

Hydropolitical Effective Factors of Common Water Resources of Iran and Afghanistan in the Agricultural Crisis of Sistan and Baluchistan Province with a Foresight Approach

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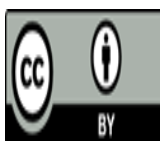
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1-Introduction

The geographical and geopolitical location of Iran has created many capabilities for the comprehensive and sustainable development of its border areas. Iran has many transboundary watersheds in common with neighboring countries. The common resources of Iran and Afghanistan have always been challenging and very important, because water sharing in the Hirmand basin, in addition to climatic conditions, environmental issues, and characteristics of the watershed, it is strongly affected by the political, economic and social relations of the two countries. Afghanistan is a land-locked country, and for this reason, the water issue of the Hirmand River has been one of the disputed issues between the two countries for the past few years. Hirmand River is a border river between Iran and Afghanistan. This river has been the cause of many border disputes since the beginning of defining the clear borders between these two countries until today. Afghanistan's non-compliance with the agreement of 1351 has created many challenges in the region. There have been various negotiations between Iran and Afghanistan in the past, but this matter has remained fruitless until today and its critical situation is considered one of the critical conditions of the two countries of Iran and Afghanistan. Today, this crisis has become the source of harmful socio-economic-political effects that cannot be compensated for years.

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2-Methodology

This is an applied research that is considered a descriptive (non-laboratory) type of research.

In this research, according to the appropriateness of the determined goal, one of the future research techniques of the CIA has been used; Therefore, it is a type of future-oriented and normative research. Finally, in terms of the type of research, this research is included in the scope of mixed research. The statistical population of the current research was only the faculty members of different universities in political science. In this research, 8 faculty members in the field of political science answered the questionnaire. The information required for this research was obtained through interviews and questionnaires, which were as follows:

Step 1 = In the qualitative part, information was obtained through semi-structured interviews. In this research, an open question was first raised that "What are the factors affecting the management of common water resources between Iran and Afghanistan with the aim of sustainability and dealing with the agricultural crises of the border villagers of Sistan and Baluchistan ."?

Each respondent was asked to write down his opinion briefly and anonymously. In this section, content analysis is used to analyze the interviews .

Step 2 = The information and data needed in this step were obtained by the questionnaire. In this research, first, all the components collected and summarized in the previous step were designed in the form of a matrix and returned to the interviewees in the previous step. They were asked to rate. After collecting the questionnaires, the resulting data were analyzed, and in this section, Micmac software was used.

3-Discussion

The results of this part showed that the respondents were four professors from the Political Science Department of Gilan and Tehran University, three from the Political Science Department of Lorestan

University and one from the Political Science Department of Sistan and Baluchistan University. Their average age was 46 years. On average, they had 15 years of experience in teaching and educational activities.

In this part of the research, the results of the interviews were analyzed. Also, using semi-structured interviews with the respondents, the goal was investigated. The initial results were 89 codes, and after content analysis, open codes were tried to be re-examined. In the continuation of this process and after categorizing the codes, duplicate and similar items were removed and 19 solutions were finalized. Based on this, the final results of the analysis of this software for 16 factors entered in the software and their position and distribution in the distribution chart show that the system is unstable in this research.

The results of this part show that among the finalized factors, the driving forces are "creating transit infrastructure in Sistan and Baluchistan province for East Asia, air conditioning, transferring water from the Persian Gulf to Sistan and Baluchistan, exploiting the Kheer Reservoir Dam in Kanarak city, establishing a relationship with the national fighters of Afghanistan / Tajiks and opponents of the Taliban, removing agriculture and creating a port.

4-Conclusion

The plain of Sistan and Baluchistan has an area of 140 thousand hectares. Due to the low annual rainfall and the dry climate of the region, the main source of irrigation water in this plain is the border river Hirmand. Iran's share of this river cannot be used to irrigate all the agricultural lands of Sistan. Iran's share of water from this river is only enough to irrigate a part of the mentioned lands and it had irreparable damage to the agricultural sector. About 95% of the Hirmand River is located in Afghanistan, so Iran's share of water is extremely low. Examining and providing solutions to solve the existing challenges is not only within the jurisdiction of Iran but requires the cooperation and interaction of the two countries of Iran and Afghanistan. Undoubtedly, the situation in Hirmand should now be considered a crisis that ranks among international crises, and the province of Sistan and Baluchistan is not immune from its negative consequences. The life of Hirmand

and the life of agriculture in Sistan and Baluchistan province are two inseparable elements, and in this regard, it is necessary to consider the relationship of this river with the historical civilization of Sistan without considering the phenomenon called the border, which is the result of the divisions of the modern world. Historically, Great Sistan is located between Iran and Afghanistan. In this regard, in the design of policies and plans, especially construction and development plans regarding Hirmand, one should not look at political divisions and only have a geographical look at this category in order to overcome the crisis. But in the current situation, measures should be taken to minimize the damage caused by the current crisis to Sistan and Baluchistan province.

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