

Abstract

Studying the factors affecting rural poverty and providing solutions for solving is one of the most urgent issues in the country. The Sistan area is no exception, and poverty in the villages of this region has led to numerous economic and social problems. For this purpose study seeks to investigate the factors affecting rural poverty in sistan. In order to achieve this goal, statistical data and information related to the cost and income plan of rural households was used in sistan province(zabol city) during the year 1394-1395. Another part of the required information was collected through fieldwork and completed questionnaires. The validity of the questionnaire was evaluated by using the panel method of experts and its reliability through Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The sample size was calculated by simple random sampling method and Cochran formula. After analyzing the descriptive statistics obtained from the supplementary questionnaires by the sample members, a logit model was used to investigate the factors affecting the poverty of rural households in Sistan. Statistical analysis and solving of planning model were done in Eviews and SPSS softwares. The estimated rural poverty line was 151.791 million rials among the households in Sistan province. The results showed that about 54.8% of rural households in Sistan province are below the poverty line in terms of living conditions. The results also displayed that factors such as education, gender, employment status and family expenditures have a negative effect but factors such as age, gender, income ratio, non-agricultural income and agricultural income have positive effect on the total monthly income of rural households in Sistan. The results of the Logit model also indicated that increasing the monthly household expenditure and improving agricultural production could significantly reduce rural poverty. In addition, an increase in the number of men in rural households, and the work experience of caregivers make reduction in the probability of rural households in the area under study. Finally, in order to reduce poverty and contribute to the livelihood of low-income families, was proposed the creation of non-agricultural activities, such as businesses and small businesses, investment in education and research, the creation of jobs for the employment of rural women, land ownership reform and the promotion and development of a suitable nutrition to the elimination of food poverty in rural areas of Sistan..

Keywords: rural poverty, economic factors, social factors, logit model, sistan



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