

Economic Implications Of Settlement Plans For Nomadic Societies (Case study of Milad Town in Shiblou Plain Of West Azarbaijan Province)

W. Riyahi, Kh. Karimi

Abstract

Nomadic settlement is one of the pre and post Islamic Revolution projects that have been implemented in Iran , which has had many sensitivities in each period and nowadays it is known as one of the practical solutions for the development of nomadic society. If this phenomenon is pursued arbitrarily and willingly by the tribes, it is the most effective strategy adopted to solve the problems of this society. The purpose of this study is to investigate the economic consequences of settling nomads in the nomadic tribes of Milan (Milad site) in Shiblou plain in West Azarbaijan province . The statistical population of the study is the settled nomads in Milan and the sample population based on the Cochran method with a confidence level of 0.95. is approximately 141 people from the same tribe find it. The research method is descriptive and analytical. The required information was collected and analyzed through local survey, questioning and completing the questionnaire . The results of the research show that nomadic settlement in Shiblou plain has been effective in agricultural production and has led to an increase in the production of agricultural products, but has not had a satisfactory effect on livestock and handicrafts productions and has led to a decrease in these activities. Also, the cost of living after settling is more than before and the self-sufficiency of the nomadic community has changed into a consumer society. The results of the research showed that a revision of the nomadic settlement plan is necessary in Shiblou plain of West Azarbaijan province, and balanced planning with a job priority in animal affairs can help the sustainable development of the nomadic tribes in Milan.