

Analysis of Socioeconomical Indicators Affecting Population Development According to Geographic Factors in Bismil*

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Abstract: Natural factors are effective in establishment and development of settlement units. The Tigris River has a significant role in establishment and development of Bismil district, officially belong to Diyarbakır city. The river divides lands of district by flowing Western-eastern direction. In Bismil region fertile lands are widespread thanks to suitable slope circumstances and convenient geographic conditions have developed From Paleolithic era to today. Thanks to suitable climatic, morphologic and hydrographic units, the region has become a historical and important settlement unit. Population of Bismil has rapidly grown up due to increase in migration from neighborhood. This causes enormous change on socio-economic structure of city. As result of this uncontrolled migration people without any professional experience begin to live in city and an unhealthy urbanization come out. Two types of migrations; in-migration and out- migration is observed in Turkey. As population movements are considered, Bimil receives more population than it sends to other regions. This situation directly influences socioeconomically indicators. Various vital problems come out such unemployment, education, health, service of municipality, transportation and other social requirements. In the study, firstly, socioeconomically features of Bismil brought to the light and its relation with geographic properties of region analyzed. We tried to find out socio economical design of region with various variables, which determines socio economical quality of population, such as education, health, sex, participation of population according to economical activities, active-inactive position of population, distribution of active population to sectors and age features. In the study, scanning model was used to determine situation. Obtaining data was analyzing by considering geographic factors.

Key words: Bismil • Population • Migration • Socioeconomically development • Geographic factors

INTRODUCTION

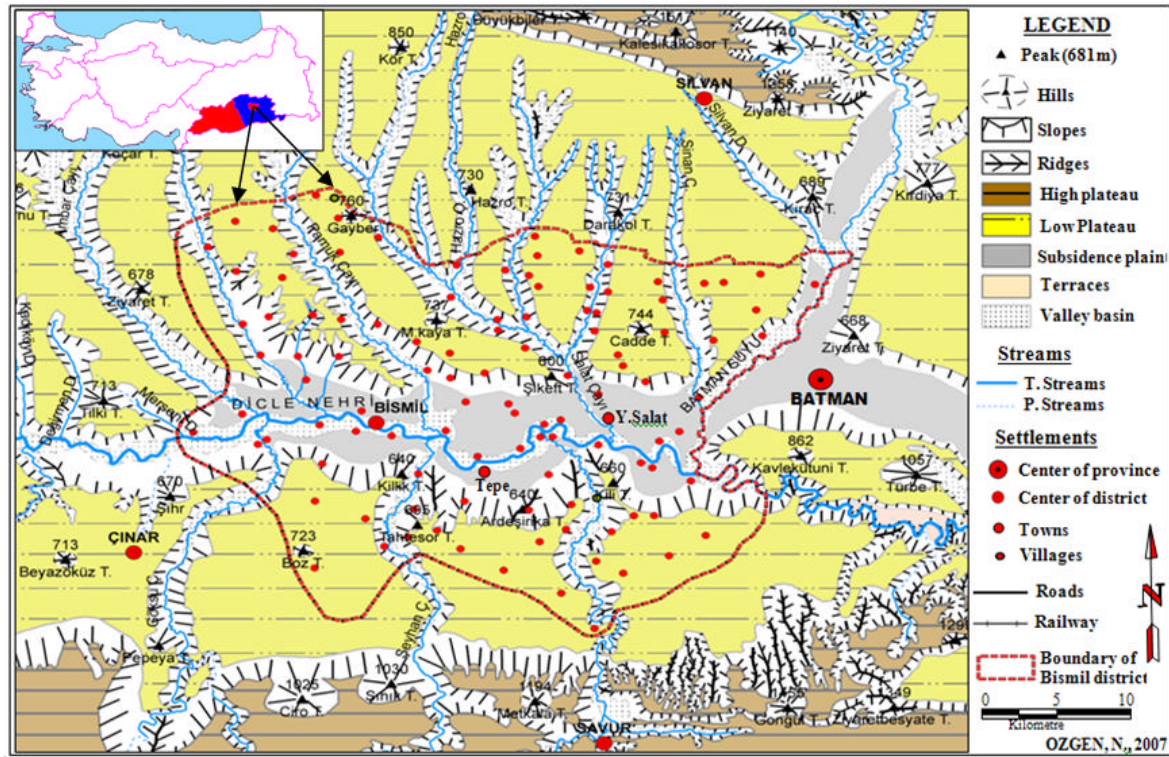
Bismil which is officially a district of Diyarbakır is surrounded by Batman Center in the eastern, Diyarbakır in the West, Silvan in the North, Savur in South and Çınar in the South-Eastern (Map 1). There are 109 villages, a city (Bismil) two towns (Yukarı Salat and Tepe) in the official borders of district. Settlement in these lands has a quite old history. Ali Bey [1] in his book in 1882 stated that they travelled by boats over the Tigris river from a village named Bismil to Baghdad. Morphologic structures are widespread in Bismil district which is locted in a subsidans zone where the Tigris river reppalced and known also as upper Tigris River. Fertile alivial lands have mass units' population throughout Tigris River which divides the district in to two parts in Southern and Eastern direction. Due to decrease in level of under ground water and rise in need of drinking water in high

parts of Silvan Plateu and Mardin Folded Plateu there is a decsrease in population. Dry farming is widespread in these two plateau zones which consist Southern and

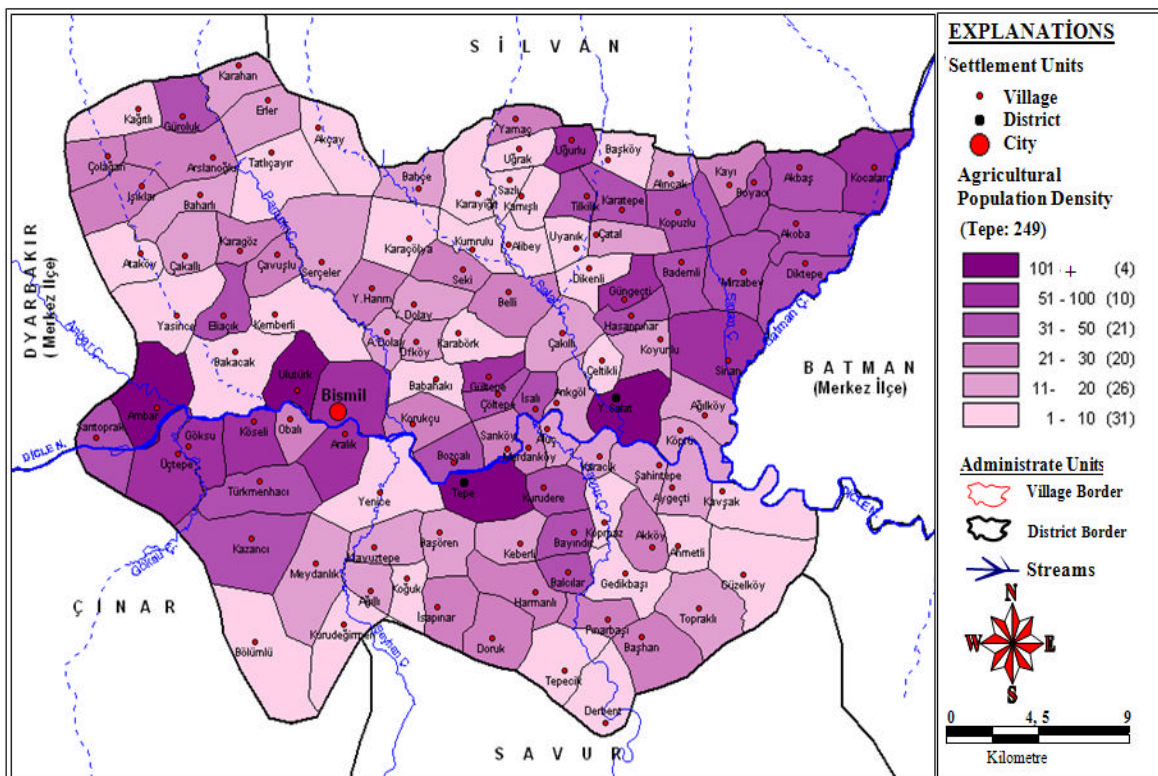
Northern parts of the district but on the other hand in fertile lands throughout the Tigris River base soil gives more than one product within a year. These fertile aluvial lands which came out as result of sediments have been densely used as agricultural lands and settlement units throughout the Tigris River. Climatic conditons, in Bismil region, are quite suitable for vital activities. Particularly, due to many sunny days and present of the Tigris River help farmers to increase agricultural production capacity of the land. Villages located in the Western part of Bismil depression Üçtepe, Göksu, Obalı, Aralık, Yenice, Tepe, Kılavuztepe, Başören, Yenice, yapılar, Kurudere, Aluç, Karacık, Şahintepe, Köprü and Kavşak and villages situated in Northen part of depresion of Bismil center, Korukçu, Bozçalı, Gültepe, Çöltepe, Arıklı, Isalı, Çeltikli,

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Map 1: Geomorphology map of Bismil district and its close environment (Özgen, 2007)



Map 2: Map of Agricultural population density in Bismil district (Özgen, 2007)

Koyunlu, Yukarı Salat and Sinan constitute fertile Bismil basin. In this fertile land which is also known as Bismil Plain because of high level of base water more people live here compared to plateau zone.

Geologic and litologic structure of plain and as the Tigris River support under water plain with its arms is one of the main reasons of this richness (Map 2). Just like main parts of South-eastern of Anatolia needs of water reaches the highest point due to hot, dry and long summers

Population means the people who inhabit a territory or state and environment that people live in. Simply future of societies entirely based on amount of population and properties of them. Doing population statistics and mainly stating population of a country, particularly population of other sub-units (region, City, town or settlement units) help us to have information about some features of population such as observing development of these units by realizing socioeconomic analysis and synthesis, where and how they disperse, identifying their needs and problems or stating their advantage and disadvantages. Existence of all societies is based on quantity of population and properties of this population. Population statistics ensure us to implement socioeconomic analysis and synthesis of mainly population of country particularly of other sub-units (region, city, or settlement). However, it help us to have information about some features of population such as observing development of these units by realizing socioeconomic analysis and synthesis, where and how they disperse, identifying their needs and problems or stating their advantage and disadvantages. In South-eastern Anatolia, naturally in Bismil region with development of modern agriculture techniques agricultural activities have steadily been increasing. 18% of all machines (tractors) which are sold in Diyarbakır are sold in Bismil district (1381) and this shows the capacity of district in agricultural activities the region. Consequently as number of machines using in this sector have gradually increased and establishment of integrated foundations have brought new dimension to the district, recently number of industry foundations reached to 18. As a result of these developments in agricultural field, population have been employed in agricultural field has increased. It was found that inhabiting backs to neolithic period in Bismil and close neighbourhood (Upper Tigris Basin). Excavation in Yukarı Salat, Kortik Tepe, Ziyaret Tepe, Müslüman Tepe and Kenan Tepe, found traces about human history in Bismil Basin (Upper Tigris Basin) belong to kalkolitik neolitik and paleolitik era [2 and 3]. The main reason of this situation is that the region is convenient for agricultural, vital activities [4 and 5]. Bismil

has been center of attraction for immigrants in the region because of large fertile lands.

Migration movement has caused rational changes in urban and rural population in Bismil district. When we consider population movements in respect of regions in Turkey we see in and out migration regions. As these population movements are taken into account it is obvious that Bismil receive more people than it sends to another regions. This situation inevitably affects socioeconomic indicators of district. Naturally city begins to face some serious problems such as unemployment, education, health, service of municipality, transportations and other social facilities. During years of 1990, as a result of disturbance in the region, Bismil became attraction center for immigrants who exposed to forced in voluntary migration by different forces in the region. Those who emigrated from villages are usually unskilled and can't read or write, that's why it is very difficult to employ them. Bismil region which has been center of traditional agricultural fields have come face to face with various problems due to uncontrolled migration.

PURPOSE

The purpose of this study is to determine socioeconomic properties of Bismil district and analyse interaction with geographic factors. However, it is aimed to determine social and economical quality of population with various variables, such as education, health, sex, active and inactive position of population to economic activities and distribution of active population to sectors, age properties of population.

METHOD

Geographic factors which effect population development of Bismil were investigated according to socioeconomic indicators and a monographic method was used to explore interaction between natural environment and human. Scanning model was used to determine the situation in this study and data gathered were interpreted under light of geographic factors. In another words, factors affecting population development according to socioeconomic indicators were investigated under light of basic principles of geography

NATURAL GEOGRAPHIC PROPERTIES

Bismil district is located in synclinal zone lying between Diyarbakır and Batman. The Tigris River which divides lands of district has been the most important

natural factor in the region. In Bismil where neogen aged storage are found, morphologic, hydrographic and climatic conditons supply convinent possibilites for inhabiting, this brings in a historical dept to the region. Hundred *Tumulus* in Bismil region supports this theory. As slope conditons being suitable in the region the Tigris River accumulates very fertile lands throughout its bed by flowing meanders. These fertile lands have been cultivated and shelter for inhabitants since neolithic era. Consequently, owing to suitable natural geographic conditons the Tigris river coast has been shelter for people throughout history. Bismil region is almost lack of forest due to long, hot and dry climatic conditions. This is negative reflections of human activites to the nature throughout the history. In Bismil region, having semi-dry stepe climate and karstic topography, needs of water increases in summer. In the region where natural and spring water resources are inadequate, people meet their needs of water from underground water or drilling. Bismil with population of 62.000; meet its needs of water from various wells (8) around city.

It is obvious that in formation and spreading of geographic environment, as well as morphologic and climatic structure, pedologic and hydrographic structure have been affective. The Tigris River has been one of the most significant factors for vital acitities in the region. Settlement units in depression of the Tigris River prove this thesis. Human who began to inhabit since neoloitic age, have hunted for fish benefitted from this water and have used its water for watering. Thus, the Tigris has been holly for human in the region.

SOCIAL QUALITY OF POPULATION

Age grpoups, sex, education and culture properties of population are closely related to economic stucture and valeus of the district.

Age and Sex Properties of Population: According to 2000 population census, 126.885 people reside in Bismil District 64.030 (50.5%) of the total population is male and 62.855 (49.5) of them are female. 61.182 of the total population live in center of Bismil while 17.254 of them reside in towns (Tepe and Yukarı Salat), the rest settle down in villages and wards. 31.391 of the total population of city center is male (51.3%) and 29.791 (48.7%) of them is female. 10.577 people reside in Tepe 5 656 of them is male (45.5 %) and 4.921 (53.5%) are female. Yukarı Salat is a town with population of 6.677, 52.6% of the total population is male (3.514) and 47.4% of the total population is female (3.163). The largest population growth in Bismil center and locations under its administration varied accoding to the settlement units, a regular increase has been noticed since 1965. This is considered natural for a city which is a continious migration receiver forever (Table 1 and Fig. 1). Two basic points is observed in development of villages' population. These breaking points were seen for the first time in results of 1945 population cencus and for the second time in 1990 population census. The changes in first one can be explained by the number of male that were taken to army because of World War II. disturbance and violence in villages is the main reason of decrease in the population of villages in 1980s. Mass migration between years of 1970 and 1975 can be regarded as main reason of population growth in population of towns. Significant progress in economy in years of 1985 and 1990 is another reason of increase in population movement from rural to urbans. As modern tools and machinery began to be used in agiriculture as well as qualified staff, productivity increased and naturally reflection of this development can be seen in every field of life.

In that period a rise was deducted in the number of emmigrants from villages to Bismil Center. This population mostly settled in suburbs of Bimil and worked

Table 1: Populaiton growth (between 1940- 2000) in Bismil district (Türk, 2007)

	Cinsiyet	1940	1945	1950	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	2000
City	Kadın	1148	1047	1252	1742	1684	2119	4304	5933	9342	12293	19289	29791
	Erkek	1373	1002	1275	1854	1788	2325	5099	6842	9717	12569	20545	31391
	Toplam	2521	2049	2527	3596	3472	4444	9403	12775	19059	24862	39834	61182
Town	Kadın	-	590	713	665	651	963	5600	5991	1785	2664	2970	8084
	Erkek	-	569	732	686	605	980	5913	6448	1884	2576	2876	9170
	Toplam	-	1159	1445	1351	1256	1943	11513	12439	3669	5240	5846	17254
Village	Kadın	13583	10904	12453	13545	13630	15334	16516	17488	19275	23547	27420	24980
	Erkek	14633	10738	12555	13792	14137	16337	16823	17865	19514	23245	26562	23469
	Toplam	28216	21642	25008	27337	27767	31671	33339	35173	38789	46792	53982	48449

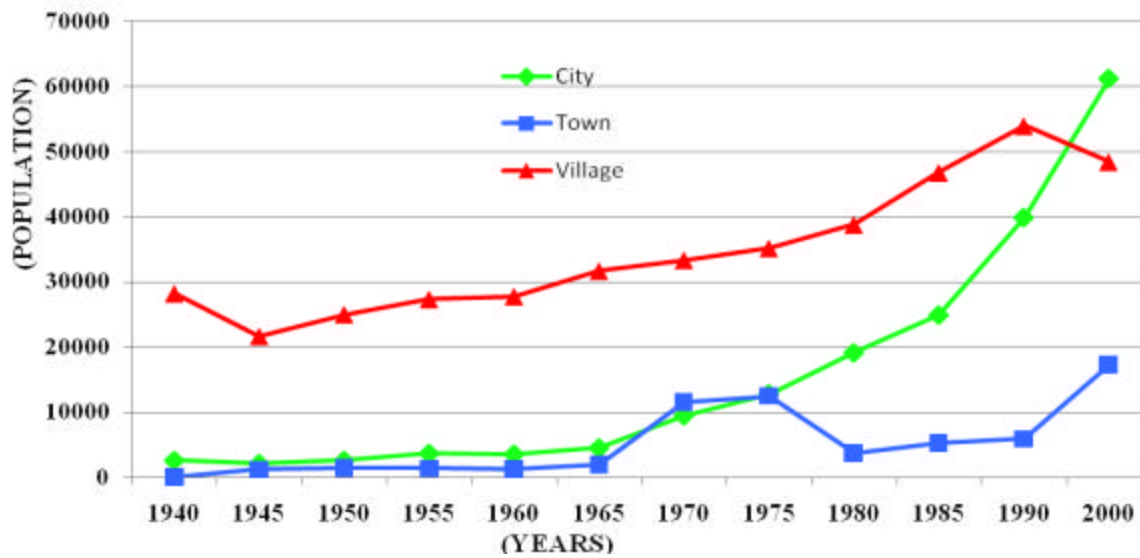


Fig. 1: Population growth in city (Bimil), towns and villages (1940-2000; Özgen, 2007)

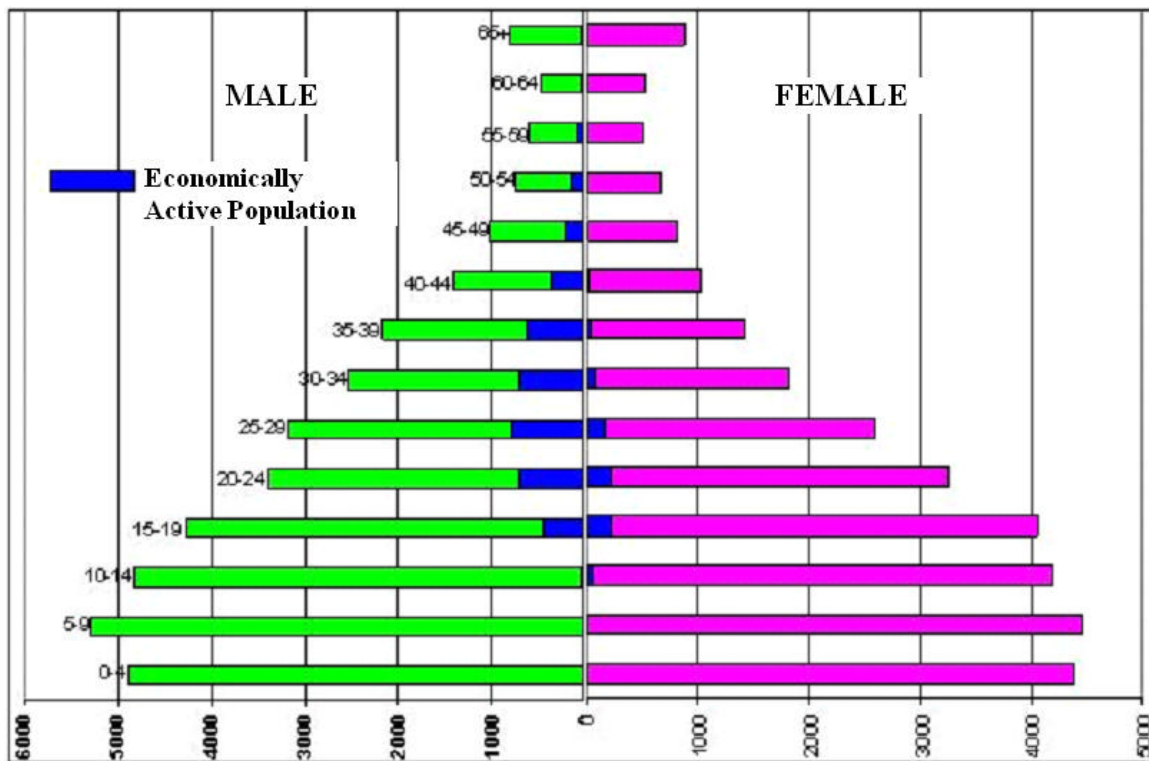


Fig. 2: Age, Sex and economically active population in Bismil City (Özgen, 2007)

Table 2: Age groups, sex and employing populaiton in Bismil city (Tuik, 2007)

Age Groups	Total population	Sex		Employing population	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4	9268	4892	4376		
05- 09	9759	5301	4458		
10-14	8883	4765	4118	67	65
15-19	7635	3795	3840	474	218
20-24	5742	2694	3048	711	209
25-29	4801	2378	2423	798	171
30-34	3575	1831	1744	724	81
35-39	2939	1557	1382	619	42
40-44	2069	1048	1021	378	20
45-49	1607	796	811	240	14
50-54	1267	607	660	151	10
55-59	1018	516	502	88	5
60-64	945	427	518	59	3
65+	1639	763	876	48	4
Unknown	35	21	14	2	1
	61182	31391	29791	4359	843

in the fields around city center. Rate of unemployment is very high in Bismil and active employing is very restricted in the city. According to 1990 population census, population of Tepe and Yukarı Salat was 5846 and in 2000 population census it reached to 17254, as it has been mentioned above political and social disturbance is regarded as main reason of this increase in population of these towns. While a rapid increase in population of cities and towns was noticed on contrary a sharp decrease was recorded in population of villages between years of 1990-2000 (Table 2, Fig. 2). As it has been explains above political, social disturbance, violence and water problem can be considered as pushing factors of population movements.

Education and Cultural Properties of Population:

According to data of 2000 rate of edecated people aged over 0- 6 in Bismil disrtict was 69%, rate of population with no education was 31%, this is a very critical situation. 760 people, out of 34.323 literate, are graduated, 423 of them finished a vocational school, 2846 people finished a high school, 3815 of them finished a primary school and 10356 literate, meanwhile number of people with no education is 16335 (Table 3, Fig. 3). High rate of illiterate in a city like Bismil must be regarded as a serious problem. These results/data are not merely valid for Bismil district/center. Naturally rate of educated people in villages might be lower than Bismil center, thus serious preacations must be taken to over come educational

Table 3: Education level of population (except of 0-6 age; Tük, 2007)

Education level	Total	Male	Female
No school completed	16335	9276	7059
Illiterate	15513	4415	11098
Primary school	10356	6452	3094
Primary education	3518	2381	1037
High school	2846	2047	799
Higher education	760	534	226
Vocational school at high school level	475	315	180

problems in the region. Contrary to settlement units in the region, Bismil doesn't have problems in transportation. Bismil has serious problems related to primary and secondary schools. In a city which has such serious problems in pimary and secodary level, inevitably, we can't expect to have a high level of greduated population.

Low level of education is one of the most significant points in Bismil district. There is no any reasonable explanation to this hurting situation in education. Government, local authorities and bussinessman are responsible to overcome this unwanted situation in Bismil which has better geographic condtions compared to other regions of Turkey. To have 31% population with no edcation is a vital problem for a city, with population of 60.000 in the 21st century. This terrible situaion is peculiar to third world countries. Moreover 72% of poeple having no any education out 31% whole people having no any education, consists of females. This is a vital problem

which persists in whole Anatolian regions. Consequently, a serious service must be done to defeat educational problems in thousands settlement units in the region. Recently, with reopening of schools in Bismil district, education activity has become active in 94 out of 109 villages. 15 vilages education goes on with transportly education. The following villages are the villages (Villages lack of school) where transportly education is performed; Ağılı, Alıncak, Aluç, Aygeçit, Babahakı, Gedikbaşı, Karabörk, Kavşak, Koyunçiftliği, Koyunlu, Kurudere, uyanık, Yamaçköy and Yasince. In Bismil district which is named aslo agricultural basin, most field workers are children-workers. Although schools are open during harvest period, students don't go to school as they have work (1,5 and 2 months).

In Bismil district 72% (11098) female have no any education and 20% (4415) male, this means 15513 people having no any education in total. Tailoring Schools have opened under the light education activities in Bismil region. Person attending a course, receicing a certificate these courses are impyoed in different settlement units in the region and they support economic of region in this way. Such stands are maintained in 26 villages and they are stil active in Bismil distrcit. These villages are Doruk, Üçtepe, Işıklar, Yukarı Harım, Ulutürk, Kazancı, Aralık, Eliaçık, Tepe, Köseli, Aralık, Yenice, Harmanlı, Ulutürk, Tepe, Kazancı, Aralık, Üçtepe, Doruk, Bakacak ve Ambar. Also many carpet and rug stands were established, City center (7), Mirzabey (2), Ambar (1). This small atelier industry was established to support rural life other than countributing economy.

Economical Properties of Population: Rate of male and female of the total population, having active and inactive participation to economy and changes according to some parameters such as population rate, natural and human reasons. Pressure from neighbourhood affect directly rate and distrubiton of participation of people to economic activities in Bismil district. According to indictaors male population is much more effective in economy than felames.

Active Population and its Distribution to Sectors in Bsimil District: Economically active people of the total population in Bsimil are quite few. 5202 people (4359 male, 843 female) are active in economy in Bsimil. There are 6654 unemployed people (5533 male, 1121 female), 26627 people (9293 male, 17334 female) are out of economoy (retired and students). In another words 14% of the total population is active, 17% population is unemployed and 69 of them

Table 4: Employing, unemploying and population not in labor force in Bismil (Tüik, 2007)

Level of employing	Male	Female	Total
Employing (Active) population	4359	843	5202
Unemploying population	5533	1121	6654
Population not in labor force	9293	17334	26627

Table 5: Employment of population according to sex and economicaly activity in Bismil city (Tüik, 2007)

Employing types	Total	%	Male	Female
Agriculture	1272	25	856	416
Manufacture Industry	447	9	403	44
Building Industry	537	10	533	4
Wholesale, retail trade and restaurant	810	16	792	18
Transportation, communication and storage	297	6	294	3
Financial foundations Insurance and ancillary services	102	2	90	12
Social services, social and personal services	1673	32	1330	343
Genel toplam	5138	100	4298	840

is some how out economy (in active). As matter of fact the result related to emplying is not surprising because indusly hasn't developed in the region and agriculture is almost mere sector. In Bismil female having active participation to economoy is 16% female of the total population. 65% of females doesn't work or have no direc effect to economy in other words theyare out of economi life in Bismil. Nevertheless, as [6 and 7] development of women will enforce a sustainable growth, stability economy and healthy society.

Population is motsly employed in Socities, social and individual services categories. 1673 people (1330 male, 343 female) work and supply singificant contribution to economy by working in this field which consists of many sector ranging from municipality to private sector. In Bismil city social services, social and personal service includes the highest economic activity with 32%. Economic activies based on agriculture comes in the second rank.

Economic activites based on agriculture is the second sector. 50% of the total population working in agriculture is females. Especialy a large number females work in the fields in different periods of year. Building sector has only 10% contribution to economy. Kerpiç houses have been dominant in the region since neolithic era but with development in economy and changes in conditions accelarate building, huge and mutli-flatted building have been built in the region. Needs of larger buildings has increase in Bismil district where a rapid population growth is on (Table 4, 5 and Fig. 4, 5) 5537 people (553 male, 4 female) work in building sector and have active role in

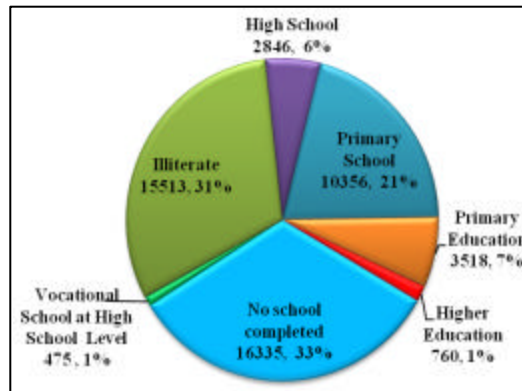


Fig. 3: Literate and institutional level of population in Bismil city (Özgen, 2007)

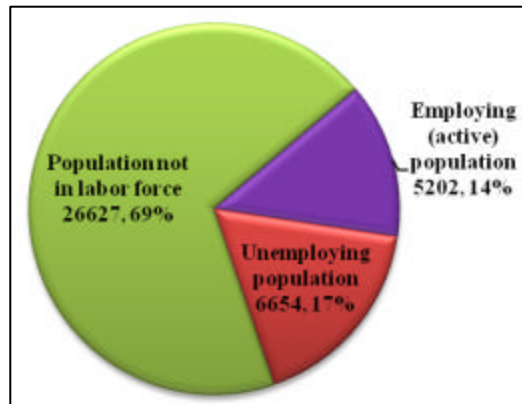


Fig. 4: Employing, unemploying and population not in labor force in Bismil city (Özgen, 2007)

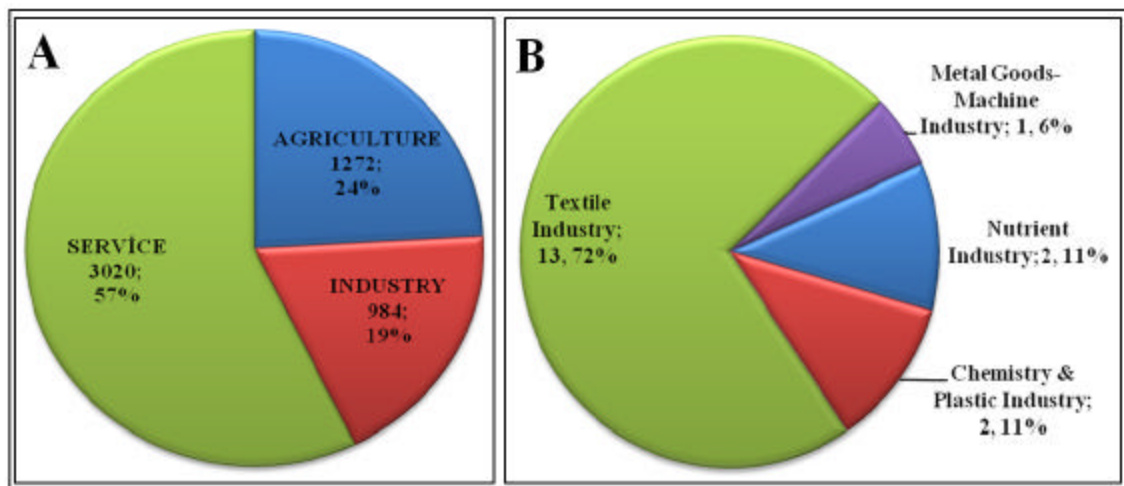


Fig. 5: A- Rate and distribution of industry foundations their economic activity in Bismil district (according to Table 6; Tüik, 2007)
B- Distribution in employing population according to economic activity type in Bismil city (according to Table 5)

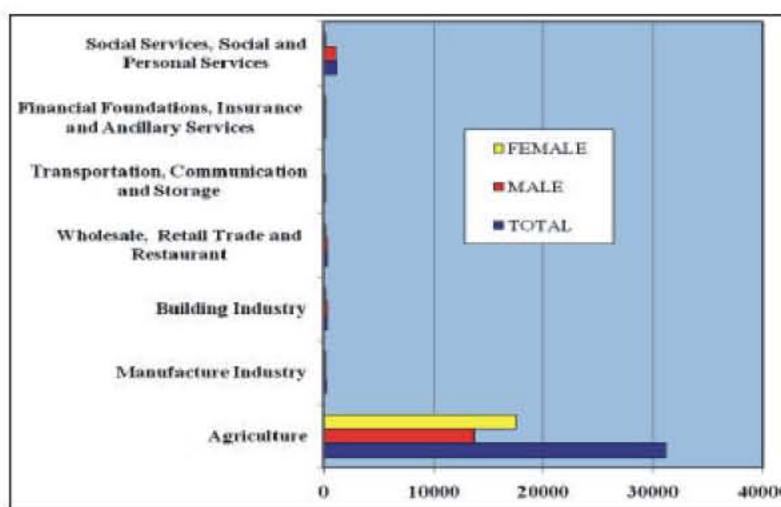


Fig. 6: Rate, sex and distribution, economic activity of rural population in Bismil (Türk, 2007)

economy. Transportation and communication are the two sectors in which least people work, only 2% of the total population work in these sectors. Only 3 females' works in both sectors, this means that men are dominant in these sectors. 9% of population works in manufacturing industry. 447 people (44 female, 403 male) actively contribute to economy by working in manufacturing industry. Oil, cotton gin and textile factories, located between Diyarbakır and Bismil, Obalı, Köseli and Göksu, are accepted as manufacturing industry, agricultural products and people usually work there as part-time workers. 810 people work in shops which sell productions, 17 of them are female and 792 are male (Table 5, Fig. 5, 6).

Agriculture is the most significant activity for undeveloped settlement units like Bismil. As Bismil owns a rich agricultural topography, commit rate of population working in agriculture is quite high. In Bismil district service sector is the biggest (32%) and agriculture sector (25%) is the second largest sector in terms of employing population, 16% of the total employing population work in various sectors such as wholesale trade, retail trade, restaurant in Bismil (Table 5, Fig. 6). Özgürlük Avenue, Ahmed Arif Avenue, Memozin Avenue, Kardeşilk Avenue, Nazım Hikmet Avenue and Banış Avenue are economically the busiest avenues in Bismil, in other words, they are the streets where city's heart beats. Shops in Güneş, Pir Sultan Abdal, İsmail Beşikçi, Hükümet, Medeniyet and Güney streets are locomotive of economic activities. Rate of employing population is rather low in Bismil where socioeconomic investments are inadequate. Recently small industries foundations like

Table 6: Distribution according to sectors of industry foundation in Bismil (Türk, 2007)

Industrial Sectors	Nutrient industry	Chemistry-plastic industry	Textile industry	Metal goods-machine industry
Bismil	2	2	13	1

ateliers are promising for employing. Almost all these foundations based on agricultural products (Table 6).

Cities have various problems in respect of urban infrastructure and locality. Demands to education have increased because most of population consists of children at school age. Although number of schools have risen up rate of literate is not in desired level in district. According to managers, Physical inadequacy, lack of tools and materials of lesson and deficiency in number of teachers are the crucial educational problem in the district [8].

Economically Active Employing Population and Distribution of Sectors In Rural: 65,703 people (109 villages and two towns) live in rural part of Bismil. 32.2% of the total population is actively participated in economic activities. 95% (31,204) economically active population in rural, work in agriculture fields. People living in villages usually earn their lives by working in agricultural fields or raising livestock in rural [9]. As many people work in agriculture fields in rural areas, a secret unemployment come out. Members of families usually work in the fields during sowing and harvest but they become unemployed when this period ends and this increases secret unemployment. In Bismil a very high rate of population (95%) works in agriculture fields. 56% (17,540) of them are

Table 7: Rate and distribution, economic activity of rural population in Bismil (Türk, 2007)

Employing types	Total	%	Male	Female
Agriculture	31204	95.00	13664	17540
Manufacture Industry	141	0.01	105	36
Building Industry	215	0.01	210	5
Wholesale, retail trade and restaurant	212	0.01	206	6
Transportation, communication and storage	105	0.01	105	-
Financial foundations, insurance and ancillary services	29	0.01	24	5
Social services, social and personal services	1095	0.03	1015	80
General total	33001		15329	17672

female workers and 44% (13.664) of them are male workers (Table 7).

Female workers are more active than male workers in various agricultural activities such as planting, grubbing and harvest of corn, cotton, melon field and vegetables. This is because rate of girls who leaves school is quite higher than rate of boys. Another reason of this situation is that boys migrate to another cities (generally to big cities) to work. Consequently number of females is higher than of males and people are deprived of education (Fig. 5-6). In autumn when education and teaching coincide harvest in the field, students start school a moth delay. Thus, rate of girls having education is rather low due to high level of bussines in the field and also traditional structure of family is effective in this situation.

Apart from agriculture, people work in society service and invidual serices. Only 0.3% of the total population works in this sector. In another words 1015 males and 80 females work in the sector. 0.05% of the total population fabrication indusrt, building, wholesale and retail sale, trade, restaurant, transportation and communication as well as financial instututions, insurance and assistance bussines serives. These indicators show that sectors out of agriculture are fairly inactive.

CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS

According to 2000 population census population, Bismil has population of 126885 including towns and villages under city's adminisration. 48% (61182 of the total populations resides in Bismil center,% 14 (17254 of population live in town and rest which means 38% (488449), resides in villages. Bismil district includes 112 settlement units under its administration; four cities, 108 villages. 51 of these settlement units are seperate villages, 58 of them quarter neighbourhoods.

- Settlement units have a united form in Bismil district due to geomorphological and hydrographic structure and settlement units named holic and kepir are widespread in the region based on agricultural activities. Geomorphologic and pedologic potential provides convient condtions for agriculture and this has increased population working agricultural fields. As much priority has been given to agriculture, livestock has lost its popularity in the district. With developments in machinery this situaiton has been steadily changing. Meanwhile providing cheap bait and qualified staff will develop live stocs and this will definetely contribute much to economy of region.
- Rate of population in Bismil is fairly higher compared to its neigbhouthood. This situation stems from migration to Bismil from its close vicinity. Rapid population growth in the district makes it nessecary to take serious precautions, such as birth control, to come over structural problems stems from migration.
- 95% of the total population work in agriculture,% 4 of it work service sector. Cultivated and planted lands covers 95%of the total lands. Both watery and dry agiculture are done in Bismil district.
- 84.99% of the total population works in agriculture sector,% 1.63 employs in industry% 13.38 works 4 works service sector. In Bimil district 69% of the total population are educated on the other hand% 31 of populaiton have no any education and 72% of the total population having no any education is female. As well as general unemployment rate, feodal stucture is affective in this situation. Unfortunately many people are in the opinion of that "Why should I send my children while even greaduted people are in the search of finding job, instead I will have them worked in the fields to earn money".
- In a region like Bismil which has suitable transportation possibilites, citizens should be encouraged to increase rate of educated people by activating government's institutions. Schooling rate should reach% 100 in 21st century' Turkey.
- 69% of the total population is out of employing,17% is unemployed and 14% is employed. 57% of employing population works in sector sector,% 19 is in industry and 24% is agriculture in Bismil district. Indicators related to employing population (14%) shows that rate of unemployment is alarming in Bismil. Government and private sector should find a solution to this question by developing various strategies and planings.

- To increase diversity of products in Bismil (agriculture basin) ministry agricultural and forestry village affairs should be in cooperation with farmers by providing economic support and guidance to farmers. If Gap works more efficiently irrigated agriculture will develop and this will be a model for Bismil and its close vicinity which has agricultural economy, consequently this will make a great contribution to economy of region.

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