



New Time for the Development of Young Generation in Geosciences from the view of Developing Country

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We had a Golden Time in sixth and developed very fast in those next 10 years when the world jumped to develop with Industrial Revolutions. And in nearly 20 years, the geosciences keep silence and even stop in some schools as the developed countries work more carefully in exploration of mineral, oil and other resources and pay more attention on the environment.

When we came into 21st century, the geology welcomes its new spring in some developed areas of the world like Asia, Africa and South America. We found the new hope in some of developing countries in the same time. In China, ministry of Land & Resources rebuilt the cooperation together with a number of universities for degree education in Geosciences and promote the talents of employment. Some professional training is more widely used in Africa such as a project of Geosciences Education in Africa which is supported by UNESCO. And South America insists on the relatively stable economic strategy to attract investment in natural resources, and also promote the development of geology.

Some experts think that firstly, it is the developing of the mineral business which drove the education and research; secondly it is because the advancement in other science to build up the foundation for the Earth System Science. And thirdly, which is also important, we also continue to train students even during the downturn period.

Of course, today we are facing a serious problem is that the shortage of professional people, especially young workers and high-quality talent teams, with the rapid development in the field of Geology in developing countries. According to the prediction from Geological Society of China, it will be a strong demand for geological talents with 257,000 will be needed in 2015, the number will be 333,000 in 2020, and the data shows that also the number of the new young professional employee can't meet the needs of employers now. Young people have the interest in Geosciences but not enough confidence. Even some experts also worry about the recurrence of crises in the near future and will lead to the unemployment of current staff, exhaustion of resources and other issues. Therefore, during the working of exploration in natural resources, educating in Geosciences in the current developing countries, we need to keep the better vision of sustainable development to combine the scientific research, personnel training and resource development as we look at the sustainable development of the planet earth as the foundation of this major and human being.

In China, we will increase the input intensity of geological work in the near future and want to rebuild the new pattern of geosciences in 8 years which the training of young earth scientists is also a highlight part. Build up clearer licensure system to make up for unclear boundary between scientists and engineers in China by the degree held which is necessary for today.

An at least 10 year plan to educate the young earth scientists with different ways in different areas of the developing countries will be helpful as a long-term prospect to cultivating and reserve of talents with both of popular science and science.