Investigating the challenges of successfulness or unsuccessfulness of nomad's settlement management in Iran and presenting its solutions (case study: Eghlid township)

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Abstract: Historically, during the evolution of life styles, nomadism was separated from agricultural life and extended along peripheral regions. In recent decades, due to social, economic and political upheavals in Iran, the community of nomads has been experienced many changes. Regarding the fact that nomads have been encountered much deprivation and problems; therefore, for creating social justice and eliminating deprivation and poverty from the life of this toiling class, the policy of IRI has been to promote the level of nomadic life style to rural or urban one during the first to third development programs. In this line, the government has provided the grounds for settlement of the nomads by implementing fundamental and motivational projects. During recent years, a number of households, due to provided services and feeling relative convenience and welfare, as well as preferring settlement to decampment, selected settlement. The present study is a descriptive-survey research with an applied nature. It is a cross-sectional one in terms of time. To collect data, a survey research was employed. Therefore, it can be said that it is among of field studies. The population of the study is the nomads of Eghlid Township. Data collection instruments were questionnaire, interview and note taking. The present study was conducted using sampling and the sample size was identified using Cochrane's formula. Sampling method was simple random sampling. First of all, 30 questionnaires were distributed among nomads for calculating the reliability of the questionnaire, and after the confirmation of the reliability, all questionnaires were distributed. Data analysis was conducted into two descriptive and inferential statistics. Regarding the level of measuring data and distributing them, parametric and non-paramedic statistics were used. The results of the research indicated that cultural, economic, and social factors are significantly effective on the management of the settlement of nomads. Furthermore, the results indicated that the effect of different factors on the management of the settlement of nomads is not the same and equal and there are significant differences between indices. The mean of ranks for indices of the research indicates that the index "economic factors" has the smallest mean of rank; therefore, it is considered as the most important index. In addition, index "cultural factors" has the biggest mean of rank and therefore, it has the least importance among the research indices. Therefore, it is suggested that the management of nomads' affair have more attention to economic factors of nomads.

Key words: Management; Settlement; nomads; Cultural factors; Economic factors; Social factors

1. Introduction

In the late Qajar Government Era, to open ways for foreigners intensified, and after the rise of the Pahlavi, particularly since 1926, the Project of nomads' disarmament and their mandatory settlement (Takhteh Qapu) were presented. This project was followed seriously by the establishment of a department in the Ministry of Interior Affairs called "Department of Tribes' Settlement". The aim of this project was to disturb the structures of tribal society and devastating the political power of tribes because tribes and nomads had effective roles in the survival of previous governments and were considered as a serious barrier on the path of executing the projects and plans considered by the current government at a national level.

As a result, by executing the mandatory settlement of nomads (Takhteh Qapu) they tried to change the lifestyle of nomads, for different reasons such as the lack of studying regarding the equivalence between ecological conditions and traditional economy, or the lack of deep attention to the reasons of selecting this lifestyle by social groups and layers of nomads caused that these groups do not accept the mandatory settlement due to the conditions domain over this lifestyle and powerful motivations to continue it. As results, they started to fight against military (Ghaffari, 1989).

Regarding the unsuccessfulness of the mentioned project, the settlement of nomads was delegated to chieftains and aristocrats who were responsible for doing this and reporting an officer from the government. In this stage, regarding the disarmament of nomads and the creation of relative security as well as Purchase and sale of land by Khans and chieftains, gradual grounds for settlement

were provided, and at the time of the project of Land Reformation, the procedure continued to over time, and along with upheavals in economic and social structures of nomads, the phenomenon of settlement increased in such a way that the settled population in 1986 included 59% of nomadic households. This figure increased to 76.6& in 1986 (Ghaffari, 1989).

2. Statement of the problem and significance of the study

It should be noted that humans' lifestyle generally are changed by the disturbance of balance between their requirements and achievements. When previous factors are not able to realize new requirements; therefore, human beings should be consistent with old factors with new requirements or needs in one way or another. The nomadic society in the third world, in line with its requirements and due to temporal and spatial contexts, had to change its lifestyle and adopt sedentism.

Considering the fact that nomads have encountered a lot of deprivations and problems during recent ages; therefore, the policies of the IRI for Establishing social justice and eliminating poverty from the face of life of this hard-working group, by the First to Third Development Plans, have been to promote the level of nomadic life to rural and urban ones by reducing the available distance. In this line, the government should provide grounds for the settlement of nomads by executing fundamental, motivational and encouraging projects. As a result, during recent years, a number of households, due to provided services and feeling of relative convenience and welfare, and the preference of sedentism to movement, selected settlement and sedentism.

Regarding the traditional and old lifestyle of nomadic societies, many studies have been conducted both in Iran and at world level, but regarding the new representation of nomadic life, i.e. sheep handling and settlement, just a few studies have been reported (the report of the Management and Planning of Fars, 1990). Particularly about the settled nomads of Eghlid Township which in spite of having particular geographical situations and having 1000 nomadic households that 550 households have been settled, no research has been conducted about the process of life and economic, social, and cultural problems of them.

Therefore, nowadays, by considering the rapid transformations in the lifestyle of nomads, the created limitations, the increase in the population rate, the absence of employment grounds and consequently uncontrolled migration, fundamental changes in social, economic, and cultural structures of other societies, the necessity of systematic investigations and planning has been felt sensible more and more.

3. Review of literature

Shakour (2013), conducted a research titled as "evaluation of social and economic factors affecting the settlement of nomads in Fars Province" whose objective was to investigate social-economic factors affecting the settlement of nomads in Fars Province. The results indicated that there is a significant correlation between the effects of social indices and the settlement of nomads in Fars Province. But there is no significant correlation between the effects of economic factors and the settlement of nomads in the province. In addition, there is no significant correlation between social factors affecting the settlement of nomads in Fars Province in terms of marital status of the population, but there is a direct correlation between economic factors affecting the settlement in terms of marital status of the population. Further, there is a difference between economic and social factors affecting the settlement of nomads in the province in terms of gender.

Ahmadi (2012) conducted a research titled as "investigating the role of settlement projects in economic and social development of nomads, case study: canons of nomads settlement in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad Province" whose aim was to investigate the role of executing nomads settlement projects after settlement. The results of the research indicated a positive effect of nomads' settlement on their social situations. However, the economic effect of nomads' settlement was little and their properties had not changed significantly. In addition, nomads' attitudes towards the project of settlement were positive. Furthermore, the degree of producing agricultural and livestock products had decreased and the amount of nomads' livestock reduced.

Seyyedan (2002) conducted a research titled as "production economy of livestock section of migrating and settled nomads" obtained these results indicating that the arrangement of settled and migrating nomads are different. In the settlement conditions, the proportion of sheep and cows increases.

Sedaghat (2000) conducted a research titled as "investigating the effect of economic and social activities of construction projects implemented in nomad-based region of Arasbaran Tribe" and concluded that settlement of nomads is the sedentism of nomads who migrate from one place to another for living. It can be said that nomads' settlement is an accepted strategy in the world for reducing or solving nomads' problems. The project of nomads' settlement is among those projects which both before and after Islamic Revolution was implemented and in each period, it has had great sensitivity. Therefore, investigating the effect of nomads' settlement on social and economic lives of nomads is very significant. This research investigate economic and social changes of nomads both before and afar settlement in nomadic towns of Pakuh, Kalaghneshin, and Mansour Abad in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad Province. The results of the research indicate the positive effects of nomads' settlement on their social states. All in all, the economic effect of nomads' settlement was little and their properties were not significantly changed. In addition, nomads' attitudes toward the settlement project were

positive. In addition, the level of producing agricultural and livestock products reduced.

Ghaffari (1998) in a research titled as "the process of development in economic and social structure of Arasbaran Tribe" obtained the following results that Arasbaran nomads, by attaining knowledge and access to fundamental facilities, as well as obtaining skills and facilities have started appropriate development and growth. They gradually give up features and values which prevent their development and by utilizing modern methods and technologies, try to promote the quality of their lives in social and economic dimensions. In these changes, farming has a vital role and the triangle of human, livestock, and pasture is substituted by the square of human, livestock, pasture and agriculture (Ghaffari, 1998).

Hayati (1990), in a research titled as "investigating social-economic features of nomadic families in Fars Province" obtained the results that investigations have been expanded to all dimensions of settled nomads, their settlement, and other regions attracting nomadic population. In this study, aspects such as demographic characteristics, literacy status, the quiddity of using welfare facilities, housing, employment, and etc. were briefly investigated. But, only investigating issues such as the ability of the development of regions, and realizing available potentialities are not sufficient and there are a lot of grounds for more expansive investigations (Hayati, 1990).

4. Research hypotheses

4.1. Main hypothesis

Different factors are effective on the nomads' settlement management in Iran.

4.2. Secondary hypothesis

Economic factors are effective on the nomads' settlement management in Iran.

Cultural factors are effective on the nomads' settlement management in Iran.

Social factors are effective on the nomads' settlement management in Iran.

5. Research method

The method employed in the present study is a descriptive-survey one which uses field study for collecting data. In terms of aim, it is an applied research and in terms of time, it is a cross-sectional research. In this research, survey method was used for collecting data; therefore, it can be considered as field research. The sampling method is simple random sampling. Firstly, 30 questionnaires were distributed among households for calculating the reliability of the questionnaire. After confirming its reliability, all copies of the questionnaire were distributed. The data analysis method was conducted in two descriptive and inferential methods. Regarding the level of measuring data and distributing them, parametric and non-parametric statistics were used.

6. Temporal and spatial scope of the research

The present research was conducted from 23 October 2014 to 19 February 2015 among the settled nomads of Eghlid Township.

6.1. Sample size

The sample size included 226 individuals, but regarding the fact that a percent of distributed questionnaires are not returned, 250 individuals were distributed among which 235 were returned and at last, 233 questionnaires found to be acceptable for being analyzed.

6.2. Data collection instrument

Regarding the research objective, questionnaire was used for collecting data.

6.3. Data analysis method

In the present study, regarding the nature of hypotheses and the type of variables, available methods in descriptive statistics such as tables of frequency distribution and mean were sued for investigating and comparing collected data, and by questionnaire, inferential methods such as correlation coefficient and regression were sued for testing hypotheses. In addition, two-sample t-test and variance analysis were sued for comparing mean scores of independent groups were sued. At last, to analyze and applying these tests, SPSS 20 was employed.

7. Descriptive statistics of demographic characteristics of the population

7.1. Gender

Table 1: Frequency distribution and percentage of participant in terms of gender

Gender	F	Percentage
men	132	56.7
Women	101	43.3
Total	233	100

In table 2, the results of the number and percentage of participants in terms of income is indicated.

Table 2: Frequency distribution and percentage of participants in terms of income

Income	F	Percentage
400-700	5	2.1
700-900	133	57.1
+900	95	40.8
Total	233	100

7.2. Education

In table 3, the results of the number and percentage of participants in terms of education is indicated.

Table 3: Frequency distribution and percentage of participants in terms of education

Education	F	Percentage
Diploma	166	71.2
Associate diploma	51	21.9
BA	10	4.3
MA and higher	6	2.6
Total	233	100

7.3. Years of service

In table 4, the results of the number and percentage of participants in terms of age is indicated.

Table 4: Frequency distribution and percentage of participants in terms of age

age	F	Percentage
Blow 30 years old	26	11.2
30 to 40 years old	35	15.00
40 to 50 years old	56	24.0
Above 50 years old	116	49.8
Total	233	100

7.4. Radar Chart

In this section, the descriptive analysis of research hypotheses is presented as indicated in table 5. In this table, research variables the number of hypotheses presented for each of the variables

and descriptive statistics related to each of the variables such as mean, variance, and SD are presented.

Table 5: Descriptive statistics of variables under study

Variables under study	Mean	SD	Variance
cultural	3.7957	0.43189	0.187
economic	2.7691	0.34277	0.117
social	3.3202	0.22414	0.050

As indicated in the table, the highest mean score is related to the cultural variable and the least one is related to social variable.

8. Inferential statistics

8.1. Investigating the normality of data distribution using Kolmogorov-Smirnov test

Table 6: Comparing the distribution of scores of research variables with normal distribution of participants' attitudes

Variables	Z statistic	Sig.
cultural	2.759	0.000
economic	1.303	0.067
social	1.501	0.022

Based on the findings of the table, K-S-Z statistic at p ≤0.05 was not significant for all variables; therefore, distribution of research variables follows normal distribution.

8.2. Relationship between gender and the three variables

Table 7: Comparing the mean scores of the ideas about variables in terms of gender

Variables	Men		Women		Sig.
	Mean scores	SD	Mean scores	SD	
cultural	3.8235	0.52099	3.7594	0.27356	0.263
economic	2.7068	0.35879	2.8505	0.30352	0.001
social	3.3735	0.19335	3.2505	0.24274	0.000

Based on the conduction of ANOVA and the determined sig. value, the differences of mean scores of attitudes of groups with different gender are not significant (Sig>0.05).

8.3. Relationship between income and the three variables

Table 8: The comparison of mean scores of participants' attitudes towards variables in terms of income

Variables	400-700		700-900		+900		ANOVA Sig.
	Mean scores	SD	Mean scores	SD	Mean scores	SD	
cultural	3.7600	0.13416	3.8038	0.53942	3.7863	0.22532	0.940
economic	2.8800	0.37014	2.7850	0.36003	2.7411	0.31673	0.488
social	3.2800	0.16432	3.2797	0.23605	3.3789	0.19673	0.054

Based on the conduction of ANOVA and the determined sig. value, the differences of mean scores of attitudes of groups with income are not significant (Sig>0.05).

Relationship between education and the three variables

Table 9: The comparison of mean scores of participants' attitudes towards variables in terms of education

Variables	Diploma		Associate diploma		BA		MA		Sig.
	Mean scores	SD	Mean scores	SD	Mean scores	SD	Mean scores	SD	
cultural	3.8133	0.48736	3.7451	0.22831	3.7500	0.33747	3.8167	0.22286	0.779
economic	2.7910	0.34357	2.6667	0.33685	2.8600	0.26331	2.8833	0.37639	0.085
social	3.2976	0.23250	3.3843	0.19429	3.3400	0.18379	3.3667	0.21602	0.102

Based on the conduction of ANOVA and the determined sig. value, the differences of mean scores of attitudes of groups with education are not significant (Sig>0.05).

8.4. Relationship between age and the three variables

Table 10: The comparison of mean scores of participants' attitudes towards variables in terms of age

Variables	-30		30-40		40-50		+50		Sig.
	Mean scores	SD	Mean scores	SD	Mean scores	SD	Mean scores	SD	
cultural	3.1954	1.09716	3.7571	0.25586	3.8268	0.25548	3.7655	0.24285	0.374
economic	2.8346	0.31868	2.7000	0.43656	2.7536	0.37122	2.7828	0.29994	0.447
social	3.3615	0.17906	3.2971	0.22293	3.2911	0.23377	3.3319	0.22902	0.475

Based on the conduction of ANOVA and the determined sig. value, the differences of mean scores of attitudes of groups with age are not significant (Sig>0.05).

9. Testing research hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: cultural factors are effective on the nomads' settlement management.

To test the effect of cultural factors on the nomads' settlement management, t-test was conducted. First of all, investigating related descriptive statistics related according the following table:

Table 11: Mean and SD related to cultural factors

	N	Mean	SD
Cultural factors	233	3.7957	0.43189

As indicated in the above table, the mean scores of this variable in the sample is 3.7957 and its SD is 0.43189. Now, by investigating t statistic, the following table is discussed:

Table 12: T statistic for the main hypothesis

One way t-test					
	Test value=3				
	T	df	p-value	Confidence interval 95%	
				Lower limit	Higher limit
Cultural factors	28.122	232	0.000	0.7400	0.8515

Regarding the fact that the value of the test statistic is 28.122 and p-value is 0.000, the null hypothesis is rejected, i.e. cultural factors are significantly effective on the nomads' settlement management. In addition, with 95% of confidence, it can be claim that the mean score for the population for answering to the effect of cultural factors on the nomads' settlement management is in the interval (3.0557-4.6472).

Hypothesis 2: economic factors are effective on the nomads' settlement management.

To test the effect of economic factors on the nomads' settlement management, t-test was conducted. First of all, investigating related descriptive statistics related according the following table:

Table 13: Mean and SD related to economic factors

	N	Mean	SD
Economic factors	233	2.7691	0.34277

As indicated in the above table, the mean scores of this variable in the sample is 2.7691 and its SD is 0.34277. Now, by investigating t statistic, the following table is discussed:

Table 14: T statistic for the main hypothesis

One way t-test					
	Test value=3				
	T	df	p-value	Confidence interval 95%	
				Lower limit	Higher limit
Economic factors	10.283	232	0.000	0.2751	0.1867

Regarding the fact that the value of the test statistic is 10.283 and p-value is 0.000, the null hypothesis is rejected, i.e. economic factors are significantly effective on the nomads' settlement management. In addition, with 95% of confidence, it can be claim that the mean score for the population for answering to the effect of cultural factors on the nomads' settlement management is in the interval (3.0991-3.5373).

Hypothesis 3: social factors are effective on the nomads' settlement management.

To test the effect of social factors on the nomads' settlement management, t-test was conducted. First of all, investigating related descriptive statistics related according the following table:

Table 15: Mean and SD related to social factors

	N	Mean	SD
Social factors	233	3.3202	0.22414

As indicated in the above table, the mean scores of this variable in the sample is 2.7691 and its SD is 0.34277. Now, by investigating t statistic, the following table is discussed:

Table 16: T statistic for the main hypothesis

One way t-test					
				Test value=3	
	T	df	p-value	Confidence interval 95%	
				Lower limit	Higher limit
Economic factors	21.804	232	0.000	0.2912	0.3491

Regarding the fact that the value of the test statistic is 21.804 and p-value is 0.000, the null hypothesis is rejected, i.e. social factors are significantly effective on the nomads' settlement management. In addition, with 95% of confidence, it can be claim that the mean score for the population for answering to the effect of social factors on the nomads' settlement management is in the interval (3.029-3.6693).

Ranking the effect of different factors in the nomads' settlement management with Friedman's test

Table 17: Ranking the effect of different factors in the nomads' settlement management (N=233)

Indices	Friedman's mean ranks	Friedman statistic	Sig.
Cultural factors	2.99		
Economic factors	2.11	9.783	0.035
Social factors	2.73		

Regarding the table above, it can be observed that the significance level of Friedman's test is less than the error level 5%; therefore, it can be concluded that the effects of different factors in the nomads' settlement management are equal, and there is significance different between indices. The mean ranks for indices of the research indicate that the index "economic factors" has the least mean, and therefore, it can be considered the most important index. In addition, the index "cultural factors" has the biggest mean ranks and therefore, has the least importance among the research indices.

Table 18: Comparing the research results with the results of the previous studies

Rows	Researchers	year	Research title	Results	Comparison with the research results
1	Shakour	2013	"evaluation of social and economic factors affecting the settlement of nomads in Fars Province"	The results indicated that there is a significant correlation between the effects of social indices and the settlement of nomads in Fars Province. But there is no significant correlation between the effects of economic factors and the settlement of nomads in the province. In addition, there is no significant correlation between social factors affecting the settlement of nomads in Fars Province in terms of marital status of the population, but there is a direct correlation between economic factors affecting the settlement in terms of marital status of the population. Further, there is a difference between economic and social factors affecting the settlement of nomads in the province in terms of gender.	It has consistency with the present research in terms of social factors, but regarding economic factors, it is not consistent with the present research.
2	Ahmadi	201	"investigating the role	The results of the research indicated a positive effect	It is consistent

		2	of settlement projects in economic and social development of nomads, case study: canons of nomads settlement in Kohgiluyeh and Boyer Ahmad Province"	of nomads' settlement on their social situations. However, the economic effect of nomads' settlement was little and their properties had not changed significantly. In addition, nomads' attitudes towards the project of settlement were positive. Furthermore, the degree of producing agricultural and livestock products had decreased and the amount of nomads' livestock reduced.	with the results of the present study.
3	Sedagh at	200 0	"investigating the effect of economic and social activities of construction projects implemented in nomad-based region of Arasbaran Tribe"	The settlement of nomadic society, not as an aim, but as an instrument for changing in the nature and social, economic, political and cultural features of nomadic life is necessary and inevitable for supplying the welfare of this group of Iranian society.	It is consistent with the results of the present study.
4	Ghaffari	137 7	"the process of development in economic and social structure of Arasbaran Tribe"	They gradually give up features and values which prevent their development and by utilizing modern methods and technologies, try to promote the quality of their lives in social and economic dimensions. In these changes, farming has a vital role and the triangle of human, livestock, and pasture is substituted by the square of human, livestock, pasture and agriculture.	It is consistent with the results of the present study.
5	Hayati	199 0	"investigating social-economic features of nomadic families in Fars Province"	The most important results of primary investigating the settled households is to expand these investigations in all aspects of settled nomads' lives, their settlement and other regions attract nomadic population.	It is consistent with the results of the present study.

10. Suggestions for further research

1. Investigating the role of political factors on nomads' settlement
2. Investigating the role of psychological factors on nomads' settlement

Investigating the role of geographical factors on nomads' settlement.

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