

## THE STUDY OF PEŞKE BİNAMLİ

(Summary)

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Name of the village : Peşke Binamlı.

Geographical character : Mountain and waterless village.<sup>1</sup>

Distance of the village to the water : About 1500 meter.

Sociological character : Scattered village.

Population : 250.

Number of houses : 48.

This study is about the mountain villages between Gaziantep and Nizip. Besides this, we have three village monographies more in the same district which are not yet published. As we are studying in this district where there are kinds of villages, we tried to support the economic, cultural, and social structure of each village to objective facts.

In our recent researches we had mostly made one subject, the Turkmen villages which are near the Syrian frontiers, and their customs and mores.<sup>2</sup> There are big differences between the cultural, economic and social structure of these Turkmen Tribes which changed their nomadic life to farming, after the Ist. World War, and the village Binamlı which had settled on land after these tribes, and which is the subject of our researches, Although Binamlı was after the Turkmen Tribes in settling on land, it has forgotten its customs and mores when the others has kept theirs. This was because the reasons of settling on land of both of these tribes was different.

It was the Ottoman Empire which settled the Turkmens on land. The Empire gave them fertile soil on which they could do farming and

<sup>1</sup> Look at the map for the geographical stuation of the village.

<sup>2</sup> «Cahit Tanyol — Researches of Mores and Custom in the Baraks, Sociological Review; 7, 8, 9.»

The Control of the social change and population movement in the fifty villages to which tractor is entered

could feed their animals, because the Turkmens who went up to Anatolia plateau in summer were doing damage to the near by towns, and pillaging them.<sup>3</sup>

The land where the village of Binamlı was built, was not suitable for agriculture, and also there was no water. Till 25-30 years ago these tribes used to live in tents, feed their animals and weave carpets. Their economical life was quite. This valley in which they have built their village today, was an asylum which protected them and their animals from the cold of the winter. When the summer came, they used to go out to the plateau with their animals. But when the woods and plateau were sowed, it became impossible to feed animals, therefore in this place where they sheltered, they had to live all the time, and cultivate the soil. But because the soil produced little, neither the result of the soil, nor the animals they feed, can make them live. Because of the economical starving, many of the mores and customs of the nomads ist lost: e.g. The money spent on marriage customs, and funerals was lessened or completely wiped out. There are no superstitions and deep reliefs in the village. Poorness also made their souls poor. Village people were poor labourers on their own land. The general production of the village is so low that owing to the help of the government, they find just the money for their daily. The bread which the rich and the poor eats is half barley. The food they eat every day is boiled wheat and buttermilk. In a poor family, the daily profit of each person is about ten kuruş, and in a rich family forty kuruş. Because what the poor families earn in their own village is not enough, they go and work in near towns and cities with little salary. The total profit from the product of the village for one year is 8747 Turkish Liras. To this, the debts of the village to the bank is 11200 Turkish Liras. Therefore, the villager cannot possibly pay his debts back to the bank.<sup>4</sup>

#### *The village problem in Turkey :*

The most important subject in Turkey is the village problem. The social welfare is impossible in a country with 80% of its population villagers, if the villages are not changed all over. Because, in Turkey, the building of the villages is abnormal, also they are built very far from each other, in small groups. In many villages there is no water. The women bring the water from a far distance on their backs.

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<sup>3</sup> «Researches of Mores and Custom in the Baraks.»

<sup>4</sup> Look at the table of production and Debt.

The Democrat Party is supported by the villagers, mostly because it brought water to the villages. But this party, because of politic reasons, could not go down to the real and important needs of the Turkish villages.

In this present conditions, it is impossible for the Turkish villages to reach a civilized life level no matter how much help you do them. Because, to thousands of small villages which are far from each other, it is impossible to bring water and electricity, make schools and roads. The building style of the villages will turn all the helps useless. Some intellectual people in our country are understanding the village problem like this :

a) In order to develop the villages, giving land to the villager without soil.

b) Introducing tractor to the village is necessary.

c) It is not right to give money to the villager, but developing the village is possible by building village cooperatives and syndicates, which will increase the production and consumption power of the village.

The first two were tried in our country but gave negative results. It was observed that most of the villagers who flowed to the town and city in order to find a job, had lands. This showed us that giving land to the villager would not solve the village problem.

The people who thought that introducing tractor to the village would increase the incomes of the village, were more mistaken. Because, it was cheaper for the village to plough the soil.<sup>5</sup>

Village cooperatifs and syndicates cannot be formed, because of the styles of the villages : in order to form cooperatives and syndicates there is need of forming many business centers, and gathering of village population, and there is no possibility of this in Turkish villages which are built between far distances, and most of which are built without the normal conditions.

So, the village problem in Turkey depends on land and agricultural reform.

It is not important to give land to the villager but to think him in

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<sup>5</sup> The control of the social change and population movement in the fifty villages to which tractor is entered. — *Sociological Review*, 13, 14. p. 212-214.

the agricultural industry, and to make him element and master of the production. Shortly, there is need of establishing villages again, in Turkey. Only with these conditions the village cooperatives and village syndicates will be useful. And again, business centers which work like a huge bee-hive can come instead of the Middle-Age villages which repeat their own selves all the time.

To talk about recovering of villages, without changing the conditions of them is a very wrong and dangerous dream.