

Abstract

Villages have different development priorities based on their level of living and needs, which planners must pay special attention to in their work. The present study aimed to compare the priorities of socio-economic development of sedentary, half sedentary and nomad villages. The methodology of the present research is descriptive-analytic and based on library studies and field surveys. In this regard, the information and data required are obtained through valid documents and the preparation of the questionnaire. The size of the villages studied is based on the Cochran formula and the correction of 24 villages and 336 households were selected as the sample for re-use of the Cochran formula and were questioned. The data of questionnaire were analyzed using SPSS, Excel and GIS software. The results of Kruskal-Wallis test regarding the priorities of economic and social development of the three types of villages indicate that there is a significant difference at 99% of the confidence level. Also, considering the average value of the three groups, it was found that the level of priorities of economic and social development of the sedentary group is higher than the other two groups. And, on the contrary, they have had the lowest status in nomadic villages.

Key words: development priorities, priorities of economic development, social development priorities, Cheram rural areas, participation perspectives.



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