

Analysis Of Service Development Indicators In Nomadic Settlements And Its Role In Improving The Economic And Social Status

(Case Study: Ardebil Province)

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Abstract

One of the main problems in nomadic settlements, which has different characteristics and capabilities due to its geographical location, is the spatial and regional inequalities in terms of utilizing development indicators. The present paper aims to analyze the role of developmental service indicators in improving the economic and social status of nomadic settlements by descriptive-analytic method in Ardebil province. The statistical population is the tribal community of Ardabil province. 370 supervisors of households with more than 20 households have been selected as the sample size for assessing the socioeconomic status of nomads. The data gathering tool was questionnaire and the method of sampling was a simple random sampling. Data analysis was performed using Excel and SPSS. Cronbach's alpha was used to check the validity of the questionnaire and its coefficient was 0.97%. The results show that the nomadic settlements of Khalkhal city with 0.790 as the most enjoyable city in terms of development indicators in rank 1 and Parsabad with 0.604 as the most deprived city in the 5th rank. The results show that the socioeconomic status variables with are impressed by the spatial distribution of the service development indicators (0.95%). In the study area, spatial distribution of service development indicators is somewhat desirable in the social-cultural dimension and has been neglected in the economic dimension. In this regard, in order to improve the economic and social status of nomads, it is suggested that in order to relative settlement the development of semi-nomadic livelihood should be targeted by the government.