Putting together of native knowledge with modern technologies, away innovational management of natural source

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ABSTRACT: in 21th century, destruction of natural sources is included in one of the most important human difficult. In our country erosion soil, forest and pastures destruction draws near from intricate state to in the shape of a natural disaster, so that in per second, destructed 500 m\(^2\) of pastures of the country and annually 1.5 milliard ton of soil is wasted that not only wasting of this huge capital is a tragic event, but also those subordinates as taking place of flood and decreasing of barrier reserves is no less of the problem. On the other hand, with taking in to consideration financial, administrative and structural difficulties of government, protection and preservation of soil and water source is not possible by means of only government. Therefore is necessary strengthen of peoples, recognizing of ways out of a difficult for stable partnership attraction of operationers and difficult sitters and making over of natural environment, yielding water, soil and water preservation and even correct performancing of great project and plans such as aquiferous plans is depending on operationers collaboration. of course circumstances relation to district sitters, recognizing of their native knowledge and transferring of new scientific findings of natural sources protection has great important, and also creating of management system

That in addition to preservation of sources has been environmentally compatible and economically seeking and pave the proper way for stability of rural society.

Keywords: Technology transition, indigenous knowledge, management system

INTRODUCTION

Mankind during the last sentury by means of new technologies and with relying on inexpensive natural sources has been gain access to wonderful improvements. Unfortunately in some cases these improvement have a heavy price from an environmental viewpoint and has consequence such as soil erosion, the alteration in the climates, water, soil and air pollution and decreasing of environmental variation. Because in the last decades especially in the last years has been comein to existence new lookings in relation to permanent revenue of natural source (Amani & chizari, 1385). Principles of a such viewpoint has rely on environmental basis and sources and understanding of complicated biological relations and putting into operation of proper technologies and coordinated to societies culture. Therefore such a thought involves in all of the social, economical, cultural and natural aspects. So, permanent revenue of natural sources and stable extension of agriculture that nowadays is under consideration in the mold of stable agriculture, relies on multilateral and comprehensive insights and lootings and in that, economical aspects has allocated a special place to itself, because none of action is not stable unless it's economical aspects has been economical (Amani, 1380).
Inspecting proper technology departure and its application is one of the basis principals that is mooted in the mold of one of the new difficults in stable Agriculture, and with regard to present improvements, this possibility has been available that one may by means of new technologies and instruments discovered role of materials in environment and in the case of application effect of some of the technologies on human health also find more recognition day by day (Babkak and etal, 1383. On the other hand usually extension plans begins with difficult recognition and argument regarding methods of those solving that in recognition of these difficult, are distinct able: (Benson, 1999).

1. Determining existence of relevant native knowledge:
   Communicating members of development and register all of existent knowledge in the society that relates to distinct difficult it means whatever that for the present time is doing for dissolving of the problem. If financial and temporal limitation prevents of complete documentation and registration, there are other ways such as celebration of session with informed individuals that by way of that can evaluates a portion of native knowledge.

2. Evaluating of producing an effect and stability of native knowledge:
   If existent native knowledge has been suitable, native peoples and communicating members of development can make a case together and consider own findings to finding a native knowledge that it has been useful to the plan and programming. It is necessary to say that from the point of view of extension all of the native knowledge are not useful Equally. When has been evaluate native knowledge on the rise? Knowing of this pointer is very important that is the native knowledge on the rise or not? In this case it can be said the native knowledge is useful and it can be on the rise. For example, if in a traditional cultivation system, introducing of a new and reformed variety has been more produce.

4. Exploiting and promoting of native knowledge:
   Elevating of native knowledge can be promoted and has been exploit via propagators and other educational relations and found ways. Participation found ways are useful for development of technology because this case gives partnership the local peoples in developing and measuring of developed native knowledge, natural, economical, social and cultural background is caused to formatting of differences in systems of that society and has destructive effects on environmental sources, in this respect, acceptance of a portion of technology is related to its conformability of that technology with the conditions (Berton, 1378) and for this reason usually is recommended that a technologic innovation necessarily must be proportionate and coordinated with compatible technical power and prevailing culture and has been the least destructive effect on environmental sources and briefly, technologic innovation has been proportionate with user peoples (Kavous, 1373).

Material and ways: in this research, has been used of library study way and the collected subjects has been gathered with informational and educational Structure systematically

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Nowadays importance of environmental sources protection is thoroughly clarified for and the present human has been understudied that with new information and increasing awareness in the case of limitations of present source and also with regard to environmental effects of usual revenue systems, not only he can finds a cure but also he can gives order to his programming in future. Correct management of natural sources is depend on numerous social, technological, economical, ecological, biological conditions and on native knowledge of revenuers, that more and recognition of reciprocal effects of this factors, has the great importance in the circumstance of carrying out the management will produce this possibility for man that has been controlled the future and whatever that nowadays in agriculture and exploiting of natural sources has special importance is planning problem of system that in addition to increasing of fertility, has been coinciding with human longtime needs to non-refreshed sources and it can be provide his future requests. Another of problems that should be have in minded in programming of such systems, is protection of environment problem and preventing of environmental problems (Taher, 1996).

In research centers on the field of protection of environmental source, has been examined proper technologies and different ways, but yet revenuers that is applying of this ways and technologies, are that can be counted with
The fingers because application of the technologies is necessitate replacing of new practical, scientific and directional skills for external elements. Because some of the relative performance examinations are conducted in centers that researchers conditions is differ from native knowledge of revenuers. So to attaining of proper results it is necessary regional conditions recognizes and disseminates relatives technologies in revenuers conditions (Rao, 1996).

REFERENCES