Abstract

Digging agricultural shallow well is one of old techniques of Sistan's people for deal with drought and diversification in agricultural crops. For reasons lack of aquifers (except subsurface resources and agricultural drainage) and fluctuations of Hirmand water, the farmers have faced in this area with many problems. But in the last drought not only they had resolving low water problems with digging well and use new patterns of culture but also could have the income relative. This research while stated foundations of review of diversification. In the rural economic actives, stated role wells in areas like ranching, greenhouse culture, Etc. In these research used a combination of the descriptive - analytical methods and data collection was via the completion of questionnaire and interview. Data analysis has done using by SPSS software. Results showed that in the one hand, "with the annual rainfall very low and low quality of wells, farmers have limited in water resources and in the other hand, low efficiency of productivity of these resources is also advantage of the cause by it, however the products performance was consent. Since the major section of farmers income in this research was from agriculture activities, that exposed of repeated in the risk of environment stresses, and drop production agricultural products, this in unpredictable climate conditions of the region, endangers the economic stability of them.

Keywords: Economic – Social Assessment; Sustainable agriculture; Drought

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