

## ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OF PASINLER<sup>1</sup>

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*The purpose of this study is to investigate the levels of the local people's tourism perception, depending on the present tourism potential in Pasinler and Erzurum. Also to investigate the ideas and suggestions of people about the necessities for tourism with an innovational approach in the district. In accordance with this aim, the public survey applied to a total of 400 people in 2015. The results show that the developing tourism activities will be able to increase the cultural activities in the region, the plateau tourism potential and thermal tourism of the region that focused on and more tourist can be entertained by means of making suitable investments concluded as a result of the public surveys. In addition, the local people explained that tourism development can change the value and faith conformation of the people of the region have and can cause a negative effect on the customs as well. It means, that economic impacts of tourism ( $F=8.285$  and  $p < 0.05$ ) and social impacts of tourism ( $F=9.762$  and  $p < 0.05$ ) show differences depending on the participants' profession. It was also observed that the cultural*

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*impacts of tourism (F=5.759 and p <0.05) and environmental impacts of tourism (F=5.906 and p <0.05) show differences depending on the participants' profession.*

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**Keywords:** *Local People; Tourism Perception; Tourism Effects; Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Impact*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Tourism, which is rapidly gaining importance for country economies, does not have only positive (foreign currency source, area of employment) but also negative effects. Especially, the negative effects reflected to the people of the region adopting tourists is avoided and tourism is developed with people's being familiarized with tourism and the viewpoints about tourism is considerably important. To decrease the negative effects of tourism, besides the authorized public, institution and foundations aren't sufficient; particularly the local people in the region of tourism during the planning studies aren't included in these studies. The local people having no say in this matter causes the negative effects in the behaviors to the tourists. Therefore, the local people's values and expectations should be taken into consideration, also the attitudes oriented to the development of tourism should be known (Johnson, Snepenger and Akis, 1994; Sheldon and Abenoje, 2001; Choi and Sirakaya, 2005; Jackson, 2008; Isik, 2012; Rosselló-Nadal; 2014; Isik, 2015; Omar, Abukhalifeh, and Mohamed, 2015; Dogru and Sirakaya, 2016; Turker, Selcuk and Ozyildirim, 2016).

Individuals have moved away from the environment they meet their daily needs with and are staying in different regions by abandoning their social, cultural and economic features for a while (Kısa-Ovalı, 2007; Işık and Serceoglu, 2015; Papageorgiou and Lytras, 2015). For this purpose; tourism is not just an economic fact, it is also a whole of the actions in the national and international platforms which take hold of the society and social structure and it

has social, cultural, geographical and political sides, as well. Besides, tourism having some economic effects; like yielding money and bringing foreign currency in terms of the effects to social structure has also different effects which are not economic, in terms of culture and environment (Berber, 2003).

Low income countries aim to improve with tourism and try to raise life standards of the local people in this way (Jurowski and Gursoy, 2004). While the investments which will be funded for the regions having tourism potential have been overcoming the deficiencies, the inter-zonal development differences have decreased (Cooke, 1982). However the development of tourism in a region is dependent upon the local people's attitudes, support and participation towards it. In this context, by identifying the local people's opinions towards tourism living in the region constitutes an important stage of planning and management of tourism (Johnson, et al., 1994; Sheldon and Abenoje, 2001).

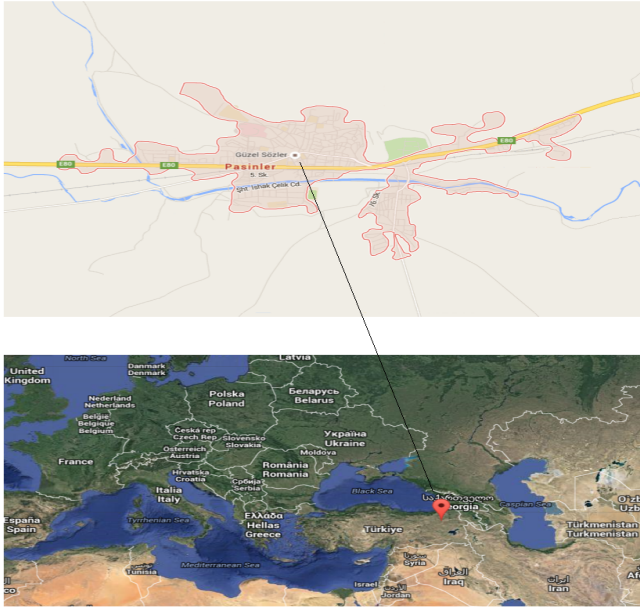
According to Honey, Vargas, and Durham (2010) and Khoshkam, Marzuki, and Al-Mulali (2016) the planning and management models which have been generated for determining these stages show differences from region to region or even from country to country. Thereby the local people's comprehension of the importance of tourism is essential for raising the effect of tourism on development. As a result, by analyzing the developments and effects of the Pasinler's touristic supply sharing management and protection plan, understanding may be expanded into the link between local people and the development of the tourism.

In low income countries it is needed to focus on the role of achieving development in local tourism destinations and rural areas. The aim of this study is to determine the perception level of the residents and to investigate the resident's ideas and suggestions for tourism planning within the framework of innovative tourism planning.

## **THE STUDY AREA**

Pasinler district is located in Erzurum in the Northern East of Turkey. Pasinler district attracts wetland appeals to both national and international visitors alike. Pasinler district has one of the best quality thermal water in Turkey. At the same time, Meds, Persians and Parthians in between 8<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> centuries B.C.; Kimmers and Scythians in the 7<sup>th</sup> century B.C. and Roman suppression from 1<sup>st</sup> century A.D. lived in the region of Pasinler. Pasinler witnessed the domination of Byzantines and Sasanians in between 4<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> century A.D. It also witnessed the domination of Byzantines in between 7<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries A.D. Turkish raids drew attention in 11<sup>th</sup> century A.D there. These raids influenced the Pasinler War which had been made with Byzantines in 1049 which was one of the important steps of the Turkish progression in Anatolia. Nevertheless, it is not confirmed when Pasinler was taken by the Turks exactly. Saltukians had maintained dominance there until 1202 and Seljukians had until 1230. Pasinler which was a pause for the Kayı clan in the migration to west until 8<sup>th</sup> century A.D. stayed in the domination of İlkhaniids until 1336 and Karakoyunlus and Akkoyunlus until the beginning of 16<sup>th</sup> century A.D. Pasinler which was taken in the political boundaries of Ottoman Empire by Suleyman the Magnificent served as a boundary town for some time. Pasinler in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries was a stop for the armies of the Ottoman Empire who had been marching on to Nakhichevan and Tabriz. Pasinler which was affected from Abkhasian Mehmed Pasha's riot in 1624 also sent off Murad IV to his Revan voyage in 1635. Iran's siege of Kars in 1724 was an important event for 18<sup>th</sup> century Pasinler history. İbrahim Hakkı was an important person in this century. Kızıl Ali case also took place in this period. The 19<sup>th</sup> century brought very dark years for Erzurum and Pasinler. Pasinler which was invaded in the Ottoman-Russian Wars in 1829, 1855 and 1877 was exposed to the same thing in 1916 and acquired to Turkish land again in 1918 (Gul, 2009). Today these entire social, historical

and cultural heritages have made Pasinler an important location of tourism destination. (See. Fig. 1)



Fig

### 1. Location Map of Pasinler

In this study, tourism potential of Pasinler district of Erzurum is selected as the analysis subject is presented in Table 1.

**Table 1.** Tourism Potential of Pasinler

Hill Town	Altınbaşak I, Altınbaşak II, Beşiktepe, Büyüktuy, Bulamaç, Değirmenetepe, Küçüktuy, Saksı, Sos, Tepecik I, Tepecik II, Tetikom, Tilkitepe, Top Mezar, Yastıktepe, Danatepe.
Fortress	Avnik, Cin, Harami, Karakale, Kavuşturan, Kurbançayır, Kuşakkaya, Pasinler (Hasankale), Topdağı, Uzunahmet, Demirdöven.
Inscription	Avnik, Pasinler.
Rock-cut tomb	Marifet, Sürbahan.
Settlement	Kurbançayır, Ziyarettepe
Rock Room	Hamamderesi
Water Tunnel	SıfırınBoğazı
Thermal Facilities	Big Hot Spring, Small Hot Spring, Kale Otel Hot Spring, Lalezar Hot Spring
Festivals	Çermik, Kızak
Camp and Caravan Tourism	Bahçeler location
Mosques	Ulu Mosque, Sivaslı Mosque, Emir Şeyh Mosque, New Mosque

**Source:** It is compiled of these sources: Topaloğlu, 2009:256; [www.pasinler.bel.tr/degerler.php](http://www.pasinler.bel.tr/degerler.php)

Research context and research models, research hypothesis and research methods were included for the continuation of this study; and various suggestions were also included for the conclusion and future research.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

With the growing role of tourism in the local economy over the last couple of decades, as it would be expected, its growing presence in the research area has followed accordingly. In this study, the attitudes of the local people towards tourism development were examined in consideration of social, cultural and environmental factors. Accordingly, the correlation was tested with the help of developed conceptual models by taking into consideration available current literature. Doxey, (1975); Knopp, (1980); Maddox, (1985); Allen, Long, Perdeu and Keiselbach, (1988); Davis, Allen and Cosenza, (1988); Long and Richardson, (1989); Johnson et al., (1994); Williams and Lawson, (2001); Sheldon and Abenoja, (2001); Ayaz, Ertuger, and Turkmen, (2009); Isik, (2012); Rosselló-Nadal, (2014); Isik, (2015); Dogru and Sirakaya, (2016); Turker, Selcuk and Ozyildirim, (2016); found out that the perspective of local people to tourism is derived from tourism's perceived effects in the studies which are done for determining the attitude towards tourism development of local people. These perceived effects have also been concentrated on economic (Perdeu, Long and Allen, 1990), environmental (Liu, Sheldon and Var, 1987; Isik et al., 2017), social (Fesenmaier, O'Leary and Uysal, 1996) and cultural (Murphy, 1983) effects.

Every region has its own growth, dynamics and characteristic features. The features which have influenced the growth and failure to develop a region (industry, tourism, agriculture, redundancy or deficiency of public investment, political issues, etc.) direct the income sources of inhabitants there (Yavuz and Cicek, 2009; Isik, 2013). Accordingly, many segments have importance on the development of a country, region or province. After all, certain segments' contribute more than others and indicate a pioneer feature with regards to this region's features (Turkoglu, Govdere, and Meydan, 2005; Isik, Keskin and Serceoglu, 2015).

A region needs three main factors for attracting tourists: attractions, access and accommodation. Attractions are the geographical sources of the region for occurring tourism. The attractions of the region also build up passion for tourist's visits

(Ozguc, 1998). The other one, accommodation includes supplying not only the sheltering needs of tourist with high quality but also eating and drinking needs throughout the time of tourists' stay in the region. Access also means the transportation to that region (Faulkner and Tideswell, 1997; Jurowski and Gursoy, 2004; Williams and Lawson, 2001).

## **METHODOLOGY**

### **Research Hypothesis**

The aim of this study is to determine the perspective of local people living in the Pasinler district to tourism and contribution to tourism planning of the region. An answer is sought to the hypotheses developed within this aim.

*H<sub>1</sub>*: There is a meaningful relationship between local people's opinions about the economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism and sexuality statistically.

*H<sub>2</sub>*: There is a meaningful relationship between local people's opinions about the economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism and age statistically.

*H<sub>3</sub>*: There is a meaningful relationship between local people's opinions about the economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism and educational background statistically.

*H<sub>4</sub>*: There is a meaningful relationship between local people's opinions about the economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism and their year of residence in the region statistically.

*H<sub>5</sub>*: There is a meaningful relationship between local people's opinions about the economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism and occupation statistically.

*H<sub>6</sub>*: There is a meaningful relationship between local people's opinions about the economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism and place of residence statistically.

## **Research Method**

The questionnaire technique was used to the research methods in this study. The questionnaire form which is used in the study is composed of Pizam (1978); Liu et al., (1987); Perdue et al., (1990); Ap and Crompton, (1998); Andriotis, (2000); Kreag, (2001) by being adapted to the study. Six closed ended questions which were prepared with the purpose of determining the people's personal info (gender, age, educational background, year of residence, occupation, place of residence) who participated in the questionnaire have taken part in the first part of the questionnaire form. Besides, three questions were asked for determining the priorities of local people for developing tourism in Pasinler district. Five factors in the first question, seven factors in the second question and five factors in the third question were indicated. Six questions related to economy, six questions related to social environment, five questions related to culture, four questions related to environment, three questions for determining the priorities of local people, six demographical questions, a total of thirty questions were asked in the second part of the questionnaire. The participants were selected randomly for the questionnaire. The participants were asked to mark their agreement degrees related to the questions in the direction of five-unit Likert scale by selecting these options "Strongly Disagree", "Disagree", "Partially Agree", "Agree" and "Strongly Agree".

The economic, social, cultural and environmental judgements in the questionnaire were subjected to reliability analysis and the Cronbach Alpha results are 0.82 for economic judgements, 0.49 for social judgements, 0.73 for cultural judgements and 0.66 for environmental judgements. In this context, the reliability of the questionnaire which was selected as a data collection tool in the study is considerably high.

## **Data Collection**

Since the aim of the study is to determine the perspective of the local people living in the Pasinler district to tourism, the entirety of the study is the local people living there. According to the data of address-based population registration system of Turkish Statistical Institute in 2015, the population of the Pasinler district is 30.113 (TSI, 2016). The size of the sample which is occurring in the entirety were determined as 383 people with the  $\pm 0.05$  sample error in the table X (Yazıcıoğlu and Erdoğan, 2004) 450 questionnaire were carried out to local people in total, 400 of them were evaluated and the rate of recycling of the questionnaire is %88.8.

**Table 2:** The size of sample for 0.05

Size	-+ 0.03 sampling error (d)			-+ 0.05 sampling error (d)			-+0.10 sampling error (d)		
	p=0.5 q=0.5	p=0.8 q=0.2	p=0.3 q=0.7	p=0.5 q=0.5	p=0.8 q=0.2	p=0.3 q=0.7	p=0.5 q=0.5	p=0.8 q=0.2	p=0.3 q=0.7
100	92	87	90	80	71	77	49	38	45
500	341	289	321	217	165	196	81	55	70
750	441	358	409	254	185	226	85	57	73
1,000	516	406	473	278	198	244	88	58	75
2,500	748	537	660	333	224	286	93	60	78
5,000	880	601	760	357	234	303	94	61	79
10,000	964	639	823	370	240	313	95	61	80
25,000	1023	665	865	378	244	319	96	61	80
50,000	1045	674	881	381	245	321	96	61	81
100 000	1056	678	888	383	245	322	96	61	81
1 000 000	1066	682	896	384	246	323	96	61	81
100 000 000	1067	683	896	384	245	323	96	61	81

**Source:** Yazıcıoğlu and Erdoğan, (2004:50)

## Measurement and assessment of goodness of measures

The necessary factors for the personal characteristics of local people who participated in the questionnaire and for developing tourism and constituting the innovative planning in Pasinler district were analyzed by using a percentage and frequency technique. In addition to this; the opinions about the six economic, social, environmental and cultural questions each, twenty-one judgements in total, which were offered for determining the perspective of the local people to tourism participating in the questionnaire were analyzed by the determining percentage, frequency and Cronbach Alpha values. Afterwards, the purpose of testing whether there is

any meaningful difference between the local people's answers about the judgements and demographical features who participated in the questionnaire or not, one-way analysis of variance (One-Way ANOVA) was used for people's sexuality, age, educational background, year of residence, occupation and place of residence. A significance level of 0.05 was used as a base in the test and Tukey test was made for the factors which determine meaningful differences between them. SPSS 21.0 program (Statistical Program for Social Scientists, SPSS) was used for the analysis of data which were obtained with the questionnaire method in the result of the study and all explained analysis was interpreted relevantly.

## **Data Analysis**

### **Demographic Tests**

First of all, the frequency and percentage of the results of the study with the purpose of determining demographical features of the answerers within the study are presented in Table 3.

**Table 3.** The demographical findings related the local people participated in the study

Demographic features		f	%
Gender	Woman	73	18.3
	Man	327	81.7
Age	18 – 25	155	38.8
	26 – 32	86	21.5
	33 – 40	74	18.5
	41 +	85	21.2
Education	Primary School	45	11.3
	Middle School	110	27.4
	High school	151	37.7
	Vocational School	69	17.3
	Graduate	25	6.3
	Others		
Residency	1 – 4 year	67	16.8
	5 – 19 year	47	11.8
	20 + year	81	20.2
	Local	205	51.2
Job	Employer	79	19.8
	Housewife	32	8.0
	Farmer	47	11.8
	Retired	18	4.5
	Student	95	23.7
	Worker	65	16.3
	Officer	29	7.2
	Unemployed	20	5.0
	Others	15	3.7
Place of residence	Center	311	77.8
	Village	89	22.2

The questionnaire form which were applied to local people living in the Pasinler district for determining their perspective to tourism has been filled in by people who live in the district and have different age groups, sexuality, educational background, year of residence, place of residence and occupations. The ranges on the demographical features of the participants of the study are shown in Table 3. 18.3% of the participants declared themselves as female and 81.7% of them as male. The second question directed to participants was about “age”. It is shown that people from all age groups answered the questionnaire. When examining the

participants, it is shown that young people's attention to the questionnaire is more intense. According to Table 3; it is seen that the participants between the 18-25 age range are the most frequent group with 38. 8%. It is understood from the questionnaire that 21. 5% of the participants are between the 26-32 age range, 18. 5% of them are between the 35-40 age range and 21. 2% of them are 41 or over the age of 41. It is seen that 11. 3% of the participants are at a primary school degree, 27. 4% of them are at a secondary school degree, 37. 7% of them are at a high school degree, 17. 3% of them are at an associate degree and 6. 3% of them are at a bachelor's degree. Additionally, it is seen that more than half of the participants (51. 2%) are natives of the district. Nevertheless, 20. 2% of the participants have been living in the district more than 20 years, 11. 8% of them have been living there between 5-19 years and 16. 8% of them have been living there between 1-4 years. When examined as occupational groups, 19. 8% of the participants declared themselves as an employer, 8% of them declared themselves as a housewife, 11. 8% of them declared themselves as a farmer, 4. 5% of them declared themselves as retired, 23. 7% of them declared themselves as a student, 16. 3% of them declared themselves as a worker, 7. 2% of them declared themselves as an officer, 5% of them declared themselves as unemployed and 3. 7% of them declared themselves within other occupational groups. Besides, when it is looked in Table 3; the big majority of the participants (77. 8%) have been living in the district centre and 22. 2% of them have been living in the villages connected to the district centre.

## The tourism perception of respondents

**Table 4:** The tourism perception of respondents

<b>The tourism perception</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
Local Job Opportunities	95	23.8
Earn a lot of money	92	23.0
Vacation	110	27.5
Environmental development	73	18.3
Environmental pollution	28	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

In this research, respondents were asked "Do you know what tourism means?" to measure the perceptions of local people on tourism and the options were included in Table 4, in which respondents were granted the possibility of choosing more than one option. In table 4, respectively 23.8% of respondents call tourism a local job and 23.0 of them call it earning much money. It is seen that the local people call tourism a holiday the most (27.5%). It is seen that 18.3% of respondents think that the environment will improve but 7.1 % of them think the environment will be polluted. Accordingly, it is seen that the first thing that comes to mind when mentioned of tourism is holiday. On the other hand, it is seen that tourism can create local jobs and it is perceived as a means of earning a lot of money.

## **The respondents perception for tourism development**

**Table 5:** The respondents perception for tourism development

<b>The respondents Perception</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
New investments must be increased	171	42.8
Current investment must be completed	46	11.5
Training of the people	71	17.8
Natural Beauty protection	53	13.1
Improvement of transportation opportunities	22	5.5
Improvement of service quality	23	5.8
Tourism development is adequate	14	3.5
Total	<b>400</b>	<b>100</b>

The respondents were asked "What should be done for the development of tourism for the environment?" and while nearly half of respondents (42.8%) say that it should be given priority to the new investments, the proportion of those who say that the investments which began should be completed is 11.5%. While 17.8% of respondents think the people should be educated, 13.1% of them think natural beauties should be protected, 5.5% of them think transportation facilities should be improved, 5.8% of them think the quality of service should be improved, 3.5% of respondents think that the development of tourism is enough. Accordingly, the local people think that it should be given priority to the new investments and people should be educated. They think that the tourism investments made in the area is insufficient.

## The respondent's perception for the most important terms in tourism

**Table 6:** The respondent's perception for the most important terms in tourism

The respondents perception for the most important terms in tourism	f	%
Thermal tourism	231	57.8
Rural tourism	26	6.5
Plateau tourism	48	12.2
Faith tourism	65	16.3
Hunt tourism	29	7.2
Total	400	100

In the research, the respondents were asked "What kind of tourism should be in our district?" and more than half of the respondents (57.8%) selected thermal tourism. In addition, 6.5% of them selected rural tourism, 12.2% of them selected plateau tourism, 16.3% of them selected religious tourism and 7.2% of them selected hunting tourism. Accordingly, due to the dissolution of the healing thermal waters in the region, people are of the opinion that priority should be given to the thermal tourism. Moreover, they are of the opinion that religious tourism also need to be addressed because of the well-known clergies within the region.

## Demographic features and model groups relations

Values achieved by performing correlation analysis in order to test hypothesis that are developed through research are shown in Table 7.

**Table 7:** Demographic features and model groups relations

Impact of the Tourism	Economic Effect	Social Effect	Cultural Effect	Environmental Effect
Age	.137**	.161* *	.125*	.083
Education	.034	-.019	.104*	.055
Residency year	.176**	.172* *	.106*	.184**

\*\* p<0.01

\*p<0.05

There is a significant relationship at the level of 0.01 between social and economic effects with age and a significant and positive relationship at the level of 0.05 between cultural effects and age. The fact that age of participants increases the belief that tourism has economic, social and cultural effects. Accordingly, H2 hypothesis, which asserts that there is a statistically significant relationship between age and views of local people on economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism, has been adopted.

A significant and positive relationship at the level of 0.05 was found between educational background and cultural effects. It can be said that the respondents with higher education have an opinion that the growing tourism in the region would cause the interaction between tourists and local people, provide a better understanding of the cultures and lifestyles of tourists who will come from other regions and countries, create a positive impact on cultural identity and contribute to the diversification of cultural activities. There is also increasing support for tourism with the higher education of respondents. Accordingly, H3 hypothesis, which asserts that there is a statistically significant relationship between educational background and views of local people on economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism, has been adopted.

There is a significant relationship at the level of 0.01 between years of residence and economic, social and environmental effects

and a significant and positive relationship at the level of 0.05 between years of residence and cultural effects. Participants who have higher years of residence believe that tourists coming to the region will economically contribute to the region, the economic prosperity will increase and this will be an important factor in development. It can be said that social impact of tourism will be positive when participants' residence years increase and there would not be social corruption in the district. Also they have the opinion that tourism would benefit rather than harm the environment of the region, thanks to the tourism, environment of the district would improve when the participants' residence years increase. When participants' residence years increase, they agree that this causes interaction between tourists and local people, provides a better understanding of the cultures and lifestyles of tourists who will come from other regions and countries, creates a positive impact on cultural identity and contributes to the diversification of cultural activities. Accordingly, H4 hypothesis, which asserts that there is a statistically significant relationship between residence years and views of local people on economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism, was adopted.

### **Variance analysis results**

In this research, T test was used in order to determine whether there is a difference in perception level for economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism in terms of respondents' gender and residence place. Anova test was used in order to determine whether there is a difference in the perception level for economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism in terms of respondents' profession. The results related to the demographic groups that differ in the analysis results are presented in the following tables.

**Table 8:** Variance Analysis

Impact of the Tourism		Levene Test Equality of Variances		T-test for Equality of Means				Factor Averages			
		F	Sig.	t	df.	Sig. (2 tailed)	Mean Difference	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Error Mean
Economic	Equal Variances assumed	20.114	.000	-1.626	398	.105	-.1420	Woman	73	4.24	.9052
	Equal Variance not assumed			-1.277	87.260	.205	-.1420	Man	323	4.38	.6123
Social	Equal Variances assumed	3.603	.058	-.302	398	.768	-.0219	Woman	73	4.23	.6129
	Equal Variance not assumed			-.280	99.085	.780	-.0219	Man	323	4.25	.5505
Cultural	Equal Variances assumed	.465	.496	-.744	398	.457	-.0618	Woman	73	4.21	.6572
	Equal Variance not assumed			-.731	104,526	.467	-.0618	Man	323	4.27	.6386
Environmental	Equal Variances assumed	26.896	.000	-4.371	398	.000	-.3632	Woman	73	3.93	.9081
	Equal Variance not assumed			-3.278	84.919	.002	-.3632	Man	323	4.29	.5666

According to results of the T test which was used to test the hypothesis, which asserts that there is a statistically significant relationship between gender and views of local people on economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism, there are significant differences in terms of cultural effects as shown in Table 8. Accordingly, H5 hypothesis has been adopted.

**Table 9:** T-tests for place of residence

Impact of the Tourism		Levene Test Equality of Variances		T-test for Equality of Means				Factor Averages			
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2 tailed)	Mean difference	Gender	N	Mean	Standard Error Mean
Economic	Equal Variances assumed	8.278	.004	-2.129	398	.034	-.1723	Center	311	4.32	.7058
	Equal Variance not assumed			-2.457	181.535	.015	-.1723	Village	89	4.49	.5475
Social	Equal Variances assumed	9.682	.002	-3.488	398	.001	-.2326	Center	311	4.20	.5870
	Equal Variance not assumed			-4.166	194.892	.000	-.2326	Village	89	4.43	.4230
Cultural	Equal Variances assumed	21.933	.000	-3.778	398	.000	-.2866	Center	311	4.20	.6793
	Equal Variance not assumed			-4.870	232.187	.000	-.2866	Village	89	4.48	.4199
Environmental	Equal Variances assumed	4.914	.027	-2.463	398	.014	-.1931	Center	311	4.18	.6929
	Equal Variance not assumed			-2.993	202.368	.003	-.1931	Village	89	4.38	.4827

As shown in Table 10, with T-test performed to determine whether there is a difference in economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism, It has been determined that there is a significant difference in economic, social, cultural and environmental effects. Accordingly, H6 hypothesis, which asserts that there is a statistically significant relationship between residence place and views of local people on economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism, was adopted. When we look at the section of average variables in the table, it shows that the most difference in economic effects.

**Table 10:** Anova test results for job

Impact of the Tourism	Job	N	Mean	Standard Error Difference	F	P
Economic	a)Employer	79	4.57	.524	8.285	.000
	b)Housewife	32	4.44	.684		
	c)Farmer	47	4.51	.480		
	d)Retired	18	4.51	.361		
	e)Student	95	4.38	.599		
	f)Worker	65	4.33	.550		
	g)Officer	29	3.76	1.029		
	h)Unemployed	20	3.64	1.009		
Social	a) Employer	79	4.38	.492	9.762	.000
	b) Housewife	32	4.42	.574		
	c) Farmer	47	4.57	.428		
	d) Retired	18	4.41	.314		
	e) Student	95	4.12	.521		
	f) Worker	65	4.27	.424		
	g) Officer	29	3.83	.600		
	h) Unemployed	20	3.68	.770		
Cultural	a) Employer	79	4.34	.624	5.759	.000
	b) Housewife	32	4.35	.606		
	c) Farmer	47	4.42	.609		
	d) Retired	18	4.55	.414		
	e) Student	95	4.19	.572		
	f) Worker	65	4.35	.496		
	g) Officer	29	3.88	.730		
	h) Unemployed	20	3.64	.983		
Environmental	a) Employer	79	4.29	.634	5.906	.000
	b) Housewife	32	4.11	.674		
	c) Farmer	47	4.53	.444		
	d) Retired	18	4.41	.402		
	e) Student	95	4.22	.582		
	f) Worker	65	4.27	.389		
	g) Officer	29	3.63	1.119		
	h) Unemployed	20	3.91	.889		
	f) Others	15	4.43	.554		

According to findings presented in the above Table 10, there is a significant difference in economic, social, cultural and environmental factors of tourism depending on the participants' profession. Accordingly, H5 hypothesis, which asserts that there is a statistically significant relationship between occupation and views of local people on economic, social, cultural and environmental effects of tourism, was adopted. Consequently, it was observed that the economic impacts of tourism ( $F=8.285$  and  $p < 0.05$ ) and social impacts of tourism ( $F=9.762$  and  $p < 0.05$ ) show differences depending on the participants' profession. It was also observed that the cultural impacts of tourism ( $F=5.759$  and  $p < 0.05$ ) and environmental impacts of tourism ( $F=5.906$  and  $p < 0.05$ ) show differences depending on the participants' profession.

## **CONCLUSION**

Tourism contributes to many areas, such as region's economy, image and representation by using natural beauty owned by the region, historical texture, health facilities and socio-cultural and touristic factors (Khoshkam et al., 2016). The development of tourism in the region is not supposed to be improved only by state investment. Therefore, it is an important process to ensure that the local people will also take part in tourism for the development of it in the region and the preparation of planning. A destination area which will be formed by the support of local people is an important situation in terms of its quick representation to tourists with the sources of supply and the fulfillment of tourists' needs as soon as possible.

In this study, there came to the fore the following considerations in the views of local people living in the Pasinler district which has the potential for not only thermal tourism but also historical, cultural and religious tourism:

- The views of additional job opportunities; further decline of unemployment rates in the region and the increase

of local people's income, thanks to the developing tourism in the region.

- The views of increase in new investments in the region, the quick completion of investments which have been started, and the protection of natural beauties of the region thanks to the tourism,

- The views of increase in new investments in the region, the quick completion of investments which have been started, and the protection of natural beauties of the region thanks to the tourism,

- As the region has the important underground springs in the health field, the local people have thought that the region should be opened to thermal tourism and religious tourism should also be revived in the region which trains countless chaplains. Alongside the thermal and religious tourism, it should be taken into consideration that the existing plateaus in the region will also breathe new life into tourism.

On the other hand,

- The local people have the opinion that tourists coming to the region will damage to the ethics within the region.

- In this study, the vast majority of people in the region promote tourism and the idea that views of local people should be taken into consideration in the development and the planning of tourism have come to the fore as negative effects of tourism in the research.

Consequently, the hypothesis that the ideas and support of local people in the region should be asked in the meeting of regions with tourism, development and planning of regions in a healthy way is supported by this study.

In this study, it was determined that tourism which has a rich potential in terms of economic, social, cultural and environmental values in the Pasinler district of Erzurum has an important role for the progress. In this context, the tourism is a sector which reduces unemployment, increases investment and highlights natural beauties in the eyes of the local people. These results that are particularly

important for the planning of tourism also support the works, such as Caliskan and Tutuncu, (2008); Ozdemir and Kervankıran, (2011). Moreover, this study contributes to the literature in the measurement of the impact of tourism to the progress being examined with Pasinler as an example for the first time. The outcomes strongly support the research hypothesis and realized effect of the economic, social, cultural and environmental of the tourism development. Behind this study, we expect to motivate future studies in order to better understand the economic, social, cultural and environmental effect of tourism development attractions.

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