



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY KARAMAN GOVERNORSHIP PROVINCIAL DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE

“TR52-12-DFD-02 KARAMAN TOURISM INVESTMENT GUIDE AND MAP” PROJECT

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**TR52-12-DFD DIRECT SUPPORT
ACTIVITY
PROGRAMME**

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY KARAMAN
GOVERNORSHIP
DIRECTORATE OF CULTURE AND
TOURISM**

**"TR52-12-DFD-02 KARAMAN TOURISM
INVESTMENT GUIDE AND
MAP" PROJECT**

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Karaman Governor Directorate of Culture and Tourism

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10 REASONS TO INVEST IN KARAMAN

- Domestic and foreign tourists who arrived at Karaman is increasing because of visiting Karamanogulları and Seljuk historical monuments

1


- Karaman is listed in the 3rd group under the new incentive system and have advantage of many incentives

2


- Because of continuous 12 month tourist season of Karaman.

3


- City is begin to overcrowding and change in the face of city causes inadequate accommodation facilities, their standarts are very poor

4


- Becoming a student city and Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University

5


- Karaman is the capital of the Turkish language, history, culture and faith at the same time in the industry and it is a major destination for

6


- Karaman has many alternative tourism opportunities especially İncesu and Manazan where is imparted to tourism,

7


- Karaman has cheapness, convenience, and transportation facilities, labor & material and can easily make business and meeting organizations

8


- Karaman is proximity to the sea such as Antalya, Mersin tourism-intensive areas and has geographical transition point to cultural tourism regions of Konya and Nevşehir

9


- Have the lowest risk of an earthquake zone in Turkey

10



INTRODUCTION

Investigations for Karaman's tourism marketing would be such an important beginning. Research activities to enlarge capacity of tourism are very important for developing employment and revenues in the area.

General aims of the project are; to improve competitiveness of area, prepare the Karamans' tourism investment guide and its map, and to improve awareness of tourism entrepreneurship of city of Karaman. Special aim of the project is; provide Karamans' tourism entrepreneurs City of Karaman Tourism Investment Guide and Map.

The main reason for this project is; there is no tourism investment guide to help entrepreneurs. Unfortunately entrepreneurs who want to invest in the area cannot reach enough information about area and they do not know which opportunities they can catch. It shows the importance of this project with finding out City of Karamans' capacity of tourism and, calculating the amount of investment that needed.

Added value that we have at the end of the project is; “City of Karamans’ Tourism Investment Guide that includes what is adequate for Karamans’ tourism sector. And this will add value to (Mevlana Kalkınma Ajansı) Mevlana Development Agency who works for this area at the same time. Another added value of this project is; with the tourism investment map that will be prepare entrepreneurs can reach the rundown about places that appropriate areas for all around the city.

Management of the project is such this: Literature review appropriate for the investment map, tourism statistics, and report format, determining the tourism demand with using demand forecasting techniques, investment areas that detected recorded with a Geographic Information System called ArcGIS.

A) ANALYSIS OF CURRENT SITUATION

With a history of deep-rooted historical, being scientific and cultural, with Law No. 3578 which was enacted in June 15, 1989 Turkey has been the 70. province. Karaman, which is an important commercial, cultural and artistic center in the south of Central Anatolia Region and between the cities of Konya and Antalya in Icel. Karaman which is settled since B.C. 8000 fascinate its visitors with tourism attractions such as underground cities, caves, faith centers, and highlands and the natural beauty, rich with examples of handicrafts. The city which has the old name as Larande received its current name from Karamanoğlu Principality.

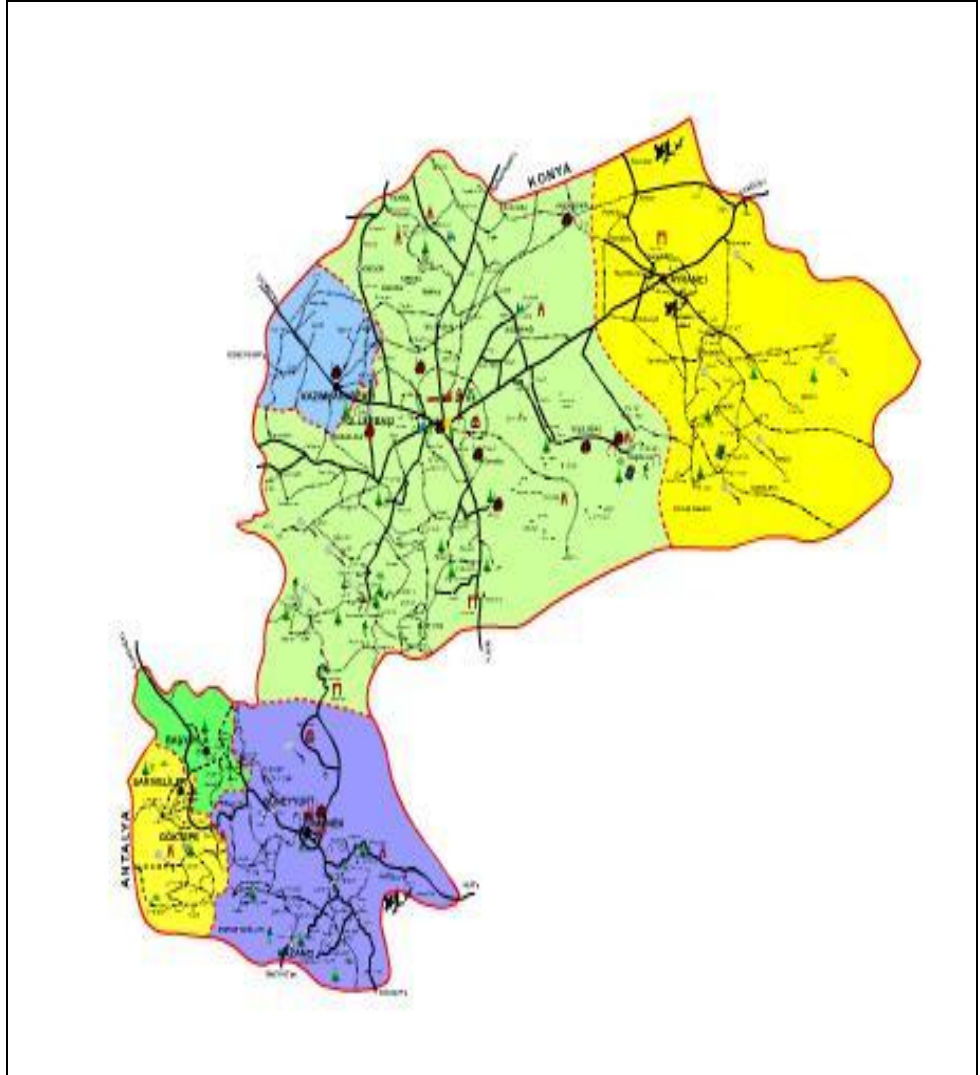
Karaman educated very valuable, famous people, and Turks elders (<http://wowturkey.com> , 2013).

A1) Boundaries of the Province

The city is 1033 m above sea level and its surface area is 9,393 km². Karaman is located in 36 28 and 370 32 northern parallels, and in 32 32 to 34 07 east longitudes. The northern part of the city is plain, the southern part of the city is mountainous

and hilly. Çumra is in northwest, Karapınar and Ereğli is in north, Halkapınar is in northeast, central district of Mersin is in east, Erdemli, Buca, Mut, Gülnar Bozyazı and Anamur district of Mersin are in south, Alanya and Gazipasa Antalya are in southwest, Taşkent and Bozkır districts are in west of (Şahiner, 2012:34). There are six district of the province of Karaman. These are the Centrum, Başyayla, Ermenek, Kazımkarabekir and Sarıveliler.

Figure -1 Karaman Map



Source: www.uyduharita.org, 2013.

A2) Climate and Vegetation

Karaman has a typical continental climate. Winters are cold and harsh, the summers are hot and rainless. Continental climate prevails in the high highlands mountain areas. Characteristics of the Mediterranean climate is seen through the plain areas that Goksu Stream passes. The temperature in winter decreases to -17 ° C. The average temperature is 30 ° C during the summer months. Annual average rainfall varies from 300 to 450 mm. City lands typical climate is steppe because of the area that remains in the steppe vegetation. In mountainous regions there are forests ocured from trees and shrubs. Forests are covered with oak, juniper, larch, pine, ash and acacia trees (<http://www.karamanozelidare.gov.tr>, 2013).

A3) Mountains

Most of the Karaman lands are covered with vast lowlands. The south of the province is mountainous. Taurus Mountains extend from west to east. It is 1014 meters above sea level. The

highest point **Karadağ** in Northwest is 2288 meters. **Karadağ** is a dormant volcanic volcano. Yunt Mountain (2,227 m), Oyuklu Mountain (2,427 m), Ozyurt Mountain (2481 m) and Kartaltepe (2,226 m) are important mountains (<http://www.karamanozelidare.gov.tr>, 2013).

A4) Lowlands

Karaman is built on the vast lowlands. Karaman Lowland is 20 km wide and 30 km long. Ayrancı Lowland is between Ereğli Lowland and Karaman Lowland and at the bottom of Kocadere Valley. Streams Arising from high mountains by forming deep valleys irrigate these lowlands. The town Ermenek is surrounded by high highlands (<http://www.karamanozelidare.gov.tr>, 2013).

A5) Plateaus

Ermenek, Başyayla and Sarıveliler towns are located in the south and on magnificent medium Taurus mpuntains. The two main branches of Goksu River which are in this region by joining with Middle Taurus mountains and make up steep and deep cliffed Taşeli (Klikya) plateau. There are Balkusan, Altintas, Kamis

and Tekecatı there are plateaus. Especially Balkusan plateau is apicultural. Honey is famous. Honey obtained from the pyrethrum calba is the best honey in Taseli Plateau (<http://www.karamanozelidare.gov.tr>, 2013).

A6) Lakes

Akgöl has 2 m depth which is in the Ayrancı District. The lake is a natural bird sanctuary and has about 300 species of birds. Acıgöl which is located in Suleyman Hacı Village is a closed basin with 4 m depth. Gödet, Ayrancı, Deliçay, İbrala, Ermenek barrage and Dokuzyol lagoon, Sariveliler lagoon are barrages used for irrigation (Karaman Gezi Rehberi, 2012:17).

A7) Streams

There is no large stream in the province of Karaman. Göksu runlet is the largest stream. This stream which Passes through Taseli highland, fed by the Geyik Mountain's water and pours into the Mediterranean and its arms named Hadim and Ermenek passes thorough Karaman, united in the district of Mersin Mut. By Descending from the high mountains, they make up deep valleys. İbrala Rivulet, rises from the northern slopes of the Taurus

Mountains and by flowing Sudunağı, Beydilli, Akçasehir paths poures into the Akgol swamp(<http://www.karamanozelidare.gov.tr>, 2013).

A8) Natural Areas

Table-1 Natural Areas

	Name	Regional Office	Province	Area m ²	Date
89	Dedeardıç	8. Regional Office (Konya)	Karaman	1.000	16.10.2002
88	Altıkardeşler	8. Regional Office (Konya)	Karaman	1.000	16.10.2002

Source:<http://web.ormansu.gov.tr>, 2013.

A9) Archaeological, Historical and Touristic Values

A9.1.Karadağ

Pınarbaşı, so far known as the oldest settlement place in Central Anatolia located in the Karadağ Region of our City, close to the Süleymanhacı Village at the Skirts of Karadağ, close to

Mandenşehir Ruins, Değe Ruins, Mahallaç Church, Başdağ Pol and Military Structures, Gözdağı Ruins and Gözdağı Vine Ateliers; at 12 km east of Karadağ in Kızıldağ that is between Süleymanhacı and Adakale Villages, has the relief belonging to King Harttapus, hieroglyph tablets, Harttapus's Relief made on a big stone block with engraving technique and ruins of fortress.

Karadağ, seeing an intensive archeological site potential, has the position of being a destination and attraction center bearing eco tourism, history tourism, culture tourism, paragliding, tableland tourism, wild life and hunting tourism potentials all at the same time.

Karadağ region of our City is a complex and attraction center which may make a significant contribution to achieve the 50 million Tourists 50 Billion dollars in come which is specified in the 2023 Turkey Tourism Strategies of Ministry of Culture and Tourism, and for Karaman to achieve its deserved place in tourism field; for developing Tourism of Karaman and to benefit more from the tourism, socio-economical position of the region; as per Tourism Incentive Law 2634, certificates for protection and development of Culture and Tourism and as per the provisions of the regulation on Determination and Announcement of Tourism

Centers; the works to announce Karadağ as “Culture and Tourism Protection and Development Area” were completed and the file is submitted to the Ministry.

A9.2) Derbe Cairn

Taking place at Karaman’s Central District within the Ekinözü Village Borders, it is also known as Derbe Kerti Cairn In the researches done on this cairn, the fundament traces of some structures, and cups’ and pots’ parts belonging to II. Thousand B.C., Hellenistic Era, Roman Era and Byzantine Era are visible. The name of Derbe is also mentioned in the Bible. This place; which is visited three times by St. Pavlos; is a Bishop Center which is deemed holly by the Christian World. The General Directorate of Cultural Assets and Museums of our Ministry also found it appropriate to execute Archeological excavations and Sounding Works in Derbe Cairn located in Ekinözü Village bounded to The Center of our City, and the archeological excavations were started on 10.07.2013 by the Archeology Department of Selçuk University under the Presidency of our Museum Directorate.

A9.3) Binbirkilise

Karadag, which is a volcanic mountain range in the north of Karaman, and the mass of debris has accumulated a lot of reflections of the medieval Byzantine art. These residues shows the density where is known as the Madensehir Oren, Yukarı Ören and Degle Oren. The area is known as Binbirkilise by the public. One Thousand and One word is related to the old traditions of the Turks. Here, at the beginning of 20 century, Ramsay and Bell who have done research in this area inspired by the peasants calling this area and named thie books as "The Thousand and One Churches" (Binbir Kilise).

A9.4) Madensehir

Madensehir Ruins which is 37 km far to Karaman today, includes a settlement today called Madensehir village. Many buildings were destroyed as a result of this situation. The structure which still lives and when examined which reflects the era's art and architecture is as follow according to the trip routes: Structures located at the entrance of the village which is Binbirkilise is the largest and numbered one basilica. As its name

suggests basilica plan, you can pass to the construction's narthecks (entrance part in churchs) which is made by dimension stone from to the arched door which is divided by flat coloumn. Narthecks has three sections.

A9.5) Degle Oren:

In Madensehir's 4 km. west there is Yassitepe (Üçkuyu) village, and 3 km west from this village there is Degle Street. While entering this way ruins which belong to Byzantine Period can be seen. The hill's southern slope which is slightly inclined which takes you to The end of the way that takes you into the village, in east-west direction in the area which is arranged as streets and terraces, residential architecture of Byzantine Period is encountered. Residential were built relatively simple and sloppy when compared to religious structures. There are ones which have 2-3 bedrooms.

A9.6) Mahalac Church

On top of Mahalac which is Karadağ's highest point (2,283 m.) there is Latin Cross made by dimension stone a planned church, a free cross-shaped tomb chapel in north of the church, a monastery building in the west of the church in the between remaining courtyard there are cisterns. These structures are connected to each other by narrow corridors stone. The monastery building was completely destroyed. The feature of Mahalac church is the rising of the square venue in the middle as a tower which is supported by barrel vaults and covering the square venue in the middle with dome. Dated between 4-6 centuries.

A9.7) Kızıldağ and Harttapus Monument

It is between Suleymanhacı and Adakale villages and 55 km far from the north of Karaman. There are hieroglyphic inscriptions and Harttapus Rolef on Kızıldağ dates to BC 10. Centuries.

A9.8) Basdag Castle and Military Facilities

In different parts of Karadağ, by researchers the castle ruins defending the Binbirkilise territory have been identified. The most important of these is that the elevation of Karadağ's on Kılbasan Başdağ Castle and Military facilities. Basdag consists of two hills in north-south direction, and the plain between them, and a pit crater. The real castle is on the direction of north hill which dominates Mahalac direction. Built with large dimension stones the castle has two bushes in north and one bush in east. These are in polygonal and in circular plan.

A9.9) Canhasan Tumulus

Canhasan is 13 km far northeast from the Karaman city center. In Canhasan Tumulus three separate tumulus has been found. Canhasan I Tumulus has witnessed Chalcolithic Era, Canhasan II Tumulus has witnessed Hellenistic, Roman and Byzantine periods, and the Canhasan III Tumulus has witnessed Neolithic settlement.

A9.10) Manazan Caves

Manazan Caves consists of mass housing of five floors which are completely caved by human hand on a high rock mass located in the limestone land at the north of Yeşildere Valley and within the borders of Taşkale Town in Karaman City. The first two floors consist of many chambers in shape off cells. The other floors which are caved in the high rock mass in the middle, in the region are called respectively as Kumkale (Sand Castle), At Meydanı (Horse Square) and Ölüler Meydanı (Square of Dead). The Access to the upper floors is through narrow corridors and chimneys. In the middle of each floor there are big galleries and cell chambers that open to these galleries. On the first two floors many burial chambers and two chapels are detected. Additionally, in the gallery at the highest floor and which is known as the Ölüler Meydanı (Square of Dead) many corpse parts are detected. A woman body which is obtained here and dated to Byzantine Era is being exhibited in Karaman Museum. Manazan Caves delays the decay of the organic materials as the heat and the humidity is kept constant in the limestone of which the clay ratio is high. The Caves, in addition to safety reasons, must have been caved and used due to keeping this heat and humidity at constant values.

Landscaping and Lighting project of the Manazan Caves, have been taken into the investment program with the supports of Ministry of Culture and Tourism and by Mevlana development Agency and funds were allocated from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the landscaping and lighting project of Manazan Caves; the project execution shall start in fiscal year of 2013.

A9.11) İncesu Cave

Taking place at 9 km south of Taşkale District of Karaman City Center, it is a natural and 1356 meters of long cave at the east skirts of İncesu Stream. In the cave there are numerous stalactites, pillars and travertine pools that establish a visual richness. The entrance of the cave is a small and steep hole on the skirts of the hill where the cave is located. At the close surroundings of the cave where there are other rock shelters, traces of small settlement places of Roman age are encountered. The lighting and the walking path is completed in İncesu Cave, one of the longest underground caves of our country, and for the road construction providing access to the cave, it is planned to be completed in 2013 by transferring the funds from the Ministry of Culture and Tourism.

A9.12) Godet Caves

It is 37 km far from the city center. In Güldere (Godet) Village, as well as Manazan, caves are in the form of apartments. Due to the fall of the big cave , floors fron can be seen clearly from outside. The cave has 7-8 floors. However, there is no church here as Manazan.

A9.13) Maraspoli Cave

Karaman is a big cave that formed by water carving rocks which are under rock blocks in the north of mountains in Ermenek district. Maraspoli Cave includes one the world's biggest underground caves and and underground rivers. Maraspoli Cave consists of partitions and floors.

A9.14) Taskale Warehouses

The Granaries that are located within the borders of the Taşkale Town n Karaman City, consists of 250 stores which are caved completely by human hand on a high rock mass established by limestone in Taşkale. The Structures are caved with one or two chambers. The climbing is done by holding the niches on the rock

surface and the grain products are carried with chain pulley system. The granaries; where the grain products could be preserved for a long time without any spoilage due to the properties of the lime stone keeping heat and humidity at constant levels; replace the function of the modern refrigerators of today. Landscaping of the granaries and the arrangement works where the tourists may rest were started in 2013.

A9.15) Taşkale Mosque

Made by Hewing rocks in grain warehouses. " The mosque which you can go by stoned steps has one stone carved mihrab and has three windows opening outside. Given the granary of Christianity during the first place where people could worship as a church made their. Today it is still used as a mosque. When thought that people lived in granaries in first Christianity period, this place is made for worshipping as church.

A9.16) Derekoy Fisandon Church(Mosque)

Dereköy, 7 miles far in south of Karaman (Fisandon) was constructed on a mass rock in the village. The exact date of construction is unknown, but it is believed to be done in 9 – 10 centuries. It is seen that the church has Greek cross classic plan of Istanbul Byzantine Architecture and it is seen that the top structure is made totally different from Istanbul Architecture.

A9.17) İbrala (Yeşildere) Church (Mosque)

The town of Yeşildere which has the old name as İbrala is 37 km far is east from Karaman. The church located in the middle of the town converted into a mosque in 1649 by Haji Ali Agha, the walls have raised and the top is covered by roof. Structure of the original vegetation has been under this roof. Three aisled structure's exterior is very quiet. Made with Sloppy dimension stones. In the middle of the apse and the twin windows on the right wall gives light to inside.

A9.18) Çeşmeli Church

Çeşmeli Church taking place at the Karaman City Center is a structure which is built longitudinally with three nave cut stones. It is estimated that the structure was built between 17th and 18th centuries. Even though the paintings on the walls were covered up for some time duration, in 2007 having been restored by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, they were brought to light once again. Today, in Çeşmeli Church, social and cultural activities organized by Public Institutions and establishments are being held. As the covert coat (roof) of the Çeşmeli Church; which is located in Tapucak Quarters of our City Center and registered as the Immovable Cultural Asset allocated to our Ministry; is permitting water inside due to the intensity of the seasonal rains and as excessive humidity is appears at the north walls of the church; the repairs and restoration works under “Çeşmeli Church Repairs, Exhibition, Arrangements and Landscaping Works” were realized in 2012.

A9.19) Mader-i Mevlâna (Aktekke) Mosque

It is located in the centre of Karaman, in Imaret district, in the west of historical Suleyman Bey Baths (Turkish Bath, Hammam) known as Sifa Bath. Mosque is an Islamic-ottoman social complex with baths around, dervish cells, graveyard (cemetery) in the south and west, and shrines and tombs inside. The mosques known as Aktekke among people, due to the tomb of Mevlana's mother Momina Hatun it is also known as Mader-i Mevlana Mosque. According to the inscription of H.772 on the door of the mosque, in its present form, made by order of Karamanoğlu Alâeddin Bey.

A9.20) Yunus Emre Mosque

Name of the district where the mosque located is called Sinle District with old resources, in recent resources it is called Kirişçi District, also lodge is called as Kirişçi Baba Zawiya. It is square planned. Square plan is converted into octagon by arches on small feet intergrated with walls. Diamonds are arranged to form the upper corners of the mosque. Small spherical triangles,

octagons transition to the dome was deafening. Two windows are opened to north and south, and one window is opened to east.

A9.21) İmaret Mosque

The İmaret Mosque, located in Karaman city center, was built by İbrahim Bey, the second of Karamanoğlu, in 1451. The deed of trust of the mosque's foundation dated 1431 has set up strict rules that drew the boundaries and purposes of the intended usage of the built. According to this deed of trust, all people in need were entitled to meet their needs for free and this purpose was guaranteed by those strict rules. Built to serve multi-functional, it has two floors, four iwans and a closed courtyard. It is completely made of ashlar. Marbles were also used in the portal and colored stones on the minaret and the entrance door. On the portal and minaret, ornaments with muqarnas were utilized. It is a beautiful and worth seeing masterpiece as the wooden door wings of the entrance door and vaulted rooms are the most popular examples of Karamanoğlu woodwork in the XV. century.

A9.22) Dikbasan Mosque

It is in Karaman Centre Mansurdede District. Mosque is cross planned indicating the type of Kufa structure. It was built in Karamanogulları Era in 1493. Flat ceiling directly sits on 12 masonry columns. Consoles made on the side of columns which carries the arches. Minbar is made of wood and integrated into each other therefore has a geometrical shape.

A9.23) Araboglu Mosque

The Araboğlu Mosque, located in Karaman city center, has been built in the Karamanoğulları period between the years 1374-1420..Flat roof which sits on square columns later covered with tile. It's kufa is designed with its horizontal panner-shape and short minaret. Vegetal ornaments that are on the entrance door arches in west continues under the arches as well. Oak kelp is carved in two sides of the door. The argoyle which is made to drain away water is made in the shape of dragon head.

A9.24) Hacı Beyler Mosque

It is in Kramann centre and Kulhan District. The mosque is built by Seyfeddin Hacıbeyler in 1356. The flat roof which is in Kufa type later covered with tiles .

A9.25) Karabas Veli Islamic-Ottoman Social Complex

It is in Karaman Centre in Siyaser District. With dimension stone materia the mosque has two parts with lodge, Imaret and shrine. Belongs to Karamanoğulları era.

A9.26) Akçasehir Mosque

Karaman, in the town of Akçasehir. Mosque Karamanoğulları of the Era, made of cut stone. Extending parallel to the qibla wall aisles. shows plan of mildew. Stelaktit altar is decorated with rich stucco. Coincided with the section of the ceiling in front of the altar was a belly button and illuminated. Patterns in different parts of the ceiling are decorated with original wood engraving. Masonry rests on six columns for latecomers.

A9.27) Yollarbası Ulu Mosque

It is in Karaman, in the town of Yollarbasi. The mosque was built in Kahramanoğulları Era. It is structure which is width planned in Kufa type and made by dimesion-stone. Structure emerged over the last congregation made headlines with stalactites, stone pedestal, three in front, two in back are five wooden columns. The entrance gate is made of walnut inlaid with mother of pearl.

A9.28) Kazımkarabekir Buyuk(Big) Mosque

Kazımkarabekir İlçe Merkezindedir. It is in Kazımkarabekir District Centre. It is made with stones unique to Kazımkarabekir District, had width-pla and it is one of the best art work of Kramanogullari. The Cylinder which holds the top cover and coloumns in the shape of square extends to qibla wall in three parallel naves.

Last community place is wood cover and 7 stoned wood coloumned.

A9.29) Ermenek Ulu Mosque

It is in Ermenek District, Gülpazar town. Mosque which is built with dimension-stone ia built by Karamanoglu Mahmut Bey in 1302. In 1543 By Ishak Bey Zade Hacı Seydi Ali some addtitons are made.

On the door which is made by sycamore there is a nice example of calligraphy. some seramic in blue colour and in different shapes are interspersed on engrailed plaster altar.

A9.30) Nuh Pasa Mosque

It is in Kraman Centre and Tapucak District. It was built in Ottoman Era by Nuh Pasa in 1596. It is a big domed central structure by dimension stone. Entrance to the dome is provided by octagon tambour from outside and triangles of Selcuk from inside. Recentncommunity place sits on two coloumns and has 3 little domes.

A9.31) Yeni Minare Mosque

It is in Karaman Centre, Ahi Osman District. It is a central and big domed structure made by dimension stone. The recent community place is destroyed which is three little domes on columns. The entrance to central dome is provided by octagon tambour from outside and by triangles of Selcuk from inside. Built by Cambazzade Kadı Abdurrahman Efendi in 1522 in Ottoman Era.

A9.32) Sadettin Ali Bey Mosque

It is in Karaman, Centre, Turgut Özal street. The mosque is completely made of dimension stone and it is the work of the Selcuk period. It was built by Sadettin Ali Bey the son of Abu Bakr in 1247. Building has two parts as a shrine and mosque.

A9.33) Karaman Fortress

Construction of Karaman Fortress taking place at the Center of Karaman City has been thought to date back to late 11th century and early 12th century. Karaman Fortress consists of

ramparts one in the other one. These are names outer, middle and inner fortress. One of them that is the inner fortress reached in tact until our days. Only some parts of the middle fortress, which go around the cairn, could remain standing. It has been renovated during Seljukian Era, and in following eras the fortresses of the city were restored as the area started to be ruled by Karamanoğulları. Ottomans have repaired in the inner castle again in 1465. During such repairs, the tablets of the structures which were ruined previously and architectural pieces have been used on the main body walls of the fortress. The inner fortress takes place of a cairn that carries the traces of bronze, Rome and Byzantine Eras. The inner fortress consists of 9 towers of which four are circular and five are square.

Cleaning and Scientific Excavation Works at the Karaman Fortress; which located in the urban Archeological Site Area in Hisar Quarters of Our City's central District; were started on 08.07.2013; fund allocations were transferred by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the restoration of Karaman Fortres.

A9.34) Basdag Castle

Başdağ castle is located on the with that Kılbasan Village altitude of Karadağ. There is a pool and military structures. Located on the northern hill of the castle towers Başdağ round and octagonal plan. Accommodation in the castle soldiers are believed to be the traces of some of the buildings. The flat area between the two peaks are the remains of some military structures Basdag. Başdağ structures used in the Roman era and the Byzantine period.

A9.35) Ermenek Castle

Ermenek, located in north of the town, is very steep and high rock shelter in southern battlements of stone and mortar to make the walls a shelter. One of the rocks in the east to the castle has been excavated, very narrow, and the other at the bottom of the steep cliff, 72 steps carved into the rock stairs leading up to the two inputs are still available. Karamanoğulları an important place on the castle taken by Gedik Ahmet Pasha to the Ottoman Empire.

A9.36) Mennan Castle

Castle is built in Ermenek District within the borders of Gormeli Village, in the east of Acikkır Mountain and on a hill where transportation is difficult. It is one of the most important castles of Karamanogullar. A structure with two towers in southwest and northwest, with rectangular plan, with barrel vault and made by dimension stone is still there in hill's west.

A9.37) Hatuniye Medresa

Hatuniye Medresa located in the Center of Karaman City, was had built in 1382 by Nefise Sultan, daughter of Ottoman Sultan Murat Hüdavendigâr and wife of Karamanoğlu Alaaddin Bey. The Medresa is with an open courtyard and with one iwan (a closed structure which may open to another structure, classroom of Medresa). The courtyard of the Medresa is surrounded with colonnades; and there are student cells on east and west faces. Cut stone is used as the structure material of the Medresa. The decoration of the structure is intensified on Main Portal, on iwan's belt and at the entrances of the corner rooms. In the decorations, in addition to geometrical motives, flower motives, rumi motives

and palmets, writing belts build up the main scheme. Hatuniye Medresa is planned to be converted into a Private Museum in 2013 after the restoration by Karaman Municipality.

A9.38) Tol Medresa

It is in Ermenek, Cinarli District. It is the first big Medresa constructed in Karamanogullar Period. It is constructed by Emir Musa Bey who is the son of Karamanoglu emperor Bedrettin Mahmut Bey in 1339.

A9.39) Yunus Emre Tomb

The Yunus Emre Tomb, located in Karaman city center, is adjacent to the southwest side of Yunus Emre Mosque. It is completely built with ashlar and the top of it is covered with tunnel vault. In the tomb, there are four coffins of Yunus Emre, Taptuk Emre, Yunus İsmail, the son of Yunus Emre and his daughter.

A9.40) Cambazkadi Tomb

It is located in Karaman Centre in Fenari District. The tomb is covered by ashlar, square planned and on an octagonal pulley it has a circled dome. Inside it there is a marble sarcophagus and on it naskh is inscribed. The tomb is constructed by Karamanoglu II. Ibrahim Bey for his Kadi soldier Cambaz Kadi (Acrobat Kadi).

A9.41) Demirgömlük Mausoleum

It is located in Karaman centre in Abbas District. It is constructed completely with ashlar, octagonal planned and with dome. The entrance door is flat arched and windows are lancet arched. It is believed to be constructed for Emümidin Bey who is one of the last emperors of Karamanogullar.

A9.42) Kaya Halil Tomb

It is located in Karaman Centre in Abbas District. Tomb is constructed with ashlar, square plan and pyramidal dome. It is in the poem which is made on behalf of Kaya Halil who was the head

Kadi of Karamanoglu II. İbrahim Bey in 1409. In the tomb there are graves which belong to him and his wife.

A9.43) İbrahim Bey Tomb

It is constructed adjacent to the right wall of İmaret Mosque in the province of Karaman, İmaret District. Rich with stalactites portal the entrance is made my white marble and flat arched. Herbal motifs are used in two sides. Inside it, there is Karamanoglu II. İbrahim Bey's plaster sarcophagi on the right there is Kasım Bey's plaster sarcophagi, on the left there is Alaeddin Bey's plaster sarcophagi.

A9.44) Kızlar Tomb

It is in Karaman Centre in City Graveyard (Cemetery). Constructed with ashlar, as octagonal plan and circled dome. The exterior surface is decorated by integration of white and reddish stones. It is thought that it is constructed for the daughter of İshak Bey who is the son of Karamanoglu II. İbrahim Bey.

A9.45) Alaeddin Bey Tomb

It is located in Karaman Centre in Hisar District. Constructed with completely ashlar, and has a polygonal plan and domed from inside. The tomb is constructed for Karamanoglu Alaeddin Bey who is died in 1338.

A9.46) Karabaş Veli Mausoleum

It is located in Karaman Centre in Siyaser District behind the Karabas Veli Islamic-Ottoman Social Complex. Constructed with ashlar and made as octagonal planned. It doesn't have top cover today.

A9.47) Karaman Bey Mausoleum

It is located in Balgusan Village which is 18 km far from Ermenek District. The tomb that composes of dome, Imaret and Medresa is the only surviving structure until today. The Part in the tomb which is made of ashlar where graves exist is domed, and the prayer part in the front is covered by barrel-vault. There are graves of Karaman Bey and his relatives inside the tomb.

A9.48) Atlas Inn

It is located in Ayrancı District, 4km west from Hoyukburun Village and located on flat plain historical silkroad between Karaman Ayrancı railway and road. Inn belongs to Selcuk Period and constructed with devshirmeh stones and ashlar brought from some other places.

A9.49) Gökçeseki Ruins and Kaya Cemeteries(Graveyards)

The city, invaded by Phrygians in B.C. 7 century and invaded by Lydians, became under the rule of Persians at the end of 6 century. Karaman's name was known as Laranda which was withi the borders of Lykaonia Region in classical Periods. There are remnants of Rome and Byzantine Period. There are rock graveyards in ruins and there are inscriptions in most of the graveyards.

A9.50) Tartan House

The Tartan House, located in the centre of Karaman city, was built by Hacı Ahmet Efendi, a member of Tartanzade Family, 1810. The building, with its layout based on a middle sofa and two flats, is one of the beautiful examples of Anatolian Turkish House Architecture. However, hand carving ornaments rather than wooden ornaments of the house are more striking. In the first floor's octagonal ceiling, there are some pictures having images that could be used in Turkish art only after the Westernization process as in Sultanahmet Mosque, Dolmabahçe Palace, Maiden's Tower, the Tomb of Sultan Mahmut, the second and paddle steamers, sailing ships, as well.

A9.51) Zeyve Bazaar

Zeyve Bazaar, located in Ermenek town of Karaman city, in between the villages of İkizcınar and Yaylapazari, is an unprecedented open bazaar with a 600- year history in Anatolia. There are about 300 historical plane trees in Zeyve Bazaar. Natural beauties, cold waters, the settlement plan, the authenticity, the watermill, the pit saw and the furnace are all worth seeing. The

organic vegetables and fruits grown by natives are sold here to local and foreign visitors from June to October. Besides, local handicraft products are waiting for thrie customers in this bazaar.

A10) Karaman Number Of Students

Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University has 4 faculties, 2 graduate schools, 4 vocational schools, 2 institutes and 4 research centers. The number of students at Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University is presented in the table. 55% (4.803) of KMU students study at faculties, and the rest, 45% of students study at graduate schools, vocational schools and institutes. Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University has 365 academic staff, and more than half of this staff is research assistants.

Table 2: Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey University Number of Students 2012-2013

Faculty/Akademy/Vocational School	Number of Students	Distribution %
Faculty	4.803	55
Akademy	609	6,97
Vocational School	3.133	35,88
Institute	187	2,14
TOTAL	8.732	100

Source: Karaman Chamber of Commerce and Industry, **Karaman's Socio-economic Structure, 2012-2013, s.8.**

A.11) Karaman Employment Situation

Employment and unemployment are calculated according to Address-Based Population Registration System by Turkish Statistical Institute. Hence, 2009-2010 employment indicators were gathered because, TUIK designated that ultimate revision studies that will take age group, gender and urban-rural distributions into consideration in the household labour surveys will be carried on a later date after the new projections that will be calculated with this system are ready. According to Turkish

Statistical Institute Household Labour Survey results, unemployment rate was %11.9 in 2010. Non-agricultural unemployment rate was %14.8 in 2010 and country-wide unemployment rate regressed %15 compared to 2009. Unemployment rate was %10.1 in Konya-Karaman provinces which regressed to %8.4 in 2010. Economic activity branches in Konya-Karaman provinces distribute as follows; %25.1 agriculture, %24.6 industry and %40.3 service sector. Employment is most dense in the service sector and least dense in the industry sector. According to data obtained from Karaman Governorship Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, number of people employed in tourism sector is 750-1000.

Table 3: Sectoral Distribution of Employed Persons 2010

	Thousand people, +15				%		
	Total	Agriculture	Industry	Services	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Konya,Karaman	751	264	185	303	25,1	24,6	40,3
Turkey	22.594	5.683	5.927	10.985	25,2	26,2	48,6

Source: Karaman Chamber of Commerce and Industry, **Karaman's Socio-economic Structure, 2012-2013, s.15.**

A.12) Cultural Values

Table 4: Karaman Cultural Heritage

Number of Archaeological Sites	Number of Urban Conservation Areas	Religious and Cultural Assets	Military Construction	Examples of Civil Architecture	Memorial Trees	Total Number of Cultural Heritage
79	4	230	3	102	8	426

<http://www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr>, 2013.

There are 343 values in Karaman, which are cultural, administrative, civil buildings, natural monuments, archaeological, urban and natural sites. Besides these; culturally important festivals and celebrations are;

Turkish Language Bairam and Yunus Emre Memorial Ceremonies:

Karamanoğlu Mehmet Bey, one of the rulers of Karamanoğulları, enacted the law for using the Turkish Language as the official language in 13 may, 1277. As famous sufi and Turkish philosopher Yunus Emre and his family lived and died in Karaman and his grave

is still in Karaman, memorial ceremonies are carried on the 13th and 14th of May in the province center.

Kazım Karabekir Pasha Memorial Ceremonies: One of the memorable heroes of the independence war Kazım Karabekir is commemorated in the 26th of January in his homeland; Kazımkarabekir district of Karaman.

Yeşildere Yunus Emre Culture Festival: Grandfather of Yunus Emre; İsmail Hacı's tomb is in Yeşildere town where Yunus Emre cultural festival is celebrated on the 29th of September.

Ermenek Longing Homeland Festival: It is celebrated between 25-28 of September in Ermenek district.

Apple Festival: It is celebrated in the Merkez district on 26th of September.

Hidrellez Festivals: It is celebrated on the 6th of May in Ayrancı district.

Cherry Festival: Başyayla District. 25 June.

Honey Bairam: Sarıveliler District. 29 August(<http://wowturkey.com>, 2013).

A13) Handicrafts

Karaman has a rich variety and potential of handicrafts. The main ones of these are; carpets, rugs, felting, sackcloth woving, pillows, quilts, point lace, hand and machine embroidery, tricotage, macrame, fabric painting, copper handiwork, wood engraving, joinery and furniture. Karaman is famous for its Taşkale carpets, Ayrancı Koraş carpets and yollarbaşı carpets and pillows. The most outstanding motif is tulips in Karaman(<http://www.larende.com>, 2013).

A14) Karaman Cousine

Karaman cousine is similar with Konya cousine as they share a historical and cultural background and Karaman used to be a district of Konya. There are many etliekmek, Fırın kebab, yaprak doner saloons in Karaman like Konya. Karaman has different tastes in its cousine besides it rich history and culture. These dishes are; Calla, Guymak, Eğey Dolması, Zerde, Mıkla, Arabaşı Çorbası, Sulu Pilav, Yoğurtlu Erişte, Ermenek Pekmez Helvası, Müdür Helvası, Batırık, İlisıra Dolması, Bulamaç, Zeyve Kebabı, Dolaman Yemeği, Tömeken Yemeği.

A15) Touristic Supply

Table 5: Karaman Province Tourism Businesses

Type of Business	Number
Bed Numbers Certified by Tourism Businesses	507
Investment Certified Beds	120
Hotel Numbers which are certified by Tourism	5
Number of accommodations certified by Municipality	5
Number of Beds Certified By Municipality	235
Number of Restaurants Certified by Tourism Businesses	-
Number of Restaurants Certified by Investment	-
A Group Travel Agency	7

There are 5 tourism operation licensed hotels in Karaman. The bed capacity of these hotels is 507 and the capacity of the hotels at the investment stage is 120 beds. There are 5 municipal certified accommodation businesses in the province, the capacity of which is 235 beds.

A15.1) Accommodation Businesses

Table 6: Hotels Certified by Tourism Businesses

S.NO	HOTEL NAME	CLASS	ROOM	BED	DİSTRİCT
1	Nas Hotel	2 Stars	44	92	Centre
2	Nadir Hotel	3 Stars	39	66	Centre

3	Aygün Hotel	3 Stars	28	40	Centre
4	Demosan Hotel	4 Stars	103	215	Centre
5	Selçuklu Hotel	4 Stars	46	94	Ermenek
6	Grand Mesut Hotel*	4 Stars	62	120	Centre
TOTAL			322	627	

* Certified by Tourism Investment property is not certified.

<http://www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr>, 2013.

Table 7: Business Hotels certificated by Municipality

S.NO	HOTEL NAME	CLASS	ROOM	BED	DİSTRİCT
1	Bayrakçı Hotel	1.Class	52	76	Centre
2	Dilkent Hotel	2.Class	20	28	Centre
3	Osmanlı Prestij Hotel	1.Class	25	50	Centre
4	Saray Hotel	1.Class	18	36	Centre
5	Aydoğdu Hotel	3.Class	30	45	Centre
TOTAL			145	235	

<http://www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr>, 2013.

There are 3 4-star, 2 3-star, and 1 2-star hotels in Karaman province. Total capacity of these hotels is; 322 rooms and 627 beds. Besides, there is an investment certified otel. The investment certified hotel has 62 rooms and 120 beds. There are 5

municipal certified accomodation businesses in Karaman and these have a capacity of 145 rooms and 235 beds.

A15.2) Travel Agencies

There are 9 Group A travel agencies serving in Karaman province center, according to data collected from Karaman Governorate Province Directorate of Culture and Tourism (<http://www.tursab.org.tr/tr>, 2013).

A15.3) Touristic Restaurants

Table 8: Restaurants Certified by Municipality

	NAME	CAPASİTY
1	Konak Restaurant	150 Person.
2	Dağ Restaurant	250 Person.
3	Park Restaurant	100 Person.
4	Akdem Alabalık Tes.	100 Person.
5	Kale Restaurant	250 Person.
6	Ender Restaurant	100 Person.
7	Gül Restaurant	100 Person.
8	Birtat Restaurant	100 Person.
9	Otogar Restaurant	200 Person.

10	Akdeniz Dostlar Res.	100 Person.
11	Kumcular Res.	30 Person.
12	İstasyon Et Res.	100 Person.
13	Karabüber Res.	50 Person.
14	Pizacı Ömer Res.	100 Person.
15	Öz Urfa Sofrası	100 Person.

<http://www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr>, 2013.

Karaman has 15 municipal certified restaurants.

A15.4) Museums

The history of Karaman goes back to B.C. 8000 and it has been the homeland to many civilizations as it is located on one of the most important trade routes connecting Anatolia to south and it is an arable land. The cultural assets from these civilizations and its intense folcloric characteristics created the need for a museum in Karaman. The museum was first established in Tourism Association in 1961 and it served in District Public Library between 1962-1963, in a rental building on Helvacılar Street between 1963-1967, in İbrahim Bey Imaret between 1967-1968, in Deveciler house on beet road between 1968-1971. It moved to the depot of the museum building in use today in 1970. The museum building

was completed in 1980 and officially started to serve on the same year.

Table-9: Number of Museum Visitors

Years	Domestic	Foreign	Total
2003	5.063	462	5.525
2004	5.992	462	6.601
2005	13.759	464	14.223
2006	11.144	243	11.387
2007	9.317	316	9.633
2008	7.465	108	7.573
2009	10.456	132	10.588
2010	10.834	108	10.939
2011	12.910	233	13.143
2012	10.582	649	11.231

<http://www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr>, 2013.

A15.5) Transportation In Karaman

Karaman is easy to access with its road and railway connections to its neighboring cities. All accommodation units in the province have road connections. There are bus services to and from Konya, Ankara, Mersin, Adana, İzmir, İstanbul and Bursa. These services are carried every 30 minutes to Konya and at specific times to other cities. There are train services to İstanbul, Gaziantep, Kurtalan, Eskişehir, Ulukışla and Niğde and there are connected train services to Konya-Ankara high speed train services. Airline access can be done via Konya Airport which is 105km away from Karaman. There are regular expeditions to Konya Airport carried by Tour Agents in the province.

A16) Tourism Demand

Table 10: Number of Tourist Arrivals In a Decade

Years	Domestic	Foreign	Total	Total Overnight
2002	13.558	190	13.748	18.174
2003	25.410	656	26.066	33.223
2004	30.265	549	30.814	36.464
2005	30.929	404	31.333	41.605

2006	36.641	632	37.269	49.368
2007	44.712	694	45.406	56.874
2008	39.996	568	40.564	52.839
2009	36.660	657	37.317	52.490
2010	40.721	594	41.315	60.235
2011	44.675	1.232	45.907	66.633
2012	47.311	1.818	49.129	74.641

<http://www.karamankulturturizm.gov.tr>, 2013.

Table 11: The Distribution of foreign and domestic Accommodation in Tourism Management certified Establishments in Karaman Region- 2013

Years	Number of Lodging		
	Foreign	Domestic	Total
2008	568	39.996	40.564
2009	657	36.660	37.317
2010	594	40.721	41.315
2011	1232	44.675	45.907
2012	1.818	47.311	49.129

Source: Karaman Governor Directorate of Culture and Tourism, 2013.

Table 12: Karaman City Types of Alternative Tourism and Values

Belief tourism	Cultural tourism	Health tourism *	Cave tourism	Bird observation
- Çeşmeli church(Center)	-Değle Ruin	- Gödet (Güldere)	- İncesu Cave	-Toroslar,
- Meder-i Mevlana (Aktekke mosque),	-Gökçeseki Ruin	curative spring(for kidney)	(Taşkale Kasabası)	- Ereğli Reed Bed,
- Yunus Emre Mosque (center)	-Madenşehir Ruin	-Sarıveliler Göktepe Town Cemetery clay coming from underground and having caring affect against skin problem.	-Yeni Dünya Cave (Bucakışla Kasabası)	- Karadağ,
- Dereköy Fisandon Kilise Mosque (Center)	- Tartanlar House		-Yeşildirek Cave (Sarıveliler ilçesi)	- Göksu Valley.
- İmaret Mosque (Merkez)	-Karaman Castle		-Maraspoli Cave (Ermenek)	
- Derbe Ancient City	-Başdağ Castle ve Army Institution	*Thermal spring in Karaman, health tourism	-Manazan Cave	

- Hatuniye Medresah (Center)	- Taşkale Grain Storhouse	cannot be done because there are no baths.		
- Binbir church	-Hartapus monument			
-Mahallaç church	-Zeyve Bazaar			
	-Taşkale urban Protected Area			
	-Gödet Secret Heaven			
Silk Road Tourism	Eco Tourism and Plateau	Climbing	Air Sport	Hunting Tourism
-Atlas Han (Karaman Ayrancı)	-Toroslar, Bolkar Mountain	-Taşeli Plateau	-Karadağ (Yamaç parachute	-Toroslar, Avdan Plateau, Nunu Valley Government Hunting ground,
-Kozak Han (on the road of	- Barçın Plateau	-Hacıbaba Mountain		
		-Karadağ		
		-Bolkar		

Karaman Mut) -Gelindi Han (Karaman Center İhsaniye Village)	- Avdan Plateau - Karadağ - Berendi Plateau - Yelibel Plateau - Tekeçatı Plateau	Mountains -Bozdoğan Mountains -Yelibel Mountains		Ermenek Basin and Hacıbaba Mountain are the suitable places for hunting tourism.
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A17) Tourist Profile

The statistical data on the domestic and foreign tourists accommodated in Karaman is obtained from Hotels with Tourism Establishment Certificate and Municipality Certificate. Foreign tourist profile for Karaman reveals that the number of tourists according to their nations for the last two years respectively is as follows; Germany (173), Italy (116), China (91), Austria (83), Netherlands (75), France (75) for 2011 and for 2012; Germany

(261), Netherlands (112), Italy (148), France (117), USA (100), Macedonia (84), China (77) and Austria (74). Outstanding countries in Karaman foreign tourist profile respectively are; Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, France, Macedonia, USA and China. Domestic and foreign tourists visiting Derbe, Karadağ, Aktekke Mosque and Yunus Emre Mosque on excursion within faith tourism and, domestic and foreign tourists visiting particularly Taşkale, Derbe and Karadağ region brought to Karaman by tour operators within history and culture tourism context (Korean and Japanese tourists visit Taşkale 4-5 times a week) are not included in these statistics.

Table 13: Travel Routes Karaman

Program Timer	Travel Route	Travel Area	Gezi Time
08.00-09.00	Breakfast		1 hour
10.15-12.30	City Center	Aktekke Mosque, Karaman Museum, Hatuniye Medresa	
12.30-13.30	Lunch		1 saat
13.45-18.00	Outside center, Ancients Sites	Karadağ and Taşkale trip	4 saat-15 minutes
<u>Travel Program Detail</u>			
18.00-19.00	Diner	Taşkale Municipality Facilities	1 hour
19.00-20.00	Taşkale Town		1 hour
20.00-20.30	Break	Hotel	30 minutes
20.30- 22.30	Culture Night	Hatuniye Medresa	2 hour

22.30	Accommodation	Hotel	
Travel Program Detail			
07.00	Start to Ermenek	Snack	2 saat 30 m.
09.30-10.30	Breakfast	Ermenek Hotel	1 hour
10.30-12.30	Ermenek	Tol Medresa, Maraspoli caves, Ulu Mosque, Ermenek Barajı, Şehir içi ve	2 hour
12.30-13.30	Lunch	Buffet Ermenek Dam	1 hour
13.30-17.30	Ermenek Dam	Water Sports Activities Ermenek Dam	4 hour
17.30-20.00	Start to Karaman	Hotel	2 saat 30 m.
20.00-21.45	Airport Transfer	Konya Airport	1 saat 45 m.
Travel Program Detail			
07.30-9.00	Start to Karaman		1 saat 30 m.
09.00-10.00	Breakfast		1 hour
	City Center	Aktekke Mosque, Karaman Museum, Hatuniye Medresa	
12.00-13.00	Lunch		1 hour
13.00-14.00	Start to Taşkale Town	Arrival to Taşkale	
14.00-15.00	Taşkale Town	Taşkale Granaries	1 hour
15.00	Manazan Caves	Manazan Caves	15.00-15.15
15.15-16.00		Manazan Caves	45 minutes
16.00-17.00	Start to Karaman		1 hour
Travel Program Detail			
07.30-08.30	Breakfast		1 hour
08.30-10.00	Start to Konya		1 saat 30 m.
10.00-12.00	Start to Konya	Aktekke Mosque, Yunus Emre Mosque, Hürrem Dayı-Tartan House	
12.00-13.00	Lunch		1 hour

13.00-14.00	Taşkale Town	Taşkale	1 hour
14.00-15.00	Taşkale Town	Taşkale Granaries, Taş Mosque	1 hour
15.00-15.15	Manazan Caves	Arrivel to Manazan Caves	15 minutes
15.15-16.00		Manazan Caves trip	45 minutes
16.00-17.00	Start to Karaman		1 hour
17.00-18.00	Diner		1 hour
18.00-19.30	Konya		1 hour 30 m.

18) Activities Of Karaman Provincial Culture And Tourism Directorate

- “Karaman Publicity Portal” supported by Mevlana Development Agency and carried by Karaman Provincial Culture and Tourism Directorate, under reference number TR52-10-SOSYAL01-676 involves the realization of a series of permanent and sustainable activities that aim at domestic and foreign publicizing of Karaman.
- Karaman was represented for the first time in EMITT 2012 Fair (East Mediterranean Tourism and Travel Exhibition) which is the 5th largest fair in the world for publicity in national and international arena and hosts 65 countries, most of the provinces and hundreds of towns in Turkey and 4600 participants and is carried in İstanbul Beylikdüzü on 09-12 February 2012. The booth reserved for Karaman

and Konya provinces is granted the award of “Booth Reflecting the Area Best” by MEVKA.

- Papers on the “Eco-Tourism Potential of Karaman Province” and “Rural Tourism Potential of Karaman Province and its Utility in terms of Tourism” were presented in 2nd National Rural Tourism Symposium hosted by Aksaray University on 20-22 September.
- A paper titled “The Effect of Tourism Education on the Tourist Directionality: Sample of Karaman Province” was presented at the Tourism Education / Workshop Symposium carried by The Ministry of Culture and Tourism General Directorate of Research and Education on 17-19 October 2012 in Ankara
- South Korean Committee visited Karaman on 24 November 2012 within the scope of trip organized by Mevlana Development Agency with the aim of the promotion of TR 52 Area (Konya and Karaman) tourism. South Korean Tourism Committee of 13 tour agent officers, 2 South Korean Pressmen and Turkish Airlines Seoul Agency visited the historical, touristic and cultural areas of Karaman on 24 November 2012.

Figure-2 SWOT Analysis



B) POTENTIAL TOURISM INVESTMENT GUIDE and MAP OF KARAMAN

Whatever touristic investments will be done, there must be maximum benefit for the tourists, the investors, business executives. Actually touristic investments are not easy to accomplish besides that lots of factors can effect the investment decisions and strategies. For example, to build a mountain resort hotel the factors that should be take into consideration are closeness to the nature, water conditions, transportation facilities. In Karaman region there must be an investigation about which criterions should be take into consideration for touristic potential. In that context, the condition of the zone and the touristic potential should be thought and the factors that can influence investment decision must be examined and evaluated.

B1) Prediction of the Number of Tourists in Karaman With Linear Trend Analysis

Available data tendency is indicated with mathematical formula in this method. The methods are often used for Indicating time serials by using the smallest square method :

$$Y= a+bx \text{ (Linear formula)}$$

$Y=a+bx+cx^2$ (Parabola formula, second degeed function)

According to this formula; Y= Amount of demand, x=Time, a,b,c=Parameters(Balçık, 1992:25).

Linear Formula; $Y=a+bx$

$$a = \frac{\sum x^2 \cdot \sum y^2 - \sum x \cdot \sum xy}{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

$$b = \frac{n \cdot \sum xy - \sum x \cdot \sum y}{n \cdot \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2}$$

Σ = Sum of the serial

n= the number of year

x=the number of sequence of the year

y= data given according to years (Olalı ve Timur, 1988:222).

After a and b parameters are found in the formula, which figure of year is desired to be found x is replaced in the formula and the prediction of demand (y) is found.

If the formula is like that $\sum x=0$, it shortens and turns into that:

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{n} \quad b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2}$$

The number of the tourists that come to Karaman by years is showed in the table below. This changing is given in form of increase and decrease by years in chain index.

Table 14: Linear Trend Analysis Calculation For Karaman Region

Years	Tourist number(y)	X	x.y	X ²	Sequentially Indeks	Annual Increase percentage
2002	13.748	-5	-68.740	25	100	-
2003	26.066	-4	-104.264	16	189	+89
2004	30.814	-3	-92.442	9	118	+18
2005	31.333	-2	-62.666	4	101	+1
2006	37.269	-1	-37.269	1	118	+18
2007	45.406	0	0	0	121	+21
2008	40.564	1	40.564	1	89	-11
2009	37.317	2	74.634	4	91	-9
2010	41.315	3	123.945	9	110	+10
2011	45.907	4	183.628	16	111	+11
2012	49.129	5	245.645	25	107	+7
Toplam	398.868	0	303.035	110	-	-

$$a = \frac{\sum y}{n} = \frac{398.868}{11} \approx 36.261 \quad b = \frac{\sum xy}{\sum x^2} = \frac{303.035}{110} \approx 2.755$$

After finding a and b parameters by using short regression formula, trend equation appears as $Y=36.261+2.755x$. Parallel to the table, if you add x value, you can find the approximate tourist number for the desired years.

2013 year estimated tourist number: $36.261+(2.755 \cdot 6)=52.791$

2014 year estimated tourist number: $36.261+(2.755 \cdot 7)=55.546$

2015 year estimated tourist number: $36.261+(2.755 \cdot 8)=58.301$

Standart Deviation

$$S_{yx} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum Y^2 - a \sum Y - b \sum XY}{n-2}} \quad S_{xy}=4923,97$$

Parabol Trend Analysis Calculation

$$\sum y = na + c \sum x^2 \quad \sum xy = b \sum x^2 \quad \sum x^2y = a \sum x^2 + c \sum x^4$$

Years	Tourists (y)	x	x.y	X ²	y ²	YX ²	X ⁴
2002	13.748	-5	-68.740	25	189.007.504	343.700	625
2003	26.066	-4	-104.264	16	679.436.356	417.056	256
2004	30.814	-3	-92.442	9	949.502.596	277.326	81
2005	31.333	-2	-62.666	4	981.756.889	125.332	16
2006	37.269	-1	-37.269	1	1.388.978.361	37.269	1
2007	45.406	0	0	0	2.061.704.836	-	-
2008	40.564	1	40.564	1	1.645.438.096	40.564	1
2009	37.317	2	74.634	4	1.392.558.489	149.268	16
2010	41.315	3	123.945	9	1.706.929.225	371.835	81
2011	45.907	4	183.628	16	2.107.452.649	734.512	256
2012	49.129	5	245.645	25	2.413.658.641	1.228.225	625
Total	398.868	0	303.035	110	15.516.423.642	3.725.087	1.958

$$398.868=11a+110c$$

$$303.035=110b$$

$$3.725.087=110a+1958c$$

$$a=17600$$

$$b= 2755$$

$$c= -142$$

$$y = 17600 + 2755x - 142x^2$$

$$2013 \text{ year estimated tourist number: } 17.600+(2.755 \cdot 6)-142(6)^2= 29.018$$

$$2014 \text{ year estimated tourist number: } 17.600+(2.755 \cdot 7)-142(7)^2= 29.927$$

2015 year estimated tourist number: $17.600 + (2.755 \cdot 8) - 142(8)^2 = 30.552$

Standard Deviation

$$S = \sqrt{\sum (y - y_{teoric})^2 / n - 2}$$

$$S = 20.180,28$$

When we look over the standard deviations of each method, linear method has lower standard deviation. Because of that we choose the linear method result for our further calculation. For 2013 year estimated tourist number will be 52.791

The touristic investments which took the incitement document for support should have custom tax, disinvestment tax deductions for export, energy support, tax pile for local machine and equipment, land allocation, credit assignment from taxes duties exception (Yücel, 1998:15). Besides that during the operating the business tax deductions, electricity, gas and water reductions are the other incitements. Investment incentives are very important for the touristic development. But the incitements must be stable, complete, punctual and mustn't change year by

year.(Küntay, 1992:16). There are lots of reasons for having investments in Karaman. These are the reasons:

- There are too many visitors inside and outside the country who have come here for the historical Seljuk period and historical artifacts.
- The increase of business and meeting organizations.
- The touristic season in Karaman never comes to an end, and there is no seasonal fluctuations.
- The overcrowding and the changing face the city causing lack of accommodation and low standards.

Appropriate decisions may be taken if all the alternations that are necessary for rebuilding the touristic stations or complex are considered and assessed continually and always kept in control process. The determination of phases that aimed transformation of an idea into an operational phases of the project are the pre-selection and preparation phases at the preparing project. There is a need to rational and feasible projects in Konya zone according to touristic investment.

For tourism the rule that each offer crates its own demand is valid. In addition to this it is important that tourism sector is to be run according to modern tourism and increasing capacity of

bed. Karaman has important feature in respect to the footprint in the central Anatolia region. It is thought that the existence of the sort of alternative tourism. Especially in the presence of alternative tourism potential of the region and hence the resources, evaluation of these resources workability opportunities, as a result of economic feasibility of the investment areas will create significant employment opportunities in the new route will be useful in determining the potential entrepreneurs. Foreign tourists come to stay overnight because the facilities for accommodation aren't enough. The capacity of accommodation isn't enough so that investment must be done and hotel management must be improved.

'Enterprise of regional presentation of private sector' which has brought new and effective format to the tourism sector are improving rapidly. In the way of the investments that will be made in the future local presentation are important. Flow of the tourist to Karaman is supported by presentation of the natural and touristic values that aren't known. For example; Derbe, Binbir Church, Karadağ, Değle Ruin, Karaman Castle and Museum, Taşkale Storehouse, İncesu ve Manazan Caves, Gödet are alic in wonderland centers.

Touristic function rate, means the association between the constant population and total accommodation potential that are served to the tourists at any time(T). Touristic function rate is one of the most important criteria of the investment decision that contribute to the accommodation potential. Because this criteria shows the relationship between tourism and the demographic conditions. The constant population affects the tourist number. The formula:

$$T_f(t) = \frac{L \cdot 100}{P}$$

$T_f(t)$: Touristic function rate

L : Total accommodation potential (bed number)

P: Constant population

According to that Formula , it is possible to calculate the touristic function of Karaman Region.

(2011 year population and tourism , investment and civil government business document, 2012 year bed number have been taken.)

$$T_f(t) = \frac{862.100}{138.135} = 0,62 \text{ is the result.}$$

The values that touristic function rate can take are these below:

- $T_f(t)=0$: The place that has no accommodation potential.
- $T_f(t) = \text{Less than } 1$: Bad touristic functions and there is no influence by tourists on the economic life.
- $T_f(t) = \text{Less than } 10$. Low tourist functions.
- $T_f(t)=35$: the necessary conditions to get in a touristic station classification except the camp ground.
- $T_f(t)=40$: The necessary touristic function rate of accommodation that should be in hotels.
- $T_f(t)=100$: Lively touristic station.
- $T_f(t) = \text{More than } 100$: Old touristic station or big hunting, winter, thermal tourism stations.
- $T_f(t) = \infty$: No potential accommodation place (Olalı, 1990:185-186).

The result (0,62) shows that The touristic functions is in a bad condition and there is almost no effect on economic life. There must also be an evaluation of hotel business besides the touristic function.

B2) The Hotel Business Function Evaluation

While calculating the touristic function rate, if it is being calculating for touristic hotels, hotel work function rate must be found and expressed by $T_f(H)$

$$T_f(H) = \frac{NL \cdot 100}{P}$$

NL: It expresses bed number of the touristic hotel. In metropolis regions, that rate is accepted as 1.78. (Olalı, 1990:189).

Karaman Hotel function rate ;

$$T_f(H) = \frac{627 \cdot 100}{138.135} = 0,45$$

This rate is much below in order to 1,78 rate.If the ratio is less than a region in such case the higher the efficiency of the existing hotels would be misleading in this attractive case.(olalı,1990:189).so should calculate need of hotel room of the region.

For Karaman ; Number of bed with tourism certified/number of beds with tourism certified ; $627/322 = 1,94$

$$\frac{L \cdot 100}{138.135} = 1,78 \text{ using the equation}$$

$$L = 2.458 \text{ yatak} \quad \frac{2.458}{1,94} = 1.267 \text{ room should be.}$$

For Karaman, required hotel room numbers 1267. Currently available room is 322 (with tourism certified). Presently in Karaman are appeared to need the 945 hotel room. Even if are counted into municipal certified facilities (945-145 = 800), there are need about 800 hotel room and 1600 beds.

B3) Product Marketing Analysis

When Karaman tourist investments assessing, must be made in product-Market matching. Product-Market matching, establishing a relationship between product market, their uses, ranked according to importance or the potential of tourism research technique. The criteria used in determining which type of tourism product is a series of high potential method, product market match the table, tourism product consist of the following main topics collection.

- Accommodation Services
- Food and Beverage Services
- Tours

- Sports Activities
- Water Activities
- Territorial Activities

Table 15: Product Marketing Analysis

	Local Market	Regional Markets	National Market	International market
Accommodation Services	4	3	2	1
Food and Beverage Services	3	3	2	2
Tours	3	2	1	0
Sports Activities	2	2	1	1
Water Activities	3	2	2	1
Territorial Activities	3	1	2	1

0: rawboned, 1: weak, 2: medium , 3: good, 4: perfect.

All of these elements are evaluated for resources,market,local criteria.Assesment is made between 0 and 4. This stage,analysis of each person who ensures that the tourism product and the assessed value of numeric field gives a summary of the information. The following results can be obtained by this analysis above.

- The accommodation facilities appears to be inadequate.However,accommodation facilities to the surrounding provinces can be used as local magnetic field.
- The restaurants are inadequate and poor graded
- Sale of local handicraft and authentic food is not sufficient.
- Karaman has a high importance and potential which is a city high market value .
- Despite the high investment potential and there is no adequate infrastructure.
- Based on sports and water activities are important.
- Based on sports activities are focused around the Karadağ. Tourism market will be able to generate high revenue with simple infrastructure spending.
- Festivals ,organizations among territorial activities.There is no possibility of aerial transportation
- Cultural and eco-tourism and historical texture should loom large for about city promotion.
- It should be supported religious tourism,cave tourism,water sports,mountain and hunting tourism as an alternative types of tourism.

B4) The analysis of potential investment areas

After these calculations and analyzes have emerged what four regions of Karaman and tourist investment needs. These regions, in order to Karaman investment general matrix may create for specifics. According to tourism facilities, the proposed investment zones and recommended by the bed and the unit as a result of the number of visits to areas of estimation methods and investing in Karaman created in the table below.

Table 16: In order to tourism facilities recommended the investment regions in Karaman

	Tourism Facilities	Recommended the Tourism Investment	Recommended the Tourism Investment Regions
Genuine Accommodation facilities	Hotels	5 (Total 800 beds)	Karaman Center (3), Ermenek area (2),
	Motels	2 (total 100 beds)	Karaman-Mut way, Karaman-Ayrancı way
	Holiday Villages	-	-
	Pensions	8 (Total 200 beds)	Ermenek area(3), Taşkale region (3), Ayrancı (2)
	Campings	4(Total 120 Unit)	Sarıveliler (1), Başyayla (1) Karadağ region(1), Taşkale(1)
	Apart Hotels	-	-
	Hostels	2 (Total 400 beds)	Karaman center (1), Ermenek center (1)

Food & Beverage and Recreation Facilities	Restaurants	2 First Class	Karaman center (1), Ermenek center (1)
	Cafeteria (As independently can not document)	-	-
	Recreation places (As independently can not document)	-	-
Health and Sport Facilities	Thermal Tourism Facilities	-	-
	Thermal Tourism Facilities	-	-
	Thermal Cure Facilities	-	-
	Healty living Facilities	-	-
	Swimming Pools	1 (200 person)	Karaman center(1)
	Sport Facilities	-	-
	Golf Facilities	-	-
Convention and Exhibition Centres	Convention and Exhibition Centres	-	-
Recreation Facilities	Recreation Centres	1 (200 person)	Karaman center (1)
	Theme Parks	1 (2000 person)	Karaman center(1)
	For he day facilities	-	-
	Winter sports and skiing Centres Mechanic Facilities	-	-
Rural Tourism Centres	Farmhouse and Villages	2 (30 beds)	Karaman center (1), Kazımkarabekir (1)
	Plateau House	1 (10 beds)	Barçın Plateau(1)
	Cottages	2 (30 beds)	Nunu Valley (1), Göktepe (1)
Special Facilities	Special Facilities	-	-

	Boutique Hotels	2 (100 beds)	Karaman Center (1), Taşkale region (1),
United Facilities	Tourism Centres	-	-
	Tourism Complex	-	-
	Holiday Centres	-	-
	Chain Hotels	-	-
	Personal Training Facilities	-	-
Other Facilities	Resting Points	-	-
	Floating Facilities	-	-
	Holiday sites and Villages	-	-
	Type B Holiday sites	-	-
	Type A Holiday sites (Culture and Tourism Preservation and Development Regions and Tourist Attractions Tourism investment certificate aren't included in the holiday sites)	-	-

B5) Investment in Tourism Promotion and Karaman

The tourism incentive investment certificates are only 6 units in the province of Karaman between 2005-2012 years. The most important reason, to guide tourism investments in the absence of any investment book. In order to the prices of 2009, four-star 140 room hotel with a capacity of 280 beds operating expenses are as follows. Tourism enterprises are the most important items of business expense food-beverage items accepted values investment projects is given below.

Table 17: Business Costs Table

		Cost	Rate %
1	Food	596.036	14,73
2	Beverage	125.750	3,11
3	Telephone	34.493	0,85
4	Other	104.440	2,58
5	Personal	1.284.120	31,74
6	Amortization	1.071.000	26,48
7	Insurance	45.900	1,13
8	Maintenance	76.500	1,89
9	General costs	706.961	17,48
	TOTAL	4.045.199	100,00

Tourism enterprises are the most important items of operational expenses food and beverage items accepted values of investment projects is given below:

Table 18:Food and Beverage Cost

Business type	Food %	Beverage %
Five and Four Stars Hotels	35	30
Three ve Two Stars Hotels	45	40
A star Hotels	50	50
Motels	50	50
1.Class holiday villages	35	30
2.Class holiday villages	37,5	35

Karaman tourism business invested capital calculated for the table and the items is calculated as follows.This table will be important source of data for tourism investors.

Table19: Tourism Businesses Investment Capital Table

Table19: Tourism Businesses Investment Capital Table			
		Cost (TL)	
1	Land and land arrangement expenses	Total cost of %10 & %15	
2	Study and Project expenses	1 % of the total land construction plumbing fixtures and equipments	
3	Construction expenses	Per bed Construction expenses (TL)	Per m2 Construction expenses (TL)
	H*****	35.687	649
	H****	25.615	640
	H***	19.347	553
	H** with restaurant	12.107	484
	H** without restaurant	8.549	389
	H*	7.572	379
	1.Class Holiday Village	21.289	608
	2. Class Holiday Village	16.443	498
	Motel	8.882	444
	Pension	6.243	312
4	Start Up Expenses	Per bed İntitution expenses (TL)	Per m2 İntitution expenses (TL)
	H*****	20.506	373
	H****	14.598	365
	H***	10.814	309
	H** with Restaurant	6.313	252
	H** without Restaurant	4.376	199

	H*	3.620	181
	1.Class holiday village	12.133	347
	2.Class holiday village	8.969	272
	Motel	4.964	248
	Pension	3.424	171
5	Equipage expenses	Per bed Equipage expenses (TL)	Per m2 Equipage expenses (TL)
	H*****	3.929	71
	H****	2.258	56
	H***	1.338	38
	H** with Restaurant	605	24
	H** without Restaurant	419	15
	H*	239	12
	1.Class holiday village	1.877	54
	2.Class holiday village	1.196	36
	Motel	461	23
	Pension	212	11
6	Furnishings expenses	Per bed Furnishings expenses (TL)	Per m2 Furnishings expenses (TL)
	H*****	9.261	168
	H****	5.474	137
	H***	4.055	116
	H** with Restaurant	2.444	98
	H** without Restaurant	1.553	71
	H*	1.327	66
	1.Class holiday	4.550	130

	<i>village</i>		
	<i>2.Class holiday village</i>	3.289	100
	<i>Motel</i>	2.017	101
	<i>Pension</i>	1.391	70
7	Commissioning expenses	advertising and promotion expenses, personal expenses in advance hiring, personal transfer costs, attorney, and financial advisory, consulting, service charges, licenses and deposit costs and various administration overhead	
8	Investment term interest rates	During the investment period used in financing investment in domestic or foreign source interest expenses for the period	
9	Motor vehicle expenses	investment and construction jobs during the administrative costs of the vehicles purchased for use	
10	General Expenses	Paid for the period investment, taxes, fees and similar expenses	
11	Unexpected costs	Study-project construction plant and equipment 5 % to 10 % of the total.	
12	Capitalization	<p>capitalization requirement calculated by the following Formula :</p> $BCG = (\text{Annual operating cost} - \text{amortization} + \text{Insurance})$	
	TOTAL		

Table 20: Proposed Tourism Investment Areas and Approximate Costs of Karaman

Facility Type	Per bed Cost (TL)	Recommended Room numbers for Karaman	Recommended bed numbers for Karaman	Recommended Tourism investment Place	Recommended Tourism Business approximate investment costs for Karaman (TL)
<i>H*****</i>	69.383	150	300	Karaman Center	20.814.900
<i>H****</i>	47.945	200	400	Karaman Center(2), Ermenek (1)	19.178.000
<i>H***</i>	35.554	50	100	Ermenek (1)	3.555.400
<i>H** with Restaurant</i>	21.469				0
<i>H** without Restaurant</i>	14.897				0
<i>H*</i>	12.758				0
<i>Hostel</i>	12.758	200	400	Karaman Center (1), Ermenek Merkez (1)	5.103.200
<i>Camping</i>	12.758	3	120 Unite	Sariveliler (1),	1.148.220

				Başyayla (1) Karadağ Region (1) Taşkale (1)	
Boutique Hotel	12.758	50	100	Karaman Center (1), Taşkale Region (1),	1.275.800
<i>1.Class holiday village</i>	39.849				0
<i>2.Class holiday village</i>	29.897				0
Motel	16.324	50	100	Karaman-Mut way, Karaman-Ayrancı way	1.632.400
Pension	11.270	100	200	Ermenek reservoir (3), Taşkale Region (3), Ayrancı (2)	2.254.000

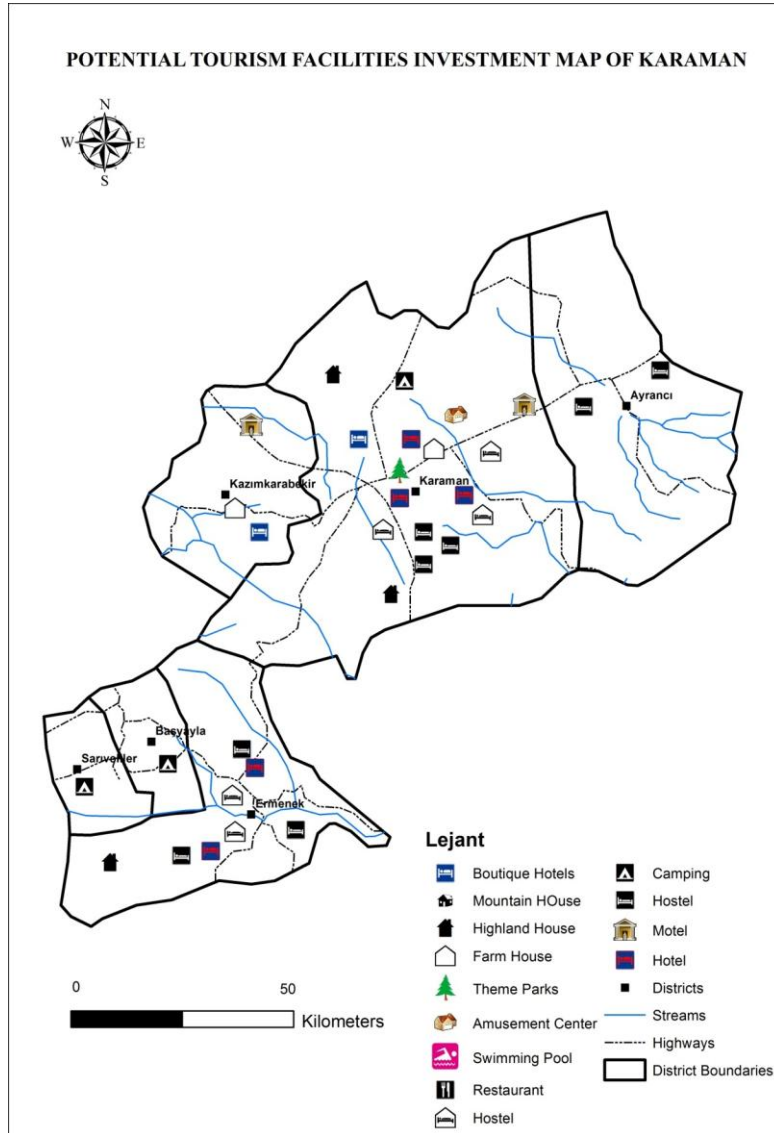
It is shown above on the table for recommended tourism investment areas and approximate costs for the Karaman



province. These calculations are exemplary for genuine accommodation facilities can be made similar calculations for other tourism facilities too.

C) POTENTIAL TOURISM INVESTMENT MAP OF KARAMAN

Figure-3 Karaman Tourism Investment Map



D) Tourism Investments Steps

Following chart shows the map of tourism investment to be followed.

Figure-4 Tourism Investments Steps



Have you decided on the type of investment. How to choose the location of the investment?

An investment, especially investment in the leading factor that everything is a tourist destination for investment. Both on a regional scale, as well as point-scale, investment in the right place to be chosen, directly affects the profitability of the investment. There are five different options for the location of the investment:

▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
(A) Your Own land	(B) Land Order to Buy	(C) Any allocation of Public Lands will want within KTKGB and TM	(D) Any allocation of KTKGB and TM Outside Lands will want to treasure	(E) Outside any KTKGB and TM will want the allocation of forest lands

Source: <http://www.ktbyatirimisletmeler.gov.tr/TR,9540/turizm-yatirimi-yapmak-istiyorsaniz.html>, 2013.

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