



2019

BASKALE 3 DISTRICT REPORT





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History of Baskale:

Baskale was a settlement called “Adamma on time during the Urartians. The Armenians gave the name Adamakert here. Later, the border area between the Romans and Parth Baskale, M.S. It was captured by the Sassanids in the 3rd century and by the Byzantines in the 6th century. After the Arab invasion in 645, it remained under the leadership of local Armenian lords. It was connected to the Sökmenliler established in the 1100s. The region was attacked by the Mongols in 1245. After a short time in the management of the local gentlemen 1386'da Timur'un then the beginning of the 16th century Karakoyunlu State Safaviler'in entered. The fact that the Başkale region was connected to the Ottoman state coincided with the mid-16th century during the reign of Sultan Süleyman the Magnificent. The area, formerly known as Kotur-Elbak, was within the boundaries of the Elbak accident of the Hakkâri province of Van in the late 19th century. The name of the accident was changed to Baskale during the Republican period.

Baskale Geography:

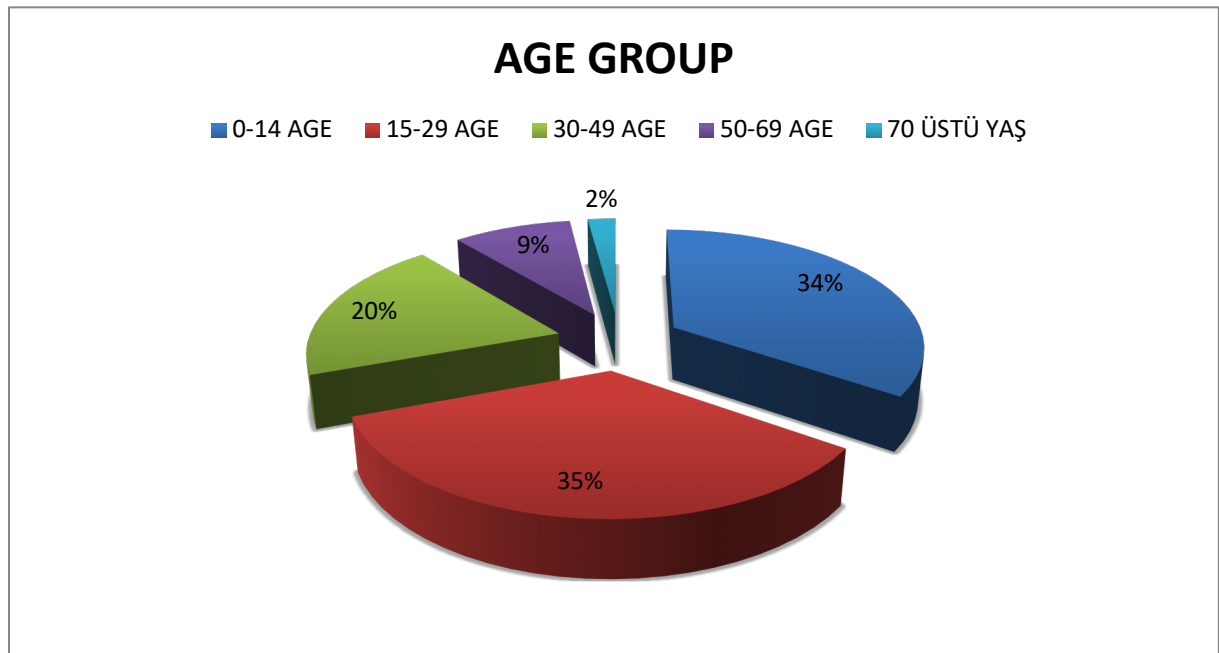
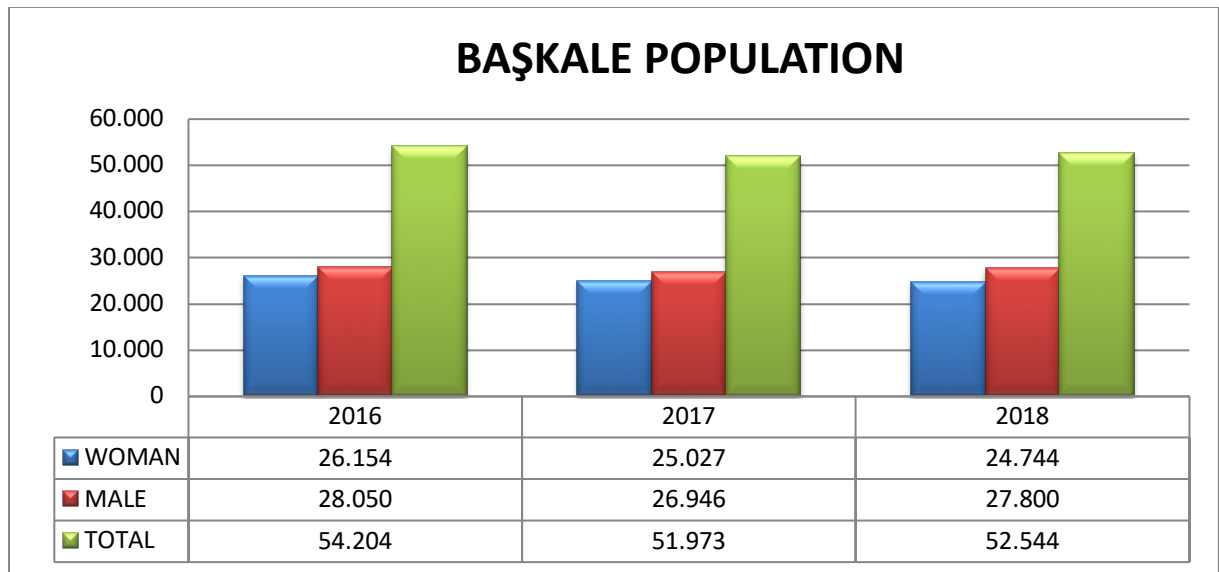
Its surface area is 2599 km², altitude is 2400m, average number of days covered with snow is 140 days, average temperature is 5.8 ° C. Başkale is located 120 km southeast of Van. Ispiriz was established at the foot of the mountain. There are Özalp bound to Van to the north, the Turkish-Iranian border to the east, Yüksekova to Hakkari to the south, and Gürpınar to the west to the west. The territory of the district in the southeast of Van is very mountainous and rugged. It consists of a valley between high mountain ranges in north-south direction. The eastern part of the Havaril Mountain (3604 m), known as the Yigit Mountain (Iskale Mountain) is referred to as the Baskir Mountain (3668 m), Gökdag (3604 m) is in the southwest. The Great Zap Water, which is one of the largest tributaries of the Tigris River, is formed by the merging of the waters originating from the slopes of Mount Mengene and Havaril Mountain.

BAŞKALE

Başkale Population Structure:

In 2018, the population of Baskale was 52,544 people. 52% of the total population is male and 48% is female.

Başkale	Male	Woman	Total
Population	27.800	24.744	52.544
Ratio (%)	52	48	100



In the district where the young population is high, the population below the age of 30 corresponds to 70% of the total population. Compared to 2017, Başkale's population experienced an increase.

Education in Baskale:

According to Başkale National Education Directorate data, there are 114 schools and 463 classrooms in districts and villages. The district has 18,461 students and 756 teachers are employed. The number of students per classroom is 42 in primary education, 27 in secondary education and 29 in vocational education. The literacy rate of the district is around 58%. This is far below the average of the 82% average in Turkey.

In addition to the schools affiliated to the National Education, there is also a college affiliated to Yüzüncü Yıl University.



District Tourism:

The district is rich in tourism. Located in 2 different locations in Turkey and in Travertine and chimneys are among the wonders of the world are also entered in this small county. The reason for not being heard can be called neglect and insensitivity. In order to see such

places, it is possible to see the fairy chimneys and travertines which are approximately 60 km away from Başkale instead of visiting two different places. There are also historical buildings in the district that testify to the past.



Baskale Economy:

The main source of livelihood for the people of Baskale is animal husbandry. Ovine breeding is particularly common. Live animals are sold to both domestic and foreign markets. Crop production has not developed due to climatic conditions. The fact that it is a border neighbor with Iran has also improved border trade. Small commercial activities are carried out in the district center.

Agriculture and Livestock in Baskale:

The majority of the district's population is livestock. There are also some agricultural activities. However, these activities are mainly carried out within the subsistence economy.

Agriculture:

The district is not suitable for agriculture due to its geographical structure and climate. Nevertheless, there are small-scale agricultural activities in towns and villages that are generally used for consumption within the family.

Total area	Field of Cereals and Other Crop Products	Fallow Area	Field of fruit, beverage and spice plants	Vegetable gardens area (decare)
393.831	331.834	61.663	334	0
Dekar	Dekar	Dekar	Dekar	Dekar

393,831 decare area of the district is agricultural area. Cereal and vegetable crops are planted on 331.834 decare area of the total area. 61,663 decares of land are left fallow. Fruit area covers 334 decares of the district. According to the agricultural production data in the district in 2018;

Cereals and Other Herbal Products Production:

Name of the product	Planted Area (Decare)	Harvested Area (Decare)	Yield (Kg / Decare)	Production (Ton)
Wheat	75.640	75.640	160	12.105
Barley	4.496	4.496	209	938
Chickpeas	2.108	2.108	104	219
Safflower Seed	1.390	1.390	170	236
Clover	170.200	169.600	1.800	305.280
sainfoin	78.000	78.000	1.200	93.600

Fruit Production:

Name of the product	Bulk Area (Decare)	Fruit Number of Fruit Trees	Number of Trees Without Fruit	Yield (Kg / Fruits A.S)	Production (Ton)
Apple Golden	278	1.375	2.878	20	28
Pear	56	916	340	17	16

In the use of agricultural tools and machinery;

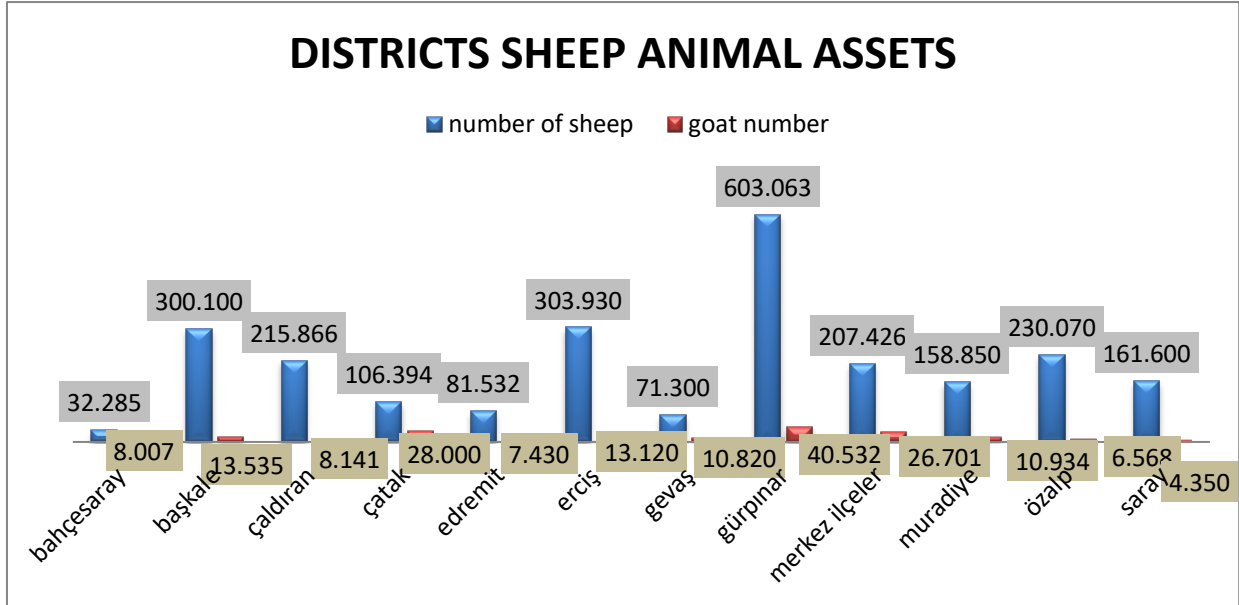
- 285 tractors
- 1 combine harvester
- 1512 Other Tools and Machines

Farming:

The main source of livelihood is livestock. Ovine livestock is more developed. Both domestic and foreign animals are sold to the market. Animal products include milk, cheese, yogurt. The products produced are mostly used in subsistence economy.

Cattle	Number of sheep	Number of Goats	Milk Production	Honey Production
13.240	300.100	13.535	34.199	21

The district is an important place in terms of the number of ovine animals. According to 2018 data, there are 300.100 sheep and 13.535 goats in the district. The number of cattle was determined as 13.240. On average, 34.199 tons of milk was produced annually.



Featured in Baskale:

- ❖ Ovine and bovine potential,
- ❖ Olm Being a border neighbor to Iran,
- ❖ Border trade activities,
- ❖ I Amount of legumes and grain products,
- ❖ Fairy chimneys and travertines,

Başkale Investment Areas:

- ❖ All investments related to animal husbandry,
- ❖ Tourism investments,
- ❖ Investments in border trade,
- ❖ All investments related to industrial enterprises due to the proximity of the district to the border,
- ❖ Investments related to agricultural products,

What to do in Baskale:

- ❖ Improvement of transportation to the city center and border gates,
- ❖ To carry out modern studies to protect and increase the number of sheep and cattle potentials,
- ❖ Providing necessary training to animal producers,
- ❖ Providing necessary state support to animal breeders,
- ❖ Building a modern area for the sale of live animals,
- ❖ Establishment of modern combined meat plants,
- ❖ Establishment of a small industrial site,
- ❖ Establishment of modern facilities for processing and placing animal products on the market,
- ❖ Establishing unions and associations for the protection of the rights of animal breeders,
- ❖ Paying attention to the establishment of non-governmental organizations (Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Drivers, Animal Breeders Association, etc.)
- ❖ Opening of ski centers for the promotion of the existing tourism areas and the utilization of winter tourism potential,
- ❖ Making necessary economic initiatives to prevent migration from the district.



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