



Sociocultural Approach of Nomadic Life of Tribes after Settlement Case Study Approach: Accommodation Association of Fars and Isfahan

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ABSTRACT

Nomadic life depends on nature and livestock. Nomads for ranching in nature and exploiting rangeland forages and forests every year migrate from summer rangelands to winter rangelands and vice versa. Nomadic life and culture too much extent relies on components geography, environment and ecology (Seidaee.2014). Nomadic Affairs Organization each year offers some construction services to nomads. One of the most important function for this organization is to establish development and settlement centers in tribal areas. According to statistics, number of 1348 development and settlement centers for tribal areas have been identified and some nomadic tribes have been accommodated (Iranian.N.A.O.2014). When tribal families are settled at the development center their lifestyle is changed and at the same time socioeconomically culture of nomadic will be subjected to some changes. To assess changes in some social and cultural indicators number of four spontaneous development and settlement centers and province Fars and Isfahan were selected and by descriptive - analytic research were compared. The population of nomads settled in the center according to Cochran's formula was 875 families and samples were 236. They filled questionnaires randomly and their trustee and elders were interviewed. SPSS software was used for data extraction and analysis were compared with the Pearson correlation coefficient. To increase and assess results validity, multiple methods of data collection (triangulation) was used. Results show although tribes over years have been settled in these centers, however their approach and sociocultural attitudes relay on nomadic style. At the same time there is an interrelation between sociocultural system and settled nomads characteristics.

Keywords: Nomadic tribes, cultural, social, indexes, development center, Accommodation

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INTRODUCTION

Nomadic life given its movement from summer to winter rangelands and vice versa serves as the technique to adapt climate change and the exploitation of natural resources has dates back several thousand years ago. This kind of life is dependent on the components geography, environment and ecology (Seidaee.2014). Iran nomadic tribes since many years have played great roles in culture, politics and the economy. Before the rise of the Pahlavi, the Iranian nomads had a lot of power. Because most nomadic tribes that form almost independent the units. Road safety and protect the country's borders were responsible. By implementing the policy of accommodation (sedentary tribes) continuation of traditions and customs and method of production and life of tribal communities over the centuries it has got to be changed (Comparative results.2007). Planning tribal government and tribal life in general, regardless of the circumstances. These extensions from the top to the bottom without any vision and security functions, cultural, social and economic nomads disrupted (I.N.A.O.2004). Some interruption in social structure forces tribes to be settled or migrate to cities. Civil society are mainly nomads can integrate in their structure and tribes also live in other tissues cannot easily be

integrated in urban structure (Azadarmaki.2000). The situation for nomadic families settled in the center of the development has been obvious.

2- Research question

- What is tribes' sociocultural attitudes after settlement?
- What is relationship between cultural and social systems and characters of settled tribes?
- What are approaches to prevent sociocultural issues in development centers?

3-Theoretical frameworks to analysis nomad's social and cultural issues

Nomads in rural and urban areas were less affected somewhat of a new cultural developments-have maintains the most genuine aspects of human culture, and now that times is a critique of modernity and, above all, culture and especially cultural preservation of man's original agenda (Seidaee.2014). On the other hand, the diverse cultures, the cultures are coherent and sustainable (Maxim Paul.1999). Iran has a diverse culture and have a great diversity yet unity. In this culture, tribes, due to cultural continuity and stability serves as the richest sources of Iranian culture. By the purest of tribal culture, nature and originality of Ethnography has been

the focus of attention(Akbari Ali.2011). One of the problems in tribal affairs analysis is always based on the wisdom of industrial society, analysis of urban, rural and nomadic life has never been an attempt to understand the formation of the nomadic into a coherent manner.to realize this we can draw upon" Geophilosophy" coined by French philosopher Gilles Deleuze.According to Deleuze formation of wisdom more than anything dependent on the components geography, environment and ecology(Hall&Neitz.2003). According to this theory, we can say that for nomads and other life experience, they try to coordinate with their natural surroundings.In this case, do not fight with nature, but also attempt to be associated with nature and hence in organic relation with livestock - are human beings and nature(Mahdavi.M.2007). The Parsons in each of three categories of social, military and cultural system distinct personality. Social system is composed of interactions with each other. The personality system is made of "need-based desires".) Cultural system to allow people to communicate with each other, coordinate their actions and this has created a system of "role expectations(Scientific investigation.2012).Considering the indicators of comments and information about current society of tribes in the exploratory interviews were In this study, it was noticed that there are six overall indicator of socio-cultural for tribes include the individual needs-needs functional- reference values-religious-refrengroups-modernism.

4-MATERIALS AND METHODS

According to statistics, number of 1348 development and settlement centers for tribal areas have been identified and some nomadic tribes have been accommodated and in some areas number of 1058 self-directed and 290 planned settlement(I.N.A.O.2014). To assess changes in some social and cultural indicators number of four spontaneous development and settlement centers and rom Fars and Isfahan were selected and by descriptive - analytic research were compared.These centers are so called Dashtbakan and CheshmeRana in Eghlid Fars province and HyderabadAlimardani and GolAfshan in Semrom city Esfahan province. The population of nomads settled in the center according to Cochran's formula was 875 families and samples were 236. They filled questionnaires

randomly and their trustee and elders were interviewed.Social and cultural characteristics of the three groups and then each group is divided personality system, social-cultural system, two types of systematic and general index three variables were considered.The study, which combines qualitative and quantitative methods to promote and implement and verify the validity of the findings of multiple methods of collecting information Triangulation in three experts, government officials and tribal agencies have been used. Analyzing and describing data in SPSS statistical software was used. As well as social and cultural character together comprise calculating the Pearson correlation coefficient indices.

5-Results

5-1 Personality system

In personality system, indices for individual needs and functional need for group and for each index three items as representative have been evaluated.

5-1-1 Individual needs

As it can be seen in Table (5-1) in the first part of the individual needs of more than 95.2% of people believe that among settled tribes, social relationships and kindness is of great importance. The approval and due respect items in question represent more than fifty percent of their influence among the tribal people known as the qualified person at a difficult time and respect they are consulted and approved.as per table 97.2% are happy for being in their tribe.

2-1-5 functional needs

As for job changing given to passing some years there is a dependency to livestock for livelihood so that 39.5% of these people havelivestock's and move to summer rang lends. 60.5% of them shifted to farming due to some construction facilities and 58.8% stated that they have to take effort for life and are not believed to fortune and 51.8% maintainedthat only way to success is hard work.

Table (5-1) types and magnitude of sociocultural items

Neutral		disagree		agree		range	indices	gro up	
%	Freq uenc y	%	freque ncy	%	frequency	items			
1/8	4	3	7	95/2	225	Need to social relationship and affection	Individual needs	Personality system	
45/8	108	3/8	9	50/4	119	Need to Approval and respect			
1/4	3	1/4	3	97/2	230	The sense of belonging to the tribe			
0	0	39/5	93	60/5	143	The desire to change jobs	Functional needs		
12/2	28	29/1	69	58/8	139	hard work			
29/2	69	19	45	51/8	122	hard work value			
5	12	12/2	29	82/8	195	Rich tribal traditions	values		Cultural system
23/3	55	36/3	86	40/4	95	Benevolence and respect for the right			
7/6	18	22/4	53	70	165	Adherence to traditions			

9	21	5/5	13	85/5	202	pray	Religiosity	Social system
11/3	27	5/1	12	83/6	197	Belief in the Resurrection		
9/5	22	6/3	15	84/2	199	Repent		
24	Friends and colleagues	26	grandpa	50	elders	Consult with others	Reference group	
26	Other	44/2	Artists and personalities	29/8	priests	Influential individuals		
0	0	87/3	206	12/7	30	Dispute Resolution Boards		
4/4	10	65/6	155	30	71	advancements	Modernism	
17/6	42	7	16	75/4	178	Adopting new ideas		
9/8	23	34	80	56/2	133	Independence in thought and action		

Source: The finding of field researches

5-2 cultural system

5-2-1 values

As for settled tribes rich tradition, 82.7% and 12.21% were found to be agree and disagree respectively. This indication of interest and bias towards pursuing and implementing ceremony tradition tribal traditions are found in. 70% of respondents in response to the item holding all the old customs of the measure, with limitations that are doing all the traditions of the past. 40.4% of people believe that people are good to each other and to respect each other. 36.3% believed that in settlement area no one respect to others.

5-2-2- religiosity

As it can be seen in table 85.5% of settled people pray permanently. 83.6% of them believed strongly to resurrection. 84.2% of people believe that the path of repentance is always there for Muslims to repent Lord Retail outlets. As is clear from the statements of the three tribes settled after religious faith is very strong.

5-3 social system

5-3-1 reference group

As specified in the table 50% of people consult their issues with clan elders and 24% of those with a government employee and or friends who are in their tribes, pose, and 26% consult with their father and grandfather. As for influential people outside of tribes 44.2% of personalities and artists, 29.8% of priests and 26% of others offered their recommendation. As for dispute resultation. 87.3% refers to elders and 12.7% were referred to Dispute Resolution Council of Justice.

5-3-2 Modernism

One of the items that the idea of progress and modernity can be measured in terms of the tribes had to go to town or settlement. As shown in Table 65/6% of people were opposed to this option and only 30% were in favor of this option. In fact, what can be extracted from this table is that life in the city for much improvement has not considered for Nomads. Then 75% of people stated that there are new comments on farming and livestock's and livelihood. As for working methods the item "if

one thing is right, I will do it without permission" was selected which means independence in thought and action.

6-DISCUSSION AND CONCLUDING REMARKS

After data extraction, the relationship between the answers for provided 18-items with three main indices were analyzed, the results are shown in Tables 1-6. Cultural and social system of systematic and personality all three were assessed and to test their relationship Pearson correlation coefficient was used. Pearson correlation coefficient equal to 0.45 at the level of 95% is significant. This data is the result of cultural and social links between the two systems. Pearson correlation coefficient 0.47 indicates a direct relationship between the system of moderate-intensity personality and social system, this correlation is significant at 95%. This data is the result of a link between the two systems. Pearson correlation coefficient 0.31 indicates a direct relationship between the cultural system and the personality system that this correlation significant at 95% correlation is confirmed.

Table (6-1) Pearson correlation test to examine the relationship between personality system, social system and cultural system

Cultural system	Cultural system	Personality system	Dependent variable	Social system	
Personality system			Independent variable		
	0/31	0/45	0/47		Pearson correlation
	0/06	0/20	0/20		coefficient of determination
	0/02	0/000	0/000		Significance level
	236	236	236	Sample size	

The overall results show that is still the focus as nomads among other things, cultural and social development are closely interrelated. But due to some sort of change or system intervention and transition from nomadic to settled nomad culture and community unwanted changes, however slight and

uneven happened. On the other hand various cultural components with a speed does not change, and quickly change some components of other sectors is much more. Since the components of culture, solidarity and mutual dependence, rapid changes in one part of the culture, other components are interconnected readjustment of the culture necessary (Alvin. Ie. Su. 2001). Instead of being institutionalized latest innovation from within and outside the tribal society came from the top. Following the arrival of the elements, from traditional to modern high speed of social change and community coated modern elements cannot be digested and more efficiently. On the contrary, society is forced to reconcile itself with new elements, so it loses its function and lead to chaos (Nosrat A. 1990). As a result of this rapid evolution, people have ever lived in balance and in peace, suddenly become active and other than what they are not satisfied, and always demand a more important position. In fact, the position (positions) are temporary and not serious. Their position for personal benefit and upgrade only the features they use. That's why situations and social roles to lose its stability and be disturbed society (Motivation. 1987). In this case, referring to the collapse of traditional authority and how this role is necessary to remain empty. "Organizing the relations of authority" to make quick changes not match. In fact, the change of power in any society should be within the same community that fits its own culture in a long time and are very slow to come into being (Tolcott parsons. 2001). The end-resoult of this research :however a number of nomadic families were settelmented ,but,they have traibal relationships to secure livelihood ,following from customs, respected of elders ,hardworking and at all the most cultural and social problems of them is on the base of nomadic tribes. In some cases, such as prejudice and social structure of attachment or implementation of the nomad traditions have been stronger. The ambiguous similar mix of cultural and social instability seen in some cases. On the other hand, so far the ways to meet the needs of nomads employed, the method of trial and error, the disadvantage of this way of working in civil cases, is more the kind of economic loss, but there cultural issues losses, multilayered and multidimensional be. Therefore, the full and proper attention to the needs and recognize the real needs of the tribes and the possibility of long-term planning Therefore, we are very essential and important.

7. Executive strategies and suggestions

- policy enforcement action to be followed Nomads only upon request and desire.
- Full analysis of social - economic, cultural, social and cultural needs and volunteer accommodation appropriate planning complete their education.
- Plan in order to raise the level of social solidarity through participation in traditional ceremonies and feasts tribal tradition.
- Operation experiments clan elders and trustees elders management centers and conducting socio-cultural issues Nomads.
- Support and guidance formation of any social institution-ranging from support networks and cultural associations
- Perform comprehensive needs assessment studies prior to implementation of any project developments
- Planning for active participation all study activities - economic, social and cultural construction areas

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