

# BUHARKENT

## ECONOMY OF BUHARKENT

It has a farming economy. Among the main products produced are cotton, figs, grapes, raw fruits, wheat and olives. There are also workshops in the district where agricultural products are processed. However, figs have the largest share among the products processed on agricultural lands available in the district. Then olives and vegetables come. Cotton production is gradually decreasing. Turfanda vegetables have improved in recent years.

The first geothermal power plant in Turkey was established in the geothermal field near Kızıldere village, east of the town center. Since 1984, electrical energy and dry ice have been produced. There are a large number of resources and wells spread over a wide area in Kızılne and Tekkeköy area in the area of the hydrogenic geothermal area, and these are divided into two sub-regions and examined.

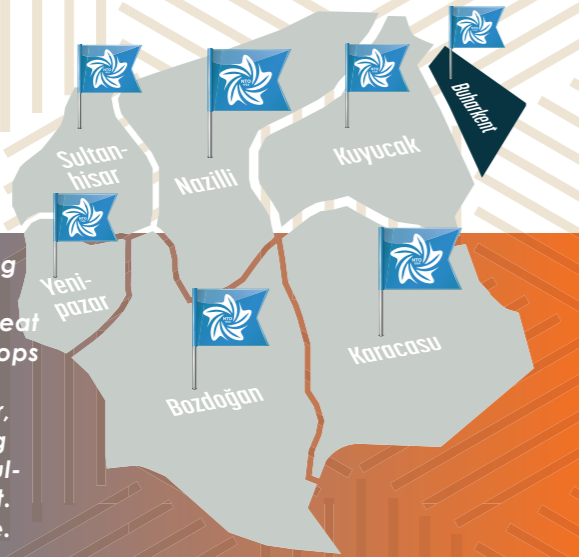
Kızıldere Region: Kızıldere geothermal site, Turkey's first geothermal plant was established. The site is known to have many hot springs in the past. However, it has been observed that due to the partial pressure drop in the field as a result of the electricity production of the Kızıldere power plant today, the resources in the region are completely dried up or show themselves in the form of very weak outputs.

Tekkeköy Region: The region to the south of Kızıldere geothermal area, the large Menderes field to the south of D-B there are numerous sources

along the broken line.

Due to the wide range of agricultural areas and forests in the district, there are numerous small animals. In our district, we can find buyers of milk from other dairy companies, especially the DAR-Koop (Public Prosecutor-Kızıldere Agricultural Development Cooperative). Industry is not at the desired level in the district. There are only a few small businesses that operate agricultural products. There is also a small industrial building cooperative, which was established in 1974. Trousers, breeches etc. (for men) there are 47 small businesses as well.

In general, the town has no tourist value. However, the district is on the road route reaching to regions such as Pamukkale, İzmir and therefore has the characteristic of being a stopover. In addition, transportation to Tekkeköy, insuyu and Umur thermal springs connected to Sarayköy is done from this District. In 2008, the city was declared as "thermal tourism area" by the decision of the Council of ministers.



## Nazilli Chamber of Commerce

The Nazilli Chamber of Commerce serves its members in its own service building on the Denizli – İzmir highway. At the institution, which has a total of thirteen employees, a General Secretary, a General Coordinator, an Investment Support Officer, a Trade Registry Director, two Trade Registry Deputy Directors, an Accounting and Tribunal Officer, two Chamber Register Officers, a Quality Management Representative, a Presidential Secretary, and a service officer are on duty.

Nazilli and six districts (Bozdoğan, Buharkent, Kuyucak, Karacasu, Yenipazar, Sultanhisar) are the areas of responsibility at the Nazilli Chamber of Commerce. There is an administration board consisting of nine members and headed by Nuri ARSLAN and a council composed of thirty-three members headed by Gürdal Yüzügüler.

There are twelve professional committees, each with a president and five / seven members. There are approximately 3050 active members and it is a legal requirement for a business operator or company to register in Turkey.

When one looks at the service aspects of the chamber; it can be seen that the procedures related to cham-



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ber and trade registry are capacity report and work machine registration procedures, approval of documents used in export (A.TR, EUR 1, Certificate of Origin ...), KOSGEB government support and lending of loans, and courses such as Entrepreneurship, Real Estate Consultancy, Foreign Trade, and Business English. It is an information point for other chambers, public institutions and organizations, schools, and municipalities, as well as institutions and organizations such as KOSGEB, GEKA, TKDK, etc. and participation in various projects is seen.

Where the members are looked at in general, it is seen that the 3050 members comprise of 175 joint-stock companies, 195 cooperatives, 1140 limited companies, 1,500 person-owned enterprises, and 40 publicly-owned companies. When looking at the area of responsibility (Nazilli and 6 districts around), it is seen that the members are working mainly with agriculture and industry-trade activities based on agriculture (About a 75% share). The products most processed and packaged by the members are chestnuts, dried figs, cotton, olives, and olive oil. It is seen that registered members export more than 230 million dollars.



## Nazilli Chamber of Commerce



# BUHARKENT



SHINING  
STAR OF REGION



Yeni Sanayi Mahallesi, Şehit Naci Ülker  
Bulvarı No:18/A Nazilli - AYDIN  
(256) 315 9 315 info@naztic.org.tr





(Mastavra) and Nysa.

The lands on which bukharkent was founded are M.He.2000 M.He.Hittites state until 1200s, then M.He. The reign of the Phrygians until VII, M.He.The Lydians and ions under their sovereignty from 687-546 BC.He. The sovereignty of the Persians up to 334,M.He. Alexander, Selevkos and Bergama Kingdom sovereignty up to 133, M.S. Until 395, the Roman Empire remained under its rule. M. M.When the Roman Empire was divided into two in 395, the Menderes Valley remained under the sovereignty of the Byzantine Empire. Especially the Byzantine Empire VII. from the beginning of the century, he met the influx of Muslims. The result is Xi. in rural areas outside the Byzantine cities towards the end of the century, security deteriorated and Anatolia was devastated. It is known that the Khorasan Ghazi, known as Sultan Saribaba, whose tomb is today in Tekke village, fought with Byzantium during the foundation of the Anatolian Seljuk state. But 1. from 1097 onwards, all the

## HISTORY

The area with the bukharkent is located in the narrowest part of the Menderes Valley. In addition, the presence of the danger of flooding in at least five places from Basil Creek to kizilede and the presence of a swamp around Menderes River prevented it from being a settlement until 1211 when the Turks settled in the vicinity of Bukharkent and its vicinity.

20 km east of the bukharkent. There is an important road passing through the ancient city of Tripolis. Alaşehir, Sardes, Smiryna (Izmir) road that has great importance in terms of commercial and military. 15 km from the bukharkent.another road to the west of Antiochea connects the ancient city of Aphrodisias to the ancient cities of Nysa (Sultanhisar), Tralles (Aydın), Magnesia, Ephesus and Miletus. Again, a road from alaşehir crosses the Kesel Strait and extends to Masteraura

coastal regions including the region of Bukharkent have been conquered by the Byzantine Empire.

When he arrived in 1211, the Sultan of Anatolian Seljuks I. Giyasettin Keyhüsrev won the battle against Iznik Emperor Theodor Laskaris in front of antiochea near the town of Başaran west of Bukharkent,but he was martyred.with the Treaty, Antiochea city was left to the Turks East. This is how the Turks settled in Menderes Valley.

The Anatolian Seljuk State, which suffered a great defeat against the Mongols during the Köseadağ war in 1243, began to flow to Menderes Valley, where Turkish tribes quickly escaped from the Mongols when they entered the administration of the



Ilkhanate state in 1211.The Turkmen people of Bukharkent, who belonged to the Karahancılar tribe of Bozdoğan tribe, spent the winter season in Ortakçı Village, and migrated to the plateaus of turalı and Saricaova during the summer season.

In 1325, Umur Bey, the son of Aydınoğlu Mehmet Bey, built a bridge on the Menderes River within the boundaries of the bukharkent district to connect Denizli, a very important commercial city for its principality, to Izmir through the büyük Menderes Valley. Thus, population density in the vicinity of Bukharkent began to increase as in Menderes Valley. Ortakçı, the first place where bukharkent was founded, is named for the first time among the

settlements of Aydınoğlu Beylik in Aydınoğlu's book mosque-üd-düvel belonging to Müneccimbaşı.. Aydınoğlu Beylik, which was abolished by Yıldırım Bayazıt for the first time in 1390, was re-established after the Ankara war, but was also the second. When Murat was definitively eliminated in 1426, Bukharkent and his environs became an Ottoman land. Aydın has become the starboard 17.until the century, the tire became the starboard center of the city of Aydın and it was connected to the town of Nazilli in Bukharkent.In 1850, he was taken to Vilayet merkez nazizmir , Aydın became vilayet again, and he continued his devotion to Nazilli. After a major earthquake in 1972 in Ortakçı, the town of Burhaniye (Bukharkent) was established with the directions of Izmir Governor Kamil Paşa. Burhaniye's name was the second Sultan at the time. Abdul Hamid II 12.. Burhaniye was dedicated to Burhanettin, his son. 1908 in the second.after the Declaration of constitutional monarchy Burhaniye municipality was established. 1. As a result of the signing of the Treaty of Mondros with the Greeks of western Anatolia, 22 August 1919 Burhaniye was occupied. After the occupation which lasted for about 3 years, 3 September 1922 at 08.00, the raid under the command of Çolak Ibrahim Bey, rescued Burhaniye from the enemy occupation by attacking the enemies with the help of the enemies and the local people. Every year on September 3, The Magnificent Independence Day ceremonies are held in the district.

Due to the decrease in population during the war of independence, the municipality was abolished in 1924 and turned into a village. Burhaniye was a village in nazilli district until 1942, and since then it was a village in Sarayköy district. In 1953, when Kuyucak became a district, he left Sarayköy and was connected to Kuyucak, Aydın. In 1955, when he was a parish, his name was changed to Çubukdağ. His name was BUKHARKENT when he became a district in 1987.

