

contradiction, to be an individualist while asserting that the individual is a product of society, rather than its cause. The individual is a social product because he receives from society even the moral beliefs which deify him. In his view, there was no individual happiness beyond the happiness of society. Yet the individual was sacred, as only through respecting the individual could the moral unity of society be secured (Ağaoğlu 1935a; 1935a; Marske 1987).

Throughout the 20th century, Durkheim's sociology exerted a great influence on the development of the social sciences and politics in Turkey. Thanks to this influence, one of the first chairs of sociology was created at the University of Istanbul in the early 1910s. There were clear marks of Durkheimian theories of division of labour and functional differentiation in the party programme of the vanguard People's Party. The impact of Durkheimian thought would be seen not only in the Kemalist reforms of the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s. Due particularly to the direct influence Ağaoğlu's work exercised on the leadership of the Democrat Party (for instance, Ağaoğlu's son Samet, who was deeply influenced by his father's work, was one of the leading figures of the Democrat Party), the influence of the Durkheimian mode of positivist thinking would stretch in to the 1950s.

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### Site management in Turkey: the case of Antalya

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In 2004 significant changes were made to the 1983 *Law on the Conservation of Cultural and Natural Properties*, the main law dealing with all heritage sites in Turkey. Among these was the inclusion of the novel, to Turkey, concept of site management. The aims and legal grounds associated with site management were put forward in a regulation in December 2005. Specifically, this 2005 regulation seeks to ensure that all heritage sites be managed within the scope of a sustainable plan in co-ordination with the state, NGOs, local communities and authorities. Finding an appropriate balance between the needs for conservation, access, sustainable economic development and the interests of the local communities, and the development of cultural tourism, were set as objectives.

Currently, there are various initiatives introducing site management in different parts of Turkey. One of them is in Antalya, a city located on the Mediterranean coast. Archaeologically, Antalya sits at the junction of the ancient Lycian, Pamphylian and Pisidian cultures. In addition to its archaeological significance, it is also the hub of tourism in Turkey. Site management is essential for Antalya since most of its heritage sites, located along the coast, are affected by dense tourism activities. These sites demand urgent management to control a range of problems caused mainly by high human circulation and concentration of tourist accommodation.

My doctoral research is a case-study focusing on the top-four most visited archaeological sites in the region: Perge, the Alanya Castle, Aspendos and the Church of St Nicholas. These sites have varying characteristics in terms of their tourism pressures and environmental conditions. My research investigates (a) the current state of management at these sites with regard to tourism activities and (b) the practices of the government institutions that are in charge of the management of these four archaeological sites, as well as their relationship with the stakeholders outlined in the 2005 regulation. My investigation is based on personal observations and in-depth interviews with representatives from national and regional governments, NGOs, museums, the private tourism sector and local communities, and also discussions with academics conducting research in Antalya. The data gathered from these interviews and observations are reviewed in the light of the wider literature regarding heritage management and tourism.

Although there is, as yet, no functioning management plan in place at any site, the 2005 regulation, as a guiding document, needs to be discussed, and the current efforts towards site management need to be reviewed. In other words, there is a continuing need for site management to be acknowledged as important by the heritage sector in Turkey. Although heritage management, a little-known concept in Turkey before 2004, has gained significance as a result of the introduction of the management initiatives, the amount of research on heritage management in relation to tourism needs remains very limited.