



2019

GEVAŞ

DISTRICT REPORT





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History of Gevaş:

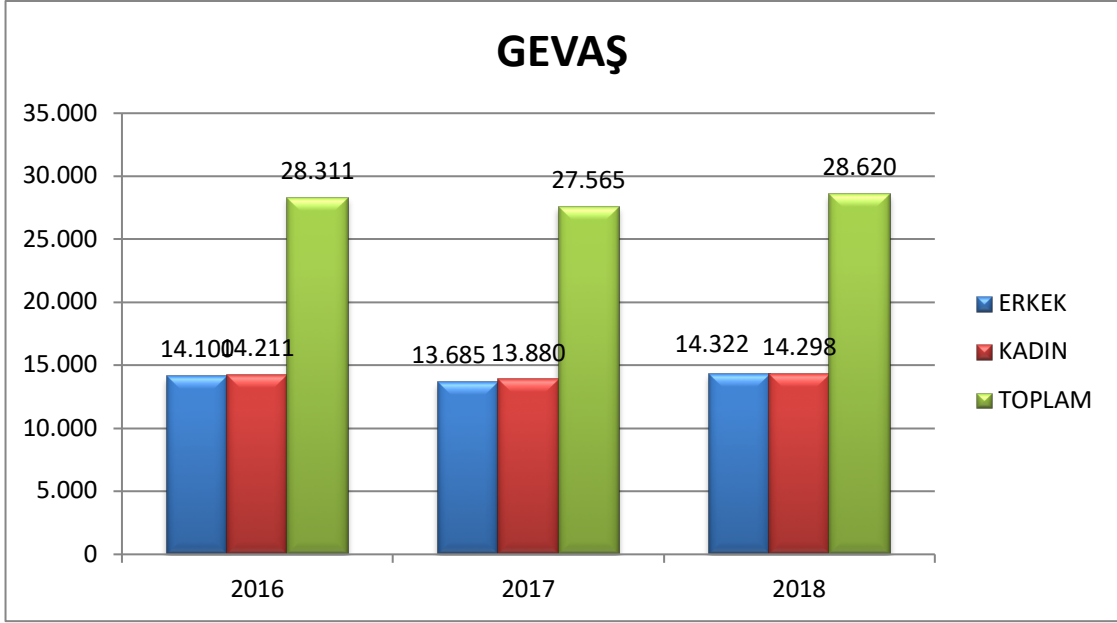
Gevaş history of the town BC. It dates back to 5 thousand years. In 1071, after the victory of Malazgirt became a Turkish city. It continued to exist as a sub-district of Van Sanjak. Gevaş, which came under the domination of the Ottoman Empire, was subjected to the Russian and Armenian occupation that began in Eastern Anatolia in 1914, and was rescued from the Russian occupation on 31 March 1918. It was established in 1927 on a large area in its current location. The history of Gevaş is very old. B.C. In the 8th-9th centuries BC, the Urartians settled in this region. It is rumored that the Sumerians went to Mesopotamia in 5,000 years and the Metes and Assyrians were invaded in the same centuries and lived a brilliant civilization under the Persian Emperor Koror.

Geography of Gevaş:

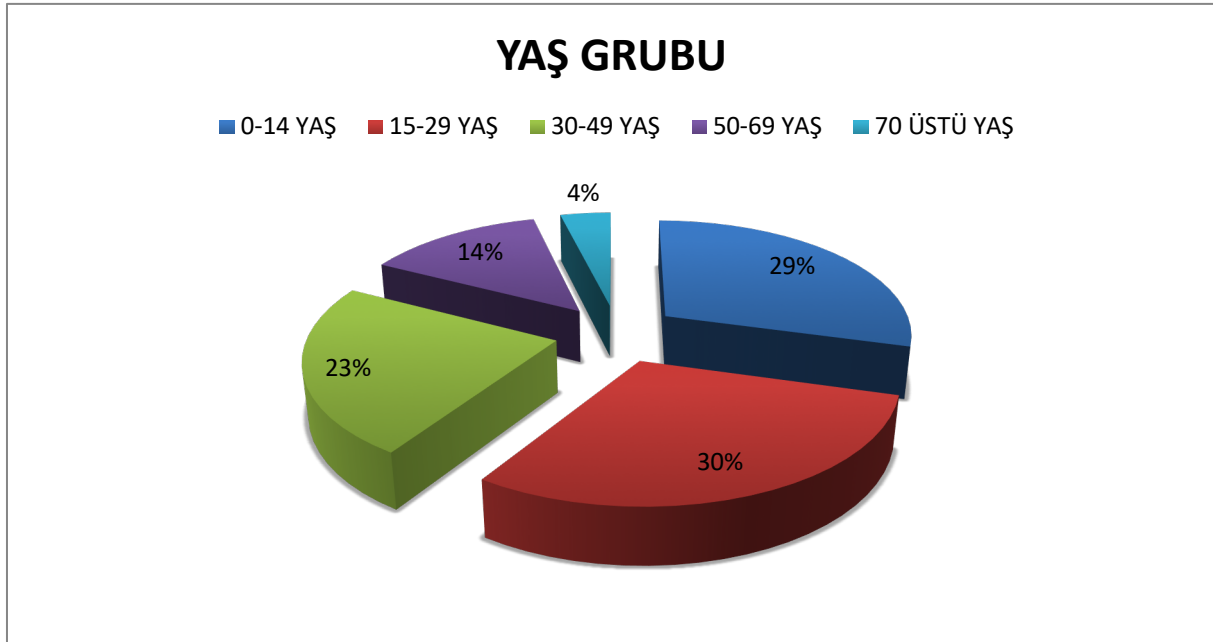
Its surface area is 727,5 km² and its altitude is 1,750 meters. The district was established at the foot of Artos Mountain (3650 m.), The highest of the Kavusahap Mountains, an extension of the Southeastern Taurus Mountains. Gürpınar to the east, Hizan and Tatvan (Bitlis) districts to the west, Van Lake to the north, Edremit to the northeast, Çatak to the south, and Bahçesaray to the southwest. The distance to the city center is 40 km. The district has a cute structure with its lush green appearance and rich vegetation. In terms of climate, winters are cold and harsh, summers are hot and dry.

Gevaş Population Structure:

According to the 2018 Address Based Population Registration System, the total population of Gevaş was calculated as 28.620. 51% of the total population is male and 49% is female.



59% of the total population is under the age of 30, 37% is between the ages of 30-64, and 6% is over 70 years of age. The population increased compared to the previous year.



Gevaş Economy:

Gevaş District, whose economy is based on agriculture and animal husbandry, is one of the advanced districts of Van. Considering the potential of farmland, it is seen as a candidate to be an important center. It is also suitable for development due to its wide land structure.

Wheat, barley and beet take the lead in agricultural production. In addition, animal breeding is also done. As explained above, in the district whose economy is based on agriculture and animal husbandry, greenhouse cultivation, fruit growing and beekeeping have developed significantly in recent years.

Besides, it has an important tourism potential. As Gevaş is the shore of Lake Van, it hosts coastal tourism, historical places, cultural tourism and winter tourism for those who want to enjoy skiing in winter, and this has contributed greatly to the economy of the district.

Education in Gevaş:

With the great efforts of the people and the District Governor, the literacy rate of the district has increased to 90%. Turkey this ratio is close to the average (93%).

There are 5 colleges of Yüzüncü Yıl University and 72 schools of National Education.

- 309 classrooms in total
- Number of Students: 7,793
- Number of teachers: 365
- Number of students per classroom; It is 25 in primary education, 28 in secondary education and 1 in vocational and technical education.

Increasing the number of vocational and technical education schools is especially important for increasing the tourism, agriculture and livestock potential here. The presence of qualified personnel will be a major gain for the development of the sectors.

GEVAŞ TOURISM POTENTIAL

Tourism potential is very high in this quaint town, which is the largest lake in the country. It is possible to see summer tourism, cultural tourism, faith tourism and winter tourism in this district. It is frequented by domestic and foreign tourists especially in summer months. It is possible to come across traces of each period in Gevaş.



Summer Tourism Potential:

The district is located on the shores of Lake Van. It has wide sandy beaches and natural beaches. In particular, there are places where the people of Van and the surrounding areas spend weekends. The Sea of Eastern Anatolia

Lake Van will increase this potential with necessary investments and promotions. Domestic and foreign tourists will be able to spend their summer holidays here. Since Van is a neighbor to Iran, it is important to build modern beaches and hotels to attract tourist potential in this country. Increasing the

existing potential will make a great economic contribution to Van province and districts.

History and Culture Tourism Potential: The district is home to important historical sites. Important historical buildings that can be visited are also present in this district. These;

İzzettin Şir Mosque: Bears the architectural features of the Seljuk period. Gregorian 1257 Hijri was built by Abdullah Han in the name of İzzettin Şir in 635 and the restoration started in 2005 and is still open to worship.

Hişet Castle: The fortress, known to be from the Urartians, has fragments and remains of a wall left to this day.



Hatun (Celme Hatun) Vault: The tomb built in the name of Halime Hatun, the daughter of İzzettin Şir, is an elegant example of the pre-Ottoman Turkish art with its architectural and decoration. Halime Hatun tomb was built in 1325 Hijri 703. Built on a square base, the work is polygonal. This masterpiece was made by the great master Assad, the whole of Surah Fatah and the Fatah around it is written with great skill on the belt.



Historical Seljuk Turks Cemetery: Gevaş was conquered in 639 AD and became an important center of the Seljuks. The cemetery consists of two parts. The first part is the wall around

the tomb and some tombstones have been repaired. The second part is known as the Müsra cemetery, where one part is under the houses due to the construction and the other part is united with new graves. In addition to calligraphy, geometric and Rumi patterns were used in the gravestones with a great skill and decoration. In addition to the Arabic prayers on the tombstones were used Persian rubailer.

Akdamar Island and Church: The surface area of the island is 70,000 square meters and the total shore length is 3 kilometers. The highest point of the island is 1912 meters above sea level. There are steep cliffs at the western end of the island reaching 80 meters in height. Transportation to the island is 7 km away from the center of Gevaş. The island is home to many civilizations. It is known that life continued until the end of the 16th century, and Gagik I built a private town, palace, market and harbor. After the 16th century, an Armenian monastery dedicated to the Holy Cross survived on the island where there was no civil settlement. At the end of the 19th century, the monastery, where about 300 monks resided, was abandoned after the events of 1895 and 1915. Akdamar Church, which makes the island worth seeing.



The Akdamar Church (The Church of the Holy Cross) was built by the architect Manuel Gagik I on the orders of Gen. I, which was rumored to have been brought to the Van region in the 7th century after being kidnapped from Jerusalem to Iran. The church, which was established in the south-east of the island, is considered one of the most brilliant works of medieval Armenian art in terms of its architect. The facade of the church, which was built of red andesite stone, is adorned with rich floral and animal motifs in the form of low reliefs and scenes from the Bible. With this feature, the church has a unique position in the history of Armenian architecture.

According to the popular folk tale of where the name of the island comes from, the Armenian monk who lived on this island had a daughter named Tamar, who was famous for its beauty. A young shepherd in the villages around the island falls in love with this girl. This young man swims to the island every night to meet Tamar. Tamar waits for him with a lantern to show him his place in the dark. The father of the girl, who is aware of this, descends to the shore of the island with a lighthouse in a stormy night. The young shepherd who loses his strength from swimming and drowns, drowns and says, "Oh Tamar!" she cries. Hearing this, the girl immediately leaves herself in the waters of the lake. After that day the island Ah Tamar! name. This story is legendary with the Armenian poet Hovhannes Tumanyan.

Winter Tourism Potential: While winter tourism has to be developed in the region where winter is dominant, unfortunately this potential has been used



recently. There have been studies in this direction with the Abalı Ski Center opened in 2010. The ski center, which has a modern runway, has all the facilities for skiing and enjoying the beauties of winter. The region, which attracts tourists in only 3 months of the year, will be the center of domestic and foreign tourists during this 12 months of the year.

GEVAŞ AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK POTENTIAL

The main livelihood of the district is agriculture and animal husbandry. It is an area suitable for animal husbandry with the presence of up to 66% pasture in the face measurement. In the district where agricultural productivity increase has been provided recently, there are fertile agricultural areas.

Gevaş district has arable land and climate. Due to the shores of Lake Van, the climate of the district is milder than the regional climate. The availability of areas suitable for agricultural production has led agricultural producers to this district. Especially in the last two years in the scope of the opening of agricultural land in the field of agriculture has achieved great agricultural yield. It is clear that Gevaş, which will produce crops not only in the country but also in abroad with this year's harvest, will make great progress in agriculture and will make a major economic contribution to the district and with it.

*Agricultural Area Use:**Agriculture:*

Total Area (decare)	Cereals and Other Crops Area (decare)	Fallow Area (decare)	Vegetable Gardens Area (decare)	Fruits Beverage and Spices Area of Plants (decare)
75.554	59.452	1.607	8.765	5.730

According to 2018 Tük data, total agricultural area in Gevaş District is 75.554 decare. 59,452 decare of this area is cereals and other crop products. An area of 5,730 decare is fruit area and an area of 8,765 decare is vegetable gardens.

According to the 2018 data, the amount of agricultural products produced in the district;

Cereals and Other Crop Production:

Name of the product	Planted Area (Decare)	Harvested Area (Decare)	Yield (Kg / Decare)	Production (Ton)
Wheat	7.991	7.991	219	1.754
Barley	3.457	3.451	229	791
Clover	29.507	29.507	2.250	66.391
sainfoin	11.200	11.200	1.800	20.160
Beans	470	470	215	101
Potato	470	470	3.877	1.822
Corn	184	184	4.500	828
Chickpeas	350	350	197	69
Sugar beet	5.683	5.683	5.778	32.836

Vegetable Production:

Name of the product	Planted area (decare)	Production (tons)
Green Beans	3.050	3.660
Watermelon	290	580
Melon	250	400
Green pepper	221	356
Pointed Pepper	430	688
Pepper	1	4
Cucumber	393	1986
Eggplant	275	426
Tomato	3.855	20.735

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)
Table Grapes	269	0	0	595	160
Apple Golden	408	7.810	4.725	29	226
Apple Starking	5.175	15.060	143.240	29	437
Apple Granny	26	694	159	29	20
Other Apples	240	2.931	3.158	25	73
Pear	617	16.280	1.430	25	407
Quince	27	1.030	20	20	21
Apricot	350	12.360	5.240	23	287
Zerdali	9	302	73	26	8
Cherry	93	3.130	224	25	78
Cherry	67	2.340	149	21	49
Plum	80	2.408	129	24	58
Walnut	1.261	13.420	920	23	309

Gevaş district in the use of agricultural tools;

- Tractor: 106
- Other tools and machines: 507

Animal Production

Cattle	Number of sheep	Number of Goats	Milk Production	Honey Production
9.100	71.300	10.820	15.411	181 Ton

Honey production is carried out in approximately 80 enterprises in Gevaş district. An average of 181 tons of honey is produced per year. Especially in the district where organic honey is produced, honey production is among the livelihoods of the local people.

Recently, the agricultural efficiency of Gevaş has been tried to be increased with the projects carried out especially within the scope of Daka's activities. In addition, projects involving increasing animal production are also carried out.

Featured in Gevaş:

- ❖ Summer and cultural tourism potential,
- ❖ Agriculture and animal husbandry potential,
- ❖ Developing agricultural production,
- ❖ Development of greenhouse activities,
- ❖ Winter tourism,
- ❖ Natural beauty and green nature,
- ❖ Beekeeping and honey production,
- ❖ Milk and dairy products,

Investment Areas in Gevaş:

- ❖ Agriculture and livestock investments,
- ❖ Tourism investments,
- ❖ Hotels and restaurants,
- ❖ Greenhouse,
- ❖ Honey production,
- ❖ Organic farming management,
- ❖ Renewable energy investment,
- ❖ Investing on animal products,

Things to do in Gevaş:

- ❖ Good publicity of the district in order to utilize the district tourism potential,
- ❖ Restoring historical buildings and providing them with tourism,
- ❖ To carry out necessary studies to increase tourism investments,
- ❖ Protection of natural beauty and protected areas,
- ❖ Supporting agricultural production,
- ❖ Creation of new agricultural land,
- ❖ Supporting under cover agricultural enterprises and conducting new studies on this issue,
- ❖ Providing the necessary support for the protection and increase of the cattle and sheep population,
- ❖ Opening of small industrial estates,
- ❖ Protection of district bee population and establishment of new hives,
- ❖ Supporting district honey producers,
- ❖ Conducting the necessary studies to prevent migration from the district.



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