2022
Vol: 8 Issue:98
MAY



International Peer-Reveiwed and Open Access Electronic Journal

e-ISSN:2587-1587

SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDIES Journal

International
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Editor
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http://sssjournal.com
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International
SOCIAL SCIENCES STUDIES Journal
Open Access Refereed E-Journal & Indexed & Publishing
OPEN ACCESS
e-ISSN: 2587-1587

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Publication Date	30 MAY 2022
Volume / Issue	8 / 98

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Publication Date 30 MAY 2022
Volume / Issue 8 / 98

CONTENTS

Burcu GÜLEY; Oğuz EMRE; Mesut ULUTAŞ &Ayşegül ULUTAŞ KESKİNKILIÇ 1571-1577
The Relationship Between Parents' Awareness of Domestic Violence And Childhood Trauma Experiences

Raziye PEKŞEN AKÇA 1578-1583
Examination Of The Master's Theses On The Role Of Fatherhood In Turkey
Türkiye'de Yapılmış Babalık Rolünü Konu Alan Lisans Üstü Tezlerin İncelenmesi

Pelin EMİNOĞLU 1584-1592
Ikonografik Ve Ikonolojik Eleştiri Yöntemine Göre Osman Hamdi Bey'in "Kaplumbağa Terbiyecisi" Adli Eserinin Analizi
Analysis Of Osman Hamdi Bey's "Turtle Trainer" By The Ikonographic And Iconological Critical Method

Aynur BAHAR & Duygu AYAR 1593-1600
Hemodiyaliz Hastalarında Anksiyete ve Umutsuzluk İlişkisi
The Relationship Of Anxiety And Hopelessness In Hemodialysis Patients

Bihter EKİZOĞLU 1601-1612
Destinasyonların Seçiminde Medikal Turizmin Rolü: Nitel Bir Araştırma
The Role Of Medical Tourism In Selecting Destinations: A Qualitative Research

Mustafa HATİPLER & Gülden İrem KAZEL 1613-1625
Frankfurt Okulu-Eleştirel Teori'nin Özgürleşme Düşüncesi Çerçevesinde Arap Baharı
The Arab Spring In Frankfurt School-Critical Theory Within The Framework Of Liberation Thought

Merve KİREÇÇİOĞLU & Alpaslan ATEŞ 1626-1633
Gemi Çalışanları Beslenmesine Dair Genel Bir Bakış; Kardiyovasküler Hastalıklar Ve Metabolik Sendrom Üzerine Etkisi
An Overview Of The Nutrition Of Ship Workers; It's Effect On Cardiovascular Diseases And Metabolic Syndrome

Seda KAVALLI 1634-1642
Kumuk Türkçesi Çalışmaları Hakkında Bir Bibliyografya Denemesi
A Bibliography Trial On Kumyk Turkish Studies

Cansu EROL & Nihan ÖZGÜVEN TAYFUN 1643-1653
Yaşam Doyumu Ve Sürdürülebilir Tüketim Davranışı Arasındaki İlişkinin Analizi
Analysis of the Relationship between Life Satisfaction and Sustainable Consumption Behavior

Hakan SUCU & Recep BOZYİĞİT 1654-1663
Akıllı Botanik Park Uygulamasının Ortaöğretim Öğrenci Görüşlerine Göre Değerlendirilmesi
Evaluation of Smart Botanical Park Application According to Secondary Education Students' Views

Fulya ÖZDEMİR & Ayten AKATAY 1664-1673
Zamansal Motivasyon Teorisi Ve Erteleme Davranışı
Temporal Motivation Theory And Procrastination Behavior

Hamide ÇAKIR SARI 1674-1680
Çeviri Metinlerde Konu Sürekliliği
Thematic Development In Translated Texts

Filiz KUTLUAY TUTAR; Erdinç TUTAR & Özlem ONAT 1681-1690
Pandemi Döneminde Eğitim Sektöründeki Dijital Uçurum: Dezavantajlı Gruplar Üzerine Etkisi Türkiye Örneği
The Digital Gap In The Education Sector During The Pandemic: Period: Its Effect On Disadvantaged Groups The Example Of Turkey

Asiye ÇELENLİOĞLU Tâhâ Hüseyin'in Edîb Adlı Romanında Mısır Modernleşmesinin İzini Sürmek Tracing Egyptian Modernization In Taha Hussein's Novel "Adeeb"	**1691-1697**
Kaan Yalçın AKINCI & Dilek GÖZE KAYA Blokzincir Teknolojisinin Kavramı, Çalışma Yapısı, Gelişimi, Avantaj ve Dezavantajlarının Mevcut Sisteme Etkileri The Effects of Blockchain Technology Concept, Working Structure, Development, Advantages and Disadvantages on the Existing System	**1698-1710**
Burak ÖLÇÜ Paylaşım Ekonomisine Katılım İsteğinin Demografik Değişkenler İle İlişkisi Üzerine Bir Araştırma A Research On The Relationship Of The Participation In The Sharing Economy And The Demographic Factors	**1711-1718**
Orhan ÇAM & Ahmet DİNÇ Beden Eğitimi Ve Spor Yüksekokulu Öğrencilerinin Akademik Erteleme Düzeyleri İle Akıllı Telefon Bağımlılığına Yönelik Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi Analysis Of The Views Of School Of Physical Education And Sports Students On Academic Deference Levels And Smart Phone Addiction	**1719-1727**
Özge YILDIZ & Burak KAYA Dijital Tasarım Yöntemleriyle Geleceği Saklamak: Sanal Müze Örneği Hiding the Future with Digital Design Methods: Virtual Museum Example	**1728-1735**
Gamze AKÇAY SOYDEMİR Negatif Duygulanımın Etik Dışı Tüketici Davranışları Üzerindeki Etkisi: Kadın Tüketiciler Üzerinde Bir Araştırma The Effect of Negative Affectivity on Unethical Consumer Behaviors: A Study on Female Consumers	**1736-1750**
Turabi KARADAĞ İş Sağlığı Ve Güvenliği Nedeniyle İdarece İşin Durdurulması Ve İşyerinin Kapatılması Stopping Work And Closing The Workplace Due To Occupational Health And Safety	**1751-1754**
Aydın ÜNAL; Betül TAŞPINAR & Onur ÇELEN Content Analysis Of Tourism Academic Studies On The Covid-19 Pandemic In Turkey Türkiye'de Covıd-19 Pandemisini Konu Alan Turizm Akademik Çalışmalarının İçerik Analizi	**1755-1788**
Esra CİĞERCİ Hizmet İşletmelerinde Çalışan Yetkinliği Müşteri Memnuniyetini Artırır Mı? Does Employee Competence In Service Businesses Increase Customer Satisfaction?	**1789-1801**
Mustafa ÇAPAR 19. Yüzyıl Batı Resminde Fotoğrafın Etkisi The Effect Of Photography On 19th Century Western Painting	**1802-1814**
Murat KARTAL & Mehmet Serkan ÇINAROĞLU Şangay Beşlisi Ve Türkiye'nin Stratejik Güvenliğine Gelecekteki Etkisi The Shangai Five And Its Impact On Turkey's Strategic Security In The Future	**1815-1822**
Süleyman GÜNDEM; Rıdvan CEYLAN & Mehmet Salih KARTAL Okul Yöneticilerinin Covid-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Okul Yönetimi Hakkında Görüşlerinin Kriz Yönetimi Bağlamında İncelenmesi Examination Of School Managers' Opinions On School Management In The Context Of Crisis Management During The Covid-19 Pandemic Process	**1823-1829**
Bekir Şahin BALOĞLU "Meşru Beğeni" Politikalarının Mağduru Udî Kadri Şençalar As The Victim Of The "Legitimated Taste" Policies Udi Kadri Sencalar	**1830-1839**
Tolga ULUSOY & Mohammed SAEED İklim Girişimciliği Nedir?: Yeşil Girişimcilik İle Benzerlikler Ve Farklılıklar Açısından Teorik Bir Değerlendirme What Is Climate Entrepreneurship?: A Theoretical Evaluation In Terms Of Its Similarities And Differences With Green Entrepreneurship	**1840-1846**

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e-ISSN: 2587-1587

Research Article

Subject Area
Tourism

Year: 2022
Vol: 8 Issue: 98
PP: 1755-1788

Arrival
30 April 2022
Published
30 May 2022
Article ID Number
62324
Article Serial Number
21

Doi Number
http://dx.doi.org/10.29228/sssj.62324

How to Cite This Article
Ünal, A.; Taşpınar, B. & Çelen, O. (2022). "Content Analysis Of Tourism Academic Studies On The Covid-19 Pandemic In Turkey" International Social Sciences Studies Journal, (e-ISSN:2587-1587) Vol:8, Issue:98; pp:1755-1788

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Content Analysis Of Tourism Academic Studies On The Covid-19 Pandemic In Turkey

Türkiye'de Covıd-19 Pandemisini Konu Alan Turizm Akademik Çalışmalarının İçerik Analizi

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ABSTRACT

After the pneumonia epidemic notification made by the Chinese state to the World Health Organization in December 2019, the Covid-19 pandemic which quickly affected the whole world and started to be recognized with the first case in Turkey in March 2020. In the past process, social, economic, social, psychological, education, health, etc. the pandemic which puts countries and administrators in very difficult situations in all respects has been handled by researchers from different disciplines, especially health and medicine, in the international and national literature and has been the subject of their studies. In this research, it is aimed to determine and evaluate academic studies on Covid-19 and tourism in Turkish literature in the period of March 2020-April 2022. In this context, a total of 214 works; including 168 articles, 19 theses, 16 papers, two books and nine book chapters, available in the national tourism literature, related to Covid-19, accessible from databases such as Google Scholar and YÖK National Thesis Center were subjected to content analysis. In addition, the findings were analyzed with the MAXQDA 20 statistical data program and a word cloud was created based on the concepts and words frequently used in related academic studies. In the word cloud; 2020, 2021, 2022, adaptation, perception, Covid-19, change, digitalization, transformation, emotion-thought, concern, education, hygiene, interaction, volunteerism, disease, damage, impact, communication, internet, employment, recovery, cooperation, closure, anxiety, rural, fear, coranavirus, crisis, chronic, downsizing, global, international, distance, finance, cleanliness, struggle, normalization, negative, rate, etc. it has been determined that words and concepts are also reflected in the academic literature.

Key Words: Covid-19, Pandemic, Academic Study, Content Analysis, Tourism, Turkey.

ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne 2019 yılının aralık ayında Çin devleti tarafından yapılan pnömoni salgını bildiriminden sonra hızla tüm dünyayı etkisi altına alan Covid-19 pandemisi Türkiye'de de 2020 yılı mart ayında ilk vakanın görülmesi ile tanınmaya başlanmıştır. Geçen süreçte sosyal, ekonomik, toplumsal, psikolojik, eğitim, sağlık, vb. tüm açılardan ülkeleri ve yöneticileri oldukça zor durumlara düşüren pandemi uluslararası ve ulusal alanyazında sağlık ve tıp başta olmak üzere oldukça farklı disiplinlerden araştırmacılar tarafından ele alınmıştır ve çalışmalarına konu edilmiştir. Bu araştırmada Mart 2020-Nisan 2022 döneminde Türkçe alanyazında, Covid-19 ve turizm konulu akademik çalışmaların tespiti ve değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda ulusal turizm alanyazınında erişime açık, Covid-19 ile alakalı, Google Akademik ve YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi gibi veri tabanlarından erişilebilen 168 makale, 19 tez, 16 bildiri, iki kitap ve dokuz kitap bölümü olmak üzere toplam 214 eser içerik analizine tabî tutularak mevcut durum ortaya konmuştur. Ayrıca elde edilen bulgular MAXQDA 20 istatistiki veri programı ile analiz edilmiştir ve ilgili akademik çalışmalarda sıklıkla kullanılan kavramlardan ve kelimelerden hareketle bir kelime bulutu oluşturulmuştur. Kelime bulutunda özellikle pandemi sürecinde günlük ve sosyal hayata giren veya daha sık kullanılan 2020, 2021, 2022, adaptasyon, algı, Covid-19, değişim, dijitalleşme, dönüşüm, duygu-düşünce, endişe, eğitim, hijyen, etkileşim, gönüllülük, hastalık, hasar, etki, iletişim, internet, istihdam, iyileşme, iş birliği, kapanma, kaygı, kırsal, korku, koranavirüs, kriz, kronik, küçülme, küresel, uluslararası, mesafe, finans, temizlik, mücadele, normalleşme, olumsuz, oran, vb. kelime ve kavramların akademik alanyazına da yansıdığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Pandemi, Akademik Çalışma, İçerik Analizi, Turizm, Türkiye.

1. INTRODUCTION

The China reported to the World Health Organization in December 2019 that it was experiencing a type of pneumonia epidemic in the country for unknown reasons. Since that date, this notification has caused serious problems on a global scale by creating international concern. In early January 2020, the seafood market in Wuhan was identified by the United States Center for Disease Control and Prevention as the suspected center of the epidemic and this new virus and epidemic was named as Covid-19 (Foo et al., 2021). The World Health Organization, on the other hand, evaluated this situation as a pandemic and declared it to the world. The Covid-19 pandemic has caused massive disruptions to all business activities on a global scale and never anticipated problems across all economic sectors (Deb & Nafi, 2020). In addition, with the large-scale quarantines, travel restrictions and social distancing measures implemented as part of the pandemic, there have been sharp decreases in consumer and business spending. In addition, other specific and general practices and constraints put into effect by state administrations also include additional social, social, economic, psychological, etc. has caused various problems. For example; people staying at home, businesses losing income and laying off workers have led to a vertical trend

in unemployment rates on a national and international scale and a decrease in personal disposable incomes (Bakar & Rosbi, 2020). Since travel services are an important component in the basis of tourism activities, any factor that hinders travel can have profound negative effects on the tourism industry. International travel restrictions such as the Covid-19 pandemic can be given as a typical example of the fragile nature of tourism (Yeh, 2021). The Covid-19 pandemic has affected the accommodation sector and all other tourism components as much as travel services. The fact that the demand for accommodation and travel approaches zero in the April-June period of 2020, with the isolation of the population especially in Europe and the Far East countries and the closing of international borders in many countries since March 2020, is important in terms of showing the severity of the crisis in the global tourism sector (Duro et al., 2021). Due to its negative consequences, specific practices and global impact, this pandemic contains very cruel and permanent examples in determining the strategies to be considered in future planning and the steps to be followed in the tourism sector (Monhanty et al., 2020: 754). With the emergence of the Covid-19 pandemic and observing its devastating effects around the world, research and studies in this field have gained intensity. In particular, international academic research in the field of tourism has handled the pandemic from different perspectives in terms of its effects and results. It is seen that international researches on the Covid-19 pandemic and tourism are mostly designed to reduce the negative effects of the pandemic, to find a solution to the problems of the tourism sector and to guide future tourism activities (Tiwari et al., 2021). However, in the national tourism literature, a comprehensive study has not been reached yet regarding the scope of research and studies carried out since the beginning of the pandemic. Based on this problematic, in this research, a total of 214 works; including 168 articles, 19 theses, 16 papers, two books and nine book chapters, which can be accessed in the national tourism literature, related to Covid-19 which can be accessed from databases such as Google Academic and YÖK National Thesis Center are subject to content analysis and it is aimed to determine the current situation by keeping.

2. METHOD

2.1. Purpose of the Research

Since march 2020 in Turkey, social life, economy, sectors, businesses and especially economic, political, health, tourism, etc. The main purpose of the research is to analyze the content of academic studies published in the Turkish literature on the Covid-19 pandemic, which deeply affects the tourism sector, which is highly sensitive to crises. Content analysis in scientific research; it is frequently used in the process of summarizing and specifying the basic contents of the written information and the messages they want to give (Cohen et al., 2007). Universities, graduate education programs, academic journals, scientific congresses and meetings have a very important place in the production of academic information. Content analysis has become one of the most preferred and prominent methods in the analysis of academic studies published and published in all these channels.

2.2. Data Collection Process of the Research

The articles, proceeding papers, books, book chapters and theses that constitute the data of the research were obtained from the YÖK National Thesis Center and Google Academic databases.

2.3. Universe and Sample of the Research

The universe of the research consists of the academic studies on Covid-19 published in the Turkish literature in the field of tourism. The research sample consists of academic studies (articles, proceeding papers, books, book chapters and theses) that can be accessed from YÖK National Thesis Center and Google Academic databases as of 28 April 2022 are open to access and published in Turkish in the field of tourism.

2.4. Analysis of the Research

The data collected in the research; 168 articles, 16 papers, two books, nine book chapters, 19 theses, that is 214 academic studies in total were subjected to content analysis. In addition, a word cloud was created by making use of the MAXQDA 2020 statistical program for the main findings related to the related researches. MAXQDA; it is a statistical program that enables the analysis of various data such as interviews, reports, tables, online surveys, focus groups, videos, audio files, literature reviews and visuals (MAXQDA Learning, 2020). In the process of creating the word cloud, conjunctions and words that do not make sense on their own were not included in the evaluation.

3. RESULTS

The evaluations of the *articles* included in the content analysis within the scope of the research are presented below.

Sezen Doğancılı (2020) announced by various tourism associations and institutions in order to accelerate the Turkish tourism sector after Covid-19; certificate programs, incentive elements and the rules to be followed during work were examined by content analysis method. In the study, it was seen that the most comprehensive regulations were made in the accommodation sector but there were not enough regulations in the travel agencies, professional tourist guides and transportation sector. In Alaeddinoğlu & Rol (2020) they discussed the relationship between tourism and epidemics within the framework of the crises created by the epidemics in tourism and the solutions produced. As a result of the study, it has been determined that the holiday perceptions and holiday preferences of consumers have changed greatly. In addition, the importance of crisis management, technological applications, rules and precautions in the deep and long-lasting pandemic process was emphasized in the study. In Akyol (2020a) study, in which he evaluated the views of university students studying tourism on the Covid-19 epidemic using semi-structured interview technique, with descriptive analysis; he stated that the view that the Covid-19 epidemic negatively affected tourism activities in Turkey most economically came to the fore. Another striking result of the study, which also includes the predictions of the participants about the process is the opinion that destinations and tourism businesses can find the opportunity to renew themselves in the relevant process. In Bahar et al. (2020) they aimed to conceptually reveal the economic effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on the tourism sector; they focused on the effects of the previous crises on tourism and evaluated the possible effects of the Covid-19 virus on tourism with economic data. According to the result of the study, in which the concept of controlled and healthy tourism was brought to the fore, it was stated that the demand shocks to be caused by the epidemic would inevitably lead to employment and income losses in the tourism sector. In Kıvılcım (2020) he discussed the effects of Covid-19 on the tourism sector and made predictions about possible changes and innovations that may occur in the tourism sector after Covid-19. According to the study, which includes general information about the Covid-19 outbreak; it was emphasized that a new era will begin in the tourism sector and contactless digital transactions, social distance tours and isolated holidays will be at the forefront.

Kılıç et al. (2020) examined the consumer attitudes of Turkish tourists after Covid-19 with the data they had planned in a qualitative design, preferred interview as the data collection method and collected from ten participants with the help of a semi-structured interview form. According to the results of the study; it has been determined that there have been changes in touristic consumer attitudes of tourists after Covid-19 and it is thought that the results obtained from the study will contribute to tourism professionals, destination managers and researchers working on the subject. Acar (2020) in his study aiming to determine the current and future possible effects of the epidemic, which emerged in Wuhan, China and was diagnosed as Covid-19 on tourism activities; the data and instructions which are constantly updated and instantly shared on the official website of the World Health Organization (UNWHO), regarding the epidemic, which poses a serious threat to international public health due to its effects,have been examined by document analysis method. As a result of the study, in which the data related to the special measures directly affecting the tourism sector were evaluated within the scope of the study, and in addition to the reports and warnings of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO); it has been determined that the new coronavirus will cause damage in the country's economies, the effects of which can be felt for a long time and the tourism sector will be directly adversely affected by these losses. Demir et al. (2020) conducted a study in the field of tourism with airline companies, hotel businesses, tour operators and travel agencies, yacht and boat businesses and senior managers/owners of food and beverage businesses, using in-depth interview technique through a semi-structured questionnaire. . The data obtained from the study were analyzed with the descriptive analysis technique and the findings; it has been discussed and interpreted in three main groups, including before the Covid-19 outbreak in Turkey, during and after the epidemic. In order to reveal the impact of Covid-19 on tourism, which is one of the sectors most affected by Covid-19. Korkut et al. (2020) analyzed by means of the boundary test. As a result of the analyzes made; on the basis of the number of cases and deaths it has been determined that Covid-19 has a co-integrated structure with tourism. It has been understood that the short-term coefficient estimates negatively affect the stock prices of the companies included in the BIST Tourism index of Covid-19. On the other hand, according to the study; after the normalization process started, it was seen that the stock prices of tourism companies recovered and the relationship in question was positive according to the long-term coefficient estimates. In addition, it was emphasized in the study that the recovery in the tourism sector will be rapid after the pandemic.

Kiper et al. (2020) in the study they carried out by taking opinions of academicians working in the field of tourism, on how much damage the epidemic can cause to tourism activities and how this damage can be eliminated; they used quantitative and qualitative analyzes together. According to the results of the study, tourism academics stated that they have concerns that the tourism industry may experience serious losses due to the epidemic. However, the opinions and analyzes stated in the study; it has been stated that it will contribute to tourism operators, tourism public decision makers and other researchers who are considering working in this field. In the study of Çetinkaya et al. (2020) they aimed to reveal the risk, hygiene and security perceptions of tourists in line with the restrictions and

regulations that emerged with the changing travel conditions during the Covid-19 process; by applying a questionnaire to 1152 people, they evaluated touristic travel risk perception and hygiene security perception during the Covid-19 process in Turkey. According to the results of the study; it has been observed that the arithmetic average values of tourists regarding travel risk perceptions and hygiene security perceptions with the Covid-19 epidemic are at a high level and these perceptions do not change according to demographic data. Using the data of Işık Erol (2020) Statista, International Labor Organization (ILO), World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) and Economic Cooperation and Development Organization (OECD); the reflections of the possible contraction in the sector on the contraction in employment due to the Covid-19 crisis were discussed in the theoretical framework. In the study, in which Italy, Spain and Turkey are given as examples; it has been stated that not knowing when the Covid-19 crisis will end despite the measures taken in these countries will cause concerns in the tourism sector as well as in all other sectors. Aydın & Doğan (2020) examined the changing decisions and behaviors of touristic consumers and the changes in the tourism sector in the New Normal Period in Turkey after Covid-19, evaluated their effects in terms of general and touristic consumers, academic researches, company reports and institutions made during the process. They conveyed their predictions for the future based on secondary data such as statistics announced. Özçoban (2020) examined the potential of rural tourism, which is among the alternative tourism types in Turkey in line with the possible effects of the new coronavirus and other epidemics that may arise after this process, on customer preferences. In the conceptual study; scientific researches, documents, tables and statistics were used. In line with the findings obtained from the study, it was concluded that the demand for mass tourism could focus on individual travels, that rural tourism could be an important option in this process, and that although Turkey has a rich potential in terms of rural destinations, there are deficiencies in terms of accommodation, marketing and promotion, and suggestions regarding rural tourism are made. has been found.

In Buluk & Eşitti (2020) with the data collected during the spring semester distance education course of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University Faculty of Tourism undergraduate education, to determine the opinions of tourism students about this education method due to the Covid-19 process necessitating internet-based distance education and based on this. aimed to evaluate the internet-based distance education system. According to the results of the study, it was revealed that the vast majority of tourism undergraduate students (approximately 86%) followed the distance education course system, which was implemented in a short time and especially male students found distance education courses more effective and were more satisfied. In addition, according to the study findings; it has been seen that the support services provided, learning conditions, evaluation system in distance education, program effectiveness and students' personal suitability for this new system are important determinants of distance education course satisfaction and some suggestions have been made to universities and various public and private stakeholders. In Çıtak & Çalış (2020) they discussed the financial effects of Covid-19 on the tourism sector, which provides significant foreign currency income for Turkey. In the study, the importance that is thought to contribute to employment and the financial power of the companies has been specified and the positive contributions of the government's intervention in the tourism sector to the trust of the people employed in the tourism sector and the investors of the sector have been emphasized. In the study of Özaltın Türker (2020) in order to examine the possible effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on the tourism sector, 82 academicians who provide education in the field of tourism participated, the possible effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourist behaviors, world and Turkey tourism, possible consumer demands after the epidemic and tourism enterprises. A content analysis was carried out with the data obtained through an open-ended questionnaire consisting of five questions covering the strategies that should be applied. The basic concepts that emerged as a result of the analysis; more demand for hygiene and trust, social distance, individual tourism instead of mass tourism, nature tourism, new standards and digitalization. The possible expectations of tourists from tourism enterprises after the epidemic were gathered under six themes and 24 codes were determined regarding the relevant themes. Gümüş & Hacıevliyagil (2020) examined the relationship between the number of deaths and cases of Covid-19 and the stock market indices in the tourism and transportation sectors that were most affected by the epidemic. In order to test the long-term relationship in the study, first generation and second generation unit root tests were applied and then ARDL Bounds Test approach was used. As a result of the study, no significant relationship was found between the number of cases of the epidemic and the index series, and it was determined that the number of deaths in the epidemic and the independent variables at the 5% significance level were cointegrated and acted in the opposite direction in the long run. It is stated that 0.0004 percent of the deviations that occur in the short run are corrected in the next period and reach the long-term equilibrium at a very low rate. In the study of İbiş (2020) it was aimed to determine how the travel agencies in Turkey were affected by the Covid-19 epidemic, to reveal the thoughts and predictions of the sector representatives for the future and to develop solution proposals by evaluating the findings that emerged as a result of interviews with the officials of travel agencies with qualitative research methods. The results of the study stated that travel agencies were greatly affected by the Covid-19 epidemic, their income sources were cut in this process but many fixed expenses continued and the agencies needed more support.

In his study, Tanrıkulu (2020) uses descriptive approach and hermeneutics as well as quantitative data; focused on holistic tourism aiming at holistic tourism, discussing the importance and place of tangible and intangible cultural values in the approach, the current position of the world and Turkey in tourism and its goals under the shadow of Covid-19. Using the document analysis technique, Bağçı et al. (2020) evaluated the immediate and possible effects of the epidemic (pandemic) diagnosed as the new type of coronavirus (Covid-19) in the context of health tourism. According to the results of the study; it was emphasized that the Covid-19 treatment process, which emerged as an effective epidemic will have a positive impact on Turkey's health tourism in terms of turning it into an opportunity with proactive behavior. In a compilation study conducted by Çınar & Özkaya (2020) to determine the national and international effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on medical tourism; revealed that the new coronavirus has caused damages that can be felt for a long time in the economies of the countries and that the medical tourism sector is directly adversely affected by these damages. In his study, Çavuşlugil Köse (2020) examined the Covid-19 national literature in the field of tourism with bibliometric analysis in order to identify current research areas and create a forward-looking roadmap. Various propositions were developed by evaluating the common aspects of 41 articles examined within the scope of the study and it was aimed to determine a roadmap for potential research opportunities. In his study, Aylan (2020) examined the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic on the tourism sector in Turkey through the analysis he carried out using descriptive and content analysis methods on the data he obtained from the news about the pandemic in the written media covering the tourism sector in Turkey. In this context, the data collected from the newspapers Turizm Gazete, Turizm Güncel and Turizm Günlüğü were analyzed. As a result of the study, it has been determined that after the pandemic in Turkey mostly news containing opinions and predictions about the legal regulations made, the economic loss caused by the pandemic in the sector and how the sector will turn after the pandemic. In Kervankıran & Bağmancı (2020) the data obtained from the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the Economic Development and Cooperation Organization (OECD) and the World Bank and the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and the Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK) report on the Covid-19 epidemic. In line with the data obtained from those who came to Turkey for travel purposes and those who went abroad from Turkey after the process the tourism activity in Turkey before and after Covid-19 was compared, the changing view of the mutual mobility was interpreted and the changing form of the tourism activity in Turkey was evaluated.

Khan (2020) examined the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourism in Safranbolu using quantitative data. According to the results of the study, it was stated that the Covid-19 epidemic significantly reduced the number of tourists coming to Safranbolu and negatively affected tourism income. In addition, it has been emphasized in the study that small-scale cultural tourism destinations are more resistant to crises. Atay (2020) presented the Covid-19 epidemic and the effects of the epidemic on tourism with various data, discussed that the epidemic caused serious economic and social effects for countries and destinations whose economy is dependent on tourism and made various suggestions for countries and destinations whose economy is dependent on tourism. In his study, Günay Aktaş (2020) briefly looked at the global structure of tourism before the Covid-19 epidemic and the effects of the epidemic on tourism and formed a framework for the expected transformation of tourism after the epidemic. In the study, predictions about the future of epidemic and health tourism, based on domestic tourism mobility were shared and some suggestions were presented on how Turkey should be positioned in the tourism transformation process. In Oran (2020) he discussed the tourism sector which is one of the sectors where the most negative effects of the global crisis due to Covid-19 were seen. In the results of working; it has been stated that the international tourism sector is faced with much more negative effects compared to other sectors and it is expected that national tourism will tend to recover in a short time, while the recovery process in international tourism activities will take longer due to insecurity. It has been stated that the Covid-19 pandemic has reduced its activities in the first quarter of 2020, compared to the same period of the previous year and increased unemployment problems in the sector. In addition, in the study, it was emphasized that tourism revenues and consequently global revenues decreased and the necessity of economic support in order to protect the sector in order to reduce the negative effects of businesses and workforce. Soylu (2020) examined the changes in macroeconomic indicators in the Turkey economy in his study. In the results of working; it has been stated that Covid-19, which has made its impact felt all over the world, directly affects the sectoral confidence indices, foreign trade statistics, labor market, industrial production index and tourism revenues in the Turkey economy. However, the study predicts that the Turkey economy will have a "V" shaped trend with the changes in economic indicators, expansionary monetary and fiscal policies implemented within the scope of the fight against Covid-19.

In the study of Yenişehirlioğlu & Salha (2020) data were collected and content analysis was carried out by interviewing 50 participants with regular economic income, who regularly take a vacation every year, over Whatsapp and Skype using semi-structured interview technique. In the results of working; it has been determined that local tourists mostly cancel their reservations and they will not take any action for holiday purposes within a

period of 3-6 months. In the study, it has also been determined that the participants do not want to take a vacation in the summer of 2020 and the people who will take a vacation will consider options such as summer, bungalow, highland, where people are very few, social distance is high if possible. In Akyol (2020b) in his study in which he investigated the opinions of students who received tourism education at the associate degree level about distance education practices during the Covid-19 epidemic; preferring the interview technique, one of the primary data techniques, as a data collection tool, applied the semi-structured version of this technique and used the descriptive analysis technique while evaluating the data. As a result of the study, it was stated that the views of the participants about the education system offered by their institutions within the scope of distance education practices were generally positive. In his study, Binbaşıoğlu (2020) used the data collected from the official websites of the national tourism organizations about Covid-19, document review and content analysis from qualitative research methods and the official websites of the national tourism organizations of the twenty countries that attract the most tourists in the world with Covid-19 as a communication tool. investigated the relevant usage levels. According to the results of the study; the official website of Spain's national tourism organization ranks first with a high average score and a total score in the dimensions of communication, information and health regarding Covid-19. In addition, since no menu, title or information about Covid-19 was found on the Mexican official website, all items were evaluated as zero points and it was stated that they were in the last place. In order to determine the effects of the pandemic process on the guides, in their study Düzgün & Kurt (2020); they conducted semi-structured interviews online and over the phone with 16 active tourist guides affiliated to Ankara Chamber of Tourist Guides. By analyzing the obtained data with descriptive analysis technique; economic, trust and future planning. As a result of the study, it was revealed that the guides experienced serious economic difficulties in this process and could benefit from the financial support provided to them in very low amounts. In his study, Akbaba (2020) investigated the effect of tourist fatigue on tourists' intention to buy, recommend and pay more in the context of the Covid-19 outbreak by applying a survey to 495 people. In the results of working; it has been determined that the level of fatigue and accordingly the intention to purchase, the intention to recommend and the intention to pay more are low and it has been determined that the tourists feel the highest motivational fatigue at the point of participating in touristic activities.

Yazıcı Ayyıldız (2020) examined the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on the tourism sector and hotel businesses and conducted interviews with the managers of 13 five-star hotels operating in Kuşadası in line with the information obtained about the measures they took and the marketing strategies they implemented after the hotels that were reactivated after the epidemic. In the results of working; it has been revealed that hotel businesses have been deeply affected by the epidemic, room prices have decreased to a great extent and they have turned to different markets instead of lost markets due to travel restrictions. Altınay Özdemir (2020) explained how the Covid-19 epidemic will cause a change or effect in Turkey's tourism sector and the changes that will occur in the tourism sector as a result of the measures taken, with possible scenarios. Within the scope of the study, an open-ended questionnaire consisting of four questions regarding demographics, frequency of going on vacation and the type of tourism that will be of interest after the epidemic was applied to 62 domestic tourists. According to the findings of the study, it was stated that after the epidemic, tourists will tend to nature-based tourism. Silik et al. (2020) in their study aiming to measure the post-Covid-19 behaviors of potential domestic tourists by considering generational differences; they analyzed the data they obtained from 356 questionnaires that they applied and evaluated on domestic tourists traveling within the country at least once a year. As a result of the study, it was revealed that some behaviors of potential domestic tourists after the Covid-19 epidemic may differ according to generations. Eryılmaz (2020) in the study carried out by selecting domestic and international chain hotels in the top ten according to the number of hotels; he analyzed the information about Covid-19 on the web pages of domestic and international chain hotels operating in Turkey. According to the results of the study; it has been revealed that all international chain hotels and the majority of domestic chain hotels provide information about Covid-19. In Zoğal & Emekli (2020) they examined the changes observed in the functions and meanings of second homes which are owned with different motivations, generally used for recreational purposes and in certain periods of the year in Turkey, by making an evaluation on the current and possible effects of the phenomenon. In the study, as a result of the evaluation of the restrictions brought by the official institutions in Turkey to prevent the epidemic, the press news on the subject and the statements of the local administrators; it has been determined that second homes are heavily preferred by consumers who want to have an isolated holiday and this leads to serious price increases in both rental and sale second homes.

In her study, Şen Demir (2020) examined what kind of measures have been tried to be taken throughout the sector with the circulars published by the ministry from the beginning of the pandemic until today, using the content analysis method. As a result of the study, a general evaluation of the decisions taken by the ministry since the beginning of the pandemic was made. Özaltın Türker & Ertürk (2020) evaluated the data they obtained with

content analysis in the study they carried out with the participation of 116 managers in order to determine the possible effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on accommodation businesses. According to the results of the study, the concepts to be emphasized the most after the epidemic; it is stated that there will be concepts of hygiene, promotion, trust and personalized service. In Büyük & Can (2020) they tried to determine the economic effects of Covid-19 on the tourism sector and therefore on the travel and accommodation industry within the statistical data announced. In the study, the situation reached as of June 2020 has been revealed; forecasts regarding the recovery of the sector after June 2020 and in the post-pandemic period were stated and various suggestions were developed regarding the recovery after the pandemic. Öztürk & Tankuş (2020) in their studies carried out within the scope of the sensitivities of consumers while making decisions regarding tourism activities during pandemic periods; they aimed to present the effects of Covid-19 on consumer behavior with potential tourist features in the perspective of solution proposals. The data obtained from the study, which included 481 questionnaires were analyzed using statistical methods. In the results of working; it has been seen that the working processes of consumers are affected and it has been revealed that there are significant cancellations in travel mobility. Altın (2020) analyzed the performance of the tourism sector in Turkey between 1969 and 2020, using the WASPAS method. According to the results of the study; the best performance of the tourism sector in Turkey was in the 2000s, while the lowest performance was in the 1970s. According to the study; it has been stated that the years when the performance was the lowest were the years when Turkey's efforts to open up were at the initial stage and therefore, low tourism income and expenditure is a natural result. In addition, the study explained the period of crisis and high tourism performance as the sensitivity of tourism revenues to exchange rates. In the study of Batman et al. (2020) data collection based on observation, participant observation and interview methods in two five-star hotels operating in Antalya and Muğla, in order to investigate the compliance of the measures taken and the rules applied in the hotel enterprises during the Covid-19 epidemic by the guests and employees, performed the transactions. According to the findings obtained from the study; the compliance of the personnel working in the hotel businesses in Antalya and Muğla with the pandemic rules is at a high level. However, when the compliance of the guests with these rules is examined, an extremely low compliance is observed in Antalya, while a much higher compliance is observed in Muğla.

Akduru (2020) examined how the Covid-19 pandemic changed expectations from accommodation service businesses. The data obtained in the in-depth interviews made with the video interview method from the top managers (43) of five star hotels operating in Bodrum/Muğla, who agreed to participate in the study were analyzed by content analysis. According to the findings obtained from the study; in 2020 it has been determined that tourist demands in accommodation businesses are concentrated in the framework of activities that can be done individually at the sea, such as using a family room/renting a villa as accommodation, receiving à la carte food service as catering service, flyboarding as entertainment services. Türker & Karaca (2020) in the study in which they examined the possible changes in tourism and the tourist guiding profession after the new type of coronavirus (Covid-19) epidemic, from the perspective of professional tourist guides; 109 professional tourist guides were reached and the data obtained from the tourist guides were subjected to content analysis. As a result of the study, it was determined that the codes of hygiene, individual travel, small groups, social distance and active management came to the fore and suggestions were made regarding possible changes in the tourism and tourist guiding profession. In Çakır & Barakazi (2020) they aimed to statistically indicate how the epidemic process affects the tourism activities carried out all over the world and to reveal the measures taken for the sustainability of tourism activities. In the study; it has been stated that while it is seen that the tourism activities carried out all over the world have decreased significantly the concerns about the epidemic will continue. Another striking result obtained in the study is that the probability of returning to normal in the tourism statistics in the coming years will be limited despite all possible precautions. In their study, Bayesen et al. (2020) aimed to determine the potential of tourists to turn to ecotourism which is a sustainable and environmentalist type of tourism, after the Covid-19 pandemic. In the study, the concept of ecotourism, tourism activities and the Covid-19 pandemic were examined in detail within the study, interviews were made with 19 people and the findings were examined. According to the results of the study; it has been stated that when suitable conditions are provided after the pandemic, the participants are prone to turn away from mass tourism and towards ecotourism and Çanakkale is a suitable destination for ecotourism. In the study of Kılıç (2020) the reports and interviews of the World Health Organization, World Tourism Organization, Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Tourism-related Non-Governmental Organizations, Tourism Gazatesi and tourism CEOs on the tourism industry in order to solve the effects of the epidemic called Covid-19 in the tourism industry and analyzed its warnings. In the results of working; that social distancing should continue, that those working in tourism and businesses; the necessity of certification of standards such as vocational training, hygiene and customer health was emphasized. In Akça (2020) he talked about the measures taken within the scope of Covid-19 in the aviation sector and examined the economic impact of the epidemic on the sector. In this context, in this study, evaluations regarding the current situation of Turkey through aviation sector indicators were carried out.

Macit & Macit (2020) in their study to investigate the measures taken in the Turkey civil aviation sector for the Covid-19 pandemic. The global aviation management of the Covid-19 pandemic has evaluated the management of the process in the Turkish civil aviation sector by examining the precautionary recommendations published by international health and aviation organizations. In the study, it was concluded that the Covid-19 pandemic may be the biggest crisis experienced by global aviation and that the Turkish civil aviation industry will be adversely affected by this crisis.

In Kabadayı & Kardeş (2020) they investigated the effects of Covid-19 on the attitudes and behaviors of potential domestic tourists and their travel tendencies. In the study, according to the findings obtained from the data collected from 731 people with the survey technique, most of the people have reduced or postponed their travel plans, the preferred touristic products have been differentiated and the hygiene sensitivity has greatly increased. Çalışkan (2020) interpreted the tourism movement in the axis of the Covid-19 pandemic on the basis of the socio-cultural, socio-political and environmental developments of the world that has changed with the pandemic process, and made various suggestions in this context. Okat et al. (2020) revealed that the biggest concerns of businesses are their own sustainability, as a result of their study to determine the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on food and beverage businesses the measures they will take during this crisis and what kind of crisis management they will implement. In the study, it was also observed that the enterprises were not sufficiently prepared for possible crises and it was determined that large and corporate enterprises were more ready for crises and worked on crisis scenarios. Arslan & Kendir (2021) stated that rural tourism which is one of the alternative tourism types has risen with the Covid-19 epidemic on the basis of the Tokat-Zile example with a semi-structured interview form, focus group method and pandemic period for 21 people from different professions residing and working in Zile district; analyzed by video-conference. According to the results of the SWOT analysis applied to the study findings; after the Covid-19 epidemic it has been determined that Zile is quite suitable for tourism activities that can be done in the countryside but there are deficiencies in infrastructure and transportation, especially in promotion, in evaluating its potential. In Doğru & Koçak (2021) semi-structured interviews were conducted with 16 people from tourism accommodation business officials in Fethiye, in order to determine the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on accommodation establishments providing touristic services in Fethiye, one of the important tourism centers of Turkey. In the results of working; compared to previous years, the tourism potential in 2020 is very low, touristic demands decrease and businesses suffer economic losses, businesses comply with the legal measures taken against the epidemic sufficiently the most difficult situation regarding the measures is the use of masks, the tourists comply with the measures taken sufficiently and the use of masks is the most. They found that the decrease in touristic demand decreased the accommodation prices the occupancy rates of the accommodation enterprises were at low levels and the length of stay of the tourists in the accommodation business decreased and the accommodation enterprises experienced an economic contraction during the epidemic process compared to the previous years.

In the study conducted by Karadeniz et al. (2021) by sending the online questionnaire, which was created in the form of eight open-ended questions, to hotel managers in different positions in the electronic environment; the aim of this study was to evaluate the opinions of hotel managers on the macro-level effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on the tourism sector and their micro-level expectations and suggestions for hotel businesses. According to the results of the study; it has been determined that the biggest effects of the epidemic on the tourism sector will be the loss of high income and employment. Özcan (2021) in his study, aimed to measure the efficiency of businesses operating in the BIST tourism and transportation sectors by using the financial statement data Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA) and Tobin q ratio, including the periods between the first quarter of 2019 and the third quarter of 2020. In the light of the findings obtained from the study; when the periods discussed are evaluated, it has been determined that it is not possible to talk about the negative impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on business performance in terms of DEA analysis and that the Covid-19 pandemic has a negative impact on business activities in the transportation and tourism sectors according to the Tobin q ratio. Dündar et al. (2021) conducted an analysis to determine the opinions of accommodation facility managers in Antalya on the basic measures that can be taken within the scope of the Covid-19 outbreak. In the study, it has been revealed that hotel managements attach great importance to hygiene activities in every unit of the hotel in the period called "new normal" after the coronavirus. According to the results of Gürlenen & Çınar (2021) they conducted a SWOT analysis of Turkey in order to determine the effects of Covid-19 on health tourism activities; it has been stated that Turkey's strength is that "measures have been taken quickly before, during and after the pandemic" and its weakness is "insufficient promotion and marketing of health systems". In order to evaluate the effects of 19 on tourism, they carried out a study using the online visual software program Carrot. In the study, the largest cluster of studies including the terms Covid-19 and tourism impact "the impact of Covid-19 on the tourism industry (32)" was stated. According to the result obtained from the study, there were large income losses in the airline, casino, cruise, hotel, car rental and restaurant industries.

Etyemez & Kemer (2021) in their study, aimed to determine how touristic restaurants in Nevşehir province were affected by the Covid-19 epidemic and they carried out content and descriptive analysis on the data collected from 16 touristic restaurant operators by interview method. In the results of working; it has been determined that the Covid-19 epidemic has affected the touristic restaurant businesses and operators financially and morally. In Kervankıran & Bağmancı (2021) they examined the impact of Covid-19 on tourism in Turkey within the framework of its differentiating appearance at the provincial level. According to the results of the study, in which the tourism statistical data of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism for the years 2019 and 2020 were used; it has been revealed that the provinces most affected by the Covid-19 process in Turkey are also the provinces where tourism grows the fastest, that unlimited growth in Turkey's tourism is problematic in some provinces spatially and the concept of "downsizing" should be discussed, especially in these provinces. In Sarkhanov & Tutar (2021) a case study, one of the qualitative research approaches based on the opinions of Azerbaijan tourism business managers, was carried out, and the effect of the economic crisis caused by the pandemic on the Azerbaijan tourism sector was examined. According to the findings obtained from the study; it has been stated that Azerbaijan has experienced the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic severely and that it will not be easy for the Azerbaijani tourism sector to overcome the crisis without government support. In order to reveal the effect of the news of the first Covid-19 case in Turkey in Ege & Metin (2021) on the share returns of the companies traded in the BIST Food and BIST Tourism indexes, Turkey's report on the companies. Conducted a study using the "Event Study" method to examine the relationship between the news of the first Covid-19 case and share returns. According to the data obtained from the study; they determined that the share returns of food companies were positively affected in the face of a negative event such as Covid-19, while the share returns of tourism companies were negatively affected. Demir & Türkmen (2021) collected data through an online form prepared with 571 local tourists in order to determine the expectations and thoughts of Turkish tourists about vacationing after the Covid-19 epidemic. According to the data collected in the study; after the Covid-19 epidemic, the tourists changed their holiday plans and a significant part of the tourists stated that they would like to take a vacation in the July-October period and would like to stay in small-scale boutique facilities if the travel bans are lifted. In the study, it was also stated that the tourists expressed their opinions about the tourism enterprises to take measures to ensure cleaning-hygiene and social distance.

Gün & Tutcu (2021) examined the tourism sector during the Covid-19 process and investigated how the tourism sector in Turkey was affected by the pandemic process. According to the findings obtained from both qualitative and quantitative data; the tourism sector in Turkey has been severely affected by the Covid-19 process; it is stated that the number of tourists coming to Turkey from abroad and the income obtained from tourism decreased significantly in 2020 compared to 2019. Şengel & Erkan (2021) examined the financial policies implemented by EU countries in the tourism sector during the Covid-19 process. The data obtained from the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) regarding the fiscal and monetary policies applied by the EU countries towards the tourism sector during the Covid-19 process were analyzed with the help of the MAXQDA Analysis Program. According to the analysis results; the financial and monetary policies developed by the European Union countries to reduce the impact of Covid-19 on the tourism sector are in strong relations with each other and countries provide support, especially SMEs, for tourism enterprises to continue their activities. In Erdoğan & Yamaç Erdoğan (2021) in order to embody and reveal the path to be followed by the Turkish tourism industry in the first quarter of 2020, within the scope of the new coronavirus epidemic, the data were obtained by deciphering the five public statements made by the Minister of Culture and Tourism Mehmet Nuri ERSOY regarding the normalization activities in tourism in April. According to the results of the study; in order to revive tourism mobility the main focus is to reduce the number of cases and control the epidemic specified.

In his study, Düzgün (2021) Hypnos Sapanca Glamping & Spa business conducted a case study in order to evaluate glamping tourism which is preferred by tourists for touristic purposes because they can move more individually rather than crowded environments during the Covid-19 pandemic process through a sample business. According to the results of the study; after the pandemic, the interest in glamping tourism has been revealed due to the fact that people tend to areas that allow them to act individually so depending on the tourist preferences in Turkey and in the world. In Demir et al. (2021), the factors affecting the holiday purchasing behavior of consumers during the pandemic process were evaluated within the framework of the survey results applied to 791 domestic tourists. According to the findings obtained from the study; it has been observed that while the Covid-19 measures of the facility, the features of the facility, the human density of the facility and the service application of the facility, affect the hotel choice decision of consumers in the holiday purchasing process, service preferences have no effect on Covid-19. In the study of Buluk Eşitti (2021) through the data collected online from 650 local participants and 20 tourism business managers in Antalya and Bodrum the demands of the Turkish domestic market in the Covid-19 process and the tourism business managers' internal market and tried to determine the perspectives on tourism. According to the study findings; it was emphasized that tourism managers should give due importance to the

domestic market and the prices should be revised so that the domestic market can benefit, considering the tourism demand of the domestic market. In addition, it was stated in the study that the managers of tourism enterprises stated that it is not right to increase hotel prices immediately after the crisis has passed and that the necessary value should be given to the domestic market. In Durgun Kaygısız (2021) in his study using secondary data; opportunities and risks in Turkish tourism have been analyzed in the light of possible developments expected after Covid-19. In the study of Urfa et al. (2021) which they discussed within the scope of document analysis and trend analysis, one of the qualitative research methods; they discussed the situation (crisis) in which the tourism industry is faced with the Covid-19 epidemic in Turkey. According to the findings obtained as a result of the study; strategies have been proposed in order for the sector to adapt to the epidemic.

In Özkan & Yeşildağ (2021) a semi-structured interview form, which is a data collection method in qualitative research was applied to 33 tourist guides in order to reveal the level of economic, sociopsychological and professional impact of tourist guides from the epidemic process. According to the results of the study; it has been revealed that tourist guides are negatively affected economically, sociopsychologically and professionally from the epidemic process and that it is necessary to turn to different professions even though they love their profession. Karamustafa & Örnek (2021) in their study in which they discussed the importance of a proactive approach to crises in general and the tourism product enriched with integrations made in this context, based on the coronavirus (Covid-19) epidemic; acting on the idea that the integration of tourism with technology, medicine, history, nature, agriculture and design will be beneficial both in terms of making tourism stronger and prepared against possible disadvantages and providing strengthening benefits for other related sectors and fields, "They created a model with the concept of "6T". Türksoy (2021) evaluated the secondary residences in the Çeşme district, which came to the fore again with the pandemic, integrated with tourism its effects and future projections with the help of descriptive analysis through the data they obtained through qualitative research design, case study and interview. According to the findings obtained from the study; it has been stated that a sustainable development plan is needed for the healthy development of secondary houses in the region and their use for tourism purposes. In the study carried out with 138 students to determine whether there was a difference in the stress levels perceived by the students according to their demographic characteristics and whether there was a difference in their emotional state regarding healthy nutrition and nutrition during the Covid-19 epidemic process. Hastaoğlu (2021) revealed that the stress levels perceived by the students during the Covid-19 epidemic period were high and this affected their healthy eating behaviors and the processes of coping with stress affected their nutritional feelings. In the study conducted by İflazoğlu et al. (2021) on 453 questionnaires, they aimed to determine the differences between the future expectations and perceptions of the tourism sector and various socio-demographic variables of high school students who received tourism education in the days when the Covid-19 pandemic continued. According to the findings obtained from the study; in the long run it has been seen that the majority of the students look to the future with hope in their career development and they want to clinch this situation by continuing their higher education. In general, it was stated that the negative attitudes of the students towards the tourism sector stemmed from the working conditions.

In Cihangir & Demirhan (2021) a case study was conducted with 28 entrepreneurs, seven guides and four agencies in the study of the value created for urban tourism by discussing both the touristic place and the entrepreneurship dimension of Van Historical Cheese Bazaar. The participants in the study stated that the restoration has positive and negative results both commercially and in terms of the tourism sector. According to the results of the study, e-marketing efforts have increased against the contraction in the market during the Covid-19 process. Bilgiçli & Yıldırgan (2021) determining how yacht tourism businesses operating in Marmaris, an important tourism destination of Turkey, were affected by the Covid-19 epidemic, how they continued the epidemic process and their predictions about the epidemic for the future; they developed recommendations in the light of these findings. In the study, interviews were conducted with yacht tourism operators and the information obtained was evaluated. According to the findings obtained from the study; yacht operators stated that, like all other industrial enterprises, they were economically and psychologically affected by the Covid-19 epidemic, their hopes for the future became uncertain due to the loss of income sources, they had difficulties due to the continuation of fixed expense payments and more support was needed in order to maintain their existence. Derinöz (2021) using literature review and document analysis methods from qualitative research methods, investigated how the Covid-19 pandemic affected tourism, what kind of changes or transformations this effect caused in tourism and what kind of tourism approach(s) the pandemic would build in the future. According to the results of the research; it has been stated that tourism, which is an important industry for the world has been heavily affected by the pandemic, the decline in tourism activities has accelerated with the spread of the pandemic and the crisis has deepened. According to the results of the study; domestic tourism destinations are emphasized, mass tourism is abandoned, special sustainable tourism approaches come to the fore and tourism becomes individualized. Özdemir et al. (2021) aimed to examine

the bibliometric content features of the studies published on Covid-19 in the field of tourism by including 90 journals related to tourism in total, which are members of Dergipark. According to the data obtained from the study; the subject of "the effect of the Covid-19 epidemic on the tourism sector" is the most researched subject, the qualitative method is preferred as the method the internet sites are used the most as the data source, and the statistical analyzes (descriptive statistics, confirmatory factor analysis, correlation, etc.) determined.

In his study, Efendi (2021) examined the complaints received by the small-scale accommodation facilities in Çeşme, based on the idea that the purchases for the facilities over the internet increased with the Covid-19 process and aimed to reveal the complaints received by the small-scale accommodation facilities over the internet. In the results of working; the most frequently complained about cleaning in rooms and public areas, bathrooms; old, small and useless, the furniture in the rooms; besides being poor quality and worn out, the variety of products used in food and beverage areas is less. Çizel et al. (2021) examined the intention of domestic tourists to avoid travel in a time of high risk and uncertainty such as Covid-19, through a model from the perspective of complexity theory. In the study, 349 domestic tourists reached through an online survey took place. In the results of working; it is discussed what kind of effects it has on the outcome variable in the context of different age, gender, education level, marital status and different condition variables. Accordingly, it has been determined that hygiene and economic concerns during the pandemic process affect tourists' intention to avoid travel. Eryılmaz & Kaya (2021) examined the changes in destination expectations before and after the Covid-19 period and examined the effect of the said change on expectations. Study data were collected from participants (six) who are experts in the field of tourism (four) and who are not. According to the data obtained from the study; expectations before the Covid-19 period (accommodation, food and beverage areas, transportation and general destination) are at the forefront for individual areas, especially in terms of hygiene and with Covid-19, there are changes in the expectations and preferences of individuals for destinations. In Yaba & Koç (2021) the first case was seen in Turkey due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the date of March 11, 2020, which is considered the beginning of the comprehensive measures taken and the closure of the borders of the country and the beginning of the period called "new normal" in Turkey between 1 June 2020 and the media coverage of tourism news in the world and examined the national newspapers broadcasting in Turkish in Turkey. According to the results of the study; it has been determined that in most of the news about Covid-19 and tourism the closure of the country borders, travel restrictions, the late start of the tourism season and the negative economic effects accordingly and the positive effect on health tourism with the opening of new hospitals in the news about Covid-19 and tourism.

Cinnioğlu (2021) conducted interviews with eight five-star hotel managers operating in the province of İstanbul and aimed to determine the leadership behaviors of hotel managers during the Covid-19 pandemic process. As a result of the study, when we look at the leadership styles that hotel leaders follow while continuing their activities, it has been determined that they exhibit a leadership behavior that gives importance to staff and teamwork, develops a strategy and creates a vision and it has been determined that hotel businesses do not have a strategy before the pandemic spread in Turkey. Kılıç (2021) it has examined the effects, benefits and results of the "Safe Tourism Certification" program, which is one of the four stages of the crisis determined by the T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism. In the results of working; it has been stated that the T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism's "Safe Tourism Certificate" application proactively manages the reliability and crisis communication of the Turkish tourism industry. In Türk & Oktay (2021) the 24-item Contactless Tourism Opinion Scale consisting of cognitive risk perception, emotional risk perception, attitude, subjective norms, perceived behavioral control and behavioral intention factors was reached online and resulted from people's perceptions of Covid-19 risk, aimed to determine the non-contact tourism, which has brought a new dimension to tourism and the risk perception arising from this disease. In the results of working; it has been determined that people are generally worried about the Covid-19 epidemic and are seriously afraid of the contagion of this disease to themselves and their surroundings. However, in the study it was observed that the cognitive risk, emotional risk and subjective norms of men and women differed and according to the marital status variable, there were significant differences in cognitive risk perception, emotional risk perception, attitude, subjective norm and behavioral intention factors. Tekin (2021) made recommendations for the innovative practices of tourism enterprises and higher education institutions during the Covid-19 pandemic, the characteristics of the future professions and human resources and the innovative tourism education of the future. Özdemir Güzel (2021) collected data through an online interview form with a total of twenty-nine participants working in hotel businesses operating in the İstanbul Beşiktaş region, determining the difficulties, opportunities and threats experienced by the employees of the five-star hotel business during the Covid-19 epidemic process, and their thoughts on their future plans and to evaluate their expectations. As a result of the study, it was determined that the hotels planned a process management and took various hygiene measures during the Covid-19 epidemic period without victimizing their personnel and it was concluded that the process created economic difficulties for the employees, posed a threat within the scope of job insecurity and created an

opportunity for sector change and personal development. In addition, it was stated in the study that the majority of the employees did not think of a change in their career planning in the post-Covid-19 period.

Toktaş (2021) investigated crisis management conceptually with statistical data obtained from the official pages of the United Nations World Tourism Organization, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Turkey and the Turkish Statistical Institute and the regulations for tourism enterprises in Turkey during the Covid-19 process. According to the data obtained from the study; in tourism, which is a very important sector for the Turkish economy, many experiences have been gained in crisis management with the Covid-19 pandemic and it has been stated that these experiences will be useful in future crises. Avcı (2021) investigated the changes that emerged in tourism trends with the Covid-19 epidemic, the structure of tourist types and the forms of tourism to be realized and how hypochondriacal tourists affected their tourism preferences. According to the results of the study; he stated the measures to encourage hypochondric tourists to tourism activities and the opportunities that businesses can offer to tourists in this regard. In Akay (2021) researching the information about the Covid-19 outbreak was carried out from general to specific; it aimed to determine the global effects on the world and more specifically, the tourism structures in Kırşehir and the negativities faced by their employees in this process. In the study, there are findings on how the changes and the measures taken for the changes in the tourism sector affect the sector and the employees. Akdemir (2021) also mentioned the importance of waste production with the Covid-19 pandemic and evaluated its applicability in terms of the tourism sector theoretically. In the study, information that both researchers and sector representatives can benefit from is presented. In Dalahmetoğlu & Avcı (2021) a comprehensive literature review was conducted to determine the effect of Covid-19 on the businesses producing geographically marked food and beverage in Kastamonu province, which has an important gastronomic tourism potential and volunteering with small and medium-sized processors producing geographically marked food and beverage. based interview technique. In the study, the positive and negative effects of the Covid-19 epidemic disease on the businesses that produce food and beverage within the framework of gastronomy tourism operating in Kastamonu are included. Özer & Okat (2021) investigated the eating attitudes of individuals in Turkey during the coronavirus days and whether the eating attitudes of individuals differed according to demographic characteristics. As a result of the analyzes carried out in the study, it was determined that the eating attitudes of the majority of the individuals participating in the study during the coronavirus days were inclined to emotional eating, and it was determined that they tended to overeat due to negative emotions such as loneliness, stress and depressed mood. In Cömert & Azbaz (2021) they aimed to reveal the extent to which the pandemic has affected congress tourism revenues and to determine the approximate loss of congress tourism revenues of the top ten countries and Turkey in congress tourism worldwide in 2018. In the study, an estimated five billion 582 million dollars to be obtained from congress tourism worldwide due to the pandemic in 2020, and 56 million dollars in Turkey, which could not be obtained due to the lack of congresses but by taking the necessary precautions against the transmission of the Covid-19 virus and only by allowing the vaccinated participants and it was emphasized that it can be returned to its former level.

Yüksek & Kalyoncu (2021) 30 club members were selected from the members of the International Federation of SKÅL Associations (SKÅL), all of whom were tourism professionals and by applying content analysis to the data they obtained, by evaluating the effects of the global epidemic Covid-19 on the tourism sector and by evaluating various tourism They aimed to identify the problems of their stakeholders and to propose solutions to these problems. In the study, the problems experienced by travel agencies, solution suggestions and alternative model suggestions; the problems experienced by accommodation businesses, solution suggestions and alternative model suggestions and problems experienced by other stakeholders, solution suggestions and alternative model suggestions have been reached. Karahan & Öztürk (2021) 101 e-news about extreme tourism in Google News were analyzed with thematic content analysis and it was investigated whether tourism could return to normal after the Covid-19 outbreak. According to the data obtained in the study; it is emphasized that the effects of excessive tourism are felt again after the Covid-19 epidemic, especially in popular destinations. In Acun Köksalanlar & Esenkal Çözümeli (2021) it was aimed to determine the perspectives of the students studying in the tourist guide department of İznik vocational school on distance education. In the study, as a result of the content analysis, it was determined that 52% of the students evaluated distance education negatively. According to the results obtained from the study; it has been determined that students evaluate distance education negatively due to reasons such as lack of one-to-one education and classroom environment, inability to communicate, internet problems, lack of technical tools such as computers, students are unwilling to study, cannot focus, and stay away from lessons and school. Çam & Çılgınoğlu (2021) they aimed to provide information about how the press and media organs reflect the developments regarding the new coronavirus (Covid-19) disease to the society and how this epidemic disease affects the tourism sector. In the study, the attitudes of the people of İstanbul to the new coronavirus (Covid-19) disease, what kind of measures were taken during the pandemic process, whether the measures were followed or

not, what kind of change was in their lives, how the negativities in the field of tourism took place, etc. Akseki & Gök (2021) the connection structure of the tourism sector and its importance for the country's economy, with the data published by TUIK, the final demand losses of the tourism sector during the pandemic process were evaluated and the cost of this to the economy was revealed. According to the findings obtained in the study; it has been emphasized that the tourism sector will trigger a 1.6% decrease in GDP in 2021 according to the pessimistic scenario and an increase of only 0.3% in a thousand according to the optimistic scenario.

Toker (2021) handled the representation forms and dimensions of the Covid-19 epidemic in the tourism media with an exploratory approach and collected data on 772 news texts related to the epidemic at turizmgazetesi.com by document analysis method. As a result of the analyzes made in the study; in 2021, the number of news articles related to the epidemic decreased significantly; Turkey's public representation takes place at the Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Health and Presidency levels, followed by Germany, England and Spain only at the Prime Ministry levels, respectively; according to the frequency of being included in the news texts of the countries, it has been observed that Turkey is followed by Germany, England, Spain and Russia. Sarman & Sarman (2021) carried out a compilation study in order to determine the possible effects of Covid-19, a current pandemic, on health tourism and to make some suggestions to country administrators, sector representatives and managers. Çetinkaya & İstanbullu Dinçer (2021) by applying an online survey, aimed to analyze the work motivation and life satisfaction of the guides during the Covid-19 process and to reveal the relationship between them. In the results of working; it has been concluded that there is a positive relationship between the work motivation of the guides and their life satisfaction, in this context, if the motivation is high, life satisfaction will also be felt high. Özdemir & Akçakanat (2021) they made a comparison over the financial data of a total of 15 companies that carry out tourism and airline transportation activities in Borsa İstanbul and the financial ratios that emerged in the pre- and post- Covid-19 periods. According to the results of the study, statistically significant differences were found in the change in sales, operating profit margin and return on equity ratios in both six and nine-month results and only six-month results in net profit margin compared to the pre-Covid-19 period. Koç & Depeci (2021) in Turkey, to examine how the tourism sector, which has suffered great losses due to the Covid-19 pandemic, is handled in national newspapers broadcasting in Turkish, for what purpose tourism news is given, what is the content, scope and format of tourism news. They carried out a study on the news about tourism in ten national newspapers broadcasting in Turkish. According to the results of the study; It has been determined that tourism news is given more space in the economy pages of the newspapers, the economic dimension of tourism is in the foreground in the tourism news in the newspapers and sea tourism is given more place in the newspapers among the types of tourism. Kurt Yılmaz & Sürgevil Dalkılıç (2021) by analyzing the studies in the national and international literature, aimed to classify and explain the changes, developments, effects and difficulties that emerged with the epidemic in the tourism sector. In the study, the themes of financial and economic crisis, new strategies for tourism businesses, worry and anxiety, state and government supports, tourism news, medical tourism and service perceptions of hotel guests were created and tourism-specific situations and developments were revealed.

Konak (2021) it was aimed to examine the perspectives of undergraduate students in tourism education on compulsory digital and online learning, which started at universities in the midst of the Covid-19 epidemic, by applying an online questionnaire to Eskişehir Osmangazi University Tourism Faculty undergraduate students who attended online courses in the 2020-2021 academic year. According to the data obtained from the study; it has been determined that laptop computers are used the most in accessing distance education, and there are problems in accessing the internet due to technical and signal strength problems. Boyraz (2021) in his study, examined the extracurricular activities organized by the institutions providing tourism undergraduate education at the higher education level during the coronavirus (Covid-19) epidemic in terms of various variables and explained the evaluation of the institution's activity performances and qualifications by analyzing 230 online activities. According to the results of the study; institutions providing tourism undergraduate education in Turkey can provide diversification in educational communication by using technology-based digital platforms and social media channels as an alternative to the distance education system in the coronavirus epidemic crisis; however, it has been revealed that they cannot benefit from these platforms sufficiently. Boz (2021) presented tourism policy recommendations for Mersin after the Covid-19 pandemic. The details and justifications of the tourism policies determined in the study were explained and conveyed in detail over four components. Üner (2021) carried out a systematic compilation study on recreational activities in tourism literature during the Covid-19 period through the databases of Sciencedirect, Web of Science, Taylor&Francis, Emerald insight, Scopus. In the study, information has been obtained in the tourism literature about the preferences of consumers towards outdoor recreation and healthy living such as camping, park visits and walks, beach activities, comprehensive recreation trainings for elderly individuals. Gökdemir (2021) aimed to determine the predictions of tourist guides about possible applications that they may encounter in their work areas during and after the Covid-19 pandemic. In the study, it

was concluded that the guides predicted that the number of people on tours will decrease and human contacts will be less during and after the Covid-19 period. Kutay & Tektüfekçi (2021) during the Covid-19 epidemic process; the financial statements for the years 2019 and 2020 which can be accessed through the Public Disclosure Platform website of seven enterprises traded within the scope of the Borsa İstanbul (BIST) Tourism Index in Turkey, were examined and analyzed with a holistic approach. In the study, it was determined that the Covid-19 outbreak process affected the BIST Tourism Index businesses, whose reports were examined, to a very significant extent.

Özel et al. (2021) conducted a study on the data obtained from 432 personnel with the Google survey application in order to determine the health and safety practices applied after Covid-19, as a predictor of the level of organizational adjustment and employee performance in accommodation businesses. According to the results of the study; a positive and significant relationship was found between health and safety practices, organizational compliance and employee performance. It has been determined that managerial measures, which are sub-dimensions of health and safety practices, affect employee performance and organizational compliance negatively, while working, cooperation and communication according to the criteria affect positively. It has been determined that the sub-dimensions of awareness and consciousness have a negative effect on organizational adaptation, however, they do not have a significant effect on employee performance, and training practices affect employee performance positively and organizational compliance negatively. In addition, it has been concluded that post-Covid-19 health and safety practices have a significant positive effect on organizational compliance and employee performance. Akar Şahingöz & Öztürk (2021) they aimed to determine the food and beverage preferences of individuals in the normalization process, which started with the decrease in the course of the Covid-19 pandemic. The study revealed that individuals are uneasy about the consumption of food and beverages outside the home, their orientation to healthy eating has increased and that there may be a significant change in their daily routines after the pandemic. Demirdelen Alrawadieh & Çifçi (2021) met with 18 kitchen chefs to determine the perspectives of kitchen chefs on the situation of the food and beverage industry during the Covid-19 epidemic and to reveal the expectations after the epidemic. In the study, the food and beverage sector (perceptions in terms of employees, changing consumer needs and general views on the sector) during the Covid-19 epidemic and the changes that may occur in the food and beverage sector after the Covid-19 epidemic (innovation practices, hygiene and sanitation, robotic applications) main title was determined and suggestions for implementation were presented. Özşahin Koç (2021) examined the distribution of key audit issues presented in the audit reports of tourism enterprises before the pandemic (2018) and after the pandemic (2020). According to the results of the study; compared to the pre-pandemic period, there was a decrease in the number of key audit matters. Garipağaoğlu-Uğur et al. (2021) investigated the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the consumer's willingness to travel and whether the intention to travel would allow them to pay extra for hygiene measures. In the study, it has been determined that the risk perceived by people due to the Covid-19 pandemic negatively affects the intention to travel, attitudes and perceived behavioral control have a positive effect on the intention to travel and the intention to travel has no effect on the willingness to pay extra. Güngör et al. (2021), in the sample of Turkey, the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourism, transportation and food and beverage sectors and the daily death and case numbers of Turkey due to Covid-19 in Borsa İstanbul (BIST) Tourism, Transportation and Food & Beverage indices. The effect on the RALS Engle and Granger cointegration test was investigated. In the study, there is a long-term relationship between the BIST Tourism index and the number of cases and deaths; however, it has been stated that there is no relationship between BIST Transportation and Food & Beverage indices and the number of cases and deaths.

Akkuş & Temel (2021) the application process continues with three cities that were included in the UNESCO Creative Cities Network and registered in the field of gastronomy in order to determine to what extent the important gastronomy destinations in Turkey transferred their activities to the digital environment during this challenging process. They compared three cities and in the study, it was determined that Gaziantep, one of the registered gastronomy destinations during the epidemic process and Adana one of the gastronomy destinations whose registration process continues came to the fore. Özel & Yıldız (2021) with the theory of planned behavior, aimed to determine the intentions of consumers to eat out. According to the results of the study, it was concluded that the participants' attitudes towards eating out were high, their subjective norms were low, their perceived behavioral control was high and their intentions were quite low. Uğur & Apak (2021) in order to determine the cultural tourism potential of the Safranbolu destination and to determine the effect of the Covid-19 epidemic process on the destination supply structure within the scope of alternative tourism, public and official institutions (TUIK, Safranbolu District Culture and Tourism Directorate, Safranbolu Tourism Information Bureau, Safranbolu District Governorship). They used the statistical data they published. In the study, when the statistics of Safranbolu's supply structure are examined, it has been determined that there is not enough accommodation supply according to the increase in tourists. Aksoy et al. (2021) empirically examined the relationship between the fears of Covid-19 and their perceptions of trust towards Turkey and their intention to travel during the epidemic period of

individuals living in Azerbaijan. In the study, no statistically significant relationship was found between the fear of Covid-19 and the intention to travel. However, in the study, it was determined that there is a statistically significant, moderate and positive relationship between individuals' perception of trust towards Turkey and their intention to travel. Sertkaya & Baş (2021) the initial effects of the Covid-19 outbreak on the Turkish economy were discussed and then the uncertainties, risks and possible scenarios were discussed. Sandıkcı & Çoban (2021) they conducted telephone interviews with the managers/owners of eight restaurants serving in Afyonkarahisar to reveal what the changes in the menus of the restaurants serving in Afyonkarahisar were caused by the coronavirus (Covid-19) epidemic. In the study, it was concluded that the menus were changed due to the coronavirus epidemic in all of the restaurants where the interviews were held, except for two restaurants.

Karaman & Kara (2021) they discussed the impact of Covid-19 on the travel habits of airline pilots who travel frequently due to their profession and the change in touristic consumption behaviors with different dimensions. According to the analysis of the online survey results applied to 192 commercial airline pilots in the study; it has been revealed that Covid-19 affects the private life and work of pilots, changing their travel attitudes and preferences and increasing their hygiene and safety expectations during their touristic stays. Doğan (2021) discussed the impact of Covid-19 in different sectors on the sectoral loan performances of banks and analyzed the loan performance ratio data of the sectors in selected provinces with a statistical method. As a result, it has been determined that the policies implemented after the Covid-19 epidemic had a positive effect on banking credit performance. Dağ et al. (2021) the perception of Covid-19 on consumer behavior, especially normal life and tourism; tourism tendency and tour type depending on their attitudes and preferences; the effects of security needs such as food and accommodation and hygiene on domestic tourists were examined through a questionnaire. As a result of the analysis made; it has been revealed that the perception of Covid-19 negatively affects the impact on life-tourism within the scope of the general impact and the tourism tendency-tour style within the scope of attitude and preference and the food and accommodation arrangement within the scope of hygiene and safety. Tool & Ergen (2021) with the semi-structured interview technique, determined the technological innovations of the hotel businesses, which are an important part of the tourism sector and evaluated the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic in these innovations. In the study, it was observed that the epidemic had a large effect on the increase in the use of technology in hotel businesses, technological innovations reduced contact, increased the quality of service, reduced the workload of the staff and the use of paper in the facility.

Karamustafa et al. (2021) changes in the food and beverage service processes offered within the accommodation establishments during the Covid-19 epidemic were revealed. In the study, semi-structured interviews were conducted with the food and beverage managers of the accommodation establishments and the obtained data were evaluated with content analysis. Aşan & Gargacı Kınay (2021) it is aimed to explain the features of nutrition and recreation experiences in the public Instagram posts made with the hashtag #evdeekmekyapımı. As a result, it has been stated that #evdeekmekyapımı is not only an activity for nutritional purposes but also a reflexive recreation activity where individuals can show their perpetrators. Eroğlu Gümüş & Belber (2021) examined the effects of the pandemic on the employees in their studies and developed solutions to eliminate the negativities. The data obtained from the study were handled in three categories as economic-personal-psychological, examined in positive and negative terms, and suggestions were made to eliminate the negativities. Akbulut & Ekin (2021) they examined the roadmap published by Horwath [HTL] as an example of destinations' recovery strategies from the effects of the Covid-19 outbreak. In the study, the importance of providing state supports to the enterprises located in the supply part of the destination due to the crisis and the suggestions for the increase in the tourism movements predicted after the pandemic were emphasized. Gözgeç Mutlu & Doğdubay (2021) conducted a study on the effects of customers visiting far east restaurants and how these customers' perceptions of far east restaurants changed with Covid-19. According to the results of the study; factors that led the participants to the far east restaurant; personal effects, hedonic effects, interpersonal effects; dandy (deviant) effect, herd (fitting in group) effect, prestige effect and functional effects; The health effect was determined as the chief effect. In addition, it was stated that the concern that the content of far eastern dishes may cause viruses created a negative perception in some of the participants and the majority of the participants did not have any negative perceptions for these restaurants. Karakaş & Atay (2021) examined how smart destination applications can contribute to the restructuring process of tourism. It was concluded that the strategies and solutions implemented in the study contributed significantly to the improvement of Malaga tourism.

Zengin & Turan (2021), they investigated the importance of digital marketing for accommodation businesses during the pandemic period through accommodation businesses that have an important place in the tourism industry. As a result of the study, it has been determined that accommodation businesses are significantly adversely affected by the Covid-19 pandemic, they appeal to different customer portfolios during the pandemic period and the use of digital marketing tools intensifies in adapting to changing conditions. Beşballı (2021) evaluated the

impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the country's economy, specifically in the tourism sector. In the study, it is stated that it is not possible to replace the delayed demand in the tourism sector, this sector will enter the post-crisis period with high costs and it will take a long time to catch up with the pre-crisis trend even if a rapid recovery is expected. Türkseven & Koşan (2021) a five-star resort hotel business operating in Marmaris and appealing to the high-income group evaluated the strategies implemented within the scope of revenue management in the 2020 summer season and the performance realized accordingly. In the study, the measures taken, strategies and performances of a luxury hotel business during the Covid-19 process reveal. According to the results of the study; front office and sales-marketing managers mostly developed strategies related to demand management. It was stated that timely measures regarding Covid-19 were taken and implemented and the financial performance of the hotel business was more successful than the previous year, despite Covid-19. Gönen & Çetinkaya (2021) tried to determine whether the epidemic and subsequent restrictions affected housing preferences. In the study, the changes in the housing preferences of the people after the pandemic and what kind of living spaces they prefer were evaluated by using the data obtained from the Google trend data before and after the pandemic and the Uşak Municipality Directorate of Reconstruction. Avcı & Bardakoğlu (2021) they aimed to determine the negative holiday experiences of domestic tourists who purchased services from accommodation establishments during the Covid-19 pandemic process. In the study, the effects of negative experiences on consumer satisfaction were discussed and suggestions were presented. Batıbeki & Saatcı (2021) it was investigated whether the attitudes of the accommodation business employees operating in Çanakkale, which hosted Chinese tourists intensively before the Covid-19 pandemic before and after contact with Chinese tourists, showed a difference after Covid-19. As a result of the study, the attitudes and thoughts of the participants towards Chinese tourists before they started working in the sector were positive but it was stated that this situation changed after he started working in the sector. Güllü & Akçay (2021) they investigated the classification of e-complaints made by the guests of global accommodation businesses and the e-complaints of hotel guests in the Covid-19 process. In the results of working; hotel guests' e-complaints are classified into six main categories and 26 sub-categories as general, restaurant and food-beverage, rooms, front office, service quality and management, service quality and management categories.

Demirci & Üstün (2021) collected data from 346 people in Bursa between March-May 2021 according to the convenience sampling method in order to determine the effect of Covid-19 and travel risk perceptions on travel behavior. As a result of the study, it was revealed that Covid-19 and travel risk perceptions have a statistically significant effect on travel behavior. Tükel (2021) conducted an analysis with 550 (245 female and 305 male) participants residing in different cities in Turkey in order to determine the relationship between individuals' participation in leisure time activities and their psychological resilience during the Covid-19 process. According to the findings of the study, it was observed that the psychological resilience of the participants during the Covid-19 process was partially low but it was determined that the psychological resilience levels of the individuals who actively participated in sports activities before and during the Covid-19 pandemic were high. Kılıç & Çınar (2021) they made analyzes by giving information on the pandemic and performed a SWOT analysis involving Turkey's medical tourism. In the study, Turkey's strengths and weaknesses, opportunities and threats for medical tourism were found and suggestions were made on what strategies and targets could be for them. Yeşilyurt & Kurnaz (2021) attention will be paid to the establishment and application process of cloud kitchen, the application principles of cloud kitchen systems, cloud kitchen business models and cloud kitchens in the context of the Covid-19 global epidemic and subsequent restrictions, changes in the restaurant industry addressed the issues. As a result of the study, it was concluded that cloud kitchen systems have the potential to contribute to the sustainability of existing restaurants and provide significant advantages for new ventures. Dost et al. (2021) explained the concept of travel health nursing, which has become widespread in the world and conducted a compilation study in order to provide information about travel health services and nursing practices applied during the Covid-19 pandemic in our country. In the study, it was stated that travel health services are very important in the field of public health where protection is superior to treatment and it has been stated that the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of the society about travel health are insufficient in our country. Koç & Şahin (2021) conducted an analysis by reaching 465 people online in order to determine the travel cravings and travel motivations of individuals during the Covid-19 period when travel was restricted. The results obtained from the study; It has been determined that individuals traveling during the Covid-19 period are relatively young have a desire for self-development and socialization and seek different experiences.

Akkaşoğlu & Akyol (2022) the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the tourism industry in tourism revenues, the number of tourists, the share of tourism in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the number of employment in tourism. In the study, it was determined that the tourism industry was able to catch the average data in two years after the epidemics and crises experienced in the previous years. Eker et al. (2022) brought together studies dealing with the Covid-19 pandemic in Turkey in the context of tourism and tried to reveal the importance that researchers

attach to this issue. In the study, 86 articles published in the "Tr Index" literature were examined and evaluated with bibliometric analysis. As a result of the study, it was determined that the related articles mostly focused on the effects of Covid-19 on the tourism industry, tourism movements and tourism workers. Gezen & Özcan (2022) investigated the effect of Covid-19 on the financial status of tourism businesses traded in the Borsa İstanbul (BIST) Tourism Index. As a result of the study, it was determined that one business was in the risky range in terms of financial distress in 2019 and 2020, when Covid-19 started and continued and other businesses were in the safe range. Çilek (2022) examined the effects of the Covid-19 outbreak on the financial performance of companies included in the BIST tourism index. According to the performance ranking as a result of the analysis made in the study the three best businesses in 2019 and 2020 while PKENT was determined as MERIT and MARTI, the three worst enterprises were determined as AYCES, TEKTU and ULAS in 2019 and TEKTU, AYCES and AVTUR in 2020. Acun Köksalanlar & Esenkal Çözümeli (2022) the perspectives of tourist guide students on the future of tourism and the tourism guiding profession after the pandemic were investigated using semi-structured interview technique and non-random sampling method. As a result of the study, it was determined that the majority of the students were negatively affected by this process psychologically and they felt pessimistic and anxious. In addition, in the study, it was determined that the students mostly had a negative perspective on the future of tourism and that 45% of them evaluated the future of tourist guiding as negative and 38% as positive. Acuner & Ergin (2022) the travel restrictions caused by the Covid-19 global epidemic, the interruption of some businesses in the tourism sector the possible crises that will arise due to the regulations that businesses have to comply with in the epidemic conditions and the management of these crises. According to the data obtained by the survey technique; in accommodation businesses, travel businesses and food and beverage businesses; it has been concluded that optimism has a moderating role in the relationship between crisis management practices and business performances. Altıntaş et al. (2022) evaluated the posts made by travel bloggers using instagram application before and during the Covid-19 period, and examined the effect of İstanbul posts on followers and destinations by content analysis method. In the study, it was determined that the number of photo sharing decreased during the Covid-19 period even old photos were shared and the number of videos increased.

Kılıç & Şenel (2022) examined the relationship between fear caused by the Covid-19 outbreak, travel motivation and purchase intention in the context of push and pull theory. As a result of the study, statistically significant relationships were found between the fear of Covid-19 and both purchase intention and travel motivation. Yavuz (2022) the effect of the direct income loss on the gross domestic product due to the decrease in the number of foreign tourists in the tourism sector due to the pandemic in 2020 was calculated and analyzes were carried out in order to present policy recommendations. As a result of the analyzes made in the study, it was determined that there was a loss of approximately 18 billion US dollars in the gross domestic product originating from foreign tourists who did not come to Turkey due to the measures taken due to the pandemic. Özçalık & Eren (2022) determined three events representing the development of the Covid-19 epidemic as a result of the analysis of the investors' reaction to the tourism stock market indices of the Covid-19 epidemic using the "event study" method. According to the analysis results; it has been determined that investors reacted negatively to the Covid-19 epidemic according to market returns (MSCI ACWI), and the highest losses by region were experienced in the European tourism index. Kılıç Karamahmutoğlu (2022) examined the effect of Covid-19 on the financial performance of transportation and tourism businesses by using the ratio analysis method in his study. The results of the study showed that Covid-19 had a significant impact on the financial ratios of transportation and tourism businesses, apart from the liquidity ratios and it was stated that while Covid-19 increased the financial risks of businesses, it caused a significant decrease in profitability. Dülgaroğlu (2022) in his study, examined the effects of the coronavirus (Covid-19) outbreak process, which affected all sectors globally, on the tourism sector in Çanakkale. As a result of the analyzes made, it was stated that the activities of tourism enterprises came to a standstill due to the epidemic; it has been determined that investors, operators and employees have entered a troubled period economically, there has been a large-scale contraction in the tourism sector, recreational activities have been canceled and tourism operators have problems in paying their debts.

Özçelik Heper (2022) document analysis of qualitative research methods was used, domestic and foreign literature on the subject was scanned, tables and statistical information obtained from official websites, the changes in tourism movements in the world and in Turkey during the epidemic process, changing new trends and trends and the epidemic. She made suggestions to tourism professionals in order to survive in the crisis. Güngör & Çemberlitaş (2022) aimed to measure the first impact of the Covid-19 epidemic on tourism companies and the first reactions in the markets by using the data of the companies traded in the Borsa İstanbul Tourism Index for the years 2015-2020. As a result of the study, it was revealed that the companies were affected by the epidemic, it was determined that the companies most heavily affected by the epidemic were the companies with a low current ratio and it was concluded that the companies affiliated to strong holdings were affected by the crisis at a lower level

than other companies. Güneri & Yay (2022) in order to reveal how the kitchen departments of five-star hotel businesses in Antalya were affected during the Covid-19 epidemic process from the perspective of kitchen chefs; the data they obtained as a result of face-to-face interviews with 20 kitchen chefs were analyzed by content analysis. As a result of the findings obtained in the study, the positive and negative effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on the kitchen departments of the hotels, the changes in the kitchen department and the sustainability of the changes were emphasized. Beyazgül et al. (2022) comparatively analyzed the impact of the Covid-19 outbreak on the liquidity and financial failure risk of the land, sea and air passenger transportation sectors in Turkey. As a result of the analysis, it has been determined that the liquidity and financial failure risks of all the sectors examined are high, the liquidity and financial failure risks of the airline passenger transportation sector have increased significantly compared to the pre-Covid-19 epidemic period and the sector that is most adversely affected by the Covid-19 epidemic is the airline passenger transport sector.

The evaluations of the *proceeding papers* included in the content analysis within the scope of the research are presented below.

Dineri (2020) the relationship between the decrease in tourism revenues during the Covid-19 process and the financing of the current account deficit was examined theoretically and discussed what kind of practices should be done in order to finance the future of the tourism sector and the chronic current account deficit problem in the new world order caused by the Covid-19 epidemic. Civelek (2021) it aimed to analyze the tourism commercials shot during the pandemic process semiologically and tried to examine the promotional activities of Turkish tourism in the pandemic process by making use of the models of theorists. Demirbulat Güdü & Saatcı (2021) which was organized in the corporate Instagram account of a total of 13 professional chambers, seven professional chambers and six regional professional chambers established in accordance with the "Tourist Guidance Vocational Law", on the Instagram platform, which is one of the social media tools by the tourist guide professional chambers during the pandemic period; analyzed their online activities. In the results of working; when the posts made by the tourist guide profession chambers on their Instagram accounts during the pandemic period are analyzed quantitatively; it was determined that the most sharing was made by Aydın Tourist Guides Chamber and the least share was made by Adana Regional Tourist Guides Chamber. Karakan & Çolak (2021) in order to determine the manager's views on the measures taken during the adaptation process to the new normal within the scope of the Covid-19 pandemic in city hotels operating in Gaziantep, the preparations made the difficulties experienced and the expectations after the pandemic, they met with senior or middle level managers in seven hotel businesses. conducted face-to-face interviews. As a result of the study, 65-70% loss in room occupancy and 80-100% loss in banquet revenues were determined in the first periods of the pandemic (March-May), it was determined that there was no loss of personnel and it was determined that the participants did not expect any change in their customer portfolio after the pandemic. Kaya & Pekerşen (2021) academicians' evaluations and problems related to the difficulties experienced in the teaching of tourism faculties courses at universities with distance education in the process experienced with the Covid-19 epidemic were examined by using interview technique. In the study, it was found that technology, communication and interaction problems are experienced in the distance education method, the rate of participation in the lesson and the feedback are low. However it has been concluded that thanks to technology, information transfer takes place quickly and easily, saving time, space and energy.

Akpınar & Selçuk (2021) different crisis management processes applied by hotel managements were examined within the framework of condition dependency theory. In the study, it is seen that the themes of external environmental factors, technological adaptation and the effects of the crisis in managerial processes come to the fore. Demirdelen Alrawadieh (2021) investigated the experiences of Airbnb users during Covid-19 days in his study. Leximancer, a qualitative analysis program, was used in the study and 12 themes were revealed. According to the results of the study; it was concluded that Airbnb users had a generally positive experience during the Covid-19 days. Umur & Akçay (2021) carried out a bibliometric analysis in order to determine the trends of scientific publications' studies on Covid-19 and tourism, to interpret the current situation in detail and to make suggestions for future studies. Ersöz (2021) he investigated the cyberbullying that affected social media influencers during the Covid-19 epidemic and the strategies of influencers to cope with this situation and also examined whether there was any change in their self-disclosure behavior with the Covid-19 epidemic. As a result of the study, it was stated that the accusation phenomenon which had not been discovered before in the studies in the literature, emerged within the types of cyberbullying and it was stated that social media phenomena were accused of freeloading through the gifts they received or the trips they took in cooperation, they were bullied and there was no data in the literature regarding this category. Üngüren & Yildiz (2021) in order to examine the effect of the fear of Covid-19, which is the fear of the worldwide pandemic on burnout and the moderator role of psychological resilience in this process, the relationship of Covid-19 and burnout with stress, the relationship of psychological resilience with stress and burnout the theory of conservation of resources. Examined the studies on the relationship between stress,

burnout and psychological resilience. According to the results of the study; fear of Covid-19 can lead to stress, long-term stress can lead to burnout. Erdoğan & Eylül Koç (2021) conducted online semi-structured interviews with nine students studying abroad among Kastamonu University Faculty of Tourism Department of Tourism Guidance students in order to examine the views of students studying abroad during distance education during the pandemic process. In the study, it has been determined that the distance education planning is done well, the technological infrastructure such as software and hardware is sufficient in the distance education process the instructors easily adapt to the process and are sufficient.

Dereli & Kızılırmak (2021) investigated the travel risk perception levels, future travel decisions and travel behaviors of local people after Covid-19. According to the data obtained; it has been stated that the travel risk perceptions of the participants have a positive, strong and significant effect on the travel behavior and that there are significant differences between the travel risk perception and travel behavior of some demographic characteristics. In the study, it was revealed that they turned to more individual and nature-oriented tourism types in their travels after Covid-19. Macit (2021) revealed the policies implemented by African countries in the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic, discussed the adequacy of the measures and offered improvement suggestions for the deficiencies. Çelik & Deveci (2021) in order to determine whether the Covid-19 concerns of the cabin crew working in the aircraft in the aviation sector differ according to the demographic characteristics, data from 1000 cabin crew members who worked in airline companies in Turkey during the Covid-19 pandemic period and continued to fly during the period. As a result of the analysis made in the study, it was stated that Covid-19 anxiety differs according to gender and women experience more Covid-19 anxiety than men. Tengilimoğlu (2021) dealt with the management of health tourism in the pandemic. According to the results of the study, which dealt with issues such as pre-pandemic health tourism, international patient mobility, types of tourism considered within the scope of health tourism, the share of health expenditures in GDP, the effects of Covid-19 on health tourism, pandemic and tourism the safest countries, Turkey, Covid-19. It showed a relatively successful performance in the fight against 19, especially in the health sector and compared to other countries in general. In addition, it was stated in the study that after the pandemic, Turkey is expected to take its place in health tourism to the top. In the study emphasizing that the travel motivations and expectations of medical tourists will change with Covid-19, it has been stated that medical tourists will prefer countries that better manage Covid-19 in the pandemic and post-pandemic period. Keskin et al. (2021) examined the categorization of the complaints made by the guests in the online environment and the most concentrated complaints about the five star hotel businesses operating in Kuşadası during the Covid-19 process. As a result of the study, it has been determined that hotel businesses should pay more attention to the cleanliness of the rooms, food and beverage quality and hygiene within the framework of the complaints issues and make improvements in this direction.

The evaluations of the *books* included in the content analysis within the scope of the research are presented below.

Sürme (2020), general information about coronavirus was given then the effect of Covid-19 on tourism was explained in line with the relevant literature. The study, which was carried out by focusing on the holiday buying behavior during the Covid-19 process, contains information on the method of the research conducted to determine the opinions on holiday buying during the Covid-19 process. It is thought that the findings, results and suggestions obtained in the research will guide tourism businesses and tourists. According to the results of the study, it was seen that the risk perception of the participants was quite high so it was stated that the risk perception of the consumers was high during the Covid-19 process. However, in the study it was observed that the average of perceived behavior and holiday purchase intention was low. In this context, it has been suggested to tourism enterprises to prepare promotions and packages to include families. Çavuşgil Köse & Erden Ayhün (2020) dealt with the reasons of crisis in the tourism industry in the context of crisis management in the context of crisis management in the tourism industry and the effects of the effects on the tourism industry against the Covid-19 epidemic in Turkey and the effects on the tourism industry. analyzed the epidemic. In the study, it is aimed to embody the action plan of the T.R. Ministry of Culture and Tourism in the focus of the Covid-19 outbreak. The study explained which practices were implemented during the Covid-19 crisis phase, how to act within the scope of crisis resolution within the scope of reactive and proactive strategies.

The evaluations of the *book chapters* included in the content analysis within the scope of the research are presented below.

Diktaş (2021) reinterpreted the Covid-19 pandemic and tourism around industry 4.0 took a different perspective in order to keep up with the developments, to create an innovative solution with a proactive view to the negativities, to benefit from technology, to integrate smart tourism in tourism, digital tourism opportunities into the activities of tourism operations. provided different angle. In the study, tourism under the shadow of Covid-19, industry 4.0 and tourism 4.0 were interpreted from the perspective of Covid-19. As a result of the study, after many developments

such as the health crisis, where the Covid-1 epidemic crisis offers important opportunities for a better way for the future of tourism, smart technology-based innovations developed in the industry 4.0 period. It has been emphasized that it is inevitable to benefit from information and communication technologies. Keleş (2021) examined the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on museums and historical sites in the context of cultural tourism. In the study in which the applications in the tourism sector were examined during the pandemic process; the importance of the virtual museum platform, which was launched in the previous periods was emphasized at the point of creating an alternative in cultural and tourism activities that were deeply affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result of the study, tourism enterprises have high expectations in terms of hygiene level and protection of health, virtual platforms will be an important alternative tourism form with the increase in augmented reality and artificial intelligence applications the epidemic has caused changes in touristic consumer behaviors as well as general consumer behaviors and touristic. It is stated that consumers will acquire new habits. In Aktuna & Şimşek (2021) the course of the Covid-19 pandemic its impact on tourism activities and the relationship between the pandemic and e-sports were examined. As a result of the study, e-sports can be used as an effective power in the marketing of Turkish tourism and strengthen the image of the country during the pandemic period, large electronic sports events planned to be held after the pandemic will increase the variety of touristic products, appeal to more people so that tourism activities can spread throughout the year and it was stated that the amount of expenditure per capita could be brought to the desired levels. Keleş (2021) examined the reflections of the Covid-19 epidemic on the tourism sector, based on numerical data and economic indicators and made some suggestions on the subject. In the study, a comprehensive literature review was carried out, the emergence of the Covid-19 epidemic and the performance of the industry, especially in the last five years were discussed in depth. As a result of the study, it was determined to what extent the tourism sector was affected by the Covid-19 epidemic in terms of the general structure and suggestions were presented to the tourism sector.

Bakkaloğlu (2021) in the light of the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) data, the tourism revenues of the seven OECD countries that are in the top ten in the World Tourism Ranking barometer before the epidemic were examined in a comparative manner with the pre-epidemic, epidemic and post-epidemic and will be discarded. Bilge & Büyüksarı (2021) tourism marketing was discussed during the Covid-19 pandemic and changes in customer expectations and marketing strategies followed by businesses were examined. As a result of the study suggestions were made in order to ensure an effective destination marketing of the changing travel demand and changing supply elements and to ensure long-term improvement and continuity in the marketing of destinations. İyem & İslamoğlu (2021) information about health tourism and geriatric tourism was given and a comparative analysis was presented about the general structure of geriatric tourism before and after Covid-19. In the study, the general attitude of geriatric tourism which is a type of health tourism before and after the Covid-19 pandemic is explained in Kuşadası, based on the opinions of experts in the sector. As a result of the study, it has been evaluated that there are important differences in the geriatric tourism sector before and after the Covid-19 pandemic what these differences and similarities are and what they can be. Cinel (2021) investigated the effects of the pandemic process on the Turkish tourism sector. As a result of the study, measures and policies that should be implemented in order to reduce the negative effects of the pandemic in the tourism sector have been put forward. Göral & Yurtlu (2021) also discussed the uncertainty of tourism which is one of the sectors most affected by the Covid-19 epidemic. As a result of the study, it was emphasized that the Covid-19 pandemic crisis can be evaluated as an opportunity to rethink future tourism. Tourism is at a turning point and the measures taken will shape the tourism of tomorrow. Ay (2021) discussed the effects of the epidemic on tourism revenues and employment on a global and local scale and evaluated the situation in the sub-sectors of tourism. As a result, he discussed the damage caused by the Covid-19 epidemic on the global tourism sector and made suggestions.

The evaluations of the *theses* included in the content analysis within the scope of the research are presented below.

Çoban (2020) aimed to reveal how hotel businesses operating in Eskişehir were affected by the coronavirus (Covid-19) epidemic and to determine the crisis management strategies that hotel managers applied during the epidemic period. Within the scope of the study, descriptive analysis and content analysis methods were used to analyze the data obtained through the Zoom (one) program, which is a face-to-face (12) and online interview program with 13 hotel managers serving in Eskişehir. The results of the study revealed that the managers felt the negativities of the crisis in the hotels where they worked, that the hotel managers managed to control the crisis process with their knowledge, skills and experience and that they made the necessary effort to overcome the crisis with the least damage. Şermet (2021) using a qualitative research method, the comments of hotel guests who stayed in five star hotels in Antalya's Alanya and Manavgat districts and transferred their experiences to the TripAdvisor platform were subjected to content analysis and analyzed the collected data through the MAXQDA program. As a result of the study, the experiences of the guests staying in the hotels; measures taken, cleanliness, opinion about the staff, restaurant experience during the pandemic period, animations and insufficient number of staff, elements about

guests. The anxiety caused by the pandemic was explained as the pandemic inattention and crowd perceptions of the guests and various suggestions were made. Baytürk (2021) analyzed the effect of perceived value and perceived risk on consumers' intentions to purchase vacations from the internet by developing a research model on the example of Covid-19 and within the scope of this model and the relationships between variables. According to the results of the study; it has been determined that there is a significant and positive relationship between the perceived value and its sub-dimensions and the purchase intention of the consumer.

İsmayilli (2021) made an up-to-date assessment of the effects of the Covid-19 epidemic on the tourism sector through a case study and made predictions about how neuromarketing measurement techniques could be used in the tourism sector in this process. As a result of the study, it was emphasized that neuro-imaging techniques can provide more accurate and alternative results, and neuro-marketing can be used in times of crisis and disaster and especially in times when it is difficult to do research such as the very rare Covid-19 pandemic. Ağılönü (2021) examined the effects of the pandemic on water sports in terms of sports tourism and recreational activities during the Covid-19 pandemic process. In the study, the answers given to the semi-structured interview form were analyzed by content analysis. As a result of the study, it was stated that the concepts of customer, economy and tourism are directly related to Covid-19 and water sports. Cebeci (2021) by revealing the attitudes, awareness and acceptance of consumers towards functional foods during the Covid-19 disease process, created a perspective for consumers in all age groups. In the study, a literature review and a descriptive research model based on quantitative data were used. The study data were collected through an online questionnaire from 200 individuals of different ages and occupations residing in İstanbul, taking into account the personal hygiene, social distance and health conditions experienced during the pandemic period. The results of the study showed that the level of hearing and knowing functional foods of the participants was low and the level of seeing themselves as healthy was high. Ergin (2021) examined the moderating role of optimism in the relationship between the crisis management practices adopted by the managers of tourism enterprises and the performance of the enterprises in the fight against the global epidemic that occurred with the Covid-19 epidemic. As a result of the study, in accommodation businesses, travel businesses and food and beverage businesses; it has been determined that optimism has a moderating role in the relationship between crisis management practices and business performances. Ünver (2021) analyzed air transport mobility in terms of Europe and Turkey based on available data from sources associated with the airline industry. In the study, it was concluded that the Covid-19 pandemic caused an average of 70% decrease in the use of European and Turkish Airspace in the January-August period of 2020 and as a result, there were great decreases in the employment of flight attendants who are the face of airline companies.

Turak (2021) revealed with a study on the Covid-19 pandemic how the types of tourists separated according to their decision-making styles are affected by the factors affecting their purchasing behavior. As a result of the study, the factors that most affect the purchasing behavior of tourist types; marketing efforts for rational, accustomed, restricted and compliant tourists, psychological factors for hedonic tourists, and personal and cultural factors for opportunistic tourists. Koç (2021) investigated the medical tourism travel intention of the Turkish diaspora living in Europe during the Covid-19 process to Turkey. According to the results of the analysis made as a result of the survey conducted with expatriates of Turkish origin living in Europe; it was concluded that as the socialization anxiety of expatriates increases, short-term and long-term avoidance behaviors tend to increase, that individuals' anxiety about catching Covid-19 does not have a significant effect on their medical tourism travel intentions. Coşkun (2021) semi-structured interviews were held with 15 professional tourist guides who had toured at least once in the ancient city of Ephesus during the epidemic period. and the precautions to be taken, the behavior of cultural tourists are also examined. According to the results of the study, professional tourist guides are sensitive about protection from the epidemic in tours, the circular called the rules to be followed during the epidemic period published by TUREB should be updated, the holiday and travel preferences of cultural tourists will change after the epidemic, the unemployed tourist guides have some social and economic problems as well as some social problems. It has been determined that the tourist guides are also faced with problems, that there is a decline in their professional competence, skills and that the tourist guides expect effective management and economic support from the relevant institutions. Nasibov (2021) examined the relationships between consumers' travel risk perception, travel motivations, hygiene and safety perceptions and willingness to pay for hygiene. In the study, the data obtained from the consumers living in Azerbaijan by the online survey method were analyzed through SPSS and SMART PLS statistical programs. In the study, it was concluded that travel risk perception has a positive effect on travel motivations and willingness to pay for hygiene and the perception of hygiene and safety has a positive effect on willingness to pay for hygiene. Cebeci (2021) examined glamping tourism within the scope of Covid-19 the situation of glamping tourism in Turkey was determined and its applicability in Giresun province was investigated. As a result of the study, it was determined that glamping tourism is suitable for Giresun province and glamping enterprises have a great potential for tourism development of Giresun.

Tan (2021) examined how businesses and employees in the food and beverage industry in İstanbul/Beyoğlu were affected by the pandemic process. According to the results of the study; it has been determined that small and medium-sized businesses will be greatly affected by the epidemic, excluding companies belonging to tour operators, large travel agencies and hotels in chains. Baki (2021) compared consumer purchasing preferences over 404 tourists who had chartered yachts in Marmaris, Muğla in the yacht charter market before and during the Covid-19 pandemic. As a result of the study, it has been determined that the participants prioritize the quality, cleanliness and hygiene factors more in their yacht charter purchase preferences during the Covid-19 pandemic than before the Covid-19 pandemic care less about social desirability and economic factors and spend more time on research to charter a yacht. Gül (2021) conducted semi-structured interviews with 27 travel agencies in the province of Hatay and examined the impact of Covid-19 on travel businesses. As a result of the study, it was determined that the businesses were negatively affected economically and psychologically in the Covid-19 epidemic they had to lay off their personnel and some businesses were closed or downsized. In addition, in the study, tourist expectations and understanding of tourism have changed, tourists are more inclined to private tours; it has been stated that there is a tendency to tourism types based on nature, plateau and eco tourism. Şevkli (2021) investigated the role of anxiety disorder in the intention to go to food and beverage establishments in the light of planned behavior theory in his study, which he carried out with the questionnaire technique which is one of the quantitative research methods. While it was concluded in the study that the levels of anxiety disorder were higher in women than in men, it was seen that anxiety disorder had a significant and opposite effect on behavioral intention and it was stated that behavioral intention would decrease with an increase in anxiety disorder feelings.

Mutu (2022) it was aimed to measure the participation status of the tourism enterprises operating in the region where the gastronomy festival was held after Covid-19, their expectations from the festival, their motivation level and their contribution to the festival and their perspectives and participation in the gastronomy festivals organized by the tourism enterprises operating in the Silivri district of İstanbul after the Covid-19 epidemic. It aimed to determine the intentions of the enterprises and to measure their satisfaction levels, to determine the reasons for the non-participation of the enterprises and to produce innovative solutions. Questionnaire technique, one of the quantitative research methods was used in the study. As a result of the study, when the status of following the gastronomy events held in İstanbul was statistically tested, there was a significant difference between the enterprises, and when the participation in the tourism fairs held in Turkey was statistically evaluated, there was a significant difference between the enterprises. Since it is thought that malnutrition is associated with Covid-19 disease. Yıldırım Uğurlu (2022) the nutritional habits of healthcare workers, who are in the high risk group were investigated during the Covid-19 pandemic period. The study was carried out by applying a questionnaire consisting of demographic information, changes in nutrition-lifestyle during the pandemic period, frequency of food consumption, consumption status during the pandemic and beck depression scale to health workers in Kırıkkale Yüksek İhtisas Hospital, Kırıkkale University Medical Faculty Hospital and Kırıkkale Oral and Dental Health Center. As a result of the study, it was revealed that there was no statistically significant difference between the distribution of Beck depression scale results according to gender, the frequency of women eating when they were sad-tired was significantly higher than men and the Covid-19 pandemic changed the living conditions and eating habits of healthcare professionals.

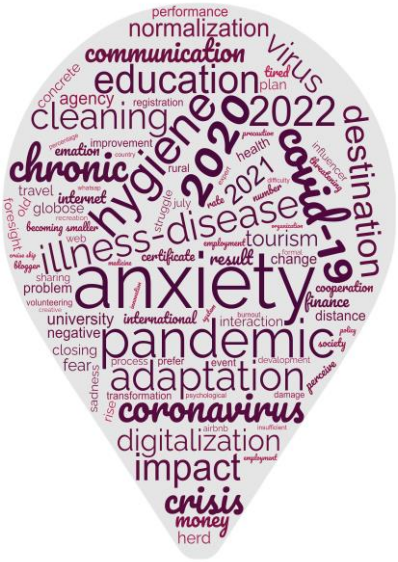


Figure 1. Words and Concepts That Are Often Recurred in the National Academic Literature on Covid-19

As a result of the analyzes made to create a word cloud for the relevant findings (Figure 1), 2020, 2021, 2022, agency, airbnb, adaptation, perception, Covid-19, blogger, change, destination, digitalization, transformation, emotion-thought, concern, education, hygiene, interaction, development, volunteering, disease, damage, impact, communication, influencer, internet, employment, recovery, cooperation, closure, anxiety, rural, fear, coranavirus, crisis, chronic, cruise, downsizing, global, international, distance, finance, cleanliness, struggle, normal, normalization, negative, rate, foresight, measurement, case, measure, health, organization, pandemic, money, sharing, personnel, performance, plan, policy, psychological, recreational, recreation, official, number, certificate, travel, system, problem, concrete, result, flock, process, threat, measure, july, preference, registration, medicine, society, tourism, burnout, expert, country, university, sadness, virus, whatsapp, web and creative. It was determined that the words old, novelty, inadequate, tired, percentage, rise and difficulty were frequently repeated has died. It has been concluded that related words and concepts are frequently used in academic literature as well as in daily and social life with the Covid-19 pandemic.

4. CONCLUSIONS, DISCUSSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Tourism is one of the sectors that are evaluated in the category of non-essential needs and that are first affected by natural disasters, wars, political tensions and economic crises. Due to its fragile nature, tourism is a phenomenon that is directly affected by all kinds of crises and that people's preferences can change negatively. In particular, in the serious declines in the participation of people in tourism movements due to the intense pandemic conditions in the 2019-2021 period on a global scale; health concern, travel bans, mandatory, measures, etc. circumstances have been effective. Therefore, it is extremely important to research the situations that all stakeholders in the tourism sector should do during and after the crisis and to develop various suggestions. It will be possible to ensure that the tourism sector survives the crises with the least damage by learning lessons from the experienced situations and knowing what to do in case of possible negativities or crisis situations in the future. After the first Covid-19 case was reported in China in 2019, the pandemic which caused devastating negative effects around the world has found wide coverage in international and national academic studies. The large number of academic studies published in the Turkish literature on the Covid-19 pandemic, which has deeply affected the tourism sector with its different aspects since March 2020 in Turkey, is important in terms of the way the situation is handled and the determination of different aspects. In this framework, as of April 30, 2022, a total of 214 tourism and pandemic related academic studies open to access in Google Academic and YÖK National Thesis Center databases were analyzed by content analysis. It has been understood that the related studies are carried out to measure the effects of the pandemic on the sub-components of tourism (aviation, travel agencies, food and beverage businesses, accommodation businesses and their employees, etc.) and tourists who are the final consumers. In addition, in the analyzed studies; it is understood that the Covid-19 pandemic has dealt a great blow to the economic aspect of the tourism sector and the negative effects of the pandemic on the tourism economy are felt more. On the other hand, it has been determined that the pandemic that has existed in Turkey since March 2020 has been the subject of students' studies at the graduate education level, which has been completed in at least two years and about 19 master's theses have been completed in this process. This can be explained by the fact that consultants and students are intensely interested in current issues. However, the fact that the subject is very new, the excess of unknowns, the problem of reliable sources and the information pollution experienced in the subject bring limitations and difficulties in scientific research. All these problems and constraints will disappear in the coming years with the dissolution of the uncertainties on the subject and the proliferation of reliable sources. This study is very important in terms of addressing various academic works (articles, proceeding papers, books, book chapters and thesis) on the Covid-19 pandemic and tourism in the national literature and determining the current situation. With this aspect, the study will shed light on the researchers and authors who will carry out studies in the future within the scope of the subject. The recommendations made as a result of the study are listed below.

- It has been determined that the Covid-19 pandemic and tourism-related national academic research are mostly related to the economic effects of the pandemic on tourism. Based on this determination, considering the interdisciplinary structure of tourism, researches can be conducted that specifically target the psychological and sociological aspects of the Covid-19 pandemic on tourism.

- Considering that the habits that people have gained during the pandemic period will continue, albeit partially, in the coming years, it is recommended to carry out studies that highlight the types of health and ecotourism.

- Strategies to highlight various untouched destinations can be implemented due to the increase in people's desire to stay away from the crowds during the pandemic period, which used to have low touristic attractiveness.

➢ More concrete research on the subject can be done in the postgraduate theses to be conducted. Data collection and analysis processes of research can be designed by developing scales related to the pandemic period and tourism.

➢ By considering the Covid-19 pandemic together with alternative tourism types, researches that contribute to theory and practice can be carried out.

➢ By making inferences from the pandemic, studies can be carried out in areas such as sustainable tourism, environmental awareness and health literacy.

➢ Solution proposals and possible exit solutions can be developed by designing and scripting pandemics or other crises that may occur in the coming years.

Regarding the limitations of the study, it can be said that it consists of academic researches in the national literature and accessible. In future research, Web of Sicence (WoS), Emerald, Scopus etc. It is possible to analyze the researches on Covid-19 and tourism in databases with content and bibliometric analysis methods.

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