

2025

Blackboard

Sustainability

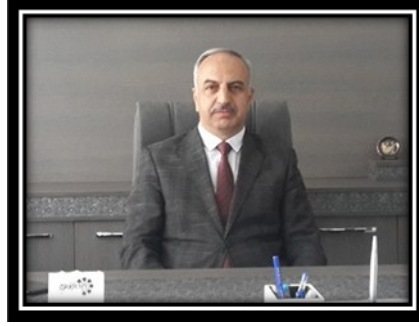


**REDUCE
REUSE
RECYCLE**

a school magazine

by the students
of
BUUSFL

**BURSA ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES**



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This school magazine aims to promote the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations and has been prepared by the English, German, and French preparatory class students under the coordination of the Student Activities Unit of BUU School of Foreign Languages.



Atatürk's Address to Youth

Oh Turkish Youth!

Your first duty is to forever preserve and defend Turkish independence and the Turkish Republic.

This is the only foundation of your existence and future. This foundation is your most precious treasure. Even in the future, there will be malevolent people, at home and abroad, who will wish to deprive you of this treasure. If one day you have to defend your independence and your Republic, you will not tarry to weigh the possibilities and circumstances before taking up your duty! These possibilities and circumstances may turn out to be extremely unfavorable. The enemies making an attempt against your independence and your republic may have behind them a victory unprecedented in the annals of the world. It may come to pass that, by violence and ruse, all fortresses of your beloved homeland be occupied, all its shipyards captured, all its armies dispersed, and every part of the country invaded. And what is sadder and graver than all these circumstances is that the people in power inside the country may be negligent, misguided, and even in treachery. These people in power may even align their personal interests to the political designs of the invaders. The nation may be ruined and exhausted in impoverishment.

Oh, Child of Türkiye's future!

Even in these circumstances it is your duty to save Turkish independence and the Turkish Republic!

The strength you need is within the noble blood in your veins!

Mustafa Kemal Atatürk
October 20, 1927

From the Editorial Team: A Collective Effort for a Sustainable Future

Dear readers,

Welcome to *Blackboard*, our online school magazine! As always, this publication is the result of a collaborative effort led by the Student Activities Unit, with students creating the content, instructors providing editing and guidance, and our team working closely with both the instructors and administration to compile and finalize the magazine.

This issue marks a special milestone as we focus on a vital global theme: the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**. Such a significant theme gave our students the perfect opportunity to combine creativity with global awareness. Through their work, they explored real-world challenges and expressed their hopes for a better future — all while honing their skills in a new language during their preparatory year. Their work stands as a powerful reminder that learning a language is not only about mastering grammar or vocabulary, but also about having a voice in the world.

This edition is particularly special because our students did not only write articles — they also participated in video projects! Volunteer students recorded videos related to their articles, bringing an additional creative and dynamic layer to this issue. Their involvement has not only enhanced the content but also allowed them to express their ideas in a new and exciting way. We want to extend our heartfelt thanks to all the students who participated, and we have proudly embedded their videos into the magazine, making this publication more interactive and engaging than ever before.

The students' enthusiasm and creativity were nurtured by the continuous guidance of their instructors, whose support and mentorship played a crucial role throughout the process. We deeply appreciate their dedication, encouragement, and belief in our students' potential.

We also thank the school administration, whose unwavering support and attention to detail have once again made it possible to produce and share this magazine with our community. Their behind-the-scenes efforts were essential for this project's success.

A very special congratulations goes to **Günay Mert Tümer**, one of our students from the English department, who designed not just one, but three covers for this edition — one each for the English, German, and French sections of the magazine. His creativity and hard work have added a unique visual identity to each language section. Thank you, Günay, for your outstanding contribution!

This magazine reflects not only the talent and creativity of our students but also the collaborative spirit and vision of our entire school. Focusing on an important global issue such as the Sustainable Development Goals has allowed us to engage in meaningful challenges and contribute to the ongoing conversation about building a better future. We hope you enjoy exploring this issue as much as we enjoyed creating it, and that it inspires you to think more deeply about the role we all play in shaping a sustainable world.

Warm regards,

Student Activities Unit

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THE 17 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



Sustainable Development Goals in Türkiye: [Link](#)

BREAKING THE CHAINS OF POVERTY

Poverty is one of the most significant problems in the world today. Millions of people continue to struggle with hunger and poor living conditions. According to the World Bank, 2.5 billion people live on less than two dollars a day, and 1.2 billion people survive on less than one dollar per day. There are many people who work hard but still have difficulty meeting their basic needs.

Poverty, however, is not just about a lack of money. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) defines poverty as the absence of access to education, healthcare, freedom, and a decent standard of living. Despite this, many people today are employed in low-paying jobs and do not receive the compensation they deserve. Employers often pay low wages to increase their profits, while workers, fearing job loss, are reluctant to speak out. Additionally, labor unions that advocate for workers' rights are not as influential as they once were.



So, how can we eradicate poverty? First, everyone should have access to quality education. Education empowers people to find better job opportunities. At the same time, workers must receive fair wages and social support systems should be strengthened. Governments should ensure that wealthy individuals and large corporations pay their fair share of taxes.

Poverty is a problem created by people, and it is a problem that we can solve. We can improve lives and build a stronger society by providing equal opportunities for all. Now is the time to take action for a fairer world!

Pelin Yazan M3-1

ENDING POVERTY



Poverty is a big problem in the world. Many people do not have enough money to buy food, clothes, or find shelters. There are many reasons for poverty, such as unemployment, lack of education, wars and natural disasters. If people do not have jobs, they can't afford their lives. Without good education, it is difficult to find a well-paying job. Also, wars and natural disasters can destroy homes and businesses, making people poor.

There is also another important issue, the unfair distribution of water, which plays a great role in poverty. Water is very important for life, but it is not shared equally in the world. Some countries have a lot of clean water, while others have very little. In poor countries, many people do not have access to clean drinking water. They have to walk long distances to find water, and sometimes, the water is dirty. This causes diseases and makes life more difficult. Big companies and rich countries control a lot of water sources, while poor people suffer. For example, the annual water used only for golf courses in the USA could meet the water needs of billions of people in Africa for years. Therefore, we can't ignore this factor, which, leads to many poverty problems.

There are many ways to fight with poverty. Governments should create more jobs and give free education to children. Rich countries should help poor countries with food, water, and medicine. People can also help by donating money or volunteering. If everyone works together, we can reduce poverty and create a better world. Finally, I think the big countries must help poor countries. I hope all countries will be able to end poverty one day soon.

Muhammed Abdullah Sabır M3-3

NO POVERTY: WHY ENDING POVERTY MATTERS

Today, millions of people around the world still struggle to meet their basic needs. Poverty is not only about not having enough money, but also about lack of education, healthcare, shelter, and opportunities. That's why "No Poverty" is the first goal of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. I personally believe that poverty affects both individuals and the whole society in many serious ways.

In my opinion, the true development of a country should be measured by how well it supports its poorest citizens. If people are still going to bed hungry or cannot go to school or see a doctor, then we cannot say that country is truly developed. Poverty often leads to more problems like unemployment, crime, and social unrest. So, it is not only a personal issue, but a global problem we must solve together.

To end poverty, giving money is not enough. We must give people long-term support like job opportunities, good education, and fair systems. For example, helping a child go to school is more powerful than just giving food. I believe education is one of the best ways to fight poverty in the long run.

As an individual, I think small actions can create big changes. Donating a book, supporting a scholarship, or volunteering can make a real difference in someone's life. If more people become aware and take action, we can reduce poverty step by step. I don't think it's fair that in today's world, some people still live without food, water, or a place to sleep.

In conclusion, fighting poverty is not only a goal, it is a responsibility for all of us. "No Poverty" is not just a dream, but a step towards a fairer and more hopeful world.

[Please click here to watch my video on SDG 1: No Poverty.](#)

Beril Erbil M5-6





ENDING HUNGER: A GLOBAL RESPONSIBILITY



The amount of food produced worldwide is enough to feed all people, but millions of people are still struggling with hunger. This contradiction is caused by factors such as the misuse of resources, the impact of climate change on farming, food waste and economic disparity. There are many causes of hunger and potential solutions to fight with hunger, which are resource production, climate change, and food waste.

First, resource production is a key element in solving the hunger problem. While global food production is enough, millions of people struggle to get food because resources are not used efficiently. To solve this problem, more contained and efficient production systems should be developed. Instead of traditional farming methods, contained techniques such as organic farming, permaculture and hydroponics should be preferred. The integration of technology in agriculture optimizes the use of water and fertilizers, while innovations like artificial intelligence and genetic engineering increase agricultural productivity. The protection and efficient use of water resources are also critical for contained food production. Methods like drip watering and rainwater harvesting should be used to prevent water waste, especially in dry regions, ensuring the continuity of agricultural production. In addition, supporting small farmers and promoting local production play an important role in ensuring food security. Overall, efficient resource management and contained agricultural policies are vital to guarantee that everyone has access to sufficient and balanced food.

Second, climate change, with factors like rising temperatures, drought, floods and extreme weather events, negatively affects agricultural production and worsens the hunger issue. Imbalances in agricultural production disrupt food supply, leading to food security problems in some regions. Therefore, resilient agricultural systems should be developed to reduce the impacts of climate change. Drought-resistant and salt-tolerant plant species can be developed to ensure sustainable production in some areas. At the same time, measures should be taken against environmental disasters such as floods, erosion and desertification, and farming practices that increase biodiversity. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions and efficiently protecting water resources will slow down climate change and increase variety and persistence in agricultural production. In this context, adopting contained farming methods, using water efficiently and integrating innovative technologies into agriculture are crucial to solving the hunger problem.

The last, and most importantly, approximately one-third of the food produced worldwide is wasted. This waste occurs throughout the process from production to consumption. Post-

harvest losses, losses during storage and transportation occur. Additionally, many factors such as consumer habits, excessive shopping, and overproduction in restaurants and markets contribute to food waste. Food waste is not only a loss of food but also a waste of resources such as water, energy, and soil, which indirectly deepens the hunger problem by leading to the overuse of natural resources and environmental pollution. Food waste is actually resource large enough to solve the hunger problem. Wasted food can be used to feed hungry people and other living beings. Moreover, this problem needs to be addressed not only at the global level, but also at the individual and societal levels. Everyone should do their part for themselves, for the world, for the environment, and especially for future generations. For example, you should shop as much as you need and avoid unplanned purchases, buy products by paying attention to their expiration dates and consume them on time, and benefit nature by composting fruit and vegetable peels. In addition, it is very important to organize necessary seminars to inform people about these issues.

Children's right to nutrition is a fundamental human right, and everyone needs to take responsibility for protecting this right. Malnutrition can lead to growth retardation, weakness, immune system weakness, and cognitive development problems in children. UNICEF's efforts make a significant contribution to ensuring healthy nutrition for children and ending hunger. In this context, it carries out activities such as improving the nutritional habits of local communities, supporting sustainable agriculture practices, and strengthening health systems. In fact, we also have many responsibilities in this regard. For example, conducting awareness campaigns through the media, organizing training on this issue, encouraging farmers to use sustainable agricultural techniques, ensuring the efficient use of water resources, and growing drought-resistant products...

Everything considered, combating hunger is everyone's responsibility. If we protect nature and give it the necessary importance, both we and future generations will reap its rewards. In addition, our children are our future, so ensuring their adequate and healthy nutrition is also everyone's duty. We can create big changes by starting with small steps.

Sumeyra Uyar M3-5
Eda Aklaya M3-5

NOURISHING THE FUTURE: THE POWER OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY

Is insufficient and unbalanced nutrition the equivalent of starving? The answer is yes. You are correct because achieving healthy nutrition is essential. Today, we can access many beneficial products that provide proper nutrition. Sustainable agriculture and food security are two of the most effective methods for addressing this issue.



Soil conservation is crucial for maintaining agricultural productivity. Protecting our land helps prevent hunger. First and foremost, climate change and industrial agriculture have negatively affected our land, one of our most critical natural resources. Soil is one of the largest sources of carbon. It is important to use water judiciously, depending on the soil type, and to avoid unnecessary soil disinfection during every season.

Food security prevents chemical, physical, and biological hazards. This protection is not only for individuals but also for the public health system. Even so, harmful nutrition can cause diseases, leading to serious health problems. Furthermore, food security plays an important role in economic factors. The production and consumption of secure food reduce healthcare costs and improve public well-being. It is essential to follow hygiene regulations.

Valuing our land and protecting food security helps reduce hunger. By prioritizing sustainability and responsible agricultural practices, we can ensure that future generations can access healthy, nutritious food. Together, we have the power to create a world where hunger is no longer a threat, and food security is a reality for all.

Güven Kağan Alyaz M3-1



ZERO HUNGER

Millions of people around the world struggle with hunger every day. While there is a lot of food in developed countries, hunger and malnutrition are big problems in some countries. Hungry people work less, get sick easily, and earn less money.

Causes of Hunger

There are many reasons for hunger, and they are connected. One of the biggest reasons is poverty. People with low income cannot get enough healthy food. Lack of nutrition makes people weak and unable to work properly.

The world actually produces enough food for everyone. However, a large amount of food is wasted. If this wasted food reaches hungry people, the problem of hunger can be reduced.

Ways to prevent food waste:

- Storing food properly
- Using leftover food
- Trying zero-waste recipes

Climate change is another cause of hunger. Droughts, floods, and natural disasters reduce agricultural production. Wars also destroy farmland and food supplies.



Effects of Hunger

Hungry people face health problems. Malnutrition weakens the immune system and causes many diseases. It can also cause blindness in children. Every year, millions of people die because of hunger.

Hunger also affects education and the economy. Hungry children cannot focus in school. Hungry people work less effectively, and this slows down a country's economic growth. Hunger can also lead to migration, social conflicts, and higher crime rates.



Solutions to Hunger

1. Supporting Sustainable Agriculture

Modern and eco-friendly farming techniques should be used. For example, water-saving systems and organic farming methods can increase production.

2. Social Aid

Governments can provide free meals and food supplies for people in need.

3. Providing Agricultural Education

Farmers can learn modern farming techniques to improve food production.

Conclusion

Zero hunger is a shared responsibility for everyone. It can be achieved through sustainable agriculture, food security, and social assistance.

Esra Ilhan M3-19



ZERO HUNGER

Zero Hunger is one of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). It means that all people in the world should have access to enough healthy food every day. Today, more than 800 million people still suffer from hunger. This problem affects children the most because they need healthy food to grow and learn.

There are many reasons why hunger still exists. Poverty is the biggest cause. Many people do not earn enough money to buy food. War and conflicts also make it hard for people to have access to food. Climate change is another factor. Droughts, floods and natural disasters destroy crops, which may result in lack of food for everyone.

There are some simple but powerful ways to fight hunger. First, we should not waste food. Around one-third of all food in the world is wasted. We can buy only what we need and consume our leftovers. Second, we can support food banks, and donate extra food. Third, we can help local farmers by buying their products. When farmers earn money, they can produce more.

We believe Zero Hunger is not only a dream but also a goal we can achieve. Every person deserves to eat in a healthy way and live a good life. If we all work together, we can make a big difference in the world.

We have learned a lot while preparing this project. Now, we understand that small actions can help solve big problems. We will be more careful about food we have and try to help others in need.

[Please click here to watch our video on SDG 2: Zero Hunger.](#)



Rüya Yurt M4-2

Halime Betül Altunç M4-2



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

A good healthcare system helps people live longer and healthier. Health is not only about avoiding illness, but also includes physical, mental, and social well-being. In the past, many people died because there were no vaccines or medicines. Even simple infections could be fatal. Today, thanks to medical advancements, many diseases can be treated, and people can receive the care they need. However, in some poor countries, many people still struggle to access doctors, hospitals, and basic healthcare services. This situation leads to many problems for people, especially for children. In my opinion, it is essential to take the necessary precautions to stay healthy.

First of all, child health is essential for the future of society. Today, fewer children die from diseases than in the past, but many still suffer from malnutrition and a lack of medical care. Proper nutrition strengthens the immune system and helps children grow healthier and stronger. Unfortunately, many children do not have access to enough food or clean drinking water, which puts them at risk for diseases. Furthermore, maternal health is also very important. Although the number of women who die during childbirth has decreased, this remains a serious issue in some countries. When mothers receive proper medical care, both they and their babies have a better chance of survival. Therefore, precautions should be taken against those problems.



Secondly, and most importantly, there are several ways to stay healthy. First, eating a balanced diet with enough vitamins and minerals helps prevent diseases. Fresh fruits, vegetables, and protein-rich foods support growth and a strong immune system. Regular exercise keeps the body fit and reduces the risk of heart disease, obesity, and other health problems. Next, clean water and hygiene are also important. Washing hands regularly, maintaining personal cleanliness, and drinking safe water can prevent infections. In addition, getting enough sleep and reducing stress contribute to overall well-being. Finally, vaccines are very important for protecting

people from dangerous diseases, like malaria, hepatitis, and measles. Many organizations should provide free vaccines and medical aid to people in need, which helps save lives and reduce the spread of diseases.

All things considered, health is a fundamental right for everyone. Every person should have access to quality healthcare services. Therefore, governments should build hospitals, train doctors, and improve healthcare systems. At the same time, people should take care of their health by eating well, living in a clean environment, and having regular health check-ups. As a society, we should support each other, raise awareness about health, and help those in need. If we work together, we can make the world a healthier place. A healthy world is a happy world!

Leyla Değerli M3-4

3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

The second, and for me, the more important reason, is that there are serious inequalities in access to healthcare worldwide. While modern medical facilities in developed countries enable early diagnosis and treatment of many diseases, access to even basic healthcare services remains a challenge in low-income countries. Vaccine shortages, lack of access to clean water, and inadequate healthcare infrastructure pose significant risks, especially for disadvantaged communities.



Aslı Pamuk M3-5



THE HEALTH BENEFITS OF CATS



Cats are more than just cute and playful animals; they also bring different health benefits to their owners. From reducing stress to improving heart health, cats have a special way of making us feel better both physically and emotionally. Their calm presence and natural behavior have a positive impact on our well-being. So, they are much more than just pets; they are important companions in our lives.

One of the benefits of having a cat is its positive effect on heart health. According to a 2011 study by the American Heart Association and the American College of Cardiology Foundation, people who own cats may have a lower risk of heart attacks and high blood pressure. The presence of a cat helps keep blood pressure at a healthy level. As a result, people stay healthy and calm.

Having a cat can also help fight feelings of loneliness. Cats provide emotional comfort, and many people feel less lonely when they have a pet. Cats can be a cause of happiness and support, especially for those who are feeling sad or depressed. They help reduce the risk of depression and improve mental well-being.

Cats also play an important role in protecting us from diseases. Stray cats are natural hunters and often catch mice, which can carry dangerous infections, such as the plague. By hunting these rodents, cats help keep our homes cleaner and healthier, while also maintaining a balanced environment.

In conclusion, cats are more than just pets; they are helpful companions who bring numerous benefits to our mental and physical health, as well as to the environment. Their calming presence, ability to reduce unhappiness or stress, and help with heart health make them great companions for improving our overall well-being.

Kenan Püseli M3-6



THE IMPACT OF CIGARETTES AND ALCOHOL ON HUMAN HEALTH



Nowadays, alcohol and cigarette use are very common. And although it is known that they are harmful to human health, we need to warn people about their dangers again because their damaging impacts have often been ignored.

First, let's briefly discuss smoking. Cigarettes contain many chemicals, along with nicotine, which causes addiction. Long-term use of cigarettes damages the respiratory system. Alcohol can also be addictive, just like smoking. The main harm of alcohol is to the liver. Therefore, both substances separately cause serious health problems. When the two substances are used together, they interact and worsen health issues, such as an increased risk of developing cancer.

Second, some studies suggest that excessive combined use of alcohol and tobacco is associated with a higher risk of certain mental health conditions, such as depression, anxiety, and stress disorders.

All these reasons show that we should eliminate alcohol and cigarettes from our lives. It is in our hands to overcome such addictions although it is not an easy journey. However, there are institutions and communities that support this process. These organizations aim to help people become healthier and overcome their addictions.

Finally, getting rid of your addictions is important for a healthy life. The choice to stop these addictions is in your hand. You should take this step for a healthier and more successful future.

Ayça Bektaş M3-6



GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING: MORE THAN JUST A GOAL

My video focuses on the importance of ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being for all ages, inspired by the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 3. In the video, I explore key issues such as access to healthcare, the impact of mental health, and the role of personal habits in living a balanced life. I wanted to show how health is not just a personal matter; it's a global one. One of my friends said the video "opened their eyes to how much we take health for granted." I hope this video inspires others to care more about their own well-being and the well-being of others.

[Please click here to watch my video on SDG 3: Good Health and Wellbeing.](#)



Hurinaz Akkuş M4-3



LEARNING A LANGUAGE

Education is the cornerstone of social development and individual progress. It shapes not only the knowledge and skills of students, but also their values, attitudes and behaviors. The quality of education is of vital importance as it directly affects the future of individuals and nations. However, improving the quality of education remains a major challenge in many parts of the world. The most important factors in improving education are desire and determination. A student who is not willing to learn cannot learn. These rules also apply to learning a language. However, the most effective way to learn a language is through exposure.



Initially, students learn a language best if they are exposed to it enough. The more you get exposed to new structures, the faster you acquire the language. Also, we should adopt lifelong learning strategies. It takes a lot of time to learn a language entirely. What's more, exams should not be in the form of tests; in this way students memorize everything and forget what they know immediately. Language exams should be in the form of listening, speaking, reading and writing. Students should speak more and thus improve their pronunciation. More interesting topics should be chosen to practice a language. In this way, students will be more willing to speak. When we stop learning a language, we tend to forget it quickly. That's why we should constantly look for excuses to stay in touch with it — for example, reading an English book once a week, watching a movie without dubbing, changing our phone's language to English, or listening to a lot of music. In this way, we can learn faster and more accurately.

Nazar Çelik M3-7

QUALITY EDUCATION



Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. ¹

Education is the key to freedom. The shackles of ignorance can only be broken with fiery passion to learning. Education is an element in every aspect of development goals. It is fundamental to establish prosperous, productive and independent societies, reaching a world of opportunities and it should be attainable for any of the human being. It enables all people to contribute to the development of a desirable civilization. With its trait, education is embedded in all the sustainable development goals, elemental for revolution.

Providing quality education depends on several conditions. In this article, the essentials of quality education will be addressed with 4 subtitles.

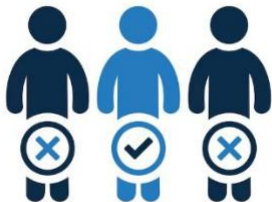
1: Accessibility to education and scholarship



Education is a transformative tool, opening doors to opportunities and empowering individuals, however numbers of students around the world encounter financial and logistical obstructs. Students should pursue their success at education rather than be burdened with prosperity shortage. Expansion of available scholarships, especially for the least developed countries, people from tough backgrounds, is crucial for inclusive and equitable education. Students in need must be determined, and governments should provide necessary resources. Schools should have required logistics infrastructure and transportation facilities should be increased and convenient for everyone.

2: Elimination of all types of discrimination

Discrimination obviously causes demoralization of students, which makes them feel insufficient and so quench their enthusiasm for self-improvement. Educational facilities cannot include any type of discrimination about gender, race, religion, disability, economic situations and must not allow nepotism. Everyone must be treated equally. Schools should embrace students whoever they are. Required education should be provided for people who have special needs. The rights of students belonging to different parts of communities such as religion, culture and ethnicity should be ensured by fair policies. Students should come to positions they desire by consistent effort and deserved successes, not by unfair ways such as nepotism and bribery.



3: Maintenance of safety at educational facilities



Safety carries vital importance both in terms of physical and psychological. School buildings should be constructed resistant against any types of disasters. Construction companies must be in strict regulations, buildings should be inspected primly by experts. Also, students should be in safety in aspect of social. Unfortunately, bullying is still a big problem in many schools, especially in pre-university education. It is one of the top reasons that children hate school. Providing safe, bullying-free environments is crucial to sustaining children's desire to learning. Policies that justify

Zero-tolerance for bullying should be applied.

¹ <https://www.globalgoals.org/goals/4-quality-education/>

4: Practical and vocational education

Theoretical knowledge should be accompanied by practical skills. Theory is a soulless body and can only find life through practice. Even in theoretical lessons, practical methods might be beneficial for comprehension and making lectures intriguing to students.

Practical education methods should be implemented and allowed for everyone's usage. Unfortunately, vocational education doesn't get enough attention. Society needs practical, hands-on workers like plumbers, welders and technicians as it needs doctors, teachers, lawyers. It is not all about blue collars. Also, it is important for the employment of graduates and their adaptation to workplaces. The fact that people with vocational skills in their field can find jobs easier is undeniable. Decent vocational education ensures students' future. The importance that paid to vocational education must be increased; enough budget should be allocated. The importance and value of artisanship should be emphasized.



5. Conclusion

Education liberates individuals, creates modern societies and leads to developmental leaps. Quality education lies on the foundation of every achievement. It is a condition for a hopeful future. It should provide inclusiveness and attainability; equal, non-discriminating and promotive environments, ensure the safety of students both mental and physical. And it should be able to raise skillful generations both in aspect of academy and artisanship.

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İlyas Eren Balsüzen M3-19

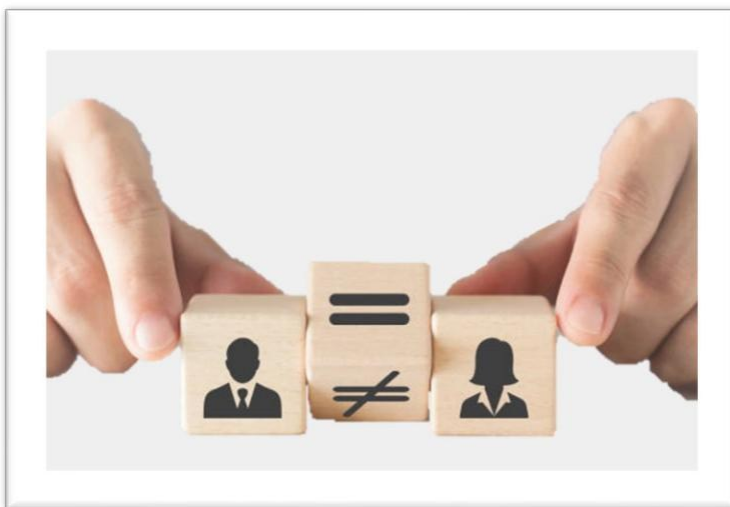
THE COST OF BEING HER

When “gender” word is mentioned, the biological side of the gender pops up most of the people’s head. Whereas the “gender” word has a deeper meaning than being a woman or a man. Society has changed this word like this throughout history. They have given these genders some different responsibilities and limits. Actually, they have changed the balance of these genders that has been equal from the beginning.

But why does gender inequality exist? The most important reason for gender inequality is the gender roles that were given by society. Historically and socially women were seen in the background in many societies. Because of that, women have been suffering from inequalities, and it still continues. They couldn’t find a chance to get an education in the past. Nowadays they still might get a less salary than men even if they do the same job. Even being a woman counts as a disadvantage in some companies. The society still expects that women do only housework, take care of children etc. and if they do something different like choosing a career freely, they get blamed.



Throughout the history women have remained within their households, seen as incapable to do anything else except it. These thoughts were normalized, and gender inequality was further reinforced. For being talented women could have been even punished. Only the daughters of rich, famous or royal families could have an opportunity to get an education. Because of these stereotyped thoughts, women have been in the background in education, science, business and a lot of fields for hundreds of years. Only in the 18th century were women’s names recognized by society as gifted ones, which started appearing publicly.



We can mention so many different examples that show gender inequality. We should reduce these examples down to 0. Since every human, regardless of gender, must have the same rights. These rights are important things for justice, development of society, potential of a woman and reducing violence. We should create an equal world for everyone.

Furkan Tunçay M4-10

GENDER EQUALITY

Hello. My name is Ayşenaz Altun; Today, I will give you a presentation about gender equality. In this presentation, I will explain to you what gender equality is, how it affected women's lives in the past, and how it's still affecting people's lives. Firstly, I want to explain what gender equality is. Gender equality means that women and men have the same rights, opportunities and responsibilities in all areas of life. This includes equal access in education, jobs, healthcare, and decision-making.

Unfortunately, some people still believe that men are more intelligent than women, because men have made more inventions throughout history. However, it's not about being smarter. It's because men had more opportunities than women in the past. Due to this lack of equality, women faced many difficulties in getting an education and making inventions. For example, let me tell you about Marie Curie. Marie Curie was the first woman to win a Nobel Prize, and the only person to win it in two different sciences, physics and chemistry. She made important discoveries. Still, many people did not respect her work because she was a woman.

At first, universities didn't even allow women to study or teach. In her time, she had to fight against these unfair rules to succeed. Also, I want to tell you about Malala Yousafzai. Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani activist who spoke out against the Taliban when they banned girls from going to school because she wanted equal education for girls. The Taliban attacked her at the age of 15. However, Malala survived and continued her fight. She later won the Nobel Peace Prize for her courage and activism.

Unfortunately, women are still facing troubles because of gender inequality, especially in the workplace. For example, I will explain the “glass ceiling” to you. The “glass ceiling” is an invisible barrier that stops a woman from reaching top jobs like manager or CEO. Even if women work hard and have experience, they are often not promoted. There are four reasons why this is happening. The first one is gender stereotypes. Some people think men are better leaders. The second one is unfair company rules or habits. The third is a lack of support for working mothers, and the last is less trust in women's leadership. This is unfair and limits women's careers. To break the glass ceiling, workplaces need to give everyone equal chances.

Gender inequality also causes major danger to women's lives and health. So I want to talk about gender discrimination in products and research. I am sure you heard that a person needs seven hours of sleep to get through the day. The research on seven hours of sleep has been tested mostly on male subjects. Actually, for women, seven hours isn't enough. This is because the female brain is more prone to multitasking during the day, and therefore needs more rest. In addition to car safety, aeroplane, crash tests, and everyday room temperature are mostly tested on male subjects. This happens because, in the past, men were often seen as the typical user or average person in research and product design. Women's needs were not studied enough, and their voices were not heard.



Until now, I talked about gender equality and how it affects women's lives. Now I will tell you two real-life stories about what women have done to fight for their rights. First, I will explain what the “suffragette movement” is. In the past, women in many countries were not allowed to vote. The suffragette movement was a fight to change this. The word suffragette comes from suffrage, which means the right to vote. The suffragette movement was a key moment in history because it showed that women can stand up for their rights and fight for equality. Today, women can vote in most countries, but this right was not given easily. It was earned through the use of struggle and bravery. The suffragettes organised protests, marched and gave speeches to demand equal voting rights for women. Sometimes they used extreme measures like

chaining themselves to fences or going on hunger strikes while in prison. Thanks to suffragettes, women won the right to vote in many countries. For example, women in the UK gained voting rights in 1918, and women in Türkiye gained this right in 1934.

There is also a movie about the suffragette movement. The name of the film is Suffragette, and it was released in 2015. If you want to learn more about this movie, you can watch it now as a second story. Let's move on to the eighth of March. International Women's Day, celebrated every year on March 8, is a day to honour women's achievements and raise awareness about gender equality. It started because women struggled for better working conditions, voting rights and equal treatment. In 1908, women in New York still protested to demand better working conditions. Higher rates and shorter working hours. Many women worked long hours in unsafe factories and were paid much less than men. 1909, the first National Women's Day was celebrated in the United States. In 1910, a German activist named Clara Zetkin suggested making Women's Day an international event. Women from many countries supported her idea. By 1913, March 8 became the official date for International Women's Day. Over time, more countries started to celebrate it, not only to remember women's triumphs, but also to celebrate their achievements.

I also want to tell you about a woman from our country who worked hard for women's rights and equality. Nezihe Muhiddin was a Turkish thinker, journalist, writer, and a strong supporter of women's rights. She was born in Istanbul and worked hard for women's social and political rights. In 1923, she founded the women's People's Party, the first political party in Türkiye to fight for women's rights between 1924 and 1927. She was the General Secretary of the Turkish women's union and published a magazine called Kadın Yolu, where she talked about women's rights in education and work. Nezihe Muhiddin wrote 20 novels, 300 short stories, plays, supreme plays and operas. She greatly impacted the Women's Movement in Türkiye by

fighting for women's power and equality. Her work is essential to Türkiye's history of women's rights.

Now I want to talk about Atatürk's reforms in women's rights. The first one is the right to vote and be elected. In 1930, women were given the right to vote in municipal elections. In 1934, women were granted full suffrage, meaning they could vote and be elected in national elections, and this was done earlier in many European countries. In 1935, 18 women entered the Turkish Grand National Assembly. The second one is the new civil law. Polygamy was banned. Women have equal rights in marriage, divorce, and inheritance. The third one is education for girls. Girls could go to school and university. Boys and girls studied together. The fourth one is participation in public life. Women were encouraged to work in public institutions and participate in social, cultural and economic life. Atatürk believed that women were essential to building a modern nation.

[Please click here to watch my video on SDG 5: Gender Equality.](#)

Ayşenaz Altun M4-6



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION: A GLOBAL NECESSITY



Clean water and sanitation are fundamental pillars of a healthy life. They play a crucial role in safeguarding health and ensuring long-term prosperity. However, millions worldwide still lack safe water sources and adequate sanitation services. In developing countries, limited clean water sources lead to severe health problems. The use of contaminated water causes diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera, and typhoid, resulting in thousands of deaths each year. This issue affects individual health and significantly hinders economic and social development, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and Latin America.

Another critical issue is the lack of sanitation. Around 3.6 billion people worldwide do not have access to safe sanitation services. Poor sanitation leads to water contamination and the spread of infectious diseases. Improving access to clean water and sanitation services enhances individual health and promotes well-being and sustainable community development.

There are various measures that governments, NGOs, and individuals can take to address this issue. Ensuring "Clean Water and Sanitation for All," one of the Sustainable Development Goals, can only be achieved through global cooperation and innovative solutions. Rainwater harvesting systems, water purification technologies, and awareness campaigns are key steps in this effort.

Clean water and sanitation are human rights and the key to a sustainable future. Therefore, raising awareness and taking action at both individual and societal levels are paramount.



İpek Polat M3-11



WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF WATER POLLUTION?



Contrary to what is thought, water pollution is not a new problem. This problem started in 3000 BC. For example, in Ancient Rome, they tried to ensure sanitation with water channels and a sewage system. Still, as a result, waste was dumped into rivers and lakes, causing water pollution. In the Middle Ages, with urbanization, waste increased, and as a result,

polluted water led to infectious diseases. During the Industrial Revolution, the number of factories grew, and later, dumping chemical waste into lakes and rivers caused an environmental disaster. After the 1950s, pesticides, heavy metals, and plastics caused a significant increase in water pollution. As a result, the Clean Water Act was passed in the USA in 1972. Today, microplastics, pharmaceutical waste, and chemical pollution pose significant threats.

WHY IS THE WATER POLLUTED?

If we list the leading causes of water pollution, industrial waste comes first. Chemicals, heavy metals, and petroleum derivatives from factories cause water pollution, while agricultural chemicals (pesticides and fertilisers) mix with groundwater, leading to contamination. Acidic water and heavy metals in mining are also



mixed with water sources. Oil spills caused by tanker accidents, ship leaks, and similar incidents create a major environmental problem. In addition, almost every country with an ocean coast dumps its waste into the ocean. As all this waste accumulates, pollutants leaking into the sea spread, creating visible or invisible water pollution.

WHAT HAPPENS IF THE WATER IS NOT CLEAN?



If we need to discuss the effects of water pollution, we can explain them under four main headings.

Effects on Human Health:

Water pollution causes infectious diseases such as cholera and typhoid. It can also lead to poisoning when heavy metals enter the body. Additionally, chemical waste like pesticides increases the risk of cancer.

Effects on the Ecosystem:

Chemical pollution causes the death of aquatic life and reduces biodiversity. Moreover, pollution caused by excessive fertiliser use leads to algal blooms (eutrophication), which disrupts the food chain.

Effects on the Economy:

Water pollution decreases fish populations, harming the fishing and seafood industries. Tourism is also negatively affected, and water purification costs increase.



Connection to Climate Change:

As a result of climate change, rising sea levels threaten freshwater sources. Additionally, floods caused by heavy rainfall can lead to significant financial losses and diseases.

HOW DO WE PROVIDE SANITATION?

Sanitation is a set of rules to protect human health through various processes that create and maintain hygiene. In this process, people need clean water. Purification systems and filters should be used, and freshwater sources should be protected. Wastewater should be treated, and its discharge should be carried out in the safest way possible. When it comes to waste, chemical substances, and trash, they should not be dumped into water; instead, they should be collected through recycling systems. All these measures are very important. To make this process sustainable, education is essential. Training on this topic should be provided in schools and by non-governmental organizations.

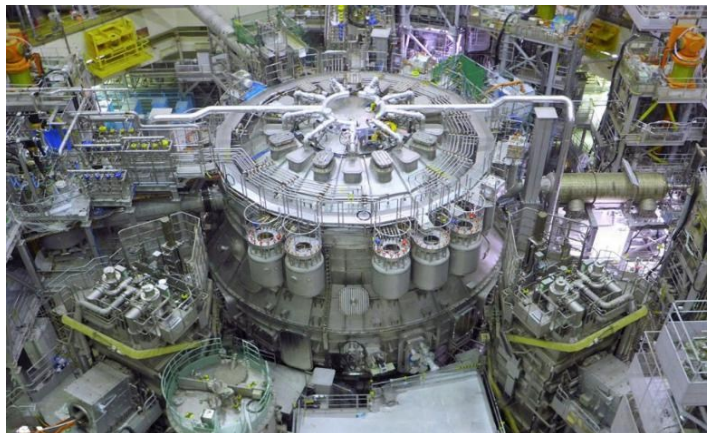
Yusuf Taha Vergili M3-12



CLEAN ENERGY AND NUCLEAR FUSION: THE POWER OF THE FUTURE

When people think of clean energy, they often imagine solar, wind, or hydroelectric power. But, what if I told you there is an energy source that produces even more power than nuclear fission? That source is nuclear fusion energy. This scientific project, which holds great importance for our future, aims to eliminate the use of fossil fuels for energy and usher us into a new era. This is, in a way, like creating unnatural Sun. Nuclear fusion reactions occur when two atoms merge to form a new atom, releasing an immense amount of heat. This process happens in the Sun every second, generating an enormous amount of energy.

Research on nuclear fusion has been ongoing since the 1940s, and recent breakthroughs are yielding promising results. In a recent experiment conducted in the United States, scientists initiated a nuclear fusion reaction by supplying 2 megajoules of energy, which then produced 3.5 megajoules in return. This study marked the first time that more energy was generated from fusion than was initially provided. American scientists achieved this reaction using lasers, but the process only lasted for a very short time.



Meanwhile, in China, similar experiments are being carried out in reactors known as TOKAMAKs. These reactors use powerful magnetic fields to confine and control the plasma in which the fusion reaction occurs. Since fusion generates extremely high temperatures, strong magnetic forces are required to keep the plasma contained; otherwise, the intense heat could damage the reactor. Compared to reactors that rely on radioactive materials such as uranium, nuclear fusion is entirely environmentally friendly and safe.

Although the cost of fusion energy appears to be high at present, it is expected to become one of the primary sources of unlimited energy in the future. Beyond cost concerns, the potential benefits of nuclear fusion include a nearly limitless energy supply, minimal environmental impact, and enhanced global energy security.

Enes Durali M3-10



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



In today's world, having a stable and fair job is more important than ever. As economies change and technology advances, millions of people face challenges in finding decent work. The United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 8 focuses on ensuring good jobs, fair pay, and economic growth that benefits everyone.

In this interview, my teacher, Burcu Öztürk and I discuss the UN's perspective on decent work and economic growth, the challenges of creating enough jobs for young people, and how we can ensure fair wages and equal opportunities for all. With job losses on the rise, it is crucial to find solutions that help workers and businesses build a more sustainable future.

What do you think about the United Nations' view on good work and economic growth?

The United Nations believes that everyone should have a good job with safe working conditions and fair pay. They believe that if people have stable and decent jobs, it will help reduce poverty and improve living conditions for everyone. The UN also encourages countries to grow their economies in a way that benefits all people, not just a privileged few. This way, more individuals can find meaningful employment and improve their quality of life.

The UN says that 30 million jobs need to be created every year for young people. Do you think this is possible?

Creating 30 million jobs every year is a huge challenge. Many countries struggle with issues such as a lack of businesses, insufficient financial resources, and limited opportunities for job creation. Additionally, young people may not always have the necessary skills for the jobs that are available. However, it is still crucial to strive for job creation, especially for younger generations. Governments must support this effort by providing quality education and job training programs, while businesses should offer more employment opportunities. By working together, we can make this goal more achievable.

With more and more people losing their jobs, how can we ensure that everyone has a fair job and equal pay (Goal 8.5)?

Job losses make it increasingly difficult to achieve the goal of fair employment for all. To ensure that everyone has access to fair jobs and equal pay, countries must invest in education and training so that people can develop the skills needed for emerging job markets.

Governments should also enforce laws requiring companies to pay workers fairly and ensure equal pay for equal work. While this is a challenging task, collective efforts from governments, businesses, and society can bring us closer to achieving fair and decent work for all.

Azra Turan M3-15





MARGINAL IDEAS IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY



MARGINAL IDEAS IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMY

The world is changing, and so is our understanding of what a successful economy looks like. It's not just about making money anymore; it's about creating jobs that are good for people and protecting our planet at the same time. This transformation aligns with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In particular, SDG 8 aims to promote sustainable economic growth by ensuring decent work opportunities for all.

Marginal Ideas:

- **The "Right to Retrain" Initiative:** Instead of fearing job losses due to automation, let's embrace lifelong learning. Governments and businesses could partner to offer free or subsidized retraining programs for workers in industries facing disruption. This ensures people can adapt to new opportunities and remain valuable contributors to the economy.
- **Local Circular Economy Hubs:** Imagine neighborhoods where waste is minimized, and resources are shared. These hubs would support local businesses that repair, reuse, and recycle products. They could also host workshops to teach people valuable skills like mending clothes or fixing electronics, fostering a sense of community and reducing our environmental footprint.
- **Impact Investment Crowdfunding:** Instead of relying solely on traditional banks or investors, let's empower communities to invest in sustainable projects directly. Online platforms could allow individuals to pool their money and support local businesses that are committed to social and environmental responsibility, creating a more democratic and inclusive economy.
- **Universal Basic Services (UBS):** Beyond basic income, UBS ensures everyone has access to essential services like healthcare, education, and affordable housing. This safety net allows people to pursue their passions, start businesses, and contribute to society without the constant fear of falling into poverty.
- **Regenerative Agriculture Incentives:** Farmers are key to a sustainable future. Governments could offer financial incentives and training programs to encourage regenerative agriculture practices that restore soil health, increase biodiversity, and sequester carbon. This not only benefits the environment but also creates more resilient and productive farms.

Building a sustainable economy requires bold new ideas and a willingness to challenge the status quo. By investing in people, supporting local communities, and protecting our planet, we can create a future where economic growth is truly good for everyone. These ideas not only foster economic development but also contribute to SDG 8 by increasing decent work opportunities. In this way, we can ensure fair working conditions for people while building an environmentally responsible economy.

Büşra Kovan M3-15

ECONOMY



GOAL 8

DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- 8.1 Promote economic growth tailored to each country's unique needs, with a target of **7% annual income growth** in the least developed nations.
- 8.2 Enhance productivity by investing in diverse industries, technological advancements, and innovation, with a focus on creating high-quality jobs.
- 8.3 Develop policies that support business expansion, job creation, and better financial access for small enterprises.
- 8.4 Improve the efficiency of resource use and ensure that economic progress does not come at

Building a Sustainable Future for All

A world where equality, prosperity, and environmental responsibility come together—ensuring a better life for both present and future generations

the cost of environmental damage, especially in developed nations.

- 8.5 Guarantee fair and inclusive employment opportunities, offering equal pay for work of equal value, regardless of gender, age, or ability.
- 8.6 Lower youth unemployment rates by increasing access to job training and skill development programs.
- 8.7 Take strong action to eradicate forced labor, modern slavery, and child labor, aiming for complete elimination by 2025.
- 8.8 Uphold workers' rights and ensure safe, fair working conditions, with special attention to vulnerable groups such as migrant and temporary workers.
- 8.9 Encourage sustainable tourism that generates employment while preserving cultural heritage and local traditions.
- 8.10 Strengthen local financial systems to expand access to banking, credit, and other essential financial services.
- 8.A Provide greater trade-related support and assistance to developing economies.
- 8.B Implement comprehensive strategies to boost youth employment, aligning with the principles of the Global Jobs Pact.

Understanding Decent Work

How It Applies to the World

Decent work refers to employment that is fair, safe, and respectful. This concept, introduced by the International Labour Organization (ILO), highlights four key principles:

1. Access to Job Opportunities – Everyone should have the chance to secure meaningful and stable employment.

2. Workers' Rights – Employees deserve fair wages, safe working conditions, and respectful treatment in the workplace.

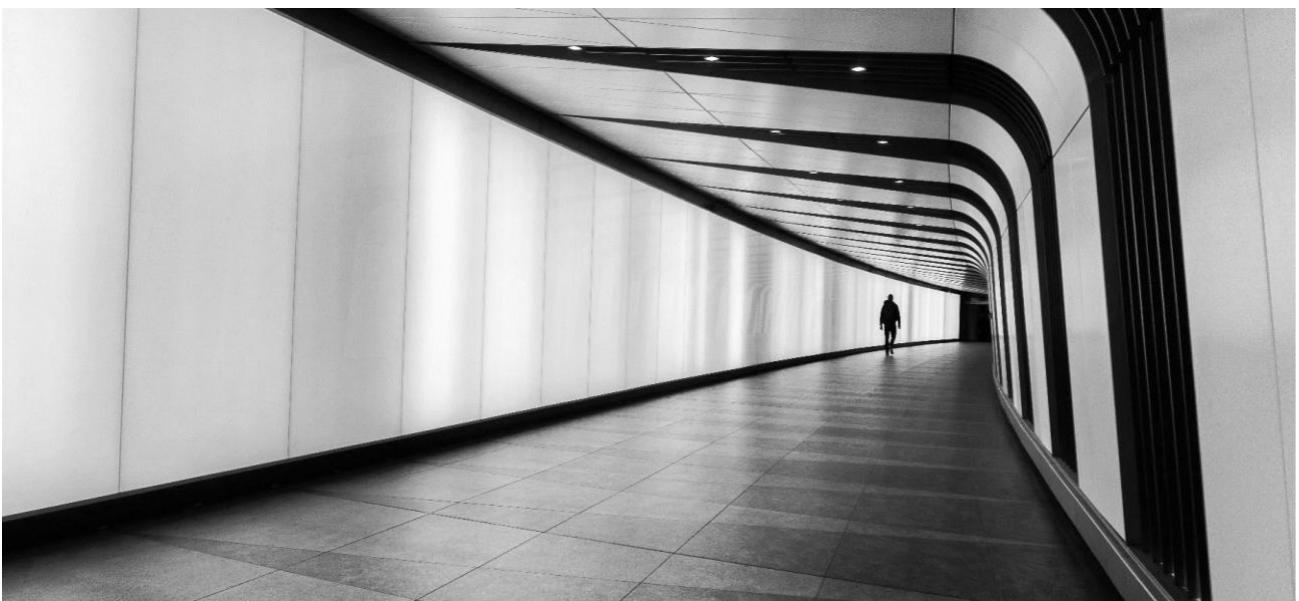
3. Social Protection – Support systems should be in place to assist workers in times of illness, unemployment, or old age.

4. Dialogue and Cooperation – Open communication between workers, employers, and governments helps improve job conditions.

According to the ILO, decent work is not a fixed standard but rather an evolving approach to improving labor conditions and ensuring economic well-being (Şen, 2009: 412). To promote decent work, individuals and organizations can take the following steps:

We can follow these steps:

1. Find a Job with Fair Pay
2. Have a Good Work-Life Balance
3. Work in a Safe and Healthy Place
4. Support Fairness and Respect at Work
5. Learn New Skills and Improve
6. Choose Ethical Companies
7. Know Your Rights as a Worker



A society where everyone has equal rights and opportunities can only be achieved if all goals are met collectively, leaving no one behind.

Benefits of Remote Work

1. Work-Life Balance

- Employees can have more flexible schedules and spend more time with their families.
- Eliminating the need for commuting reduces stress and saves time.
- A comfortable home environment can boost productivity.

2. More Job Opportunities

- Remote work creates better job opportunities for people with disabilities, parents, and those living in rural areas.
- It can help increase women's participation in the workforce.

3. Cost and Environmental Benefits

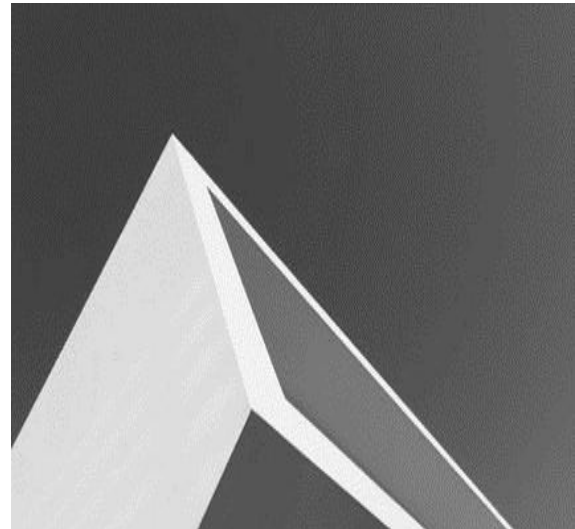
- Companies can save money on office expenses.
- Reduced commuting leads to lower pollution, benefiting the environment.

4. Improving Social Connections

- Online meetings and virtual team activities can strengthen communication.
- A hybrid work model allows employees to visit the office occasionally, maintaining social connections.

Remote work creates new opportunities for flexibility and efficiency, but it also challenges workers to maintain balance, connection, and fair working conditions in a digital world.

Challenges of Remote Work



1. Workers' Rights and Overtime

- Maintaining a healthy work-life balance can be difficult. ○ Some employers expect workers to be online at all times.
- Remote employees may not always receive the same legal protections as office workers.

2. Loneliness and Lack of Social Interaction

- Remote work reduces face-to-face interaction with colleagues.
- Working alone for extended periods can lead to feelings of isolation.

3. Technology and Accessibility Issues

- Not everyone has access to a fast internet connection or a reliable computer.
- Companies must implement strong cybersecurity measures to protect employee data and privacy.

Solutions and Recommendations

Solutions and Recommendations

1. Fair Working Rules

- Clear work hours should be established to ensure employees have time to rest.
- Employers should provide the necessary technology and resources for remote work.

2. Better Digital Access and Security

- Employees without reliable internet access should receive support.
- Companies should implement strong security systems to protect employee data.

Conclusion

Conclusion

Remote work can be an important part of decent work if managed properly. It offers flexibility, increases job opportunities, and reduces environmental impact. However, challenges such as workers' rights, isolation, and technology accessibility must be addressed. A **hybrid work model** may be the best solution, allowing employees to benefit from both flexibility and in-person collaboration. With the right policies, remote work can be a fair and sustainable option for the future.

Elif Bakar M3-15

Edip Abak M3-15

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UNITED NATIONS

WHAT IS DECENT WORK?

Decent work is not just about earning a salary. It also means having a safe and healthy workplace, access to insurance, fair wages, career opportunities, and job security. Workers should be treated fairly and have the right to express themselves freely.

Problems Today

In many parts of the world, people work long hours but do not receive fair pay. In poorer countries, many workers face job insecurity. Child labor, excessive working hours, and low wages remain major issues.

Even in wealthier countries, unemployment and job insecurity are still significant problems. As technology advances and machines replace human labor, some jobs disappear. Because of this, workers must learn new skills to stay competitive in the job market.

Solutions

Governments and companies must work together to improve working conditions. Governments should enforce laws to protect workers and ensure fair wages. Companies should provide fair salaries, safe workplaces, and opportunities for career growth.

Education is also crucial; workers need to acquire new skills to adapt to changes in the job market. Job training programs and lifelong learning opportunities can help people secure better jobs and build a stable future.

Conclusion

Economic growth is meaningful only when good working conditions exist for everyone. Safe, fair, and stable jobs improve people's lives and strengthen the economy in the long run. Governments, companies, and society as a whole must work together to ensure decent work for all. In doing so, we can create a fair and sustainable future.

Yusuf Akçay M3-13

INDUSTRY, INFRASTRUCTURE, AND INNOVATION



The world's population is growing rapidly, and with advancing technology, transportation, energy, and communication systems must also improve. However, millions of people in developing countries still struggle to access basic infrastructure. That is why it is important to create modern and sustainable infrastructure, support economic growth, and ensure that everyone benefits from these developments. Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure is one of the United Nations' 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 9). This goal aims to build strong infrastructure, support sustainable industries, and encourage innovation.

In the first place, industry is one of the key drivers of economic growth. However, some types of industry cause pollution and harm natural resources. Sustainable industries create jobs while protecting the environment. For example, factories that use fossil fuels pollute the air. Factories that use recyclable materials help protect the environment. Industries that use renewable energy are both environmentally friendly and cost-effective in the long run.

Secondly, good infrastructure strengthens a country's economy and improves people's lives. In areas with poor infrastructure, transportation, electricity, water, and internet access are limited. For example, millions of people in Africa still do not have access to clean water. People living in rural areas struggle to reach hospitals and schools. Some countries lack internet access, making online education impossible for students.

Last, technology makes our daily lives easier and helps develop industry and infrastructure. Innovative technologies save energy and offer new solutions that support economic growth. For example, electric cars reduce fuel consumption and protect the environment. Smart cities use energy efficiently and create sustainable living spaces. Artificial intelligence helps the healthcare sector diagnose diseases faster.

On the one hand, industry, innovation, and infrastructure continue to develop, but on the other hand, many challenges remain such as climate change. Factories that pollute the air contribute to global warming. Other challenge is that there is resource scarcity. Electricity, water, and internet access are still not available for everyone. The technology

gap is another one. While people in developed countries have easy access to modern technologies, some countries still lack internet and digital tools. To overcome these challenges, governments, companies, and individuals must work together.

However, there are some solutions and global initiatives. Many projects around the world aim to improve infrastructure and promote sustainable industry, such as Hillie, Malmö, Sweden. This city runs entirely on renewable energy and uses smart energy systems to optimize energy. Other example is China's High-Speed Trains. China has built the world's largest high-speed rail network, making transportation faster, safer, and more environmentally consumption. And another example is Tesla and electric cars. Electric cars help reduce petrol consumption and protect the environment. To overcome these challenges, governments, companies, and individuals must work together.

Although improving industry and infrastructure require large projects, individuals can also contribute to change. There are some ways. The first one is saving energy by turning off unnecessary lights and using energy-efficient devices. The second is choosing eco-friendly products by using recyclable materials instead of plastic. The third important thing is supporting innovative projects by buying from companies that focus on sustainability and innovation. And the last one is learning STEM subjects: Science, technology, engineering, and mathematics can help us develop new solutions. All in all, small actions can lead to big changes.

As a result, industry, infrastructure, and technology are the foundations of the modern world. However, these developments must be sustainable and fair. Instead of fossil fuels, we should use renewable energy. Instead of outdated production methods, we should adopt environmentally friendly factories. Instead of traditional approaches, we should embrace innovative technologies. If we achieve these goals, we can create a cleaner, smarter, and more equal world in the future. We all have a role to play in this transformation.

Melek Sude Karaduman M3-14



GENDER AND EDUCATION INEQUALITY

Today, there are many types of inequality. Since the beginning of humanity, people have faced unfair situations. This article explores inequality in two main areas: gender and education.

Gender Inequality in History

In the past, women had fewer rights than men. They could not vote or work in many jobs. Their roles and freedoms varied across different civilizations.

- **Mesopotamia and Ancient Egypt:** In Mesopotamia, women had fewer rights than men. They had little control over marriage and divorce. However, in Ancient Egypt, women could own land and do business.
- **Ancient Greece:** Women stayed at home and had no political rights. In Sparta, women had more freedom than in other Greek cities.
- **Roman Empire:** Women had to obey their fathers or husbands. However, rich women could own land.



Gender Inequality Today

Today, women have more rights, but problems still exist.



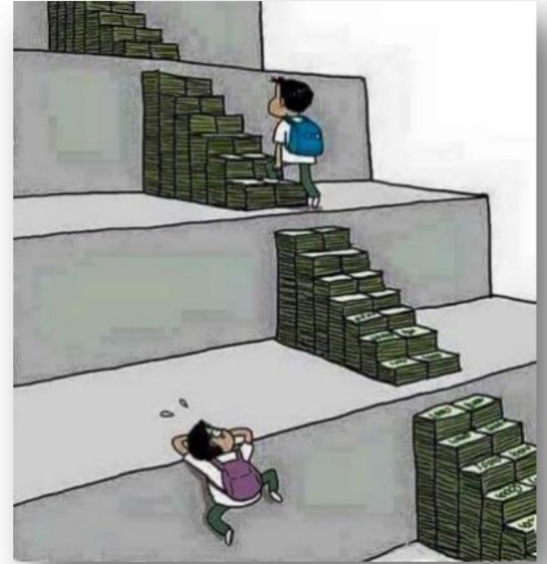
- **Wage Gap:** Women earn less money than men for the same job.
- **Job Promotions:** Women find it harder to get high positions at work.
- **Violence and Harassment:** Many women face violence at home and at work.
- **Education:** In some countries, girls cannot go to school as easily as boys.

Education Inequality

Education is very important for people and society. Unfortunately, not everyone has the same chance to study.

Causes of Education Inequality

- **Money Problems:** Rich children have more books, computers, and private teachers. However, poor families cannot send their children to good schools.
- **Location Problems:** There are not enough schools and teachers in villages. Therefore, some children have to travel far to go to school.
- **Gender Problems:** In some places, families send boys to school but not girls. Also, some girls must marry early and stop studying.
- **Technology Problems:** Some children do not have computers or internet, so they cannot study online. This makes learning harder for them.



Results of Education Inequality

- **Slow Development:** Countries with poor education grow slowly.
- **Low Salaries:** People with less education earn less money.
- **Social Problems:** If people do not get the same chance to study, society can face problems.

How to Solve Education Inequality

- **Free Schools:** Governments should give free education to all children.
- **Help for Poor Students:** Free food, books, and transport should be given to needy students.
- **Better Internet Access:** All students should have internet access for studying.
- **Support for Girls:** Families should send girls and boys to school.

Gender and education inequality are big problems. We hope that one day all inequalities will disappear and there will be a world where all women, all men, and all children live under equal conditions.

Meltem Özcan M3-16
Bahar Yavuz M3-16



INEQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY IN EDUCATION

Education makes people a part of society. It allows individuals to define themselves and develop their abilities. However, there are many educational inequalities in countries around the world. These inequalities arise from various reasons, such as regional differences, socioeconomic status, and gender discrimination.

Education is a free service provided by the state in many countries. However, most of the time, conditions offered by the state are not enough. Not every child can receive the same education because of overcrowded public schools, lack of opportunities in rural areas, constant changes in teachers, or poor teacher quality. Wealthy families can solve this problem by sending their children to private schools, getting private lessons, and using better opportunities. But children from poor families have to study in unfair and difficult conditions. As a result, only children from wealthy families can reach their full potential and have a good life. On the other hand, children from poor families, even if they are bright and talented, may get involved in crime because of a lack of education or pass their poverty on to the next generation, and the cycle continues like this.

We can clearly see this problem after natural disasters or during pandemics. Such cases may necessitate the implementation of online education across a country; however, many children could lack the necessary equipment to participate in online classes. Children living in rural or remote areas or less developed regions might not even have internet access. In fact, many of their homes might not even be suitable for creating a healthy study environment.



This problem is not just about academic success. Inequality of opportunity makes it difficult to raise qualified people in many areas like art and sports in some countries. Art classes and sports lessons are expensive and seen as luxuries, especially in developing countries. Therefore, it is very likely that a child from a low-income family with a talent for football, playing the violin, or music may never discover or develop this talent because of economic reasons.

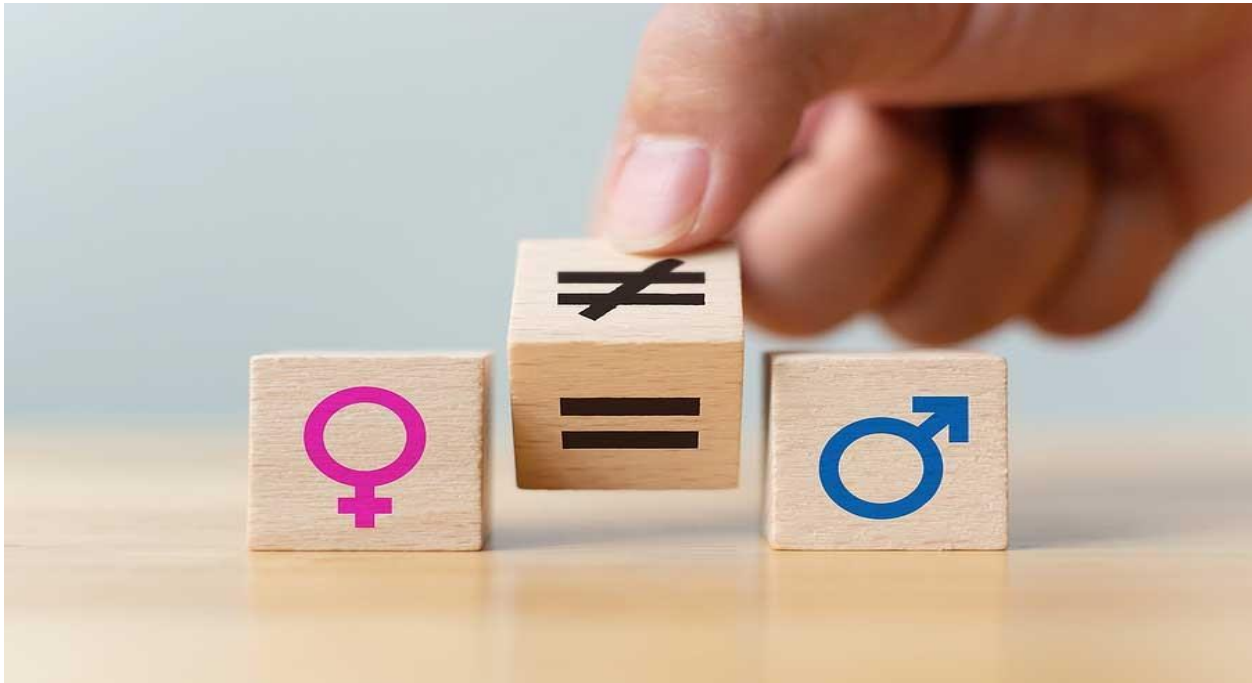
My solutions:

- **Make art and sports courses more available:** Every child should be able to try new activities for free. Free sports and art classes can help children discover their talents and reach their full potential.

- **Provide internet and digital tools to rural areas:** Children in villages should get materials, like tablets or computers, with support from donations or the government. This will help them follow their lessons and improve their study environment. It will also increase their interest in learning and help society have more skilled people.

Betül Ece M3-17

THE SITUATION OF GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE WORKPLACE



Gender inequality appears to be a significant issue in the workplace. Women's representation in the workforce is usually low, which negatively affects economic growth and social progress. The potential of individuals and social welfare is harmed. Reducing this inequality strengthens economic development and the understanding of social justice. Women's participation in the workforce is crucial for diversity and innovation.

Women's Participation in the Workforce: Historical Process and Current Situation

Women's participation in the workforce has changed throughout history and has been directly influenced by economic and social factors. In agricultural societies, women participated in production, but their work was mostly limited to household tasks.

With the Industrial Revolution, women started working in factories for low wages and long hours. During wartime, as men went to the front lines, women joined the workforce more, but after the wars, they had to leave their jobs. Since the 1960s, the women's rights movement, higher education levels, and legal reforms have increased female employment. However, there are still significant differences between countries:

- Sweden: 80%
- USA: 57%
- Türkiye: 36%
- Saudi Arabia: 20%
- African countries: Up to 60% (mainly in the informal agricultural sector)

Although progress has been made in women's employment, their participation rates are still lower than men's. Education, legal regulations, and flexible work models are key in increasing women's workforce participation. Continuing equal opportunity policies will help women gain stronger representation in the business world.

Wage Gaps

The wage gap between men and women in the workplace is an important issue in gender inequality. Even when working in the same position, women usually earn 20% less than men. Deep-rooted biases, sectoral segregation, and the glass ceiling effect cause this difference.

Women face difficulties in joining the workforce and have disadvantages in promotions and salaries compared to men. Research shows that salaries are lower in professions dominated by women, while men are more present in high-paying fields.

The Impact of Motherhood on Careers

Employers tend to associate motherhood with lower commitment and productivity. This creates systematic barriers for women and makes it harder for them to access equal career opportunities.

Research shows that the younger the children, the more significant the negative impact on a mother's career. Women often choose to work part-time after having children, which limits their career growth. Factors like motherhood and childcare do not affect men's career development.

The Glass Ceiling Syndrome

The glass ceiling syndrome is one of the biggest career obstacles women faces. While women can rise to a certain level, reaching top executive positions (CEO, CFO, General Manager, etc.) becomes much more difficult. This issue is not only related to individual limitations but also to corporate and social factors.

Studies show that women receive fewer promotions, earn lower salaries, and are less represented in top management than men. However, these barriers are not just about women's career ambitions. They are the result of systematic discrimination. These challenges are clear in the experiences of female leaders, who face many career obstacles.

Examples of Challenges Faced by Female Leaders:

- Women are traditionally guided toward certain professions.
- There are biases against female leadership in the workplace.
- Gender discrimination in promotions causes male employees to advance to management positions faster.
- There is a lack of legal regulations to protect female managers, or enforcement is ineffective.

- Monitoring to ensure gender equality at work is insufficient.
- There are no policies to prevent discrimination against women in hiring processes.

Harassment and Discrimination: Challenges Women Face at Work

Women in the workplace struggle not only with wage gaps, career obstacles, and the glass ceiling syndrome but also with harassment and discrimination. Female employees often experience mobbing when trying to reach top management positions, negatively affecting their roles at work.

Harassment is a serious issue, and it can appear in different forms, such as inappropriate comments, offensive jokes, or threats. Many women face such harassment at work but hesitate to report it.

Examples of Workplace Harassment and Discrimination:

- Creating unnecessary obstacles when women deserve a promotion.
- Not showing respect to women despite doing the same work as male colleagues.
- Excluding women from decision-making processes.
- Asking about marriage or children during job interviews.
- Making inappropriate jokes or insinuations about female employees.
- A boss or senior manager demanding inappropriate personal favours from female employees in exchange for career benefits.

Women can take steps to overcome such challenges. Building a strong professional network and participating in mentoring programs can help women support each other in business. Leadership development programs will empower women to demand fair pay and promotions. Staying current on equal pay, parental leave, and anti-bullying laws is also essential. Public awareness campaigns, such as the #MeToo movement, demonstrate the power of collective action to address discrimination in the workplace. Women can take powerful steps toward achieving full equality in the workplace by continuing to question prejudices and demanding transparency in hiring and promotion processes.

* The #MeToo movement is a social movement that uses social media to expose gender-based inequalities and harassment that women face, and it aims to promote gender equality.

Elif Çelik M3-16

Mümin Ahmet Kızmaz M3-9

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REDUCING INEQUALITIES

When we talk about inequality, we are referring to how some people are treated differently than others. Inequality may be based on such things as gender, age, disability, sexual orientation, race, ethnicity and religious beliefs.

[Please click here to watch my video on SDG 10: Reduced inequalities.](#)

Eysa Kar M4-4





SUSTAINABLE CITIES: A SOLUTION TO URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES



Our cities are constantly growing, and the situations in which this growth harms our environment and nature are increasing. For example, in Konya, the PM10 values in the air in 2010 were 50-100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, while in the following years, these values reached 150 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$. Another example is São Paulo, Brazil. People destroyed the Atlantic rainforest to make room for settlement. There are many examples of such negative effects. This raises the question: how can we reduce these negative effects?

Of course, we are trying to reduce the harmful effects of urbanization by building sustainable cities. The main purpose of sustainable cities is to protect the climate and the environment. It achieves this through activities such as increasing green areas, developing public transportation systems, using renewable energy, and recycling waste. Many countries have started to implement these policies, and Norway is one of the countries that has implemented these policies most successfully. Norway produces 98% of its electricity from renewable energy. Moreover, Norway's goal is to become carbon neutral. This is a move away from fossil fuels, using green energy, and improving carbon capture technologies.

Additionally, Norway encourages the use of electric cars. If you have an electric car, you receive tax advantages and free parking. More than 80% of vehicles sold in Norway are electric. Norway also increases energy efficiency through green buildings and smart city technologies. Additionally, it promotes waste management strategies such as recycling and biogas production.

Thanks to these policies, Norway has become a pioneer in the world in terms of sustainable and environmentally friendly urbanism. I believe these policies will be essential in the future because the global population continues to grow and natural sources reduce. So, to what extent do you think our country adopts these sustainable city practices, and how much should we improve them?

Hasan Oruç M3-21

SUSTAINABLE CITIES NEED RESPONSIBLE CONSUMERS

Sustainability means living in a way that allows us to grow without using up all the Earth's resources. If we keep using resources carelessly today, future generations will live in a world without comfort. Sustainable development means finding a balance between building a strong economy and taking care of nature. Around the world, cities, organizations, and countries are working hard to achieve this balance. As people realize that our resources are limited, it becomes clear that sustainability is essential.

By taking care of nature, we can create a balance between social and economic activities and the environment. A stable and healthy economy can give everyone a good quality of life. To keep the world a better place, we must reduce the use of natural resources. According to the Oxford Dictionary, sustainability means managing resources in a way that does not harm the environment or future generations. Every choice we make impacts the world, so we must think carefully about our actions today to create a better future. Protecting nature and making smart decisions now will lead to a better life for those who come after us.

What Is a Sustainable City?



A sustainable city is an ideal place where materials, nature, and technology exist in harmony. These cities use clean energy, save resources, and reduce pollution, especially through better transportation. To meet the needs of different communities worldwide, we need smart city solutions. A sustainable city produces its own energy, recycles waste, and has plenty of green spaces. This way of living greatly improves citizens' quality of life. In these cities, nature, education, and equality are very important. Working together to make better choices will help cities become cleaner and greener in the future.

The Role of Responsible Citizens

A city becomes sustainable when its citizens actively participate in community activities and care about the environment. Responsible citizens are open-minded and always look for ways to protect nature. They work together to make their cities cleaner and greener. These people make a difference by reducing waste, recycling, and saving energy. They choose public transport, eco-friendly products, and support local businesses, making sustainable living easier.

Responsible citizens know that small efforts can lead to big changes. They protect green spaces and keep their environment clean. More importantly, they encourage



others to follow sustainable practices. Even small changes on an individual level can significantly improve city life for future generations. By working together, we can create sustainable cities that are not only environmentally friendly but also enjoyable places to live.

Şeyma Sarı M3-19

SUSTAINABLE CITIES: A VISION FOR THE FUTURE



Sustainable Cities and Communities is the 11th Sustainable Development Goal, highlighting the importance of equitable urban planning. Cities should prioritize accessibility, especially for disabled individuals and those with illnesses. Green spaces and community events play a crucial role in enhancing urban life. Environmental protection is key, with efficient recycling systems in every neighborhood. Transportation should be fast, affordable, and accessible, while public services like

schools and hospitals must ensure equal opportunities for all. A truly sustainable city balances proper housing, green spaces, quality public transport, and ethical services while protecting the environment.

[Please click here to watch my video on SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities.](#)

İdil Çavuş M4-4

RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION



Today, the world has many problems, like pollution, waste, and climate change. Many people buy too many things and throw them away. We need to change our habits. We should protect nature and consume accordingly to enable this.

What is responsible production?

Responsible production is producing without harming the environment. When factories and companies use natural resources, they should be more careful.

For responsible production:

- Should use less water and energy
- Prefer recycle material
- Reduce plastic and chemical substances
- Provide safe work area

For example, some clothing brands recycle old clothes to produce new clothes. Some food companies use paper packaging instead of plastic packaging. Such changes help nature.

What is responsible consumption?

Responsible consumption is using as much products as we need and using them without harming the environment.

Today, people buy a lot of clothes, phones, and electronic goods. This situation causes an increase in garbage, so the world gets dirty fast.

For responsible consumption:

- Shouldn't do unnecessary shopping
- Should use reusable bag and bottle
- Should fix old material and use them again. For example, we can use glass bottles instead of plastic bottles.

Example from Türkiye:

- TOGG reduces fossil fuel consumption by producing electric vehicles.
- Zero waste Project. The project aims to reduce plastic use.

Example from the world:

- Sweden's recycling system. %99 of waste in Sweden is recycled.
- Tesla and electric vehicles. Automobile companies such as Tesla reduce carbon emissions by producing electric vehicles.

Why are responsible production and consumption important?

- It prevents depletion of limited natural resources.
- It reduce environment pollution.
- It provides ecological balance.
- It provides economic and social law.
- It protect consumer health.

In short, responsible production and consumption affect not just the environment but also the economy and society. The responsibility belongs to us to be conscious consumers. If we do not change our habits, we will have more pollution and less clean water and air. Governments, companies and people must work together. Small changes can make a big difference.

Let's protect our future with responsible production and consumption.

Hüsne Demirdöğen M3-21

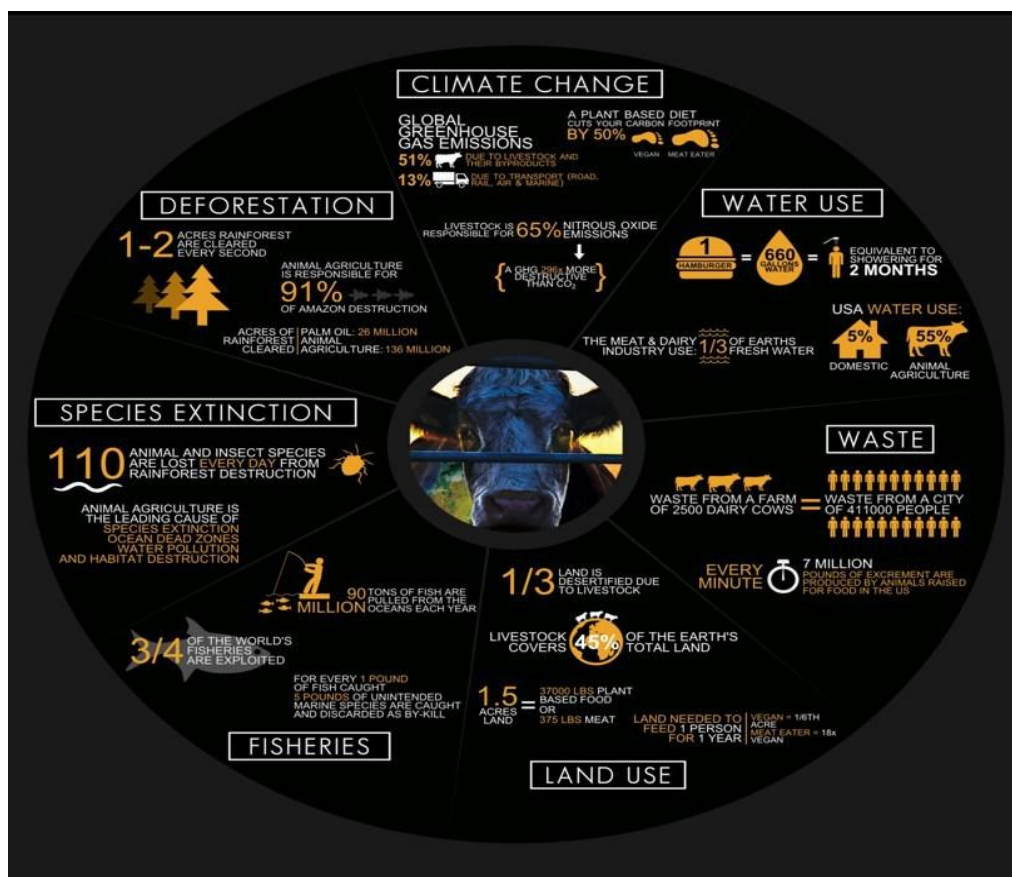
BEYOND CONSUMPTION: RETHINKING OUR ROLE IN THE CLIMATE CRISIS

What if the biggest threat to our planet isn't just how much we consume - but how little we understand the systems behind that consumption?

My video dives deep into the environmental impact of animal agriculture and highlights the urgent need for responsible production and consumption. Through powerful facts and visuals, we uncover how our food choices shape the planet's future and what we can do to build a more sustainable world. This isn't just about climate change - it's about rethinking our role in the system and making choices that protect all life on Earth.

[Please click here to watch my video on SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production.](#)

Münevver Güler M4-4





ACT NOW: PROTECTING OUR FUTURE FROM CLIMATE CHANGE

The world is getting hotter every year. Ice caps are melting, sea levels are rising, and extreme weather events are becoming more common. But what can we do to stop this?

Climate refers to the typical weather conditions in a certain place, including temperature, humidity, and wind, among other factors. Climate change is one of the biggest problems in the world today. Each year is hotter than the last, and the levels of carbon dioxide and other harmful greenhouse gases continue to rise. Climate change affects all countries around the world without exception. Sea and ocean levels are rising, and weather phenomena are becoming more extreme. For example, there are now more droughts and floods than in previous years.



To fight climate change, we need to take action now. One important step is using renewable energy instead of fossil fuels. Solar, wind, and hydroelectric power are clean energy sources that do not produce harmful gases. Governments should support green energy projects and encourage people to use them.

Another way to help is by reducing our carbon footprint. But first, what is a carbon footprint? A carbon footprint is the total amount of greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere by a person, company, or country. It comes from activities such as burning fossil fuels, electricity consumption, transportation, food production, and industrial processes. Small changes in daily life can make a big difference. For example, using public transportation, cycling, or walking instead of driving a car can reduce emissions. Recycling and reducing plastic waste are also important. People should buy environmentally friendly products and avoid single-use plastics.

Climate change is causing the habitats of millions of animals and plants to change, endangering their survival. Similarly, climate change is also threatening important historical

structures in various parts of the world. Some cities, like Venice, may go underwater because of rising sea levels. Old buildings, like the pyramids in Egypt or ancient Roman ruins, are slowly being damaged by heat and dry weather. If climate change continues, these unique and priceless riches of human history could disappear forever, and future generations may never have the chance to admire them.

We must protect this beautiful and unique world because there is no other one like it. Every small step matters—turning off unused lights, choosing sustainable products, and spreading awareness can all create a huge impact. The future is in our hands. Will you take the first step today?

Nehir Köklüce M3-20



SOLIDARITY, AWARENESS AND SOLUTION

As humans, we have faced countless threats to our existence, such as natural disasters, famine, and pandemics. We were responsible for almost all these disasters; our greed, ignorance, and faults caused them. In the past, we were destroying ourselves. Still, after the Industrial Revolution, the scale of these threats got bigger and bigger, and finally, our modern society has been affecting the planet on which we live. That effect is climate change, which is the biggest threat humanity has ever seen.



Over the last 30 years, discussions, research, and political conflicts on climate change have played a significant role. So, what is this climate change? Climate change is the long-term change in Earth's weather patterns. Climate change destroys our ecosystem, causes rising temperatures, increases drought, melts ice sheets and threatens the atmosphere. If humanity cannot prevent climate change, it will create an ecosystem that is unable to survive. In the words of climate activist and U.S. Senator Bernie Sanders, "If we do not get our act together, the planet that we are going to be leaving our kids and grandchildren will be significantly less habitable than the planet that we have right now" (2015).



Now that we know what climate change is, we should first understand what causes it before talking about the precautions we can take. As I mentioned in the prologue, our greed was the main reason for the disasters we have experienced, and the reason for climate change is not different from the others. In the early 19th century, the Industrial Revolution and the use of fossil fuels started with investments of merchants who grew wealthy through slavery. In the following centuries, these people founded many companies which made pipelines around the world for fossil fuels and huge factories that ruined the environment with toxic energy and waste. Over the decades, the wealth, companies, investments, and capital of these individuals have grown immensely, and this growth has caused great harm to our ecosystem. In the words of Karl Marx, “Capitalist production disturbs the metabolic interaction between man and the earth” (Capital Volume 1). Today, these merchants have turned into powerful billionaires, and the damage they’ve caused has grown just as enormous.



consumption (don’t buy the things you don’t need), eating less meat, and most importantly, raising awareness about climate change.

We talked about what caused climate change and what climate change is. So, what to do now? How can we prevent climate change? There are two main ways: first, by taking personal precautions; and second, by putting social pressure on both powerful billionaires and governments. As a person, you do not substantially impact climate change. However, there are still things you can do — such as reducing energy use, protecting green spaces, avoiding air travel, using public transportation, stopping wasteful

consumption (don’t buy the things you don’t need), eating less meat, and most importantly, raising awareness about climate change. These are personal precautions, and the other precautions are mostly about solidarity. People with great wealth can cause real damage to the climate as individuals; they can also prevent many negative outcomes with their power. First of all, these individuals must stop using their private jets; such property should not be something they are allowed to own. According to research of Communications Earth & Environment Journal, carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from private jet travel reached 15.6 million tons in 2023, which represents a 46% increase compared to 2019. This data shows that private jet use significantly impacts climate change. There are many things these people can change in their own business. For example, they can educate their workers on the importance of saving energy and protecting greenery. But that will not happen without society's pressure; people have to show their reaction. The same applies to countries and governments.

When people show concern, take action, and build solidarity, every powerful individual and organization will change their ways. In the words of American politician and activist Alexandria Ocasio-Cortez “When we are together, we are powerful enough to create societal change.”

As a society, it’s not too late for us or our planet, as long as we build solidarity and raise awareness. Self-awareness will lead to common sense, and common sense will foster solidarity, which is the foundation of every solution.

Alp Eren Altın M3-23

REDUCING PLASTIC WASTE: A STEP TOWARD CLIMATE ACTION

Plastic waste has become one of the most serious environmental challenges of our time, harming both nature and wildlife. To address this issue, individuals must reduce plastic consumption, support recycling, and choose sustainable alternatives. At the same time, governments and industries have to create eco-friendly policies and raise public awareness. Only through collective action can we achieve a cleaner, healthier, and more sustainable future.

[Please click here to watch my video on SDG 13: Climate Action.](#)

Doğa Özcihan M4-4





THE LIFE BELOW WATER

The Importance of Oceans for Life on Earth



Two-thirds of the Earth's surface is covered by water resources, and oceans are vital for living beings. These resources produce 50-70% of the oxygen on Earth. Substances such as nitrogen, oxygen, carbon, and sulfur play essential roles in ecosystem cycles, ensuring the continuity of life and maintaining the natural balance. On a global scale, oceans regulate temperature changes and weather patterns, providing life support for countless organisms and contributing to climate stability. Home to approximately 250,000 known species, oceans are also one of the primary sources of Earth's biological diversity.



Threatening Problems

Water resources, which are critical to the Earth, face serious threats. Plastic and chemical pollution are among the leading causes. Major oil spills in oceans, overfishing, invasive species, and other human activities threaten aquatic ecosystems and biodiversity. Climate change also leads to ocean acidification, rising sea levels, and melting ice, causing severe damage to marine ecosystems and coral reefs.



Solutions and Individual Contributions

There are individual and collective solutions to help preserve the balance of oceans and seas. The United Nations' SDG 14 goal and international agreements support important projects and initiatives aimed at protecting the oceans and raising awareness. Actions that can be taken include reducing plastic use, supporting sustainable fishing practices, and combating climate change by lowering our carbon footprint.

Many people believe that cleaning the oceans and seas requires large-scale projects, but individual actions can make a significant impact. Take a step to protect water resources, which are critically important for all living creatures and for the future!

Nisa Nur Daştan M3-25

THE RETURN OF MUCILAGE IN THE MARMARA SEA

The problem of mucilage in the Marmara Sea in Türkiye first appeared in 2007. Because of rising sea temperatures and pollution, mucilage started forming on the surface of the sea and around bridges. In 2021, the situation was brought under control by using chemicals. However, in the early months of 2025, mucilage started to appear again in some areas.



So, what is mucilage, and how does it form?

- Mucilage is a thick and sticky substance produced by microorganisms and some plants.
- It forms due to environmental factors like pollution, warmer sea temperatures, and the excessive growth of microorganisms.
- Mucilage blocks the flow of oxygen in the water, which can cause marine animals to die.

To deal with this problem, the Turkish Ministry of National Defence used special machines to clean the sea. After a year, the sea was cleared. But as we can see in 2025, mucilage has started to return.

While cleaning mucilage is important, preventing its formation is even more crucial. Pollution and climate change are two of the main causes, and we must address them to protect our seas.

Let's not forget - oxygen (O₂) is vital for marine life. If we protect the natural balance of the sea, we can also protect the oxygen levels and keep the sea alive and healthy.

Sevgi Gürses M4-6

A JOURNEY INTO THE SANCTITY OF NATURE: PROTECTING TERRESTRIAL LIFE AND LOOKING TO THE FUTURE WITH HOPE



The peace we once felt under the shade of trees during childhood still lingers in our memories. Yet today, the rapid destruction of these precious ecosystems by human hands is a stark reminder of the true fragility of our future. Protecting terrestrial life is not only about preserving nature's beauty but also sustaining life and maintaining the delicate balance of ecosystems.

The Vital Role of Forests

More than 80% of terrestrial species inhabit forests. These ecosystems are the lungs of our planet, purifying the air, absorbing carbon, and producing oxygen. David Attenborough once said, “The Earth is the only place we know that can support life—it’s worth saving.” Similarly, Jane Goodall emphasised, “Respect for nature is respect for humanity,” highlighting the irreplaceable value of forests.

The Dangers of Human Activity

Every year, around 13 million hectares of forest are lost. Uncontrolled agriculture, unplanned urbanisation, mining and infrastructure projects disrupt the fragile harmony of nature. This destruction does not merely mean the loss of trees—it endangers thousands of species that depend on forests. Wangari Maathai once said, “Nature is not just a resource; it is the source of life,” revealing the magnitude of this loss.



The Role of Animals in the Ecosystem

Forests are home to not only plants but also countless animal species. Each animal plays a vital role in the food chain and its ecological cycles. Wildlife helps pollinate plants, control pests, and supports soil health. Greta Thunberg’s words, “The future no longer belongs to the lazy,” reflect the urgency of the threat that animals face. Habitat destruction, illegal hunting, and climate change continue to reduce the spaces where animals can survive. This imbalance jeopardizes the continuity of natural life and ecosystems.



Individual and Collective Responsibility

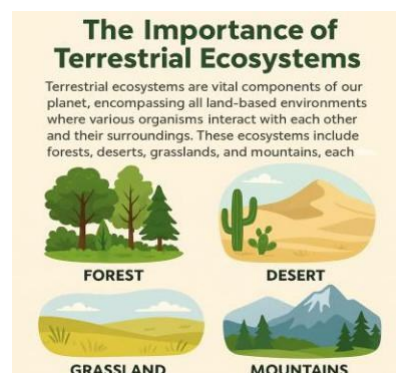
Even the smallest individual steps can make a huge difference in protecting nature. Simple actions like not leaving trash in forests, embracing recycling, and conserving energy help maintain the ecological balance. On a larger scale, public awareness, environmental education, and the development of eco-friendly technologies are the most valuable investments for the future. By acting together, we can pass on the priceless treasures of nature to future generations.

İrem Başak Gür M3-26



THE IMPORTANCE OF TERRESTRIAL ECOSYSTEMS

Terrestrial ecosystems are vital components of our planet, encompassing all land-based environments where various organisms interact with each other and their surroundings. These ecosystems include forests, deserts, grasslands, and mountains, each being a home to unique communities of plants, animals, and microorganisms. They play a crucial role in maintaining ecological balance, supporting biodiversity, and providing essential resources for human survival.



Forests, for instance, cover approximately 30% of Earth's surface and are home to about 80% of terrestrial species. They act as significant carbon sinks, absorbing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and mitigating climate change. Additionally, forests supply resources such as timber, food, and medicinal plants, supporting the livelihoods of around 1.6 billion people globally.

Deserts and grasslands, though often perceived as less hospitable, are equally important. Deserts, characterized by minimal rainfall, host specialized flora and fauna adapted to extreme conditions. Grasslands, on the other hand, serve as grazing grounds for numerous herbivores and are crucial for agriculture, providing grains that feed a large portion of the world's population.

However, terrestrial ecosystems face significant threats due to human activities. Deforestation, urbanization, pollution, and unsustainable agricultural practices lead to habitat loss, soil degradation, and a decline in biodiversity. For example, approximately 8% of the known 8,300 animal species have become extinct, and 22% are at risk of extinction.

Recognizing the importance of these ecosystems, the United Nations has established Sustainable Development Goal 15, aiming to protect, restore, and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems. This goal emphasizes sustainable forest management, combating desertification, halting land degradation, and preserving biodiversity.

In conclusion, terrestrial ecosystems are indispensable for the health of our planet and human well-being. It is imperative to adopt sustainable practices and support conservation efforts to ensure these ecosystems continue to thrive for future generations.

Emir Basit M3-20



AWAKENING HUMANITY: THE PATH TO A JUST AND PEACEFUL WORLD



Today, humanity and our people have a fundamental problem—not only in Türkiye but all around the world. It is a problem that has persisted for centuries, remains unsolved, and, at least in the current course, does not seem possible to resolve: the inability to live in a peaceful and just world.

Yes, as we witness today, there is ongoing oppression and crime in Palestine, Syria, Ukraine, and, for years, in East Turkestan. Millions of people—women, the elderly, and children alike—are being massacred before the eyes of the world. Leaving aside their right to education and shelter, their most basic right—to live—is being taken away from them. As a result, the number of people forced to leave their countries and seek refuge elsewhere—refugees—continues to increase day by day. Even if many refugees manage to flee to another country (which, unfortunately, not all of them do, as many lose their lives in the process), they are often unwelcome, marginalized, and excluded in the countries where they seek asylum.

When we think about it, why does the world remain silent in the face of all these events? The answer is actually quite simple: because the world is made up of societies, and if a society or a country is not raised with values of peace and humanity, it remains indifferent to anything it does not consider directly relevant to itself. As a Turkish proverb says, “Let the snake that does not bite me live for a thousand years.” People withdraw into their own lives. But shouldn’t every issue that concerns people also concern all of humanity?

Reducing, or ideally eliminating, all forms of violence and corruption is crucial for us to live in a world of peace and justice. Unfortunately, however, this issue is not one that can be solved easily. Moreover, it is not enough to expect peace and justice from individuals alone. Strong and fair institutions are essential to protect people’s rights and ensure lasting peace. In Türkiye, institutions such as the Constitutional Court, the Ombudsman Institution, and the Court of Accounts play a key role in defending justice, ensuring transparency, and protecting the rights of citizens. For instance, the Constitutional Court guarantees the basic rights and freedoms of individuals; the Court of Accounts monitors how public resources are used; and the Ombudsman Institution

listens to the complaints of citizens and seeks fair solutions. When these institutions work



independently and effectively, they help to prevent corruption, protect human rights, and build social trust. Therefore, the sustainability of peace and justice also depends on the strength of these institutions.

First and foremost, governments and the laws and institutions they establish must give this issue the importance it deserves. It is in their hands to raise awareness and uplift both society and the world. However, beyond that, everything is ultimately in the hands of individuals. The world can start turning again with just one step taken by a single person.

I would like to explain this with a simple yet powerful story that I once came across. One day, a child persistently asks his father to take him to the park. In an attempt to distract the child, the father tears up a picture of a world map from a newspaper, hands it to his son, and says, “If you can fix this world, I will take you to the park.” He assumes the child will not be able to do it. However, the child returns in a very short time with the completed puzzle. Astonished, the father asks how he managed to fix it so quickly. The child replies, **“There was a picture of a person on the back of the world map. When I fixed the person, the world fixed itself.”**

To be honest, I love this story because I believe it takes us directly to the root of the problem. The wars and injustices that have plagued the world for centuries are undoubtedly the result of human greed and selfishness. Yet, in life, there are far more valuable things than these shallow desires.



The key to living together in peace, justice, and harmony lies in abandoning these narrow emotions and pursuing what is truly valuable: love, solidarity, tranquillity, friendship, intellectual and moral values, art, and literature. If people can educate themselves, regardless of external circumstances, and develop ethical and moral principles, they will naturally become a source of light—for both their surroundings and future generations.

Malcolm X’s words perfectly summarize what I want to express: **“One awakened person is enough to wake up all the sleepers.”**

Everyone waits for someone else to take action, but no one takes it upon themselves to be the change. Maybe we cannot save the entire world from its filth and corruption, but I believe that if we truly want to, we can save the people who will save the world. Even if we cannot put an end to injustice, we can fight for justice. Even if we cannot bring peace, we can live with the hope of achieving it. The important thing is to never let the voice of our conscience fade away—because if it ever falls into silence, unfortunately, we too may become part of the injustice and evil in this world.

Elif Aytış M3- 27

INJUSTICES AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

The War in Ukraine: Russia's invasion of Ukraine is a long-standing violation of international law and a gross injustice. The attacks committed are against human rights and cannot be justified in any way. It causes the displacement of millions of people and the formation of a psychologically damaged society. The war causes an increase in energy and food prices and causes economic difficulties not only in the place where it occurs but also in many parts of the world. The Russia-Ukraine war has negatively affected the world wheat supply and caused a food crisis in many developing African countries. These and similar situations are just some of the effects of wars.

The Refugee Crisis: millions of people become refugees every year due to conflicts, natural disasters and human rights violations around the world. The difficulties faced by refugees, along with some countries' negative attitudes and harsh sanctions, reveal the international community's failure to uphold human rights. In 2015, with the intensification of the conflict in Syria, there was a large influx of refugees to Europe. In this process, Western European countries



followed a more open admission policy, while Eastern European countries, which are the first destination of refugees arriving via the Mediterranean, chose to close their borders or implement stricter measures. In some countries, the public perception of refugees has changed negatively, and the rise of far-right parties has been observed. With the Russian war in Ukraine, Europe's perspective on refugees has changed again. The European countries that have opened their doors to Ukrainian refugees have not changed their attitude towards Syrian refugees. Because of these and similar situations, many refugees around the world are subjected to racism and discrimination.

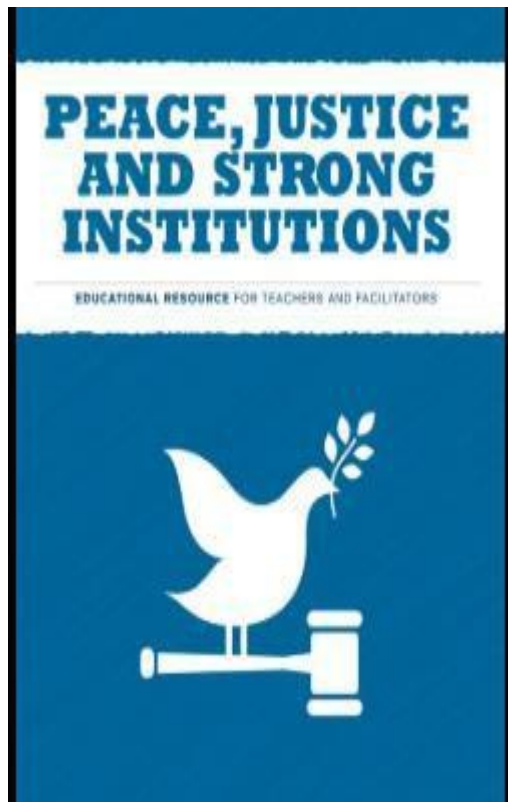
Weakening of democratic institutions and pressures on civil society: One of the main reasons for the weakening of democratic institutions is the erosion of the independence of the judiciary over time. Increasing political influence in the appointment and promotion of judges makes it difficult for the judiciary to criticize government policies, and even pressure on judicial members is at a point that will seriously damage judicial independence. This situation shakes the public's faith in the rule of law. Another issue is that election boards have come under government control, and sudden, controversial changes have been made to election laws. Situations such as restricting the activities of opposition parties, applying legal or administrative pressure on their leaders, and hindering their ability to campaign undermine a fair competitive environment. The blocking of the rights to protest, interference in peaceful demonstrations, repression of journalists, academics and human rights defenders harm the environment of democratic debate. In addition, practices such as restricting access to the virtual environment, applying censorship to social media platforms, tracking and punishing those who criticize the government seriously threaten freedom of access to information and freedom of expression.

These examples show the complexity and versatility of injustices at the international level. We should not forget that we can only reach a solution to these and similar situations with the joint efforts and efforts of the international community. What we need to do is neither to remain silent nor to turn into what we are facing.



Samet am M3- 25

FOUNDATION



- **Importance of peace and justice.**

Peace, justice, and strong institutions are vital for any society. They enable people to live safely and freely.

- **Rule of law.**

The rule of law ensures fair and equal application to everyone, preventing corruption and abuse of power.

- **Consequences of weak rule of law.**

Challenges in building strong institutions. Creating them requires time, education, and honest leadership, with people advocating for change peacefully.

- **Conclusion.**

Strong laws and institutions are essential for a safe and prosperous society. Supporting them builds a better future.

[Please click here to watch my video on SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions.](#)

Emre Darcan M4-6



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Day by day, the world is getting worse than ever. If we want to live on a peaceful and happy planet, we must do something about it. Even though it is personal, the real intervention must come from governments. So, I am going to talk about the goals that governments set. These goals are divided into several parts. SDG 17 outlines five key areas for collaboration, which are finance, trade, capacity-building, systemic issues, and technology.

TARGET 17.1 (FINANCE) INVEST IN THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

On this planet, there are so many countries. Some of them have good economic and sociocultural status, but some of them do not. However, the status difference is too much, and at this point, we face some problems — for example, hungry kids, unregulated carbon monoxide emissions, and a water crisis. Governments must immediately do something about this. If they do not, our planet will become uninhabitable.

TARGET 17.2 PROMOTE A UNIVERSAL TRADING SYSTEM UNDER THE WTO

People might think this topic is not necessary, but let me explain. This goal aims for a fair and universal trading system, and it is essential because if we have a fair-trade market, countries can have a better economy. As I mentioned in Target One, when countries have a better economy, it means they will increase their development level.

TARGET 17.3: CAPACITY-BUILDING: HELP COUNTRIES GROW STRONGER

Capacity-building means helping countries and communities get better skills, tools, and systems to grow. To reach global goals, rich countries must support poor countries and help them become stronger and more independent.

TARGET 17.4 – SYSTEMS AND POLICIES: WORKING TOGETHER WITH RESPECT

Let me start with a quote: "Policy thrives when institutions are aligned in purpose and action." We must make policies that support each other and work in harmony. But at the same time, we must respect every country's rule and system. We also need strong and stable economies for a better future.

TARGET 17.5 THE DEVELOPING WORLD AND TECHNOLOGY IT BRINGS

I think that in this century, every person must learn about science and technology. Governments must do something about this issue. Right now, somewhere in the world, there is somebody who cannot reach technology and knowledge. This is one of the biggest problems in the world because it threatens our equality. If we can enhance knowledge in the world and make people conscious, they can produce technology, avoid making things that increase climate problems, and pay attention to gender equality and ethnic equality.

CONCLUSION

In the end, the world is our planet, and we must protect it. I strongly believe the most important thing is working together, because if we cannot come together, we will not live in this world, and our children and the next generation will not be able to live in this world. For this reason, I think SDG 17 is a complementary piece of all the Sustainable Development Goals.

Kerem Dilaver Arıkal M3-28



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

1. Why should we work together?

Cooperation is essential to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Global challenges like poverty, climate change, and inequality are growing rapidly. Partnerships help speed up solutions and amplify their impact.



2. The strength of collaboration: Sharing knowledge and resources.

Taking advantage of diversity. Different areas of expertise lead to more comprehensive solutions. Innovation and creativity. Collaborative efforts encourage innovative ideas. Combining resources for large-scale projects. The impact increases when resources are combined.

3. The advantages of collaboration include enhancing capacity and scaling up.

Empowering local capacity. Power is increased through skills transfer and training. Scaling success. Working models are expanded to different regions.

-Examples of successful partnerships: Global Health.

1. Vaccine development and distribution. Global partnerships such as Gavi offer quick solutions.
2. Collaborative efforts in combating pandemics. Joint research and intervention increase effectiveness.
3. Strengthening health systems. Collaboration between the government, civil society, and the private sector is important.

-Successful partnership examples: Education.

1. Girls education. Global campaigns broaden access to educational opportunities in communities.
2. Online learning platforms. With increased access, the quality of education rises.
3. Teacher-to-teacher collaboration. Innovative teaching techniques are shared.

- Examples of successful partnerships: Climate change.

1. Investments in renewable energy. There is an increase in international investment and technology transfer.
2. Protection of forests. Collaboration with local communities in reforestation is a successful example.
3. Developing adaptation strategies. Scientists and policymakers are collaborating.

4. How do we build partnerships?

1. Setting common goals. Interests are clarified, and goals are aligned.
2. Building trust. Transparency and trust are essential.
3. Three, defining roles. Each partner's duties and responsibilities are defined.

5. How to maintain partnerships?

1. Communication and coordination. Regular meetings and coordination systems are set up.
2. Performance monitoring. Progress is tracked through evaluation systems.
3. Feedback loops. A learning culture ensures continuous improvement.

Barriers to partnerships and solutions.

1. Lack of trust. Transparency and accountability help overcome it.
2. Resource scarcity. Capacity building and resource optimisation are essential.
3. Bureaucratic barriers. Flexibility and streamlining strategies are implemented.
4. Common values. Concentrating on the vision enhances cooperation.

Result: stronger together.

1. Sustainable future. Partnerships make a just and inclusive world possible.
2. Participation for all. Everyone works together to create lasting solutions.
3. Commitment to SDGs. Achieving global goals is realized through collaboration.

[Please click here to watch my video on SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals.](#)

Emre Darcan M4-6

L'ÉCOLE SUPÉRIEURE DES LANGUES ÉTRANGÈRES DE L'UNIVERSITÉ ULUDAĞ DE BURSA

Blackboard

RÉDUIRE

RÉUTILISER

RECYCLER

un magazine scolaire

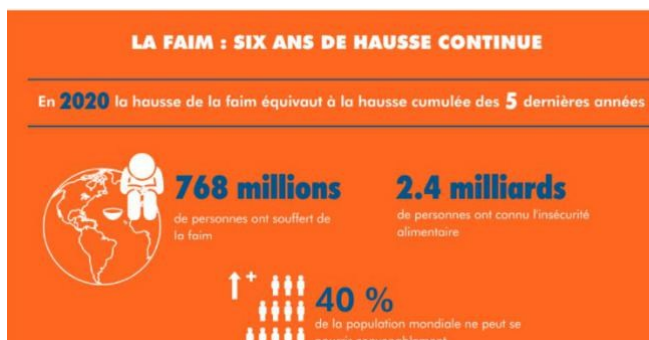
Le développement durable



Par les étudiants
de
BUUSFL

LA PAUVRETE, LA FAIM: DES DEFIS MONDIAUX QUI NOUS INTERPELLENT: LA FRANCE ET L'AIDE PUBLIC AU DEVELOPPEMENT

On parle souvent de progrès, de nouvelles technologies qui transforment notre monde. Mais pendant ce temps, une réalité crue persiste : la pauvreté. Imaginez, près d'un dixième de la population mondiale qui vit dans une misère extrême. Des millions de personnes privées



d'éducation, de soins, de conditions de vie dignes. Des enfants forcés de travailler pour survivre, sans même avoir accès à l'eau potable, cette ressource si précieuse. On peut parler de Pauvreté extrême car environ 9 % de la population mondiale vit dans une pauvreté extrême, c'est-à-dire avec moins de 2,15 dollars par jour et plus de 700 millions de

personnes vivent dans l'extrême pauvreté dans le monde. En premier lieu on constate un phénomène d'Insécurité alimentaire : des centaines de millions de personnes souffrent de la faim ou de malnutrition et, en 2022, jusqu'à 783 millions de personnes souffraient de la faim dans le monde.

L'accès à l'eau est également un sérieux problème : des milliards de personnes n'ont pas accès à l'eau potable, ce qui entraîne des maladies et des décès. Dans ces pays où la pauvreté règne, les conséquences sont désastreuses. Les rivières polluées, l'eau contaminée, les maladies qui se propagent, comme le choléra ou la diarrhée, emportant des milliers de vies chaque année. C'est un cercle vicieux. Et puis, il y a la faim, cette autre plaie qui ronge le monde. Ne pas manger à sa faim, c'est bien plus que des maux de ventre. C'est la porte ouverte à des maladies graves, à des retards de croissance, à des dommages irréversibles. La pauvreté, encore elle, qui est à l'origine de ces souffrances. Dans ces régions, les opportunités de travail sont rares, et quand elles existent, elles sont souvent synonymes d'exploitation, de salaires de misère. Un quotidien qui broie les corps et les âmes, qui plonge les gens dans la détresse psychologique.

Alors, on fait quoi ? On se contente de regarder ? Non, bien sûr que non. Il faut agir, trouver des solutions durables. Les gouvernements, ils ont un rôle crucial à jouer. Investir dans l'éducation et la formation, pour donner aux gens les moyens de s'en sortir. Créer des emplois décents, soutenir les agriculteurs avec des technologies modernes, aider financièrement les communautés en difficulté. Et puis, il faut garantir l'accès à l'eau potable, en construisant des puits, des systèmes de filtration, des stations d'épuration. Ce n'est pas en claquant des doigts qu'on va éradiquer la pauvreté et la faim. Mais chaque pas compte. Chaque action, si petite soit-elle, peut faire la différence.



La France, par exemple, elle s'engage sur ce terrain. Elle apporte son aide aux pays les plus vulnérables, en soutenant des programmes de sécurité alimentaire, en finançant des projets d'accès à l'eau potable. C'est ce qu'on appelle l'aide publique au développement. Une façon de dire : "On est ensemble, et on va construire un monde meilleur. Le Programme alimentaire mondial (PAM) fournit une aide alimentaire à des millions de personnes dans le monde. Les interventions d'urgence du PAM sauvent des vies lors de crises alimentaires. Il concerne également des investissements dans l'agriculture : des projets soutenant l'agriculture durable permettent d'améliorer la production alimentaire locale. Parce qu'au fond, c'est ça notre espoir : un monde où chacun a sa place, où chacun peut vivre dignement, où la faim et la pauvreté ne seront plus qu'un lointain souvenir.

Sabiha İrem Şimşek, Beren Besin

UNE ÉDUCATION DE QUALITÉ ET PARTENARIATS POUR ATTEINDRE LES OBJECTIFS : CAS DE LA PLATEFORME “FUNMOOC”

L'éducation de qualité et le partenariat pour les objectifs de développement durable sont deux concepts essentiels pour garantir un avenir meilleur et plus équitable pour tous. L'éducation de qualité permet à chaque élève, peu importe son origine, de recevoir un enseignement qui favorise son développement personnel, académique et social. Cela comprend des professeurs bien formés, des écoles avec les ressources nécessaires comme des livres et des ordinateurs, ainsi qu'un environnement scolaire sûr et respectueux. L'éducation de qualité aide les élèves à maîtriser des compétences de base telles que la lecture, l'écriture, les mathématiques, mais aussi à se préparer pour l'avenir et à devenir des citoyens responsables. C'est un droit fondamental et un levier puissant pour lutter contre les inégalités et promouvoir l'égalité des chances.



D'autre part, le "Partnership for the Goals" est un appel à la coopération mondiale, lancé par l'ONU dans le cadre de l'Agenda 2030, pour résoudre des défis mondiaux tels que la pauvreté, la faim, le changement climatique et l'inégalité. Ce partenariat repose sur la solidarité et l'engagement mutuel. Travailler ensemble, c'est plus efficace pour apporter des solutions durables et aider les pays à relever les défis auxquels ils sont confrontés. Cela inclut le partage des ressources, des idées, des connaissances et des technologies, dans le respect des droits humains. L'un des objectifs clés de ce partenariat est d'assurer l'accès à une éducation de qualité pour tous, contribuant ainsi à la réalisation de l'Objectif de Développement Durable (ODD) n°4 : "Éducation de qualité".



Ensemble, ces deux concepts se complètent et se renforcent. L'éducation de qualité est un pilier pour atteindre plusieurs des ODD, notamment la lutte contre la pauvreté, la promotion de la santé, et l'égalité des genres. À travers les partenariats, des initiatives concrètes peuvent être mises en place pour améliorer l'accès à l'éducation, surtout dans les régions les plus vulnérables. Par exemple, une école peut collaborer avec une entreprise pour offrir des formations professionnelles aux élèves, préparant ainsi les jeunes au marché du travail tout en contribuant à l'ODD n°4.



Dans ce contexte, de nombreuses plateformes de formation en ligne sont proposées à tous et gratuitement notamment dans le domaine de l'éducation en lien avec le développement durable. Le MOOC intitulé "Education à l'environnement et au développement durable" s'adresse aux enseignants et aux éducateurs souhaitant intégrer l'EDD dans leur pratique. Il aborde les fondements théoriques et pratiques de l'EDD, les outils pédagogiques, les démarches d'enseignement, et les enjeux de sa mise en œuvre dans différents contextes. Ce MOOC est un exemple parmi d'autres.

FUN MOOC propose un large éventail de MOOC sur des thématiques liées au développement durable, à l'environnement, et à l'éducation

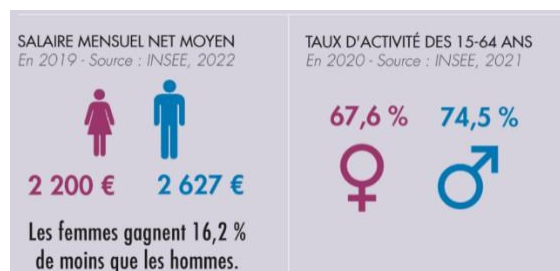
Zehra Betül Akyol, Hayriye Çayan, Nurgül Kibarsoy

L'ÉGALITÉ DES SEXES: QU'EST-CE QUE C'EST ET POURQUOI EN AVONS-NOUS BESOIN?

LES DISPOSITIFS ET ACTIONS EN FRANCE

L'égalité des sexes, un impératif, un combat constant en France : ce n'est pas juste un mot à la mode, c'est une réalité à construire chaque jour. C'est donner à chacun, femme ou homme, les mêmes chances, les mêmes droits, les mêmes responsabilités. C'est reconnaître la valeur de chacun, quelles que soient ses différences.

Si on regarde les chiffres, on pourrait se dire que tout va bien : les femmes sont plus diplômées, elles ne quittent plus le marché du travail pour élever leurs enfants, elles sont de plus en plus présentes dans les postes de direction. Mais la réalité est plus nuancée. Le plafond de verre persiste : les femmes peinent à accéder aux postes à responsabilité, elles sont moins souvent promues que leurs collègues masculins. Les chiffres parlent : les hommes occupent 66 % des postes de direction, contre 34 % pour les femmes.



Pourtant, l'égalité est cruciale, c'est une question de justice, bien sûr, mais aussi parce que c'est bon pour l'économie. Les entreprises qui misent sur la diversité sont plus performantes, plus innovantes. Les chiffres interpellent : les entreprises avec le plus de femmes dirigeantes ont un taux de rendement des capitaux propres supérieur de 47 %. La diversité, un atout : les entreprises les plus diversifiées ont 27 % de chances de plus de dépasser la moyenne de leur secteur en termes de rentabilité. La France, elle, ne reste pas les bras croisés. Elle a mis en place des lois pour lutter contre les inégalités salariales, pour favoriser la parité dans les conseils d'administration.

La loi Rixain (2021) accélère l'égalité économique et professionnelle, elle impose des



quotas de femmes dans les postes de direction des grandes entreprises. L'index de l'égalité femmes-hommes permet aux entreprises de mesurer et de corriger les écarts salariaux. Le Haut Conseil à l'Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes (HCE) formule des recommandations et des propositions pour faire avancer l'égalité. Des associations sont engagées

sur le terrain : le Planning Familial milite pour les droits des femmes, l'accès à la contraception et à l'avortement ; les Elles de l'adage promeuvent la place des femmes dans le secteur agricole, et



Femmes Business Angels accompagne et finance les femmes qui ent reprennent. Des actions concrètes existent dans les entreprises : mentorat et parrainage accompagnent les femmes dans leur évolution de carrière ; la formation à la lutte contre les stéréotypes sensibilise les équipes aux biais inconscients ; l'aménagement du temps de travail favorise la conciliation entre vie professionnelle et vie personnelle. De plus en plus d'entreprises mettent en place des réseaux de femmes afin de favoriser l'entraide, le partage d'expérience, et le développement du leadership féminin. L'égalité des sexes, c'est un chemin à parcourir ensemble.

C'est un changement de mentalités, de pratiques, de politiques. C'est un défi, mais c'est aussi une formidable opportunité de construire une société plus juste, plus riche, plus épanouissante pour tous.

Nurçin Yılmaz, Ayça Beril Koçalı, Helin Yıldırım

UNE VIE SAINE ET DURABLE : L'AFFAIRE DE TOUS, L'ENGAGEMENT DE LA FRANCE QUELQUES EXEMPLES D'ACTION CONCRETES SUR LE TERRAIN

On le sent bien, non ? L'air qu'on respire, l'eau qu'on boit, les aliments qu'on mange... tout ça est lié à notre santé, à notre bien-être. Et tout ça est menacé par la pollution, par nos modes de vie. Alors, comment on fait pour changer la donne ? Comment on construit un avenir où l'on peut vivre sainement, en harmonie avec la nature ? La France, elle a décidé de prendre le taureau par les cornes.

D'abord, il y a la question des produits chimiques, ces substances qui se retrouvent partout, dans l'air, dans l'eau, dans nos assiettes. On sait qu'ils sont responsables de maladies graves, de décès prématurés. Alors, on ne peut plus fermer les yeux. La France, elle s'est engagée à réduire leur utilisation, à les remplacer par des alternatives plus sûres. C'est un travail de longue haleine, qui passe par des réglementations plus strictes, par le soutien à l'innovation, par la sensibilisation des entreprises et des consommateurs. L'association WECF France, basée à Paris, mène des campagnes de sensibilisation sur les perturbateurs endocriniens présents dans les produits de consommation courante. Elle propose des alternatives plus saines et milite pour des réglementations plus protectrices.



Ensuite, il y a la biodiversité, cette richesse incroyable qui fait la beauté de notre planète. On voit bien, les espèces disparaissent, les habitats se dégradent. C'est comme si on perdait un peu de nous-mêmes à chaque fois. La France, elle a mis en place des aires protégées, des parcs naturels, pour préserver les écosystèmes les plus fragiles. Elle soutient aussi les agriculteurs qui font le choix de l'agroécologie, de pratiques respectueuses de l'environnement. À Lille, l'association Les Blouses Vertes anime des jardins partagés et organise des ateliers de sensibilisation à la biodiversité en milieu urbain. Ils mettent en place des actions concrètes pour favoriser la présence de la faune et de la flore en ville.



Et puis, il y a la question des déchets, ces montagnes qui s'accumulent et qui polluent nos paysages. On ne peut plus se contenter de les enfouir ou de les brûler. La France, elle encourage le tri, le recyclage, le réemploi. Elle soutient les initiatives locales qui inventent de nouvelles façons de donner une seconde vie à nos objets. À Rennes, des Repair Cafés sont organisés à Rennes et dans la métropole, où des bénévoles aident à réparer des objets, prolongeant ainsi leur durée de vie et réduisant les déchets. Par exemple, l'association Les Trois Maisons organise un Repair café.



Mais tout ça, ça ne marchera pas si on n'y met pas du nôtre, si on ne change pas nos habitudes. La France, elle a bien compris qu'il fallait sensibiliser, éduquer, informer. Elle soutient les associations qui font un travail formidable sur le terrain, elle organise des campagnes de communication, elle intègre l'éducation au développement durable dans les programmes scolaires. Partout en France, le réseau CPIE (Centres Permanents d'Initiatives pour l'Environnement) organise des animations, des sorties nature, des ateliers pédagogiques pour sensibiliser le public aux enjeux environnementaux. Ils accompagnent également les collectivités et les entreprises dans leurs démarches de développement durable.

Développer les engagements pour la nature

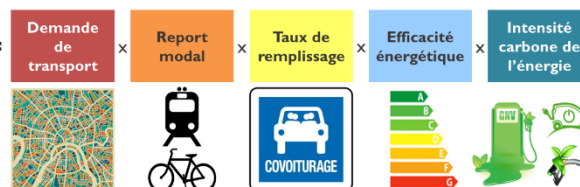


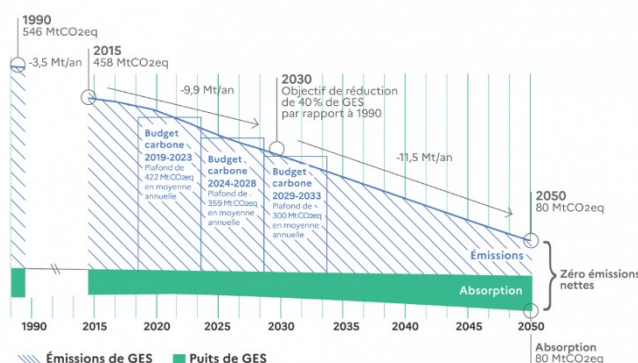
Alors, oui, il y a encore beaucoup à faire. Mais nous croyons qu'on est sur la bonne voie. On a tous un rôle à jouer, à notre échelle, pour construire un avenir où la santé et l'environnement seront enfin respectés. Et la France, elle est là pour nous accompagner dans cette belle aventure.

Reyyannur Güloğlu, Efe Gönül

L'IMPORTANCE DE LA SANTE, DE L'ENERGIE ET DE LA LUTTE CONTRE LE CHANGEMENT CLIMATIQUE EN FRANCE : LA STRATEGIE NATIONALE BAS-CARBONE (SNBC)

La santé, l'énergie et le climat sont trois éléments essentiels pour un monde durable. Chaque année, des millions de personnes tombent malades ou meurent faute d'accès aux soins médicaux et aux médicaments. L'Objectif de Développement Durable (ODD) 3 cherche à améliorer la santé pour tous garantissant des hôpitaux, des médecins et des traitements accessibles. Les vaccins et les soins permettent de lutter contre des maladies comme le paludisme et la malnutrition, en particulier chez les enfants. L'énergie joue aussi un rôle clé dans le développement des pays. Pourtant, beaucoup de personnes n'ont pas accès à une énergie suffisante. L'ODD 7 vise à fournir une énergie propre et abordable à

$$CO_2 = \text{Demande de transport} \times \text{Report modal} \times \text{Taux de remplissage} \times \text{Efficacité énergétique} \times \text{Intensité carbone de l'énergie}$$




tous, essentielle pour la croissance et la réduction de la pauvreté. Comme le disait Mahatma Gandhi : "La Terre a assez pour les besoins de tous, mais pas pour la cupidité de chacun." Il est donc urgent d'agir pour un avenir durable.

La France s'engage naturellement sur de nombreux fronts pour lutter contre le réchauffement climatique. Elle adopte

une feuille de route pour réduire ses émissions de gaz à effet de serre (GES) et atteindre la neutralité carbone d'ici 2050. De plus elle définit des objectifs de réduction des émissions pour chaque secteur d'activité (transports, bâtiments, agriculture, industrie, etc.) et propose des mesures concrètes pour les atteindre. Cette feuille de route s'intitule « La Stratégie Nationale Bas Carbone (SNBC) ». Le graphique présenté dans l'image montre que La France mise sur une combinaison de réduction des émissions et de développement des puits de GES pour atteindre la neutralité carbone. Les budgets carbone servent de cadre pour piloter cette trajectoire et s'assurer que les objectifs intermédiaires sont atteints.

Zeynep Baysal, Berra Özer, Işıl Berin Serdar

LA PAIX, LA JUSTICE ET LES INSTITUTIONS FORTES

Aujourd'hui, je vais vous parler de la paix, de la justice et des institutions fortes, car ces trois éléments sont essentiels pour vivre une vie paisible et équitable. En ce qui concerne la paix en France, des associations comme « SOS Racisme » luttent contre les discriminations



et promeuvent le dialogue interculturel. Elles organisent des campagnes de sensibilisation, des actions en justice et des événements pour favoriser le vivre-ensemble. De même, « Le Mouvement de la Paix » œuvre pour la promotion d'une culture de la paix et la résolution non-violente des conflits. Ils organisent des manifestations, des conférences et des actions de plaidoyer.

Dans le domaine de la justice, « Le Secours Populaire Français » offre une aide juridique aux personnes en difficulté, les informe sur leurs droits et les accompagne dans leurs démarches. On peut citer également « La Cimade » qui accompagne les personnes étrangères dans leurs démarches juridiques, les informe sur leurs droits et les défend contre les expulsions. Et enfin l'association « France Victimes » aide et accompagne les personnes victimes d'infractions pénales.



En ce qui concerne les institutions fortes, l'état garantit l'accès à la justice grâce à un réseau de tribunaux et de services d'aide juridique. Le Défenseur des droits intervient pour protéger les droits et libertés des citoyens face aux administrations, aux services publics et aux discriminations. La police nationale et la gendarmerie nationale assurent la sécurité des citoyens et veillent au respect de la loi.



Ces trois éléments sont étroitement liés et se renforcent mutuellement. Cependant, de nombreux pays à travers le monde, notamment ceux en développement comme l'Irak, la Syrie et certains pays d'Afrique, sont confrontés à des défis majeurs. Les guerres et les conflits politiques entraînent des migrations massives, une augmentation du nombre de réfugiés, une



hausse de la criminalité et une mortalité élevée. Les enfants et les femmes sont particulièrement vulnérables dans ces situations, se retrouvant souvent orphelins ou veuves.

Pour faire face à ces problèmes, les Nations Unies jouent un rôle crucial en coordonnant l'aide internationale. Les pays développés apportent leur soutien aux pays en conflit, en fournissant une aide humanitaire pour répondre aux besoins essentiels tels que le logement, la nourriture et l'eau potable. Il est important de souligner que la construction d'une paix durable et d'une justice équitable nécessite un engagement à long terme de la part de tous les acteurs, à l'échelle locale, nationale et internationale.

Ebrar Gaye Erdil

SAUBERE
ENERGIE



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Nachhaltigkeit

FREMDSPRACHENZENTRUM DER BURSA ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITÄT



Von den Studierenden des BUUSFL

KEINE ARMUT

Jeder Mensch soll ein gutes Leben haben. Aber viele Menschen sind arm, weil sie keine Arbeit haben. Sie haben wenig zu essen und kein sauberes Wasser. Manche Menschen sind krank, weil sie keine gute Medizin bekommen. Das ist ein großes Problem. Viele Menschen müssen auf der Straße leben, weil sie sich keine Wohnung leisten können. Sie haben keine Hoffnung, weil sie keine Arbeit finden. Das macht ihr Leben sehr schwer.

Wir müssen helfen. Der Staat soll arme Menschen unterstützt werden, weil jeder genug zu essen und sauberes Wasser braucht. Es gibt nicht genug Arbeitsplätze, weil viele Menschen keine Arbeit finden. Auch Toiletten und gute Wohnungen sollen gebaut werden. In armen Gebieten sollen Schulen geöffnet werden, damit Kinder, die dort leben, eine gute Ausbildung bekommen. So können sie später ein besseres Leben haben.

Deshalb soll jeder Mensch genug Geld haben, damit er gut leben kann. Wenn Menschen genug Geld haben, können sie für sich selbst sorgen und ihre Familie unterstützen. Jeder Mensch soll genug zu essen haben und sauberes Wasser trinken können. Es soll sicher sein, dass jeder Zugang zu Toiletten und Wohnungen hat.



Reiche Länder können armen Ländern helfen. Geld, Essen und Medizin sollen geschickt werden. Ärzte und Lehrer, die in arme Länder gehen, können den Menschen geholfen werden. Kinder, die in armen Ländern leben, sollen eine gute Ausbildung bekommen, weil sie dann später eine bessere Zukunft haben.

Viele Menschen sind arm, trotzdem hilft nicht jeder. Aber jeder kann helfen. Manche Menschen geben Geld, andere helfen mit Essen. Es ist wichtig, dass alle zusammenarbeiten. Die Regierungen müssen mehr tun, um Armut zu bekämpfen. Wir müssen auch die Armen besser verstehen und ihnen helfen, ihre Probleme zu lösen.



Jeder Mensch soll in Würde leben. Jeder Mensch hat das Recht auf ein besseres Leben. Deshalb ist keine Armut unser Ziel! Menschen, die zusammenarbeiten, können viel erreichen. Wenn jeder hilft, wird die Welt ein besserer Ort.

Pelin Çilek M3-2

Ceren Şahin M3-1

Özgür Özcan M3-1

KEIN HUNGER

Jeder Mensch braucht genug und gesundes Essen. Doch viele Menschen auf der Welt, besonders in armen Ländern, haben nicht genug Nahrung. Wir müssen sicherstellen, dass alle Menschen genug Essen bekommen. Eine Lösung ist nachhaltige Landwirtschaft. Bauern sollen gute Methoden nutzen. So gibt es mehr Lebensmittel. Regierungen und Organisationen sollten auch helfen. Sie sollten Essen an Menschen geben, die in Not sind. Aber jeder kann helfen. Man sollte seine Lebensmittel nicht in den Müll werfen. Wir müssen ein Bewusstsein dafür schaffen. Wenn wir zusammenarbeiten, kann jeder genug zu essen haben. Wir können den Hunger verringern, wenn wir etwas tun!



Ebru Bilgili M3-1

İhsan Berkay Erdem M 3-1

Necmiye Çetin M 3-2

GESUNDHEIT UND WOHLERGEHEN

Eine Seuche ist eine Krankheit, die sich schnell in einer Region oder weltweit ausbreitet und mehr Menschen ansteckt als üblich. Sie kann durch Viren, Bakterien, Parasiten, Wasser, Lebensmittel, Berührung und Atmung übertragen werden.

Die Geschichte der Seuchen:

- 1- die Antike —> die Pest von Athen im Jahr 430 v.Chr.
- 2- das Mittelalter —> die Schwarze Pest (1347-1351)
- 3- frühe Neuzeit —> die Pocken (16. und 17. Jahrhundert)
- 4- die Moderne —> die Spanische Grippe (1918) / HIV, AIDS, Ebola, SARS
- 5- 21. Jahrhundert —> die Schweinegrippe (2009), Ebola (2014), COVID-19

Chronische Krankheiten, die lange Zeit bestehen, sind Krankheiten. Ausnahmslos dringen sie langsam vor und bessern sich nicht. Meistens können sie viele Monate, Jahre oder sogar ein Leben lang dauern: Herzkrankheiten, Diabetes mellitus, Asthma, Krebs, Niereninsuffizienz, Alzheimer-Krankheit, Schlaganfall, Fettleibigkeit usw.

Die Geschichte der chronischen Krankheiten:

- 1- das Mittelalter: Sie wurden mit religiösen und mystischen Überzeugungen erklärt, und traditionelle, pflanzliche Heilmittel waren weit verbreitet.
- 2- die industrielle Revolution: Luftverschmutzung und verschlechterte Lebensbedingungen haben chronische Lungenerkrankungen erhöht.
- 3- 20. Jahrhundert: Moderne Medizin hat sich entwickelt und ansteckende, aber Krebs, Herzkrankheiten und Diabetes sind verbreitet.
- 4- 21. Jahrhundert: Chronische Krankheiten haben zugenommen und fortschrittliche Medikamente sowie genetische Forschungen sind immer wichtiger geworden.

Beispiele für Infektionskrankheiten:

Malaria: Es ist eine Infektionskrankheit, die durch Mückenstiche übertragen wird. Die Symptome sind Schüttelfrost, Fieber und Schwitzen. Ohne Behandlung kann Malaria zu Organschäden und zum tödlich sein.

Cholera: Es wird durch giftige Dämpfe und schlechte Hygiene übertragen. Es ist eine akute Durchfallerkrankung, die sich schnell verschlimmern kann. Ohne Behandlung kann sie innerhalb weniger Stunden tödlich sein.

Covid-19 (Coronavirus-Krankheit 2019): Es ist eine Infektionskrankheit, die vom SARS-CoV-2-Virus kommt. Das Virus stammt wahrscheinlich von Fledermäusen und hat sich über ein anderes Tier auf Menschen verbreitet.

Beispiele für Chronische Krankheiten:

COPD (Chronisch obstruktive Lungenerkrankung): Es ist eine fortschreitende Lungenerkrankung, die durch Schäden an der Lunge verursacht wird. Die Entzündung in den Atemwegen erschwert die Atmung.

Krebs: Es ist eine Gruppe von Krankheiten. Die Zellen unkontrolliert wachsen und teilen sich zu schnell. Das passiert durch genetische Veränderungen. Es führt zur Bildung von Tumoren.

SMA (Spinale Muskelatrophie): Es ist eine genetische Erkrankung, die das zentrale und periphere Nervensystem sowie die Muskelbewegung betrifft. Die Krankheit macht, dass Nervenzellen in der Wirbelsäule verloren gehen.

Die Auswirkungen von Infektionskrankheiten und chronischen Krankheiten auf Mutter und Kind:

Chronische und Infektionskrankheiten können die Gesundheit von Mutter und Kind beeinträchtigen, zu Wachstumsstörungen, Frühgeburten oder Geburtsfehlern führen. Da das kindliche Immunsystem schwächer ist, besteht ein höheres Ansteckungsrisiko. Regelmäßige Arztbesuche sind entscheidend, um Komplikationen zu vermeiden.

Alara Yılmaz M3-1

Hümeýra Çelik M3-1

Meleknaz Kayabaş M3-1

HOCHWERTIGE BILDUNG

Hochwertige Bildung ist sehr wichtig für die Zukunft. Wenn die Studierenden eine gute Bildung haben, dann können sich Zivilisation und Kultur verbessern. Es gibt manche Probleme, die eine hochwertige Bildung verhindern. Schlecht bezahlte oder schlecht ausgebildete Lehrer, unzureichende Lernumgebung, und veraltete Kursbücher machen hochwertige Bildung schwer zu erreichen.



Aber wir können das möglich machen, wenn wir die Lehrer gut ausbilden und bezahlen, geeignete Klassenzimmer bieten und moderne und effektive Kursbücher verwenden. Wir möchten fähige Lehrer, deshalb müssen wir die Lehrer gut erziehen. Sie müssen ihr Thema kennen. Außerdem müssen sie gut verdienen. Wenn die Lehrer gut bezahlen werden, unterrichten sie auch gut, deshalb sind sie zufrieden mit ihrer Arbeit. Es ist zu schwer, in kleinen und überfüllten Klassenzimmern zu lernen. Die Studierenden brauchen genug Klassenzimmer mit nicht zu vielen Menschen.

Eine hochwertige Bildung ist der Schlüssel zu einer besseren Zukunft, doch sie kann nur erreicht werden, wenn wir bestehende Probleme durch innovative und nachhaltige Lösungen beseitigen. Ein wesentlicher Schritt ist die Verbesserung der Lehrerbildung. Lehrer sollten nicht nur ihr Fachgebiet beherrschen, sondern auch in modernen Unterrichtsmethoden geschult werden, um den Schülern das Lernen auf eine effektive und interessante Weise zu ermöglichen. Regelmäßige Fortbildungen und Austauschprogramme mit erfahrenen Lehrkräften aus verschiedenen Ländern könnten helfen, neue Perspektiven zu gewinnen und das Bildungsniveau insgesamt zu steigern. Zudem muss das Gehalt der Lehrer wettbewerbsfähig sein, damit der Beruf attraktiver wird und engagierte, talentierte Menschen sich für diesen Weg entscheiden. Ein zufriedener Lehrer kann Wissen mit Begeisterung weitergeben, was sich direkt auf die Motivation und den Erfolg der Schüler auswirkt. Ein weiteres zentrales Problem ist die Lernumgebung. Viele Schüler haben Schwierigkeiten, sich in überfüllten und schlecht ausgestatteten Klassenzimmern zu konzentrieren. Deshalb sollten Schulen renoviert und mit modernen Möbeln, ergonomischen Sitzplätzen und ausreichenden Lernmaterialien ausgestattet werden. Innovative Architekturkonzepte könnten dazu beitragen, eine angenehmere Lernatmosphäre zu schaffen. Zum Beispiel könnten lichtdurchflutete Räume, gut belüftete Klassenzimmer und kreative Lernbereiche, die Gruppenarbeit und individuelles Lernen fördern, das Lernen angenehmer und produktiver machen. Auch Bibliotheken und ruhige Arbeitsräume sollten in jeder Schule vorhanden sein, um den Schülern einen Ort zu bieten, an dem sie sich intensiv auf ihre Aufgaben konzentrieren können.



Darüber hinaus spielt Technologie eine immer wichtigere Rolle im Bildungsbereich. Der Einsatz von digitalen Lernplattformen, interaktiven Whiteboards und virtuellen Klassenzimmern kann den Unterricht dynamischer und zugänglicher machen. Online-Kurse und Lern-Apps ermöglichen es den Schülern, ihr Wissen in ihrem eigenen Tempo zu vertiefen und sich individuell weiterzuentwickeln. Schulen könnten zudem Kooperationen mit Technologieunternehmen eingehen, um sicherzustellen, dass Lehrer und Schüler Zugang zu den neuesten Lernmitteln haben. Der verantwortungsbewusste Umgang mit digitalen Medien sollte ebenfalls in den Lehrplan integriert werden, damit Schüler lernen, Informationen kritisch zu hinterfragen und sinnvoll zu nutzen. Ein weiteres wichtiges Thema ist die Chancengleichheit. Bildung darf kein Privileg für wohlhabende Familien sein, sondern muss für alle zugänglich sein. Finanzielle Unterstützung in Form von Stipendien, kostenlose Nachhilfeangebote und Förderprogramme für benachteiligte Schüler könnten helfen, soziale Ungleichheiten zu verringern. Zudem sollten Schulen eng mit Eltern und Gemeinden zusammenarbeiten, um sicherzustellen, dass jedes Kind die Unterstützung erhält, die es braucht. Lehrer könnten auch individuell auf die Bedürfnisse jedes Schülers eingehen und alternative Lernmethoden anwenden, um verschiedene Lernstile zu berücksichtigen. Schließlich ist es wichtig, dass Bildung nicht nur aus dem Lernen von Fakten besteht, sondern auch die Entwicklung sozialer Kompetenzen, Kreativität und kritisches Denken fördert. Projektbasiertes Lernen, praktische Experimente und außerschulische Aktivitäten wie Musik, Kunst und Sport sollten fester Bestandteil des Unterrichts sein. Diese Aktivitäten helfen den Schülern, Teamarbeit, Verantwortungsbewusstsein und Problemlösungsfähigkeiten zu entwickeln, die sie im späteren Leben brauchen werden. Wenn all diese Maßnahmen umgesetzt werden, wird das Bildungssystem gerechter, effizienter und inspirierender. Schüler werden nicht nur motivierter und erfolgreicher sein, sondern auch besser auf die Herausforderungen der Zukunft vorbereitet. Lehrer werden mit Freude unterrichten, weil sie die Unterstützung und Anerkennung erhalten, die sie verdienen. Die Gesellschaft als Ganzes wird von gebildeten, kreativen und sozial verantwortlichen Menschen profitieren, die aktiv zur Weiterentwicklung der Welt beitragen. Bildung ist nicht nur ein Privileg, sondern ein Grundrecht, und es liegt an uns allen, dieses Recht für jede Generation zu sichern.



Sude Kabasakal M3-1

Furkan Yiğit M3-2

DAS PROBLEM, DAS MATHEMATIKER NICHT LÖSEN KÖNNEN: GESCHLECHTERGLEICHHEIT

Das Hauptziel der Geschlechtergleichheit ist, eine Gesellschaft zu bauen, in der Frauen und Männer die gleichen Chancen, Rechte und Pflichten haben.

Was ist Geschlechtergleichheit? Warum ist sie wichtig?

Geschlechtergleichheit bedeutet, dass der Zugang zu Rechten und Chancen nicht vom Geschlecht abhängt. Nicht nur Frauen sind von Ungleichheit betroffen, auch Männer können Probleme haben.

Geschlechtergleichheit ist nicht nur Gerechtigkeit. Sie ist auch sehr wichtig für eine moderne Gesellschaft. Wenn wir alle Menschen, egal ob Mann oder Frau, unterstützen, wird die Wirtschaft stärker, die Gesellschaft gesünder und die Welt sicherer und besser.

Das Problem des Bildungszugangs für Mädchen:

1. Gesellschaftliche und kulturelle Barrieren: Viele Familien schicken ihre Töchter nicht zur Schule mit der Einstellung: „Was soll ein Mädchen schon mit Bildung anfangen?“
2. Wirtschaftliche Schwierigkeiten: Aufgrund finanzieller Engpässe bevorzugen viele Familien, dass nur ihre Söhne eine Schulbildung erhalten.

Sexistische Ansätze in der Bildung:

In vielen Lehrbüchern werden Frauen oft in Rollen wie "Mutter, Hausfrau, Lehrerin" gezeigt, während Männer in Berufen wie "Ingenieur, Arzt, Führer" repräsentiert werden. Diese Darstellung kann Mädchen einschränken und ihre Freiheit bei der Berufswahl beeinträchtigen. Heutzutage spielen Frauen wichtige Rollen in der Arbeitswelt, aber sie haben immer noch viele Herausforderungen. Viele Frauen stoßen, egal in welchem Bereich, auf ein unsichtbares Hindernis, das „Glasdecke“ genannt wird. Aber was ist diese „Glasdecke“?

Die „Glasdecke“ ist ein Begriff, der Hindernisse beschreibt, die Frauen daran hindern, höher aufzusteigen und Führungspositionen zu erreichen. Ein Beispiel: Eine Frau, die seit Jahren in einer Firma arbeitet und gute Erfolge hat, bekommt keine Beförderung. Stattdessen wird ein männlicher Kollege befördert, obwohl er weniger Erfahrung hat. Dies ist ein klares Beispiel für die „Glasdecke“.

Obwohl die „Glasdecke“ Frauen in ihrer Karriere bremst, gibt es noch viele andere Probleme, mit denen Frauen in der Arbeitswelt zu kämpfen haben. Schauen wir uns nun die häufigsten Probleme an, mit denen Frauen im Berufsleben konfrontiert sind:

Gleiche Arbeit, ungleicher Lohn

Mutterschaft, Schwangerschaft, Kinderbetreuung und Haushaltsaufgaben werden oft als Frauenaufgaben angesehen. Dieses gesellschaftliche Vorurteil führt dazu, dass Frauen in der Arbeitswelt nicht vollständig als gleichwertige Arbeitskräfte wahrgenommen werden.

Die Rechte von Frauen und Mädchen: Der aktuelle Stand

Laut einer Studie der McGill University wird angenommen, dass Frauen emotional stärker schwankend sind und eine höhere Schmerzgrenze als Männer haben. Aus diesem Grund wird ihr Schmerz von Ärzten häufig als „psychologisch“, „emotional“ und „unrealistisch“ bezeichnet.

Sexuelle Gewalt und Ausbeutung, die ungleiche Verteilung von unbezahlter Pflegearbeit und Hausarbeit sowie Diskriminierung im öffentlichen Dienst haben sich mit der COVID-19-Pandemie weiter verschärft.

Laut der aktuellen Entwicklung wird geschätzt, dass es 300 Jahre dauern wird, bis Kinderheiraten ein Ende finden, 140 Jahre, bis Frauen in Führungspositionen am Arbeitsplatz gleichberechtigt vertreten sind, und 47 Jahre, bis eine gleichberechtigte Vertretung in nationalen Parlamenten erreicht wird.

Globale Anstrengungen für Geschlechtergleichheit und Beispiele

Vietnam hat alle Einschränkungen bezüglich der Beschäftigung von Frauen aufgehoben.

In Island ist der Lohnunterschied zwischen den Geschlechtern dank eines Gesetzes, das vorschreibt, dass Unternehmen mit mehr als 25 Mitarbeitern für gleiche Arbeit gleichen Lohn zahlen müssen, kleiner als in den meisten anderen Ländern.

UN Women setzt sich weltweit dafür ein, Frauenrechte zu schützen, wirtschaftliche Chancen zu schaffen und Geschlechtergerechtigkeit zu erreichen.

Es ist nicht zu übersehen, dass Atatürk am 5. Dezember 1934 den Frauen das Wahlrecht gewährt hat. Türkei gewährt Frauen das Recht zu wählen und gewählt zu werden, 11 Jahre früher als Frankreich und Italien, 14 Jahre früher als Belgien und 36 Jahre früher als Schweiz.

Was können wir also für eine gerechte Zukunft für alle tun?

Wir können die Organisationen der Zivilgesellschaft und freiwillige Organisationen unterstützen, indem wir Informationsseminare für die Öffentlichkeit organisieren, Bewusstseinsbildungsmaßnahmen durchführen und Aktionen zur Mobilisierung fördern.

Die Medien sollten besonders darauf achten, dass gewalttätige Szenarien nicht als Serien oder Filme in den Fernsehprogrammen gezeigt werden.

In Schulen sollten Lehrbücher und Programminhalte mit einer gleichberechtigten Perspektive entwickelt werden.

Die Geschlechtergleichstellung ist ein Kampf, der erst gewonnen werden kann, wenn er nicht mehr nur der Kampf der Frauen ist. Jeder Einzelne, unabhängig vom Geschlecht, sollte seine Stimme erheben – denn nur dann können wir gehört werden.

Sude Bakırcı M3-2

Simay Seygin M3-2

SAUBERES WASSER UND SANITÄREINRICHTUNGEN

Warum ist sauberes Wasser wichtig?

Sauberes Wasser ist wichtig, weil wir es zum Trinken, Waschen und für die Gesundheit brauchen. Es hilft uns, gesund zu bleiben und Krankheiten zu vermeiden. Es ist auch wichtig für Hygiene und die Umwelt.



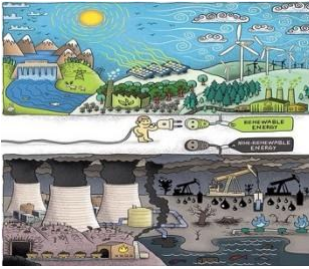
Was passiert, wenn es kein sauberes Wasser und keine Toiletten gibt?

1. **Krankheiten:** Schmutziges Wasser führt zu vielen Krankheiten wie Durchfall, Cholera und Typhus.
2. **Schwierigkeiten bei der Hygiene:** Ohne Toiletten können Menschen sich nicht sauber halten, was zu Gesundheitsproblemen führt.
3. **Armut und Zeitverlust:** Menschen müssen viel Zeit damit verbringen, Wasser zu suchen, anstatt zu arbeiten oder ihre Kinder zu versorgen.

Zusammengefasst: Sauberes Wasser und Toiletten sind wichtig. Wir brauchen sie, um gesund zu bleiben.

Işıl Atalay M3-1

BEZAHLBARE UND SAUBERE ENERGIE



Energie ist sehr wichtig für unser Leben. Aber viele Menschen haben keinen Strom oder der Strom ist zu teuer. Gleichzeitig macht Energie aus Kohle und Öl die Umwelt kaputt. Deshalb brauchen wir mehr saubere Energie aus Sonne, Wind und Wasser.

Warum ist saubere Energie wichtig?

Ohne Strom gibt es keine guten Schulen, keine Krankenhäuser und keine Fabriken. In vielen Ländern ist Strom zu teuer oder es gibt nicht genug Stromleitungen. Deshalb müssen wir mehr erneuerbare Energie nutzen.

Mehr erneuerbare Energie

Heute gibt es mehr Sonnen- und Windenergie als früher. Solaranlagen und Windräder werden immer besser. Aber wir brauchen noch mehr Lösungen: Wir müssen Energie besser speichern und Politiker müssen erneuerbare Energie unterstützen.



Was können wir tun?

Jeder kann helfen. Wir können weniger Strom verbrauchen, LED-Lampen benutzen und Geräte ausschalten, wenn wir sie nicht brauchen. Außerdem können wir Strom aus erneuerbaren Quellen kaufen.

Saubere Energie ist gut für die Menschen und für die Umwelt. Wenn wir alle mithelfen, haben wir eine bessere Zukunft!

Naz Sancaktepe M3-1

MENSCHENWÜRDIGE ARBEIT UND WIRTSCHAFTSWACHSTUM

Ein weiser Mann namens Lokman Hekim hat die Formel für ein stressfreies, glückliches Leben so zusammengefasst: „Ayağını sıcak tut, başını serin; kendine bir iş bul, düşünme derin.“ Auf Deutsch bedeutet es „Halten Sie Ihre Füße warm und Ihren Kopf kühl. Suchen Sie sich einen Job und denken Sie nicht zu viel nach.“ Deshalb ist ein Job ein Muss für ein glückliches Leben. Viele Menschen arbeiten jeden Tag und sie verdienen natürlich Geld, aber was noch wichtiger ist sie gewinnen ein Gefühl. Sie sind nützlich. Sie gehören dazu.

Aber, sind alle Arbeiten menschenwürdig oder was ist menschenwürdige Arbeit? Ist es so wichtig, auch für das Wirtschaftswachstum? Die Antwort ist einfach, aber eindeutig: „Ja“! Gerechtigkeit ist die Grundlage für menschenwürdige Arbeit. Alle Menschen sollen einen fairen Lohn bekommen und sich sicher fühlen. Die Leute wollen kein Geld, das sie nicht verdienen. Alles, was sie wollen, sind ihre fairen Rechte. Wenn sie ihre Rechte haben, werden sie bei ihrer Arbeit ihr Bestes geben. Wenn jeder sein Bestes gibt, werden wir Wirtschaftswachstum und eine glückliche, stressfreie Gesellschaft haben.

İsmail Hacıoğlu M3-2

INDUSTRIE INNOVATION UND INFRASTRUKTUR



Industrie, Innovation und Infrastruktur sind sehr wichtig für die Entwicklung einer Gesellschaft. Eine starke Industrie produziert nicht nur, sondern schafft auch neue Lösungen für die Zukunft. Aber echte Veränderung kommt mit Innovation. Künstliche Intelligenz, Robotik und moderne Fabriken machen die Produktion schneller, besser und effizienter.

Doch Innovation allein reicht nicht. Ohne gute Infrastruktur gibt es Probleme. Straßen, Energie, Internet und Transport sind sehr wichtig für die Industrie. Eine moderne Fabrik kann nicht gut arbeiten, wenn es Stromprobleme oder schlechte Verkehrswege gibt.

Die Industrie der Zukunft muss umweltfreundlich, innovativ und nachhaltig sein. Fabriken mit grüner Energie, null Abfall und Recycling sind sehr wichtig. Gute Investitionen in Industrie, Innovation und Infrastruktur helfen nicht nur der Wirtschaft, sondern auch der Umwelt und der Zukunft.



Beytullah Alçı M3-1

Hafize Nurcan Güneş Güler M 3-2

WENIGER UNGLEICHHEITEN

Die Herausforderung der Ungleichheit

In vielen Gesellschaften gibt es große soziale und wirtschaftliche Unterschiede. Menschen haben aufgrund ihrer Herkunft, ihres Geschlechts, einer Behinderung oder ihres sozialen Status nicht die gleichen Chancen auf Bildung, Arbeit oder Gesundheitsversorgung. Dies führt zu einem Kreislauf der Armut und Ausgrenzung, der dringend durchbrochen werden muss.



Wege zu einer gerechten Gesellschaft



Eine gerechte Gesellschaft bedeutet, dass alle Menschen die gleichen Chancen erhalten – unabhängig von ihrem Hintergrund. Um dies zu erreichen, sind umfassende Reformen nötig: Bildungssysteme müssen inklusiver werden, faire Löhne sind erforderlich, und soziale Sicherungsmechanismen müssen verbessert werden, um besonders gefährdete Gruppen zu schützen.

Gezielte Förderung benachteiligter Gemeinschaften

Maßnahmen wie Stipendienprogramme, kostenlose Gesundheitsdienste oder sozialer Wohnungsbau können Menschen in schwierigen Lebenslagen helfen. Auch die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter ist entscheidend, da Frauen in vielen Regionen noch immer weniger verdienen und weniger Mitspracherecht haben als Männer. Ebenso müssen Menschen mit Behinderungen oder aus ethnischen Minderheiten aktiv in den Arbeitsmarkt und die Gesellschaft integriert werden.



Die Rolle von Unternehmen und Zivilgesellschaft



Nicht nur der Staat, sondern auch Unternehmen und gemeinnützige Organisationen tragen Verantwortung. Unternehmen sollten faire Löhne zahlen, Vielfalt fördern und sichere Arbeitsbedingungen bieten. Zivilgesellschaftliche Organisationen können durch soziale Projekte und Aufklärungsarbeit Vorurteile abbauen und das Bewusstsein für eine inklusive Gesellschaft stärken.

Warum alle von einer gerechteren Gesellschaft profitieren



Soziale und wirtschaftliche Gleichheit bringt mehr Stabilität, Innovation und Wohlstand. Wenn jeder Mensch sein Potenzial entfalten kann, entstehen neue Ideen, das Wirtschaftswachstum wird gestärkt, und soziale Spannungen nehmen ab. Eine Welt mit weniger Ungleichheiten ist eine Welt mit mehr Chancen für alle.

Sara Hossam M3-2
Farida Hisham M3-2

NACHHALTIGE STÄDTEN UND GEMEINDNE

Nachhaltige Städte sind wichtig für unsere Zukunft. Diese Städte bieten den Menschen ein gutes Leben. In nachhaltigen Städten gibt es Parks und Bäume. Wir können dort spazieren gehen, um unsere Gesundheit zu erhalten.



Städte sollten energieeffizient sein. So wird weniger Energie verbraucht. Wir sollten umweltfreundliche Technologien nutzen. Z.B. könnten Solarpanels auf alle Dächer installiert werden.

In nachhaltigen Städten wird der öffentliche Verkehr genutzt. Der Verkehr verringert sich.

Abfälle werden recycelt. Glas, Metall, Plastik und Papier werden getrennt um die Umweltverschmutzung zu verringern.



In diesen Städten wird für Menschen jedes Alters Komfort und Sicherheit geboten. Wenn wir gemeinsam nachhaltige Städte schaffen können wir eine schöne Zukunft gewährleisten.

Gülşah Yavuz Kocaman M3-1

Sedanur Zeytun M3-2

Quellen:

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NACHHALTIGER KONSUM UND NACHHALTIGE PRODUKTION

Nachhaltiger Konsum ist sehr wichtig für unsere Zukunft. Wir müssen natürliche Ressourcen effizient nutzen. Fabriken sollen sauber arbeiten und nicht so viel Wasser oder Strom verbrauchen.



Auch in unserem Alltag können wir nachhaltig leben. Recycling ist auch eine gute Idee. Alte Flaschen, Papier und Plastik kann man wiederverwenden. Mülltrennung hilft dabei. Auch beim Einkaufen können wir nachhaltiger sein. Wir können Produkte aus der Region kaufen. Regionale Produkte sind gut für die Umwelt. Sie reisen nicht weit und verbrauchen weniger Energie. Auch Bio-Produkte sind eine gute Wahl. Sie werden ohne schädliche Chemikalien hergestellt.

Wir können auch Energie sparen. Zum Beispiel:

- Schalte das Licht aus, wenn du einen Raum verlässt
- Trenne deine Heizung, wenn du nicht zu Hause bist
- Kaufe Elektrogeräte mit gutem Energielabel



Kleidung ist auch wichtig. Second-Hand-Kleidung ist eine tolle Option. Sie ist günstiger und schont die Umwelt. Man kann Kleidung auch reparieren statt sie wegzwerfen.

Transport ist ein weiterer wichtiger Punkt. Fahre wenn möglich:

- Mit dem Fahrrad
- Mit öffentlichen Verkehrsmitteln
- Teile ein Auto mit anderen Menschen



Jeder kleine Schritt zählt! Wenn wir alle zusammenarbeiten, können wir unsere Umwelt schützen.

Suden Duru Yıldız M3-1

İrem Kafa M3-1

Nisa Nur Yılmaz M3-1

REDUZIERE DEINEN CO₂ FUßABDRUCK, RETTE DIE WELT!

Die Welt wird wärmer und Klimakatastrophen werden mehr. Ist es möglich, das zu stoppen? Experten sagen: Erneuerbare Energien können den Planeten retten. Der Klimawandel ist eines der wichtigsten globalen Probleme, das alle Länder beeinflusst. Temperaturanstieg, Waldbrände, Überschwemmungen, Dürre, Verlust der biologischen Vielfalt und das Schmelzen der Gletscher beeinflussen.



Es wird wissenschaftlich gezeigt, dass der Klimawandel immer stärker wird und eine Gefahr ist. Die Berichte vom Weltklimarat (IPCC) zeigen, dass der Klimawandel eine große Gefahr für die Menschheit ist. Die IPCC-Berichte und wissenschaftliche Studien zeigen, dass die Anstrengungen der Länder nicht genug sind.

Um den Klimawandel zu stoppen, ist es wichtig, mehr erneuerbare Energien zu nutzen. Was ist erneuerbare Energie? Erneuerbare Energie kommt aus natürlichen Quellen wie Sonne, Wind und Wasser. Diese Quellen gehen nie aus und schaden der Umwelt weniger.

Außerdem sind Regierungspolitiken und Abkommen wichtig im Kampf gegen den Klimawandel. Das Pariser Abkommen ist auch eines davon. Dieses Abkommen ist ein Versprechen, dass die Länder zusammen arbeiten, um die Erderwärmung auf 1,5 °C zu begrenzen.

Neben den Regierungen haben auch die Menschen eine große Verantwortung. Einzelpersonen können helfen, wenn sie weniger Energie verbrauchen, Produkte mit erneuerbarer Energie kaufen und umweltfreundliche Verkehrsmittel nutzen. Firmen können helfen, wenn sie Technologien nutzen, die Energie sparen und weniger CO₂ ausstoßen.

Es ist sehr wichtig, unsere alten Gewohnheiten zu ändern, um unseren Planeten zu schützen. Wir alle können mit kleinen Schritten zu großen Veränderungen beitragen. Erneuerbare Energiequellen zu nutzen, umweltfreundliche Verkehrsmittel zu wählen und weniger Energie zu verbrauchen, sind Dinge, die jeder von uns tun kann. Die Zukunft unseres Planeten wird durch unsere Entscheidungen bestimmt. Komm, bauen wir zusammen eine nachhaltigere Welt und kämpfen wir gegen den Klimawandel!



Ayşenur Akman M3-2

DAS LEBEN UNTER WASSER UND WIE WIR ES SCHÜTZEN KÖNNEN

1. Bildung und Information

Der Schutz des Meeres ist sehr wichtig. Die Menschen sollten mehr über das Meer und seine Bedeutung lernen. In der Schule ist es wichtig, dass Kinder und Jugendliche verstehen, warum das Meer geschützt werden muss. Sie sollen lernen, wie sie helfen können, das Meer sauber zu halten. Umweltprojekte und Kampagnen sind eine gute Idee. Zum Beispiel können Schüler bei Strandsäuberungen mitmachen oder mehr über Recycling erfahren. Solche Aktionen helfen, das Bewusstsein für den Umweltschutz zu stärken. So werden junge Menschen umweltfreundlicher und kümmern sich besser um die Natur.



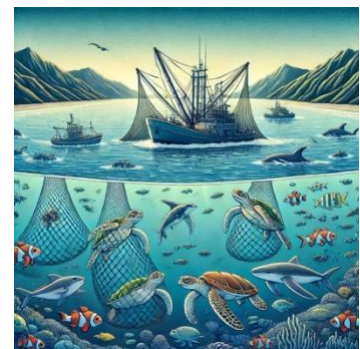
2. Umweltverschmutzung und Kontrolle



Plastik, Öl und Abfälle aus Fabriken verschmutzen das Meer. Das ist ein großes Problem, weil Fische und andere Meerestiere darunter leiden. Wir müssen diese Verschmutzung stoppen. Zum Beispiel können wir Stofftaschen statt Plastiktüten benutzen und Glasflaschen statt Plastikflaschen. Außerdem ist es sehr wichtig, Plastik richtig zu recyceln. Fabriken und große Schiffe, besonders Öltanker, sollten regelmäßig kontrolliert werden. Wenn sie gegen die Regeln verstoßen, müssen sie eine Strafe bekommen. So bleibt das Meer sauber. Jeder Mensch muss die Natur schützen. Wir dürfen keinen Müll ins Meer werfen und sollten die Strände sauber halten. Wenn alle mithelfen, bleiben unsere Meere schön und gesund.

3. Schutz des Meeresökosystems

Viele Tiere im Meer sind in Gefahr, weil der Mensch zu viel fischt. Übermäßige Fischerei kann das natürliche Gleichgewicht im Meer stören. Deshalb ist es wichtig, dass es Regeln gibt. In einigen Gebieten muss die Fischerei begrenzt oder sogar verboten werden, damit sich die Fischbestände erholen können. Meeresschutzgebiete sind eine gute Lösung. Dort dürfen keine Netze ausgeworfen und keine Fische gefangen werden. So haben die Tiere einen sicheren Lebensraum. Wenn wir das Meer schützen, bleibt das Ökosystem gesund und die Tiere können weiterleben. Jeder kann helfen, indem er bewusst Fisch aus nachhaltiger Fischerei kauft.



Emir Tuhan Şahin M3-1
Nihat Vahit Altun M3-2
Osman Taha Şengül M3-1

LEBEN AN LAND

Der Schutz unserer Wälder ist sehr wichtig. Bäume geben uns Sauerstoff, speichern CO₂ und sind ein Zuhause für viele Tiere. Doch jedes Jahr werden viele Bäume gefällt, um Platz für Landwirtschaft und Städte zu schaffen. Wenn wir Wälder schützen, helfen wir nicht nur der Natur, sondern auch uns selbst. Wälder sind ein wichtiger Teil des Ökosystems und spielen eine große Rolle im Kampf gegen den Klimawandel.



Neben dem Schutz der Wälder ist es auch wichtig, klimafreundliche landwirtschaftliche Praktiken zu unterstützen. Viele Bauern benutzen Pestizide und chemische Düngemittel, die schädlich für die Umwelt sind. Eine nachhaltige Landwirtschaft hilft, den Boden gesund zu halten und die Artenvielfalt zu bewahren. Zudem können regionale und biologische Produkte eine gute Alternative sein.

Jeder kann mithelfen! Wir können weniger Papier verschwenden, Recyclingprodukte verwenden und Bäume pflanzen. Auch bewusster Konsum spielt eine große Rolle. Wenn wir nachhaltige Produkte kaufen und weniger Fleisch essen, schützen wir unsere Umwelt.

Unsere Erde ist unser Zuhause - wir müssen sie für die Zukunft bewahren!

Zehra Tütü M3-2

Rahime Esin Göksel M3-2

FRIEDEN FÜR ALLE

Frieden ist wichtig für alle Menschen. Wenn es Frieden gibt, sind die Menschen glücklich und sicher. Frieden bedeutet, dass alle nett zueinander sind. und respektvoll miteinander umgehen.



In einer friedlichen Welt spielen Kinder zusammen. Die Menschen lachen und helfen einander. Wenn es ein Problem gibt, sprechen die Menschen ruhig miteinander.

Jeder kann etwas für den Frieden tun. Wir können freundlich sein und anderen helfen. Wenn alle nett sind, wird

die Welt schön und gut.

In einer friedlichen Welt spielen Kinder zusammen, die Menschen lachen und helfen einander. Wenn es ein Problem gibt, sprechen die Menschen ruhig miteinander und suchen gemeinsam nach einer Lösung.



Eine sichere Welt bedeutet, dass niemand Angst hat. Es gibt keinen Streit und keine Gewalt. Alle Menschen sind freundlich und respektieren einander. In der Schule lernen Kinder, Probleme ohne Streit zu lösen. Auch Erwachsene müssen nett und hilfsbereit sein.

Regierungen sind wichtig, aber auch wir können helfen. Wenn wir freundlich sind, anderen helfen und fair sind, gibt es mehr Frieden. Jeder Mensch soll sich sicher fühlen, egal woher er kommt.

Jeder kann etwas für den Frieden tun. Ein Lächeln oder ein nettes Wort kann viel helfen. Wenn alle nett sind, wird die Welt schön und gut.

Murat Doğan M3-2

Emre Sevgin M3-2

BEISPIELE UND BEDEUTUNG DER UNTERSTÜTZUNG VON LÄNDERN UNTEREINANDER

Teamwork ist sehr wichtig, weil viele Probleme nur zusammen gelöst werden können. Reiche Länder sollen ärmere Länder helfen, damit alle eine bessere Zukunft haben. Es ist nicht einfach, aber es ist wichtig.

Ein gutes Beispiel ist das Projekt "One Laptop per Child". Diese Organisation gibt Kindern in armen Ländern Computer, weil sie oft keine Möglichkeit haben, moderne Technologie zu nutzen. Deshalb können viele Kinder lernen und eine bessere Zukunft haben. Aber nicht alle Kinder haben Zugang zu diesen Programmen, das ist ein Problem.



Fairer Handel ist auch gut. Wenn Länder fair handeln, dann bekommen Bauern und Arbeiter mehr Geld. Das bedeutet, dass sie besser leben können. Deshalb ist fairer Handel gut. Große Firmen sollen faire Preise zahlen, damit kleine Produzenten auch Geld verdienen.

Wissen ist sehr wichtig. Universitäten geben Kurse online, damit viele Leute lernen können. Das hilft, weil in armen Ländern Schulen oft nicht so gut sind. Wenn Menschen online lernen, dann haben sie bessere Chancen für die Zukunft. Es gibt auch Organisationen, die alte Computer in arme Länder schicken, damit mehr Leute das Internet benutzen können.

Regierungen, Firmen und Menschen müssen zusammenarbeiten, weil große Probleme nicht alleine gelöst werden können. Wenn wir zusammenarbeiten, dann können wir die Welt besser machen.

Mert Eren Akkaya M3-2

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