the only criterion on both tourism center declaration and its planning. In other words, the land allocation incentive which is formulated to encourage tourism investors becomes more important than planning which is the basic structure of the Law. The situation of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*, where is visited mostly by tourists in Turkey, where becomes a mark in world tourism marked and where reaches the targets like bed capacity, economical benefits, and the situation of Belek and Kadriye settlements which are patching to the tourism center but could not be the part of tourism development, is a clear picture of the implementation problem caused by the attractiveness of land allocation system.

4.1. The Reason of Choosing *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* as a Case Area

Antalya - Belek Tourism Center is chosen as a case area for investigating what the ‘role of small settlements in *tourism centers*’ planning and development scenario’ because, first of all, *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* is one of the best examples of the tourism development approaches and the planning philosophies of ‘Tourism Encouragement Law’. As pointed before, *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* was created by State policies and incentives totally. Tourism has not developed in Belek and its close environs spontaneously. Therefore, the tourism center, mostly, is a product of tourism policies of a period which is the main investigation period of the thesis. Planning approaches and spatial implementations become important because of its creating the story mentioned above. From the planning and tourism development point of view, the Law numbered 2634 was the only legal basis at that period. Declarations as a tourism center, revisions on it and planning process have been completed before the structural amendments done at the Law numbered 2634. This characteristic makes *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* more proper case area from the point of the scope of thesis.

Second, the tourism center is one of the must successful projects from the point of ‘creating capacity’ and ‘economical supplementation to the country’s income’ which were the main targets of the ‘Tourism Encouragement Law numbered 2634’. Today, ‘Belek’ became an important mark

in world tourism market and has great contribution to the economy of the country. According to the investigation done by BETUYAB²⁰ for 2004 year, 4 % of the international tourist come to Turkey and 12 % of international tourist arrived in Antalya go to Belek (see table 4).

Because of the stated reasons, *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* with Kadriye and Belek settlements, which are the parts of the tourism center, are chosen as a case area of the thesis. The investigations were made at the tourism complexes in front of the seashore and settlements which are behind them (see figure 5).

Before dealing with *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*, we want to give brief information about Antalya Region and try to put forward the place of the region from the point of tourism in Turkey.

4.2. Antalya Region and Its Position in Turkey Related with Tourism Sector

It is obvious that Turkey has an important place on world tourism destinations especially in ‘sea, sand, sun tourism’. In Turkey, Antalya, Muğla, and İzmir are the leading cities about tourism and continuing to be, because big parts of the tourists arrived in Turkey go to these cities. After 1995, Antalya Province has become the first city where tourists have visit (see table 5).

In 2003, 4,888,012 tourists came to Antalya. In 2004, the number of tourist visited Antalya was 6.304.954 with an increase approximately at a rate of 30 % (see table 5). As it is understood from the data above, the city of Antalya is in the first place in Turkey from the point of visits of tourists.

When we look at the position of Antalya from a historical perspective, we see that, Antalya has been always one of the most important tourism destinations in Turkey. Because of this, the planning story of the region dates back so earlier. Belek has also had an important role in tourism scenario of the city of Antalya and was planned as a tourism destination in regional plans of Antalya which were made decades ago.

²⁰ Belek Tourism Investors Association

Table 4. Number and Ratio of International Tourists come to Turkey, Antalya and Belek in 2003-2004 season (Adopted from the table prepared by BETUYAB and published in www.turizmdebusabah.com).

		RATE OF INCREASE			RATE OF INCREASE			RATE OF INCREASE	
TURKEY		2003/2004	ANTALYA		2003/2004	BELEK TOURISM CENTER		2003/2004	
INTERNATIONAL TOURIST	17.517.610	24,86 %	INTERNATIONAL TOURIST	6.047.168	29,16 %	INTERNATIONAL TOURIST	751.429	28 %	
	FOR THE DAY		691.727	LOCAL TOURIST		257.786	LOCAL TOURIST		162.932
			TOTAL	6.304.954		TOTAL	914.361		
TOURISM INCOME (9 MONTHS)	9.599.900 \$	20 %				OCCUPANCY RATE	2003	70 %	
							2004	73 %	
RATIO OF TOURIST NUMBER COME TO BELEK IN TOTAL NUMBER OF TOURIST COME TO ANTALYA								12 %	
RATIO OF TOURIST NUMBER COME TO BELEK IN TOTAL NUMBER OF TOURIST COME TO TURKEY								4 %	

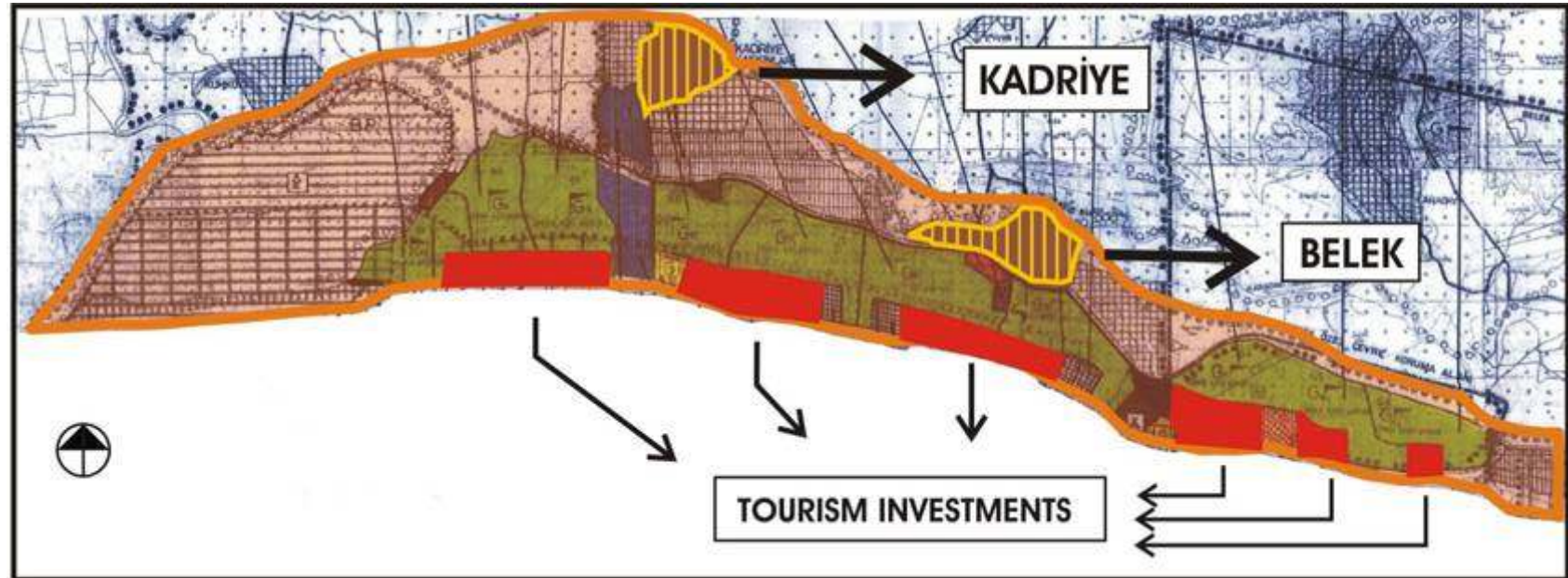


Figure 5. The tourism investments and settlements in *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*
 Source: Personal Archive

Table 5. Allocation of Foreigners' Accommodation in Cities (TÜRSAB Ar-Ge Departmanı, June, 2003).

Cities	1995	1998	1999	2000	2001
Ankara	% 3,2	% 3,8	% 4,3	% 2,7	% 2,5
<u>Antalya</u>	<u>% 27,2</u>	<u>% 25,4</u>	<u>% 30</u>	<u>% 28</u>	<u>% 40</u>
Aydın	% 5,7	% 4,3	% 3,9	% 2,6	% 3,9
İstanbul	% 32,4	% 27,8	% 28,3	% 20,1	% 21,4
Muğla	% 6,4	% 10	% 9,9	% 7,3	% 11,6
İzmir	% 5,5	% 6,5	% 5,8	% 4,2	% 5
Denizli	% 6,2	% 4,8	% 3,9	% 3,7	% 4,1
Nevşehir	% 3,9	% 5,3	% 4,3	% 2,3	% 3,9
Other	% 11,9	% 11,5	% 9,6	% 29,2	% 7,6

4.3. Belek, a Tourism Destination; As a Product of the West Mediterranean Project

The planning story of the Eastern Antalya dates back to the late 1950s²¹. However, the first physical plan of the region, which was called 'The West Mediteranean Project', was prepared on behalf of the State Planning Organization in 1967. The project, which is also known as Ole Helweg Plan, was the first tourism master plan of Turkey. "The West Mediterranean Project covers 4000 km area of the provinces of Muğla and Antalya, the coastline of which is about 1000 km" (SPO, 1969a:13).

Priority development areas of the project were identified with this plan and the Belek site was chosen as one of the most favorable sites for a first stage development (see figure 6). The capacity of the Belek site was defined as 5000 beds by the master plan for Antalya. In 1984, the bed capacity was determined as 13000 after it were declared as a 'tourism center'.

According to Kızılgün (Türksoy), the proposal of the project to develop beach facilities, building a golf course on the north west of the area was completely implemented. "In more general terms, international mass tourism depending on mild climate activities, entertainment and recreation, is pursuing its way on the Antalya East" (2001, p:79).

²¹ The first project of Plan of Operation started as an international project in 1959. This plan was signed on 12.01.1963. On 22.11.1963 the second project of the Plan of Operation was signed. (Kızılgün (Türksoy), 2001, p:76).



Figure 6. Antalya Land Use Plan

Source: Adopted from Baykan Günay's personal archive.

4.4. Declaration of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* and Its Changing Boundaries

Antalya - Belek Tourism Center was declared in 3rd group of tourism centers and came into force after being published in the Official Gazette dated 21.11.1984, numbered 18582. The tourism center was revised three times after its first declaration. First revision of the *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* was done in 10th group on 05.03.1990²² and second one was done in 12th group on 20.09.1991²³. The last revision was done in 19th group on 07.10.1997²⁴ and is still in force.

In the first declaration of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*, the boundary did not include Kadriye and Belek settlements (see figure 7).

²² The number of the Official Gazette, which the first revision of the tourism center boundary published, is 20452.

²³ The number of the Official Gazette, which the second revision of the tourism center boundary published, is 20997.

²⁴ The number of the Official Gazette, which the last revision of the tourism center boundary published, is 23133..

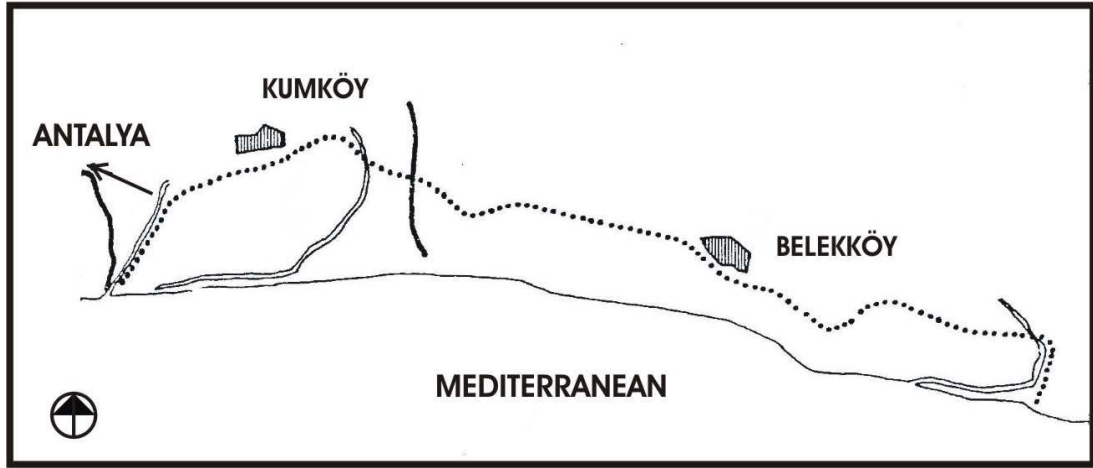


Figure 7. The boundary of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* in its first declaration in 1984 (The figure is schematic).

Source: Adopted from the schema published in Official Gazette, date; 21.11.1984 and number; 18582

At the second revision of the tourism center, Kadriye and Belek settlements were taken into the boundary of tourism center (see figure 8).

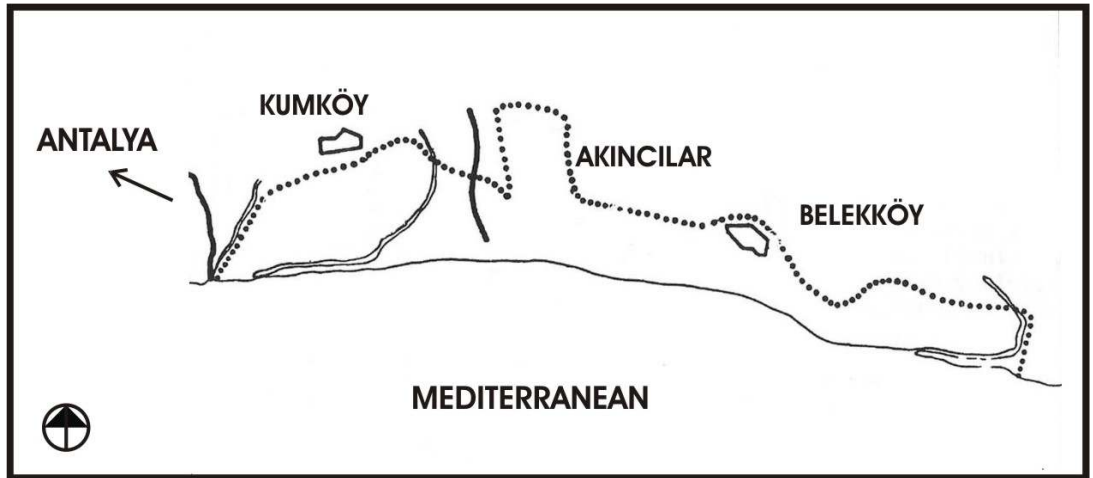


Figure 8. The boundary of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* in its first revision in 1990 (The figure is schematic).

Source: Adopted from schema published in the Official Gazette, date; 05.03.1990 and number; 20452.

The only official document related with the change of boundary as it contains the Belek and Kadriye (Akıncılar) settlements is an official writing from 'General Directorate of Tourism' to the 'Department of Tourism Planning and Investments' in February 1990. In the writing it was stated

that, “the boundaries of the *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* should be enlarged for preventing the settlements, which are behind the tourism investments, from haphazard development which can occur because of the development on the seaside”²⁵ (see appendix A) .

In this expression, there is a care about the future urbanization of the settlements at behind. The reason for enlarging the boundary of the tourism center is explained as emphasizing controlled and planned development needs of settlements. Therefore, according to the approach, these settlements should have had roles in the tourism development scenario of the area. However, these kinds of ideas were just existed in theory and we could not observe them in practice. We discussed the issue in detail in the part where planning process of Belek settlement was discussed.

The schema of second revision, done on 20.09.1991 in 12th group , was not shown here because very little change was made in the boundary of tourism center and it has no significance related with the thesis subject. However, it is necessary to emphasize that, only approximately 1,5 years after from the first revision of the boundary, the second revision was done. At least, it shows that while declaration of tourism center boundaries and revising them, long run planning decisions can not be taken. Therefore, the boundaries become invalid and need revision in a very short time.

The boundary of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* was revised on 07.10.1997 for the last time. At this revision, the boundary of the tourism center was enlarged through the Kadriye Municipality boundary at the Kumköy side (see figure 9).²⁶

²⁵ The official writing dated 07.02.1990 and numbered 201-1506.

²⁶ In the revisions done about the tourism center, not only size and the boundary were changed but also bed capacities that were foreseen were increased. In the first declaration, the foreseen bed capacity of the area was 13000. In the first revision, the planned bed capacity was increased to 18000. In the second revision of the tourism center, 20000 bed capacity was foreseen. After 1997, it has been planned to realize 30000 beds in the tourism center.

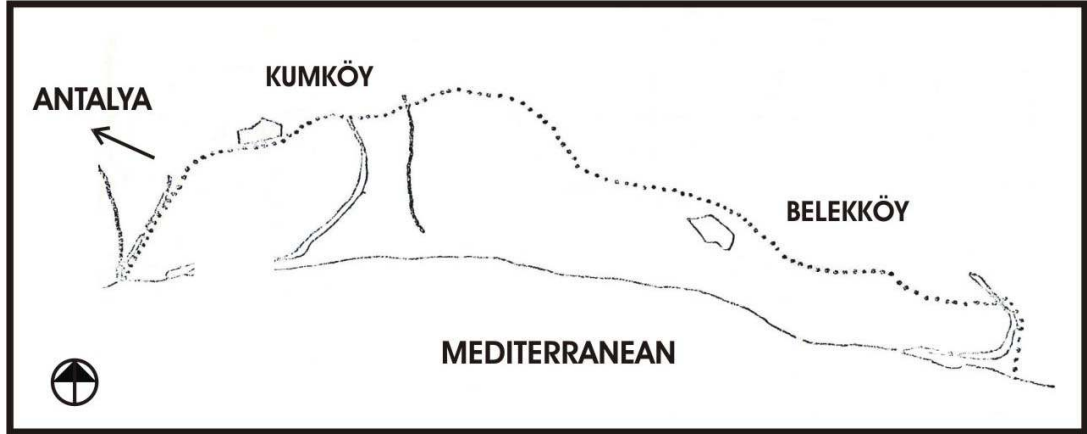


Figure 9. The boundary of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* in its last revision in 1997 (The figure is schematic).

Source: Adopted from the schema published in Official Gazette, date; 07.10.1997 and number; 23133.

4.5. Demographical, Social and Economical Structure of Belek and Kadriye Settlements

After the declaration of tourism center, tourism investments on the area were started and after 1990s, the tourism investments was started to give service and the region became attractive (Plan Report of Belek, 2003). Because the region became a tourism destination and tourism development realized rapidly, spatial, economical, social and cultural structure of Belek and Kadriye settlements have changed considerably. Some of these changes were positive and some of them were negative. At this part of the study, we investigated and discussed the changes occurred after the area became a tourism destination.

4.5.1. Demographical Structure of Belek and Kadriye Settlements

Belek is a municipality that is connected to Serik District and the settlements population was 2586 in the census 1997. Belek was a village until 1999. In the census done at 1997, the population reached to the criterion of being a municipality and so after 1999, Belek has become a municipality (Plan Report of Belek, 2003).

When we look at the demographical changes in Belek settlement, we can observe an undulating structure. The population of Belek settlement increased between the years 1965-1975 and decreased between the years 1975-1987. A huge increase has occurred between 1985 and 1997 (Plan Report of Belek, 2003) (see table 6).

Table 6. Demographical Change in Belek, Serik, Antalya and Turkey between the years 1965-1997 (Plan Report of Belek, 2003).

<u>Settlements</u>		<u>Years</u>						
		<u>1965</u>	<u>1970</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1990</u>	<u>1997</u>
<u>Belek</u>	<u>Urban</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>841</u>	<u>717</u>	<u>699</u>	<u>856</u>	<u>2586</u>
	Rural	42606	47556	57651	55526	58108	61649	57130
Serik	Urban	7336	12164	14161	15955	19214	23106	27490
	Total	49606	59720	71812	71481	77322	84755	84620
	Rural	357253	401326	446268	467869	493437	530017	625524
Antalya	Urban	129657	176008	223089	280837	397712	602194	851823
	Total	486910	577334	699337	748706	891149	1132211	1477347
	Rural	20585604	21914075	23478651	25091950	22524804	23146684	21983217
Turkey	Urban	10805817	13691101	16869068	19645007	28139654	33326351	40882357
	Total	31391421	35605176	40347719	44736957	50664458	56473035	62865574

Kadriye is also a municipality connected to Serik District. The settled areas of Belek and Kadriye are neighboring. The population of Kadriye settlement was 3030 in 1990 however it decreased to 2564 in 1997 (<http://www.yerelnet.org.tr/belediye/belediye.php>).

It is so obvious that with realizing the tourism development in Belek area, an important increase occurred in the population of Belek settlement. This is mostly because the opportunity of employment comes with tourism development. However, decrease in Kadriye population is so interesting.

Summer housing development causes another important change on population of Belek and Kadriye settlements. Whether development of summer housing is a kind of tourism development

or not is also a discussion subject. At the following parts, it was also discussed but what is important here is the effect of summer housing on summer population. According to the plan report of Belek, in the year 1997, with the permanent population, which was 2586, the population of summer housing was 1723 (2003). It means that an amount approximately 2/3 of permanent population was added at least in summers. Today, 50.000 - 70.000 summer housing exists in Belek and Kadriye settlements.

4.5.2. Social Structure of Belek and Kadriye Settlements

According to the plan report of Belek settlement, “although Belek is a small settlement, from social and economical point of views, it does not have the character of rural settlement” (2003). Because of taking migration after 1990s, the social structure of the settlement became so heterogeneous.

“The % 36,8 of permanent settlers of the settlement is native, the %30,9 of public is from Serik and from rural settlements of the close environment. Also, % 33,3 of settlers migrated to Belek from Antalya, from other parts of the country or from other countries” (Plan Report of Belek, 2003).

Social structure of Kadriye settlement is not so different from Belek settlement. Even, Kadriye is a bigger settlement from the point of population and land size. Also, Kadriye settlement took migration after 1980s however, lost population a bit after 1990. Therefore, Kadriye has also more urban social character than similar towns.

Another factor that affects the social structure of Belek and Kadriye settlements is of course the matter of summer housing. According to the plan report, most of the summer housing owners in Belek and Kadriye are from big cities like; Istanbul, Ankara, Antalya, Konya or from Germany (2003). This also makes the social structure more heterogeneous from the cultural point of view.

These settlements have relatively homogeneous character from economical and educational points of view. Most of the people living in Belek and Kadriye do jobs related with tourism sector. There are also people living on incomes from agriculture but the number of them decreases day by day.²⁷ People, whose source of income is tourism, are generally from upper income group. Therefore, almost no lower income group exists in the settlement. From the educational point, “generally education level is so high in all of the society” (Plan Report of Belek, 2003).

²⁷ % 6,4 of population's income are from agriculture in Belek (Plan Report of Belek, 2003).

The average of family number in a house is 1.1 and average of household in the Belek settlement is 3,37 (Plan Report of Belek, 2003). These statistics also shows the urban character of Belek settlement.

4.5.3. Economical Structure of Belek and Kadriye Settlement

The economical structure of Belek and Kadriye settlements is formed by trade sector which is based on tourism. The working population in Belek is approximately % 3 of total population (see table 7).

Table 7. Numbers of Total and Working Populations & the Ratio of Working Population to the Total Population (Plan Report of Belek, 2003).

Total Population	3100
Working Population	917
Working Population/ Total Population	0,30

The distribution of working population on the sectors shows us, approximetaly 3/4 of working population do jobs directly related with tourism sector in Belek settlement (see table 8).

Table 8. The Distribution of Working Population Through the Sectors (Plan Report of Belek, 2003)

Main Sector	Sub Sector	Working Population	
		Person	%
Services	Public Service	52	5,7
	Tourism- Trade. and Private Services	663	72,3
	Transportation	13	1,4
Production	Artisans	9	0,9
	Construction	35	3,8
Agriculture		145	15,8
TOTAL		917	100

4.5.3.1. Tourism

There are 36 hotels in front of the seashore of Belek and Kadriye settlements. 5 of these accommodation units have golf courses. The tourism season is longer than 'sea, sand and sun' tourism in golf tourism. This provides the opportunity of working longer for the labors who work in these tourism complexes. Approximately % 13,8 of total labors of the tourism complexes dwell in Belek settlement (Plan Report of Belek, 2003)

There are not many tourism complexes or hotels in Belek and Kadriye settlements because these settlements are relatively far from the sea and also big tourism complexes filled in front of the seashore. According to the plan report of Belek, there are only two hotels in Belek settlement (2003). There is also no pension development in the settlements.

As it was mentioned before, there is a big summer housing development in Belek and Kadriye. Whether summer housing can be accepted as tourism development or not is a big discussion topic. According to the definitions of concept of tourism, analyzed in first chapter, it should be accepted as tourism. However, in planning terminology, summer housing and tourism complexes are totally different and summer housing can not be built in a place where the development plan decision is tourism complex. The author also claims that summer housing development can not be accepted as tourism development. There are two main bases of this argument; first, 'summer housing' is based on private ownership and the owners of a summer housing generally have an attitude of realizing their tourism activity in the same place where their summer housing exists. Therefore, it is hard to call these people as tourists. However, tourism complexes are open to the public use and tourists benefiting from these accommodation units generally prefer to realize their tourism activity in different places. Second, consumption types of summer housing ownership and tourists are totally different.

Therefore, we can say that there is a lack of tourism development from the point of accommodation units in Belek and Kadriye settlements. However, we can observe indirect tourism development like trade and transportation in settlements.

4.5.3.2. Trade

Almost the total trade sector in Belek is related with tourism (see table 9). This dependent commercial structure of the settlement brings some disadvantages. For example, over % 20 of the commercial units are closed in winter season.

Table 9. Allocation of Commercial Units and Number of Workers in Belek²⁸ (Adopted from Plan Report of Belek, 2003)

	<u>TYPE OF COMMERCIAL</u>	<u>NUMBER OF UNITS</u>	<u>NUMBER OF WORKERS</u>
<u>FOODSTUFF</u>		13	16
	Grocery	13	16
<u>OFFICE SERVICES</u>		5	11
	<u>Rent a Car</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>Travel Agency</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
<u>ENTERTAINMENT ACCOMODATION</u>		26	93+38 (seasonal)
	<u>Restaurant</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>31</u>
	<u>Café – Bar</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>56</u>
	Billiards - Coffeehouse	2	6
<u>OTHER COMMERCE</u>		74	108
	Present Objects	3	3
	<u>Jewelers</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>27</u>
	<u>Ready-Made Clothes</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>33</u>
	Hairdresser	3	8
	<u>Leather</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
	Ironmongery	1	2
	Photographer	3	3
	Pharmacy	3	5
	Floristry	1	2
	<u>Carpet Seller</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>
	Bag – Case Seller	3	8
	Watch Seller	1	1
	Carpentry	1	3
	Shoe Seller	1	2
	Phone Seller	1	1
	Clinic	1	5
<u>TOTAL</u>		113	217+38 (seasonal)

²⁸ The information given in the table is belong to 2003 year but the author observes that most of the numbers of shopping units has increased now.

According to the table (9), it is so obvious that tourism development in the area has influenced the structure of commerce in Belek settlement. Especially the commercial usages, expressed as italic, bold and underlined in the table, exist and continue to exist just because of the existence of tourism movement and tourism activity in the settlement. Yet, when we think about the tourism complexes in front of the seashore and their tourist capacities, we argued that the commercial structure of Belek settlement should include more variety.

The same situation can be observed in Kadriye also. Most of the commercial units in Kadriye are based on tourism sector. These are especially luxury consumption shops like jewelers, leather and textile shops.

4.5.3.3. Transportation

The transportation infrastructure and transportation sector generally develops in tourism areas. In Belek and Kadriye, the transportation infrastructure is developed enough because of the tourism complexes in front of the seashore. The same transportation infrastructure is used for both arriving to the tourism complexes and the settlements. However, transportation sector was not developed quite much. There is only one bus firm working in Belek settlement (Plan Report of Belek, 2003). Also, a small number of bus firms serving to the region are arrived to Belek, Kadriye and tourism complexes in front of the seashore. Because, the transportation service for tourists is provided by the tourism complexes by themselves.

Also, for labors, settled in Belek and Kadriye settlements and working in the tourism complexes, for tourists or for carrying goods, transportation service is given by tourism complexes. Almost whole of the transportation sector of Belek and Kadriye settlements constituted with taxies.

Another interesting transportation type also exists between the tourism complexes and Belek settlement. According to the information given by the planner of Belek settlement²⁹, the Belek Municipality sends tractors with trailer, which are designed for carrying people, to the tourism complexes and try to persuade tourists for coming to the Belek settlement. The planner adds that the commercial structure of the settlement has changed because of this transportation activity.

²⁹ Barlas Planlama

4.6. Planning Process of the Region and Belek and Kadriye Settlements

4.6.1. Planning Process of Antalya Region

As it was mentioned above, the planning process of the region started at late 1950s with Ole Helweg Plan. After this plan, on 26.05.1981, 'The Serik – Manavgat – Alanya Environmental Master Plan' was approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement. Later a plan revision, named '1/25,000-scale Environmental Plan for the Eastern Antalya' was approved in 29.05.1990. Another revision was done in environmental master plan in 18.12.1998 called 'Belek Revision' and approved also by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement (see figure 10).

The last approved 1/25000 scale plan for Belek and environs is "Environmental Master Plan Revision" approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement on 10.01.2002. The first 1/5000 scale master plan for Belek was approved after the declaration of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* on 21.11.1984, in the same year. The plan called 'Belek Tourism Master Plan' was prepared by Ministry of Culture and Tourism and approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement.

'The Institution of Specially Protected Areas' has declared Belek and its environs as 'Special Protection Area (SPA)' in 22.01.1990.³⁰ After the declaration of the area as SPA, on 12.08.1993, 'The Plan for Belek Special Protection Area' was approved by 'The Institution for the Protection of Special Areas'. The planning area partly covers three settlements, Serik, Taşagıl and Manavgat. Total area within the plan boundaries is 11049,95 hectares.

In 1996, 'The Belek Management Plan' was prepared by 'World Wildlife Fund'. This plan did not include physical decisions and intervention but proposed managerial protection decisions.

4.6.2. Planning Process of the Belek and Kadriye Settlements

It was mentioned before that in the census done at 1997, the population of Belek settlement reached to the criterion of being a municipality and so after 1999 Belek has become a municipality.

³⁰ Ministerial decree number of declaration is 90/1117.

Figure 10. 1/25000 scale Eastern Antalya Environmental Master Plan / Belek Revision
Source: Archive of Ministry of Culture and Tourism

In 1989, the great growth of Belek settlement attracted attention and a development plan for Belek has got prepared Selçuk University by Serik Municipality and approved by Serik Municipality (Plan Report of Belek., 2003, p:37). However, Belek settlement was within the boundary of the *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*, which was declared according to rules of the Tourism Encouragement Law at that time. According to the Law's 7th item, the 1/5000 scale plan must be approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement and 1/1000 scale plan must be approved by both related Municipality and Ministry of Culture and Tourism. Therefore, in a legal framework, the plans are not valid. Although they were invalid plans, the implementations were totally done, according to these plans (see figure 11).

The 1/5000 master plan of the Belek settlement was approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement on 06.10.2003. However, because there was a plan which had no validity according to legal framework but implemented in the settlement, the master plan approved by Ministry Public Works and Resettlement in 2003 could not be differenced much from the old plan. The approval of master plan of Belek settlement was just an action of legalization of the old plan (see figure 12).

The most important difference between the plan approved by Serik Municipality and the plan approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement is the agricultural areas at the north-east of the settlement. In present, those areas are agricultural areas however, in the plan approved by Serik Municipality, those areas were added to settlement area and property organization according to 18th item of Settlement Law was done by the Municipality. Therefore, this area is most probably the first example of the area that it is in agricultural usage in approved master plan but also has parcellation plan in Turkey.

Another tragic fact in this planning story is that The Ministry of Culture and Tourism noticed that there was a master and development plans of Belek settlement after 1999, when the Belek Municipality had to make a plan. This situation shows us how much importance was given to the Belek settlement although it was taken into the boundary of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*.

On 08.09.2004, revision was done in the Master Plan of Belek settlement and approved by Ministry of Culture and Tourism³¹. With this plan revision, the only high school planned for Belek settlement was replaced with sport area usage.

³¹ After 01.08.2003, Ministry of Culture and Tourism has authorized by approval of all scale plans inside the "Tourism Centers" and "Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions". However, the plan revision requests which had been started to work on by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement before 01.08.2003, has to be concluded by this Ministry (Law numbered 4957, entries 2 and 8).

Figure 11. 1/5000 scale Master Plan for Belek settlement prepared by Selçuk University and illegally approved by Serik Municipality. Source: Archive of Ministry of Culture and Tourism

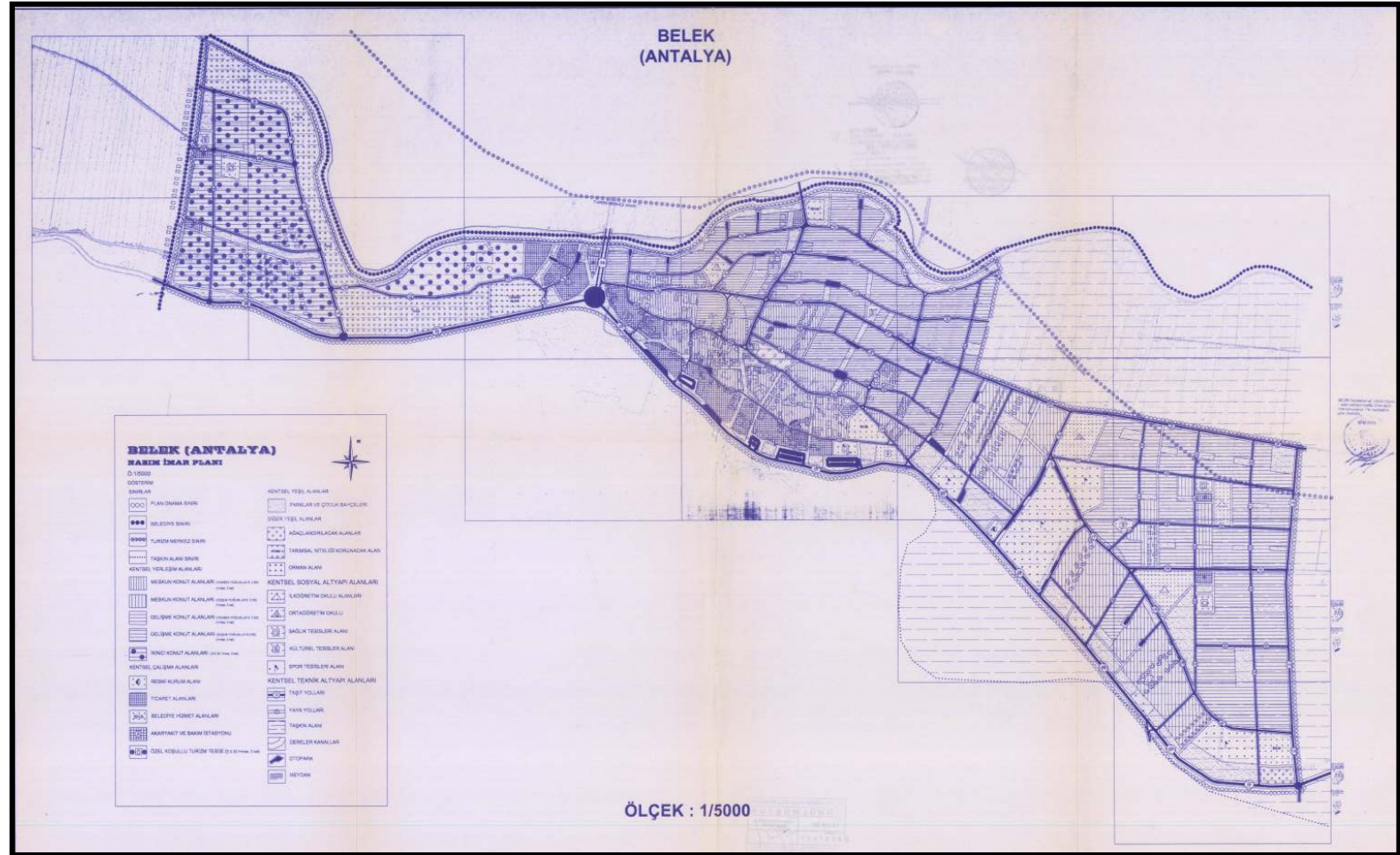


Figure 12. 1/5000 scale Master Plan of Belek settlement approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement in 06.10.2003.
Source: Archive of Ministry of Culture and Tourism

The 1/5000 scale development revision plan of Kadriye settlement was approved by Ministry of Public Works and Settlement in 05.08.2002. The 1/1000 scale implementation plan has also been prepared by the Municipality but not approved by Ministry of Culture and Tourism yet (see figure 13).

The planning process of Belek settlement does not include decisions on gaining the settlements for tourism purposes. There is no approach for common areas and activity areas neither for physical connection with the tourism facilities on coast nor for drawing the tourists into settlements.

The first reason of not making such a planning in Belek is the implementations made on an unapproved plan mentioned before. It has been impossible to change the draft plan; usage range and the ownership pattern established in accordance with the plan got prepared and put into implementation by Serik Municipality without having it approved. In addition, after declaration of Belek coasts and forests as tourism center, so many summer houses were built in the settlement during the 6 years when the settlement was excluded from the tourism center. The increase in the number of the summer houses affects the development of tourism negatively in so many aspects.

First of all, the profile of the summer house owners is rather different from that of the tourists. The contribution of the summer house owners to the local economy is much lower than the contribution of the tourists. In addition, the summer house areas are empty for a period of more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the year. This is completely a contrary situation to the active and vital tourism city concept. Consequently, the biggest disadvantage of the summer houses results from the infrastructural costs they cause. This increases the infrastructural costs of the summer house settlements so much that it decreases the activities of the local administration for increasing the total quality within the settlement; because a significant part of the limited budget of the Municipality is spent on the solution of the infrastructural problems in these areas. All these reasons have complicated to make a planning to increase the tourism attraction in Belek settlement.

To summarize; the chronological list of planning works conducted in the Antalya region and the Belek settlement contains the following plans:

- West Mediterranean Regional Study (Ole Helweg Plan),
- The Serik-Manavgat-Alanya Environmental Master Plan (approved in 26.05.1981),
- The Belek Tourism Master Plan (approved in 1984),

Figure 13. 1/5000 scale Master Plan of Kadriye settlement approved by Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement in 05.08.2002. Source: Archive of Ministry of Culture and Tourism

- The Master Plan of Belek Settlement (prepared by Selçuk University and approved by Serik Municipality in 1989),
- The Eastern Antalya Environmental Plan (approved in 29.05.1990),
- The Specially Protected Areas Plan (approved in 12.8.1993),
- The Belek Management Plan (1996),
- Environmental Master Plan Revision of Eastern Antalya (approved in 10.01.2002),
- Antalya – Serik – Kadriye Municipality Revision Development Plan (approved in 05.08.2002).
- Belek (Antalya) Master Plan (approved in 06.10.2003),
- Belek (Antalya) Master Plan Revision (approved in 08.09.2004).

4.7. Questionnaire Study and Interviews

To test the argument that Belek and Kadriye settlements were not planned and designed as a part of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* and these settlements were not given a role in the development and planning scenario of the tourism center, questionnaires and interviews done at the both case area and Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

4.7.1. Questionnaire Study

4.7.1.1. Questionnaire Study in Settlements (Appendix B)

To put forward the role of Belek and Kadriye settlements in *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center's* development and planning scenario, we applied questionnaires to both tourism complexes in front of the seashore of Belek and commercial units inside the Belek and Kadriye settlement. First, the questionnaire was applied to the trade units in Belek and Kadriye settlements. There were fifteen questions in the questionnaire and applied to the 18 trade units in Belek settlement, 16 trade units in Kadriye settlement. We have observed a big change in commercial structure in both Belek and Kadriye settlements (see figure 14 and figure 15).

The first question of the questionnaire was asked to determine social status of the attendee. According to the answers, majority of attendees in Belek are 20 to 40 years old, male and high school graduate. Only 1,67 % of the attendees received an education on tourism. In Kadriye, majority of attendees are 25 to 50 years old, all of the attendees are male and most of them graduated high school as in Belek. The ratio of taking education about tourism is approximately 1,9 % in Kadriye (see Appendix D, table 10 and table 11).



Figure 14. The Main Street of Belek Settlement



Figure 15. The Main Street of Kadriye Settlement

Answers to the first question show us that relatively younger population works in Belek than Kadriye but in both settlements majority of working people are under 35 years old. However, women's ratio in working people is very low in both settlements. In the second chapter of the thesis, it was mentioned that, tourism development affects settlement's socio-economical structure and one of the stated positive effect is "increasing employment opportunities, both skilled and unskilled; especially young people and women". In Belek and Kadriye settlements, **although young population is active in working life, still women do not join to them.**

Tourism focused trade units were selected notably to apply the questionnaire because we try to understand the effects of tourism in settlements and the expectations of the local people from tourism sector.

The second question of the questionnaire was asked to get an idea about migration issue in settlements. The concept of migration can be evaluated both in positive and negative senses as it was mentioned in the second chapter. On the one hand, development of tourism prevents settlements from negative migration because of appearance of more employment opportunities. On the other hand, again because of the same reason, there is a risk of increasing potential for imported labor and risk of being very crowded in settlement with reference to its carrying capacity; like infrastructure, natural sources etc. Because, as it was stated in second chapter, exclusion of locals from natural resources, increasing cost for additional infrastructure (water, sewer, power, medical, etc.) and increasing road maintenance and transportation systems costs are some of the negative effects of tourism. Both in Belek and Kadriye settlements, a serious migration ratio were determined from the answers to second question. **In Belek, 89 % of the attendees has migrated to Belek and in Kadriye the ratio of migrants was 93,7 %** (see Appendix D, table 12).

The third question of the questionnaire was about the position of the attendees in working places. The fourth question was about the opening date of the trade unit. The fourth question is dependent question of third question. These questions were asked to put forward the dose of passing land into non local people's hand in settlements. When answers to the third and fourth questions are evaluated together with the answers of second one, **it is so obvious that, the ratio of passing land into non local people's hand is so high in both settlements** (see Appendix D, table 13). This situation shows us that not really local people but strangers mostly benefits from tourism development which is one of the negative impacts of tourism.

The next four questions (5th, 6th, 7th and 8th) are about the relation between income of trade units and tourism potential of the area. We tried to understand the basic targeted customer of the

commercial units and the role of tourism development on their income with the answers to these questions.

The fifth, sixth and seventh questions were asked to understand the impact of tourism on local economy with reference to shopping activity. As it was mentioned in 2nd chapter, the most positive impact of tourism is about economical sense both in local and global scale. Also, tourism has a positive effect on increasing opportunities for shopping in local level. To put forward the situation, the most profitable season, the targeted customer class and average numbers of customers per day were asked.

The answers in both Belek and Kadriye show that almost all of the shopping activities in settlements are made by tourists. In Belek, 16 shops' targeted customers are tourists and only 2 shops' are local people. In Kadriye targeted customers of all of the 16 shops', which has been applied questionnaire, are tourists. The majority of the most profitable season is summer. Also, the big difference between the numbers of customers in tourism season and dead season shows the effects of tourism in trade activity of settlements so clearly (see Appendix D, table 14)³². This shows us that tourism creates many income opportunities to the settlers and becomes the basic employment in the settlements. Therefore, **the employment structure of the settlements shifts from permanent to temporary.**

The eighth question is about serving goods or services to the tourism complexes in front of the seashore. According to the answers, in Belek, only 2 of the 18 shops serve goods or services to the tourism complexes but in Kadriye none of the 16 shops have such a relation with the tourism complexes. This also shows us that **Belek or Kadriye has no role as a “service city” that meets the needs of tourism complexes.** Besides, both Belek and Kadriye settlements have no economical structuring and production systems to meet the needs of tourism complexes. Therefore, they can be “service city” to meet the needs of tourists.

The positive or negative social impacts of tourism on settlements, which are stated in second chapter of the thesis, can be observed if only tourists visit or be in common spaces with local people. The ninth question was asked to learn whether tourists visit the Belek settlement and if they do where they mostly visit. It is expected that the answers to this question show us whether Belek settlement has a touristic role in the region and tourists and local people have a direct (face to face) relation or not.

³² In this question, attendees are let to sign more than one option. Therefore, the number of answers are more than the number of shops.



Figure 16. A View from Belek Street

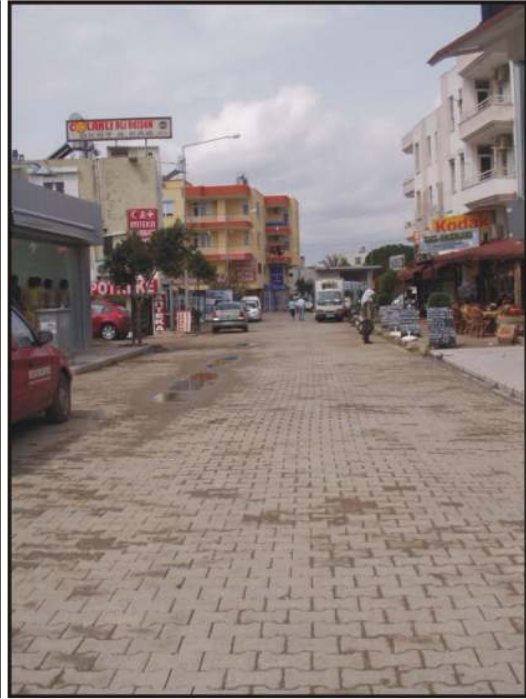


Figure 17. Belek Sub-Street



Figure 18. Belek Square



Figure 19. A View from Belek Square



Figure 20. Belek Shops.

Majority of the answers show that local people meet with tourists in their shops (see Appendix D, table 15). This **can also be accepted as social relation but the roles of tourists and local people are different from friendly relation**. This kind of relations is based on mutual interests only. Although it has an educational experience effects on local people about knowing and understanding different communities and life styles, there is not equivalence in relation type.

One of the major discussion topics on relation between tourism and local settlements is whether the tourism complexes block the access of local people to the seaside and sea or not. The tenth and eleventh questions were asked to reveal these issues. As known, to use the seaside and beach in front of tourism complexes are generally forbidden by manager or owner of the complexes. We tried to understand the situation about the issue in Belek and Kadriye coasts especially with the eleventh question.

Answers to the tenth question are differentiated but to the eleventh question, majority of attendees give the same answer, what “public beach only” is (see Appendix D, table 16). The main subject that should be taken into consideration here is what if the “public beach” part of the seashore and behind it will also be allocated to a tourism investor. The answers of eleventh question show us clearly that **at least the public beach and the forest behind the beach should not be allocated to investors**.

As it was mentioned before, the main research topic of the thesis and so the field survey is if there has been a role of small settlements in tourism center scenario in Antalya –Belek. The 12th question was asked to get the idea of local people about this main question. In the second chapter of the thesis, criteria and types of service city were determined. The 12th question was formed according to these criteria and types.

For this and next 3 questions, attendees set free to choose more than one option. There were 39 answers in Belek’s questionnaire and 35 answers in Kadriye’s. Answers show that **almost all of the attendees, both in Kadriye and Belek, see their settlement as a shopping center of the tourism complexes** (see Appendix D, table 17). In the impact analysis done at the second chapter, *increasing opportunity of shopping* is also one of the positive impacts of tourism.

The 13th question is quite similar to the 12th question. However, it was asked to understand settlers’ ideas and expectations on what the role of Belek / Kadriye settlements should be to assist the tourism potential of the region. In other words, this question was asked to get an idea for revising the planning and development scenario of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center* in the future.

Answers to the 13th question show that local people in **both Belek and Kadriye want to see their settlement as the entertainment center of tourism complexes** near shopping alternatives (see Appendix D, table 18).

The last two questions are about the costs and benefits or negative and positive sides of tourism development for the region and settlements. According to the answers, approximately half of the attendees are pleased from tourism development. However, some of the attendees complain about increasing cost of living, increasing migration and difficulties to access to sea which were determined as negative impacts of tourism development in impact analysis part of the thesis (see Appendix D, table 19 and table 20). Although there are some complaints about tourism development, generally **local people are pleased from the development.**



Figure 21. Kadriye Street



Figure 22. Kadriye Shops



Figure 23. Kadriye Square



Figure 24. A View from Kadriye Shops



Figure 25. Belek Night

4.7.1.2. Questionnaire Study in Tourism Complexes (Appendix C)

Another questionnaire was applied to the tourism complexes to determine the role of settlements inside the tourism center boundary and relations of them with tourism complexes. As it was mentioned before, there are 36 tourism complexes placed in front of the seashore of Belek and Kadriye. The questionnaire was applied 10 of them. The tourism complexes, to which the questionnaire was applied, was selected randomly. There were sixteen questions in the questionnaire. We try to understand the relations of tourism complexes with settlements and the expectations of the tourism investors from them.

The first three questions of the questionnaire were asked to determine the type, quality, capacity and serving year of the complexes. Majority of selected complexes are 5* accomodation units. In the case area in which there are 5 golf courses and 4 of them contains accomodation units also. There are 6 golf courses in case area, are under planning now. The questionnaire was also applied two golf + accommodation complexes. Most of the tourism complexes were opened in 1995 and most of them have over 1000 bed capacity (see Appendix E, table 21, table 22 and table 23).

The 4th question was asked to determine if the tourism complex is closed any period of the year. We expected to get an idea about if temporary and permanant labor ratio is high because if the complexes are closed in a specific period of year, this will increase the ratio of temporary labor. This question was also asked with reference to relationship between settlements and tourism complexes because if there is a close season for tourism complexes, it will affect the local economy of the settlements. According to the answers, the 80 % of the tourism complexes are active during 12 months (see Appendix E, table 24).

The 5th and 6th questions are about the labor force of the complexes. The number of permanent and temporary labors was asked in 5th question and the ratio of female labor to male ones asked in 6th question. The answers are important from the point of shifting labor force from permanent to temporary and joining more women to the business life. According to the impact analysis done at second chapter of the thesis, the first situation is a negative economical impact; the second situation is a positive social impact of tourism development. Answers to the 5th and 6th questions show that both of the stated impacts have occurred in Belek Tourism Center (see Appendix E, table 25). **The ratio of permanent labor is higher than in any other sectors but also the ratio of women in total of the personnel is higher according to small settlements.**



Figure 26. Tourism complexes in *Antalya – Belek Tourism Center*
Source: Baykan Günay's Personal Archive



Figure 27. A golf course in *Antalya – Belek Tourism Center*
Source: Baykan Günay's Personal Archive



Figure 28. Coast of Antalya – Belek Tourism Center
Source: Baykan Günay's Personal Archive



Figure 29. A tourism complex in Antalya – Belek Tourism Center
Source: Baykan Günay's Personal Archive

The 7th question was asked to learn if the labors working at tourism complexes stay in Belek or Kadriye settlements and if so, how many of them stay there because it also affects both the local economy and the need of infrastructure of the settlements. According to the majority of the answers, most of the personnel stay in personnel dwellings outside the tourism complexes and in Serik – Antalya (see Appendix E, table 26). According to heads of tourism complexes declaration, the personnel dwellings, outside the tourism complexes are mostly in Kadriye or Belek settlement. Therefore, **more than half of the personnel stay in Belek or Kadriye settlement and that is a high ratio.**

The 8th question was asked to get an idea about where the majority of personnel are from. We expected to learn whether Belek and Kadriye settlements have a role of providing labor force to the tourism complexes or not with the answers to the question. The answers show that **the role of providing labor force to the tourism complexes belongs to Serik more than Belek and Kadriye settlements** because there is a “Tourism and Hotel Management” high school in Serik. Also, in Kadriye, there is “Tourism and Hotel Management” school but the school in Serik is older.

The 9th and 10th questions are about whether the goods and service needs of tourism complexes are met from Belek or Kadriye settlements or not. According to the answers, **the huge part of the needs of tourism complexes is met from Antalya – Serik.** Only transportation service (taxies for tourists) is met from Belek or Kadriye (see Appendix E, table 27). As it was mentioned before, this is because of the inadequate service opportunities of Belek and Kadriye settlements.

The 11th question was asked to put forward whether the tourism complexes are benefiting from the infrastructure opportunities of Belek or Kadriye settlement. The answers show that **none of the complexes use the infrastructure opportunities of the settlements.** All of them use the infrastructure system constructed by TURAŞ³³ and BETUYAB.

The 12th question is about the taxes of tourism complexes. As it was mentioned before, we argue that settlements which are close to tourism development area should benefit from the profits of tourism because costs of tourism development are shared with them. To pay the taxes to local settlements and the province that the tourism complexes are dependent, is one of the ways of sharing benefits of tourism development. However, the answers to the question put forward the situation that **most of the tourism complexes’ taxes are paid to different provinces, not Antalya** (see Appendix E, table 28).

³³ Tourism Corporation

Similar to the questionnaire of commercial units in settlements, the 13th question was about the benefits of local settlements to the tourism complexes in front of the seashore. This time, the question was asked to understand the approaches of hotel managers/owners about the issue.

As it was in the commercial units' questionnaire, for this and next 3 questions, attendees set free to choose more than one option. There were 27 answers given to this question. Answers show that **the main part of the attendees emphasized labor force transportation and shopping opportunities provided by Belek and Kadriye settlements as benefits of settlements to the tourism complexes** (see Appendix E, table 29).

The 14th question was asked to understand hotel managers/owners' ideas and expectations on what the role of Belek / Kadriye settlements should be to assist the tourism potential of the region. The results can give an opportunity to create a new development and planning scenario for the area.

There were 33 answers signed for this question. **The majority of the attendees answered the question as they want the development of entertainment sector in settlements** as same as settlers. Only one attendee declared another alternative apart from stated ones and advises to build a congress center to one of the settlements (see Appendix E, table 30).

The last two questions are about the costs and benefits of tourism development for the region and settlements from the point of hotel managers/owners view. According to the answers, **almost all of the attendees think that tourism development improves the local economy in settlements and creates job opportunities to settlers**. Also, most of the attendees think that **there is no negative impact of tourism development for the settlements and region**. Only few of them determine some negative impacts (see Appendix E, table 31 and table 32).

4.7.2. Interviews with Competent Authorities of Central and Local Governments

In this section, the interviews held with the authorities of the local and central government authorities on the planning process of and development of tourism in tourism centre and its premises upon the declaration of "Antalya-Belek Tourism Centre" will be discussed³⁴.

³⁴ At central government level, a detailed interview was made with Mr. Sami Kılıç, City Planner acting as the Head of the Department of Guiding Investment and Planning within the Ministry for the last 2 years and worked actively in the planning process within the tourism center. On the other hand, at local government level, firstly Mr. Yusuf Mecek, the Mayor of Belek, and Mr. İsmail Şahin, the Mayor of Kadriye were interviewed. In both levels (at central and local level), questions were asked in order to explain in detail the roles of the small settlements taking place within the context of Belek Tourism Centre in the scenario of the tourism centre. The full texts of the interviews are given in Appendices F and G.

The purpose of interviewing with the authorities of both the central government and the local government within the context of the sample site survey is to look at the question observed to be a problem within the context of the thesis from different perspectives and to show how the decisions taken at the central level are evaluated at the local level. In other words, the main target is to identify and discuss the opinions of the parties clearly.

In this context, first of all, the opinions put forth as a result of the interview held with the representative of the central government will be discussed and then the opinions of the authorities of the local government will be evaluated.

4.7.2.1. Interview with Competent Authority of Central Government

4.7.2.1.1. Declaration of Antalya - Belek Tourism Center and the Development of the Region in terms of Tourism

4.7.2.1.1.1. Main Approach

“Antalya - Belek Tourism Centre” was declared in 1984. Such declaration as tourism centre was realized within the framework of the Tourism Encouragement Law numbered 2634 put into force in 1982. First it was envisaged to declare a tourism centre in the abovementioned region at one plot scale, however, then more detailed surveys were made regarding the region and it was decided to declare the Belek forests as tourism centre.

In this framework, three station points³⁵ to develop tourism were identified within the tourism centre. These are Uçuncü Kum Tepesi Location, Iskele Location and Taşlıburun Location³⁶. The main reason for choosing these stations for the development in terms of tourism is that stone pine, which is the endemic species of Belek region, is not grown in these areas due to their land structure and natural characteristics. It is the source of Belek Tourism Development Project to bring such areas where stone pines are not grown into tourism as a priority.

³⁵ Station point is a term used by the authority interviewed in order to express the focal points where the tourism would be developed.

³⁶ Recently the number of stations has been increased to five from three with addition of Ileribaşı and Sorgun (Acısu) stations. Approximately 50 tourism facility plots were established on the abovementioned five stations through planning and accommodation capacity increased to averagely 50000 from 1000 as per facility in the region.

What are the main characteristics of the tourism development defined for the region as a result of this source? Belek Tourism Development Project is a leading sample project initiated with the enforcement of the Tourism Encouragement Law numbered 2634. As it was emphasized before, the main target of the policies of the time and this Law was to create accommodation capacity. For this reason, the tourism type and the activity planned within the context of “Antalya-Belek Tourism Centre” were far from diversity and it was drafted rather ordinarily. The scenario of the Tourism Centre was planned on the idea that the people would come to the hotel for a holiday of 15 days, stay in the hotel and return to their homes at the end of this period. At this first period, utilization from golf, the relation of this area with the villages behind it and the *common living places* were not considered³⁷.

Why was such a limited tourism movement planned? Southern Antalya and Side Tourism Development Projects were realized before Belek Tourism Centre. The purpose in both of these projects was to realize a comprehensive tourism planning and this target was achieved. Concepts such as day centers, night centers as well as *common living places* were planned in these projects.

Was this approach adopted during the planning studies of “Antalya-Belek Tourism Centre”? Such a consideration was not considered for Belek Tourism Centre and the purpose was just to create accommodation capacity. It was envisaged to use the existing potentials of the area (affinity to the airport, presence of forest, presence of trilogy of sea-sand-sun) for short term only for creation of tourism capacity³⁸.

4.7.2.1.1.2. Creation of the Investment Environment and Its Effects on the Settlements

In this section, the realization process of the main tourism approach outlined in the previous section will be summarized. We will discuss on the answers of the questions such as what kind of an infrastructure model was planned for the realization of the tourism investments; what kind of a structuring pattern was envisaged for the tourism facilities while realizing the investments; and what kinds of developments were seen in and around the Belek Tourism Centre after the initiation of the tourism investments.

³⁷ Here it should be underlined that it was not planned at the first stage that Belek Tourism Centre would become the Golf destination, which now has a world wide importance.

³⁸ In fact this approach overlaps with the liberal economy in Turkey after 1980. As it was mentioned before, it is one of the most significant characteristics of this period to produce short-term and instant solutions for a development based on the principle of maximum benefit. In terms of tourism, it is the result of this characteristic of this period to reduce the tourism planning to plot scale with the land allocation model planned within the framework of the Tourism Encouragement Law.

4.7.2.1.1.2.1. The Relationship between Infrastructure and Investment

When first allocation was started in Belek Tourism Centre, there was no infrastructure. Since most part of the area was covered with forests, there were no transportation connections. It was published in the anecdotes of the site manager of the construction that the path necessary for the establishment of the construction site was missing during the construction of the Belpark³⁹ company tourism facility, which was one of the first tourism investments of the Belek Tourism Development Region (Alten, 2004). The investors were not interested in investing in the region due to the infrastructural impossibilities. During the land allocation process, the central government invited the leading construction and textile companies of Turkey to make investments in Antalya-Belek Tourism Centre and tried to persuade them.

Besides it, a different infrastructure model was developed via the central government. Previously, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism realized the infrastructural investments in places where tourism planning was made by receiving a contribution share of infrastructure from the company to which the land was allocated. However, in Belek the investors were urged to establish an infrastructure union⁴⁰. A joint budget was established for the infrastructural investments with this model. The budgets of the Ministry, investors and the directorates serving for the region were unified. Thus, the infrastructural investments were easily realized in a short time by ensuring the participation of each actor with 1/3 budget⁴¹.

In conclusion, the infrastructural problems experienced at the first stages of Belek Tourism Development Project were solved in a very short time and the region was carried to rather good levels in terms of infrastructure.

4.7.2.1.1.2.2. The Structuring Model Desired to be Established in The Coastal Line

A structuring model in the form of high blocks in the forests was preferred in the plots of tourism facility area in the three development stations determined in the coastal section of Belek and Kadriye settlements. It was desired to establish a tourism facility typology with the structuring condition of $E = 0,30$ and $h_{\max} = 40$ m. in the plots at a size of approximately 10 ha. The reason for

³⁹ Belpark Tourism Facility was later turned over. Now the owner of the facility is Magic Life Company.

⁴⁰ BETUYAB – Union of Belek Tourism Investors

⁴¹ The infrastructural problems within the tourism centre were immediately solved with the “infrastructural coordination meetings” held periodically in the region. Such multi-dimensional problems from traffic marking and road construction to waste treatment facilities were solved in a quick manner.

determining a rather high value such as 40 m. for the height of the hotel structures is to increase the free spaces within the plot and reduce the number of the trees cut down. However, 40 m. is a very high value for a tourism facility in the forest. And it was not applied as $h_{\max} = 40$ m. in any of the facilities.

4.7.2.1.1.2.3. The Impacts of the Development of Tourism on the Settlements

As it was mentioned before, Belek and Kadriye settlements were not taken into the boundary of “Tourism Center” in its first declaration. However, the impacts of tourism development in the coastal section were naturally seen on these settlements. The infrastructural investments made by BETUYAB and TURAS for the tourism facilities led the lands in the settlements to become profitable, agricultural lands to be turned into housing plots and to be under the pressure of summer houses. Since the abovementioned settlements were not included in the boundary of the “Tourism Centre” at this time, the development of the summer houses could not be taken under control. Today, 50.000-70.000 summer houses are present in Kadriye and Belek settlements in total.

That the tourism development could not be oriented in a planned way in Belek and Kadriye settlements led not to establish common spaces to bring the tourists and the local people together and not to plan activities, which are not served in accommodation facilities, for the tourists.

4.7.2.1.1.3. Taking Belek and Kadriye Settlements into Antalya - Belek Tourism Center Boundaries

6 years after the declaration of “Antalya – Belek Tourism Centre”, Belek and Kadriye settlements were taken into the boundary of Tourism Centre with a border and capacity revision made in 1990. Uncontrolled development in the settlements due to the rapid development of tourism in the coastal parts of Belek and Kadriye and the urban profit caused by this development in the settlements is the most significant reason of this border revision (see Appendix A).

4.7.2.1.1.3.1. Planning Process of the Settlements

As it was mentioned before, a development plan was prepared for Belek settlement by Serik Municipality before Belek settlement was included into the boundary of “Antalya – Belek Tourism Center”. It was started to establish ownership patterns and structures in Belek settlement according to this plan. There was an increase in the number of summer houses during this period when Belek

and Kadriye settlements were out of the boundaries of the “tourism centre”. So many problems also arose after the inclusion of Belek and Kadriye settlements into the boundaries of the tourism centre because of the authority conflict of the central government in planning. As it is known, the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement is entitled to approve Master Development Plan at the scale of 1/5000 and Environmental Physical Plan at the scale of 1/25000 within “tourism regions, areas and centers” in accordance with the Article 7 of the Law numbered 2634. In 1991, the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement planned summer houses in the development areas of Belek and Kadriye settlements in the Eastern Antalya Environmental Physical Plan despite the negative opinion of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and without considering the possible impacts on the tourism sector. Because of the authority conflict and being far from the comprehensive planning concept, Belek Tourism Development Project resulted in 50.000 accommodation capacity and 50.000 summer houses against it.

This situation also created a big problem in terms of the tourism facilities as well as the settlements because the infrastructural investments, which were realized considering only the tourism accommodation capacity, were insufficient in meeting the infrastructural requirements caused by summer houses. The insufficiency in the infrastructural services started to decrease the quality and value of the tourism facilities.

The interventions to increase the total quality and to ensure the controlled development in the settlements were too late. When the settlements were included in the boundaries of the tourism centers in order to ensure planned development, the developments, which damaged the planning and development scenario of “Antalya-Belek Tourism Centre” with the legally valid and invalid plans, had already been realized.

4.7.2.1.1.3.2. Diversification of Tourism in Antalya - Belek Tourism Center

The uncontrolled development seen in Belek and Kadriye settlements and the infrastructural problems caused by it affected the tourism facilities in the coastal section and led to a decrease in their quality. Therefore, the studies on diversification of tourism were started in the region and 2 more station points were added to the existing 3 stations and golf courses were planned. Such big investments both increased the attraction of the region and provided profit for the government as infrastructural contribution share. The infrastructural problems of the region were solved by the help of these and qualified service was restarted in the facilities.

4.7.2.1.1.4. The Development Opportunities of Belek and Kadriye Settlements in the Future.

It is still possible that Belek and Kadriye settlements become a part of “Antalya-Belek Tourism Centre” scenario. It is also a value for development of tourism that these settlements exist. Today just an amount of the sold accommodation can be gained from a tourist in Belek. However, money can be earned from entertainment and trade sectors besides accommodation with the tourism activities to be developed in the settlements. But it is not right to expect such an initiative from the local people. It is necessary to realize a big investment, which will increase the attraction of tourism in the settlements and become a generator for the development of entertainment sector in these settlements, through planning by the government.

It is not possible for Belek and Kadriye settlements that they have a role in delivery of goods and services to the tourism facilities, which is another service city model defined. The production and marketing facilities of neither Belek settlement nor Kadriye settlement are sufficient for meeting the requirements of the facilities at such standards and capacities.

4.7.2.2. Interviews with Competent Authorities of Local Government

4.7.2.2.1. Declaration of Antalya - Belek Tourism Center and Development of Tourism in the Region

When Antalya-Belek Tourism Centre was declared, both Belek and Kadriye settlements were villages under Serik district of Antalya province. As it is known, the declaration of “tourism centre” is a process realized with the decision of the Council of Ministers upon the proposal of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. The local governments do not have any role in declaration of such centers. There is a risk that such situation may create problems in local governments. However, there is no such problem for Belek and Kadriye settlements. Development of tourism in the shore strips of these settlements is quite hard without the incentives of the State. Development of tourism in the shore strips has contributed to the local economies of both settlements to a great extent. Therefore, both the local people and the local governments of both settlements are quite pleased to take part within the boundaries of the tourism centre.

4.7.2.2.1.1. Creation of the Investment Environment and Its Impacts on the Settlements

The effects of tourism in Belek and Kadriye settlements were started to be seen after 1993-1994. Before development of tourism in the region, basic employment in both settlements was based on agriculture and animal husbandry. Today basic employment is based on the tourism sector in both

settlements. With the help of the development in tourism, transportation sector, especially cab transportation, developed in both settlements. Such a new employment opportunity satisfied the local people.

Later on, the trade sector was improved with the opening of luxurious consumption units for the tourists in Kadriye and Belek settlements by the small entrepreneurs coming from Antalya. At the beginning the local people started to work in these businesses opened with the impact of tourism, and then they began to open their own businesses. The biggest impact of development of tourism in Belek and Kadriye settlements was to change the commercial structure of the settlements.

Another significant impact was seen in the housing sector. Due to the fact that the infrastructural investments for the tourism facilities were realized by the State; both the prices of the lands and the number of the summer houses increased in the settlements.

4.7.2.2.1.2. Infrastructural Problems

Especially the increase in the number of the summer houses caused infrastructural problems in both of the Municipalities. However, BETUYAB gave support to the settlements on the issue and tried to solve the infrastructural problems. Today, Belek settlement is connected to the waste treatment facility of BETUYAB. In addition, 1 year after Belek's becoming a Municipality in 1999; BETUYAB transferred some sources to the Municipality in order to solve the problems.

4.7.2.2.2. The Development Opportunities of Belek and Kadriye Settlements in the Future.

The tourism and hotel management school present in Kadriye settlement is an important investment for bringing up qualified personnel for the tourism facilities. This settlement may expand the service it delivers in terms of tourism training and may undertake such a role in the tourism scenario of the region. In addition, spatial arrangements are carried out in the Kadriye Municipality in order to increase the attraction of the settlement. It is aimed to draw the tourists to the settlement by increasing the quality of the shopping units and the urban location.

However, according to the observations made during site survey, Belek settlement has more potential in terms of delivery of shopping and entertainment services because it is both more developed and more accessible. In addition, the projects of the Belek Mayor on delivery of festivals, Bazaars and entertainment activities in order to increase the attraction of the settlement

make it more possible that Belek settlement will be the entertainment focus of “Antalya-Belek Tourism Centre” also in the future as demanded by the facilities.

4.8. General Evaluation of the Chapter 4

First of all, the issue, which must be emphasized, is whether Belek and Kadriye settlements were affected by the development of the tourism on the coasts and from the benefits and losses of such development. The questionnaires made in the area, the interviews and the observations of the author of the thesis show that these settlements were absolutely affected from tourism development. Most of the results of the “tourism impact analysis” determined in previous sections were also seen in Belek and Kadriye settlements. The biggest economic and spatial impact of tourism on both settlements has been the change in the structure of trade. Almost all the main roads of both Belek and Kadriye settlements are full of luxurious consumption shops (jeweler, leather shops, textile shops, etc.). Another very important impact of development of the tourism sector is the development of transportation sector, especially the cab transportation. In brief, the local economy in the region was revived.

Again according to the results of the site survey, it was observed that the main sectors constituting the local economies of both settlements were agriculture and animal husbandry before development of tourism. However, after development of tourism in the region, basic employment in the region shifted to tourism from farming, fisheries and animal husbandry. As it is known, tourism is a “temporary” employment when compared to agriculture and animal husbandry. In other words, it does not require a heavy working load throughout the year and it does not have a guarantee for the next season since it is seasonal employment. Although the results of the questionnaires made in the tourism facilities on the coast show that most of the tourism facilities serve for 12 months, as the demand is not the same for all seasons and there are great differences in density, the tourism profit is affected and thus great differences occur in work load and the profits between the seasons. The difference in the number of the temporary and permanent workers of the facilities indicates this situation. Therefore, there has been a shift in the local economies of Belek and Kadriye settlements from permanency to temporality. However, this shift was not realized in a planned and controlled way and it should be kept under control through planning.

Since there are no investments for tourism training in Belek settlement, it does not have a role such as meeting the labor force requirement created by the tourism facilities. Such a role is mainly undertaken by Serik in the region. However, there is a tourism and hotel management school in

Kadriye settlement with a capacity of 160 students and it brings up qualified personnel for the tourism facilities on shore.

As it was emphasized before, the impact of development of tourism in Belek and Kadriye settlements is clearly observed especially in structuring of trade. This facilitates the settlements to become a part of the development and planning scenario of tourism in the region. This unplanned and spontaneous role should be supported by taking it under control through planning.

Beside the shopping facilities served in the settlements, the role of delivery of entertainment services, which is one of the most important requirements of the tourism development region, is available for Belek and Kadriye settlements. Both the facilities and the tourists demand it. Therefore, the settlements should be planned as the entertainment centers of the tourism facilities on shore during the planning of these settlements from now on.

In addition, spatial interventions are necessary in order to increase the tourism attraction of the settlements. First of all, common spaces should be planned in order to bring the local people and the tourists together. Activity spaces should be planned both for cultural exchange and for meeting the need for entertainment. However, at least the quality of accommodation units should be reached in settlements.

During all these interventions for the settlements, easy transportation of the tourists accommodating in the shore strip should be provided. As it is known, Belek forests constitute a physical threshold between the settlements and the shore strip. The forest must be used in order to come over it. Transportation to settlements may be provided through the forest by the help of lightening in certain places and arrangement of walking paths. The role of being an entertainment and shopping centre envisaged for the settlements can only be realized by facilitating the transportation of the tourists to the settlements. For this reason, a guiding planning should be made both for transportation of the pedestrians and for the vehicles.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

We discussed the role of the settlements within the planning and development scenarios of *tourism centers*, whether designed as a service town in the planning and design process of the settlements, whether they are taken as a part of tourism development and whether the planning approach of Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered No 2634/4957 promoting or enabling the comprehensive planning; in the example of Antalya-Belek Tourism Center in the thesis.

The results of the case study show us Belek and Kadriye settlements are affected from tourism development. One of the most important effects of tourism development in the settlements is the change of commercial structure. Especially the luxury commercial type has developed very much in both settlements. However, as it was argued in the thesis, this development realize spontaneously not in a planned way.

The second important effect of tourism development is the development of summer housing in both settlements. Today, there are approximately 50000 summer housing exist in Kadriye and Belek in total. The 18000-20000 of summer housing had been made before Belek and Kadriye settlements were taken into the boundary of *Antalya - Belek Tourism Center*. This uncontrolled development of summer housing in the settlements is again the result of unplanned tourism development.

There are also spatial effects of tourism development in Belek and Kadriye settlements. In both of the settlements, some spatial organizations have been done on especially open spaces and main streets. However, the seashore area, where the main tourism development has realized, Belek settlement and Kadriye settlement can not be designed as the parts of a regional tourism development.

Proposals for the Spatial Organization of Belek and Kadriye Settlements

The spatial proposals of the thesis can be listed as follows:

- The forest between the tourism complexes and the settlements should be used as an activity place and as a connector of the tourism complexes and settlements. The pedestrian axles with daily recreation units should be designed in the forest area.
- The pedestrian and bicycle path should be designed between Belek and Kadriye settlements. This path should be oriented also through the sea side.
- The day activities and night activities for tourist should be organized inside Belek and Kadriye settlements. There should be open spaces and activity spaces, where tourists and local people come together, should be designed for these activities.
- The pedestrian axles which connects the entertainment, shopping and activity spaces should be designed in Belek and Kadriye settlements.
- To serve diversity in tourism complexes, smallest tourism investments like pensions should be encouraged in Belek region.
- The entertainment sector should be encouraged and developed both by tourism entrepreneurs and local people inside the Belek and Kadriye settlements.
- The existing potential on shopping activity in Belek and Kadriye settlements should be developed in an organized and planned way.

This type of tourism development can only be realized if settlements are considered as a part of tourism development in tourism planning. It's obvious that tourism planning should be maintained with the philosophy that the settlements should be considered as a primary input and in the tourism development scenarios and they should be planned as a service provider town.

With the results of surveys and researches; we observe that Tourism Encouragement Law Numbered: 2634 which forms the basis for legal framework for a tourism development model, enables a comprehensive planning approach and maintaining a planning hierarchy by the terminologies like *tourism region*, *tourism area* and *tourism center*, but because of some peculiarities of the law and also primary goal of the implementation occasionally transformed to economically maximization of benefits ; the initial goals for a comprehensive and multidimensional planning cannot be achieved and solely 'tourism plots' are planned under the name of 'Tourism Development Plans'.

This type of understanding creates the result of the small settlements within the *tourism development regions* as not being the part of tourism development scenario, not designed as a service providing town and a spontaneous existing development not a planned one.

For the solution of the determined problems, it is needed a revision on the legal framework which enhances the basis for tourism planning philosophy and policies and also on approaches and systems of tourism planning with a new understanding.

Proposals for the Revision of Legal Framework of Tourism Related to Planning

Declaring an area or a region as one of the administrative touristic status according to Numbered No: 2634/4957 indicates that the region has relatively special characteristics so it has to be planned with a different planning understanding. This “special condition” has to be defined as *special* within the planning -legal framework. For this reason **within the Reconstruction Law Numbered No 3194 which is the basis for Turkish Reconstruction Legal Framework; ‘Tourism Development Plan’ or ‘Tourism Aimed Development Plan’ should be defined and this definition should be inspired from a comprehensive tourism definition consisting of economical, social and cultural dimensions of tourism.** With this means we can enable a different planning approaches and practices for tourism than an ordinary development planning understanding with different requirements and criterions.

It is so positive that to have spatial definitions (region, area/ region-sub region) which refer hierarchy and stage in tourism planning within the tourism legislation. For this reason **in order to achieve macro tourism policies by planning tool; the implementation should also be monitored and controlled by the Law in accordance to tourism zone hierarchy defined by the Law.** In other words, **Tourism Encouragement Law has to possess incentive and monitoring /control tools which will enables convenient planning and declaration with accordance to tourism zone hierarchy.** With this, partial planning could be controlled and a comprehensive planning according to development scenarios and policies for the tourism development areas as a whole defined by the Law; can be achieved.

The up most negative impact on the goal of planned tourism development of Tourism Encouragement Law and enables partial planning is the statement of “within or out of tourism region” in the definition of tourism centers. For this reason **declaration of new tourism centers apart from tourism development regions should be tightened, the criterions and the conditions of such a declaration have to be also very well defined. Also for an exceptional**

condition for such a center declaration out of tourism development area hierarchy, a hinterland and planning processes have to be pre defined. With this, the planning for tourism centers which were declared relatively partial will be convenient with its hinterland.

Tourism is a sector which is promoted by the Tourism Encouragement Law for the reason of its immense contribution to the country's economy as a country's macro policy. But tourism sector has to be considered as a tool also for development of local economy. In this context **the Law should not only consist of promotion of economical income but also possess strategies and encouraging tools for regional and local development of economies.** As a result the total quality and tourism attraction of the region is going to increase. Also because of generating tourism diversity the immediate consumption of tourism development areas will be stopped and also a continuity of tourism development will be maintained.

The primary condition for the continuity of the position of tourism sector in the country and tourism development can only be with appraising the existing potential of tourism developments and with planned developed. For this reason **the Law itself should foster the power of planning, should force the prevention of any land allocation or incentive decision without having completed the totalitarian planning work, in the tourism development regions which are declared officially.** In this respect in contrary to uncontrolled tourism development as a result of policies consisting only tourism development realizations, the integration of investment areas with each other especially the spatial organizations between them will be created.

One of the main deficiencies in the Tourism Encouragement Law is the low profile of diversity in the incentives. Especially for the Law itself which constitutes not only the legal infrastructure for tourism planning but also consisting investment incentives only for the public land allocation is a big problem. For this reason **in order to produce comprehensive and entire region tourism development plan, the Law should develop interference strategies and incentives for private ownerships.** At the same time this means in enabling tourism incentives for alternative incentive models which still holds the power of planning but saving from "public land allocation" sovereignty. In this respect private owned lands which are being avoided the consideration at the planning stage also will create an input in tourism development and additionally tourism investments would be more attractive and feasible with incentive diversification.

All of the proposals which are mentioned above are suggested aiming for enhancing the tourism planning power and preparing a solid ground for planned tourism development. After emphasizing the power and importance of the planning with the legal framework, the approaches, procedures,

characteristics and methods of “tourism development plan” with related regulations should be defined.

Proposals for the Content and Process of Tourism Development Plans

The necessity for producing a totalitarian scenario was emphasized in the comprehension of tourism development plans before. The first step should be developing the tourism scenario in order to declare a regional scaled touristic area. A scenario for a touristic area can be created in accordance with the tourism master plan which determines the tourism roles of the regions on a national scale. For this reason **regional tourism roles of the areas should be defined by the tourism master plan and a tourism development scenario should be generated for the planning area before producing any physical tourism development plans.** In this way tourism policies and regional goals would be in harmony while producing the plan decisions for the touristic region.

As we all know that planning hierarchy is an important concept in planning. Planning hierarchy (regional plan, environmental master plan, development plan, implementation plan) is defined in the Reconstruction Law Numbered: 3194. One of the important conditions for reaching the goal of planning is that the implementation should be realized in the planning hierarchy. Therefore **tourism development plans first of all should be produced complementary for the predefined touristic area hierarchy.** In other words lower scaled plans should not be produced before completing upper scaled planning work for the tourism development area. In this respect developing a scenario and according to this scenario, settlements in the area and the land use out of tourism for the whole body of the touristic region would be the predefined part of a tourism development plan and would be planned in a way that is being contributing to tourism development and organization.

If there is a case of local settlements which are situated in the region which forms the highest ranking in the touristic area hierarchy, these settlements should be designed as a part of tourism development scenario and plan itself. After 1980’s tourism planning experiences in Turkey occurred quite far from such planning approaches. In this respect **the roles of the local settlements which are situated in the planning area as being a part of tourism development should not only be defined by the local administrations and endeavors of local community but also the roles of the settlements in the tourism development scenario should be defined by the tourism development plans which should contain the organization scheme.**

The planning procedure mentioned above, can only be achieved by defining the context of *tourism development plan*. Thus **the whole tourism development plan itself additionally to physical plans and plan notes should be formed by the tourism development scenario and organization models which deriving from this scenario.**

The statues of tourism development areas are being declared by the council of ministries which were offered by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism. This declaration stage is also the stage which defines the boundaries of physical planning power. In this respect there is a risk in the meaning of physical planning differences in between declared areas and non-declared areas. This risk is quite big enough especially in the *tourism centers* which were declared outside of a tourism region. Therefore the areas that are outside of a tourism development area which were declared on a regional scale in terms of special conditions should have a hinterland determination. **Physical planning work in these determined areas should be in accordance with Ministry of Culture and Tourism in terms of harmonizing the physical plans on a regional scale.** With this, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism will play an important role in order to overcome the inharmonious physical planning procedure in the areas surrounding a tourism center.

In addition to all these *Tourism Development Plans* should be;

- **physical plans** which contain spatial organizations and designs for balanced distribution of economical rant constituted from tourism development in a region,
- taken the social changes constituted from tourism development into account in a region and should be **social plans** which contain arbitruments on providing social integration between local people and tourists,
- **strategic plans** which contain organization models to provide benefiting of local people from economical rant constituted from tourism development in a region and to control it,
- **protection plans** which contain arbitruments on protection-used balance that protects the natural and cultural values of region for the continuity of tourism,
- **participatory plans** that local governments and local people can participate with their ideas and proposals to the plan on planning process.

REFERENCES

1. **Alıçcı, G.** (1997). *An Analysis of the Structure and Spatial Impacts of Tourism Labor Force: Case of Antalya*. Unpublished MS Thesis. ANKARA: METU.
2. **Alten, S.** (2004). *Belpark; Fıstık Çamı Ormanında Bir Şantiye*.
3. **Akpınar, S.** (2003). *2634 Sayılı Turizmi Teşvik Kanunu ve Turizm Sektöründe Değişimler*. Unpublished Essay. Ankara: METU.
4. **Apostolopoulos, Y.** (1996). Reinventing the Sociology of Tourism. In Apostolopoulos, Y., Leivadi, S. and Yiannakis, A. (eds). *The Sociology of Tourism: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations*. London: Routledge.
5. **Boorstin, D. J.** (1964). *The Image: A Guide To Pseudo-Events in America*. New York: Harper&Row.
6. **Burkart, A. J. and Medlik, S.** (1988). *Tourism: Past, Present and Future*. London: English Language Book Society.
7. **Can, H. and Güner, S.** (2000). *Turizm Hukuku*. Ankara: Siyasal Kitapevi.
8. **Cohen, E.** (1984). *The Sociology of Tourism: Approaches, Issues and Findings*, Ann. Rew. Soc. 10: 373-92.
9. **Cohen, E.** (1996). The Sociology of Tourism: Approaches, Issues and Findings. In Apostolopoulos, Y., Leivadi, S. and Yiannakis, A. (eds). *The Sociology of Tourism: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations*. London: Routledge.
10. **Crick, M.** (1996). Representations of International Tourism in the Social Sciences: Sun, Sex, Sights, Savings, and Servility. In Apostolopoulos, Y., Leivadi, S. and Yiannakis, A. (eds). *The Sociology of Tourism: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations*. London: Routledge.
11. **de Kadt, E.** (1979). *Tourism-Passport To Development?* New York: Oxford Uni. Press.
12. **Dumazdier, J.** (1967). *Toward A Society of Leisure*. New York: Free Press.
13. **Duran, M.** (1998). *Türkiye’de Uygulanan Yatırım ve Teşvik Politikaları (1968-1998)*. Ankara: Hazine Müsteşarlığı Araştırma ve İnceleme Dizisi 19.
14. **Eralp, Z.** (1983). *Genel Turizm*. Ankara: Ankara Üniversitesi Basın Yayın Yüksek Okulu Yayınları.
15. **Erdoğan, H.** (1995). *Ekonomik, Sosyal, Kültürel, Çevresel Yönleri İle Uluslararası Turizm*. Bursa.
16. **Futter, M. and Wood, L.** (2003). *Tourism=Employment Equation: Does It Add Up?* Retrieved in February, 12, 2004 from <http://www.und.ac.za/und/indic/archieves/indicator/winter97>.
17. **Gamper, J. A.** (1981). *Tourism in Austria: A Case Study of the Influence of Tourism on Ethnic Relations*. Ann. Tourism Res. 8(3): 432-46.

18. **Gottlieb, A.** (1982). *Americans' Vacations*. Ann. Tourism Res. 9:165-87.
19. **Görer, N. And Atık, S.** (1997). *Merkez ve Yerelin Çevre Yönetimindeki Yeri, Akdeniz'den İki Örnek*. In Özhan, E. (ed). *Türkiye Kıyıları '97*. Kıyı Alanları Türk Milli Komitesi. Ankara: ODTÜ.
20. **Graburn, N.** (1983). *To Pray, Pay and Play: The Cultural Structure of Domestic Tourism*. Aix-en-Provence: CHET.
21. **Gun, C.A. and Var, T.** (2002). *Tourism Planning: Basics, Concepts, Cases*. New York: Routledge.
22. **Güler, Ş.** (1978). *Turizm Sosyolojisi*. Ankara: Turizm ve Tanıtma Bakanlığı, TEGM Yayınları.
23. **Günay, B.** (1982). *Türkiye'de Turizm Planlaması Çalışmalarının Değerlendirilmesi*. Türkiye Birinci Şehircilik Kongresi. Ed. Yiğit Gülöksüz. Ankara: ODTÜ
24. **Günay, B.** (2000). *Turizm Merkezi Kavramının Gelişimi ve Yargı Denetimi*. Mekan Planlama ve Yargı Denetimi. Ed. Melih Ersoy, Çağatay Keskinok. Ankara: Yargı Yayınevi.
25. **Gürkan, İ. M.** (1996). *Turizm Hareketlerinin Bir Yerleşim Biriminde (Belek/Antalya) Sosyal Yapıdaki Değişimlere Etkileri*. Ankara: Turizm Bakanlığı.
26. **Inskip, E.** (1991). *Tourism Planning: An Integrated and Sustainable Development Approach*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold.
27. **Inskip, E.** (1991), *General Information South Antalya Development Project*. Ankara: Ministry of Tourism.
28. **Jafari, J.** (1987). *Tourism Models: The Sociocultural Aspect*. Tourism Management 8(2): 151-159.
29. **Kızılgün (Türksoy), F. Ö.** (2001). *Prospects for Eco-Planning Approach in Rapidly Changing Coastal Areas: The Case of Eastern Antalya Region*. Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis. ANKARA: METU.
30. **Kim, K.** (2002). *The Effects of Tourism Impacts upon Quality of Life of Residents in the Community*. Unpublished Ph. D Thesis. Blacksburg, Virginia.
31. **Knebel, H. J.** (1960). *Soziologische Strukturwandlungen im Modernen Tourismus*. Stuttgart: Enke. In Cohen, E. (1984). *The Sociology of Tourism: Approaches, Issues and Findings*, Ann. Rew. Soc. 10: 373-92.
32. **Lanfant, M. F.** (1995). *International Tourism, Internationalization and the Challenge to Identity*. In Lanfant, M.F., Allcock, J. B. and Bruner, E. M. (eds). *International Tourism: Identity and Change*. London: Sage Publications.
33. **Leiper, N.** (1979). *The Framework of Tourism: Towards A Definition of Tourism, Tourist and the Tourist Industry*. Ann. Tourism.Res. 6(4):390-407.
34. **MacCannell, D.** (1973). *Staged Authenticity: Arrangements of Social Space in Tourist Settings*. Am.J.Sociol. 79(3): 589-603.
35. **Mathieson, A. and Wall, G.** (1982). *Tourism: Economic, Physical, and Social Impacts*. London: Longman.
36. **McIntosh, R. W. and Gupta, S.** (1980). *Tourism: Principles, Practices, Philosophies*. Columbus, Ohio, United States: Grid Publishing.
37. **McIntosh, R. W., Goeldner, C. R., Ritchie, J. R. B.** (1995). *Tourism: Principles, Practices, Philosophies*. Canada: John Wiley&Sons.

38. **Mill, R. C. and Morrison A. M.** (1985). *The Tourism System: An Introductory Text*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
39. **Nash, D.** (1981). *Tourism As An Antropological Subject*. Curr.Antropol. 22(5):461-81.
40. **Nunez, Th. A.** (1963). *Tourism, Tradition and Acculturation: Weekendismo in A Mexican Village*. Ethonology 2(3):347-52.
41. **Olah, H., S. S. Nazilli, E.N. Kırıcıoğlu and M. Sümer** (1984). *Dış Tanıtma ve Turizm*. Ankara: Türkiye İş Bankası Kültür Yayınları.
42. **Pi-Sunyer, O.** (1977). *Through Native Eyes: Tourists and Tourism in the West Indies*. Sci. And Soc. 37(4): 473-80.
43. **Plan Report of Belek** (2003). BPM Barlas İmar Planlama Müş. Ltd. Şti.
44. **Scheuch, E. K.** (1981). *Tourismus*. In *Die Psychologie des 20 Jahrhunderts*, 13:1089-114. München: Kindler. In Cohen, E. (1984). *The Sociology of Tourism: Approaches, Issues and Findings*, Ann. Rew. Soc. 10: 373-92.
45. **SPO (State Planning Organisation)** (1969). *Tourism in Turkey: West Mediterranean Region Report 3 Regional Study*.
46. **Taylor, A. E.** (1932). *"Tourism"-The Business of Organised Hospitality*. Commer. Rep. 35: 188-90.
47. **Turner, L. and Ash, C.** (1975). *The Golden Hordes: International Tourism and the Pleasure Periphery*. London: Constable.
48. **UNESCO** (1976). *The Effects of Tourism on Sociocultural Values*. Annals of Tourisssm Research. 4: 74-105.
49. **www.kulturturizm.gov.tr**. *Tourism in Turkey*. Retrieved in March, 08, 2005
50. **www.turizmdebusabah.com**. *BETUYAB'tan 2004 Yılı Değerlendirmesi*. Retrieved in January, 24, 2005
51. **www.yerelnet.org.tr/belediye/ belediye.php**. Retrieved in March, 18, 2005

APPENDIX A.

THE OFFICIAL WRITING ABOUT TAKING BELEK AND KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS
INTO ANTALYA-BELEK TOURISM CENTER

T. C.
TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Turizm Genel Müdürlüğü

Sayı : Altyapı D.Bşk./Uyg.Şb.Md./798-Belek 204
Konu : Belek İmar Planları

ANKARA
8 ŞUBAT 1990
...../...../19.....


1506

TURİZM PLANLAMA VE YATIRIMLAR DAİRESİ BAŞKANLIĞI'NA

Belek Turizm Merkeziindeki uygulamalar ve sorunları konusunda, Antalya'da 27.1.1990 tarihinde yapılan toplantıda, Sayın Müsteşarımız tarafından, yapılmakta olan yollar boyunca ve gerideki köylerde (Belek, Eminceler, Akköler, Kadriye), kıyıdaki gelişmelerin etkisiyle ortaya çıkabilecek gelişigüzel yapılaşmaların önlenmesi için Turizm Merkezi sınırlarının genişletilmesi ve köy imar planlarının Bakanlığımızca gerçekleştirilmesi talimatı verilmiştir.

Bilgilerini ve gereğini rica ederim.

GENEL MÜDÜR ADINA


Bilgen GÜVEN
Genel Müdür Yardımcısı

TURİZM BAKANLIĞI
Turizm Planlama ve Yatırımlar Dairesi Başkanlığı

Tarih : 8 Şubat 1990
Numara : 790

APPENDIX B.

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR COMMERCIAL UNITS IN BELEK/KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS

BELEK/KADRIYE YERLEŞMELERİNDEKİ TİCARİ BİRİMLER İÇİN ANKET FORMU

AÇIKLAMA

Bu anket formundaki bilgiler, Ortadoğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, Kentsel Tasarım Programı'nda **yüksek lisans tez çalışmasında istatistiksel amaçla** kullanılacaktır.

İrem Erdem

1. Ankete katılanın;

Yaşı ()
Cinsiyeti Kadın () Erkek ()
Eğitim Durumu İlkokul () Lise () Üniversite () Diğer ()

Turizm ile ilgili herhangi bir eğitim aldıysanız belirtiniz:

2. Kaç yıldır Belek/Kadriye'te yaşıyorsunuz?

() Doğduğumdan beri
() Diğer (belirtiniz)

3. Bu işyerindeki konumunuz nedir?

() Sahibiyim
() Ortağım
() Kiracıyım
() Burada maaşlı olarak çalışıyorum

4. Eğer bu işyerinin sahibi yada ortağıysanız, ne zaman bu işyerini açtığınızı belirtiniz.

5. İşyeriniz en çok hangi sezonda kazanç sağlıyor?

- ☐ Yaz sezonu
- ☐ Kış sezonu
- ☐ İlkbahar sezonu
- ☐ Sonbahar sezonu

6. Müşterilerinizi daha çok hangi kesim oluşturuyor?

- ☐ Yerel halk
- ☐ Turistler
- ☐ Sezonluk işçiler
- ☐ İkinci konut sahipleri

7. Günlük ortalama müşteri sayınızı sezonlara göre yazar mısınız?

- ☐ Yaz sezonu
- ☐ Kış sezonu
- ☐ İlkbahar sezonu
- ☐ Sonbahar sezonu

8. Kıyıdaki turizm tesislerine mal / hizmet sunuyor musunuz (belirtiniz)?

9. Günlük yaşantınızda turistlerle en çok nerede karşılaştığınızı belirtiniz.

- ☐ Ana caddede karşılaşıyorum
- ☐ İşyerimde karşılaşıyorum
- ☐ Parklarda karşılaşıyorum
- ☐ Plajda karşılaşıyorum
- ☐ Hiç karşılaşmıyorum

10. Yazın denize ne sıklıkta gidiyorsunuz?

- ☐ Hergün
- ☐ Haftada bir kaç kez
- ☐ Haftada bir kez
- ☐ 15 günde bir kez
- ☐ Çok nadir
- ☐ Hiç gitmiyorum

11. Eğer denize gidiyorsanız, hangi plajı kullandığınızı belirtiniz.

12. Belek/Kadriye yerleşmesinin kıyıdaki turizm işletmelerine ne gibi faydalar sağladığını düşünüyorsunuz?

- ☐ Altyapı olanakları sağlıyor
- ☐ Alışveriş olanakları sağlıyor
- ☐ Ulaşım olanakları sağlıyor
- ☐ İş gücü sağlıyor
- ☐ Turistler için eğlence ortamı sağlıyor
- ☐ Diğer (belirtiniz)
- ☐ Herhangi bir katkısı olduğunu düşünmüyorum

13. Belek/Kadriye yerleşmesinin bölgenin turizm potansiyeline katkıda bulunabilmesi için nasıl bir rol üstlenmesi gerektiğini düşünüyorsunuz?

- ☐ Servis kenti olabilir
- ☐ Eğlence merkezi olabilir
- ☐ Tesisler için iş gücü olabilir
- ☐ Tesislerin iş gücüne yönelik eğitim merkezi olabilir
- ☐ Altyapı katkısı olabilir
- ☐ Herhangi bir rolü olamaz

14. Turizmin yöreniz açısından faydaları hakkında görüşleriniz nedir?

- ☐ Yerel ekonomiye katkısı vardır
- ☐ Yabancı insanlar tanımamızı sağlar
- ☐ İş olanakları sunar
- ☐ Yerleşmenin mekansal kalitesi artmıştır
- ☐ Herhangi bir faydası yoktur

15. Turizmin yöreniz açısından zararları hakkında görüşleriniz nedir?

- ☐ Çevresel değerlere zarar vermektedir
- ☐ Yerleşmenin çok göç almasına neden olmuştur
- ☐ Yerleşmede hayatı pahalılaştırmıştır
- ☐ Ahlaki açıdan olumsuz etkiler olmuştur
- ☐ Yerel halkın denizden faydalanmasını engellemiştir
- ☐ Herhangi bir zararı yoktur.

Anket Formundaki soruları yanıtladığınız için teşekkür ederim.

APPENDIX C.

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR TOURISM COMPLEXES AT THE SEASHORE OF
BELEK/KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS

**BELEK/KADRIYE KIYI KESİMİNDEKİ TURİZM TESİSLERİ İÇİN ANKET
FORMU**

AÇIKLAMA

Bu anket formundaki bilgiler, Ortadoğu Teknik Üniversitesi, Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, Kentsel Tasarım Programı'nda **yüksek lisans tez çalışmasında istatistiksel amaçla** kullanılacaktır.

İrem Erdem

1. İşletmenizin türü ve niteliği nedir?

a. Konaklama

() 5 yıldız () 4 yıldız () 3 yıldız () 2-1 yıldız
() Diğer (belirtiniz)

b. Konaklama + Golf

() 5 yıldız () 4 yıldız () 3 yıldız () 2-1 yıldız
() Diğer (belirtiniz)

c. Golf

2. İşletmeniz ne kadar zamandır faaliyette?

3. İşletmenizdeki toplam yatak sayısı nedir?

4. İşletmenizin bakımında olduğu ayları belirtiniz.

Ocak	Şubat	Mart	Nisan	Mayıs	Haz.	Tem.	Ağu.	Eylül	Ekim	Kasım	Aralık

5. İşletmenizde çalışan eleman sayısı nedir?

- Geçici () kişi
- Sürekli () kişi

6. İşletmenizde çalışan ve olmasını istediğiniz personel sayısı nedir?

MEVCUT			İSTENEN		
Kadın	Erkek	Toplam	Kadın	Erkek	Toplam

7. İşletmenizde çalışan personellerin nerede konakladığını belirtiniz.

- Tesiste () kişi
- Personel Lojmanlarında () kişi
- Belek Yerleşmesinde () kişi
- Kadriye Yerleşmesinde () kişi
- Diğer () kişi

8. İşletmenizde çalışan personellerin nereli olduğunu belirtiniz?

- Belek’li () kişi
- Kadriye’li () kişi
- Antalya’lı () kişi
- Diğer () kişi

9. İşletmenizin günlük ve haftalık ihtiyaçlarından hangilerini, nerden karşılıyorsunuz?
(Gıda kalemini --yiyecek / ıçki / meşrubat-- olarak ayırınız).

	BELEK	KADRIYE	ANTALYA	DİĞER
GIDA				
TEMİZLİK MALZEMELERİ				
TAMİRAT				
ULAŞIM				
DİĞER				

10. İşletmenizin sezonluk mal ihtiyaçlarından hangilerini, nerden karşılıyorsunuz?
(Gıda kalemini --yiyecek / ıçki / meşrubat-- olarak ayırınız).

	BELEK	KADRIYE	ANTALYA	DİĞER
GIDA				
TEMİZLİK MALZEMELERİ				
TAMİRAT				
ULAŞIM				
DİĞER				

11. İşletmenizin su ve diğer altyapı hizmetlerini nasıl karşılıyorsunuz?

- ☐ Belek yerleşmesinden
- ☐ BETUYAB'ın altyapı hizmetlerinden
- ☐ Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı teşvikleriyle yapılan altyapı tesislerinden
- ☐ Kendi olanaklarımızla

12. İşletmenizin vergilerini nereye ödüyorsunuz? (Sadece il belirtiniz).

13. Belek yerleşmesinin kıyıdaki turizm işletmelerine ne gibi faydalar sağladığını düşünüyorsunuz?

- ☐ Altyapı olanakları sağlıyor
- ☐ Alışveriş olanakları sağlıyor
- ☐ Ulaşım olanakları sağlıyor
- ☐ İş gücü sağlıyor
- ☐ Turistler için eğlence ortamı sağlıyor
- ☐ Diğer (belirtiniz)
- ☐ Herhangi bir katkısı olduğunu düşünmüyorum

14. Belek yerleşmesinin bölgenin turizm potansiyeline katkıda bulunabilmesi için nasıl bir rol üstlenmesi gerektiğini düşünüyorsunuz?

- ☐ Servis kenti olabilir
- ☐ Eğlence merkezi olabilir
- ☐ Tesisler için iş gücü olabilir
- ☐ Tesislerin iş gücüne yönelik eğitim merkezi olabilir
- ☐ Altyapı katkısı olabilir
- ☐ Herhangi bir rolü olamaz

15. Turizmin yöreniz açısından faydaları hakkında görüşleriniz nedir?

- ☐ Yerel ekonomiye katkısı vardır
- ☐ Yabancı insanlar tanımamızı sağlar
- ☐ İş olanakları sunar
- ☐ Yerleşmenin mekansal kalitesi artmıştır
- ☐ Herhangi bir faydası yoktur

16. Turizmin yöreniz açısından zararları hakkında görüşleriniz nedir?

- ☐ Çevresel değ rlere zarar vermektedir
- ☐ Yerleşmenin çok göç almasına neden olmuştur
- ☐ Yerleşmede hayatı pahalılaştırmıştır
- ☐ Ahlaki açıdan olumsuz etkiler olmuştur
- ☐ Yerel halkın denizden faydalanmasını engellemiştir
- ☐ Herhangi bir zararı yoktur.

Anket Formundaki soruları yanıtladığınız için teşekkür ederim.

Table 10. Age Distribution of Attendees

AGE DISTRIBUTION														
	Under 20		20-25		25-30		30-35		35-40		40-50		Over 50	
Belek	1	5,5 %	4	22 %	4	22 %	2	11 %	4	22 %	1	5,5 %	2	11%
Kadriye	-	-	2	12,5 %	4	25 %	4	25 %	2	12,5 %	4	25 %	-	-

Table 11. Gender Distribution and Education Level of Attendees

	GENDER				EDUCATION							
	Male		Female		Primary School		High School		University		Education on Tourism	
Belek	17	94,4 %	1	5,6 %	2	11,1 %	10	55,6 %	6	33,3 %	3	16,7 %
Kadriye	16	100 %	-	-	3	18,8 %	9	56,2 %	4	25 %	3	18,8 %

Table 12. Migration Level in Belek and Kadriye Settlements

	MIGRATION							
	From Birth		1-5 Years		5-10 Years		More than 10 Years	
Belek	2	11,1 %	4	22,2 %	10	55,6 %	2	11,1 %
Kadriye	1	6,25 %	5	31,25 %	6	37,5 %	4	25 %

Table 13. Attendees' Position at Working Place and Opening Date of the Working Place

	POSITION AT WORKING PLACE								OPENING DATE OF WORKING PLACE							
	Owner		Shared		Tenant		Worker		1995-2000		2000-2003		2004		2005	
Belek	8	44,4 %	6	33,3 %	1	5,6 %	3	16,7%	4	25 %	4	25 %	5	31,25 %	1	6,25 %
Kadriye	11		-		-		5		7		3		1		1	

Table 14. Most Profitable Seasons and Average Number of Customers

SEASONS	MOST PROFITABLE				NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS			
	Belek		Kadriye		Belek (18 shops)		Kadriye (16 shops)	
Summer	18	86 %	10	53 %	358	80 %	1137	92 %
Winter	-	-	-	-	89	20 %	96	8 %
Spring	1	4,8 %	4	21 %				
Autumn	2	9,6 %	5	26 %				

Table 15. Urban Spaces that Tourists and Local People Meet

DIRECT RELATION BETWEEN TOURISTS AND LOCAL PEOPLE				
	Belek		Kadriye	
On the main street	9	42,9 %	3	17,6 %
At my work place	9	42,9 %	13	76,5 %
At the parks	1	4,6 %	-	-
At the beach	2	9,6 %	1	5,9 %
Never	-	-	-	-

Table 16. The Ratio of Local People's Going to Seaside and The Ratio of Used Beach

RELATION OF PUBLIC AND SEA				
	Belek		Kadriye	
Everyday	2	11,1 %	-	-
Several times in a week	5	27,8 %	3	18,75 %
One time in a week	2	11,1 %	3	18,75 %
One time in 15 days	2	11,1 %	1	6,25 %
Rarely	6	33,3 %	8	50 %
Never	1	5,6 %	1	6,25 %
Public Beach	16	88,8 %	16	100 %
Beach of Hotels	1	11,1 %	-	-
Both	1	11,1 %		

Table 17. Settlements' Existing Role on Tourism Development According to Local People

SETTLEMENTS' SERVICES TO THE TOURISM COMPLEXES				
	Belek		Kadriye	
Infrastructure Opportunity	4	10,3 %	2	5,7 %
Shopping Opportunity	11	28,2 %	12	34,3 %
Transportation Opportunity	8	20,5 %	6	17,1 %
Labor Force	8	20,5 %	7	20 %
Entertainment Opportunity	6	15,4 %	8	22,9 %
Other	1	2,55 %	-	
No Assistance	1	2,55 %	-	
TOTAL	39	100 %	35	100 %

Table 18. Settlements' Role in the Future According to the Local People

SETTLERS' IDEAS ON THE ROLE OF SETTLEMENTS IN FUTURE				
	Belek		Kadriye	
Service City (Health, Finance...)	2	8 %	5	17,8 %
Entertainment Center	13	52 %	10	35,7 %
Labor Force for Tourism Complexes	4	16 %	5	17,8 %
Education Center for Labor Force	4	16 %	4	14,3 %
Infrastructure Services	1	4 %	2	7,2 %
No Role	1	4 %	2	7,2 %
TOTAL	25	100 %	28	100 %

Table 19. Benefits of Tourism Development According to Local People

BENEFITS OF TOURISM ACCORDING TO SETTLERS				
	Belek		Kadriye	
Improves Local Economy	14	41,3 %	14	33,3 %
Opportunity to Know Strangers	6	17,6 %	6	14,3 %
Creates Job Opportunities	8	23,5 %	12	28,6 %
Improves the Spatial Quality of Settlement	6	17,6 %	10	23,8 %
No Benefits	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	34	100 %	42	100 %

Table 20. Costs of Tourism Development According to Local People

COSTS OF TOURISM ACCORDING TO SETTLERS				
	Belek		Kadriye	
Harms Environment	2	6,25 %	3	9,1 %
Causes Migration	5	15,6 %	8	24,2 %
Increases Cost of Living	6	18,75 %	9	27,3 %
Harmful to the Moral Values	3	9,4 %	4	12,1 %
Decreases Accessibility of the Sea	8	25 %	4	12,1 %
No Costs	8	25 %	5	15,2 %
TOTAL	32	100 %	33	100 %

APPENDIX E.

RESULTS OF QUESTIONNAIRE OF TOURISM COMPLEXES AT THE SEASHORE OF BELEK/KADRIYE SETTLEMENTS

Table 21. Type of the Tourism Complexes

TYPE OF THE TOURISM COMPLEXES		
5* Accommodation	7	70 %
4* Accommodation	1	10 %
Accommodation + Golf Course	2	20 %

Table 22. Opening Years of the Tourism Complexes

OPENING YEARS OF THE COMPLEXES		
1990	1	10 %
1992	2	20 %
1995	4	40 %
1997	2	20 %
2000	1	10 %

Table 23. Bed Capacities of the Tourism Complexes

BED CAPACITIES		
Under 1000 Beds	4	40 %
Over 1000 Beds	6	60 %

Table 24. Working Seasons of the Tourism Complexes

WORKING SEASONS		
Closed between December - February	2	20 %
12 Months Open	8	80 %

Table 25. Labor Force Information of the Tourism Complexes

LABOR FORCE INFORMATION								
Permanent		Temporal		Male		Female		TOTAL
2121	56,5 %	1633	43,5 %	2772	73,9 %	982	26,2 %	3754

Table 26. Accommodation of Personnel of the Tourism Complexes

ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONNEL									
Personnel Dwelling Inside the Tourism Complexes		Personnel Dwelling Outside the Tourism Complexes		Belek		Kadriye		Other (Serik - Antalya)	
3	12,5 %	7	29,2 %	3	12,5 %	4	16,6 %	7	29,2 %

Table 27. Meeting Place of Good and Service Needs of Tourism Complexes

MEETING PLACE OF GOOD AND SERVICE NEEDS OF TOURISM COMPLEXES									
	Belek		Kadriye		Serik/Antalya		Other		
Nutrimet	-	-	-	-	10	100 %	-	-	
Maintenance of the Complex	-	-	-	-	10	100 %	-	-	
Cleaning Material	-	-	-	-	10	100 %	-	-	
Transportation	4	40 %	6	60 %	-	-	-	-	

Table 28. The Provinces of Taxes are Paid

TAXES OF THE TOURISM COMPLEXES					
Antalya		Antalya with Another Province		Another Province	
3	30 %	1	10 %	6	60 %

Table 29. Settlements' Existing Role on Tourism Development According to Hotel Managers / Owners

SETTLEMENTS SERVICES TO THE TOURISM COMPLEXES		
Infrastructure Opportunity	3	11,1 %
Shopping Opportunity	6	22,2 %
Transportation Opportunity	5	18,5 %
Labor Force	8	29,7 %
Entertainment Opportunity	4	14,8 %
Other	-	-
No Assistance	1	3,7 %
TOTAL	27	100 %

Table 30. Settlements' Role in the Future According to the Hotel Managers / Owners

HOTEL MANAGERS/OWNERS IDEAS ON THE ROLE OF SETTLEMENTS IN FUTURE		
Service City (Health, Finance...)	6	18,2 %
Entertainment Center	10	30,3 %
Labor Force for Tourism Complexes	6	18,2 %
Education Center for Labor Force	6	18,2 %
Infrastructure Services	4	12,1 %
Other	1	3 %
No Role	-	-
TOTAL	33	100 %

Table 31. Benefits of Tourism Development According to Hotel Managers / Owners

BENEFITS OF TOURISM ACCORDING TO HOTEL MANAGERS/OWNERS		
Improves Local Economy	9	32,1 %
Opportunity to Know Strangers	4	14,3 %
Creates Job Opportunities	9	32,1 %
Improves the Spatial Quality of Settlement	6	21,5 %
No Benefits	-	-
TOTAL	28	100 %

Table 32. Costs of Tourism Development According to Hotel Managers / Owners

COSTS OF TOURISM ACCORDING TO SETTLERS		
Harms Environment	2	12,5 %
Causes Migration	2	12,5 %
Increases Cost of Living	3	18,75 %
Harmful to the Moral Values	1	6,25 %
Decreases Accessibility of the Sea	2	12,5 %
No Costs	6	37,5 %
TOTAL	16	100 %

APPENDIX F.

INTERVIEW WITH COMPENENT AUTHORITY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

(Sami KILIÇ⁴²)

– “Antalya – Belek Turizm Merkezi” 1984 yılında ilan edildiğinde Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmeleri bu sınırın dışında tutulmuş. Fakat sonra 1990da yapılan sınır tevsii ile her iki yerleşme de turizm merkezi sınırı içine alınmış. Bunun planlama açısından gerekçeleri nelerdir? Neler beklenmişti, neden bu yerleşimelet turizm merkezi içine dahil edilmişti? Yerleşmeler ve turizm gelişimi açılarından neler hedeflenmişti? Bugün gelinen noktada, hedeflerden hangileri gerçekleşti?

Sn. K - Öncelikle 2634 sayılı Turizmi Teşvik Kanunu ne zaman yürürlüğe girdi, ona bakmak gerekir. Bildiğiniz gibi, 2634 sayılı Turizmi Teşvik Kanununda Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının imar planı onay yetkisi sadece 1/1000 ölçekli Uygulama İmar Planlarında vardı. İlk önce Belek’te tek parselin turizm merkezi ilanı Bakanlar Kuruluna önerildi ancak daha sonra bazı araştırmalar yapıldı ve Belek ormanları turizm merkezi ilan edildi. Belek Turizm Gelişim Projesi ilk başladığında üç istasyon kurgulanmıştı. Üçüncü Kumtepesi, İskele Mevkii ve Taşlıburun Mevkii. Bu üç mevkii özelliği neydi, neden oralar seçildi, neden üç istasyon oluşturuldu diye bakarsak, bu üç mevkii de Belek’te yetişen fıstık çamlarının yetişmediği alanlar -egzebe alanları diye geçer-bulunmaktaydı. Bu bölgede, arazide ormanın gelişmediği alanların turizm amacıyla kullanılması amacıyla başlayan bir çalışmadır bu. Üç tane istasyon bu yüzden var. Bu alanlar planlandığında tamamen -ben ona kartuj sistemi diyorum- Türkiye’de ama Türkiye’de olduğunuzu hissetmediğiniz yerler ortaya çıktı. Bölgenin ilk senaryosunda ve planlamasında golf kullanımı ve kıyı alanının gerisindeki köylerle olan ilişkisi, ortak yaşam alanları hiç düşünülmemiş. Yani insanların 15 günlük tatilleri için bir otele gelmesi, otele kalması, kaldıktan sonra gitmesi üzerine programlanmış ve ona göre bir planlama gerçekleştirilmiş orada.

– Bakanlık, o dönem, bunu bir sorun olarak görüyor muydu?

Sn. K - Bu planlama çalışmasından önce Güney Antalya Turizm Gelişim Projesi ve Side Gelişim Projeleri var. Bu iki projede de turizm planlaması adına turizm planlaması yapılmıştır. Yani planlanan turizm gelişim alanlarının gündüz merkezi, gece merkezi, bir takım ortak yaşam alanları

⁴² Sn. Sami Kılıç is a city planner who had worked in “Belek Tourism Development Project” actively. He also has acted as the Head of the “Department of Guiding Investment and Planning” within the “General Directorate of Investments and Establishments” within Ministry for the last 2 years.

planlanmıştır. Fakat, Belek Turizm Merkezinin ilk ilan ve planlama çalışmalarında böyle bir kaygı bulunmamaktadır. Her şey yatak oluşturma üzerine kurgulanmıştır. Herhangi bir şekilde gelen turistler nerde yaşarlar, yerel halk ile nasıl bir araya gelirler soruları sorulmamış. Sadece deniz – kum – güneş, bir de ormanın bulunması belli bir potansiyel, havaalanına yakın olması bir potansiyel, bu üç potansiyelle birlikte burası turizm alanı olabilir diye düşünülmüş fakat kapsamlı bir şekilde planlanmamış. Tespit edilen bu potansiyellerle beraber, havaalanı da yakın, ilk planlaması yapılmış. Yaklaşık 10ha. büyüklüğündeki parsellerin içinde, 0.30 yapılanma ve arazideki ağaçların fazla kesilmemesi amacıyla da yükseklikte 40m. olarak, orman içinde yüksek bloklar halinde bir tipoloji düşünülmüş. Tabii ki planlamaya baktığımız zaman orman içinde yüksek bloklarla, şehir oteli mantığıyla yapılmış bir planlama fakat sonradan farklı bir türe dönüşmüş. Belki oradaki ilk planlamayı yapanların yurt dışında görmüş olduğu örneklerde öyledir. 0.30 yapılanma, orman alanları içinde bir tatil alanı için güzel bir yapılanma oranıdır fakat 40m. yükseklik anlaşılır bir yükseklik değil. Kendi içinde mantığı olabilir belki, orman içinde daha az ağaç kesimini sağlamak, daha çok boş alan kullanımı oluşturmak amacıyla düşünülmüştür ama şu anda Belek'te gerçekleşmiş turizm komplekslerini karşılayacak bir imar değil. Buradaki parseller 1989'da ilk tahsise çıktığında, hiçbir altyapı yoktu. Ne su, ne elektrik, ne de yol, hiçbir şey yoktu. Yani orman arazisi, kimsenin girmedığı çıkmadığı, sadece orman olma özelliği olan bir yerdi.

– Bu alanda gerçekleşen ilk turizm yatırımı olan Belpark şirketinin otel inşaatın şantiye şefi o inşaat esnasındaki anılarını yayınlamış. Şantiye kurmak için yolun bile olmadığını belirtiyor anılarında.

Sn. K - Hiçbirşey yoktu. Serik İlçesine bağlı iki tane köy vardı, Kadriye köyü ve Belek köyü. Bunlar, Osmanlı zamanında yurtdışından gelen göçmenlerin yerleştiği köyler. Ahmediye köyü vardı, Kadriye köyü vardı. Sultanın kızlarının ismi bunlar. O zaman yapılan araştırmalara göre, hiç bir Belek yaşayanı ya da Kadriye yaşayanı da geçimini denizden sağlar durumda değil. Çünkü Belek ormanları yerleşmelerin denizle ilişkisini koparan, fiziksel bir eşik, kimsenin de girmedığı bir yer.

– Fakat daha sonra ama, 1990'daki yani 10. gruptaki sınır tevsisinde bu yerleşmelerin turizm merkezi içine dahil edilmesi kararı veriliyor. Bakanlık arşivinde yapmış olduğum araştırmaya göre, herhangi bir gerekçe raporu yok, sadece, bir resmi yazı var. Bu resmi yazıda belirtilen gerekçe, turizm gelişim alanının gerisinde bulunan yerleşimlerdeki çarpık kentleşmenin ve kontrolsüz büyümenin engellenerek, kontrol altına alınması yönünde.

Sn. K - Belek te ilk yatırımlar yapıldığında, yatırımcılar da Belek'teki altyapı olanaklarının yetersizliğinden dolayı yatırımı kabul etmediler. Tahsise çıkıldığında Türkiye'de inşaat ve tekstil sektörünün önde gelen yatırımcılarına “gelin burası çok iyi olacaktır” diye çağrılar yapılarak tahsis yapıldı. Kimse buradan tahsis almak istemiyordu o zaman. Fakat, Bakanlık olarak Belek'te bir

başka ilk yapıldı. Diğer yatırım alanlarında altyapı yatırımını Bakanlık hep kendisi yapmıştır. Burada ise Bakanlığın öncülüğünde, yatırımcılara bir birlik kurduruldu BETUYAB (Belek Turizm Yatırımcıları Birliği) adı altında bir birliktir bu. Bakanlığın kendi bütçesi yatırımcıların kendi bütçesi ve ordaki müdürlüklerin bütçelerinden oluşan, 1/3 mantığıyla, yapılacak olan her türlü altyapı yatırımının 1/3ünü karşılayarak buradaki altyapı yatırımları gerçekleştirildi. Birliğin, buradaki sorunları anında tespit edip bölgesinde yapılan altyapı koordinasyon toplantılarıyla beraber hızlı bir şekilde çözüme ulaştırmak gibi bir görevi vardır. Altyapı sorunları derken, bunun içine trafik işaretlemesinden yol yapımına, arıtma tesisine kadar bütün her şey dahildir. Bu organizasyon, Devletin hızlı bir şekilde karar vermesiyle gerçekleşti. Bu gerçekleşmekle beraber tabii ki orman, ormandaki kullanılmayan değerlerin ortaya çıkması, altyapının gelmesi, bir anda hiç düşünülmeyen, insanların yerleşmeyi düşünmediği, Belek yerleşmesini ve Kadriye yerleşmesini öne çıkarttı. Bir cazibe haline getirdi. Yerel halk orada tarım yaparken bir anda, 1989-1990 yıllarında otellerin açılmasıyla, o köylere insanlar girmeye başladı. İlk başlarda siyasi olarak halk buna “toprağımızı yabancılara veremezsiniz” diyerek karşı çıktı Çünkü onlar için öyle ilginç ki, kendi köyleri ve Antalya dışında Türkiye’nin herhangi bir yerinden bir yatırımcının gelip oraya yatırım yapması bile oraya yabancıların gelmesi gibi algılandı. Bu çerçevede çok zorluklar çekildi tabii ama sonra bakıldı ki çok büyük bir rant oluşuyor. 1 lira eden araziler 100 – 200 lira etmeye başlıyor. Bunun sonucunda da, yerleşmeler, kooperatiflerin ve ikinci konutların baskınına uğradı. İkinci konut baskılarına karşı konulamadı ve Bayındırlık ve İskan Müdürlüğü kanalıyla, Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının kontrolü dışında, bu kentlerin gelişim alanlarında, kooperatifler ve ikinci konut yapılmak üzere, kentsel gelişim alanları planları Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı tarafından onaylandı.

– Şu an Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinde, toplam 50.000 - 70.000 arası ikinci konut olduğu Belediye Başkanlarınca ifade edilmiştir.

Sn. K - Tabii ki, yol yapıyorsunuz, elektrik getiriyorsunuz, su getiriyorsunuz, her şeyi, arıtmayı getiriyorsunuz, planlar da geldiğinde, tarla olan yerler bir anda arsaya dönüştü. Arsalar da değer kazanmaya başladı. Bir binayı yapmak önemli değil, bir binaya elektriğin gelmesi, suyun gelmesi, binadan çıkan atık suyun arıtılması, bunlar büyük yatırımlar. Tabii bunu devlet yapınca arazi değerlendirildi, arazi değerlendirince kooperatifler oluşmaya başladı. O zamana dönersek, bir anda yöreye 18.000 - 20.000 turist gelmeye başladı. Bununla beraber, ihtiyaçlar çoğaldı. Bunlar için ortak yaşam alanları kendi içinde çözülmeye başlandı. Herkes, bir destinasyona geldiğinde 15 gün aynı otelde kalmak istemez. Otel ne kadar lüks olursa olsun bu insan doğasına aykırıdır. Dolayısıyla yerleşmeler bir anda kontrol dışında gelişmeye başladı. Bunu kontrol altına almak amacıyla Bakanlıkta, bu iki yerleşimin de turizm merkezi içine alınması düşüncesi ortaya çıktı ve alındı fakat geç kalınmıştı. O zaman 4957 sayılı Kanun henüz çıkmamıştı. 2634 sayılı Turizmi Teşvik Kanunu uyarınca 1/25000 ölçekli Çevre Düzeni Planı yapma ve onaylama yetkisi

Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığında idi. 1991 yılında Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı tarafında “Doğu Antalya Çevre Düzeni Planının revizyonu hazırlanmakta idi. Bu planda, büyük bir yanlışlıkla, Belek yerleşmesi plana işlenmedi. Belek yerleşmesi turizm merkezi sınırları içine dahil edildiğinde, planlarda böyle bir yerleşme yoktu.

– Sizin anlattığınız bu süreçten, ben şöyle bir sonuç çıkartıyorum. 2634 sayılı Kanun uyarınca üst ölçekli planlama yetkilerinin Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığında ve alt ölçekli planlama yetkilerinin ise Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığında bulunması, yani bu yetki paylaşımı bir sorun idi.

Sn. K - Tabii ki, sektörel bir planlama yapmayan bir Bakanlığın turizm gelişim planlarını hazırlaması doğru değil. Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı, sektörel planlama yapıyor, sektör planlaması değil, sektörel planlama. Her türlü gelişmenin, turizmin yarattığı rant üzerine nasıl gelişeceğini düşünerek planlama yapıyoruz. Belek konusunda da bu durum sorun yaratmıştır. Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı 1/25000 ölçekli planlama yetkisine sahip olduğu için Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının görüşünü sormadan, siyasi baskılar nedeniyle de, Belek’te, sektör üzerindeki etkilerini düşünmeden ikinci konut alanları planlamıştır. Bunlar, yaşamayan planlardır. Üstelik de bunu Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının olumsuz görüşüne rağmen yaptılar. Ellerindeki yetki ile rant planladılar orada. Yine rant planlanabilirdi ama böyle planlanmayabilirdi. Bunun sektörel olarak ele alınması gerekiyordu. 2003 yılında yapılan planlama yetkilerine ilişkin düzenlemenin de amacı bu tür sorunları çözmekti. Sektörel planlamada sadece turizm planlamıyorsunuz, orada yaşayan insanın hayatını da planlıyorsunuz, orada yaşayan insanın sosyal donatılarını da planlıyorsunuz, oraya gelen misafirin karşılandığı, karşılıklı kültür alışverişinin yapıldığı ortak alanları planlıyorsunuz, yani yeniden, yapay güçlerle ortaya çıkartmış olduğunuz bir kent planlıyorsunuz. Belek ya da Kadriye doğal bir süreçte bu gelişmeye sahip olmadılar, daha sonradan Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının planlaması sonucu ortaya çıkarmış olduğu rantla geliştiler. Yoksa, Antalya - Belek Turizm Merkezi ilan edilmiş olmasaydı, Kadriye ve Belek 1980’de, 1984’de neyse, bugün de aynı şekilde kalacaklardı. Yerel halk çiftçilik yapacaktı, Belek ormanı yine kullanılmayacaktı. Fakat planlar, bu planlamanın daha sonraki yıllardaki karşılaştırmalı faydasını ya da zararını görmeyenler tarafından yapıldığında, “iki tane lekeyi açmakta ne va”r düşüncesi aşıldığında, işte o iki lekenin toplamı 50.000 yatak ve 50.000 konut. Belek şu anda çok büyük rant alanıdır ve turizmin en hızlı geliştiği yerdir ve marka olan bir yerdir, 50.000 yatak kapasitesi vardır, 50.000 yatağın karşısında, bunun rantından faydalanmaya çalışan 50.000 konut vardır.

– Bölgede ikinci konutun bu kadar artması altyapı konusunda da sıkıntılar doğurmuş olmalı.

Sn. K - Turizm Merkezinin de gelişme alanı var. Sonradan Belek 3 istasyondan 5 istasyona çıktı. İleribaşı ve Sorgun yani Acısu istasyonları eklendi. Burada yaklaşık 50 tane tahsis parseline ulaşıldı. Yani kaba bi hesaplarsak 50.000 yatağa ulaşıldı. Devlet burdan sürekli para kazandığı için Bakanlık tabii ki altyapıyla ilgili sorunları da kaldırdı. Belli bir süre sonra Bakanlığın kontrolü

dışında gelişen iki tane yerleşmenin de, Serik Belediyesinin de arıtmaları Bakanlık tarafından yapıldı. Bu çok büyük bir yatırımdır. Sonuçta günde 50.000 kişinin geldiği bir yerde yapıyorsunuz bunu. Belek'teki geceleme oranlarına bakarsanız Devletin kazancı çok fazla buradan.

– Bölgedeki turizm gelişiminin ülke ekonomisine katkısı zaten hiç tartışılmıyor.

Sn. K - Ülke ekonomisine katkısı çok büyük ve bunu korumak için altyapıyı yatırımlarını artırmaya başladık. Tabii ki bununla beraber Belek'te, sadece yatak kapasitesi oluşturulmadı, turizmi çeşitlendirme çalışmaları yapıldı. Örneğin golf dendi, bir turizm kompleksi dendi. Fakat turizm kompleksi gerçekleşmedi çünkü tesisler kendi içinde kapalı kalmayı tercih ettiler. Çünkü gelen müşteriye kendi içinde tutup, yarım pansiyon ya da tam pansiyon vererek, ama ekstaraları kendi içinde tutmak istediler. O zamanlar “herşey dahil” sistemi yoktu. Örneğin golf çok büyük bir çeşitlenme oluşturdu. Belek'te 10 tane golf sahası yapıldı, Avrupa'daki bütün golf alanları ile karşılaştırdığınızda Belek ilk 5'e girdi. Belek'in sunmuş olduğu golf standartı çok yüksek, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'ndeki çok uzmanlaşmış golf alanları ile kıyaslanabilir durumdadır. Ormanı bakılmaya başlandı. Kendi içindeki tuzlanmayı hızlandıran okaliptüs ağaçlarından temizlendi. Bu alanlarda tekrar çam ağacı yerleştirilmeye başlandı. Biz Türkiye'de ilk olarak golf turizmini Belek'te denedik. Gerçi golf şu anda çok büyük bir prim yapsa bile, golfün kendi içinde gelişmesinin, yani hem ülke ekonomisine katkısı hem de kendi bölgesini geliştirmesinin en büyük yolu, golf + otel yapmak değil, golfleri “golf club” haline getirebilmektir. Belek'teki hiçbir tesisi, 10 golfün hiçbirini “golf club” haline getiremedik. Getiremememizin sebebi de, golf sahalarının yakın çevresinde, golfçülere, bu tesislerle entegre olarak geliştirilen, bağlantısı sağlanmış, konut üniteleri ortaya çıkaramamış olmamızdır. Pervasızca ve kontrolsüzce açılan, standartı düşük ikinci konutlar, golf kullanıcısının ihtiyacını karşılamaz durumdadır. Onun için de şu anda Belek'te planlanan alanlarda şirketler, 20-40-50 dönüm gibi arazileri alıp burada lüks villalar yapıp golfle ilişkilendirip satmaya çalışıyorlar. Bu aslında turizmde açılması gereken başka bir kapı. Bu kapıyı çok iyi tutmak gerekiyor. Örneğin Belek belli bir süreçten geçti, şu anda Türkiye'nin en yüksek yatırım talebi toplayan yeri konumunda, şu anda da iyi bir örnek olarak gösterilebilir ancak eksik tarafları da var. Kendi kontrolümüz dışında, bazı planlama kararlarına müdahale edememiş olmanın verdiği rahatsızlıkla beraber eksikleri var. Daha fazla kazanacakken şu anda daha azı ile yetiniyoruz.

– Belek Turizm Gelişim Projesi tamamen 2634 sayılı Kanunun tariflediği sürece göre ve tamamen devlet eliyle gerçekleştirilmiş bir örnek projedir. 4957 sayılı Yasa ile Turizmi Teşvik Kanununda yapılan değişiklikler ve yeni olanaklar ile, Belek Projesi'ndeki eksiklikler, özellikle yerleşmelerle olan kopukluk, aşılabılır mı ?

Sn. K - Sadece 4957 sayılı Kanun ile olamaz. Bundan sonra, yabancıların mülk sahibi olabilmeleri ve turizm tesislerinin kendi içinde karma tesis haline gelebilmesi ile ilgili yasal düzenlemelerin

tamamlanması gerekiyor. Amaç sadece yatak oluşturmak değil, insanların kendi örgütlenme modelleri ile sıfır maliyetli para yani kazanç sağlayacak bir sistem kurulması gerekiyor. 4957 sayılı Yasanın sunduğu olanaklar burda kullanılamaz çünkü burada artık o olanakların kullanılabileceği arazi yok.

– Ben bu olaya, farklı kentsel kullanımların da turizmle ilişkili planlanabilmeleri için, 4957 sayılı Yasanın sunduğu olanaklar çerçevesinde bakmaya çalışıyorum. Bu bağlamda Belek ve Kadriye’de yapmış olduğum alan çalışmasından edindiğim izlenimler de bunu destekliyor, Belek ve Kadriye’nin hala bir servis kenti olarak geliştirilme şansı vardır.

Sn. K - Servis kenti olamazlar çünkü artık o bölgede “herşey dahil” sistem diye bir şey ortaya çıktı. Bunu planlamayla destekleyemezsiniz de engelleyemezsiniz de. Bu planlamanın dışında, serbest piyasanın oluşturmuş olduğu krizlerle beraber ortaya çıkan, turizmcilerin riski yüksek yatakları doldurmak amacıyla ortaya çıkarmış oldukları bir sistemdir. Belek’i ortadan kaldırıp, 4957 sayılı Kanun çerçevesinde yeniden planlarsanız, belki orada 150.000 yatak kapasitesi oluşturabilirsiniz ama 150.000 yatak derken sadece Belek ormanını değil yukarıda, yola kadar olan bölgede, Belek’te oluşan potansiyelden faydalanarak çok daha büyük gelişim alanları ortaya çıkarılabilirsiniz. Fakat şu anda Belek bölgesi sadece ormanıyla kendini değerlendirdi. Belek yerleşmesi ve Kadriye yerleşmesi ile değerlendirdi. Ama onun dışında yola kadar olan bölgede herhangi bir sektörel gelişme sağlanamadı. Eğer burada birbirleriyle bağlantılı tesisler sistemi oluşturabilseydik ormanı yine turizmde ortak kamu alanı olarak kullanmak, onun gerisindeki alanlarda da yatak değerleri oluşturarak ve ormanın kullanma hakkını ortaya koyarak şirketleri tekrar reorganize etmek çok daha büyük kazanç sağlayacaktı. Belek’teki ormanlar oradaki turizm gelişiminden çok büyük zarar görmedi. 1984’ten 20005’e kadar Belek ormanlarında bir tane yangın çıkmamıştır çünkü Belek ormanı sadece orman değildir bir ekonomik değerdir. Devletle beraber Belek’in kendi yatırımcısı onu koruyor zaten. Belek ormanında şu anda kaçak avlanma yok, ormanın yangın ile ilgili bir tehlikesi yok. Ayrıca Belek’te en son golf alanları ile beraber yasak avlanmanın ortadan kaldırılması ile, şu anda 5 yada 6 tane endemik tür diyebileceğimiz kuşlar, kendi göç alanlarını değiştirdiler çünkü Belek ormanında onların bile can güvenliği var. Hala Türkiye’de turizm bir sektör olmasına rağmen herkes turizmden para kazanınca alkışlıyor ama turizmin kullanım alanı ihtiyacını ortaya koyduğumuzda da bu alanlar turizm amaçlı kullanılmasın diyorlar. Türkiye’de bir mera alanını, sanayi kullanımına açmak mübah, ama bir mera alanını turizm kullanımına açmak günah. Türkiye’ye en çok katma değeri oluşturan turizm sektörü bir yapılanmaya başladığında hemen “peşkeş çekme” lafları ortaya çıkıyor. Ama bir rant yaratıyorsunuz. Planlama bir ranttır zaten. Böylelikle devlet, elindeki mühürle, kendi mülkiyetindeki arazilerin rantını arttırmıştır. Bunun kendisi çok büyük başarıdır. En son 2004’te yapılan tahsislerde, bir tane 9-10 ha.lık parselin katılım payı 20 trilyon lira. O bölgede bir tahsis alabilmek ve devletin malına yatırım yapabilmek için insanlar 20 trilyon lira gibi bir parayı gözden

çıkartıyorlar. Belek yatırım değeri bu kadar yüksek olan bir yer. Yoksa 20 trilyon liraya Türkiye'nin her tarafında bir yerlerde arazi alabilirsiniz. Ama Belek'te turizm altyapısı gerektirmeyen bir araziye almak daha rantlı olduğu için insanlar 20 trilyon lirayı veriyorlar. Şu anda tüm dünya yatırımcıları yatırım yapmak için Belek'te parsel arıyorlar.

– İş fırsatı yaratması anlamında da, belki Belek ya da Kadriye'ye değil fakat, Serik ve Antalya'ya çok büyük katkısı var.

Sn. K - Şu anda Belek'te genel çarpan etkisiyle bir iş fırsatı oluşturma durumu vardır ve yakın bölgesine etkisi bire birdir. Yani 50.000 yatak varsa, Antalya İlinde Belek'teki yataklar için çalışan 50.000 tane adam vardır demektir.

– Hane halkı hesabı için *4 dersiniz...

Sn. K – Kesinlikle. Sektöre baktığımız zaman, çarpanla beraber 1'e 3 dersek, sadece Belek'ten beslenen 150.000 çalışan yapar. 150.000 çalışanın, ailesinin 4 kişi olduğunu düşünün, 600.000 kişi Belek'ten ekme çıkartıyor. Kendi işini geliştiriyor. Bu aynı zamanda şu demektir. Devlet şu anda ortaya çıkarmış olduğu istihdamla beraber 150.000 kişiye bakmak zorunda kalmıyor. İşte esas kazanç budur. Bunun yanında Bakanlığın o bölgeden almış olduğu, tesis başına 500.000 \$, 1 milyon \$ gibi kiralar para değil. Bunu alıyorsunuz, bunu alıp tekrar turizme yatırıyor, tekrar turizm gelişmeye başlıyor. Bakanlığın esas amacı bütün Türkiye'nin turizm planlaması yapmak değil, Türkiye'de turizm planlaması yapılacaksa, nasıl yapılacağını göstermektir. Öncü örnek proje oluşturmaktır. Belek bir öncü örnek projedir. Türkiye'de her kim ya da kurum ya da kuruluş bir turizm planı yapacaksa, hatta sektörel bir planlama yapacaksa, gelip Belek örneğini incelemek zorundadır çünkü Belek bir öncü örnek projedir. Yoksa Bakanlık elindeki az personelle, tüm Türkiye'nin turizm planlamasını yapmaya soyunacak değildir. Ama hala Türkiye'de yetki alma yetki verme kavgası var. Herkes "arazileri yatırımcıya verdiniz, yatırımcıya peşkeş çektiniz" lafları etmekte. O parsellerin bir tanesinin yatırım değeri, şu anda 50 milyon \$. Amaç, insanların kasalarında duran paraları, borç alabilme kabiliyetlerini ortaya koyarak bir istihdam yaratmak, sektöre yatırım yapmak amacıyla arazi vermektir. O zaman 50 milyon \$ mı daha değerlidir, verilen arazi mi değerlidir? Orada oluşan bir katma değerle beraber işsizliği ortadan kaldırmak mı değerlidir, işsizlikle savaşmak mı değerlidir? Türkiye, kendi ekonomisi dışında paraya ihtiyacı olan bir ülkedir. Kendi ekonomimiz dışındaki parayı Türkiye'ye çekebilirsek zenginleşebiliriz. Bunu yaparken de, hem para getiriyorsunuz, hem işsizlik sorununu çözüyorsunuz. Bu işler artık devletin üstüne yük olmaktan çıkıyor. Biraz önce hesapladık, 150.000 kişinin ekmeği buradan karşılanıyor. Devlet vergisini alıyor, yani devlet de devamlı kazanıyor. Burada "a" kişinin yatırım yapıp, otel yapıp, o otelden senede 8 milyon \$ para kazanıyor olması önemli değil. Burada çalışan işçilere ne kadar süreyle garanti iş sunabildiği önemli. Bu adamın sağlık giderlerini karşılayacak başka birisinin olması önemli, işte bu noktada devlet kazanıyor. Daha önce Belek'te,

aynı yerde 2500-3000 yatak kapasiteli Turban Otelı vardı. Ama öyle bir hale geldi ki, Turban Otelı devletin sırtına yük oldu. Yani her sene 500 milyar para harcanarak oradaki sosyal turizm imkanı devam ettirilmeye çalışıldı. Ama devletin sırtına yük oldu ve taşıyamadılar. Sonra kayboldu. Ama şimdi aynı yerde - belki planlama hatalıdır, hissiyatlarla 8 parselé bölünmüştür - şu anda 8 tane tesis var 8 tane tesisin her birinde 400 kişi çalışıyor olsa, 3200 kişi orada iş imkanı bulmuştur. Evet, vazgeçilmiş bir alandır, çünkü planlama her zaman için vazgeçme değerlerinin bir bileşenidir.

– Peki bundan sonra Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinin Antalya - Belek Turizm Merkezi senaryosu içinde bir rol edinme şansları var mıdır?

Sn. K – 50.000 yatağı düşününüz. 50.000 yatağın hepsi kendi tesisinde kalmayacak elbette, dışarı çıkartacaksınız. Belek'te şu anda bir turistten bir yatağı satarak para kazanılıyor. Ama yabancı ülkelere baktığımız zaman, bir turistten binlerce defa para kazanıyorlar, bir gün içinde 5 defa gezdirerek para kazanıyorlar. Bizim bu noktayı önemsememiz gerekiyor. Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinin planlamasında ortak yaşam alanlarının ve ortak kullanım alanlarının, eğlenceye yönelik, heyecana yönelik aktivite alanlarının planlanması gerekiyor. Bu tür bir planlamayla beraber, 50.000 kişiyi günde bir defa bu yerleşmelerde döndürdüğünüz zaman, hem devlet ekonomisine hem oradaki ticarete, yerel ekonomiye katkısı inanılmaz olacaktır. Her bir turistin o yerleşmelere günde 1 € bıraktığını düşünürsek, günde 50.000 € yapar. Rakamlar büyüdülçe çarpanlar çok ilginç hale gelmeye başlıyor. Bir anda kendi oteli dışında oradaki yerleşmelerde, günde iki bira içerek, iki yemek yiyerek, bir tane hediyelik eşya alarak, bir tanesinden tekstil alarak, kendi içimizde hammadeden ürüne çevirdiğimiz herhangi bir ürünü alarak, ya da ordaki herhangi bir eğlence alanına katılarak – ki bunların hepsi mamül maddedir, hizmet mamüldür ve yerinde tüketilen ürünlerdir – bu kazançlar kat kat arttırılabilir. Hergün 50.000 yatağı 3 defa çevirip kente indirip çıkarıp, bunu değerlendirebilsek, ortaya çıkacak değeri hesaplama şansımız yok. Örneğin, bir eğlence merkezi yapıldı ve girişi 20 € olarak belirlendi. Gördüğünüz gibi çarpanlar çok ilginç hale geliyor.

– Özellikle eğlence alt sektörünün Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinde gelişmesine yönelik hem yerel halkın hem de turizm tesislerinin çok büyük bir talebi var. Fakat yine de, bu tür bir hareketlenme her iki yerleşmede de gözlemlenemiyor.

Sn. K – Çünkü yerel halkta sermaye yok. Bizim konuştuklarımız büyük yatırımlar. Örneğin dünyanın en büyük eğlence merkezini yapacaksınız, bu çok büyük para demek, yerel halk bunu yapamaz.

– O ölçekte bir yatırım tabii ki yerel halk tarafından yapılamaz fakat turistin o yerleşmeye gidip bir bira içmesini sağlayacak çapta bir organizasyon da yerel halktan beklenebilir.

Sn. K – O ortamı oluşturabilmek için öncelikle kaliteyi oturtmak gerekiyor. Yerel halkın girişimleri ile turiste, konakladıkları tesiste sunulan kalite sunulmuyor. Yerel halkın ekonomik yetersizlikleri bu kalitede tesisler ortaya koyamamalarına neden oluyor.

– Kıyıdaki turizm tesislerinin de Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinde eğlence alt sektörünün gelişmesini talep etmeleri ilginç bir durum olarak değerlendirilebilir mi? Çünkü “herşey dahil” sitem, müşterinin mümkün olduğunca tesisin içinde kalmasını sağlamak amacıyla oluşturulmuş bir işletim modelidir.

Sn. K – Hayır değil, sonuçta dışarıda da ekonominin dönmesi gerekiyor ama dışarıdaki ekonominin dönmesi, sadece turistlerin tesis dışına çıkmasıyla olmuyor. Dışarıda ona hizmet sunacak ortamın varlığı önemli, yani kalitenin yükselmesi gerekiyor. O yerleşmelerdeki yaya yollarını, bisiklet yollarını, kafeleri, barları turistlerin kendi almış olduğu standartlara ulaştıramazsanız, turisti dışarı çıkarmak hiç bir işe yaramaz çünkü turiste lüks konaklama tesisleri sunuyorsunuz, turist oradan çıktığında da aynı kaliteyi görmek ister. O zaman toplam kaliteyi arttırmak gerekiyor, insan kalitesini, mekan kalitesini, hizmet kalitesini artırmanız gerekiyor ki o insanlar korkmadan dışarı çıkabilsinler.

– Yerleşmelerin turizm gelişim senaryosu içindeki rollerine ilişkin şimdiye kadar konuştuklarımız, yerleşmelerin turist ile birebir ilişkisine dayanan bir senaryodan hareketle oluşturulan fikirlerdi. Bir diğer alternatif ise turistlerle dolaylı ilişki üzerine kurgulanan bir senaryodan hareketle, yerleşmelerin turizm tesislerine toplu mal/hizmet sunumu açısından bir rol üstlenmeleri olabilir. Bu konudaki düşünceleriniz nelerdir?

Sn. K – Mesela ne gibi?

– Büyük haller olabilir örneğin.

Sn. K – Antalya halini toparlayan yer Belek’tir. Diyelim ki, 50.000 insan, bu bölgede konaklıyor. Otellerin mutfağı hergün konaklayanlar için bir tane yumurta kırsa, 50.000 yumurta eder. Bunu sadece Belek ya da Kadriye yerleşmeleri karşılayamaz. Bunu karşılayabilmek için o yerleşmelerin arkasında devasal büyüklükte üretim alanları kurulması gerekir. Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinin bu tür bir rol üstlenmeleri mümkün değildir.

– Vakit ayırdığınız için çok teşekkür ederim.

Sn. K – Ben teşekkür ederim.

APPENDIX G.

INTERVIEW WITH COMPENENT AUTHORITIES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

THE MAYOR OF BELEK MUNICIPALITY

(Yusuf MECEK)

–Belek kıyı kesimindeki turizm gelişimi ile Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinin ilişkilerini ve Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinin Antalya – Belek Turizm Merkezi gelişim senaryosu içindeki rollerini araştıran bir tez çalışması yapıyorum. Öncelikle kısaca Belek’in Belediye oluşu ve planlama sürecini özetler misiniz?

Sn. M – Belek Belediye olmadan önce Antalya’nın Serik İlçesi’ne bağlı bir köy idi. Serik Belediyesi tarafından da imar planları hazırlanmış. Belediye Meclis Kararı’na bağlanmış ancak turizm merkezi içinde kalmasına rağmen bu planlar Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı tarafından onaylanmamış. O dönem, Serik Belediyesi tarafından, bu onaysız plana göre uygulama yapıldı, 18 uygulaması yapıldı, ben de o planın koşullarına göre yapı yaptırmıştım.

–1999 yılında Belek Belediye olduktan sonra imar planlarının hazırlanması gerekti. O zaman neler yaşandı?

Sn. M – Belek belediye olduktan sonra bir süre daha bu planı uygulamaya devam ettik. Fakat Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı yetkilileri bu konuda bizi uyardılar. Bu planların onayları olmadığını, yasal geçerlilikleri bulunmadığını söylediler. Belek yerleşmesinin planlama süreci bu noktadan sonra yeniden başlamıştır.

–Bölgede turizmin gelişmesinden önce Belek halkı geçim kaynağını hangi sektörlerden sağlamaktaydı?

Sn. M – Turizmden önce Belek’te hayvancılık, çiftçilik, balıkçılık yapılıyordu. Ama artık Belek’teki tek sektör turizm diyebilirim. Belek yerleşmesinde otellerin etkisi 1993 – 1994 yıllarından sonra görülmeye başlanmıştır. Başlarda ulaşım sektöründe büyük gelişim yaşandı. Taksicilik gelişti, otobüsler alındı, turizme halkın katılması bu şekilde başladı. Şimdi artık, turizme dönük alışveriş sektörü çok artmış durumdadır.

–Genel olarak turizm gelişiminin yöreniz açısından faydalı olduğunu mu düşünüyorsunuz?

Sn. M – Hem de çok büyük faydası olmuştur. Yerel ekonomiyi ayakta tutan yek sektör turizmdir şu anda.

–Alışveriş sektöründe artış oldu diyorsunuz. Fakat biliyoruz ki, Belek kıyılarındaki oteller “her şey dahil” sistemle çalışıyorlar. Bu işletim sistemi de turistin tesis dışına çıkmamasını sağlamak üzerine kurgulanmış bir sistemdir. Bu çerçevede, turistler Belek’in içine geliyorlar mı? Gelmeleri için siz neler yapıyorsunuz? Örneğin benim duyduğum bir şey var. Belediye’nin ekibi bir traktörle sahilde dolaşıyormuş ve turistleri Belek yerleşmesine götürmek için çağrı yapıyormuş. Gelmek isteyenler o traktörle Belek yerleşmesinin içine getiriliyor, sonra da belirli saatlerde tekrar sahil kesimine götürülüyorlarmış. Bu doğru mu?

Sn. M – Bu hikaye doğru, hala da yapıyoruz. Bu yıl zabıtalı bir animasyon ekibi kurduk biz Belediye olarak. Gündüzleri sahildeki plajdaki turistlere bu animasyon ekibi broşür dağıtıyor. Akşam saatlerinde özellikle römorklarla yerleşmenin içine taşıtılıyor turistler. Broşürün köşesine yırtılabilir üçgen bir parça koyduk, “bu broşürün köşesini verirsiniz herhangi bir ücret ödmeden Belek’e gidip geleceksiniz şeklinde” promosyon yapıyoruz.

–Turistlerin yerleşmeye ilgisini artıracak ve cazibe yaratacak festivaller ya da başka aktiviteler düzenlemeyi düşünüyor musunuz?

Sn. M – Daha önce bahsettiğim, Belediye tarafından kurulan animasyon ekibiyle günlük Belekte şov yaptıracağım. Şelalenin önünde hergün 1-1.30 saat etkinlik yaptıracağım. Animasyon ekibinin bir kısmını sokaklarda dolaştırıp, turistleri bu gösteriyi izlemeye getirmelerini sağlayacağım. Otellerle de anlaşacağım. Örneğin “a” otelde Cuma günleri animasyon yapılmayacak. Onun yerine Belek’te bir gösteri yapılacak. Bu esnada bir kokteyl de düzenlenebilir. Çok lüks bir şey olmaz belki ama kendi gücümüzce bir şeyler ikram ederiz.

–Turizm gelişimi bölge için bir istihdam olanağı da yaratmıştır. Örneğin otellerin birçok personel ihtiyacı oluyor. Belek yerleşmesi bundan ne kadar faydalıyor? Yani, oteller, Belek yerleşmesinde ne kadar işgücü olanağı yaratmıştır?

Sn. M – Hemen hemen hiç yaratmıyor diyebilirim. Tabii ki bu Belek halkının kendi tercihi. Kimse gidip o otellerde çalışmak istemiyor, en kötüsü bile bir taksi alıyor ama tesislerde çalışmıyor. Yalnız şu konuda bir yanlış anlaşılma olmasın. Turizmin gelişimi tabii ki Belek yerleşmesinde istihdam olanakları yarattı. Ancak bu özellikle ulaşım ve alışveriş üzerine yoğunlaştı. Tabii civar köylerden birçok kişi otellerde çalışıyor.

–Belek yerleşmesinde, tesislerin oluşturduğu işgücü olanağının iyi değerlendirilebilmesi için ve kalifiye eleman yetiştirme amaçlı, bir turizm otelcilik okulu gibi, turizm eğitimine dönük yatırımlar düşünüyor musunuz?

Sn. M – Kadriye’de “Turizm ve Otelcilik” okulu var zaten. Belek ile Kadriye’nin arası 4 km. yani biz zaten birlikteyiz. Ayrıca burada da öyle bir okul açmak anlamsız olur.

–Belediyenizin birtakım ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak ya da bazı sorunlarınızı çözmek amacıyla Kadriye Belediyesiyle birlikte hareket ediyor musunuz ya da edebiliyor musunuz?

Sn. M – Ediyoruz tabii, birlikte hareket etmemiz gereken yerde etmek zorundayız zaten.

–Şimdi de altyapıyla ilgili birkaç şey sormak istiyorum.

Sn. M – Altyapıya ilişkin hiçbir sorunum yok. Belek yerleşmesinin arıtma sistemini, turizm tesislerin arıtmasına bağladık, onu kullanıyoruz. Dolayısıyla, bir sıkıntımız yok.

–BETUYAB’la yerel yönetimler altyapı konularında birlikte çalışıyorlar mı? BETUYAB’ın yerleşmenize altyapı konusunda desteği oluyor mu?

Sn. M – Daha önce, 2000 yılı idi sanırım, BETUYAB Belek Belediyesine yardımda bulundu. Belediye bütçesine altyapı payı olarak bir katkıda bulunmuşlardı. Şimdi de yardımcı olmaya çalışıyorlar.

–Bildiğiniz gibi, turizm merkezleri Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının önerisi üzerine Bakanlar Kurulu Kararı ile ilan edilmektedir. Yani tamamen merkezi yönetimin inisiyatifinde gerçekleşen bir süreçtir. Belek yerleşimi açısından turizm merkezi kapsamında kalmanın yarattığı sorunlar var mı? Siz Belediye Başkanı olarak, Belek yerleşmesinin turizm merkezi içinde kalmasını nasıl görüyorsunuz?

Sn. M – Çok olumlu görüyorum. Hatta keşke buradaki iş ve işlemlerle ilgili tek muhatabımız Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı olsa. 2634 sayılı Kanunda yapılan değişikliklerle planlama yetkilerinin tek elde toplanmasının çok faydaları olmuştur. Zaten, Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığının planlama yaklaşımı çok doğru ve güzel. Biz Belediye olarak da, planlara ilişkin her türlü öneri ve taleplerimizi, fikirlerimizi rahatlıkla Bakanlığa iletebiliyoruz, bu konularda tartışabiliyoruz.

–Bildiğiniz gibi, Belek ve Kadriye sahil kesiminin tamamına yakını turizm yatırımcılarına tahsis edilmiş durumda. Belediyenizin bu konuya ilişkin sorunları var mı?

Sn. M – Bizim halk plajımız var ve buranın iyileştirilmesi, standartlarının yükseltilmesi için sürekli çalışıyoruz. Bu halk plajı, hem Belek halkının hem de Kadriye halkının ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya yeterlidir. Bu nedenle, kıyıdaki tahsislere ilişkin bir sorunumuz yok.

–Yerel halkın bu konuda turizm tesislerine ya da turistlere karşı olumsuz bir yaklaşımı ya da tepkisi var mı? Örneğin, “yabancılar bizim kıyımızı işgal ettiler” gibi tepkileri var mı?

Sn. M – Evet, hemen hemen her yerde turistlere karşı bu tür tepkiler olur fakat biz Belek’te bunları aştık. Yerel halktan turiste yönelik hiçbir olumsuz tutum sergilenmez Belek’te.

–Sosyal anlamda turistlerle içiçe olmak halkta sıkıntı yaratıyor mu? Örneğin, turistlerin yerel halka kötü örnek olması ya da ahlakı bozması gibi?

Sn. M – Hayır, bizim halkımızın turistlerden ve turizmden hiçbir şikayeti yoktur.

–Son olarak, Belek yerleşmesinde kıyıdaki tesislere mal ya da hizmet sunan hal gibi, büyük meşrubat firmaları gibi, acentalar gibi ticari birimler var mıdır?

Sn. M – Belek’te o tür bir gelişim yok. Zaten Belek yerleşmesi tesislerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak konusunda yetersiz kalır. Bizde sadece turiste yönelik kuyum, butik gibi alanlarda ticaretle gelişme var. Tesislere toplu mal hizmetini Serik’ten karşılıyorlar.

–Bu görüşmeye vakit ayırdığınız için çok teşekkür ederim.

Sn. M – Rica ederim. İyi çalışmalar

INTERVIEW WITH THE MAYOR OF KADRIYE MUNICIPALITY

(İsmail ŞAHİN)

– Belek ve Kadriye kıyı kesimindeki turizm gelişimi ile Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinin ilişkilerini ve Belek ve Kadriye yerleşmelerinin Antalya – Belek Turizm Merkezi gelişim senaryosu içindeki rollerini araştıran bir tez çalışması yapıyorum. Öncelikle kısaca Kadriye hakkında bilgi verebilir misiniz?

Sn. Ş – Kadriye bir göçmen köyüdür. 1914 yılında Girit ve Kıbrıs göçmenleri yani Yörükler ve Bulgarlar Kadriye köyüne yerleşmişlerdir. Adını da Sultan Abdülhamit’in kızlarından birinin isminden almıştır. Yerleşmemizde turizm gelişmeye başlamadan önce yerel ekonomimizi çiftçilik yani sebze, pamuk ve fıstık üretimi oluşturmaktaydı. 1995 yılından itibaren turizm gelişiminin yerleşmemiz üzerindeki yansımalarını yoğun bir şekilde hissetmeye başladık. 1995 yılından önce turizmin etkisi sadece ulaşım sektöründe kendini göstermekteydi. Özellikle de taksicilik ve otobüsçülük işleri artmıştır. Tabii ki bir miktar da otellerde çalışmaya yönelik iş fırsatı etkisi olmuştur. Fakat o tarihlerden itibaren yerleşmemizde özellikle alışveriş sektöründe hızlı bir gelişim yaşanmıştır. Bu kapsamda yeni mekanlar oluşmuştur. Bu sayede de halkın geçim kaynağında artış oldu. Kadriye’de 400’e yakın esnaf var ve halk dükkanlarda çalışıyor. Öte yandan son dönemde halk da işyeri açmaya başladı.

– Genel olarak turizm gelişiminin yöreniz açısından faydalı olduğunu mu düşünüyorsunuz?

Sn. Ş – Turizmin yöreye olumlu etkisi olmuştur. Turizmin gücü ortada. Kadriye bu sayede büyümeye başladı. Özellikle konut kooperatifleri, yani yazlık siteler arttı. Bu da rantı arttırdı. Biz bu gelişimi olumlu buluyoruz. Ama bununla beraber altyapı anlamında sıkıntılarımız var.

– Yerleşmenize BETUYAB’ın altyapı konusunda bir katkısı oluyor mu?

Sn. Ş – Hayır. Biz o işe girmiyoruz. Bize bir katkısı yok. BETUYAB kendi bütçesini kendi otellerindeki altyapı sorunlarını, özellikle yolları çözmek için harcıyor. Tabiki belde içerisindeki bazı konular için yardımlaşmamız oluyor. Bu konularda yardımcı oluyorlar.

– Peki siz Belediye olarak istihdam yaratmanın dışında turisti buraya getirmek için neler yapıyorsunuz? Festivalleriniz var mı? (Kıyıda otellerin, “herşey dahil sistemi -all inclusive-” ile çalıştıkları hatırlatılarak)

Sn. Ş – Turisti otellerden dışarı çıkarmak zor. Bunun için uğraşmak gerekiyor. Biz bunun için çalışmalar yapıyoruz. Dükkanların kalitesi, ana caddede çalışmalar gibi turisti buraya getirecek mekanlar oluşturmaya çalışıyoruz. Bu noktada “herşey dahil sistemi” tabiki sorun olarak

karşımızda, ancak bu sadece Belek ve Kadriye için değil, tüm Türkiye için bir zarar. Bunu, kendimizi otelci olarak düşünerek anlayamayız. Otelde çalışan insan sayısı herşey dahilde de aynı, yarım pansiyonda da aynı. Hatta, yarım pansiyonda servis önem kazandığı için daha çok çalışan gerekebilir. Bu sayede çalışan daha fazla olacak (yarım pansiyonda). Böylece sadece otelcinin kazanması önlenemez. Otele gelen turist dışarı çıkacak. Bunun, (Bölgedeki) tüm Antalya'daki turizm sektörüne olumlu bir yansıması olacak. Herşey dahil sistemi tekelleşmiş bir sistemdir. Birkaç kişinin para kazanması ile turizm kazanmaz. Fakat ne yazık ki şu anda işler bu şekilde yürüyor. Bu, Türkiye'ye sırf daha çok turist gelsin politikasının bir yansımasıdır. Ama bu politikanın değiştirilmesi gerekiyor.

– Herşey dahil sistemin değişmediğini varsayalım. Siz, turisti Kadriyeye çekmeye yönelik birtakım projeler ve mekansal müdahaleler gerçekleştiriyorsunuz. Biraz bunların sonuçlarından bahsedebilir misiniz?

Sn. Ş – Tabiki belli sonuçları var ama o duvarları yıkmak ya da o duvarların arkasına geçmek çok zor. Şunu rahatlıkla söyleyebilirim: Bütün pastayı 50 adet büyük seyahat acentası, 400 tane otel sahibi, 20-25 tanede alışveriş (shopping) sahibi paylaşıyor. Asgari ücretle çalışan bir işçinin, kazandığı veya kazanacağı para ile, otellerin yarım pansiyon olmasıyla birlikte beldenin ve tüm Antalyanın ve ülkenin kazanacağı para arasında büyük fark var. Turizmin buralarda hareketlenmemesinin, sadece otellerde kapalı kalmasının sonucu bu. Sistemin değişmesi lazım. Öte yandan, tabii ki bugün Türkiye'ye turistlerin gelebilmesi ve Türkiye'nin alternatif bir turizm ülkesi olabilmesi için de bu politika tercih edilmektedir. Bunu da saygıyla karşılıyoruz.

– Peki Kadriye'de turizm tesislerinin ihtiyaçlarını karşılamaya dönük hizmetler var mı (Gıda için hal gibi ..vs)? Kadriye'nin böyle bir rolü var mı?

Sn. Ş – Bu bölgede böyle bir oluşum yok. Kadriyenin böyle bir rolü yok Neden? Çünkü, buradaki oteller turizmdeki son noktadır. Yani en kaliteli ve birinci sınıf mal ve hizmeti sunarlar. Kadriye potansiyelinde (yerleşmesinde) bu kalitede hizmet verecek birimler kurmak çok zor. Onlar (oteller) büyük şirketlerle anlaşılıyorlar. Kadriyede şu anda böyle büyük bir şirket yok.

– Peki, turizm merkezleri içinde yerel yönetimlerin, en azından planlama anlamında, pek fazla karar üretme şansı yok. Bu bağlamda turizm merkezi içinde olmakla ilgili görüşleriniz nelerdir? Turizm merkezi içinde olmanın getirdiği sıkıntılar var mı Belediyeniz için?

Sn. Ş – Hayır yok. Hatta biz bu durumu olumlu buluyoruz. Tek bir yerle muhattap olmak, tek bir yerden işlerinizi halledebilmek dünyamızı en güzel şeyi.

– Planlamayla ilgili sorunlarınız var mı? Bunu turizm merkezi kapsamında bulunma durumuyla birlikte değerlendirir misiniz? Sizin yaklaşımlarınız, istekleriniz, yapmak istedikleriniz Bakanlık'ın politikaları ile uyuyor mu? Bu çerçevede birlikte hareket edebilme ortamı var mı?

Belek turizm merkezi içinde, Kadriye'nin ve Belek'in Bakanlıkça tanımlanmış yeri (rolü) nedir sizce?

Sn. Ş – Özellikle planlama konusunda, burada yaşayan insanların söyledikleri ve istekleri ile Bakanlıkta söylenenler ve yapılmak istenenler arasında çelişkiler oluyor zaman zaman. Ancak, buradaki ön (kıyı kastediliyor) planlama henüz yeni bitmiş durumda. Otellerin arasında kalan boş yerlerinde tahsislerinin gerçekleşmesiyle ön planlama bitti. Şimdi sıra bizde. Kadriye için Bakanlığın asıl yapabileceği işler bundan sonra başlıyor. Bu zamana kadar ön tarafta yapılabilecek herşey yapıldı. Planlaması yapıldı; altyapısı, suyu, yolu yapıldı ve en son tahsislerden sonra yer kalmadı artık. Bitti. Bundan sonra turizm adına ne yapılacaksa buralarda yapılacak.

– Turistik tesisler kıyıyı kapatmış durumda. Bu durum, halkta bir sıkıntı yaratıyor mu? Bu konuda sorunlarınız var mı?

Sn. Ş – Hayır. Bizim kıyıda halka yönelik bir tesisimiz var. 125.000m² bir yer. Plaj, halk oradan tamamen denize ulaşabiliyor.

– Kadriye'de bir turizm okulu bulunmakta. Bu konu ile ilgili, yani turizme dönük eğitimle ilgili bir rolü olabilir mi Kadriye'nin? Turizm tesislerine yönelik kalifiye personel yetiştirmek için eğitim servisi sunan bir yer haline gelebilir mi?

Sn. Ş – Şu anda okulumuzun kapasitesi 160 öğrenci. 160 öğrenci bile paylaşılamayan bir seviyede şu anda. Böyle bir potansiyel ne kadar fazla olursa o kadar ihtiyaç var otellerde. Otellerde özellikle kalifiye elemana çok ihtiyaç var. Fakat herşey dahil sistemi ile otellerdeki kalifiye elemanlar birer birer kayboluyorlar. Ben 3 yıl (1992-1995) arası kendim de çalıştım bir otelde. O zamanın servisiyle ve o zamanki eleman kalitesiyle şimdiki arasında büyük farklar var. Herşey dahil sistemi kaliteyi öldürüyor. Birkaç tesis dışında otellerin hepsi “müşteri olsun da nasıl olursa olsun” mantığına sahipler. Bir içkiyi cam bardakla içmekle plastik bardakla içmek arasında kalite farkı vardır. Ama plastik bardak tercih ediliyor çünkü kırılmıyor. Ülkeye belki turist getiriyoruz, belki birileri para kazanıyor ama, gerçek anlamda herkese yansımaları engelliyoruz.

– İkinci konutlarla ilgili düşünceleriniz nelerdir? Bu alanlar sezon dışında atıl alanlar mı oluyorlar yoksa bir şekilde değerlendirilebiliyorlar mı?

Sn. Ş – Şu anda Kadriye'deki ikinci konutların değerleri geçen yıla göre 5-6 kat arttı. Bunun sebebi buradaki son golf sahalarının da tahsisinin verilmesi. Bu yüzden artık kimse, 150-200 milyar liraya aldığı dairelerini kiraya vermeyi düşünmüyor. Daha önceden veriliyordu ama bundan sonra vereceklerini düşünmüyorum.

–Peki bu bir sorun mudur? Buraya iki ay veya üç aylık süreler için gelen insanların burada bu kadar yer sahibi olması.ve bu sebeple birbirinden çok farklı olan yaz ve kış nüfusu?

Sn. Ş – Belki 2-3 ay geliyorlar ama bölgenin arazisinin değerlendirilmesine ve bölgeye güzel binalar yapılmasına neden oluyorlar. Yani oraya 2-3 ay gelmesi demek, oranın kötü olması demek değil. Zaten 150-200 milyar veriyor. Dolayısıyla, o binanın bakımını da yaptırıyor.

–Belek ve Kadriye Belediyeleri, bazı sorunları aşmak için birlikte hareket edebilip birlikte çalışabiliyorlar mı? Gerek BETUYAB’tan, gerek Bakanlıktan taleplerini birlikte gidermeye çalışıyorlar mı?

Sn. Ş – Tabi birlikte hareket etmeye çalışıyoruz ama herkesin kendi problemleri var. BETUYAB’ın kendi problemi var. Belediyelerin kendi problemi var. BETUYAB tabii ki bize her türlü konuda yardımcı olmaya çalışıyor. Bazı yerlerde biz onlara yardımcı olmaya çalışıyoruz. Ama bu beldelerin şansları Turizm bakanlığı’na (Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı) doğrudan bağlı olmaları.

–Sonuç olarak, sizin “herşey dahil sistemi” dışında hiçbir sorun, şikayet veya sıkıntınız yok diyebilir miyiz?

Sn. Ş – Herşey dahil sistemi genel anlamda düşümdüğünüz zaman Türkiye için bi zarar. Bunu herkesle, her türlü pozisyonda, her şekilde tartışabilirim. Ama gerçekten, davulun sesi uzaktan hoş gelir. Başka yerlerden, turizm bölgelerinin herşey dahil sisteminden çektiklerini uzaktan seyretmek çok güzel, çok kolay. Ama gerçek anlamda burada insanları dinlemek lazım. Herşey dahil sisteminden önce Antalya bölgesinin turizm geliriyle şimdiki arasında çok büyük farklar var. Çok kişi otel yapabiliirdi o zaman. Hem sahilde hem içeride yapabiliirdi ama şimdi acentacılık öne çıktı. Çok ucuz bir işçilikle bu paralar kazanılıyor. Ama dışarılar da çok güzel.. Dışarılara da el atmak gerekiyor yani. Halk orada para kazanacak. Genel anlamda turizm pastası dağılımı istiyosak herşey dahil sistemin değişmesi gereklidir.

–Bu görüşmeye vakit ayırdığınız için çok teşekkür ederim.

Sn. Ş – Rica ederim. İyi çalışmalar.

APPENDIX H.

A HAND BROCHURE PREPARED BY BELEK MUNICIPALITY FOR TOURISTS

BELEK

ESNAF DERNEĞİ

WELCOME TO BELEK

BELEK'TE ARADİĞINIZ HERŞEY YANIBAŞINIZDA !
EVERYTHING YOU ARE LOOKING FOR, YOU WILL FIND IN BELEK !
WAS SIE AUCH BENÖTIGEN... SIE FINDEN ALLES IN BELEK !
КАКИЕ ПОКУПКИ ВАС ИНТЕРЕСУЮТ МОЖЕТЕ ПРИОБРЕСТИ В БЕЛЕКЕ

BELEK SHOPPING CENTER

Jewellery	35
Leather	12
Boutique	165
Souvenir	30
Carpet	4
Bar	10
Restaurant	13
Disco	1
Market	15
Pharmacy	7
Post Office	1
Silver	14
Change Office	9
Madical Center	4
Hospital	1
Children's play Ground	3
Patisserie	4

• Belek merkezine gitmeniz için ücretsiz taşıma bileti
• This ticket is free for go to center of the belek
• Kostenloser fahrticket nach Belek
• С ЭТИМ БИЛЕТОМ ПРОЕЗД БЕСПЛАТНЫЙ

BELEK
ESNAF DERNEĞİ

side (A)

BELEK
ESNAF DERNEĞİ

Aldığınız her şey garantilidir.
You will receive a guarantee for every purchased item
Sie erhalten für jedes erworbene Stück eine Garantie
НА ВСЕ ВАШИ ПОКУПКИ ЕСТЬ ГАРАНТИЯ КАЖДЫЕ

Türkiye

► Her 15 dakikada Belek'e otobüs bağlantısı vardır
► Bus Connection every 15 min. from and to Belek
► Bus Verbindung jede 15 min. von und nach Belek
► 15 мин. мимо отелей проезжают автобусы на БЕЛЕК

AM SAMTAG IST DER
WOCHEN MARKT
EVERY SATURDAY
MARKET DAY

КАЖДЮ СУББОТУ
БАЗАРНЫЙ ДЕНЬ
В БЕЛЕКЕ.

Day & Night;
You live all colours
of the holiday

ПЛАН
ТУРИСТИЧЕСКОЙ
ЗОНЫ БЕЛЕКА

BİLET - TICKET
БИЛЕТ

side (B)