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An Analysis of the Role of the Khans of Sarpanj in the Establishment and Development of the Mill (tahun) of Sarbandan Village

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ABSTRACT

The study of the role of the Khans and rulers of villages in the development of development and prosperity measures, including the construction of the Tahuneh or, in common parlance, the water mill, has been of great importance. Therefore, this article examines the role of the Khans of Sarpanj in the establishment and development of the Tahuneh in the village of Sarbandan. This research explains that the Khans of Sarpanj, with a correct understanding of the development and prosperity indicators, contributed to the economic, socio-cultural growth of the village. In this research, qualitative methodology, and specifically the ethnographic method, was used to conduct the research operations and the entire fieldwork process. The findings of this research were the result of observations and interviews with 16 indigenous people of the village of Sarbandan in the years 1399 to 1401. This study, which was conducted with the approach of social capital in rural development, shows that Tahuneh as a water structure has been a part of the historical monuments of this village in terms of its role and application in the field of traditional architecture. On the other hand, it is manifested in cultural examples (proverbs). As a result, it can be said that the Khanin Sarpanj were able to grow and develop the village by increasing social capital (participation, trust and social cohesion).

Keywords: Aesh (mill), Sarpanj, architecture, water mill, Sarbandan village

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Introduction

The study of the role of the Khans and rulers of villages in the development of development and civilization measures, especially the construction of the mills or water mills, is of particular importance. This article is dedicated to examining the role of the Khans of Sarpanj in the establishment and development of mills in Sarbandan village. This study explains that the Khans of Sarpanj, with a correct understanding of the development and civilization indicators, have collaborated with each other towards the economic and socio-cultural growth of the village.

Materials & Method

The methodology of this research is qualitative and specifically the ethnographic method has been used to conduct field operations and the data collection process. The findings of this study are the result of observations and interviews with 16 indigenous people of Sarbandan village in the years 2010 to 2012.

Discussion

This study, which was conducted with the social capital approach in rural development, shows that the water mill, as a water structure, has a role and application in the field of traditional architecture, which has represented part of the historical works of this village. On the other hand, the water mill has also been manifested in cultural examples (such as proverbs).

Results and Conclusion

As a result, it can be said that the Khanin of Sarpanj have been able to contribute to the growth and development of the village by increasing social capital (including participation, trust, and social cohesion).

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