



“NATURAL MONUMENTS IN INDIA, INCLUDED IN UNESCO'S WORLD HERITAGE”

Путешествуем на машине времени:

Лузан Алла 7 класс Вышлова Анна 8 класс

номинация

«История, экология + английский»



Научный руководитель - учитель английского

учитель высшей квалификационной категории

Петровна

телефон -8-961- 499-68-44

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WHAT IS UNESCO?

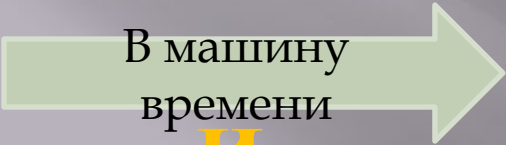
- The United Nations Educational, scientific and cultural organization dedicated to the protection of cultural monuments and objects of nature and the popularization of education and science. In fact, this name in Russian simply transferring English letters, so called transliteration.
- The literal translation of UNESCO means
 - United (Объединенных)
 - Nations (Наций)
 - Educational (по Образованию),
 - Scientific (по Науке)
 - and Cultural (и по Культуре)
 - Organization (Организация).
- In Russian it sounded like OONONK-the United Nations Educational, scientific and Cultural Organization, however, such a reduction would not be alive, so we use here this symbol that has been copied in Russian as UNESCO.

Only the most outstanding creations of human hands and unique natural phenomena could be entered in UNESCO's World Heritage list.

The History of India has brought to our days a great number of natural masterpieces and silent, but at the same time eloquent witnesses of the ancient cultural achievements . The UNESCO World Heritage list includes 31 objects:

25 objects included in the list of cultural criteria and 6-natural. Heritage, accessible to all, acquaints with the spiritual and natural wealth of the land and enriches all of us.

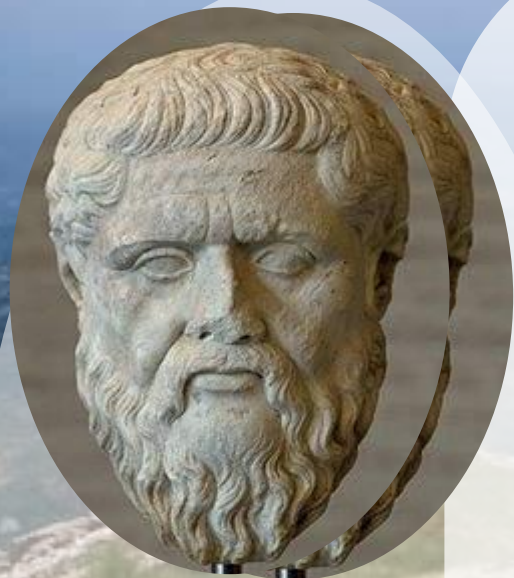
В машину
времени



Инструкция по работе с машиной времени:

- Мы пройдем с Вами два этапа. Вы выбираете век, в который хотите попасть, а потом год. Для этого вам потребуется лишь нажимать на нужные кнопки.
- Для того чтобы вернуться в машину времени Вам надо только нажать на стрелочку с «Вернуться в машину времени», которая будет расположена в левом верхнем углу.

Приятного путешествия!



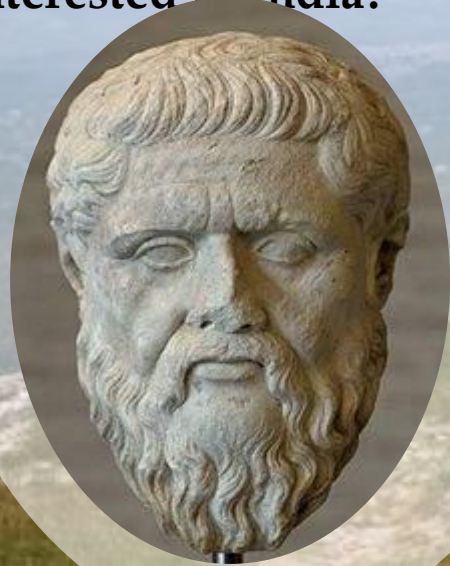
Platon (428-348 BC.)-Greek philosopher, the pupil of Socrates. Like Socrates, Plato spoke primarily about the internal knowledge, about the human capacity for spiritual wisdom, to the interaction of mind and heart.

-What wonderful qualities must have a natural object to be awarded inclusion in the famous list, and get under the aegis of UNESCO?

-**Platon:** the first thing that comes to mind is its unusual beauty. And in relation to natural phenomena or territories it really applies. So, Kaziranga National Park in India, in my opinion, is a spectacle of "purely aesthetic importance". To see it, millions of tourists from all over the world come here. But beauty is not the only criterion. For example, national parks "Nanda Devi" and "Valley of flowers" is also included in the list because they are an important natural habitat of endangered animals or plants. World natural heritage object can represent a typical example of one of the main stages in the evolution of our planet or be a symbol of geological processes. According to this criterion Western Ghats mountain range is also included in the list.

Вернуться в машину времени

Why are foreigners are interested in India?



-Platon: the nature of the country is varied in plant and animal forms. Natural and cultural diversity of India is resulted in interest of foreigners. Natural and man-made attractions make the country attractive for all categories of tourists. The main attractions of India are included in UNESCO's World Heritage list. Everyone who wants to discover great country can start by becoming familiar with natural and man-made objects with cultural-historical or environmental degree of world significance. List of UNESCO is made in order to save and show the full depth of our common cultural heritage. I invite you to an exciting journey through the invaluable natural heritage of humanity and UNESCO World Heritage site.

Вернуться в машину времени

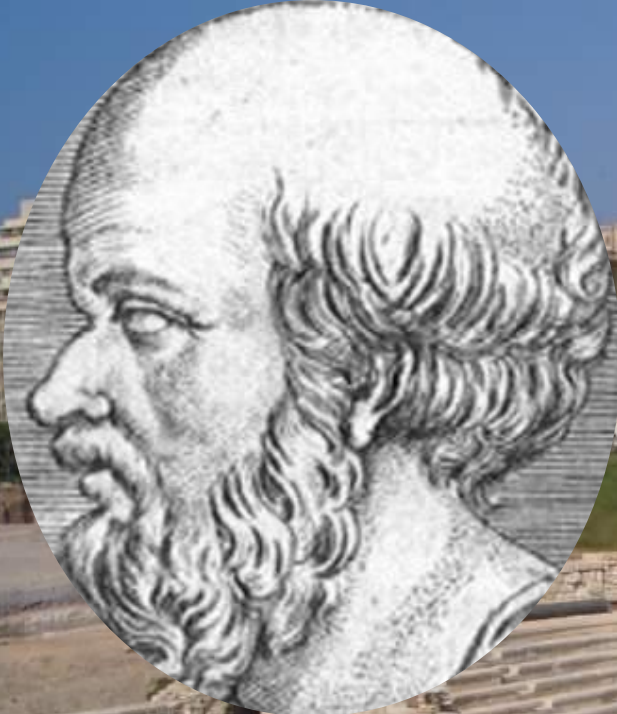


ERATOSTHENES (c. 275-194 b.c.), one of the most important scholars of antiquity. Especially praised Eratosthenes works on astronomy, geography and mathematics

- You are one of the most famous scholars of Alexandria. Quite often we hear that this or that monument, natural object or even a whole town are on the UNESCO World Heritage list. And lately people began to talk about the intangible heritage of mankind. What's it? Who includes monuments and attractions in the famous list? By what criteria are defined those world heritage sites?

-Eratosthenes: Because in one or another part of the world wars are breaking out, as well as earthquakes, floods, and other natural or man-made disasters, UNESCO has established a special list, which includes the world heritage sites threatened with destruction. Particular attention is drawn to them and, if possible, are taking urgent measures for the conservation of these sites.

Вернуться в машину времени



Eratosthenes.

Worked on Astronomy and Geography.

He wrote scientific papers, such as "Geography", "Wind",

"On the measurement of Earth", "

On the measurement of the Sun".

-For what it's doing and what it gives? What famous objects can country India boast?

-Eratosthenes: India is a very beautiful country in South Asia, where every year, every month hundreds of thousands of tourists fly to plunge into the history of the magnificent, extraordinary beauty, unique historical ancient structures. Indeed, some say that India is one of the first countries, famous for its architectural monuments.

The diversity of the culture of the Indian people, religion is represented in the architecture and in the architectural monuments of India. Blending of ancient traditions of India and other countries is represented in Indian architecture, and this union represents the magnificence of the monuments, temples and monasteries. Architecture of India deserves special treatment to her, as it has in the history of the world itself. It is impossible in a few words to describe the significance of each architectural monument, but still there are a few magical places that you must visit.

Вернуться в машину времени

Этап 1. Выберите век:

XVII

Век Великих Открытий – 20
век

XX

XXI

Будущее

Этап 2. Выберите год:

1946

Вернуться к первому этапу

XX century 1946 year

- World Heritage is natural objects or objects created by human hands, which must be preserved and protected. They are monuments of nature and history, which play an important role in the environmental, historical and cultural life of mankind. On the proposal of KMOS in London after the war (1-16 November 1945 g.) United Nations Conference on the establishment of an Educational and Cultural Organization (ECO/CONF) was held and attended by representatives of approximately 40 States. On the proposal of France and the United Kingdom after all the hardships of the war years, the delegates decided to create an organization to establish a genuine culture of peace. The new organization was founded to promote "intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind" and in this way to prevent the outbreak of another world war. 37 states at the end of the Conference signed the Charter, declaring the birth of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The Charter was signed on November 16, 1945 and November 4, 1946 came into force after its ratification by 20 States: Australia, Brazil, Greece, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, India, Canada, China, Lebanon, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Turkey, France, Czechoslovakia and the Republic of South Africa. The first session of the General Conference was held in Paris on 19 November-October 10, 1946 with the participation of representatives from 30 Governments entitled to vote.

The main task of the Convention is to identify and create conditions for the preservation of the outstanding monuments of nature, history and culture on a global scale. However, the main burden of financing, maintenance and preservation of monuments, the responsibility of the State which applied for the inclusion of facilities on its territory in the world heritage. The main thing is to guarantee the conservation and protection of unique natural and historical-cultural complexes, increasing the prestige of the State, the ability to attract tourists and develop tourism infrastructure.



To get into **the World Heritage list**, the object must have numerous criteria. For example, the object must be a natural or unique natural plot with rare and endangered species of plants or animals, or to represent the modern ecological and biological processes, or a landscape of incomparable natural beauty.

Вернуться в машину времени

Today India is represented on the World Heritage list with 6 natural objects.

Natural sites (6):

Kaziranga National Park (1985),

Keoladeo Ghana National Park (1985)

Wildlife Refuge Manas (1985)

the Sundarbans National Park (1987)

the national parks of Nanda Devi and Valley of flowers "(1988, 2005)

a mountain range of the Western Ghats (2012)



Вернуться в машину времени

Этап 2. Выберите век:

XIX

Век Великих Событий- 20
век

XXI

← Вернуться к первому этапу

Этап 2. Выберите год:

1985

1992

← Вернуться к первому этапу

Kaziranga National Park (1985)

- is a national park in the State of Assam, India. A UNESCO World Heritage site since 1985. The Park was founded in 1905, and in 2005 celebrated the 100-th anniversary. Baroness Mary Curzon, the wife of the viceroy of India Lord George Curzon Park has played an important role in its foundation. The area, occupied by the Park, is 688 sq.km. Much of it relates to the Brahmaputra river basin. In the park there are beautiful rainforests, rivers, beautiful meadows. World famous Park is world famous for population of odnorogogo rhinoceros
- . Also in the Park you can see Tigers,
- elephants, bears-gubachej, Bengal cats,
- cats-fishers and many other wild animals.
- There are also more than 30 species
- of mammals, 15 of which are endangered
- in the world there. In Kazirange, there are
- over 40 species of turtles, lizards and snakes.
- In the park you can see sanctuaries for birds
- and tigers.



Keoladeo Ghana National Park (1985)

- ▣ - National Park in the County Bharatpur, in the East Indian State of Rajasthan. Previously known as the Bharatpur bird sanctuary. Keoladeo National Park occupies about 28.73 km² and is located 50 kilometres west of Agra. The Park provides a home for many rare and endangered species of birds that migrate here in the winter. It was founded 1982; is the object of the Ramsar Convention (1981), and a UNESCO World Heritage site (1985). The Park includes grassy, forested and marshy territory.



Manas Wildlife Sanctuary (1985)

Manas National Park Reserve is known as a refuge wildlife. There are so many different representatives of the animal world, that they have become the main reason for making the UNESCO Park.

Divided by the river, having the same name as the Park, almost into two equal halves, it became a refuge for many rare species of animals and plants.

And its picturesque natural landscapes are considered some of the most beautiful in these countries. This territory size is very impressive (total size of the Park is more than 100 thousand hectares) consisting of tropical savannas, meadows, forests, small rivers and rare swamps here is very rich in diverse representatives of flora and fauna ...

- But Manas is also a reserve of elephants and tiger . And the number of tigers s quite huge. In addition to these well-known animals, Golden langurs, manipurskie arborophila (until recently, generally considered to be extinct), rare species of dwarf Bristly pigs, hares live in the Park. In General, zoologists have counted 22 kinds of rare and disappearing animals, more 50 mammals, 450 species of birds, 36 species of reptiles and even 3 species of amphibians. The most common of all this diversity-rhinos, bears, Gibbons, pandas, leopards, swamp and spotted deer, crocodiles, lizards, turtles and snakes. And one of the main attractions is a large Hornbill.



The Sundarbans National Park (1987)



- ▣ - is a national biosphere and tiger reserve in the State of West Bengal, the Indian part of the Sundarbans- is the outer part of the shared river deltas of the Ganga, Brahmaputra and Meghna. The total area of the region is about 1 million ha. More than half of the land is the part of the territory of India and the rest located in Bangladesh. Sundarbans National Park is covered by bushy mangrove forests, which are considered to be the most extensive mangroves in the world. Sundarbans National Park is the natural habitat of the Bengal tiger and other rare and endangered animal species. The Park is inhabited by many species of birds, reptiles and invertebrates, including sea crocodile. During the British colonial rule in 1911, the region of Sundarbans was described as treacherous and uncharted jungle, stretching at 266 kilometres from the beginning of the Hooghly River to the beginning of the Meghna river and a total area of 16 902 sq. km. Sundarbans National Park was founded in 1973 as a tiger reserve in order to preserve the population of Bengal Tigers. In 1977 he received the status of a natural reserve and in 1984 ,May 4, -National Park. In 1987 Sundarbans National Park was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site. Status of biosphere reserve Park was given in 1989 year. ...-

Этап 2. Выберите год:

1972

1984

1988

2001

2003

2010

← Вернуться к первому этапу

The national park of Nanda Devi



-the second highest mountain in India and the 23-d highest peak in the world.

Above sea level - 7816 m, by the year 1808, was considered the second highest peak in the World. Mountain has great religious significance. Some local legends say that on the top of Nandadevi people and animals saved from the flood. Despite the fact that Nandadevi is not one of the "eight-thousanders", climbing to the top is quite difficult even for professional climbers. The first mountaineering was registered in 1936, on the eastern peak is in 1939. In 1951 the French expedition with Everest Tenzing Norgay climbed the Eastern top of Nandadevi. In 1976 joint expedition of Japanese and Indian climbers carried out the first successful traverse ...

Этап 1. Выберите век:

XIX

XX

XXI

Нас ждут великие дела

Будущее

Этап 2. Выберите год:

1972

1984

1988

2001

2003

2005



Вернуться к первому этапу

National Parks:



Valley of flowers-2005

Valley of Flowers - National Park



- -on the territory of the National Park of the world biosphere reserve, which is located high in the mountains in the State of Uttarakhand at about 600 km northwest of New Delhi. The Park is known for its scenery, but alpine meadows are particularly valuable to their endemic flora. The Valley of Flowers is joined with a chain of mountains of the neighboring national wildlife refuge Nanda Devi, the highest peak which rises 7816 metres high. Both parks for hundreds of years have enjoyed great fame among mountain climbers and scientists-botanists, and Hindus worship these mountains as sacred.

- Both parks for hundreds of years have enjoyed great fame among mountain climbers and scientists-botanists, and Hindus worship these mountains as sacred.
- Almost everything in the Valley of flowers is a rarity. More than 600 species of subalpine, alpine and alpine plants grow on less than 2500 hectares, which are not found anywhere else. 31 more are recognized as endangered, and 45 others are medicinal plants.
- Wildlife is also very specific. In the Valley there are 114 species of birds. Also in the Valley 13 rare and endangered species of animals such as black bear, Snow Leopard, yellow marten, blue sheep, Himalayan musk deer live. In 1982 year, the Valley of flowers was declared the National Park, and in 2005 was included in the World Heritage list.

Этап 2. Выберите год:

1972

1988

1992

2017



Вернуться к первому этапу

Этап 2. Выберите страну:

☐ the United States of America

☐ the United Kingdom

Russia

Вернуться в машину
времени



Представитель
Пятигорской
экологической
организации
"Солнечный
патруль" Марина
Берестнева.
".

-Марина,туризм является одной из крупнейших и динамично развивающихся отраслей экономики Индии. В последнее время много российских и зарубежных туристов выбирают это направление.Что вы скажите по этому поводу? Не нанесёт ли это урон памятникам Индии, включенным в список Всемирного культурного и природного наследия ЮНЕСКО?

-Обладая такими природными богатствами, надо уметь ими рационально распорядиться. Помимо природных объектов, включенных в список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО, большой популярностью у туристов во всем мире пользуются и так называемые «объекты рукотворного наследия».Эти объекты международная организация ЮНЕСКО сохраняет всеми возможными средствами для блага будущих поколений.В перечень входят не только достопримечательности древней архитектуры, но и нематериальные аспекты культуры, включая языковые традиции, музыку, танцы и так далее. Список объектов Всемирного Наследия в Индии впечатляет. Тридцать объектов уже считающихся таковыми и тридцать три ожидающих утверждения (для сравнения во всей Юго-Восточной Азии — 33 объекта Всемирного Наследия).

Этап 1. Выберите век:

XIX

XX

XXI

Будущее

Нас ждут великие события в
области экологии

Вернуться в машину времени

На территории Земли большое количество объектов находятся в числе кандидатов на включение в список Всемирного наследия

Несмотря на широко развернувшиеся работы по выдвижению природных объектов в Список ЮНЕСКО, все же очевидно, что перечисленными выше объектами Всемирное наследие на планете Земля не исчерпывается. Как представляется, помимо перечисленных выше объектов, этого статуса вполне достойны и другие территории в разных странах, в том числе и в Индии. Таким образом, поиск новых кандидатов для Списка ЮНЕСКО может и должен быть продолжен.

Источники информации

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- 2. Список Всемирного наследия ЮНЕСКО -
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- 3. Электронная библиотека Википедия -
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**THANK YOU FOR
ATTENTION**