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Analysis of Social Tensions Caused by Water Scarcity among Rural Farmers: Case Study of Miyanjam Rural District in Torbat-e Jam County

Hamdollah Sojasi Qeidari[1], Tahereh Sadeghloo[2], Seyed Reza Hosseini Kahnuj[3], & Khadije Yazdani Marvi Langari[4]

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Extended Abstract

Given that agriculture is the most important economic activity of villagers and the largest share of water consumption is in this sector, water scarcity in it can lead to serious crises such as political, economic, social and environmental tensions. And ... in the lives of humans, including rural villagers. Accordingly, the purpose of this article is to analyze the social tensions caused by water scarcity among rural farmers in the Miyanjam rural. The method used is descriptive-analytical. The main tool for collecting data is a library method - documentary and field study using a questionnaire. For data processing and analysis of social tension, SPSS software was used and the PROMETHEE software was used to rank the villages. One-sample T test was used to study the variables of social tension due to water scarcity due to normal indices. Considering that the upper limit (1.1969) and the lower limit (0.3279) of indicators are positive and the mean of society in these indices is more than the test case, the results indicate that the mentioned indices in the studied villages in the middle position to the top. The Pearson Correlation Coefficient (0.395) was used to investigate the relationship between two variables of drought and social tension, which showed that as social dysfunctions increase, social tensions increase. The results of the Prometheus software show that the villages of Amghan and Kalateh Marvi have the highest net inflow due to social tension.

Keywords: water scarcity, water crisis, social tension, drought, Miyanjam rural district.

1. Assistant Professor of Geography and Rural Planning, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran (Corresponding Author).
✉ ssojasi@um.ac.ir
2. Assistant Professor of Geography and Rural Planning, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.
✉ tsadeghloo@um.ac.ir
3. PhD Student of Geography and Rural Planning, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.
✉ hossinireza21@yahoo.com
4. M.A Student of Geography and Rural Planning, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, University of Mashhad, Mashhad, Iran.
✉ khadijeyazdani8@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Today's growing population and rising demand for water have expanded the problem of water scarcity in rural areas, causing social problems, such as unemployment, conflict over water seizures, exodus, rural evacuation, and many social tensions. In this context, clashes, quarrels and disagreements over the rights of a number of farmers in some rural villages may be mentioned. As in the clashes between the Ronaj, Samarkhvah and Khorramabad villages (between 71 and 72), wounded a significant number of villagers and the issue has been drawn to the Dispute Resolution Council, the Provincial Council, the courts, and so on. In this regard, the issue is not limited to water scarcity and its impact on conflicts, conflicts and disputes, as this has in some cases led to the emergence of a number of rural settlements involved in the water crisis (albeit for a long time) gradually and over time A tangible decline in the population. Accordingly, this paper seeks to study and analyze the impact of water scarcity on tensions in social relationships and find an answer to this issue. How much water and drought can be effective in creating social tensions, and the most socially formed socio-economic impacts caused by scarcity what is the water among the rural farmers?

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PURPOSE

Therefore, the present paper tries to analyze the negative effects of water scarcity and strategies to reduce the social problems caused by it.

METHODOLOGY

The present study is descriptive-analytical and in terms of applied purpose. This research seeks to investigate the social tensions caused by water scarcity among rural farmers in the middle of the village. Libraries and fields have been used to collect information according to the research requirements. Based on a theoretical study, the component has been compiled and the components of the components have been indexed. In the next step, the study program was selected to select the study area and identify the statistical society and the sample population. Accordingly, the sample population consists of households living in 12 rural areas in the rural municipality, often engaged in agricultural activities, and in some cases also faces the problem of water scarcity. To determine the sample size, Cochran method was used and based on 8% error calculation, 141 samples were selected. By modifying and upgrading samples fewer than 10 to at least 10 samples to increase the power of generalization of the results, a total of 154 household's farmer questionnaires were placed. To obtain the samples and complete the questionnaires, a stratified sampling method (12 villages as classes) was used. Data collection was done using a researcher made questionnaire in the form of Likert spectrum. For validity of the questionnaire, 17 experts from the field of social sciences, anthropology and rural geography have been used. Also, for the reliability of the

Cronbach's alpha coefficient, this was used for the demographic change index (0.685), the index for weakening security and social welfare (0.725), the health status index (0.755), the index of social justice and poverty increase (0.715), The economic or livelihood weakening index (0.810), and for the total questionnaire (0.735). After obtaining library and field information, the data were analyzed. To analyze the information obtained from the questionnaire, the SPSS statistical tool was used to rank the villages of the rural area in terms of having social stress caused by water scarcity using PROMETHEE software.

RESULT

Based on the findings of this paper and based on the results of the average rank due to the analysis and analysis of the social stresses caused by water scarcity, the increase in unemployment and job change due to drought, the increase of individuals covered by supportive institutions, and the reduction of recreational activities and the time spent on the effects of Drought, physical and psychological stress such as anxiety of insecurity, etc. due to drought, increasing drought deprivation, lower income due to quantitative and qualitative changes in drought and the impact of bankruptcy on reducing the production of products with the highest coefficient. Pearson correlation coefficient was used to investigate the relationship between the two variables of drought and social stress. The value of this number (0.395) was found to indicate that social problems increase with increasing social problems over time. The results of the Promethean software indicated that the rankings of the studied villages in terms of social stress caused by water scarcity among the villagers were presented as ph. + (positive ranking stream) or ph. - (negative ranking stream) given. Based on this analysis, Amghan and Kalateh Maravi villages have the highest net income due to social stress caused by water scarcity among farmers, which means that the highest percentage of immigration and unemployment due to drought, the highest percentage of conflicts on water issues such as: Referring to the Court and the Dispute Resolution Council ... in these two villages is more than other sample villages.

CONCLUSION

Several studies and studies have been conducted on droughts and water crisis, but research and studies have very little to do with the relationship between water scarcity and social stress caused by water scarcity. Regarding the analysis of social stress caused by water scarcity in the studied area, no studies have been observed. Therefore, the present paper seeks to investigate and analyze the social stresses caused by water scarcity among rural farmers.

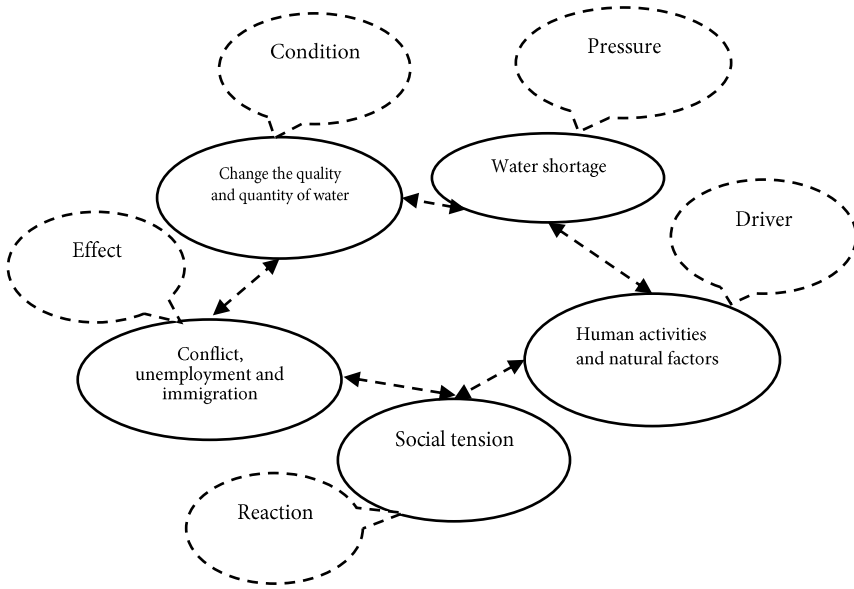

Figure (1). The mechanism of stimulus, pressure, state, effect, reaction in relation to water stress

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NOVELTY

Water scarcity is one of the important issues in the country and has many effects on human life and livelihoods of rural communities. Therefore, this study is a new study to address the social stress caused by water scarcity in rural communities.

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