

WONDERLAND WELFARE

Here are the presentations of all partners involved in Erasmus+ project Wonderland.

They show social problems in their countries.

The problems were discussed during th workshop in Portugal (2-5.10.2017) and th solutions were given by the students.

Social problems in Poland



Unemployment

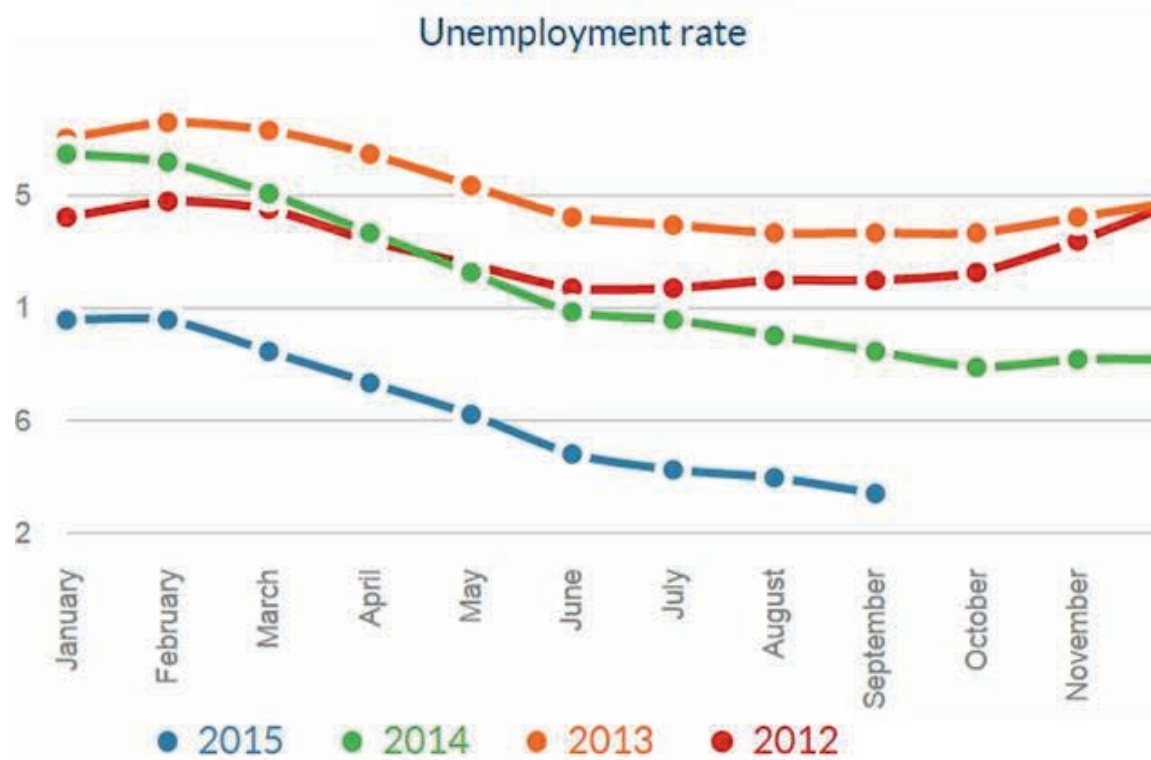
It's a huge problem especially among young people. Many graduates of schools and universities can't find job and they can't see the good prospects for the future for themselves and they decide to emigrate abroad.

[Poland's Central Statistics Office estimates](#) that 2.1m Poles are living abroad, most within Europe. That figure peaked at 2.3m in 2007, after which some people started to move back. Yet predictions of a mass return of emigrants as Western Europe slid into recession (whereas Poland did not) proved wrong. For the past three years, the number of emigrants has been rising steadily again. Alarm bells are ringing in Warsaw.

The largest number of expatriate Poles are in Britain, followed by Germany and Ireland. But there are sizeable contingents all over Western Europe and Scandinavia.

Unemployment rate in Poland

Poland's unemployment rate fell to 9.6% in October 2015, the lowest level in seven years, and remained on a single-digit level for the third consecutive month, data provided by the Labor Ministry showed. A growing number of economists believe that the unemployment rate may be kept under 10% at end-year.



Migration



Polish is the most commonly spoken non-native language in England and Wales. More than half a million people in Britain now speak Polish as their first language, placing it ahead of Punjabi and Urdu and behind only English and Welsh. The data, extracted from the 2011 census, confirmed the staggering numbers of Polish migrants who are now living, working and putting down roots in the UK. Some 521,000 Polish-born people have made their homes here, a figure that has increased seven-fold since 2003, when just 75,000 were listed in the census.

Migration factfile

Since the fall of Communism in 1989, the nature of migration to and from Poland has been in flux. After Poland's accession to the European Union and accession to the Schengen Area in particular, a significant number of Poles, estimated at over two million, have emigrated, primarily to the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Ireland. The majority of them, according to the Central Statistical Office of Poland left in search of better work opportunities abroad while retaining permanent resident status in Poland itself.



Housing problems

The shortage of dwellings in relation to the number of independent households and families is estimated today in Poland as between 1.2 million and 1.5 million units, with three-fourths of this number in cities. This constitutes 10-12% of the existing dwellings and is a multiple of the number of dwellings built in the past five years. Another indicator of the housing shortage is the density ratio, which in Poland is 300 dwellings per 1000 residents. In other countries, this number exceeds 350 and in some even reaches 450 dwellings per 1000 residents. The housing shortage in Poland has endured for decades. The improvement has been small, while the distance separating Poland from other countries has not diminished but increased. The result of the housing shortage is that dwellings are often overcrowded, the more so as the average flat in Poland is too small for two households or for a household of several persons made up of two families.

What kind of housing is needed?

Today, there is especially need for housing for low and medium income groups. Especially young people establishing their households will have more and more difficulties in finding an affordable flat and with the baby-boom generation of the early 1980s entering the housing market in the coming years, the shortage of reasonably priced dwellings will largely increase. Furthermore, in the big cities there will be continuing need for housing for better-off residents, also because within the framework of EU accession, more and more European institutions will settle in Poland and will need new officespace as well as flats for their employees.

Housing problems- factfile

MAIN REASONS FOR HOUSING PROBLEMS

- INCREASING POPULATION
- INCREASING POLLUTION
- HIGH DEMAND OF HOUSES
- INCREASING LAND COST
- PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUES
- SANITATION PROBLEMS
- UNPLANNED HOUSIN
- SLUMS ETC...



Low wages

Polish wages are not on par with EU average wages. Why is this so? Poland has been free from communism for over 20 years and part of the EU for over 10. Why does someone only a few hundred miles away in Austria, Germany or Sweden get paid many times more than workers with comparable skills in Poland?

Poland's young academics are going abroad in search of well-paying jobs. Those who stay at home are labeled "desperados" and often earn so little, regardless of how many degrees they have, that they can hardly survive.

Wage growth & labour market

- A recent survey shows that employers are finding it more difficult to find workers in Poland – 51% reported problems with finding workforce in 2017, compared to 35% in 2016. Very low unemployment is driving wage growth demands, which positions the labour market as one of the biggest potential risks for the Polish economy. Certain companies are already having problems with fulfilling production quotas as they have to spend more time looking for employees and providing training for the more advanced positions. Base salaries in certain low-skilled jobs, such as in big supermarket chains, went up by even 25% compared to last year. Wages have been increasing at the fastest pace in six years. Still, as long as wages in Poland remain lower than those in Western Europe, workers will still leave to seek better positions abroad. The OECD estimates the average annual Polish salary at \$25,921, compared with \$46,389 in Germany.
- Some companies have stopped recruiting Poles entirely, focusing on attracting Ukrainian and Belarussian workers. More than 1 million Ukrainians work in Poland but experts say that this will not be enough. It is likely that Asian countries such as Nepal, India, and Bangladesh will gradually become major workforce sources. The number of work permit applications for these countries shot up to nearly 5 thousand in 2017, compared to only 340 in 2016. This number is expected to rise sharply in the coming years. This is a problematic situation for politicians. On one hand wages need to keep on growing to keep workers in Poland. On the other hand growth cannot be impeded as foreign companies which begin losing profitability will often move further east. At the same time more foreign workers, which are relatively skilled, need to be attracted to fill Poland's demographic gap.

Minimum wages- factfile

Australia has the most generous minimum wage, with workers earning a minimum of US\$9.54 an hour. Next is Luxembourg, where workers can expect to take home at least \$9.24 after tax. The top three is completed by Belgium



Polish health care system one of the worst in Europe

Poland's health care ranks 27th out of 34 medical services included in the 6th edition of the Euro Health Consumer Index (EHI): and it is continuing to deteriorate.

Poland has slipped one place in the EHI from the last report issued in 2009 by the Swedish-based Health Consumer Powerhouse think-tank.

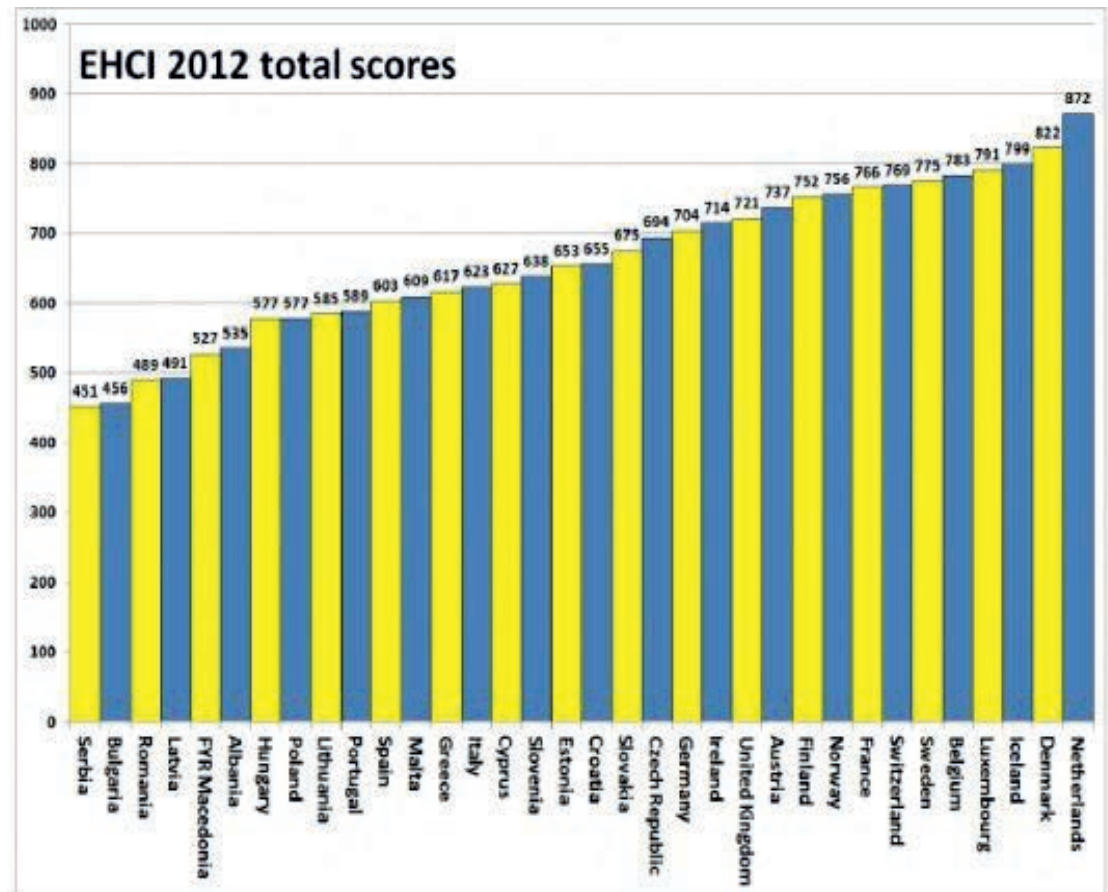
[The report](#), presented to the European Parliament finds that the Netherlands has the best health system ahead of Denmark, Iceland, Luxembourg and Belgium. Only Hungary, Albania, Macedonia, Latvia, Romania, Bulgaria and Serbia rank below Poland in the index. Other countries close to Poland's borders have improved performance, says the report, with the Czech Republic being called a “star performer” by the new HCI, moving from 17th to 15th in the index.

Health care system

The EHI finds that Poles have one of the worst access to the most up-to-date drugs, have one of the highest mortality rates from cancer and one of the longest waiting times for an appointment with a doctor or treatment at a hospital.

The EHI ranks 34 European health care systems on 42 indicators, such as patients' rights, accessibility of treatment, range and reach of services provided and quality pharmaceuticals.

Dr. Arne Bjornberg, director of Health Consumer Powerhouse who presented the report to the European Parliament yesterday, said that Poland was among the few countries in Europe which has not improved its standards of health care in the two years since the last EHI was published.





BASIC SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN TURKEY

As an extent of globalization,
Turkey faces the same problems
likewise anywhere else.

”

"THE SIMPLE DEFINITION OF GLOBALIZATION IS THE INTERWEAVING OF MARKETS, TECHNOLOGY, INFORMATION SYSTEMS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS IN A WAY THAT IS SHRINKING THE WORLD FROM A SIZE MEDIUM TO A SIZE SMALL, AND ENABLING EACH OF US TO REACH AROUND THE WORLD FARTHER, FASTER, DEEPER.

- THOMAS FRIEDMAN





But not only these but also:

Crime, drug addiction,
poverty, racism, violence,
migration, terror, pollution,
teenage problems, gay
rights, animal rights, racism,
sexual discrimination and
many more...

AND IN THIS PRESENTATION

**WE TOOK EDUCATION,
IMMIGRATION, TERROR,
AND UNEMPLOYMENT AS
BASIC SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN
TURKEY.**

**SOCIAL
PROBLEMS
IN TURKEY**



Education in Turkey

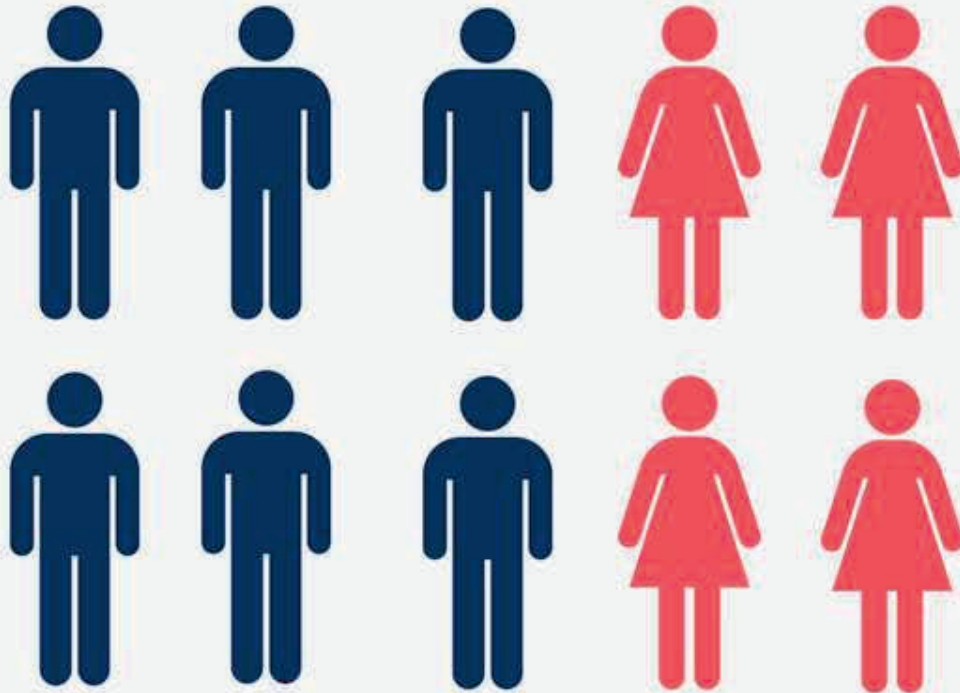
4+4+4 system

Compulsory education lasts 12 years. It can be divided into 4+4+4 years of schooling.

Primary education means 4 years of primary school plus 4 years of middle school.

Secondary education means 4 years of high school.

STATISTICS



15 MILLION

There are currently 15 million students in Turkey, with 8 million being male, and 7 million being female.

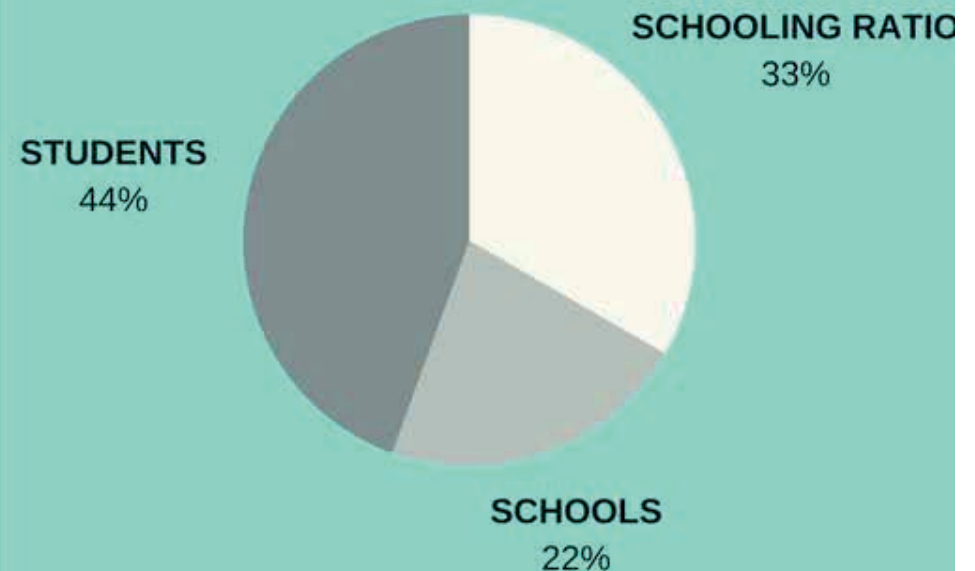
FAST FACTS

LITERACY RATE IN TURKEY IS TOTAL OF %96. THERE HAS BEEN AN INCREASE BY %0.44 SINCE 2013.

TURKISH EDUCATION HAS THE LARGEST BUDGET OF ANY MINISTRY WITH AN ALLOCATION OF OVER %22 OF THE NATIONAL BUDGET.

/TURKISH EDUCATION

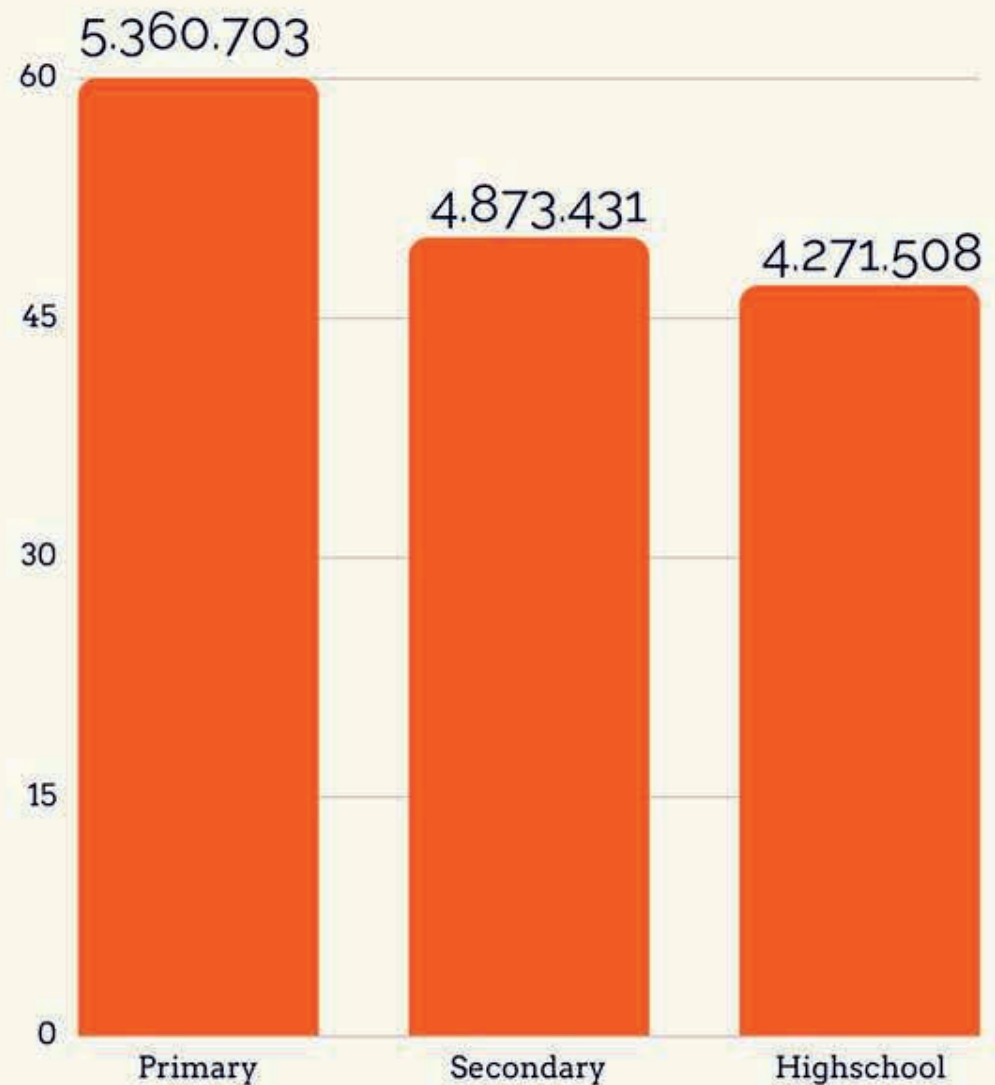
Pie Chart



STATISTICS OF STUDENTS PER SCHOOLS IN TURKEY

There are currently 6.788 kindergartens in Turkey, and 1.209.106 students attend them.

- There are currently 196 universities in Turkey, and 7.198.987 students attend them.



WHAT IS WRONG WITH TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM?

THESE ARE THE MAIN THREE
PROBLEMS WE WILL BE
FOCUSING ON.



**STUDENT
CENTERED
TEACHING**



**THEORETICAL
EDUCATION**



**EDUCATION
BEING UP TO
DATE**

STUDENT-CENTERED TEACHING



engagement

AIMS TO
ENGAGE
STUDENTS IN
CLASS, AND
ENCOURAGE
THEM TO TAKE
PART.



participation

STUDENTS ASK
QUESTIONS
THAT THE
OTHERS CAN
TURN TO AND
SOLVE AS A
CLASS.

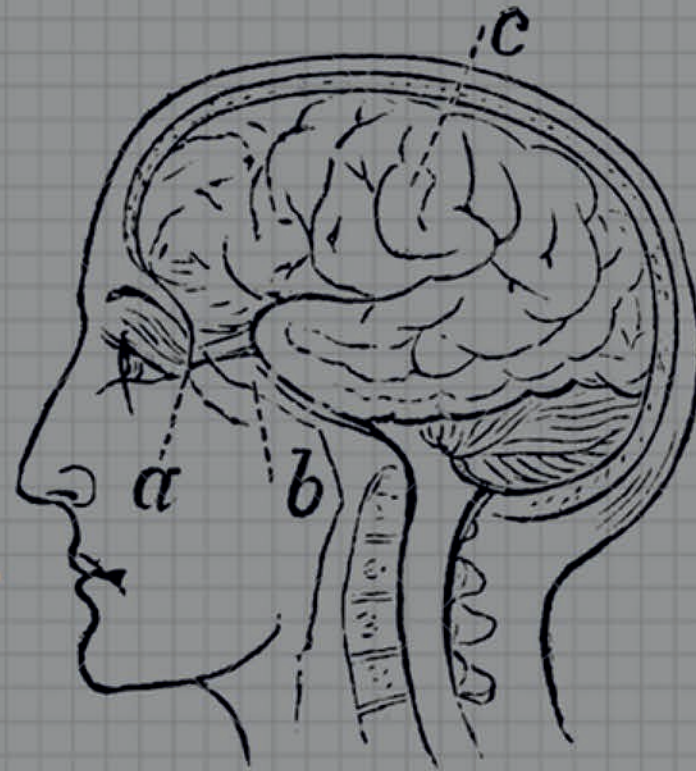


brainstorm

STUDENTS FIND
AN
OPPORTUNITY
TO BRAINSTORM
IN A CRITICAL
AND CREATIVE
WAY.

STUDENT CENTERED TEACHING IN TURKISH EDUCATION

- STUDENT CENTERED TEACHING IS CONTRAST TO THE TRADITIONAL EDUCATION, WHICH IS WHAT MOST TURKISH SCHOOLS ARE DEPENDENT ON. ONE OF THE REASONS IT IS THAT WAY CAN BE EXPLAINED BY THE FACT THAT **MOST CLASSROOMS ARE OVERPACKED**, MEANING THAT TEACHERS CAN'T ENGAGE WITH STUDENTS INDIVIDUALLY. INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN LEARNERS ARE EVENTUAL, BUT FORCING EVERY STUDENT INTO THE SAME BUBBLE WILL ONLY CAUSE PROBLEMS.



One other problem is that even though most Turkish schools have Internet connection, and smart boards, it is not used in an efficient way. Teachers usually prefer sticking to textbooks because it is considered to be the best way to prepare students for exams.



**TECHNOLOGY
IN EDUCATION**



TECHNOLOGY

OR TEXTBOOKS?



*Student centered teaching
and theoretical knowledge*

But why do teachers stick to textbooks? This stems from the fact that Turkish education system is based on theoretical knowledge.

Student centered teaching and theoretical knowledge is the opposite of each other, as first one aims to work with practical knowledge and the latter is based on theory.

THEORETICAL

Theoretical knowledge teaches you the 'why'. It helps you understand why one technique works where another fails. Theoretical knowledge is the *recipe of your cook.*

VS

PRACTICAL

Practical knowledge teaches you the 'how'. It helps you acquire the specific techniques that become the tools of your trade. Practical knowledge is *how you cook with your recipe.*

?

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM AND WHICH ONE IS MORE EFFECTIVE?

VS

IS TURKISH EDUCATION

THEORETICAL OR PRACTICAL?

THEORETICAL OR PRACTICAL?

The existing system of Turkish education is predominantly theoretical. Students are taught lessons by their books, but aren't shown how to apply what they learned. Most Turkish schools have labs, and yet they are not used in many cases because theoretical knowledge is considered to be a necessity and priority for exams.

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OF COURSE THIS ISN'T TO SAY THAT TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM IS MERELY BASED ON THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE. MOST UNIVERSITIES APPLY PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE, AND WITHIN THE INTRODUCTION OF TECHNOLOGY AT SCHOOLS, PRACTICE IS MORE COMMON THAN BEFORE.



uses of technology in the classroom

We stand on the brink of a technological revolution that will fundamentally alter the way we live and work.

The fourth industrial revolution is powered by artificial intelligence and differs from the previous ones in terms of technology.

Not only does it alter the way we live and work, but it also forces us to make changes in our education system.

First of these changes would be to involve technology in our classrooms.



The background is a dark blue space scene. In the top left, there's a partial view of a yellow and white planet. In the bottom left, a teal and black rocket is shown. On the right side, a large teal and white planet is partially visible. Scattered throughout are white stars of various shapes and sizes, and several small white circles representing celestial bodies.

FROM ALL THAT...

IT CAN BE CONCLUDED THAT IT IS IMPORTANT FOR OUR EDUCATION SYSTEM TO BE UP TO DATE.

TURKISH EDUCATION SYSTEM SHOULD CATCH UP WITH THIS NEW REVOLUTION ERA.

AS TECHNOLOGY CONTINUES ITS RISE, STUDENTS MUST BE INTRODUCED TO TECHNOLOGY AT SCHOOLS.

NEWS HEADLINES AROUND THE WORLD

What kind of education do we need for the 4th Industrial Revolution?

What role will education play in the Fourth Industrial Revolution?

Adapting education system to the Fourth Industrial Revolution and New Technologies

Jacques Biot: 'We must prepare our students for the fourth industrial revolution'

Educating for the 4th Industrial Revolution

Preparing for Fourth Industrial Revolution Requires Deeper Commitments to Education

Children need to be educated for the Fourth Industrial Revolution

4th Industrial Revolution: What it means for education

A GLOBAL PROBLEM?

As you can see above, it's not just Turkey that needs an education reform, almost every country needs to make changes in their education system to adapt to the demands of the 4th Industrial Revolution.

Our educational systems must modernize to embrace this new reality. They should keep pace with developments in technology and make students become fluent in technology.



WHAT

SHOULD

BE DONE?

**POSSIBLE
SOLUTIONS**



REFORM IN EDUCATION



RESEARCH

Our education system should encourage students to research



IDEATION

Students must be provided an environment to develop critical thinking skills





DEVELOPMENT

Education system should provide students with essential knowledge



RELEVANCY

Learning should be relevant and stir up student's interest





1. STUDENT CENTERED TEACHING

Turkish education system should lean towards the idea of student centered teaching.

Instead of giving students two definite options, which are success and failure, we should encourage them to think in a critical and creative way.

AS JOBS REQUIRE

higher skills every other day, students should exercise with both theoretical and practical knowledge equally. They should be well equipped once they graduate.





THANKS FOR LISTENING

**WE SHOULD LET OUR STUDENT'S
IMAGINATION RUN WILD!**

Links between education and migration

Education is one of the most important drivers of migration. Differences in education between the origin and the destination country is what drives people to migrate to another country.

Social
Problem

Migration

Migration is not only Turkey's problem
but recently it has also become
the whole world's social problem.



According to new researches, Turkey is the second country which has most immigrants.



There are two kinds of migration problem in Turkey.
These are internal migration and external migration.



INTERNAL MIGRATION

People migrate from rural areas to urban areas.
Because urban areas have more job opportunities
and better life conditions than rural areas.



EXTERNAL MIGRATION

IMMIGRATION

People migrate from different countries for various reasons such as better life conditions.



The war in Syria has gone on for more than six years, and has caused millions of lives. Same thing has happened recently in Arakan, and now it's the second greatest problem in the world, in regards to migration and civil terrorism.

In the near future, Muslims in Arakan have been slaughtered by Buddhists and this led to their migration. Then they started to migrate to Bangladesh.



But they weren't just looking for better life conditions, they were running away from death.



Migration causes cities to have problems like
crooked urbanization,
infrastructure failure and of course traffic.



WHY DO PEOPLE LEAVE THEIR COUNTRY AND MIGRATE?

Terrorism is a hazard to human life, therefore, people who are exposed to terrorism in their own country are more prone to migrate to another country.

WHAT IS TERRORISM?

The word terrorism stems from "terr" which means "fear" in Latin. One of the main goals of terrorist groups, or terrorism in general, is to create fear in the targeted population. To make it happen, they choose a path where violence is on the top of their lists.

TURKEY AND TERRORISM

BRIEF INTRODUCTION OF TERRORISM



TO FURTHER EXPLAIN THIS, TURKEY IS SITTING NEXT TO A MAJOR CIVIL WAR, WHERE SOME TERRORIST GROUPS ARE USING THE COUNTRY AS AN ENTRY POINT. TURKEY HELPED 3 MILLION REFUGEES BY LETTING THEM IN AND PROVIDING THEM WITH SAFER PLACES TO STAY.



BUT THIS CREATED ANOTHER PROBLEM

Some terrorists took advantage of Turkey's open border for refugees, and infiltrated into the country.

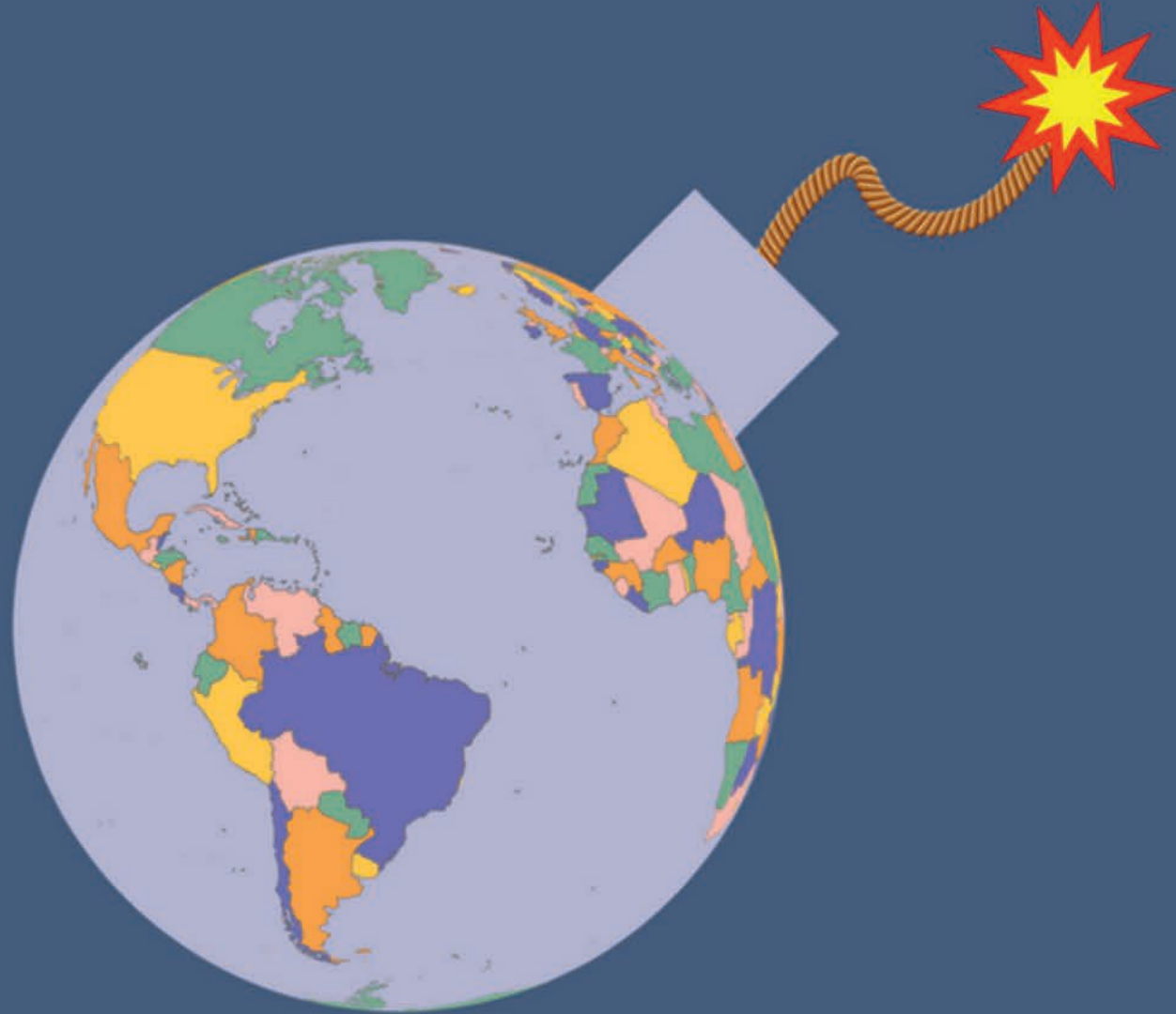
GLOBAL PROBLEM

TERRORISM DOESN'T HAVE ANY NATION, OR RELIGION. IT'S A THREAT TO EVERY COUNTRY AND THEIR CITIZENS EQUALLY.



IT'S NOT ONLY TURKEY THAT HAD TO DEAL WITH TERRORISM THOUGH. ALL AROUND THE WORLD, ACTS OF TERRORISM HAVE BEEN DISPLAYED IN THE MOST DISTURBING WAY, AND NOW IT HAS BECOME A GLOBAL PROBLEM. THE WORLD HAS TO TAKE A STEP AND TRY TO SOLVE THIS DANGEROUS PROBLEM THAT TARGETS EVERYONE.

OH NO! A BOMB



London Bridge attack

Barcelona terrorist attack

Paris shooting: 20 April 2017

Stockholm attack: April 7 2017

Paris attacks kill more than 120 people

Nice, France terror attack: July 14 2016

Brussels bombings: March 22 2016

Berlin Christmas market attack:

December 19 2016

Louvre attack: February 3 2017

**Normandy church attack: Tuesday July
26 2016**

Bastille Day Massacre: 84 dead

Manchester terror attack: May 22 2017

**Turkey car bomb and gun attack on
courthouse in Izmir**



WHAT
SHOULD WE DO TO
stop
terrorism

SOLUTIONS TO SOLVE A GLOBAL PROBLEM

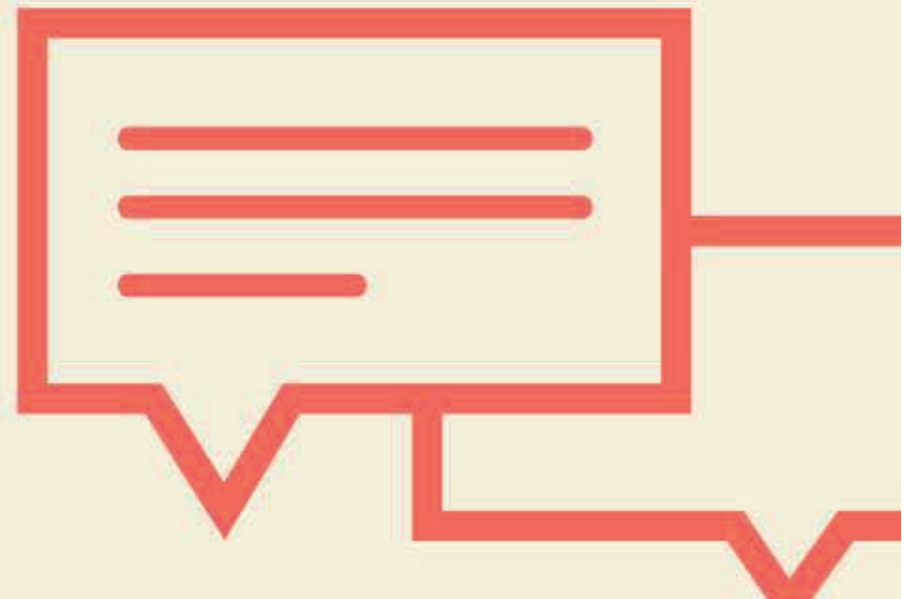
1 FINANCIAL SOURCE

Terrorist groups shouldn't be supported financially in any way, shape, or form. Their access to money should be prevented, so that they can't have any supplies. Strict control on supply of resources is the most important thing to stop terrorism around the world.



EDUCATING PEOPLE

Fighting terrorism may seem like an overwhelming concept, but every private citizen can do their part to help. Be aware of potential threats, and alert to different forms of extremism.





THE WHOLE WORLD **STANDS TOGETHER**

Doesn't matter which country, every victim that has been affected from any of those terrorist attacks should be supported, and all countries need to take a stance together to at least show their support and sympathy.

“

TERRORISM IS A DESTRUCTION OF SOCIAL LIFE, AND IT AFFECTS LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION IN A BAD WAY. PEOPLE WHO WERE BORN INTO A COUNTRY THAT IS DEALING WITH TERRORISM IS USUALLY MORE LIKELY TO BE UNEMPLOYED DUE TO THE LACK OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL LIFE EXPERIENCE CAUSED BY TERRORISM.

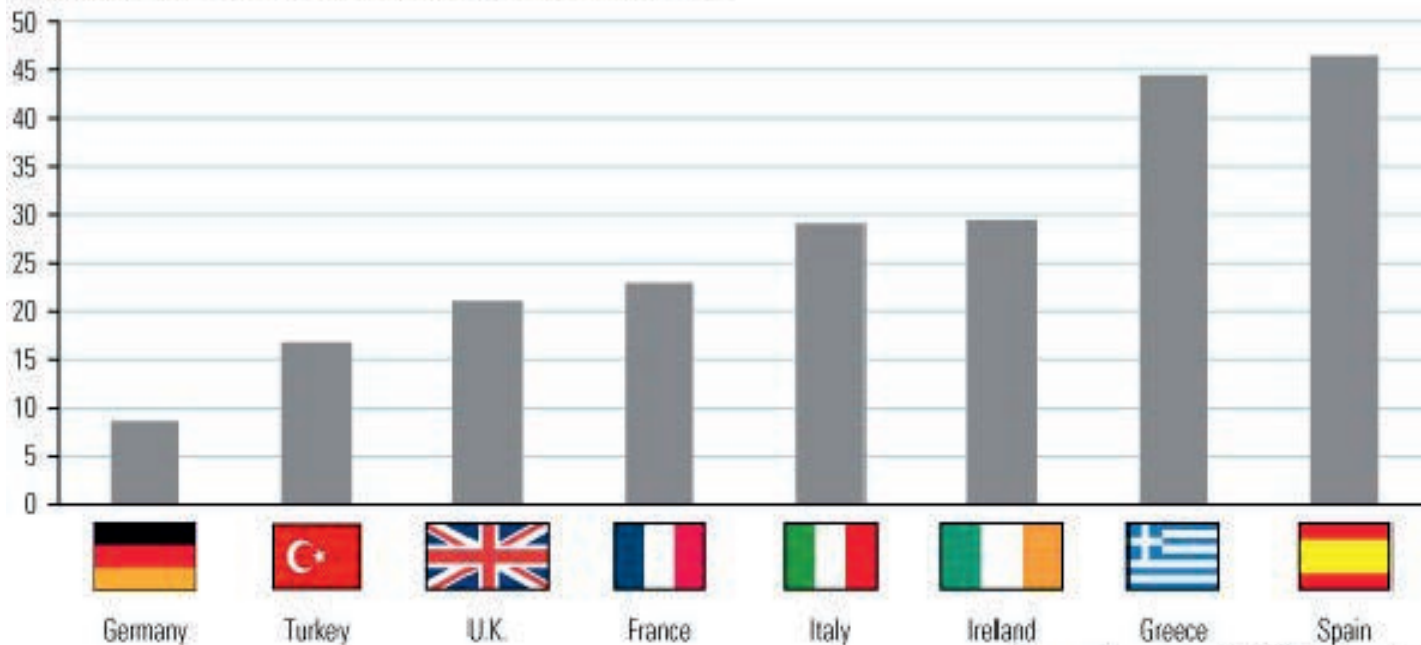
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UNEMPLOYMENT



- There is no doubt that one of the most serious problems facing nations is unemployment. Unemployment is a widespread phenomenon in the whole world. And the unemployment problem has always been a serious problem for every country and none of the countries could find a fixed solution and couldn't decrease the unemployment rate to zero. Turkey has some problems too.

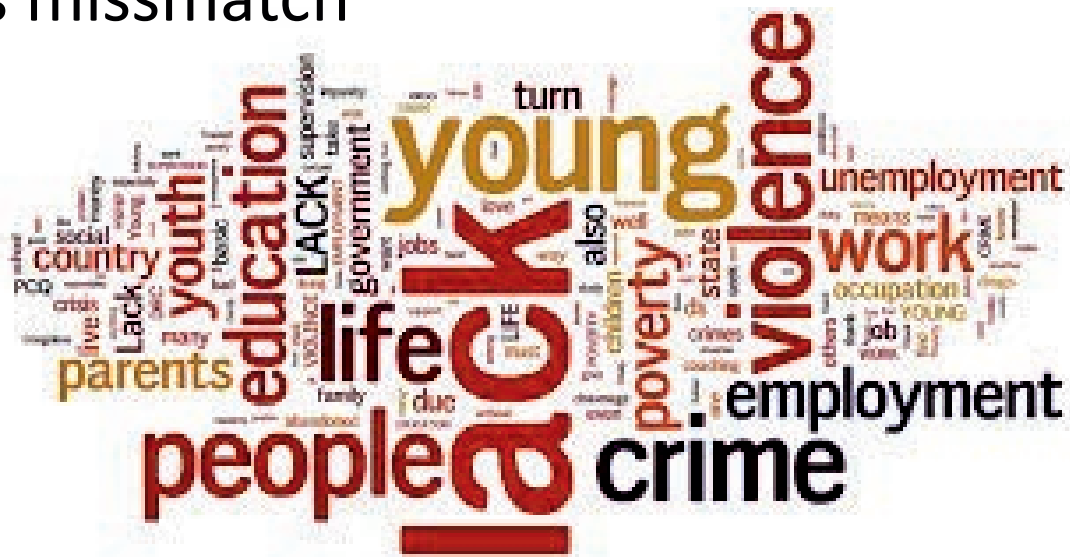
Unemployed Workers Aged 25 and Under As a Percentage of Labor Force



Source: Eurostat and U.S. Global Investors



- There are some basic reasons that makes people unemployed:
- Lack of education
- Large population
- Underpayment
- Skills mismatch



- To solve the problem:
- Education reform should be a priority.
- The growth of population should be checked in order to solve the unemployment problem. (for example: family planning)
- Employees should be paid as much as they deserve.
- The private sector, government and education systems need to start collaborating to determine what knowledge and skills young people should be taught in order to find rewarding work.

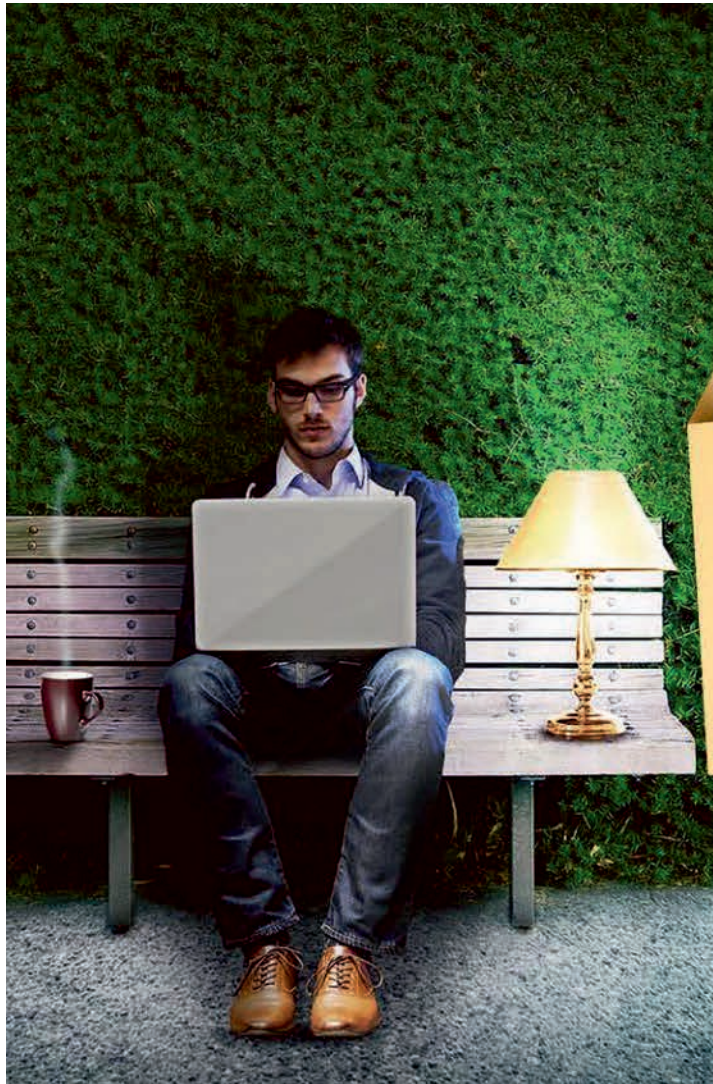


001-AP 8

We're blaming 'society,' yet
we are society. So to make
it a better place, we must
change ourselves first.

The top half of the image features abstract geometric patterns on a yellow background. On the left, there are concentric blue arcs, including a solid outer line and a dashed inner line. On the right, there are concentric black arcs, also including a solid outer line and a dashed inner line. The patterns are partially cut off by the edges of the frame.

**THANK YOU FOR
LISTENING!**

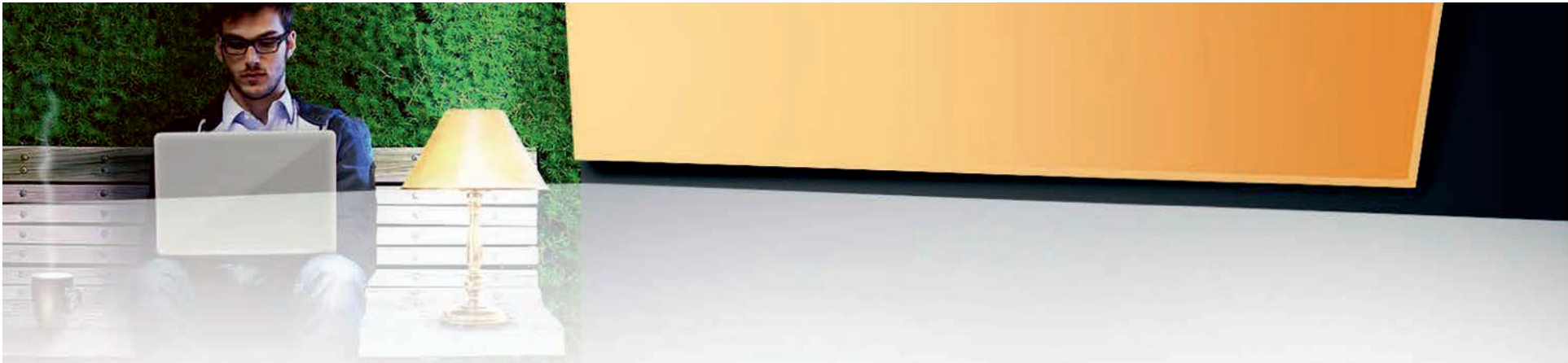


SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN OUR COUNTRIES CROATIA



SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- **Young people worry is there going to be job, the worker worries about getting fired or having old age pension, the entrepreneur whether he will fail, what the state often makes him do, because it is not like in other countries where the country is a friendly to the entrepreneur**



UNEMPLOYMENT



SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- high interest rates, and as an example, for the same indebtedness to the bank, a Croat pays 552€ per month, while others wages less than 400€





SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- **Another problem are small pensions**
- **Already, pensions aren't a safe category, because they are paid from a system that has collapsed.**
- **People are forced to retire at the age of 67**

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- Education unrelated to the labor market and the lack of apprentice are other problems facing Croatia, in the text, it states that in other countries, in vocational schools and colleges, students cooperate with firms through practice and are trained for future work, which is not the case with Croatia





SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- **Waiting lists to see a doctor and the “Americanization of health care” or “health just for the rich.”**
- **Discrimination**

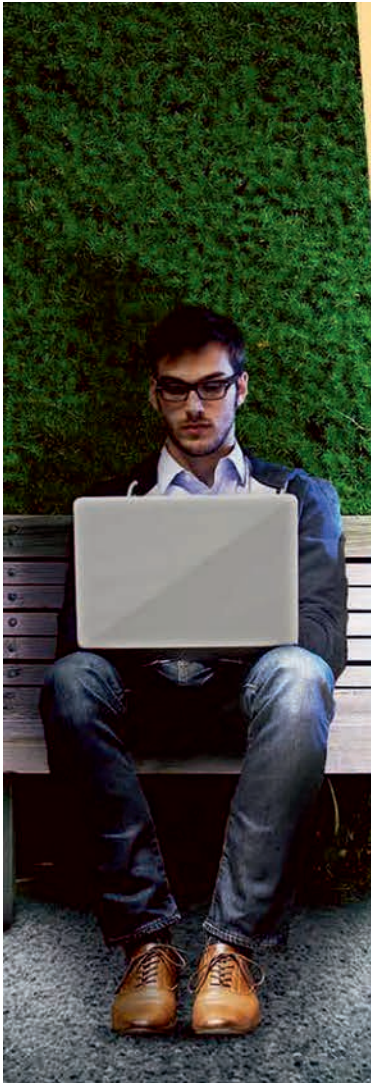


SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- **There are not enough investments to launch a growth that will create new jobs.**
- **At present, the number of investments with workers employed cannot compensate for the outflow of workers due to the collapse of companies, which once again find themselves at the unemployment office and have no where to be employed.**

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- High taxes are another problem of the Croatian economy, because “Croatia has a tax on everything except the air, but it is uncertain whether they might start charging that resentment in the near future”



SOCIAL PROBLEMS

SOCIAL PROBLEMS A World in Crisis





SOCIAL PROBLEMS

- **The emigration of young people and the extinction of the population**
- **politicians pursue their own interests, and not the prosperity of citizens**



SOCIAL PROBLEMS

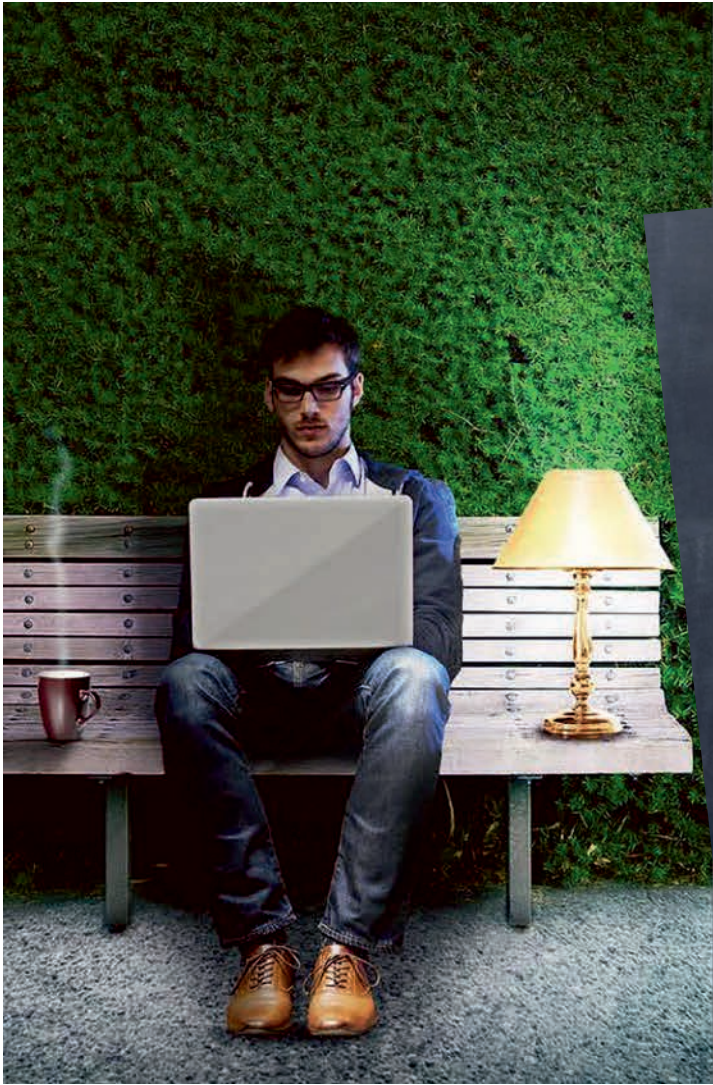
- **Pessimism and life**

- **The people of Croatia do not see a future, they live in uncertainty because they fear for their jobs, they do not know whether there will be work for their children when they grow up, and those children who are already grown are having difficulty getting a job. Those who lose their jobs know that it is unlikely they will find a new one.**



Can we do something about it?





~~Social Problems~~
Social Solutions

NO SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN WONDERLAND



- Young people shouldn't worry about their future – enough job positions – everyone had a job – young people are staying in country
- Low or non interest rates
- Bigger pensions and possibility to work 'till you can

NO SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN WONDERLAND

- Education with practice, where you can start working after finishing school
- No waiting lists to see doctor
- Doctors are not corrupted and they don't judge persons needs to get the medicine based on their status



NO SOCIAL PROBLEMS IN WONDERLAND



- Lots of investments
- Creating new jobs
- Lower taxes
- No political interests

Mrs. Saija Törmä works as a counsellor in our school, the upper secondary school of Porin Lyseo. Her education is bachelor of social services (sosionomi). She has also studied to become a psychiatric nurse. We got an opportunity to interview her about the welfare and its realization in our school. Counsellor services in Finland are totally free.

First of all she tells us about how the welfare of the students in our school is protected: “In our school we offer different kinds of social services. We have a counsellor and psychologist and they should be easy to connect with if problems or difficulties come up. Every employee of the school has to intervene if they notice that things are not going so well with some student. If a student has worries employee must take those worries up with the student and lead them forward if needed.”

She also tells that the welfare of the staff is important in our school. Of course we have work safety instructions and the school rules apply both to students and to teachers. Also the city of Pori has a welfare plan. With that plan the school gets directions and it tracks how the children and the youth of Pori are feeling. We also have a welfare group that has members from both staff and students. And of course the manager has an important role in this. Principal is the manager of the teachers and he has to take care of his subordinates (alaiset). Even though the Principal is not the manager of Saija Törmä, she says that he would be the one she would contact if some student or co-worker started to make threats or something like that.

Törmä says that It’s hard for her to say if there are some kind of grievances in our school because she just started working here this fall. But she notes that there hasn’t yet been any drawbacks from her notice. She also points out that we should think about how quickly we interfere with things because students and teachers both have some evolving to do in that matter and also teachers should talk to students who are not doing so well in school much earlier. It’s a student’s own duty to recognise when things are not good and they have to go to the adults of the school by themselves and say “hey things are not good and I need help” or say that to a friend who will then take it from there.

“Counsellors have work counselling every month”, Törmä says. There one can work through things in the group work counselling. Törmä also says “We have five counsellors and we talk about work related things together which we can’t talk about to other people because of a confidentiality agreement. So when I carry the load, I then pass it to the supervisor in the work counselling and we solve those hard questions together that come up in my work.”

Also she tells how they have occupational health care which contains nurses, doctors and psychologists so you may contact any of them if you have something on your mind or something is bothering you. It can be physical, mental or social workload.

You can get reimbursements three times a year for going to the psychologist. Of course in acute situations you can go there quickly. No one can be forced to go to work counselling or work psychologist. Employees must take care of their own mental health by themselves. Employer monitors that employees don't do overtime or too much work hours.

Törmä's work is emotionally very demanding and she tells that doing sports helps her to take some distance from work worries. Törmä has also taught herself to relax and not to worry about chores etc.

Törmä gets her reward from work when some student gives her positive feedback or when someone's condition gets better. There are situations where Törmä feels that she can't do anything for a student. But positive feedback from parents, teachers and co-workers like social psychologists rewards her.

In our school there are many students who could benefit from counsellors help but they don't take advantage of the help according to counsellor Törmä. She thinks that for some people it's a difficult step to take to come to the counsellor. Some students think that their problems are not big enough that they would be worth speaking to the counsellor about. But the things you want to speak about for the counsellor don't have to be "big problems".

The services that can be offered for students are of course Saija Törmäs counsellor services and then she can direct students to school psychologist. Also students can be directed to psychiatric nursing. We can make appointments for doctors or to social security if a student needs financial support or other. And then you can get a referrals (lähete) into forward treatment.

Törmä thinks that if the counsellor visits the groups and tries to be as visible as possible in school it may help to lower the step to come to speak to the counsellor. But it often takes someone from the outside who says: "Maybe you should visit the counsellor".

- Unemployment
- Food and water shortage
- Lack of political freedom and political instability
- Education
- Poverty
- Religious conflicts
- Large scale conflict and wars
- Climate change and destruction of natural resources and environmental crisis
- Health Care
- Crime
- Gun control
- Refugees
- Homelessness
- The Prison System
- Third-World Poverty
- Global warming
- Racism
- Financial crisis
- Syria unrest
- Gay rights
- Death penalty
- ISIS
- Global internet access and cyber crimes
- Drug addiction
- Violence
- Teenage problems
- Government corrupt

1. GLOBAL WARMING ^{education}
STOP: recycling, ^{to stop wasting food, electricity etc}

^{values}
2. Education, open minds

^{religion}
^{mental health}

STOP JUDGING PEOPLE

^{gay rights}
3. Education, legal same-sex marriage
right to love who ever you want
Family support

^{poverty}
1. - home, health care, food, water, social benefits
• employment
• equal wage
• volunteering

Anni Laiho, Finland
Sanni Sundvall, Finland
Caner Yücel, Turkey
Lorgui Wilkora, Poland
Emilie Florst, Poland
Ezica, Portugal
Carolina, Portugal
Domagoj Kalacic, Croatia



How to stop your problem
How to prevent

- Poverty:
 - Cheap Education
 - Special Education Program

- Homelessness:
 - Accepting help by others
 - Special Education Program

Jere
Martha
Iris
Maciel
Xavier
Nesthan
Renata
Henriikka

Global warming

~~Recycle~~ • ↕

- public ^{transport} transportation
- Making ~~filters~~ for industry pollution filters

Violence

- ^{Good} Education (Prevention)

- Help by supporting groups.

~~#~~ Government corruption

- Society should be aware of what's going/happening inside the government

Unemployment

- we could ~~spot~~ ^{stop} some of the unemployment in the world if ~~we~~ ^{stop} society
- stop ~~the~~ ^{whit} ~~preconception~~, such as racism, gender, etc tattoos etc
- family planning and employees should be paid as much as they deserve.

Education

- we should let your student imagination run wild. → ~~not~~ stop
- our education system should encourage students to research. → precaution

Global warming

- we should use ~~total~~ ~~and~~ ~~reus~~ reusable energy → precaution
- we should not use perfume → precaution
- ~~public~~ we should stop eating ~~in~~ too much ~~bird~~ beef → precaution
- people must think differently.

Violence

- we should accept all the people → stop
- penalties should be increased → stop
- ~~the~~ ~~start~~ Surveillance cameras and every one should be aware of what happening around them.

POVERTY

- Lower taxes for "normal people"
- Higher taxes for rich people (powerfull)
- Law must adapt to people
- Making more jobs for people not robots (technology)
Jobs don't make the pollution

CLIMATE CHANGE AND DESTRUCTION...

- Preserved the environment
- Recycling
- Less sintetic products
- Reusable energy sources
- Stop using oil

~~CLIMATE CHANGE~~

RACISM

- Everyone is born equal

- ~~CLIMATE CHANGE~~

VIOLENCE

- Stop terrorism → everyone is equal
- Selfdefence for women
- STOP BULLYING!

What is...

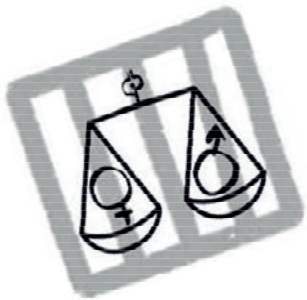
WELFARE

?

- Wellbeing;
- Interest;
- Health;
- Security;
- Benefit;
- Success;
- Profit;
- Safety;
- Protection;
- Fortune;
- Comfort;
- Happiness;
- Prosperity.

*Above all we must consider
the welfare of children.*

WELFARE



Economic JUSTICE

- It is a set of moral principles for building economic institutions.
- The inequality is more extreme among racial and ethnic groups.



**FREE
HEALTHCARE
FOR ALL**



psychiatric patients and disabled people...

have the right to:

- Social support
- Prevention from social exclusion
- Accommodation including access to ordinary housing
- Access to income and employment opportunities etc.



Ageing with dignity

- Right to freedom from discrimination;
- Right to freedom from violence;
- Right to social security;

Right not to be forgotten and abandoned.

- Right to be treated with respect and dignity;



EDUCATION:



Every child should be able to have a good and free education.



Minorities



- Live free from violence, slavery, and discrimination;
- To be educated;
- To own property;
- To vote;
- To earn a fair and equal salary;
- Abolish female genital mutilation.



- Government recognition of same-sex relationships;
- Allowing LGBT adoption;
- Anti-bullying legislation;
- Access to sex reassignment surgery and hormone replacement therapy;
- Allowing homosexual men to donate blood.



- Right to life;
- Right to freedom of expression;
- The right not to be subjected to torture;
- Right to existence;
- Right to identity.

HAPPINESS



- Go to school;
- Have a good home and family;
- To be healthy and respected;
- And more important to **love and be loved without being judged, regardless of gender, religion, age , race, disability, ...**





7,000,000,000

People



one Planet

and endless options to



BE HAPPY

