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# **The Role of Native Knowledge in the livability of Rural Areas of Sistan**

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## **Abstract**

Today, one of the issues that has attracted the attention of researchers is the study of the role of indigenous knowledge in the development and livability of rural areas; Because indigenous knowledge by using experimental contexts, can play an important role in the transfer of information and fertility of decision-making power in the villagers and be effective in the optimal use of resources and facilities. While examining the economic, socio-cultural and ecological capabilities of the study area, examine the positive effects of indigenous knowledge on each of these capabilities. The statistical population of this study was 368 questionnaires for households in rural areas of Sistan and also based on Cochran's formula and sample size correction formula for households. Excel, ArcGIS, SPSS software, Vicker technique and one-sample t-test, Friedman and Wilcoxon software were used for data analysis. The results of one-sample total T for the role of indigenous knowledge in the livability of rural areas of Sistan show that there is a significant difference (sig = 000) between the baseline (3) and the calculated value (3.28). Therefore, the role of indigenous knowledge in the livability of rural areas is more than average and according to the final results of VIKOR model, in this section to investigate the role of indigenous knowledge in the livability of rural areas of Sistan, Charak, Lotfollah and Gori villages has the highest living standards Sanjrani and Dehnopiran and Shaghalak villages have the lowest level of livelihood among the studied villages and Qaleh Kong, Chark and Gori villages have the highest level of indigenous knowledge and Sanjarani, Ismail Ghanbar and Chakal villages have the lowest level of indigenous knowledge among the villages. Have the case study.

**Keywords:** Indigenous knowledge, livability, rural areas, Sistan.