

## An Introduction To The Recognition Of The Socioeconomic Features of Iranian Nomads

By: *M. Mizban*

### Abstract

۱۸۱

The nomadic life and livestock-based livelihood is one of the oldest forms of social life that began after the start of the agricultural revolution (domestication of animals and agriculture) and given its high adaptability to adapt to changing environmental, socio-economic and political conditions, despite the fact that there are many historical ups and downs (with far less changes than urban and rural stay-tuned communities), has so far survived, since nomadic migrants, in contrast to stay-tuned , instead of attempting to dominate and overcome environmental adverse conditions in the first place , in order to provide their livelihood conditions, they mainly seek to adapt their lives to environmental conditions, and instead of trying to invent the patterns of construction and the use of technologies necessary to deal with the changing conditions of the environment; the nomadition was used as a technique for avoiding cold and severe heat and access of their livestock to new pasture forage. Nomadic life in Iran has a very long history. In addition to the local tribes and tribes, a large part of the immigrant and invading tribesmen had a nomadic social and economic structure based on livestock farming. With settling in different parts of the country and becoming part of Iranian ethnics, they have been settled and native for several millennia, from about 4,000 years ago to the present .During the history of Iran's upheaval, the tribes have had a profound impact on the socio-cultural, political and political structures of the country, and Iran is one of the countries that due to its climatic conditions in terms of dryness, environmental instability and high mountainous terrain in addition to the wintering plains , there are still a considerable number of migratory livestock and nomadic migratory birds. Today, nomadic tribesmen, with the territories of migration and settling in more than half of the geographic space of the country, are considered as a pattern of life and livelihood, and are part of the components of the social system and ecosystem (the ecosystems) of the country. Using migration as a technique for moving family members and bringing livestock to fresh pasture forests in wintering and summering pastures, spring-fed and autumn-fed , they actually convert resources into value added and economic products that, if not exploited, the resources based on nomadic animal husbandry remained largely unused and were not included in the cycle of national production and production.