



Studing The Status Of Nomadic Society In The Five-year Economic And Social Development Plans Of The Country

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Abstract

Since the year 1948, 10 development programs have been developed and implemented in the country, including 5 programs before and 5 programs after the victory of the Islamic Revolution. The study of the documents of these programs shows that the nomadic society of the country is not considered in proportion to its population and its contribution to the development of the country. The low share of credit and lack of comprehensive consideration to the needs of the tribal community in these programs is evidence of this claim. Of these programs, the tribal community has only an independent chapter after the second development plan post to the revolution, and has not been considered in other programs at all or very detailed and scattered in the context of urban and rural programs. The result of this is the lack of many indicators of development in nomadic societies, in comparison with the urban and rural communities of the country, the migration from the society and burden a major damage to the national economy of the country in the long run. Regarding this, the emphasis on the nation's tribal society in the country's major programs, with an emphasis on five-year development plans and a comprehensive approach to this society in the form of sustainable development, can, in the long run, provide conditions for living and appropriate activities for this community.