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Research Article

STRATEGIES TO OVERCOME THE GROUNDWATER PROBLEMS USED BY FARMERS IN SISTAN AND BALUCHISTAN PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Plants need water for proliferation, growth development, and photosynthesis. The water utilized by plants is non-retrievable because some of the water turns into a part of the chemical compound of the plant and the rest of that discharged into the air. The soil dampness is necessary for product development. Precipitation designs, temperature changes, vegetation coverage, large amounts of soil natural matter, dynamic soil biota, and water spillover are all influencing factors on the precipitation on the ground, where it is utilized by plants.

World farming expands around 70% of the new water withdrawn every year (UNESCO 2001a). Just around 17% of the world's cropland is watered. However, this flooded land produces 40% of the world's nourishment (FAO 2002). [1] Around the world, the measure of inundated land is gradually growing, despite the fact that salinization, waterlogging, and siltation keep on diminishing its efficiency.

In spite of a little yearly population increment, the inundated territory per capita in the flooded region has been declining in the light of the rapid population development since 1990. This article examined the issues confronted by the farmers utilizing groundwater for irrigation and other portion of the arrangements required to be contrived by the environmental policy and Legislature for the economical utilization of groundwater for agrarian improvement in water draining zones in Sistan and Baluchistan province.

INTRODUCTION

Since groundwater is the backbone of watered horticulture in Sistan and Baluchistan, several millions of smallholders rely on it for their livelihood. Over-misuse of the water assets is the real issue prompting groundwater consumption in Sistan and Baluchistan Plains. Watered agribusiness with groundwater is one of the principles of financial action in this field. [2] Subsequently, economic financial advancement will be in peril and these people confront genuine dangers from quick falling water tables in vast parts of the nation. [3]In addition to the absence of institutional courses of action and administration instruments, the government intercession is not enough to keep the light in the emergencies conditions. What do agriculturists do when the wells run dry and is the government support at the time of the creation of risk sufficient? These are the questions we try to answer through this article.

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DISCUSSIONS

The study of the area

The geology and geography of the study area

Sistan and Baluchistan Plains are the important plains of Iran which illustrate all the different manifestations of groundwater problems in the country. Sistan-Baluchistan province is located in the East and South-eastern part of Iran. It is situated between 25 degrees and 3 minutes to 31 degrees and 27 minutes of North latitude from the equator and 58 degrees and 50 minutes to 63 degrees and 21 minutes' East longitude from Greenwich which due to the lack of resources especially water includes the low density of population in Iran.The province has about 180, 726 square kilometersalmost the size of Syria and covers more than 11 percent of the country area. Sistan-Baluchistan province is composed of Sistan-Baluchistan regionsincluding Zabol and its surrounding in Sistan, and Baluchistan Province from Zahedan to Chabahar that is limited from North to South Khorasan province and Afghanistan, from East to Pakistan and Afghanistan, in the south by the Gulf of Oman and in the west by the provinces of Kerman and Hormozgan. Sistan and

Baluchistan with 1,100 km border with Pakistan and Afghanistan and 300 km border with Oman Sea due to its strategic position and its transit has a great importance and especially the Iranian port of Chabahar that is the only ocean port andthe easiest and best way to access to the Central Asian countries and high seas. The province is mostly hot and has dry weather. At the same time the climate variability is special and the mountainous, forested and marshy lands are also seen in this vast province. Sistan-Baluchistan province with a strategic location, trade and transit and possession of agricultural and horticultural especially tropical and subtropical fruits has many historical and natural attractions, as well as the growing capacity of industry for development but in some parts of the province to access to water, people should walk about 4 km to access to the drinking water.

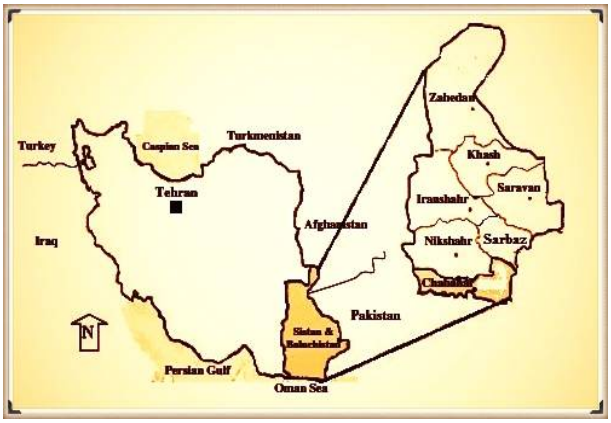

Figure 1 The map of the study area.

North of the province is Helmand alluvial River which is descended to Hamun Lake, the largest freshwater lake in the world. Khajeh Mountain is the only tall stack in the flat area of Sistan and between the inhabitants of Sistan pose particular sanctity. In Sistan plain which is in the middle of the desert climate, the rainfall is less than 65 millimeters a year and the evaporation of that is over 5,000 mm. Allthese conditions lead to severe droughts and during the years when the input water of the Helmand River reduces, this situation will cause an extended devastating drought. Indeed, 120 days' winds that blow from late spring to late summer are effective in intensifying the needs and environmental drought. The southern part of Sistan and Baluchistan province where its diverse area tied with the Oman Sea, has a mountainous nature. The southern regions due to the proximity to Oman Sea and the advantage of their monsoon winds have a different ecosystem with the high average temperatures and low volatility of the climate as their special characteristics. Due to low rainfall and a lack of snow resources in mountains, most of the river flows are temporary and seasonal and for this reason in large part of the area, the limited underground water resources are the only water supply facilities.

Agricultural survey in the study area

The agricultural position and hydrogeology of the study area

Sistan-Baluchistan province is located in the arid desert climatein terms of ecosystem classification. [4]In a general division, Iranshahr, Zabol, and Bahu Kalat are located in the desert climate. Zahedan, Khash, Saravan, and Chabahar are situated in a semi-desert climate and the mountainous region of Bam in the south of Saravan and its continuation to the east side to reach the Bashagard mountain have placed in thesemi-desert moderate climate. Moreover, the rainfall in different regions usually is 130-70 mm and during a year when rainfall is not managed causes some flooding and severe damage but in the event of flood control it increases the possibility of cultivation. In summer, while other citiesexperience less heat, the maximum temperature of Iranshahr and Zabul reach to 50 degrees Celsius. In Zahedan and Khash, the minimum winter temperature is usually seen 8-7 degrees Celsius below zero to 18 degrees Celsius which is also decliningevery few years. Then Zahedan and Iranshahr are the coldest and warmest cities in this province. Also in southern and coastal areas of the province up to a radius of about 150 kilometers away from the beach in winter, the temperature varies between 25-10 ° C during a day and night. This feature along with a relative humidity of 95-50% during the year has provided abundant potential to tropical crops and non-season vegetables.

In other words, fluctuations in humidity and seasonal winds (which is known as the hundred and twenty winds and seventh winds), atmospheric rainfall and temperature difference within 24 hours, excluding the temperate of coastal regions of Oman Sea have created exquisite sights in climate conditions, vegetation, and animals. So, Sistan and Baluchistan with a range of seven million hectares have the climate change from hot and dry to cold weather and mountainous.Four hundred thousand hectares of arable land in the province are cultivable and the water requirements funded from eleven thousand and three hundred of water resources including wells, Qantas, canals, streams and rivers like Helmand, Sarbaz Ladiz and Bampour. There are also three million and 400 livestock units in this province. Three hundred km shoreline of the Oman Sea and access to the high seas, Hamun lake, and seven thousand eight hundred domestic water source include water capacity of the province. On the other hand, this province has four factories producing pasteurized milk and dairy products. Thirty-four rural milk collection centers and two large complexes with a capacity of twelve thousand cows are dairy cattle. Hence, the production of this province is more than 170 thousand tons of dates per year with the economic value of 230 billion Rials.

The largest production base of tropical fruit seedlings in Iran's South East is located in Sistan and Baluchistan to meet the domestic needs of the seedlings export to nine other provinces of the country. "Dates, banana, citrus, mango, papaya, guava, Chico, pistachios and grapes ruby" include the tropical and subtropical fruits of Sistan-Baluchistan. As noted earlier with respect to the climate of Sistan and Baluchistan and severity of evaporation of water, generallythe water of this province fed by the deep and semi-deep wells, rivers and springs in the region through permanent and seasonal floods. In fact, the main source of water in Sistan is Helmand River which originates from the Hindu Kush mountains and Baba Yaghma heights forty kilometers from the west of Kabul, Afghanistan after passing 1050 km and entering Iranian territory, then the water saturats the Sistan lands and enters Haman river. Baluchistan area has also several rivers such as Bampour, Kaju, Bahu Kalat, Mashkel, Fenouj, and Sianjan. According to the statistics of the year 1997, the province has 631 deep wells, 4620 semi-deep wells, 612 springs and 1258 Qantas. The annual discharge of water in this province is also 1422 million cubic meters.

Description of the problem in the study area

Problems of farmers in Sistan and Baluchistan Plain

Groundwater improvement in hard territories is plagued with numerous issues. One such issue is the consumption of groundwater asset in certain zones or locales like Sistan and Baluchistan province. Over-misuse of groundwater in these territories has brought about the dynamic decrease in water levels and subsequent lessening in the yield and efficiency of wells, going away from springs and shallow bore wells. [5] According to these issues agriculturists extricating and utilizing ground water for water system confront various issues ideal from the determination of a site for penetrating wells. The high expenses charged by geologists and the extreme deferral in leading geophysical overviews have prevented the agriculturists from looking for the assistance of geologists in the area of the drag well site. [6] Ranchers predominantly rely on nearby water areas for the determination of the site for the drag well. As the neighborhood water areas need specialized mastery, alternatively they misdirect the agriculturists in selecting the wrong site for penetrating wellsduring a period. In the next glance, the wrong site choice can increase the disappointment of the digging wells.

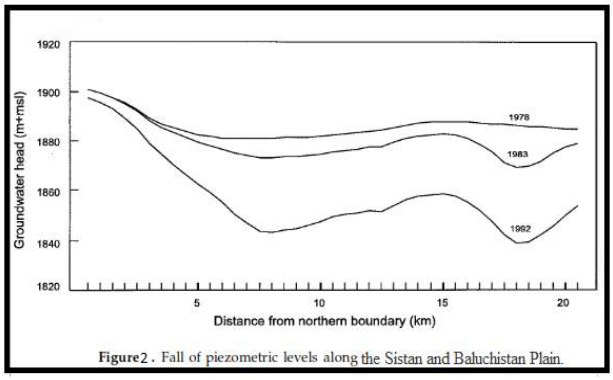

Figure 2 Fall of Piezometric levels along the Sistan and Baluchistan Plain.

This issue of well boring is significantly more extreme particularly in the little cultivating as there is no arrangement for institutional support in such regions. Almost 45 percent of agriculturists in the review territory have opined that the non-accessibility of the institutional back is an extreme requirement for ground water improvement. [7]The issue is more articulated in terms of little ranchers as 60 percent of them have communicational troubles in acquiring institutional back. In spite of these requirements, the usage of groundwater increased throughout the years particularly in the dryland boundaries with non-accessibility of different wellsprings of the water system and exceptionally questionable, uneven and insufficient rainstorm. Due to the individual proprietorship in short growth period, this risk can be changed rapidly dissimilar to the major and medium water system ventures. Furthermore, the cost of watering per section of land is a great deal less contrasted with major and medium water system ventures. These favorable circumstances have urged the recipients to overexploit the groundwater assets unpredictably.

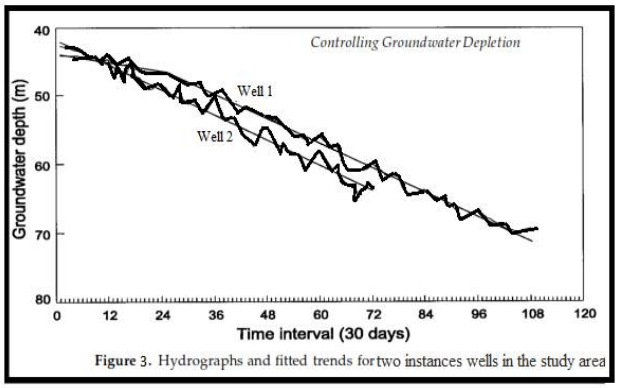

Figure 3 Hydrograph and fitted trends for two instances wells in the study area.

In addition, government strategies like giving sponsorships in boring of bore wells, free power supply for lifting groundwater combined with market strengths have provoked quick extraction of ground water. In perspective of the previously mentioned elements, the agriculturists confront both the issue of well impedance and waning water yields of the wells and ensuing decrease in the water tablein the review region. It is obvious from the way that agriculturists in the review zone have encountered well impedance and decrease in water yields as significant issuesregardless of size gathering. More than 74 percent of agriculturists in the review territory have declared in detail the issue of wells obstruction and 78 percent of them have distinguished the decrease in the yield of wells as the real issue. Because of well obstruction and the dynamic linking of the groundwater table, farmers retreat and focus on extending of wells trough deepening them which renders access to deep ground water for huge agriculture which makes them leave the little ranchers at an inexorably disadvantageous position in sharing the advantages from the well water system. On the other hand, since defeating in digging bore well changed to a prevalent event in hard rock areas and numerous cases have been recognized by the analyst, in this case, well impedance and consumption of ground water table in the review region resulted in negative externalities to most farmers and especially a few number of them.

Electrification plan has supported overexploitation of groundwater for irrigation pump sets in Sistan and Baluchistan province in order to supply electricity with the low price since March 1976 by the administration of Sistan and Baluchistan. [8] The quantity of hydropower pump sets has expanded from 50 in 1975-1976 to 140 in 2015-2016. The extreme digging of bore wells and establishment of electric pump sets have effected in the serious deficiency of power force in the study area. This event alternatively can cause irregularities in the electricity flow, electricity shutdowns, inadequate and scant voltage, frequent ignition of cables and burning up coils of pump sets and excessive delay in power rehabilitate. Then it is obvious that why approximately all of the farmers in this study area have reported the above problems relevant to the power supply. [9] In the next table we can see what these problems are and what percentage of these farmers have faced with them for irrigation in Sistan and Baluchistan Province.

Table 1 Problems of farmers using groundwater for irrigation in the Sistan and Baluchistan Plain. ((The numbers in the table came in percentage))

Problems	Small	Medium	Large	Total
The reduction in the yield of water	68	77	71	72
The quality and existence of the groundwater as a consequence of deepening of the well	8	3	5	4
Poor quality of submersible pump sets	28	18	8	19
Vicinity to the service center	6	11	4	7
Weak facilities for fixing, repairing or replacing the pump sets	19	13	7	13
Skimp and unfavorable transportation facilities for servicing the pump sets	6	9	3	6
The disorderliness in the electricity flow	98	100	100	99
Low and inadequate voltage	97	99	98	98
Sudden power loss	97	98	93	95
Excessive reprieve in restoring electricity	92	95	89	92
Repeated burning of cables wires and coils	68	82	87	79
Frequent theft of pump sets pipes and panel boards	27	22	32	27
The problem of wells interference	65	53	71	63
The decision and agreement about digging the new well	2	3	1	2
The institutional finance	55	47	36	46
The silt problems	17	10	15	14
The bazar of fruits and vegetables	70	69	74	71
The crops transportation to the market	1	4	4	3
Any other problems	6	7	2	5

Besides these difficulties, poor and insignificant quality of pump sets, the absence of vicinity to service centers, inferior facilities and unfavorable convenience for fixing and repairing old systems and weak transportation facilities for servicing pumping sets are some of the other problems faced by the farmers in the study area. Other problems are the irregular evacuation of groundwater, lack of financial support, power disorderliness etc. Farmers encounter with severe and intensive marketing problems especially in the marketing of perishable merchandise like vegetables. Sometimes river flooding leads to heavy losses, including the destruction of agricultural land and livestock, products, and demolition of housing units in rural areas. Near 78 percent of the farmers in the study area have announced that the deficiency of marketing facilities is considered as one of the drastic limitation confronted by them. These precedents faced by a vast number of farmers especially in the fruit and vegetable wholesale of Sistan and Baluchistan have been mentioned by many of the farmers. According to a survey, Sistan and Baluchistan farmers are willing to adopt various decisions to decrease the problems of groundwater depletion, electricity shortage, etc.[10]

Problems of dryland farmers in Sistan and Baluchistan

Dryland regions are determined by low and questionable precipitation, delicate biophysical resources and moderately high pressure. Specialists have perceived three noteworthy growths in dryland horticultural regions namely harsh physical conditions, weak investment and low priority in developmental policies and incapacity to vie with potent and more modernized and prevailing part of the economy. Additionally, the risks confronted by the farmers in the dryland regions have been classified under three headings. These hazards are about input price, output price, and availability crops. [11] Production hazard is essentially high in dryland territories. It has also been observed that instead of added value, the fluctuation in gross income emerges fundamentally because of yield error. The main problems confronted by the dryland farmers in the study area have been confirmed by the above view. About 68 percent of the farmers in the study area have said that low production efficiency and poor yields can be the main problems of dryland regions.

Furthermore, the research outcomes indicate that the weather-induced uncertainties are the prominent factors in dryland agriculture. According to Table 2, it can be seen that about 68 percent of the farmers have announced that they have the better chance with monsoons for crop production. Besides these problems, they also face with the hard and severe crunch in the form of working capital and short term loans. This problem is more cleared about small and medium farmers. Hence 34 percent of small farmers and 28 percent of medium farmers against the only 16 percent of large farmers have mentioned the problem of working capital as one of the main restrictions in dryland farming.

In order to earn a living through farming activities, the repeated failure of farmers in the cultivation of crops in dryland areas caused they could not apply modern decisions towards the implementation of these exercises to reduce and control inappropriate effects of this type of irrigation.[12] In the study area, 18 percent of farmers have noted that repeated failure in crop cultivation is the first bane of dryland agricultural production.

Table 2 Problems of dryland farmers in the study area. ((The numbers in the table came in percentage))

Problems of dryland farmers in the Sistan and Baluchistan	Small	Medium	Large	Total
Uncertainty of crop	10	12	8	10
Weak yield	73	70	64	69
Rainfall chance in the monsoon season or scanty rainfall	71	66	67	68
Basically depend on horticulture and agricultural work	25	19	13	19
Livelihood by cultivating silkworms with buying mulberry leaves	14	7	21	14
The difficulty of working capital	34	28	16	26
Heavy price of inputs	23	8	14	15
Appertain to the production of dairy products	13	9	17	13
Repeated failures in production	20	11	23	18
Problem of draft power	13	9	25	17

Furthermore, the experience from the rain fed agriculture has shown that over the years there has been an escalation in input prices with diminishing returns resulted in decreasing the quality of marketing. Hence, in many cases, we see the cost of cultivation exceeds the net returns. This perspective has

been commented by 15 percent of the agriculturists in the review region. Obviously, high input costs for agricultural production due to small farmers is the most destructive and the most damaging case. [13] To overcome the vulnerabilities and low incomes from the sales of the products, farmers have turned to methods to deal with stress by taking up auxiliary occupations, for instances, dairy and raising of silkworms by purchasing mulberry leaves from different farmers and relying upon horticultural work.

In the study area, 13 percent of farmers have duty on the production and sale of dairy products, 14 percent work on the raising amount of commodity produced by the silkworm and 19 percent support tasks on agricultural work. These ways are fundamental methods to conquer the instabilities in dryland cultivating. The raising of silkworms by purchasing of mulberry leaves is the famous method to deal with the stress of unemployment amongst large farmers. In other words, the profit through wage work is more famous amongst small farmers to supplement their wages from dryland cultivating.

Some necessary strategies to Overcome the Problems of Ground Water Used by Farmer

As the chart above shows, the coping mechanisms recommended can be widely classified into three categories, namely: a) Institutional, b) Agronomic and c) Economic. The farmers in the study area are more eager to pursue and adopt economic strategies to defeat the above problems (According to table 3). Amongst the other solutions, economic strategies of accumulating of water in storage tanks especially in earthen storage tanks is detected as the most important strategy that farmers are willing to continue. Near 72 percent of the farmers in Sistan and Baluchistan announced to agree on this mechanism to overcome the scarcity of water as well as unusual and scanty of electricity stock. Besides these, the generators installation seems to be common and prevalent just between the rich farmers due to uneven investment on generators section. Likely, the digging of the existing bore wells also seems to be usual just between a few number of farmers as 4 percent of them have shown their willingness to go through the deepening of wells.

Also, it should be added that about 11 percent of farmers are eager to sink extra bore wells to overcome the above-mentioned subjects. In other words, just a few percent (4 percent) of the farmers are eager to dig extra bore wells. In the next table, we can see some methods to overcome the problems of farmers which use groundwater for irrigation in Sistan and Baluchistan province. Amongst the other methods of farming, it appears that the crop which requires little water to overcome water shortage is more affordable. Thus in the agronomic methods, the crops which needed the light water are preferred more than other products in order to overcome the scarcity of water and then they appear to be the most accepted strategy by the farmers in this city. Near 63 percent of farmers are agreeable with each other to adopt in this subject. Medium and large farmers seem to have shown more tendency to accept light irrigated crops. The adoption of leak irrigation is the most common method just between the large farmers. This is obvious from the reality that 19 percent of the large farmers have shown their eagerness to adopt the drip irrigation system to vanquish the problem of water scarcity.

Table 3 Strategies to overcome the problems of farmers using groundwater for irrigation in the Study Area. ((The numbers in the table came in percentage))

Tactics & Strategies	Small	Medium	Large	Total
A. Institutional				
Water sharing	3	8	4	5
Co-operative management	1	2	3	2
Encouragement of water markets	-	-	-	-
B. Agronomic				
Adoption of drip irrigation	14	18	19	17
Growing light water crops	49	68	72	63
C. Economics				
Deepening of the existing well	1	5	6	4
Sink additional well	5	8	20	11
Storing water to use later	65	70	81	72
Installation of generators	4	6	5	5

Some of the institutionalized practices which affect on each otherovercome the problem of water scarcity in the study area are water sharing, co-operative arrangements, and encouragement of water markets. Surprisingly, among all these institutional strategies none of them seem to be usual as coping mechanisms amongst the farmers in the study area. Despite the other two strategies have hardly been accepted as viable institutional arrangements in Sistan and Baluchistan province just 5+ percent of the farmers has shown their eagerness to accept water sharing as one of the most important ways to overcome the problem of water scarcity.

Policies

The current arrangement of ground water rights in Iran depends on the "regulation of outright possession" suggesting that farmers have boundless rights to pump as much groundwater as it belongs to the aquifer underneath their territory. Therefore, the lack of defined property rights to water and lack of relevant institutions to set up development and prompt use of underground water and the abuse picked up of hidden water lead to excessive exploitation of these resources. [14] In the recent years, the groundwater resources in the study area have shown increasing signs of over-exploitation.

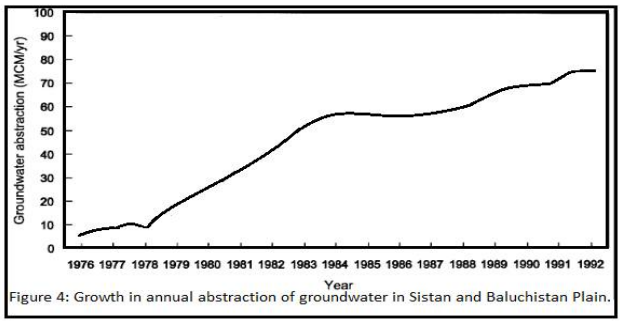

Figure 4 Growth in annual abstraction of groundwater in Sistan and Baluchistan Plain.

This problem is more seen in the two study districts of Khash and Zahedan. Furthermore, out of 12 rural districts in Khash, 6 regions of it and out of 6 rural districts in Zahedan, 4 regions are declared as 'forbidden areas' where 85 percent of the groundwater is wasted with no scope for further development.

If rapid growth in the use and harvesting of groundwater especially in hard rock terrain cannot be controlled and managed effectively according to the sustainable development theory, these lands will be met severe consequences problems

in the biology, ecology, environment, and food security. [15] In view of the open access to the natural water resources, market forces alone cannot correct the distortions in groundwater development. Hence, there is a requirement for government control of private development and use of ground water in order to achieve the long run policy aim of sustainable development. Considering the growing importance of irrigation with groundwater in semi-arid regions, development and management of it have a far greater role in addressing the issues of equity, efficiency yield and sustainability. Hence in this way, to manage the current and the rising issues of ground water assets, we need some policy regulation to build up a good reason for their control and administration. So, in this regard, in order to deal with the groundwater problems, the policy options can intervene with the related supply and demand issues.

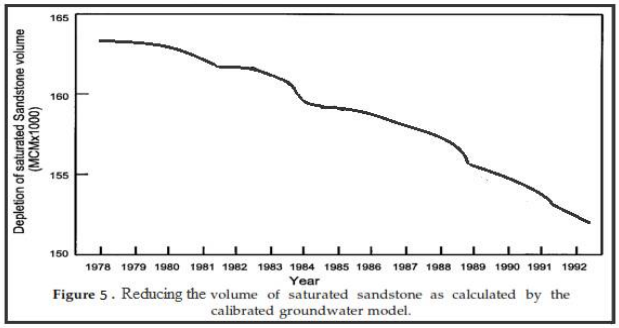

Figure 5 . Reducing the volume of saturated sandstone as calculated by the calibrated groundwater model.

Figure 5 Reducing the volume of saturated sandstone as calculated by the calibrated groundwater model.

Interventions in demand

Interventions in demand of groundwater management have a greater significance in hard rock areas in view of the growing scarcity of water. Interventions in demand include changes in the cropping pattern towards less water intensive and short duration crops, improving conveyance and irrigation efficiency through the use of water conservation technologies like drip irrigation and sprinklers. [16] In the study area, some of the households have diverted their cropping pattern from water intensive vegetables to water saving food crops like maize, dates and plantation crops like grapes. Furthermore, it is seen in the study area that because of the shortage and scarcity of water a portion of the farmers has been restoring to drip and trickle systems of irrigation. This sort of water system and irrigation technology innovation should advance as it not only enables and empowers the farmers to save water but also promotes the use efficiency, besides saving energy.

Interventions in water supply

Interventions and mediations in water supply include recharging of aquifers through the excavation of water system tanks, percolation irrigation tanks, development and advancement of watersheds, promoting the conjunctive utilization of ground and surface water alongside inter-basin exchanges stock water transfers, evaluating of the water assets and pricing on the resources. Pricing on water resources can act as a powerful economic lever on the efficient use of groundwater.

Strategies for controlling groundwater evacuation

As administration attitudes in expanding orientations often lead to the evacuation of water assets, changing these regulations and arrangements is the basic starting stride toward better manageability. Since amid the previous decades, the Legislature of Iran has embraced a supply administration methodology to secure the water requirements for various purposes, the exploitable of groundwater resources has financial advancement. Groundwater assets advancement has the benefit of scale over surface-water improvement. It doesn't require extensive scale undertakings, for example, dams, waterways, and other building structures. In comparison, surface-water usage requires vast redirecting and directing structures alongside the specialized mastery expected to the configuration, construction and working with them. Another favorable position of this broad event gives the administration a decent chance for tangible advancement in groundwater section in the distinctive areas of the nation.

Moreover, the improvement of groundwater resources in many areas of the nation was available by many contending clients with the straightforward innovation of digging a well. Combined with the requirement for the water system, water to bolster agrarian advancement was the need to fulfill the developing household interest for water. In Sistan and Baluchistan Plain, modern groundwater development was extensively started around 1978. The goal was to instigate prompt financial advancement in the district by extending inundated farming. If this condition continues in the plain, the groundwater flows display that the aquifer will be depleted by 2032. Water shortage in this area will then be expanded by aquifer discharge prompting to the crumple of the rustic agrarian economy and the out relocation of occupants.

Due to the above sentences, aquifers in these zones are till now under enormous anxiety and can't bolster extra request. Due to the national ecological and social expenses, these effects may be doubled. Therefore, impressing demand turns into the most vital measurement of the transitional advance towards sustainability. Right now, the main responsibility of controlling groundwater assets lies for the most part on the Ministry of Agribusiness and Water Assets (MAWA). Through its neighborhood organization, MAWA issues well-digging licenses and oversees action in the field. However, MAWA does not cover all water assets in the strict sense. Water is the primary contribution to farming creation. Extension of horticulture is the objective of MAWA. Authorizing is required by a Legislative Announcement that has the force of a by-law. Water is the principle contribution to agrarian generation. Development of agribusiness is the objective of MAWA. As seen in the Presidential Pronouncement set up by the experts, arranging and overseeing water assets and the plan of water assets arrangements and advancement procedures are determined by the national level government. Regardless of that, it still seems a hardened undertaking to consider, detail and actualize national methodologies to control aquifer consumption. Another association involved in the local council for helpful improvement in water resources is in charge of local rustic water supplies. Finally, there is the general expert for provincial water resource, whose fundamental obligation is the plan and development of residential water supply plans for rustic regions. Albeit every one of these associations depends on groundwater to convey their administrations, no coordination exists between them. Later on, NWRA should accomplish such coordination according to these activities. The Water Law, the real administration instrument, is still at

the draft arrangement. Non-appearance of the Water Law hinders the administration's capacity to intercede at the neighborhood level. Dependability of the nearby occupants to the tribal framework is strong to the point that the Legislature depends on tribal pioneers (sheikhs) in political pertinence to the territory. It makes sense that exploiting the current sociopolitical strengths to defy the water emergency can be the other option to the insignificant nearby authority institutional courses of action for water assets administration.

Strategies for water demand management

The instance of Sistan and Baluchistan Plain is a particular case of the various Iran plains where the circumstance requires examination of the potential outcomes to control request. Request control is the principal arrangement in a system of practical use of water assets. In perspective of the distinguished unfavorable impacts of groundwater resources in the Plain, the following demand goals might be determined:

- enhancing the irrigation yield and water system efficiency
- enhancing the assignment of groundwater assets for horticultural and residential utilize
- putting off new borehole structure by proficient utilization of accessible water
- moving toward reasonable groundwater improvement

The recovery of irrigation efficiency is the most significant measure that will impact the demand for groundwater. Due to the aridity of Sistan and Baluchistan Plain, evaporation losses must be very high. Therefore, all irrigation water should be conveyed by pipes. Conjunctive utilization of groundwater and flood water should be executed at all conceivable areas. Customary spate-redirection structures should be enhanced and modernized. By making more flood water accessible for irrigation, farmers will lessen groundwater pumping. Moreover, the yield of the rain fed farming, which is around half of the aggregate horticultural land, should be decreased. [17] As for groundwater, in previous decades the economical utilization of the resource and the water rights did not include social expenses. Profound wells did not exist and groundwater digging did not improve. Shallow wells were the major gate for using groundwater. Groundwater secession was controlled by reviving systems resources. The controversy over the present situation is different and charging groundwater clients turns into a vital position to keep the resources. In this case, the side effects that reduce groundwater levels should be considered and evaluated. For instance, digging new wells and developing existing wells must be forbidden. The irrigated agriculture should change and allocate to local and domestic use regarding the priority. On the other hand, subsidies allocation for saving the water consumption and equipping the irrigation systems should be implemented and special cultivation patterns should eliminate. Obviously, legitimate institutional plans require for executing all these cases and other conceivable measuresrequires legitimate institutional plans.

The water organization regulations

The lack of law in case of water resources in Iran makes the groundwater management discussion only theoretical as the wells drilling without a permit is punishable by law. But in Iran there is no law that can bring a farmer to the court because of this problem. In 1965, the common approaches in water resource management were adopted for sustainable development all over the nation. To standardize this approach, Local Councils for Cooperative Development (LCCDs) were constructed. The LCCDs are semi-official associations whose individuals are chosen by the inhabitants. The fundamental thought, which began in the country areas, was to empower individuals in the neighborhood groups to coordinate to take care of their advancement issues. Later on, particularly in the 1970s, a law was sanctioned to manage and bolster the LCCDs. For each 500 occupants in each locale, an agent is chosen for a long time. An official group of four, six and eight individuals is then chosen by the agents.

Likewise, a director, a secretary-general and a treasurer are chosen. The individuals from the council are the pioneers, dignitaries, and sheikhs. In this way, the structure accommodates the social strengths and limits, or presumably wipes out pointless clashes inside the tribal framework. Currently, groundwater is an open access resource and individuals or groups have no responsibility to comment on it or alter others use patterns. If the allocation of water rights to individuals or groups is done effectively, it can provide incentives for conservation of the resource. This allocation can be used to create an incentive for right holders to increase the efficiency of their own use and to challenge exceed uses by others who consume the rights more than allocated to them. Alternatively, the generalized legal provisions can be adjusted in such a way that instead of wasting resources, individuals or groups of communities are encouraged to utilize the resources efficiently. Thus, how this property rights should be checked and implemented requires further evaluation and thinking. The LCCDs do not act as a critical part in the rural improvement or water resource chairmanship anymore. In some specific situations, the Committees for the development of new water-supply ventures try to collect certain funds. They constitute the best institutional structure to include the primary partners in groundwater assets administration since the objective of the LCCDs is to initiate financial advancement in provincial regions. In Sistan and Baluchistan Plain, the constraining element to advancement is water. So in this manner, LCCD practices should be based on sustainable development and management of water resources.

Towards improvement strategies and sustainable tactics

In real meaning, the sustainable development of water resources is a multidisciplinary movement. Since the major limitation of Sistan and Baluchistan Plain is groundwater accessibility, the main subject of the procedure must focus on this point.So, the best method for manipulating the water resources towards sustainable development in Sistan and Baluchistan Plain is destroying the unfavorable impacts of mining the main aquifer in the Plain. Therefore, to achieve this goal, first the procedure should be socially satisfactory and deal intimately with the social structure and pervasive societal standards and after that the participation of all partners and stakeholders is fundamental. Second, the procedure should be reasonable. The ratio of yearly total recharge to the aquifer should be equal to the conceivable volume withdrawals from the aquifer under sustainability. Third, it is unrealistic to keep up the economic conditions without legitimate establishments. That to which extent the stakeholders can use of resources must be decided by the institutional manageability of the system. Also institutional

arrangements should be evaluated with regards to the indigenous sociopolitical structure. Fourth, the system should have monetary maintainability and financial stability for achieving the sustainable position in water resource management.

The conclusions

Since prevention of evacuation and decreasing of water resources is the main conclusion of the water administration procedure, groundwater levels were considered as the chief measure for judging physical maintainability. Specifically, in this field, the proposed method was evaluated by the requirements of the targeted area. These limitations include:

- Financial improvement and open doors for the future era towards socioeconomic development;
- Restricting development and construction for extra resources;
- Adopting procedures to prevent the decrease of groundwater levels.
- So, four vital attributes of any considered technique for gaining sustainable management targets are:
- prevention of water abducts and control of water secession;
- change in cultivation model and applying new patterns of cropping;
- Honoring on water resources management and reconsidering on water demands (increase the efficiency of irrigation and water yield);
- strengthening the institutional regulation and implementation of water administrative arrangements.

Over the last twenty years the use of water assets, particularly groundwater resources in Sistan and Baluchistan plain has accelerated because of two main reasons:

1. The current socio-financial situation improvement began in the mid-2000. The circumstance of over misuse of groundwater is identified with it. Switching the negative impacts may take in any event a similar time.
2. The number of inhabitants in Sistan and Baluchistan, generally, is twofold till the year 2000.

Under this methodology, the water request management will be the main gizmo to create the impact on water utilization. At this moment if the ratio of irrigation yield changes to 75%, we can attain to our aim. The consumption reflection should be diminished by around 10% for each annum till the year 2030. That means a quota from the water stock should be considered for water demand of the people. If we will be able to move forward like this, by the year 2030 we can balance between the consume abstraction and annual recharge. Otherwise, we will grapple with severe drought. [17] Moreover, the export of submerged agricultural products will effect on the diminishing of groundwater resources. Therefore, changing cropping pattern in response to the reduction of underground aquifers is a solution that should be considered. Meanwhile, some other needs may be determined as follows but not essentially confined to these workouts:

- Determination yearly consumption quotas;
- Implementation and surveillance of water demands in different districts in the plain;
- Aquifer-level supervision;
- Superintendence on excavation and digging works;
- Stand out and resistance with splitting water;
- Vernacular consciousness campaign;
- Adjusting the water fees;
- Caring of water requestment;

Government mediation is not enough to take care of the issue of over-abuse of water resources in Sistan and Baluchistan Plain at any rate within a reasonable time-frame inferable from the absence of appropriate institutional good plans and administration instruments. In this way, a series of nongovernmental attitude should be looked for at the population level to face the emergency, particularly in provincial territories where inundated agribusiness is the major financial action. Additionally, the native groups can meanwhile tolerate the weight of change towards the economical solution and sustainable development. To reclaim the circumstance, groundwater use should be taken back to economical levels by taking after a system that would turn around the flow pattern of overexploitation. Under this procedure, water request evaluation would be the significant instrument to impact on the water utilization. A quota amount must be chosen in order to diminish the net utilization of groundwater by around 11% for each annum revive by the year 2030. Likewise, cultivation in the submerged watered plantation would markedly affect decreasing groundwater resources; hence we should decrease the variety of irrigated agricultural farming. Due to this hypothesis, a series of change and transformation is necessary for editing the cropping pattern to reduce the rate of groundwater abstraction. [18] A loop of Institutional regularity and governmental disciplines corrections are essential for a feasible system to be converted into activities on the ground. Hence the standard legislations can perform a major role in implementation and fulfillment of water goals development. Conforming to this approach, the duties of the Ministry of Horticulture and Service of Agriculture, water assets on groundwater would change to the native parliament and local association for agreeable improvement with the constitutions of water resources.

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