



2019

MURADIYE

DISTRICT REPORT



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History of Muradiye:

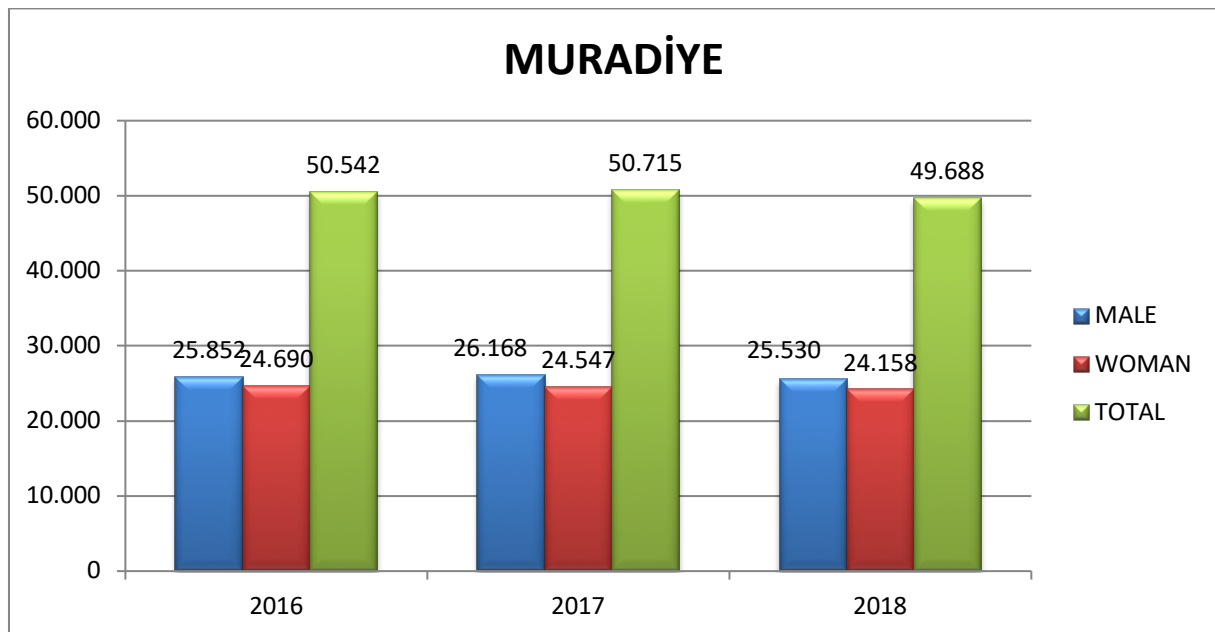
Muradiye, until the proclamation of the republic Kandahar and Bargiri as the two settlements are referred to by the name of the post-republic merger has taken the name of Muradiye. It can be said that the town is home to the Urartians. Since 1914 district status continues.

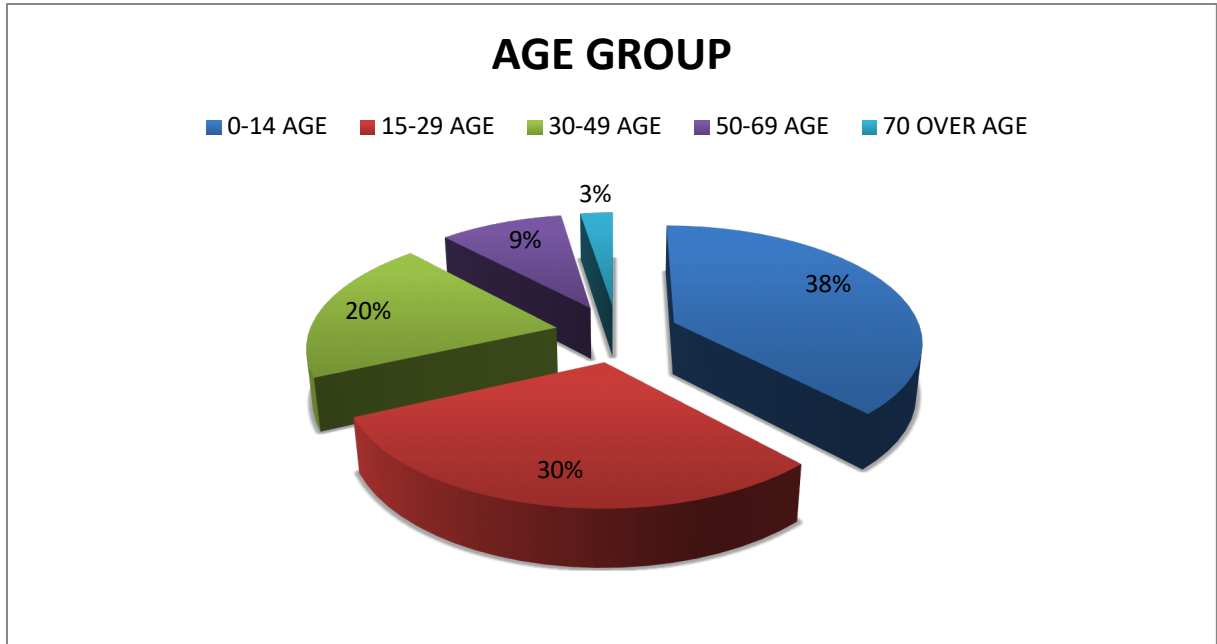
Geography of Muradiye:

Muradiye District has a mountainous and partly plains geographical structure in the east of the Eastern Anatolia Region in the North East of Van Province. The district was established in 1326 (1912). The district is located in the south-east of Özalp District, the Islamic Republic of Iran in the East, Çaldıran District in the North and Erciş District in the West. Distance to Van City Center 86 Km. The area is approximately 1100 km². The height above sea level is approximately 1705 m. d. The terrain is generally rough. Muradiye and Akbulak are parts of plains.

The climate of the district is harsh. The average annual temperature in the district is 11, the average rainfall is 21 mm. average relative humidity 33 mb. The average number of days in which frost passes annually is 150.

Population Structure:





According to the 2018 address based population registration system, the total population of Muradiye district was calculated as 49.688 people. 68% of the population is under 30 years of age. It has a young population structure. Town population decreased compared to the previous year.

District Tourism:

The district is developing in terms of tourism. Places of interest and attractions in the district of Muradiye include Muradiye Waterfall and Devil's Bridge.



Muradiye Waterfall: Muradiye is one of the prominent districts of Van with its waterfall. The waterfall is located on Bend-i Mahi stream from Tendürek Mountain, 10 km from Muradiye district center. The stream flowing in the valley caused the formation of Muradiye Waterfall. It has a suspension bridge built on it

and awaits its guests with its natural beauty. Muradiye Waterfall creates a



beautiful landscape with freezing water in winter and melting snow waters in summer.

Devil's Bridge:

The Devil Bridge on Bend-i Mahi stream has a fascinating structure. There is no precise information about when the Devil's Bridge, which carries the traces of the city's rich history, was built. But XIII.

It is thought that the Ilkhans rulers used this region in the 16th century in and out of Tabriz. The rapid flow of water between the two stones brings the bridge still imposing since the pitch.

Education:

The district has a young population. The proportion of students in the young population is high. There are 80 schools in the district. The district, which has 430 classrooms, has 13,633 students and 589 teachers.

District Economy:

District economy is based on agriculture and animal husbandry. Wheat, barley, alfalfa and sugar beet are the leading agricultural products. In the last few years, fruit horticulture has been increasing rapidly and importance is given to vegetable growing.

Agriculture is generally carried out in the plain of Muradiye. Livestock is more common in towns and villages. There are small-scale commercial enterprises in the district center. Some of the district's population is active in the service sector.

Muradiye Agriculture and Breeding:

Agricultural activities in the district, which is based on agriculture and animal husbandry, have gradually gained momentum. Especially, fruit and vegetable production has intensified. In the district where animal husbandry is

MURADIYE

widespread, the sale of animal products is one of the basic livelihoods of the people. Yogurt, cheese and oil are obtained from dairy products and offered to the domestic market.

Agriculture: The main agricultural products of the district are wheat, barley and sugar beet. It is the third district where sugar beet is produced most. Clover and sainfoin areas are more. Vegetable and fruit production has also become widespread.

Total Area (decare)	Cereals and Other Crops Area (decare)	Fallow Area (decare)	Vegetable Gardens Area (decare)	Fruits Beverage and Spices Area of Plants (decare)
297.622	134.362	159.935	673	2.652

In the district, agricultural activities are carried out on 297.622 decare area. 134,362 decares of cereals and other crops and 159,935 decares of land were left to fallow. This figure shows that the area is used inefficiently. The area of vegetable gardens is 673 decares and the area of orchards is 2,652 decares. Areas for vegetable and fruit growing are gradually decreasing.

Cereals and Other Crop Production:

Name of the product	Planted Area (Decare)	Harvested Area (Decare)	Yield (Kg / Decare)	Production (Ton)
Wheat	61392	61392	179	10967
Barley	2780	2780	210	584
Sunflower Seeds	109	109	220	24
Potato	150	150	2420	363
Sugar beet	1759	1759	5467	9617
Clover	61090	61090	2250	137453
sainfoin	7000	7000	1800	12600
Corn	40	40	3500	140

MURADIYE

Vegetable Production:

Name of the product	Planted area (decare)	Production (tons)
Green Beans	75	75
White cabbage	4	9
Iceberg Lettuce	3	2
Round Lettuce	5	4
Parsley	2	3
Watermelon	70	252
Melon	150	450
Green pepper	10	20
Pointed Pepper	20	34
Cucumber	85	268
Acer	15	31
Eggplant	10	15
Tomato	200	648
Pumpkin (Chewing Gum)	6	12
Red radish	8	14

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	720	16200	2900	60	972
Apple Starking	1070	10400	3200	60	624
Apple Amasya	80	301	1981	40	12
Other Apples	300	2700	950	40	108
Pear	80	2545	1090	65	165
Apricot	125	2800	1100	15	43
Cherry	15	380	255	18	7
Cherry	2	152	6	20	3
Plum	12	520	110	19	10
Walnut	248	3280	980	26	86

District to be used in agriculture;

- Tractor: 623
- Other Tools and Machines: 4.262

Farming: One of the main livelihoods of the district is livestock. Most of the population living in towns and villages are engaged in animal husbandry. Livestock in the county is more on sheep.

Number of Cattle	Number of sheep	Number of Goats	Milk Production	Honey Production
21.752	158.850	10.934	38.789	10

According to 2018 data, there are 158,850 ovine animals in the district. There are 21.752 bovine animals in the district where cattle farming is also carried out intensively. An average of 38,789 tons of milk is produced annually.

Beekeeping:

Beekeeping is not developed much compared to other districts. There are a total of 10 businesses in the district. An average of 10 tons of honey is produced annually in the district where honey is produced from 470 hives. Honey production is generally used in subsistence economy.

Featured in Muradiye:

- ❖ Ovine and bovine potential,
- ❖ Agricultural production,
- ❖ Tourism potential,
- ❖ Vegetable and fruit production,
- ❖ Natural water resources,

Investment Areas in Muradiye:

- ❖ Investment in livestock and animal products,
- ❖ Tourism investments,
- ❖ Agricultural production investments,

- ❖ Small-scale commercial enterprises,

Things to do in Muradiye:

- ❖ To carry out the necessary studies to preserve the existing animal population and increase the yield,
- ❖ Providing necessary support to animal producers,
- ❖ Opening of modern facilities for the sale of live animals,
- ❖ Opening of new agricultural lands for agricultural production and providing the necessary economic support for the use of modern techniques in agriculture,
- ❖ Expansion of agricultural land,
- ❖ Increasing tourism investments and developing tourism areas,
- ❖ Increasing the economic and social investments necessary to prevent migration from the district,
- ❖ Establishment of small industrial estates,
- ❖ Providing the necessary economic support to commercial enterprises in the district.



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