abstract:

Agriculture is the main part of the rural economy of the provinces of Iran.In fact, most rural communities work in agriculture section. However, the level of poverty in rural areas remains high. Theoretical discussions about the vicious cycle of poverty show that poverty is a social problem that involves various factors, so it is necessary to try to solve the problem of poverty. In the present study, the effect of agricultural sector growth on poverty and inequality and the determinants of reducing rural poverty in rural areas of Zabol city has been investigated. To conduct this research, the field method was used and the required data were collected in the form of a questionnaire. To conduct this research, linear and non-linear models of Ahluvalia and Super Pro–poor Growth model were used and the data required for this research were collected in the form of library, documents (statistics for the period 1358-1398) and completing a questionnaire. The results showed that the economic growth of the agricultural sector dueto severe fluctuations and lack of continuity and stability, has not affected the income distribution (equality) in rural areas of Zabol. This study is important because it helps the government make decisions and policies on poverty reduction.

Keywords: Income distribution, Agricultural investment, Gini coefficient, Rural poverty, Kuznets curve

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The effect of agricultural sector Growth on poverty and inequality in rural areas of Zabol county

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