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The thesis submitted For The Degree Of Master Of Science
(in The Field Of Geography and Rural Planning)

Analysis of Factors Influencing the Sexual Selection of Female Villagers in Sistan Region

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Summer 2021

Abstract

Rural management is one of the most important components of achieving sustainable development at the national level. Also, one of the necessary conditions for achieving sustainable rural development is the participation of rural women in the management of villages. Rural women can play an important role in the development of the local community by participating in management roles such as Dehyari and the Islamic Council of the village. In today's Iranian society, it has been proven that women play a key role in sustainable development. Two components are needed to create the foundations for sustainable development; One is women and the other is women's participation. According to the statistics of the country's rural and municipal organizations, there are currently more than 2,600 women villagers in the country, with Sistan and Baluchestan province being one of the top provinces in the country with 154 women villagers. Considering the importance of the role of women in rural management, the issue of this research is the factors affecting the gender selection of female villagers in rural settlements of Sistan region. The present study aims to identify the factors affecting the gender selection of female villagers, determine the performance of female villagers in the villages of Sistan region in various physical, economic, socio-cultural and environmental dimensions and finally, strategies to improve rural management in the study area. To take. The type of research is applied and its method is descriptive-analytical. The method of data collection was documentary and survey methods. To collect information, a questionnaire is used in the Likert scale that examines the social and cultural factors affecting the gender choice of female villagers in rural settlements and according to the household size in the studied villages, the sample size is calculated according to Cochran's formula. It is possible to determine the number of samples in each village using the proportional stratified method. Descriptive and inferential statistics (one-sample t-test) in SPSS software are used to analyze the data. The results show that people's trust in women's abilities and capabilities is more important and there is a significant difference (sig = 0.001) between the attitudes of men and women towards the performance of female villagers. Since the calculated value is less than the standard. Therefore, the attitude of men and women towards the performance of female villagers is less than average.

Keywords: Female Dehyaran, Socio-Cultural Factors, Gender Selection, Sistan Region.