



Economic analysis of drainage in sarpolezahab by emphasis on Qlkhany tribe

Ghodrat al-lah Heidary¹, Maryamorady², Sedigheh Najafi² and Vali Baboosheh¹

¹Geography Shakhespajooh, Isfahan, Iran.

²PNU University of Iran.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Received: 25 March 2014;

Received in revised form:

25 April 2014;

Accepted: 14 May 2014;

Keywords

Tribal economy,
Nomads of sarpolezahab,
Qlkhany tribe.

ABSTRACT

In recent years, tribal livelihood has encountered various problems due to economic-social changes in the country, droughts, lack of water and loss of pastures. The purpose of this research is survey of economy and tribal livelihood by emphasis on Qlkhany tribe in sarpolezahab city. The method of the research has been documentary, library and field study. In analysis of data used Excel and Spss software. Research population was 270 households of Qlkhany tribe that migrate to sarpolezahab city in winter season. From this households 100 family chose as sample. The purpose of this research was survey of economy and Qlkhany tribe livelihood. The result of this research indicates economic situation of Qlkhany tribe is not good and they are a poor tribal community economically. The rate of life satisfaction is average and the number of livestock is declining due to drought and economic hardship. The men have left the jobs and they engage to worker and pastoral in the surrounding villages and towns.

© 2014 Elixir All rights reserved.

Introduction

Human is a creature that his life is a process of learning and movement from ignorance toward knowledge (Abu-al-hassan tanhaei, 2003) and also his life is moving from individual life toward group life. Social combination consists of three distinct communities including: urban, rural and nomadic. From long time ago, social life of this land has influenced by mutual relations and life of both communities. Therefore, tribal community have been dominate role in political fate of country and economic life (Mavlaei Hashtjin, 2005). One of the economic ways of livelihood is husbandry. In humanity society, that is common to both traditional and modern ways. In traditional farming, husbandry is based on nomadic and semi-nomadic with the goal of access to fresh forage for animals. There is an effective factor called pasture in tribal economy. Increasing the number of animals and rising the economic power of households have been function of pastures. So, whatever the amount of pasture (quality-quantity) is great, the number of animals is increasing (Jaefar Beigi, 2000). During two or three recent decade, tribal population is declining that give rise to decrease of livestock and dependence on importation of dairy products. Tribal life indicates economic foundation is dairy products. Husbandry is source of income, work and society permanence. Husbandry has founded on using of pasture, human, pasture, livestock and water form foundation of tribal life (Shakour Rezaei, 2010). During two or three recent decade, low rainfall and pasture poverty has declined the number of livestock and despite their propensity have been turning to other jobs. Tribal population is declining. Whatever their population declined, so the rate of dependence on importation of meat and dairy products will increase. (Mashiry-Mavlaei, 2008). Tribal life of coordination with development of rural and urban life is necessity. According to the role of tribal population in terms of defense and national defense, meat and dairy products and the need to have their rights as an Iranian must improve tribal livelihood. Otherwise, nomads will do things that they will add national harm, political, social and economic issues in rural

and urban areas (Mansouri, 1999) according above this research is seeking to survey the economic structure of tribal community and life satisfaction of Qlkhany tribe in sarpolezahab city.

Background:

In economic article about nomadic and settled tribes the husbandry part of production Kafilzadeh et al (1999) achieve results like this: change in the type of the livestock after settlement and the fact that livestock of nomadic tribe is less than settled tribe. Shakour and Rezaei (2010) in their article entitled study and comparison on production of economic patterns in Firuzabadqshlaqy tribe and measurement of their tendency toward change of livelihood state that nomads are economically weak and planning must adjust to their environment. Bazhyan et al (2006) in article entitled nomadic and settled tribes of the Bekan plains in province of Fars announced that the production system under study is divided into two sub-systems of agricultural production and country production. Bekan region is influence by crucial environmental changes regardless of the environmental benefits is not a robust method of discount rate factor for the balance of benefit-cost. Drikvand (2008) in his thesis entitled examination economic-social outcomes of nomads. Eg Springs center of Kuhdashthamyian stated that organization plan of nomadic has led to improvement of services, agriculture and reduction in migration. In Springs center of Hamyan but in areas of creating jobs and increasing incomes and access to the media has not gained great success. Razavi (1996) in an article entitled tribal economy that live in north of summer pastures in Semnan city and the role of tribe. He state the result of research in such: the importance of tribe in area, extensive dairy products and operational problems in replacing fossil fuel instead of plant.

Research methodology

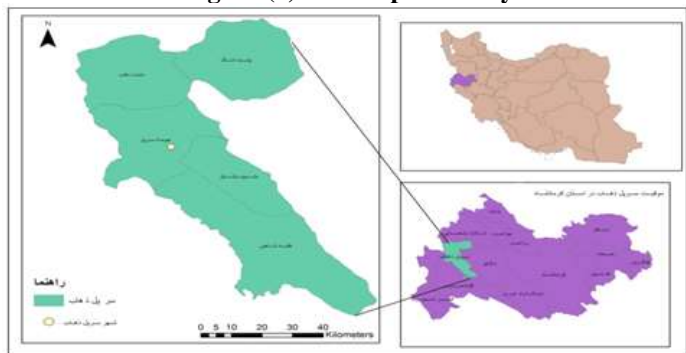
Research method is descriptive, analytical, and survey in this research. For collecting data has been used documentary, library and field study. In the field study has been used

questionnaire, interview and direct observation .survey population has been 270 households Qlkhany tribe in sarpolezahab city. From 270 households of Qlkhany tribe selected 92 households as sample by using kokram formula. But for more precision selected 100 households. The rest of information include map, households and livestock's precise statistics. this statistics has obtained by reference to tribal organizations of sarpolezahab city ,other sources and internet web site . graphs has drawn by using Excel and data analysis performed by using spss software.

Scope of the study:

Sarpolezahab city is located at west of country and west of Kermanshah province of 45 degree,52 minutes eastern longitude, 34 degree,24 minutes northern latitudes with area more than 1271 kilometer at 550 meter above sea level.this city in zagros mountains with unique nature, the diversity of climate and proximity to the countryside environment is suitable for tribal community. sarpolezahab city is including a city ,a district, five sub-districts and 196 villages .

Figure (1) The scope of study



Source:2012

Number and Qlkhany tribal variation

The majority of nomads are Qlkhany tribe in sarpolezahab city .after kalhor tribe ,Qlkhany tribe is the most populous tribe of Kermanshah. Qlkhanytribe has 1798 households and each household has an average of 5-6 people. Of these households are 270 nomadic households . Qlkhany tribe has 13 tribes in sarpolezahab city named of Qrmi, dangi, rostam, ramki, bezmirabad, yarvali, jvanmiri, d ivkah, Hassan Soleiman, bachehhaly, qrgah, mivlishirkhan and veisqoli. Qlkhany tribe is located at poshttangezahab district in the light of geographical distribution that is regarded as Qlkhany tribe of winter pastures.they are from 15 December to 15 May and they go to countryside to live in 15 May to 15 December in dalaho.it is including dalaho mountains, Bivanij plains,kerendeqarb central part,miyandar or nvakkoh, around sarmil,khakehsefid, ban behlol,paelm,babayadegar, baba maqsoud,qorchibashi mirage, chalabmiri,dalahosite, hasseilkhoshk,mirhesar. The number of households appear 2382 by joining Qlkhany tribe of gahvareh and dalaho area in summer.

Economic structure:

Tribal of economic structure is including husbandry, pasture, wool and milk. The number of livestock indicates main power of tribal economy because the main source of income is livestock. whatever livestock's of tribal families are abundant they are powerful tribal animals. The number of livestock depends on water and pasture .whatever pasture and water are more richer and abundant .the number of livestock and dairy products is great. According to studies, static ,informational of tribal organization relate t to sarpolezahab city has presented in table (1).the number of livestock in Qlkhany tribe ,annual

sale, annual losses and also their annual income.in terms to table (1)Qlkhany tribe has less than 150 livestock that indicates their weak economy . and this number has been exposed to drought and various disease . the morality rate of animals is about 3%-8% In this tribe. according to information,questionnaire respondents are as follows:

Table (1)

Qlkhany tribe	
120	The average of livestock
30	The average of annual sale of livestock
%8- %3	Annual losses of livestock
8250000	The average of annual income as result of wool and milk of livestock

Age:

The average age is 40 years ,the youngest people is 22 years of age and the eldest people is 63 years of age.the respondent divided into four groups. Anyone was not below the age group of 20 years of age. 65% of the respondent are in the age group of 20-40 years of age .22% of the respondent are in the age group of 20-40 years.only 13% of the respondents are over the age group of 60 years of age .

Marital status:

From total of 100 respondents,23% single and 77% are married. figure (2) express this topic.

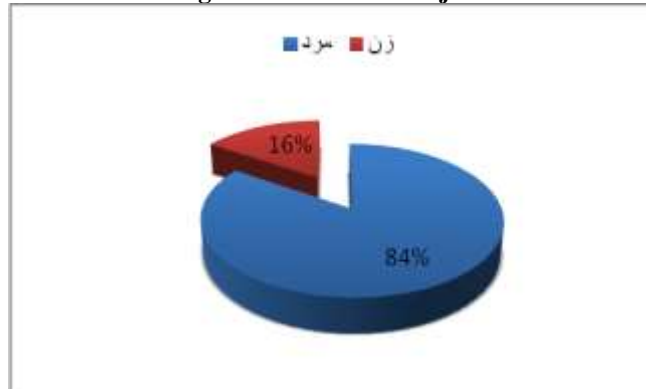
Figure 2. Married status of respondent



Sex:

86% of the subjects were male and 14% were female.the information of this section is shown in table (2).

Figure 3. Sex of the subjects



Source :2012

Willingness to settlement among tribal community is low and very low. 80% of people have stated their willingness to settlement is low and very low.only4% of people have tended to settlement ,unwillingness to settlement is mentioned due to several reasons including unfamiliarity of such individuals to other jobs,lack of financial capability and settlement facilities. this issue shows by table (2) and figure (4).

Table 2. Willingness to settlement

	frequency	percent
Very little	23	23.0
Little	57	57.0
Middle	16	16.0
Much	4	4.0
total	100	100

Source 2012

Figure 4. Willingness to settlement



Qlkhanytribe with large population is weak economically. The number of livestock and their income is very low. Most households spend their life with less than 150 livestock. Only 8% of households possess over 200 livestock in this tribe. The average number of livestock is 120 sheep and 10-15 goats.

Table 3. livestock number

	frequency	percent
Below 100	29	29.0
100-150	57	57.0
150-200	6	6.0
Above 200	8	8.0
total	100	100.0

It is estimated that the average monthly income for nomads who have questioned is less than 300 thousands every month. Only 5% of households have income between 450-600 thousands every month.

Table 4 monthly income

	frequency	percent
Below 150	31	31.0
150-300	57	57.0
300-450	7	7.0
450-600	5	5.0
total	100	100.0

Source 2012

According to tribal economic situation 49% of people believe tribal life continuation in such way and economic situation is low and as well as 35% of people believe continuation of life is very low.

Table 5. Continuity to life

	frequency	percent
Very little	35	35.0
little	49	49.0
middle	16	16.0
total	100	100.0

According to poor livelihood, low income and loss of pastures due to drought, life satisfaction is very low. So that low range of 49% has dedicated to respondents. Table (6) shows none of the respondents did not choose high range of life satisfaction.

Table 6. Life satisfaction

	frequency	percent
Very little	49	49.0
Little	43	43.0
Middle	8	8.0
total	100	100.0

Table 7. Correlation between life satisfaction and livestock number

			Livestock number	Life satisfaction
Spearman	Livestock number	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.266**
		Sig.(1-tailed)	.	.004
	Life satisfaction	N	100	100
		Correlation Coefficient	-.266**	1.000
		Sig.(1-tailed)	.004	.
		N	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed)

There is a significant relationship between life satisfaction and the number of livestock with correlation coefficient of 26% with confidence of 99%.

Table 8. Correlation between rate of income and life satisfaction

			Life satisfaction	Rate of income from husbandry
Spearman	Life satisfaction	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.341**
		Sig. (1-tailed)	.	.000
	Rate of income from husbandry	N	100	100
		Correlation Coefficient	.341**	1.000
		Sig. (1-tailed)	.000	.
		N	100	100

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed).

There is a significant relationship between farm income and life satisfaction with correlation coefficient of 34% with confidence of 99%.

Conclusion:

Qlkhanytribe of Sarpolzahab city studied with population over 270 migrating households. The economic situation is not good. So they are a poor tribal community economically. Tribal pastures have decreased due to droughts and lack of low rainfall. Consequently the number of livestock is decreasing. Life satisfaction is weak in spite of the difficult situation of tribal people and spirit of contentment. The number of livestock is declining due to drought and economic situation. So the men have left their jobs and they engaged worker and postoral in the surrounding towns and villagers.

Suggestions:

- 1-restoration and reconstruction of necessary communications in winter areas especially summer pastures
- 2-upgrade of springs and creating of watering -hole, especially in the countryside.
- 3-the effort of veterinary authorities to prevent from livestock losses especially in winter areas .
- 4-follow the transmission of educational, healthy ,communities and basic facilities to tribal areas.

Sources:

Abu-ah Hassan tanhaei, hossein(2003).introduction to sociology schools and theories,third edition
 Bazhyan ,qolamreza et al,2006,economic comparison of nomadic tribes in bekan plain of farsprovince,Iranian journal of pasture and desert researches,volume 13,number 3,264-248.
 Bakhshandehnosrat, abas (2001)introduction of migration andmigrating in iran.tehran,publiation of teacher education university.
 Jaefar beigi,kh,2000,anthropology of Kurdish people by emphasis on kalhor tribe ,zanyapublication, Kermanshah.
 Drikvand,muslem.2008,survey of economic –social outcoms of nomads springs center of kuhdashthamyan, MStthesis, supervisor fazilekhanyDr.geographycollege.tehran university.
 Razavi, sayed mohammad,1996,household economy of tribe who live in the summer pasture in the north of semnan city and the role of drove, economy of agriculture and develop, eightyyear, number 31,289-303.

Shakur,ali,rezaei,mohammadreza,2010,survey and comparison of the economic patterns of production at qeshqaii Firozabad and tendency to change their way of living.
 Kafilzadeh,1999,nomadic and settled tribes of the husbandry part of production economy case study of Kurdish tribe.,journal of agriculture and develop economy ,tenth year,number38,201-223.
 Mashiri,rahim,mavlaiihashtjin,nasr al-lah(2008)tribal economy of iran,firstedition,PNU press.
 Tribal life indicates economic foundation is dairy products. husbandry is source of income,work, society permanence .human, pasture, livestock and water form foundation of tribal tribe(shakur rezaei,2010:123).
 Mansuri.m(1999)survey of comparing production of economic fieldsin tribal group and their tendency to change in way of living,case study of jalalitribe, north-west of country,journal of social science, shiraz university of human,number1,60-71
 Statistical center of iran,2001,migrant tribal census.