

Effect of Combating Desertification Projects on Socio-Economic Status of Rural Communities (Case Study: Sarchah Amari Khoosf, South Khorasan Province)

Abstract

South Khorasan province with more than four million acres of wilderness areas of the desert is the sixth province. Khoosf city area of approximately 16 million hectares of the land affected by wind erosion in the city about 112 thousand hectares. Combating Desertification activity in 1383 with the aim of reducing wind erosion control and stabilization and sustainability of the centers, the regional ecological capacity, stylized air, employment, increase revenue and prevent the migration of villagers in the area of Khoosf was performed. Sarchah Amari includes construction of non-living carminative length of 20 km, an area of 90 acres and pond construction. Hay the most important biological functions, including 3273 acres. Planting seedlings professionalism. The overall aim of the present study was to investigate the effects of socio-economic development of rural areas Combating Desertification is Sarchah Amari. Desertification projects have been implemented in 16 villages Amari wellhead that all these villages were selected for the study. Study using a questionnaire distributed among the villagers documentary methods and field area was Sarchah Amari. And a questionnaire survey conducted for 284 Cochran was determined according to the formula. The overall impact of the implementation of economic and social impacts in Section 2 The plot Combating Desertification are on Likert five Switch examined. The questionnaire was designed to confirm the validity of the Supervisor and Advisor was placed and their reform proposals were considered. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to assess the reliability of The economic indicators .93 and .88 to social parameters indicating the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. Analysis of questionnaires using descriptive statistics including frequency, mean and Analysis Standard deviation inference, including single-sample T-test (T-TEST) and also Friedman test was performed on SPSS software. Arc Gis Maps were used in the preparation of the application. The results showed that the operation Combating Desertification largely managed to reduce wind erosion control and stabilization and sustainability and Associations and thus improve the health and reduce skin and eye diseases. And the dangers of dust and air pollution, air stylized green surroundings and increase satisfaction of villagers from the residence, as well as promoting the creation Occupation seasonal agriculture and animal husbandry in the region have somewhat increased revenue and improved rural income, but failed to create permanent jobs in the region. And also be able to stop the migration. Overall operations Combating Desertification positive effects on economic issues, social and Ecological region is more favorable attitudes toward the Combating Desertification are the villagers.

Key words: Desertification, Rural Households, Plant Work, South Khorasan



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