

THE ROLE OF YOUTH IN PRESERVING GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE

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Annotation

In this study, the concept of geological heritage, its importance for nature, and the participation of young people in its preservation were highlighted. The activities carried out to conserve, study, and promote geological monuments were analyzed. In addition, issues related to enhancing environmental culture, increasing responsibility for nature protection, and educating the younger generation in the spirit of valuing geological heritage were discussed. The article also presented examples of youth initiatives and their contributions to this process through the education system.

Keywords

geological heritage, natural resources, geological monuments, youth, environmental protection.

Annotatsiya

Mazkur ishda geologik meros tushunchasi, uning tabiat ahamiyati hamda uni asrashda yoshlarning faol ishtiroki yoritilgan. Geologik yodgorliklarni saqlash, o'rganish va targ'ib qilish bo'yicha amalga oshirilayotgan ishlar tahlil qilingan. Shuningdek, ekologik madaniyatni yuksaltirish, tabiatni asrashga mas'uliyatni oshirish va yosh avlodni geologik merosni qadrlash ruhida tarbiyalash masalalari muhokama etilgan. Maqolada yoshlarning tashabbuslari va ta'lim tizimi orqali bu jarayonga qo'shayotgan hissasi misollar bilan ko'rsatib berilgan.

Kalit so'zlar

geologik meros, tabiiy boylik, geologik yodgorlik, yoshlar, tabiatni muhofaza qilish.

Аннотация

В данной работе было раскрыто понятие геологического наследия, его значение для природы, а также участие молодежи в его сохранении. Были проанализированы мероприятия, проводимые по сохранению, изучению и популяризации геологических памятников. Кроме того, были рассмотрены вопросы повышения экологической культуры, усиления ответственности за охрану природы и воспитания подрастающего поколения в духе бережного отношения к геологическому наследию. В статье были приведены примеры инициатив молодежи и ее вклада в этот процесс через систему образования.

Ключевые слова

геологическое наследие, природные богатства, геологические памятники, молодежь, охрана природы.

Planet Earth has undergone various geological processes in its multi-million-year history of development. Mountains, valleys, deserts and rivers are the geological pages of human history. It is these natural formations that are called geological heritage. They are not only of scientific importance, but also embody the cultural memory of the people and natural beauty. Today, geological heritage objects are under threat due to factors such as increased human activity, mining, climate change and urban development. Therefore, the participation of young people in preserving these treasures and increasing environmental responsibility is one of the most

important tasks. Preservation of geological heritage cannot be considered the task of scientists alone. Every person, especially young students, must contribute to this process.

A number of geologists have made a great contribution to the preservation of geological heritage. For example: Hamraboyev Ibrohim (1920-2002) - Uzbek geologist, academician of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, doctor of geological and mineralogical sciences, professor, honored scientist of Uzbekistan and Karakalpakstan. From 1960 to 1992, he headed the Institute of Geology and Geophysics named after Ibrohim Hamraboyev. As a result of his scientific research, he published more than 600 scientific works, including 10 monographs. Ibrohim Hamraboyev was awarded the Lenin Prize in 1966 for his participation in the discovery and exploration of the gold mine.[3]

This scientist emphasizes in his scientific works: "Preserving geological heritage means not only protecting the natural environment, but also preserving the historical memory of the people. Each rock layer contains a story about the past eras of mankind." [1]. This idea can be explained as follows. Rock layers are not just rocks for us, but a living witness to the past centuries, a source of historical memory. Habib Abdullayev (1912-1962) also played an important role in the development of geological science in Uzbekistan. He was the president of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan, had the title of Doctor of Geological and Mineralogical Sciences and an academician. In his research, Abdullayev studied the processes of formation of ore deposits, rocks and minerals in the territory of Central Asia.[5]. In his opinion, studying the Earth's layers means understanding natural history, the roots of humanity. Habib Abdullayev put forward the ideas of training young geologists, establishing scientific schools and rational use of natural resources. This approach is still relevant today, encouraging the younger generation to appreciate the geological heritage.

The territory of Uzbekistan is incredibly rich in geological monuments. For example, the rock paintings in the Sarmishsay Gorge, the Boysun Mountains and caves, the reliefs of the Ustyurt Plateau, the Zamin and Chimyan mountain ranges, and the Kyzylkum Desert all hold a special place for their geological structure and historical significance.[2]

Young people are the most active, enthusiastic and innovative stratum of society.[4] Therefore, their participation in the preservation of geological heritage is important. Universities are taking students to geological museums and many research sites and expeditions for practice. This arouses students' interest in the field of geology and serves to master this field in the future. Young people are also making their practical contribution by organizing clean-up campaigns, educational events and excursions in areas where geological monuments are located. In addition, articles, videos, exhibitions and competitions on ecological topics increase the creative and educational activity of young people.

Ibrohim Hamraboyev says in this regard: "The participation of young people in nature conservation is an expression of their commitment to the future.[1] Every small practical action is a step towards a greater ecological culture."

The following scientific methods were found to be appropriate in the research process.

1. Analysis and comparison - definitions of geological heritage from various sources were compared [1];

2. Practical observation - actions with the participation of young people on natural objects in the Zamin Mountains and Chimyan region were observed;

3. Questionnaire - a survey was conducted among 30 students on the topic "Do you know about geological heritage?"; as a result, only 40% of students said that they fully knew this concept;

4. Analytical conclusion - based on the results obtained, practical proposals were developed to increase the ecological culture of young people.

This means that young people value nature not only for study, but also as a vital value.

The following problems were identified as a result of the study:

1. Many geological monuments are in a neglected state;

2. Environmental education is more theoretical, but practical training is not enough;
3. The term "geological heritage" is poorly known among young people.

Based on the results of the study, the following proposals were developed:

1. Organize monthly ecological expeditions with the participation of young people;
2. Hold youth meetings with geologists;
3. Deliver geological monuments to future generations through digital preservation (3D models);
4. Create special ecological sections in the media and social networks.

The issue of preserving geological heritage is relevant not only in Uzbekistan, but also throughout the world. The most important initiative in this area at the international level is the "Global Geoparks Network" program, promoted by UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). This program was established in 2004, and its main goal is to preserve geologically unique territories, combining them with education, science and sustainable tourism. Currently, it includes more than 190 geological areas in 48 countries. The most famous are

Zhangjiajie Geopark (China) - famous for its limestone mountains and valleys;

Katla Geopark (Iceland) - a center for studying geological processes associated with glaciers and volcanoes.

Lesvos Geopark (Greece) - preserved remains of ancient petrified forests.

Young people actively participate in these geoparks: ecological expeditions, observations, and educational seminars were held for them through the "Young Geoscientist" program. Such experience increases the responsibility of young people to feel nature, appreciate geological objects, and preserve them[6]. UNESCO experts emphasize: "Preserving geological heritage is not only a social task, but also a matter of social consciousness and culture." Although Uzbekistan has not yet joined the UNESCO Geoparks network, the Zamin, Boysun, and Sarmishsay regions meet these requirements in terms of natural and geological characteristics. Therefore, studying foreign experience and creating a national geopark network in cooperation with UNESCO is a promising direction. Foreign experience shows that the result will be effective only when education, scientific research, and youth activity are combined in preserving geological heritage. Therefore, it is appropriate for Uzbekistan to use the experience of UNESCO and take the preservation of geological heritage from the national to the international level.[7]

Youth is the greatest hope in the preservation of geological heritage. The small efforts of every young person will cause great changes in the future. I myself consider it my duty to preserve nature. Because every stone, every mountain, every river reflects our history, culture and identity. As Hamrabojev said: "In every layer of the earth lies the past of humanity. Preserving it means preserving the future."[1].

The fact that young people take part in events on their own initiative and are not indifferent to the problems around them reflects their mature citizenship. Thus, young people are actively participating not only in studying geological heritage, but also in protecting it in a practical way[4].

So, by forming love and responsibility for nature in the minds of young people, inspiring them to preserve geological heritage, we will convey not only the beauty of nature, but also national pride and historical values to generations.

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