

Analysis of the reasons of members approach to irrigation and drainage network cooperatives

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ABSTRACT

Suitable usage of renewable resources, especially soil and water, of the country is one of the most important economical and social politics of the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Considering the people participation is the main device for reaching to these aims.

Note 76 and item A of article 106 from the second and third developmental law is the step in this way and aims to participate farmers in performing, exploiting and supporting these projects.

Key words

participation, irrigation and drainage network ,agree.bank

INTRODUCTION (Cont)

Necessity of determining the priorities of national and regional projects, because of limitation of financial resources and the rate of returning the investments, is very crucial. In this way, we should choose a project that has a more technical, economical and financial explanation. The existence of non-complete projects throughout the country and inability of the government in preparing the essential budget for completing these projects, has led to this matter that the priority of projects find a more important role than the others.

In this way, using the scientific decision-making method, in the provinces and all the country, seems essential completely, giving priority to projects depends on different quantity and quality factors which we call them, indicators. Participation activities may be motivated from an administrative perspective or a citizen perspective. From the administrative viewpoint, participation can build [public support](#) for activities. It can educate the public about an agency's activities. It can also facilitate useful information exchange regarding local conditions. Furthermore, participation is often legally mandated. From the citizen viewpoint, participation enables individuals and groups to influence agency decisions in a [representational](#) manner.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

To analyse the data, linear regression method was used. The results showed that using charged facilities has positive and considerable effect on acceptance of the construction process of irrigation and drainage projects via people participation. As a part of these results showed, there is a reverse and significant relationship between the beneficiaries and local authorities awareness and the level of people participation satisfaction. Also it was showed that there is a reverse relationship between reducing government's power and acceptance of people participation. In accordance, due to lack of complete irrigation networks construction (3rd and 4th in accompany with and 2nd networks) and the harsh condition of charged facilities payment, it caused a negative attitude of people toward its duration.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Purpose. Public participation is an integral part of the department's responsibilities under the Model Toxics Control Act. The department's goal is to provide the public with timely information and meaningful opportunities for participation that are commensurate with each site. The department will meet this goal through a public participation program that includes: The early planning and development of a site-specific public participation plan; the provision of public notices; a site register; public meetings or hearings; and the participation of regional citizens' advisory committees.

Introduction

In this research, important indicators considered by authorities and farmers gathered and important indicators of them were chosen. After that, all these

indicators were compared in the way of two by two. As the result, five matrixes became available.

They were two by two comparisons of management, the managers of affairs and the offices in the group of authorities and literate/ illiterate farmers in the group of farmers.

Using every one of these matrixes, helping some matrixes and algebra relations and using professional softwares in this field, volumes and proportional importance of indicators were prepared .

The Performance of the irrigation and drainage projects is a large step in order to reach to the optimal application of the national water resources.

If the beneficiares participate into this process, it will reduce the government's financial load, and also reduces the gorenment handling of water affairs.

Gradually, the management of conservation, maintenance and exploitation of water resources could be given to the people.

Research Methodology

This study is a survey and comparative investigation That deals with the comparison between the effective Variables in participation among Darioun, Ramshir and Kute Dashte- Azadegan projects with the different economic and social situation in Khuzestan province.

Criteria. In order to promote effective and meaningful public participation, the department may determine that public participation opportunities in addition to those specifically required by chapter RCW, or this chapter, are appropriate and should be provided. In making this determination, the department may consider

2) Other requirements. In addition to the requirements in this section, other sections of this chapter contain specific notice requirements that must also be followed. See WAC for notice requirements on an off-property conditional point of compliance and cleanup levels for groundwater flowing into nearby surface water; WAC for public notice requirements for private rights of action; WAC for local government notification requirements for restrictive covenants; and WAC for public notice requirements for emergency or interim actions required by the department as a result of an

Conclusion

The main purpose of this study is the investigation of the role of charged facilities for development of water.

And drainage projects in Khuzestan province and also analyzing the process of people participation. In this process, the agent bank

(Bank keshavarzi) gives the credits to beneficiaries and Khuzestan. Water and power Authority combines these credits with the Ministry of Power's share and will construct the projects.

The amendment 76 and the article 106 of the second and third Islamic Republic of Iran development plans were a part of the government's economic and social policies for the optimal use of soil and water resources in order to attract the beneficiaries participation. The performance of the participatory projects have been faced with a lot of problems. A main part of these problems is due to the lack of enough knowledge about the beneficiary's cultural, economical and social condition.

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