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Publishing steps of the Proceedings and Organization of ICSS XIV

The first meeting has been held on 13 October 2017 concerning the announcement of the 14th edition of the ICSS series by the executive members of the committee. The first call for participation for submission of abstracts and full papers in social sciences, educational studies, economics, language studies and interdisciplinary studies, was announced to the registered subscribers of EUSER mail database as well as through conference alerts services on 25 October 2017. The submitted abstracts and papers have been reviewed in terms of eligibility of the titles as well as their contents and the authors whose works were accepted were called to submit their final version of the papers until 4 February 2018. The reviewer team of 23 members composed of mainly former ICSS participants who did a voluntary work exchanged review notes with the authors. The final papers were accepted until 16 February 2018. What follows is the result of these academic efforts.

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A Study on Motivations of Turkish Visitors of Gallipoli

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Abstract

As one of the most dramatic fronts in the First World War, Gallipoli has a significant importance in history for several nations. For Australians and New Zealanders, Gallipoli is known to be the root of their national identities. Their visits to the battlefield site each year is called "pilgrimage" in the literature and the "Gallipoli soul" is still influential in political contexts. This perspective demonstrates a divergence in "dark tourism" literature, with deeper meanings attached to the site. Gallipoli is essentially important also for Turkish citizens. Starting from just after the battles, it was politically framed throughout history. It is recognized to be the starting point of the Turkish Indepence War and "Çanakkale soul" is still being mentioned as a political resource in contemporary politics in Turkey. Consequently, as Australians and New Zealanders, Turkish visitors are also expected to have deeper motivations than what dark tourism concept comprises. This study aims to examine motivations of Turkish visitors of Gallipoli from this point of view. Research data was gathered from 236 respondents from institutions in Istanbul using an online questionnaire. Analysis revealed that Turkish motivations for Gallipoli visits are distinctly related to nationalistic and spiritual motives. Even though individual pilgrim motives as indicated in research for ANZAC visitors is not found, it is supported that Gallipoli visits have more meaning for Turkish people than being interested in death related sites as elucidated in dark tourism literature. Therefore, the data gathered from the Turkish sample reveals motivations of group consumption behaviour framed in political discourse.

Keywords: Gallipoli, Battlefield Tourism, Dark Tourism, Visitor Motivation, Group Consumption.