THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE PRODUCTION OF TOURISM SPACES: AN INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC BEACHES IN ANTALYA

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ABSTRACT

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CAPITAL IN THE PRODUCTION OF TOURISM SPACES: AN INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC BEACHES IN ANTALYA

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This thesis investigates the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces. Changing planning paradigms have been evolving in a more collaborative ground in which roles of actors and their social relationships in the planning processes have been gaining importance especially for the last decades. Tourism planning is a socio-spatial and relational phenomenon in which there are various actor groups. Therefore, the collaborative and/or conflicting relationship dynamics between actor groups are important variables in the planning processes. To comprehend the relationship dynamics and their effects in the production of tourism spaces, this research utilizes the concept of social capital as a theoretical lens under the light of case studies encompassing the planning processes of two public beaches in a mass tourism destination, in which the intervention of state by replanning these areas resulted in local objections.

Social capital is defined in this study as a form of collaborative capacity out of social and institutional interactions. In that respect, the research inquiries the presence and effects of social capital in the production of tourism spaces through document analysis, in-depth interviews, and field observations based on the study model and

social capital indicators developed for the research. The data was analyzed with content analysis in a qualitative data analysis software, MAXQDA 2022.

Results indicate that tourism spaces are mostly produced by the social capital between the state and investors, but the social capital at community level has a limited effect in the reproduction of tourism spaces. The root cause of this result is addressed to the highly central and market-oriented policy and legislative design. In turn, policy inputs for redesigning institutional setup are proposed.

Keywords: Social Capital, Relationships between Actors, Tourism Planning, Public Beaches

ÖZ

TURİZM MEKANLARININ ÜRETİMİNDE SOSYAL SERMAYENİN ROLÜ: ANTALYA'DAKİ HALK PLAJLARININ İNCELENMESİ

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Bu tez, turizm mekanlarının üretiminde sosyal sermayenin rolünü araştırmaktadır. Değişen planlama paradigmaları, özellikle son yıllarda planlama süreçlerinde aktörlerin rollerinin ve sosyal ilişkilerinin önem kazandığı, daha işbirlikçi bir zeminde gelişmektedir. Turizm planlaması, çeşitli aktör gruplarının yer aldığı sosyo-mekansal ve ilişkisel bir olgudur. Bu sebeple, aktör grupları arasındaki iş birliğine dayalı ve/veya çatışan ilişki dinamikleri, planlama süreçlerinde önemli değişkenlerdir. Bu araştırma, turizm mekanlarının üretimindeki ilişki dinamiklerini ve etkilerini anlamak için, devletin yeniden planlayarak müdahalesinin yerel itirazlarla sonuçlandığı bir kitle turizm destinasyonundaki iki halk plajının planlama süreçlerini kapsayan örnek alanlar ışığında sosyal sermaye kavramını teorik bir mercek olarak kullanmaktadır.

Sosyal sermaye, bu çalışmada sosyal ve kurumsal etkileşimlerden kaynaklanan bir işbirlikçi kapasite biçimi olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda araştırma, turizm mekanlarının üretiminde sosyal sermayenin varlığını ve etkilerini, araştırma için geliştirilen çalışma modeli ve sosyal sermaye göstergelerine dayalı olarak doküman analizi, derinlemesine görüşmeler ve saha gözlemleri yoluyla sorgulamaktadır.

Veriler, nitel bir veri analizi yazılımı olan MAXQDA 2022'de içerik analizi ile analiz edilmiştir.

Sonuçlar, turizm mekanlarının çoğunlukla devlet ile yatırımcılar arasındaki sosyal sermaye tarafından üretildiğini, ancak yerel düzeydeki sosyal sermayenin turizm mekanlarının yeniden üretiminde sınırlı bir etkiye sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu sonucun temel nedeni, oldukça merkezi ve piyasa odaklı politika ve mevzuat tasarımından kaynaklanmaktadır. Buna karşılık, kurumsal yapının yeniden tasarlanması için politika girdileri önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal Sermaye, Aktörler arası İlişkiler, Turizm Planlaması, Halk Plajları

To İpek Ada…

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT v

ÖZ vii

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS x

TABLE OF CONTENTS xii

LIST OF TABLES xvi

LIST OF FIGURES xvii

CHAPTERS

1 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Problem Definition 1

1.2 Aim, Prospective Contribution, Assumption, and the Research Questions of the Study 6

1.3 Context of the Research 9

1.4 The Method of the Study and the Structure of the Thesis 14

2 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK 19

2.1 The Concept of Social Capital 19

2.1.1 What is Social Capital? 20

2.1.2 Dimensions and Components of Social Capital 22

2.1.3 Levels of Social Capital 24

2.1.4 Networks and Types of Relationships in Social Capital 25

2.1.5 Positive and Negative Functions of Social Capital 30

2.1.5.1 Positive Functions of Social Capital 30

2.1.5.2 Negative Functions of Social Capital 31

2.1.6 Measuring Social Capital....35
2.2 The Concept and Evolution of Tourism Planning....38
2.2.1 Evolution of Tourism Planning in Developed Countries....38
2.2.1.1 Classical Planning Period....38
2.2.1.2 Rational Planning Period....38
2.2.1.3 Contemporary Planning Period....40
2.2.2 Evolution of Tourism Planning in Türkiye....44
2.2.2.1 Pre-Planning Period....45
2.2.2.2 State-led and Planned Period....46
2.2.2.3 Investor-Oriented Tourism Development Period....50
2.3 Public Space Problem in Tourism Planning....64
2.3.1 The Concept of Public Space....64
2.3.2 Coasts as Public Spaces in Tourism Planning....68
2.3.2.1 Coasts as a Public Space Problem in Developed and Developing Countries....70
2.3.2.2 Coasts as a Public Space Problem in Türkiye....73
3 ESTABLISHING STUDY MODEL: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CAPITAL AND TOURISM PLANNING....83
3.1 Relationship between Social Capital and Tourism Planning....83
3.2 Establishing Study Model....90
4 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY....99
4.1 Selection of the Case Study Areas....99
4.1.1 Tourism Development and the City of Antalya....100
4.1.2 Belek Tourism Center....106
4.1.3 Planning Background of Belek Tourism Center....111
4.2 Research Design....134
4.2.1 Research Approach....134

4.2.2 Research Strategy 136
4.2.3 Research Methods 138
4.2.3.1 Data Collection Methods 138
4.2.3.2 Data Analysis Methods 146

5 ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND RESULTS OF THE STUDY 153

5.1 Document Analysis 153
5.1.1 Plans and Case Files of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas 154
5.1.1 Coding the Data 189
5.1.2 Analyzing the Data 193
5.1.2.1 Tourism Policies 194
5.1.2.2 Tourism Planning and Implementations 196
5.1.2.3 Coasts as Public Spaces 199
5.1.2.4 Planning Interventions in Case Study Areas 200
5.1.2.5 Judicial Processes 202

5.2 In-depth Interviews 211
5.2.1 Collection of the Data 211
5.2.2 Coding the Data 213
5.2.3 Analyzing the Data 219
5.2.3.1 Macro Cognitive Social Capital 222
5.2.3.2 Meso/Micro Cognitive Social Capital 226
5.2.3.3 Macro Relational Social Capital 231
5.2.3.4 Meso/Micro Relational Social Capital 234

5.3 Field Observations 236
5.3.1 Coding the Data 237
5.3.2 Analyzing the Data 238
5.3.2.1 Accessibility 238
5.3.2.2 Physical Arrangements 240
5.3.2.3 Use of the Beach 242

5.4 Interpretation of the Results 244
5.4.1 Investigation of the Presence of Social Capital 246
5.4.1.1 Dimensions of Social Capital Components between Tourism Actors 246
5.4.1.2 Types of Relationships between Tourism Actors 250
5.4.1.3 Effects of the Dimensions of Social Capital and Types of Relationships 252
5.4.2 Assessment about the Investigation of the Effects of Social Capital 253

6 CONCLUSION 257

6.1 Redesigning Institutional Set up: Considerations for Tourism Policy and Planning 265

6.2 Theoretical and Practical Contribution of the Research 270

6.3 Limitations of the Research and Future Directions 270

REFERENCES 272

APPENDICES 305

A. Interview Questions 305

B. METU Human Research Ethics Committee Permission 316

CURRICULUM VITAE 317

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

Table 1.1 Number of Plans and Plan Amendments in Belek Tourism Center..... 11
Table 2.1 Various Definitions of Social Capital 21
Table 2.2 List of the Blue Flag Beaches in Serik District..... 78
Table 3.1 Relational Table showing Social Capital Indicators from the Literature and the Ones Derived for the Study 94
Table 3.2 Macro Level Social Capital Assessment Indicators of the Study Model for Each Actor Group..... 95
Table 3.3 Meso/Micro Level Social Capital Assessment Indicators of the Study Model for Each Actor Group 96
Table 4.1 The number of Visitors Entering to Accommodation Facilities in 2023 102
Table 4.2 Bed Capacities in Antalya and Türkiye 102
Table 4.3 List of CTPDRs and TCs/ TAs in Antalya 105
Table 4.4 Land-use Changes in Belek Tourism Center at 1/25.000 scaled plans. 131
Table 5.1 Code System for Document Analysis 192
Table 5.2 List of Respondents..... 213
Table 5.3 Code System for In-Depth Interview Analysis 217
Table 5.4 Comparison between Social Capital Indicators of Related Literature, Study Model, and Results of the Analysis 245

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

Figure 1.1. Framework of the Research 6
Figure 1.2. Conceptual Representation of the Research Questions.....9
Figure 1.3. Location of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas.....12
Figure 1.4. Study Model.....15
Figure 1.5. Structure of the Thesis 17
Figure 2.1. Dimensions and Components of Social Capital.....23
Figure 2.2. Community Social Capital Typology.....27
Figure 2.3. Dimensions, Levels and Types of Social Capital.....29
Figure 2.4. Positive and Negative Functions of Social Capital.....35
Figure 2.5. Evolution of Tourism Planning in Developed Countries and Türkiye .63
Figure 2.6. Coastal Band Distances in Türkiye.....74
Figure 2.7. Location of Blue-Flag Beaches in Türkiye according to Provinces 77
Figure 3.1. Study Model.....93
Figure 4.1. Location of Antalya in Türkiye.....101
Figure 4.2. CTPDRs, TCs, and TAs in Antalya 104
Figure 4.3. Thematic Distribution of CTPDRs, TCs, and TAs in Antalya 106
Figure 4.4. Location of Belek Tourism Center in Antalya.....107
Figure 4.5. The Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in its First Declaration in 1984 108
Figure 4.6. First Revision of the Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in 1990 109
Figure 4.7. Second Revision of the Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in 1991.110
Figure 4.8. Third Revision of the Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in 1997....110
Figure 4.9. Final Revision of the Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in 2006 111
Figure 4.10. 1/25.000 scaled Serik-Manavgat-Alanya Plan approved in 1981.....113
Figure 4.11. 1/25.000 scaled Belek Tourism Center Plan approved in 1986.....114
Figure 4.12. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan approved in 1990.....116

Figure 4.13. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan Revision (Belek Revision) approved in 1998 118
Figure 4.14. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan (Belek Revision) approved in 2002 120
Figure 4.15. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision approved in 2004 122
Figure 4.16. Borders of 1/25.000 scaled Plans approved in 2002 and 2004 123
Figure 4.17. Cancellation of 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision in 2010 126
Figure 4.18. Changes in the Spatial Tissue of Belek Tourism Center between the Years of 1985 to 2023 128
Figure 4.19. Land-use Changes in Belek Tourism Center at 1/25.000 scaled plans 132
Figure 4.20. Data Collection and Analysis in Qualitative Research 146
Figure 4.21. Code-Category-Theme Relationship 147
Figure 4.22. Research Design 149
Figure 4.23. Research Methodology 150
Figure 5.1. Location of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas 155
Figure 5.2. Block 579 Parcels 19, 36, and 37 156
Figure 5.3. Block 579 Parcels 19 and 36 in 1/1000 scaled Antalya Serik Kadriye Plan approved in 08.06.1995 157
Figure 5.4. Block 579 Parcels 19, 36, and 37 in the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan (Belek Revision) approved in 2002 158
Figure 5.5. Block 579 Parcel 37 in the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision approved in 2004 158
Figure 5.6. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan Revision (Kadriye Neighborhood) Block 579 Parcels 19-36-37 approved in 28.01.2020 159
Figure 5.7. 1/1.000 scaled Antalya Belek Tourism Center Kadriye Neighborhood Block 579 Parcels 19-36-37 Plan Revision approved in 28.01.2020 160
Figure 5.8. Changes brought by the plan approved in 28.01.2020. 160

Figure 5.9. 1/1.000 scaled Antalya Belek Tourism Center Kadriye Neighborhood Block 579 Parcels 19-36-37 Plan Revision approved in 09.02.2022 166
Figure 5.10. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42 171
Figure 5.11. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42 in 1/1000 scaled plan approved in 24.06.1997 172
Figure 5.12. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42 in the 1/25.000 scaled Plan (Belek Revision) approved in 2002 173
Figure 5.13. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42 in the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision approved in 2004 173
Figure 5.14. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42 in the 1/1000 scaled Belek Tourism Center Number 6 Tourism Facility Area Plan Revision approved in 24.04.2006. 174
Figure 5.15. 1/25.000 scaled Plan Amendment approved in 27.12.2006 175
Figure 5.16. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan Revision (Belek Neighborhood) Block 145 Parcels 23-24-42 approved in 28.01.2020 176
Figure 5.17. 1/1.000 scaled Antalya Belek Tourism Center Belek Neighborhood Block 145 Parcels 23-24-42 Plan Revision approved in 28.01.2020 177
Figure 5.18. 1/1.000 scaled Antalya Belek Tourism Center Belek Neighborhood Block 145 Parcels 23-24-42 Plan Revision approved in 21.06.2022 184
Figure 5.19. Location of Public Beaches in Serik District 189
Figure 5.20. Categories and Sub-Categories for Document Analysis 191
Figure 5.21. Distribution of Codes for Tourism Policies Category..... 194
Figure 5.22. Code-Sub Code Model for Tourism Policies Category. 195
Figure 5.23. Distribution of Codes for Tourism Planning and Implementations Category..... 196
Figure 5.24. Code-Sub Code Model for Tourism Planning and Implementations Category..... 198
Figure 5.25. Distribution of Codes for Coasts as Public Spaces Category. 199
Figure 5.26. Code-Sub Code Model for Coasts as Public Spaces Category. 200
Figure 5.27. Distribution of Codes for Planning Interventions in Case Study Areas (First and Second Plan Changes)..... 201

Figure 5.28. Two Cases Model for Planning Interventions (First and Second Plan Changes)..... 202
Figure 5.29. Distribution of Codes for Judicial Processes (First and Second Plan Changes)..... 203
Figure 5.30. Two Cases Model for the Claims of the Plaintiffs and Defendant Authority in the First Plan Change of Kadriye Public Beach Area. 205
Figure 5.31. Two Cases Model for the Expert Report and Decision of the Court in the First Plan Change of Kadriye Public Beach Area. 206
Figure 5.32. Two Cases Model for the Claims of the Plaintiffs and Defendant Authority in the Second Plan Change of Kadriye Public Beach Area..... 207
Figure 5.33. Two Cases Model for the Expert Report and the Decision of the Court in the Second Plan Change of Kadriye Public Beach Area 207
Figure 5.34. Two Cases Model for the Claims of the Plaintiffs and Defendant Authority in the First Plan Change of Belek Public Beach Area..... 208
Figure 5.35. Two Cases Model for the Expert Report and the Decision of the Court in the First Plan Change of Belek Public Beach Area. 209
Figure 5.36. Two Cases Model for the Claims of the Plaintiffs and Defendant Authority in the Second Plan Change of Belek Public Beach Area. 210
Figure 5.37. Two Cases Model for the Expert Report and the Decision of the Court in the Second Plan Change of Belek Public Beach Area. 210
Figure 5.38. Categories and Sub-Categories for In-Depth Interview Analysis 216
Figure 5.39. Distribution of Categories..... 220
Figure 5.40. Code-Category Model 221
Figure 5.41. Distribution of Codes under Macro Cognitive Social Capital Category 222
Figure 5.42. Code-Sub Code Model for Macro Cognitive Social Capital..... 223
Figure 5.43. Distribution of Codes under Meso/Micro Cognitive Social Capital Category 227
Figure 5.44. Code-Sub Code Model for Meso/Micro Cognitive Social Capital... 228

Figure 5.45. Distribution of Codes under Macro Relational Social Capital Category 231
Figure 5.46. Code-Sub Code Model for Macro Relational Social Capital.....232
Figure 5.47. Distribution of Codes under Meso/Micro Relational Social Capital Category.....234
Figure 5.48. Code-Sub Code Model for Meso/Micro Relational Social Capital ..235
Figure 5.49. Categories and Codes for Field Observations.....238
Figure 5.50. Distribution of Codes for Accessibility Category.....238
Figure 5.51. Vertical Accesses to the Coast of Belek Tourism Center 239
Figure 5.52. Accessibility in Kadriye Public Beach Area.....240
Figure 5.53. Accessibility in Belek Public Beach Area 240
Figure 5.54. Distribution of Codes for Physical Arrangements Category.....241
Figure 5.55. Landscaping and Beach Facility Arrangements in Kadriye Public Beach Area 241
Figure 5.56. Landscaping and Beach Facility Arrangements in Belek Public Beach Area 242
Figure 5.57. Distribution of Codes for Use of the Beach Category. 243
Figure 5.58. Belek Public Beach Area 243
Figure 5.59. Kadriye Public Beach Area.....244
Figure 5.60. Types of Relationships between Tourism Actors 251
Figure 6.1. Conceptual Summary of the Research Findings 264

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Problem Definition

Changing paradigms in planning theory have brought new interpretations about the roles of actors and their relationships in the planning processes. The ground that these changes in planning theory emerged with the shifts from industrial society to information society; from Fordist production to flexible production; from the ideals of nation state to globalized world; from modernity to post-modernity that the world confronted at the end of the 1960s (Tekeli, 2009). With this, sociological imagination started to conceptualize actors with social worlds composed of interaction and social relations (Healey, 1997). This intersubjective basis for humankind's consciousness paved the ways of communicative rationality introduced by Jürgen Habermas (Healey, 1997). Following this, the paradigm of communciative rationality in planning theory has been incorporated by many scholars such as John Forester, Tore Sager, Judith Innes, Pats Healey with various conceptualizations (in the names of communicative planning, collaborative planning, deliberative planning, participatory planning etc.) and in different contexts mostly from the developed countries.

Accordingly, rational determinism of the modernist era started to be replaced by the Habermasian communicative rationality as the modernist interpretations of planning and space were criticized to be insensitive to the context (Assche, 2007). The changing world necessitated a new way of democracy in which human dignity and human rights became the basics of political and social practices (Tekeli, 2009). It is argued that interventions in space should be handled through democratic social

processes. Demands, ideas, complaints about the intervention should be discussed through intersubjective communication (Tekeli, 2016).

Therefore, communicative rationality defends collective decision-making practices in which plans are produced out of intersubjective processes (Tekeli, 2009). Intersubjective communication processes here refer to a participatory tool that empowers actors (Kiisel, 2013) as the provision of a total consensus can hardly be practiced due to power, status, interest, and context differences. The emphasis in communicative planning is on the language that provides healthy communication rather than incorrect or distorted communication. This kind of constructive language is assumed to create a communication environment in which others' wishes and claims are considered (Eraydın, 2020).

At that point, participation of different actor groups was seen as the basis of the communicative planning understanding. These participatory processes should be built on the distribution of power by including the excluded ones (Arnstein, 1969). It has been advocated that, the city should be liberated from the totalitarianism of bureaucrats, planners, and firm elites (Tekeli, 2017). Therefore, communicative action of Habermasian theory put emphasis on mutual, intersubjective, and symmetrical relationships (Kiisel, 2013).

This new planning understanding that puts focus on communication and collaboration of actors in decision making processes, did not certainly emerge in the whole globe in a simultaneous and widespread manner. Communicative and collaborative planning theory was introduced by the theorists from developed countries or, in other words from the global North countries, in which urban environment, institutional capacities, and nature of the civic life is similar to each other and highly different from the global South (Watson, 2016). Cities of global South cannot adopt practically communicative turn in their planning agenda due to fundamental divisions, conflicts, and power inequalities etc. (Watson, 2016). For instance, in China, hardly after 2000s tourism planning theories and approaches of the Western world have been introduced in planning agenda which consider

environmental and socio-cultural affairs (Yang and Wall, 2008). Also, most of the post-colonial cities are still basically shaped through blueprint master plans, dominated by the political and economic power groups, except from sectoral and piecemeal projects aided by international donor agencies (Khan et al., 2018).

The communicative turn has become visible in most of the developed countries in many areas of planning including tourism planning. Accordingly, in very classical terms, tourism was seen as an "industry" generating profit, the regulation and management of which is under the hegemony of state and investors. However, it is seen that, tourism is not something solely generates profit, but it is a socio-spatial phenomenon embodying culture, nature, and public life.

The notion of community participation was introduced in tourism planning sphere towards the end of the 1980s and since then, there is an evolution in tourism planning towards a more community-based understanding mainly in developed countries. Research has discussed many aspects of community involvement in tourism (Novelli, 2016) together with its challenges, facilitators, costs, and benefits (Dodds et al., 2018; Goodwin and Santilli, 2009; Healey et al., 2012; Stone and Stone, 2011; 2020; Tosun, 2000; 2001; Zapata et al., 2011; Zielinski et al., 2018). It is seen that, the challenges and costs of participatory approaches mostly appear due to the lack or inadequacy of political, financial, social, and human capital and similarly, the costs result in the diminution of these different kinds of capital. Zielinski et al. (2018) mention that inadequate level of any kind of capital limits communities' ability to control and to take the power.

Participatory decision-making processes are difficult to manage as there are power inequalities due to the exclusionary relational networks in which some in the society has access and the others do not. Therefore, fostering relational links and increasing communication is advised (Healey, 1997).

At that point, social capital, which is defined in this thesis as the capacity of individuals, groups, and institutions to collaborate coming out of social and institutional interactions emerges as an important concept.

Tourism is a relational phenomenon (Merinero-Rodríguez and Pulido-Fernández, 2016; Cehan et al., 2020) and tourism planning decisions and practices are the outputs of the relationships between state, investors, local governments, associations, civil society, and communities. These relationships have a value affecting space, nature, and community either positively or negatively. This value can be conceptualized by social capital. Different from economic and physical capital, social capital is not a tangible entity, rather it is a form of collaborative capacity. This capacity can either be inclusionary or exclusionary for interested and/or affected actor groups in the planning processes. In that respect, social capital can be a mean for understanding the effects of relationships in tourism planning processes.

There has been a growing interest to the concept of social capital in political and social sciences for the last decades. Social capital can be seen as one of the conceptual tools to be utilized in communicative planning understanding as the basics of social capital are laid upon relationships between actors. In line with this, encouraging the establishment of social capital among stakeholders is assumed to foster collaboration, mutual learning, and agreement between them (Healey, 1997).

Among the wide range of application areas of social capital in social and political sciences, tourism planning is one of the fields in which the concept has being discussed. Tourism planning related study areas based on social capital theory generally focus on the issues of development of tourism based social capital (McGehee, et al., 2010; Mura and Tavakoli, 2012; Moscardo, et al.,2017), disaster management and resilience (Chowdhury, et al., 2019; Guo, et al.,2018), tourism governance (Nunkoo, 2017), regional tourism development (Macbeth, et al.,2004), destination planning and development (Nordin and Westlund, 2009; Borlido, 2016; Stevenson, 2016; Soulard et al.,2018), rural tourism (Jóhannesson, et al.,2003; Park, et al.,2012; Park et al.,2015; Hwang and Stewart, 2017), sustainable tourism development (Ooi, et al., 2014; Moscardo, et al.,2013), community participation (Pongponrat, et al.,2012; Lin and Simmons, 2017; Agustina, et al., 2019), and community-based tourism (Diedrich, et al., 2019; Jones, 2005; Joo, et al.,2019; Kencana and Putu, 2014; Malek and Costa, 2015; Membiela-Pollán, et al., 2019;

Purwanti et al., 2019; Zhang, et al.,2021). However, the role of social capital, as a representation of relationships between different actors, in the formation of tourism spaces has not been discussed in the related literature.

While social capital is conceptualized as a kind of cure-all remedy for the socio-spatial problems, there is always the risk of its dark or negative application due to power inequalities and interest conflicts. Therefore, the important point here is whether social capital functions as it is assumed to (Devine and Roberts, 2003).

Although, there has been a tendency in tourism planning towards the ideals of more proactive policies, strategic planning, governance, social responsiveness, horizontal decision-making mechanisms, and participation (Costa, 2001), especially in developed countries, tourism planning practices in Türkiye are still dominated by highly vertical relationships of state with actors involved in tourism planning such as investors, local governments, NGOs, tourism associations, and communities. Dominant tourism planning practice in Türkiye is shaped around the hegemonic power and authorization of the central government without taking much into consideration the public deliberation. Majority of the plans are subjected to objections and judicial processes generated from local actors. Moreover, investors come into existence as influential actors shaping the decision-making processes as most of the tourism investments are done for the sake of large-scale tourism facilities and the design of the tourism spaces for public use is not given priority. While contemporary tourism planning approaches favor development first approach, in which tourism is seen as a development tool, in Türkiye's tourism planning, this approach is valid only in some of the policy and strategy documents, but the practices are still directed with tourism first approach in which closed spaces for planning decisions are created (Figure 1.1).

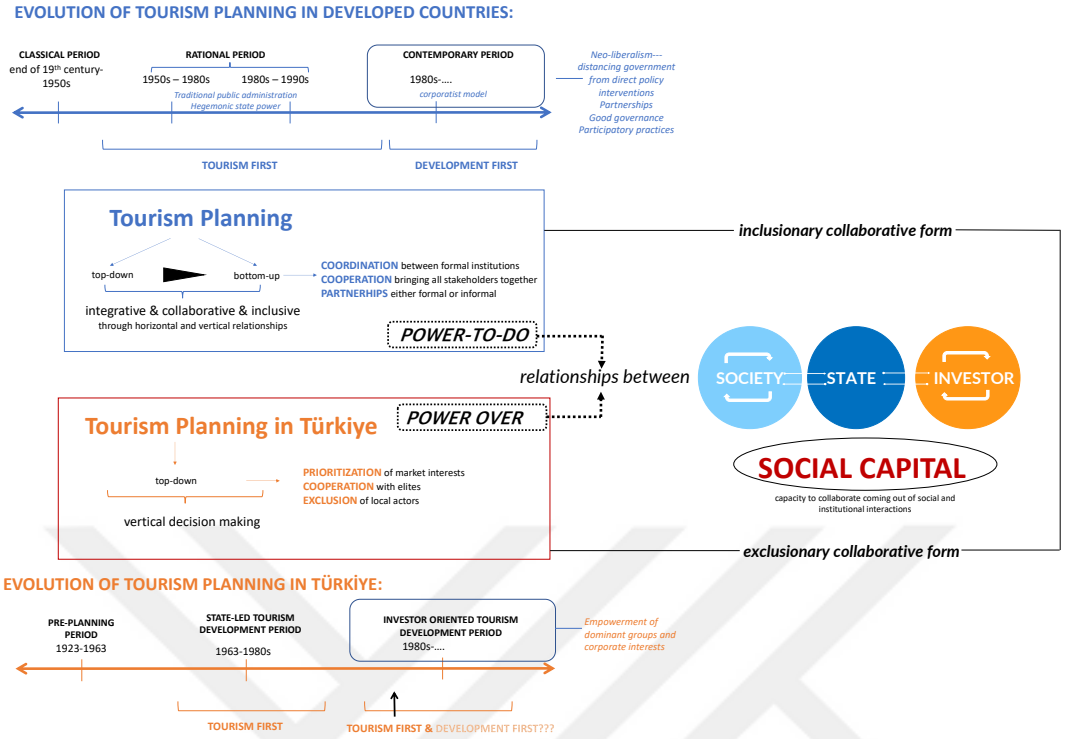


Figure 1.1. Framework of the Research (Drawn by the Author)

1.2 Aim, Prospective Contribution, Assumption, and the Research Questions of the Study

The thesis aims at investigating how social capital affects tourism planning decisions and practices in Türkiye.

The research will contribute to literature by broadly handling the concept of social capital in tourism planning processes by analyzing relationships between different actor groups from macro levels to micro levels and the effects of these relationships in the production of tourism spaces. As it was mentioned, majority of the studies covering the concept of social capital in tourism planning focuses on small-scale and niche tourism projects at local and/or regional level that represent the power and importance of social capital in local economic development and local collaboration. However, these studies generally provide information at local and/or regional level and do not have too much spatial references. This research comprehends social

capital problem within physical tourism planning area and particularly in the struggle over the access and use of public beach areas[1] under the guidance of a study model developed for assessing the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces. Therefore, this thesis is thought to provide important theoretical insights for the related literature by focusing on the spatial planning processes of public beach areas within a holistic assessment of social capital concept from macro to micro levels.

Although the basic premise of social capital theory is laid upon the idea that high levels of social capital foster cooperation and empower communities and create invited spaces for participation; considering the dominancy of state and its investor-oriented policies and practices in Türkiye's tourism planning, the main assumption of the thesis is built as:

"Tourism planning decisions and practices in Türkiye are basically produced by the social capital between the state and investors; and reproduced by the social capital at the community level."

In line with this, the main research question of the thesis is:

"How social capital affects tourism planning decisions and practices?"

The sub-questions are as follows:

Investigation of the presence of social capital (WHAT)?

R1: Which dimensions of social capital (structural- cognitive- relational) exist between tourism actors?

R2: What types of relationships (bonding-bridging-linking) in social capital exist between tourism actors?

[1] Public beach area, in this study, is used for defining beaches that offer day-use access to non-customer users of resorts in mass tourism destinations, which is used as "günübirlik kullanım alanı (daily-use area)" in Turkish.

R3: Which dimensions and types of relationships of social capital are effective in tourism planning decisions and practices?

Investigation of the effects of social capital (HOW)?

R4: How does social capital (in terms of dimensions and types of relationships) between tourism actors produce or reproduce tourism planning decisions and practices?

- Which actors' interests are decisive? Are these interests conflicting?
- Which actors are mobilizing social capital in the planning processes?

As the main aim of the study is to investigate the effects of social capital in the production of tourism spaces, the investigation firstly focuses on questioning the presence of social capital in tourism planning and then comprehends the effect of social capital in tourism planning decisions and practices. Therefore, the first three sub-research questions try to understand and document the dimensions and types of relationships of social capital and their role, whether decisive or not in the tourism planning processes. After documenting this, the study makes further investigations and interpretations about the effects of existing social capital in the production and reproduction of tourism planning decisions and practices (Figure 1.2).

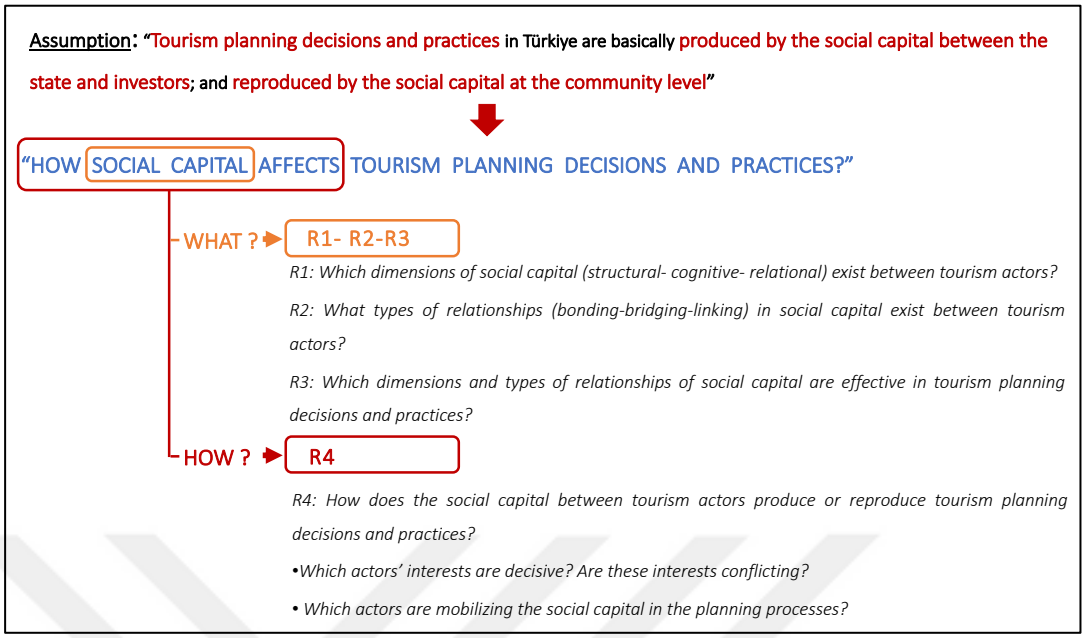


Figure 1.2. Conceptual Representation of the Research Questions

1.3 Context of the Research

The research will answer research questions with the guidance of two case study areas. For this end, the cases of two public beach areas are chosen from Belek Tourism Center, Antalya, Türkiye. Focusing on the planning experience of these two public beach areas will make the actors more specific and definable. Moreover, studying with a particular scale will help to specify the social capital indicators for the definition of dimensions and types of relationships of social capital between tourism actors in the case study areas. Also, reifying the research in specific cases will provide theoretical insights for similar contexts. It is obvious that, the concept of relations is relative, therefore, social capital and the relations born out of this capital, and their effects may change according to the context.

Investigating how social capital affects tourism planning decisions and practices requires a substantial effort to analyze the relationships between different tourism actors in the production of tourism spaces. It is thought that this requirement can best be fulfilled out of cases in which both tourism planning activities and different actors

are abundant. In that respect, to provide the contextual base for the research questions, this thesis will focus on two particular public beach areas in Belek/ Antalya. The reasons why these case study areas were chosen form Antalya are due to Antalya's being the pioneer tourism destination in Türkiye's tourism planning history and its experience in tourism planning practices. Also, Belek Tourism Center is one of the most significant tourism spaces in Antalya having dense planning and tourism activities with various actors and interest groups.

Belek Tourism Center was declared in 1984. It was produced out of the main philosophy of Tourism Encouragement Law (Turizmi Teşvik Kanunu) (2634) of Türkiye, which is the development of mass tourism through land allocation and other incentives provided for tourism investors. Belek Tourism Center represents a direct example of state-led tourism development as the selection and declaration of the area and its planning were totally held by the state. After the declaration, plans were prepared and approved by the state and the forestry and treasury lands assigned to tourism usages in the plans were allocated to tourism investors till 49 years[2]. After land allocations, development of the areas was realized by private investors with the support of the state in the form of various incentives.

Since its declaration, Belek Tourism Center has been witnessed ongoing plan amendments (Table 1.1). In different planning scales (1/100.000-1/25.000-1/5000-1/1000) 397 plans and plan amendments in total has been made in Belek Tourism Center. Among them 246 are in force and remaining 151 are not in force by February 2024.

[2] These allocated lands will be transferred by the investors to the state together with all the structures on them without claiming any right or fee at the end of the allocation period according to the related legislation. These lands can be re-allocated to the same investor for another 49 years or the lands can be allocated to another investor. Since, the 49-years allocation period has not been expired from the enactment of Tourism Encouragement Law in 1982, the implementation of this situation has not yet occurred in Türkiye.

Table 1.1 Number of Plans and Plan Amendments in Belek Tourism Center (Source: Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

SCALE	**Number of Plans and Plan Amendments**	
	in force	***not in force***
1/100000	4	x
1/25000	17	32
1/5000	86	54
1/1000	139	65
TOTAL	**246**	**151**
		246+151=397

In a similar vein, the case areas of the study (two public beach areas) also have been witnessed many plan changes throughout time. Especially the plan changes approved in these areas in the years of 2020 and 2022 have created areas of conflict between the central and local actors. Both areas were replanned and reorganized by the central planning authority by decreasing their publicly used surface areas. These two cases are significant as they are thought to represent the effects of actors, their relationships, and conflicts on the production of tourism spaces. Their being public beach areas, in which day-use beach activities and functions exist, is also significant. Therefore, they are also important as being the rare public spaces that local people and daily users should benefit in an area the coast of which is basically dominated by corporate large-scale mass and golf tourism facilities. In that respect, the cases display the conflicts between the state and investors at the one side and local population and civic initiatives at the other side. The conflict occurred within judicial processes mobilized by the local actors against the central planning authority.

The first case is known as Kadriye Public Beach Area, comprising of block 579 parcels 19 and 36. Also in this case, block 579 parcel 37, which is a tourism facility area, will also be covered as it is part of the planning studies. The second case is the Belek Public Beach Area, covering block 145 parcels 23, 24, and 42 (Figure 1.3).

Figure 1.3. Location of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas (Drawn by the Author)

Public beach areas that offer day-use access for non-customer users especially the ones surrounded by mass tourism activities, become important as a public space problem. Therefore, the research handles the social capital concept from a perspective that focuses on the conflict over the access and use of publicly used tourism spaces. It is assumed that public spaces are the catalyzers of social capital and social links between people (Ijla, 2012). Public realm enhances trust, norms, reciprocity, and social ties (Curley, 2010). Public space is seen as a relational web formed by the interactions of individuals and groups with others and with place (Brain, 2019). From this viewpoint, public spaces are not containers of social relations; but they are produced out of social relations and social practices.

The reason why this thesis focuses on planning processes of two public beach areas, the planning and judicial processes of which are quite the same, is that analysis of the production processes of these public spaces together are complementary as:

i. They are the only public beach areas in the whole coastal band in the tourism center (their total coastal length is approximately 870 m, while the coastal length of the whole tourism center, the majority of which is allocated to large-scale tourism facilities, is 18.347m.)

ii. The assumption of the thesis is that their functions and surface areas and so as their extent of publicity and privacy were subjected to interventions of power through the utilization of social capital generated through the relationships between government and large-scale investors. In turn, local initiatives stand against these interventions through the utilization of their social capital created by the relationships between civic initiatives and local people for struggling for access and use of public spaces.

   Kilian (1997) conceptualizes publicity and privacy as the power relationships represented in space. He defines privacy as the power of exclusion and publicity as the power to access and argues that both survive within the same place in tension. Public spaces are the operation areas for dialectical tensions (Mela, 2014). Power is conceptualized not as a commodity that can be possessed, but it is a relationship between actors (Kilian, 1997). The accessibility shouldn't be taken as a physical action, it is the power-to-do capacity of the individuals in the decision-making processes rather than subjecting the power-over capacity of the powerful actors (Holloway, 2003). At that point, the issue of relationships and the social capital whether holding actors together or exclude them from the access of public space becomes important.

1.4 The Method of the Study and the Structure of the Thesis

As this study aims at questioning the role of social capital in tourism planning decisions and practices, a conceptual model regarding the dimensions, components, and types of relationships of social capital in macro and meso/micro levels is scrutinized guided by the related literature (Figure 1.4). This model also encompasses measurement indicators of social capital to be applied in the case study areas.

The presence of social capital and the effects of it on tourism planning decisions and practices are investigated based on the study model through document analysis, in-depth interviews, and field observations. The actors are grouped in macro and meso/micro levels. Accordingly, central government agencies and large-scale investors are conceptualized as macro level actors; while local government, professional organizations and civic initiatives, mukhtars (headmen of neighborhoods), permanent and second-home residents are categorized under meso/micro level actors.

In that respect, semi-structured interview questions are prepared for i. the representatives of the central government agencies, ii. the investors in the area, iii. representatives of the municipality, iv. representatives of professional organizations and civic initiatives, v. mukhtars, vi. permanent and second-home residents. After this, the effect of these relationships on the production of tourism spaces is scrutinized through an interpretative approach.

Figure 1.4. Study Model (Drawn by the Author)

The thesis firstly presents the theoretical framework of the research. The theoretical framework of the study is composed of three main parts. In the first part, the concept of social capital together with its definition, dimensions, components, levels, types of relationships, positive and negative functions, and its measurement is encompassed. In the second session of the theoretical framework part, the concept and evolution of tourism planning in developed countries and Türkiye is reviewed. In the third part, public space problem in tourism planning is discussed. Upon the review of social capital and tourism planning literature, the conceptual model of the research is developed.

After the presentation of the theoretical framework and study model, research methodology of the thesis is presented. Accordingly, first the background information and planning history of Belek Tourism Center are introduced. Then, research design together with research approach, research strategy, data collection and analysis methods are given. Then, the planning background of two public beach areas and the results of the data analysis are shared. Following the findings of the research, conclusions and the future directions of the study are presented (Figure 1.5).

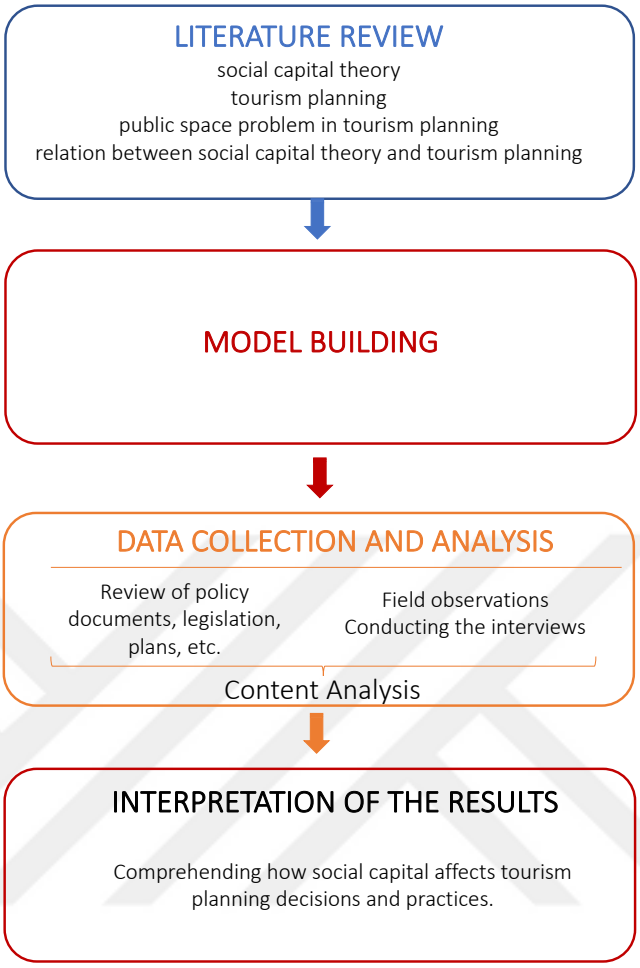


Figure 1.5. Structure of the Thesis (Drawn by the Author)

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 The Concept of Social Capital

In classical economy, the concept of capital was idealized by land, labor, and physical capital trilogy. After the 1960s, the notion of human capital was introduced by T.W. Schultz and Gary Becker to underline the importance of intellectual, physical and health capacity of the agents for economic development (Woolcock, 1998). Nevertheless, the embedded role of social relations on economic development wasn't recognized in those years (Aghajanian, 2012). Later, the access of this human capital to other parties and their relations with each other became important and the concept of social capital started to be discussed (Woolcock,1998). Since then, social capital has been an important theoretical and analytical concept in social and political sciences.

Portes (1998) argues that social capital is not a new phenomenon for social sciences. The assumption that individuals and groups benefit from being involved and participate in a group date even back to the Durkheim's stress on communal life as a remedy for anomy and self-destruction, and Marx's conceptualization about the dichotomy between "atomized class-in-itself" and "a mobilized and effective class-for-itself" (Portes 1998:2). However, the most well-known introduction of the concept was dated to the beginning of the 20th century with the work of Lyda Hanifan who defines social assets like goodwill, fellowship, sympathy, and social interactions as the foundation of a social unit. Apart from that, Jane Jacobs is addressed as another introducer of the concept with her book: "The Life and Death of Great American Cities", in which networks are defined as the social capital of

urban areas (Woolcock, 1998). However, the popular use of the concept in social sciences has started with the end of the 1960s. In these years, the focus was more on economic development (Yarcı, 2011). After the 1980s, the conceptualizations started to focus on the complexity of social relations and social life. It became a tool to comprehend social relations within social structures (Narayan and Cassidy, 2001). After that, the academic use of the concept vastly increased not only in sociology and political studies, but also in economics, public health, urban planning, architecture, criminology, social psychology, etc. (Putnam and Goss, 2002). Pierre Bourdieu, James Coleman, and Robert Putnam are known as the pioneer names introducing the concept into social and political analysis.

2.1.1 What is Social Capital?

There is no universally agreed definition and function of social capital, and the concept is seen somehow ambiguous and slippery (Onyx and Bullen, 2000; Johnston and Percy-Smith, 2003; Zmyślony et al., 2020). In that respect, there are various definitions of social capital and functions attributed to it (Table 2.1).

Table 2.1 Various Definitions of Social Capital (Compiled by the Author)

	DEFINITION	FUNCTION
Bourdieu (1986)	"the aggregate of the actual and potential resources which are linked to the possession of a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships of mutual acquaintance and recognition." (p. 21-22)	a resource an investment
Coleman (1988)	"social structures that facilitate certain actions of actors" (p.98)	a resource as a public good
Burt (1992)	"friends, colleagues, and more general contacts through whom you receive opportunities to use other forms of capital. " (p.9)	a private good
Putnam (1993a)	"networks and norms of civic engagement." (p.106)	an economic development tool a public good
Putnam (1993b)	"features of social organization, such as networks, norms, and trust, that facilitate coordination and cooperation for mutual benefit." (p.2)	a public good
Portes (1995)	"the capacity of individuals to command scarce resources by virtue of their membership in networks or broader social structures. " (p.12)	a form of capacity
Serageldin and Grootaert (1999)	"set of norms, networks, and organizations through which people gain access to power and resources that are instrumental in enabling decision-making and policy formulation" (p. 45)	an access to power and resources
Woolcock and Narayan (2000)	"norms and networks that enable people to act collectively." (p.225)	an asset
Giddens (2000)	"Social capital refers to trust networks that individuals can draw upon for social support." (p.78)	an investment
Seeman et al. (2000)	"capacity of groups to collaborate and work together and is a function of trust" (p.87)	a form of capacity
Fukuyama (2001)	"an instantiated informal norm that promotes co-operation between individuals." (p.7)	a private good
Robinson et al. (2002)	"a person's or group's sympathy toward another person or group that may produce a potential benefit, advantage, and preferential treatment for another person or group of persons beyond that expected in an exchange relationship." (p.12)	a form of sympathy
Flora (2004)	"relationships among individuals and groups." (p.96)	a mean for change
Harpham et al. (2002)	"the degree of connectedness and the quality and quantity of social relations in a given population." (p.106)	
Grootaert and Van Bastelear (2002)	"institutions, relationships, attitudes, and values that govern interactions among people and contribute to economic and social development." (p.4)	a social and economic development tool
Portes (2014)	"participation in associations and general trust in others." (p.1)	
Peck (2019)	"the intimate set of social relations that shape civil society work" (p.5)	intimate set of relations
Saffer (2019)	"A relational resource that can emerge as communicators negotiate relationships and meanings that establishes norms, builds trust, and positions communicators to facilitate the exchange and mixing of resources and information within and across networks that may provide value to members of a network and/or the network itself" (p.283)	a resource

Social capital is basically about “not what you know, but who you know” (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000: 225). As it can be seen from Table 2.1, there are various conceptualizations of the social capital concept. From an individualistic and pragmatic viewpoint, social capital can be seen as a private resource (Bourdieu, 1986; Coleman, 1988), an asset (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000), an access to power and resources (Serageldin and Grootaert, 1999), an investment strategy/tool (Bourdieu, 1986; Giddens, 2000), a form of sympathy (Robison et al., 2002) for individuals that they utilize through their networks and relationships. Apart from that, a more collective viewpoint can put social capital as a socio-economic development tool (Putnam, 1993a; Grootaert and Van Bastelear, 2002), a form of collaboration capacity (Portes, 1995; Seeman et al., 2000), and a mean for change (Flora, 2004).

In a similar vein, some authors like Fukuyama (2001) sees social capital as a private good; while others such as Coleman (1988), Putnam (1993a; 1993b) conceptualize the concept as a public good. As a public good, social capital is something that everyone, even the non-participants of collaboration, are supposed to enjoy from the benefits (Thammajinda, 2013).

In this thesis, the public good aspect of social capital is adopted, and social capital is formulized as a form of collaboration capacity. As the research investigates the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces within the framework of public space problem, social capital comes into existence as an important determinant in the politically and socially produced space. In that respect, this research defines social capital *as the capacity of individuals, groups, and institutions to collaborate coming out of social and institutional interactions.*

2.1.2 Dimensions and Components of Social Capital

Dimensions of social capital are based on two main aspects as tangible/ material and intangible/mental and emotional (Claridge, 2018). Krishna and Shrader (1999)

define these two aspects with structural and cognitive dimensions, whereas Nahapiet and Ghoshal (1998) make a three-fold categorization for the dimensions of social capital as structural, cognitive, and relational. In this categorization structural dimension is used as a reference for material aspects, and cognitive and relational dimensions refer the non-material aspects (Figure 2.1). However, categorizing the dimensions is an analytical effort, they are interrelated for a thorough understanding of social capital concept (Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998).

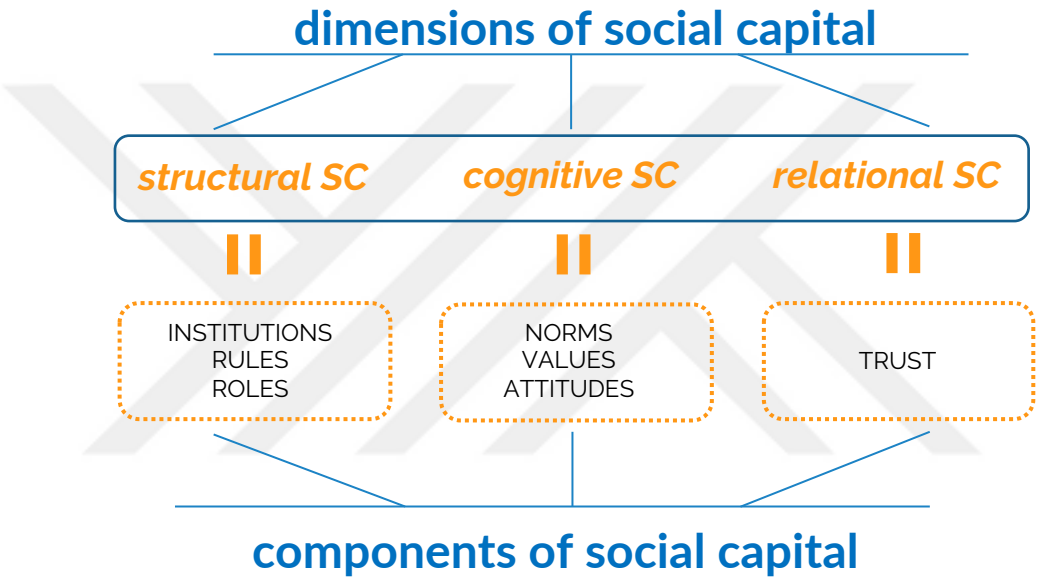


Figure 2.1. Dimensions and Components of Social Capital (SC) (Compiled by the author based on the studies of Nahapiet and Ghoshal, 1998; Claridge, 2018)

Structural dimension is related with structural environment and framework that foster cooperation. Components of this dimension are defined as institutions, rules, roles, precedents, and procedures. Structural social capital stands for a more concrete entity as its components can be analytically defined, whereas cognitive and relational dimensions are more abstract. Accordingly, cognitive dimension is related with cognitive interpretations of the actors about common understandings. Norms, values, attitudes are described as the components of cognitive dimension of social capital. Relational social capital is defined as the emotions of actors based on their feelings of trust within the relationship (Claridge, 2018). The relations can occur both in

material and symbolic exchanges based on a strategy either conscious or unconscious (Bourdieu, 1986).

All dimensions of social capital -structural, cognitive, and relational- and their components are assumed to foster reciprocity and collaboration for the sake of mutual interest between actors. Therefore, social capital can be seen as a mean for securing benefits (Sobel, 2002). Portes (1998) argues that why social capital has become a powerful concept in the literature is about its function showing how a non-monetary form of capital turn into a power and influence tool.

2.1.3 Levels of Social Capital

Grootaert and Van Bastelear (2002) defines three basic levels of social capital as micro, meso and macro. They argue that such a categorization is important as it also defines the scope and the unit of analysis. Accordingly, micro level social capital refers to the horizontal networks and relationships between individuals and households and the norms and values which feed these networks. Meso level social capital occur between groups in vertical and horizontal relationships. Macro level social capital is formed by the institutional and political environment in which economic and social actions and governance implementations takes place (Grootaert and Van Bastelear, 2002).

Krishna and Shrader (1999) makes a two-fold classification based on Bain and Hicks (1998). Accordingly, formal relationships and structures (vertical legal and institutional arrangements) constitute macro level, whereas horizontal organizations and social networks create micro level, such as horizontal legal and institutional arrangements, values, beliefs, and norms.

Woolcock and Narayan (2000) define four conceptual levels for social capital as i. communitarian, ii. networks, iii. institutional, and iv. synergy views. Correspondingly, communitarian level is composed of local organizations such as clubs, associations, and civic groups. Networks level is vertical and horizontal

relationships between community groups and firms. Institutional level is characterized by the political, legal, and institutional environment, which underlies the vitality of community networks and civil society. Synergy level is the composition of networks and institutional levels by combining community networks and state-society relationships (Woolcock and Narayan,2000).

Claridge (2020) asserts that, levels of social capital can be interpreted differently according to the social capital conceptualization of each research. Thus, if the research theorizes social capital as social relationships, the categorization of the levels generally refers to geographical scales, in which macro level implies the relationships at regional or national scale, meso level refers group or firm relationships, and micro level deals with relationships between individuals. If the research, on the other hand, conceptualizes social capital as a matter of social setting and structure, then the levels of social capital are represented with the sociological analysis of micro, meso and macro level relationships not with geographical scales, in which micro level refers social relationships, meso level refers social groupings, and macro level implies the relationships in a society (Claridge, 2020).

2.1.4 Networks and Types of Relationships in Social Capital

As social capital is generated within or through relationships, it can be said that networks represent the basics of social capital. Putnam and Goss (2002:6) put that "social networks matter" and networks embody value for people engaging in the networks as they get returns. Therefore, social capital is established via networks and ties (Hofmeyer and Marck, 2008).

The concept of networks and relationship types are becoming a specific area of interest in planning for understanding their effects in the organization of space (Dempwolf and Lyles, 2012). The role of networks in the production and organization of space is generally associated with the collaborative planning understanding. The networks composed of various actors in planning processes are

given value as the relationships between diverse actors matter and are decisive especially in the areas of governance and local capacity building compared to the traditional and top-down planning practices. At that point, the conceptualization of Booher and Innes (2002), that is network power is an important framework for understanding the role and power of networks and types of relationships in planning.

However, it should also be kept in mind that, although existence of various actors and their linkages are seen as assets in the planning processes under ideal circumstances, in practice, some interactions may create power inequalities and elite domination instead of collaboration. But in either cases, that is network power foster collaboration or domination, analyzing networks and types of relationships and their effects in planning is worthwhile.

In social capital literature, the types of relationships and networks are explained with the concepts of bonding, bridging, and linking social capital. Putnam (2000) introduces Gittell and Vidal (1998) as the first users of bonding and bridging conceptualization. Bonding social capital is the connections within a homogenous group; while bridging social capital refers to the links between heterogenous groups (Putnam, 2000). Bonding social capital generally occurs among family, friends and neighbors and bridging social capital is set between different demographic and spatial groups (Szreter and Woolcock, 2004). Therefore, while bonding social capital creates "trusting and cooperative relations" with similar individuals, bridging social capital creates "relations of respect and mutuality" between people who are alike (Szreter and Woolcock, 2004: 654-655). Bonding social capital creates denser networks and bridging social capital creates larger ones (Putnam et al., 1994).

Flora (2004:96) argues that, if both bonding and bridging functions are low, individuals become atomized who are indifferent to public good. If bonding social capital is low, whereas bridging is high, there is "internal factionalism". When the former is high, and the latter is low a small group in the community take the control and if both functions are high collective actions and active participation is possible (Figure 2.2).

		BONDING SOCIAL CAPITAL	
		(-)	(+)
BRIDGING SOCIAL CAPITAL	(+)	Conflict with outside/internal factionalism	Inclusion (horizontal ties within community, diverse horizontal/vertical ties to outside)
	(-)	Apathy: extreme individualism	Clientelism (internal & external ties mainly vertical)

Figure 2.2. Community Social Capital Typology (Source: Flora, 2004:97)

As bonding and bridging social capital encompass relationships between people in the same or similar groups, difference between them is not sharp and they are coexisting analytical types, there was a need for a third component to fulfill the space between the first two types (Zmyślony, et al., 2020). Bonding and bridging social capital refer to horizontal relationships, in which interacting people and groups are similar in terms of their status and/or scale. The third type of social capital, namely linking social capital, was introduced for the explanation of vertical relationships among actors, the status and/or scale of which are different. In that respect, linking social capital means "norms of respect and networks of trusting relationships between people who are interacting across explicit, formal or institutionalized power or authority gradients in society" (Szreter and Woolcock, 2004: 655). Linking social capital focuses on power differences in the relationship (Manzano Nunez, 2016). In fact, linking social capital can be seen as the vertical form of bridging social capital as both are defined through the relationships between dissimilar people or groups (Shin, 2021).

Lo and Fan (2020) mention that, bridging and linking social capital is seen as a mean for elimination the downsides of bonding social capital. Accordingly, while bonding social capital creates solidarity and reciprocity within the homogenous group; it may

also be a reason for in-group isolation and marginalization. They argue that bridging social capital functions as a way for accessing external resources for individuals and groups. Moreover, linking social capital is seen as a connector between the individuals/groups and instruments of important resources and power (Lo and Fan, 2020). Accordingly, although bonding social capital promises strong connections and access to resources, bridging social capital offers weaker but more connections and flow of resources (Shin, 2021). The same is also valid for linking social capital as it offers various vertical connections and new resources. Therefore, it can be said that, bridging and linking social capital are the representations of the Granovetter's (1973) "strength of weak ties" conceptualization, which means that weaker ties provide new resources to the actors or groups in the network. The new resources provided through bridging and linking relationships can also foster new forms of cooperation. Linking social capital can work as a ground for the state to actively involve as a resource in the area of cooperation (Szreter, 2002). OECD (2001:42) defines linking social capital as "the capacity of individuals and communities to leverage resources, ideas, and information from formal institutions beyond the immediate community radius". Linking social capital is seen as a mean for building networks between civil society and political institutions (Szreter, 2002). Linking social capital can also bring the opportunity for reaching politically and financially powerful actors (Agger and Jensen, 2015).

As these three forms of relationships offer different relational structures and resources and all of them have inherent weaknesses and strengths, their complementary nature should be kept in the formation and functioning of social capital.

Figure 2.3 compiles and summarizes dimensions, levels, and network/relationship types of social capital.

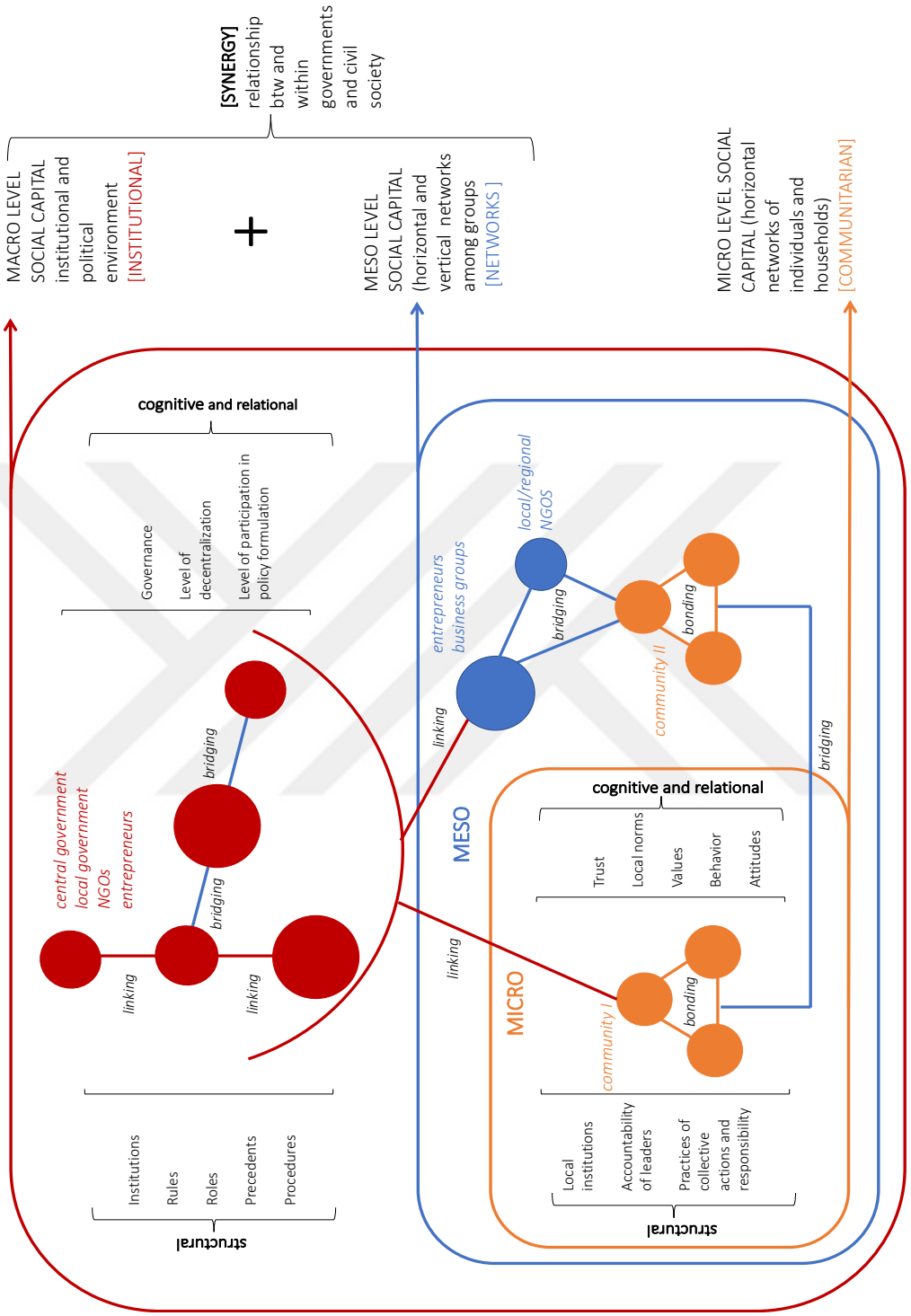


Figure 2.3. Dimensions, Levels and Types of Social Capital (Adapted from Krishna and Shrader, 1999; Woolcock and Narayan, 2000; Grootaert and Van Bastelear, 2002; Szreter and Woolcock, 2004)

2.1.5 Positive and Negative Functions of Social Capital

There are both positive and negative functions and impacts of social capital affecting policy, economy, and social life (Rebelo, 2012).

2.1.5.1 Positive Functions of Social Capital

One of the most prominent positive functions of social capital is, by its definition of this research, its capacity to foster formal and informal networks (Johnston and Percy-Smith, 2003). Social capital encourages trust, reciprocity, and participation (Putnam and Goss, 2002; Jones, 2005), which are stimulators of collective action (Purwanti, et al., 2019). It also reduces the costs of working together and eases cooperation (Pretty and Smith, 2004). These are realized at many levels of social capital, from macro to micro. Accordingly, social capital can work as a binding element for many actors in a political system. These networks can be established within and between communities, local/regional organizations, and the state.

Healey (1996a) asserts that trust in social capital and ability for mutual understanding are the basics of building collaborative capacity. Conversely, the capacity of people to participate and to act collectively support mutual trust (Nunkoo and Ramkissoon, 2012).

Fukuyama (2001) referring to Harrison (1985), use the term radius of trust in relation with the concept of trust. Accordingly, radius of trust is a part of social capital, and the modern society is composed of many coinciding radii of trust. The radius of trust may function as a stimulus for positive externalities as it can be larger than the institutional borders of a group or organization. At that point, another variable that Fukuyama (2001) defines is civic engagement, which is a part of political function of social capital, mostly embedded in civil society. Civil society is seen as an instrument to combat with power exercises of central authorities on behalf of the society.

Therefore, another contribution of social capital is given as its ability to increase effective governance (Johnston and Percy-Smith, 2003). It is argued that relationships and networks within and between different groups in a society develop sustainable, equitable growth, and good governance (Woolcock,1998). In line with this, social capital is seen as a promoter of effective citizenship, democratic civic practices, enhanced participation, active civil society, welfare, quality of life, quality of public administration and economic growth (Fukuyama, 2001; Putnam and Goss, 2002; Johnston and Percy-Smith, 2003).

Moreover, social capital is said to contribute to the development of shared norms, decreases social fragmentation, increases solidarity (Johnston and Percy-Smith, 2003). Especially, bonding social capital is seen as a stimulator of grass-roots power to interact with outer stakeholders keeping in mind that, too much of bonding social capital may create isolation (Kay, 2006).

Social capital is seen as a locomotive for economic development (Putnam 1993a; 1993b; Woolcock, 1998). It is seen as a poverty and vulnerability reduction tool (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000). Accordingly, it can serve as an employment generator, and it increases innovation and risk-taking capacity (Johnston and Percy-Smith, 2003). Moreover, social capital is argued to enhance health and education opportunities in a society (Johnston and Percy-Smith, 2003). Enhanced social capital is said to reduce crime, which benefits all even not include in the social networks (Putnam and Goss, 2002).

2.1.5.2 Negative Functions of Social Capital

Together with positive functions of social capital with its role in fostering cooperation and development, there are many practical drawbacks of the concept. These drawbacks are seen as “dark sides”, “unsocial” or “bad” forms of social capital, the effects of which are undesirable (van Deth and Zmerli, 2010:631). Putnam and Goss (2002) mention that it is important to understand the purposes and

effects of social capital. Accordingly, while networks and norms provide advantages to dominant groups, they may be the cause of wider political and economic inequalities for the ones having low social capital. Therefore, they suggest asking who benefits and who loses when examining different representations of social capital and changes in it.

Jones (2005) mentions that there are criticisms regarding the insufficiency of social capital in discussing the issues of power exercises, inequality, and exclusion, however, she argues that this is not because of the internal weakness of the concept; rather it is related to the over-emphasis on the romanticized idea of the community and their horizontal linkages. Accordingly, vertical linkages and negative social capital are not stressed enough (Jones, 2005).

Social capital is an instrument in collective action; but also, it can be a reason behind the struggles and an area of conflict (Leonard, 2004). Healey (1996b:231) argues that every social setting embodies the "power relations of division, domination, and exclusion". Similarly, in the scope of social capital, creation of inequality (Putnam, 1993b), power exercises and dominancy of advantageous groups (Portes, 1998; Portes and Landolt, 2000; Leonard, 2004) are also present. Especially, vertical and clientelist networks or strong informal links may cause the dominancy of the interests of some specific groups (Jones et al., 2009).

At that point, power comes as an important issue to analyze (Taylor, 2017). Similar to many settings, power is represented by the ones having "one or more assets, including legitimacy, economic resources, political power, knowledge or skills, and access to information" (Zielinski et al., 2018:6). Very briefly, the problem of power is explained by knowing the difference between who holds the power and who is subjected to it (Han, et al.,2014). Liu, et al. (2012) describe social capital as relations with powerful agents. Therefore, power is embedded in social capital. Nunkoo and Ramkissoon (2012) state that according to Foucault (1978), power is not under the terrain of individuals or groups, rather it emerges in relationships and individuals get power via their positions in the network of relationships.

In that respect, struggles for power are also the outcome of relationship dynamics. Healey (1997: 92) defines decision-making processes as an area of power struggles changing according to the behaviors of "key players" and how "games are played". Accordingly, some people are more active in the exercise of power or building personal connections in their self-interest, whilst some are mostly passive players.

Therefore, power struggles that emerge in decision making processes cannot be taken simply because of being a member of a group or not. Healey (1997:118) referring to Giddens' "institutional approach to power relations", defines exclusion and inequalities as a result of the power and resource distribution in the relationships and networks. This situation is also present in tourism context, in which power imbalance against communities is typically seen (Moscardo, 2011; Timothy, 2006).

Especially, excessive bonding social capital may mask in-group inequalities (Leonard, 2004). It provides the feeling of security and stability, but this may cause group closure and isolation and these cause exclusion of outsiders (Portes, 1998; Portes and Landolt, 2000; Leonard, 2004; van Deth and Zmerli, 2010; Zmyślony, et al., 2020). This kind of an exclusion not only affect the in-group dynamics itself; but also, it damages bridging function of social capital (van Deth and Zmerli, 2010). Accordingly, closed clusters cannot permeate into national policies and governance mechanisms, and this creates "uncivicness" and "intolerance" (van Deth and Zmerli, 2010:634).

Another negative effect of social capital is the possibility of increasing liabilities (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000). As reciprocity is an important component of social capital, the actors feel obligations to other parties in the network or relationship in return for their own benefits. This also discourages personal freedoms and autonomy (Portes and Landolt, 2000; Leonard, 2004).

On the other hand, the values and benefits gained from social capital may create the problem of free riding, as some members and groups may be less enthusiastic for cooperation and more willing to take advantage of benefits, which are already generated by others (Portes, 1998).

When considering the dark sides of social capital, the literature generally focuses on the bonding type and micro level social capital. However, there are also macro level drawbacks of social capital that may stem from linking type of relationships and networks. Among them, elite domination is the most important negative function of linking social capital (Lo and Fan,2020).

The issue of domination of the powerful can be coincided with the tyranny critiques of participation developed by Cooke and Kothari (2001) under three categories as i. "tyranny of decision making and control", ii. "tyranny of the group", and iii. "tyranny of the method", in which decision-making processes and implementation tools are all dominated by the powerful.

Political corruption can be counted as another macro level negative aspect of social capital. Graeff and Svendsen (2013) mention that corruption is a function of negative social capital. Callahan (2005) in his study about 2001 elections in Thailand concludes that, civil and uncivil forms of social capital trigger election fraud and political corruption. In a similar vein, Fukuyama (2002) asserts that nepotism can be practiced by public officials due to their strong social ties.

Despite political and economic enabling function of social capital, sole economic motivations may hinder the empowerment of social capital (Putnam, 1993a). Taylor (2017) links social capital with the notion of empowerment and mentions that people who are empowered are as important as how they get empowerment.

Thus, social capital embodies negative externalities. This makes the realization of collective self-determination a challenge as there are many actors, their varying interests, and expectations (Rodriguez-Giron and Vanneste, 2019).

Figure 2.4 compiles and summarizes positive and negative functions of social capital affecting structure and policy, economy, and community in macro and micro levels.

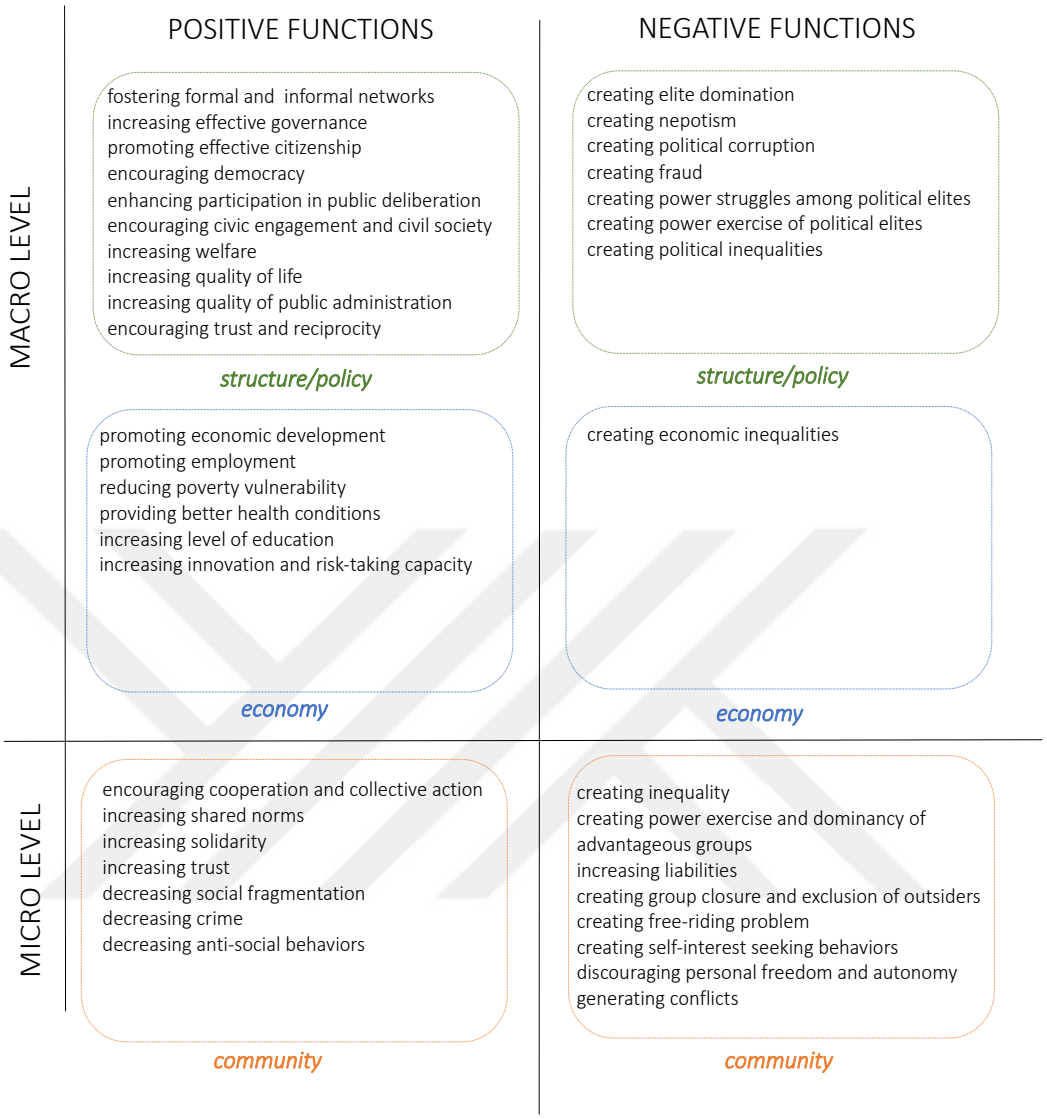


Figure 2.4. Positive and Negative Functions of Social Capital (Adapted from Putnam 1993a; 1993b; Portes, 1998; Woolcock, 1998; Portes and Landolt, 2000; Woolcock and Narayan, 2000; Fukuyama, 2001; 2002; Putnam and Goss, 2002; Johnston and Percy-Smith, 2003; Leonard, 2004; Pretty and Smith, 2004; Jones, 2005; Jones et al., 2009; van Deth and Zmerli, 2010; Graeff and Svendsen, 2013; Purwanti, et al., 2019; Lo and Fan,2020; Zmyślony, et al., 2020)

2.1.6 Measuring Social Capital

Social capital is both a multi-dimensional and slippery concept (Onyx and Bullen, 2000; Putnam and Goss, 2002). Moreover, it cannot be handled as an ahistorical

notion due to its changing nature in accordance with the cultural and economic conditions (Sawatsky, 2008). Therefore, social capital is context dependent (De Silva et al. 2007).

Woolcock and Narayan (2000) argues that it is not possible to generate a single, true measure for social capital. They give the reasons as: i. multidimensional nature of social capital and its varying unit of analysis, ii. structure and forms of social capital and the dynamics among formal institutions and informal organizations being changing in time, iii. inexistence of long-lasting cross-country measures for social capital and the adoption compile indexes from approximate variables such as trust, confidence in governments, social mobility, membership in informal and formal organizations and networks, density of associations, level of participation, degree of civic engagement etc. They assert that, as relationships are complex and interdependent, proxy indices may not be sufficient to deeply understand the dynamics. Therefore, they propose to develop new data sets for every component, dimension, and type of social capital, which should be comparable between countries (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000).

In a similar vein, Sabatini (2006) asserts that most empirical studies utilize indirect indicators for measuring social capital and these proxies do not represent social capital's key components.

Although social capital is context dependent and there are many conceptual confusions about its definition and measurement, Grootaert and van Bastelar (2002) assert that the most useful way is to choose the available pragmatic approach by taking into consideration all dimensions of social capital in macro and micro levels.

Putnam and Goss (2002) argue that as social capital is open to subjective interpretations, the researchers should not focus on the amount of social capital; rather they should pay attention to the qualitative aspects because in some contexts, social capital may be "…more formal but less bridging, more bridging but less intensive, or more intensive but less public regarding" (Putnam and Goss, 2002: 12).

As mentioned above, measurement of social capital can vary according to context, moreover, its measures also change with scale. In that respect, the measures for micro level social capital may differ from the ones of macro level. For instance, while generalized trust (Narayan and Pritchett,1999), memberships in organizations and networks, the strength of ties, factors for accessing social capital such as education, job status, length of residence (Liu, 2017), participation in the local community, proactivity in a social context, feelings of trust and safety, neighborhood connections, family and friends connections, tolerance of diversity, value of life, work connections (Onyx and Bullen, 2000), reciprocity and exchanges, common rules and norms, voluntary activities (Sawatsky, 2008) are some of the micro level indicators; political freedom, generalized trust, civic engagement, confidence in governments, interpersonal trust (Brehm and Rahn, 1997, Keele, 2005; Svendsen and Bjornskov, 2007) are used for measuring macro level social capital.

Despite the abundant number of social capital indicators and assessment tools for many fields, there is no tourism-based integrated conceptual framework to analyze social capital at different levels of actors in tourism planning (Rodriguez-Giron and Vanneste, 2019). Tourism related studies focusing on social capital use their own conceptual frameworks based on earlier social capital measurement tools used in other fields such as sociology and political sciences. However, for the scope of this study, it is important to consider a conceptual framework encompassing the indicators of social capital, which will be presented in Chapter 3, for analyzing the relationships between actors in tourism planning while keeping the context dependent nature of social capital in mind.

In the following section, evolution of tourism planning in developed countries and Türkiye will be presented respectively.

2.2 The Concept and Evolution of Tourism Planning

2.2.1 Evolution of Tourism Planning in Developed Countries

Tourism planning is a specialization of urban planning (Costa, 2001) and like urban planning discipline, it witnessed theoretical and practical changes according to different political-economic turning points. This part will review the development of tourism planning in developed countries. The approaches in tourism planning context, in that respect, are handled under three periods as (i) classical, (ii) rational, and (iii) contemporary approaches (Costa, 2001; Barın, 2014).

2.2.1.1 Classical Planning Period

Classical period in tourism planning can be placed between the second half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. In developed countries, after the industrial revolution, there had been increases in disposable income and advances in transportation opportunities (Costa, 2019). These changes brought the growth of domestic tourism based on leisure and recreation that created economic benefit such as celebrations, festivals, gambling activities, etc. (Costa, 2001, 2019).

In this period, there was not a specific planning school and approach for tourism. Tourism planning functioned as a subbranch of urban planning (Costa, 2001, 2019). Classical period is also known as the period of boosterism in the form of promotion of towns and cities (Barın, 2014:205). There were piecemeal and unsystematic interventions of basically non-state actors (Nohutçu, 2002). Many entrepreneurs and governments invested in tourism in a partial sense just based on physical requirements or economic motivations without considering the wide range effects of it (Tosun and Jenkins, 1998).

2.2.1.2 Rational Planning Period

Rational period in tourism planning can be defined between the 1950s and the 1990s. This period is seen as a representation of rationalism and positivism (Costa, 2019). It is also a product of traditional public administration based on hegemonic state power. Burns (1999) describes this era with the notion of "tourism first" approach. This period can be handled under two sub-phases.

1950s- 1980s:

The first span started after the World War II and lasted with the beginning of the 1980s. After the World War II, till the 1980s, tourism sector was dominated by mass tourism based on the provision of accessibility, accommodation, and attractions. This approach merely focused on economic motivations. Tourism was considered as an essential instrument for employment, generating revenue, and fostering regional development (Barın, 2014). Tourism was seen as an industry (Higgins-Desbiolles, 2006) and this industry had a highly vertical organization (Costa, 2019). The tourism practices of this period were limited to demand-supply and physical requirement considerations (Tosun and Jenkins, 1998). In this period, investors were interested only in short-term profits, therefore, plans were also short-term plans (Costa, 2001). There was also a pressure on small and rural destinations (Costa, 2019), tourism was seen as a mean for growth of urban development (Barın,2014). There were national, regional, and mainly resort tourism planning practices (Inskeep, 1988).

1980s-1990s:

The second time span for the rational period can be defined between the 1980s and beginning of the 1990s. The drawbacks of mass tourism started to be experienced during the 1980s. This situation fostered the introduction of "integrated and comprehensive tourism planning approach" (Barın, 2014:31). In this approach, tourism was considered as a system rather than an industry (Higgins-Desbiolles, 2006). However, this approach is also criticized as being too much mechanic and rational (Costa, 2001), as purely rational planning models were developed. For

instance, Product Analysis Sequence (PASOLP) Model was introduced in this period, which is a supply-led approach developed by Baud-Bovy. This model was based on product and land-use fixation, there was no consideration about social institutions, participation, or impact assessment (Burns, 2004). Another model developed in this period was Donald Getz's Model. This model characterizes a typical rational-comprehensive planning process, starting from problem definition, goal formulation, projection and evaluation of goals, selection of alternatives, implementation, and monitoring. The model defines the implementation phase with the concept of control (Getz,1986), which shows that tourism planning was seen as a matter of perfect calculation and perfect control (Dahl and Lindbloom, 1953). Tourism Area Lifecycle (TALC) Model developed by Butler (1980) was also a product of this period. It basically handles the development of a tourism destination based on six evolutionary stages. These stages are defined as exploration, involvement, development, consolidation, stagnation, and either rejuvenation or decline which each destination would possibly follow.

2.2.1.3 Contemporary Planning Period

Contemporary period in tourism planning basically starts with the end of the 1980s. This period can also be divided into two phases as between end of the1990s and 2000s and the 2000s onwards.

The ground that contemporary period in tourism planning took form, is parallel with the changing planning paradigms in the developed countries. However, the post-modernist and communicative turn in tourism planning reached the area later when compared to urban planning.

Together with post-modern and communicative turn in tourism planning, integrated and comprehensive tourism planning approach started to be replaced by the contemporary approaches. As mentioned above, while rational period is based on a "tourism first approach", in which tourism is seen as an industry; contemporary

period is built on the idea of “development first approach”, that conceptualizes tourism as a social force (Burns, 1999; Higgins Desbiolles, 2006) and a development tool.

Contemporary period is basically shaped by globalization movements. The competitive environment that globalization has created, triggered the notion of deregulated state and the introduction of new institutions together with the adoption of “democratic style of planning” that supports the ideals of participatory planning (Barın, 2014: 41). Moreover, postmodern agenda underlined the importance of ecology, context, culture, and social construction of relations, which also fostered participatory practices (Barın, 2014; Costa, 2019).

Furthermore, the changing production relations and emergence of new social compositions created a new consumer profile respecting the nature and local cultures and demanding nature and culture friendly tourism experiences (Hughes, 2004).

Apart from the changes in the political-economic atmosphere of the globe, the negative effects of mass tourism emerged as another factor fostering contemporary approaches. The prominence of the economic advantages for mass tourism triggered the uneven economic development, created serious problems about environment and sustainability and moreover let the emergence of negative social and cultural consequences (Cole and Morgan, 2010). The contemporary approaches, thus also emerged, as an alternative solution for mass tourism (Loizos Christou, 2012).

Therefore, for the last couple of decades there has been a focus in tourism planning with a more sustainable and participatory perspective in developed countries. This period also coincides with the emergence of a tourism planning school (Costa, 2019).

The contemporary approaches are composed of two approaches. The first one is the sustainable tourism development approach and the second one is community- based approach (Barın, 2014).

1990s-2000s (Emergence of Sustainable Tourism Approach):

Sustainable tourism approach can be roughly counted as the dominant paradigm of the first part of the contemporary period (between the 1990s-2000s). Sustainable tourism development approach was born out of an extension of sustainable development, that started to emerge in the 1970s with a special focus on environmentalism and firstly expressed formally in 1987 with Brundtland Commission Report (Zhenhua, 2003). Along with the basic premises of sustainable development, sustainable tourism considers existing and future economic, environmental, and social effects of tourism together with the desires of the guests, the business, the environment, and local communities. In such a development scheme, informed participation of all interested parties and consensus building are seen as priority (UNWTO and UNEP, 2005). In line with this, involvement of local people is seen as a right (Wisansing, 2008). However, this approach is criticized as applying the concept of participation in a top-bottom fashion (Taşçı et al., 2013) in which communities do not actively participate in the process of decision-making; but they are just informed about the decisions (Pappas, 2001).

2000s onwards (Emergence of Community-based Approaches):

Community-based approaches, on the other hand, emerged as a possible alternative for sustainable tourism, particularly where the ownership of communities both in decision-making and implementation is more emphasized.

Therefore, community-based tourism (CBT) can be evaluated both as a type and a counter argument of sustainable tourism.

As a type of sustainable tourism, CBT is classified by Saarinen (2006) with resource-based, activity-based, and community-based traditions. Accordingly, community-based tradition emerged out of the practical contradictions between the resource and activity-based traditions.

As a counter argument of sustainable tourism, CBT is an alternative that shares the basic aims with sustainable tourism (Dodds et al., 2018). However, CBT aims at

overcoming with the drawbacks of sustainable tourism implementations, in which power distribution is not fair and equal for all community members. Therefore, it gave more stress to a bottom-up development fashion (Asker et al., 2010).

CBT is the active involvement of community in the ownership, control, and management of generally small-scale tourism development throughout decision-making and implementation by taking all the costs and benefits (WWF International, 2001; Suansri, 2003; Spenceley, 2008; Goodwin and Santilli, 2009; Asker et al., 2010; Taşçı et al., 2013, Giampiccoli et al., 2015; ASEAN, 2016). Therefore, community-based tourism planning approaches are mainly seen in small scale niche tourism projects covering alternative types of tourism such as rural tourism, eco-tourism, etc. rather than planning in mass tourism destinations.

The main motivations of CBT are the protection of environment, poverty alleviation, and community development (Novelli, 2016). The basic goals are to encourage participation, to foster local economic development and to enable society to get power in decision-making and implementation (Adi, et al., 2017). In that respect, control is the key concept, in which the power to decide and to act are redistributed for the sake of the community (Giampiccoli and Mtapuri, 2015).

Therefore, CBT mainly focuses on the wider involvement of people rather than dominance of government or particular groups in the community (Peredo and Chrisman, 2006). In CBT, communities are not simply one of the participants in mainstream tourism activities, on the contrary, their role in ownership, control and management is much deeper as tourism activities start within the community in the form of self-ownership and control (Giampiccoli, et al. 2015). This kind of community involvement implies the full control of community with its own resources, requirements, and preferences (Tosun, 2005).

As CBT is generally applied in small scale contexts, it should be kept in mind that, there is a need for comprehensive and integrated understandings. Accordingly, sustainable and participatory approaches do not mean totally leaving holistic and integrated approaches in tourism planning processes (Barın, 2014). On the contrary,

participatory and community sensitive considerations should be integrated into mainstream planning practices based on unique political, economic, social merits.

In short, tourism as a planning problem firstly emerged in the 1950s and witnessed evolutionary changes in time mostly parallel with the area of urban planning. Rational period, which is basically the representation of "tourism first" approach, started in the 1950s and lasted till the end of the 1980s. Tourism planning was under the total control of hegemonic state within a traditional public administration perspective. Tourism was firstly seen as an industry with sole economic motivations and then it was seen as a system with integrated and comprehensive approaches.

Contemporary period that started with the beginning of the 1990s can be seen as a turning point in the shift from the "tourism first" approach to "development first" approach. The changes in political-economic atmosphere of the globe toward neoliberalism brought new perspectives in tourism planning favoring the decentralization of state, governance, and participatory practices. Sustainable and the community-based practices became the dominant paradigms, in which tourism is seen as a social force.

Therefore, it can be concluded that, tourism planning perspective in developed countries basically evolved from rational planning to a more sustainable, participatory, and community-based understanding[3].

2.2.2 Evolution of Tourism Planning in Türkiye

The evolution of tourism planning in Türkiye can be classified under three periods as i. pre-planning period, ii. state-led and planned tourism development period and

[3] The argument regarding the theoretical and practical visibility of communicative turn in tourism planning for developed countries encompasses a generalization for analytical purposes throughout the thesis, keeping the exceptional contexts in mind changing according to the legal and institutional set up and tourism types to be developed.

iii. investor oriented tourism development period based on the main political, economic, social, and cultural conjuncture of the country (Nohutçu, 2002; Barın, 2014; Polat and Aydınlı, 2017).

2.2.2.1 Pre-Planning Period

The period between 1923 (establishment of Republic of Türkiye) and 1963 can be evaluated as the pre-planning period, because Türkiye started to handle tourism as a problem only after the World War II. Therefore, in pre-planning period, tourism development was limited, however tourism was still on the agenda of the country (Polat and Aydınlı, 2017). For instance, in 1923, Traveler's Association (Seyyahin Cemiyeti) was established with the directive of Mustafa Kemal Atatürk, founder of Republic of Türkiye, which is seen as an important attempt in tourism policy. In 1930, its name changed as Club of Türkiye Touring and Automobile (Türkiye Turing ve Otomobil Klubü), which prepared the first road map and visitor guides, organized education for guides, and meetings and conferences (Barutçugil, 1984).

In 1934, tourism affairs were firstly introduced within public administration as a tourism bureau positioned within Ministry of Economy (Ekonomi Bakanlığı). In 1939, The Directorate of Tourism (Turizm Müdürlüğü) was established. In 1943 the General Directorate of Press Publication and Tourism (Basın Yayın ve Turizm Genel Müdürlüğü) was established, which was affiliated directly to the Prime Ministry (Başbakanlık) (Barutçugil, 1984).

In 1949, Tourism Master Program was prepared in the meeting of Tourism Advice Committee (Nohutçu, 2002). Nohutçu (2002) mentions that in these years, tourism started to be a policy concern for the state, but still this concern was not in the form of a national strategy.

The first legislative arrangement for the promotion of tourism was done with the Tourism Establishments' Encouragement Law (Turizm Müesseselerini Teşvik Kanunu) (5647). In 1950, Fund for Tourism Establishments was also arranged

(Barutçugil, 1984). In 1953, Law for Encouragement of Tourism Industry (Turizm Endüstrisini Teşvik Kanunu) (6086) was enacted. The law basically brought tax incentives for facilities and investors (Polat and Aydınlı, 2017). The policies for encouraging private sector were supported by the establishment of Tourism Bank (Turizm Bankası) in 1955 (Nohutçu, 2002). In 1957, tourism sector became a ministerial affair under the name of Ministry of Press Publication and Tourism (Basın Yayın ve Turizm Bakanlığı) (Barın, 2014).

This period can be seen as the period for setting the legal and institutional ground of state-led and planned period. At the beginning of this period, till the 1950s, tourism was not a planning problem and interventions were at amenity scale and the main motivation was compensating foreign currency shortage and balance deficits (Nohutçu, 2002; Barın, 2014). Efforts were realized mainly by non-state actors in a fragmented and haphazard way (Nohutçu, 2002). Towards the end of this period, tourism became an issue of government agenda, which is defined by Nohutçu (2002:2) as "problem identification and agenda setting phase". But still, tourism was neither an industry nor a development strategy or tool in the pre-planning period for Türkiye.

2.2.2.2 State-led and Planned Period

State-led and planned period can be defined in between 1963 and the beginning of the 1980s. Planned development era in the economy started with 1960 Military Coup and its following 1961 Constitution. Introduction of State Planning Organization (Devlet Planlama Teşkilatı) in 1961 was the first organization of national planning practice in the form of five-year development plans (Nohutçu, 2002). In 1963, Ministry of Press Publication and Tourism turned into Ministry of Tourism and Promotion (Turizm ve Tanıtma Bakanlığı) as the responsible body for licensing standardization, supervision of accommodations, deciding on room rates and pricing, organizing trainings, and promotion of the country (Göymen, 2000). The Ministry became the main regulator and coordinator of tourism in the country based on the

national tourism policies. Barutçugil (1984) defines the year of 1963 as a turning point for tourism in Türkiye.

In the 1960s, international tourism market started to grow (Nohutçu, 2002) and Türkiye oriented itself to international tourism through entering Mediterranean market for economic motivations (Keskinok, 2012).

The Five-Year Development Plans determine the goals, principles, policies, and implementation measures for economic sectors including tourism. Development plans can be seen as the main guide of national tourism policies.

In the First Five-Year Development Plan covering the period of 1963-1967, tourism was seen as a mean for the compensation of balance of payments gap by increasing visitor numbers and tourism incomes through public investments in large scale hotels and holiday villages. Accordingly, forming an organization responsible for carrying out all tourism affairs in the country, establishing tourism development boards in cities and towns composing of tourism-related institutions and organizations, providing adequate loans to tourism facilities, etc. are among the measures of the plan (State Planning Organization, First Five-Year Development Plan, 1963).

The Second Five-Year Development Plan (1968-1972) aims at developing mass tourism through supporting private investments by loans and other financial and legal measures rather than public investments, which is the main difference between the First and Second Five-Year Development Plans. The plan proposes the allocation of 87% of facility investments to mass tourism. The plan also underlines the importance of physical planning. It is aimed in the plan that, Türkiye's physical tourism plans will be completed to cover all priority zones (Mediterranean Region, South Aegean Region, Göreme, Uludağ, and partly Marmara Region), and tourism investments will be carried out in accordance with these plans (State Planning Organization, Second Five-Year Development Plan, 1968).

In a similar vein, the Third Five-Year Development Plan (1973-1977) also aims at developing mass tourism through increasing bed capacities in the priority zones. This

plan also emphasizes the encouragement of private sector investments and conceptualizes public investments only as pioneering and exemplary. This can be evaluated as a ground for investor-oriented tourism development policies, which accelerated in the 1980s. The importance of physical planning is also emphasized. Also, it is mentioned in the plan that, a new legislation will be prepared to ensure the use and protection of coastal areas having touristic and national park features for the benefit of society in which priority will be given to regions where physical plans have been made or where tourism is rapidly developing. Another point addressed in the plan is the development of social tourism (State Planning Organization, Third Five-Year Development Plan, 1973).

Development of mass tourism is also the main principal of the Fourth Five-Year Development Plan (1979-1983). Similar to the previous plans, increasing bed capacities and encouragement of private mass tourism investments in priority zones through physical planning are given as the aims of the plan. Encouragement of foreign investments is another point stressed in the plan document. There is also a measure regarding the establishment of organized tourism regions in priority zones. Increasing bed capacities in public camps, recreational facilities, and educational facilities in tourism areas and their opening to foreign tourism, conducting studies for legal regulations regarding the use of sea, lake and river shores for public benefit and the prevention of the construction of second homes are some of the other measures of the plan (State Planning Organization, Fourth Five-Year Development Plan, 1979).

As it can be seen, the main focus of the first four development plans is on the development of mass tourism. This focus represents a highly statist and centralized position (Nohutçu, 2002). Tourism was basically seen as a currency generator (Tezcan, 2004). Therefore, it can be said that main motto of this period represents a “tourism first” approach.

In this period, the state prioritized the encouragement of mass tourism and large-scale investments (Barın, 2014). The country adopted a comprehensive and

integrative planning perspective in the form of regional plans for Mediterranean and Aegean costs, which also consider domestic tourism, environmental issues, social welfare targets as well as foreign tourism, economic motives, and land development (Keskinok, 2012). A coastal band starting from Balıkesir to the end of Antalya covering İzmir, Kuşadası, Bodrum, Marmaris, etc. was declared as a priority zone (Nohutçu, 2002). South Antalya Tourism Development Project (SATDP) was prepared in this period (Barın, 2014). In its original state, the project is a good example of comprehensive and integrated planning framework. Main planning perspective of the projects in this period was based on continuous central planning, controlling land ownership, managing tourism development areas, protecting and conserving landscape, and carrying capacities (Keskinok, 2012).

Development of social tourism in the form of social holiday camps for public sector staff as a representation of social state understanding was another characteristic of this period together with regional physical plans (Barın, 2014).

In 1976, first physical planning department for tourism was introduced within Tourism Bank and then the department was positioned as Tourism Planning Directorate within Ministry of Tourism and Promotion in 1978 (Keskinok, 2012).

The establishment of a non-profit institution, Association of Turkish Travel Agencies (Türkiye Seyehat Acentaları Birliği- TURSAB) in 1972, was another important attempt of this period. TURSAB has been playing a key and dynamic role in Türkiye's tourism from policy to practice in many fields of tourism with collaboration of public and private stakeholders (Nohutçu, 2002).

As it can be seen, in this period, the state was the main responsible body for tourism planning and development (Barın, 2014). Tourism policies were developed by the central authorities (Nohutçu, 2002). Main planning perspective was based on state-led comprehensive and integrative planning understanding basically in the form of regional plans in the priority zones (Barın, 2014). Nohutçu (2002:20,21) defines this period as "formulation, adaptation, and legitimization period" of tourism.

2.2.2.3 Investor-Oriented Tourism Development Period

This study handles investor-oriented tourism development period within three sub-phases as between the 1980s- 1990s, 1990s-2020s, and 2020s onwards. Although the planning practices of this period have been mainly shaped by an investor-oriented perspective, there were changes after the 1990s, towards the ideals of sustainable tourism development and participation of relevant actors not actually in the mainstream planning practices but in some of the policy documents and niche projects. In this period diversification of tourism types has also been brought as a policy agenda. After the 2020s, it is seen that together with the rhetoric of sustainable tourism development and diversification of tourism types, national tourism policies started to conceptualize tourism as "a market to promote" targeting high income visitors. Tourism types proposed in the policy documents for diversification are based on high income generation rather than considering natural and cultural assets. Therefore, this study makes such a three-fold division for this period.

Globalization, neo-liberal movements, and their competitive environment constituted a turning point in the political economy of Türkiye in the 1980s, including the area of tourism planning, similar to the rest of the world.

Different from the world, there was another determinant factor changing the political economic environment of Türkiye, which was the 1980 Military Coup. Türkiye witnessed an economic crisis due to persistent balance of payments deficits, saturation of the rate of economic development, and other macroeconomic issues (Nohutçu, 2002). Türkiye adopted an export-promotion economic model to combat with the crisis (Tosun, 1999). The basic premise of the economic policies laid upon the "new right" strategy based on the idea of dismantling of the state (Nohutçu, 2002:14). Welfare functions of the state were eliminated, and market dynamics started to shape the policies (Keskinok, 2012).

In terms of tourism planning, the state started to see tourism as one of the means for the realization of national economic growth based on liberal economic policies

(Erkuş Öztürk, 2010). Tourism became "sectors of special importance for development" and significant amount of incentives in the form of grants, tax subsidies, and investment allowances were given by the government (Nohutçu, 2002:21). The position of the state converted from the main responsible body for the implementation of tourism policies to a facilitator encouraging investors in piecemeal tourism developments (Barın, 2014). Regional tourism planning understanding were transformed into ad hoc policies and local planning practices (Keskinok, 2012). The main planning strategy was developing mass tourism in coastal areas especially for foreign visitors (Erkuş Öztürk, 2010).

1980s-1990s:

As mentioned above, Five-Year Development Plans were decisive in national tourism policies. Fifth Five-Year Development Plan covering the years 1985-1989 puts its priority on mass tourism development, similar to the previous development plans. The main policies of this plan period were increasing bed capacities and tourism income. Apart from mass tourism development, there were points addressing the importance of historical, archeological, cultural assets, and development of other tourism types such as winter, hunting, water, festival, health, and youth tourism. Also, integration of strategies regarding the protection and use of natural and cultural environment for tourism development was emphasized. For this end, cooperation between relevant public institutions, scientific institutions, voluntary organizations, and the private sector was said to be provided for tourism resources inventory and physical planning studies. But still, the main tourism policy of the Fifth Five-Year Development Plan was on the development of mass tourism as an economic growth tool (State Planning Organization, Fifth Five-Year Development Plan, 1984).

In 1982 Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Tourism and Promotion was united under the name of Ministry of Culture and Tourism (Kültür ve Turizm Bakanlığı). In the same year, Tourism Encouragement Law (2634) was enacted. The law was the main legal instrument for the implementation of new tourism policies. The basic aim

of the law is the development of mass tourism. The law mainly describes spatial classifications for tourism development and the incentives for tourism investors.

The law defined three spatial classifications as i. tourism regions, ii. tourism areas, and iii. tourism centers. Erkuş Öztürk (2010) asserts that this classification was made to define clear territories to appeal maximum number of visitors and foreign currency.

According to the Law, MoCT was responsible for preparation and approval of tourism-oriented implementation plans in these areas in accordance with the 1/25.000 scale plans approved by the former Ministry of Public Works and Settlement (Bayındırlık ve İskan Bakanlığı) (Barın, 2014). Therefore, Barın (2014) mentions that MoCT had no authority to produce strategic decisions at the upper-level plan scales.

In terms of incentives, i. allocation of lands, that are planned with tourism uses by the MoCT on public and forest lands, to large-scale investors for 49 and 99 years and ii. the incentives given to large scale tourism investment projects can be counted (Tosun, et al., 2003; Kuvan, 2005; Barın, 2014). The law gave large amount of fiscal and monetary incentives and low interest credits to investors, and encourage investors to build hotels, holiday villages, yacht ports, entertainment, and retail centers (Kuvan, 2005) and provided bureaucratic eases for the investors (Tosun, 2001).

In 1989, Ministry of Culture and Tourism was abolished, and Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Tourism were established.

Moreover, new actors in tourism planning and policy area were introduced in this period together with the rising governance rhetoric in the policy-making arena especially after the 1990s (Nohutçu, 2002). Nohutçu (2002) mentions that their establishment patterns, organization processes, and implementations give clues about new relationships among these organizations, state, and the society. Accordingly, Tourism Development and Education Foundation (Turizm Geliştirme

ve Eğitim Vakfı- TUGEV) and Promotion Foundation of Türkiye (Türk Tanıtma Vakfı- TUTAV) were established at the beginning of the 1980s by state and private sector partnership. Kemer Tourism Promotion Foundation (Kemer Yöresel Tanıtım Vakfı- KETAV) and Belek Tourism Investors Union (Belek Turizm Yatırımcıları Birliği- BETUYAB) were founded by the government support and operated by the supportive efforts of central, local, and private actors. Turkish Travel Agencies (Türkiye Seyehat Acentaları Birliği-TURSAB), Turkish Tourism Investors' Association (Türkiye Turizm Yatırımcıları Derneği- TTYD), Hotel Association of Türkiye (Türkiye Otelciler Birliği- TÜROB) emerged as new and powerful partners of international organizations, central and local authorities, and other sectoral components.

1990s- 2020s:

The 1990s can be evaluated as the starting point for the second part of the investor-oriented tourism development period. Although, today, mainstream tourism practices in Türkiye are still shaped by mass tourism, some changes have occurred in policy and strategy level based on the rhetoric of sustainability, diversification of tourism, and participation.

Sixth Five-Year Development Plan covering the years between 1990-1994 put its emphasis on the development of encouragement policies for alternative tourism types such as winter, hunting, water, festival, health, youth, congress, thermal, golf, and third age tourism. The plan also covered the issues of protection of cultural and natural heritage, their inclusion in tourism activities and investments, extending tourism season, encouragement of small-scale family businesses, etc. (State Planning Organization, Sixth Five-Year Development Plan, 1989).

In a similar vein, Seventh Five-Year Development Plan encompassing the period of 1996-2000 aimed at developing a competitive and efficient tourism economy, improving seasonal and geographical distribution of tourism by developing golf, winter, mountain, plateau, thermal, health, yacht, caravan, cruise, congress, and entertainment tourism. Moreover, Seventh Five-Year Development Plan is the first

development plan referring the concept of participation. Accordingly, it is mentioned that local governments and the public will be ensured to participate in tourism-related decisions. Another different point of this plan is that one of the promises of the policies was the implementation of physical plans according to their purposes, which may be read as it was admitted that there were deviations in the implementations from the planning decisions. Moreover, encouragement of small-scale businesses, promotion of second homes, and making long-term planning in tourism were other policies of the plan (State Planning Organization, Seventh Five-Year Development Plan, 1996).

In the 2000s, the concern of developing alternative and nature and culture friendly forms of tourism gained more importance. Accordingly, in the Eighth Five-Year Development Plan (2001-2005), the policies are given as increasing the resilience capacity of tourism sector in case of crises, spreading the tourism season throughout the year, expanding tourism regions to potential areas, protecting and improving the natural, historical and social environment, increasing bed capacities, ensuring participation of local governments and the public in tourism decisions, improving the seasonal and geographical distribution of tourism by developing golf, winter, mountain, thermal, health, yacht, congress tourism and ecotourism. Also, in this plan it was firstly mentioned that a legal regulation redefining the process of making and approving land use plans for tourism, determining authorities, and introducing an effective control system will be made. And necessary regulations are said to be made for sustainable tourism development in National Park areas (State Planning Organization, Eighth Five-Year Development Plan, 2000).

Another change of this period was the establishment of Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT) out of uniting Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Culture in 2003 with the Law Numbered 4848. This reorganization can be evaluated as the product of changing policy understanding favoring the culture dimension in tourism planning. In the same year, Tourism Encouragement Law was also amended with the law numbered 4957. The major change brought by this amendment was on the spatial classifications of the previous law. Accordingly, tourism regions, tourism areas and

tourism centers conceptualization has changed. The notions of Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region (CTPDR), Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Sub-region (CTPDSR), and Tourism Center (TC) were brought. CTPDRs can be seen as the extension of the tourism regions by adding culture component and protection ideal in it and CTPDSRs define other urban uses together with tourism (Barın, 2014). TCs can be seen as the counterpart of tourism areas and tourism centers of the previous law.

Moreover, the amended law gives the authority of approving plans at every scale to the MoCT. However, in 2011, plan approval authority in the nature protection areas and natural sites were given to the former Ministry of Environment and Urbanization (Çevre ve Şehircilik Bakanlığı) even if these areas are within the boundaries of CTDPRs and TCs.

In the Ninth Five-Year Development Plan covering the years between 2007-2013, tourism was firstly defined as a development tool. It is mentioned that "tourism sector will be directed to reduce the welfare and development imbalances in the country, and economic and social development will be achieved by developing tourism in regions that have tourism potential but have not been adequately addressed to date." (State Planning Organization, Ninth Five-Year Development Plan, 2006: 81). Other policies regarding tourism planning were protecting and improving the natural, historical and social environment, improving the quality of existing tourism product, redefining the role of public in tourism sector, improving the seasonal and geographical distribution of tourism by developing golf, winter, mountain, thermal, health, yacht, congress tourism and ecotourism, putting emphasis on thermal and health tourism considering geothermal resources, providing participation of local governments and users in tourism-related decisions and in the financing of the physical infrastructure to be made by the public, preparing a Tourism Sector Master Plan for long-term and sound development of the sector (State Planning Organization, Ninth Five -Year Development Plan, 2006).

According to the measure of the Ninth Five-Year Development Plan for preparing a Tourism Sector Master Plan, MoCT prepared Tourism Strategy of Türkiye-2023 and Action Plan. Basic premises of the strategy are on the diversification of tourism and spreading tourism all over the year to all over the country, increasing tourism revenues, enhancing quality of service, and effective marketing. Sustainable tourism development and the issue of participation are also important themes of the document. The potential of Türkiye about alternative tourism types apart from coastal mass tourism is underlined in the document such as health and thermal tourism, winter sports, mountain and nature tourism, plateau tourism, rural and eco-tourism, congress and expo tourism, cruise and yacht tourism, golf tourism etc. It is mentioned in the strategy document that solely focusing on mass tourism development and piecemeal approaches in tourism planning have led mass concentration on the Mediterranean and Aegean Coasts, unplanned urban development behind the coastal areas, and also infrastructure and environmental problems. Putting this, an Action Plan was proposed composing of tourism corridors, tourism regions, tourism cities, and eco-tourism areas based on alternative tourism types (Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2007). Considering the policies and principles of this strategy document it can be said that Tourism Strategy of Türkiye-2023 and Action Plan adopts "development first approach" in tourism.

Based on the policies and principles of Tourism Strategy of Türkiye-2023, some niche tourism projects were held. Accordingly, MoCT, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and a private sector company (Anadolu Efes) started "Future is in Tourism Project (Gelecek Turizmde Projesi)" in 2007. The first project was East Anatolia Tourism Development Project (Doğu Anadolu Turizmi Geliştirme Projesi) (DATUR) in Çoruh Valley, in the East Anatolian Region of Türkiye. The project can be evaluated as a sustainable tourism development project. The aim of the project was achieving local economic development and capacity building through local tourism investments.

After the completion of DATUR Project in 2013, Future is in Tourism Project has become a grant program. Future is in Tourism started funding, training, mentorship,

and promotion support to sustainable tourism projects each year with the aim of establishing tourism as an alternative sustainable development tool. Between 2007-2024, 20 projects were supported.

Another project adopting "development first approach" in tourism planning is "Capacity Development for Sustainable Community Based Tourism Project" (Sürdürülebilir Toplum Temelli Turizm Alanında Kapasite Geliştirme Projesi) conducted with the partnership of MoCT and UNDP between the years of 2013-2019. The aim of the project was set as developing national and local capacities for planning and implementation of sustainable community-based tourism (UNDP, 2018).

Covering the years between 2014-2018, the Tenth Five-Year Development Plan puts its aims as Türkiye's becoming an international brand in tourism, diversification and improvement of tourism products and services to appeal higher income groups and achieving sustainable growth together with ensuring protection and use balance. In line with this, improving alternative tourism types such as health, congress, winter, cruise, golf, and cultural tourism, adoption of destination management projects, increasing participation of local governments, NGOs, and the public in tourism decisions, developing sustainable tourism implementations and reducing socio-cultural and environmental downsides of tourism are some of the measures of the plan (Ministry of Development, Tenth Five-Year Development Plan, 2014).

2020s onwards:

Eleventh Five-Year Development Plan (2019-2023) differs from the previous ones in that, the plan conceptualizes tourism as "a market to promote" targeting high income visitors, there isn't any reference in the policies to the development function of tourism and participation of relevant actors in tourism planning. However, it is seen that, in Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth Five-Year Development Plans, covering the years between 1996 and 2018, the rhetoric of participation was referred. The main aim of the Eleventh Five-Year Development Plan is put as diversification and development of tourism in line with changing consumer trends and technological

developments, extending season period, increasing service quality, and attracting visitors with high spending tendencies. Tourism planning related policies of the plan are as follows: increasing the number of visitors having more spending tendencies, creating new source markets, establishing a promotion and development agency, preparing management plans for perception and image, increasing bed capacities, preparing risk and crisis management plans, increasing expenditure per person by developing tourism types (such as gastronomy, golf, health, cruise, wedding, religion, congress and shopping) that generate more income, extending duration of stay, implementing comprehensively planned tourism cities that offer tourism diversity with different uses, increasing visitors' accommodation periods, and increasing non-accommodation expenses through shopping, entertainment, and sports activities, carrying out planning and land allocation studies for large-scale tourism investments, introducing and grouping destination-based tourism assets, increasing marina investments, reviewing the dispersed tourism legislation and enacting tourism principal law covering the issues of diversification of tourism services, support for investments, promotion of tourism management and reduction of costs on the sector, handling tourism development and management at destination level with a holistic approach by considering planning hierarchy, developing sustainable tourism practices with an understanding of environmentally sensitive and responsible tourism, preparing strategy, master, and physical plans on destination basis, conducting integrated coastal management and planning studies, determining carrying capacities of tourism areas, making studies for the effects of climate change in tourism (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Eleventh Five-Year Development Plan, 2019).

Accordingly, in 2019, “Türkiye Tourism Promotion and Development Agency (Türkiye Turizm Tanıtım ve Geliştirme Ajansı) (TTGA)” was founded as the relevant organization of MoCT to carry out national tourism promotion, marketing, and communication activities.

Also, in 2019, MoCT presented “Tourism 2023-Türkiye Tourism Master Plan”. Some of the policies of this master plan are as follows: providing effective

promotion, improving transportation infrastructure, diversification of tourism based on gastronomy, health, culture, cycling, faith, congress, cruise tourism, expanding foreign markets and increasing number of visitors from these markets, increasing accommodation capacity and quality, giving priority to competitiveness-based practices, adopting sustainable, environmentally friendly development in tourism. In the master plan, destination and site management concepts are underlined to diversify and spread different tourism types as tourism products. Also, new investments projects are planned, which are defined as low-density, environmentally friendly, high-quality projects aimed at high-income groups. Sustainability policies of the plan are generally shaped around environmental certifications at facility scale. In terms of participation and collaboration, the main policy is put as benefiting from the achievements and experiences of the private sector and adopting a collaborative environment composing of private sector, public, NGOs, local governments, and universities (Ministry of Culture and Tourism, 2019).

In 2021, Tourism Encouragement Law was amended with the law numbered 7334. Spatial classifications have changed again with this amendment. Accordingly, the tourism areas are classified as Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions (CTPDR) and Tourism Centers (TC). The concept of Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Sub-region (CTPDSR) was repealed. Due to the Türkiye's transition to the Presidential Government System, the law gives the declaration authority of CTPDRs and TCs to the President.

Apart from the changes in the spatial classifications, the authority and power of MoCT has expanded with this new law amendment. For instance, the law brings the requirement to obtain the approval opinion of MoCT before plan approval in nature protection areas and natural sites within CPTDRs or TCs, also approval opinion of MoCT is sought before taking CPTDRs and TCs in the scope of privatization programs, authority for allocation of treasury and forestry lands for tourism and recreation purposes even if the land to be allocated is outside CPTDRs or TCs are given to MoCT, the authority for allocating all or a part of a CPTDR is given to the President. As it can be seen, with the last law revision the authorities belonging to

different institutions were transferred to the MoCT, which makes the Ministry only responsible authority in tourism planning, land allocation, and control in a highly centralized position.

The last development plan is the Twelfth Five-Year Development Plan covering the years between 2024-2028. Main themes of the plan are competitiveness, adapting tourism facilities to green transformation, adapting digital transformation in promotion. Accordingly, accelerating green transformation in tourism sector with sustainable tourism program for tourism facilities, increasing adaptation capacity of tourism sector to climate change, achieving effective management of protected areas in tourism planning, creating an inclusive tourism sector by supporting local economies, adapting digital transformation in tourism sector, implementing destination management organizations, diversification of tourism types on behalf of the ones generating more income, carrying out master plan and strategic planning studies for planned development of tourism types, investigating the applicability of the mixed-use model in tourism areas, proceeding planning and land allocation studies, conducting efficient promotion activities for new markets, developing cultural and tourism routes, increasing visitor stay duration and expenses are among the policies of the plan (Presidency of Strategy and Budget, Twelfth Five-Year Development Plan, 2023).

Accordingly, MoCT and TTGA developed “Sustainable Tourism Program”. The scope of the program basically encompasses accommodation facilities and tour operators. Türkiye Sustainable Tourism Industry Criteria (TR-I) were created based on globally accepted sustainable tourism criteria in four headings as: sustainable management, socio-economic impacts, cultural influences, and environmental influences.

As mentioned above, although, tourism policies in Türkiye evolved to the ideals of sustainable tourism, protection of natural and cultural heritage, governance, and participation especially after the 1990s (Nohutçu, 2002), these policies haven’t

turned into practical realities (Barın, 2014). Alipour (1996) asserts that Türkiye's tourism planning practices are directed by diverse deliberate influences and spontaneous interventions, not by proactive national policies. Moreover, planning practices are limited with physical planning, there is no social, environmental, and integrated planning understanding. Barın (2014) explains the reason of this situation with the Ministry's scientific/rational planning approach based on the bounded rationality of planners and bureaucrats in the Ministry. Moreover, she asserts that tourism plans approved by the Ministry creates enclaved and piecemeal tourism spaces, which are isolated from the environs of the CTDPRs and TCs. Therefore, Türkiye cannot experience the participatory and integrative ideals of contemporary planning approach. Türkiye also left integrative and comprehensive planning understanding of state-led and planned period. Instead, it shifted to a sectoral and piecemeal tourism planning approach based on land allocation to large scale investors. Development of mass tourism in coastal areas is the dominant practice and there have been continuous plan modifications mostly shaped by the demands of investors. In a similar vein, Alaeddinoğlu and Aliağaoğlu (2005) mention that tourism plans in Türkiye prioritize economic considerations and physical development of touristic facilities, and leave aside community, nature, and culture aspects.

Therefore, till 2020s, considering Five-Year Development Plans and Tourism Strategy of Türkiye, policies and strategies of this period adopt a "development first approach", however majority of the implementations are based on "tourism first approach". Moving 2020s, policies were transformed into an understanding that conceptualizes tourism as only "a market to promote". The development function of tourism seems to stay as a rhetoric in the policy documents. Policies regarding green transformation are implemented at facility scale, there is not a holistic and area-based measure in these policies. Diversification of tourism studies are not based on the natural and cultural assets but the high-income generation capacity of the tourism types. Therefore, by 2020s both tourism policy and the implementation are shaped by "tourism first approach". Considering the planning processes and interventions,

this approach is dominant based on economic considerations, enclave developments, and market interests (Alipour, 1996) in the contemporary tourism planning period of Türkiye.

In Figure 2.5, the evolution of tourism planning in developed countries and Türkiye is presented in a timeline.

In the next part, public space problem in tourism planning will be given as the last pillar of the theoretical framework.

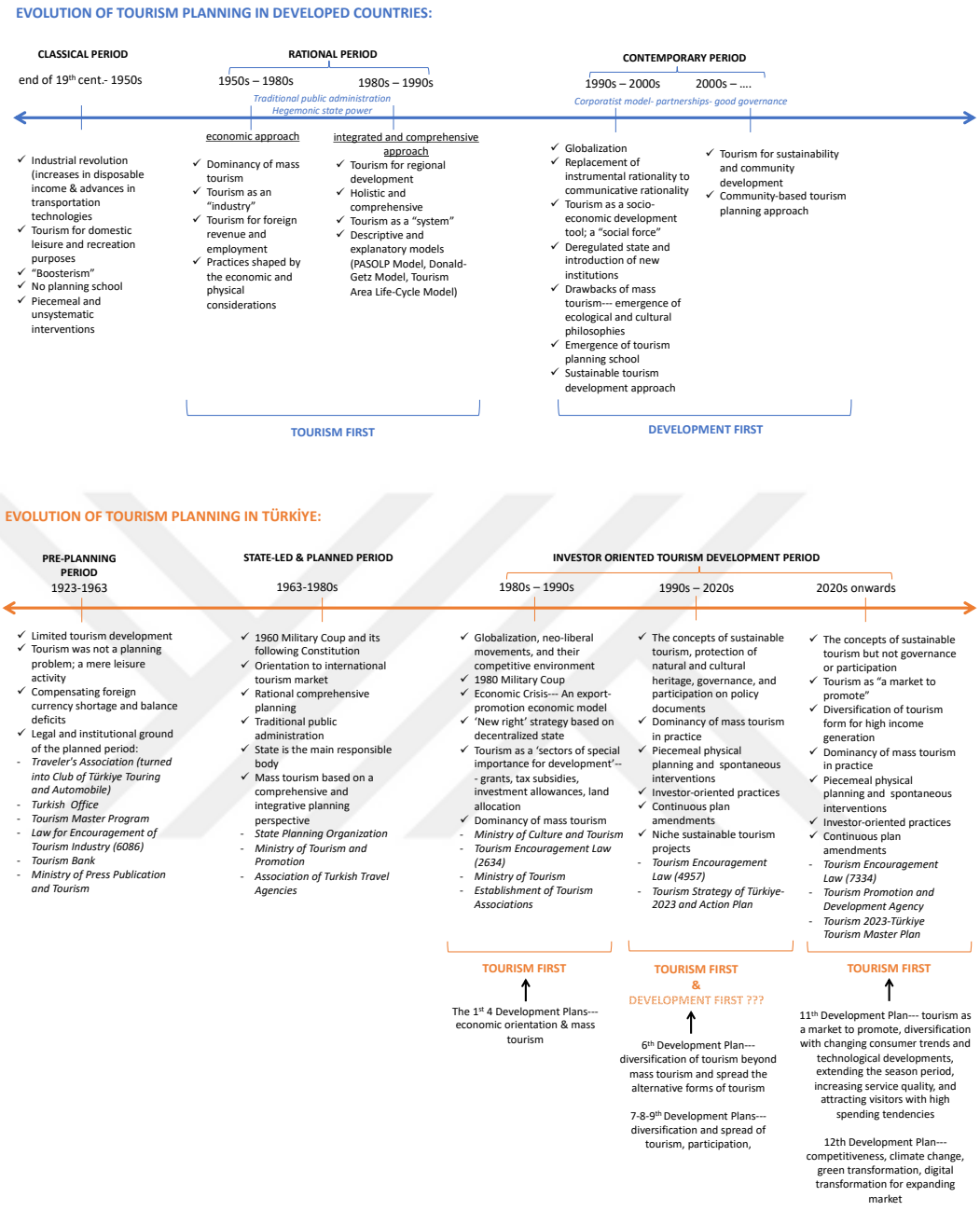


Figure 2.5. Evolution of Tourism Planning in Developed Countries and Türkiye (Prepared by the Author)

2.3 Public Space Problem in Tourism Planning

This research investigates the role of social capital in the production and reproduction of tourism spaces in the case of public beach areas that offer day-use access for non-customer users in a mass tourism destination. Therefore, public space problem in tourism planning is an important pillar of the study. Public spaces in tourism areas have a variety of uses changing according to the context of the tourism type. Therefore, streets, parks, squares, beaches etc. are integral parts of tourism spaces both in urban tourism, rural tourism, and mass tourism.

As this thesis encompasses public space problem in the framework of social capital in public beach areas located in a mass tourism destination, public space is conceptualized as a mean for establishing relationships and conflicts between the state and local actors in the use and access of beach areas. Public space can be seen as a common ground in which people fulfill their physical, social, and mental routines that binding them together (Carr et al., 1992). Thus, any intervention to this ground can be a reason for conflict in search for right of use. Therefore, this part will focus on public space problem on the coasts within the framework of tourism planning. First, the concept of public space is scrutinized. Then coasts as a public space problem is discussed with examples from developed and developing contexts. Finally, coasts as a public space problem in Türkiye is covered with coastal legislation and the coastal access and use problems.

2.3.1 The Concept of Public Space

The concept of public space has a broad extension encompassing political, social, economic, and spatial spheres. From a political perspective, one of the first contributions to the public space problem is made by Hannah Arendt. Arendt defines publicity with the notion of space of appearance. Accordingly, publicity emerges when everything in public is seen and heard by everybody in a free and equal fashion (Arendt, 1958).

Another contributor to the concept of public space is Jurgen Habermas. Addressing Habermas' public sphere conceptualization, public space can be defined as the area for critical public debate. In that respect, public space can be seen as an environment for political expression in democratic public deliberation (Habermas, 1991). Habermas's public space conceptualization does not necessarily entail the existence of a physical space for the emergence of public sphere. Publicity lies in the freedom of speech and intersubjective communication. On the other hand, publicity also provides diversity, as Young (1990) explains as a criticism to the Habermasian consensus building arguments, public space provides the opportunity for witnessing to and interacting with the others without reaching shared final ends.

A more tangible definition for public space belongs to Richard Sennet as he identifies urban space with public space. Different from Arendt and Habermas' political references, Sennett's public space comprehension has cultural references mostly based on daily-life in urban space (Sennett, 2020). Social interaction is given as a vital input for bringing public realm into space (Sennett, 1978).

In the work of Mehta (2014), five dimensions for measuring the quality of public space are developed as i. safety, ii. comfort, iii. pleasurability, iv. meaningful activities, and v. inclusiveness. All of these dimensions are seen as the providers of the most important function of public space, which is sociability. As public space is an arena for the advent of public realm, the capacity of a public space to provide sociability for the growth of the individual and society is important. An inclusive and meaningful public space in which people are feeling safe, comfortable, and pleased, can set sense of belonging and symbolic identification. Also, a good public space is the source for engagement and deliberation and an opportunity for mutual learning (Mehta, 2014).

Therefore, in order to experience the merits of being in a public space for social and political engagement, involving in critical social debate, mutual learning, sense of belonging, etc., accessibility of public spaces becomes an important phenomenon. Accordingly, Madanipour (1996) states that public space should be open and

accessible for general public and is not controlled by private bodies. The main characteristic of public spaces lies in their accessibility. Accessibility and publicity have a direct reciprocal relationship as accessibility is the manifestation of the relationships between individuals, a manifestation of power and control over the space, and an interplay between inclusion and exclusion (Madanipour, 2019).

A physically and politically accessible public space can also be seen as a generator of social capital. Therefore, public space is "a relational web of people and places, and a moral resource of civic life sustained by the formation of social capital and sustaining the foundations for collective efficacy as well as relational narratives of belonging" (Brain, 2019:179). Putnam's emphasis on civic organizational capacity of societies that enhances social capital is embodied in public space (Putnam, 1993a). Sirianni and Friedland (2001) define their civic innovation conceptualization as a mean that mobilizes social capital. Social capital created through civic innovation promotes extensive democratic norms, develops responsible and inclusive citizenship, and improves civic capacities for collaboration among the state, markets, professional actors, and societies (Sirianni and Friedland, 2001).

At that point, conceptualization of public space gains great importance. The point is whether public space is a matter of urban design problem or together with this, it is also a socio-political problem area, in which public sphere can be used for a broader terminology encompassing physical and political elements in it. Therefore, public space is conceptualized in this thesis as a socio-political-spatial interaction area.

Public space establishes public sphere (Bodnar, 2015), encompassing the issues of use and rights, social control and surveillance, and dominance and power, which are all woven into the larger web of social interactions in political society (Brain, 2019). Public sphere is the area for political deliberation and participation (Harvey, 2013).

As public space contributes to the generation of social capital through social interactions and civic practices, social capital also generates the public sphere. As urban space is not solely a physically designed artefact, but a process produced through political economic production of capital accumulation processes driven by

the state and investors and social interaction processes of the individuals (Lefebvre 1991; Harvey 1997), public spaces are also politically and socially produced.

The securitization and privatization processes of public spaces especially after the 1990s brought the discussions of the loss of public space (Mitchell, 2003) and loss of public life (Sennett, 1978). The shifts in the political economy of urban areas towards economic globalization, advents in the telecommunications technology, deindustrialization, etc. transformed the production and reproduction processes of public spaces. Public spaces are turned into means for growth promotion and amenity creation (Schmidt and Németh, 2010). Madanipour (2019:40) explains the transformation of public space with the "metamorphosis of the public institutions" as public institutions, which have direct effects on public spaces, function for the sake of private companies. These changes directly affected the access and use of commodified public spaces, in which restrictions in political expressions and exclusion started to be seen (Keul, 2015). As a result, conflicts of power and economic inequality have become a part of public space discussions (Brain, 2019).

At that point, the intervention of state to the public space becomes an important issue. States, especially the totalitarian ones have a tendency to restrict the occasions for freedom expressions (Mensch, 2007). Mensch (2007:43) well defines this suppressive attitude of totalitarian states as: "In the totalitarian ideal, the members of the state are like a group of marbles on a table. The marbles being the same and yet unconnected, the slightest tilt of the table is sufficient to set them in motion in the same direction. Analogously, the subjects of a totalitarian state should be unconnected or isolated individuals. They should not present to one another the content of their freedom, but rather be restricted to receiving this from the state."

However, the suppressive tendency of the state to restrict the public sphere and access to public spaces does not always work as intended. Apart from being an area for social interaction and participation, public spaces are also an area of conflict between private and public, and between state authorities and the citizenry (Mehta, 2014). While public spaces contain representations of state power, they also provide

opportunities for public demonstrations and protests, thus creating the legitimate ground used by social groups to express their demands (Aksoy and Firidin Özgür, 2020). Civil society becomes an effective instrument to turn public space as a space for politics in which practice of art of negotiation is held (Mensch, 2007).

2.3.2 Coasts as Public Spaces in Tourism Planning

Coastal areas are integral parts of both tourism activities and public life. Coasts are the representatives of a specific sort of good life and also the symbols of inclusiveness as they host both the members of the community and outsiders (Davidson and Entrikin, 2005). However, they can also be the subject of the exclusion and enclosure in some instances. Coastal areas, like other public spaces, are the locus for attracting attention and investment and this makes them a key motive for public authorities with economic concerns (Madanipour, 2019). The rent base motives in tourism areas may result in the enclosure of public spaces (Palmer, 2014), especially the beach areas.

Sevilla-Buitrago (2015) defines enclosure as the process of destruction of commons by spatial means. One of these spatial means is the act of expropriation held by capital with the help of the state (Çoban, 2018). Enclosure is performed by the state and capital in various scales and time periods under regulatory regimes for i. maintaining the activities of spatial abstraction and commodification, ii. organizing space for dispossession of the commons, iii. intervening production, social reproduction, and social ordering processes by dominating the space (Sevilla-Buitrago, 2015). Enclosure of beach access becomes a contested phenomenon resulting in struggles between different interests changing from the private property owners at the beaches, public institutions, tourism investors, and beach users (Thom, 2020). Contestation can be defined as the interaction and negotiation between different actors in the struggle for access and use of the beaches in the form of protests, demonstrations etc. (Syafriny and Sangkertadi, 2019).

When private investments are not regulated on behalf of public interest at the beaches, the publicness of them are diminished (Ujianto, 2019). Publicness is a relative notion even if it is regulated by the state on behalf of public (Madanipour, 2019). Regulation on behalf of public interest should go beyond the "guise of the democratic openness" and provide room for contesting legal and tacit forms of control of the users (Keul, 2015:49). If the space is only seen as a mean for investment and its distribution, then opportunities for dissent or contestation of democratic spaces declines (Keul, 2015). At that point, who has the right to benefit from and access to beaches comes as an important question, which has references to the concept of spatial justice. Social processes shape the space so as to spatial justice and injustice also shape the space and spatiality (Soja, 2010).

Although beaches as public spaces are seen mostly as a mean for recreation and there is little room for their socio-spatial and political role in the debates like public spaces in core urban areas such as public squares and streets, beaches as public spaces are inherently political, and they can be the arena of political act (Keul, 2015). Therefore, both physical and political access to beaches is a prominent problem area in tourism planning.

The precondition of being politically visible in a public space certainly lies in its physical existence and access. Therefore, reduction of the size of or obstruction of access to a public space diminishes the public sphere, which makes the context in which public space is produced becomes very important (Schmidt and Németh, 2010).

Each context has its own specific dynamics shaped by its geography, legal framework, social and political processes. But still, the enclosure of coasts for the sake of capital investment is typical in some cases belong to both developed and developing countries. In response, local actors and users compete against their right to access and use of the beaches.

2.3.2.1 Coasts as a Public Space Problem in Developed and Developing Countries

In this part, some cases will be presented that exemplify how urban and tourism development affect the access and use of coasts as public spaces and how interest conflicts arise between different actor groups.

In their study, Davidson and Entrikin (2005) demonstrates how residents of Los Angeles (Angelinos) struggle for making coasts inclusive and accessible in their city, which is known as an "anti-city" due to the scarcity of inclusive public spaces and abundance of plazas, theme parks, shopping malls etc. Los Angeles beaches are generally enclosed by private houses of the wealthy. In turn, users represented democratic collective action examples changing from protests resulting in state intervention to small group conflicts, e.g between surfers and beach front homeowners. At the end, Angelinos are said to demonstrate a civic consciousness example by asking for open and inclusive coasts. These efforts have made Los Angeles beaches as a symbol of community, which is fighting for anti-communal private development (Davidson and Entrikin, 2005).

Another example for the contestation over the access and use of beaches in United States can be given from Connecticut beaches with the study of Keul (2015). The beaches in Connecticut have been witnessing an ongoing conflict between the private beach holders, the ones generally having houses on the coasts, and the non-resident users. As majority of the beaches are enclosed and dominated by elites, exclusive beaches are created. In turn users who do not have purchase power in the environs of the beaches resisted against beach exclusivity by practice and performance such as just walking through the elite beaches' boundary for being visible (Keul, 2015).

Another example from developed world can be given from Spain demonstrated by Romero-Padilla et al. (2019) in the coastal areas of Malaga and Marbella in southern Iberia. The resistance of locals is a significant example to over-tourism and large-scale constructions at coasts. The ones who resisted are said to be in the pursuit of

spatial justice with the claim of being excluded from their used and lived spaces in an authoritarian way. A distrust is said to emerge towards planning and regulatory institutions that permit large constructions, such as skyscrapers, at publicly owned coasts. Some of the users resisted against the constructions by creating social networks and raising awareness and organizing petitions through internet. Also, they involved in street demonstrations, bicycle marches, conducted public debates, published articles in the press, filed lawsuits etc. The social movements are said to turn into active voices to influence local, regional, and national politicians (Romero-Padilla et al., 2019).

Developing countries are also suffering from the inaccessibility and enclosure problems of beaches. Alvarez (2017) well exemplifies the enclosure of the beaches in Samana, from Dominican Republic after the development of mass resort tourism and the conflict over the access and use of beaches. Tourism and coastal development are said to accelerate the privatization of the beaches and accessibility of locals to beaches has diminished. In the study, stages of beach enclosure from small-scale initiatives to mass tourism resorts are defined. Although mass tourism development provides employment opportunities for the locals, together with other negative consequences, coastal access is said to become a significant handicap for traditional beach users (Alvarez, 2017).

A similar pattern is also valid for Indonesia. In their study focusing on public space issues in Bali touristic beaches, Rajendra and Nicholls (2013) demonstrate how tourism development, either in the case of enclaved large scale resort tourism planned by the government or small scale, adhoc and unplanned touristic and commercial developments, makes the beaches inaccessible for general public, in a culture that beaches are seen as sacred as there are temples on it. This situation has led to conflicts between different interest groups changing from government, public, and tourism investors. In order to manage the conflict, the government took the responsibility in beach management, however it is mentioned that government has continued to encourage large tourism investments at the beaches with economic

concerns rather than managing conflicts. Therefore, interest conflicts and the problem of privatized beaches continue in Bali (Rajendra and Nicholls, 2013).

Another example from Indonesia belongs to Malalayang and Kalasey, which were rural areas before the introduction of coastal tourism development. In their study, Syafriny and Sangkertadi (2019) stated that, tourism development in these areas has brought the conservation versus development discussions. Local livelihood and recreation needs started to conflict with tourism development. This spatial conflict on the beaches created resistance mostly from marginalized and low-income locals. Traditional fishers, who earn their livelihood from the sea, protested the constructions on the beach made by private tourism investors. The resisting groups were also supported by national and international fishery organizations and local NGOs. In response, local government stop land extensions on behalf of tourism in the region (Syafriny and Sangkertadi, 2019).

Itacaré case from Brazil presented by Palmer (2014) exemplifies how the enclosure intervention of state to public spaces can be rearranged for the sake of locals through contest and negotiation. In Itacaré, government has attempted to control the access and use of beaches together with mass tourism development. In turn, various groups have contested for the control, access, and use of public spaces. There are continuous debates between the government, municipalities, small scale vendors, homeowners, and large-scale tourism investors brought to the courts. At the end, some of the locals and small vendors succeeded to participate in tourism activities at the beaches like large scale resorts. But their existence on the beaches does not have a legal or stable status. Still, their efforts to participate in tourism economy legitimize their presence and rights. Therefore, it can be concluded that political processes and negotiations can be effective in the designation of right of use in public spaces (Palmer, 2014).

As it can be seen, as being important attraction and investment areas, coasts are mostly subjected to tensions between different actor groups from different scales in the access and use of right in both developed and developing countries. In the next

section, the general framework for conceptualizing coasts in Türkiye in terms of publicity will be given.

2.3.2.2 Coasts as a Public Space Problem in Türkiye

In Türkiye, Constitution (Anayasa), Civil Law (Medeni Kanun), and Coastal Law (3621) (Kıyı Kanunu) define coasts as public and therefore, coasts cannot be subjected to private ownership. Accordingly, under the "Public Interest" heading of the Constitution, it is mentioned that "Coasts are under the rule and disposal of the state. Public interest is primarily taken into account in benefiting from sea, lake and river shores and the coastlines surrounding the shores of seas and lakes."

The Civil Law puts that, unclaimed things and public goods are under the possession of the state.

Coastal Law (3621) defines the basic principles of protection and use of sea, natural and artificial lake and river shores and the coastal bands that are under the influence and continuation of these areas for public benefit. The law also defines the width of the coastal band that should belongs totally to public use. Accordingly, minimum a 100-meter coastal band in width from the coastal edge line (the natural border of beaches and coastal dunes formed by landward water movements) is defined. The day-use facilities[4] to be built in coastal band can approach the coastal edge line at most 50 m; pedestrian way, sightseeing, resting, strolling, and recreational purposes can only be built in the first 50 m. In the second 50 m, day-use facilities can be built provided that they are open to public use (Figure 2.6). Roads can be built on the landward side of the coastal band, in the area behind the approach distance boundary.

[4] These are buildings and facilities such as showers, shade, changing cabins, wc, cafe-bar, patisserie, restaurant, teahouse, outdoor sports areas, sports facilities, golf areas, outdoor show entertainment areas, amusement park, fair water games park, playgrounds and exhibition and sales units of arts products that not exceeding 20 m^2. There cannot be made camping and accommodation units.

The determination of coastal edge line is done via governorships and its determination is mandatory in order to carry out planning and implementation on the coast and coastal band. Moreover, the law underlines the importance of the coasts' to be open to everyone's use with equality and freedom. Therefore, it is mentioned that no structures can be built; walls, fences, ditches, piles, and similar obstacles cannot be created. The plan approval authority in the coasts and coastal band within the boundaries of CTPDRs and TCs belongs to MoCT.

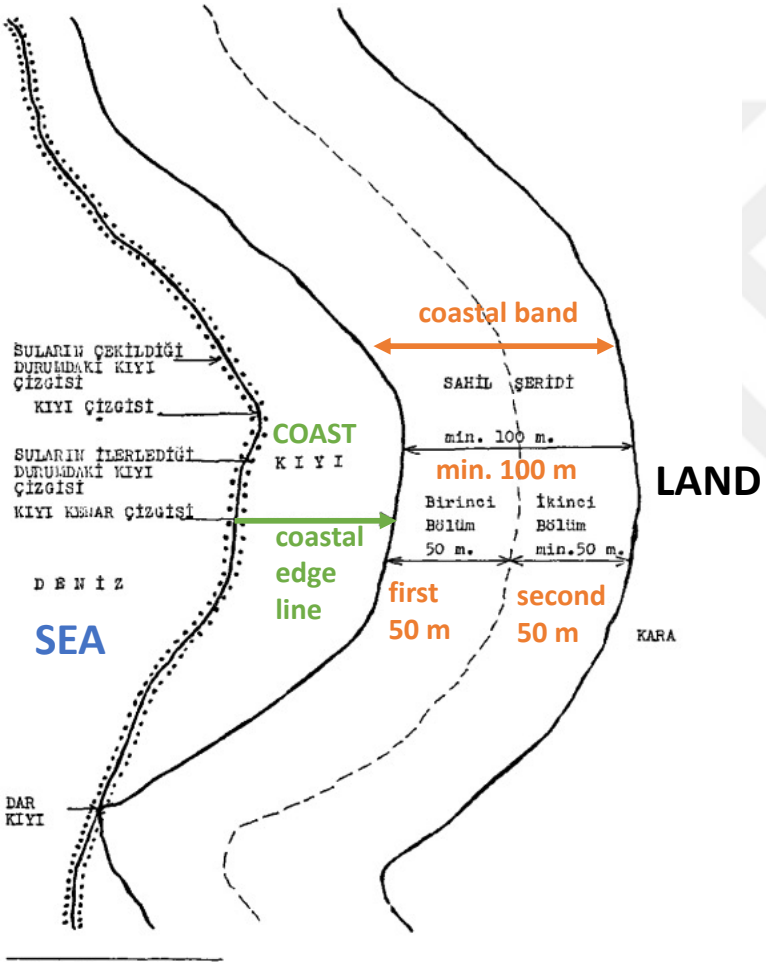


Figure 2.6. Coastal Band Distances in Türkiye
(https://www.resmigazete.gov.tr/arsiv/21374.pdf)

In the Regulation on the Implementation of Coastal Law, buildings that are open to public use is defined as the structures which are open equally and freely to everyone who wants to benefit according to the rules and fee schedules determined or

approved by the legislation without granting privileged usage rights to certain individuals or groups, and which do not have housing privilege.

Regulation on the Implementation of Coastal Law also defines a concept named "partial construction". Accordingly, within the boundaries of 100-meter coastal band, if minimum 50% of the constructions were completed in settlements and in CTPDRs or TCs according to 1/1000 implementation plans approved before the enactment of Coastal Law amendment in 1992, the coastal band in these plans is valid until the economic life of the structures ends. It means that, in some of the CTPDRs and TCs, in which 50% of constructions were completed according to the implementation plans, coastal band can be lower than 100 meters.

Regulation on the Implementation of Coastal Law also clarifies the procedures for the determination of coastal edge line by the governorships. Although the determination of the coastal edge line is a geographical and technical procedure, determination of the width of coastal band behind the coastal edge line is a socio-spatial problem area. Although a 100-meter approach distance is generally left as the coastal band, on some occasions this distance could not be sufficient when considering the unique characteristics of some of the coastal settlements. Therefore, determining the boundaries of coastal influence/interaction area should be the product of site-specific and interdisciplinary research (Serim et al., 2022).

Despite the argument that coastal band should be larger than 100-meters changing according to the influence/interaction areas, there was an amendment in Regulation on the Implementation of Coastal Law in 2022. By this amendment, the right of objection to coastal edge line in CTPDRs and TCs is defined and upon this objection, determination of a new coastal edge line, which may be less than 100-meters, is allowed. However, this amendment was cancelled by the court in 2024, which can be evaluated as an achievement in terms of securing the publicity of the coasts.

Although coastal legislation in Türkiye, conceptualizes coasts as public goods that are open equally and freely to everyone, enclosure of the coasts on the advantage of capital investment rather than public use is a common problem area. The natural

values that coastal areas are carrying, make them attractive investment and rent areas for commerce and tourism, which makes protection and proper planning of coastal bands is difficult (Serim et al., 2022). The piecemeal tourism planning understanding in Türkiye has resulted in the overcrowding of coastal areas, infrastructure inadequacies, rapid depletion of natural resources, loss of public spaces, production of prototype mass tourism spaces, loss of local identity and sense of belonging (Atakan, 2020). The publicness of the coastal areas has been diminishing with tourism investments in spite of the legal arrangements theoretically securing the public right of use in coastal areas. Tourism accommodation facilities located along the coasts create an accessibility problem for the public and the coastal dunes have become the private beaches of the hotels (Alpaslan and Ortaçeşme, 2009; Çoban, 2018). Especially, the hotels built and under construction on the Aegean and Mediterranean coasts organize the existing shore as their own private beaches and prevent public access to the shore by closing its surroundings with physical limiters. Tourism accommodation facilities limit the public use identity of the coasts and destroy them in the long term (Atakan, 2020). Day-use beach facilities that are allowed to be built in the second 50 m of coastal band, have become private beach facilities of hotels in mass tourism destinations (Alpaslan and Ortaçeşme, 2009).

Great majority of the mass tourism accommodation facilities are located in CTPDRs and TCs. These facilities are built on treasury or forestry lands with the allocation of MoCT to tourism investors. Although, in the plans prepared in CTPDRs and TCs, a 100-meter costal band is reserved, hotels are let to use these areas illegally by fulfilling adequate pay even if this payment is a compensation for unauthorized use not a regular rental fee. In such a system, the issues of public beach areas and public access to the coasts are not priority concerns. Especially, the local populations and non-customer users are not conceptualized as subjects or representatives of the tourism development and therefore there isn't provided "spaces for representation" (Mitchell, 1995) for them. The privatization of coasts on behalf of tourism investments has been causing conflicts between different interest groups such as central government, local governments, locals, and various rent interest groups.

Although the exact number of all the beaches in Türkiye is not documented, there is data regarding the number of blue-flag beaches. Accordingly, by the year of 2024, there are 567 blue-flag beaches in Türkiye, among them, 233 are located in Antalya (Türkiye Foundation for Environmental Education-TÜRÇEV, n.d.) (Figure 2.7). 51 of the blue flag beaches in Antalya are in the boundaries of Serik District, in which Belek Tourism Center is located. Among these 51 beaches, only 3 of them are public beaches and the rest is used by hotels or operated by private beach initiatives (Table 2.2). Among 3 public beaches, one is Boğazkent Public Beach Area, composing of two adjacent beaches, one is public beach, the other one is women's public beach. Boğazkent Public Beach Area is operated by Serik Municipality with the permission of Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (Çevre Şehircilik ve İklim Değişikliği Bakanlığı) (MoEUCC) as the authority holding the right of disposition. The other two public beach areas (Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas) are located in Belek Tourism Center and their right of disposition belongs to MoCT. These two public beaches are operated by TURAŞ Turizm Ticaret A.Ş, the subsidiary company of the MoCT

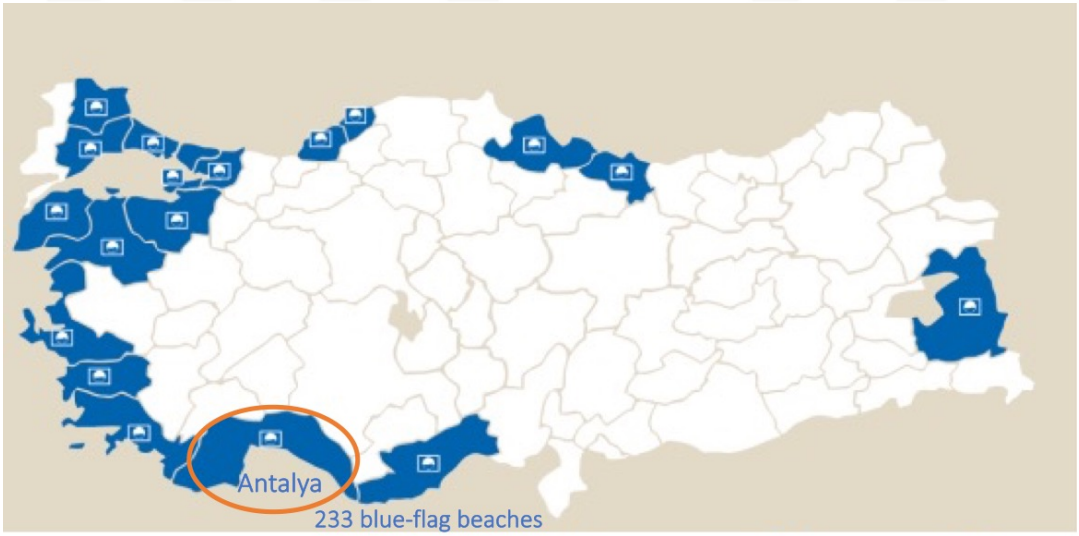


Figure 2.7. Location of Blue-Flag Beaches in Türkiye according to Provinces (http://www.mavibayrak.org.tr/tr/icerikDetay.aspx?icerik_refno=1)

Table 2.2 List of the Blue Flag Beaches in Serik District (http://www.mavibayrak.org.tr/tr/plajListesi.aspx?il_refno=7)

	LOCATION	NAME OF THE BEACH
1	Belek	Aquaworld By MP Hotels
2	Belek	Papillon Zeugma Relaxury Hotel
3	Belek	Gloria Verde Hotel
4	Belek	Limak Atlantis De Luxe Hotel & Resort
5	Belek	Club Prive
6	**Belek**	**Belek Public Beach Area**
7	Belek	Paloma Grida Resort
8	Belek	Limak Arcadia Sports Hotel & Resort
9	Belek	Papillon Ayscha Otel
10	Belek	Rixos Park Belek
11	Belek	Cornelia De Luxe Resort
12	Belek	Güral Premier Belek
13	Belek	Gloria Serenity Resort
14	Belek	Voyage Belek Golf & Spa
15	Belek	Maxx Royal Belek
16	Belek	Susesi Luxury Resort
17	Belek	Cornelia Diamond Golf Resort & Spa
18	Belek	Gloria Golf Resort
19	Belek	Selectum Family Resort Belek
20	Belek	Xanadu Resort High Class
21	Belek	Royal Adam&Eve Hotel
22	Belek	Spice Hotel
23	Boğazkent	Fun&Sun Family Life Belek
24	**Boğazkent**	**Boğazkent Public Beach Area**
25	Boğazkent	Belek Beach Resort Hotel
26	Boğazkent	Aydınbey Famous Resort Hotel
27	Boğazkent	Crystal Family Resort&Spa
28	Boğazkent	Dobedan Exclusive Hotel
29	Boğazkent	Crystal World of Colours
30	Boğazkent	Crystal Paraiso Verde Resort
31	Boğazkent	TUI Blue Sherwood Belek
32	Boğazkent	Sherwood Dreams Resort
33	Boğazkent	Crystal Water World Resort & Spa
34	Boğazkent	Belazur Resort & Spa
35	Kadriye	Titanic Deluxe Golf Belek
36	Kadriye	Cullinan Galapagos Beach
37	Kadriye	Calista Luxury Resort
38	Kadriye	Sueno Hotels Golf/Deluxe Belek
39	Kadriye	Selectum Luxury Resort Belek
40	Kadriye	Kempinski The Dome Belek
41	Kadriye	Sirene Belek Hotel
42	Kadriye	Tui Magic Life Masmavi
43	Kadriye	Crystal Tat Beach Golf Resort&Spa
44	Kadriye	Adora Golf Resort Hotel
45	Kadriye	Papillon Belvil Otel
46	Kadriye	Bellis Deluxe Hotel
47	Kadriye	IC Hotels Santai Family Resort
48	Kadriye	Megasaray Hotels / Megasaray Club Belek
49	Kadriye	Tui Magic Life Belek
50	**Kadriye**	**Kadriye Public Beach Area**
51	Kadriye	Regnum Carya

MoCT has started to make changes in public beach area arrangements in CTPDRs and TCs since 2019. Accordingly, public beach areas, most of which were operated by the related Municipalities with the permission of MoCT, have been taken over by MoCT and operated by its subsidiary company TURAŞ Turizm Ticaret A.Ş. By 2024, 16 public beach areas have opened in the cities of Antalya (Alacasu Public Beach Area, Bahçecik Public Beach Area, Belek Public Beach Area, Bostanlık Public Beach Area, Çamyuva Public Beach Area, Çatlıcak Public Beach Area, Çifteçeşmeler Public Beach Area, Kadriye Public Beach Area, Kemer Public Beach Area, Lara Public Beach Area, Manavgat Public Beach Area), İzmir (Çeşme Public Beach Area), and Muğla (Bodrum Türkbükü Public Beach Area, Bodrum İçmeler Public Beach Area, Bodrum Torba Public Beach Area, Marmaris Public Beach Area).

Apart from that, Türkiye has also been witnessing a new civic movement for combatting free access and use of beaches that are blocked by tourism facilities and private beaches. Accordingly, a civic initiative called "Coastal Movements Solidarity Network" is established by bringing together various associations, platforms, political parties, etc. This network started a campaign named "towel movement" that started in the island of Paros (Greece) and spread to other beaches in Greece and also Spain, in which protesters are throwing their towels on private beaches for reclaiming their own public spaces. The towel movement in Türkiye has started in Datça, Akyaka, Çanakkale, Burgazada, Heybeliada, Burhaniye, Bodrum, Dalyan, Ayvalık, İznik, Fethiye, Güzelbahçe, Altınoluk, Dikili, Köyceğiz and Van. After that, MoEUCC has announced a project called "The Seas Belong to People", in which new public beaches will said to be introduced and illegal operations on the beaches will not be allowed (Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, 2024).

In this chapter, theoretical background of the research is presented. Firstly, social capital literature is explored. Accordingly, definition, dimensions, components, types of relationships, positive and negative functions, and measuring of social capital are covered. In this thesis, social capital is defined as a form of collaborative

capacity of individuals and groups through social and institutional interactions. Dimensions of social capital are defined as structural, cognitive, and relational. Types of relationships are defined with linking, bridging, and bonding ties. Although social capital is idealized as a collaborative capacity, elite domination, interest conflicts, power exercises, nepotism etc. are underlined as the negative forms of social capital, which give way to the dominancy of powerful actors and exclusion of less powerful and/or powerless actors. Lastly, discussions in the related literature regarding measuring social capital are presented.

After the scrutinization of social capital literature, which constitutes the fundamental pillar of the research model, other theoretical pillars are covered which are tourism planning and public space problem in tourism planning, as this thesis handles social capital problem in the production of tourism spaces in the case of public beach areas. In line with this, evolution of tourism planning in developed countries and Türkiye is investigated. It is concluded that tourism planning perspective in the majority of the developed countries evolved from rational comprehensive planning to a more sustainable, participatory, and community-based understanding, in which tourism is seen as a development tool. On the contrary, tourism planning in Türkiye is majorly conceptualized with "tourism first as a market to promote" understanding, in which tourism planning is reduced to extraction of tourism facility land out of treasury and forestry areas by piecemeal physical plans.

After defining the conceptual position of tourism planning in Türkiye in comparison with its more developed counterparts, public space problem in tourism planning is covered. At the end, it is seen that, public spaces in tourism planning can be seen as a mean for the generation of social capital through physical and political interaction and social capital can also be a mean for the establishment of public sphere in the contestation for political and physical public access. Although each context has its own geography, legal framework, social and political processes, the enclosure of coasts for the sake of capital investment and in turn contestation for public access to the coasts are seen very often in both developed and developing countries. The coasts in Türkiye are also the area for contestation and conflict as the enclosure of the coasts

on behalf of the interests of tourism investors is typical despite the legal framework establishes the publicity aspect of the coasts. In a similar vein, in the case study areas, coasts and coastal access have become an important contestation area for different actor groups after the intervention of state to public beach areas for the interests of financial capital.

Upon this theoretical foundation, in the next chapter (Chapter 3), the study model of the research will be presented.

CHAPTER 3

ESTABLISHING STUDY MODEL: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIAL CAPITAL AND TOURISM PLANNING

In this chapter a theoretical synthesis is presented regarding the relationship between social capital and tourism planning based on the framework built in Chapter 2. At the end, study model of the thesis will be presented in search for the role and effects of the relationships in the production of tourism plans and tourism spaces within social capital perspective.

3.1 Relationship between Social Capital and Tourism Planning

Tourism planning is a political and socio-spatial problem area. Among the wide range of land-use elements in tourism planning such as tourism facilities, camping areas, beach areas, housing areas, transportation and infrastructure facilities, allocation of public spaces is an important problem area, which has also highly political and socio-spatial aspects. There are many actors from different statuses and scales, having varying power, interest, and influence in tourism planning. The production of tourism spaces embodies the interaction, collaboration, and in some cases conflict between different interest groups.

The relational nature of planning stems from the need of people to access and mobilize shared resources through relationships (Shin, 2021). Planning by its nature is a messy, vague, and political area and it is about the exercise and contestation of power (Doak and Parker, 2002). Power is defined by Dahl (1968:407) as “subsets of relations among social units.” Gaventa (2004; 2006; 2021) describes spaces of power as i. closed, ii. invited, and iii. claimed/created spaces. Accordingly, closed spaces of power refer to the decision making processes occurred behind closed doors by the bureaucrats, experts or elected representatives without attempting to include other

related actors; invited spaces are used to describe the occasions that some of the interested parties such as users, locals, beneficiaries etc. are invited to public arenas to discuss or to be informed about the decisions; claimed spaces, on the other hand, are the ones that less powerful actors claim or create their own participatory spaces in which they come together through social movements or civic initiatives to discuss and resist to the autocratic decisions. When power is exercised in closed spaces in planning, then the powerful actors capture and dominate the planning processes and planning turns into an instrument for the sake of the benefits of powerful (Doak and Parker, 2002). Therefore, understanding the role and function of the powerful actors and their relationship with the less powerful ones becomes an important task.

At that point, social capital comes into existence as an important theoretical framework useful for understanding the interaction, collaboration, and conflict dynamics through analyzing the relationships between different tourism actors at different scales. As mentioned in Chapter 2, social capital is a context dependent notion. Apart from its context dependency, another characteristic of social capital is about different perspectives changing according to study field. Majority of the studies covering social capital concept in tourism, generally concentrate on micro and meso level social capital within specific destinations, regions, and communities. Analyzing social capital at micro and meso levels provide knowledge about bonding and bridging ties, relationship dynamics at these levels can also give insight about macro level social capital dynamics such as role of government and significance of political environment in social capital (Harpham et al., 2002). However, macro level social capital and linking ties are also important to analyze so as to micro and meso levels.

Woolcock (1998) argues that social and economic development of a country is a function of historical and institutional processes based on social relationships. It is known that one of the most important components of social capital is comprised of social and political environment that creates norms and forms social structures (Serageldin and Grootaert, 1999). Accordingly, enabling and involving role of state and its relationships with civic and corporate actors and the organization of the

society are directly related with the success or failure in development. At that point the enabling role of state should provide simple, transparent, and reliable environment (Serageldin and Grootaert, 1999). Development can be realized provided that the state, corporate sector, and civil society follow common goals and social capital functions as a mediator variable formed by public and private bodies (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000). Therefore, the effects of macro level social capital and its structural components on macroeconomic development is obvious. Also, these structural components, such as the political environment and legal framework is affected by the culture-based norms and behavior (North, 1990). Therefore, economic development is not simply a function of productivity in physical and human capital (North, 1990), but also in social capital together with its formal and informal components. Values, organizational and management capacities, communication, and technical skills of formal and informal institutions at both macro and micro levels determine the quality of organizations and their effectiveness in services and building social capital (Serageldin and Grootaert, 1999).

At that point, Woolcock and Narayan (2000) assign a fundamental role to state in the formation of inclusive and collaborative relationships. Within four main perspectives that they developed for social capital; they propose "synergy" view for this collaborative environment. As mentioned in Chapter 2, these four perspectives are composed of i. communitarian view, ii. networks view, iii. institutional view, and iv. synergy view. Accordingly, communitarian view basically addresses to bonding type of social capital that occurs at the local scale; networks view corresponds both bonding and bridging types of social capital among community groups, firms, entrepreneurs; institutional view is represented with the political, legal, and institutional environment between private and public sectors; and lastly synergy view aims at combining networks and institutional view and its units of analysis are community groups, civil society, firms, and states. This view is seen as a base for participation and building linkages. This perspective asks for three main study focuses as understanding the structure of formal institutions' and of communities' social relationships and their interaction, building institutional strategies according

to these interactions and defining how positive aspects of social capital such as cooperation, trust, and institutional efficiency can be applied in the relationships (Woolcock and Narayan, 2000).

However, it should also be kept in mind that, apart from the enabling function of state in the development of social capital, the state may have a disabling function. For example, referring black American ghetto, Wacquant (1998:26) uses the term "erosion of state social capital" and asserts that institutions simply deliver basic physical services for safety, health, education etc., which become the tools for surveillance and not pay attention to the issues of social integration and trust. It is mentioned that the state has a direct role in the creation and allocation of both formal and informal social capital (Wacquant, 1998). The state has an important function in determining formal rules, and the behavior of state has an impact in the formation of informal rules and social capital. Also, the state and its agencies are not only responsible for establishing the formal rules but also abiding and playing by these formal rules for a well functionating system. Good policies and implementations according to formal rules are not only determine the quality of the organization, but also creates certainty in the society's mind for the government actions (Chhibber, 1999).

Therefore, when studying social capital, considering macro, meso, and micro levels of social capital together is important as these three levels counterbalance each other. Macro level legal and institutional arrangements can provide an enabling environment for micro and meso levels. Also, meso and micro level social capital can affect the functioning of macro scale either positively or negatively (Grootaert and Van Bastelear, 2002).

The same is valid for social capital studies in tourism planning. As tourism is a relational phenomenon (Merinero-Rodríguez and Pulido-Fernández, 2016; Cehan et al., 2020), apart from bonding and bridging type of social capital at micro and meso levels, it is important to analyze macro level and linking type social capital to understand the effects of state-society and state-investor relations on tourism

planning and policy. The interactions between the state, investors, and communities affect the way that different actors participate and get benefit (Rodrigues-Giron and Vanneste, 2018). There can be a strengthening interaction between micro and macro level social capital provided that the relationships between actors at each level are built on shared values and norms and mutual trust. However, sometimes macro and micro level actors and institutions may fail to develop and sustain shared norms and distrust between them can occur which breaks the links between them (Serageldin and Grootaert, 1999).

Almeida et al. (2017) formulize sources of conflict in tourism planning with the concepts of structural matters, stakeholder interests, values, information, and relationships. Accordingly, structural matters are conceptualized as i. institutional framework composing of problems with fundamental principles (leadership, accountability, transparency, and participation), lack of coordination between public authorities, centralism, and bureaucracy; ii. public policies and legislation such as non-existing or inadequate policies, disconnection between sectoral policies, complicated and unclear legislation; iii. power; iv. inadequate financial resources, inadequate human resources, and time constraints. Stakeholder interests are grouped as i. material interests, ii. procedural interests, and iii. psychological interests. Values are described as different ideologies and perspectives regarding right/wrong, fair/unfair, etc. Information constraint is given as i. lack of knowledge, ii. lack of transparency etc., and finally relationships are defined with i. preconceptions and mistrust and ii. weak communication between stakeholders (Almeida et al., 2017:98).

Merinero-Rodríguez and Pulido-Fernánde (2016:122) define relationships in tourism planning and management as “the interactions between the different components of tourism activity” and assert that, for a thorough understanding of tourism, its components, and the relationships between them should be analyzed systematically. In that respect, they offer four aspects to study relationships in tourism as i. factors and conditions leading interactions between stakeholders, ii. the structure of the

relationships, iii. the products of these interactions, and iv. results and impacts of these interactions and future directions in accordance with the effects.

Keeping the complementary interaction between macro, meso, and micro levels of social capital, this thesis will try to elaborate the relationships between different actors from macro to micro levels to understand the role, nature, and effects of the relationships in the production of tourism plans and tourism spaces in two public beach areas in Türkiye.

In today's practice of Türkiye, tourism planning processes in CTPDRs and TCs are held by MoCT, in which, it is hard to say that there is a comprehensively inclusionary practice. Moreover, plans are subjected to ongoing and piecemeal amendments. These amendments are mostly shaped by the demands of investors, who are generally operating in allocated lands for tourism purposes. In the light of social capital terminology, plan amendments can be evaluated as the product of the relationship between state and investors. There is reciprocity and collaboration in these relationships, but this is an exclusionary collaborative form of social capital. Hall (1999:274) argues that the dominance of "narrow corporatist notions of collaboration and partnerships" in networks and relationships may weaken the ideal form of social capital.

It is no doubt, the ideal and intended social capital should be in an inclusionary collaborative form. As a resource of the society, civic engagement through social capital is a function of social relationships, thus social capital can clarify the role of community in the partnerships between the state, investors, and local communities (Chansawang, 2010). Hewlett (2010) defines governance and social capital as means for reciprocity and collaboration between government and communities. For this end, research, advisory assistances, and support are prescribed as instruments for community inclusion.

In tourism planning, fairness of the state to residents is a great indicator for its impartiality. Fairness contributes to development of social capital and also increase the support and trust of citizens to the state (Kim et al., 2018).

Trust is another conceptual instrument that can be utilized for inclusionary collaborative form of social capital in tourism planning. Laurian (2009) asserts that as planning practice in itself is at the center of public and private interests, trust has an important function in the contested control of space, and it pursues to encourage democratic governance and participation in local decision making. Nunkoo and Smith (2014) relate trust directly with the success or failure of planning processes. In tourism planning context, they argue that trust helps the state to enact laws, prepare plans, build public-private partnerships, particularly in developed countries (Nunkoo and Smith, 2014). However, it should be kept in mind that, among which actors trustful relationships are set and whether local communities involve in these relationships.

Trust among key tourism actors and community is seen instrumental as trust provide community support for tourism and tourism networks can build trust for communities (Nunkoo and Smith, 2014). It is known that trust foster cooperation (Putnam, 1993a). For the establishment of trust in communities, social capital is seen as an area to be developed for the proper functioning of community involvement in tourism. Therefore, engagement of community in tourism and fostering the establishment of social networks are important (Nunkoo and Ramkissoon, 2012). In that respect, tourism can play a role in the establishment and improvement of social capital (Jones, 2005). Also, social capital and strength of relationships in a community can be determinant in the participation of community members in tourism planning process (Jeong, 2008).

To sum up, both the enabling or disabling role of state for the creation of fair, transparent, trustful, participative planning environment and also the existence/inexistence of connections, trust, collaboration capacity of micro level actors have effects in the production and reproduction of tourism spaces.

3.2 Establishing Study Model

This thesis will investigate the role of social capital in tourism planning decisions and practices from a holistic perspective focusing on both macro, meso, and micro levels. Micro level presented in this study embodies also the meso level defined in the social capital literature. The literature relates micro level with bonding social capital, which occurs between homogenous and similar groups, whereas meso level is used for the relationships between heterogenous but similar groups. In that respect, this thesis takes the relationships within each actor group in the micro level (local scale) as bonding and it takes the relationships between them as bridging. The macro level, on the other hand, will investigate the existence of linking social capital basically between the central government authorities, investors, and local actors.

The study model of the thesis is developed (Figure 3.1) by defining assessment variables based on the ontological assumptions of the social capital theory (Table 3.1). As the unit of observation, two public beach areas and their planning processes which are directed by the central planning authority and contested by the locals, both macro and meso/micro levels will be analyzed within all three dimensions of social capital as structural, cognitive, and relational. In that respect, for each level and dimension, different assessment indicators are formulized.

This research conceptualizes structural social capital as the institutional set up that direct tourism planning decisions and implementations. Indicators related cognitive and more abstract interpretations such as perception about trust, values, interests, collaboration capacity etc. and expectations regarding the design of the institutional set up and roles of actors are categorized under cognitive dimension of social capital. Relational social capital is conceptualized in this model as the types of relationships (bonding, bridging, linking) and the indicators such as transfer of information, intensity of communication (meeting periods) etc. Within this framework, indicators are developed for each actor group changing according to the level (macro or meso/micro) and dimension (structural, cognitive, and relational) of social capital.

Accordingly,

Macro level structural social capital indicators are set as:

- Institutional set up composed of policy documents, legal framework, authorization, roles, and responsibilities in tourism planning, plans, and case files.

Macro level cognitive social capital indicators are set as:

- Perception about defined roles and responsibilities in tourism planning
- Expectations about the authorization, roles, and responsibilities in tourism planning
- Perception about the quality of central planning authority
- Supporting central planning authority's planning practices
- Perception about transparency and fairness
- Perception about governance
- Perception about the feeling of trust
- Perception about interests
- Perception about participation

Macro level relational social capital indicators are set as:

- Intensity of communication (meeting frequency)
- Transfer of information

Meso/micro level structural social capital indicators are set as:

- Institutional set up composed of policy documents, legal framework, authorization, roles, and responsibilities in tourism planning, plans, and case files.

Meso/micro level cognitive social capital indicators are set as:

- Perception about defined roles and responsibilities in tourism planning for local actors
- Expectations about the authorization, roles, and responsibilities in tourism planning for local actors
- Perception about local collaboration capacity
- Perception about civic organizational life
- Perception about the feeling of trust
- Perception about interests
- Perception about participation
- Expectations about public spaces
- Neighborhood connections
- Education, social status

Meso/micro level relational social capital indicators are set as:

- Intensity of communication (meeting frequency)
- Transfer of information
- Memberships/participation in civic initiatives

In the study model, actors are grouped according to macro and meso/micro levels. Macro level actors are defined as central government authorities and large-scale investors. Meso/micro level actors are determined as municipality, mukhtars, NGOs and civic initiatives, permanent and second-home residents. For each actor group and for each level structural, cognitive, and relational social capital assessment indicators are defined (Tables 3.2-3.3).

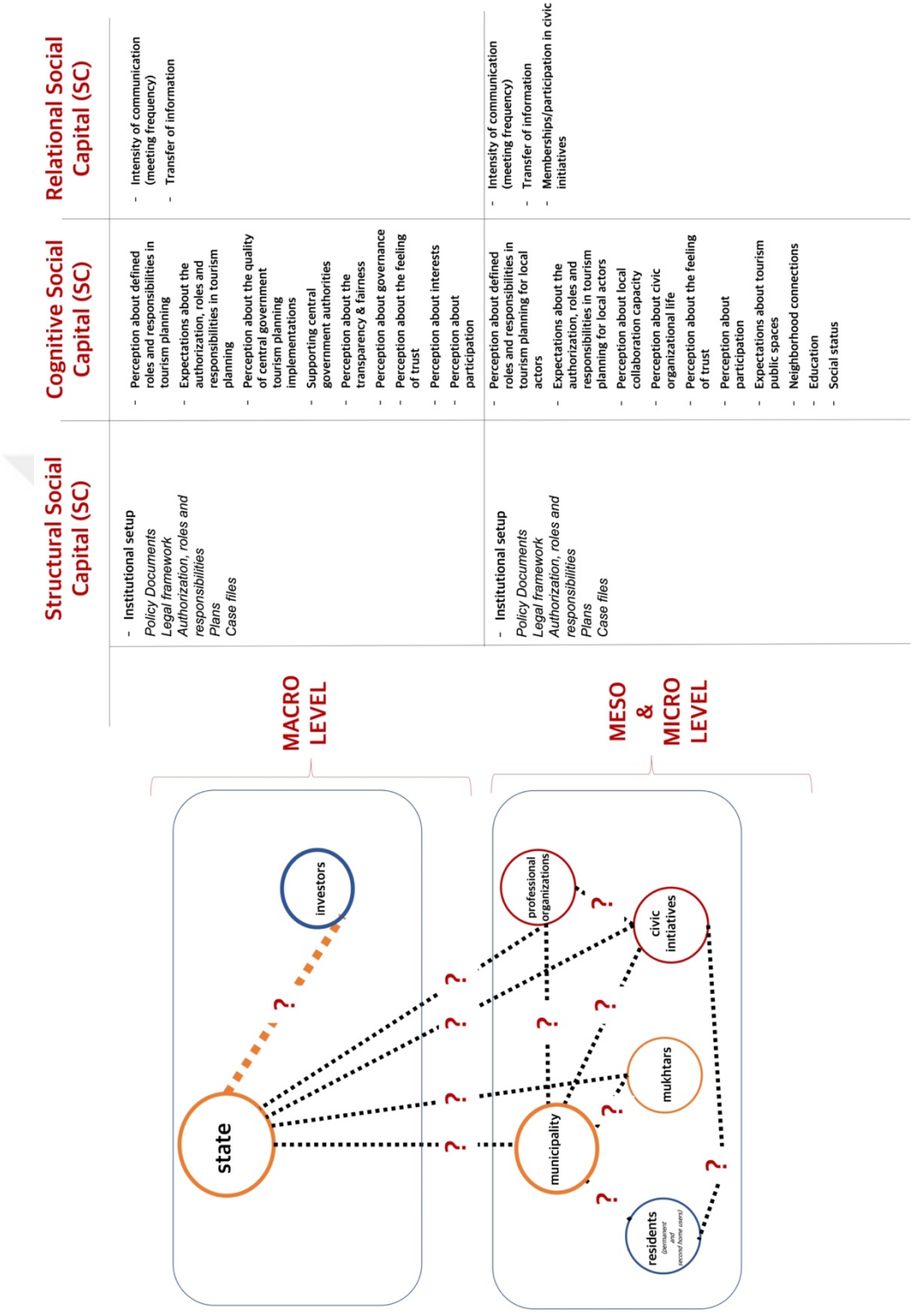


Figure 3.1. Study Model (Drawn by the Author)

Table 3.1 Relational Table showing Social Capital Indicators from the Literature and the Ones Derived for the Study (Prepared by the Author)

			CONCEPTS DERIVED FROM THE LITERATURE REVIEW	INDICATORS OF THE STUDY MODEL
DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL	**MACRO LEVEL**	**Structural SC**	INSTITUTIONS RULES LAWS	INSTITUTIONAL SET UP (Policy Documents, Legal Framework Authorization Roles and Responsibilities Plans Case Files)
		Cognitive SC	GOVERNANCE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION EFFECTIVE CITIZENSHIP CIVIL SOCIETY QUALITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INTERESTS	PERCEPTION ABOUT DEFINED ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN TOURISM PLANNING EXPECTATIONS ABOUT DEFINED ROLES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN TOURISM PLANNING PERCEPTION ABOUT QUALITY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TOURISM PLANNING IMPLEMENTATIONS SUPPORTING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES PERCEPTION ABOUT TRANSPARENCY & FAIRNESS PERCEPTION ABOUT GOVERNANCE PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST PERCEPTION ABOUT INTERESTS PERCEPTION ABOUT PARTICIPATION
		Relational SC	TRUST COMMUNICATION TRANSFER OF INFORMATION	INTENSITY OF COMMUNICATION (meeting frequency) TRANSFER OF INFORMATION
	MESO/MICRO LEVEL	**Structural SC**	INSTITUTIONS RULES LAWS	INSTITUTIONAL SET UP (Policy Documents, Legal Framework, Authorization Roles and Responsibilities Plans Case Files)
		Cognitive SC	GOVERNANCE QUALITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION NORMS VALUES ATTITUDES RECIPROCITY COLLECTIVE ACTION QUALITY OF LIFE EFFECTIVE CITIZENSHIP NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS CIVIL SOCIETY INTERESTS	PERCEPTION ABOUT DEFINED ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN TOURSIM PLANNING FOR LOCAL ACTORS EXPECTATIONS ABOUT DEFINED ROLES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN TOURISM PLANNING FOR LOCAL ACTORS PERCEPTION ABOUT LOCAL COLLABORATION CAPACITY PERCEPTION ABOUT CIVIC ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST PERCEPTION ABOUT INTEREST PERCEPTION ABOUT PARTICIPATION EXPECTATIONS ABOUT TOURISM PUBLIC SPACES NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTIONS EDUCATION, SOCIAL STATUS
		Relational SC	TRUST COMMUNICATION MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS	INTENSITY OF COMMUNICATION (meeting frequency) TRANSFER OF INFORMATION MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS
TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS	**MACRO LEVEL**	**Linking**	HETEREGENOUS-VERTICAL	MACRO LEVEL RELATIONAL SOCIAL CAPITAL
	MICRO/MESO LEVEL	**Bridging**	HETEREGENOUS-HORIZONTAL	MESO-MICRO LEVEL RELATIONAL SOCIAL CAPITAL
		Bonding	HOMOGENOUS-HORIZONTAL	

Table 3.2 Macro Level Social Capital Assessment Indicators of the Study Model for Each Actor Group (Prepared by the Author)

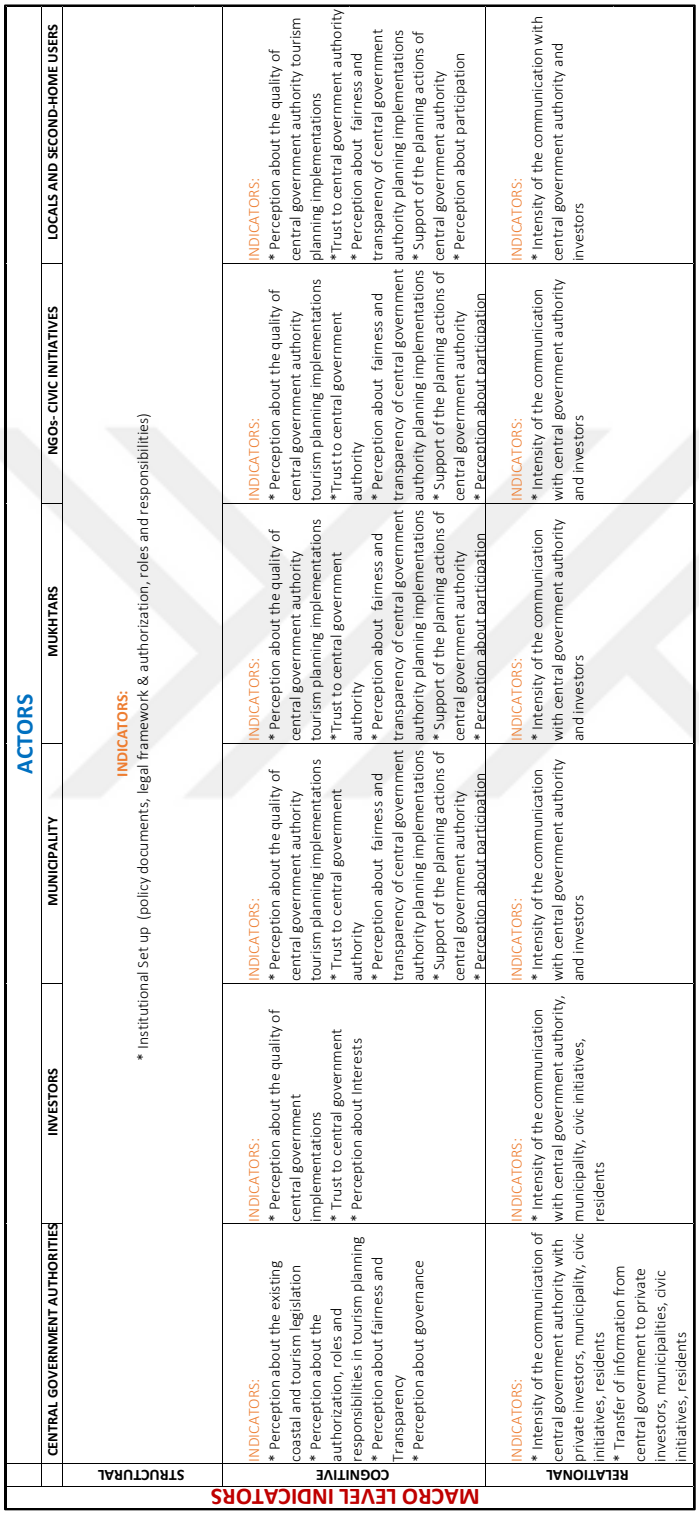
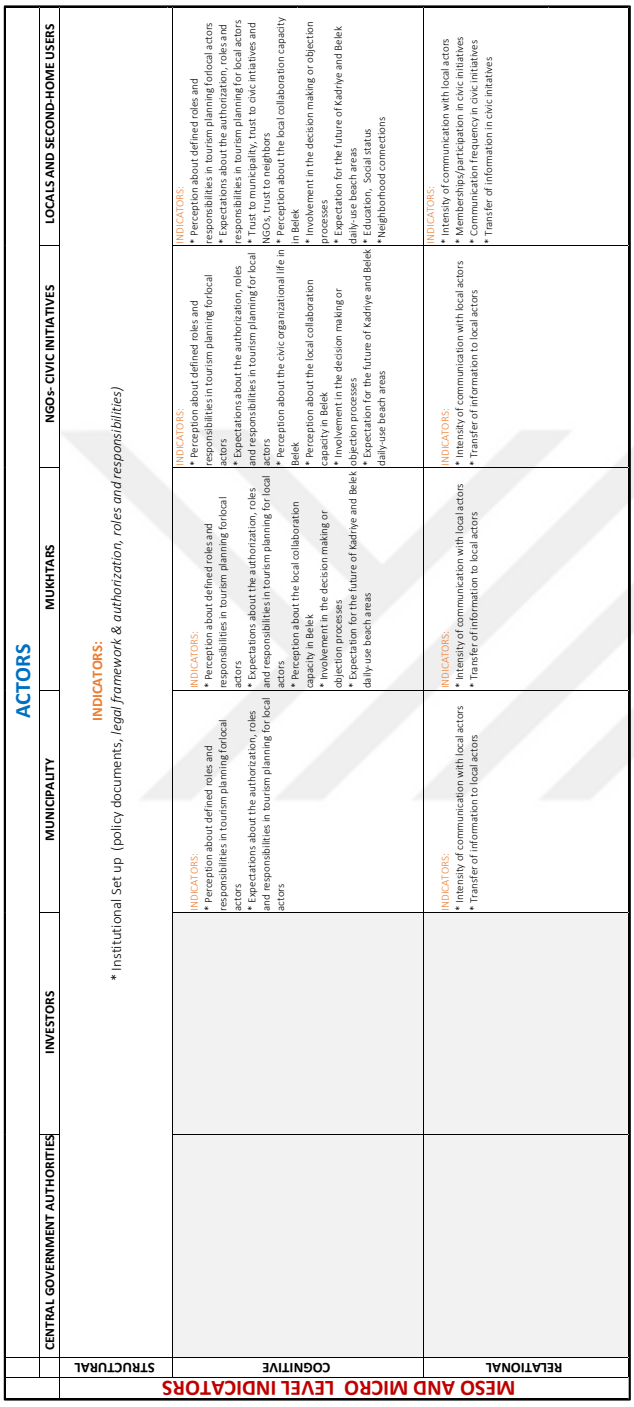


Table 3.3 Meso/Micro Level Social Capital Assessment Indicators of the Study Model for Each Actor Group (Prepared by the Author)



In this chapter, relationship between social capital and tourism planning is conceptualized for establishing the study model that investigates the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces based on public beach areas. Accordingly, it is mentioned that tourism planning has a political and relational nature, in which the dynamics of relationships are important variables in the planning processes. As there are varying actor groups from macro to micro levels, their relationship dynamics have different effects on planning. It is known that there is a direct relationship between social capital and development both at national and local scales. Well designed and inclusive institutions, which are fair, transparent, and trustful is seen as key in macro-economic development. Moreover, social capital in community level that fosters cooperation is assumed to serve local economic development and civic practices. These civic practices also contribute to the establishment of public sphere, especially in the area for contestation over the access and use of public spaces in tourism areas dominated by gated and exclusive resorts. Therefore, it is understood that a thorough understanding of social capital encompassing both macro and meso/micro levels is important. At that point, complementarity between macro and meso/micro level social capital in development has directed the author to develop the study model encompassing macro and meso/micro level actors and their relationship dynamics based on social capital indicators developed over the review of related literature.

Based on the study model, in the following chapter (Chapter 4), research methodology, together with selection of the case study areas and research design is presented.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Selection of the Case Study Areas

This part clarifies the rationale behind the selection of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas in Belek Tourism Center as the case study areas for the research together with the planning history of Belek Tourism Center as a base for investigating the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces.

This thesis aims at investigating the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces in Türkiye. This is surely a very broad question, and its answer will not be a generalizable one in all tourism planning practices in Türkiye. However, it is thought that, reifying the research in specific cases will provide theoretical insights. It is obvious that, the concept of relations is relative, therefore, social capital and the relations born out of this capital, and their effects may change according to the context.

Investigating the role of social capital in tourism planning requires a substantial effort to analyze the dynamics of the relationships between different tourism actors in the production of tourism spaces. It is thought that this requirement can best be fulfilled out of cases in which both tourism planning activities and different actors are abundant. In that respect, to provide the contextual base for the research question, this thesis will focus on two public beach areas in Belek/ Antalya. The reasons why the case study areas were chosen form Antalya are due to Antalya's being the pioneer tourism destination in Türkiye's tourism planning history and its experience in tourism planning practices. Belek Tourism Center is a mass tourism destination, which is one of the most significant tourism spaces having dense planning and tourism activities with various actors and interest groups.

4.1.1 Tourism Development and the City of Antalya

Investor-oriented mass tourism development has become the basic planning strategy of the state in Türkiye after the enactment of Tourism Encouragement Law (2634) in 1982. The dominant instrument of this strategy is shaped on the production of tourism spaces by declaring CTPDRs and TCs out of forest and treasury lands and planning and allocating them to tourism investors for tourism purposes. In that respect, when determining CTPDRs and TCs, existence of forest and treasury lands is decisive as well as the natural and cultural assets and tourism potential of the areas. Forest and treasury lands are seen as the ready stocks of allocatable lands.

Development of mass tourism through land allocation mechanism still protects its practical dominancy and validity in tourism planning of Türkiye, although especially after the 1990s some new terminology such as the development of sustainable and alternative forms of tourism was introduced in some of the policy documents such as Five-Year Development Plans and tourism strategy documents.

Antalya is an instructive example as it is among the first destinations in which state-led mass tourism development started based on Tourism Encouragement Law (2634). The city is located in the southern part of Türkiye and in the western part of Mediterranean Region and stretches through Antalya Bay (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1. Location of Antalya in Türkiye (Drawn by the Author)

According to 2023 Address based Population Registration System, the population of Antalya is 2.696.249 and it is the fifth largest city of Türkiye in terms of population (SIS, 2023). The economy of Antalya is mostly shaped by tourism, and it is the leading mass tourism destination in Türkiye (Erkuş Öztürk, 2008). Antalya can be seen as the most evident representation of the production of tourism space through the utilization of Tourism Encouragement Law's (2634) tools. Tourism in Antalya developed basically in the coastal areas by private investors through land allocation mechanism and other incentives provided by the state. By the year 2023, out of 397 total allocated lands in Türkiye, 228 belongs to the CTPDRs, TCs, and TAs in Antalya[5]. It means Antalya has 57% of the total allocated land in Türkiye. Therefore, it can be said that the city of Antalya directly represents development dynamics of national tourism investments (Doğmuş, 2010). According to 2023 accommodation statistics compiled by MoCT, the number of visitors entering to accommodation facilities is highest in Antalya with the number of 25.342.627, which is followed by the cities of İstanbul, Muğla, Ankara, and İzmir, respectively (Table 4.1).

[5] The data was provided verbally from Land Allocation Department of Ministry of Culture and Tourism (MoCT) in April 2024.

Considering the bed capacity, it is seen that by March 2024 the city of Antalya embodies 33 % of the total bed capacity in Türkiye (Table 4.2).

Table 4.1 The number of Visitors Entering to Accommodation Facilities in 2023 (Compiled by the Author from General Directorate of Investments and Establishments, n.d.)

	Number of Entrances to Accommodation Facilities *(Certified by MoCT)*
ANTALYA	25.342.627
İSTANBUL	13.212.666
MUĞLA	5.149.488
ANKARA	3.491.749
İZMİR	3.293.030

Table 4.2 Bed Capacities in Antalya and Türkiye (Compiled by the Author from General Directorate of Investments and Establishments, n.d.)

	Total Number of Beds	Percentage (%)
ANTALYA	647.628	**33**
TÜRKİYE	1.960.475	**100**

There are 30 CTPDRs, TCs, and TAs (TA stands for tourism areas; a terminology coming before law amendments) declared according to Tourism Encouragement Law (2634) in Antalya (Figure 4.2). Most of these areas are mass tourism and golf destinations. Hence, there are 19 mass tourism destinations (South Antalya TA, South of Alanya Alara Creek TC, West of Alanya TC, Alanya Çenger TC, Alanya İncekum TC, Antalya Arapsuyu TC, Belek TC, Demre [Kale] Sea-shore TC, Demre CTPDR, Gazipaşa TC, Kaleiçi TC, Kaş Kalkan Sea-Shore TA, Kemerağzı Kundu CTPDR, Antalya City Center CTPDR, Konyaaltı TC, Serik-Çolaklı TC, Serik Manavgat Coastal Part TC, Side No II TC, Side Tourism Area Extension) and 6 golf tourism destinations (Alanya Baltepe TC, Alanya Kargıcak TC, Alanya Mahmutlar Gökçebelen TC, Alanya Okurcalar Ortaören TC, Alanya Türkler Akyar TC, Antalya Gebiz CTPDR). Apart from golf tourism, there are 2 winter tourism destinations

(Akseki Göktepe CTPDR and Alanya Akdağ CTPDR), one plateau tourism center (İbradı Maşata Plateau TC) and two tourism cities (North Antalya CTPDR and Oymapınar CTPDR) in terms of alternative forms of tourism (Ministry of Culture and Tourism, n.d.) (Table 4.3). As it can be seen, Antalya is dominantly a mass tourism destination (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.2. CTPDRs, TCs, and TAs in Antalya (Ministry of Culture and Tourism, n.d.)

Table 4.3 List of CTPDRs and TCs/ TAs in Antalya (Compiled by the Author from Ministry of Culture and Tourism, n.d.)

NO	NAME	STATUS	DISTRICT	THEME	DATE OF DECLARATION	NO. OFFICIAL GAZETTE
1	South Antalya Tourism Area	TA	Kemer, Kumluca	Coastal (Mass)	6.09.1982	17804
2	North Antalya Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region	CTPDR	Aksu, Kepez, Döşemealtı	Tourism City	6.01.2005	25692
3	Antalya Akseki Göktepe Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region	CTPDR	Akseki, Gündoğmuş	Winter	1.09.2005	25923
4	Antalya Alanya Akdağ Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region	CTPDR	Alanya	Winter	17.02.1995	22205
5	Antalya Alanya Alara Creek Tourism Center	TC	Alanya	Coastal (Mass)	25.09.1987	19585
6	Antalya Alanya Baltepe Tourism Center	TC	Alanya	Golf	25.03.2012	28244
7	Antalya West of Alanya Tourism Center	TC	Alanya	Coastal (Mass)	13.09.1989	20281
8	Antalya Alanya Çenger Tourism Center	TC	Manavgat	Coastal (Mass)	25.09.1987	19585
9	Antalya Alanya İncekum Tourism Center	TC	Alanya	Coastal (Mass)	5.08.1986	19186
10	Antalya Alanya Kargıcak Tourism Center	TC	Alanya	Golf	25.03.2012	28244
11	Antalya Alanya Mahmutlar Gökçebelen Tourism Center	TC	Alanya	Golf	25.03.2012	28244
12	Antalya Alanya Okurcalar Ortaören Tourism Center	TC	Alanya	Golf	25.03.2012	28244
13	Antalya Alanya Türkler Akyar Tourism Center	TC	Alanya	Golf	25.03.2012	28244
14	Antalya Arapsuyu Tourism Center	TC	Konyaaltı	Coastal (Mass)	20.05.1991	20876
15	Antalya Belek Tourism Center	TC	Serik	Coastal (Mass)	21.11.1984	18582
16	Antalya Demre (Kale) Seashore Tourism Center	TC	Demre	Coastal (Mass)	7.10.1997	23133
17	Antalya Demre Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region	CTPDR	Demre	Coastal (Mass)	26.07.2010	27653
18	Antalya Gazipaşa Tourism Center	TC	Gazipaşa	Coastal (Mass)	13.09.1989	20281
19	Antalya Gebiz Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region	CTPDR	Serik	Golf	22.08.2015	29453
20	Antalya İbradı Maşata Plateau Tourism Center	TC	İbradı	Plateau	11.01.1998	23227
21	Antalya Kaleiçi Tourism Center	TC	Muratpaşa	Coastal (Mass)	6.09.1982	17804
22	Antalya Kaş Kalkan Seashore Tourism Area	TA	Kaş	Coastal (Mass)	5.03.1990	20452
23	Antalya Kemerağzı-Kundu Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region	CTPDR		Coastal (Mass)	6.09.2004	25575
24	Antalya City Center Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region	CTPDR	Muratpaşa	Coastal (Mass)	31.12.2004	25687
25	Antalya Konyaaltı Tourism Center	TC	Konyaaltı	Coastal (Mass)	6.09.1982	17804
26	Antalya Oymapınar Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Region	CTPDR	Manavgat	Tourism City	6.01.2005	25692
27	Antalya Serik Çolaklı Tourism Center	TC	Manavgat	Coastal (Mass)	7.12.1985	18951
28	Antalya Serik Manavgat Coastal Part Tourism Center	TC	Manavgat	Coastal (Mass)	5.08.1986	19186
29	Antalya Side No II Tourism Center	TC	Manavgat	Coastal (Mass)	6.01.2005	25692
30	Antalya Side Tourism Area Extension	TA	Manavgat	Coastal (Mass)	6.09.1982	17804

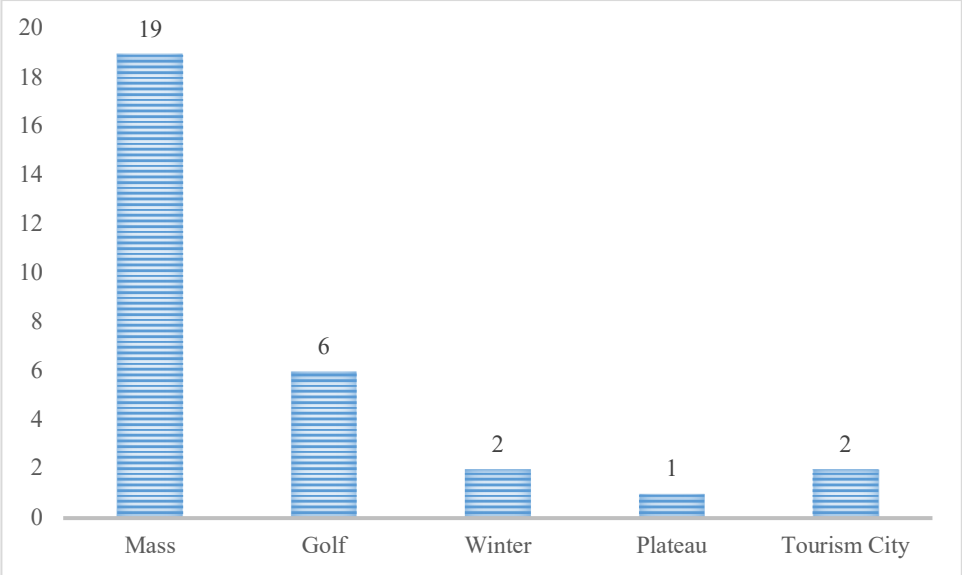


Figure 4.3. Thematic Distribution of CTPDRs, TCs, and TAs in Antalya (Prepared by the Author)

4.1.2 Belek Tourism Center

Belek Tourism Center represents a direct example of state-led tourism development as the selection and declaration of the area and its planning are totally held by the state. After the declaration, plans were prepared and approved by the state and the forestry and treasury lands assigned to tourism usages in the plans were allocated to tourism investors till 49 years. After land allocations, development of the areas was realized by private investors with the support of the state in the form of various incentives such as instalments in payment of contributions to Forestry Fund, low rates for utilities (electricity, gas, and water), eases in the procedures and allocations of communication facilities (telephone and telex), supporting employment of foreign personnel, and eases in the sale of alcoholic beverages, etc.

Therefore, Belek Tourism Center was produced out of the main philosophy of Tourism Encouragement Law (2634), which is the development of mass tourism (Erdem Almaç, 2005) through land allocation and other incentives. One of the motivations why Belek was chosen to be developed for mass tourism is related with the existence of available forest lands on its seashore and its potential for mass

tourism development (Doğmuş,2010). Another motivation is about its being one of the priority development zones in West Mediterranean Project, which was held in 1967 by a Scandinavian Planning Office on behalf of Turkish State Planning Organization (SPO).

Belek Tourism Center is in Serik District covering 14 km coastal area. It is located in the eastern part of Antalya city center. In the western part of the area, there is Side settlement, which is another major tourist destination in Antalya (Figure 4.4). The Tourism Center is located 35 away from Antalya airport.

Figure 4.4. Location of Belek Tourism Center in Antalya (Drawn by the Author on Google Earth Image)

Apart from being an important mass tourism destination in Türkiye, Belek is also a brand name for golf tourism. There are 48 accommodation facilities and 10 golf areas in Belek Tourism Center. The number of beds in Belek Tourism Center is approximately 55.000. Belek is preferred mostly by the foreign visitors. In 2023, 1.772.313 visitors came to Belek, among them 775.087 was foreign visitors from Russia, England, and Germany. In the same year, 465.952 visitors came for golf tourism; among them 301.798 was foreign visitors from England, Germany, and Czechia (BETUYAB, n.d.).

Belek Tourism Center is rich in terms of flora and fauna. The area is composed of forests, rivers, agricultural lands, coastal sand dunes, dune plants, sea turtles (caretta caretta), and different bird species (İnam and Erinsel Önder, 2010). There are different nature protection statuses in Belek. Forests are under the status of conservation forest for preventing dune erosion, the area is also a caretta caretta nesting site defined by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) and it is a "Special Environment Protection Region" (Kuvan, 2005). Belek Special Environment Protection Region was declared in 1990 and it is composed of 10 neighborhoods of Serik and Manavgat Districts. It stretches along the 13,3 km long sea turtle nesting site and the area is classified as "important at first degree nesting beach" (Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change, n.d.)

Belek Tourism Center was declared with its publication in Official Gazette in 21.11.1984, numbered 18582 (Figure 4.5). It was one of the first tourism centers declared soon after the enactment of Tourism Encouragement Law (2634) in 1982. As it was mentioned, it is also one of the first examples representing the implementation of Tourism Encouragement Law's (2634) planning and land allocation practices.

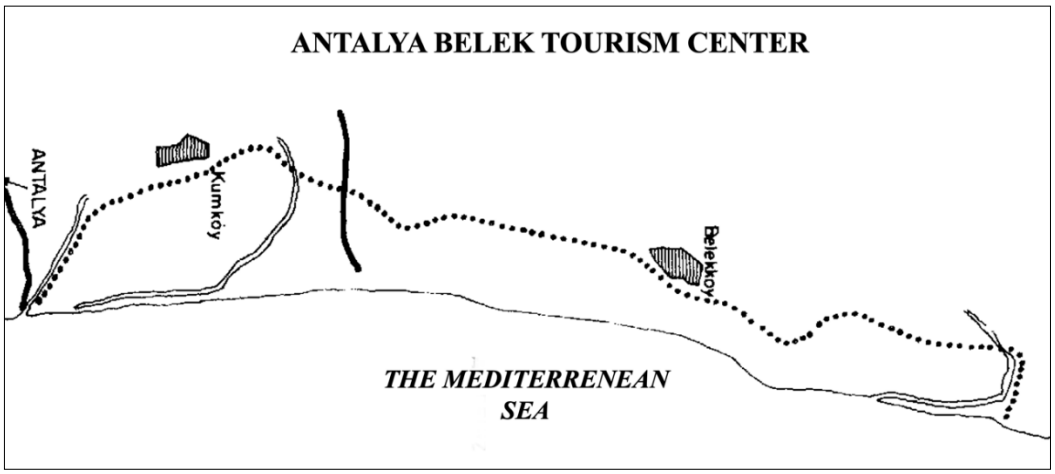


Figure 4.5. The Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in its First Declaration in 1984 (Official Gazette, 1984)

The boundary of the tourism center was revised fourth times after its first declaration in the years of 1990, 1991, 1997, and 2006.

In the first declaration, only the coastal part in between Aksu Stream and Acısu River and the forest area behind the coastal part were within the boundary of the tourism center. In the first revision, published in Official Gazette dated 05.03.1990 and numbered 20452 (Figure 4.6), Belek and Kadriye (Akıncılar) Neighborhoods were added to the boundary in order to control the existing and possible growth demand and pressure by MoCT itself in the nearby settlements due to tourism development (Erdem Almaç, 2005).

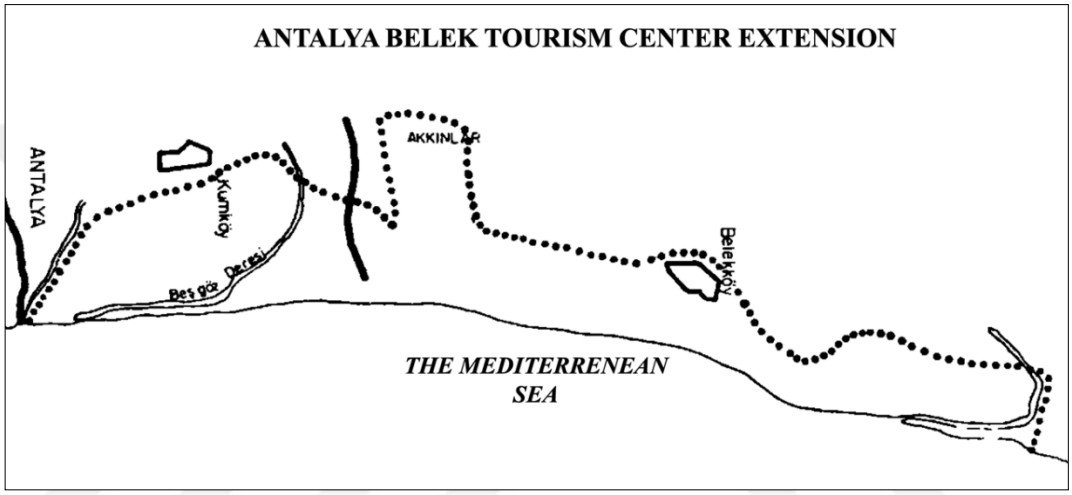


Figure 4.6. First Revision of the Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in 1990 (Official Gazette, 1990)

In the second revision, published in Official Gazette dated 20.09.1991 and numbered 20997 (Figure 4.7), the agricultural areas in between Belek and Kadriye Settlements were added to the boundary of the tourism center, moreover, the northwest boundary of the tourism center was enlarged to Kumköy and the eastern boundary of the tourism center reached to Acısu Riverbed (Doğmuş, 2010).

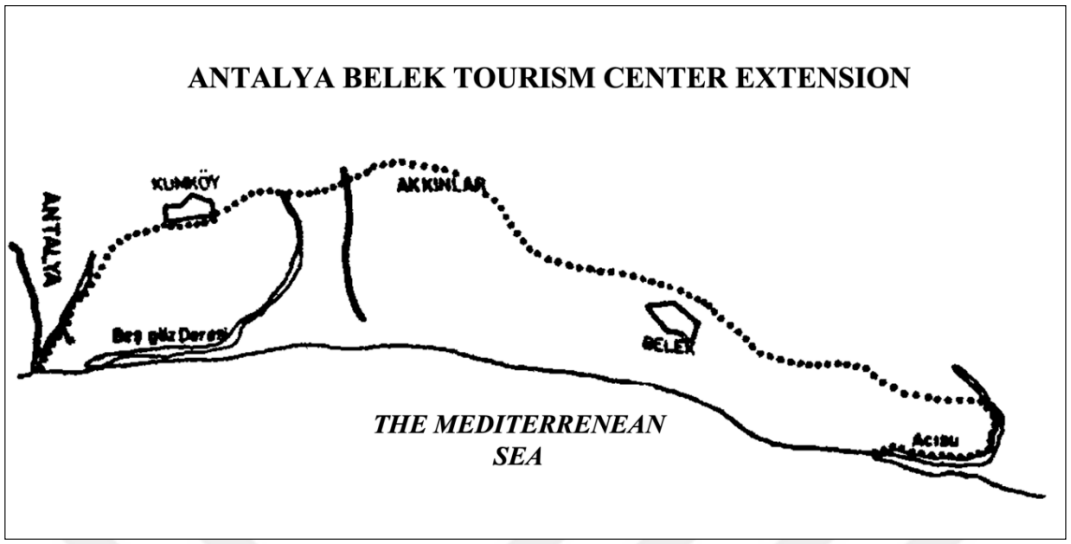


Figure 4.7. Second Revision of the Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in 1991 (Official Gazette, 1991)

In the third revision, published in Official Gazette dated 07.10.1997 and numbered 23133 (Figure 4.8), the eastern boundary of the tourism center was revised in its form of 1990 revision (Doğmuş, 2010).

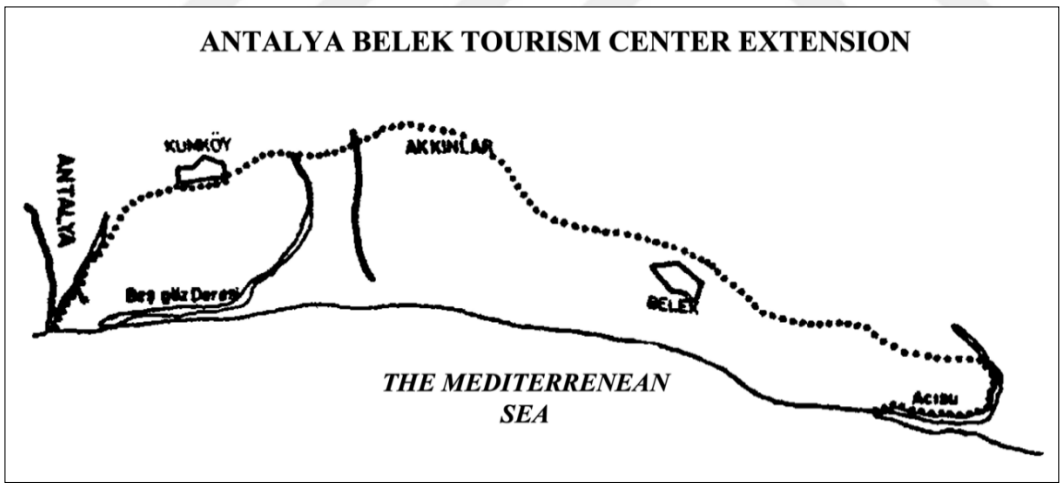


Figure 4.8. Third Revision of the Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in 1997 (Official Gazette, 1997)

In the final revision, the boundary of the tourism center was enlarged by covering Kumköy, Belek, and Kadriye settlements by its publication in Official Gazette dated 08.12.2006 and numbered 26370 (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9. Final Revision of the Boundary of Belek Tourism Center in 2006 (Official Gazette, 2006)

In every boundary revision, the bed capacity foreseen for Belek Tourism Center also changed. Accordingly, in its first declaration in 1984, 13.000 bed capacity was foreseen. In the first boundary revision in 1990, the bed capacity was redefined as 18.000. In 1991 revision, the bed capacity was increased to 20.000 and it was 30.000 in 1997 revision (Erdem Almaç, 2005). In 2006 revision the bed capacity of Belek Tourism Center was determined as 53.000 (Doğmuş, 2010) and as it was mentioned, the existing bed capacity in Belek Tourism Center by the year of 2023 is approximately 55.000.

4.1.3 Planning Background of Belek Tourism Center

Planning of Belek as a tourism destination dates earlier of its declaration as a tourism center. The first known tourism planning study in Belek Region held in 1967 by Scandinavian Planning and Development Associates on behalf of Turkish State Planning Organization (Kızılgün Türksoy, 2001). The plan, the name of which is "The West Mediterranean Project", also known as Ole Helweg Plan, covers 4000 km^2 area and stretches along 1000 km coastal band starting from southern coast of Muğla and ending in the eastern coast of Antalya (State Planning Organization, 1969 in Kızılgün Türksoy, 2001:78). This plan is very important in tourism planning history of Türkiye as it is the first tourism master plan in Türkiye aiming at

developing international tourism. The scope of the project encompasses the analysis of tourism potential of Muğla and Antalya coasts, transportation and infrastructure studies in Antalya, and the preparation of tourism master plans for South and East Antalya (State Planning Organization, 1969 in Kızılgün Türksoy, 2001:78). In this project, Belek was selected as one of the priority development areas and 5000 bed capacity was assigned. The project proposed a vacation city concept in which a recreation zone in front of the seashore, a residential zone at the backside and a center zone in between were defined. The project proposed beach facilities along the beach and a golf course in the northwest part of the area. The project is also known as significant since the term "tourism industry" was firstly mentioned in the project (Kızılgün Türksoy, 2001). "Tourism first approach" was started to be adopted in those years and tourism started to be seen as an economic development tool and an income generating activity in Türkiye. This project can be seen as the first intervention for mass tourism development in Belek, although the spatial organization proposed by the project has changed enormously and there is a high development pressure in the area, which will be discussed in detail in the following parts.

Another planning study held before the declaration of Belek Tourism Center was 1/25.000 scaled Serik Manavgat Alanya Plan (Figure 4.10), approved by the former Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement in 1981. This is the first 1/25.000 scaled plan in Belek. The planning area started from Aksu Stream and encompassed the coastal band of Manavgat and Alanya. In this plan, the beach, forest areas, and the agricultural lands coinciding to the boundary of Belek Tourism Center, were protected as they were. Belek Settlement was defined as "existing and to be developed agricultural housing settlement area" (Doğmuş, 2010).

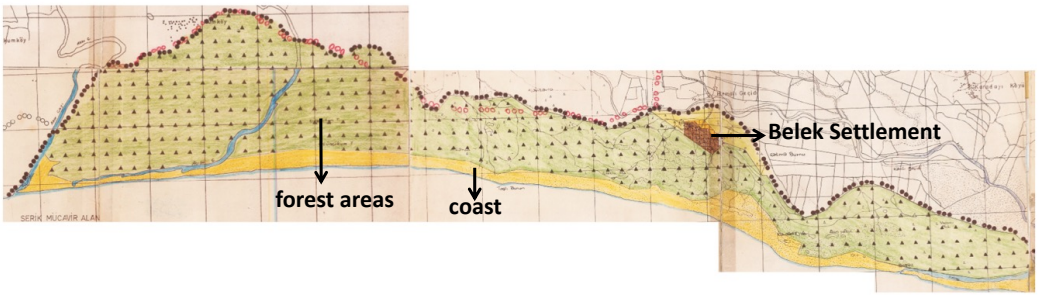


Figure 4.10. 1/25.000 scaled Serik-Manavgat-Alanya Plan approved in 1981 (Doğmuş, 2010:191)

The first physical plan after the declaration of Belek Tourism Center was 1/5000 scaled Belek Tourism Center Plan, which was prepared by the MoCT and approved by the former Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement in 1984 (Acar İnam, 2009), as the plan approval authority in the tourism centers for 1/25000 and 1/5000 scales belonged to the former Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement while MoCT had the authority for the approval of 1/1000 scaled plans according to Tourism Encouragement Law (2634) in those years.

Belek Tourism Center was declared as tourism investment area in 1986 (Acar İnam, 2009) and the first 1/25.000 scaled plan for Belek Tourism Center was approved by the former Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement in the same year (Figure 4.11). In this plan, the coastal band were divided into 5 main tourism nodes (stations) according to the natural edges in the names of Üçüncükum Hill, Taşlıburun, İskele, İleribaşı, and Acısu. In these nodes, the plan proposed tourism settlement areas, camping areas, social tourism facilities, education and recreation facilities for public institutions, and beach areas that offer day-use access. The area in the western border of the tourism center, which has sensitive ecological attributes, in between Aksu and Beşgöz Streams was defined as a regional park and in this area no development was defined. The plan also clarified the accommodation capacities. Accordingly, the total bed capacity in tourism settlement areas was defined as 22.350, in the camping areas as 3672, in public institutions' facilities as 840, and in social tourism facilities as 10.973.

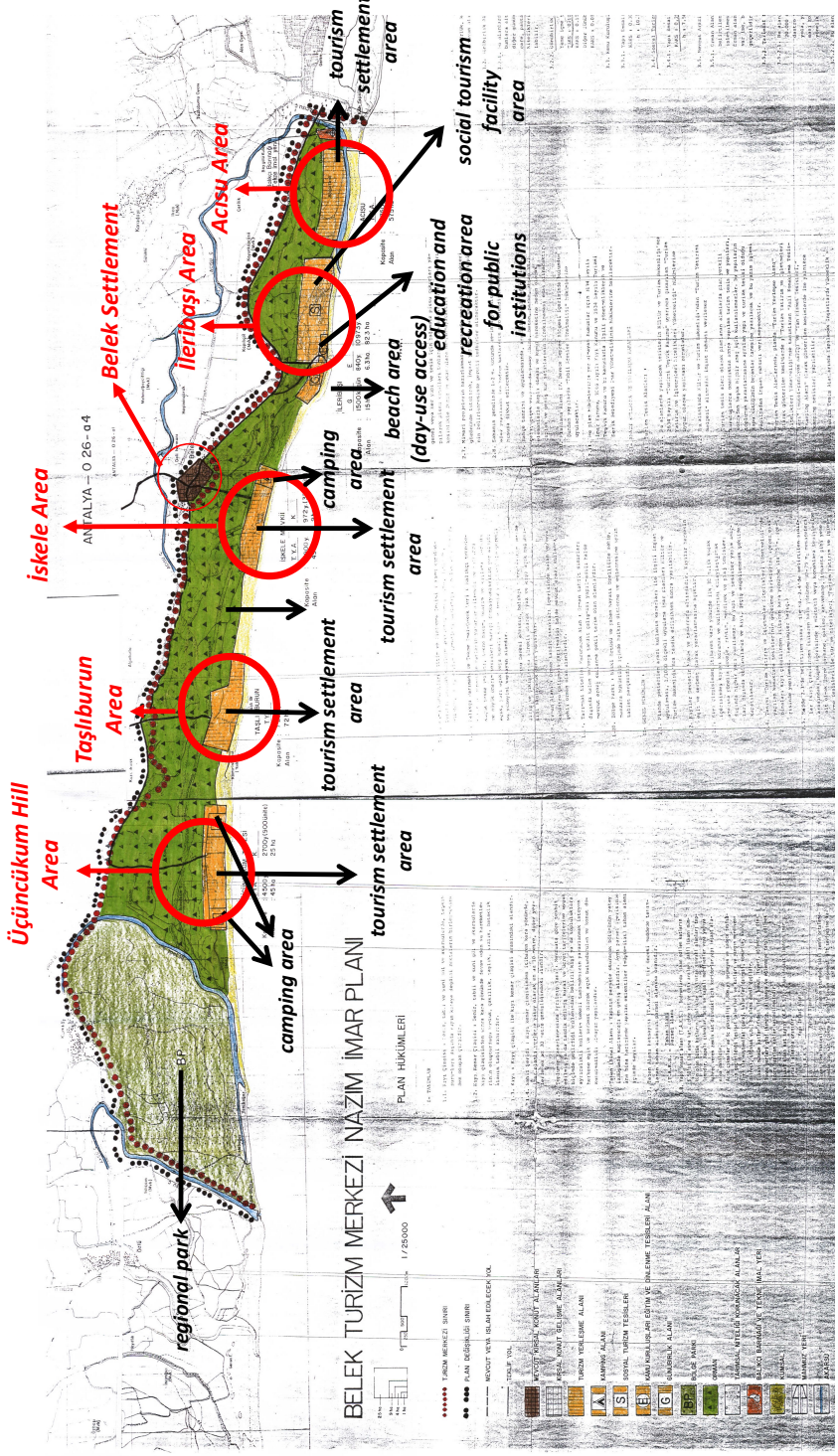


Figure 4.11. 1/25.000 scaled Belek Tourism Center Plan approved in 1986 (Adopted from Acar İnam, 2009:212)

There was a revision on the 1/25.000 scaled plan in 1990 (Figure 4.12). This plan was approved by the former Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement. In this plan, the boundary revision of Belek Tourism Center was marked, and Belek and Kadriye Settlements were added to the planning boundary. Conversion of forest areas to golf uses was firstly realized with this plan and four golf areas were defined. The camping areas in Üçüncukum Hill Area and İskele Area were turned into tourism facility areas. Also, Üçüncükum Hill Area, Taşlıburun Area, and İskele Area were added to the legend of "areas to be protected" for sea turtles protection. In these areas, tourism uses were allowed provided that the protection precautions were taken (Acar İnam, 2009). Moreover, the camping areas in Üçüncükum Hill and İskele Nodes were transformed into tourism facility areas. The regional park in the western border of the tourism center were protected and sea turtle protection legend were added to this area.

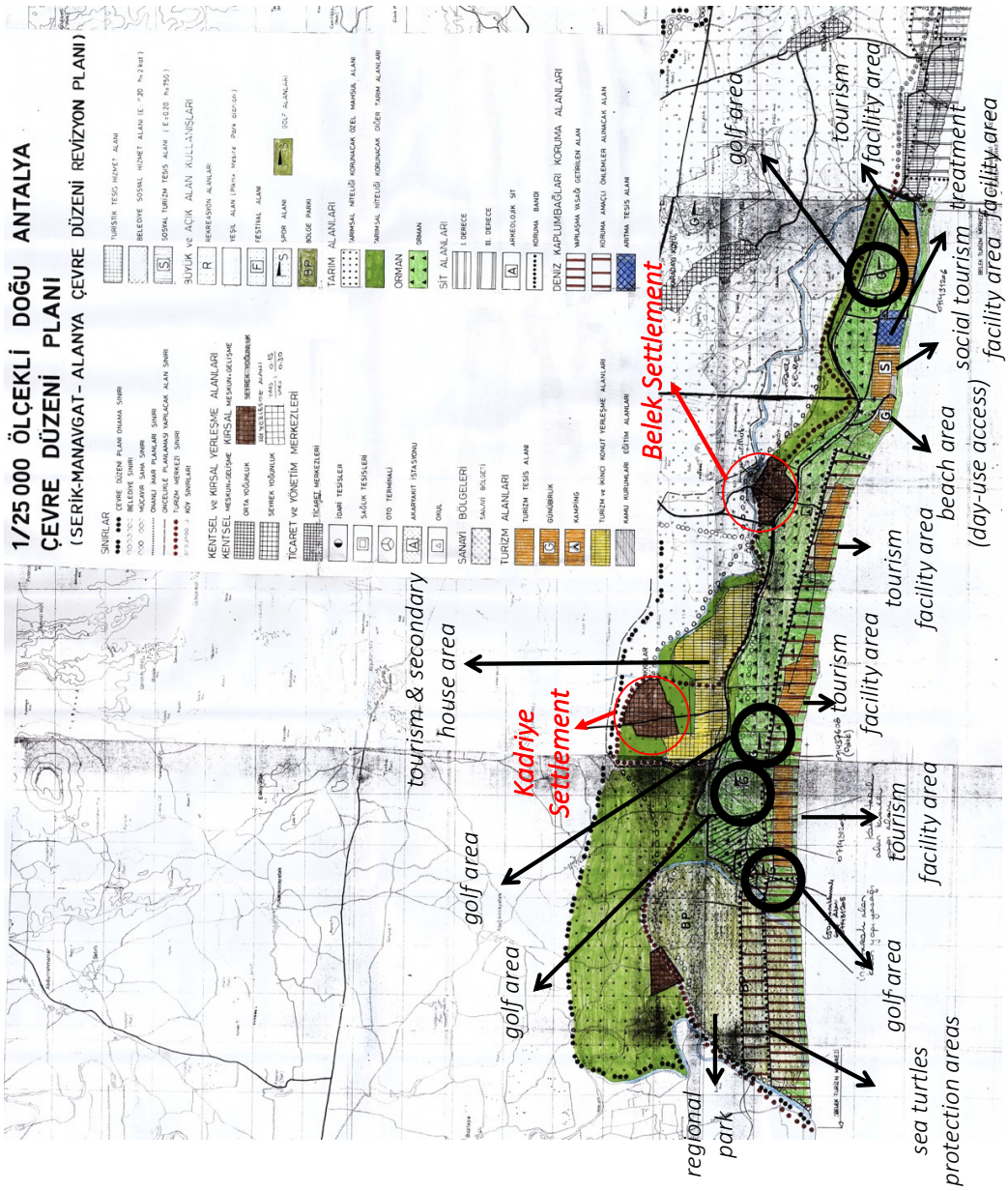


Figure 4.12. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan approved in 1990 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

In 1990, Belek and its environs were declared as “Special Protection Area (SPA)” with its publication in Official Gazette dated 21.11.1990 and numbered 20702. In 1996, World Wild Fund Türkiye (WWF) approved “Belek Coastal Management Plan”. The plan document underlines the negative effects of rapid and uncontrolled

tourism investments on nature, on socio-economic structure and even on the tourism sector itself in Belek Region. Referring these effects, plan proposes participatory policy making and action processes for a balanced development (WWF Türkiye, 1996).

Another 1/25.000 scaled plan called Eastern Antalya Plan Revision (Belek Revision) was approved by the former Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement in 1998 (Figure 4.13). The decision of Antalya Regional Council for the Protection of Natural and Cultural Assets, regarding the declaration of 1st degree natural protection area, in which regional park use was defined by the former plans, was marked in this plan. Moreover, the forestry areas between 5 tourism nodes (stations) defined by the 1986 plan were redefined by filling with tourism uses such as tourism facility areas, beach areas that offer day-use access for non-customer users and camping areas. Existing densities were increased. A new health facility area, tourism convention and exhibition center, and botanical park proposals were made. Also, three new golf areas were proposed in the eastern side of the tourism center.

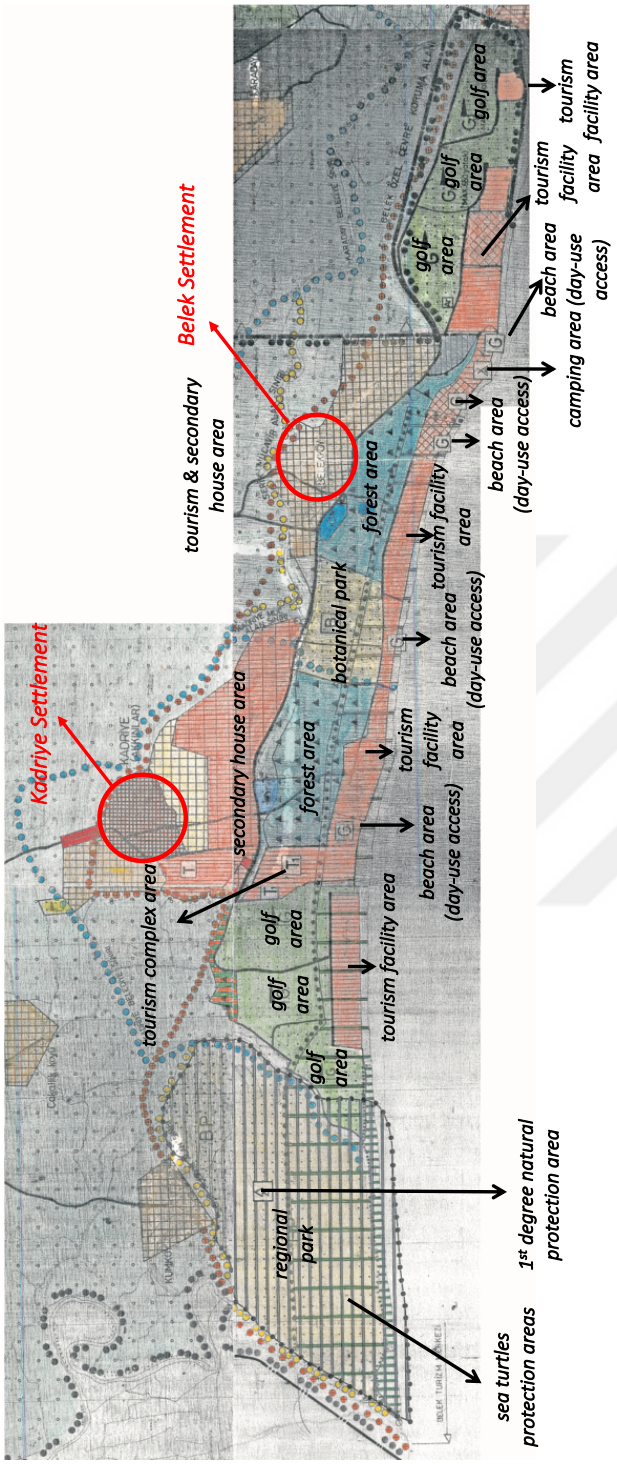


Figure 4.13. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan Revision (Belek Revision) approved in 1998 (Doğmuş, 2010:194)

In 25.11.2002, former Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement approved 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan Belek Revision (Figure 4.14). The last border revision of the tourism center was marked in this plan. With this plan, a new golf area was proposed in the İskele Node. Moreover, in-forest recreation area at northern part of the golf area in Üçüncükum Hill Node was turned into golf use. Capacities were increased in golf and tourism facilities. Moreover, health facility area was turned into tourism health facility area.

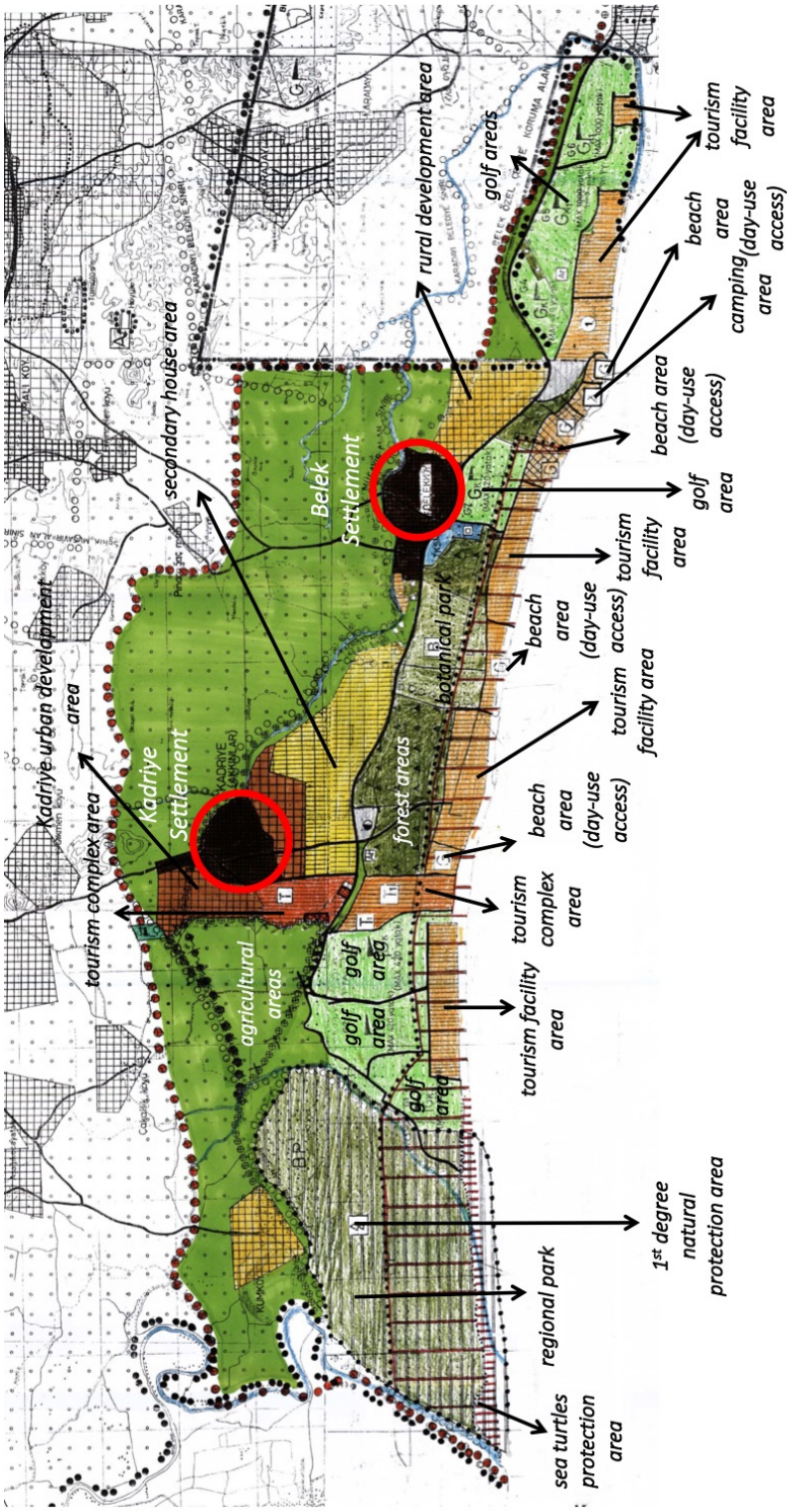


Figure 4.14. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan (Belek Revision) approved in 2002 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

In 2003, Tourism Encouragement Law was revised with the law numbered 4957 and with this revision, plan approval authority at every scale in CTDPRs and TCs was given to MoCT. After that, MoCT approved 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision in 2004 (Figure 4.15). This plan basically encompasses the golf areas in the eastern side of Belek Tourism Center (Figure 4.16). There are important changes brought by this plan (Doğmuş, 2010). After the golf areas opened by the former plans, the remaining forestry areas and the botanical park at the north of Taşlıburun and İskele Areas were turned into golf areas with accommodation uses.

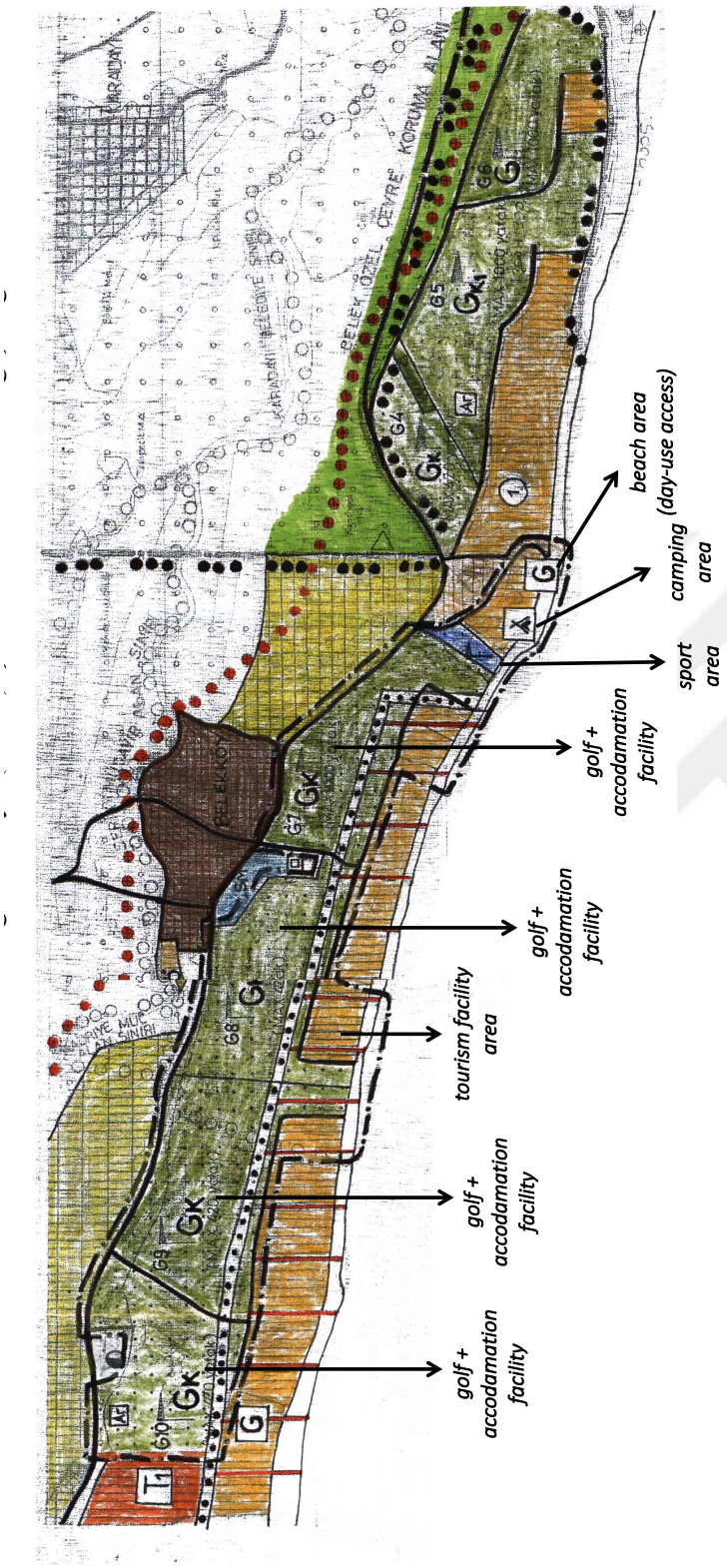


Figure 4.15. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision approved in 2004 (Acar İnam, 2009:126).

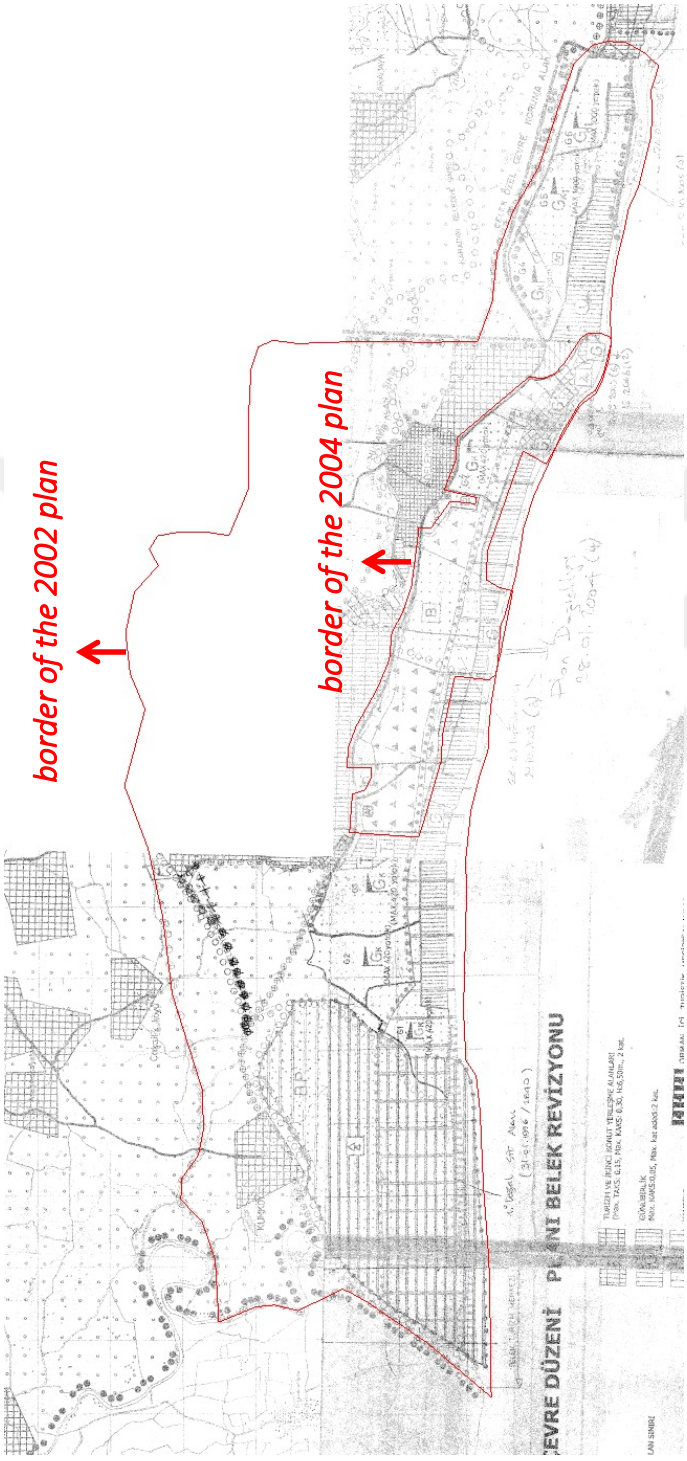


Figure 4.16. Borders of 1/25.000 scaled Plans approved in 2002 and 2004 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism).

In accordance with the plan approved in 2004, numerous 1/5000 and 1/1000 plans and plan amendments were approved by the MoCT. Based on these plans, land allocations were realized, and the implementations were done. After that, TEMA Foundation (The Turkish Foundation for Combating Soil Erosion, for Reforestation and the Protection of Natural Habitats) filed a lawsuit numbered E:2006/1664 to the 6th Chamber of the Presidency of the Council of State for this plan. Expert Report of the lawsuit concludes that the tourism facilities and golf courses in the planning site destroy the coastal and forest ecosystem. According to the expert report, the court cancelled the plan in 26.11.2008 with the decision numbered 2008/8260.

The highlights in the adjudication report for the cancellation of the plan are as follows:

- The planning area is formed by Kadriye-Belek dune forests, this forest area is included in the tourism center and planned as golf fields and tourism parcels,
- While these areas were degraded forests, an ecosystem was created by afforestation since 1971, and the plan that was the subject of the lawsuit caused the forest to be destroyed and its functions ended by making a place for golf fields in the forest area,
- The need for irrigation water used for golf courses is too high; because of the water withdrawn from the ground water, the ground water surface is lowered,
- With the wide trenches made in the forest area to create grass and lake areas for golf, the closedness and solidarity characteristics of the forest were destroyed; as a result, the sea winds reach the agricultural areas at the back of the forest and the agricultural areas are under the influence of salty droplets of the sea,
- The situation in the region before afforestation has been seen,

- It is necessary to use more chemical fertilizers and pesticides in lawn areas; therefore, irrigation water and chemical compounds quickly reach the ground water and pollute the ground water,
- The golf fields in the region will consume more water, the groundwater and coastal sea will be salted, polluted and ecosystems will be deteriorated as a result of their misuse and the effect of wastewater,
- The fact that the coastal zone of the forest is covered with tourism facility areas causes negative and heavy human pressure on the beach ecosystem, and the natural balance of the coastal beach ecosystem is disturbed,
- In this context, the potential values offered to the users by the region, which is a natural resource area and a tourism area, are not well planned, and as a result, the destruction of natural ecosystem and cultural accumulations means the end of the tourism capability and attractiveness of the region,
- Golf courses and tourism facilities are contrary to public interest and superior public interest due to their negative effects on the sustainability of natural ecosystem, social and cultural structure of local people.

After the decision of the court, MoCT decided to cancel the plan and approved the cancelation of the plan in 2010 by simply crossing of the plan (Figure 4.17). As it can be seen form Figure 4.17, this is a “wicked” form of plan representation as taking action in accordance with the decision of the court requires to make the necessary spatial and policy-based arrangements on the plan itself. These arrangements should eliminate the conditions described in the adjudication report.

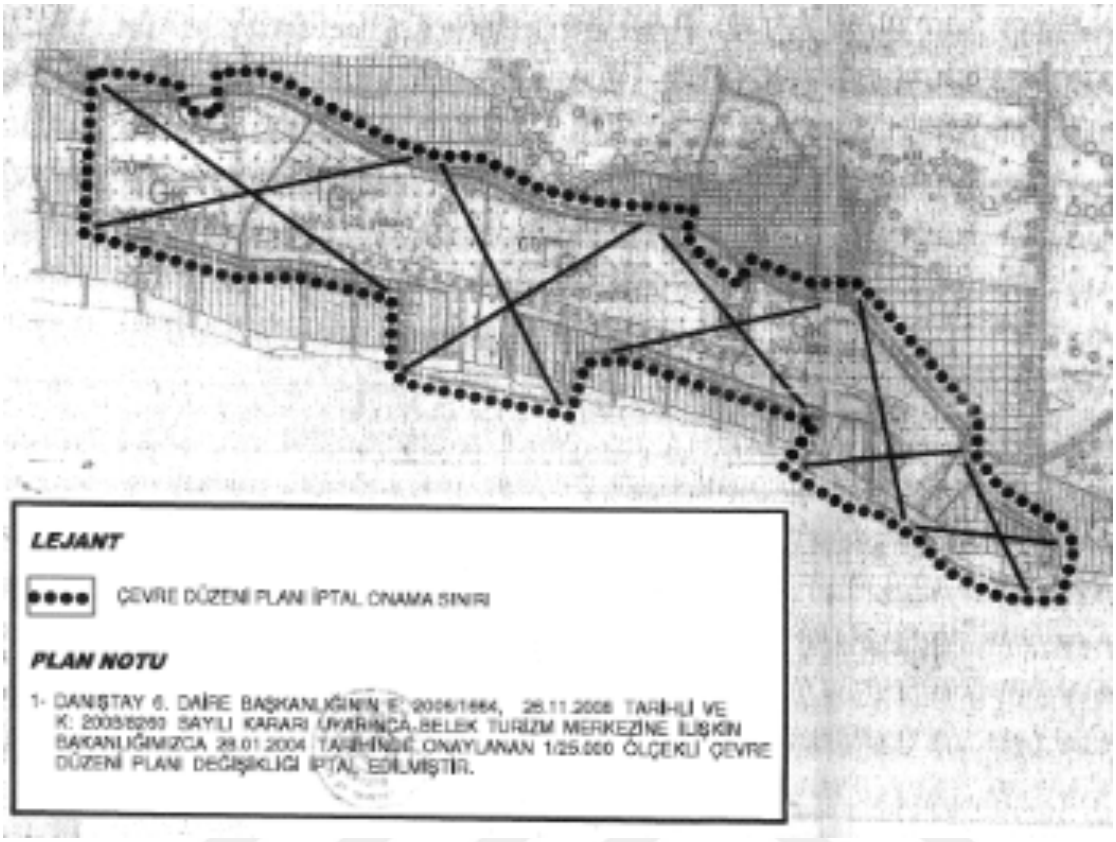


Figure 4.17. Cancellation of 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision in 2010 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism).

MoCT legitimizes this "cancellation approval by giving reason to the practical impossibility of restoring the planning site to its original state due to the already done land allocations and implementations in accordance with the lower scale 1/5000 and 1/1000 plans in the cancelled planning site and also the investors' being fulfilled their obligations by realizing their investments. Therefore, MoCT decided in 2012 that the lower scale plans are legally valid. According to the decision of the Ministry, tourism investors that fulfilled their responsibilities, have a vested right and hence, accommodation and golf facilities will continue to operate in the area of which 1/25.000 plan was cancelled, however no new additional right will be provided.

The above-mentioned plans approved in Belek Tourism Center are the ones in 1/25.000 scale and encompassing the whole area or its wider part. Apart from these 1/25.000 scaled plans, there were various 1/5000 and 1/1000 scaled plans. However, majority of the planning boundaries approved in the area are not holistic; they

embody partial and parcel-based interventions. When considering the total number of plan and plan amendments done in Belek Tourism Center starting from its first declaration till the year 2024, it is seen that, there have been 4 approved plans and amendments in 1/100.000 scale, 49 approved plans and amendments in 1/25.000 scale, 140 approved plans and amendments in 1/5.000 scale, and 204 approved plans and amendments in 1/1.000 scale, which means that Belek Tourism Center was subjected 397 plan approvals within 40 years in total. This clearly shows that, the area is under the pressure of continuous plan changes. This also shows the inexistence of long-term visioning and the existence of piecemeal planning understanding. It is hard to see a comprehensive perspective in terms of time and space continuity. Plans of Belek Tourism center can be seen as unplanned planning documents. In the following images, the extent of the spatial transformation of Belek Tourism Center can be seen (Figure 4.18).

Figure 4.18. Changes in the Spatial Tissue of Belek Tourism Center between the Years of 1985 to 2023 (Google Earth)

Figure 4.18 (cont.)

Figure 4.18 (cont.)

When considering the general land-use changes in main 1/25.000 scaled plans approved in 1986, 1990, 1998, 2002, and 2004 (Table 4.4, Figure 4.19), it is seen that, land-uses have changed on behalf of large and mass tourism facilities such as tourism facility areas and golf areas, whereas tourism areas offer public use such as social tourism facilities, public institutions' education and recreation areas, camping areas have been either removed or decreased. There is also a sharp decrease in forest areas as they were mostly used in the production of golf areas. In a comparison between 1986 plan and 2004 plan there was seen an increase in the beach areas that offer day-use access, however, as tourism areas offer public use have mostly been removed in the plan schemes, the increase in the beach areas that offer day-use access do not constitute a meaningful change taking into account the distribution of tourism spaces offer public use along the coast of Belek Tourism Center and also the plan interventions made in the public beach areas, which are handled in next chapter.

Table 4.4 Land-use Changes in Belek Tourism Center at 1/25.000 scaled plans (Prepared by the Author)

		1/25.000 SCALED MAIN PLANS				
		1986	1990	1998	2002	2004
LAND-USES (ha)	TOURISM FACILITY AREA	224	258	453	453	453
	SOCIAL TOURISM FACILITIES+ PUBLIC INSTITUTUIONS EDUCATION AND RECREATION AREA	89	59	30	0	0
	BEACH AREAS OFFER DAY-USE ACCESS	15	15	65	65	51
	FOREST AREAS	1330	799	421	421	0
	CAMPING AREAS	34	0	9	9	9
	TREATMENT FACILITY AREAS	0	30	0	0	0
	GOLF AREAS	0	531	577	577	992
	BOTANICAL PARK AREA	0	0	146	146	0
	SPORTS+HEALTH+OFFICIAL INSTITUTIONS+CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION CENTER	0	0	29	29	37
	FOREST FIRE BASE AREA	0	0	22	22	22

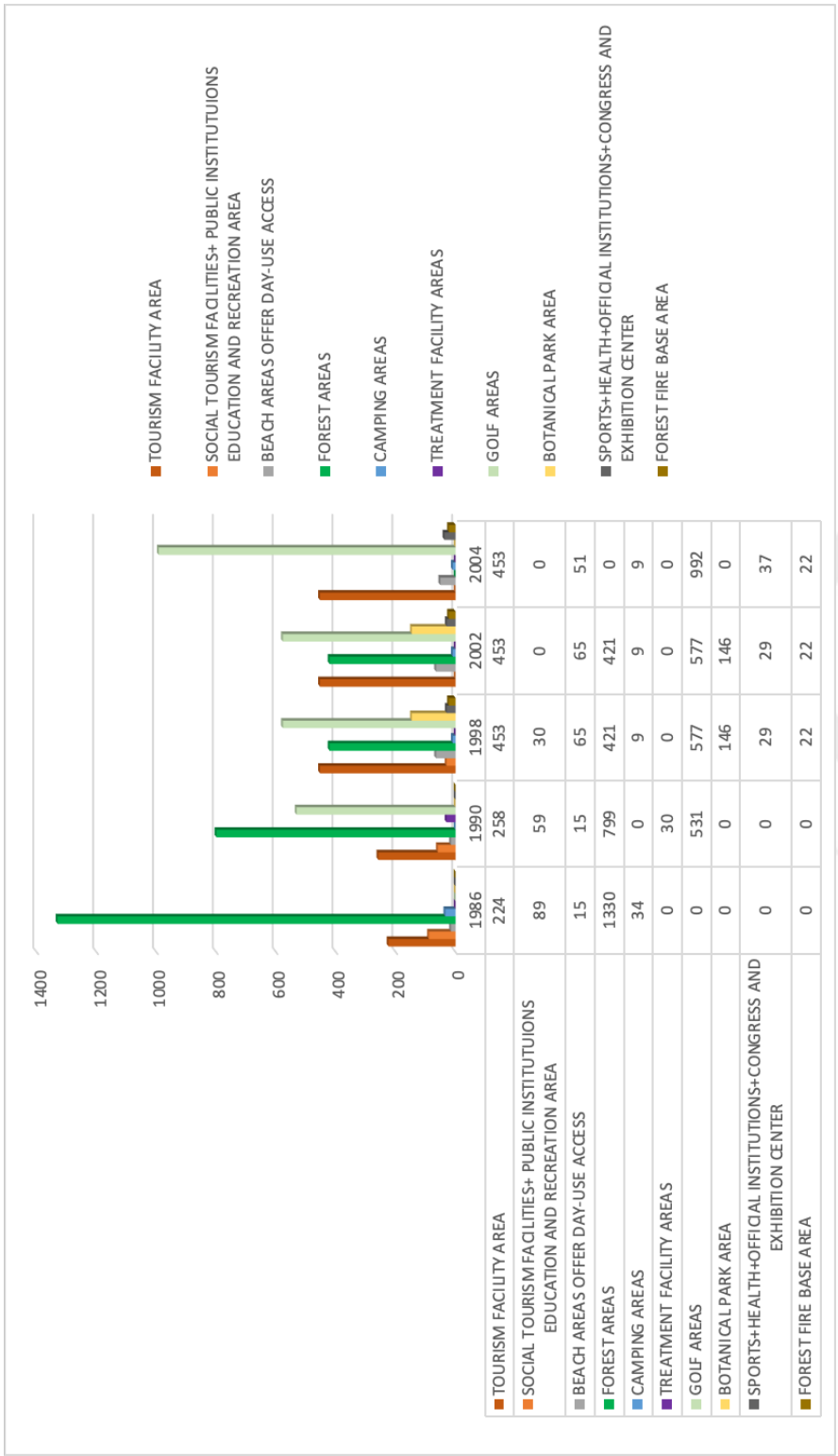


Figure 4.19. Land-use Changes in Belek Tourism Center at 1/25.000 scaled plans (Prepared by the Author)

As it can be seen, Belek Tourism Center confronted various planning interventions and witnessed major land use and macroform changes. It is no doubt the planning studies and tourism investments turned Belek into a pioneer international mass and golf tourism destination and a brand name. However, it should also be kept in mind that, most of these interventions are not the products of long-term, comprehensive, integrative, and scientific thinking. Their effects on nature protection, conservation and use balance, pursuit of planning principles and public interest, public access to sea, and integration and inclusion of local people to planning and investment processes, etc. cannot be evaluated as positive.

Therefore, the effects of planning interventions in Belek can be summarized as follows:

- The planning interventions in Belek are instrumental by which agricultural areas, forests and dunes have become the mean for profit maximization of capital circuit (Kızılgün Türksoy, 2001).

- The top-down tourism planning approach in Belek does not have any sustainability criteria and the planning interventions resulted in the loss of nature (Kızılgün Türksoy, 2001; Biter, 2009). Also, there is not any sustainability criteria for the allocation of forest resources to tourism investments (Porsuk, 2009).

- Allocation of forest lands to tourism investments, especially to the golf areas, demolished forest areas and the ecological resources and caused deforestation (Çakçı, 2002; Kuvan and Akan, 2004; Biter, 2009).

- Carrying capacities in Belek has exceeded and the natural and socio-cultural assets were destroyed (Acar İnam, 2009).

- Although the allocation of forest lands to tourism investments is legal according to the tourism legislation, the moral legitimacy of transformation

of almost all forest lands to tourism uses in Belek is questionable (Doğmuş, 2010).

- Agricultural lands in the tourism area witnessed development pressures, especially for second-home uses and this results in the degradation of agricultural lands (Doğmuş, 2010).

- Tourism development in Belek also affected the nearby Belek and Kadriye settlements. The planning studies in Belek focused on the physical tourism investments in the coastal band of the tourism center, and there wasn't any integrative and holistic perspective for the spatial, social, and economic integration of the local settlements to the tourism development in Belek. This results in the non-integrative, spontaneous, and speculative commercial and second-home development in Belek and Kadriye settlements (Erdem Almaç, 2005).

- Planning processes in Belek are majorly dominated by the powerful investors and benefit holders and there is not a fair distribution of tourism returns especially for the local people (Kızılgün Türksoy, 2001).

4.2 Research Design

This part presents the research methodology of the thesis including the research approach, research strategy and research methods (data collection and data analysis techniques).

4.2.1 Research Approach

This thesis adopts a qualitative research approach to scrutinize a deeper understanding about the role of social capital in tourism planning decisions and

practices in two public beach areas in Belek Tourism Center. In that respect, the research is positioned in an explorative, inductive, and interpretive research understanding.

Creswell (2009) defines qualitative research as the exploration and comprehending individuals' or groups' understanding about a social problem. Accordingly, research is conducted within participants' environments and data is processed in an inductive manner from the part to the whole.

Therefore, qualitative research is composed of interpretative and real-life practices making the world visible in which the researcher can grasps the phenomena with the meanings that people attain (Denzin and Lincoln,2000). The in-depth information that qualitative research provides is very meaningful in the research areas that are especially about emergent and ambiguous concepts such as social capital (Whitley, 2008). Furthermore, as social capital is highly context-dependent, qualitative research can be very functional in understanding the content of social capital (Shin, 2021).

Ritchie et al. (2013:3-4) well summarizes the general key features of qualitative research approach. Accordingly, qualitative research i. targets a deep interpretation about the social world based on the experiences, frames of meanings, and histories of the research subjects, ii. works with purposively chosen small samples, iii. collects data in an interactive and constructive manner, iv. collects comprehensive data rich in information, v. analyses data that enables the introduction of new concepts and ideas through classifying and identifying patterns, typologies, and explanations, and vi. reaches results that explain social phenomenon.

Therefore, the rationale behind the preference of a qualitative research approach is due to the willingness of the author to deeply comprehend the underlying mechanisms created by or creates social capital between different tourism actors and the role of social capital in tourism planning decisions and practices. The research approach of the thesis is believed to provide a comprehensive understanding about the wider set of social relationships and processes in the case study area. It is thought

that, either positive or negative social capital between tourism actors is a qualitative existence and the relationships between actors have a qualitative value.

In order to answer the main research question, “How social capital affects tourism planning decisions and practices?”, this study firstly applies the contextual function of qualitative research to describe what exists (Ritchie, et al., 2013:27) by displaying the role of social capital in tourism planning decisions and practices upon the review of the structural dimensions of social capital and taking the conceptualizations of the participants regarding the cognitive and relational dimensions of social capital. Then, the research utilizes the evaluative function of the qualitative research to assess the efficiency of what exists (Ritchie, et al., 2013:27) by both taking the views of the respondents especially about the cognitive dimensions of social capital in tourism planning and interpreting the results of all data analysis. After that, based on the results of the study, a further evaluation is made to appraise the efficiency of the institutional set up regarding social capital in tourism planning.

4.2.2 Research Strategy

As mentioned earlier, this thesis, handles social capital problem in tourism planning within the context of two public beach areas that offer day-use access in Belek, Antalya- Türkiye. Accordingly, a case study research strategy is adopted for the thesis.

Case studies help taking multiple comprehensive and contextualized compound perspectives embedded in a specific setting (Ritchie et al., 2013). Johannesson and Perjons (2014:44) list the characteristics of a case study research as follows: case studies i. concentrate on one instance, ii. deeply concentrate on the issue, iii. deal with natural settings not with controlled experiment environments, iv. handle all the relationships and processes of the case in a holistic way, v. apply multiple data sources and collection methods, such as interviews, field observations, etc., vi. deal

with the instances having clear boundaries, v. can be utilized in many research purposes such as exploratory, descriptive, and explanatory research.

Moreover, case studies give the opportunity to work on an existing phenomenon in a real-life setting, particularly when the relationship between the phenomenon and the context are not clear (Yin, 2009). A well-designed case study is expected to be comprehensive and context sensitive (Patton, 2002).

Flyvbjerg (2006) asserts that social science does not have a room for predictive theory as its position is not suitable for making formal generalizations and context-independent studies. Upon this, Flyvbjerg lists five misunderstandings regarding case study research and then presents arguments to falsify these misunderstandings. Accordingly, first misunderstanding is given as the assumption that context independent and general knowledge is more meaningful than context-dependent knowledge. For this misunderstanding Flyvbjerg (2006: 224) mentions that predictive theories and generalizations are not available in human science. Second misunderstanding is summarized as; upon a single case there cannot be done theoretical generalizations and thus case studies do not make contribution to scientific growth. In return, Flyvbjerg (2006: 228) points out the importance of "black swans" and asserts that "the force of example" is a valuable contribution and some case studies are suitable for generalization depending on the case chosen. Thirdly, as a counter argument to the misunderstanding that case studies are functional for producing hypothesis not for hypotheses testing and theory generation, Flyvbjerg (2006: 229) mentions that case studies can also contribute to testing the hypotheses. Fourth misunderstanding, which is the supposition that case studies embody researcher bias towards verification, Flyvbjerg (2006: 237) affirms that the risk of researcher bias is valid for other research methods and case studies have a bias towards falsification not verification. For the last misunderstanding about case studies, which is specific case studies cannot develop general summaries, propositions, and theories, Flyvbjerg (2006: 241) finds reading case studies as narratives more useful than summarizing and generating them, but still noting that

summarizing case studies make contribution to cumulative development of knowledge.

As it can be seen, case study as a research strategy has a potential to highly contribute to a comprehensive and deeper understanding about the phenomenon to be studied and also it can be a good theoretical and practical representation for similar contexts. In spite of the prevailing assumption that the results obtained from case studies cannot be generalizable and this is often seen as a disadvantage for theory building, it is thought that the findings of this thesis will be instructive for state-led mass tourism destinations in Türkiye similar to Belek, Antalya regarding the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces.

4.2.3 Research Methods

Qualitative research approach embodies various data collection, analysis, and evaluation methods of non-statistical data (Whitley, 2008). The data collection for this research is realized through document review, in-depth interviews, and field observations. The analysis of the data gathered from above-mentioned sources are done through the use of content analysis.

4.2.3.1 Data Collection Methods

Document analysis, in-depth interviews, and field observations are the data collection methods determined for this thesis. All these three methods are utilized as complementary and conducted in conjunction. Research questions of the study are tried to be answered through the data acquired from them and each data collection method tries to comprehend the existence and effects of the social capital indictors compiled in the study model.

Accordingly,

Document analysis held for this thesis, basically aims at understanding the structural dimension of social capital. Understanding the institutional design is very important in social capital research as the institutional design can be a very functional tool especially for governments to develop social capital and democratic practices (Lowndes and Wilson, 2001). Accordingly, the institutional set up in tourism planning is scrutinized in this research. Institutional set up here implies policy documents, legal framework, authorization, roles and responsibilities, plans, and case files that are decisive in the planning processes of two public beach areas. In that respect, Eleventh and Twelfth Development Plans, Tourism 2023-Türkiye Tourism Master Plan, Tourism Encouragement Law (2634), Coastal Law (3621), Development Law (İmar Kanunu) (3194), Regulation on Planning and Implementation in Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers, Regulation on the Allocation of Public Land to Tourism Investments, Regulation on the Implementation of Coastal Law, plans and case files are reviewed.

As it was mentioned in Chapter 2, development plans are directive in tourism policies. The First Five-Year Development Plan in Türkiye was prepared in 1963, which covers the years between 1963-1967. Beginning with this first development plan, 12 developments plans have been prepared in total till 2024. As this thesis focuses on the planning interventions done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas in 2020 and 2022 and the forthcoming conflicts between different actor groups, Eleventh and Twelfth Development Plans covering the years between 2019-2023 and 2024-2028 respectively are taken into consideration in the analysis. The plan documents are provided from the website of Presidency of Republic of Türkiye, Presidency of Strategy and Budget (Cumhurbaşkanlığı Strateji ve Bütçe Başkanlığı).

The laws and regulations regarding tourism legislation, coastal legislation, and development legislation are provided from the website of Presidency of Republic of Türkiye Legislation Information System (Cumhurbaşkanlığı Mevzuat Bilgi Sistemi).

Tourism 2023-Türkiye Tourism Master Plan, which was prepared in 2019 and the plans of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas are provided physically from MoCT.

Case files regarding the plan changes done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas in 2020 and 2022, which are composing of petitions, defense documents, expert reports and decisions of the courts are provided physically from the lawyer of the cases.

In-depth interviews are held separately for each actor group according to the study model in the form of semi-structured interviews. Separate interview questions are prepared for each actor group (see Appendix A). But still, the researcher gives room herself to depart from the planned questions by asking new questions following the responses, by changing the order of the questions, and by changing wording of the questions (Bryman, 2012) as there are many different respondent profiles coming from different social and occupational structures.

Interview questions are prepared in accordance with the actor groups in macro and meso/micro levels. Accordingly, central government institutions and large-scale investors are conceptualized as macro scale actors; municipality, mukhtars, professional organizations and civic initiatives, permanent and second-home residents are classified under meso/micro scale actors. The questions are designed to comprehend macro and meso/micro level cognitive asocial capital indicators of the study model. For the macro scale actors, macro level cognitive and relational social capital indicators are referred in the question forms as it is not possible for these actors to grasp bonding and bridging types of relationships at meso and micro levels. Whereas, both macro and meso/micro level cognitive and relational indicators are referred within meso/micro level actors' question forms. For macro-level indicators, their perceptions and expectations regarding cognitive and relational dimensions are asked; for micro-level indicators, besides their perceptions and expectations, their experiences and views for cognitive and relational dimensions of social capital are questioned.

There are 7 different interview forms for each actor group. In that respect, interview questions are prepared for i. officials of MoCT, ii. officials of MoEUCC, iii. tourism investors in the area, iv. officials of the municipality, v. representatives of professional organizations and civic initiatives, vi. mukhtars, and vii. local people and second-home users. For all interview forms, METU Human Research Ethics Committee Permission was taken (see Appendix B).

Unit of analysis for the interviews are determined as the macro and meso/micro level actors having direct/indirect role in the planning processes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas. Planning process here is an umbrella term, not only encompassing plan preparation and approval processes; but also covers all the actions during the production and reproduction of the tourism spaces, such as plan objections, lawsuits filed against the plans, experiencing the produced tourism spaces etc. Therefore, the sampling frame is composed of the ones

i. having role in the formation of structural dimension of social capital and/or having role in the plan preparation and approval processes through their authorization, roles, and responsibilities such as the central government agencies,
ii. making tourism investments in the environs of the case study areas,
iii. objecting the planning decisions regarding Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas.
iv. using Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas.

Purposive and snowball sampling techniques are used for the determination of interview respondents.

Accordingly, purposive sampling is applied for the

- the interviewees from tourism planning department of MoCT (head of department, coordinator, experts, and city planners involving in the planning processes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas),

- the interviewees from the MoEUCC (head of spatial planning and coastal planning departments and city planners working in these departments)
- the interviewees from the officials of urban planning and legal affairs departments of Serik Municipality,
- the interviewees from the private sector who are the representatives of the tourism facilities nearby Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas.
- the mukhtars of Kadriye and Belek Neighborhoods,
- the interviewees who are the representatives of Antalya Branch of the Chamber of Architects of Türkiye, local civic initiatives, local people, and second-home users. For the civic initiatives, local people, and second-home users, purposive sampling is employed upon the names in the petitions of the lawsuits filed for the cancellation of plan amendments in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas. Snowball sampling is also applied for this last group in order to reach more people apart from the names in the lawsuit petitions.

Qualitative inquiry is composed of open-ended questioning that give expert role to the respondents who are unravelling the background and dynamics of the subject matter (Whitley, 2008). At that point, the neutral position of the researcher is at great importance to reach unmanipulated answers (Gölgelioğlu, 2021). The researcher pays a full attention on the individual to be interviewed and gets the personal assessments of the respondents in their own context and conceptualization (Ritchie et al., 2013).

In that respect, in-depth interviews are basically functionalized to take the assessments of the respondents about the cognitive (perceptions about the roles and responsibilities in tourism planning, expectations for the roles and responsibilities in tourism planning, perceptions about quality of the institutions, perceptions about transparency and fairness, perceptions about governance, perceptions about the feeling of trust, perceptions about interest, supporting the planning authority, perceptions about participation, perceptions about collaboration capacity, everyday sociability etc.) and relational dimensions (intensity of communication/meeting

frequency, transfer of information, membership in civic initiatives etc.) of social capital according to the study model.

In that respect,

- Questions, prepared for the interviewees from the MoEUCC, cover the issues of perceptions about the roles and responsibilities in tourism planning, perceptions about the design of the legislation about coastal tourism planning in terms of allowing public use of the coast, and perceptions about governance and participation in tourism planning.
- Questions, prepared for the interviewees from the MoCT, cover the issues of perceptions about the roles and responsibilities in tourism planning, perceptions about governance and participation in tourism planning, perceptions about transparency in tourism planning, transfer of information to local actors and communication frequency with macro and micro level actors,
- Questions, prepared for tourism investors, cover the issues of perceptions about the quality of MoCT in tourism planning practices, perceptions regarding the protection of investors' interests by the Ministry, perceptions about the feeling of trust to Ministry, assessments regarding the plan changes done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas and the forthcoming objections and judicial processes, communication frequency with macro and micro level actors,
- Questions, prepared for the interviewees from Serik Municipality, cover the issues of perceptions and expectations about the roles and responsibilities in tourism planning, perceptions about the quality of MoCT in tourism planning practices, perceptions about fairness and transparency, governance, participation, and interests in tourism planning, perceptions about the feeling of trust to Ministry, whether supporting Ministry or not, assessments regarding the plan changes done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas and the forthcoming objections and judicial processes and the role of

Municipality in these processes, transfer of information and communication frequency with macro and micro level actors,

- Questions, prepared for mukhtars, cover the issues of perceptions and expectations about the roles and responsibilities in tourism planning, perceptions about the quality of MoCT in tourism planning practices, perceptions about fairness and transparency, governance, and participation in tourism planning, perceptions about the feeling of trust to Ministry and Municipality, whether supporting Ministry or not, assessments regarding the plan changes done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas, the forthcoming objections and judicial processes and the role of mukhtars in these processes, communication frequency with macro and micro level actors, perceptions and expectations regarding access and use of the coastal band and public beaches,
- Questions, prepared for the representatives of professional organizations and civic initiatives, cover the issues of perceptions and expectations about the roles and responsibilities in tourism planning, perceptions about the quality of MoCT in tourism planning practices, perceptions about fairness and transparency, governance, and participation in tourism planning, perceptions about the feeling of trust to Ministry and Municipality, whether supporting Ministry or not, assessments regarding the plan changes done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas, the forthcoming objections and judicial processes and the role of civil society in these processes, communication frequency with macro and micro level actors, perceptions and expectations regarding access and use of the coastal band and public beaches, perceptions about local collaboration capacity,
- Interview forms prepared for permanent residents and second-home users are same and the questions cover the issues of perceptions and expectations about the roles and responsibilities in tourism planning, perceptions about the quality of MoCT in tourism planning practices, perceptions about fairness and transparency, governance, and participation in tourism planning,

perceptions about the feeling of trust to Ministry, Municipality, civic initiatives, and neighbors, whether supporting Ministry or not, assessments regarding the plan changes done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas, the forthcoming objections and judicial processes and whether they participate or support these processes, assessments regarding the physical arrangements done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beaches, transfer of information from Ministry and Municipality, communication frequency with macro and micro level actors, perceptions and expectations regarding access and use of coastal band and public beaches, perceptions about local collaboration capacity, perceptions about neighborhood relations,

Unlike documentary analysis and field observations, which are the forms of naturally occurring data, interviews provide generated data, needed to be re-processed and retold by the researcher (Ritchie et al, 2013). In this study the researcher generates new data from in-depth interviews based on the supportive background provided by document analysis and field observations. All three data sources are interwoven together to reach a holistic picture about the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces.

Field Observations are conducted around the centers of Kadriye and Belek neighborhoods, their coasts, and in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas. Field observations give the researcher the occasion to document and evaluate the attitudes and interactions in the study site from her/his own perspective (Ritchie et al., 2013). Field observations held in this research are in an unstructured form and the main aim is to get insight and interpret the context in a co-constructivist effort between the researcher and the researched (Mulhall, 2003). Field observations assist the researcher in appraising the effects of social capital in the production of tourism spaces. Field observations are used as complementary with the results of in-depth interviews in the scrutinization of cognitive and relational social capital.

Field observations are done through photographing the sites visited during interviews and specific visits for observation. Photographs are taken with the aim of

observing the publicity of the coastal band of Belek Tourism Center and Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas. Through photographing, reflections were comprehended for the author in terms of accessibility of the coastal band and public beaches and use of these areas by non-customer users. This is an effort to document and understand the effect of social capital in produced and reproduced tourism spaces.

4.2.3.2 Data Analysis Methods

Creswell (2009) defines data analysis in qualitative research basically as collecting open-ended data over asking general questions and then analyzing them (Figure 4.20). He defines the process of data analysis as making sense from text and image data through i. preparing the data, ii. conducting the analysis, iii. getting deeper in the data, iv. representing the data, and v. making the interpretations for the larger meaning of the data.

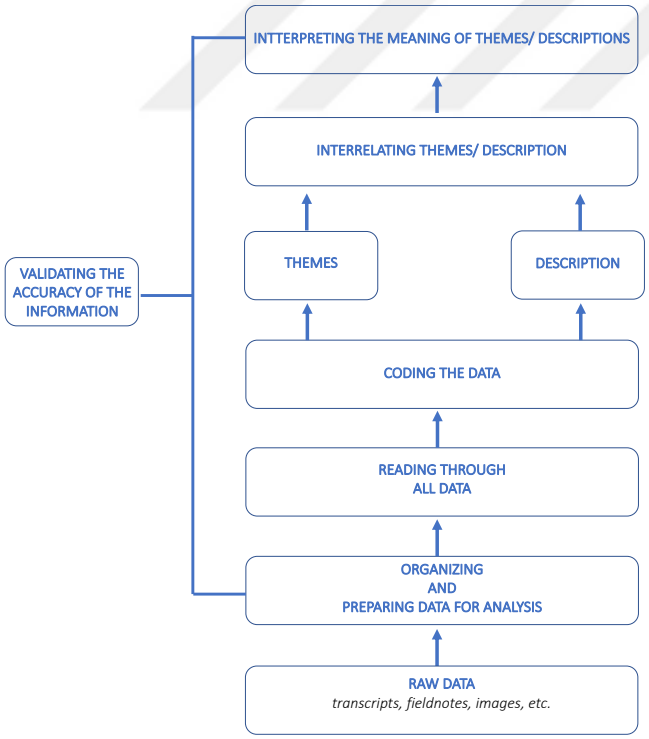


Figure 4.20. Data Collection and Analysis in Qualitative Research (Creswell, 2009:185)

In this research, all data collected are analyzed through content analysis. Content analysis is defined by Krippendorff (2013:24) as “a research technique for making replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the contexts of their use”. Content analysis basically deals with the analysis of documents, texts, and other qualitative data through classifying the elements of the data into codes in a systematic and replicable manner by calculating the frequencies (Bryman, 2012, Johannesson and Perjons, 2014). In the qualitative analysis, a code can be defined as a word or a brief phrase that giving the representative summary and the essence of a textual or visual data such as transcripts of interviews, field notes from participant observations, journals, papers, artwork, photos, videos, websites, e-mail communication, books, etc. Coding is the process of arranging things systematically, defining them as a part of a classification to categorize and then reaching themes and concepts out of categories (Figure 4.21) (Saldana, 2015).

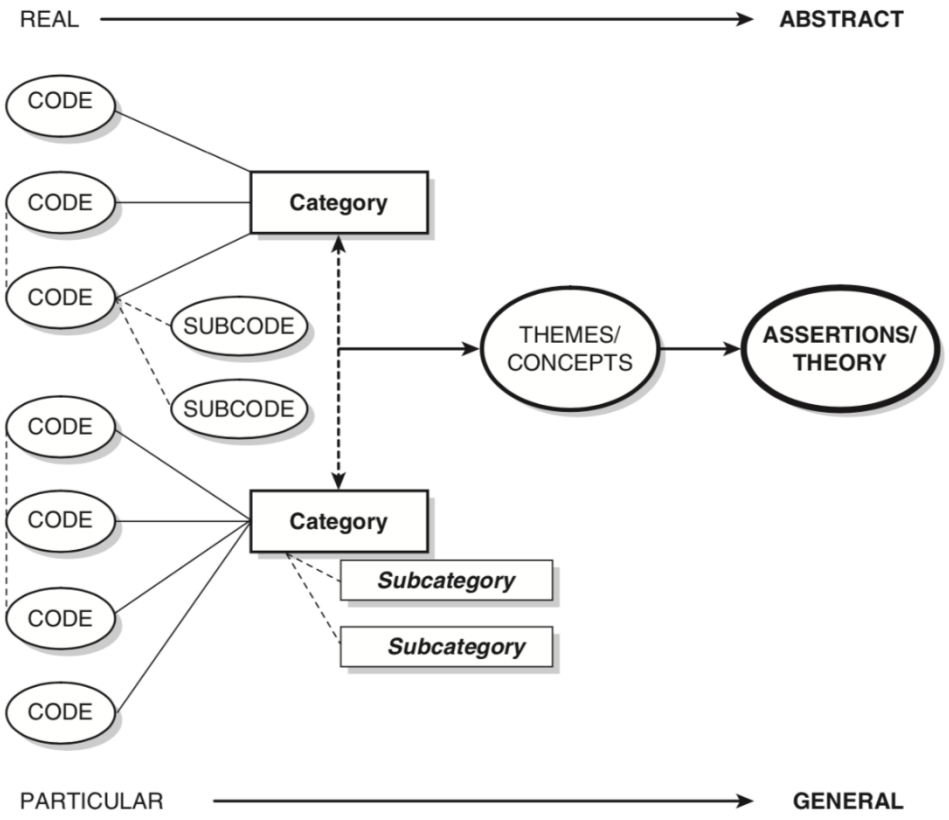


Figure 4.21.Code-Category-Theme Relationship (Saldana, 2015:13)

The aim in content analysis is investigating the underlying themes (Bryman, 2012). In the content analysis, both the content and the context of the data are analyzed; the researcher identifies the themes according to her/his way to treat and present the data and also the frequency of the occurrence of the data (Ritchie et al., 2013).

Coding the data can be done either deductively or inductively. Deductive coding is held via using the codes that exist a priori and come from theoretical framework, similar empirical works, research questions etc. (Forman and Damschroder, 2007). In deductive coding categories are pre-determined like in the content analysis procedure defined by Denscombe (2010:281-282): i. choosing the sample of documents, ii. dividing the text into smaller units, iii. developing applicable categories for analysis, iv. coding the units in accordance with the categories, v. counting the frequencies of the units, vi. analyzing the document according to the frequency of the units. Coding can also be done inductively, which means that codes are created from the coding process itself out of analytical insights developed during engagement with the data (Forman and Damschroder, 2007). In this research the author uses deductive and inductive coding methods together. In the document analysis and the analysis of field observations, codes are created through coding process (inductive coding). In the analysis of in-depth interviews, majority of the codes and categories are deduced from the social capital indicators of the study model, research questions and interview questions (deductive coding), also new codes and related categories are identified during the coding process (inductive coding).

Figure 4.22 and 4.23 present research design and research methodology of the thesis.

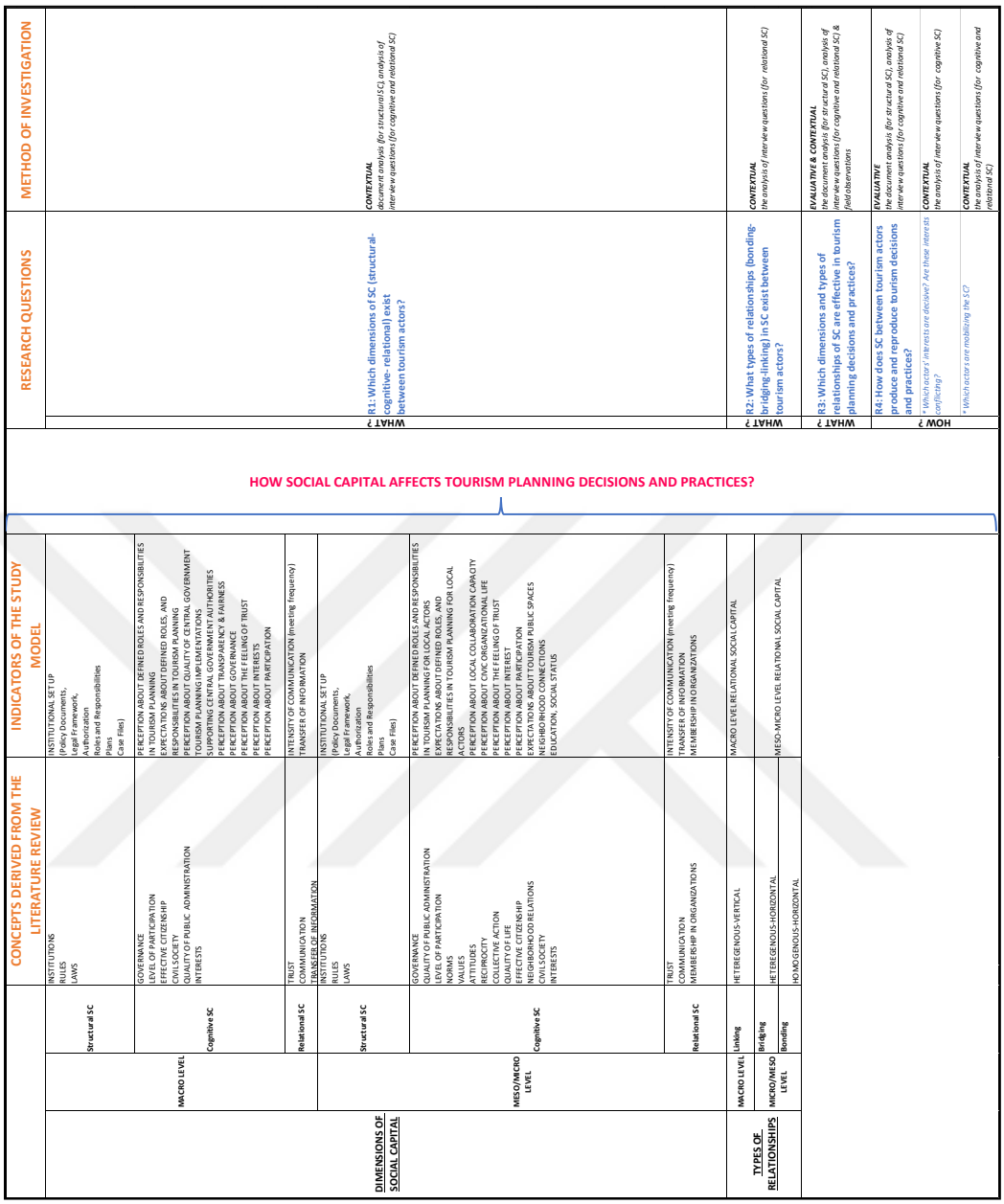


Figure 4.22. Research Design (Prepared by the Author)

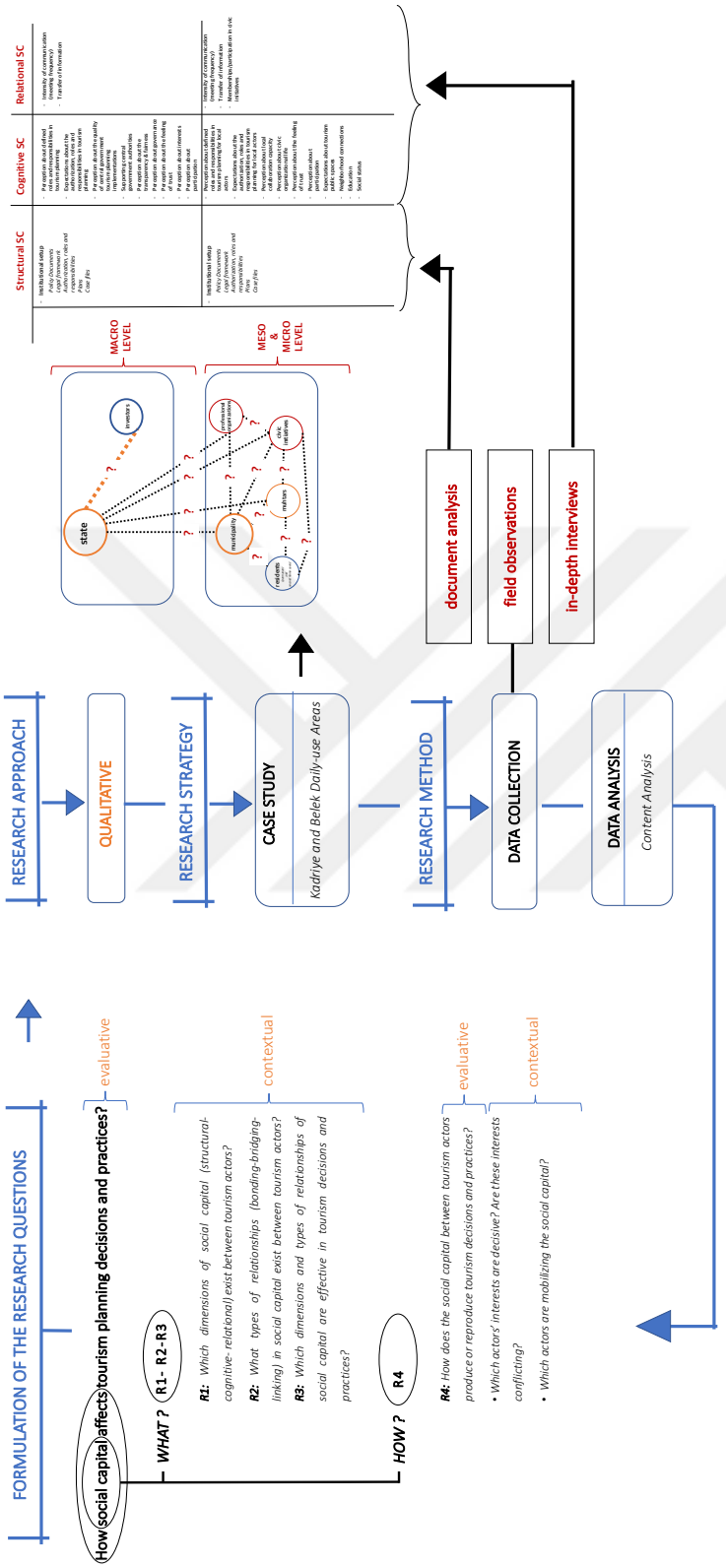


Figure 4.23. Research Methodology (Prepared by the Author)

In this chapter, research methodology of the thesis is presented. Firstly, the rationale behind the selection of the case study areas and the planning history of Belek Tourism Center were given. As this research focuses on the production and reproduction processes of public beach areas that offer day-use access under the light of social capital literature, the importance of public beach areas in Belek Tourism Center is underlined as they are the rare public spaces that non-customer users and local population can get benefit from the coast. In accordance with this, planning history of Belek Tourism Center on 1/25.000 plans is given. It is seen that, although in the very first plans in the 1980s, there was a comprehensive and rational planning understanding, in which tourism development was proposed to develop on 5 main nodes (stations) determined according to the geographical edges, in time the whole coast was almost fully filled with mass tourism uses. Also, the forests behind the coast were totally left to golf uses with piecemeal plan amendments.

In the second part of the chapter, research design is presented. Accordingly, qualitative research is given as the research approach of the thesis, in which case study is adopted as the research strategy. Data collection methods are grouped under three headings as document analysis for analyzing structural social capital components, as in-depth interviews for analyzing cognitive and relational social capital components, and lastly as field observations for assessing the effects of social capital on the produced tourism spaces. Content analysis is determined as the data analysis method of the investigation.

In the next chapter (Chapter 5), analytical procedures and the results of the study will be presented.

CHAPTER 5

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES AND RESULTS OF THE STUDY

In this part of the thesis, analysis of data collected through document analysis, in-depth interviews, and field observations are presented. After that, results obtained and assessed in relation with research questions are given.

5.1 Document Analysis

Document analysis of this research basically tries to answer which structural social capital dimensions exist and what are their effects in tourism planning decisions and practices. As it was presented in the study model, structural social capital indicators are defined with the concept of institutional set up composing of policy documents, legal framework, authorization, roles and responsibilities, plans, and case files that are decisive in the planning processes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas. In this framework, data sources for assessing institutional set up are defined as follows:

- Eleventh and Twelfth Five-Year Development Plans
- Tourism 2023-Türkiye Tourism Master Plan
- Tourism Encouragement Law (2634)
- Coastal Law (3621)
- Development Law (3194)
- Regulation on the Implementation of Coastal Law
- Regulation on Planning and Implementation in Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers
- Regulation on the Allocation of Public Land to Tourism Investments

Apart from policy documents and legislation, plans of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas and case files for the plans of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas are focused in in the document analysis for comprehending structural social capital components that produce and reproduce tourism spaces. Upon this, before moving the analysis of documents, planning background of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas and forthcoming judicial processes will be presented for a better understanding for the sources of relationships and conflicts between tourism actors.

5.1.1 Plans and Case Files of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas

In this part, planning history of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas are presented with plans and case files. These two cases are significant as they can represent the effects of actors, their relationships, and conflicts on the production and reproduction of tourism spaces. As they are public beach areas, in which daily beach activities and functions exist, they are also important as being the rare public spaces that local people and daily users should benefit in an area the coast of which is basically dominated by corporate large-scale mass and golf tourism facilities. In that respect, the cases display the conflicts between the state and investor at the one side and local population and civic initiatives at the other side. The first case is known as Kadriye Public Beach Area, comprising of block 579 parcels 19 and 36. Also in this case, block 579 parcel 37, which is a tourism facility area, is also covered as it is a part of the planning studies and conflicts arose. The second case is Belek Public Beach Area, covering block 145 parcels 23,24, and 42 (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1. Location of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas (Drawn by the Author on Google Earth Image)

Kadriye Public Beach Area

Block 579 parcels 19, 36, and 37 are in the western part of Antalya Belek Tourism Center (Figure 5.2). As they are close to Kadriye Neighborhood, the public beach area in that vicinity is known as “Kadriye Public Beach Area”. These immovables are forest lands belonging to Treasury.

Figure 5.2. Block 579 Parcels 19, 36, and 37
(https://parselsorgu.tkgm.gov.tr/#ara/idari/43033/579/37/1639033195303)

Block 579 parcel 19 was in beach area use that offer day-use access in the 1/1000 scaled Antalya Serik Kadriye Plan approved in 08.06.1995. The regarding plan notes indicate that, in these areas, accommodation facilities cannot be built, only day-use facilities can be built such as restaurant, tea garden, beach cabin etc. The construction coefficient is 0.05 and building height is limited to 2-storeys. The setback distances for the parcel are 75 meters in the west, 100 meters in the east, 10 meters in the north, and 25 meters in the south. In the same plan 35,254.32 m^2 part of the block 579 parcel 36 is given to “7-meter-long road and park area” usage (Figure 5.3).

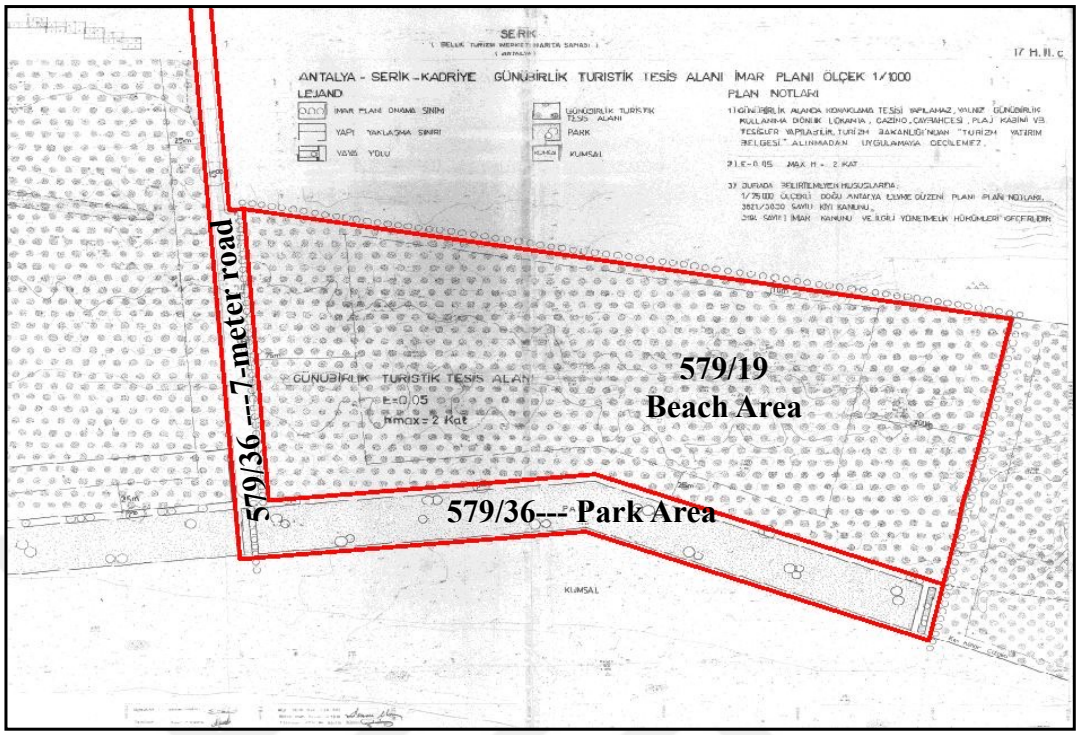


Figure 5.3. Block 579 Parcels 19 and 36 in 1/1000 scaled Antalya Serik Kadriye Plan approved in 08.06.1995 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

These parcels are in beach area use that offer day-use access and forest area use in the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan (Belek Revision) approved in 2002 by the former Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement (Figure 5.4). Block 579 parcel 37 is also within the boundary of 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision approved in 2004 by MoCT, which was cancelled by the court. In this plan block 579 parcel 37 is in golf and accommodation area use (Figure 5.5). As it was mentioned, MoCT made a cancellation approval for this plan in 2010 and decided in 2012 that, the lower scale plans are legally valid in the planning boundaries. Therefore, tourism investors fulfilled their responsibilities will continue to operate their facilities as long as no new additional right will be provided. In block 579 parcel 37, there is a golf and accommodation facility, which was allocated to a private investor. Although in 2012, MoCT decided to not make any plan amendment within the cancelled planning site, 1/1000 implementation plan change was done in block

579 parcel 37 in 11.02.2015 by MoCT, which gives additional rights to this golf and accommodation area.

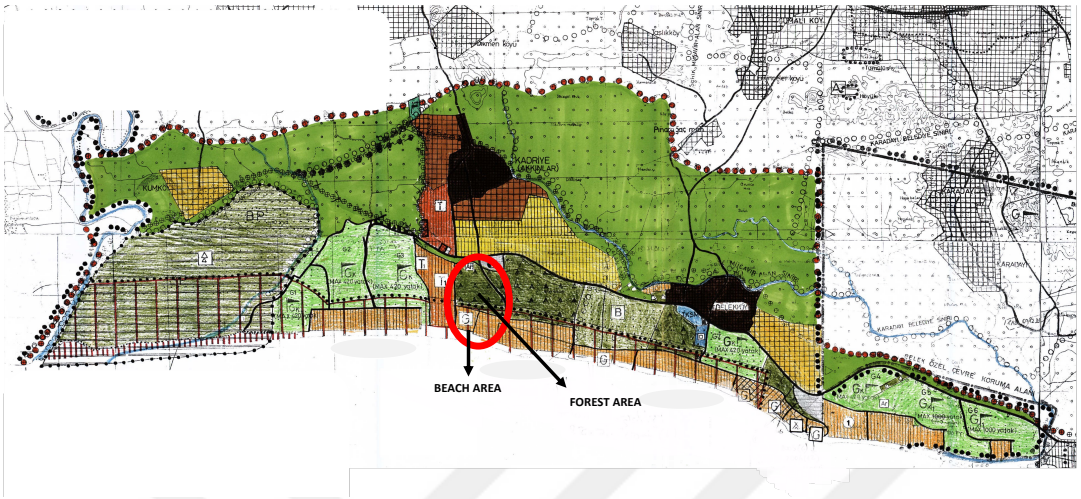


Figure 5.4. Block 579 Parcels 19, 36, and 37 in the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan (Belek Revision) approved in 2002

Figure 5.5. Block 579 Parcel 37 in the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision approved in 2004

The beach area (block 579 parcel 19) was allocated to former Kadriye Municipality by MoCT for 20 years in 08.05.1997 to operate the site as a public beach area. As Municipality didn't fulfill the requirements to obtain the tourism operation certificate in time, MoCT cancelled the allocation done in 04.09.2013. After that, as Kadriye became a neighborhood of Serik District administratively, MoCT gave a preliminary permission to Serik Municipality to operate the site as a public beach area. However,

in on-site inspections done by the MoCT in 2019, illegal accommodation uses were found in the area. Therefore, the preliminary permission given to Serik Municipality was cancelled by MoCT.

After cancelling the permission of Serik Municipality, MoCT started a plan amendment study in the area covering block 579 parcels 19, 36, and 37 in 1/25.000, 1/5000, and 1/1000 scales. The plan amendment offers beach area that offer day-use access, tourism accommodation facility, and a technical infrastructure area. Accordingly, in 28.01.2020, 1/25.000 scaled Plan Revision (Figure 5.6), 1/5000 scale Plan Revision, and 1/1000 scaled Plan Revision (Figure 5.7) were approved by MoCT. With this plan revision, the former beach area was narrowed and a new tourism facility area which was integrated with the golf and accommodation area in the north (block 579 parcel 37) was proposed (Figure 5.8).

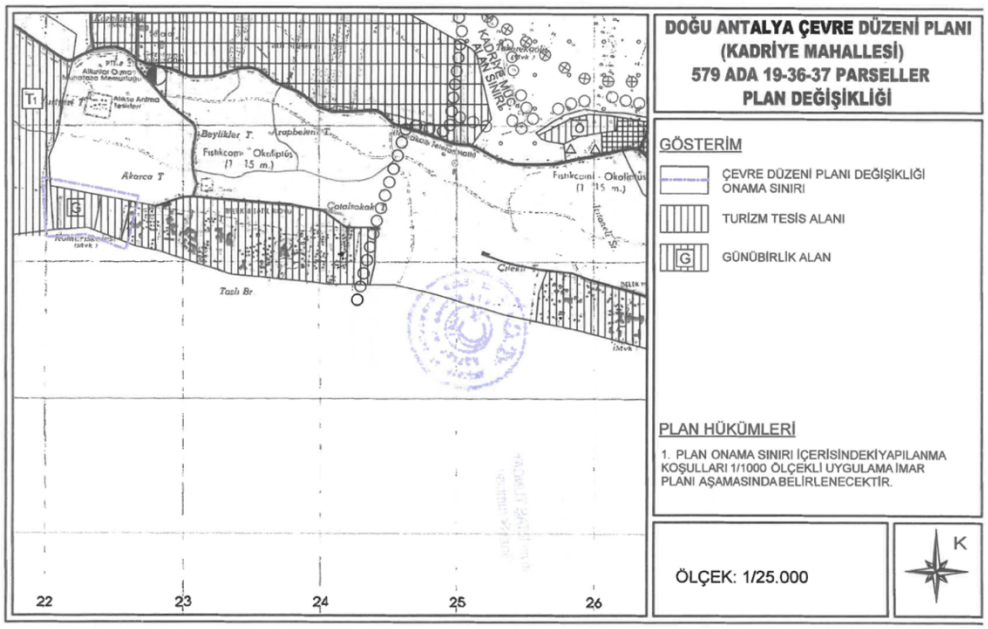


Figure 5.6. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan Revision (Kadriye Neighborhood) Block 579 Parcels 19-36-37 approved in 28.01.2020. (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

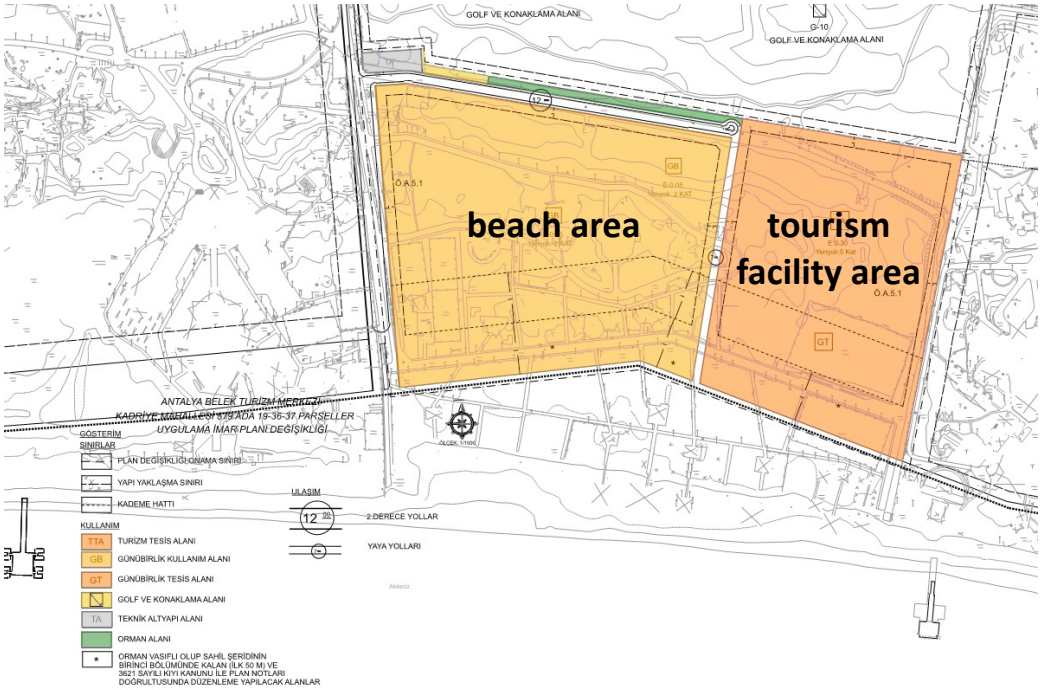


Figure 5.7. 1/1.000 scaled Antalya Belek Tourism Center Kadriye Neighborhood Block 579 Parcels 19-36-37 Plan Revision approved in 28.01.2020 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

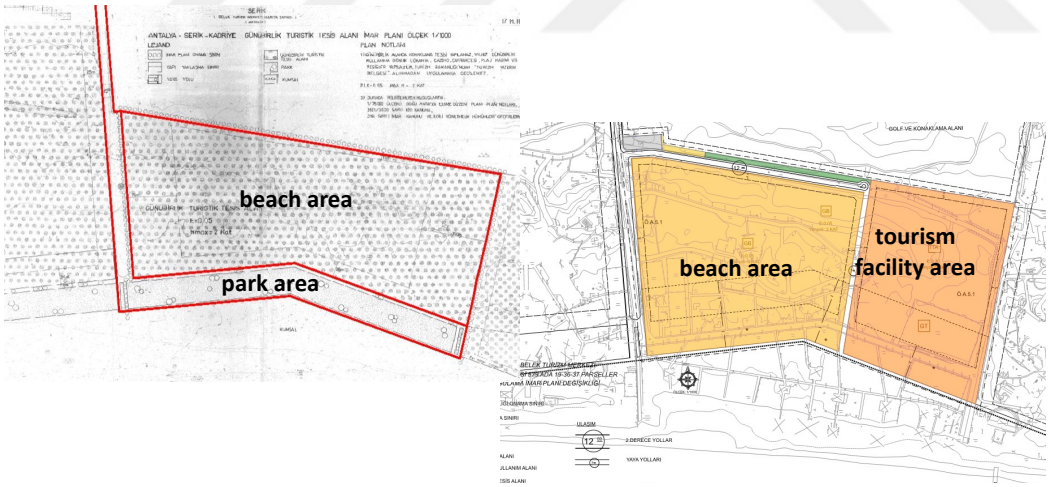


Figure 5.8. Changes brought by the plan approved in 28.01.2020.

According to the "Regulation on Planning and Implementation in Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers", the plan revision posted publicly for one month from the date of approval. Accordingly, 1/25.000 and 1/5000 scaled plan revisions were posted publicly in Antalya

Metropolitan Municipality between 21.02.2020-09.03.2020; 1/1000 scaled plan revision was posted publicly in Serik Municipality between 07.02.2020-09.03.2020. Within the posting duration, objections of Antalya Metropolitan Municipality, Serik Municipality, and the citizens were sent to MoCT.

The objections raised for the plan revisions were evaluated by MoCT and all of them were rejected with the following justifications:

- The plan revisions are done in accordance with the relevant legislation,
- A new tourism facility usage was offered with the plan revision so as to provide the effective and efficient use of public resources, increase the qualified bed capacity, and employment,
- As the Municipality allowed illegal constructions in the public beach area and its investment and operation permit was cancelled by MoCT, a new arrangement was made in the area in accordance with "Kadriye Public Beach and Recreation Area" Project offering picnic areas, a public beach area, cafes, restaurants, patisseries, parking lot, sports and activity areas, public markets, cultural and art activities, etc., which will be operated by MoCT.

After that, Chamber of Architects of Türkiye Antalya Branch, a lawyer living in Belek and attorney of the other plaintiffs filed a lawsuit numbered E: 2020/370 to the 5th Administrative Court of Antalya for the cancellation of 1/25.000, 1/5000, and 1/1000 plan revisions done in Block 579 parcels 19, 36, and 37 and also of the administrative action of the MoCT by refusing the posting objections. In the case file dated 07.05.2020, it is argued that this plan revision is against public interest, with this plan, the surface area of public beach area was decreased from 124.789 m^2 to 83.300 m^2. By doing so, within 8000-meter-long coastal band of Kadriye Neighborhood, the only coastal band open to local people and second-home users was decreased from 498 meters to 286 meters. Considering the increasing summer population of the settlement, this public beach area is not seen as capable of meeting the demands. Moreover, 23.420 m^2 park area, 1200 m^2 technical infrastructure area,

1998 m^2 forest area, and 515 m^2 golf and accommodation area were cancelled and a large area in total was taken from public use and turned into a tourism facility area. By this way, a parcel-based privilege was created.

In return, MoCT claimed that the public beach area that was allocated to the Municipality before, was used against its planned use and there were illegal structures, that is why MoCT cancelled the permission of the Municipality to operate the area. The plan revision was done in order to organize the public beach area, offer qualified public spaces, and the reason why a tourism facility area was offered due to the will of integrating tourism activities, not to offer a privileged use. It is also argued that there will be arranged another public beach area having 1000 people capacity in the eastern part of the planning site in the name of "Belek Public Beach".

An expert examination for the lawsuit was carried in 29.12.2020 and the highlights of the expert report are as follows:

- With the plan revision subjected to the lawsuit, a portion in the eastern part of block 579 parcel 19, which was planned as a beach area previously and parcel 36, which was planned as park area previously, was turned into "tourism facility area".

- With this change, the beach area was narrowed both in terms of the coastal length and surface area. Accordingly, approximately 160.000 m^2 area open to public use (planned as a park and beach area previously) has been reduced to 82.300 m^2 (as a beach area) and a tourism facility area of 60.012 m^2 has been created. With this arrangement, the coastal length of the beach area was decreased from 498 meters to 286 meters.

- Reduction of the surface area of the public spaces and their transformation into tourism areas, will limit the opportunities of those who live in the region, stay in the facilities behind the coastal band or want to make use of the coast for a day in this region. This will restrict the right of coastal use. Therefore,

narrowing and reducing the public spaces in favor of tourism facility area are against public interest and planning principles.

- Although the plan revision causes an increase in the building density, any assessment regarding technical infrastructure need was done,
- The first part of the coastal band, which should be fully assigned to the public use and arranged as open space, and the second 50-meter section of the coastal band, which has limited construction right, provided that it is open to the benefit of the society, were planned within the tourism facility area use. This means that, as the construction cannot be done in the first 50-meter section and only day-use facilities can be made in the second 50-meter section, the construction right of the tourism facility area was used out of the coastal band. This will increase the amount of construction in the remaining area from the coastal band. This situation is contrary to the Coastal Law (3621).
- The plan revision is not based on the principles of equality, fairness, and public interest, and do not have scientific, objective, and technical justifications. Therefore, it was not carried out of necessity and violated the regarding legislation and planning principles.
- MoCT objected this report and claimed that the Expert Committee ignored the issue of superior public interest as tourism sector has an important effect on the compensation of foreign trade deficit and creates foreign exchange income. Moreover, it is argued that the expert report approaches public space problem based on square meter comparison, however, the intervention of the Ministry to the beach area is said to increase the service quality. It is also argued that the plan revision was done in accordance with the related legislation.

The Ministry also presented further counter arguments prepared by some academicians from city planning area. In this study, it is basically argued that the

beach area was reduced and replanned together with a new tourism accommodation facility use for the sake of tourism development. Development and planning of tourism uses in tourism centers is said to serve public interest at national, regional, and local levels. The plan revision doesn't prevent the public use of the coasts. It is also argued that, as the planning area is not a housing area and it is within a tourism center, it is not necessary to make an assessment regarding social and technical infrastructure according to the related legislation.

The trial took place in 01.07.2021 and 5th Administrative Court of Antalya made the decision with the number of 2021/661. Accordingly, the court decided to cancel the 1/25.000, 1/5000, and 1/1000 plan revisions covering block 579 parcels 19, 36, and 37 approved in 28.01.2020 by MoCT.

In the decision of the court, following issues were underlined:

- The objections of MoCT against the expert report were not considered appropriate, the technical explanations of the expert report were found sufficient to make the judgement.
- Although, MoCT carried out restoration and landscaping studies in the beach area, it is obvious that the surface area of the beach area was reduced and the coastal length was narrowed, from which the public should directly benefit. It is stated by MoCT that there has been a qualitative gain, and this is more important than narrowing the field. However, it is asserted that, the reduction of the beach area and narrowing down the coastal length is in favor of tourism facility, and this is contrary to public interest and planning principles.
- The plan revision created a density increase and according to the regulation regarding spatial plans, there should be made an urban technical infrastructure impact assessment. MoCT didn't make such a study, didn't mention this issue in the plan explanation report and didn't take any institutions' opinion and this violates the planning principles.

- As the first 100-meter section of the coastal band was shown in the tourism facility area usage in the plan and as this section cannot be subjected to construction, the construction right will be used outside of the coastal band, which will create a dense construction. This is contrary to the Coastal Law (3621).
- The plan revision is not in accordance with land development legislation, planning technique, urbanism principles, planning principles, and the public interest.

After the cancellation of the plans, the Ministry started a new planning study in the area and approved a new plan amendment (in 1/25.000-1/5000, and 1/1000 scales) in 09.06.2022 (Figure 5.9).

In this new plan amendment, the following reasons for cancellation of the Court are said to be considered:

- Reducing the surface area of the beach area and narrowing the coastal length in favor of tourism facility areas,
- Not preparing an urban technical infrastructure impact assessment report in accordance with the “Spatial Plans Preparation Regulation”,
- Creating a dense construction as the first 100- meter section of the coastal band cannot be subjected to construction and the plan notes indicates that the calculation of the construction coefficient is made out of the net development parcel.

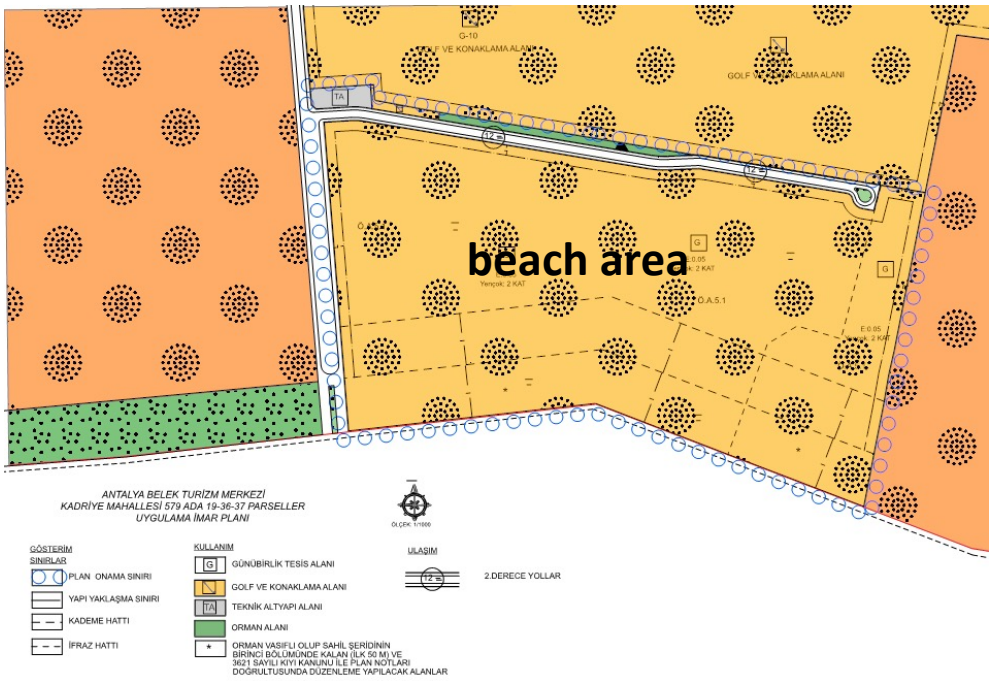


Figure 5.9. 1/1.000 scaled Antalya Belek Tourism Center Kadriye Neighborhood Block 579 Parcels 19-36-37 Plan Revision approved in 09.02.2022. (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

With this plan revision, the tourism facility area in the cancelled plan is removed and the whole area is planned as beach area that offer day-use access. As tourism facility area is removed, it is supposed that there isn't any density increase and a technical and social infrastructure assessment wasn't done, the coastal length of beach area is expanded, the construction coefficient for the beach area is put as 0.05, a portion of the beach area was separated with an allotment line.

According to the "Regulation on Planning and Implementation in Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers", the plan revision posted publicly for one month from the date of approval. There wasn't made any objection for this plan change.

After that, Chamber of Architects of Türkiye Antalya Branch filed a lawsuit numbered E:2022/1227 to the 3rd Administrative Court of Antalya for the cancellation of 1/25.000, 1/5000, and 1/1000 plan revisions done in Block 579 parcels 19, 36, and 37 with the argument that, this new plan change is against law,

public interest, and planning principles. Antalya Branch of the Chamber of City Planners of Türkiye became the intervenor of the case with the argument that as a professional organization it has the duty of following the legal processes for a planning intervention which is thought to be against planning principles, the law, and public interest. Also, a lawyer living in Belek became the intervenor of the case with the argument that the previous plan has cancelled and the new plan does not fulfill the cancellation reasons.

In the case file, it is argued by the plaintiff that,

- In plans there isn't the coastal edge line,
- MoCT didn't take the opinions of the other institutions while preparing the plan change,
- There isn't assigned any parking lot and bus station area in the plans, which is used as a public beach,
- Although it seems that 509 m coastal length is planned on Kadriye Public Beach, 138 m of it is separated by an allotment line, and 25,000 m^2 of the beach area of 141,840 m^2 is separated from public areas in the same way by allotment line, which disrupts the integrity of public spaces,
- The first 50 m of the coastal band, which should be planned as a park area, is shown with an allotment line within the beach area but in fact there should be a promenade between the beach area and park area, also the 12 m long road in the northern part of the area shouldn't be dead end, it should continue to the east along the beach area, and it should directly reach to the sea,
- In the very first plans, there was a park area, and this park area was removed both in this plan and also in the previous plan change which was cancelled by the court. And in the decision of the court, it was mentioned that the removal of the park area was against planning principles.

In return, MoCT claimed that,

- The plan change was prepared by considering the cancellation reasons of the court for the previous plan and the new plan was prepared in accordance with Tourism Encouragement Law (2634), Development Law (3194), Coastal Law (3621), and other related legislation.
- It is not true that the coastal edge line does not exist on the plans, plans were drawn on the base maps on which coastal edge line was approved by the MoEUCC.
- Although it is claimed that there isn't any parking lot in the plans, there is a parking lot with a 500-vehicle capacity in the public beach and there are regulatory provisions in the plan notes regarding parking lots. Also, in the very first plans, the whole area was shown as beach area, but the parking areas were solved in the implementation phase. Moreover, determination of public transport stations is not the subject of this planning scale, they are determined by the Municipality.
- As the plan change was approved ex officio by the authorization given to the MoCT with the related law, the opinions of the relevant institutions weren't taken. Moreover, in the posting duration no objection came from other institutions, and as with this new plan change the area was turned into its first situation, there isn't any need to take the institutions' opinions.
- The separation of the beach area with an allotment line does not mean narrowing down the coastal length and disruption of the integrity in the beach area. Although there is an allotment line in the beach area, the area is still a beach area and the regarding plan notes doesn't allow any other interventions than a beach area. Besides, Tourism Encouragement Law (2634) gives MoCT the authority of allocation of forest and treasury lands planned for tourism purposes.
- Although it is argued that the first 50-m part of the coastal band should be planned as a park area and there should be a promenade between the beach

area and the park area, the planning area is a forest area and according to the forestry legislation, park areas are not allowed within forests. Therefore, the park usage attained in the former plans were removed and the area was shown with "*" symbol. In the plan notes it is indicated that, the area marked with "*" symbol is not calculated within the construction coefficient, it can only be arranged according to the Coastal Law (3621) and the Regulation on the Implementation of the Coastal Law. Therefore, there can only be made pedestrian roads, promenade and resting areas, viewing terraces and recreational uses in this area.

- There is no need to plan a new road in north-south direction in the eastern part of the area, as there is already a road 500 m away from the eastern border of the planning area that reaches to the sea in the northern border.

After that, an expert examination for the lawsuit was carried and the highlights of the expert report are as follows:

- The land-uses proposed by the plan change in 1/1000 scaled plan follow 1/100.000, 1/25.000, and 1/5000 scaled plans. Therefore, this is in accordance with the principle of gradual unity of plans,
- The plan change is done for the fulfillment of the decision of the court with a technical and legal necessity,
- The plan notes regarding beach area are in accordance with coastal legislation,

However,

- Decreasing approach distances in beach area in the east-west direction to 10 m and not defining any approach distance in the south direction (coastal band) will cause the dispersion of the constructions in the coastal band and this situation challenges with planning techniques and causes the destruction of the forest land,

- In the plan change there is not any transportation arrangement for accessing beach area through pedestrian ways, vehicle ways, parking lots and public transportation routes,
- Therefore, beach area arrangement in the plan change is contrary to urbanism principles, planning principles, and public interest.

Then, the 3rd Administrative Court of Antalya made the decision with the number of 2023/1210. Accordingly, the court found the plan change contrary to urbanism principles, planning principles, and public interest and decided to cancel the plan with the arguments that decreasing approach distances in beach areas in the east-west direction to 10 m and not defining any approach distance in the south direction (coastal band) will cause the dispersion of the constructions in the coastal band and this situation challenges with planning techniques and causes the destruction of the forest land, also not defining transportation arrangements in the plan will cause inadequacies in the accessibility of the large segments of the society.

As it can be seen, the planning intervention of the Ministry by narrowing down the tourism space, which is a public beach, has resulted in local objections and judicial processes. In turn, the plan change was cancelled by the court and the Ministry made a new plan change by re-expanding the beach area. However, the expanded portion of the area was separated by an allotment line, which can technically and legally be allocated to a tourism investor and function as a detached beach from the public beach. But still, this kind of an implementation is within the official authorization of the Ministry. Then, this new plan change was also subjected to a lawsuit and in return, the court decided to cancel the plan change with the arguments of decreasing the approach distances and not formulating transportation solutions in the plan.

Belek Public Beach Area

Block 145 parcels 23, 24, and 42 are in the eastern part of Antalya Belek Tourism Center (Figure 5.10). As they are close to Belek Settlement, the public beach area in

that vicinity is known as “Belek Public Beach Area”. These immovables are forest lands belonging to Treasury.

Figure 5.10. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42
(https://parselsorgu.tkgm.gov.tr/#ara/idari/43484/145/1/1639472164030)

Block 145 parcel 23 was in beach area usage that offer day-use access, parcel 24 and a part of parcel 42 were in camping facility area usage in 1/1000 scaled Belek Village İleribaşı Vicinity Plan approved in 24.06.1997 (Figure 5.11). In the regarding plan notes for beach areas, it is mentioned that day-use facilities such as public beach facilities, outdoor swimming pools, shower cabins, sunbathing terraces etc. and other

uses such as coffee shop, sales kiosk, tea garden, cafe, pastry shop, etc. and also food and beverage facilities can be built. The construction coefficient is 0.05 and building height is limited to 2-storeys. For camping facility areas, construction coefficient was given as 0.05. Bungalow type camper units are counted within this coefficient. The buildings can be 1-storey with a maximum height of 4,50 m. Density in these areas is also 70 tents/ha.

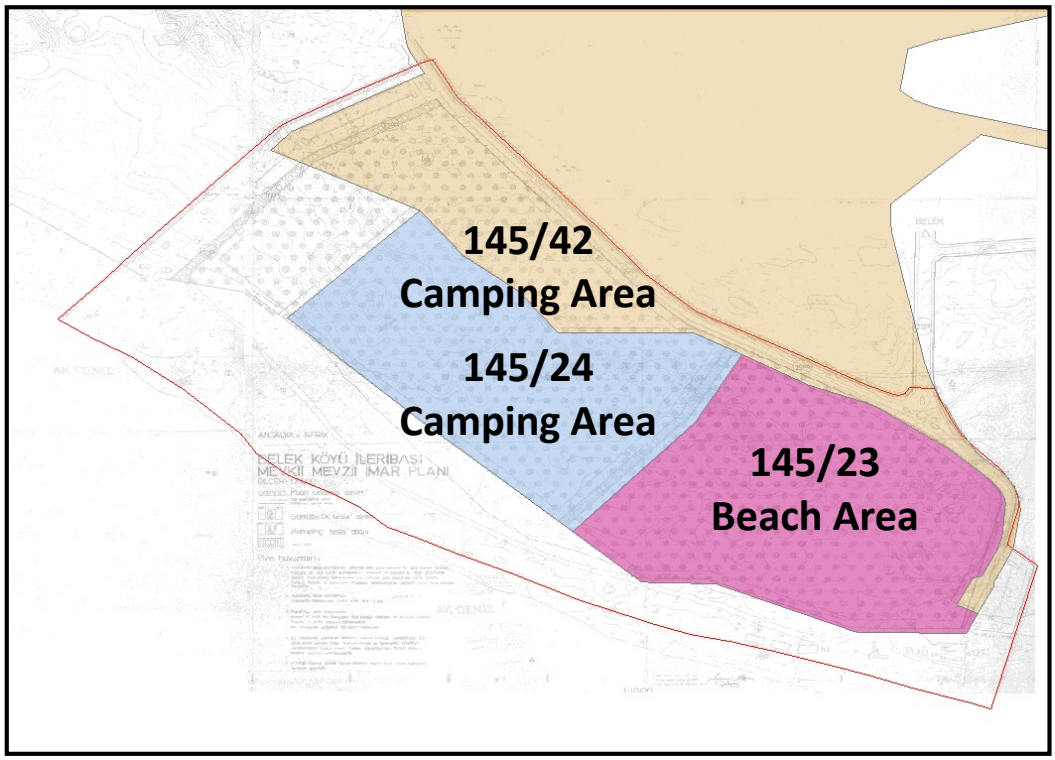


Figure 5.11. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42 in 1/1000 scaled plan approved in 24.06.1997 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

Block 145 parcel 23 was in beach area usage that offer day-use access, parcel 24 was in camping area usage, and parcel 42 parcel was in fire base and forest area usages in the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan (Belek Revision) approved in 2002 by the former Ministry of Public Works and Resettlement (Figure 5.12). Block 145 parcels 23, 24 and a part of parcel 42 were also within the boundary of 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision approved in 2004 by MoCT, which was cancelled by the court. In this plan, parcel 23 was in beach area and parcel 24

was in camping area uses. A part of parcel 42 was turned into sports area and camping area (Figure 5.13).

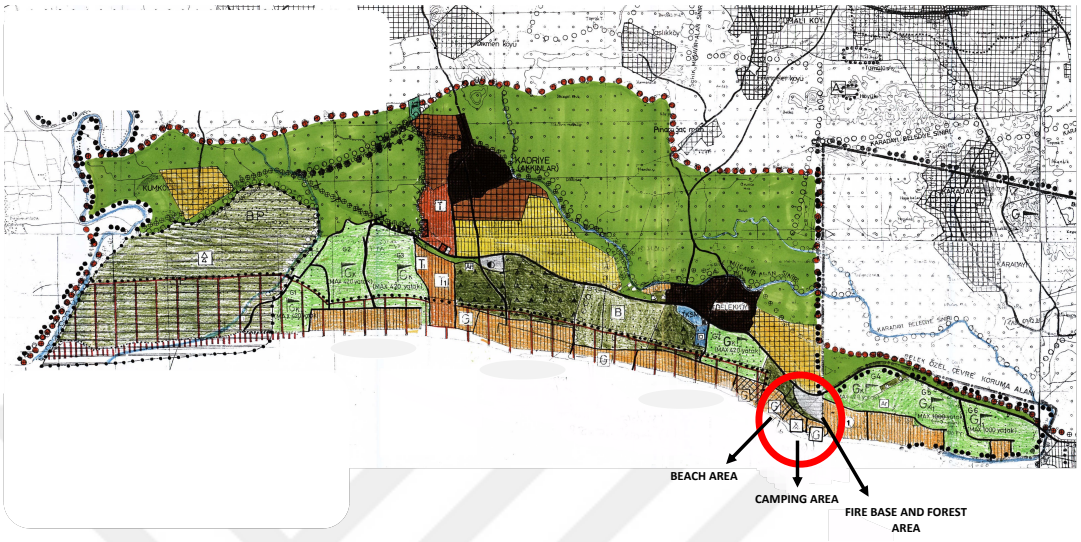


Figure 5.12. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42 in the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan (Belek Revision) approved in 2002 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

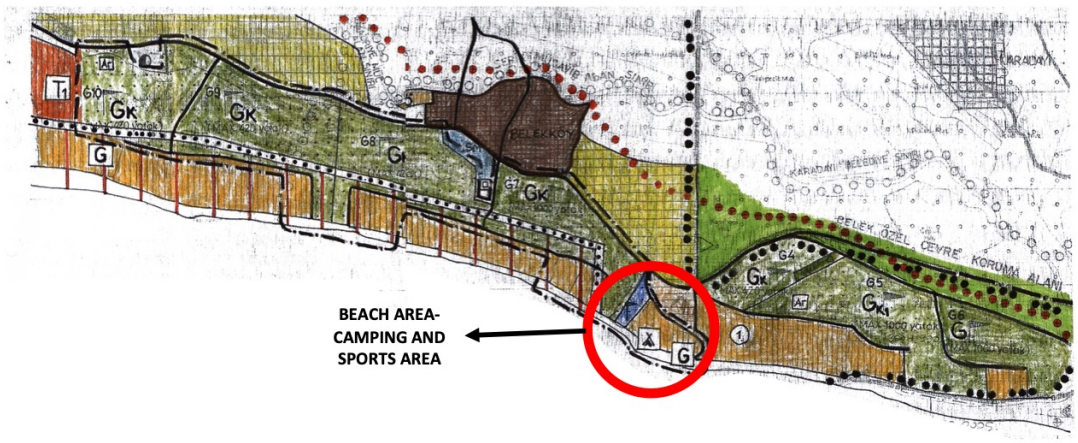


Figure 5.13. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42 in the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya (Belek) Plan Revision approved in 2004 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

In the 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan Revision (Belek Revision) and 1/1000 scaled Belek Tourism Center Number 6 Tourism Facility Area Implementation Plan Revision approved in 24.04.2006 (Figure 5.14), a part of parcel 42 was defined as sports area.

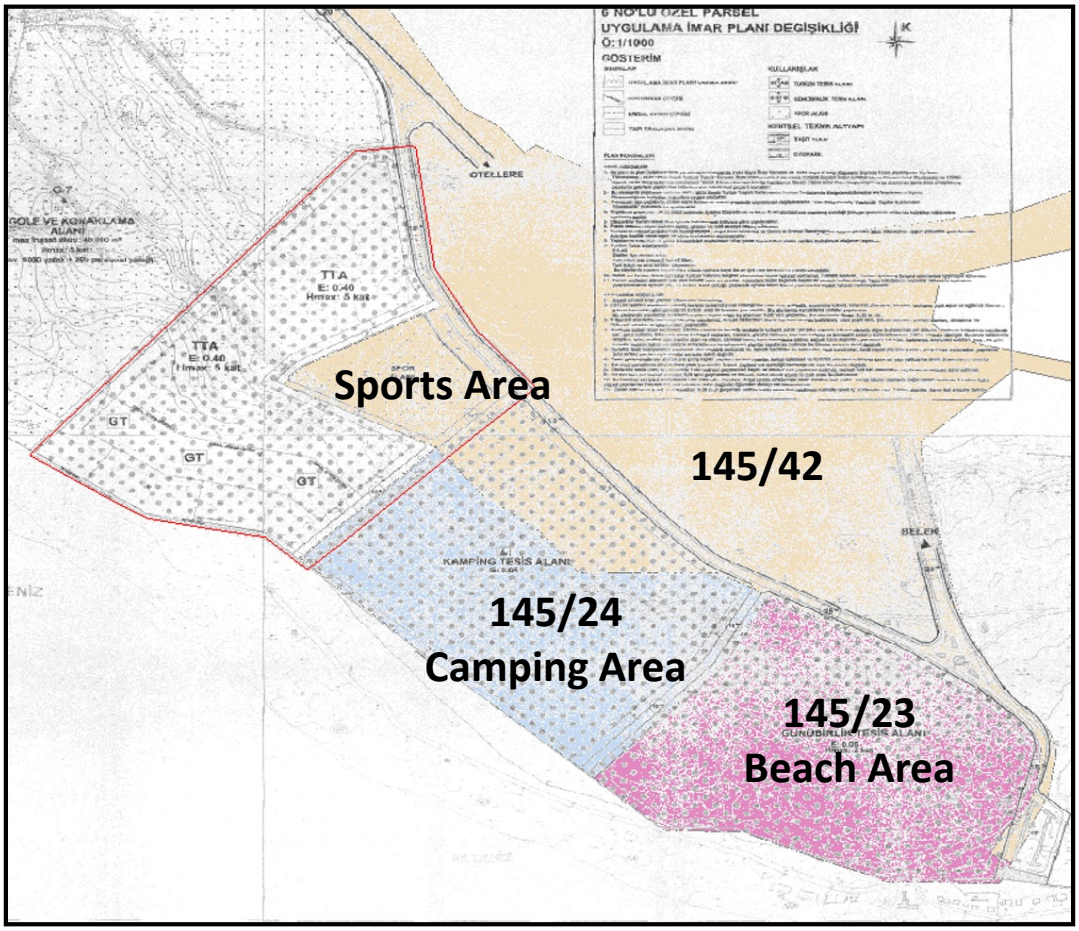


Figure 5.14. Block 145 Parcels 23, 24, and 42 in the 1/1000 scaled Belek Tourism Center Number 6 Tourism Facility Area Plan Revision approved in 24.04.2006 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

Later, with the 1/25.000 scaled Plan Amendment approved by MoCT in 27.12.2006, the part of the block 145 parcel 42 on the south of the fire base and at the northern part of the block 145 parcel 24 were reserved for sports complex for tourism purposes usage (Figure 5.15). The plan notes indicate that, units including sports and sports facilities can be built in the area. For accommodation facilities, the construction coefficient is 0.15, maximum height is 3 floors, maximum bed capacity is 125. The construction coefficient will be 0.05 for other facilities. Implementation cannot be made without the approval of 1/5000 and 1/1000 scaled plans. However, in accordance with the aforementioned plan, 1/5000 and 1/1000 scaled plans were not approved.

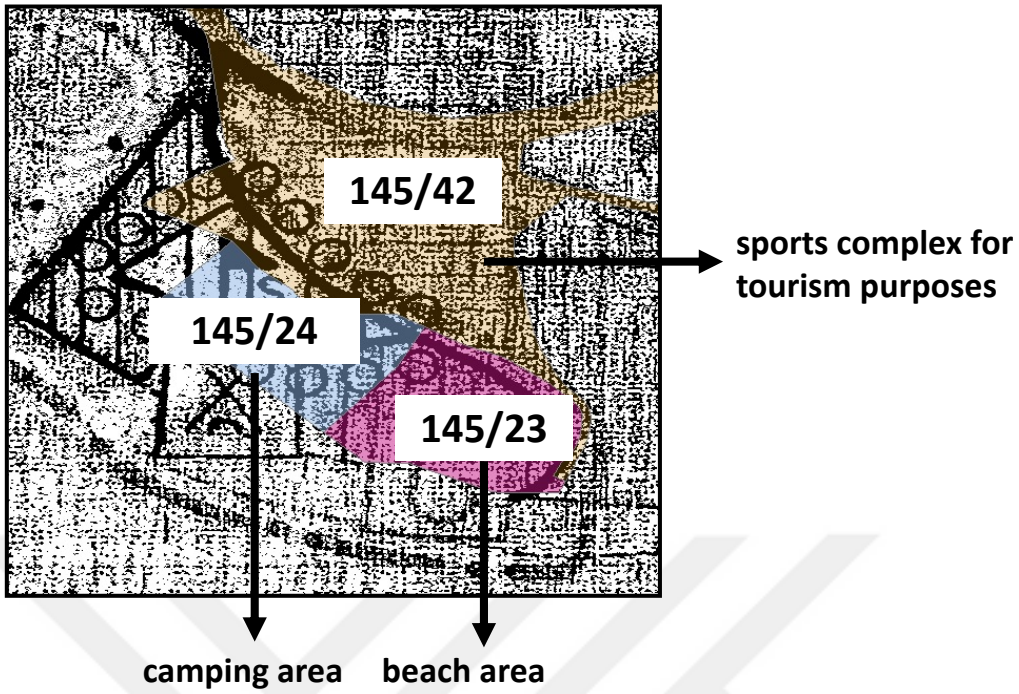


Figure 5.15. 1/25.000 scaled Plan Amendment approved in 27.12.2006 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

Block 145 parcel 24 was allocated in 27.07.1990 to Serik Municipality in order to establish a camping site. However, as the Municipality didn't fulfill its responsibilities, its allocation was cancelled in 26.12.2013. In a similar vein, block 145 parcel 23 was allocated in 06.01.2006 to former Belek Municipality to establish a public beach area. However, as Municipality leased this area to a third party and also led the construction of illegal structures, its allocation was also cancelled in 31.07.2013.

After that, MoCT decided to make a new planning study in the area encompassing block 145 parcels 23, 24, and a part of 42. In 28.01.2020, the MoCT approved plan amendments in 1/25.000 (Figure 5.16), 1/5000, and 1/1000 (Figure 5.17) scales. With this plan revision, the former beach area is narrowed, camping area and sports area are removed and two new tourism facility areas are proposed.

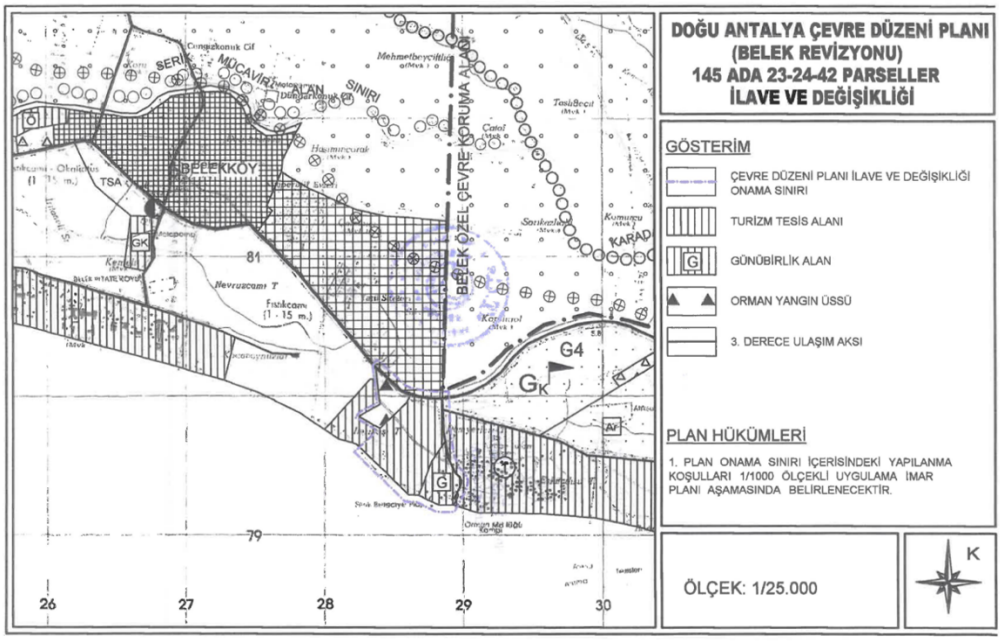


Figure 5.16. 1/25.000 scaled Eastern Antalya Plan Revision (Belek Neighborhood) Block 145 Parcels 23-24-42 approved in 28.01.2020 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

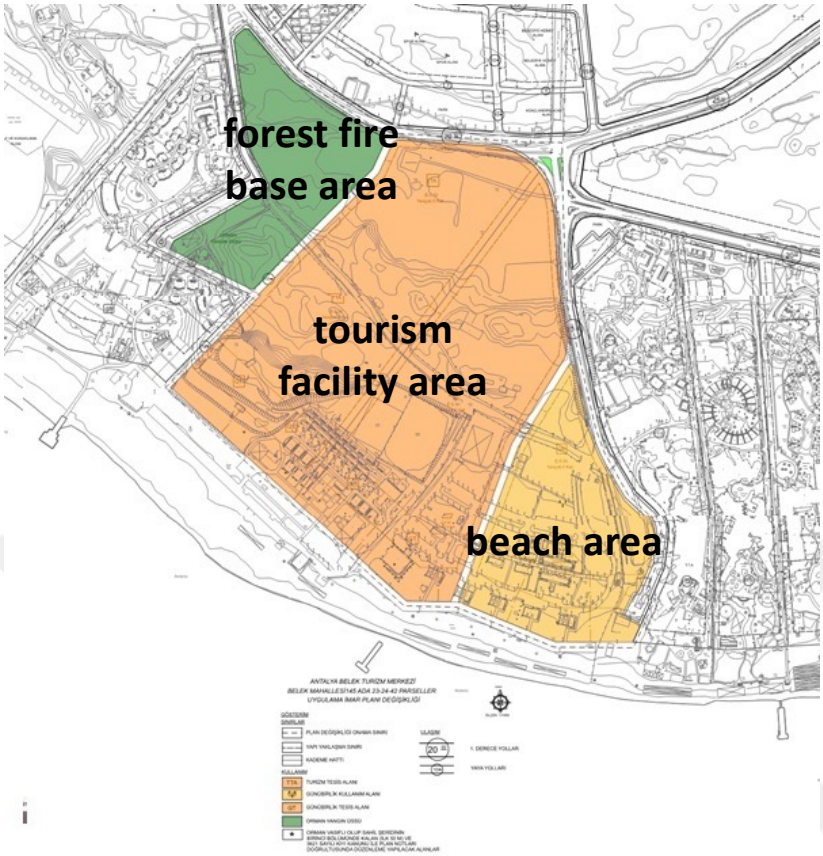


Figure 5.17. 1/1.000 scaled Antalya Belek Tourism Center Belek Neighborhood Block 145 Parcels 23-24-42 Plan Revision approved in 28.01.2020 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

According to the "Regulation on Planning and Implementation in Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers", the plan revision posted publicly for one month from the date of approval. Accordingly, 1/25.000 and 1/5000 scaled plan revisions were posted publicly in Antalya Metropolitan Municipality between 21.02.2020-21.03.2020, 1/1000 scaled plan revision was posted publicly in Serik Municipality between 07.02.2020-09.03.2020. Within the posting duration, objections of Antalya Metropolitan Municipality, Serik Municipality, and the citizens were sent to MoCT.

The objections raised for the plan revision were evaluated by MoCT and all of them were rejected.

After that, Chamber of Architects of Türkiye Antalya Branch, a lawyer living in Belek and attorney of the other plaintiffs filed a lawsuit numbered E: 2020/335 to the 5th Administrative Court of Antalya for the cancellation of 1/25.000, 1/5000, and 1/1000 plan revisions approved in 28.01.2020 in block 145 parcels 23, 24, and a part of parcel 42, which were camping area, beach area, fire base and sports area before and turned into beach area, tourism facility area, and fire base area.

In the case file dated 10.07.2020, it is argued that this plan revision is against public interest; with this plan revision, the camping area and sports area were totally removed. The surface area of beach area was decreased from 95.280 m^2 to 69.550 m^2. An area covering 247.700 m^2 which was publicly used before, was turned into a tourism facility area. This is seen as against the equity principle of the Constitution, as the areas open to the public use (used basically by the local people of Belek, local visitors, hotel employees and their relatives) were given to the use of hotel customers in a privileged manner. Moreover, it is argued that, with the tourism facility area proposed by the plan revision, the coastal connection of the picnic area, that was allocated to Serik Municipality with a 28-year lease contract between the Municipality and the Forest Management Directorate, was cut. The plan amendment is seen as contrary to the planning principles. It is argued that the plan amendment was not done due to a legal or technical necessity, but it was done out of the desires of elites of the ruling power. The arrangements done in the plan were also mentioned as contrary to the Coastal Law (3621).

In return, MoCT claimed that the beach area and the camping area that was allocated to the Municipality before, were used against its planned use and there were illegal structures, that is why MoCT cancelled the permission of the Municipality to operate the area. The plan revision was done to organize the beach area, offer qualified public spaces, and the reason why a tourism facility area was offered due to the will of the effective use of public resources. It is argued that there is superior public interest in the planning of a tourism facility area together with a beach area. Therefore, the rights of the people in the region were not ignored. As CTPDRs and TCs are special statuses, which are declared primarily for the development of the tourism sector, the

planning studies in these areas are said to be carried out for this purpose. The accommodation facilities in the area are said to contribute to the highest value of tourism, create employment, provide added value to the economy. It is also argued that the tourism facilities in the area prevent the destruction and pollution of the forests and meet the needs of people for integrating with the nature. The plan amendment was done due to a technical necessity as there were illegal structures in the area. There isn't a privileged intervention on behalf of the tourism facility area as the construction rights given by the plan was not higher than the other tourism facilities in the environs. With the plan revision, it is mentioned that a fire-base area of 48,949 m^2 was proposed and no objection were done by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı). In the plan, the principle of public interest and equality is said to be prioritized in the use of the coast, and the plan is in compliance with the related legislation and law.

An expert examination for the lawsuit was carried in 29.12.2020 and the highlights of the expert report are as follows:

- With the plan revision subjected to the lawsuit, block 145 parcels 23,24, and 42, which were camping and beach area, fire base area, and sports area, were replanned as beach area, tourism facility area, and fire-base area.

- The surface area of the beach area was decreased from 95.000 m^2 to 69.550 m^2. The coastal length of this area was decreased from 440 meters to 259 meters. Camping area and the sports area of the 2006 plan was totally removed.

- The area that was defined in the 1/25.000 scaled plans (2002, 2004, and 2006) as forest fire base and social facility area and not shown in the 1/1000 plans before, was decreased to 48,949 m^2 from 160,000 m^2 and has a dense tree and plant existence. Approximately 15,000 m^2 of this area was previously organized as a sports facility. Instead of these uses, which were removed and reduced, two tourism facility areas, and 124.401+123.308=247.709 m^2 were created.

- Kadriye-Belek Region is covered with tourism facility areas almost without gaps along the 13.69 km coastline. There are only two public beaches in this region. One of them is Belek Public Beach and the other one is Kadriye Public Beach. Reduction of the surface area of the public spaces and their transformation into tourism areas, will limit the opportunities of those who live in Belek, Serik regions, stay in the facilities behind the coastal band or want to make use of the coast for a day in this region. This will restrict the right of coastal use. Although supporting tourism sector, increasing the qualified bed capacity and employment opportunities are important targets, narrowing and reducing the public spaces in favor of tourism facility areas is against public interest and planning principles.
- The plan revision doesn't have scientific, objective, and technical justifications. The problem of illegal structures in the area can only be solved through adequate control mechanisms, not through plan revisions.
- Although the sports area usage was removed with the plan revision, an equivalent area was not allocated, the urban technical infrastructure impact assessment report and analysis were not prepared despite the increase in density.
- MoCT asked the official opinion of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to use the 153.000 m^2 part of block 145 parcel 42 for tourism purposes, which was used as fire base area. However, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry didn't find this as appropriate as the 84.022 m^2 part of the area was subjected to the permission for picnic area and the remaining 68.977 m^2 part was used as a helipad and fire base. Therefore, despite the negative opinion of the relevant institution, the reduction of the forest fire base area, which is important for the protection and maintenance of forest areas, the inclusion of the actually arranged helipad in the tourism facility area, and the fact that the opinions of other relevant institutions and organizations were not taken are contrary to the land development legislation and planning principles.

- The first part of the coastal band, which should be fully assigned to public use and arranged as open space, and the second 50-meter section of the coastal band, which has limited construction right, provided that it is open to the benefit of the society, was planned within the tourism facility area use. This means that, as the construction cannot be done in the first 50-meter section and only day-use facilities can be made in the second 50-meter section, the construction right of the tourism facility area will be used out of the coastal band. This will increase the amount of construction in the remaining area from the coastal band. This situation is contrary to Coastal Law (3621).
- Although a 1/100.000 scaled plan was approved concurrently with the 1/25.000, 1/5000, and 1/1000 plans and they are consistent in terms of land use decisions, the changes made by these plans area not holistic, and they are parcel based. Therefore, these plans are said to violate the principles of gradual unity of plans, generality, public interest, and integrity.
- The plan revision is not based on the principles of equality, fairness, and public interest, and do not have scientific, objective, and technical justifications. Therefore, it was not carried out of necessity and violated the regarding legislation and planning principles.

MoCT objected this expert report and claimed that the expert committee ignored the issue of superior public interest as tourism sector has an important effect on the compensation of foreign trade deficit and creates foreign exchange income. Moreover, it is argued that the expert report approaches public space problem based on square meter comparison, however, the intervention of the Ministry to the beach area is said to increase the service quality. It is also argued that the plan revision was done in accordance with the related legislation.

The Ministry also presented further counter arguments prepared by some academicians from city planning area. In this study, it is argued that the beach area in the planning site was not removed; but partially reduced. However, its quality and

capacity have been increased. The plan revision is said to not prevent the public use of the coasts. It is also argued that, as the planning area is not a housing area and it is within a tourism center, it is not necessary to make an assessment regarding the social and technical infrastructure according to the related legislation.

The trial took place in 04.11.2021 and 5th Administrative Court of Antalya made the decision with the number of 2021/1136. Accordingly, the court decided to cancel the 1/25.000, 1/5000, and 1/1000 plan revisions covering block 145 parcels 23, 24, and 42 approved in 28.01.2020 by MoCT.

In the decision of the court, following issues were underlined:

- The objections of MoCT against the expert report were not considered appropriate, the technical explanations of the expert report were found sufficient to make the judgement.
- Although, MoCT carried out restoration and landscaping studies in the beach area, it is obvious that the surface area of the beach area was reduced and the coastal length was narrowed, from which the public should directly benefit. It is stated by MoCT that there has been a qualitative gain, and this is more important than narrowing the field. However, it is asserted that, the reduction of beach area and narrowing down the coastal length is in favor of tourism facility, and this is contrary to the public interest and planning principles.
- It is also obvious that, the plan revision created a density increase and according to the regulation regarding spatial plans, there should be made an urban technical infrastructure impact assessment. MoCT didn't made such a study and also not mentioned this issue in the plan explanation report and didn't take any institutions' opinion and this violates the planning principles.
- As the first 100-meter section of the coastal band was shown in the tourism facility area usage in the plan and as this section cannot be subjected to construction, the construction right will be used outside of the coastal band,

which will create a dense construction. This is contrary to the Coastal Law (3621).

- The forest fire base is very important for possible forest fires and despite the negative opinion of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, a large part of this area, including the area arranged as a helipad, has been arranged in favor of the tourism facility area. Although it is claimed that no objection was made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry after the plan change; it is understood that the opinions of the relevant institutions were not considered in the planning process.
- Although it is understood that the plan changes were made concurrently with the 1/100.000 scale Plan, it is asserted that, the only purpose of the plan hierarchy is not to show consistency in terms of land-uses. Therefore, as there isn't a holistic approach in these plans, the parcel-based changes of them are not in accordance with the principle of gradual unity of the plans.
- Therefore, the plan revision is not in accordance with land development legislation, planning technique, urbanism principles and planning principles, and public interest.

After the cancellation of the plans, MoCT started a new planning study in the area and approved a new plan amendment (in 1/25000-1/5000, and 1/1000 scales) in 21.06.2022.

In this new plan amendment (Figure 5.18), following reasons for cancellation of the Court are said to be considered:

- Reducing the surface area of the beach area and narrowing the coastal length in favor of tourism facility areas,
- Not preparing an urban technical infrastructure impact assessment report in accordance with the Spatial Plans Preparation Regulation,

- Reducing the fire base in favor of tourism facilities and ignoring the relevant institution's opinion,
- Not assigning equal area instead of the removed sports area and not taking the relevant institution's opinion,
- Creating a dense construction as the first 100- meter section of the coastal band cannot be subjected to construction and the plan notes indicates that the calculation of the construction coefficient is made out of the net development parcel.
- Not obeying the principle of gradual unity of plans with piecemeal and parcel-based changes instead of a holistic approach.

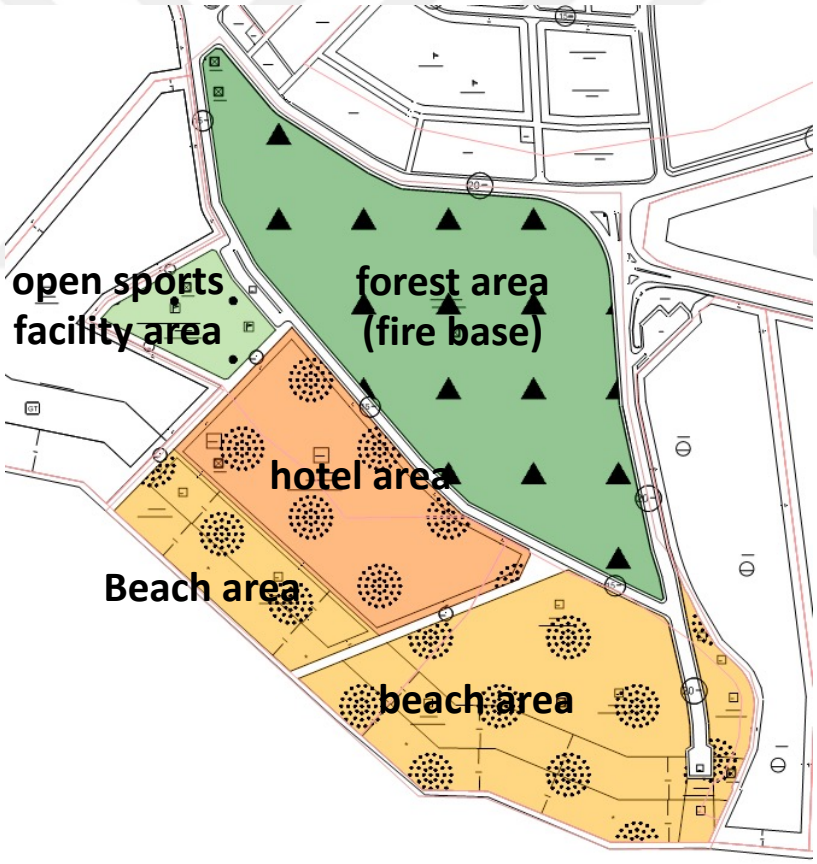


Figure 5.18. 1/1.000 scaled Antalya Belek Tourism Center Belek Neighborhood Block 145 Parcels 23-24-42 Plan Revision approved in 21.06.2022 (Ministry of Culture and Tourism)

Upon these reasons, MoCT made following changes:

- The beach area, which was planned as the continuation of the tourism facility area in the previous plan change, is now turned into an individual beach area, detached from any tourism facility and its surface area is also increased.
- The size and spatial location of the forest fire base is preserved,
- Sports field is preserved in situ.
- As there was a land allocation for a tourism facility area, which was planned as a camping area before the previous plan, a tourism facility area is defined by decreasing bed capacity in the current plan,
- Both the surface area and the coastal length of the individual beach area are increased.

According to the "Regulation on Planning and Implementation in Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers", the plan revision posted publicly for one month from the date of approval. Within the posting duration, objections of citizens were sent to MoCT. The objections raised for the plan revision were rejected by MoCT.

After that, a lawyer living in Belek, as the plaintiff and the attorney of the other plaintiffs filed a lawsuit numbered E:2022/1115 to the 5th Administrative Court of Antalya for the cancellation of 1/5000 and 1/1000 plan revisions done in Block 145 parcels 23, 24, and 46 with the argument that, this new plan change is against law, public interest, and planning principles. Antalya Branch of the Chamber of Architects of Türkiye became the intervenor of the case with the argument that as a professional organization it has the duty of following the legal processes for a planning intervention which is thought to be against planning principles, the law, and public interest. On the other hand, the private company, which has taken the allocation of tourism facility area and started to build the facility, also became the intervenor of the case with the argument that the company will be directly affected by the decision of the court as it made an investment in the area.

In the case file, it is argued by the plaintiff that,

- The coast will be closed to the public use by allocating a 1200- bed hotel and the beach area in front of it,
- The plans are against public interest in terms of coastal legislation,
- Removal of the camping site, planning a hotel instead of it, allocation of this area and the beach area to the tourism investors in front of it are against public interest,

In return, MoCT claimed that,

- The plan change was prepared by considering the cancellation reasons of the court for the previous plan change and the new plan was prepared in accordance with Tourism Encouragement Law (2634), Development Law (3194), Coastal Law (3621) and other related legislation.
- The part used currently as a public beach and the area on the coast that is in front of the tourism facility area, have been planned as beach area of the same quality. In the plan notes, it is mentioned that the implementation in these areas will be done according to coastal legislation. Therefore, it is not true that these areas will be used contrary to the law.
- The tourism facility area in the plan is separate from the beach area in front of it, and the transfer of the construction rights of the beach area to tourism facility area is out of question.
- The planning of the area, which was a camping site before, as a tourism facility area is not against public interest as both uses have an accommodation capacity, on the contrary this decision serves to the generation of qualified bed capacity and public interest.
- The infrastructure need of the new density generated by the planned tourism facility area will be met by the waste-water plant works carried out by MoCT.

After that, an expert examination for the lawsuit was carried in 15.12.2022 and the highlights of the expert report are as follows:

- The land-uses proposed by the plan change in 1/1000 scaled plan follow 1/100.000, 1/25.000, and 1/5000 scaled plans. Therefore, this is in accordance with the principle of gradual unity of plans,
- Enlargement of beach area and determining forest use in the planning area serve the increase of public spaces and this is in accordance with urbanism principles, planning principles, and public interest.
- The planning of beach areas detached from tourism facility area is in accordance with Coastal Law (3621), urbanism principles, planning principles, and public interest,
- Replanning the beach area and forest area is done for the fulfillment of the decision of the court, therefore, this intervention in terms of beach area and forest area is done with a technical and legal necessity and serves public interest.

However,

- The tourism facility area proposed in the plan change is not planned with a technical or legal necessity, therefore, this intervention it terms of tourism facility area does not provide the reasons for changing the plan according to land development legislation,
- Conversion of camping area to a tourism facility area is contrary to public interest and planning principles and therefore the plan change is contrary to urbanism principles, planning principles, and public interest.

Then, the 5th Administrative Court of Antalya made the decision with the number of 2023/1059. Accordingly, the court decided to reject the case with the arguments that,

- The plan change done in 1/1000 scaled plan is in accordance with upper scale plans and obeys the principle of gradual unity of plans,

- The plan change is conducted by considering the cancellation reasons of the previous plan change and therefore, the beach area and forest area, which are assigned to public use in the coasts, are enlarged, beach area is planned as an independent area detached from the tourism facility area,

- The court found the evaluation of the expert report in terms of camping area and tourism facility area as subjective, in line with this removal of camping area and planning a tourism facility area instead is evaluated as the use of discretionary power given by the law to the planning authority as both uses are tourism uses, also the area proposed for tourism facility area in the previous plan was decreased from 247.700 m^2 to 65.570 m^2.

Therefore, 1/1000 scaled Antalya Belek Tourism Center Belek Neighborhood Block 145 Parcels 23-24-42 Plan Revision approved in 21.06.2022 is found in accordance with development law, urbanism principles, planning principles, and public interest and not cancelled by the court as the beach area and forest area is enlarged and the decision regarding the removal of camping site and planning a tourism facility area is seen as the use of discretionary power of the planning authority.

Compared to Kadriye Public Beach Area, the court made a different evaluation. The plan change was not cancelled as assuming the preservation of tourism facility area is the use of discretionary power of the planning authority although tourism spaces that offer public access in the very first plans were narrowed and used on behalf of a tourism investor.

As it can be seen, these two public beach areas are the only public spaces that non-customers of the resorts along the coastline of Belek Tourism Center such as residents, second-home users, daily visitors, and employees of resorts can use. Also, within the boundary of Serik District, there are two other public beaches, which are adjacent to each other, operated by Serik Municipality outside the eastern border of Belek Tourism Center. One of these public beaches is “Serik Municipality Public Beach” and the other one is “Boğazkent Public Beach” in which there is also a

recreation area and women's public beach (Figure 5.19). These four spots are the only publicly accessible public beaches and coincides approximately 6% of the total coastal length.

Figure 5.19. Location of Public Beaches in Serik District (Drawn by the Author on Google Earth Image)

Considering the coastal length of Serik District, the majority of which is within the boundary of Belek Tourism Center, and its summer population, the planning interventions by narrowing down the coastal length and coastal area in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas come into prominence as an important public space problem both in physical and civic terms in tourism planning. Moreover, objections raised from the local actors to the state's planning interventions and the following for and against legal processes are instructive for understanding the structural social capital components. Upon this framework, in the following heading, coding the data from documents will be presented.

5.1.1 Coding the Data

As it was mentioned in the earlier chapters, institutional set up has an important role both in the encouragement and also discouragement of social capital. Institutional set up can be evaluated as the tangible control environment for the existence of social capital, which is defined in this thesis as the capacity of individuals, groups, and institutions to collaborate coming out of social and institutional interactions. The basic ideal function of structural social capital dimension is fostering cooperation.

Therefore, in the document analysis, each document type is analyzed with their content about giving room to the development of social capital such governance, cooperation, participation, communication, and transfer of information. In order to make such an appraisal, documents were analyzed through content analysis in MAXQDA 2022 software.

All documents were transferred to MAXQDA 2022 software under different document groups (policy documents, legislation documents, plans, and case files for the plans of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas categorized under claims of the plaintiffs, claims of the defendant authority, expert reports, the decision of the court) in. word and .pdf formats. Coding process for content analysis was conducted in an inductive manner. Therefore, codes are created in the coding process itself. The coding process of the document analysis is held under two cycles (Saldana,2015). In the first cycle coding, basically elemental coding methods were applied. Accordingly, simultaneous coding (for assigning more than one code to a single datum), descriptive coding (for summarizing the datum), in vivo coding (for quoting striking parts), and sub-coding (as a preparation for categories in the second cycle coding) were used (Saldana,2015). Then, the codes were placed under draft categories in an inductive manner. After the definition of draft categories, second cycle coding process started, all the data re-read together with the codes and categories attained. In the second cycle coding, focused coding (for reorganizing most frequent, relevant, and significant codes) and axial coding (for the determination of categories and sub-categories) methods (Saldana, 2015) were mostly applied. At the end of this phase the codes were placed under the categories and sub-categories (Figure 5.20).

Figure 5.20. Categories and Sub-Categories for Document Analysis (MAXQDA 2022)

Accordingly, there are 7 categories, and 8 sub-categories are defined, which are composing of 388 codes in total (Table 5.1)

Table 5.1 Code System for Document Analysis (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022)

TOURISM POLICIES
tourism as a market to promote
encouragement of large scale tourism investments
extending duration of stay
increasing tourism income
increasing bed capacities
increasing service quality
extending the season
targeting high income visitors
div.of tourism types for more income
competitiveness
comprehensive physical tourism planning
developing tourism cities
integrated coastal management
determining carrying capacities
management and marketing
digital transformation in promotion
development of innovative financial models
destination management
revision of tourism legislation
sustainability
preparing risk and crisis management plans
green transformation
sustainable tourism development
participation
inclusive tourism sector by supporting local economies
participation of relevant actors
TOURISM PLANNING & IMPLEMENTATIONS
central tourism planning and land allocation authority
plan approval by MoCT in CTPDRs/TCs acc. to Coastal Law
comprehensive tourism planning
declaration of CTPDRs and TCs
land expropriations for tourism purposes
land allocations
planning at coastal band
daily-use beach areas
encouragement of investors
determining carrying capacities
determining bed capacities
physical planning procedures
plans being open to judical objections
publicity of plans
objections to plans
public posting of plans
COASTS AS PUBLIC SPACES
determination of coastal edge line
definition of partial construction
determination of approach distances and public uses
definition of coasts as a public space

Table 5.1 Code System for Document Analysis (cont.)

PLANNING INTERVENTIONS (first plan change)
narrowing down tourism public spaces
planning on behalf of large scale tourism facilities
removal of camping area
PLANNING INTERVENTIONS (second plan change)
re-enlargement of daily-use beach area with allotment
narrowing tourism facility area
removal of tourism facility area
JUDICIAL PROCESSES (first plan change)
reducing public tourism spaces
removal of tourism public spaces
inaccessibility of the coast
insufficiency of public daily-use areas
serving to the interests of large scale tourism investments
increasing densities
violation of planning principles and techniques
violation of equity principles and public interest
violation of the Constitution and Coastal Law
loss of trust to the State
seeking conservation and use balance
there are alternative daily-use areas in the vicinity
seeking superior public interest
creating qualified public spaces
municipality's violation of allocation conditions
developing tourism econ.qualified bed capacities and employment
planning in accordance with legislation & planning principles
JUDICIAL PROCESSES (second plan change)
plan revision done acc. to decision of the court
re-enlargement of public tourism spaces
removal of tourism public space
inaccessibility of the coast
serving to the interests of large scale tourism investments
integrity of public spaces is violated
violation of the Constitution and Coastal Law
violation of planning principles and techniques
violation of public interest
planning in accordance with legislation & planning principles
obeying Coastal Law
obeying the gradual unity of the plans
narrowing down tourism facility area
use of the discretionary power of the authority
seeking superior public interest

5.1.2 Analyzing the Data

Analysis is conducted for each category under the headings of “Tourism Policies”, “Tourism Planning and Implementations”, “Coasts as Public Spaces”, “Planning Interventions”, and “Judicial Processes”.

5.1.2.1 Tourism Policies

Under the category of tourism policies, codes are compiled from Eleventh Five-Year Development Plan, Twelfth Five-Year Development Plan, and Tourism 2023-Türkiye Tourism Master Plan.

When considering the distribution of tourism policies category in the code system (Figure 5.21), it is seen that, the main focus in the policy documents is the conceptualization of "tourism as a market to promote". In line with this, "management and marketing" and also "sustainability" (with a focus more on green transformation in tourism facilities) come into existence as other categories that are most frequently mentioned in the policy documents.

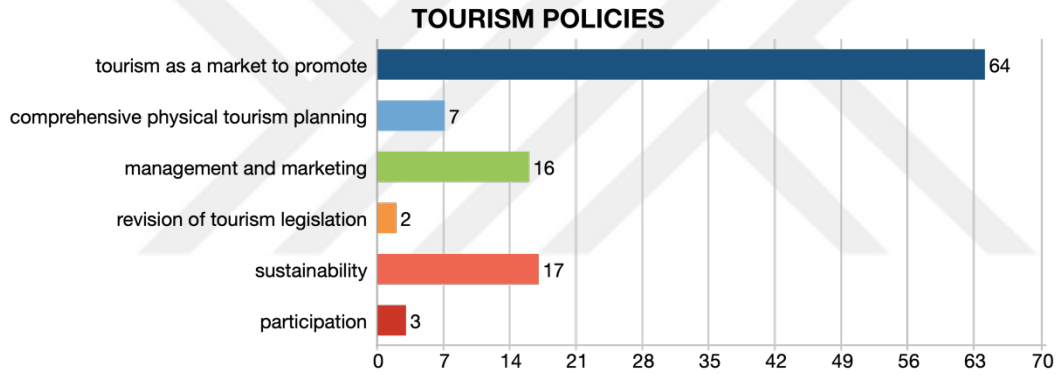


Figure 5.21. Distribution of Codes for Tourism Policies Category (MAXQDA 2022).

Accordingly, distribution of sub-codes under codes is as following (Figure 5.22).

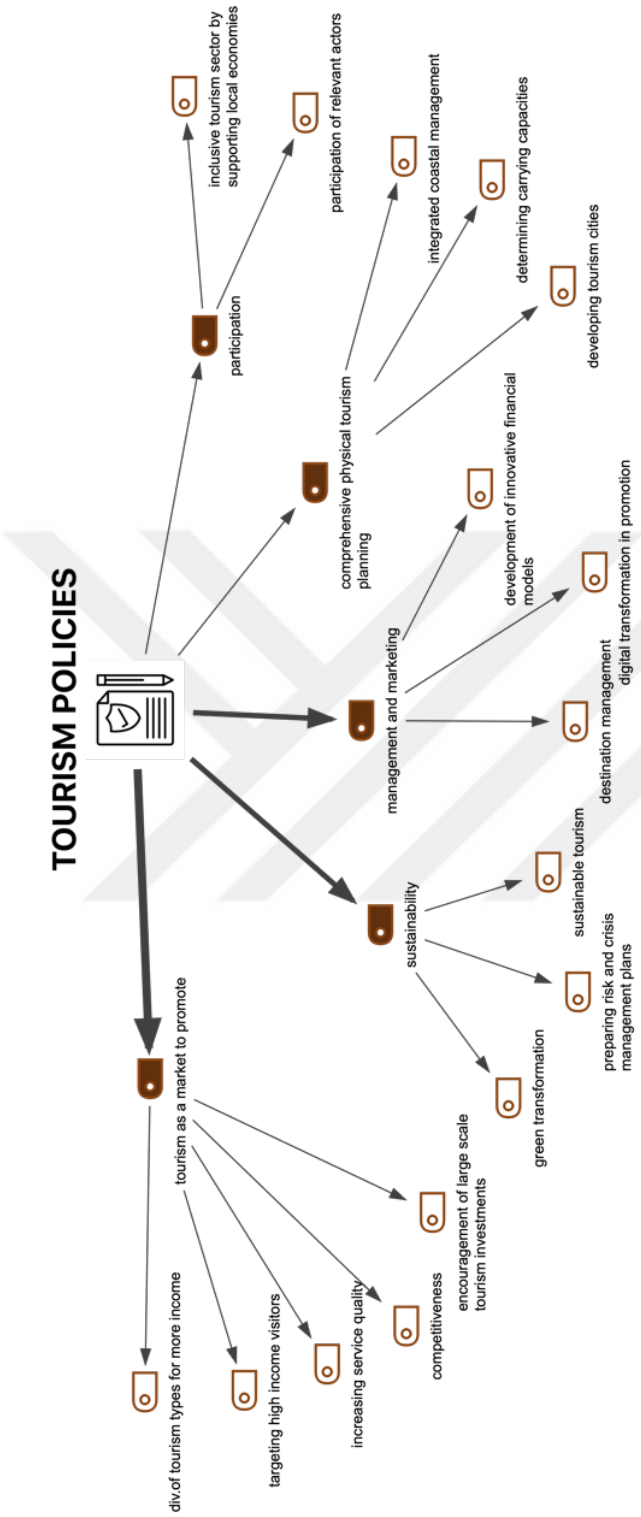


Figure 5.22. Code-Sub Code Model for Tourism Policies Category (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

As it can be seen, main focus of tourism policies in Türkiye is on the promotion of tourism as a market by diversification of tourism targeting high income visitors through green transformation in tourism facilities and innovative transformation in promotion to increase service quality, tourism income, and competitiveness. There are also policies regarding comprehensive tourism planning by conducting carrying capacity studies, developing tourism cities, adapting integrated coastal management, and also ensuring participation of relevant actors.

5.1.2.2 Tourism Planning and Implementations

Data is mostly acquired for tourism planning and implementations category from legislative documents which are Tourism Encouragement Law (2634), Coastal Law (3621), Development Law (3194), Regulation on the Implementation of Coastal Law, Regulation on Planning and Implementation in Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers, Regulation on the Allocation of Public Land to Tourism Investments.

Distribution of the codes for tourism planning and implementations category in the code system (Figure 5.23) are as follows:

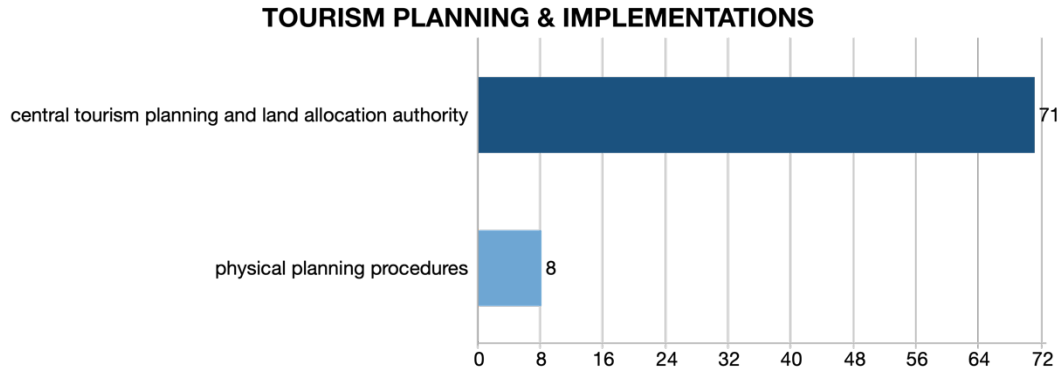


Figure 5.23. Distribution of Codes for Tourism Planning and Implementations Category (MAXQDA 2022).

Accordingly, the tourism legislation basically emphasizes the centralized position of tourism planning in Türkiye through the authority of MoCT. The legislation apart

from tourism planning such as coastal legislation and development legislation also underline the centralized authority of MoCT, by defining this authority as an exception in the related laws and regulations.

Distribution of sub-codes under codes is as following (Figure 5.24):

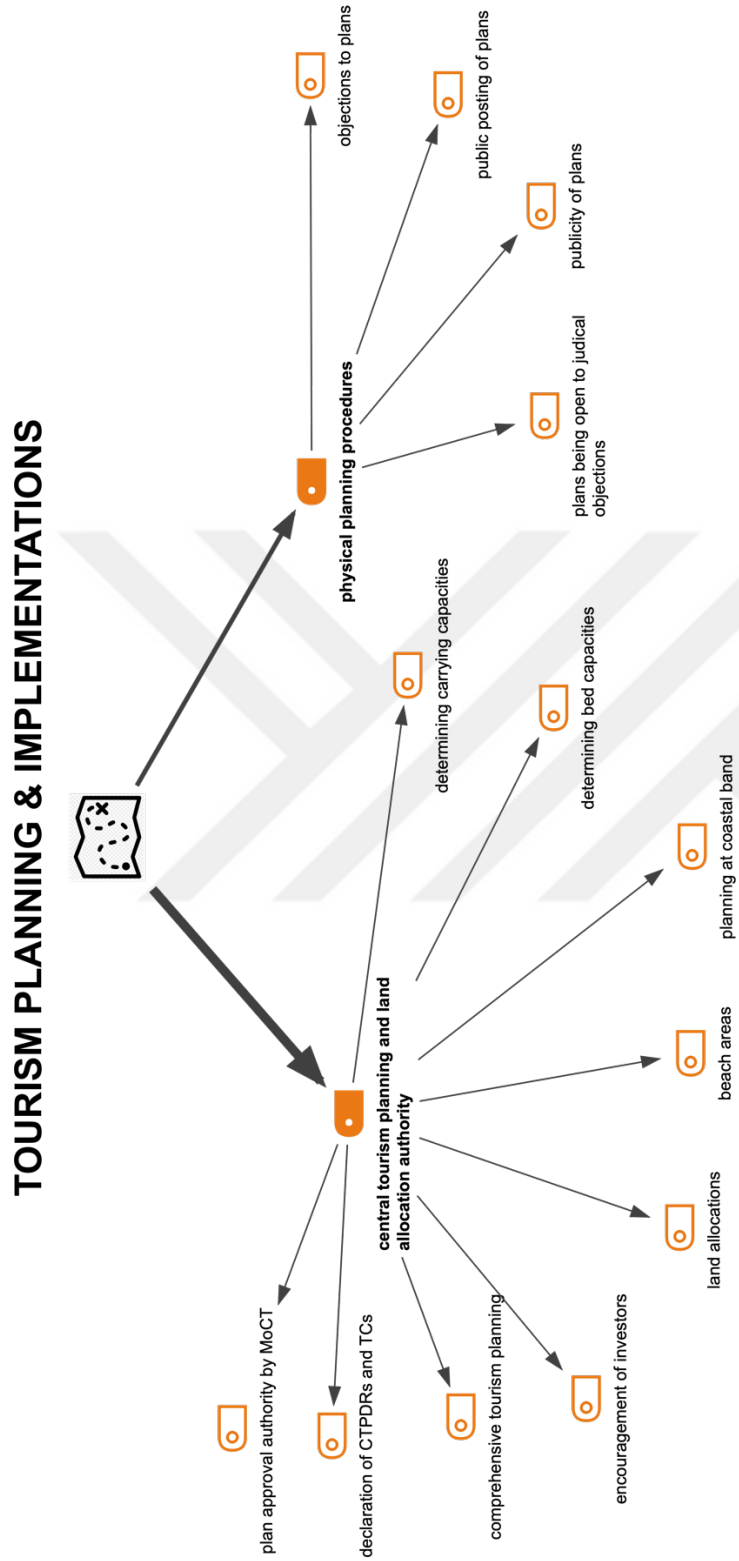


Figure 5.24. Code-Sub Code Model for Tourism Planning and Implementations Category (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

Codes under the heading of central tourism planning and land allocation authority, emerged as the plan approval and land allocation authority of MoCT in CTPDRs and TCs in all tourism purposes including beach areas through encouragement of large-scale investors. When considering the planning procedures, it is seen that codes emerged regarding the publicity of plans in posting durations through the right of objection. Therefore, the only participatory procedure in the legislation is defined through posting of the plans after their approval, which can be evaluated as a highly passive form of participation.

5.1.2.3 Coasts as Public Spaces

Coasts as public spaces category emerged through the review of Coastal Legislation, namely Coastal Law (3621) and Regulation on the Implementation of Coastal Law. Distribution of the codes for this category in the code system is as follows (Figure 5.25):

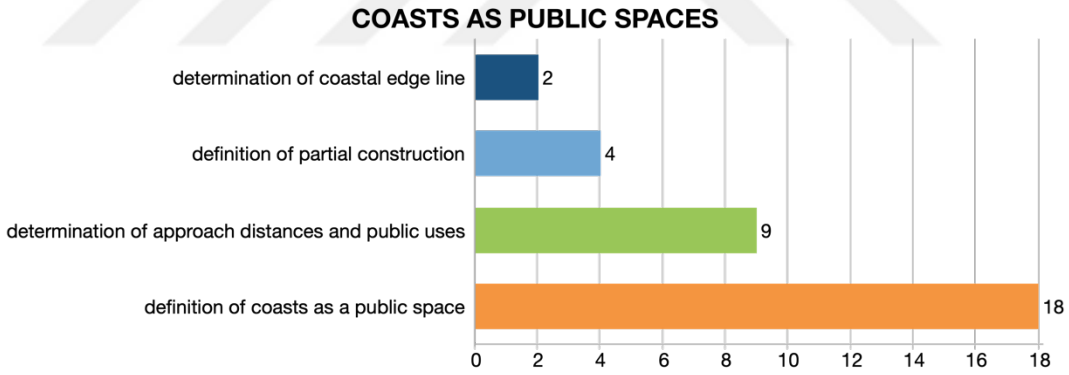


Figure 5.25. Distribution of Codes for Coasts as Public Spaces Category (MAXQDA 2022).

From Figure 5.25, it can be concluded that, the coastal legislation in Türkiye emphasizes the public space dimension of coasts clearly. When moving into the details of the codes under this category (Figure 5.26), it is seen that, coastal legislation emphasizes the publicity of coastal areas, apart from that, the legislation also details the technical aspects in the public use of coasts such as determination of public uses, coastal edge line, approach distances, and partial construction.

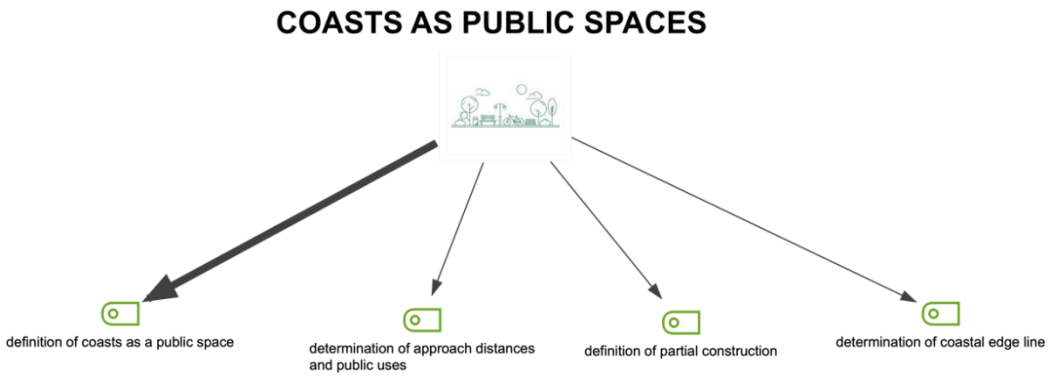


Figure 5.26. Code-Sub Code Model for Coasts as Public Spaces Category (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

5.1.2.4 Planning Interventions in Case Study Areas

The data is acquired from the plan changes done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas for planning interventions category. There are two main categories for planning interventions in the code system as Planning Interventions (first plan change) and Planning Interventions (second plan change) as there are differences in the first and second plan changes after the cancellation of the first plan changes by the court. In order to document and understand the changes through codes, plans are overlapped and upload to MAXQDA 2022 software. For Kadriye Public Beach Area, firstly the plans of 1995 and 2020 were overlapped and coded for the first plan change, then plans of 2020 and 2022 were overlapped and coded for the second plan change. Similarly, for Belek Public Beach Area, plans of 2006 and 2020 were firstly overlapped and coded, and then plans of 2020 and 2022 were overlapped and coded. The distribution of codes for Planning Interventions (for first and second plan change) are as follows (Figure 5.27):

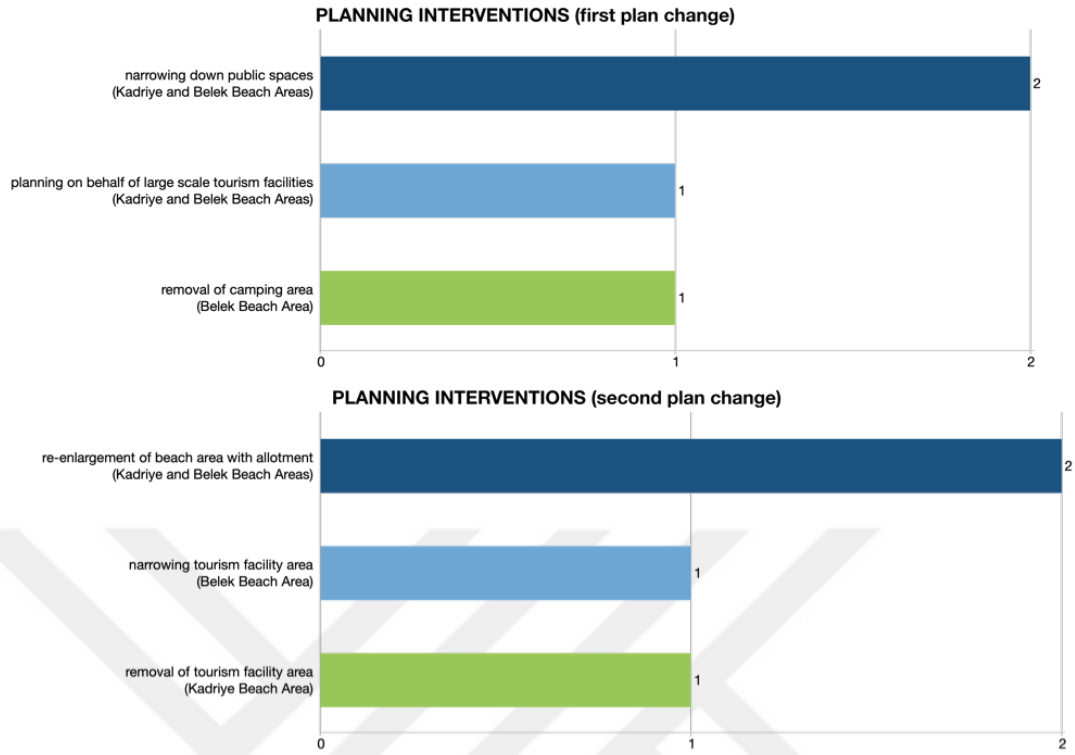


Figure 5.27. Distribution of Codes for Planning Interventions in Case Study Areas (First and Second Plan Changes) (MAXQDA 2022).

As it can be seen from Figure 5.27, in the first plan changes done in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas narrowing down public spaces is the most visible planning intervention. In the second plan changes, which were done after the cancellation of the plans by the court through the objection of local actors, re-enlargement of beach areas is seen although some sections are divided by an allotment line, which may give way to the allocation of allotted sections of the beach areas to tourism investors and not their being used as public beaches.

When comparing first and second plan changes in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas with a two cases model (Figure 5.28), it is understood that, in the first plan changes done in 2020, public spaces in the previous plans (1995 plan for Kadriye Public Beach Area and 2006 plan for Belek Public Beach Area) were narrowed on behalf of creating tourism facility areas. In Kadriye, beach area was narrowed, and a new tourism facility area was proposed, in Belek, camping area was removed, beach area was narrowed, and a new tourism facility area was proposed. In the second plan

changes after the judicial processes, re-enlargement of public spaces is seen. In Kadriye, beach area was enlarged with an allotment line and tourism facility area was removed. In Belek, beach area was enlarged, and tourism facility area was narrowed.

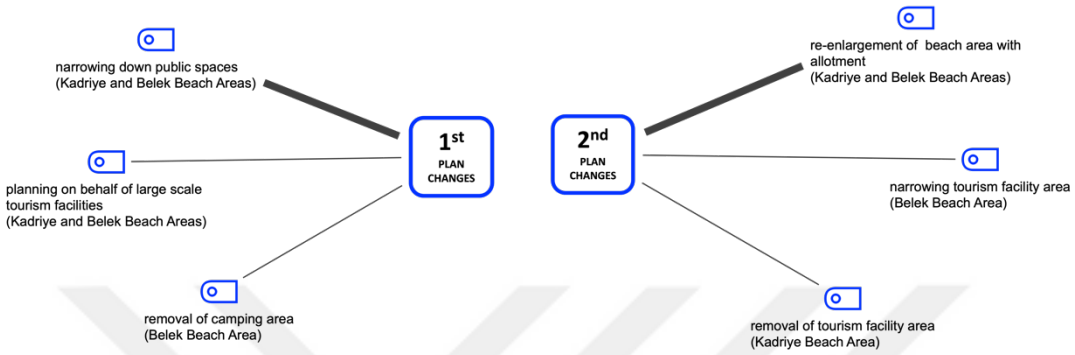


Figure 5.28. Two Cases Model for Planning Interventions (First and Second Plan Changes) (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022)

5.1.2.5 Judicial Processes

Categories in the code system regarding the judicial processes of Kadriye and Belek Beach Area's planning processes emerged as Judicial Processes (first plan change) and Judicial Processes (second plan change). Figure 5.29 represents the distribution of codes for Judicial Processes.

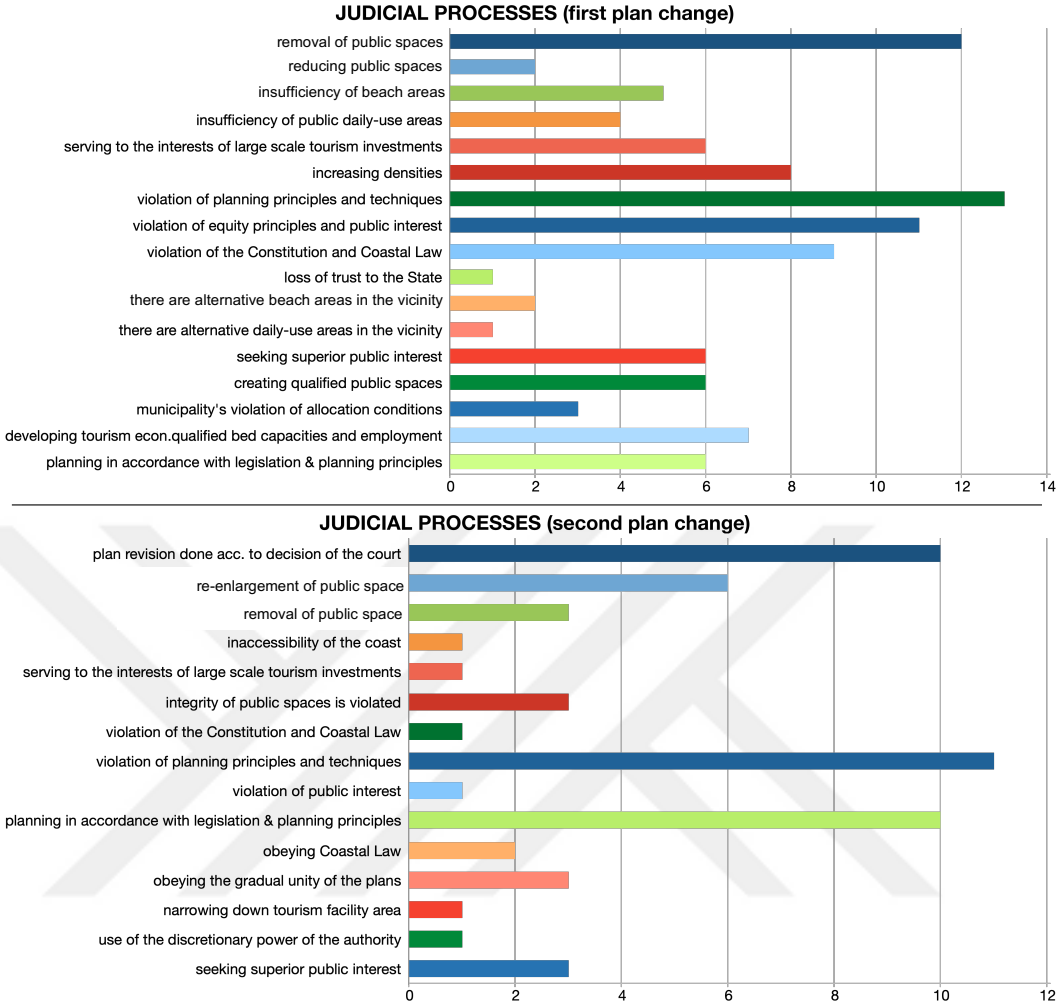


Figure 5.29. Distribution of Codes for Judicial Processes (First and Second Plan Changes) (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

In accordance with this, in the judicial documents of the first plan changes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas, it is seen that the concepts of "violation of planning principles and techniques", "violation of equity principles and public interest", and "reducing public spaces" are among the most emphasized issues.

In the documents regarding the judicial processes of the second plan changes, "violation of planning principles and techniques" mentioned mostly by the plaintiffs and in some sections of the expert reports and court decisions, "planning in accordance with legislation and planning principles" and "plan revision done

according to the decision of the court" mentioned by the defendant authority and in some sections of the expert reports and court decisions.

In the analyses under judicial processes, comparisons through two cases models are found appropriate in order to scrutinize different conceptualizations of actors in the planning processes such as MoCT approving the plans, local actors (professional organizations and residents) objecting the plans, experts and the court assessing the plans. Therefore, analysis of two cases models is presented for each plan change in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas.

Kadriye Public Beach Area First Plan Change:

Figure 5.30 shows the comparison between the claims of plaintiffs (Antalya Branch of Chamber of Architects of Türkiye and the residents) and defendant authority (MoCT). Accordingly, it is seen that, in the first plan change done in Kadriye Beach Area, in which the beach area in 1995 plan was narrowed and a new tourism facility area was proposed, the plaintiffs majorly argue that, reducing public spaces causes insufficiency in coastal public use, the plan change serves the interests of large-scale tourism investments and violates the planning principles and techniques. In response, the defendant authority claims that proposal of tourism facility area generates tourism income and employment opportunities and thus serves superior public interest. Moreover, out of narrowed beach area, a qualified public space is said to be created by removing illegal structures and conducting landscaping studies.

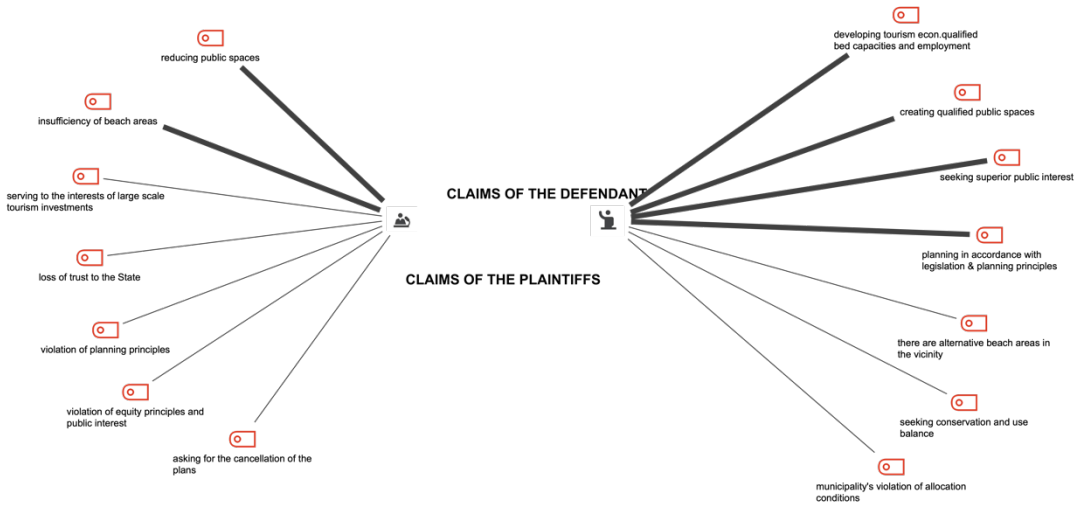


Figure 5.30. Two Cases Model for the Claims of the Plaintiffs and Defendant Authority in the First Plan Change of Kadriye Public Beach Area (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

The comparison between the highlights of the expert report and the decision of the court for the first plan change in Kadriye Public Beach Area (Figure 5.31) well illustrates overlapping codes clustered around the concepts of “reducing public spaces”, “increasing densities”, “violation of equity principles and public interest”, “violation of the Constitution” and “Coastal Law”, and “serving to the interest of large-scale tourism investments”.

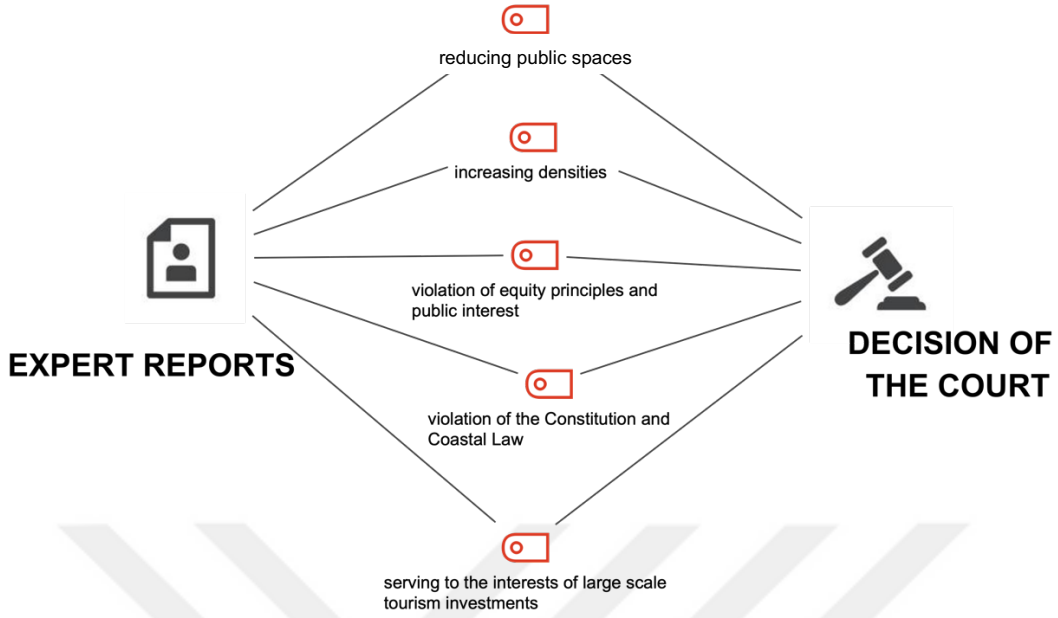


Figure 5.31. Two Cases Model for the Expert Report and Decision of the Court in the First Plan Change of Kadriye Public Beach Area (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

Kadriye Public Beach Area Second Plan Change:

Figure 5.32 shows the comparison between the claims of plaintiffs (Antalya Branch of Chamber of Architects of Türkiye and the residents) and defendant authority (MoCT). It is seen that, for the second plan change, in which narrowed beach area was enlarged with an allotment line and the tourism facility area is removed, the plaintiffs majorly argue that the allotment line in the beach areas disturbs the integrity of public spaces and this in turn is the violation of planning principles and techniques. In return, the defendant authority mostly mentions that the plan change was done for the elimination of the cancellation reasons of the court and the beach area was enlarged again.

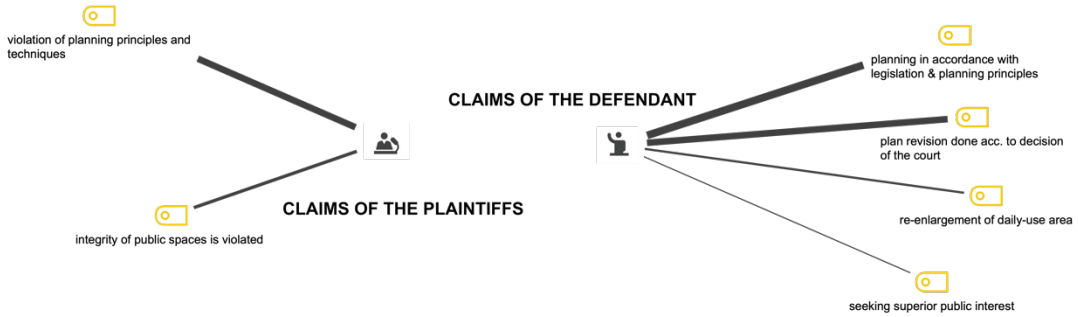


Figure 5.32. Two Cases Model for the Claims of the Plaintiffs and Defendant Authority in the Second Plan Change of Kadriye Public Beach Area (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

When analyzing the comparison between the highlights of the expert report and the decision of the court for the second plan change in Kadriye Public Beach Area (Figure 5.33), it is seen that, the expert report sees the plan change as in accordance with the gradual unity of the plans and the Coastal Law. However, decreasing approach distances and not proposing transportation arrangements for the beach area is found contrary to the planning principles and techniques by both the expert report and the decision of the court as the court cancelled the plan with the argument that the plan is against public interest.

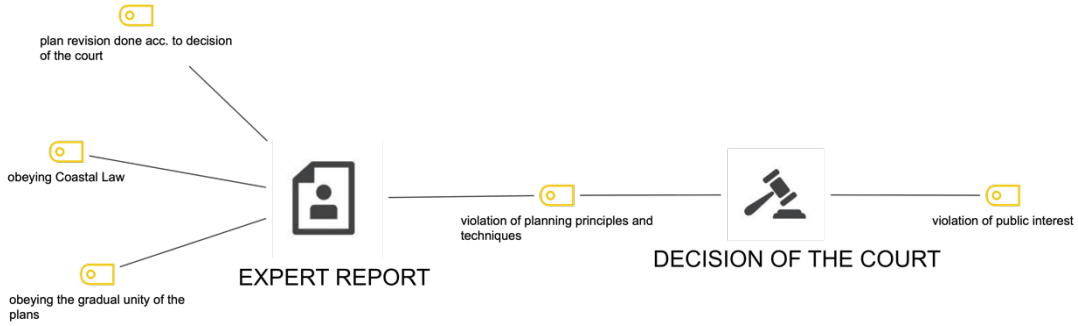


Figure 5.33. Two Cases Model for the Expert Report and the Decision of the Court in the Second Plan Change of Kadriye Public Beach Area (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022)

Belek Public Beach Area First Plan Change:

Similar analyses were also made for the judicial processes of Belek Public Beach Area's plans. The comparison between the claims of plaintiffs (Antalya Branch of

Chamber of Architects of Türkiye and residents) and defendant authority (MoCT) for the judicial processes of the first plan change is presented in Figure 5.34.

Figure 5.34. Two Cases Model for the Claims of the Plaintiffs and Defendant Authority in the First Plan Change of Belek Public Beach Area (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

Accordingly, it is seen that, in the first plan change done in Belek Public Beach Area, in which the beach area in 2006 plan was narrowed, camping and sports area were removed, and a new tourism facility area was proposed, the plaintiffs majorly argue that, reducing public spaces causes insufficiency in the coastal public use, the plan change serves the interests of large-scale tourism investments and violates the planning principles and techniques. This results in the violation of the Constitution and Coastal Law and contrary to the equity principles and public interest. On the other hand, the defendant authority claims that proposal of tourism facility area generates tourism income and employment opportunities and thus serves superior public interest. Moreover, beach area was turned into a qualified public space by removing illegal structures and conducting landscaping studies.

Expert report and the decision of the court also display similarities in the case file of the first plan change in Belek Public Beach Area (Figure 5.35) by underlining reducing public spaces gives way to the violation of planning principles and

techniques, equity principles and public interest, the Constitution and the Coastal Law.

Figure 5.35. Two Cases Model for the Expert Report and the Decision of the Court in the First Plan Change of Belek Public Beach Area (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

Belek Public Beach Area Second Plan Change:

Figure 5.36 presents the comparison between the claims of plaintiffs (a lawyer living in the Belek and the residents) and defendant authority (MoCT). For the second plan change, in which narrowed beach area was enlarged and the tourism facility area was narrowed, the plaintiffs underline that, the removal of public spaces makes the coast inaccessible, serves to the interests of large-scale tourism investors, violates planning principles and techniques and so as the Constitution and Coastal Law. In return, the defendant authority mentions that the plan change was done for the elimination of the cancellation reasons of the court, the beach area was enlarged again, and keeping narrowed tourism facility area serves superior public interest.

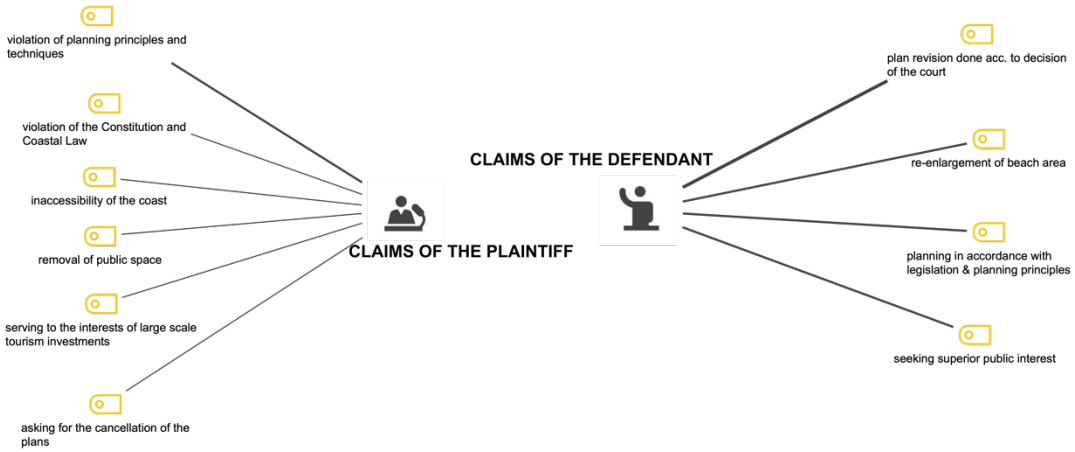


Figure 5.36. Two Cases Model for the Claims of the Plaintiffs and Defendant Authority in the Second Plan Change of Belek Public Beach Area (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

When comparing the highlights of the expert report and the decision of the court for the second plan change in Belek Public Beach Area (Figure 5.37), it is seen that, the expert report sees the plan change as in accordance with the gradual unity of the plans and the Coastal Law. However, removal of the camping area as a public space is seen as against public interest. On the other hand, enlargement of the beach area in accordance with the decision of the court is found appropriate. However, the court did not agree with the evaluation of the expert report in the removal of camping area and proposing a tourism facility area instead of it. The court evaluated this change as the use of discretionary power of the plan approval authority and found the plan change as in accordance with relevant legislation. Therefore, the case asking for the cancellation of the plan was rejected.

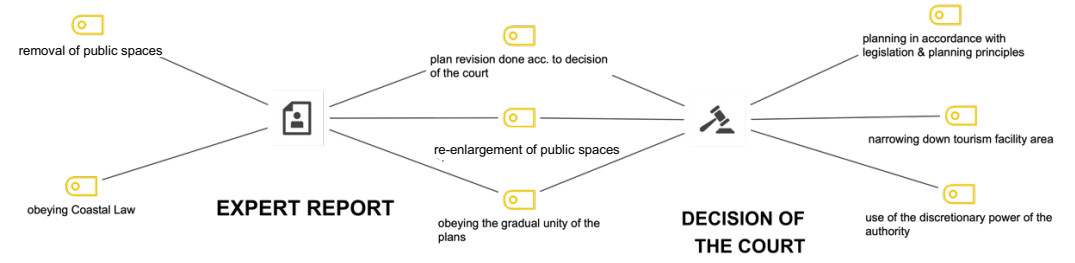


Figure 5.37. Two Cases Model for the Expert Report and the Decision of the Court in the Second Plan Change of Belek Public Beach Area (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022).

In the next part, data collection and analysis processes for in-depth interviews are presented.

5.2 In-depth Interviews

5.2.1 Collection of the Data

Data collected from in-depth interviews was primarily acquired through face-to-face and zoom interviews. Two fieldworks were conducted in 14.09.2022-17.09.2022 and 16.07.2023-22.07.2023. In the first visit, mukhtars of Kadriye and Belek Neighborhoods were interviewed. In 12.01.2023 online interviews were held with the lawyer of the cases and also one of the plaintiffs and also the lawyer of one case, who is known as one of the pioneer names in plan objection and judicial processes against the plans made in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas. On the second visit, 24 face-to-face in-depth interviews and 1 online interview were done with the representatives of the Municipality from the legal affairs department and planning department, the CEO of a big resort in the environs of Belek Public Beach Area on the coast, representatives of professional organizations and NGOs, including Antalya Chamber of Architects and the members of "Sahilime Dokunma Platformu (Don't Touch My Beach Platform)", which was established by local chambers such as Chambers of Tradesmen and Craftsmen, Chamber of Tradesmen of Drivers and Automobiles, Agricultural Credit Cooperative etc. against the plan changes in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas, and lastly residents and second home users. In 25.08.2023 an online interview was held with an investor, who had facilities in the public beach areas before the plan amendments. In 21.09.2023-22.09.2023, 4 face-to-face in-depth interviews were done with the officials (head of departments and city planners) working in spatial planning and coastal planning departments of MoEUCC and in 06.11.2023, 4 face-to-face in-depth interviews were done with the officials (head of department, coordinator, culture and tourism expert, and city

planner) involving in plan preparation and approval of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas working in the planning department of MoCT.

To sum up, 36 in-depth interviews were conducted. 4 of them were done in an online meeting platform (zoom interviews), remaining 32 were conducted face-to-face. Among the face-to-face interviewees 13 didn't give permission for audio recording, in their interviews the data was collected through notetaking, the interviews of 19 face-to-face interviewees were recorded. 4 zoom meetings were also recorded (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 List of Respondents (Compiled by the Author)

	NUMBER	RESPONDENTS	INTERVIEW TYPE	RECORDING
MoCT*	**1**	MoCT_1	face-to-face	X
	2	MoCT_2	face-to-face	X
	3	MoCT_3	face-to-face	X
	4	MoCT_4	face-to-face	X
MoEUCC**	**5**	MoEUCC_1	face-to-face	X
	6	MoEUCC_2	face-to-face	X
	7	MoEUCC_3	face-to-face	X
	8	MoEUCC_4	face-to-face	✓
INVESTORS	**9**	INVESTOR_1	zoom meeting	✓
	10	INVESTOR_2	zoom meeting	✓
MUNICIPALITY	**11**	MUNICIPALITY_1	face-to-face	X
	12	MUNICIPALITY_2	face-to-face	X
MUHTARS	**13**	MUHTAR_1	face-to-face	✓
	14	MUHTAR_2	face-to-face	✓
NGOS	**15**	CIVIC INITIATIVE_1	face-to-face	✓
	16	CIVIC INITIATIVE_2	face-to-face	✓
	17	CIVIC INITIATIVE_3	face-to-face	✓
	18	CIVIC INITIATIVE_4	face-to-face	✓
	19	CIVIC INITIATIVE_5	zoom meeting	✓
	20	CIVIC INITIATIVE_6	zoom meeting	✓
	21	CIVIC INITIATIVE_7	face-to-face	✓
LOCALS & SECOND HOME USERS	**22**	KADRİYE RESIDENT_1	face-to-face	✓
	23	KADRİYE RESIDENT_2	face-to-face	✓
	24	KADRİYE RESIDENT_3	face-to-face	✓
	25	KADRİYE RESIDENT_4	face-to-face	✓
	26	KADRİYE BEACH USER_1	face-to-face	✓
	27	KADRİYE BEACH USER_2	face-to-face	✓
	28	BELEK RESIDENT_1	face-to-face	✓
	29	BELEK RESIDENT_2	face-to-face	✓
	30	BELEK BEACH USER	face-to-face	✓
	31	BELEK RESIDENT_3	face-to-face	X
	32	BELEK RESIDENT_4	face-to-face	X
	33	BELEK RESIDENT_5	face-to-face	X
	34	BELEK RESIDENT_6	face-to-face	✓
	35	BELEK RESIDENT_7	face-to-face	X
	36	SERIK CITY CENTER RESIDENT	face-to-face	✓

* Ministry of Culture and Tourism
** Minsitry of Environment, Urbanizaiton and Climate Change

5.2.2 Coding the Data

All the interviews were transferred from the notes and transcriptions of the audio records into MS Word documents in separate files prepared for each respondent. The transcriptions were made by the author manually. After the transcriptions, all transcripts were read one by one, format was edited and spelling mistakes were

eliminated. After that, all the transcriptions were transferred to MAXQDA 2022 software under different document groups defined for each actor group. Codes were determined through the application of both inductive and deductive coding. That is to say, certain codes were derived from the study model and interview questions, and some of them were created in the coding process itself. Coding process for content analysis was realized in two-cycles. In the first cycle coding, grammatical, elemental, and affective methods were used in an eclectic manner (Saldana, 2015). Accordingly, among grammatical methods, magnitude coding (for coding the presence of some social capital indicators, such as "feeling of trust to central planning authority=yes/no", "perception about fairness and transparency=yes/no", "perception about participation=yes/no", "perception about local collaboration capacity=sufficient/insufficient", etc.) were used. Among elemental methods simultaneous coding (for assigning more than one code to a single datum), descriptive coding (for summarizing the datum), in vivo coding (for quoting striking parts), and sub-coding (as a preparation for categories in the second cycle coding) were used. Versus coding (for defining the perspectives of actors about the roles, interests, and conflicts in tourism planning) and evaluation coding (for the assessments of the perceptions and expectations of respondents regarding the existing legislation, roles, and responsibilities in tourism planning) were applied within affective coding methods.

After first cycle coding, the codes were grouped into draft categories, some of these categories emerged with the coding process (deductive coding) and some of them were adopted from the social capital indicators of the study model (inductive coding). Grouping first cycle codes into draft categories started the second cycle coding phase, in which each interview transcript and codes were re-read and then recoded or revised. In the second cycle coding, basically focused coding (for reorganizing most frequent, relevant, and significant codes) and axial coding (for the determination of categories and sub-categories) methods (Saldana, 2015) were applied. At the end of this phase the codes were placed under the categories and sub-categories (Figure 5.38).

At the end of the second cycle coding process, codes (1026 in total) are classified under 4 main category (macro cognitive social capital, macro relational social capital, meso/micro cognitive social capital, meso/micro relational social capital) and 48 sub-categories (Table 5.3).

Figure 5.38. Categories and Sub-Categories for In-Depth Interview Analysis (MAXQDA 2022)

Table 5.3 Code System for In-Depth Interview Analysis (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022)

MACRO COGNITIVE SC
PERCEPTIONS ABOUT LEGAL FW IN TOURISM AND COASTAL PLANNING
COASTAL LEG. SUPPORTS PUBLIC INT. BUT IMPLEMTATION IS OPPOSITE
COASTAL LEGISLATION DOESN'T SUPPORT PUBLIC INTEREST
TOURISM LEGISLATION SUPPORTS MASS TOURISM
EXPECTATIONS ABOUT LEGAL FW IN TOURISM AND COASTAL PLANNING
100 M DISTANCE SHOULD BE KEPT
PERCEPTION ABOUT AUTHORIZATION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
AUTHORITY CONFLICT IN PLANNING
PLANNING FROM LOCAL IS MORE PARTIAL AND RENT-BASED
PLANS ARE MADE IN ACC. WITH LEGISLATION
DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVCES OF ACTORS TO PUBLIC INTEREST
EXPECTATIONS ABOUT AUTHORIZATION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
THERE SHOULD BE A REGIONAL AGENCY
THERE SHOULD BE EFFICIENT AUDIT MECHANISMS
MINISTRY SHOULD BE A MENTOR AND AUDITOR& MUNICIPALITY SHOULD APROVE
AUTHORIZATION SHOULD BELONG TO MINISTRY
PERCEPTION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF TOURSIM POLICIES AND PLANNING
MASS TOURISM BASED POLICIES AND PLANS
NO CARRYING CAPACITY STUDY IS HELD
TR NEEDS TOURSIM INCOME AND STATE-LED MASS TOURISM
TOURISM SPACE IS SHAPED BY THE COLLABORATION OF MoCT&INVESTORS
BELEK TC IS A BRAND-NAME DESTINATION
EXCLUSION OF LOCALS in TCs
EXPECTATION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF TOURSIM POLICIES AND PLANNING
DIFFERENT TOURISM TYPES SHOULD BE DEVELOPED
DESTINATION BASED TOURISM PLANNING EDUCATION
CARRYING CAPACITIES IN TCs SHOULD BE DECIDED SCIENTIFICALLY
PERCEPTION ABOUT INTERESTS
PLANNING IS SHAPED BY THE INTEREST AND RENT BASE CONFLICTS
MINISTRY SEEKING THE INTERESTS OF INVESTORS
PERCEPTION ABOUT PARTICIPATION
WHEN PARTICIPATION IS SET_RENT BASED
PARTICIPATION=NO NEED
PARTICIPATION=YES
PARTICIPATION=NO
PERCEPTION ABOUT GOVERNANCE
GOVERNANCE=NO
GOVERNANCE=YES
PERCEPTION ABOUT PUBLIC SPACE PROBLEM
PUBLIC SPACE ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE DONE OUTSIDE OF TCs
PUBLIC SPACE ARRANGEMENTS SHOULD BE DONE IN TCs
NO PUBLIC ACCESS TO COASTS
SOCIOLOGY OF VISITORS AND LOCALS IS DIFFERENT
PERCEPTION ABOUT FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY
FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY=PARTLY
FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY=YES
FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY=NO
FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY=NO COMMENT
SUPPORTING MINISTRY
SUPPORTING MINISTRY=YES
SUPPORTING MINISTRY=NO
PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST
TRUST TO MINISTRY=NO
TRUST TO MINISTRY=YES
TRUST TO MINISTRY=NO COMMENT
TRUST TO EXPERTS/ACADEMICIANS
TRUST TO STATE=YES

Table 5.3 Code System for In-Depth Interview Analysis (cont.)

MESO/MICRO COGNITIVE SC
PERCEPTION ABOUT AUTHORIZATION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
MUNICIPALTIES DON'T HAVE A ROLE IN TOURISM PLANNING
INSUFFICIENT CAPACITY OF LOCALS
PERCEPTION ABOUT FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY OF MUNICIPALITY
FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY OF MUNICIPALITY=YES
FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY OF MUNICIPALITY=NO
PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST TO MUNICIPALITY
TRUST TO MUNICIPALITY=YES
TRUST TO MUNICIPALITY=NO
TRUST TO MUNICIPALITY=NO COMMENT
PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST TO CIVIC INITIATIVES
TRUST TO CIVIC INITIATIVES=YES
TRUST TO CIVIC INITIATIVES=NO
TRUST TO CIVIC INITIATIVES=PARTIALLY
TRUST TO CIVIC INITIATIVES=NO IDEA
PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST TO NEIGHBORS
TRUST TO NEIGHBORS=YES
TRUST TO NEIGHBORS=NO
VALUES
SENSE OF BELONGING
CHILDHOOD MEMORIES
PERCEPTION ABOUT INTERESTS
MUNICIPALTIES ARE CLOSER TO NEEDS BCS OF POLITICAL RENT
MUNICIPALITIES HAVE POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RENT CONCERNS
SECOND BAND HOTELS BADLY AFFECTED
INTERESTS OF LOCALS SHAPE THEIR DEMANDS IN TOURISM PLANNING
SUPPORTING THE CASES
SUPPORTING THE CASES=YES
SUPPORTING THE CASES=NO
SUPPORTING THE CASES=NO IDEA
MOTIVATION FOR SUPPORTING THE CASES
POLITICAL PARTY ORGANIZATION
HAVING FACILITIES IN THE BEACH AREAS
STRUGGLE FOR PUBLIC SPACE
PERCEPTION ABOUT LOCAL COLLABORATION CAPACITY
LOCAL COLLABORATION CAPACITY=YES
LOCAL COLLABORATION CAPACITY=NO
LOCAL COLLABORATION CAPACITY=NO IDEA
HOW TO INCLUDE LOCALS
NOT DIRECTLY INCLUDE_ THERE SHOULD BE PROFESSIONAL INTERVENTION
NOT DIRECTLY INCLUDE_COLLABORATE WITH LOCAL PROFESSIONALS
COLLABORATION OF DIFFERENT ACTOR GROUPS
DEVELOPING CAPACITY OF LOCALS
THROUGH LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS
LOCAL INVESTORS SHOULD BE SUPPORTED
TAKING LOCAL VIEWS
PERCEPTION ABOUT PUBLIC SPACE INTERVENTION
MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC SPACE
Ministry runs better
Municipality runs better
Public Space_poor management
NEW FREE BEACH AREAS OF MUNICIPALITY
INSUFFICIENCY OF PUBLIC SPACE
REORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC SPACE
Reorganization of public space=positive
Reorganization of public space=negative
ALLOCATION OF BEACH AREAS TO SECOND BAND HOTELS
EXCLUSION OF LOCALS DUE TO SECOND BAND HOTELS AND REFUGEES
NARROWING DOWN BEACH AREAS
ACCESSING COAST IS DIFFICULT
USING THE COAST IN FRONT OF THE HOTELS
EXPECTATIONS ABOUT PUBLIC SPACES
KEEPING AS IT IS
FULL ACESS TO COASTS
FREE BEACH AREA RUN BY THE MUNICIPALITY IN ITS FORMER SIZE
ENLARGEMENT OF THE BEACH AREAS
BEACH AREAS SHOULD BE FREE
ROADS DIRECTLY REACHING TO THE SEA
BRINGING BRAND BUSINESSES
MANAGEMENT CAN BE IMPROVED

Table 5.3 Code System for In-Depth Interview Analysis (cont.)

MACRO RELATIONAL
LINKING_MINISTRY-INVESTORS=YES
LINKING_MINISTRY-MUNICIPALITY
LINKING_MINISTRY-MUNICIPALITY=NO
THE RELATIONSHIP BTW MIN. AND MUN. IS INTEREST CONDITIONAL
MUNICIPALITY DIDN'T MANAGE THE COMMUNICATION PROCESS
MINISTRY-MUNICIPALITY SHOULD COMMUNICATE MORE
LINKING_MINISTRY-NGOs
LINKING_MINISTRY-NGOs=YES BUT NO RESULT
LINKING_MINISTRY-NGOs=NO
LINKING_MINISTRY-LOCALS
LINKING_MINISTRY-LOCALS=TAKES TOO LONG
LINKING_MINISTRY-LOCALS=NO
LINKING_INVESTORS-MUNICIPALITY=NO
LINKING_INVESTORS-NGOs=NO
LINKING_INVESTORS-LOCALS
LINKING_INVESTORS-LOCALS=YES
LINKING_INVESTORS-LOCALS=NO
TRANSFER OF INFORMATION
TRANSFER OF INFORMATION FROM MINISTRY TO LOCALS=NO
TRANSFER OF INFORMATION FROM MINISTRY TO NGOs=NO
TRANSFER OF INFORMATION FROM MOCT TO INVESTORS=YES
LINKING THROUGH CASES
LINKING THROUGH CASES TIME CONSUMING
LINKING THROUGH CASES BRINGS CHANGE
MESO/MICRO RELATIONAL
BRIDGING_MUNICIPALITY-NGOs=YES
BRIDGING_MUNICIPALITY-LOCALS
BRIDGING_MUNICIPALITY-LOCALS=YES
BRIDGING_MUNICIPALITY-LOCALS=NO
TRANSFER OF INFORMATION FROM MUNICIPALITY TO LOCAL ACTORS=NO
BONDING_NGOs AND LOCALS=NO
BONDING_COMING TOGETHER OF NGOs AND LOCALS
BONDING_SOCIAL MEDIA
PROTESTS BUT NO RESULT
BONDING_AMONG LOCALS=NO
BONDING_TALKING ABOUT PUBLIC AREAS
TALKING ABOUT PUBLIC AREAS=YES
TALKING ABOUT PUBLIC AREAS=NO
BONDING_NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS
NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS=NO IDEA
NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS=YES
NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS=NO
BONDING_MEETING PERIOD OF PLAINTIFFS
REGULAR
NON-REGULAR
NO MEETING AFTER THE CASES
BONDING_PIONEERS
ONE OF THE PLAINTIFFS
ONE OF THE PLAINTIFFS=YES
ONE OF THE PLAINTIFFS=NO

5.2.3 Analyzing the Data

When considering the distribution of categories in the code system (Figure 5.39), it is seen that, data was acquired mostly about macro cognitive and meso/micro cognitive social capital indicators. Besides, data regarding macro relational and meso/micro relational social capital indicators also emerged during the coding process. As it was mentioned, data for the components of structural social capital are

obtained through document analysis such as, policy documents, legislation, plans, and case files. But still, codes emerged especially about the perceptions and expectations of respondents regarding the design of the institutional set up, and they are categorized under cognitive social capital indicators.

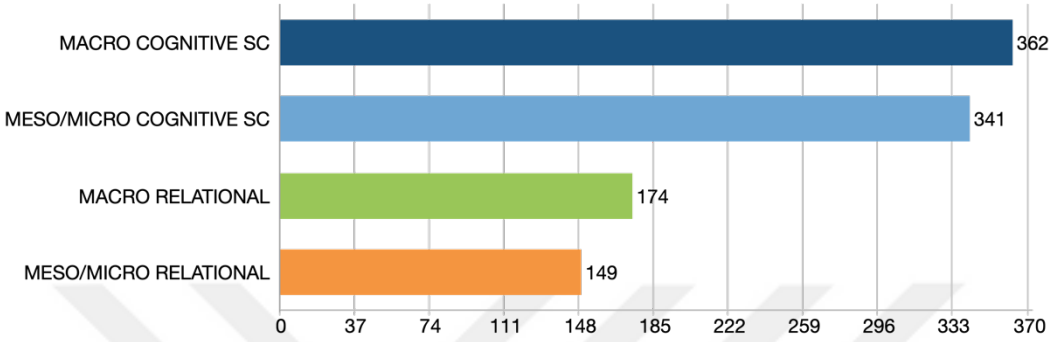


Figure 5.39. Distribution of Categories (MAXQDA 2022)

Considering the distribution of codes under categories, the following scheme is obtained (Figure 5.40).

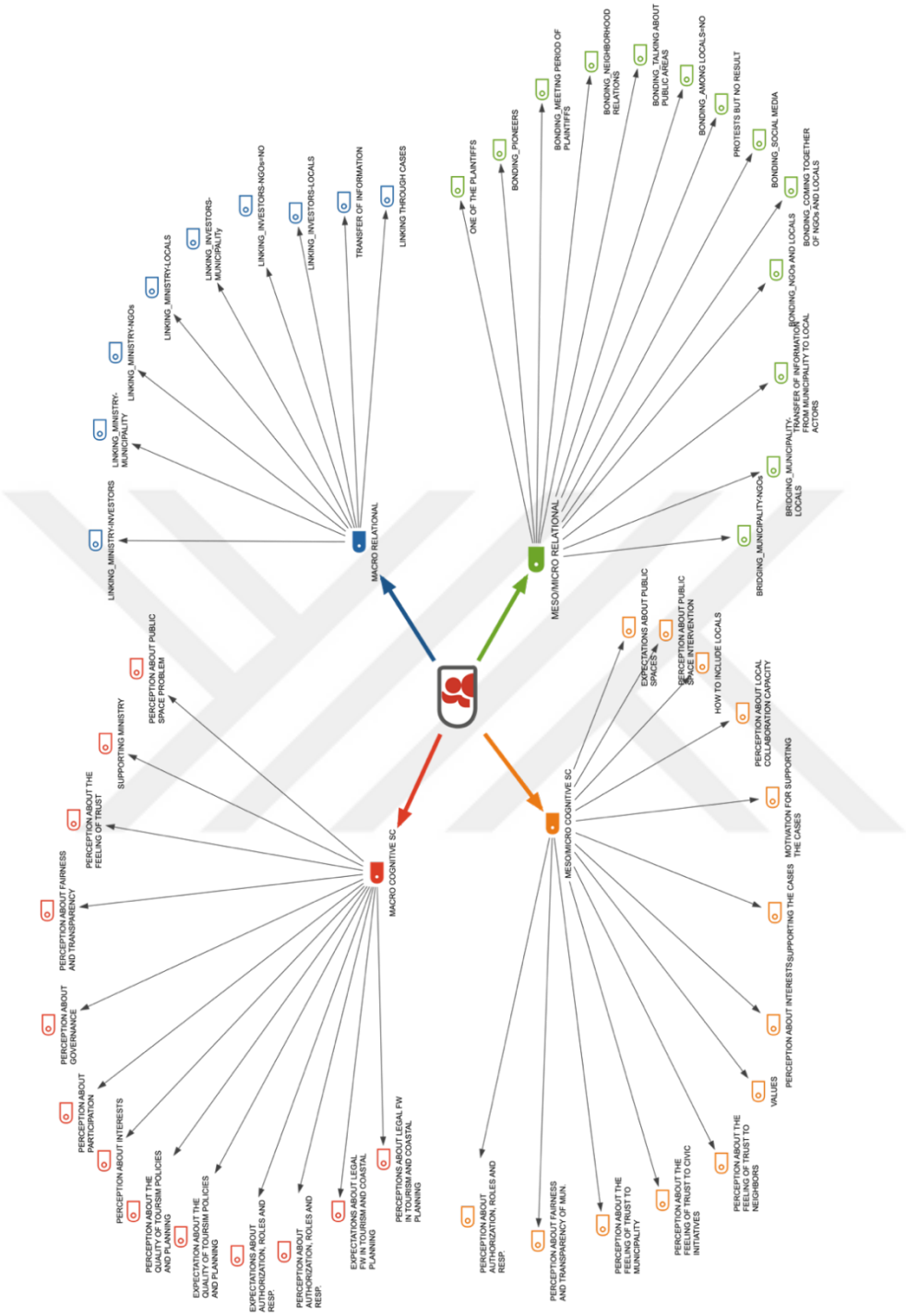


Figure 5.40. Code-Category Model (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022)

5.2.3.1 Macro Cognitive Social Capital

Under the category of macro cognitive social capital, it is seen that the concepts of "perception about participation", "perception about public space problem", "perception about the quality of tourism policies and planning", "perception about interests", and "perception about the feeling of trust" are among the most emphasized indicators (Figure 5.41).

Figure 5.41. Distribution of Codes under Macro Cognitive Social Capital Category (MAXQDA 2022)

When getting into the detail of codes emerged in macro cognitive social capital category, Figure 5.42 is obtained:

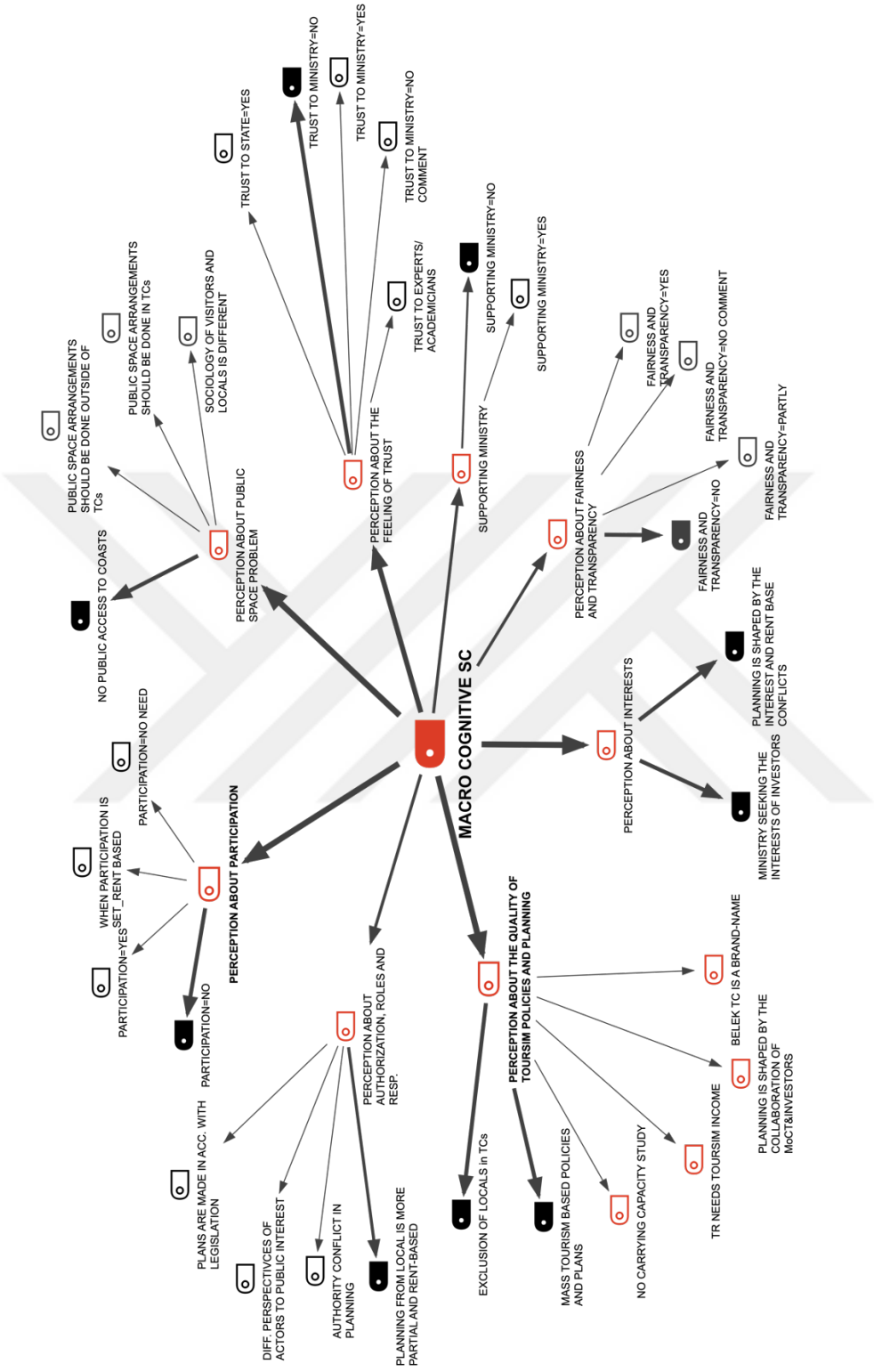


Figure 5.42. Code-Sub Code Model for Macro Cognitive Social Capital (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022)

Accordingly,

Regarding "perception about participation", majority of the responses (61 out of out of 67) belonging to the interviewees from MoEUCC, the interviewees from Serik Municipality, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, and the investor who had facilities in Kadriye and Belek Public Beaches before the plan amendments, highlighted the opinion that there isn't a participatory decision-making process in tourism planning.

"*… I don't think there is any coordination with the central government and citizens anyway. They (central government authorities) do it with the logic that 'I have the authority, I did it and that's it.' The system is not good, the man from Ankara (capital city of Türkiye) is making decisions regarding the lives of the people and citizens living here*." (CIVIC INITIATIVE_6)

Regarding "perception about public space problem", in most of the responses (33 out of 46) belonging to the interviewees from MoEUCC, mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was stated that tourism plans are made according to the development of mass tourism, in which local people are excluded, there is not public access to the coasts, such as roads reaching to the sea, availability of public beach areas, or the opportunity of using beaches in front of the hotels.

Regarding "perception about the quality of tourism policies and planning", in most of the responses (35 out of 45) from the interviewees of Serik Municipality, civic initiatives, and residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that tourism policies and plans are shaped with interest conflicts, local people are excluded in the decision-making processes, and only mass tourism and large-scale investors are encouraged.

Regarding "perception about interests", in more than half of the responses (26 out of 44) belonging to all respondent groups, it was stated that, central planning authority is generally seeking the interests of investors. Majority of the interviewees from all

respondent groups, mentioned that tourism planning in Türkiye is mostly shaped by the interest and rent base conflicts between tourism actors.

Regarding "perception about the feeling of trust", in most of the responses (28 out of 41) belonging to civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that they do not trust to central planning authority, among them, in 7 responses, it was stated that they have the feeling of trust to experts and scientists, especially the ones came to the area in the expert examinations of the court.

"I do not trust any system that is not transparent. If I trust it, I would be denying science and knowledge. So, if someone trusts this, if he trusts a system that is not transparent, I doubt his mind." (KADRİYE RESIDENT_1)

Regarding "perception about fairness and transparency", in the majority of the responses (28 out of 32) belonging to civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was stated that, tourism planning processes are conducted without fairness and transparency.

"We (central government authorities) did it and its done. This is their logic. We saw the plans when they were hung on billboards, otherwise we wouldn't even know about them." (CIVIC INITIATIVE_5)"

Regarding "supporting central planning authority", in more than half of the responses, (18 out of 28) belonging to civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was stated that they do not support the tourism planning practices of the central planning authority.

Regarding "perception about authorization, roles and responsibilities in tourism planning", in more than half of the responses (20 out of 35) belonging to the interviewees from MoEUCC, the interviewees from Serik Municipality, mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that existing tourism legislation supports the development of mass tourism and encouragement of large-scale tourism investors. Therefore, existing tourism legislation creates mass tourism spaces, most of which is gated and exclude local actors both in terms of

decision making and benefiting from the created tourism space. However, it was also mentioned by most of the respondents that, although tourism planning in Türkiye is highly centralized, if the authority belonged to the local authorities, tourism planning would also be partial and rent-based.

Also, existing coastal legislation is said to provide public use at the coasts and prioritize public interest, however, it was mentioned by the respondents from MoEUCC that, the implementation at the coasts is problematic as the basics of coastal legislation is violated in practice.

"Existing coastal legislation provides the public use of the coasts in text, but unfortunately there are difficulties in practice regarding the publicity of the coast. The reason for the problems is not the legislation, but the social structure. There is no supervision, there is no control, there is no culture of following the rules, people think it is their right to break the rules. There are no sanctions, there is a political perspective on planning, unfortunately, it is not possible to improve unless there is a demand and movement from the grassroots. Actually, it is used in a bad sense, but the saying 'If you (public) are the milk, we (politicians) are the cream' means that if there are no people, there will be no politicians. This is a true statement. For us, solutions are sought only when problems start to become chronic." (MOEUCC_2)

5.2.3.2 Meso/Micro Cognitive Social Capital

Under the category of meso/micro cognitive social capital, it is seen that the concepts of "perception about public space intervention", "expectations about public spaces", "how to include locals", "perception about interests", "perception about the feeling of trust" are among the most emphasized social capital indicators (Figure 5.43).

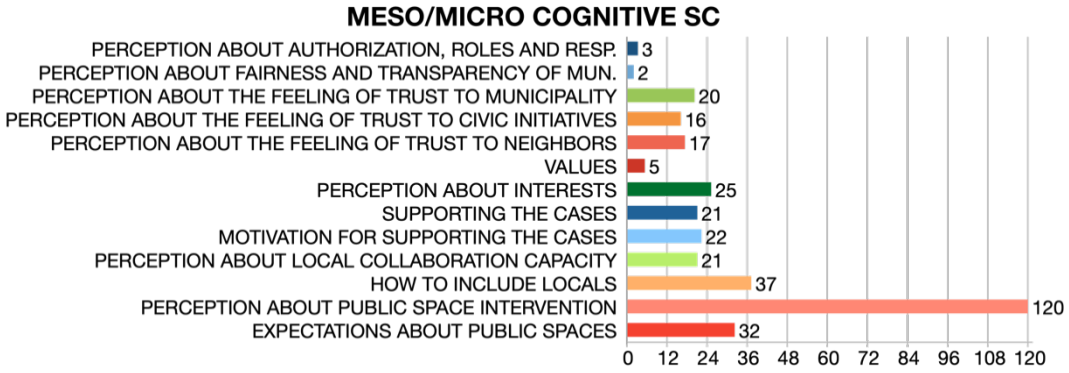


Figure 5.43. Distribution of Codes under Meso/Micro Cognitive Social Capital Category (MAXQDA 2022)

In line with this, Figure 5.44 shows the codes emerged in meso/micro cognitive social capital category in a code-sub code model.

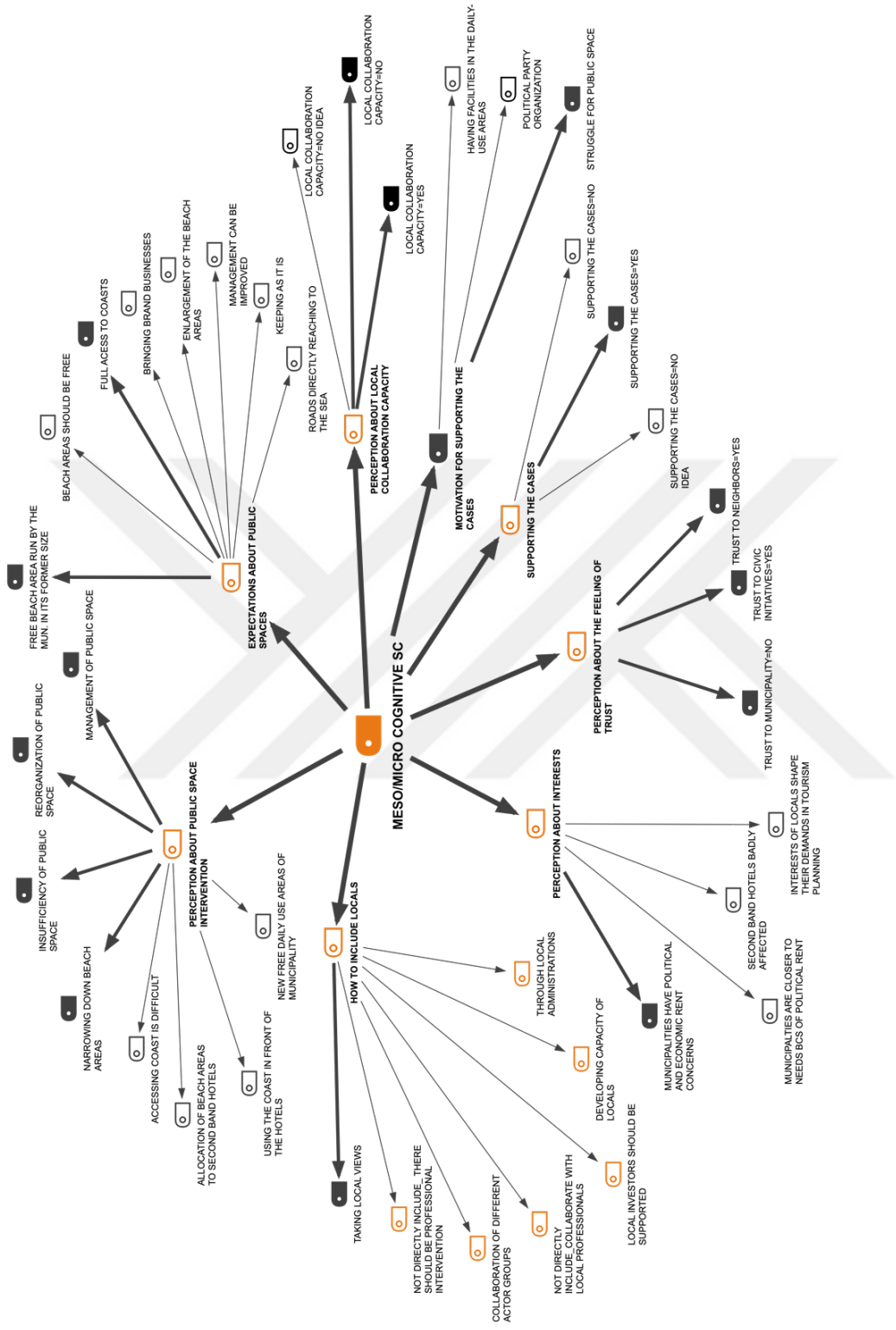


Figure 5.44. Code-Sub Code Model for Meso/Micro Cognitive Social Capital (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022)

It is seen that,

Regarding "perception about public space intervention", in the majority of the responses (54 out of 64) belonging to the interviewees from Serik Municipality, mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that Kadriye and Belek Public Beach areas are insufficient for the local population, second-band hotel users, and visitors. The physical reorganization in terms of landscaping and beach arrangements done by MoCT are found positive in most of the responses (22 out of 24), however, nearly all of the respondents mentioned that the Ministry poorly manages the public beaches.

Regarding "expectations about public spaces", in nearly all of the responses (30 out of 32) belonging to mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was stated that public beach areas can be operated by the MoCT provided that they are turned into their former size and entrance and use of beach arrangements (sunbeds and umbrellas) are free. Also, majority of the respondents are in the opinion that, along the coastline of Belek Tourism Center, there should be full public access.

"As for Belek, it is the most beautiful place to play golf in the world, but the hotels are occupied, and the public cannot benefit from it in any way." (KADRİYE RESIDENT_2)

"They (the Ministry) say that the sea is used for public benefit. But of course, for example, go and see, the hotels have done this in such a way that, as you may have seen when you come, it is not possible for you to access the beach in golf hotels. If you can access the beach, let's see if you can access the hotel. (KADRİYE RESIDENT_1)

Regarding "how to include local actors" in the planning processes, in most of the responses (26 out of 36), belonging to civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that during plan preparation processes local views should be taken and the Ministry should collaborate with regional and local professionals.

However, some of the respondents mentioned that the capacity and the level of awareness of local residents to be active in planning processes is not well developed.

"The local people also withdraw themselves on these issues (planning and objecting processes), they are willing to be employees of the hotel to be built, and do not defend their rights. We are trying to wake up that society. He just can't wake up. (CIVIC INITIATIVE_4)

Regarding "perception about interests", in the majority of the responses (21 out of 25) belonging to the interviewees from MoCT, mukhtars, residents and second-home users, it was stated that, planning is a rent-based activity, and the local actors are also in search for private rent-based interests.

Regarding "perception about the feeling of trust", in most of the responses (14 out of 20) belonging to mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that they do not trust to Municipality. On the other hand, in most of the responses (10 out of 15) from residents and second-home users, it was stated that they have the feeling of trust to local civic initiatives. Also, in the majority of responses (15 out of 17) belonging to residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that they have the feeling of trust to their neighbors.

Regarding "supporting the cases", in the majority of the responses (17 out of 21) belonging to the interviewees from Serik Municipality, mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was stated that they do not find the plan changes in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas as appropriate and thus, support the cases. Nearly all of the respondents give their motivation for supporting the cases as their will to struggle for public space.

"Of course, the citizens revolted here, wondering how the Ministry could take our place (Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas), the citizens have adopted this place so much that they do not know the Ministry, they say this is our place." (MUNICIPALITY_RESPONDENT-2)

Regarding "perception about local collaboration capacity", while nearly in half of the responses (11 out of 21) belonging to mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that there is not any local collaboration capacity among local actors, in the remaining half of the responses, it was stated that there is local collaboration capacity among local actors.

5.2.3.3 Macro Relational Social Capital

Under the category of macro relational social capital, the codes of "linking between Ministry and locals", "linking between Ministry and Municipality", "linking between investors and locals", "linking between Ministry and NGOs" come forward as being used most frequently (Figure 5.45).

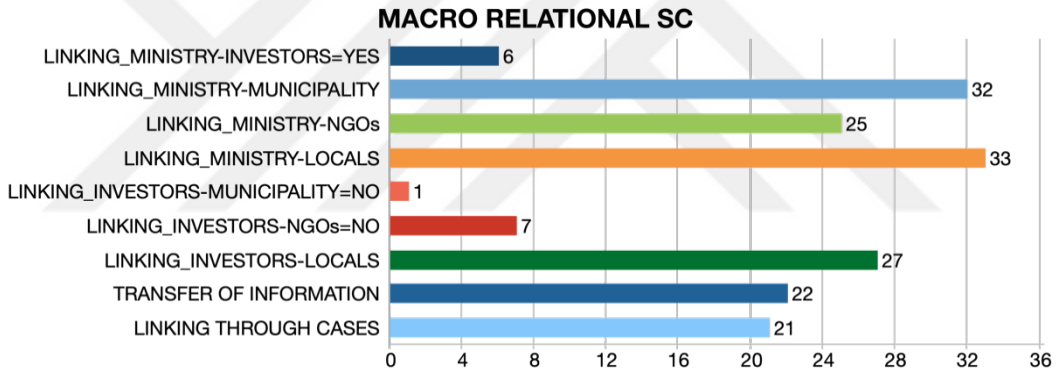


Figure 5.45. Distribution of Codes under Macro Relational Social Capital Category (MAXQDA 2022)

The details of the codes and sub-codes under macro relational social capital category is as follows (Figure 5.46):

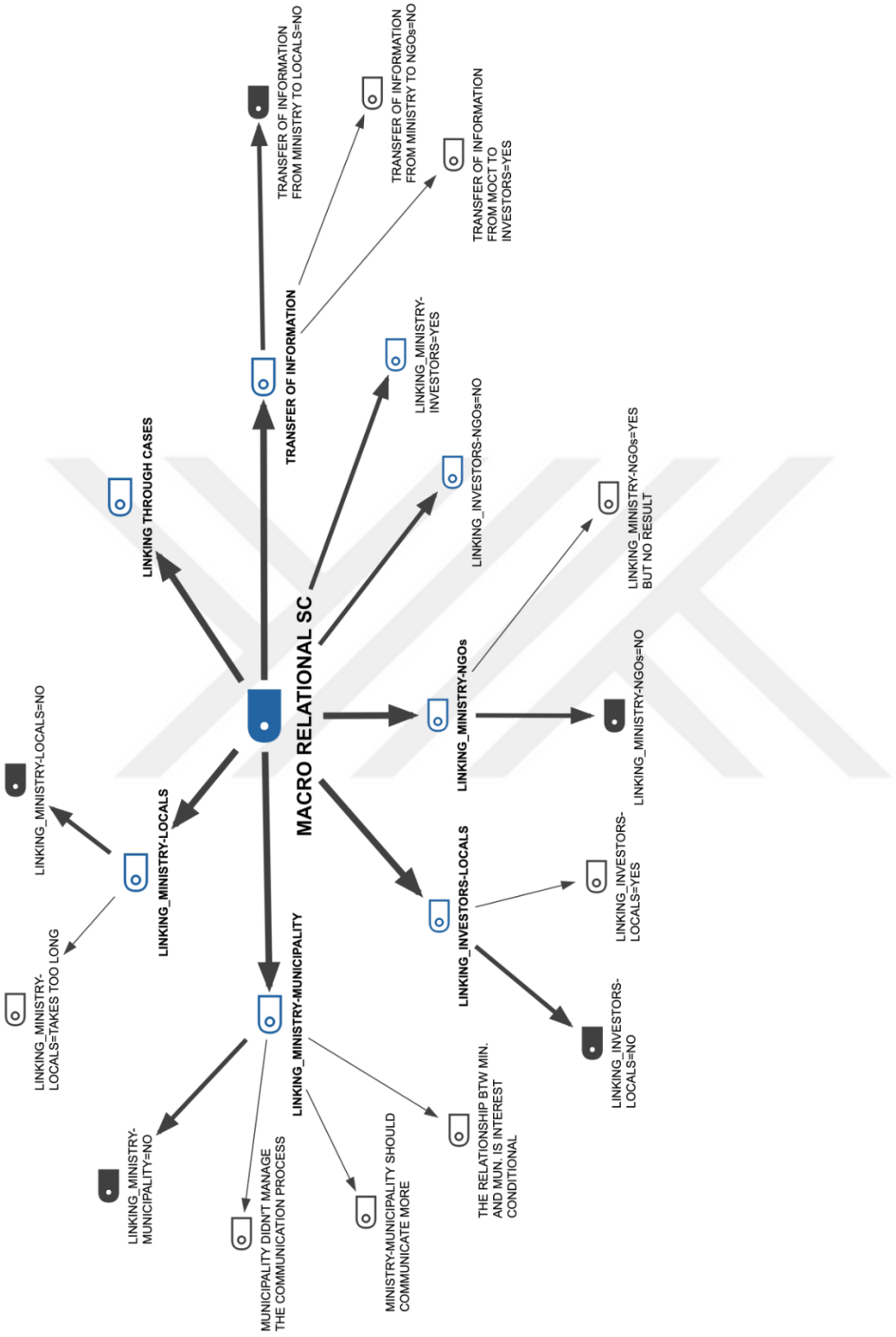


Figure 5.46. Code-Sub Code Model for Macro Relational Social Capital (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022)

Accordingly, it is seen that,

Regarding the relationship between the Ministry and the locals, in nearly all of the responses (32 out of 33) belonging to mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that there is not a communication way and a relationship between the Ministry and local actors. Majority of the respondents mentioned that there is not a transfer of information process from the Ministry to the local actors in plan preparation processes, locals can only set the connection with the Ministry through cases, therefore the linking ties between the Ministry and locals are weak.

Regarding the relationship between the Ministry and the Municipality, in the majority of the responses (22 out of 32) belonging to the interviewees from Ministry of Culture and Tourism, the interviewees from Serik Municipality, investors, mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was stated that there is not a direct communication way and relationship between the Ministry and the Municipality. Therefore, the linking ties between the Ministry and the Municipality are weak.

Regarding the relationship between the Ministry and NGOs, in most of the responses (18 out of 25) belonging to mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that there is not a direct communication way and relationship between the Ministry and NGOs. Therefore, the linking ties between the Ministry and NGOs are weak. Also, in 7 of the responses belonging to civic initiatives, it was also mentioned that, if NGOs could communicate with Ministry, they cannot get any result from this communication.

Regarding the relationship between the Ministry and investors, in all of the responses belonging to investors, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was mentioned that, in plan preparation processes there exist communication ways and transfer of information from Ministry to investors. Therefore, there is a linking type of relationship between these two actors.

Regarding the relationship of investors with local actors (the Municipality, NGOs, and locals), in the majority of the responses (32 out of 35) belonging to the interviewees from Serik Municipality, mukhtars, civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was stated that there is not any communication between investors and local actors. Thus, the linking ties between the investors and local actors are weak.

"There is no communication, citizens can only pass through the front door of the hotel, but I have never seen them among the public before." (KADRİYE RESIDENT_4)

5.2.3.4 Meso/Micro Relational Social Capital

Under the category of meso/micro relational social capital, the codes of "bonding_coming together of NGOs and locals", "being one of the plaintiffs", "bonding_pioneers", "bonding_meeting period of pioneers", "bonding among locals", "bridging_municipality-locals", "bonding_talking about public spaces", "bonding_neighborhood relations" are the ones emerged most frequently in the coding process (Figure 5.47).

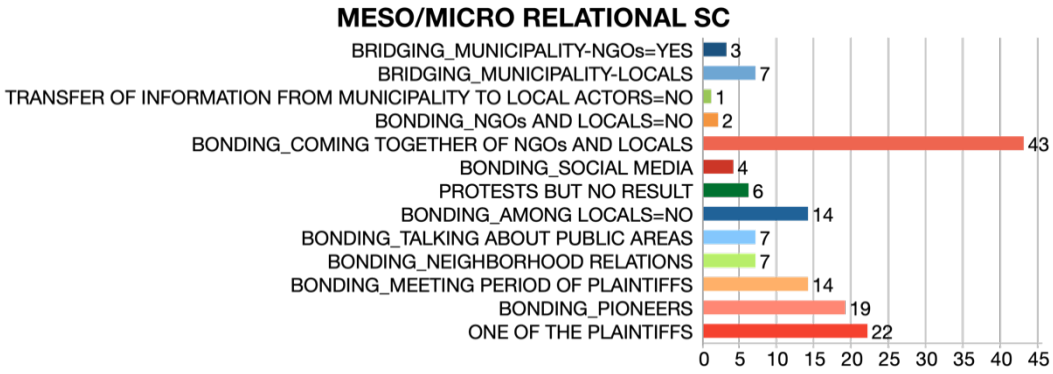


Figure 5.47. Distribution of Codes under Meso/Micro Relational Social Capital Category (MAXQDA 2022)

When getting deeper into the codes for meso/micro relational social capital, following code and sub-code model is obtained (Figure 5.48):

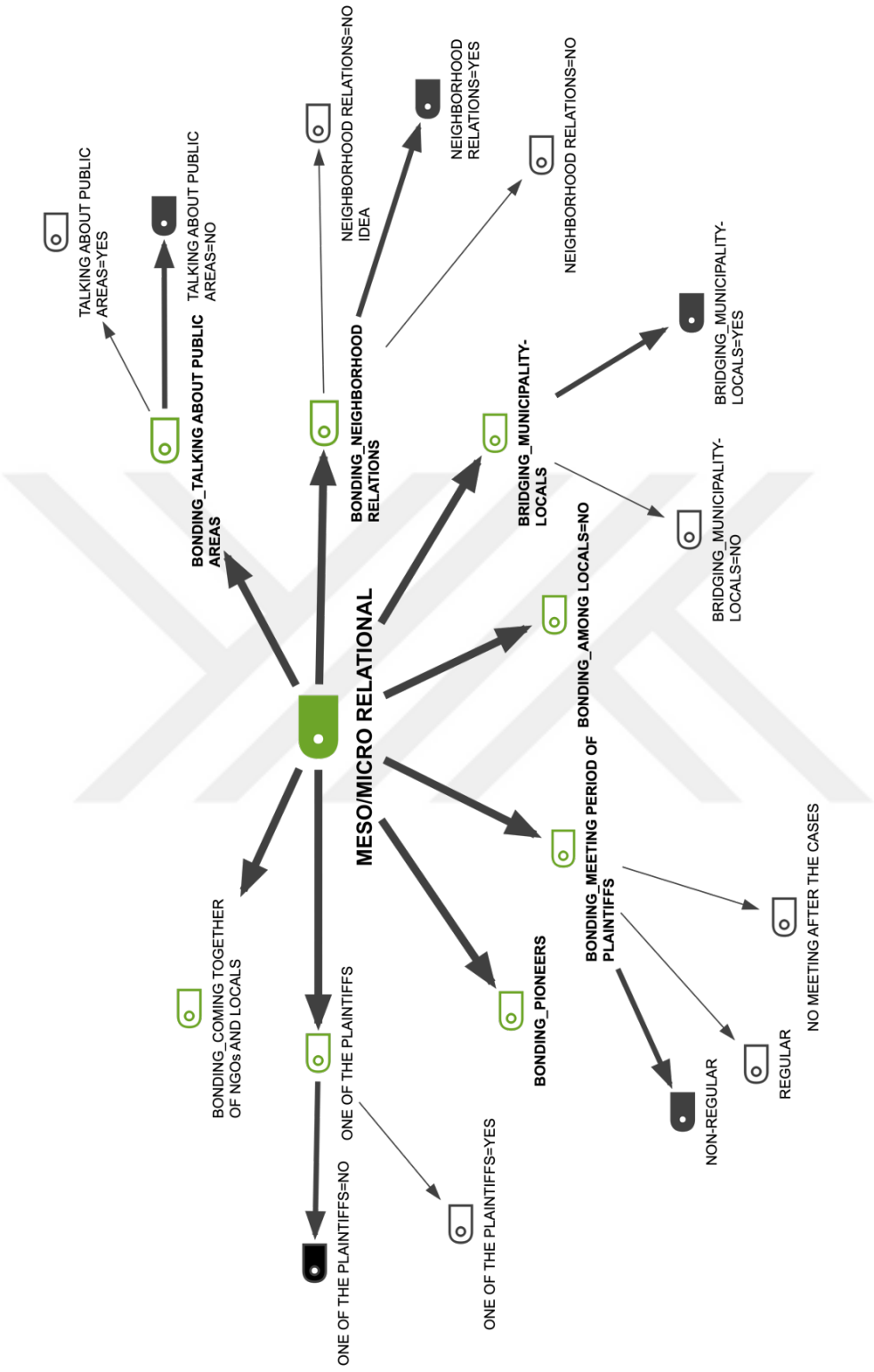


Figure 5.48. Code-Sub Code Model for Meso/Micro Relational Social Capital (Compiled by the Author from MAXQDA 2022)

Accordingly,

Regarding the relationship between NGOs and locals, there was created a bonding type of relationship between “Sahilime Dokunma Platformu” (Don't Touch My Beach Platform) and locals in the plan objection processes through petition, communicating through social media, and judicial processes. All these objection processes were pioneered by local actors (representatives of the platform and a lawyer living in Belek). However, this bonding type of relationship does not refer a regular and systematic civic organization. In the majority of the responses (12 out of 14) regarding the meeting period of the representatives of the platform and locals, it was mentioned that there is not regular meeting periods and organizations. Most of the local actors mentioned that they gave up the communication process after the cases.

Regarding the relationship between the Municipality and locals, in the majority of the responses (21 out of 30) from civic initiatives, residents and second-home users, it was stated that there are communication ways between the Municipality and locals as locals can reach and communicate with the Municipality when they ask. However, it was also stated that, there is not a regular transfer of information from Municipality to locals. Thus, although there is not a regular information transfer from the Municipality, there is a bridging type of relationship between them.

Regarding the relationship among locals, although in most of the responses (20 out of 28) from residents and second home users, daily neighborhood ties are mentioned as strong, there is not a strong civic organizational capacity among the locals, such as coming together to talk about civic rights or public spaces.

5.3 Field Observations

Field observations were realized in two fieldworks that were conducted in 14.09.2022-17.09.2022 and 16.07.2023-22.07.2023. In the first field work, Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Area arrangements were observed, photographs were taken.

In this visit, photographs were taken in order to understand the physical extent and quality of narrowed public beach areas. To do so, boundaries of the public beach areas with adjacent land uses and physical arrangements made in these areas were photographed. In the second field work, further observations were made through photographing in Kadriye and Belek neighborhoods, their coasts, Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas in order to understand and document the accessibility and physical quality of public spaces.

The data and the impressions acquired during field observations do not provide a space for the author to understand the social capital dimensions and relationship dynamics between different tourism actors. Field observations helped the author to scrutinize the effects of social capital in the production of tourism spaces within public space problem. Therefore, the results of the field observations should be evaluated as complementary with document analysis and in-depth interviews.

5.3.1 Coding the Data

The data collected from field observations in the form of field photographs are reviewed by the author, elected in terms of resolution and composition (with the lenses of accessibility, use, and physical quality of public spaces). After that they are grouped according to location. Then, selected photographs were transferred to MAXQDA 2022 software in .jpeg format under different document groups, namely Kadriye Public Beach Area and Belek Public Beach Area. Each photograph is coded in an inductive manner through simultaneous coding (for assigning more than one code to a single datum) and descriptive coding (for summarizing the datum) (Saldana, 2015). After that, the codes are reviewed and placed under draft categories in an inductive manner. The coding processes is finished with second cycle coding in which codes and categories are refined and revised (Figure 5.49).

Accordingly, there are 3 main categories defined, which are composing of 37 codes in total.

Kod Sistemi	**37**
accessibility	0
car parking with fee	2
fences at the beaches of the hotels	4
renting a part of the beach to hotels	3
physical arrangements	0
landscaping and pedestrian arrangements	3
daily-use facilites	2
use of the beach	0
beach arrangements_with fee	11
free use of the edge of beach without hiring beach arrangements	6
free use of the beach without hiring beach arrangements	6

Figure 5.49. Categories and Codes for Field Observations (MAXQDA 2022)

5.3.2 Analyzing the Data

The data analysis is done under the light of main categories, which are accessibility, physical arrangements, and use of the beach.

5.3.2.1 Accessibility

Under this category data is acquired from the arrangements fostering or hindering the accessibility of beach areas. Accordingly, the distribution of accessibility category in the code system (Figure 5.50) is as follows:

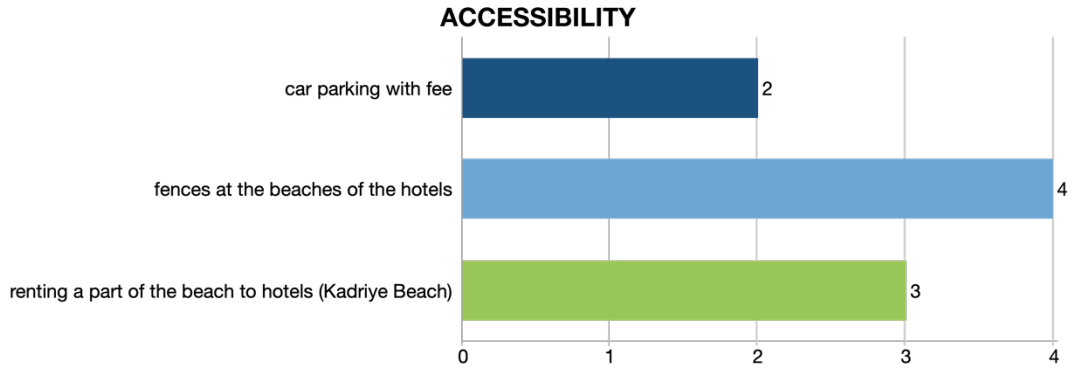


Figure 5.50. Distribution of Codes for Accessibility Category (MAXQDA 2022).

It is seen from Figure 5.50 that, the main accessibility problem for the beach areas emerges due to the enclosure created by tourism facilities on the coastal band with

fences and other physical barriers such as guards, walls etc. (Figure 5.51-5.52-5.53). Vertical accesses throughout the coast of Belek Tourism Center are only provided by the entrances of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas. Another important accessibility problem is renting a part of the beach to the hotels that are not in the coastal area and located in the second band. This problem is significantly observed in Kadriye Public Beach Area. In Kadriye Public Beach Area, in which the beach area was enlarged after the decision of the court and divided with an allotment line in the plans made in 2022, it is seen that the allotted portion was rented to tourism facilities, this portion of the beach became inaccessible for the non-customer users.

Figure 5.51. Vertical Accesses to the Coast of Belek Tourism Center (Prepared by the Author on Google Earth Image)

On the other hand, in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas, which are run by MoCT, pedestrian entrance is free but there is entrance fee for vehicles.

Figure 5.52. Accessibility in Kadriye Public Beach Area (Prepared by the Author)

Figure 5.53. Accessibility in Belek Public Beach Area (Prepared by the Author)

5.3.2.2 Physical Arrangements

It is seen that, after MoCT cancelled the allocation of the Serik Municipality and made plan changes in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas through narrowing down them in 2020, landscaping, pedestrian, and beach facility arrangements (cafes

and restaurants, sun bed and umbrellas, etc.) were made in both public beach areas (Figure 5.55-5.56).

In Figure 5.54, the distribution of codes under physical arrangements category can be seen.

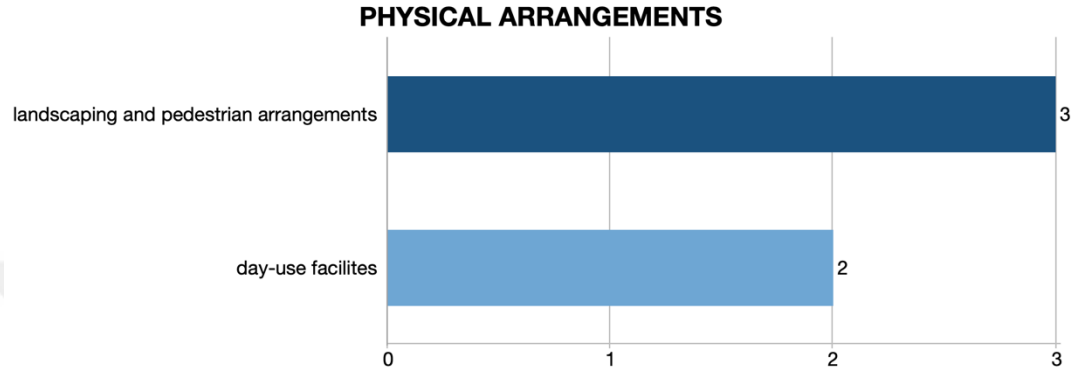


Figure 5.54. Distribution of Codes for Physical Arrangements Category (MAXQDA 2022)

Figure 5.55. Landscaping and Beach Facility Arrangements in Kadriye Public Beach Area (Archive of the Author)

Figure 5.56. Landscaping and Beach Facility Arrangements in Belek Public Beach Area (Archive of the Author)

5.3.2.3 Use of the Beach

When considering use of the beach category, using the area and the beach amenities such as sun bed and umbrella with fee comes into existence as an important code in the code system of the analysis (Figure 5.57). Accordingly, in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas, beach amenities offered by MoCT are used with a fee. If the user does not prefer to hire these amenities, she/he can use her/his own staff (Figure 5.58). However, this situation sometimes led the users to settle for a narrow section of the public beach area as in Kadriye Public Beach Area (Figure 5.59).

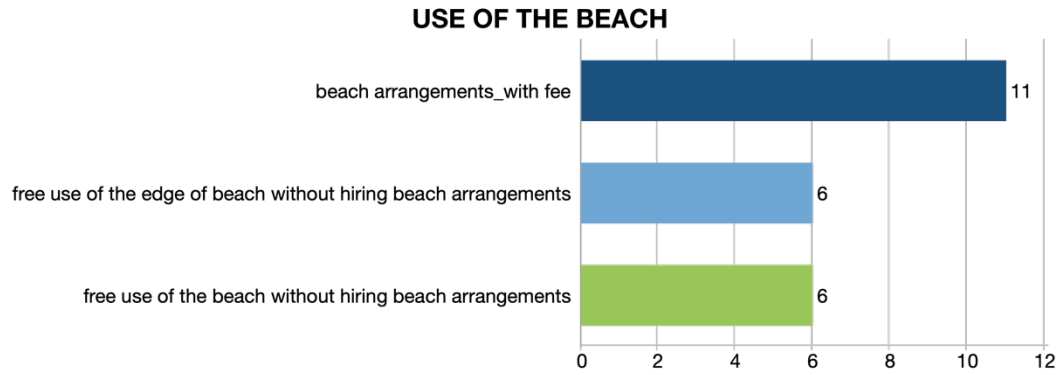


Figure 5.57. Distribution of Codes for Use of the Beach Category (MAXQDA 2022).

Figure 5.58. Belek Public Beach Area (Archive of the Author)

Figure 5.59. Kadriye Public Beach Area (Archive of the Author)

5.4 Interpretation of the Results

In this section, results of the analysis, which were presented in the former parts of this chapter, are interpreted with an effort in answering the research questions. Data collected through the research is analyzed with content analysis in search for the presence and effects of social capital in tourism planning decisions and practices in the case study areas. The codes and categories emerged in the content analysis constitute the social capital indicators of the research. Some of these indicators are in compliance with the indicators of the study model (deductive coding), which were derived from the related literature. Some of the indicators, on the other hand, emerged in the coding process itself (inductive coding). Table 5.4 presents the comparison between social capital indicators derived from the related literature, used in the study model, and obtained in the analysis.

Table 5.4 Comparison between Social Capital Indicators of Related Literature, Study Model, and Results of the Analysis (Prepared by the Author)

			CONCEPTS DERIVED FROM THE LITERATURE REVIEW	INDICATORS OF THE STUDY MODEL	INDICATORS DERIVED IN THE FIELD STUDY
DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL CAPITAL	MACRO LEVEL	Structural SC	INSTITUTIONS RULES LAWS	INSTITUTIONAL SET UP (Policy Documents, Legal Framework Authorization Roles and Responsibilities Plans Case Files)	INSTITUTIONAL SET UP (Policy Documents Legal Framework Authorization Roles and Responsibilities Plans Case Files)
		Cognitive SC	GOVERNANCE LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION EFFECTIVE CITIZENSHIP CIVIL SOCIETY QUALITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INTERESTS	PERCEPTION ABOUT DEFINED ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN TOURISM PLANNING EXPECTATIONS ABOUT DEFINED ROLES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN TOURISM PLANNING PERCEPTION ABOUT QUALITY OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TOURISM PLANNING IMPLEMENTATIONS SUPPORTING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES PERCEPTION ABOUT TRANSPARENCY & FAIRNESS PERCEPTION ABOUT GOVERNANCE PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST PERCEPTION ABOUT INTERESTS PERCEPTION ABOUT PARTICIPATION	PERCEPTION ABOUT LEGAL FW IN TOURISM AND COASTAL PLANNING EXPECTATION ABOUT LEGAL FW IN TOURISM AND COASTAL PLANNING PERCEPTION ABOUT AUTHORIZATION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES EXPECTATIONS ABOUT AUTHORIZATION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES PERCEPTION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF TOURSIM POLICIES AND PLANNING EXPECTATION ABOUT THE QUALITY OF TOURSIM POLICIES AND PLANNING SUPPORTING MINISTRY PERCEPTION ABOUT TRANSPARENCY AND FAIRNESS PERCEPTION ABOUT GOVERNANCE PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST PERCEPTION ABOUT INTERESTS PERCEPTION ABOUT PARTICIPATION PERCEPTION ABOUT PUBLIC SPACE PROBLEM
		Relational SC	TRUST COMMUNICATION TRANSFER OF INFORMATION	INTENSITY OF COMMUNICATION (meeting frequency) TRANSFER OF INFORMATION	TRANSFER OF INFORMATION LINKING_MINISTRY-INVESTORS LINKING_MINISTRY-MUNICIPALITY LINKING_MINISTRY-NGOs LINKING_MINISTRY-LOCALS LINKING_INVESTORS-MUNICIPALITY LINKING_INVESTORS-NGOs LINKING_INVESTORS-LOCALS LINKING_THROUGH CASES
	MESO/MICRO LEVEL	Structural SC	INSTITUTIONS RULES LAWS	INSTITUTIONAL SET UP (Policy Documents, Legal Framework, Authorization Roles and Responsibilities Plans Case Files)	INSTITUTIONAL SET UP (Policy Documnets, Legal Farmework Authorization Roles and Responsibilities Plans Case Files)
		Cognitive SC	GOVERNANCE QUALITY OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION NORMS VALUES ATTITUDES RECIPROCITY COLLECTIVE ACTION QUALITY OF LIFE EFFECTIVE CITIZENSHIP NEIGHBORHOOD RELATIONS CIVIL SOCIETY INTERESTS	PERCEPTION ABOUT DEFINED ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN TOURSIM PLANNING FOR LOCAL ACTORS EXPECTATIONS ABOUT DEFINED ROLES, AND RESPONSIBILITIES IN TOURISM PLANNING FOR LOCAL ACTORS PERCEPTION ABOUT LOCAL COLLABORATION CAPACITY PERCEPTION ABOUT CIVIC ORGANIZATIONAL LIFE PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST PERCEPTION ABOUT INTEREST PERCEPTION ABOUT PARTICIPATION EXPECTATIONS ABOUT TOURISM PUBLIC SPACES NEIGHBORHOOD CONNECTIONS EDUCATION, SOCIAL STATUS	PERCEPTION ABOUT AUTHORIZATION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES PERCEPTION ABOUT FAIRNESS AND TRANSPARENCY OF MUNICIPALITY PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST TO MUNICIPALITY PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST TO CIVIC INITIATIVES PERCEPTION ABOUT THE FEELING OF TRUST TO NEIGHBORS VALUES PERCEPTION ABOUT INTERESTS SUPPORTING THE CASES MOTIVATION FOR SUPPORTING THE CASES PERCEPTION ABOUT LOCAL COLLABORATION CAPACITY HOW TO INCLUDE LOCALS PERCEPTION ABOUT PUBLIC SPACE INTERVENTION EXPECTATIONS ABOUT PUBLIC SPACES
		Relational SC	TRUST COMMUNICATION MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS	INTENSITY OF COMMUNICATION (meeting frequency) TRANSFER OF INFORMATION MEMBERSHIP IN ORGANIZATIONS	TRANSFER OF INFORMATION FROM MUNICIPALITY TO LOCAL ACTORS BRIDGING_MUNICIPALITY-NGOs BRIDGING_MUNICIPALITY-LOCALS BONDING_NGOs AND LOCALS=NO BONDING_COMING TOGETHER OF NGOs AND LOCALS BONDING_SOCIAL MEDIA PROTESTS BUT NO RESULT BONDING_AMONG LOCALS=NO BONDING_TALKING ABOUT PUBLIC AREAS BONDING_MEETING PERIOD OF PLAINTIFFS BONDING_PIONEERS ONE OF THE PLAINTIFFS
TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS	MACRO LEVEL	Linking	HETEREGENOUS-VERTICAL	MACRO LEVEL RELATIONAL SOCIAL CAPITAL	MACRO LEVEL RELATIONAL SOCIAL CAPITAL
	MICRO/MESO LEVEL	Bridging	HETEREGENOUS-HORIZONTAL	MESO-MICRO LEVEL RELATIONAL SOCIAL CAPITAL	MESO-MICRO LEVEL RELATIONAL SOCIAL CAPITAL
		Bonding	HOMOGENOUS-HORIZONTAL		

5.4.1 Investigation of the Presence of Social Capital

5.4.1.1 Dimensions of Social Capital Components between Tourism Actors

In search for the research question:

R1: Which dimensions of social capital (structural- cognitive- relational) exist between tourism actors?

following results are obtained:

- Structural Social Capital

Document analyses provided data regarding the components of structural social capital dimension. Accordingly, among the documents reviewed, policy documents (Eleventh and Twelfth Five- Year Development Plans and Türkiye Tourism Master Plan), legislation (Tourism Encouragement Law (2634), Coastal Law (3621), Regulation on the Implementation of Coastal Law, Regulation on Planning and Implementation in Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Regions and Tourism Centers, Regulation on the Allocation of Public Land to Tourism Investments), physical plans (plans of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas), and cases (case files for the plans of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas) are defined as the structural social capital components of this research.

When assessing the function of structural social capital components in the creation or diminution of social capital, it can be said that,

Tourism policies in Türkiye mainly adopt "tourism first approach", in which tourism is conceptualized as an industry rather than a socio-economic development tool. Tourism is seen as a market to promote for appealing high-income visitors to generate tourism income for overcoming macro-economic problems. Although after the 1990s, rhetoric regarding development first approach in tourism planning such as sustainable tourism development, participation, governance, etc. came to the agenda of policy documents, in the last years, conceptualization of tourism as a

market has become more apparent. Sustainability is only handled at amenity scale through green transformation projects. Participation and community aspects in tourism planning is rarely included in the policy documents.

Therefore, tourism policies in Türkiye do not enable an environment in which collaboration capacity of institutions and varying groups and individuals can develop, so as to social capital between them. However, in this study, policy documents are classified as structural social capital components as they establish the policy framework in which an enabling environment for the establishment of social capital in tourism planning is not defined, but an enabling environment for the creation of mass tourism spaces as commodities to be promoted in the market is underlined.

Tourism Legislation also does not create an environment in which social capital among macro and meso/micro level actors and a collaborative tourism planning environment between them can flourish. But still, similar to the policy documents, tourism legislation is defined as one of the components of structural social capital due to its role and effect in the production of tourism spaces within a non-collaborative environment. Indeed, tourism legislation by its nature establishes an environment for the development of social capital between the state and large-scale tourism investors, as the fundamental of the legislation is built on the development of mass tourism through the encouragement of investors. The existence of social capital between the central planning authority and large-scale investors through a linking type of relationship, in which communication and regular transfer of information is seen, is also reflected in the analysis of in-depth interviews. Therefore, the design of the tourism legislation does not provide an environment for the establishment of social capital between macro scale actors and local actors. As tourism is conceptualized as an industry generating tourism income not as a development tool, tourism planning decisions and practices are shaped around the production of mass tourism spaces, in which the local actors in the context are not seen as stakeholders.

Coastal Legislation is also classified as a structural social capital component for this research as it also outlines the framework regarding the production of public spaces. The law in theory, designed in a structure that prioritizes public use in the coasts. Still, regardless of the design of the legislation, due to the conflict of interests that shaping tourism spaces, implementation of the coastal legislation does not support the environment that builds social capital and active communication channels between actors.

Plans of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas, are defined as structural social capital components as the reasons of the central planning authority making plan amendments in the area, land-use changes brought by the plans, and their change with judicial processes have become the representation of the relationships of central planning authority with the Municipality, investors, and local actors. The production of the physical plans itself is both a mean and an outcome of positive and negative social capital.

Judicial Processes as a structural social capital component is peculiar to the case study areas and also similar contexts in Türkiye as judicial processes have become a tool in the reproduction of tourism spaces. Judicial processes turn into an ordinary step in the planning processes as a form of passive participation instrument for the affected parties after the approval of the plans. Judicial processes can be seen as an instrument for excluded actors to redefine themselves as a participant of the planning processes.

- Cognitive Social Capital

Based on the results of the study

- quality of tourism policies and planning
- fairness and transparency
- supporting planning authority
- participation
- interests

- feeling of trust
- local collaboration capacity
- perception about public space problem
- expectations about public spaces

are defined as the components of cognitive social capital.

Accordingly, perception about the quality of tourism policies and planning is negative that it creates a discouraging environment for the establishment of social capital between macro scale actors and local actors. Fairness and transparency do not exist between tourism actors both in macro and meso/micro levels and therefore planning practices are not supported by the local actors, which in turn creates a negative social capital between macro level actors and local actors. Tourism planning processes are not participatory. Interest conflicts are rent-based and foster the creation of negative social capital between actors. In terms of trust, there exists the feeling of trust between the state and investors at macro level. However, trust as a social capital indicator does not exist between macro and meso/micro scale actors. Local collaboration capacity as a social capital indicator exists between local actors but in an unregulated and temporary form. Perceptions and expectations regarding public space problem function as a mean for the development of social capital between local actors.

- **Relational Social Capital**

Based on the results of the study

- transfer of information
- communication frequency (meeting periods)
- linking through cases
- neighborhood relations
- talking about civic rights and public spaces

are defined as the components of relational social capital.

In line with this,

Transfer of information from central planning authority to local actors and also from municipality to local actors do not exist. In terms of communication frequency between tourism actors, there is not a regular meeting basis that can be defined as a relational social capital component. Linking through cases is also a peculiar social capital indicator for the case study areas and similar contexts in Türkiye. As mentioned in the judicial processes in the explanation of structural social capital, cases become a medium for the non-participant actors to redefine themselves as actors. Neighborhood relations establishes social capital between residents and second-home users, but these relationships are based on daily routines, not talking about and coming together for civic rights and public spaces.

5.4.1.2 Types of Relationships between Tourism Actors

In search for the research question:

R2: What types of relationships (bonding-bridging-linking) in social capital exist between tourism actors?

following results are obtained:

Based on the findings of the research,

- Linking ties of central planning authority with large-scale investors, municipality, NGOs, and locals
- Linking ties of large-scale investors with municipality, NGOs, and locals
- Bridging ties of municipality with NGOs and locals
- Bonding ties between NGOs and locals during plan objection and judicial processes
- Bonding ties among locals based on neighborhood relations

are defined as the types of relationships between tourism actors.

Considering these types of relationships (Figure 5.60), it is seen that linking types of relationship exists between central planning authority and large-scale investors, however neither central planning authority nor investors have linking ties with municipality, NGOs, and locals. Bridging ties exist between municipality and locals and do not exist between municipality and NGOs. There is bonding type of relationships between locals and NGOs and also among locals, which are generated during plan objection and judicial processes, but bridging and bonding types of relationships are not regular and organized.

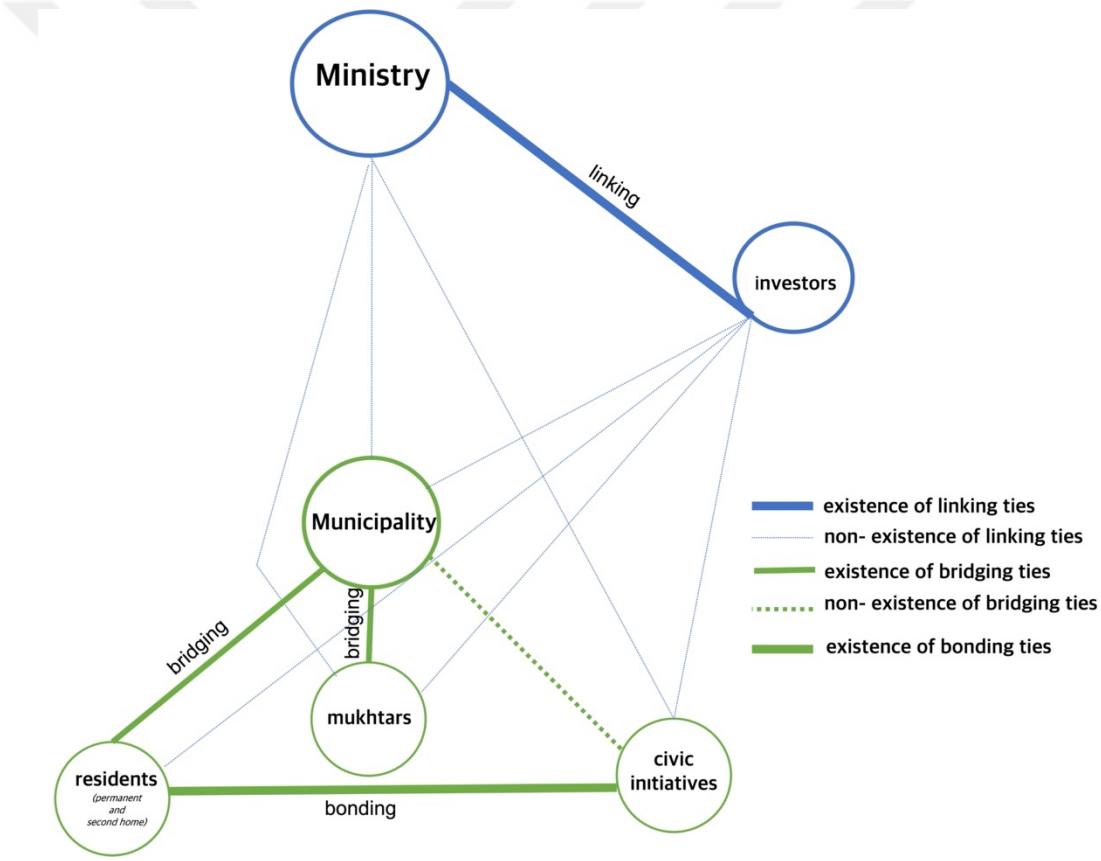


Figure 5.60. Types of Relationships between Tourism Actors (Prepared by the Author)

5.4.1.3 Effects of the Dimensions of Social Capital and Types of Relationships

In search for the research question:

R3: Which dimensions and types of relationships of social capital are effective in tourism planning decisions and practices?

following results are obtained:

Policy documents, tourism legislation, coastal legislation, and plans, as structural social capital components, feeling of trust between central planning authority and large-scale investors and interest conflicts between macro and meso/micro level actors as cognitive social capital indicators, linking types of relationships between central planning authority and large-scale investors shape tourism planning decisions and practices and produce tourism spaces.

The judicial processes as a structural social capital component, perceptions about the centralized, non-collaborative, and market driven nature of tourism policies and planning, lack of fairness and transparency, lack of support for central planning authority's planning practices, lack of participatory processes, lack of feeling of trust to planning authority, existence of feeling of trust to civic initiatives, and perception about public space problem as cognitive social capital components, lack of transfer of information and communication between macro and meso/micro level actors as relational social capital component, lack of linking ties of central planning authority with municipality, NGOs, and locals, existence of bonding ties between NGOs and locals during plan objection and judicial processes, and the existence of bonding ties among locals based on neighborhood ties as types of relationships reproduce tourism spaces through objection and judicial processes. However, in these processes, low and unorganized collaboration capacity among meso/micro level actors makes this objection processes and the role of these actors in the reproduction of tourism spaces ad-hoc and discontinuous.

5.4.2 Assessment about the Investigation of the Effects of Social Capital

In search for the research questions:

R4: How does social capital (in terms of dimensions and types of relationships) between tourism actors produce or reproduce tourism planning decisions and practices?

- Which actors' interests are decisive? Are these interests conflicting?
- Which actors are mobilizing the social capital in the planning processes?

following results are obtained:

Tourism spaces in Türkiye are basically produced out of the framework drawn by policy documents and related legislation. Upon this, tourism planning in Türkiye is conducted in a highly centralized position. Existing structural social capital components in the form of policy documents and legislation define very broad and uncontrolled authorization to the central planning authority for the production of mass tourism spaces. In this authorization, there is not any role defined for local governments, NGOs, or local population.

Upon this framework, the planning practices held by the central planning agency is not more than using its own authority given by the law. As a result, the root cause of gated mass tourism spaces blocking coastal areas and excluding non-customer users, is not the plans but the tourism policies and legislation favoring the development of tourism as an economic sector, and also rent-based and market-driven planning sociology. Plans are actually the outputs of these structural social capital components.

Therefore, central planning agency reduced tourism planning to a mechanic and market-driven conceptualization, the basic motivation of which is to produce tourism facilities by extracting land from treasury and forest lands. Also, the design of structural social capital components for tourism planning in Türkiye is based on the encouragement of mass tourism and large-scale tourism investors, only linking types

of relationships and communication channels between central planning authority and large-scale investors can be created. Planning decisions in turn become fragmented and focus is only on the production of tourism facility land. Practices are shaped by the networks and relationships between state and investors, in the form of physical plan approvals and their continuous and piecemeal amendments on behalf of investors. Community aspect is ignored and tourism development functions as an empowerment tool for dominant groups and corporate interests rather than community.

Within this perspective, central planning authority sees a parcel-based planning amendment, in which public spaces are removed or narrowed, as appropriate serving superior public interest by encouraging investors and generating tourism income. Therefore, plans also help us reading relationship dynamics between powerful actors.

On the other hand, such a plan amendment also becomes a structural social capital component that mobilizes the resistance of meso/micro scale actors through judicial processes. As tourism legislation as a structural social capital component is designed in a manner that neither participatory decision-making processes nor occasions for the development of social capital coming out of collaboration capacity can emerge or survive, there cannot emerge linking ties between macro level and local actors, on the contrary non-transparent planning culture, lack of trust, and non-participatory practices occur. Hence, the root cause of this non-collaborative and conflicting planning environment is also tourism legislation. In such a planning environment, local actors are excluded cognitively and spatially in tourism planning. Their exclusion results in gated and closed tourism spaces, in which locals cannot directly reach to the sea although it is a constitutional right and defined in the Coastal Law (3621). Apart from reaching to the sea, the surface areas of the accessible parts in the form of public beach areas become insufficient. This creates another structural social capital component, which is judicial processes. Judicial processes are also the outcome of the social capital between meso/micro level actors. Although the types of relationships and collaboration capacity is not organized and regular, judicial

processes redefine these actors as participants of the planning processes. But still, the feeling of trust and the bridging and bonding types of relationships as cognitive and relational social capital components between local actors have not a direct effect on tourism planning decisions and practices. These social capital components initiate judicial processes against the plans and affect indirectly the planning decisions and practices. Moreover, the bonding ties and the collaboration capacity between local actors are not organized and, on some occasions, local rent base interest conflicts do not have a public interest-based planning understanding.

Therefore, it can be concluded that, in the production and reproduction of tourism planning decisions and practices, interests of investors are the most decisive ones. Also, interests of the central and local actors are conflicting. However, there is also an assessment of the majority of the respondents of in-depth interviews that, if tourism planning authority belonged to the local agencies, then the interests of local elites would be dominant. When considering, mobilizing social capital in tourism planning practices, it is seen that, social capital between the state and large-scale investors is mobilized in the planning processes, as social capital among local actors is not organized and continuous, their capacity to mobilize their social capital is limited.

In this chapter, planning background of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas and analytical procedures held during data collection and analysis are presented. After that, results are given in an effort to answer the research questions. Upon the answers to the research questions, it is seen that tourism planning decisions and practices are produced by the social capital between the state and investors, but the social capital at the community level has a limited effect in the reproduction of tourism spaces.

CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSION

"The city is manifestly a complicated thing. Part of the difficulty we experience in dealing with it can be attributed to this inherent complexity. But our problems can also be attributed to our failure to conceptualize the situation correctly. If our concepts are inadequate or inconsistent, we cannot hope to identify problems and formulate appropriate policy solutions." (Harvey, 1973:22).

This thesis investigates the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces. The organization of space through planning is both "instrumental and ideological" (Fischler, 2012:210) as the spatial order created should be socially acceptable as well as functional (Fischler, 2012). Urban planning and, within the scope of this thesis tourism planning in particular, is a socio-spatial phenomenon and tourism is a relational construct embodying different actor groups such as state, market, local authorities, civil society, and local communities. Therefore, the collaborative and/or conflicting relationship dynamics between these diverse actor groups are determinant in tourism planning decisions and in the capacity of these decisions to be socially acceptable. In order to understand the relationship dynamics and their effects in the production of tourism spaces, this research utilizes the concept of social capital as a theoretical lens under the light of case studies encompassing the planning processes of two public beach areas, in which the intervention of state on public spaces by narrowing down them was resulted with local objections in the pursuit of combatting for the access and use of public beaches in a mass tourism area dominated by gated and exclusive resorts.

Changing paradigms in tourism planning theory and practice in the last decades have brought new conceptions towards sustainable and participatory planning, especially in most of the developed countries.

In the classical understanding, tourism was seen as an "industry" generating profit, the regulation and management of which is under the hegemony of state in the form of mass tourism. "Tourism first" approach was adopted, in which economic considerations and market interests were prioritized. Tourism planning was basically confined to physical planning practices based on absolute rationality and technical knowledge.

Introduction of post-modern agenda and neoliberal policies, and also the awareness about the drawbacks of mass tourism on the environment and local daily life started to challenge the classical understanding. This brought the idea that tourism is not something that solely generates profit, but it is a socio-spatial process embodying culture, nature, local life, and values. After that, "development first" approach started to be adopted in most of the developed countries. Tourism planning has become a social and economic development tool rather than an industry.

Despite the rise of "development first" approach in the developed countries, existing practices in Türkiye's tourism planning still seem to fit the classical understanding, in which "tourism first" approach is the dominant paradigm. Although in some of the policy and strategy documents, development of alternative forms of tourism, the issues of sustainability and participation are emphasized, planning decisions and practices are still under the effect of centrally managed physical planning, which instrumentalizes physical tourism planning as a base for the promotion of tourism as a market out of extracting allocatable land for tourism investments. This dominant practice takes its fundamentals from the tourism legislation in Türkiye, the frame of refence of which is the encouragement of tourism investments and investors. Besides, this planning understanding does not fit into a comprehensive and integrated framework, partial plans and continuous amendments are dominant instruments

shaped mostly according to the demands of investors and their relationships with the state. Local actors are rarely recognized as formal or informal partners.

At that point, social capital, which is defined in this research as the *capacity of individuals, groups, and institutions to collaborate coming out of social and institutional interactions*, can be a useful source to understand the relational dynamics and their effects in tourism planning. Although, in ideal sense, the collaborative capacity created by social capital have a positive impression, there may be negative forms of social capital that trigger power imbalances, elite dominancy, and inequality. How social capital functions, either in a positive or a negative manner, changes according to context and the dynamics of the relationships. The important point here is to be able to know the relationships of actors shaping tourism planning and the effects of these relationships. Documentation and analysis of relationships and their effects on tourism planning give a picture for understanding the root causes that giving way to both positive and negative forms of social capital. This kind of a knowledge can contribute to the formulation of a new collaborative, inclusive, transparent, and fair tourism planning framework for policy makers and planners.

Considering the practical validity of "tourism first as a market to promote" approach in Türkiye's tourism planning, this research put its assumption as *tourism planning decisions and practices in Türkiye are basically produced by the social capital between the state and investors; and reproduced by the social capital at the community level.* Under the light of this, the research investigates the planning processes of two public beach areas in Belek Tourism Center, Antalya, Türkiye, which is one of the pioneer tourism destinations in Türkiye's tourism planning history. The research tries to comprehend the nature and types of relationships between different actor groups composing of central planning authority, investors, municipality, mukhtars, civic initiatives, permanent and second-home residents and the effects of their relationships in the production of tourism spaces.

To do so, firstly, the presence of social capital was sought by asking the research questions:

*"**R1**: Which dimensions of social capital (structural- cognitive- relational) exist between tourism actors?*

***R2:** What types of relationships (bonding-bridging-linking) in social capital exist between tourism actors?*

***R3:** Which dimensions and types of relationships of social capital are effective in tourism planning decisions and practices?"*

Then,

***"R4:** How does social capital (in terms of dimensions and types of relationships) between tourism actors produce or reproduce tourism planning decisions and practices?*

- *Which actors' interests are decisive? Are these interests conflicting?*
- *Which actors are mobilizing social capital in the planning processes?"*

were formulized as the final research questions to grasp the effects of social capital in the production of tourism spaces.

In the light of social capital literature and the literature regarding tourism planning and public space problem in tourism planning, the study model was defined in which actors were categorized under two levels as macro and meso/micro encompassing structural (institutional set up encourages or discourages social capital between actors), cognitive (cognitive interpretations of actors about relationships, tourism planning practices, and public space problem) and relational (the nature and structure of communication between actors) dimensions of social capital. Under each dimension, social capital indicators are formulized for each level.

Based on the study model and its social capital indicators, the analytical procedures to answer the research questions were conducted through document analysis, in-depth interviews, and field observations. Accordingly, institutional set up in tourism

and coastal planning composing of policy documents, legislation, plans, and judicial processes are reviewed for the investigation of structural social capital components. 36 in-depth interviews were held by defined actor groups for the scrutinization of cognitive and relational social capital dimensions. Two field works were conducted especially for observing the effects of social capital on the produced public spaces. All the data collected was analyzed with content analysis in search for the presence and effects of social capital in tourism planning decisions and practices in the case study areas.

Accordingly,

Regarding the research questions investigating which dimensions of social capital (structural- cognitive- relational) and types of relationships exist between tourism actors and among them which are effective in tourism planning decisions and practices, it is concluded that, policy documents, tourism legislation, coastal legislation, and plans, as structural social capital components, feeling of trust between the state and investors and interest conflicts between macro and meso/micro level actors as cognitive social capital indicators, linking types of relationships between central planning authority and large-scale investors shape tourism planning decisions and practices and produce tourism spaces. The judicial processes as a structural social capital component, perceptions about the centralized, non-collaborative, non-transparent, and market driven structure of tourism policies and planning, non-existence of fairness and transparency, lack of support for the state's planning practices, non-existence of participatory processes, non-existence of feeling of trust to the state, existence of feeling of trust to civic initiatives, and perception about public space problem as cognitive social capital components, non-existence of transfer of information and non-existence of communication between macro and meso/micro level actors as relational social capital components, lack of linking ties of central planning authority with local actors, and the existence of bonding ties among locals and civic initiatives as types of relationships reproduce tourism spaces through objection and judicial processes. However, in these

processes, low collaboration capacity among civic initiatives and local actors makes the social capital between them non-robust and unorganized.

Regarding the research question investigating how social capital (in terms of dimensions and types of relationships) between tourism actors produces or reproduces tourism planning decisions and practices, which actors' interests are decisive, whether these interests are conflicting, and which actors are mobilizing social capital in the planning processes, it is concluded that, existing institutional set up in Türkiye produces a highly centralized, static, non-transparent, and non-collaborative tourism planning environment, in which plans are instrumentalized to legitimize and commercialize the power of the dominant (Lefebvre, 1968). The broad and uncontrolled authority of the state defined by the law and also the rent-based and market-driven planning sociology in Türkiye's tourism planning create enclaved mass tourism spaces blocking coastal areas and usually exclude non-customer users. As the main motivation of tourism planning in Türkiye is based on the encouragement of mass tourism and large-scale tourism investors, only linking types of relationships between the state and large-scale investors can flourish. Plans in turn become piecemeal physical arrangements dealing only with the production of tourism facility lands. Community aspect is generally ignored and tourism development functions as an empowerment tool for dominant groups and market interests. In such a non-transparent and non-collaborative planning environment, plan changes made by the state with the argument of serving superior public interest by generating tourism income, face with resistance from local actors. At that point, judicial processes as a structural social capital component, which is peculiar to the case study areas and similar tourism planning cases in Türkiye, comes into existence as a passive participatory tool for the non-participant actors in the planning processes. Judicial processes can be categorized as the product of social capital between local actors. But still, the feeling of trust and the bridging and bonding types of relationships as cognitive and relational social capital components between local actors have not a direct effect on tourism planning decisions and practices. These

social capital components initiate judicial processes against the plans and affect indirectly the planning decisions and practices.

As a result, the interests of large-scale investors are decisive in tourism planning processes, interests of local community especially in the access and use of the coast are conflicting with the interests of the state and private investors. Also, investors are the most powerful actors in mobilizing their social capital in the production of tourism spaces. Compared to the other actors in the tourism planning processes, it can be said that corporate tourism investors are overrepresented. However, the results of the study also reveal that rent-based interests are not peculiar only to the corporate market, rent-based interests have become a sociological stance in Türkiye's planning practices. If the local actors were authorized, rent-based and piecemeal planning might also be the dominant practice.

Based on the results and considering the assumption of the research, which was formulized as tourism planning decisions and practices in Türkiye are basically produced by the social capital between the state and investors; and reproduced by the social capital at the community level, it is seen that, tourism planning decisions and practices are produced by the social capital between the state and investors, but the social capital at the community level has a limited effect in the reproduction of tourism spaces (Figure 6.1).

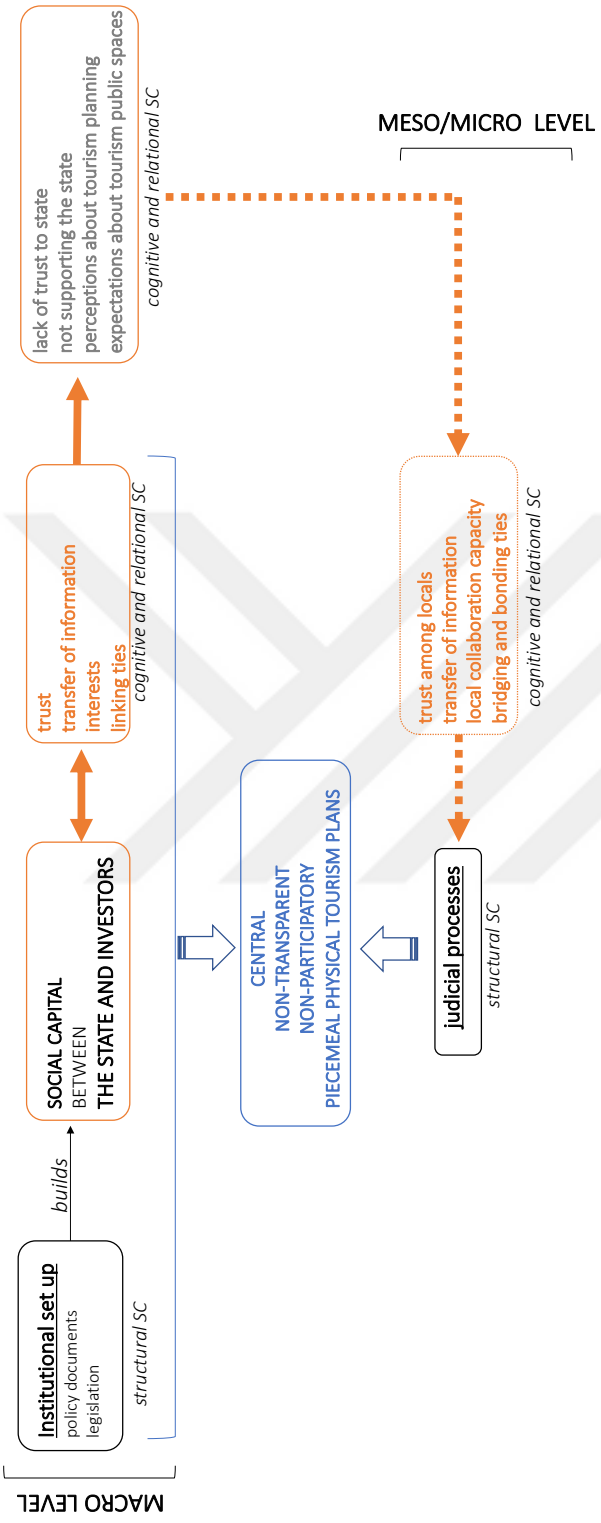


Figure 6.1. Conceptual Summary of the Research Findings

Upon this framework, in the following part, policy inputs for tourism planning in Türkiye will be comprehended in an effort to eliminate the root causes leading to the discouragement and diminution of social capital between different actor groups.

6.1 Redesigning Institutional Set up: Considerations for Tourism Policy and Planning

As it was presented within the results of the study, tourism planning decisions and practices are the outputs of the social capital between the state and large-scale investors. Their social capital creates a collaborative environment for themselves, in which a state-led and market driven tourism planning understanding become the dominant practice. In such a planning environment, collaboration with other actors, transparency, and fairness cannot find a representative position, which in turn creates political distrust to the central planning authorities.

This research defines structural social capital as the control environment for the creation and diminution of social capital. Structural components of social capital, especially tourism policy and legislation, constitute the political, legal, and moral infrastructure for the roles of actors and their relationships, which correspondently creates positive and/or negative forms of cognitive and relational social capital. Therefore, elimination of the non-collaborative, non-transparent, piecemeal, and market-driven nature of tourism planning practices could be possible with the redesign of structural social capital components, which in turn will be expected to transform the cognitive and relational social capital components in a more collaborative fashion. Planning should not be seen as a cause of behavior, it is a product of human action created by the relationships (Brain, 2019). Relationships and the rent-based sociology of the planning behavior are substantially shaped by the institutions and rules in Türkiye. All stakeholders in a planning process are institutionally embedded, that is to say the power and the boundary of their actions are influenced by the institutions (Calderon and Westin, 2021). Development and economic growth are also a function of institutions (Acemoglu et al.,2005). Hence,

the effort should be on changing the planning practice into a socio-spatial and value laden activity in which local authorities, civil society, and community are empowered in collaboration and deliberation processes, and then they can trust and politically support the state for sustainable and democratic development (Nunkoo and Gursoy, 2016).

By suggesting the revision of the institutional set up in tourism planning, it is not implied to totally leave tourism policies and legal regulations favoring mass tourism development in Türkiye. This kind of an attitude will not be practically reasonable and applicable as Türkiye has an economy which is unstable and need of growth. It is no doubt that, tourism income is vital for Türkiye's national economic growth. However, development of mass tourism does not necessitate the creation of power imbalances, spatial segregation and injustice, and the pursuit of the interests of the powerful. A more spatially and sociologically balanced tourism development can be possible.

Today, mass tourism development in Türkiye creates gated and exclusive enclosures in which political and spatial public access is almost impossible. Instead, policy priorities and legislative structure can be redesigned in a manner that the conceptualization of tourism can be formulized both as a market to promote aiming high income visitors in some priority zones but also a socio-economic development tool aiming at rebalancing territorial differences by putting disadvantaged regions into development priorities. The legal framework should be redesigned which encourages tourism as a sector and also a development tool. Incentive tools can be proposed that encourages small scale investors and local communities as well as large scale corporate investors. At that point, tourism types to be developed should carry development concerns together with promotion concerns.

As it was mentioned, central planning authority has a broad and uncontrolled plan approval authority at every scale in declared tourism areas. The authority uses its power in a position that planning activity is reduced to optimizing land extraction out of treasury and forestry lands for tourism facilities. Although in the first tourism

planning experiences after the enactment of Tourism Encouragement Law (2634) in 1982, a more comprehensive and rational planning understanding was seen, due to allocatable lands' being scarce in time and the broad and uncontrolled authorization of the central planning authority, production of parcel-based and piecemeal plans has become the dominant practice. At that point, thinking about authorization revision can become a policy option. However, as the results of the research indicate, rent-based planning understanding is not peculiar to the central and corporate actors, space is mostly conceptualized as an economic product rather than a social construct in Türkiye. Therefore, planning problems stemming from rent based and market driven attitudes cannot be easily eliminated by simply decentralizing the planning authority to the local governments, especially considering their existing, financial, technical, human, and social capital. A proper solution for balancing highly centralized and uncontrolled authorization of the central government could be done through the establishment of negotiation and auditing mechanisms for building linking ties between the central and local actors, conducting debates, and monitoring the planning processes. This kind of mechanisms could be a solution for the interest conflicts between the macro and meso/micro level actors. Therefore, although the plan approval authority in tourism areas belongs to the central government, a stage for public deliberation, collaboration, and auditing culture can be created. By this way, hubs for transfer of information during the planning processes can be realized, which may contribute to the establishment of transparency.

Ontologically, communicative rationality understanding puts its emphasis on the inclusion of all possible interested parties in the planning processes. However, practically, this inclusion cannot be realized in the form of a total consensus. Therefore, instead of a consensus reached on the public realm, a solution agreed upon together is sought which can also be named as agonistic pluralism (Tekeli, 2023). Negotiation and auditing mechanisms in tourism planning processes can serve as democratic platforms, in which freedom to oppose and discussing the oppositions can be practiced. By this way "spaces for representation" (Mitchell, 1995) can be created for local and/or less powerful actors.

Another control mechanism for balancing the uncontrolled authorization of the state in tourism planning, could be the determination of implementation and management principles at the coastal areas in the related legislation. Accordingly, in terms of coastal access in mass tourism areas, there should be regulatory and mandatory precautions such as defining the ratio of public beaches, imposing direct vertical and horizontal access to the sea within defined minimum intervals.

Moreover, a degrowth policy can be adopted for mass tourism development as the use of treasury and forestry lands in the coastal areas are about to reach a saturation level in socio-ecological terms especially in the South Aegean and Mediterranean Coasts of Türkiye. New areas to be developed should encompass different tourism types other than mass tourism, in which local communities are encouraged as investors and hosts. Also, before the declaration of tourism areas presumptions based on data and analysis should be determined encompassing carrying capacity, tourism type to be developed, the ratio of public spaces etc. in both mass tourism areas and other alternative destinations.

Apart from the revisions in tourism policy and legislation in an effort to transform the non-collaborative and market driven planning environment, there should be further efforts in the agency level. Structure is no doubt very powerful in the actions of the agency, but also agency has the power to change the structure. As it was mentioned, findings of the research reveal that, the social capital between local actors has an effect in the reproduction of tourism spaces through judicial processes, however, their collaboration capacity and its effect in tourism planning were limited. Such a limited capacity does not have an effect on the transformation of the institutions. At that point empowering the agency becomes another policy tool. Strong social capital can establish the ground for municipal governance and increase local negotiation capacity (Grootaert and van Bastelaer, 2001). The power of social relations and collaboration capacity at the community level can be a mean for the redesign of the institutions in a more communicative fashion (Healey, 1997).

Therefore, defining civil society as the formal stakeholders in the planning processes and capacity building at municipal and community level become important. However, provided that their voices do not become active, their existence as stakeholders cannot go beyond being passive participants. The crucial point here is the redefinition of civil society's role. If civil society is empowered as a resource, then municipalities and local communities can use this resource as a way for linking with central authorities (Agger and Jensen, 2015). Equipping participants makes them powerful negotiators in the planning processes. Civil society can be an effective instrument in the creation of spaces of representation and also can be the ground of information access and community empowerment. Moreover, civil society can be a mean for combatting with power exercises of central and powerful actors. A more active and involved civil society, which is capable of expressing citizens' demands, contributes to the emergence of more responsive and transparent state (Gaventa, 2004). Engagement through the assistance of civil society is more effective rather than engagement through state, planners or local community as the state is market oriented and not transparent, planners are under the heavy pressure of bureaucracy and politics, and local communities generally conceptualize planning as a rent base activity.

Apart from building linking ties between the state and local actors, civil society can also function as the catalyzer of bridging and bonding types of relationships. Civil society can trigger the power of association of local communities by empowering local skills and knowledge for mobilizing assets in the formation of vertical as well as horizontal linkages (Brain, 2019).

Empowerment of civil society and capacity building of local communities are the important pillars for the establishment of social capital in the planning processes, which can be effective in the redesign of the behavior of institution. Another important pillar that can potentially contribute to the change in the planning behavior may yield in the design of the planning education. Planning is a highly context dependent and social process. Tourism planning in particular is a special area of expertise and in most of the time, it differs from conventional development planning

practices with its land-uses and structure. Therefore, redesign of planning education on destination planning, in which conceptualization and spatialization of tourism uses and principles of coastal and public access are formulized within the scope of the public interest is worth to consider for a balanced and just tourism development.

6.2 Theoretical and Practical Contribution of the Research

Social capital is not a newly growing phenomenon in social and political sciences. It has been utilized as a useful theoretical framework, especially in the areas investigating the role of social relationships in development. Tourism is one of these areas, in which social capital has been applied as a conceptual tool in many studies. However, majority of the studies discussing social capital in tourism planning generally focus on small scale and community-based tourism projects not having too much spatial references. These studies have produced a vast knowledge regarding the effect of bonding and bridging functions of social capital in community involvement and collaboration. Differently, this research is thought to has contributed to the literature by focusing on macro level relationships as well as meso/micro levels. This focus is also supposed to contribute the literature as it has spatial references. The role of relationships between varying actors from state to local communities has been discussed comprehensively in an effort to understand the determining effect of positive and negative functions of social capital in the production of tourism spaces. By this way, the concept of social capital has been theorized as a variable in the formation of space. This theorization has provided an instructive ground for policy formulation in physical tourism planning for contexts in Türkiye similar to the case study areas of this research.

6.3 Limitations of the Research and Future Directions

Although case studies focus on real-life setting in a more comprehensive and deeper manner, their findings cannot be generalizable. Case study as a research strategy was

purposefully selected for this study as investigation of the presence and effects of social capital requires specific instances and actors and it is thought that the results of the study will be representative to similar cases in Türkiye. However, the findings of the research are insufficient to scrutinize the role of social capital in the production of tourism spaces in general in Türkiye. Another limitation of the research may emerge due to the sampling technique for the respondents of in-depth interviews. Accordingly, snowball sampling technique, which was applied to local civic initiatives, permanent and second-home residents in order to reach more and diverse respondents, carries the risk of affecting the results regarding bonding types of relationships. Respondents may naturally be directing the author to interview with their acquaintances with whom they may have stronger bonding ties.

For further and deeper knowledge, comparative studies encompassing different cases in Türkiye and/or abroad in terms of location, tourism type, planning history, etc. can be handled. Moreover, it is evaluated that different cases can provide different perspectives, especially the ones in which grassroot oppositions are more powerful and organized when compared to the case areas of this research. By this way, the role and effect of agency shaping the structure can be presented more concretely.

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APPENDICES

A. Interview Questions

INTERVIEW FORM A-1

MoEUCC

1. How do you evaluate the authority defined by the legislation to MoCT in the field of tourism planning and the quality and adequacy of the planning studies carried out in this direction?

2. How do you evaluate the legislation in the field of coastal tourism planning in terms of allowing public use of the coast?

3. How do governance and participation elements work in planning studies in the field of coastal planning? How do you think it should be?

INTERVIEW FORM A-2

MoCT

1. How do you evaluate the authorization defined to your institution by the legal regulation in the field of tourism planning and the quality and adequacy of the planning studies carried out in this direction?

2. How do governance and participation elements work in the planning studies carried out by your institution? How do you think it should be?

3. Do you think that planning processes carried out by your institution are in line with the principle of transparency?

4. Which actors or groups of actors were you in contact with during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

(O) Investors (O) Municipality (O) NGOs (O) Local community

5. How often and by what method did you communicate with these actors you mentioned?

6. To which actors, by what method and how often did you provide information flow (plan decisions, plan preparation and approval processes, etc.) in the planning processes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

INTERVIEW FORM A-3

Tourism Investors

1. How do you generally evaluate the practices of MoCT in the field of tourism planning?

2. Do you think that the Ministry protects the interests of investors in planning studies? Do you trust the Ministry in this sense?

3. What do you think about Kadriye/Belek Public Beach Area arrangements?

4. How do you evaluate the objections coming from local actors (Municipality, NGOs and local people) to the plans regarding Kadriye/Belek Public Beach Areas?

5. Which actors or groups of actors were you in contact with during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

(O) Ministry (O) Municipality (O) NGOs (O) Local community

6. How often and by what method did you communicate with these actors you mentioned?

INTERVIEW FORM A-4

Serik Municipality

1. How do you generally evaluate the practices of MoCT in the field of tourism planning?

2. Do you think that the Ministry is fair and transparent in its planning activities?

3. Do you think that the Ministry works in accordance with the participation and governance elements in its planning studies?

4. Do you trust the Ministry?

5. Do you support the Ministry's actions on planning?

6. What do you think about Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Area arrangements? Do you think that, as a Municipality, you were/are included in the planning process?

7. Were you in contact with the Ministry during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of contact did you have? How often did you meet?

8. Were you in contact with the Ministry during the judicial and re-planning processes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of contact did you have? How often did you meet?

9. Were you in contact with investors during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of a communication was set and in which frequency?

10. How do you evaluate the authorization of municipalities in the field of tourism planning and the quality and adequacy of the planning studies carried out in this direction?

11. What are your expectations regarding the roles and responsibilities of municipalities in tourism planning? How do you think it should be?

12. Which local actors or groups of actors were you in contact with during the planning and/or plan objection and judicial processes of the Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

(O) NGOs (O) Mukhtars (O) Permanent Residents (O) Second-home users

13. How often did you communicate with these actors you mentioned?

14. To which actors, by what method and how often did you provide information flow during the planning processes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

15. Who was the most powerful and prominent local actor in the plan objection and lawsuit processes?

INTERVIEW FORM A-5

Mukhtars

1. How do you generally evaluate the practices of MoCT in the field of tourism planning?

2. Do you think that the Ministry is fair and transparent in its planning activities?

3. Do you think that the Ministry works in accordance with the participation and governance elements in its planning studies?

4. Do you trust the Ministry?

5. Do you support the Ministry's actions on planning?

6. What do you think about Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Area arrangements? Do you think that, as the mukhtar, you were/are included in the planning process by the Ministry or the Municipality?

7. Were you in contact with the Ministry during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of contact did you have? How often did you meet?

8. Were you in contact with the Ministry during the judicial and re-planning processes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of contact did you have? How often did you meet?

9. Were you in contact with investors during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of a communication was set and in which frequency?

10. Do you think that local actors are given authority and responsibility in tourism planning?

11. What kind of roles and responsibilities do you think local actors should have in tourism planning?

12. As the mukhtar, were you involved in the objection processes regarding the Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Area plans?

13. Were other local actors (civic initiatives, local people) involved in the objection processes?

14. Did the local actors in Kadriye and Belek come together in public beach areas' planning and judicial processes? Do they cooperate?

15. What are your thoughts on the future use of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

16. Which local actors or groups of actors were you in contact with during the planning and/or plan objection and judicial processes of the Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

(O) Municipality (O) NGOs (O) Local people (O) Second home users

17. How often did you communicate with these actors you mentioned?

18. Who was the most powerful and prominent local actor in the plan objection and lawsuit processes?

INTERVIEW FORM A-6

Professional Organizations and Civic Initiatives

1. How do you generally evaluate the practices of MoCT in the field of tourism planning?

2. Do you think that the Ministry is fair and transparent in its planning activities?

3. Do you think that the Ministry works in accordance with the participation and governance elements in its planning studies?

4. Do you trust the Ministry?

5. Do you support the Ministry's actions on planning?

6. What do you think about Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Area arrangements? Do you think that you were/are included in the planning process by the Ministry or the Municipality?

7. Were you in contact with the Ministry during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of contact did you have? How often did you meet?

8. Were you in contact with the Ministry during the judicial and re-planning processes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of contact did you have? How often did you meet?

9. Were you in contact with investors during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of a communication was set and in which frequency?

10. Do you think that local actors are given authority and responsibility in tourism planning?

11. What kind of roles and responsibilities do you think local actors should have in tourism planning?

12. How do you evaluate the civil society capacity in Serik?

13. How were you involved in the objection processes regarding the Kadriye/Belek Public Beach Area plans?

13. Were other local actors involved in the objection processes? Did they cooperate with you? How?

14. Did the local actors in Kadriye and Belek come together in beach areas' planning and judicial processes? Do they cooperate among themselves?

15. What are your thoughts on the future use of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

16. Which local actors or groups of actors were you in contact with during the planning and/or plan objection and judicial processes of the Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

(O) Municipality (O) Mukhtars (O) Permanent residents (O) Second home users

17. How often and how did you communicate with these actors you mentioned?

18. Who was the most powerful and prominent local actor in the plan objection and lawsuit processes?

INTERVIEW FORM A-7

Permanent and Second-home Residents

1. How do you generally evaluate the practices of MoCT in the field of tourism planning?

2. Do you think that the Ministry is fair and transparent in its planning activities?

3. Do you think that the Ministry ensures the participation of local people in tourism planning studies?

4. Do you trust the Ministry?

5. Do you find the planning studies carried out by the Ministry in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas right and successful?

6. Do you think that with the arrangement made by the Ministry in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas, access and use of the coast is more convenient compared to the previous version?

7. Were you in contact with the Ministry during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of contact did you have? How often did you meet?

8. Do you think that you have been adequately informed by the Ministry about the planning studies carried out in Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

9. Were you in contact with the Ministry during the judicial and re-planning processes of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of contact did you have? How often did you meet?

10. Were you in contact with investors during the planning and rearrangement of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas? If yes, what kind of a communication was set and in which frequency?

11. How long have you lived in Serik?

12. What is your educational background?

(O) Primary School (O) Secondary School (O) High School (O) University (O) Master (O) Phd

13. What is your profession?

14. How would you describe neighborhood relations in Serik? Do local people come together and talk, especially about tourism development and coastal access?

15. Do you think that local people are given authority and responsibility in tourism planning?

16. What kind of roles and responsibilities do you think local people should have in tourism planning?

17. In matters related to tourism (plans, lawsuits, etc.)

i. Do you trust the Municipality?

ii. Do you trust NGOs?

iii. Do you trust the people of Serik and your neighbors?

18. Do you think the objections to the plans for Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas and the lawsuits filed are right?

19. Have you been involved in these objections and lawsuits? If so, what was your main motivation and reason for participating in these processes?

20. Were other local actors involved in the objection processes? Have you done any collaboration?

21. Did local actors in Serik come together in public beach area planning and judicial processes? Do they cooperate among themselves? How do they come together?

22. What are your thoughts on the future use of Kadriye and Belek Public Beach Areas?

B. METU Human Research Ethics Committee Permission

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16 AĞUSTOS 2023

Konu: Değerlendirme Sonucu

Gönderen: ODTÜ İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu (İAEK)

İlgi: İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu Başvurusu

Sayın Prof. Dr. Cemile Nil UZUN

Danışmanlığını yürüttüğünüz Eda UÇAK TAŞKIRAN'ın ***"Sosyal Sermayenin Turizm Mekanının Üretimindeki Rolü: Antalya Belek Örneği"*** başlıklı araştırmanız İnsan Araştırmaları Etik Kurulu tarafından uygun görülerek **0365-ODTUİAEK-2023** protokol numarası ile onaylanmıştır.

Bilgilerinize saygılarımla sunarım.

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Degree	Institution	Year of Graduation
MS	IZTECH Urban Design	2012
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Year	Institution	Position
2018-present	Ministry of Culture and Tourism	Auditor
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FOREIGN LANGUAGES

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PUBLICATIONS

1. Uçak, E,. Erol, L, M., Songülen,N. (2009). Dünya kültür miras alanları için yönetim kılavuzunun Türkiye kültür varlıkları açısından değerlendirilmesi. TMMOB Mimarlar Odası, Ankara Şubesi, Bülten, Sayı: 68

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