EXTENSIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Hunting is one of the most important methods for people to survive. In the beginning, all people were hunters and the only way to live hunting. In other words, hunting dates back to the time of human history. In modern age, hunting has evolved into a recreational activity, sport or alternative tourism. Hunting tourism, diversification of tourism activities, and the spread of tourism activities throughout the country and throughout the year is effective in providing socio-economic development.

In ancient times, hunters are mostly people who want to live, to enjoy nature and to watch animals. According to the related literature, the hunter; It is possible to define as a person passing the hunting test, respecting nature and animals and providing them with their growth, protection and the basic duties related to hunting. Hunter-tourist has a higher purchasing power, with strong ecological awareness, love of nature, and a sporty personality, often willing to allocate important funds to meet their needs (MacKay, and Campbell, 2004; Milojica, Drpic and Nakovski, 2014).

When we look at tourism literature, there is not much research about hunting tourism. This research is aimed to reveal the reasons that lead the hunting tourism. In addition, advices on development of hunting tourism and protection of nature have been tried to be developed in this research.

All applications will be made under hunting tourism in Turkey, every year the hunt (which period starting from April 1 of the year following until 31 March) is determined by the commission to include. In these decisions; species allowed to hunt, areas allowed to hunt, hunting dates, wages, fishing principles, prohibited fishing methods and methods are included. Decisions are published at (www.milliparklar.gov.tr).

Method

Semi-structured interview technique was used in this study to reveal the reasons that lead tourists to hunting tourism. In this context, 9 people who participated in hunting tourism were interviewed in 16.03.2018 and their evaluations were taken. The interview form, which was developed as a data collection tool, was finalized at the end of the expert opinions. Accordingly, a total of 11 questions were included in the research form and the data were coded in Microsoft Excel.
Findings

Participants prefer hunting tourism in order to get rid of daily stress, live healthy and stay alone with nature. Based on this result, it can be said that those who participate in hunting tourism are alone with nature and thus aim to lead a quiet life. Participants suggested that the most audits for the development of hunting tourism should be tightened and conscious hunting should be improved. However, the results of the inspections for the Gaziantep region were insufficient. However, the lack of information of the personnel performing the inspection is another important result of this study. It is necessary to increase the number of inspecting vehicles and to plan trainings for the personnel performing this inspection. It is recommended that the Ministry of Forestry and Water Affairs and universities work in cooperation to ensure these trainings. However, it is important that registered hunters are trained every year. In this context, as stated by the participants, it is recommended to start the practice of trainee hunting. It is suggested that hunters who do not comply with the rules of hunting should be reduced to the trainee hunter status and trained again.

The majority of the participants stated that organizations in Gaziantep are not sufficient for hunting tourism. In this regard, especially Group A travel agencies need to pay attention to this issue. Organizing tours for 13 hunting areas in the Gaziantep region is another result that will contribute to both the businesses and the regional economy.

Conclusion

Another point that the participants emphasize on is that before hunting, it is to instill a love of nature and that nature and animal love are very valuable values for hunters. At this point, they emphasized that especially families should teach their children the love of animals and nature. However, it is recommended that information about this issue be given to individuals in educational institutions. Considering that the love of animals and nature will not be remote, children should be able to recognize them by taking part in nature. In this context, tours can be organized.

Another important result in this research is sustainable hunting. It is very important that hunters have this knowledge and consciousness. In this respect, it is important to prevent the hunting of cages that the registered hunters consider the biggest problem. If you are away from sustainable hunting, this will not be hunting and will be ı l destructive Eğer. For this reason, each individual should have this consciousness.

In this study, the reasons for the preference of hunting tourism for tourists and suggestions for the development of hunting tourism have been put forward. In this respect, it is thought that the research will lead to future research. Based on the results of this research, the likert type scale which shows the reasons for the preference of hunting tourism for tourists can be improved and the results of this research can be compared with the quantitative data.