INVESTIGATION OF THE STUDIES IN TOURISM AND TERROR ON THE SYSTEMATIC REVIEW METHODOLOGY

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EXTENSIVE SUMMARY

Terrorism is so fraught with conceptual problems, that a universally accepted definition of terrorism does not exist. There are various perspectives for comprehension, which makes it difficult to define the concept. However, according to a definition of terrorism is defined as premeditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against civilians and unarmed military personnel by subnational groups usually intended to influence an audience (Sevil ve Graefe, 1997). According to another definition made for understanding; the threatened or actual use of illegal force and violence by a non-state actor to attain a political, economic, religious, or social goal through fear, coercion, or intimidation (Procasky ve Ujah, 2016).

The terrorist incidents from the beginning of the modern tourism movements till today events have caused numerous crises in the tourism sector. Therefore terrorist incidents have evolved into a major global concern for the tourism industry, tourists, and for hosting communities. Because of terrorist incidents that occur in any destination or close proximity to the destination give great damage to the destination that the destination has obtained from its competitiveness, image, infrastructure and tourism activities (Mansfeld ve Pizam, 2006). For instance, after the September 11 attacks, the global tourism sector was heavily influenced by what was happening. Due to concerns about the lack of security in destination countries after the attack, access to destinations has been restricted and a shrinkage in the global market has come to fruition, and therefore the stakeholders operating in the sector are experiencing economic difficulties.

In this study, it was aimed to carry out a comprehensive literature search by examining the studies on tourism and terror in national and international writing in Turkish and English languages. For this purpose, international databases (Elsevier, Ebsco, and Web of Science), national databases (ULAKBİM, Dergi Park) and Google Academic were scanned and 28 studies were reached and evaluated. In study, it has been determined that studies on tourism and terrorism in the national literature are very limited when compared with the international literature. As a result of screening process is determined that the first operation on tourism and terrorism in 1991. In addition, the majority of studies have examined the impact of terrorist incidents on tourism activities and the relationship between tourism and terrorism and also political instability and terrorism has reached the conclusion that negatively affect international tourism movements.