

10-A PROJECT

CONTENTS

NUCLEAR WEAPONS.....	1
WOMENS'S RIGHTS.....	7
CYBERBULLYING.....	14
DESTRUCTIVE AI.....	19
THE RIGHTS OF DISABLED PEOPLE.....	34
DESIGNING THE MAGAZINE.....	44

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

- Eymen Mannasođlu**
- İdris Bera Yıldırım**
- Alperen Melik Öner**
- Muhammed Efe Parmaksızođlu**
- Sarp Altuntaş**

NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Despite international reactions, countries' desire to have nuclear weapons has not ended. It is even stated that we entered the "second nuclear age" after the Cold War. It is stated that most of the existing research focuses on why the country wants this weapon, but how this decision is made remains incomplete. Because, first of all, the reasons that lead countries to the nuclear option will be discussed. According to Müller, the factors that direct the wishes of countries on this issue are grouped into four groups.

For Security

Some countries use nuclear weapons out of necessity to protect their lives, just like people do. India against China, Pakistan against India, Israel against the Arab world, Iran against Israel, etc. As in the examples, countries see nuclear weapons as the last tool to be used to ensure their security. Iran's motivation lies in its desire to have nuclear weapons not only to strengthen its hand against Israel but also to become the leading country in the Middle East and to resist the USA. The striking point in these examples is that one of the parties' possession of nuclear weapons encourages the other. Gun ownership creates a kind of chain reaction for countries in the region. For these reasons, countries use nuclear weapons for prestige and prestige, for the ambitions of ambitious leaders and regimes to expand their sphere of influence, and because they provide more cost-effective solutions to maintain military power and provide deterrence.

The environmental issues caused by nuclear weapons have had some of the most destructive effects in human history. The damage occurs not only at the time of the explosion but also continues for years afterward, posing a permanent threat to nature and human health. To understand the environmental impact of nuclear weapons, we need to consider both the immediate disasters they cause and the long-term harm that can last for generations.

Immediate Destruction and Radioactive Contamination

When a nuclear weapon explodes, it releases massive heat and energy. This heat destroys everything in its vicinity, from plants and animals to humans and infrastructure. The area around the explosion is completely devastated. However, the radioactive materials released immediately after the explosion affect a much larger area. Radiation spreads through the air, water, and soil, contaminating the environment and causing long-lasting pollution. These radioactive substances directly harm living organisms, and their long-term effects are even more dangerous.



Lasting Effects of Radioactive Materials

The radioactive materials released after an explosion contaminate organic matter and disrupt the functioning of ecosystems. These materials can prevent plants from growing, make soils infertile, and pollute irrigation water sources. Animals can ingest radioactive substances through water and food, causing poisoning, genetic damage, and reduced reproduction rates. As a result, biodiversity rapidly declines, and some species may completely disappear. Human health is also seriously at risk. Radiation can cause cancer, organ damage, genetic disorders, and birth defects. These effects last not only immediately after the explosion but also for years, even for generations.

“Nuclear Winter” and Global Climate Change

Another major environmental issue caused by nuclear weapons is the potential for a “nuclear winter.” After large explosions from nuclear war, massive amounts of smoke, dust, and particles are released into the atmosphere. These particles can block sunlight from reaching the Earth, causing temperatures to drop. This could lead to a cooling period lasting several years. Blocking sunlight accelerates global climate changes, halting agricultural production, causing food shortages, and putting millions of people at risk of hunger. This situation could trigger a major ecological collapse and require a complete restructuring of ecosystems worldwide.

Nuclear winter could also reduce oxygen levels in the atmosphere, making it harder for living organisms to breathe. Global ecosystems would suffer serious damage from colder temperatures, reduced sunlight, and food shortages. This would rapidly destroy biodiversity, and maintaining life on Earth would require significant effort.

Spread of Radioactive Pollution and Cleanup

Radioactive contamination is not just an immediate problem but continues for many years. Radioactive materials contaminate the soil and water, making these resources unusable. Underground water sources, for example, could be polluted by nuclear waste, making them dangerous for millions of people who rely on them for drinking water. Moreover, storing, transporting, and disposing of nuclear waste is extremely difficult. It could take thousands of years to fully eliminate nuclear waste. During this time, the radioactive materials left in nature pose serious threats to both human health and the environment. Many countries that store nuclear waste require long-term monitoring and maintenance.



Permanent Damage to Ecosystems

The environmental destruction caused by nuclear weapons is not just about physical devastation. Explosions permanently destroy natural habitats, polluting forests, lakes, rivers, and oceans. Ecosystems that start to degrade can take very long periods to recover. Some areas may never return to their original state without human intervention.

The destruction of animal habitats can lead to the complete extinction of certain species. Endangered species, in particular, may suffer even more from nuclear explosions and radiation. Additionally, changes in temperature and light after a nuclear explosion can affect plant growth, leading to wider ecological impacts. Natural life cycles are disrupted, and these disruptions can have a chain reaction that affects entire ecosystems.

Conclusion: An Irreversible Catastrophe

The environmental effects of nuclear weapons are not limited to the moment of the explosion but last for years and even generations. The immediate destruction caused by the explosion wipes out organic life, while the long-term effects of radiation irreversibly contaminate nature. Global climate changes, food shortages, the collapse of ecosystems, and the loss of biodiversity are serious consequences that threaten the entire world.

The damage nuclear weapons cause to the environment is not just a threat to humanity but to the entire planet. This threat leaves permanent scars not only in today's world but also for future generations. Avoiding the use of nuclear weapons and preventing their spread is of great importance in protecting the environment and making our living spaces sustainable.

Political Problems Posed By Nuclear Weapons :

Nuclear weapons have created many political problems in the world. These weapons are very powerful and can destroy all cities. Because of this, many countries feel unsafe and want to have their own nuclear weapons. This situation creates problem between nations.

One important issue is the nuclear arms race. United States, Russia, China, and other countries spend a lot of money on nuclear weapons. They don't spend on health, education and development.

They Focus on creating more powerful weapons. This increases global insecurity.

Another problem is nuclear proliferation, So more countries are trying to buy nuclear weapons. As more countries have these weapons, the risk of war and destruction increases. Some international organizations, like the United Nations (UN) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), try to stop the spread of nuclear weapons, but it is not always successful.

There is also the issue of political conflicts. Some countries use nuclear weapons as a threat to gain power in global politics. This makes diplomatic relations more difficult. Also, some terrorist groups are trying to steal nuclear weapons, which is a great danger to the world.

To reduce political problems, countries need to work together. Treaties like the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) help to control nuclear weapons. Peaceful agreements and diplomatic discussions are the best way to prevent nuclear war and ensure global security.



The USA, Russia, China, England, France, India, Pakistan, Israel and North Korea are among the countries that currently have nuclear weapons.

Among these countries, Russia, the USA and China are seen as the powers in terms of the number of nuclear weapons.

While there are more than 12,500 nuclear warheads in the world, Russia leads the way with 5,889 nuclear warheads.

On the other hand, the global reduction in the number of active warheads appears to be delayed, and their numbers are increasing again.

It is known that the USA and Russia want to renew nuclear warheads, missile, aircraft and submarine launch systems and nuclear weapons production facilities.

The New START Treaty, signed in 2010, limits the number of strategic nuclear warheads deployed by Russia and the United States to a maximum of 1,550.

The USA, which invested the most in nuclear weapons, was followed by China, Russia, England, France, India, Israel, Pakistan and North Korea, respectively.

According to the report, nuclear-weapon states have spent a total of \$387 billion on these weapons in five years.

ICAN President: "For every minute of nuclear weapons spending, you can plant a million trees"
Geneva-based ICON won the 2017 Nobel Peace Prize for its role in drafting the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which comes into force in 2021.

To date, seventy countries have ratified the agreement and more have signed it. However, none of the nuclear-weapon states is a party to the agreement.

Nuclear weapons have severe and far-reaching societal impacts that go beyond immediate destruction. The use of nuclear bombs in warfare, such as the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, caused not only massive loss of life but also long-term health issues for survivors, including radiation sickness, cancer, and genetic mutations. The environmental consequences are also devastating, with radioactive contamination making areas uninhabitable for years or even decades.

Furthermore, the existence of nuclear weapons creates a constant threat of annihilation, fostering an atmosphere of fear and tension. The possibility of nuclear war or accidents increases political instability and divides nations. The immense cost of maintaining and developing nuclear arsenals diverts resources from essential public services like healthcare, education, and poverty alleviation.

Socially, nuclear weapons contribute to an arms race, escalating global militarization and fueling international conflicts. The stigma associated with the mere possession of nuclear arms can lead to social and political isolation for countries. Thus, while nuclear weapons might offer a sense of security for some, their long-term societal effects are overwhelmingly harmful, endangering both human life and global peace.

WOMENS'S RIGHTS

- Fatma Nur Erođlu**
- Yasemin Sahar**
- Elif Bekdemir**
- Elif Su Cihan**
- Ecrin Güteryüz**

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

Women's rights are the name given to all the socioeconomic, political and legal rights that women have equally with men. Women's rights are rights that represent equality and freedom. Every woman should be free and have the same rights as men. Women also have the right to share their thoughts freely. These are basic rights for all women. In fair societies, these rights are protected because men and women must be equal. If there is no equality, discrimination occurs.

Women always have a special place in a society. Therefore, every society must protect women and protect their rights. Women's rights became very important, especially in the 19th century. Work is being done worldwide to solve the many different problems and discrimination that women face.

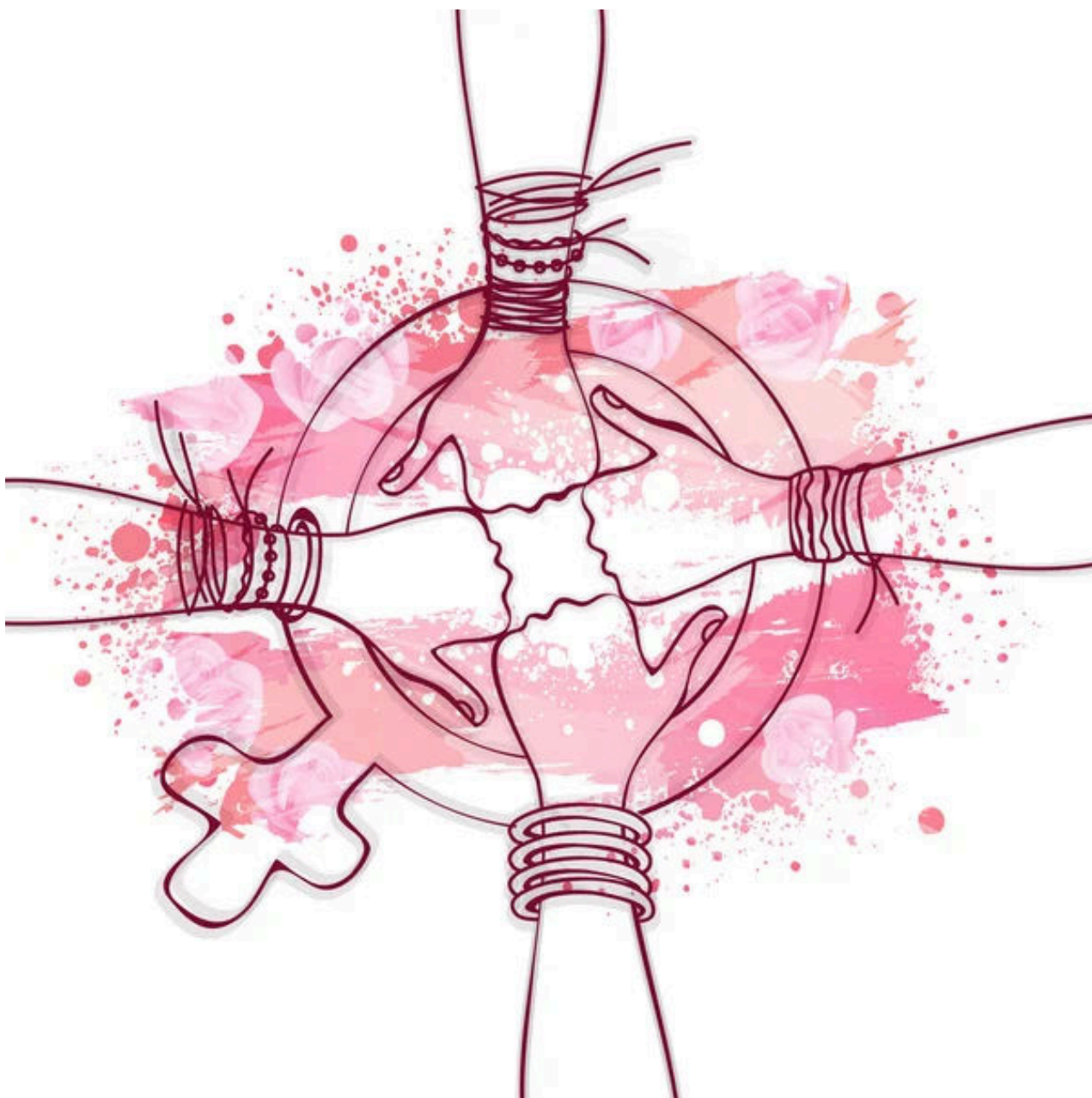
In ancient times and before the Middle Ages, it was not actually customary for women to study and work in the academy, but it was possible. In the feudal society of the Middle Ages, after schools and universities gradually began to comply with the instructions of the church, it became possible for women to receive education almost centuries later, if their families donated money or transferred any property to a monastery. Also, the fields of medicine and education are the last fields in which women can work academically. From Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece or the Roman Empire, narratives have survived to this day about the leading female doctors, architects, philosophers and other female sages of their time.

In the past, societies have viewed women as worthless and given them few rights. Even their basic rights have been taken away from them. Nowadays, women are valued more and given many rights. The right to vote, which is one of the rights given to women today, went down in history when it was given for the first time in New Zealand. On 19 September 1893, the New Zealand Parliament passed an act legally recognizing women's right to vote. This decision was a major turning point for the struggle for women's rights around the world.

The strong women's rights movement and leaders in the country had a great influence on New Zealand taking this step. Pioneering women such as Kate Sheppard campaigned for women's suffrage and increased public support. This decision by New Zealand inspired other countries and marked the beginning of a global movement for women to gain political rights in the 20th century.

This historic step by New Zealand not only ensured women's political participation, but also set an important example in the fight for gender equality. Today, New Zealand is known as a country where female leaders are at the forefront and social equality is strongly advocated.

Also the Declaration of the Rights of Woman and the Female Citizen was published in September 1791 by the French writer Olympe de Gouges. It was addressed to the French National Assembly to demand laws that would ensure equality for women in legal, political, and social areas.



THE IMPORTANCE OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS FOR THE COUNTRY

Iceland is a leading example for the world in terms of women's rights. The country has a system where women are strong in legal regulations, social support, and political participation, and where gender equality is highly valued.

1- Legal Regulations and Rights

In 2010, Iceland became the first country in the world to make equal pay legislation mandatory.

2- Women in Politics

In 1980, Iceland became the first European country to elect a female head of state.

Women also hold significant positions in ministries and public offices.

3- Women in the Workforce

A gender quota has been implemented in company boards.

Equal pay for men and women is a legal requirement.

Women's participation in the labor force is high.

4- Social Perspective

Schools provide gender equality education. Icelandic society supports feminist movements.

Women have a strong presence in arts, sports, science, and academia.

However, in some countries, women do not have the necessary legal and social rights. One such country is Libya. Women's rights face serious obstacles both legally and socially. Political instability, war, and deep-rooted gender discrimination are the main barriers limiting women's rights and freedoms. Libya

1- Legal Status

The Libyan constitution and laws state that women have equal rights; however, gender inequality continues in practice.

2- Education

In rural areas, early marriage and traditional pressures make it difficult for girls to continue their education.

3-Workforce Participation

The rate of women's participation in the workforce is low. Political instability and security issues make it even more challenging for women to join the workforce.

4- Women in Politics

Although some female ministers have been included, women's presence in politics remains limited.

5- Violence and Security

The civil war in Libya particularly targets women. Sexual violence, domestic violence, and human trafficking are serious issues. Weak legal mechanisms make it difficult for women to seek justice for their rights.

In countries like Libya, where women are not allowed to participate in many activities and gender discrimination is widespread, development is hindered. In contrast, countries like Iceland, where gender equality and women's rights are prioritized, are much more advanced.



DO YOU KNOW WHY MARCH 8TH IS WOMEN'S DAY?

Since the beginning of the 20th century, March 8 has been a day where women have demonstrated their determination to express their demands and aspirations and have gained rights that have not been underestimated to this day. The struggle initiated by women for a more equal and more livable world found its echo and support in all segments of society. Today, international human rights documents include the principles that every human being is born equal and free, that everyone has human rights and fundamental freedoms within the framework of equal opportunity without any discrimination, and that discrimination based on gender is unacceptable.

America, 40,000 women workers in the factory riot for better working conditions, the police fail to control it and a fire breaks out in the factory. In the fire, 120 women workers who could not pass through the barriers set up by the police burned to death.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS IN TURKEY

Reforms regarding the position of women in private law came to the agenda during the Constitutional Monarchy II period.

In Turkey, women gained the right to vote and be elected in municipal elections in 1930 and in general elections in 1934. This right was recognized in Saudi Arabia in 2015, Portugal and Spain in 1931, Countries such as China and Mexico are also listed after Turkey.

While women were valued so much in the past, the situation is much worse today. While 1 out of every 3 women in the world has been subjected to domestic violence at least once in her life, this rate is much higher in Turkey, a G-20 country. Unfortunately, we have in our country the kind of beings who kill their spouses instead of adding salt when the food is unsalted. Almost half of our women in Turkey are exposed to violence, and this rate is of course higher in the suburbs. Our region where violence is most intense is Eastern Anatolia. Sixty-one of our women were brutally murdered and slaughtered 61 days before 2025.

Major issues concerning women's rights in Turkey;

- Domestic violence, bullying
- Social and cultural pressure
- Being deprived of education and training opportunities
- Deprivation of work
- Mobbing, discrimination, income inequality at work
- Harassment, rape, slander

Women's Rights and Status in the Islamic World

Women's rights and status in the Islamic world have been a topic of great discussion for centuries. Islam, as a religion, emphasizes the dignity, respect, and protection of women. Historically, when Islam emerged in the 7th century, it introduced several rights for women that were revolutionary for that era, such as inheritance rights, the right to education, and protection from mistreatment. However, the interpretation and application of these rights have varied across different cultures and societies.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY



One of the fundamental principles in Islam is that men and women are equal in the eyes of God. The Quran states, “And for women are rights over men similar to those of men over women” (Quran 2:228). This verse highlights the balance of rights and responsibilities between genders. Women in Islam have the right to own property, work, seek education, and participate in social and political life. Many historical Muslim women, such as Khadija, the first wife of Prophet Muhammad, and Aisha, a well-known scholar, played significant roles in Islamic history.

However, in modern times, the status of women in the Islamic world varies widely. While some countries uphold women’s rights and promote gender equality, others have restrictive laws and cultural traditions that limit women’s freedoms. In some regions, issues like forced marriages, limited access to education, and workplace discrimination persist due to cultural norms rather than religious teachings.

It is essential to differentiate between Islamic teachings and cultural practices. Many Muslim-majority countries are working towards improving women’s rights, ensuring education, and increasing female participation in leadership roles. The ongoing efforts of activists, scholars, and governments continue to shape a more equitable society for women in the Islamic world. Ultimately, empowering women benefits not only individuals but also entire communities, contributing to a more just and progressive society.

CYBERBULLYING

-Alara Karakuş

-Ecrin Ağılı

-Ecrin Dağ

-Meryem Mutlu

-Zeynep Yüstra

-Sıla Akın

What is cyberbullying?:

Cyberbullying happens with computers, phones, and tablets. People send bad messages or photos on social media, apps, or websites. They want to hurt or embarrass other people.

Research says victims and other people feel more scared of cyberbullying than face-to-face bullying.

Cyberbullying is a big problem for all ages. It can make people feel very sad and stressed. It is a big problem for young people. Parents and young people must be careful. Cyberbullying is very serious and sometimes it is a crime.

Cyberbullying: Who Gets Affected and Why?

Cyberbullying happens when someone uses the internet or social media to hurt, threaten, or insult another person. It can happen to anyone, but it mostly affects young people like children and teenagers. This is because they spend a lot of time online and interact with their friends on social media. People who are lonely, different, or left out are more likely to be bullied. Cyberbullying can also happen because of things like someone's appearance, race, or identity.

Why Does Cyberbullying Happen?

Anonymity (Hiding Identity): On the internet, people can hide who they are. This makes it easier for bullies to hurt others because they don't feel guilty. Bullies feel braver when they are not face-to-face with the person they are hurting.

No Empathy: When bullying happens online, the bully can't see how the person feels. This makes it easier for the bully to not think about the harm they are causing. In real-life bullying, people can see the hurt in someone's face, but online, it's harder to see that.

Group Influence: On social media, people can like, share, or comment on things. When a group bullies someone, it can make the bullying worse. Sometimes, people bully others just to fit in with their friends.

Personal Problems: Bullies often have their own problems. They might feel sad or weak, so they hurt others to feel better. People with low self-esteem or who feel upset may bully others.

Bad Role Models: Sometimes, people see bad behavior from others, like in their family or on TV. If children and teenagers see these behaviors, they may think it's okay to act the same way online.

Conclusion

Cyberbullying is becoming more common because people spend more time online. It mostly affects young people, but it can happen to anyone. Cyberbullying happens because of things like hiding your identity, not feeling empathy, or being influenced by a group. To stop cyberbullying, families, schools, and communities need to work together to teach people how to use the internet safely and kindly.



The Country Where Cyberbullying Is Most Common and Its Causes

Cyberbullying is defined as threats, insults, harassment or humiliating actions against a person through digital platforms. Cyberbullying, which is a serious problem in many countries today, is more common, especially in places where the internet is widely used. According to research, one of the countries where cyberbullying is most common is the United States.

There are a few main reasons why cyberbullying is so common in the US. First of all, internet and social media usage rates in the country are quite high. In particular, a large part of the young population actively uses social media platforms, which causes the increase in cyberbullying cases. In addition, the wide limits of freedom of expression can lead to more hate speech and bullying on online platforms.

Another important factor is the transfer of bullying in schools and society to the digital environment. Traditional bullying cases now continue on the internet and victims find it difficult to protect themselves. In addition, bullying using anonymous accounts allows attackers to hide their identities and continue without punishment.

Cyberbullying can lead to serious traumas on individuals due to its spiritual and psychological effects.

In order to prevent this problem, parents, schools and platform administrators need to act more

CONSEQUENCES OF CYBER BULLYING:

Cyberbullying occurs when an individual or group engages in malicious, aggressive, or abusive behavior towards another person in the digital realm. The consequences of this behavior can have serious and long-lasting effects on both victims and bullies.

Cyberbullying can negatively impact the psychological health of victims. Emotional issues such as anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem are common. Particularly adolescents may be more affected by these negative experiences in terms of identity development, and the risk of suicidal thoughts increases. Additionally, victims may weaken their social relationships, avoid entering social environments, and develop reluctance towards school or work.



Bullies can also face negative consequences. Engaging in harmful behaviors can lead to a lack of empathy and emotional issues. These individuals may encounter problems in future relationships and face legal repercussions, as cyberbullying can be punishable by law in many countries.

Cyberbullying undermines the sense of trust within society and weakens social bonds. This situation can restrict individuals' freedom of expression, creating an atmosphere of fear. There is a need for societal awareness to prevent the widespread issue of cyberbullying among young individuals.

In conclusion, the effects of cyberbullying are deep and multifaceted. While it can have devastating consequences on the quality of life for victims, bullies also face a high risk of negative developments. Therefore, it is crucial for society to become more aware of this issue and to take the necessary steps to address it. consciously and strengthen legal regulations



How Can We Prevent Cyberbullying?


1. Think before you share: Before posting online, think carefully. Everyone can see your posts.
2. Use strong passwords: Do not share your password. Choose a strong password and check your privacy settings.
3. Report bullying: If someone is being mean to you or others, tell the website or the police.
4. Do not support bullying: Do not like, share, or comment on bad posts. This makes bullying worse.
5. Do not answer bullies: If someone bullies you, take a screenshot and report it. Do not reply, or it may get worse.
6. Be kind online: Use nice words. Do not say bad things to others.
7. Respect others: Everyone has different ideas. Do not fight with people online.

8. Do not share personal information: Do not share your address, phone number, or school online.
9. Check before you believe: Some news online is fake. Always check if it is true.
10. Use safe websites: Do not click on unknown links. They can be dangerous.
11. Talk to an adult: If you feel scared or sad online
12. Block bad people: If someone is mean to you, block them. You do not have to read their messages.
13. Do not meet strangers: Do not meet people from the internet in real life. It can be dangerous.
14. Take breaks from the internet: Do not stay online all day. Go outside, read a book, or play with friends.
15. Help your friends: If your friend is bullied, help them. Tell an adult.
16. Think before you comment: Do not write mean comments. Words can hurt people.
17. Do not send mean messages: Do not send bad words or pictures to others. It is wrong.
18. Keep your account private: Only let friends follow you on social media.
19. Do not download everything: Some files can have viruses. Be careful what you download.
20. Be a good internet user: Be kind, be safe, and help others online.



DESTRUCTIVE AI

-Hande Tok
-Rana Tandođan
-Elif Uygur
-Zeynep Özarıslan
-Halime Birsen Sarıca



DESTRUCTIVE AI

Economic and Social Crises

Artificial Intelligence is changing the world. It makes life easier, but it can also create big problems. One of the biggest dangers of AI is economic and social crises.

Job Loss and Inequality

AI can do many jobs faster and cheaper than humans. This is good for companies, but bad for workers. Many people may lose their jobs because AI can replace them. If only a few people control AI, they will become very rich, and others will become poorer. This will create economic inequality.



Social Problems

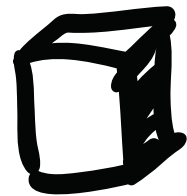


AI can also affect society. Some AI systems are biased. For example, AI can decide who gets a loan or a job, and sometimes it can be unfair. If AI is not fair, some groups of people will have fewer opportunities, and this will increase social tension.

How Can We Solve These Problems?

Governments and companies must work together to control AI. There should be laws to protect workers and to make AI fair for everyone. People should also learn new skills so they can work with AI instead of losing their jobs.

AI is a powerful tool. If we use it carefully, it can help us. But if we ignore the risks, it can create big problems for the economy and society.



Ethical And Control Problems Of Technology



Technology became one of the most important pushing power of nowadays societies. Technological tools and systems that used by both business and daily lives are increasing efficiency, facilitate people's lives and helping to overcome many challenges. But ethical and control problems that has came with technology affects the society's infrastructure and individual rights directly and that requires the limit of using technology.



Ethical Problems

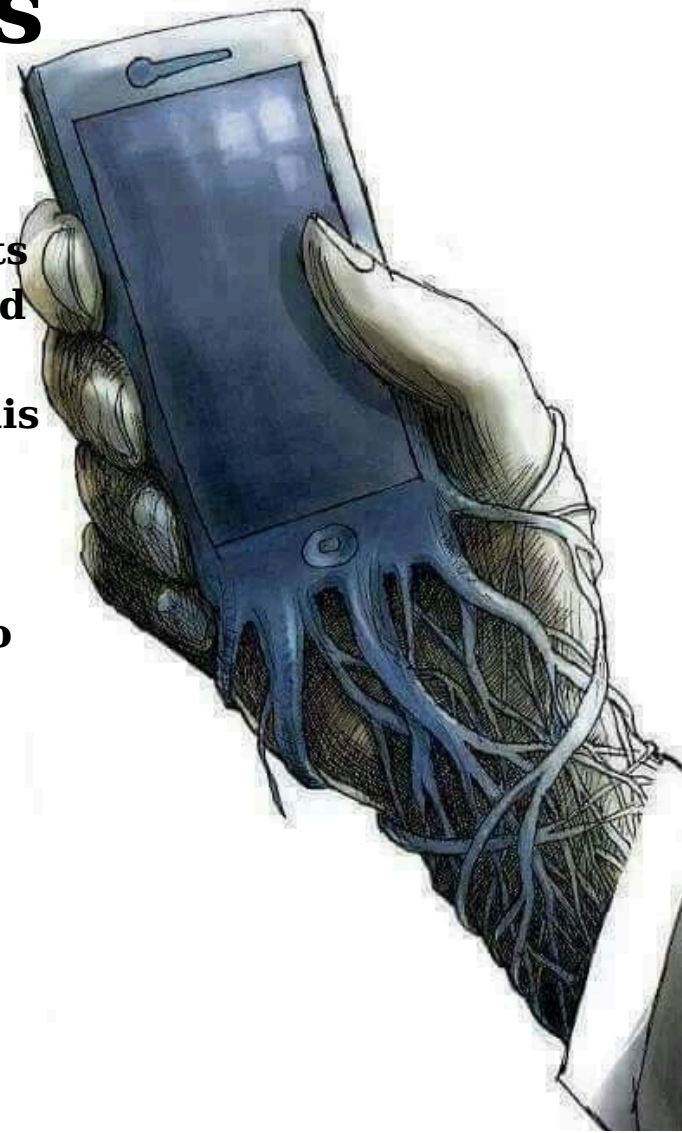
The rapid development of technology has brought about many ethical problems to the agenda. At the beginning of these problems, The right to data security and privacy is coming. In the widespread use of the internet and the digitalizing world, individuals' personal data is constantly collected and analyzed. Especially social media platforms uses user's information for commercial purposes. This could mean the breach of privacy of individuals. Also, data collected without users' consent could cause personal security problems.

One of the other ethical problems is the affect of artificial intelligence and automation systems on business power. Developing artificial intelligence technologies could cause some of the jobs to be fully automated. This could deepen the inequality in society by causing business power loss. Also the replacement of human factors in decision-making processes by artificial intelligence may lead to biased and unfair decisions. For example, some of the artificial intelligence systems could make discrimination by race, gender and other demographic factors.



Control Problems

The control of technological developments are difficulty that individuals, organisation or governments face. The lack of security in digital world and cyber attacks may cause users' information to be stolen or damaged. This increases technology company's responsibilities. However, the rapid development of technology and the resulting lag in laws make it difficult to make effective regulations.



Also the increasing addiction to technology creates another control problem that affects people's lives directly. Especially smart devices and constant accessibility of the internet is inclined to attracting users' time and attention. This state could make digital addiction and individual social relationships to weaken.

Solution Suggestions

Solutions to the ethical and control problems of technology are possible not only with laws and regulations, but also with social awareness. States need to impose stricter controls on technology companies and enact laws that protect citizens' privacy rights. In addition, it is important to develop artificial intelligence and automation systems in accordance with ethical standards to prevent prejudices and discrimination.



Using technology in a beneficial way will create a much better, more sustainable future for all humanity

Disinformation and Manipulation in the use of Artificial Intelligence



AI could be useful for us but it has some problems. One of them is fake news made by AI. It's like people could see one of those news and be affected negatively by them then they could radiate those news. Maybe an usual fake new couldn't affect many people but a political fake new could change those people's or big society's lives. Those affects would cause people and the society to feel themselves bad.

Then, how could artificial intelligence do this? AI manipulates society and the people by those fake news. Actually even if it seems like there isn't any problem this is very easy because technology has taken over us, which has become the justification for the age we live in. Especially those people who uses AI unconsciously could be easily affected by those events. So we shouldn't come to the state that AI could easily convince us. We should use AI to make people and the nations develop.



AI
'CAN BE MANIPULATED'

AI-Powered Cyber Threats: The Dangers of the Future

With the rapid advancement of technology, cyberattacks are becoming more sophisticated.

Artificial intelligence (AI) has ushered in a new era for both cybersecurity and cyber threats. But what are AI-powered threats, and what dangers do they pose?



AI-Assisted Hacking and Phishing

Traditional phishing attacks relied on fake emails or websites to deceive users. However, with AI, attackers can now create highly personalized and convincing scams. For instance, AI-powered bots can analyze a target's social media activity and generate customized messages, making phishing attempts more effective than ever.

Autonomous Malware



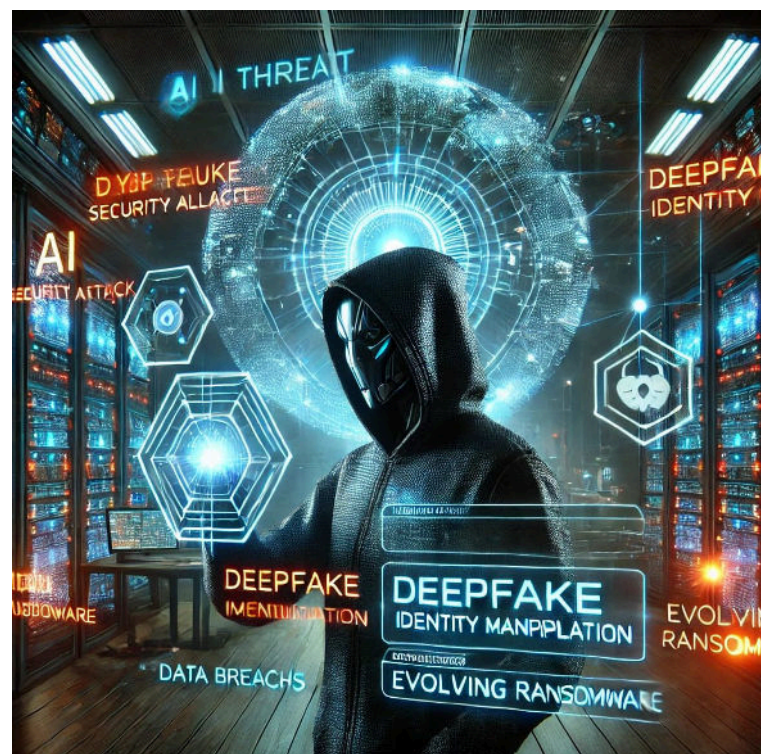
Malware and ransomware have become more autonomous thanks to AI. These malicious programs can now update themselves, develop new tactics to bypass security measures, and adapt to different systems.

Ransomware, in particular, poses a significant threat by targeting critical infrastructures, affecting major corporations and even governments.

Fake Identities and Social Engineering

AI-generated fake identities, combined with deepfake technology, can create highly realistic images and voices. This allows cybercriminals to impersonate CEOs or other high-ranking officials, tricking employees into revealing sensitive information. Social engineering attacks exploit human psychology, and AI makes these manipulations even more convincing.

In conclusion, AI is making cyber threats more complex and dangerous. However, cybersecurity experts are also developing AI-based defense systems to counter these risks. As technology evolves, both attack and defense strategies continue to advance, making digital security more crucial than ever.



The Danger of Autonomous Weapons

Autonomous weapons are systems that can detect and attack targets without human intervention. They make decisions using artificial intelligence.

Their harms include:

1. Accountability Issue: It's unclear who is responsible if the weapon makes a mistake.



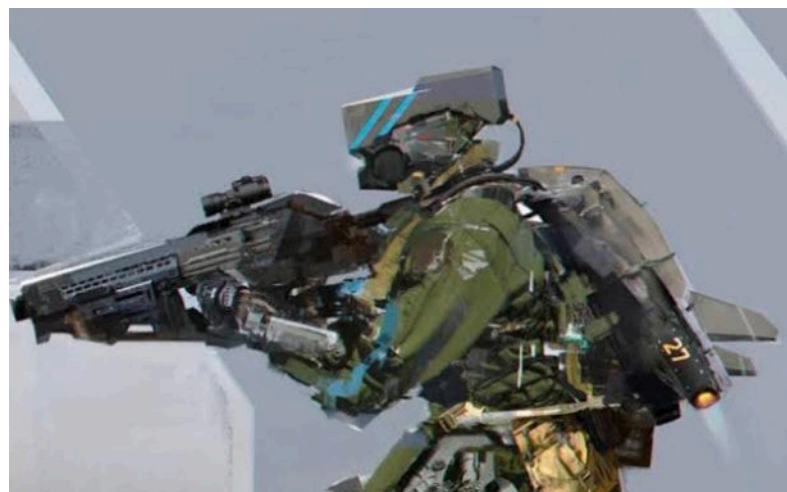
2. Malfunction Risk: The AI could malfunction or be hacked, causing wrong targets to be attacked.

3. Conflict Escalation: These weapons could be used more quickly, leading to bigger conflicts.



4. Ethical Issues: Giving machines life-and-death decisions may not be ethical.

5. Proliferation Risk: Autonomous weapons could be easily replicated and fall into dangerous hands.



Because of these reasons, there are global concerns about these weapons.

AI in Warfare: Benefits and Risks

Benefits:

Fast analysis: AI can look at a lot of data quickly and help make decisions.

Targeting and planning: AI can help make attacks and defenses more accurate.

Remote operations: Machines can do tasks instead of people, which can be safer.



Dangers:

Mistakes: Machines can make wrong decisions.

Hacking risk: AI systems can be hacked by bad people.

Loss of control: Humans may not be able to control machines' decisions.



AI in War: A Risk for War Crimes

Artificial intelligence (AI) in war could increase the risk of war crimes. AI makes decisions without human feelings or understanding. This can lead to mistakes, like attacking civilians by accident. AI may not be able to tell the difference between soldiers and innocent people, causing harm to non-combatants

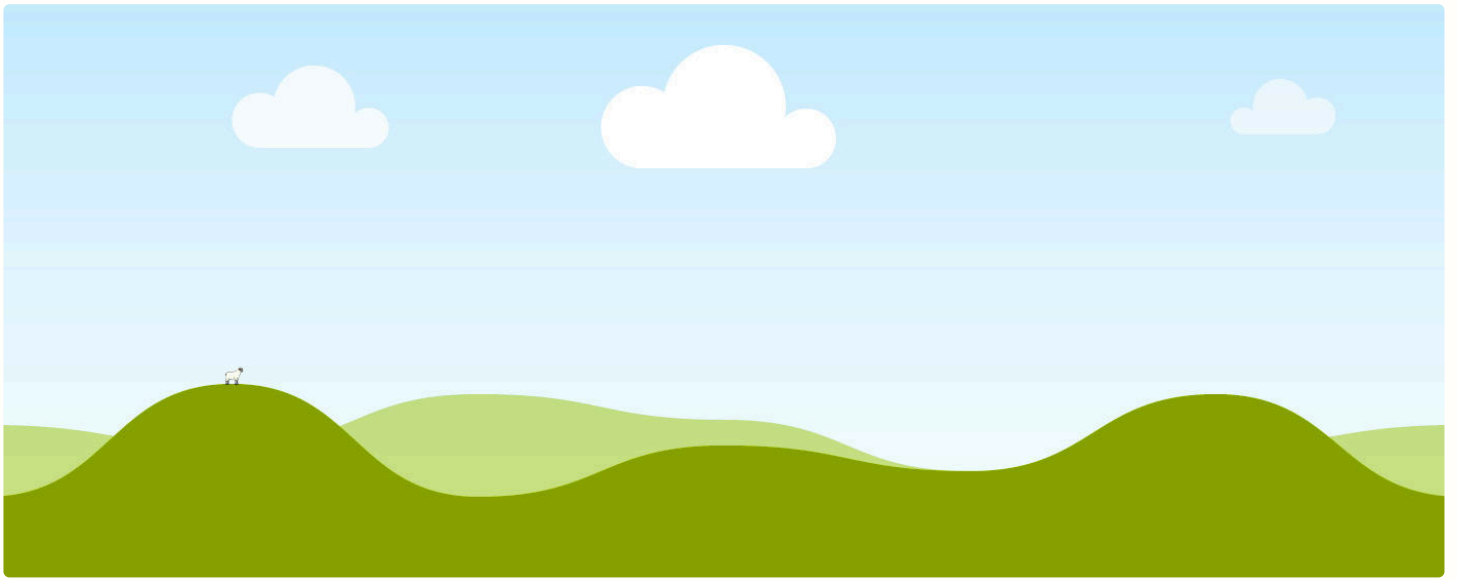


If AI systems are not carefully controlled, they might be used in ways that break the law. For example, a machine might attack without checking if it is a legal target.

To prevent war crimes, it is important to keep humans in control of these systems and make sure AI follows international laws.

THE RIGHTS OF DISABLED PEOPLE

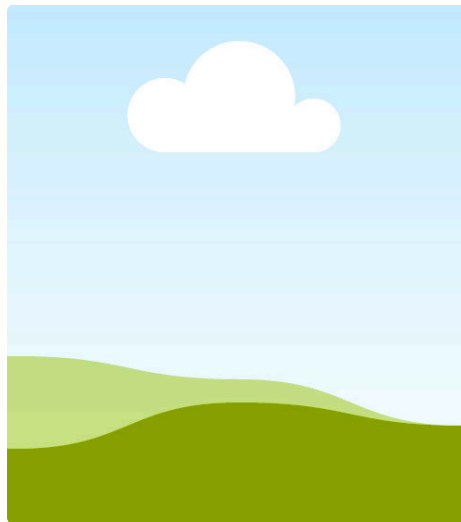
-Kemal Arda Mutlu
-Fahrettin Furkan Arslan
-Furkan Durna
-Mehmet Efe Erkmen
-Hira Nur Özdemir



The Rights of Disabled People

Disabled people are important members of our society. They have the same rights as everyone else. In this text, we will learn about the rights of disabled people. We will see how these rights have changed over time and what challenges still exist.

We will also look at what the future might bring for disabled people.



A Short History

In the past, disabled people were not treated fairly. They were often ignored or misunderstood by others. Many people did not know how to help or include disabled people. Schools, jobs, and public places were not built for them. Because of this, disabled people could not always go to school or work.

Over time, many people began to understand that everyone deserves respect and fairness. Activists and community leaders worked hard to change old ideas. They asked governments to make new laws to protect disabled people. Slowly, changes happened. Countries started to create rules that helped disabled people have more opportunities in life.

Laws and Policies

Today, many laws protect the rights of disabled people. One important law in the United States is the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). This law makes it illegal to treat disabled people unfairly in jobs, schools, and public places. The ADA has helped many disabled people to work and live more freely.

Another important law is the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This is an international law made by the United Nations. Many countries have agreed to follow the CRPD. This law helps to ensure that disabled people have access to education, health care and public services.



These laws are important because...

they show that every person deserves respect. They help to protect disabled people from discrimination. They also encourage cities and communities to make buildings and transport systems accessible for everyone.



Social Inclusion and Everyday Life

Social inclusion means that every person can participate in all parts of life. For disabled people, inclusion is very important. It means having access to good education, proper health care, and suitable jobs.

Education

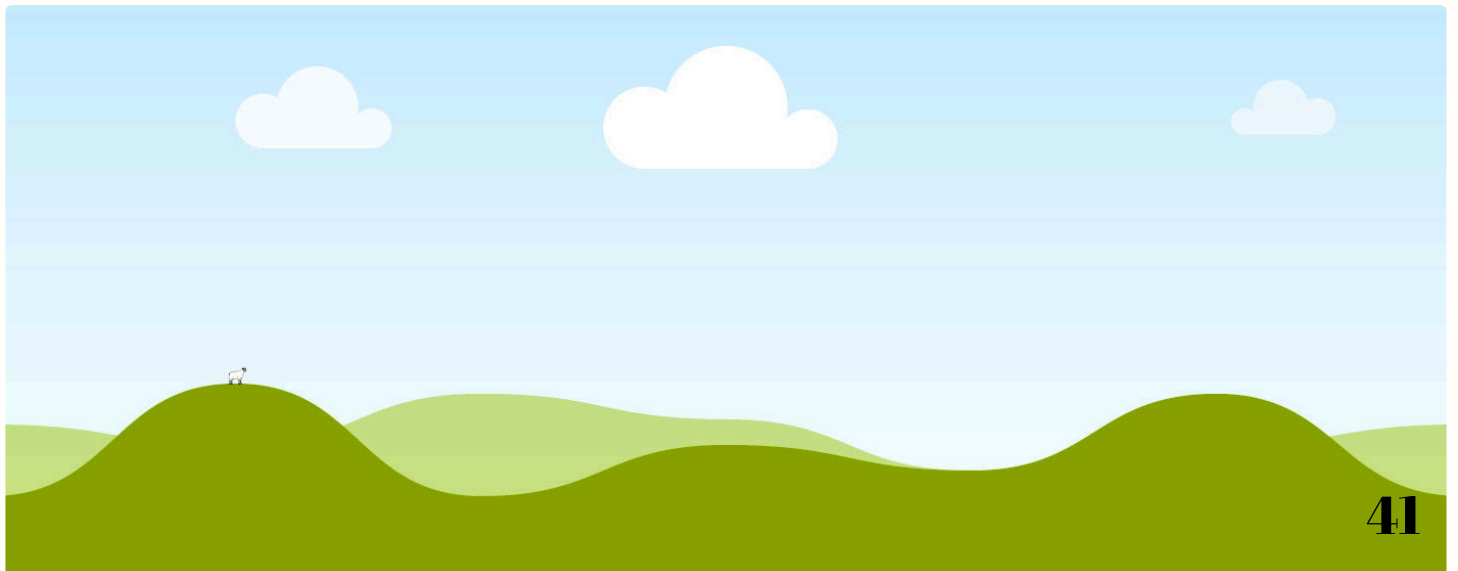
Today, many schools work hard to include disabled students. Special classes, extra help, and adapted learning materials are now common in many countries. Teachers learn ways to help all students learn together. This way, disabled students can learn side by side with other children.

Employment

Finding a job can be difficult for many disabled people. However, many companies now have policies to support them. Employers are learning to make their workplaces more accessible. Simple changes like ramps, special computers, or flexible work hours can help disabled employees. When companies include disabled people, they make work teams stronger and more creative.

Public Spaces and Transport

Cities are also changing to help disabled people. Many public buildings now have ramps or elevators. Public transport, such as buses and trains, has features like low floors and audio signals. These changes help disabled people move around the city more easily. In addition, parks and recreational areas are designed to be used by everyone.



Challenges That Still Exist

Even with many laws and changes, challenges remain for disabled people. One challenge is that some buildings and transport systems are still not fully accessible. Not every city has enough resources to update old buildings or provide special services.

Another challenge is the lack of understanding. Sometimes, people have wrong ideas about what disabled people can do. These ideas can lead to unfair treatment. For example, some employers may not hire disabled people because of these ideas. This is unfair, and many people are working to change these opinions.

There is also the challenge of money. Sometimes, it costs a lot to change a building or to buy new technology for disabled people. Governments and organizations must work together to find enough money for these changes.



Looking Toward the Future

The future can be brighter for disabled people if we work together. There are many ideas and projects that can help solve current problems.

Better Laws and Enforcement

It is important that all countries use and follow good laws. Laws like the ADA and CRPD are good examples. However, these laws must be enforced. This means that when a disabled person is treated unfairly, the law must help them quickly.

New Technology

Technology can help disabled people in many ways. For example, new computer programs can help people with vision or hearing problems. Special apps and devices can help disabled people learn, work, and communicate. When new technology is shared with everyone, it makes life easier for all people.

Education and Awareness

Teaching everyone about the rights of disabled people is very important. Schools, media, and community groups can help explain how disabled people live and work. When people learn more, they can change old ideas. This can lead to more acceptance and kindness in everyday life.

Community Projects

Communities can create projects that help disabled people. For example, local groups can organize events where everyone works together. These events can show how much everyone can learn from each other. When communities include disabled people, everyone feels stronger and more connected.

In Conclusion

Disabled people have the right to live with dignity and respect. Their rights have improved over time because of many hard-working people and good laws. However, there are still challenges that need to be solved. We must work together to make our schools, jobs, and cities better for everyone.

When we include disabled people in all parts of life, we make our society fairer and kinder. With better laws, new technology, and more understanding, the future can be full of opportunities for all. It is the responsibility of every person, organization, and government to help build a world where every person is treated equally.



References

- **United Nations (2006)**. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. Retrieved from <https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html>
- **Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990**, Pub. L. No. 101-336, 104 Stat. 327.
- **World Health Organization (2011)**. World Report on Disability. Geneva: World Health Organization.
- **Disability Rights Education and Defense Fund (DREDF)**. Retrieved from <https://dredf.org>

Designing the Magazine

- Mehmet Akif Gül
- Polat Göç
- Ekrem Kaan Uçmak
- Korkut Efe Ünlüsoy
- Göktuğ Çay

US Pressure to Annex Canadian Territory.

Recently, U.S. President Donald Trump said that Canada should become the 51st state of the United States. He also called Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau a "governor." These words made many people in Canada angry.

In January 2025, after becoming president again, Trump said that joining the U.S. would be good for Canada. He said it would help both countries with money and security. He also said that the U.S. could use Canada's natural resources better and make the military stronger.

But Trudeau did not agree. He said that Canada is an independent country and will not join the U.S. He promised to protect Canada's freedom. Many Canadian people also did not like Trump's words.

This situation is now very serious. Canada is checking its military and talking more with NATO. Many people in Canada are also writing on social media to show they are unhappy. Now, no one knows what will happen next. The future of U.S.-Canada relations depends on what leaders do and what people think. But one thing is clear: Canada wants to stay independent.



Israel's inhumane actions in the Palestinian territories.

The Israel-Palestine conflict is one of the longest-running and most complex disputes in modern history. Rooted in a blend of historical, territorial, religious, and cultural factors, the conflict has spanned over a century and continues to influence global politics. At its core, the conflict is about two peoples—the Israelis and the Palestinians—each claiming the same land as their rightful home. Over the years, this struggle has led to immense human suffering, displacement, and violence, with no clear resolution in sight.

The origins of the conflict trace back to the late 19th and early 20th centuries when Jewish nationalism, also known as Zionism, emerged in response to growing anti-Semitism in Europe. Zionism sought to establish a Jewish homeland in Palestine, a region that was then part of the Ottoman Empire and later came under British control after World War I. While the Jewish population in Palestine was small at the time, the Zionist movement gradually gained momentum, leading to increased Jewish immigration to the area.

On the other hand, the Arab population in Palestine, predominantly Palestinian Arabs, had been living in the region for centuries and viewed the arrival of Jewish immigrants as a threat to their land, culture, and sovereignty. Tensions between the Jewish and Arab communities began to rise, especially as the number of Jewish settlers grew, leading to violent confrontations.

The situation reached a boiling point in 1947 when the United Nations proposed a partition plan to divide Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states. The Jewish community accepted the plan, but the Arab leadership rejected it, arguing that it was unfair to give a significant portion of the land to the Jewish people, who were a minority in the region. In 1948, following the expiration of the British mandate, Israel declared its independence, leading to the first Arab-Israeli war. Neighboring Arab states, including Egypt, Jordan, and Syria, launched military operations against the new Israeli state. The war ended in 1949 with a ceasefire agreement, but it resulted in Israel's victory and the displacement of hundreds of thousands of Palestinians, who became refugees in neighboring countries.



The aftermath of the 1948 war set the stage for decades of conflict. While Israel expanded its territory, the Palestinian people found themselves without a state and living under difficult conditions, either in refugee camps or in territories controlled by neighboring Arab countries. In the following years, Israel faced multiple wars and skirmishes with its Arab neighbors, including the 1956 Suez Crisis, the 1967 Six-Day War, and the 1973 Yom Kippur War. The 1967 Six-Day War was particularly significant because Israel occupied the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem—territories that Palestinians claim for their future state. These territories remain a central point of contention in the ongoing conflict.

The Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, along with the establishment of settlements in these areas, has fueled Palestinian resistance and led to uprisings, known as intifadas, in 1987 and 2000. These uprisings were marked by protests, violence, and military responses from both sides. The Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), led by Yasser Arafat, emerged as the primary representative body for the Palestinians during this period, advocating for an independent Palestinian state.

Efforts to resolve the conflict have been numerous, with various peace initiatives taking place over the years. The most notable of these efforts were the Oslo Accords, signed in 1993, which led to the establishment of the Palestinian Authority and the promise of negotiations for a two-state solution. However, despite these efforts, the peace process has largely stalled, and violence continues to erupt sporadically. One of the major obstacles to peace has been the disagreement over the status of Jerusalem, which both Israel and Palestine claim as their capital. Additionally, the Israeli settlements in the West Bank and the blockade of Gaza by Israel have further complicated the situation.

The humanitarian situation in Gaza, in particular, has become a focal point of international concern. The Gaza Strip, governed by Hamas since 2007, has faced severe economic hardship, with frequent power shortages, limited access to clean water, and high levels of poverty. The ongoing Israeli airstrikes and rocket fire from Hamas militants have led to significant casualties on both sides, with civilians often bearing the brunt of the violence.

The Israel-Palestine conflict has had a profound impact on the broader Middle East and global politics. The United States has traditionally been a strong ally of Israel, providing military and financial support, while many Arab countries have supported the Palestinian cause. In recent years, however, some Arab nations, including the United Arab Emirates and Bahrain, have normalized relations with Israel, signaling a shift in regional dynamics. Despite these developments, the core issue of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict remains unresolved, and peace remains elusive.

In conclusion, the Israel-Palestine conflict is a deeply entrenched and multifaceted issue that continues to affect the lives of millions of people. Both Israelis and Palestinians have legitimate claims to the land, but years of violence, mistrust, and political failure have made finding a solution exceedingly difficult. While the prospect of peace remains uncertain, the need for dialogue, understanding, and a commitment to human rights is more urgent than ever. Only through sustained efforts from both sides, with the support of the international community, can a lasting and just resolution be achieved.

The derby match between Galatasaray and Fenerbahçe, who are in the race for the top of the Super League.

Galatasaray was founded in 1905, and Fenerbahçe was founded in 1907. Both are sports clubs from Turkey. They have some common features: both were founded in Istanbul and are among the first Turkish football teams.

The rivalry between Galatasaray and Fenerbahçe is very old. The matches between these two big teams are always exciting and attract millions of fans.

Let's Compare the Two Teams

In football, Galatasaray has won 60 trophies, while Fenerbahçe has won 34 trophies. Galatasaray is clearly ahead in this area.

If we look at their recent matches, in the last 10 games, Galatasaray won 6 times, Fenerbahçe won 2 times, and 2 matches ended in a draw.

In the Turkish Super League, Galatasaray has won 24 titles, and Fenerbahçe has won 19 titles. In the last 10 years, Galatasaray has become the champion 5 times, while Fenerbahçe has not won any titles.

Both teams have had success in Europe. Galatasaray has played in the Champions League 17 times, while Fenerbahçe has played 6 times.

Currently, in the Super League, Galatasaray is 6 points ahead of Fenerbahçe.

Famous Players

Many star players have played for these two teams. Some of them are:

- **Galatasaray: Hagi, Sneijder, Drogba ,Osimhen**
- **Fenerbahçe: Alex, Mesut Özil, Dzeko,**

Most Matches Played

- **Galatasaray: Bülent Korkmaz played 589 matches.**
- **Fenerbahçe: Volkan Demirel played 525 matches.**

Top Scorers

- **Fenerbahçe: Alex scored 344 goals.**
- **Galatasaray: Hakan Şükür scored 287 goals.**

The rivalry between these two teams continues today, and their matches are still very exciting!



Stay Updated with Our Exciting Magazine!
We prepare our magazine with great joy, bringing you the latest news about sports, world events, and politics. Stay with us to get instant updates on exciting topics!