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(in The Field Of Geography and Rural Planning)

Predicting the consequences of the project of transferring water through pipes to agricultural lands in the villages of Sistan

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Abstract

With the climate change of the last two decades and the severe drought in Iran, and consequently the drought crisis in the Sistan region and the reduction of water entering the wells, which are the only water supply tanks in the Sistan plain, and endangering the region's agriculture. The occupation of the majority of the rural community of Sistan is the need for a solution to control, manage and increase productivity in water consumption, especially in the agricultural sector. With the drought crisis in Sistan region, although late, finally the government and officials finally thought of a solution in this regard and with studies conducted by experts and specialists, the plan to transfer water to agricultural lands in Sistan plain as a way to optimally manage limited resources Water in the area was developed and approved and is currently being implemented. The purpose of this study is to investigate the various aspects of the pipeline water transfer project to the agricultural lands of Sistan region and predict its effects on the physical, economic and social aspects of the rural community of Sistan region. The research method of this research is descriptive-analytical and survey and is based on library and documentary studies, researches and available resources related to the project. Required information and statistics as well as designing and completing the questionnaire with the help of experts related to the transfer plan, project implementation consulting companies, experts, trustees and villagers collected data collected by software such as SPSS, Excel and model ARAS analysis was used. The results show that in the villages of Sistan region we are facing many negative effects on the implementation of piped water transfer to agricultural lands and the effects of piped water transfer to agricultural lands in Sistan villages on the economic, physical and social components are less than average. Be.

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