



ASSESSMENT OF PRIMARY FACTORS CAUSING POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE LOCAL PERCEPTIONS ON PROTECTED AREAS

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Abstract. The protection of natural resources by strict rules at various legal statuses can generally cause damnification for the local people who are the users of this resource. In case the benefit loss that happens by reason of the prohibitions and limitations that are brought related to the usage of the resource is not corrected and local awareness is not created; negative local perceptions can come out pertinent to this resource and in connection with this, hostile attitudes arise related to the resource that is taken under protection. This case is a significant obstacle in front of being able to provide local participation for resource management. In this study the factors that negatively or positively affected the formation of the perceptions of the local people related to the protected areas are studied with the example of Kovada Lake National Park (KLNK). According to the findings of the study, while 25% of the local people have a positive perception on Kovada Lake National Park, the rest has a negative perception. Statistically significant differences have been found between these two groups whose perceptions show differences in terms of the knowledge levels related to the National Park and some losses of benefit that they had for benefiting from it.

Keywords: local people, local perceptions, nature conservation, protected areas, Kovada Lake National Park, Turkey.

1. Introduction

Nature conservation studies have been continued for a long time period in the world. Creation of protected areas (PAs), such as national park, nature park, nature conservation area and nature monument, etc. is a central element of these conservation efforts. For this reason, the area under legal conservation worldwide has increased, particularly in developing countries where biodiversity is the greatest (IUCN 2004; Noughton-Treves *et al.* 2005, 2006).

On the other hand, local people who live in a forest village have traditionally used natural resources for their everyday needs such as firewood for cooking and warming, timber for shelter, grazing land for livestock, non-wood forest products, etc. (Dixon and Sherman 1990; Kramer *et al.* 1992; Turker and Kaygusuz 2001; Fisher 2003; Fisher *et al.* 2005; Dolisha *et al.* 2007; Mamo *et al.* 2007; Tolunay *et al.* 2008). Therefore, there is a dilemma towards PAs between local people and PAs managers in terms of the goals and objects. In other words, while managers might be concerned about the conservation of natural resources, local people may be more concerned about the economic benefits of the natural resources.

In general, there is a strict preservationist approach which tends to favour centralized power in order to discourage resource use by local people (an approach commonly referred to as fortress conservation) (Hijartso *et al.* 2006; Rutagarama and Martin 2006), especially in developing countries. According to this approach, conservation of a natural resource is achieved through a strict enforce-

ment of rules to prevent illegal activities. Attempts to protect PAs exclusion have often led to local people developing antagonistic perceptions and attitudes towards them. Thus, many PAs are still negatively affected by local people. Although useful as a way of protecting many natural areas, declaration of an area as PAs is not sufficient to protect these natural resources. In order to provide the balance between utilization and conservation in the PAs and leave the next generations an inheritance, the area has to be put under participatory management (Gbadegesin and Ayileka 2000; Purnomo 2005; Dolisha *et al.* 2007). The term participatory forest management means the management of forests and natural resources with full participation of local people and involvement of real stakeholders. Especially, ensuring local support for PAs is increasingly viewed as an essential component of natural resource conservation (Cihar and Stankova 2006). Recently, participation of local people in natural resource management efforts has been promoted in the world (Atmis *et al.* 2007).

The importance of perceptions that the public creates for PAs is significant for providing the local participation. These perceptions can arise positively or negatively according to local people's way of using PAs, its degree, limitations that are brought with the efforts of protection and the public awareness level. It is obvious that local people will not support the protection efforts in such cases that the negative perceptions stand out for PAs. As a matter of fact, despite that Kovada Lake and the surrounding forests were taken under protection in the

national park status 37 years ago, they still have negative human effect and threat. In this study it is aimed to determine the perceptions of the local people that live in or next to Kovada Lake National Park (KLNP) on this area and reveal the factors that are effective for the formation of the perceptions negatively or positively. Knowing these factors will make it easier to educate local people and create alternative income resource which is the pre-condition of the local participation.

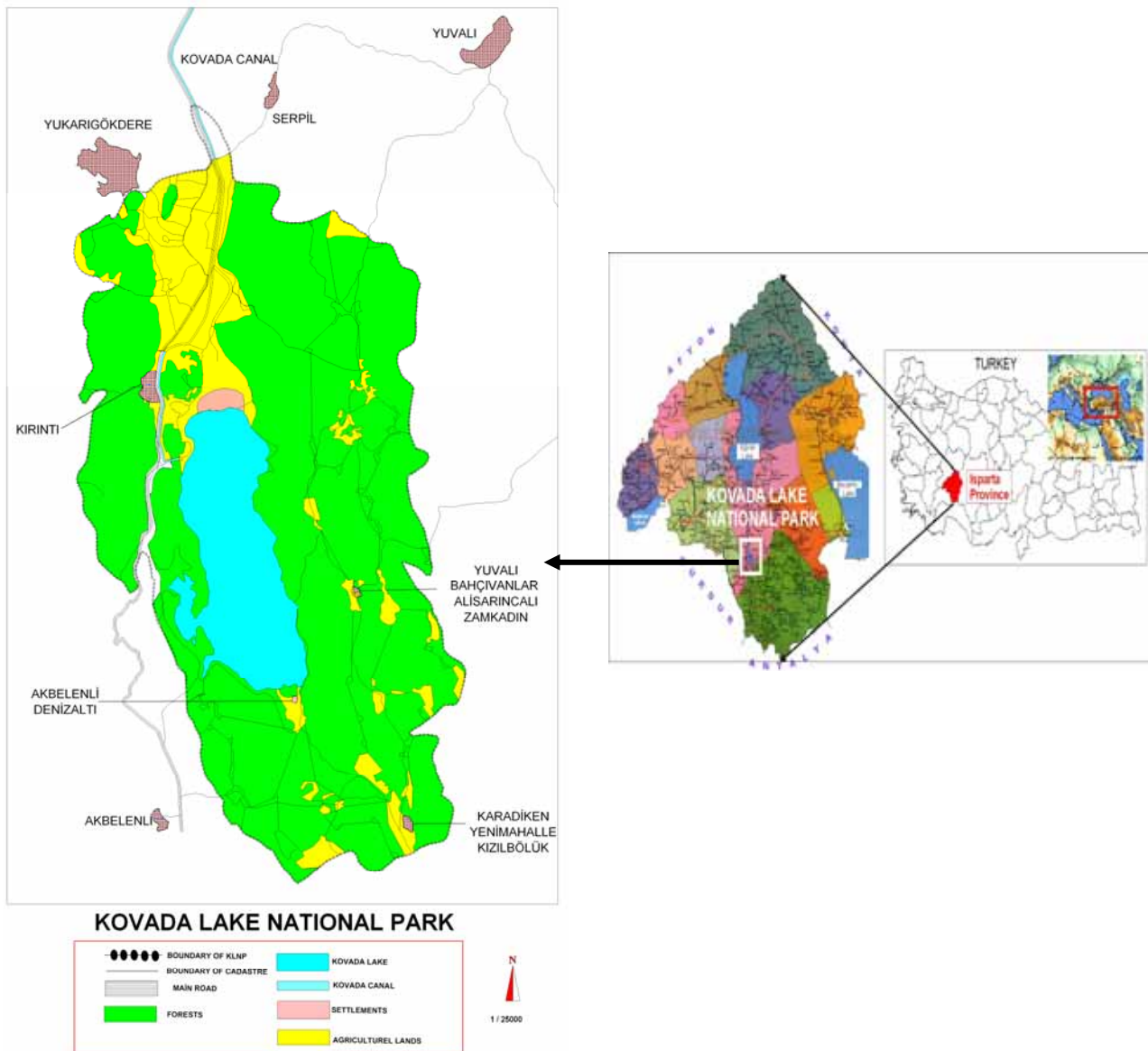
2. Material and Method

2.1. Study sites

The study was carried out in KLNP, located in southwestern Turkey (Fig.).

KLNP contains a natural lake that is very rich in natural plants and fauna varieties and potentially important for many outdoor sports facilities, rest areas and

recreational sites. For these special properties, this area was declared as a national park in 1970 and 1st degree natural site area in 1992, respectively. For the proposals indicated above, the lake itself and forest resources have been considered as the most valuable resources of the National Park. The resources are not only fairly rich in fauna and flora but also rich in the number of species and genetic diversity. The total protected area is 6334 hectare. 1001.5 hectares of this is agricultural area, 810.5 of it is an open area, and the rest (4813.5 ha) is a forest area. 1811.0 hectares of the forest is productive high forest, the rest (4710.5 ha) is under unproductive conditions. The rest area (103.0 ha) of the National Park is unproductive coppice forest (RFDI, 1996). “The First Long-Term Development Plan” of this Park was prepared in 1970. But this plan was not applied effectively on account of the exclusion of the local people. “The Second Long-Term Development Plan” has already been at a synthesis stage.



Kovada Lake National Park and neighboring settlements

Within and adjacent to this protected area, there are six villages named Kirinti, Yukari Gokdere, Yuvali, Serpil, Akbelenli and Karadiken. According to Turkish Forest Law (No: 6831), all of them are classified as forest villages. The whole of the Kirinti village, Yuvali village's Bahçivanlar, Alisarincali and Zamkadin settlements, Akbelenli village's Denizalti settlement, and Karadiken village's Yeni mahalle and Kizilboluk settlements are within the boundary of KLNP, and some farmlands of Yukari Gokdere and Serpil villages are inside of KLNP.

The total household number of villages is 1110, 1048 of which are currently fully occupied, and the remaining 62 are empty. On the other hand, the total household number is 147 inside the KLNP. Of these approximately 100 are in Kirinti village, 8 – in Bahçivanlar, Alisarincali and Zamkadin settlements, 6 – in Denizalti settlement, 33 – in Yeni mahalle and Kizilboluk settlements.

2.2. Hypothesis of the study

The main condition to apply the taken resolutions successfully related to the protection and development of the resource value of the PAs is to be able to provide the local participation (Purnomo 2005; Cihar and Stankova 2006).

The perceptions and attitudes of local people to these resources are important for providing their participation. If the stated resolutions and applications limit the beneficial rights of the local people on these resources, the perception and attitudes to be received will mostly be formed negatively. The other main factor that is effective in the formation of the negative attitudes is the education of local people, namely, the knowledge and awareness level related to the PAs.

2.3. Data collection

Primary data were collected in the course of a field survey using questionnaires. Existing literature and secondary data such as district and province maps and reports, long-term development plans, etc. were also investigated as other material in this study.

First of all, the questions given in the questionnaire forms were prepared according to the rules concerning how the questions should be formed. After applying the forms as a pre-test, these forms were finalized.

A dependent variable has been needed in order to get two different groups that have negative and positive perception on KLNP and to determine the factors that are effective in the formation of these groups. For this purpose, the received answers to the question "What do you think about the issue of taking Kovada Lake and its environment under the protection as a national park?" are used as a dependent variable (NP NECESSITY).

It has been assumed that a relation may be found between whether the expectations of the public are met and they are exposed to the loss of benefit or not, and whether the perception on the National Park is negative or not. The following variables have been used to test this assumption.

EMPLOYMENT: Whether the person works in a job related to the KLNP or not.

ECO-TOURISM: Whether the person earns an income from tourism activities along with the announcement of the KLNP.

HANDICRAFT: Whether the income provided from the handicrafts increases along with the announcement of the KLNP.

LAND VALUE: Whether there is an increase in the land value along with the announcement of the KLNP.

INFRASTRUCTURE: Whether the infrastructure and superstructure of the village is improved or not along with the announcement of the KLNP.

USE OF LAND: Whether there are limitations for using the land along with the announcement of the KLNP.

BUILDING AREA: Whether the problems are faced in terms of construction area and restructuring along with the announcement of the KLNP.

FORESTRY WORK: Whether there are losses of income and limitations in terms of forestry work along with the announcement of the KLNP.

NOMADIC LIVESTOCK: Whether there are losses of income and limitations in terms of nomadic livestock along with the announcement of the KLNP.

FISHING: Whether there are losses of income and limitations in terms of fishing and other water hunting revenues along with the announcement of the KLNP.

HUNTING: Whether there are losses of income and limitations in terms of hunting along with the announcement of the KLNP.

REED: Whether a problem is faced or not in terms of reed production along with the announcement of the KLNP.

NON-WOOD: Whether there are limitations in terms of non-wood forest product collecting along with the announcement of the KLNP.

AGRICULTURAL WATER: Whether a problem is faced or not in terms of water usage (Kovada Lake) for agricultural purposes.

The second assumption of the investigation is based on the thought that there may be a relation between the adoption of the National Park decision by the local people and the knowledge-awareness level. The following variables are used for testing this assumption.

KNOWLEDGE: Whether it is known why Kovada Lake and the surrounding area have a national park status, which values are being protected against what, who will protect these and how.

TRAINING: Whether any training has been received about the national park, laws, alternative income resources, etc. until now.

ALTERATION: Whether it agrees with the opinion that Kovada Lake and its surroundings are protected better by the related organizations after the announcement of a national park.

AWARENESS: Whether it supports the opinion that the awareness is created in public for the protection of Kovada Lake and its environment along with the announcement of a national park.

Sample size for the questionnaire was determined according to all of the villages (total full household number) by means of the below formula (URL-1 2007).

$$SS = \frac{Z^2 \cdot (p) \cdot (1-p)}{C^2}, \tag{1}$$

where: *SS* – sample size, *Z* – *Z* value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level), *p* – percentage picking a choose, expressed as decimal (0.5 used for sample size needed), *C* – confidence interval, expressed as decimal (e.g., 0.01=+/- 10).

Sufficient questionnaire number according to the aforementioned formula was calculated as 88 items. But, in this study, 94 questionnaires (*in Serpil 14, in Kırıntı 10, in Yuvalı 21, in Yukari Gokdere 21, in Akbelenli 10, in Karadiken 18*) forms were filled and analysed as control data. The face to face method was used for application of questionnaires. The questions were especially directed towards the head of a family.

2.4. Data analysis

The data were analysed by means of *Chi-square analysis* using the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) 15.0 statistical package and ms excel software.

3. Results and discussion

The findings related to the variables that are assumed to be possibly effective in the formation of the local perceptions on KNLP are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Local perceptions relation to variables

Variables	Yes		No	
	Number	%	Number	%
Variables relation to benefit losses and devoted to compensate them				
EMPLOYMENT	–	–	94	100
ECO-TOURISM	1	1	93	99
HANDICRAFT	–	–	94	100
LAND WORTH	2	2	92	98
INFRASTRUCTURE	12	13	82	87
LAND USE	34	36	60	64
BUILDING AREA	26	28	68	72
FOREST WORKMANSHIP	45	48	49	52
NOMADIC LIVESTOCK	52	55	42	45
FISHING	17	18	77	82
HUNTING	24	26	70	74
REED	5	5	89	95
NONWOOD	15	16	79	84
AGRICULTURAL WATER	33	35	61	65
Variables relation to conscious				
KNOWLEDGE	12	13	82	87
TRAINING	–	–	94	100
ALTERATION	56	60	38	40
CONSCIOUS	41	44	53	56

As it is seen in Table 1, by having Kovada Lake and its surroundings under legal protection as a national park, a significant number of the local people that live in the rural areas in the neighborhood is subject to some losses of benefit. As a matter of fact, the villagers said that they had been subjected to 55% of losses in nomadic livestock, 48% – in forestry workmanship, 36% – in land use, 35% – in agricultural water usage, 28% – in construction area, 26% – in hunting, 18% – in fishing and water product production, 16% – in non-wood forestry product collecting and 5% – in reed production.

On the other hand, studies could not be made to cure the stated losses of benefit in the area sufficiently as well. As a matter of fact, as it is seen in Table 1, none of the villagers have worked in a job related to a national park until now. In other words, the national park could not provide contribution to employment directly. Nonetheless, studies could not be made on eco-tourism that is thought to be an important alternative income source for the people who live in or next to national parks as well. No employment has been provided in terms of handicraft which is another form of work that is thought to be an alternative source of income with the effect of non-development in tourism as well. The announcement of the area as a national park could not contribute to the increase of the value of these lands in spite of bringing many limitations in terms of the use of land that the local people own. According to local people, the only benefit of the National Park is the developments that resulted in the infrastructure and superstructure of the villages. Nonetheless, all of these developments cannot be connected with the relation to the National Park. 13% of the villagers have told that the infrastructure and superstructure of their villages have become better considering the past.

In case the local losses of benefit that come along with the announcement of a national park for an area cannot be compensated; it is an expected condition that the people creates negative perceptions related to the National Park. As a matter of fact, 75% of local people, who have had many losses of benefit with the beginning of the protection of Kovada Lake and its surroundings as a national park and whose losses have not been compensated, find the protection of the stated area as a national park unnecessary and protest against its application. The rate of those who think that the National Park is necessary and useful for them is only 25 percent. This considerably low rate can be accepted as a significant limit for the efforts towards the local participation. The results of the chi-square analysis that is made in order to determine the variables (for the studies related to losses of benefit and their compensation), which reveal significant differences statistically in terms of perceptions on KNLP, are as in Table 2.

According to chi-square analysis, some of the variables such as EMPLOYMENT, ECO-TOURISM, HANDICRAFT, LAND WORTH, REED, NON-WOOD, and FISHING have not made a significant contribution in the formation of the perception positively or negatively related to KNLP. From these variables, the ECO-TOURISM, HANDICRAFT, EMPLOYMENT and

LAND WORTH variables mean the efforts for the compensation of benefit losses. The reason that these variables do not present differences statistically between the groups that have positive or negative perception can be attached to KLNP being unable to reveal a development in terms of these variables. In other words, as the development in terms of these variables could not be obtained in the district, the structure of the variables have presented similarity in both groups that have a positive and negative perception on KLNP. This case should not be interpreted in the sense that the stated variables shall not be significant in the formation of the local perceptions in the study to be made for another area. On the contrary, when effectively managed, tourism can obtain important profits for PAs and nearby people (Li and Han 2001; Eagles *et al.* 2002; Torn *et al.* 2007). Activities aimed at tourism in PAs (ECO-TOURISM variable) can play a considerable role as an incentive for conservation of natural resources under normal circumstances. If tourism is to contribute to sustainable development, it must be economically viable, ecologically sensitive and culturally appropriate (Cihar and Stankova 2006; Dolisha *et al.* 2007). Similarly, handicrafts can be alternate income-generating activities for local people as well. As a matter of fact, local people who live at Rajaji and Corbet National Parks, northern India, have been supplied an important assistance in terms of alternative income resources. For instance, 33.3% of local people have subsidiary occupation from handicrafts (Badola 1998).

Table 2. Results of chi-square analysis (*dependent variable is NP NECESSITY*)

Independent variable	Odds Ratio (OR)	95% Confidence Interval	P>X ²
EMPLOYMENT ^a	–	–	–
ECO-TOURISM ^b	1.014	(0.986–1.043)	0.755
HANDICRAFT ^a	–	–	–
LAND WORTH	3.182	(0.191–53.003)	0.431
INFRASTRUCTURE	64.167	(7.547–543.609)	0.000
LAND USE	0.116	(0.025–0.533)	0.001
BUILDING AREA ^b	1.587	(1.322–1.883)	0.000
FOREST WORKMANSHIP	2.731	(2.011–3.708)	0.000
NOMADIC LIVESTOCK	0.040	(0.09–0.186)	0.000
FISHING	0.156	(0.020–1.25)	0.040
HUNTING ^b	1.511	(1.279–1.784)	0.000
REED ^b	1.076	(1.009–1.147)	0.237
NONWOOD ^b	1.268	(1.224–1.430)	0.100
AGRICULTURAL WATER ^b	1.868	(1.504–2.321)	0.000

a – No statistic are computed because TRAINING is a constant;
b – OR statistics are not computed. These values are for chort (necessity answers).

The production of non-wood forestry products, reed production and fishing can be an important source of living for local people in many districts and countries as well. Consequently, the losses of benefit to be faced with

in terms of these ways of use can be effective in the formation of negative perceptions on PAs. However, it could not be proved in this study that the NON-WOOD, REED and FISHING variables have a statistical significance in the formation of positive or negative perceptions on KLNP. The reason of this may be that only some of the local people are engaged in these types of business and fulfill these activities to meet their domestic needs but not for economic purposes.

On the other hand, the independent variables such as FORESTRY WORK, NOMADIC LIVESTOCK, INFRASTRUCTURE, LAND USE, BUILDING AREA, HUNTING, and AGRICULTURAL WATER provided a significant contribution statistically in the formation of the two different groups that have positive and negative perceptions.

When we combine the analysis results and our field observations, we are able to say that the prohibition of nomadic livestock completely by reason of the National Park in the area has an important effect in the creation of negative perceptions on the Park. As nomadic livestock, especially goat breeding, is accepted as an important cultural value by Yoruks who are the founders of the villages. The main reason that these people moved from nomadic life to settled life and built a village in this district is that this district is suitable for animal breeding.

The diversity of tree species is fundamental to the total forest biodiversity because trees provide resources and habitats for almost all other forest species (Pandeya *et al.* 2007). However, forests are an important income resource especially for local people. In Turkey, although the most important income of forest villagers whose annual gain is very low (approximately 200 USD \$) is forestry workmanship, the average annual income obtained from forestry is 14 percent of their annual total income (Acun and Geray 1980; Anonymous 1993). When there are cutting, moving, etc. jobs, the Forestry Administration has the forest villages fulfill these works as a legal obligation. After the area is protected as a national park, forest enterprises have quitted the production in this area and stopped the mentioned works. As a result, it becomes an expected case for the local people, who lost an important means of living, to create negative perceptions on the National Park.

In developing countries, land is often a limiting factor to progress of the livelihood of local people who suffer from limiting of their utilization of natural resources in adjacent PAs (Hjartso *et al.* 2006; Long *et al.* 2007). In this context, the variables of LAND USE and BUILDING AREA are the variables that are expected to have an effect in the formation of negative perceptions. These variables have had a significant distinctive effect on negative perceptions especially on the parts of the National Park that are protected as a natural site. As the villagers that live in these settlements are not permitted in terms of new building construction, there are some limitations in terms of use of registered land as well.

Agricultural activities are an important income resource for local people. Water resources such as lakes, rivers, etc. could be used for agricultural irrigation and

other purposes. However, this usage could contribute to pollution of water resources (Elmaci *et al.* 2008). The district that KLNP stands is a very suitable district for irrigated agriculture (especially fruit production). The villages that have irrigation facilities are in a more developed status economically considering the other villages. In this context, the AGRICULTURAL WATER variable has a great importance in the villages such as Karadiken and Akbelenli especially that do not have agricultural irrigation. As these villages cannot move to irrigated agriculture by reason of taking water from Kovada Lake that is next to these villages is prohibited.

One of the variables that is effective in the formation of negative perceptions is HUNTING. As a matter of fact, the meat that is supplied from the hunt animals has a great significance for local people. For instance, Nlobesse people that live in Dja Biosphere Reserve provide an important part of their meat needs from hunt animals (Timah *et al.* 2008). In Turkey, local people hunt in order to meet some of their meat needs in times and places where there are no prohibitions. Even though the District is rich in hunt animals by reason of the forests at Kovada Lake and in its surroundings, any kind of hunting (on land and water) is forbidden along with the National Park announcement. Local people consider the National Park responsible for their inability to hunt the animals that they could hunt freely in the past by reason of the National Park. The variable of INFRASTRUCTURE has become effective in the formation of positive or negative perceptions. Some villagers believe that thanks to the National Park, the developments have taken place in the infrastructure and superstructure of the village, even if it is at a low rate.

According to Heinen (1993), Fiallo and Jacobson (1995), Cinneros (1998), there is a positive relationship between education and local perceptions (Albuquerque and Albuquerque 2005). There is a large number of well-educated people willing to support the decision and participate in the management of the ecosystem (Pavlikakis and Tsihrintzis 2006).

Although years have passed from the announcement until now, 87% of the local people still state that they do not have enough information about why Kovada Lake and its surroundings have been declared as a National Park (see Table 1). Lack of any kind of educational studies about the issues such as a National Park, the benefits of a National Park and alternative employment opportunities until now is indicated as a reason of this. On the other hand, while the rate of villagers who believe that the areas have been protected better by the National Park administration after the announcement of a National Park is 60%, the rate of those who believe that these strict protection studies have contributed to the people awareness is only 44%. In this context, the education of local people can be also important in addition to the losses of benefit in the formation of positive and negative perceptions on KNLP.

The results of the chi-square analysis that is made in order to determine whether there is a relationship between the knowledge-awareness level of local people and

their perception's being positive or negative on KLNP are as in Table 3.

Table 3. Results of chi-square analysis (dependent variable is NP NECESSITY)

Independent variable	Odds Ratio (OR)	95% Confidence Interval	P>X ²
KNOWLEDGE	14.571	(13.945–60.747)	0.000
TRAINING ^a	–	–	–
ALTERATION	323.941	(3.059–187.353)	0.000
CONSCIOUS ^b	3.944	(2.646–5.789)	0.000

a – No statistic are computed because TRAINING is a constant; b – OR statistics are not computed. These values are for chort (necessity answers).

Considering this, NP NECESSITY variable has a statistical significant relation with the variables except TRAINING variable. As all of the villagers that took part in the investigation have not had any training on the issues about national parks, the TRAINING variable has not showed a significant statistical difference between the groups. This status means that the extension studies did not have an effect on the acceptance of the National Park. On the contrary, lack of educational studies has been indicated for both groups that have positive and negative perception.

4. Conclusion

Consequently, in order to be able to protect, develop and leave an area, which is rich in natural resources, as a heritage for the next generations, having these areas under strict protection at various statutes could not provide the expected benefit in case local people are excluded. Especially when long-term development plans cannot be made for these areas or in case local people are excluded in these studies, local people have losses of benefit, and these resources continue to be destroyed by reason of continuation of negative human effect.

The status summarized above is the issue in Kovada Lake National Park. In 1970, Kovada Lake and its environment are declared as a national park to protect it from negative human impacts. In spite of this, natural resources have not been effectively protected so far. The main reason of this is the fact that local people have negative perceptions and attitudes owing to the limitation and propitiation of human activities in the National Park. Besides, there are not any attempts to improve the living standard of the people. In fact, all the negative processes indicated above have originated from “*The First Long-Term Development Plan*” of 1970, which only brings a protective management approach. On the other hand, “*The Second Long-Term Development Plan*” has been already prepared (RFDI 1996; LTDP 2007). In this planning process, the participation of villagers is not adequately obtained as well, as it is pointed out in the first long term development plan. As a matter of fact, the majority of people, living at or in the National Park, state that they are not asked about their opinion on the activities to be carried out in the National Park. At the same

time, the villagers stated that because of lack of extension and educational activities about a national park and alternative labor facilities, environment, cleaning, etc. have not been extended enough to them. Consequently, the villagers believe that KLNP is not needed in this area.

As a result, taking a natural resource under legal protection cannot be sufficient for protection-development of this natural resource. In case the protection-usage balance could not be provided, the natural resource values of PAs continue to be destroyed by local inhabitants. The present applications and experiences have revealed that strict protectionist approaches on PAs could not prevent the use by local people of these natural resources illegally, on the contrary, sometimes they increased it. The local perceptions on PAs generally come out as negative by reason of having losses of benefit and being deprived of sufficient knowledge and awareness for PAs, and the public participation could not be obtained for the studies of protection of natural resources. Firstly, in spite of local people, the protectionist approach, which is the existing concept, should be quitted rapidly for the stated reasons and the approach of protecting with the public should be adopted. After that, PAs should be planned with a participatory approach in accordance with this approach, and the plans should be applied with local people.

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SVARBIAUSIŲ VEIKSNIŲ, LEMIANČIŲ ATSAKOMYBĘ DĖL VEIKLOS SAUGOMOSE TERITORIJOSE, ĮVERTINIMAS

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Santrauka

Dėl griežtų teisėsaugos institucijų taikomų gamtinių išteklių apsaugos taisyklių asmenys, naudojantys šiuos išteklius, gali patirti žalos. Dėl draudimų ir ribojimų prarandama nauda negrįžta, neišugdomas ir sąmoningumas. Pateikiamas kliūtis, trukdančios vietiniams žmonėms dalyvauti išteklių valdyme, pavyzdys. Veiksniai, teigiamai ar neigiamai veikiantys vietinių žmonių sąmoningumą dėl saugomos teritorijos formavimo, analizuojami Kovados ežero nacionalinio parko pavyzdžiu. Tyrimų duomenimis, 25 % vietinių gyventojų teigiamai vertino Kovados ežero nacionalinio parko apsaugą, kiti – neigiamai. Statistiškai reikšminiai šių dviejų grupių vertinimo skirtumai buvo rasti pagal suvokimą, grįstą žiniomis apie nacionalinį parką ir praradus naudą.

Reikšminiai žodžiai: vietiniai žmonės, vietinis suvokimas, gamtos apsauga, saugomos teritorijos, Kovados ežero nacionalinis parkas, Turkija.

ОЦЕНКА ГЛАВНЫХ ФАКТОРОВ, ОБУСЛАВЛИВАЮЩИХ ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ ЗА ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТЬ НА ОХРАНЯЕМЫХ ТЕРРИТОРИЯХ

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Резюме

Охрана природных ископаемых на основании строгих правил, диктуемых различными природоохранными учреждениями, может наносить урон лицам, применяющим эти ископаемые. Из-за запретов и ограничений теряется польза от использования ископаемых и в то же время не воспитывается сознательное отношение к охраняемым территориям. В статье представлен пример главных факторов, мешающих местным жителям участвовать в управлении ископаемыми. Факторы, оказывающие положительное или отрицательное воздействие на формирование сознательного отношения местных жителей к охраняемым территориям, анализируются на примере национального парка озера Ковада. На основании данных исследований 25% местных жителей положительно оценивают охрану национального парка озера Ковада, остальные – отрицательно. Статистически значимые различия найдены между этими двумя группами людей, чье представление основано на знаниях о национальном парке и наносимом ущербе.

Ключевые слова: местные жители, местное представление, охрана природы, охраняемые территории, национальный парк озера Ковада, Турция.

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