



CONTRIBUTION OF THE TOURISM ON ECONOMY : TOKAT SAMPLE

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ABSTRACT

Tourism; rest, see and have fun, as well as the service sector contributing to the economy is one of the arms. In this study, the relationship between tourism growth and economic growth is analyzed in the context of Tokat Province, and tourism potentials are distributed according to the provinces according to the geographical location, climate and transportation of Tokat Province. The number of domestic and foreign tourists who realize the concept of tourism seems to increase over the years. increase of transportation facilities, multiplication of tour services, improvement of accommodation activities and improvement of open spaces for tourism. Tokat The population of the province has declined over the years and has a role of internal migration. But it can not be said that tourism has a negative effect. Because there are policies to increase tourism potential. Serious developments are being recorded with joint projects carried out by the Provincial Municipality and the Governorate. Turkey has also a significant place in the thermal tourism and cave tourism of Tokat Province, which has a rich historical and cultural potential, which has been hosted by many civilizations. Due to these characteristics, Tokat is hosting more tourists every year than its predecessor. Within the scope of the examinations, the tourism potentials of the districts connected to the center are seen to develop and continue to develop.

Key Words: Tourism, Economic Growth, Tourist, Tokat Province

Jel Codes: Z30, Z32, Z39

TURİZMİN EKONOMİYE KATKISI: TOKAT ÖRNEĞİ

ÖZ

Turizm, dinlenmek, görmek ve eğlenmek amaçlı yapılan gezilerin yanı sıra ekonomiye katkı sağlayan hizmet sektörü kollarından birisidir. Bu çalışmada turizmin ekonomik büyüme ile ilişkisi Tokat İli bağlamında incelenerek ve Tokat İlinin coğrafi konumu, iklimi, ulaşımı göz önünde bulundurularak turizm potansiyellerinin ilçelere göre dağılımı yapılmıştır. Turizm kavramını gerçekleştiren yerli ve yabancı turistlerin sayısının yıllar itibariyle arttığı görülmektedir. Bu artışların nedenleri; ulaşım imkanlarının artırılması, tur hizmetlerinin çoğaltılması, konaklama faaliyetlerinin ve turizme açık alanların iyileştirilip, geliştirilmesi olarak sayılabilir. Tokat İl nüfusunun yıllar itibariyle azalış göstermesinde iç göçlerin rolü vardır. Fakat bunun turizme negatif bir etkisinin olduğu söylenemez. Çünkü turizm potansiyelini artırma yönünde politikalar izlenmektedir. İl belediyesinin ve Valiliğinin yürüttüğü ortak projeler ile ciddi gelişmeler kaydedilmektedir. Birçok medeniyete ev sahipliği yapmış tarihi ve kültürel yönden zengin bir potansiyele sahip olan Tokat İli termal turizm ve mağara turizminde de Türkiye de önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu özelliklerinden dolayı Tokat İli her yıl bünyesinde bir önceki yıla göre daha fazla turist barındırmaktadır. İncelemeler kapsamında merkeze bağlı ilçelerin turizm potansiyellerinin de gelişmiş ve gelişmeye devam ettiği görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm, Ekonomik Büyüme, Turist, Tokat İli

Jel Kodları: Z30, Z32, Z39

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INTRODUCTION

Tourism involves the activities of people to travel temporarily (short-circuited) to places outside their work and where they live, their activities in the course of their stay, and also the activities of the units that produce goods and services needed to meet their needs during this time (Roney, 2011: 4). We can list properties in general. Tourism is primarily a travel event. However, the journey is outside the place where the people live, and does not carry the aim of permanent settlement. Traveling in tourism, it happens with the desires of the people and it is about freedom completely. Travel in tourism is not for commercial or political purposes. For this reason, travels made for entertainment, religion, sports, health, education, culture, diversion, new places and sight are expressed as tourism. Tourism also includes organizations that respond to all their needs from the beginning to the end of their travels (Akat, 2008: 3,4). Tourists are the ones who travel for a certain period of time, who stay more than twenty-four hours in the place they visit or stay in an accommodation for at least one night in the country, whose finances are limited in time and financial resources, are comfortable and keep their traditions, , non-adventurous insider (Akat, 2008: 4). The basic characteristics of the tourist can be listed as follows: (İçöz et al., 2007: 7) Tourist is the basic element that guides tourism movements and has a decisive character in tourism activities. The tourist moves without the intention of permanent settlement and commercial gain where he travels. Tourists are those who have limited time and a certain financial strength, which is basic psychological satisfaction, rest, leisure, free time evaluation, relief from monotony, relaxation, recognition of different cultures. Economic growth is the increase in the production capacity of the economy and therefore more goods and services. Over time, the increase in the production factors of one side of the country and the development of technology at the other side increase the production capacity of the economy and the opportunity to produce more goods and services (Ertek, 2009: 289). We can identify the factors that determine economic growth under two main headings. These are the production factors and technology level that the country has. Increases in production factors and technology levels provide increases in the economy's production capacity and therefore in the goods and services it can produce (Ertek, 2009: 540). In this study, the contribution of tourism and tourist concepts to the economic growth of the Tokat province and its provinces under the context of economic growth is investigated with the aim of examining population growth.

1.THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOURISM AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Economic growth is the increase in the production capacity of the economy and therefore more goods and services. Over time, the increase in the production factors of the country from one side and the development at the technology level from the other side increase the production capacity of the economy and the possibility of producing more goods and services arises (Ertek, 2009: 289). If the foreign exchange income of the country obtained from tourism is higher than the foreign exchange expense for the purpose of tourism in the country, the tourism payments have a positive effect on the balance account. Conversely, if the foreign exchange income of the country obtained from tourism is lower than the foreign exchange expense for the purpose of tourism from the country, the tourism payments have a negative effect on the balance account (Bahar and Kozak, 2008: 156-157). The tourists traveled to the country / region for travel; accommodation, sightseeing-entertainment, eating and drinking, transportation, shopping, souvenirs and so on. The expenditures they make in order to meet their needs will in turn cause economic income to increase. In other words, tourist spending for tourists in the country or regional economy will constitute the income or salary of the people in that region (Bahar and Kozak, 2008: 161). Some agricultural and industrial products produced in the host country can be sold at higher prices than the export prices to tourists who spend their holidays in the country. Especially products with food and beverage and souvenirs have a quality advantage and find

a significant number of buyers in tourist destinations (Kızılgöl ve Erbaykal, 2008: 354). The increase in tourist spending leads to an increase in the capacity of the tourism sector and therefore to an increase in employment. This leads to an increase in the need for labor in the tourism sector and in other sectors linked to this sector. Thus, the development of tourism helps reduce unemployment in the country through the operation of this mechanism, which is called the multiplier mechanism (Kızılgöl and Erbaykal, 2008: 354). Tourism is a business-intensive industry and therefore constitutes one of the main sources of employment in rural or undeveloped regions that are favorable to tourism. While consumption expenditures for tourism constitute the direct employment effect in the first stage, indirect income effect is provided as the second stage by reemployment of the revenues obtained. As a final stage, additional employment effect is created as a result of re-expenditure of income from tourism enterprises and facilities of the people of the region. Parallel to the development of tourism and the increasing demand for tourism in a region, new facilities and investments are starting. Thus, the first income from tourism is spreading to other sectors within the country's economy, creating a spending and income stream. Along with the development caused by tourism, the emergence of new investments and business fields cause increase in employment by increasing the demand for work power (Bahar and Kozak, 2008: 164). Tourism is a sector that has a great share in the protection of the world peace with the help of the international economic and social communicative and integrative effect which increases the foreign exchange inflow and employment characteristics. Tourism, which is one of the indispensable foundations of the Turkish economy, is an issue that governments in search of a solution to today's foreign trade, inflation and unemployment emphasize. While the tourism sector evaluates its place in the Turkish economy, developments in international tourism should be taken into consideration. Especially in recent years, international tourism and tourist movements have shown great growth in terms of their revenues (Sümer, 2010: 71). Many tourism-related businesses are limited to a small-scale business. The relationship that tourism establishes with local businesses is important in terms of reduction of leakage in the economy, evaluation of potential income and business fields (Kızılgöl and Erbaykal, 2008: 355). The tourism sector creates job opportunities especially for young people and women. This is reflected as an additional income to the families and raises the standard of living. In addition, in areas where tourism is developed, transportation facilities, infrastructure services and the opening of new business areas positively affect the level of living standards in the region (Kızılgöl and Erbaykal, 2008: 355).

2. HISTORY OF TOKAT RELATIONS, LOCATION, CLIMATE, TRANSPORTATION AND ECONOMY

Throughout history Tokat has been given many names. The most known of these are Comano Pontika, Komana, Evdoksia, Dokia, Dokat, Kah-Cun, Sobaru, Dar Un-Nusret, Dar Un-Nasr and Tokat. The finds unearthed in the excavations in the region where it is a history descending to 5500, 14 states and 5 rulers living and dominating indicate that the settlement has been open since the Chalcolithic Age. These lands have always been important settlement areas in Hatti, Hittite, Phrygian, Med, Pers, Alexander the Great, Pontus, Roman, Byzantine, Arab, Danişment, Seljuk, Ilkhanid, Emirates, Ottoman and Turkish Republic periods. This direction is an open air museum. Slap; Yeşilirmak Basin has been established on fertile soil with the advantage of having been an important trade and cultural center throughout 6000 years of history. It is said that Evliya Çelebi is a gambler of Mevlana's life in Tokat, which he called "The City of Scholars and Poets". (Tokat Governorship, Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, 2015: 1-2)

Tokat is located in the interior of the Middle Black Sea section of the Black Sea region. The surface area is 10,072 km². The population is 613,990 and the average altitude from the sea is 623 meters. The 11 lakes of Tokat have fertile plains capable of carrying out all kinds of agriculture, covering about 15.4% of province lands. 48.18% of the Tokat province is composed of forests and bushes, 38.80% is planted areas, 14.50% is meadow and meralaras, and 1.90% is inadequate

agricultural areas. Tokat is one of the few forest regions of Turkey and is ranked 6th among the provinces (Tokat Governorship Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, 2015: 4)

Tokat's climate; It is a transitional climate feature between the Black Sea climate and the step climate in Central Anatolia. Generally, it is hot-dry in low season in summer, cool in some places, rainy in winter, cold in winter and snowy in winter. The influence of the distance and height to the sea is important in Tokat's climate feature. For this reason, there are significant differences in the climate from north to south. Towards the south the winter season shows a harder character. Based on the records made in the Tokat Meteorological Station, according to the statistics of the last 38 years some features related to the climate are like this. The coldest month was January with an average of 1.8 C, with the warmest month being the average of 21.8 C in July. The hottest day of measurement was 40.0 C on July 18, 1962, and -23.4 C on January 1972, the coldest day. The days when the temperature rises above 30 degrees during the year is 36. The days when it rose above 20 C is 176. The days when the temperature falls below the average 0 C is 60. The annual average temperature of the province is 12.8 ° C. The average annual precipitation of the Tokat center is 444.4 mm. The maximum rainfall is 58.0 mm in May, 53.7 mm in April and the lowest in April is 8.6 mm (TC Tokat Governorship)

Tokat, where caravan roads have been visited since ancient times, is one of the important centers of highway today. The Samsun-Sivas highway enters the provincial borders from the south of Amasya. After Turhal, he is in contact with all parts of the country with the order of Sivas. There are 382 km state road and 315 km provincial road within the provincial borders. There are roads four and three of the villagers. The railway is within 105 km of the provincial borders. The Samsun-Sivas railway line crosses the western part of Tokat and floods Turhal-Zile and Artova districts. Turhal Station is the busiest one.

The natural structure of the province, Yeşilırmak's fertile plains and altitude changes, and the fact that the climate is suitable for growing a wide variety of products has led to the domination of the agricultural sector in the provincial economy. In recent years, major developments have been recorded in the provincial industry and a wide range of employment fields have been established. Fruit juice and food industry products have also reached a level where they can compete in the domestic and international markets. There are also sugar factories in the province of Turhal and industrial establishments in the production of bricks, tiles and briquettes especially in Erbaa province (Turkish Statistical Institute, 2013).

3. TOURISM POTENTIAL OF TOKAT

3.1. Culture Tourism

In this section we will examine the list of cultural heritage of the 12 districts of Tokat including the central district. This information is T.C. Tokat Governorship is taken from Tokat City Plan map prepared by Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate and Tokat Cultural Heritage map.

The monuments in the central district are as follows: Komana Ancient City (from the 4th century BC), Kale (the foundation date is estimated to be in the 6th century BC) and the Square. Danişmend Works: Çukur Medrese, Garipler Mosque, Seljuk Works: Pervane Külliyesi (Gök Medrese) -Museum, Abu Shams Haneghi. Ahi Muhittin Tekke ve Zaviyesi, Şeyh-i Şirvani Mausoleum and Cemetery, Nurettin Ibn-i Esen Timur Mausoleum, Yeşilırmak (Hıdırlık) Bridge, Vezir Ahmet Pasha Mescidi and Türbesi, Halef Sultan Zaviyesi, Sheikh Mekun Tomb, Sumbul Baba Masjid and Türbesi Pasha Mosque and Tomb, Ali Tusi Tomb, Burgat Hatun Tomb, Erenler Tomb, Murat Sevdakar Tomb, Pervane Bath, Mustafa Aga Bath, Sultan Hamam, Ilhanlı Works: Sentimur Tomb, Abdultalip Zaviyesi, Acepşir Tomb, Ottoman Works: Hisariye Madrasesi, Hulya Turhan Mescidi, Meydan Mosque, Hacı Turhan Mescidi, Meydan Mosque, Hacı Turhan Masjid, Mosque, Horozoglu Zaviye and Imareti, Gülbahar Hatun İmalat, Yazmasılar Inn, Hamza Bey Mosque, Pir Ahmet Bey Mosque, Hacı Turhan Masjid, Meydan Mosque , Ali Pasha Bath, Behzat Mosque, Ali Pasha Mosque,

Ulu Mosque, Takyeciler Mosque, Küçükbeybağı Mosque, Paşa Bath, İvaz Paşa Mosque , Tahtakale Bath, Tea Bath, Alaca Masjid, Kazancılar Mescidi, Taşhan, Sulu Han, Yağcıoğlu Inn, Deveciler Han, Paşa Han, Arastalı Bedesten, Fountains (Alaca Fountain, Şeyh Şehabettin Fountain, Uzun Seki Fountain, Acepşir Fountain, Musa Fountain, Eski Kasaphane Fountain), Clock Tower Mevlevihane Museum. It is home to many civilizations and has mostly Seljuk and Ottoman artifacts in the city center. Apart from the hans, baths, mansions and ghettos and the places attracting many tourists, is the city that houses the first open domed medrese in the world. Detailed information about the streets, museums and ancient civilizations can be obtained, and most of the historic areas, which are within walking distance, are easily accessible.

Almus Dam Lake, which is located in the district of Almus and has preserved its existence until today, are: Akıncı Castle, Merkez Mosque, Teknecik Cave, Kul Himmet Dergahı, Hubyar Tekkesi, Bağtaşlı Plateau, Dumanlı Plateau, Hıdırellez Recreation Area, Almus Dam Lake. It is 10 times higher. Green areas are suitable for recreation and camping. The district is one of the favorite tourism centers with its pristine nature and its own reservoir. With the discovery of Teknecik Cave, it was decided to enrich the saint with cave tourism. It is also a natural cave.

Artifacts located in the province of Artova and preserving their presence as much as they are: Boyunpınar Underground Settlement, Kayapınar Tumulus. Since it is not very rich in terms of historical remains, it has not improved in terms of tourism. The Boyunpınar underground settlement belongs to the chalcolithic turnover. Although some of the settlement was found, official archaeological investigations were not carried out and the area was declared a protected area and protected.

The works which are located in the Erbaa District and which are preserved up to date are as follows: Keçecibaba Dergahı, Hacı Ahmet Hamami, Silahtar Ömer Paşa Mosque, Horasan Evliyaları, Boğazkesen Bridge, Kale Village Bridge, Horoztepe Mound, Kale Village Castle, Duden Lake, Manas Village Location Köprü Horoz Tepe Mound, Belongs to Hatti Civilization. It is an important mound that has given various metallic materials worth mentioning. The finds are at the Ankara Anatolian Civilizations Museum. There are rafting sports in Kelkit stream. The mausoleum, the mosque and the dervish lodges and the spirituality.

The works which are located in the Niksar District and have preserved their existence up to date are as follows: Çamiçi Plateau, Yağıbasan Madrasah, Stone School, Niksar Castle, Danişment Melik Ahmet Gazi Mausoleum, Ardıçlı Baths, Yağıbasan Mausoleum, Niksar Grand Mosque, Grand Bath, Leylekli Bridge, Talazan Bridge, Kırkkızlar Vault, Çöreğibuyuk Mosque, Tomotorgos Church, Neokaiseria, Erzurumlu Emrah Tomb, Ey Enle Bridge, Ayvaz The Çermig, Niksar Houses. Çamiçi Plateau festivals are held here every year in Niksar Municipality. Apart-apart accommodation and lounges in summer season offer summer and winter service. The Yağıbasan Madrasa, built in Niksar Kalandı and given medical education, is known as the first medical center of Anatolia. In addition, Niksar spring water is the natural spring water, which is a drinking water license.

The Pazar is located in the Market District and preserves its presence as much as it is today: Ballica Cave, Halil Bey Bath, Mahperi Hatun Caravanserai, Pazar Bridge, Halil Bey Mosque, Kaz Lake Cave Cave is one of the largest and most magnificent caves in the world. It is a place frequented by local and foreign tourists. In 1996, tourism was opened. The Caravanserai was built by Mahperi Hatun, the wife of Allaaddin Keykubat, during the Anatolian Seljuk period. Today, we provide professional service and service. The geese found in the district are among the indispensable ones of the nature enthusiasts of the paradise of birds.

The works which are located in the Sulusaray District and which have preserved their existence as much as day-to-day are as follows: Roman Bridge, Malunseyit Mosque and Tekkesi, Sulusaray Kapasca, Sebastopolis, Kilise. Studies started by excavation excavations in 1986 by Tokat Museum Directorate in the ancient city of Sebastopolis. . The expropriation studies have been

continuing since 1991. It is known and preferred that hot spring waters are good for romance, neuralgia and skin diseases.

The artifacts found in the Turhal District and preserving their presence as much as they are today are: Gümüştöp Dazya Zaviyesi, Şehit Mehmet Nurullah Tomb, Turhal Castle, Kesikbas Mosque and Tomb, Hubyar Well, Şenyurt Slope Parachute, Yaylacık Mountains, Sheikh Şehabeddin Tomb, Ahi Yusuf Tomb, Ali Baba Türbesi Yaylacık There are paragliding and trekking spots in the mountains. The mausoleum is open to the public with various legends of the temple and the mosques. According to the narratives, a person who was killed in the region continued to live after he left the head of the zat, and he brought nice wonders in the field of war. The name of the cuttlefish mosque and turbine comes from here.

Zile Ulu Mosque, Şeyh Ahmet Mausoleum, Yeni Hamam, Beyazıt Bestami Mosque, Sheikh Nusretin Mausoleum and Zaviyesi, Maşathöyük, Hanboz Bridge, Boztepe Dam Lake, Yıldız Tepe Lake. Maşathöyük has been destroyed by agricultural activities and illegal excavations and it is now seen as a flat hill. In the village of Iğdir, which is in the district, there is an open air temple consisting of many rock tombs. Fishing activities are carried out in Boztepe and Yıldız Tepe dam lakes.

The works which are located in the Başçıftlık District and protect their existence as daily as are: Başçıftlık Plateau, Düden Plateau, Karaçam Plateau. The high mountains are suitable for paragliding sports. The snow festivals organized this year are located in this district and the tourism service is aimed at.

History of the Silk Road, Hasan Sheikh Tomb, Nebi Sheikh Tomb, İsmail Sheik Tomb, Zinav Lake, Bozcalı Plateau, Selemen Plateau, Iskefsir Castle, Göllü Köy Lake, Reşadiye Kaplıcası, Çarşı Mosque History Located on the Silk Road, the spa in the district is in the service of tourism. The water in Kaplıcade is the only water in Turkey that does not have radon gas. In villages of the township, there are caves made with human hands in case of natural formation.

The artifacts preserving their presence in the Yeşilyurt District are as follows: Karatepe Plateau, Keşistepesi Plateau, Amutalan Plateau. The district where the highland activities are seen is not very active but trekking sports are performed in high places.

3.2. Termal Tourism

Due to the importance of thermal resources nowadays, it is seen that these resources are evaluated as a more professional enterprise, both by the local governments and the private sector. Considering the contributions made to the local economy in particular, thermal tourism has developed significantly in many parts of Turkey (Aylar, 2013: 263). In this context, two prominent societies of Tokat province: Sulusaray, Reşadiye'dir. Niksar is also a candidate to stand out. The water shown between cold and warm salty water sources of Sulusaray spa consists of sordium chloride, sulphate and bicarbonate water. It has a temperature of 32-44.3 degrees centigrade and is also active in Roman, Byzantine, Seljuk and Ottoman periods (Tokat Governor's Office, 2015: 78). It has a temperature of 40-49 degrees Celsius, slightly salty sour, odorless and colorless. It is stated that rheumatism is good for various painful diseases and skin diseases. The Reşadiye Spa Facility has 52 rooms with a total capacity of 124 people. There is a physical therapy and rehabilitation unit with all equipment in it (Tokat Governorship, 2015: 76).

3.3. Plateau Tourist

According to Tokat Turkey Tourism Strategy Conceptual Action Plan map, it is in the area of "Yayla Tourism Development Corridor". (Kızılaslan and Ünal, 2014: 55) Topçam Plateau, Selemen Plateau, Batmantaş Plateau, Dumanlı Plateau, Koğanlı Plateau, Çamiçi Plateau, Bozcalı Plateau, Kızılcäören Plateau, Girlevik Plateau and Ceget Plateau. These flats are rich in flora and fauna. Festivals, festivals, wrestling and trekking events are held in spring. The Karatepe, Keşistepesi and Amutalan springs, which are located in Yesilyurt province, are also developing from day to day (Tokat Governorship, 2015: 82). Selemen Yaylaslaki in the province of Reşadiye in 1514 Çaldıran campaign

Yavuz Sultan Selim 's stay in this spring and Friday prayer Selemen'nin emphasized the historical feature.

3.4. Mountain and Nature Walk

It can be described as nature trips that are carried out daily between short distances in the country and between two conspicuous roads. Tokat has many spas for nature walks. Especially trekking in the spring, there are planned courses of the Niksar District. These tracks are; Gökçeli Parkuru, Akıncı Parkuru, Hüseyingazi Parkuru, Edilli Parkuru, Çamiçi Parkuru, Keltepe Parkurlarıdır. These hikes have become traditional and can be done in groups at various times of the year. Another formation for trekking is plateau and springs. Tokat has a good potential in terms of springs. The main springs; In the Central District; Batmantaş, Belen, Topçam, Almus'ta; Mohat and Dumanli, Niksarda; Çamiçi, Reşadiyede; Selemen, Bozcalı, Kızılcaören are the highlands. (Kızılaslan and Ünal, 2014: 52,53) Topçam Yaylası is 15 km away from the city center and 1600 meters high. Yaylada is a beautiful forest with traditional plateau houses (Tokat Governorship, 2015).

3.5. Bicycle Tours

Almus Dam Lake, Reşadiye Zinav Lake is suitable for bicycle tours around the lake (Yücel, 2008: 87). Apart from these, although there are convenient areas around Yeşilirmak in the center, there is not yet an area for cycling tours yet.

3.6. Cave Tourist

The Ballica Cave, which is located in the market town and has an age of 3-4 million years, is one of the most beautiful examples of similar things in the world. The part of the cave that can be visited today is 680 meters long. The area of 483 hectares covering the cave and the close interaction zone has been declared as "Nature Park" according to Article 3 of National Park Law No. 2873 (Tokat Governorship, 2015: 71).

3.7. Camping And Caravan Tourist

Camps and caravan tourism constitute people's travel, accommodation, to some degree solving their own eating and drinking needs, seeing different countries and often making cheaper holidays with caravans and tents. Due to the forested area on the left shore of the dam lake of Almus district in Tokat is very close to the lake, with the forest and the lake inside, and the presence of many different and beautiful koylar, it is an ideal environment for camping. As the edge of the lake Kemer Lake allows for camp tourism (Kızılaslan and ÜnaL, 2014: 56). Gıj Mountain, Topçam Plateau, Dumanlı Plateau are the areas providing camping and caravan tourism (Yücel, 2008: 88).

3.8. Sportive Fishing

Yeşilirmak, Almus Dam Lake, Zinav Lake are the streams and lakes that provide sportive angling. Today, the Lake of Almus Dam is used as a trout farming area. The dam is covered with forest. There are many coves on the shore. Another area where sportive angling can be done is Zinav Lake (Tokat Governor's Office, 2015: 75).

3.9. Plant Review

Topçam Plateau, Girlevik Plateau, Ceget Plateau are the areas providing plant exploration (YÜCEL, 2008: 88). These areas are also possible to see all shades of green. However, there is no concrete data on plant investigation.

3.10. Ornithology (Bird Watching)

It is a type of tourism made for nature to make bird watching. Open fields are an activity to understand and monitor the behaviors, movements of birds of related persons in places where birds are mostly located, such as reeds, forests and lake sides (Kızılaslan and Ünal, 2014: 50). Kaz Lake Wildlife Promotion Area is an area of nesting and incubation of native and migratory birds with

aquatic ecosystem. Although there are 108 species of bird species that survive in the current population within the aquatic ecosystem area, there are changes over the course of the year. Some of these birds are Magpie, Black stork, Angit, Gray heron, Sutavuğu, Saz bülbülü, Red Gerdan etc. Zinav Lake, which is declared as a Wildlife Conservation Site by the Ministry of Forests in the province of Reşadiye and is grown with mirrored carp weighing 25-30 kg, is the residence area for many bird species and migratory birds (Tokat Governorship, 2015: 73-75).

3.11. Photo Safari

Reşadiye Zinav Lake, Yaylalar are suitable areas for photo safari (Yücel, 2015: 89). Despite this, it can not be said that this area has been improved.

3.12. Water Sports

Almus Dam Lake is ideal for water sports. There is also a rafting sport in the Kelkit Stream located in Erbaa (Tokat Governorship, 2015).

3.13. Air Sports (Paragliding) Tourist

Paragliding, ballooning, wing, glider, parachute, sailing are other names of activities on the air fields. Paragliding is the lightest of all light aircrafts. Especially in the vicinity of Şenyurt Town on the Turhal District of Olü, Lentil Hill is an area that is actively involved in activities with this area being suitable for this kind of sport. Lentil Hill also has a facility for paragliding (Kızılaslan and Unal, 2014: 54).

3.14. Orienteering

In orienteering, which can be defined as "finding directions using a map and compass" in different terrains and tracks, it is expected to reach the determined points with the help of the map and compass given to them from the competitors. International Orienteering competitions in Tokat province are being held in Çamiçi Yaylasi of Niksar District and pass in festival atmosphere. (Kızılaslan and Unal, 2014: 54).

3.15. Tokat Of The Province Traditional Handicrafts

In the town of Başçiftlik, carpet art is seen in almost every village, every home, and every workshop. In some villages features of Central Anatolia and historical Tokat weavings are seen. The production of musical instruments among the traditional handicrafts is carried out by the masters. On the road to Zile, it is possible to find various authentic handicraft masters among the neighborhoods in the long bazaar. The main ones are; swordsman, saddler, saddler, mazman, knife, sword maker, master craftsman, nalbant, smith and so on (Tokat Governorship, 2015: 60-87)

3.16. Tokat Local Food (Gastronomy)

Gastronomy is an area of culinary arts that deals with the relationship of cultures to food, but it also concerns tourism. Gastronomy, which is regarded as a transformation of eating and drinking into consciousness and artistry, has now started to take an active role in integrating with tourism and promoting the country (Küçükaltan, 2009). Within this scope, Tokat Province has both types of tourism. There are countless wine varieties of forty-four varieties of grapes. Among these, Mahlep Vermutu, which is unique to the region and only produced in this region in the world, is the most known of all wine types (Kızılaslan and Ünal, 2014: 52). Nuts, legged soup, toy soup, lentil pastry soup, bat, keşkek, katmer, precipitated, greasy, bean sausage, pork loin, cemen, köme, pestil, tarhana, lily of the valley and so on. There are local dishes. Tokat kebab is a traditional dish cooked and consumed in kebab ovens designed only for this kebab in Tokat's business houses of vineyards or old slap houses for centuries (Tokat Governorship, 2015: 89)

3.17. Local Activities in Tokat Province

Erbaba Traditional Plateau Festivals and Cultural Activities (15-17 July), Reşadiye Selimen Yavuz Sultan Selim Han Plateau Festival (August 5th), Nebişeyh Handicrafts Culture and Art Festival (9th-10th July), Başçiftlik Culture and Art Festival (August 5-6), Central Kazova-Kelkit-Topçam Golden Tomato Festival (August), Turhal Culture and Art Festival (August 29-September 4), Zile, Century Zile Panayiri), Başçiftlik Ski Center (7-8 February) (Yücel, 2008: 90).

4. TOKAT TOURISM

According to the results of TURKSTAT's Adrese Based Population Registration System in 2014; According to the development level of our country between 2007 and 2014, the rate of population growth of Tokat Province is seen to decrease. In 2007, there was a population of 620,722, while in 2014 this number decreased to 597,920. Among the factors that cause the decrease of the population of the province; the increase in the literacy rate, the participation of women in employment and consequently the decrease in the fertility rate, the lack of adequate workforce possibilities and the shift of people to places where the labor force possibilities are high, the attractiveness of the big cities to the people and the internal migration due to this.

The number of domestic and foreign tourists from Tokat in 2007-2014 is seen to be constantly increasing. The number of foreign tourists increased from 206,563 in 2007 to 346,535 in 2014 and 2,700 in 2007 to 5,457 in 2014.

Table 1. Number of Domestic and Foreign Tourists between 2007-2014 in Tokat

Years	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Local Tourist Number	206,563	216,814	218,426	224,178	263,727	295,729	307,792	346,535
Foreign Tourist Number	2,700	2,820	2,950	3,150	3,295	3,335	3,558	5,457

Source: Directorate of Culture and Tourism of Tokat Governorship, 2015.

Among the reasons of this increase; the increase in the number of entrepreneurs interested in tourism and the increase in the numbers of entrepreneurs interested in tourism, the increase of package tour services, government incentives for improving tourism and making them actively attractive within the scope of municipal activities, increasing the tourist bed capacity and academic symposium organized by university cooperation .

According to the results of business and municipally certified hotels in 2007-2011, the number of domestic tourists arriving and staying in Tokat İline was 140,263 in 2007, whereas in 2011 144,948 foreign tourists increased from 443 in 2007 to 603 in 2011 (Tokat Provincial Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2015)

In the first 10 months of 2014, the number of domestic and foreign tourists arriving and staying in Tokat is 776,166 people including pensions and hotels. 4 thousand 97 of them are foreign tourists. Azerbaijan ranked first with 640 visitors while Azerbaijan ranked second with 420 visitors. Among the reasons why tourists prefer Tokat is that tour companies should take Tokat on their tour routes(Yıldırım, 2014).

CONCLUSION

In this study, the relationship between tourism and economic growth under the definition and characteristics of tourism and economic growth has been examined. In this direction, the contribution

of the tourism economy has been reduced in the context of Tokat province. Tokat, located in the Black Sea region of the Black Sea region, has an important place in terms of its geographical location, climate and transportation, although it is not in the metropolitan status. Having hosted many civilizations from historical perspective, tourists from the cultural side have an attractive influence. It is seen that the tourism potentials of the districts have a more cultural and touristic structure than the central province. Although Tokat province has not been able to fully develop in the field of photo safari and has not reached concrete data in the field of plant investigation (ornithology) It has. In addition, it has an active role in highland tourism, sports angling, water sports and paragliding. Traditional handicrafts and local cuisine also have an undeniable place in terms of tourism. Based on the study, it is seen that the tourism potentials have a positive effect on Tokat province. Especially in the period from 2013 to 2014, the transportation opportunities that contributed to the visible increase in the number of foreign tourists contributed economically to this positive movement in accommodation and agency companies. Municipal and Governorate Institutions' activities in the field of tourism potentials have positively affected the economic activities of provinces. As a result; Tokat province is a city that has been realized and can be developed both economically and on its own terms with the projects to be realized.

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