

Indigenous knowledge systems related to soil conservation evidences from Jiroft and Kahnooj

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Today, soil conservation as one of the most basic resources of agriculture, play a critical role in the sustainable development of agriculture in all countries, especially developing countries like our country. One of the reasons for the failure of soil conservation projects is mismatch recommendations of extension workers with experience, knowledge and indigenous conditions. According to the new paradigms of rural development, local solutions must first be referred, if it was effective, then they must be strengthened and improved, otherwise use external solutions and test them. The objective of the current study is investigation of the indigenous knowledge system related to behaviors of soil conservation of crop farmers in Jiroft and Kahnooj using systematic and qualitative research methodology. Indigenous knowledge, explaining cognition system and activities of rural people involved in agricultural practices and using of the natural resources witch related to a defined geographic zone. In this research, indigenous knowledge systems related to soil conservation in the city of Jiroft and Kahnooj as the two major poles of agricultural production in the country will be introduced. The results shows that indigenous knowledge system related to soil conservation in the region, is based on participatory approach for natural resource management.

Key Words: Indigenous knowledge, soil conservation, Jiroft and Kahnooj,