

Abstract

Achieving sustainable development, especially in rural areas, has been a major goal of planners in each country. The Chah- nime water reservoirs are naturally- made holes located 35 km far from Zabol city. Water from the Hirmand Rivers is driven by a canal to them and as a water supply for Sistan plain, they has centralized activities such as agriculture and socio- cultural development, development in rural areas, and reducing job opportunities in various sections. The most important problems are drainage and soil salinity. The statistical population of this study includes the villages surrounding the four separate Chaha- nimes covering 24 villages and a population of 11350 people (2735 households). The sample population (n=150) was determined using the Cochran formula and the questionnaire was answered by the Council, VAs and the villagers. This study combines descriptive- analytic methods and is based on library studies and field-based and documentary analysis. The level of the indices was determined by expert choice software and the corresponding maps were drawn using Arc GIS software. The results showed there is a significant difference at the 0.01 level between socio-economic and environmental variables. In terms of economic dimension, Sheikh Langi and Kaftargi villages had respectively the highest and the lowest rates. In terms of social dimension, Sheikh Langi and Shib Goure villages had the highest and the lowest rates. Meanwhile, in terms of environmental dimension, Sheikh Langi and Parodin villages had the highest and the lowest rates.

Keywords: Zehak County, Well the half of Sistan, Sustainable rural development, Expert choice



University of Zabol
PA CAMP

Graduate school

Faculty of Literature and Humanities

Department of Geography

The thesis Submitted for the Degree

of Master of science In the field Geography and Rural Planing

**Investigation of the effects of sistans chahnimes on permanent rural
development**

Supervisor:

Dr. H. Hydrimokarar

Dr. S. Asghary lofamjani

advisor:

Dr. M. R. Mirlotfi

By:

M. Heydari

May 2016