

The Role of Middle-aged and Elderly people in the Sustainable Development of Taleghan and its Suburbs

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Abstract: The main purpose of this study is to recognize the role of middle-aged and elderly people in the sustainable development of Taleghan and its suburbs. To achieve this goal, two methods of grand theory and documentation were used. Semi-structured and non-structured interviews and library and documentary studies were used to collect data. Sampling was random. The research findings show that the experiences of middle-aged and elderly people along with the new knowledge of experts through the creation of virtual organizations and social networks that are being formed are considered as the best way to achieve sustainable development in this region. To be. And the use of information and communication technology can be a good tool to empower villagers to better access information, educate farmers, preserve water resources, pastures, farms, forests and ultimately environmental sustainability and achieve sustainable development of Taleghan and its suburbs.

Keywords: Elderly, Sustainable Development, Environmental Protection, Communication Information Technology, Rural Empowerment.

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Introduction

One of the major problems of rural development programs is ignoring the experiences and knowledge of the middle-aged and elderly. Nietzsche believes that human labor is like charcoal in the forest; It can be used after the youthful fire has fallen from the flame and smoke and has been extinguished and cooled and turned into charcoal, but as long as the smoke and flame are at work it may be pleasant but it is more disturbing and useless (Will Durant, 1965: 497). Accordingly, in the past, the elderly and the elderly had a special power, respect and dignity due to the very valuable experiences they had gained in relation to their geographical, economic, social and cultural environment, and the very effective and active role they played in production. So that young people dreamed of reaching old age. But based on socio-economic changes and developments and the development of science and technology, the position of these people has changed and their knowledge and experiences are no longer valuable and they are softly and slowly excluded from interactions and social environment. Rousseau believes that if a person sees that his effort has been wasted, if they no longer value the results achieved, what is the result of all this work (Dubois, Simon, 2009: 706, vol. 2). But recently, due to the use of external development solutions and top-down planning, which has caused environmental problems such as soil erosion, water, forests and other natural resources, to protect the environment, researchers have found that Indigenous people and the elderly, because of their deep and extensive knowledge, can be used to make better use of natural resources without harming the sustainability of nature and the environment. Therefore, indigenous knowledge of the middle-aged and elderly is considered as a human, social, economic and geographical capital that brings with it creativity and innovation, and in fact has an accumulation of information, knowledge and experience. Whereas at present all persons are valued for

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their right to choose and their knowledge, knowledge is not limited to formal knowledge; Rather, the indigenous knowledge of the middle-aged and the elderly, knowledgeable and experienced in various fields, as well as the use of new knowledge in order to empower women and all people is important.

Statement of Problem

In pre-industrial (feudal) societies, the role of the elderly has been more honorable than effective (Dubois, Simon, 2009: 133). In almost all societies, there have been fundamental contradictions between the fate of the elderly belonging to the elite and the elderly of the masses (Simone Dubois, 2009: 152). When property no longer relies on force, but is strictly guaranteed and institutionalized by law, the owner becomes irrelevant; He becomes alienated from himself in his property and he is respected in the existence of property. What counts is not individual abilities, but his rights; so it does not matter if he is very old, weak or even disabled. Because wealth usually increases over the years. And the top of the social table is occupied by the elderly, not the young (Dubois, Simon, 2009: 138-137). In contemporary societies, along with socio-economic-cultural changes, the status and dignity of the middle-aged and the elderly change. And by reducing the value and authority of middle-aged and elderly people in the family, society, and reducing their role in social and economic activities, the accumulation of their experience and knowledge is no longer a factor in their value. And we see how the figures who once were the drivers of the cycle of social mobility and passed it on to the next generations with ups and downs are removed (Dubois, Simon, 2009: 148). So much so that the technocratic society today does not believe that knowledge increases over the years, but rather that it becomes obsolete. Age leads to a kind of deprivation of privilege and values related to youth are valued (Simone Dubois, 2009: 11).

But in the last half century, it seems that many of the traditional techniques and methods of middle-aged and elderly in the field of production, culture and society due to environmental compatibility, are the same methods that have been proposed by researchers to achieve sustainable development. ; To make the best use of the environment for the sustainability of nature and cause less environmental degradation. Because the middle-aged and elderly based on local knowledge and experiences were able to meet their needs from natural resources without analyzing the resources (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 2015: 286). Such as protection of water resources (springs, rivers and canals) and optimal utilization of water resources and pastures, in the field of water resources management with the aim of storage, reducing water loss and controlling surface currents through the construction of small dams in Routine of small and seasonal rivers, repair of streams, and water atmospheres, which reduces soil erosion, strengthens groundwater and preserves soil (Javad Bazrafshan, Talaeinejad, Mehrshad, 2016: 8). But in the not-so-distant past, experts believed that to achieve development, people outside the village were needed, and the development method was a one-way flow and power from top to bottom, and a good place for the experiences of the middle-aged and elderly. And did not involve the villagers in planning and decision-making. Therefore, the villages of Taleghan city, like other parts of the world, have faced many problems by applying theories of modernization. At the end of the twentieth century, to achieve sustainable rural development, a new paradigm was introduced that the use of villagers' experiences and their participation in planning and decision-making to solve the problems of the villagers was considered necessary and important. This view refers to almost all aspects of human life such as poverty, inequality, education and health, nutrition, environment, women's and children's rights, as well as the imbalance between man and nature. As a result, through numerous global conferences, the concept of sustainable development encompassed other concepts such as sustainable management, sustainable lifestyle, sustainable consumption, sustainable agriculture, sustainable rural development, sustainable future, sustainable livelihood security, sustainable life for all (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 2015: 52) and according to the United Nations Environment Program, in order to achieve sustainable development, the help and support of the poor should be considered; Because not paying attention to this leaves them with no choice but to destroy the environment. In fact, in the field of sustainable development, there is a close and two-way relationship between poverty and environmental degradation. A relationship in which poverty causes resource instability and the destruction of resources itself causes aggravation of poverty. Such as encroaching on forests for timber and charcoal or overfishing, which depletes inland resources. On the other hand, as the population grows, rivers are both a source of sewage and a source of water. Therefore, the poor choose to

consume instead of storing resources to save their lives (Gillis et al., 2000: 277). To this end, in the last decades of the twentieth century, many coastal communities, such as Norway, sought to reduce fishing by creating new job opportunities in the public sector and aquaculture and socialization; and fishing, as in the past, has greatly decreased from an early age. So that coastal communities can create valuable insights into public health in transition (Journal of Rural Studies Available online 18 August 2021: 1). In this regard, UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres states that the world should seek to create new businesses and jobs through a clean and green transition period (Antonio Guterres, 22 April 2020, BBC News). And this requires environmentally friendly consumption, sustainable production methods and environmentally friendly solutions. Wise, sustainable and planned use of natural resources, from agriculture to fishing; Food, on the other hand, must be available as a human right (Antonio Guterres, United Nations, 2021, Deutsche Welle, Germany and the World).

On the other hand, in the last two decades, group models of job support have become common. In which dedicated consultants work in groups with small companies instead of individually. Guidance The main goal of such programs is to strengthen the exchange of knowledge and learning between companies and improve resilience and innovation by developing collective trust between participants. Among the groups participating in rural job support programs is encouraged by examining the development of collective trust in two group-based rural job support programs in Northern Ireland, which demonstrates the design features and interpersonal approach of consultants in The combination of customer trust in the programs and institutions that support them, as well as the degree of goodwill and camaraderie in the customer groups themselves (Journal of Rural Studies Available online 20 August 2021: 1). Andrew Norton, director of the International Institute for Environment and Development (IEA), said land use and deforestation are key factors in biodiversity loss. Which put humans in contact with new dangerous agents such as the corona virus. Hence the environments that have suffered from biological decline; Infection increases the risk of human contact with new viruses (Andrew Norton, April 22, 2020, BBC News). Therefore, due to severe climate change, rising greenhouse gases and carbon dioxide, as well as global drought, researchers have sought to use the experiences and indigenous knowledge of the middle-aged and elderly and their participation in planning and decision-making. Measures to balance the relationship between man and nature, a sustainable future, prevent environmental degradation and water wastage, prevent, deforestation and create new job opportunities, reduce poverty and educational and health inequalities, nutrition., And many other problems and issues can be necessary and important. On the other hand, the modern concept of vertical agriculture was introduced in 1999 by Nixon Despommier, Professor of Public Health and Environment at Columbia University. Dickson Despommier2019-11-04 His students came up with a plan for a skyscraper farm that could feed 50,000 people. Although the project has not yet been developed, it has successfully popularized the idea of vertical farming2019-11-04 (Cooper, Arnie).

Because of the continuing increase in population on Earth, current agricultural techniques are not efficient enough and cannot meet the nutritional needs of humans. For this purpose, in order to make better use of space, future farms will most likely be in the form of tall buildings (Young Journalists Club, June 10, 2016). And more importantly, the rate of loss of agricultural land in the world has intensified, and the decline in production efficiency has intensified with rising land temperatures and climate change; so the challenge of providing the world with food will increase every day. Therefore, many scientists in the field of agriculture believe that vertical agriculture is the solution that the world is facing to deal with this crisis (Green Economy, Iranian Food, Industry and Agriculture Information Center, Mashhadi Rajabi, Mona, October 5, 2016). For this purpose, the use of vertical farms as the latest achievement to rebuild the relationship between humans and traditional rural life, which will act in a way to solve economic, social, environmental and agricultural problems (Bojari, Fatemeh, Shojaei, Majm, 1396 : 1). And it may be able to play an important role in meeting this challenge. Benefits of using these farms include: Preparing for the future because population growth increases demand for food - Increases production and production throughout the year - Less use of water means 70 to 95% savings in water consumption through vertical cultivation It is predicted - not to be affected by bad weather conditions - to increase the production of organic products - to help reduce environmental damage because the product is produced in a safer environment and not to use toxins and pesticides that cause many problems for Removes soil and creates health for farmers. (Green

Economy, Iran Food, Agriculture and Industry Information Database, Mashhadi Rajabi, Mona, October 5, 2016) and also the emission of carbon dioxide emissions is significantly reduced (Young Journalists Club, June 10, 2016). Problems and limitations of this type of farms include: high production costs; For example, the construction of skyscrapers, the cost of providing artificial light, the heat in the farm space, and the cost of labor is much higher than the cost of producing the product on conventional farms. On the other hand, these farms are often built in or near big cities, and the price of land in these areas is very high - high dependence on technology, since the energy required for the farm depends on electricity, power outages for one day can be very costly for farms - restrictions on agricultural production; Because not all agricultural products can be produced on vertical farms. Such as cultivating trees or tall stem plants or cultivating plants that have deep roots (Green Economy, Iran Food, Agriculture and Industry Information Database, Mashhadi Rajabi, Mona, October 5, 2016). Finally, it can be said that the production of agricultural products vertically is very expensive and this issue has caused a lot of doubts about the possibility of its development. But without all the problems and limitations mentioned, vertical farms may be a viable alternative to traditional agriculture. On the other hand, if renewable energy is used to meet these energy needs, the use of vertical farms may cause more pollution than traditional farms or greenhouses, so the issue of sustainable and comprehensive development is now developed in the world and it is also highly regarded in the developing world. In sustainable development, the preservation of resources and the environment and the share of the future are important. In all-round and sustainable development, all the facilities of the society must be available to all and be preserved for future generations. Resources and facilities should not be disappearing and decreasing, but renewable and increasing (Mehrra, Assadollah, Madanlojbari, Sepideh, Ali -Rezazareh Zaidi, 2018: 9). On the other hand, it has become clear today that the modernization and mechanization of agriculture is not necessarily accompanied by increased productivity and especially its sustainability. Also, local and traditional methods, if used consciously, can provide higher productivity and efficiency and continuity (Jumapour, Mahmoud, 2014: 17). Therefore, considering the above-mentioned issues in this article, the main question is what role do middle-aged and elderly people play in the sustainable development of Taleghan and its suburbs? In this framework, first the definition of sustainable development is discussed and then the position and role of middle-aged and elderly in rural development theories are analyzed and finally how to use the experiences of middle-aged and elderly to achieve sustainable development of Taleghan and suburbs Becomes.

The concept of sustainable development

Sustainable development is not just about protecting the environment; it is a new concept of economic growth. A growth that has chosen justice and the possibilities of life for all the people of the world and not a small number of people. In the process of sustainable development, economic, financial, trade, energy, agricultural, industrial, etc. policies are designed in such a way as to continue economic, social and environmental development (Azkia, Mostafa, 1995: 59-60). Finally, sustainable development means not imposing economic, social or environmental damage on future generations (Rahmani, 1993: 84, quoted by Azkia, Mostafa, Ghaffari, Gholamreza, 2008: 59). Sustainable development is the sustainable process of economic, social, cultural and environmental changes to increase and promote the long-term well-being and happiness of society as a whole; In other words, it is a multidimensional process that consistently seeks to unite economic, social, cultural and environmental goals (Mosley, 2002: 12). Sustainable development can be defined as a process of multidimensional change affecting rural society. Economic growth is the improvement of environmental conditions and the preservation of environmental values equally (Poglis, 2001: 12). The term sustainable development was coined in 1980 by the Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources to introduce the World Conservation Strategy. The United Nations concept of sustainable development includes: helping the poor: because they have no choice but to destroy the environment - pay attention to the idea of "self-reliant" development in the context of natural resource constraints - pay attention to the cost-effectiveness of development with Applying non-traditional economic characteristics - Considering the important issues of appropriate technology, health and housing for all - Understanding the fact that people-centered motivations are needed (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 2015: 144). Eshreghi states that with the introduction of a sustainable development model or environmental development model,

according to the World Food Organization (FAO), sustainable development will be achieved when the technologies used in rural development are initially commensurate with the level of knowledge of villagers and then be accepted by them. He also states that one of the main strategies to achieve sustainable development in rural communities is sufficient and necessary attention to indigenous or local knowledge of villagers. Paying attention to this knowledge requires full knowledge of the villagers and their knowledge, so that by gathering this rich knowledge, we can find the right and correct way to achieve sustainable and comprehensive development, and pay attention to the fact that moving to Sustainable development will not be possible without the proper use of indigenous knowledge, so that many development experts also consider the sustainability of this concept in the popularization of development and the study and inspiration of this rich knowledge. In fact, indigenous knowledge with its holistic character will better understand the relationships between the components of nature and will pave the way for sustainable development (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 1394: 295). Regarding the protection of natural resources and achieving sustainable development, Misra emphasizes the importance of the role of rural women in this field and states that women are closer to the environment and nature and have more interaction with the environment than men due to their role in breeding. They show; And states that in many societies, women are considered as the first managers of natural resources and the first natural guardians of the environment (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 1394: 145). Sustainable development in terms of environmentally sustainable, socially just, economically efficient and culturally compatible with the target community (Jumapour, Mahmoud, 2007: 31).

Classical theory of modernization or modernization

The practical model of Third World countries is the historical experience of the West and the developed and developed countries of the West. Elements such as rationalism, orderliness, participation, non-destiny, calculating and other elements are considered as the basic ingredients of the modernization process (Azkia, Mostafa, Ghaffari, Gholamreza, 1387: 174). From Weber's sociological point of view, modernization is closely related to the process of rationality and the rationalization of societies; because in this view, modernization is considered as the result of the rationalization of societies. Modernity is a social trait structured through the dynamics of secularization, rationalization and enlightenment (Azkia, Mostafa, Ghaffari, Gholamreza, 1387: 169). Economic modernization mostly means the realization of changes and innovations in the production method of a society, and this modernization with industrial modernization in which the use and use of machine energy and factory system replaces the use of human and animal energy. Is related (Azkia, Mostafa, Ghaffari, Gholamreza, 1387: 169). Political modernization, Organski emphasizes the role of government in political modernization. And depicts it in the form of four stages of creating primary national unity, realizing the necessary conditions for industrialization, creating prosperity and supply of goods and mass consumption (Azkia, Mostafa, Ghaffari, Gholamreza, 1387: 171).

Endogenous rural development theory

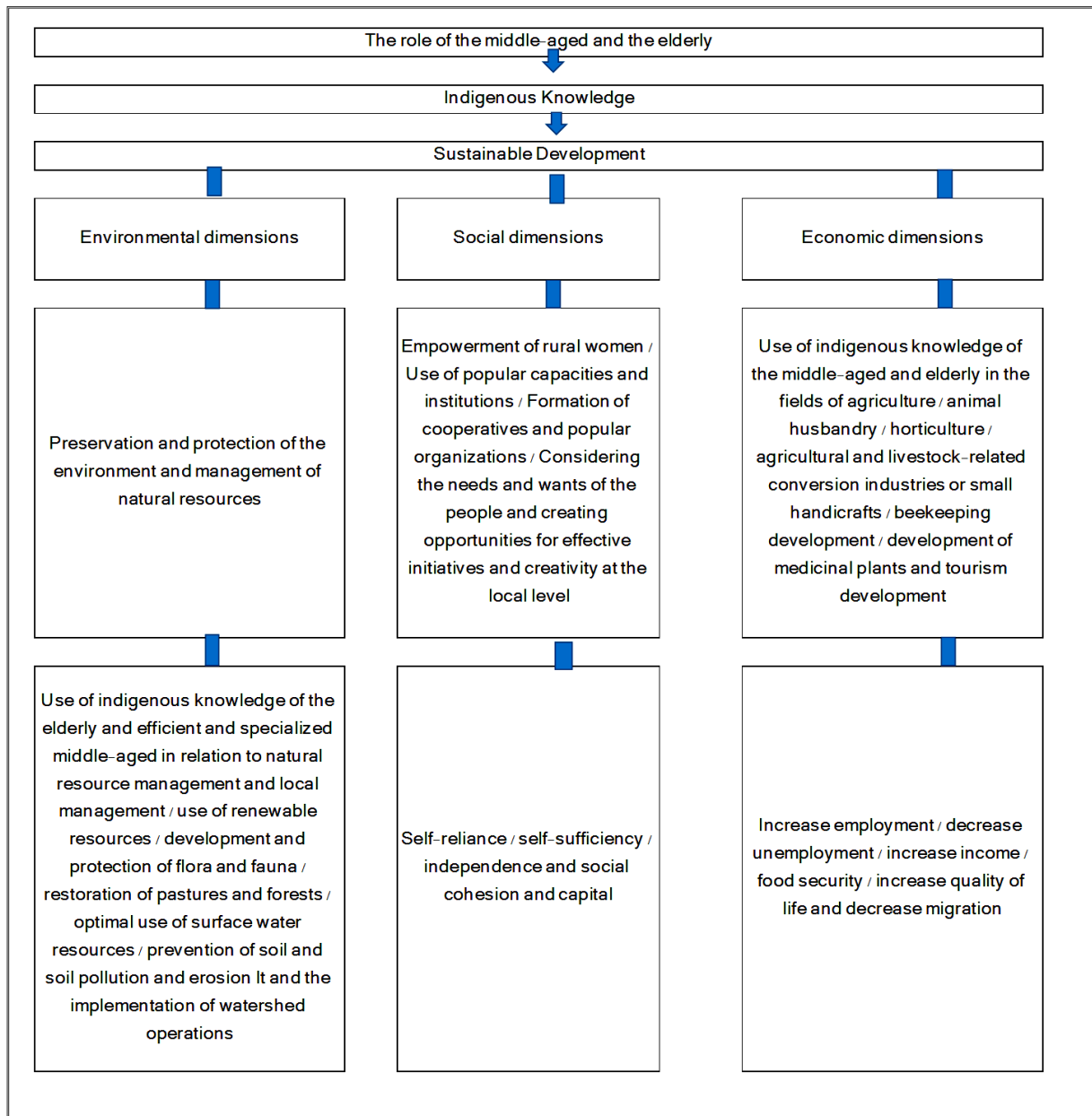
The endogenous development pattern, unlike the exogenous development pattern, is a pattern that has an internal origin and orientation. (Azkia, Mostafa, Ghaffari, Gholamreza, 1387: 55). Endogenous development was proposed in the context of sustainable development. Localization of development is indigenous development based on the knowledge and needs of the people of third world countries; not based on the "expertise and skills of outsiders" This view holds that development staff should pay attention to differences; And learn from the indigenous people. And by using indigenous and innovative solutions, the spirit of self-reliance and self-confidence is created in the indigenous people and leads to their participation and empowerment. Local people are skilled managers who are aware of their surroundings, and if they are provided with sufficient resources, they will find appropriate solutions to their development problems. The new paradigm emphasizes bottom-up approaches, learning from people and respect for indigenous knowledge, and active participation and empowerment of local people; and external professions play the role of organizers, facilitators in projects. They encourage construction and development capacities and suggest appropriate tools and organizations for the development of local people (John, Brahman, 337-339: 1996, quoted by Bouzarjomehri, Khadijeh, Rokanuddin Eftekhari, Abdolreza, 1383: 17-16).

Feldman and Welch: They believe that in order to achieve sustainable agriculture, the agricultural education system must be transformed and attention must be paid to ideas that care about farmers' knowledge. They claim that the knowledge that farmers gain through experience in real agricultural situations is of a higher quality than the formal training of researchers, experts and technicians and is often more comprehensive than them.

ICT Communication and Information Technology Paradigm

In the new paradigm of sustainable rural development, access to and use of this technology to increase public participation, facilitate the transfer and dissemination of information, exchange of knowledge and experiences and indigenous knowledge of villagers that are not clear to rural people and improve communication patterns of villagers and farmers It plays an important role. It seems that in every transformation and destruction of organizations and communities, there is a new life and a new organization. If the traditional system of the rural society of Iran has already been destroyed and transformed under the influence of industrialization and capitalism, before the landlord - the system of exploitation based on classification and ... as traditional organizations, it is not unreasonable that instead of reviving the organizations Traditional, let's talk about virtual organizations and virtual networks. Virtual networks are being formed even in the most remote parts of the world and rural society. (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 1394: 438). With virtual promotion in agriculture-agriculture-animal husbandry-handicrafts, it is possible to get information about product prices and product sales-knowledge of high-quality seeds-knowledge of agricultural pests and how to fight it from the Internet center in various fields. The use of these facilities can be effective in addition to major fields such as education-research-job creation in rural extension and specialized fields related to rural and agricultural issues (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 2015: 435). On the other hand, since in the discussion of sustainability and sustainable development with emphasis on women in the village; Women's education will raise the level of knowledge and awareness of women and will lead to optimal and effective management of home and away from home affairs. Today, component empowerment is not possible by improving the level of knowledge and ability to make changes in living conditions; Despite the internet center, this issue is about to become a reality. On the other hand, the poor are considered as one of the main target groups in order to empower and improve the quality and quantity of life; The gap between rich and poor in the use of this technology is zero because the costs of using this technology can be negligible or zero. The factor that distinguishes these two groups is the level of literacy and background knowledge required for use. Which eliminates inequalities and contradictions in the use and access to this technology. The social benefits of ICT increase knowledge and literacy, improve health, empower rural people, improve the cultural situation, provide opportunities for social participation, access to various resources and books, improve the cultural level of the villagers and ultimately lead to the empowerment of the villagers. Becomes. People of different classes due to the problems in educating people in remote areas who are deprived of teachers and the necessary resources for distance education programs and through ICT can access a lot of data without time and space restrictions. (Azkia, Mustafa, Imani, Ali, 1394: 420). But since education and knowledge and awareness of health issues for the affluent classes are always smooth, so they can well predict and control their daily lives. But for the poor and low-income people, what is always a priority is to make ends meet; To education and knowledge and awareness of health issues; Therefore, in order to achieve sustainable development, the use of ICT can eliminate this class gap with education and knowledge and awareness of health issues. Of course, if properly controlled and managed. This technology, with the necessary training for the optimal use of soil, water, pasture and forest, provides useful information to the villagers to objectively touch the benefits of sustainability and the limitations and risks of instability and take steps towards sustainability (Azkia, Imani, 1394, p. 424). In every transformation, such as the disappearance of organizations and communities, there is a new life and a new organization; and instead of reviving traditional organizations, we are talking about virtual organizations and virtual networks (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 1394: 438).

Conceptual Model



Materials and ways

Taleghan mountainous region at a distance of 90 km from Karaj (the capital of Alborz province) and between two mountain ranges located on both sides It (Taleghan mountain range in the south and Central Alborz mountain range in the north) is wide (Taleghan Governorate, 2014). Taleghan region is located between 50 degrees and 18 minutes to 50 degrees and 58 minutes east longitude relative to the Greenwich meridian and latitude between 35 degrees and 55 minutes to 36 degrees and 28 minutes from the equator. . (Ahangari M., 1392, pp. 17, 18, 19). And the highest and lowest altitudes of the region are 4299 and 1674 meters and have an area of about 958 square kilometers. Due to the regional distribution of rain and its application in meteorology, the region is among the arid and semi-arid regions (Taleghan Governorate, 2014). Due to the expansion of the region from east to west and to better manage the region, it has been divided into three parts: the lower region of Taleghan - the area between Taleghan - the upper region of Taleghan; These three areas have 74 villages. In recent years, several other residential areas have been added to Taleghan, and the number of residential areas has increased to 81 villages. (Ahangari M., 1392, pp. 17, 18, 19). Depending on the location of the

villages, the upper Taleghan is 1 to 3 °C colder and the lower Taleghan is 1 to 3 °C warmer than Taleghan. The average summer relative humidity is about 20% (Khasto, 1999, p. 11).

Research Methods

Due to the fact that the main purpose of this study is to recognize the role of middle-aged and elderly in the sustainable development of Taleghan and its suburbs, in this study, a combination of two documentary methods and underlying theory has been used to conduct research. Research tools: Using unstructured and semi-structured interviews as well as telephone interviews. Use of library data and related documents. The use of telegram channels in some villages of Taleghan city as well as WhatsApp has been used to obtain more information. Sampling method: The researcher used random sampling. Due to Quid 19 pandemic and travel ban, he used what was available to select some of the interviewees and find the research route. Statistical population: In this study, the statistical sample refers to the middle-aged and elderly who were connected to virtual social networks such as WhatsApp and telegram channels in some villages of Taleghan city. And 40 interviews of 48-year-olds and older who happened to be on the roadside or inside the Ilvand store. And the use of some local books that are related to 9 villages of Taleghan city. Method of analysis: Considering that the research method of this research is grounded and documentary theory, open coding was used to analyze the data and then the categories were extracted and finally the information and data collected were organized. Formulated and analyzed and presented a theory based on facts and data.

The objectives of this study are:

Recognizing the role of middle-aged and elderly people in the sustainable development of Taleghan and its suburbs

Recognizing the role of middle-aged and elderly in environmental protection and natural resource management in sustainable development of Taleghan and suburbs

Recognizing the role of middle-aged and elderly people in increasing employment, reducing poverty, reducing unemployment, reducing migration in sustainable development of Taleghan and its suburbs

Research Findings

According to the findings of unstructured and semi-structured interviews from Taleghan city and its suburbs, and according to telegram findings, as well as library and documentary studies, a comparative comparison was made from 9 villages of Taleghan city. This research is in the form of development strategies and programs that indicate two dominant discourses and three different approaches to sustainable development; it can be considered as a spectrum. At the beginning of the spectrum (the theory of modernization), we have the experience and awareness of the middle-aged and elderly as something old, old, unwise and an obstacle to rural development; However, the use of new technologies in all production and service activities caused problems in the environmental, economic and social fields of rural communities. And in the middle of the spectrum (endogenous rural development theory), which considers the experiences of the middle-aged and elderly as the best way to achieve sustainable rural development; Which is based on the needs of the people themselves and in accordance with the culture of the indigenous people, not on the expertise and skills of outsiders; And this can play a significant role in the sustainable development of Taleghan and its suburbs. Because global experience shows that real development never comes through pressure from above. In fact, development is the result of paying attention to the internal possibilities of communities with popular participation, and local resources and facilities. On the other hand, we see the spectrum (theory of development and information-communication technologies of ICT). The use of communication and information technology and the use of the experiences of the middle-aged and native elderly, in fact, one of the important achievements in the field of rural development is the use of local knowledge. On the other hand, the development of ICTs is a means to empower rural individuals and communities through better access to information and knowledge. Because just as the distribution of wealth and other natural and God-given gifts among the people can be unfair, so the distribution of information may be unfair (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 1394: 29). Therefore, this perspective can be a very appropriate and effective tool to educate farmers and help a lot to preserve water resources - pastures - farms - forests and ultimately to environmental sustainability and achieve sustainable development. In

addition, by reducing travel costs and reducing unnecessary trips of villagers to cities, reducing fuel pollution - air pollution - noise pollution can be somehow prevented irreparable damage to the environment (Azkia, Mustafa, Imani, Ali, 1394: 426). This view is not widespread at present because it is new, but it seems likely that the discourse will dominate in the future. In particular, despite the corona virus, this process is accelerating over time and the use of cyberspace at all levels, including schools - universities - offices - as well as the capacity of channels or in other words, virtual organizations and communities in the villages of Taleghan city. And the suburbs for indigenous and modern knowledge education are increasing day by day. In fact, the Corona pandemic, which has been a great threat to humans and the environment for more than two years, can perhaps be said to be an opportunity for humans to revitalize nature instead of dominating it. To be able to create a kind of coexistence and interaction between self and nature. And lead to the improvement of the environmental situation. On the other hand, the residents of this region have faced many changes in social and moral fields due to living, educational and health problems, as well as easier communication with cities. And they no longer have that solidarity and belonging to their homeland. And with each passing day, the migration of villagers to the cities increases. Reza 58 years old from Joostan village: Here we do not have educational and sanitary facilities, we do not have a sewage system, our drinking water is polluted because we do not have a water purification system, we do not have fuel facilities like gas, because the winters are very cold here, our youth are unemployed . People cannot earn a living by farming and gardening, because the land area is small. Water is also scarce, so people leave their homes to Afghans and migrate to cities, coming to the countryside only in the summer. Hamidreza, 60, from the village of Takiyeh Naveh, says: "Ten people cannot make a living, agriculture is not the same as before. People migrate to work and earn money, to educate their children." And the survivors use fertilizers and pesticides in orchards and farms because of livelihood problems and because of earlier yields. Qasem, 57, from Khoznan village, says: "If we use animal manure, the efficiency will decrease because it is both expensive and time consuming, so we use chemical fertilizers because it is economical." In the past, to strengthen the soil, they made fertilizers from the animals and the remains of fruits, vegetables and leaves of trees, or dried human feces and poured ashes on it to dry so that they could use it, or fallow lands; But now they no longer use these methods because of the cost. Mohammad, 48, from Ziaran village: One of the good experiences of our fathers was that they never planted anywhere and cultivation was as much as water. Regarding beekeeping, I must say that Taleghan does not have much history in beekeeping. But now Taleghan is considered as one of the poles of beekeeping. Ali, 59, from Ziaran village, says about saving water consumption: "In the fall, we plow deeply to store rain in the winter. We water the farm at night so that the water does not evaporate, and we water the garden during the day. We plot the plots to irrigate more plots - making narrow streams to prevent water wastage, we trowel the streams with clay because the clay holds water well. Reza 54 years old from Ziaran village: We have 5 water wells and also water canals, there are some that have only two wells. Agricultural water is also supplied from Ziaran River under the diversion dam. But Astan Quds says the lands are endowed. As a result, the wells are not repaired and their water supply is reduced. Here we cultivate by flood. Because the land here is dedicated to Astan Quds, we can not do modern irrigation. Because to get a loan, the bank says you must own the land and have a document. On the other hand, according to the director of water and sewage; Due to the slope of the area, unauthorized diversions and excessive consumption, we have constant water shortages. Mehdi, 48, from Kesh village: talks about medicinal plants such as thyme; Thyme is one of the most important medicinal plants in Taleghan. We eat its leaves, stems and flowers with yogurt and buttermilk. In addition, we use it as breast syrup. Massoud, 67, from the village of Tekiyeh Naveh: Astragalus is a plant that grows in the worst weather and drought conditions. This plant prevents dust and dust. On the other hand, it also prevents soil erosion and is a kind of natural dam. It is also eaten by animals and because of its fragrant flowers, bees also use its nectar. Tragacanth is also used as a medicinal and industrial substance. Marzieh, 72, from the village of Tekiyeh Naveh: In the fall, we used to pick barberry and wild plums to make paste, jam, pickles and lavashka. We baked all kinds of bread. We made yogurt, cheese, etc. We farmed at the feet of men. We made handicrafts. Roghayeh, 55, from the village of Tekiyeh Naveh: Usually, spring and summer are the tourist season here. And if monitored and controlled, tourism can lead to economic prosperity here and we can sell handicrafts and other products in this area. But now, because there is no control

over tourists, the area around the dam is full of garbage, our drinking water is polluted, and our gardens and fields are damaged when we walk. Ismail, ۷۰, from Shahrak village: Regarding the destruction of Dalani forests, he says that these forests are being destroyed due to unrestrained construction, and we do not want Taleghan to become like Lavasan. Hamed Najjari, ۶۰, from the village of Goran: Illegal logging and illegal and illegal harvesting of rocks in the Shahroud River, as well as illegal harvesting and burning of plants, have caused a lot of damage to the environment. Because river rocks and vegetation prevent floods. Many farms will be destroyed in the event of a flood. And then all these washed lands accumulate behind the dam and damage the strength of the dam and the foundations of bridges.

Khosrow, 75, from the villages of Hasanjoon and Seyedabad, says: "The people of Taleghan need committed, professional, active and pain-aware managers so that they can have the courage to make tough decisions." And as much as possible, things should be left to the locals. Carrying out watershed management operations and taking water from the people of Taleghan is to implement the ego system and the system of sewage and industrial treatment. And this problem must be resolved with the Ministry of Energy

Roosbeh, 60, from the town of Shahrak, says about the law on fair distribution of water: "Water management belongs to the National Security Council and interaction with the Ministry of Energy and the Environment Organization." The National Security Council says the priority in supplying water from the Lar-Latian-Mamlu-Karaj-Taleghan dams is to supply drinking water to Tehran. And they consider it important not to damage Tehran's water security. It is difficult to implement these regulations in the catchment area in Latian Dam. And in Lavasan, because the construction had started, the approvals could no longer be implemented and could not be demolished. But in Taleghan, approvals can be implemented. The environment does not allow waste to be buried upstream. And the garbage is supposed to go to Karaj. Currently, Taleghan has problems with landfilling, sewage and construction. Nothing has been done about these problems so far. Ministry of Housing and Urban Development - National Security Council - Ministry of Interior came up with a plan for the catchment area in 1999. In this plan, the regional water organization says that rivers have an area of up to 150 meters, so people are not allowed to build, and since this area is mountainous, all ten become part of the area due to their small size, so there is something else for people to build. Ten does not remain. According to the opinions of Alborz Environment Organization in 1393: Unfortunately, despite the existence of natural capacities and talents, Taleghan city and its suburbs with many environmental challenges such as; Subsidence of water and soil resources and air pollution, illegal occupation and destruction of national lands and natural resources, change of use of agricultural lands and gardens and reduction of green space, as well as lack of proper management of waste (construction waste, waste and sewage) and growth Unprincipled settlements as well as over-exploitation of natural resources have been faced. And since no cost has been incurred to protect the environment; In such a situation, the city of Taleghan and its suburbs will face environmental crises and security and social threats. Therefore, it is necessary in the field of environmental protection to get out of these abnormal conditions by carrying out delayed programs and projects such as watershed management operations, to prevent floods - construction of flood dams - development of vegetation cultivation - reforestation And rangelands - Construction of concrete and earth dams - Stairways and rivers - Diversion of rivers and dredging of rivers - Setting up the ego sewage system - Setting up the industrial treatment system - Sanitary disposal of waste and sewage and not discharging it to the dam reservoir , Rivers, tributaries and canals - and minimizing the use of fertilizers and chemical toxins - prevent contamination of drinking water of Taleghan Dam - determine the tributaries caused by the transfer of water from the Taleghan and Karaj rivers to Tehran - prevent unauthorized construction in the area Rivers supplying drinking water - Cleaning the bed of Karaj and Taleghan rivers - Applying environmental management of agricultural effluents - Using capacities and public institutions - and implementing a program to reduce pollution in the Karaj and Taleghan rivers - Assessing fish stocks, especially mackerel Red in the water resources of Karaj and Taleghan rivers - upgrading the protection level of the region Prohibited work of Taleghan. It is hoped that the necessary measures will be taken as soon as possible in the implementation of these programs and plans for the sustainable development of Taleghan city and its suburbs.

Data analysis (discussion)

In the economic dimension: according to the needs and desires of the people and using the experiences of dynamic and specialized middle-aged and specialized middle-aged people in the region in relation to activities such as: agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry that invests in the development of agricultural-related conversion industries and Livestock, small handicrafts, beekeeping development, development of medicinal plants cultivation and development and expansion of tourism industry by using the natural and cultural resources of the region along with water shortage and increasing the area under cultivation of agricultural, horticultural and livestock products can be suitable conditions to increase It created employment, reduced unemployment, increased income and reduced poverty and food security, and reduced migration.

Social dimension: Since participation and cooperation include the direct presence of local people in planning and decision-making, monitoring and implementation is essential. Therefore, in relation to the needs and issues of local people that relate to them, they should be given the opportunity to comment to create effective initiatives and creativity at the local level. To use the capacities and institutions of the people, such as the formation of cooperatives and popular organizations, to consider their views and demands in programs and projects. Therefore, many problems in the region can be overcome by relying on indigenous knowledge and experiences of the elderly and increasing social cohesion. Because indigenous knowledge has a high degree of flexibility because it changes in the direction of natural situations and conditions. On the other hand, with self-reliance that is based on local resources and local skills and knowledge of the region, action can be taken to preserve local resources. Also, by creating public and infrastructure services such as: water, electricity, gas, internet and industrial sewage system and water treatment and change in the land system and the expansion of road construction and cheap transportation can increase the quality of life of people in the city. Taleghan and its suburbs.

Environmental dimension: protection and preservation of the environment and natural resources management, use of experiences of efficient and specialized middle-aged and elderly in relation to natural resources management and local management, use of renewable resources, development and protection of flora and fauna, restoration Pastures and forests, optimal use of groundwater resources, prevention of water and soil pollution and erosion and implementation of watershed management operations to prevent floods, set up a sewer system, dredging streams, canals and rivers, all of these Factors may be able to improve the economic, social and environmental situation of the region and change the region in a favorable way for sustainable development.

In response to research questions that include:

What role do middle-aged and elderly people play in the sustainable development of Taleghan and its suburbs?

What role do middle-aged and elderly people play in preserving the environment and managing natural resources to achieve sustainable development in Taleghan and its suburbs?

What is the role of the middle-aged and elderly in increasing employment, reducing poverty, reducing unemployment, reducing migration to achieve sustainable development in Taleghan and its suburbs?

It can be said that if the needs and wants of the people are taken into account and the experiences of middle-aged and elderly people in Taleghan and its suburbs in agricultural activities - livestock - horticulture - agricultural and livestock - or small and manual industries - beekeeping - agricultural development The use of medicinal plants, tourism development and other activities, empowers the villagers so that it can lead to self-reliance, self-sufficiency, increased participation and social cohesion, while preserving indigenous values and culture. And can play a significant role in independence-increasing employment-reducing unemployment-increasing income-reducing poverty and food security and increasing the quality of life. On the other hand, by increasing environmental awareness to villagers using ICT tools can be more suitable conditions for Provided sustainable development of Taleghan city and suburbs. Therefore, using the experiences of efficient and specialized middle-aged and middle-aged people in the region in relation to natural resource management and local management, which leads to the preservation of natural resources such as water, soil, vegetation and animals, as well as the use of renewable technologies to better use resources. Naturally and with self-reliance, the quality of life of the people of Taleghan and its suburbs

can be improved. In the future, many problems and issues of Taleghan will be ended by carrying out basic programs, and the economic and social image of this region will be changed in a desirable and worthy manner, without harming the interests and resources of future generations. To be. Finally, it can be said that the use of ICT communication and information technology and benefiting from the experiences of middle-aged and native elderly, can provide the basis for sustainable development of Taleghan and its suburbs.

Conclusion

According to the findings of this study, it can be said that one of the reasons for poverty, unemployment and underdevelopment in this region is the neglect of many valuable and useful creations and experiences of middle-aged and elderly people who have been tested and mistaken over the years. It is located to be able to cope with the harsh and cold mountainous nature of this region. And today most of those values and credits are being destroyed. And due to lack of agricultural land and mountainous area and lack of water and the use of inefficient non-native managers or in other words lack of proper management in the area to properly identify the needs of villagers in all stages of design, planning, implementation and evaluation of plans and projects. It can only be done with the participation of the people and the use of the experiences of middle-aged and active active middle-aged and elderly people. Are back. So many villagers migrate outside Taleghan to find work and access to facilities. On the other hand, in the past there were only native trees such as walnuts, forest fruit trees and forage plants. But now, according to experts, native walnut trees have a unique quality, it has become a planting of non-native walnut trees. And it is possible that in the future, as it should be and maybe new seedlings will not be able to adapt to the climate of the region and other problems will arise for the residents (Ahangari, Mohammad, 1392: 44). Therefore, according to the above, it can be said that if action is taken to accelerate the production works and projects and basic programs; Such as preventing the destruction of forests, especially corridor forests and the construction of forests and artificial fields - Paying attention to the economic and natural importance of medicinal plants in the region Renewable resources and balanced use of natural resources - making fundamental changes in the field of health and educational, cultural and social services such as the construction of hospitals - libraries - stadiums - a variety of economic activities such as beekeeping - home industries - conversion industries related to agriculture and livestock And minerals in the region - changes in the livestock and horticulture system - attention to mines - handicrafts and the creation of small workshops to use labor and traditional and industrial skills - the creation of rural asphalt roads and the provision of tourism industry facilities and Increasing the share of tourism in job creation, especially for the youth and the unemployed population - Completion of gas supply operations in the entire city of Taleghan and its suburbs, which plays a decisive role in reducing the use of fossil fuels and greenhouses - Construction of light and heavy livestock farms Up and down Taleghan- Water storage pools - cold storage - industrial slaughterhouse - poultry and agricultural and livestock conversion industries are other important measures that must be taken to exploit the capacity of Taleghan. Doing so can reduce poverty, reduce unemployment and reduce the tendency to migrate from Taleghan and its suburbs. Therefore, in order to fulfill the mentioned cases, this region urgently needs elderly and middle-aged managers with physical and mental ability, committed, expert, honest and familiar with pain; Those who can manage a sustainable development system; Because using the ability of these people can have very positive and decisive effects in improving the quality of life and improving the living conditions of the villagers of Taleghan and its suburbs. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a very close relationship between the experiences of the elderly and middle-aged and sustainable development. On the other hand, today, in order to achieve sustainable rural development, the use of numerous and diverse traditions and different methods has been considered. And it can be said that the postmodern period offers a combination of experience, creativity, imitation as well as a combination of past (tradition), present (modern), and future, and believes that not the past and past and conventional experiences, Nor should the present social and technical realities be denied. (Amiri Ardakani and Shah Vali, Mansour, 2003: 24-22). In this regard, the Georgian, Nicholas, Sujata Kalimili, in 2016 in a study entitled Indigenous knowledge and implications on the development agenda; have done. They thought about how indigenous peoples respond to environmental and development challenges, and how their culture and knowledge systems can contribute to the

sustainable development agenda. Therefore, first, look at the characteristics of indigenous knowledge and the concepts of development, indigenous people and understanding the concepts in which traditional knowledge is rooted, then the tools of storage and transfer of knowledge with special attention to the importance of women's role played by formal education. To study the relationship between indigenous knowledge, sustainable activities and land and resource management, as well as new alternative strategies for sustainable development by some indigenous groups, with the help of indigenous knowledge on climate change and disaster risk reduction by analyzing the impact of mitigation strategies on indigenous populations and necessity. Ensure full access to land and justice to enable indigenous peoples to fully realize their rights and reflect on the importance of an integrated knowledge system in which indigenous peoples will have the opportunity to share their experiences of overcoming future challenges. To become active agents of change through involvement in decision-making processes (Gorjestani & kalimili, 2016, p. 1).

It should be noted that in the city of Taleghan and its suburbs, the use of some local and traditional methods such as open grazing exceeds the capacity of pastures - incorrect agriculture such as rainfed cultivation on steep slopes, which exposes the soil to severe erosion. Flooding of lands in the villages of Taleghan city, which due to the sloping surface causes both soil to be washed away and water to be wasted after a rain. Or pouring salt on the feet of walnut trees, which not only salts the soil. Rather, soil salinity leads to premature aging of trees and reduced fruit, and weakens the tree against the onslaught of pests and diseases. Or burning leaves and plant debris in lands is one of the cases that leads to loss of properties and soil erosion. As well as the use of some new methods such as the indiscriminate use of pesticides, pesticides and chemical fertilizers in agricultural activities - deep wells - irrigation of lands with saline and polluted water so that with soil, water, Agricultural products are contaminated. In support of this, based on research conducted by Kaiwan Soo, Ji Ren, and others in the village of Mangbad, Yunnan Province, China, on the role of indigenous knowledge in protecting forests and wildlife, they concluded that indigenous knowledge is used to protect forests and wildlife. Without specific punishment criteria, locals effectively controlled the use of natural resources through moral restraints and the worship of public opinion rituals. And this worship of nature and indigenous knowledge has been passed down from generation to generation. Such cognition reflects the relationship between local people and nature. However, the lack of scientific guidance on environmental protection may lead to the destruction of the country's ecosystem. Like the use of tourism and bird watching that the people of Boolang attract birds with artificial feeding. This practice is prescribed by indigenous knowledge, but deviates from scientific knowledge in the field of environmental protection. Therefore, it is suggested that indigenous and scientific knowledge be used to ensure heritage and innovation in the conservation of past and effective biodiversity (Kaiwan Soo, Xin, & Hu and Yali Wen, 2020, p. 1).

The point of this study is that although the experiences of the elderly and middle-aged and the knowledge of rural development specialists are different, this does not mean that we should compare the two; Rather, by combining these two knowledge, more success can be achieved to achieve sustainable development and environmental protection in Taleghan and its suburbs. And this is an issue that is very much emphasized today by rural development experts. Examples include vertical farming; with the increase in population on the planet, agricultural practices are currently not efficient enough and can not meet the needs of human food. To that end, future farms are likely to take the form of tall buildings to make better use of space. Vertical farming not only saves a lot of land use, it is also reported to use only one percent of traditional agricultural water and significantly reduces carbon dioxide emissions (Young Reporters Club, 19 June 2016).

In conclusion of the article, it can be said: since the city of Taleghan and its suburbs have a variety of indigenous knowledge; And the elderly and middle-aged in this area have a wealth of local knowledge. Therefore, it is expected that the elderly and middle-aged people in this area can have many opportunities to use these experiences in doing socio-economic work and It is noteworthy that the experiences of the elderly and middle-aged have been neglected and unloved by the younger generation; And social relationships and trust in the experiences of the elderly and middle-aged are declining over time. For this reason, the elderly and middle-aged people in this area are experiencing a kind of rupture and reduction of social relations. And one of the adverse effects of this ruthlessness is the destructive effects of the environment. This is where we can point to the special role and formation

of cyberspace, or in other words, information technology as a new revolution that has been proposed in the global arena. So that it affects all aspects of human life. In fact, today access to technology - information and communication is an important prerequisite for rural development. Using this tool strengthens interactions - increases the level of participation and easier access to knowledge and information among villagers. The Covid 19 pandemic is now forcing some people to work from home and interact virtually; Schools and universities are also currently being held virtually. Therefore, to prevent the spread and transmission of the Corona virus, it is necessary for all people in the world, including Iran, to follow this method. And this is while in our country, the economic and cultural context of the information society has not been fully provided and it has many challenges with this period. Like the city of Taleghan and its suburbs, which faces many problems and limitations in providing Internet services, but inevitably with the arrival of Corona, this stage of transition to the information society that could be gradual and with many problems; It has made us move faster towards the information society. And there seems to be a new life and a new organization in every transformation, such as the disappearance of organizations and communities; And instead of reviving traditional organizations, we are talking about virtual organizations and virtual networks (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 1394: 438). Therefore, it can be hoped that by using this tool, the experiences of middle-aged and elderly people and the new knowledge of local experts will be exchanged through virtual organizations and social networks that are currently being formed; Benefited. Using Internet services in various fields, obtain information about product prices and product sales, identify quality seeds, identify agricultural pests and methods to combat it, and so on. And it can be said that it is a bridge between sustainable rural development and poverty reduction. Because sustainable development is not possible without awareness of the destructive consequences of unbridled economic growth and without the use of green technology (such as ICTs) (Azkia, Mostafa, Imani, Ali, 1394: 407). At present, the villages of Taleghan city have created these indigenous organizations by using cyberspace, so that in this research, the researcher has a lot of information through telegram channels and virtual organizations created by villagers, young, middle-aged and elderly. Has been earned. Or launching Iran Tak Agricultural Social Network where villagers can receive services such as online and direct sales of inputs without intermediaries. As well as the use of telemedicine or telemedicine. Finally, the role of rural women in Taleghan city alongside men in agricultural activities - horticulture - animal husbandry - conversion industries related to agriculture and animal husbandry - handicrafts - vegetables - cultivation of medicinal plants - growing Mohammadi flowers and that always They have had direct and indirect participation and have played a very decisive role in the livelihood and household economy; And have shown that they have potential and excellent abilities and skills and talents. And since in the discussion of sustainable development, the presence and effective role of women is highly emphasized. Therefore, by empowering women and improving their level of knowledge and ability, and creating job opportunities and their presence and participation in decision-making by creating rural organizations and wider social activities; Women can play a very effective role in achieving sustainable development in Taleghan and its suburbs.

Recommendations

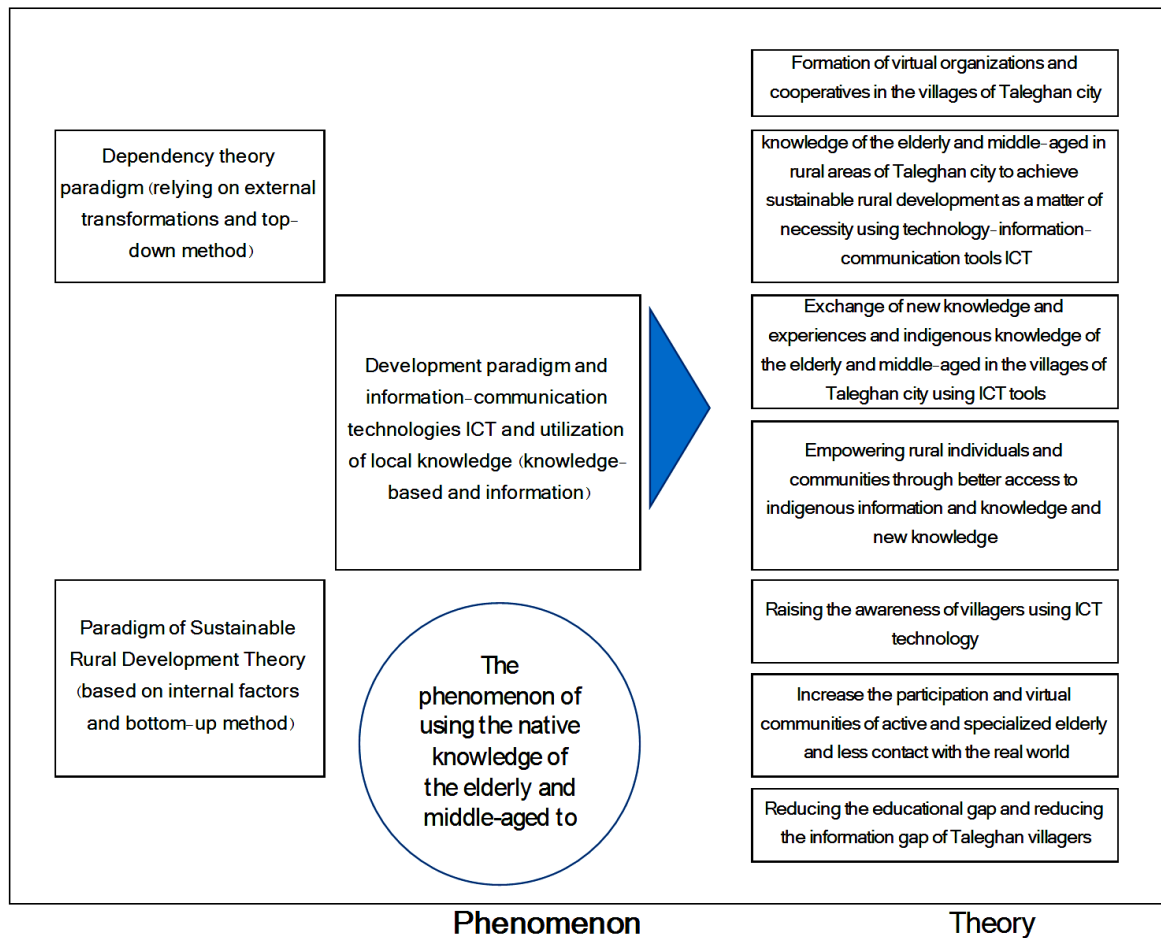
1. To reduce migration to cities. It is suggested that the generalization of health, cultural and social services, as well as the use of computers and the Internet, which is now essential due to the Povodium 19, could have a positive effect on preventing the tendency of villagers to urbanize and abandon rural life. Be. And providing services such as: increasing communication routes and providing cheap means of transportation and improving irrigation systems, making the necessary changes in the horticultural system and paying attention to the mines in Taleghan and creating small workshops to use labor and traditional and industrial skills in Region
2. In order to manage and control the pollution caused by domestic sewage, measures such as collecting domestic sewage using new methods, maximum local use of sewage and the use of absorption wells and sewage treatment, and hygienic disposal of waste and sewage and not discharging it to Reservoirs of dams, rivers, tributaries and canals, in order to eliminate the risk of pollution of rivers and protect the environment.

3. Reduce the use of non-renewable goods such as insecticides and chemical fertilizers that harm both the environment and farmers and consumers, as well as the use of electricity - and the acceleration of gas pipelines instead of fossil fuels, which are problems. Reducing the environment can be a step towards organic agriculture and reducing and controlling agricultural pollution, as well as improving climate quality and preserving the environment.
4. 4- Finally, all activities with easy access to information and communication of villagers using ICT tools and transfer of information and indigenous knowledge of the elderly and middle-aged along with new knowledge to villagers and the formation of cooperatives and virtual communities can play a very decisive role in Taleghan city and its suburbs.

Research limitations

1. One of the main problems of the present study is the prohibition or restriction of free travel to the villages of Taleghan city due to the Covid 19 pandemic.
2. Having a temporal and spatial nature due to the high cold and mountainous nature of the region

Table for producing a theory of the phenomenon of using the native knowledge of the elderly and middle-aged to achieve sustainable rural development



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