

Abstract

Drought is a reptile phenomenon, which is one of the most important consequences of precipitation shortage and has caused a lot of damage to agriculture and water resources and has various types. Therefore, in order to investigate and counteract this phenomenon and modify its unpredictable consequences, a new set of information and an accurate understanding of the drought and its effects on rural areas are needed so that it can apply appropriate strategies and strategies to deal with its harmful effects. This study investigates the effects of drought on the socioeconomic status of rural farmers in zahak, as well as determining the years of drought and its drought. According to the results, the high dependence of villagers in zahak city can be attributed to its vulnerability to changes in environmental conditions and this has significantly reduced the income from agriculture and livestock of the villagers of this city, so that the average total monthly income among households was reduced by 20/3%, in terms of food and quality of materials food is also the villagers of this city the problem is that one of the main sources of food supply for rural households is the self- consumption of agricultural, horticultural and livestock productes. On the one hand, this area is one of the main hot spots of erosion and the flow of sand has many problems on health and the health of the people of the region has increased and has increased the number of people affected by the disease. In terms of immigration, the drought in recent years has not been able to cause massive immigration in the country, compared to the same drought in recent decades, but the motivation for immigration in they have created and in spite of coutinuous droughts due to solutions to deal with this crisis, not only the process of migration has been developed, but also the field of changing the pattern of cultivation, and some farmers have been able to withstand the Crisis Caused by Water Shortages by Changing the Pattern of Cultivation and diversity of crops, and from the amount of low yields Earnings decreased and some new products were propagated, and the amont of dry land after the drought increased by 87/72 precent. However, farmers admitted that the amont of land in different years had different values and also based on the results of the SPI index, During this period, the city of Zahak has experienced successive droughts and it was only in 2009 and in the year 1383 in terms of precipitation, and this index has been negatively obtained for 21 Years from the Survey Period. In term of respondents, economic indicators of farmers per Capita income declines and Societal indicators of Poverty Creation in Society have the highest impact on drought.

Key Words: Drought, Economic Effect, Social Effect, Zahak City, Rural Areas



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