

SUMMER 2021

YOUNG



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Corona and its impact on climate change

In the last three years two topics have continuously been discussed on political debates, the media and even in everyday conversations. The most recent of them is the Covid-19 pandemic, which has changed our life radically. The second topic has gone down in the media because of the pandemic, but this doesn't mean, that it is solved or irrelevant: global climate change.

Its effects slowly approach, but we can feel first presages already today, like water scarcity in more arid regions of the world. Now, the question comes up, if those two topics are somehow connected.

Does Corona have an impact on climate change? In the following I will answer why this is so.

In the beginning I want to clarify that we cannot see Covid-19's impact on climate change now, since both events correlate in a too short period together. Instead, we will look on its impact on regional environment, since this data can be registered already today.

That said, let's look at the facts.

The spread of the Corona virus started in the Chinese city Wuhan. It is located in the Hubei province and has around eleven million inhabitants. There, the Corona virus was first registered in December 2019. Through pressure from foreign media, politicians and the WHO, the Chinese government took action and enforced several restrictions for Wuhan, but the most radical restriction was enforced on the 23rd January 2020: China locked down the whole region near Wuhan in hope to stop the disease to continue to spread. In fact, only one week later, the WHO declared "the COVID-19 epidemic a public health emergency of

international concern" (from the official site of the **WHO**). According to "**the Guardian**", this lockdown included immediate prohibition to enter or leave Wuhan for any kind of transport, even for medical emergencies, extension of winter holidays for every school, shut down of every shop which did not sell food or medicine, in-city public transports were stopped and private vehicles were only allowed on streets with a special permission. Additionally, only one household member could leave his house once in three days to gather food, but soon even this was forbidden, so that food was brought to the families' houses. The streets were empty and people weren't allowed to go to work, factories stopped their production. Later, this lock down strategy was adapted on the entire Hubei province, an area bigger than Florida.

Although those restrictions were stressful for people, they were invigorating for environment. If we take a look at **statistics** published by **the NASA** on its official website, we can see, that in February 2020 Wuhan's nitrogen dioxide and carbon dioxide levels have decreased from 10-30% in comparison to February 2019- and that in only one week after lockdown.

As "**the Time**" states, residents in the Chinese capital Beijing, which is known for "lung-choking levels of toxic pollution" due to smog produced by companies, could experience a blue sky- an event that occurred the last time, according to the business magazine "**Forbes**", in winter 2018.



Jason Pareja Jauregui, youth delegate of the UN, stated on his online forum **“One young world”** a claim of Marshall Burke from the Department of Earth System Science at Stanford University, that “in China, just two months of reduced pollution [saves] the lives of 4000 children under the age of 5 and 73000 adults over the age of 70”.

But China is by far not the only country experiencing cleaner air.

North India’s air is normally polluted by aerosols, most of them are human-made due to burning fossil fuels and forests for crop fields. In 2020 on the other hand, just one week after India started its lockdown, the NASA registered such low levels of aerosols as they did the last time twenty years ago. The Indian government decided, as Covid-19 started spreading globally, to impose rigorous restrictions on all 1.3 billion citizens. On March 2020, the government reduced factory activities, as well as traffic with car, truck, bus, train and airplane.

Other cities like Venice and Los Angeles also have a better water quality, as the industry stopped during lockdown.

But cleaner air and water isn’t the only side effect of the Corona pandemic.



According to the official website of **the International Energy Agency**, demand for electricity has dropped during lockdown compared to 2019. In China for instance, electric demand dropped in February to a -13% low compared to the previous year. As the measures loosened up, this down trend was reversed, but it felt again, as lockdown policy tightened. Since most electricity is still produced through burning fossil fuels like coal, a 13% lower production of electricity also means 13% less emissions. Further, the IEA states, that during lockdown a worldwide trend of using more renewable energies started. In India, 30% of their electricity was produced by renewables, which is an immense increase to lower than 20% in normal. This trend also occurred in many European countries, like Germany, France, Italy and Spain.

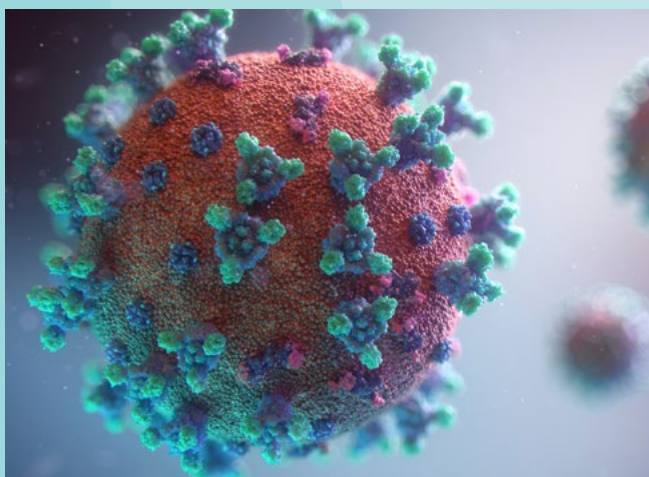
In the whole European Union, electricity produced by renewables was constantly higher than by fossil fuels for a period from February to July.

The only industrial country, which has not experienced this trend are the United States due the nationwide rejection of taking any restrictions, but under President Biden this will change soon, as he declared the fight against Covid-19 one of the biggest priorities for America now, signing arrangements against Corona. If President Biden decides, that a lockdown is necessary, than the United States will experience similar results in their electricity, just like Europe and Asia.



Another side effect, which is caused through the production minimalization or even stop in factories, is the decreasing global trade activity. Less goods are transported, because in the first place less goods are produced, but also because people are averse to buying goods not necessary for living in those uncertain times, like, **according to the BBC**, smartphone sales have collapsed and 38% less smartphones were sold in February 2020 than usual. This has huge impacts on global trade, as ships run with empty containers or are even forced to stay in harbours for longer than planned.

For now, shipping is crawling, but as John Smith, managing director of GB Railfreight, stated in **the "Financial Times"** it is only a matter of time until we will see an immense downturn in imports, arguing that only few months left until this will happen. This can lead to cutting several shipping companies, like it happened in Korea with the loss of the Hanjin line. Although this is bad for world economy, it surely benefits the oceans. Besides less emissions, less ships means a smaller probability of oil disasters. Fewer whales and dolphins will be irritated by ships and their sonar waves, what could lower the frequency of whale stranding.



Also air transportation stopped. Many people don't know, that a plane takes under the passengers many containers to minimize costs. Since travelling is in many countries, besides being unattractive due to potential infection, restricted, those planes don't start and remain instead on the ground.

As I mentioned passengers, **let's look at tourism.** As Covid-19 spread, tourism became, when allowed at all, unattractive as I mentioned above because of a potential infection with the virus, bureaucratic obstacles in form of testing, two weeks quarantine and in many countries like Serbia compulsory vaccination before leaving the country. This caused a massive collapse in the tourism branch and according to the **"Daily Mail"** one third of tourism and food businesses have "low to no confidence to survive the next year". This leads many hotels to lower their prices drastically in matter of survival. **"Netto-Reisen"**, for instance, now promotes an eight day trip to Dubai, including a stay in a five star luxury hotel, to the ridiculous price of only 399€; a trip, which was originally one thousand euros more expensive. But what effects does that have on the environment?

Well, first of all there is no food delivery to the hotels, which is often imported from exotic places, just to please the guests. That means, that less emissions are released and the air becomes cleaner. Furthermore, food is not wasted, as it is normally in hotels. A hotel produces an unbelievable amount of organic waste. **According to the platform "Alice"** 5-15% by value of the food they have purchased is wasted. **According to "Forbes"**, food waste like in hotels uses up 21% of our fresh water, 19% of our fertilizer and 18% of our cropland. So, if tourism stays low and hotels closed, this can help out in the



fight against water scarcity. Also, we wouldn't need that much cropland, so nature could regenerate in many regions. If politicians organize this globally, the deforestation of the Amazonas rain forest could come to a stop, which again will save an unique biotope and thousands of species from extinction. Another effect of hotels closing because of Corona is, that nature and animal habitats aren't exploited and polluted. An example to this is the Mediterranean Sea. **The WWF** published an article on its website, which says that 40% of all garbage in the Mediterranean are thrown in by tourists. That are 200 000 tons each year. This plastic is then eaten by animals, which either die or are eaten again by bigger animals until they land on our plate. But since Corona has stopped most of tourism, the amount of plastic in the Mediterranean doesn't grow further.

All of this are good news for the environment, but will there also be any effects here in Germany? Will Corona change our environment too?

Yes, but not like in China or India. Of course, our air will also become cleaner, because here, less people have to drive to work. Especially big metropolises like Berlin, Munich and Cologne will see, that the air



quality especially in the city centre will improve. Also, as mentioned above, under lockdown more renewable energies were used. That pandemic could therefore be the start of a new investment program to expand renewable energies and help the German government to keep its promise to stop coal extraction by 2038.

Germany's environment could also indirectly profit of the restrictions of other countries. Germany is known for its high export rates. But under the current pandemic, many people are opposed to buy those goods. Therefore, German production will come to an end, at the very latest when all warehouses are full. Then, emissions will neither be produced by factories nor by its transportation. Not only is German export slowed down, but also its import. Due to Corona, ships in harbours like Hamburg do not leave or enter so often as they did before lockdown. Also, German beaches and other touristic places like the Schwarzwald won't be littered that much as they were before.

In conclusion we can say, that although Corona has changed our everyday life, it also opens new doors. While our normal life is now changed, we should ask ourselves, that when the pandemic is over, if we really want to go "back to normal". We could change our future into a more ecological one. In the end we can say, that even something like a global pandemic has its positive sides, even if we don't see them now.

Written by Dennis Kulig

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Water shortage in Germany

Our group will talk about the water scarcity in Germany. We are between 17 and 18 years old and are visiting the ‚Wirtschaftsgymnasium‘ in Heidenheim. In Global Studies we learned about cultural differences around the world, the problems that arise as a result and the problems of global proportions and their solutions.

Waterstress means a rising risk of environmental issues and economic difficulties. Waterstress begins when 20% of the available water gets used.

There are 27 countries with the highest waterstress for example Greece, Belgium and Portugal.

Germany as a whole is not at high risk but some parts, for example Hessen and Brandenburg, are at the same level as Spain, Italy and Belgium. If we don't change our usage of water we will end up with waterstress. Even if Germany isn't in waterstress right now, if we won't change our usage Germany will end up with high waterstress. One solution for the waterstress problem could be the export of waterintensive products from waterrich countries to waterscarce regions. Another solution could be the innovation of new technology for waterreprocessing.

[click here to watch the video](#)



Global Studies: Sustainability in Germany

In our subject Global Studies, which teaches international topics like globalisation, cultural aspects and economic development, we worked on the topic of sustainable development in Germany. For this we created a short video featuring the 17 goals of sustainability from the United Nations, Germany and our hometown of Heidenheim, both support these goals and work on fulfilling them.

For example: Heidenheim is building up the percentage of renewable energy used and earned the title of "Fairtrade-Kreis" for its usage of fair trade products in schools and administration. Our school teaches about climate change, environmental protection, Fair Trade and sustainability in different subjects and takes part in projects like Erasmus and the international earth day. Our school is also the first school in Baden-Württemberg which received the award as a Fair-Trade-School. That means our school only buys products from Fair-Trade partners, uses sustainable materials and supports students who want to specialise in specific subjects.

But it's still a long way to go in order to fulfil all 17 goals provided by the UN.

[klick here to watch the video](#)



Fair Trade

We decided to choose the topic Fairtrade because we wanted to know more about it. We began to research more about the topic and created a small explanatory video. In 2014, our school - the Kaufmännische Schule Heidenheim - was the first vocational school in Baden-Württemberg to be recognized as a Fairtrade school. Since then, we have filled this with life in a variety of activities together with students. They also decided to expand the Fairtrade commitment and to commit themselves as a school to the 2030 Agenda. Our Global Studies class consists of a small group, which is interested in the economic context of the world.

We have had this class for almost two years now and have learned much about the economic situation in the world. Recently we have talked about sustainability to help containing climate change. Because of this subject, it became clear to us how important topics like these are in our private lives. So we were motivated to invest time to deal with it in order to contribute to spreading the message and its importance.

We hope to get you excited about the topic as well and that you all realize how important sustainability is to our environment.

[click here to watch the video](#)



Working in the corona pandemic

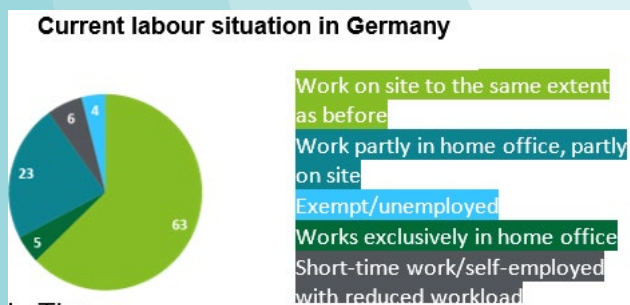
We (Beyza 18, Chiara 18, Sarah 18 and Sarpreet 21) are students at the "Kaufmännische Schule Heidenheim". Our part is to explain the current situation in Germany.

In the last two years, as we can see, the Covid-19 pandemic made many companies close. People who are at home without work have difficulties to finance their daily live. Now the situation is improving in some countries, for example, in England the stores are reopening, but in Germany things are bad.

Here is some information about the current situation in Germany:

Effects on companies and wages

Since spring 2020, the Covid-19 pandemic has been affecting public life and the economy in Germany. Many companies had to reduce their production and switch to short-time work. The employees' wages have also decreased in comparison to the last years. Especially the employees of the automotive industry have been affected. The pandemic will therefore have long-term consequences in the next few years.



Short-time work

Because of the Covid-19 crisis, more and more companies' offer for traineeships are a lot less available. Not only training centres suffer from this crisis but also the availability of internships and temporary jobs. Staff that previously worked on a 450 Euro basis - as a waiter or at a cinema - has been fired due to saving money so that permanently employed staff could be preserved as well as possible.

Short-time compensation by the government helps the companies to keep permanently employees, even if there is not so much work. This is followed by a reimbursement of social security contributions. Employees with children are receiving a net return of 65% compared to employees without children who are receiving 60%.

Home Office and loss of customers

As time goes by, more and more people work from home via internet connection. The problem is firstly that not everyone knows how to work with a computer and secondly people who work for example in a restaurant or a shop must be present at their original workplace.

However, the situation is not only complicated for the employees but also for the customers. Car companies for example have lost a lot of customers because people are afraid to spend money they might need to survive for things they don't need.

Unemployment and online stores

We do not buy things like we used to because of the many different Covid-19 edicts. Companies make less profit than before the pandemic. They cannot pay their employees so they are beginning to fire them. The employees are getting unemployed and must apply for "Hartz IV". It's not easy to find a job now. On the other hand, online-shops are getting much more money. The people are at home and spend a lot of time online. That is positive for online retailers but it is negative for the shops downtown.

All in all, we can say that it is not easy to work in Germany now. We can only hope that the situation will improve.



Trabajar en la crisis de Corona

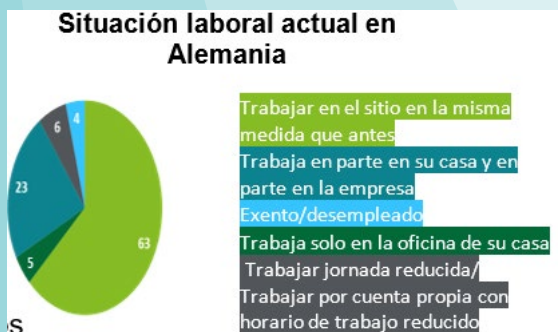
Como alumnos (Beyza 18, Chiara 18, Sarah 18 y Sarpreet 21) del instituto "Kaufmännische Schule Heidenheim", queremos presentaros la situación laboral en Alemania durante la crisis de Corona.

En los últimos dos años, como podemos ver, el Coronavirus hizo cerrar muchas empresas. Personas que están en casa sin trabajo, tienen dificultades para vivir. Por el momento la situación se está mejorando en algunos países, por ejemplo, en Inglaterra las tiendas vuelven a abrir, pero en Alemania las cosas están mal.

Aquí están informaciones sobre la situación actual de Alemania:

Efectos sobre las empresas y los salarios

Desde la primavera de 2020, la pandemia de Corona afecta a la vida pública y a la economía en Alemania. Muchas empresas tuvieron que reducir la producción y por eso mucha gente pasó a la jornada reducida. Este también afecta a los salarios de los empleados, que recibieron en los últimos años. En particular los empleados de la industria del automóvil tienen muchas dificultades. Si nada va a cambiar, la pandemia va a causar grandes pérdidas de puestos de trabajo p. e. en el campo de gastronomía en los próximos años.



Jornada reducida

Debido a la crisis de Corona más empresas ofrecen poco o ningún lugar de formación. No solo la formación sufre, sino también prácticas y trabajo por 450 euros de base. Porque los que trabajaban como camareros o en el cine fueron despedidos para que las empresas puedan pagar los empleados permanentes.

El dinero de los trabajadores de corta duración ayuda a la empresa a mantener los trabajadores, aunque tengan poco trabajo a causa de Corona. Eso también se refleja en el reembolso de las cotizaciones a la seguridad social. Además, trabajadores con niños reciben un 65% de salario neto y trabajadores sin niños 60%.

Oficina en Casa y perdida de clientes

Con el pasar del tiempo, más personas trabajan desde casa con los ordenadores. El problema es que no todos saben trabajar con el ordenador, por ejemplo, gente que trabaja en restaurantes tiene que ir a la empresa, si quieren trabajar. La situación no es solo complicada para los trabajadores, pero también para los clientes. Empresas de automóvil perdieron muchos clientes, porque la gente tiene miedo de gastar dinero, para cosas que no necesitan.

El paro y tiendas online

A causa de Corona no podemos ir en las tiendas a comprar cosas que necesitamos y también muchas empresas ganan menos dinero. Las empresas no pueden pagar a sus empleados y empiezan a despedirlos. Los empleados quedan en paro y tienen que solicitar <Hartz IV>. No es fácil encontrar trabajo ahora. Las tiendas online ganan mucho dinero, porque la gente está en casa y es negativo para las tiendas en las ciudades.

En fin, podemos decir que en Alemania actualmente no es fácil trabajar. Podemos solo esperar que la situación vaya a mejorar.



Business Location Germany

Hey, we are Paul, Niklas and Apostolos and we want to tell you a little bit about the business location of Germany. We want to highlight the biggest and most important branches of Germany's economic whilst also talking about what attracts foreign companies to set their foot in Germany and also what could turn them off.

Nowadays Germany is known as one of the biggest economical powerhouses in the world next to world leading powers like China and the USA. Despite a much lesser population and the lack of natural resources like for example oil, Germany is able to keep up with these economic powerhouses and in some cases are even able to surpass them in specific economic branches like their well-known automotive industry. Germany is famous for its cars and people all over the world appreciate the quality that is always connected with something that has the stamp made in Germany on it.

But the automotive industry isn't the only branch of industry that makes Germany stand out on the world stage. The 5 most valuable branches of industry in Germany are the:

Automotive industry with 438.83 billion euros
Mechanical engineering with 256.88 billion euros

Chemical-pharmaceutical industry with 198.27 billion euros

Food industry with 185.3 billion euros and the Electrical engineering industry with 181.6 billion euros.

Most of these branches of industry have something in common. They are mainly based on innovation and efficiency rather than the dependency of natural resources like oil or ore materials. Germany is able to expand their economic growth by steadily innovating their technologies and always delivering the highest quality possible. These business habits made it happen that Germany earned the respect and trust of foreign companies and governments worldwide and is therefore a great place for businesses also from abroad to locate their company in Germany.

Locating your business in Germany comes with many advantages. As being located in the middle of Europe Germany's infrastructure is one of the best you could find on the continent. The communication and traffic systems



work really well and most business partners will be able to speak English with you thanks to well-rounded education system. What also comes in handy is that Germany is regarded by many people as the most valuable Country in the European Union. Germany is the EU's biggest investor and with that a lot of investments come in return to Germany. Having one currency and duty-free with other members of the EU makes Germany as a business location really attractive for foreign companies.

However with all these positive aspects they are also negatives as in regard to locating your business in Germany.

One of the biggest priorities of the German government is to maintain and expand a higher quality of life for all its citizens. That includes high wages, shorter working hours and higher tax rates for companies and wealthy people. With these and more regulations Germany is risking to lose their influence on foreign businesses over other countries that are more flexible with their bureaucracy, taxation and treatment of the working class. There are just some countries in the world where foreign businesses have to pay way less to manufacture and don't have to be afraid of unions to stand up for employees rights.

As we highlighted what the business location Germany is all about with all its pros and cons it's now time to look at one specific company that made their move onto expanding their production facilities for the first time ever in Germany.

We are talking about Tesla's newest plans of building their Giga factory in Brandenburg, Germany. In the picture below you can see this huge facility as a work-in-progress

As one of the world leading manufacturers of electric cars this news of a new factory built in Germany is a huge success for the automotive industry in Germany and for the economy of the country overall. This project is supposed to show the world that Germany still stands for innovation and also cares about the environmental friendly advantages that come with electric cars.

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Hartmann

Hello dear readers,

We are Jasmin, Nikka, Sophie and Luise from Heidenheim. We are in Year 12 at the Vocational College for Foreign Languages, called Kaufmännische Schule Heidenheim. We are between 17 and 19 years old. Our foreign languages are Spanish and English. Due to the current Covid-19 situation, Hartmann is an important company. In this article we want to introduce you to the company „Hartmann” from Heidenheim.

„Hartmann” was founded in 1818 by Ludwig Hartmann. In June 2018, Hartmann celebrated its 200th anniversary. Hartmann AG produce hygiene and medical products, such as plasters, bandages and medical masks. Hartmann AG is the oldest company producing medical products. They also produce skin care products, such as hand cream. With about 11,100 employees, Hartmann AG has locations worldwide, mainly in Asia, Europe, Africa and Australia. The head office is in Heidenheim an der Brenz. The chairperson is Britta Fünfstück. Hartmann AG earns about 2.12 billion euros annually.



The Kneipp company is a subsidiary of Hartmann. One of their products is bath salt.

The company Hartmann AG calls itself customer oriented. They claim to be a powerful team and to trust each other. They also say they work passionately and united towards their goals. They try to outperform their competition and to produce products that contribute to faster wound healing. Hartmann AG uses the latest technologies to guarantee reliability.

We hope you enjoyed this article and now know more about the Hartmann company.

Source:

<https://www.hartmann.info/de-de/>

https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.hartmann.info%2Fde-de%2F-%2Fmedia%2Fcommon%2Fde%2Fhartmann-logo-de-697-626.png%3Frev%3D8f8cc366e5154598ae1b71d5425b635c%26sc_lang%3D



Hartmann

Hola queridos lectores:

Somos Jasmin, Nikka, Sophie y Luise. Tenemos entre 17 y 19 años. Vamos a la Kaufmännische* Schule en Heidenheim. Es una escuela de lenguas extranjeras. Nuestros idiomas extranjeros son español e inglés. Debido a la situación actual de Corona, Hartmann es una empresa importante. En este artículo queremos presentar la empresa „Hartmann” de Heidenheim.

La empresa „Hartmann” se fundó en 1818 por Ludwig Hartmann. En junio de 2018, Hartmann celebró su 200 aniversario. Hartmann AG produce productos higiénicos y médicos, por ejemplo tiritas, vendas y mascarilla médica. Hartmann AG es la empresa más antigua en el mundo que produce productos médicos. También produce los productos para la piel, como la crema de manos. Con 11.100 empleados, Hartmann AG tiene sitios en todo el mundo, por ejemplo en Asia, Europa, África y Australia. La sede principal está aquí en Heidenheim an der Brenz. El presidente del consejo de administración es Britta Fünfstück. Anualmente, Hartmann AG gana 2.120 millones de euros.



*Kaufmännisch: comercial

La empresa Kneipp es una filial de Hartmann. Producen, por ejemplo, sales de baño.

La empresa Hartmann AG está orientada al cliente. Son un equipo fuerte y confían los unos en los otros. Además, trabajan con pasión y trabajan juntos en sus objetivos. Intentan superar a la competencia y producen productos que ayuden a curar las heridas más rápidamente. Hartmann AG usa las últimas tecnologías para garantizar la fiabilidad.

Esperamos que os guste el artículo y tenéis más informaciones sobre la empresa Hartmann.

Source:

<https://www.hartmann.info/de-de/>

https://www.google.com/imgres?imgurl=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.hartmann.info%2Fde-de%2F-%2Fmedia%2Fcommon%2Fde%2Fhartmann-logo-de-697-626.png%3Frev%3D8f8cc366e5154598ae1b71d5425b635c%26sc_lang%3D



Voith Group

Hello, we are Marc Onouha (22), Christina Fuhrmann (19), Nuran Karaman (18) and Elidon Qenaj (17). We are students at the Kaufmännische Schule Heidenheim. Currently we are preparing for our college graduation.

In 1867, Johann Matthäus Voith founded his company. The official website's address is www.voith.de.

The Voith GmbH & Co. KGaA is a family owned, multinational corporation, which headquarters are located in Heidenheim. The Voith Group is active in the mechanical engineering sector and operates in about 60 countries worldwide. They produce power transmissions and paper processing units, primarily involving gears and torque converters.

The number of employees is about 20 634. In the business year 2019/2020, the consolidated group had a volume of sales of €4.2 billion euros.

The Voith Group is a global technology company, with its broad portfolio of systems, products, services and digital applications. Voith claims to set standards in the markets of energy, oil & gas, paper, raw materials and transport & automotive.



<http://www.thomasdashuber.de/content/1688/>

Voith defined sustainability as a company value and aims to be an industry-wide catalyst.

Diversity means for Voith the right mix of people regardless of gender, age, nationality, culture, profession, sexual orientation, (dis)abilities, religion, beliefs, personal background or other individual differences.

Voith's mission is to inspire the best in their employees, so they say. They are inspired by solutions that are built to last. They foster a diversified, inclusive and challenging environment to encourage their staff to unlock their potential and go beyond the ordinary.

That is why they have committed to supporting diversity and inclusion in the business world by signing the German employer initiative "Charta der Vielfalt" (Diversity Charter).



<https://media.glassdoor.com/l/85/5a/e4/57/pforte.jpg>



Hola, somos Marc Onouha (22), Christina Fuhrmann (19), Nuran Karaman (18) y Elidon Qenaj (17). Somos estudiantes de la Kaufmännische Schule Heidenheim. Actualmente estamos preparándonos para nuestra graduación de bachillerato.

En 1867, Johann Matthäus Voith fundó su empresa. La dirección oficial del sitio web es www.voith.de.

Voith GmbH & Co. KGaA es una empresa multinacional de propiedad familiar, con sede en Heidenheim. Voith Grupo pertenece al sector de la ingeniería mecánica y vende sus productos en 60 países en todo el mundo. Producen transmisiones de potencia y unidades de procesamiento de papel, principalmente engranajes y convertidores de par.

El número de empleados es de unos 20.634. En los años 2019/2020, el grupo consolidado tuvo un volumen de ventas de 4.200 millones de euros.

papel, materias primas, transporte y automoción.



<https://media.glassdoor.com/l/85/5a/e4/57/pforte.jpg>

Voith Group es una compañía global de tecnología, con su amplia cartera de sistemas, productos, servicios y aplicaciones digitales. Voith afirma establecer estándares en los mercados de energía, petróleo y gas,



<http://www.thomasdashuber.de/content/1688/>

Voith definió la sostenibilidad como un valor de la empresa y pretende ser un catalizador para toda la industria.

Diversidad significa para Voith la combinación adecuada de personas independientemente de su género, nacionalidad, cultura, profesión, orientación sexual, (des) capacidades, religión, creencias, antecedentes personales y otras diferencias individuales.

La misión de Voith es según los responsables inspirar a sus empleados para que trabajen lo mejor posible. Se inspiran en soluciones que están construidas para durar. Fomentan un entorno diversificado, inclusivo y desafiante para alentar a su personal a aprovechar su potencial y a ir más allá de lo normal.

Por eso se han comprometido a apoyar a la diversidad y la inclusión en el mundo empresarial mediante la firma de la iniciativa empresarial alemana „Charta der Vielfalt“ (Carta de la Diversidad).

Si os gustaría trabajar para nuestra empresa regional solicítala en una de las sucursales en todo el mundo o en el sede aquí en Heidenheim!



The Company “Zeiss”

Hey guys,
we are a group of four girls, which attend a Commercial Vocational College with main emphasis on foreign languages at “Kaufmännische Schule” in Heidenheim. Our names are Dilara H. (18), Ezgi B. (19), Alexandra L. (17) and Ticiana V. (17).

And we want to tell you more information about the company “Zeiss”.

Zeiss is a world-leading technology company in the optical and optoelectronic industry, which was founded by Carl Zeiss in Jena on 17 November, 1846. Today, the headquarters of the Group Management is in Oberkochen, Baden-Württemberg. The CEO is currently Karl Lamprecht and the company’s annual sales are 6.428 billion.

They produce, develop and sell highly innovative solutions for industrial quality assurance, life science, materials research, and medical solutions for ophthalmology. High expenditure on research and development has a long tradition at Zeiss and are an investment for the future.

Zeiss also stands for the world’s leading lithography optics, which are used by the chip industry to manufacture components.

The company logo of Zeiss AG is quite simple. It is composed by a blue background and the company name in white.



With more than 32,000 employees, Zeiss is active in almost 50 countries with around 30 production sites, 60 sales and service locations and 27 research and development sites worldwide.

Zeiss AG attached great importance to its employees. This can be seen, for example, by the fact that they offer e-learning modules in 13 different languages.

If you want to start an apprenticeship at Zeiss, you have a very good chance of finding a permanent job at Zeiss after your apprenticeship. Zeiss promotes your talents and wants to offer you an effective and informative training.

The apprenticeship lasts 2.5 to 3.5 years, depending on the apprenticeship occupation, and you will need a good High school graduation or a College graduation.

You can complete your training in the commercial or technical area. There are about 15 different professions, which means that you have a huge choice of professions and there is sure one for you. The training takes place alternately in school and practice phases.

Even with the current corona pandemic, Zeiss is doing everything it can to protect its employees and customers, but also to continue to maintain production at its plants and its service.



La empresa “Zeiss”

Hola chicos y chicas:

somos un grupo de cuatro chicas, que va a una escuela de formación profesional con lenguas extranjeras, en Heidenheim. Nuestros nombres son Dilara H. (18), Ezgi B. (19), Alexandra L. (17) y Ticiania V. (17).

Y queremos daros más informaciones sobre la empresa “Zeiss”.

Zeiss es una empresa tecnológica líder a nivel mundial en la industria óptica y optoelectrónica, fundada por Carl Zeiss en Jena, Alemania, el 17 de noviembre de 1846. En la actualidad, la sede de la dirección del grupo se encuentra en Oberkochen, Baden-Württemberg. El director general es actualmente Karl Lamprecht y los ingresos anuales de la empresa son de 6.4 millones.

Producen, desarrollan y distribuyen soluciones altamente innovadoras, ciencias de la vida, investigación de materiales y soluciones médicos para la oftalmología. Los elevados gastos en investigación y desarrollo tienen una larga tradición en Zeiss y son una inversión en el futuro.

Zeiss también es líder mundial en óptica litográfica, que se utiliza en la industria de los chips para fabricar componentes.

El logotipo de la empresa Zeiss AG es bastante fácil.

Consta de un fondo azul y el nombre de la empresa en blanco.



Con más de 32.000 empleados en 50 países, con unos 30 centros de producción, 60 centros de venta y servicio y 27 centros de investigación y desarrollo, Zeiss está activo en todo el mundo.

Zeiss AG valora mucho a sus empleados porque ofrecen módulos de formación digitales en 13 idiomas diferentes.

Si quieres empezar una formación profesional de grado superior en Zeiss, tienes muchas posibilidades de encontrar un puesto permanente después de tu formación profesional de grado superior. Zeiss promueve tu talento y quiere ofrecerte una formación efi-

caz y educativa.

La formación profesional de grado superior dura entre 2,5 y 3,5 años pero es muy individual. Necesitas un buen boletín de la escuela con nivel medio o un certificado de la universidad.

Puedes completar tu formación profesional en el área comercial o técnica. Hay 15 profesiones diferentes, lo que significa que tienes una gran variedad de posibilidades y seguro que hay una para ti. La formación se desarrolla alternativamente en fases escolares y prácticas.

Incluso con la actual pandemia del coronavirus, Zeiss está haciendo todo lo posible para proteger a sus empleados y clientes, pero también mantener la producción y el servicio.



Wahlen

„Es ist unsere Zukunft, die wir in der Hand haben“

Wieso es wichtig ist, das junge Menschen wählen.

Allein in der EU sind ca. ein Drittel (75 Millionen von 446 Millionen) Europäerinnen und Europäer zwischen 15 und 25 Jahre alt und bilden somit den jugendlichen Mittelpunkt der EU. Und genau dieser Mittelpunkt ist es, der seine Stimme, egal ob bei den EU-Wahlen, die Wahlen im eigenen Land oder bei der Bürgermeisterwahl des Dorfes in welchem sie wohnen abgeben sollte. In diesem Bericht möchten wir zeigen, warum es wichtig ist, dass gerade die jungen Leute zum Wählen gehen und sich für ihre Meinung stark machen sollten. Wir möchten einige Jugendliche vorstellen, die dies bereits tun. Außerdem wollen wir aufzeigen, wo man sich politisch informieren und einbinden kann.

Um uns ein Bild über das politische Interesse von Jugendlichen in Deutschland zu machen, haben wir mit einer Stichprobe, bestehend aus 78 Jugendlichen im Alter von 16-24 Jahren, eine Umfrage durchgeführt. Die Umfrage umfasste insgesamt 15 Fragen zum politischen Interesse und Engagement, sowie zum Wahlverhalten der Teilnehmer.

Der Großteil der Befragten gab an, politisch interessiert zu sein, dennoch waren es im Endeffekt weniger als 25%, die sich tatsächlich engagieren. Die, die angaben, sich zu engagieren sind Mitglied einer Jugendpartei oder besuchen Demos.

Die Frage nach der Beteiligung an den Wahlen führte zu einem recht erfreulichen Ergebnis: Bis auf zehn Personen beteiligen

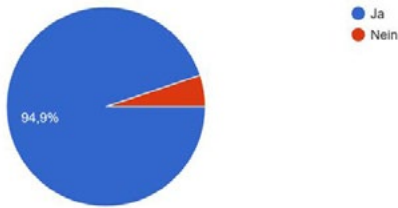
sich alle Befragten an den Wahlen. Gründe der Nicht-Wähler waren eine noch nicht vorhandene Wahlberechtigung, fehlende Information über die Parteien und ihre Programme oder die Überzeugung, dass die Beteiligung an den Wahlen nichts bewirken kann.

Bei der Frage „Wie gut fühlst du dich über die Parteien und ihre Wahlprogramme informiert?“ variieren die Meinungen der Jugendlichen doch ein wenig. Zwar fühlt sich keiner sehr schlecht, allerdings auch nur wenige sehr gut informiert. Der Großteil der Befragten bewegt sich im Mittelfeld. Die Teilnehmer der Umfrage sind sich überwiegend einig, dass bei der Information über Parteien und ihre Wahlprogramme noch Verbesserungsbedarf besteht. „Informationen und Ziele der Parteien sollen den Jugendlichen nahegebracht werden und nicht einfach nur da sein.“, antwortet ein/e Teilnehmer/in. Zur Beseitigung dieser Problematik haben einige der Befragten konkrete Vorschläge: Detailliertere Informationen der Parteien auf Social Media, mehr Aufklärung in der Schule.

Das in Anspruch nehmen des Wahlrechts von Jugendlichen ist wichtig, da sind sich die Befragten einig: „Es geht schließlich um unsere Zukunft und wenn wir selbst nicht entscheiden, wer soll es dann für uns tun?“ Viele der Befragten sind davon überzeugt, dass es vor allem an der Zeit ist, dass junge Menschen die Zukunft gestalten und mitentscheiden. Aber auch das Ausleben der Meinungsfreiheit, die wir in Deutschland genießen dürfen, wird als Argument genannt. „Die Repräsentation in einer Demokratie ist wichtig.“, lautet eine Antwort. „Darum zählt jede Stimme.“



Findest du es wichtig, dass junge Leute wählen?
78 Antworten



Zusammenfassend lässt sich sagen, dass sich die Teilnehmer unserer Umfrage -bis auf wenige Ausnahmen- einig sind, dass die Beteiligung an den Wahlen für unsere Zukunft essenziell wichtig ist. Dennoch ist die Art und Weise, wie Politik jungen Menschen nähergebracht wird, ausbaufähig. Die, die sich nicht an den Wahlen beteiligen tun das häufig nur nicht aufgrund fehlender Informationen. Daher ist es wichtig, neue und bessere Wege zu finden, damit sich mehr junge Menschen für Politik begeistern können.

Dass auch junge Menschen etwas bewirken können, hat diese junge Dame schon lange bewiesen: Greta Thunberg rief 2018 die Klimabewegung „Fridays for Future“ ins Leben und schaffte es damit, Jugendliche aus den verschiedensten Ländern mitzureißen. Inzwischen ist ihr Name weltweit bekannt. Doch Greta ist nicht die Einzige, die durch ihren Einsatz etwas bewegen konnte.

Da wäre beispielsweise Emma Watson, die nicht nur Aufgrund ihrer Schauspielleistungen millionen Fans auf ihrer Seite hat. Seit Juni 2014 ist sie UN-Botschafterin für Frauenrechte. Als überzeugte Feministin setzt sie sich für die Gleichberechtigung der Frau ein und warb unter anderem für eine Petition in Uruguay für die Einführung einer verbindlichen Frauenquote im Parlament.

Mutig und tapfer zeigte sich auch der junge Demokratieaktivist Joshua Wong, der in Hong Kong gegen die Regierung demonstrierte – und dies mit seiner Freiheit bezahlte. 2011 war er an der Gründung der Studentenbewegung „Scholarism“ beteiligt und schloss sich später der pro-demokratischen Partei „Demosist“ an. Aufgrund seiner Proteste wurde er bereits mehrere Male inhaftiert. Dennoch lies er sich davon nicht abschrecken und ging nach jeder Freilassung erneut auf die Straße, um für seine Überzeugungen zu protestieren. Am 2. Dezember 2020 wurde er zum dritten Mal festgenommen und muss nun eine Haftstrafe von 13,5 Monaten absitzen.

Sie ist bis dato die jüngste Friedensnobelpreisträgerin und kommt aus dem Swat-Tal in Pakistan. Malala Yousafzai ist 22 Jahre alt und setzt sich für die Rechte von Frauen und Kinder ein. Vor wenigen Jahren übernahmen die Taliban die Macht in ihrer Heimat und haben hauptsächlich Frauen und Kindern verboten, arbeiten zu gehen oder sich zu bilden. Malala widersetzte sich dem Willen der Taliban und ging weiter zur Schule. Für diesen Widerstand schossen die Taliban auf Malala, wodurch sie schwer verletzt wurde aber überlebte. Sie ließ sich nicht unterkriegen und kämpft noch heute für Bildung und Freiheit für Mädchen und Frauen auf der ganzen Welt. Für diesen Kampf erhielt Malala mit nur 17 Jahren den Friedensnobelpreis, bei dessen Verleihung sie in ihrer Rede sagte: „Ich kämpfe weiter, bis ich alle Kinder zur Schule gehen sehe.“

Auch gegen Gewalt, vor allem mit Waffen setzt sich die 19-jährige Emma Gonzalez aus den USA ein. Als 2018 ein 19-Jähriger in ihrer Highschool in Parkland 17 Menschen, darunter einige ihrer Freunde erschoss, wurden Emma und einige ihrer Freunde politisch aktiv. Sie setzen sich noch heute für strengere



Waffengesetze in den USA ein. Mit ihrem Engagement und ihrer Rede beim „March for our lives“ in der sie sagte: „Kämpft für euer Leben, bevor sich jemand anderes darum kümmern muss.“ wurde Emma zu einem Symbol dieser Bewegung.

Diese vier jungen Menschen sind nur wenige von vielen, die sich für eine Sache, ihre Meinung einsetzen. Sie alle wollen etwas bewegen und die Welt zu einem besseren Ort machen. Ihnen liegt ihre und die Zukunft aller am Herzen und dafür wollen sie einstehen und kämpfen. Sie zeigen, dass jeder, unabhängig vom Alter oder von der Herkunft, etwas bewegen kann und dass man keine Angst haben sollte, sich einzusetzen für das, was einen bewegt.

Auch du kannst dich für deine Überzeugung einsetzen und etwas bewirken. Hierfür gibt es verschiedene Möglichkeiten. Du kannst dich bereits jetzt in Jugendparteien engagieren oder auf Demos gehen. Über die Parteien und wie du dich bei ihnen einbringen kannst, kannst du einfach auf deren Webseiten erfahren. Wenn du nicht direkt aktiv sein oder im Mittelpunkt stehen willst helfen auch schon kleine Spenden an die Parteien, die du unterstützen möchtest. Jedoch kannst du mit wenig Aufwand und ohne viel Aufsehen schon das Größte tun, indem du bei den Wahlen deine Stimme abgibst. Die Zukunft liegt in den Händen von uns jungen Menschen. Wir können bereits jetzt dazu beitragen, sie zu gestalten und uns für das einsetzen, was uns wichtig ist. Schon mit kleinen Gesten kann viel bewegt werden z.B. auch die eigene Familie und Freunde zu animieren, ihre Stimme abzugeben.

Wir können also Vorbild sein, wenn wir an allen Wahlen, an denen wir uns beteiligen dürfen, teilnehmen. Denn jede Stimme zählt. *Gemeinsam können wir unsere Zukunft formen.*



Ein Bericht von Anna-Theresa Spieth und Tina Schang

It`s our future, which we have in our hands

„It`s our Future, which we have in our hands“

Why it`s important that young People go voting.

Onethird ofthe European population (75 millionof 446 million) is between 15 and 25 Years old and builds the center of young Europe.All ofthese voicesof this center arevery important for our future,because each of them can contribute to change.

In connection to this topicwe created a survey, where we asked teenagers about political topics and responded to the topic voting. The surveyed teens all agreed that it`s all about our future and if we don`t stand up for it who else should do? We have the privilege to vote, so we should take this chanceandvote.

A bunch of teens like Emma Watson, Malala Yousafzai, Emma Gonzalez and Joshua Wong are raisingtheirvoices even at their young age for their believes and fight for them.

You can also stand up for your believes and contributesomething. There are different possibilities. Even small gestures can cause big things.For example you can encourageyour family andfriends to go voting, which can achievea lot.

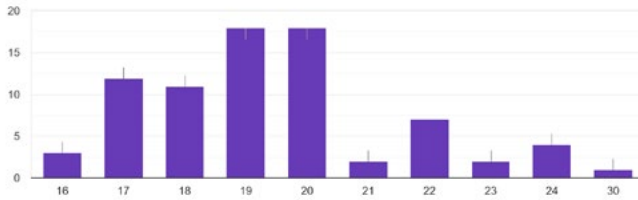
But the most important thing isto give our voices for the things we believe in. So go voting!



Antworten Umfragen

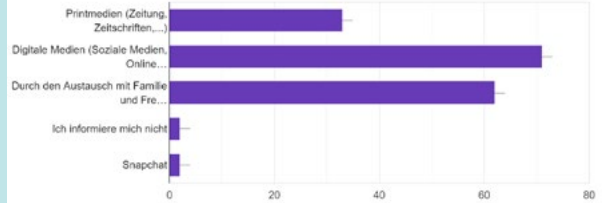
Wie alt bist du?

78 Antworten



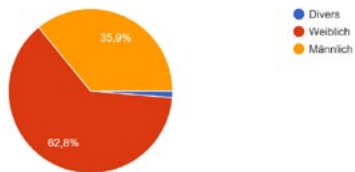
Wie informierst du dich über politische Themen?

78 Antworten



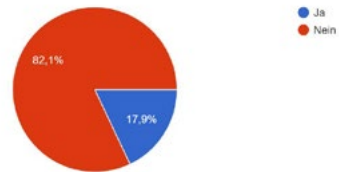
Geschlecht

78 Antworten



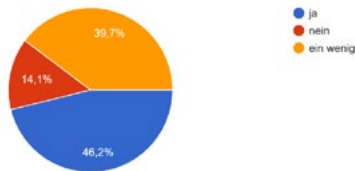
Engagierst du dich politisch?

78 Antworten



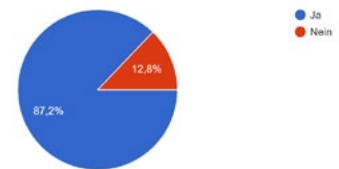
Bist du politisch interessiert?

78 Antworten



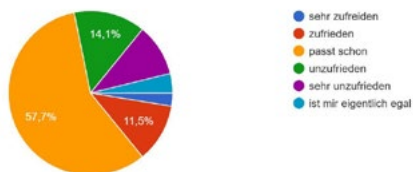
Beteiligst du dich an den Wahlen?

78 Antworten



Wie zufrieden bist du mit der aktuellen politischen Situation?

78 Antworten

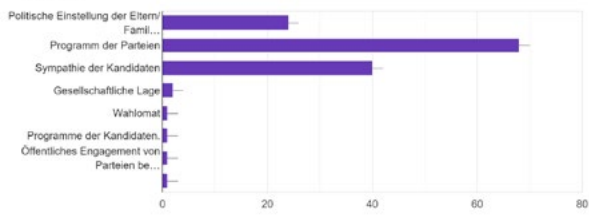


Wenn du dich politisch engagierst, wie?

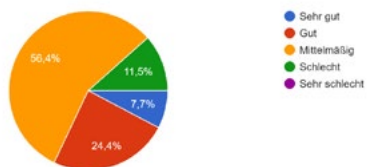
28 Antworten



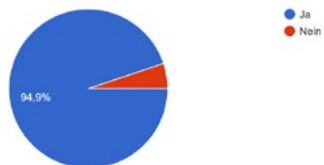
Was beeinflusst dich bei deiner Wahlentscheidung?
78 Antworten



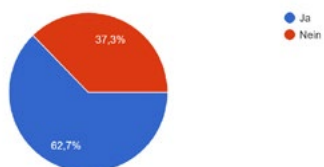
Wie gut fühlst du dich über die Parteien und ihre Wahlprogramme informiert?
78 Antworten



Findest du es wichtig, dass junge Leute wählen?
78 Antworten



Gibt es deiner Meinung nach etwas, das geändert werden könnte, um sich besser über die Parteien und ihr Wahlprogramme zu informieren?
67 Antworten



Umfrage von Anna-Theresa Spieth und Tina Schang zum Thema „Wieso ist es wichtig, dass jugendliche wählen?“



Write an application

Profile

Name: Natascha

Age: 20 years

Nation: Germany



My statement about Europe: Europe means home, peace and community to me because common values like human rights, democracy, equal opportunities and social cohesion are promoted and defended. Here I can develop freely and can to travel within the EU without any difficulties. Moreover, the EU alliance improves our economic position on the world market. Furthermore, Europe offers security for us Europeans, as there is a common asylum and visa policy. Besides, the European countries work together to protect the environment, promote healthy food, abundant nature and climate protection. That's why I feel not only German but also European.

This is how the optimal recruitment process works Graduation and now?



Picture by Gerd Allmann on Pixabay
https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2015/10/06/08/46/directory-973993_960_720.png

Like for many school-leavers, I was faced with the question too, what do I want to do after I graduate from school? So, I started looking for different jobs.

It quickly became clear for me that I wanted to find an office-job. That's how I discovered the profession of an industrial clerk. Because it is very perspective and involves going through many departments in an industrial company, I decided to train as an industrial clerk.

Then I searched on the internet, in the newspapers and asked family and friends to recommend companies that offered this apprenticeship.

How do I write an application?

After finding suitable companies, a new challenge occurred: how do I write a convincing application? After a lot of research and recommendations from my friends and family, I had created a concept:

The cover letter should be personalized for each company, the CV should be completed and all the necessary references and certificates have to be compiled.

After the applications are written, I still have to find out whether the application could be sent by post or as in most cases digitally. Then I send the applications, not just to one company, of course, because it's difficult to find a training position with just one application these days.





Photo by Green Christensen on Unsplash
https://unsplash.com/photos/44HQ0216411-05793Hb4173?utm_source=unsplash&utm_medium=referral&utm_campaign=unsplash
VEMas8IGVuIDBSHw%3D&ai=ib&rb-1.2.1&auto=format&fit=crop&w=500&q=60

What happens after the application?

After I had sent my applications, I received several invitations from the companies to take a recruitment test.

At my current company, Hauff-Technik GmbH & Co. KG, the recruitment test for industrial clerks is divided into different topics. There are tasks in Maths, German, English, logic, general knowledge and tasks specifically for the job.



https://www.hauff-technik.com/storage/company/2c091c080a1e0c0a1481956c844759/hauff-technik-gmbh-co-1-154339299_KG-1.webp

Next, after passing the test, I was invited to a trial day at the company. I got a brief insight into various departments of relevance for the job and the departments were able to get to know me a bit as well.

This was followed by the interview, which was mainly about introducing oneself and clarifying possible questions about the company or the training. Mostly, I was asked questions such as: What hobbies do you have? Why did you choose this company and this training? What weaknesses and strengths do you have? How do you prepare for the class test?

At the end, there was a job interview followed by signing of the contract, and that's how I finally found my apprenticeship.

Why did my company choose me?

It is quite difficult to answer this question. You can say that you fulfilled the requirements, but to what point?

That's why I asked the Human Resources Office and found out that they chose me because I had written an appealing application, had a suitable school graduation with good grades and did well in the recruitment test.

I was also convincing in personal contact because I behaved in a friendly and polite way and showed good manners. I was able to impress them with my interest in the company and the tasks too.

Why did I choose my company?

Of course, the first reason for a company is always that the desired training position is offered. But it is just important that the company suits you, and luckily enough that was the case for me. I immediately liked the colleagues, which I could meet especially during the trial day.

Through good recommendations from my family, friends and online reviews, I was introduced Hauff-Technik as an excellent company. Also, the short driveway is a bonus because a lot of time can pass on the road, so it was another advantage for me that the company was only a 15 minutes' drive from my home.

I found it positive that I received quick feedback in comparison to other companies, I have not even received a rejection from them.



My tips and tricks for future applicants

After successfully having got a traineeship, I would also like to share with you some tips that I learned:

- Be patient during the recruitment process!
- Feedback can take time
- Find the right company!
- It's all about sympathy
- Be confident and self-assured!
- Dress suitably and have a well-groomed appearance!

- Be always polite and friendly!
- Speak properly!
- Preparation is half the battle!
- Take notes!
- You can refer to them later
- Prove that you are the right person!



- Sweatpants send the wrong signals
- Show interest and ask questions!
- Punctuality!
- Smile!
- “A smile is the prettiest thing you can wear “
- Be open-minded and open to new things!

Eine Bewerbung verfassen

Steckbrief

Name: Natascha

Alter: 19 Jahre

Nation: Deutschland



Mein Statement zu Europa: Europa bedeutet für mich Heimat, Frieden und Gemeinschaft, da gemeinsame Werte, wie die Menschenrechte, Demokratie, Chancengleichheit und der soziale Zusammenhalt gefördert und verteidigt werden. Hier kann ich mich frei entfalten und habe die Möglichkeit ohne viele Schwierigkeiten innerhalb der EU zu verreisen. Außerdem verbessert das EU-Bündnis unsere wirtschaftliche Stellung auf dem Weltmarkt. Des Weiteren bietet Europa Sicherheit für uns Europäer, da es eine gemeinsame Asyl-, sowie Visapolitik gibt. Zudem setzt sich die EU gemeinsam für den Umweltschutz ein, sie setzt auf gesunde Lebensmittel, eine reichhaltige Natur und den Klimaschutz. Deshalb fühle ich mich nicht nur als Deutsche, sondern auch als Europäerin.



Picture by Gerd Allmann on Pixabay
https://cdn.pixabay.com/photo/2015/10/06/08/46/directory-973993_960_720.png

So klappt das optimale Einstellungsverfahren

Schulabschluss und jetzt?

Wie für viele Schulabgänger stellte sich auch mir die Frage, was möchte ich nach meinem Abitur machen? Also begann die Suche nach verschiedenen Berufen.

Für mich war schnell klar, es soll ein Beruf im Büro werden. So entdeckte ich den Beruf Industriekauffrau für mich. Da er sehr attraktiv ist durch den Durchlauf vieler Abteilungen in einem Industriebetrieb, entschied ich mich für eine Ausbildung zur Industriekauffrau.

Daraufhin durchforstete ich Internet, Zeitungen und fragte Familie und Bekannte, ob sie mir Firmen empfehlen können, die diesen Ausbildungsberuf anbieten.

Wie schreibe ich eine Bewerbung?

Nachdem passende Firmen gefunden waren, ergab sich eine neue Hürde, wie schreibe ich eine ansprechende Bewerbung? Nach viel Recherche und Tipps von Bekannten und Familie, hatte ich mir ein Konzept erstellt:

Das Anschreiben muss für jeden Betrieb persönlich gestaltet werden, der Lebenslauf musste vervollständigt und alle notwendigen Zeugnisse und Zertifikate zusammengestellt werden.

Nachdem die Bewerbungen fertig geschrieben waren, musste ich noch herausfinden, ob die Bewerbung per Post oder wie in den meisten Fällen digital abgegeben werden konnten. Dann habe ich die Bewerbungen verschickt, natürlich nicht nur an einen Betrieb,



denn es ist in der heutigen Zeit schwierig mit nur einer Bewerbung eine Ausbildungsstelle zu finden.



Was passiert nach der Bewerbung?

Nachdem ich meine Bewerbungen verschickt habe, kamen verschiedene Einladungen der Betriebe zum Einstellungstest.

Bei meinem jetzigen Betrieb, die Hauff-Technik GmbH & Co. KG, war der Einstellungstest zur Industriekauffrau in verschiedene Themengebiete unterteilt. Es gab Aufgaben zu Mathe, Deutsch, Englisch, Logik, Allgemeinwissen und spezifische Aufgaben zum Beruf.



Als Nächstes wurde ich nach bestandem Test zu einem Schnupper-Tag in den Betrieb eingeladen. Dabei habe ich einen kurzen Einblick in verschiedene berufsrelevante Abteilungen bekommen und die Abteilungen konnten mich so schon etwas kennenlernen.

Daraufhin folgte das Vorstellungsgespräch, hier geht es vor allem darum, sich selbst vorzustellen und mögliche Fragen an den Betrieb oder die Ausbildung zu klären. Größtenteils wurden mir die Fragen gestellt,

zum Beispiel: Welche Hobbys? Warum dieser Betrieb und diese Ausbildung? Welche Schwächen und Stärken? Wie bereitet man sich auf eine Klassenarbeit vor?

Zum Abschluss gab es das Einstellungsgespräch mit anschließender Vertragsunterschrift und so hatte ich schließlich meine Ausbildungsstelle gefunden.

Warum sich mein Betrieb für mich entschieden hat?

Sich selbst diese Frage zu beantworten, ist eher schwierig, man kann sagen, dass man den Anforderungen entsprochen hat, aber inwiefern?

Deshalb habe ich mal im Personalbüro nachgefragt und herausgefunden, dass sie sich für mich entschieden haben, da ich eine ansprechende Bewerbung verfasst habe, einen passenden Schulabschluss mit guten Noten habe und der Einstellungstest gut ausgefallen ist.

Außerdem konnte ich im persönlichen Kontakt überzeugen, da ich mich freundlich und höflich verhalten und gute Umgangsformen gezeigt habe. Auch mit meinem Interesse am Unternehmen und an den Aufgaben konnte ich überzeugen.

Warum ich mich für meinen Betrieb entschieden habe?

Natürlich ist der erste Grund für einen Betrieb immer der, dass der gewünschte Ausbildungsberuf angeboten wird. Aber genauso wichtig ist es, dass der Betrieb zu einem passt und zum Glück war das auch bei mir der Fall. Die Mitarbeiter waren mir sofort sympathisch, das konnte ich vor allem beim Schnupper-Tag feststellen.



Durch gute Empfehlungen von meiner Familie, Bekannten und Online-Bewertungen, wurde mir Hauff-Technik als ein hervorragender Betrieb vorgestellt. Zudem kommt der kurze Fahrtweg für mich noch dazu, denn auf der Straße kann viel Zeit vergehen, somit war es für mich ein weiterer Vorteil, dass der Betrieb nur ca. 15 Minuten von mir entfernt ist.

Ich fand es positiv, dass ich stets schnelle Rückmeldungen bekommen habe, da ich im Vergleich, bei anderen Betrieben bis heute nicht mal eine Absage bekommen habe.

Meine Tipps und Tricks für zukünftige Bewerber



Nachdem ich erfolgreich einen Ausbildungsplatz bekommen habe, möchte ich auch ein paar erlernte Tipps an euch weitergeben:

Kleidung im Vorstellungsgespräch: Tipps für Männer und Frauen Geduld beim Einstellungsverfahren!

- Rückmeldungen können Zeit brauchen
- Findet den passenden Betrieb!
- Die Sympathie macht's

- Tretet souverän und selbstbewusst auf!
- Angemessene Kleidung und ein gepflegtes Äußeres!
- Jogginghosen senden falsche Signale
- Interesse zeigen und Vorgänge hinterfragen!
- Pünktlichkeit!
- Lächeln!
- „A smile is the prettiest thing you can wear“
- Seid aufgeschlossen und offen für Neues!
- Bleibt immer höflich und freundlich!
- Deutlich sprechen!
- Vorbereitung ist die halbe Miete!
- Notizen machen!
- Darauf könnt ihr später zurückgreifen
- Beweist, dass ihr die Richtigen seid!

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Mein Statement zu Europa: Ein großer Vorteil zum Thema „Europa“ ist meiner Meinung nach, dass man sich in jedem Mitgliedsstaat frei niederlassen oder arbeiten kann. Für mich ist das sehr positiv, da ich mit dem Gedanken spiele, einmal in einem anderen Land der EU zu leben und dort zu arbeiten. Ich bin ein Freund von Abenteuer und kann mir das sehr gut mit meiner eigenen Familie vorstellen.

Natürlich könnte man auch schon als Jugendlicher in ein anderes europäisches Land, um dort seine Ausbildung oder sein Studium zu absolvieren. Beim zukünftigen Arbeitgeber macht das dann einen besonders guten Eindruck. Für mich jedoch, kam diese Möglichkeit nicht in Frage, da ich meine Ausbildung und mein (eventuell) Studium in der Nähe meiner Familie beenden möchte, um viel Zeit mit ihnen zu verbringen. Falls ich mich dann in naher Zukunft dazu entscheiden würde, nicht mehr in Deutschland zu leben, dann habe ich die Möglichkeit, meine Familie jederzeit besuchen

zu können, was für mich sehr wichtig ist.

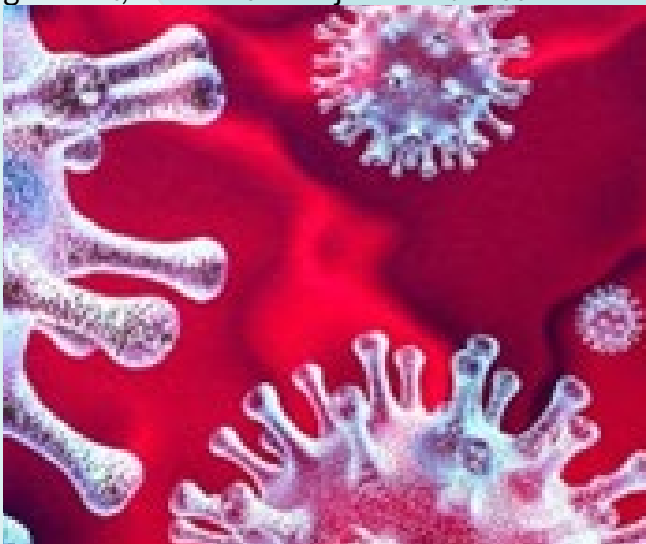
Meine duale Ausbildung während der Corona-Pandemie

Der weltweite Ausbruch einer Atemwegserkrankung namens Coronavirus (Sars-CoV-2) begann am 27. Januar 2020 in Deutschland. Das öffentliche Leben wurde durch drastische Maßnahmen aufgrund der Pandemie Covid-19 (Corona Virus Disease 2019) sehr stark eingeschränkt. Nach dem Beschluss von Bund und Ländern zu den Corona-Maßnahmen wurden die Schulen im Bundesland Baden-Württemberg am 17. März 2020 bis voraussichtlich Juli geschlossen. In diesem Zeitraum unterrichteten die Schulen teilweise bis komplett digital.

Für mich als Auszubildende war diese Anfangszeit von Covid-19 nicht sehr leicht, da ich erst vor kurzem, im September 2019, meine Ausbildung zur Industriekauffrau begonnen habe. Die Regeln in der Pandemie haben das Leben sehr verändert, um so gut wie es geht den gewohnten Alltag weiterzuführen.

Welche schulischen Maßnahmen kamen auf mich zu?

Nach der Ankündigung der Schulschließung suchten Bund und Länder nach einer Lösung, um so gut wie es geht den Schülern ihre



Bildung trotz Covid-19 ermöglichen zu können. Nach ein paar Wochen erfuhren wir von der kaufmännischen Berufsschule, dass wir nun online über Microsoft Teams unterrichtet werden. Dieses Programm hat uns die Möglichkeit gegeben, dass wir mit unseren Lehrern im Chat und auch über die Kamera kommunizieren, das Lernmaterial hochstellen und Besprechungen planen konnten.

Unser Unterricht verlief nach Stundenplan. Die Lehrer stellten Hausaufgaben oder Arbeitsblätter zum Bearbeiten auf Microsoft Teams hoch und die Schüler konnten



sich somit perfekt auf den Unterricht vorbereiten. Die Regeln hierbei waren, dass wir die Arbeitsblätter, die hochgeladen wurden, ausdrucken und zum

nächsten E-Learning mitbringen und uns so gut wie es geht am Unterricht beteiligen. Nur wenn dies reibungslos funktionierte, konnte ein guter Unterricht durchgeführt werden. Teilweise besaßen unsere Lehrer eine zusätzliche Kamera zum PC oder Laptop, die auf die im Unterricht bearbeiteten Arbeitsblätter gezeigt hat. So konnten wir den Unterricht optimal verfolgen, da wir immer gesehen haben, was die Lehrerin oder der Lehrer gerade auf das Blatt geschrieben hat.

Nach der kompletten Schulschließung wurde unsere Klasse in zwei Teilen aufgeteilt. Das sollte verhindern, dass zu viele Schüler den Präsenzunterricht besuchen. Die eine Hälfte der Schüler nahm digital über Teams und die andere Hälfte vor Ort in der Schule am Unterricht teil. In jeder Unterrichtsstunde schaltete der Lehrer die Schüler aus Teams in den Präsenzunterricht zu.



Um die Ansteckungsrate in der Schule zu vermeiden, mussten die Schüler jedoch sämtliche Hygienemaßnahmen beachten. Das Tragen eines Mund- und Nasenschutzes und die Abstandsregeln von 1,5 m wurden auf dem ganzen Schulgelände zur Pflicht. Die anderen Regeln, wie das Desinfizieren des eigenen Tisches beim Wechsel eines Klassenzimmers, das gründliche Händewaschen und das regelmäßige Lüften des Raumes, auch im Winter, mussten ebenfalls beachtet und eingehalten werden.

Ab dem September beendete die Schulleitung die Regel der Klassenaufteilung. Meine Mitschüler und ich konnten wieder wie gewohnt zur Schule gehen und nebeneinandersitzen, wenn wir die Hygienemaßnahmen vorschriftlich beachtetten.

Bis zu den Weihnachtsferien blieb dann alles erstmal unverändert. Aufgrund steigender Corona-Infektionen starteten die Schulen jedoch schon fast eine Woche früher in die Ferien. Da unsere Klasse als Abschlussklasse galt, bekamen wir dann die Möglichkeit, unsere letzten beiden Schultage vor Weihnachten über das E-Learning unterrichtet zu bekommen. Daher nahmen wir diese Chance an, um mit unserem Lernstoff weiter voran zu kommen.



Wie verlief deine Ausbildung im Betrieb?

Als die Schulen am März schlossen, hieß es auch für meine Kollegin, die mit mir zusammen die Ausbildung absolviert, und mich „arbeiten im Homeoffice“. Das ganze Thema „Homeoffice“ hat sich zuerst für mich sehr fremd angehört. Es stellte sich die Frage, wie das Thema bei uns Auszubildende denn funktionieren könnte.

Mein Unternehmen beschäftigt sich unter anderem nicht nur mit dem Zeitplansystem, sondern auch mit Seminaren zum Beispiel Microsoft 365, Coachings und Unternehmensberatungen. Ein digitales Arbeiten war für uns also kein Fremdwort. Die Mittel für das vollständige Arbeiten im Homeoffice waren trotz dessen noch nicht zu 100 % gegeben, vor allem nicht für uns Auszubildenden. Für die vielen Betriebssysteme hatten wir Auszubildende leider keine Lizenzen, also keine Berechtigungen, um von zuhause aus diese verwenden zu können. Daher bekamen wir nur Aufgaben von



unserer Ausbilderin, die nicht viele Programme benötigten.

Nach drei Wochen Homeoffice entschied sich unser Chef dazu, dass meine Kollegin und ich in den Osterferien Zwangsurlaub nehmen

müssen. Auf der einen Seite war es für mich keine sehr gute Nachricht, da wir den zwingenden Urlaub, aufgrund der öffentlichen Corona-Regeln, nicht genießen konnten. Auf der anderen Seite war es für unsere Ausbilderin sehr gut, denn sie konnte in dieser Zeit geeignete Aufgaben für uns Auszubildende finden.



Als der zweiwöchige Urlaub beendet war, lief alles erstmal im Homeoffice weiter. Ab Beginn der ersten Zeit im Homeoffice hatten wir sehr viel Kontakt mit unserer Ausbilderin, um neue Projekte und Ideen, sowie die bearbeiteten Aufgaben untereinander auszutauschen und zu besprechen.

Anfang Juni konnten wir nun wieder zur Arbeit gehen. Meine Kollegin und ich wurden dann sofort für ein paar Wochen im Versand eingesetzt, da es in unserer Abteilung nicht viel zutun gab. Natürlich mussten wir auch im Betrieb die Abstandsregeln und Hygienemaßnahmen beachten, um eine hohe Ansteckungsgefahr zu verhindern. Der Mund- und Nasenschutz wurde bei uns im Unternehmen jedoch erst ab Dezember Pflicht.

Seit Anfang Juli hat sich in unserem Betrieb nicht viel geändert. Trotz Pandemie konnten wir Auszubildenden wieder unserer Arbeit im Büro nachgehen. Ab dem 16. Dezember 2020 schickte der Chef viele Mitarbeiter, unter anderem auch meine Kollegin und mich, bis zum 11. Januar 2021 in den Urlaub. Früher als geplant, doch das Ziel des Geschäftsführers

war, dass die Bürobesetzung aufgrund steigender Corona-Infektionen vorsichtshalber reduziert wird.

Welche Auswirkungen hatte Covid-19 auf deine Schule und den Betrieb?

In der Berufsschule war das große Problem, dass die Technik für das E-Learning nicht sehr gut ausgestattet war. Auch den Lehrern mangelte es an Wissen, wie sie zum Beispiel mit dem Microsoft Programm „Teams“ umgehen sollen. Ich hatte hier das Glück, da ich mein Wissen aus dem Betrieb mitbringen konnte. Schlechte Internetverbindungen verdarben uns oftmals die Stimmung, da viele Menschen zu dieser Zeit im Homeoffice gearbeitet haben und somit die Verbindung nicht gut war.

Meine Mitschüler, die vor der Pandemie keine guten Noten in der Schule geschrieben haben, hatten nun während Covid-19 ein großes Problem. Die Schulleitung hat in der Zeit des E-Learnings unseren Lehrern verboten mündliche Noten zu verteilen. Ebenfalls konnten schriftliche Noten aufgrund des Online- und Wechselunterrichtes nicht geplant werden. Das hieß für uns, dass die bisherigen Noten für unser Endzeugnis 2020 feststehen und nicht mehr verbessert werden konnte. Für uns alle war das sehr ärgerlich, denn keiner wollte am Ende ein eventuell schlechtes Zeugnis seinem Arbeitgeber präsentieren.

Ein weiteres Problem an der Schule betraf vor allem den Lernstoff, der bis August 2021 fertig unterrichtet werden sollte. Durch



die Pandemie und den Einschränkungen kamen viele Themen zu kurz. Die Lehrer vermuten, dass sie bis zum Sommer nicht fertig werden und daher meine Klasse sich den restlichen Lernstoff selbst beibringen müssen. Viele meiner Mitschüler und auch ich haben unseren Ausbildungsvertrag auf zweieinhalb Jahren verkürzt und gehen somit am November 2021 in die ersten Prüfungen. Das ist eine Katastrophe, wenn man bedenkt, dass man sich ein paar Themen bis dahin selbst beibringen muss, weil die Pandemie im Jahr davor ein großer Zeitfresser war. Die Frage, ob die fehlenden Kapitel im vorgeschriebenen Lernstoff noch unterrichtet werden können, steht leider noch offen.

Mein Unternehmen litt ebenfalls an den Veränderungen durch Covid-19 sehr. Wie schon erwähnt wurde, sind wir ein kleines Unternehmen und daher durch eine Pandemie schnell angreifbar. Unsere Seminare, Beratungen und Coachings konnten anfangs nicht durchgeführt werden und somit wurde auch unser geplanter Umsatz nicht erreicht. Dieses Problem konnten wir jedoch schnell durch eine Umsetzung der Digitalisierung lösen. Bis heute im Dezember 2020 finden zum



Beispiel unsere Seminare teilweise digital über das Programm Zoom statt, viele Beratungen und Coachings hingegen werden über Microsoft Teams durchgeführt.

Für mich und meine Kollegin war es anfangs auch schwer, da wir unserer Arbeit als Auszubildende nicht nachgehen konnten. Teilweise mangelte es an Aufgaben und somit konnte oft die tägliche Arbeitszeit von acht Stunden nicht eingehalten werden. Auch im Homeoffice entstand ein Mangel an Arbeit. Das Lernen in unserem Unternehmen ging also nur

noch sehr langsam voran. Schlecht für unsere Ausbildung, da die Verkürzung nicht viel Zeit zur Verfügung stellt.

Was kann man zum Ausblick trotz schwieriger Zeit sagen?

Ich denke, dass wir alle aus Covid-19 lernen können. Die Digitalisierung kommt immer näher und daher ist es bestimmt sehr gut, wenn wir für solche Situationen bereit sind. Natür-



lich ist es klar, dass die Menschen Angst vor der Zukunft haben, trotzdem hat es auch seine guten Seiten. Unsere kaufmännische Schule rüstet sich immer noch besser mit Medien aus, um einen guten Unterricht auch online zu gewährleisten. Aber auch die vielen Unternehmen, wie unseres, haben Möglichkeiten geschaffen im Homeoffice zu arbeiten. Das bietet sehr viele Vorteile für Schüler und Arbeitnehmer. Sie können viel flexibler in den Alltag starten und die Aufgaben so in den Tag einplanen, wie es für sie am Besten ist. Ich bin mir sicher, dass wir gut für die Zukunft gerüstet werden. Wenn man an die Zeit denkt, als sich das Coronavirus verbreitet hat, dann kann man deutlich erkennen, dass vieles, was für uns Menschen ungewohnt war, heute schon zum Alltag geworden ist. Die Schulen müssen sich zum Beispiel keine Sorgen mehr machen, dass sie die Schüler nicht mehr unterrichten können, E-Learning ist hierbei die Lösung.

Sources of the pictures:

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My statement to Europe: In my opinion, a great advantage on the subject of „Europe” is that you can freely settle or work in any member state. For me this is very positive, because I think about living and working in another EU country at some point. I am a lover of adventure and I can imagine it very well with my own family.

Of course, you could also go to another European country as a young person to complete your training or studies. This will make a particularly good impression on the future employer. For me, however, this option was out of the question, I would like to finish my education and (eventually) my studies close to my family in order to spend a lot of time with them. If I were to decide in the near future to no longer live in Germany, I would have the opportunity to visit my family at any time, which is very important to me.



My dual education during the corona pandemic

The global outbreak of a respiratory disease called coronavirus (Sars-CoV-2) began in Germany on January 27, 2020. Public life has been greatly reduced by drastic measures due to the Covid-19 pandemic (Corona Virus Disease 2019). Following the decision by the federal and state governments on the corona measures, schools in the state of Baden-Württemberg were closed on March 17, 2020 until July. During this period schools taught partially to completely digitally.

For me as a trainee, this initial period of Covid-19 was not very easy, I have only recently started my training as an industrial clerk: it began in September 2019. The rules in the pandemic have changed the life of each person a lot in order to have the normal life back.

Which school measures came my way?

After the announcement of the school closure(schools closing), the federal and state governments sought a solution to allow students to receive their education as best they could despite Covid-19. After working on set tasks ourselves for the first few weeks, we learned from the commercial vocational school

that we would now be taught online via Microsoft Teams. This program has given us the opportunity to communicate with our teachers in chat and also via camera, put up the learning material and schedule meetings.

Our lessons took place according to the timetable. Teachers uploaded homework or worksheets for editing on Microsoft Teams, allowing students to prepare perfectly for classes. The rules here were that we had to print



out the worksheets that were uploaded and bring them to the next e-learning and participate in class as much as we can. Only when this functioned

smoothly good teaching could be carried out. In some cases, our teachers had an additional camera to the PC or laptop that pointed to the worksheets they were working on in class. This way we could follow the lessons effectively, because we could always see what the teacher had just written on the sheet.

After the complete school closure, our class was divided into two parts. This has to prevent too many students from attending face-to-face classes. Half of the students participated digitally via teams and the other half participated on-site at the school. In each lesson the teacher switched students from teams to face-to-face classes. However, in order to minimize the risk of infection the students had to observe all hygiene measures. The wear of a mouth and nose protection and the distance rules of 1.5 m became obligatory on the whole school premises. The other rules, such as disinfecting the own table when changing a classroom, washing hands thoroughly, and airing the room regularly, even in winter, also had to be observed and followed.



Starting in September, the school administration ended the rule of splitting classes. My classmates and I could go to school again and sit next to each other if we observed the hygiene measures.

Until the Christmas vacations everything remained unchanged for the time being. However, due to rising Corona infections, schools started the vacations almost a week earlier. Since our class was considered a graduating class, we then got the opportunity to be taught via e-learning our last two days of school before Christmas. Therefore, we embraced this opportunity to move forward with our learning.

How was your training at the company?

When the schools closed on March, it was also „work at home” for my colleague, who is training with me, and me. The whole topic of „home office” sounded very strange to me at first. The question arose as to how the topic could work out for us trainees.

Among other things, my company does not only deal with the schedule system but also with seminars, for example Microsoft 365, coaching and business consulting. So working digitally was not a new concept for us. Despite this, the means for working completely from home hadn't been given to 100% yet, especially not for us trainees. Unfortunately, we trainees did not have licenses for many operating sys-



tems, i.e. no authorizations to be able to use them from home. Therefore, we only received tasks from our trainer that did not require many programs.

After three weeks of home office, our boss decided that my colleagues and I would have to take mandatory vacation during the Easter vacations. On the one hand, it was not very good news for me, because we could not enjoy the mandatory vacation due to the public corona rules. On the other hand, it was very good for our trainer, because she could find suitable tasks for us trainees during this time.

When the two-week vacation was over, everything continued in the home office for the time being. From the beginning of the first time in the home office, we had a lot of contact with our trainer to exchange and discuss new projects and ideas, as well as the processed tasks among each other.

We were now able to go back to work at the beginning of June. My colleague and I were then immediately assigned to shipping for a few weeks, as there were not many tasks in our department. Of course, we also had to observe the distance rules and hygiene measures in the company in order to prevent a risk of infection. However, the mouth and nose protection only

became compulsory in our company from December.

Not much has changed in our company since the beginning of July. Despite



the pandemic, we trainees were able to go back to our work in the office. From December 16, 2020, the boss sent many employees, including my colleague and me, on vacation until January 11, 2021. Earlier than planned, but the goal of the managing director was that the office staff would be reduced as a precaution due to rising Corona infections.

Which impact has Covid-19 had on your school and operations?

In the vocational school the big problem was that the technology for e-learning was not very well equipped. The teachers also lacked knowledge on how to use the Microsoft Teams program, for example. I was lucky here because I could bring my knowledge from the company. Poor Internet connections often spoiled our mood, as many people were working in their home offices at the time and thus the connection was not good.

My classmates who did not write good grades in school before the pandemic now had a big problem during Covid-19. The school administration prohibited our teachers from giving oral grades during the e-learning period. Likewise, written grades could not be scheduled due to online and alternate classes. For us, this meant that the previous grades for our final report card in 2020 were fixed and could not be improved. This was very annoying for all of us, because no one wanted to present a possibly bad report card to their employer in the end.



Another problem at the school was mainly related to the subject matter that was supposed to be taught by August 2021. Due to the pandemic and the restrictions, many topics came up short. The teachers suspected that they would not be able to finish by the summer and therefore my class would have to teach itself the remaining learning material. Many of



my classmates and I have shortened our training contract to two and a half years, so we will be taking our first exams on November 2021. That's a disaster, considering that you'll have to teach yourself a few topics by then because the pandemic year before was a big time-feeder. Unfortunately, the question of whether the missing chapters in the prescribed learning material can still be taught is still open.

My company also suffered greatly from the changes caused by Covid-19. As it has already been mentioned, we are a small company and therefore quickly vulnerable against to a pandemic. Our seminars, consultations and coaching sessions could not be carried out at the beginning and therefore our planned turnover was not achieved. However, we were able to quickly solve this problem by implementing digitalization. Till now in December 2020, for example, some of our seminars are held digitaly via the Zoom program, while many consultations and coaching sessions are conducted via Microsoft Teams.

It was also difficult for me and my colleagues at the beginning, because we couldn't do our work as trainees. In some cases, there was a lack of tasks, which meant that we were often unable to keep to the daily working time of eight hours. There was also a lack of work in the home office. So learning in our company was very slow. This was bad for our training, since the shortening did not provide much time.

What can be said about the outlook despite difficult times?

I think we can all learn from Covid-19. Digitalization is get more used, so it's certainly very good if we prepared for such situations. Of course, it is clear that people are afraid of the future, nevertheless, it also has its good sides. Our commercial school is equipping itself even better with media to ensure good teaching online as well. But also the many companies, like ours, have created opportunities to work in the home office. This offers many advantages for students and employees. They can start the way which suits them best flexibly and schedule the tasks in the day as it is best for them. I am sure that we will be well equipped for the future. If you think back to the time when the corona virus was spreading, you can clearly see that many things that were unfamiliar to us humans have already become part of everyday life. Schools, for example, don't have to worry any more about not being able to teach students, e-learning is the solution here.



Famous in the World - Born in Poland.

Martyna Buks, Alicja Ludwicka, Michał Radoliński

There are around 20 million Poles and people of Polish origin living outside the Polish borders. Probably you have already heard of some famous people from our country, such as **Frederic Chopin, Maria Skłodowska-Curie, Juliusz Słowacki, Robert Lewandowski or the pope John Paul II.** In this article, we want to present you a few more people, who you most likely didn't know, were born in Poland or have Polish relatives. We will present you a couple of individuals from three different fields: from film industry, sport and inventions, starting with cinematography.

the cinema

When you think about company **Warner Brothers**, first thing that comes to your mind is one of the biggest company that established itself as a leader in the American film industry and of course their creations like Harry Potter, Wonder Woman, Inception and hundreds more. All of that is very important but did you know that the founders of the company were born in Poland? Let me take you to 1927 to learn more about their history. The company called „Warner Brothers” was founded by brothers Aaron, Szmul, Hirsz Wonsal, Polish Jews born in the tiny village of Krasnosielc, in the central-east of Poland. As little boys, they



emigrated to the US, joining their father, who had gone there earlier to earn more money and give them better living conditions. It was a popular destination in the 19th and early 20th century. In the US, they used the names Albert, Sam, Harry Warner. Later their brother Jack, born abroad, joined the company. At the beginning of their career, they ran the nickelodeon cinemas, and then they began distributing films. They did not do very well at first, but we already know they achieved great success. Their well known movie from 1927 „The Jazz Singer” is widely regarded as the first sound film in history. It can be said that this movie ended the era of silent cinema. They received an Oscar for their contribution in the development of film technology.

Have you seen The Queen's Gambit? Do you remember Vasily Bargov, the famous Russian chess player who was Beth's opponent? Well, actually, the actor who played him is from Poland. His name



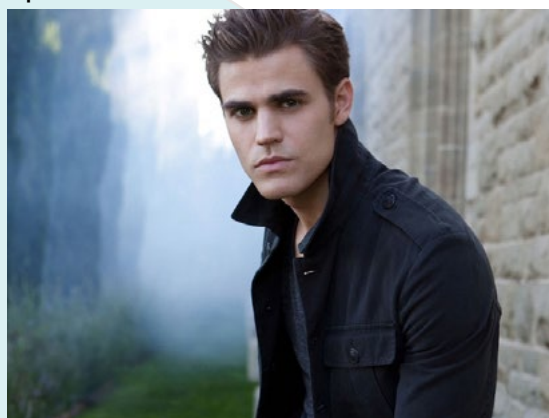


is **Marcin Dorociński**. He's 47 years old actor who was born in Milanówek. In 1993, he became a student at the State Theatre Academy in Warsaw. In his second-year, he was cast as Don Rodrigue in a television adaptation of *Le Cid* directed by Krystyna Janda. After graduating from the Academy in 1997, he struggled to find acting jobs at first. He worked as a waiter, a bouncer and took other casual jobs until he was offered a post at the Dramatic Theatre in Warsaw. He has also appeared in several plays in the Ateneum Theatre in Warsaw, in which he is currently employed. Furthermore, he played in various movies until 2020, he joined the cast of the Netflix drama miniseries *The Queen's Gambit* starring Anya Taylor-Joy that gave him more international recognition.

Now it's time for you to get to know a well known Polish filmmaker, who has lived and worked most of his life in the United Kingdom. **Paweł Pawlikowski** is the first director from our country who got an Oscar for Best Foreign Language for his film *"Ida"* in 2015. At the 2018 Cannes Film Festival, Pawlikowski won the Best Director prize for his 2018 film *„Cold War"*, a film which also earned him a nomination for the Academy Award for Best Director and Best Foreign Language Film.

Fun fact for *„The Vampire Diaries"* fans about **Paul Wesley** (more precisely Paweł Tomasz Wasilewski) who played the main character

Stefan Salvatore. His parents, Tomasz and Agnieszka Wasilewski are from Poland! Paul was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey but grew up in Marlboro Township, New Jersey. He speaks Polish as we can see in a lot of in-



terviews because of his vacation four months every year in Poland until the age of 16.

Another actress with Polish roots is **Mia Vasikovska**. Her real name is Mia Vashikovska, born October 14, 1989, Canberra, Australia is an Australian actress. She gained international fame after the release of the film *"Alice in Wonderland"* in 2010, where she played the main role Alice Kingsley. The name of the actress in English-speaking countries is usually pronounced as *"Vasikovska"*, although Mia herself prefers to call herself *"Vashikovska"*, because the

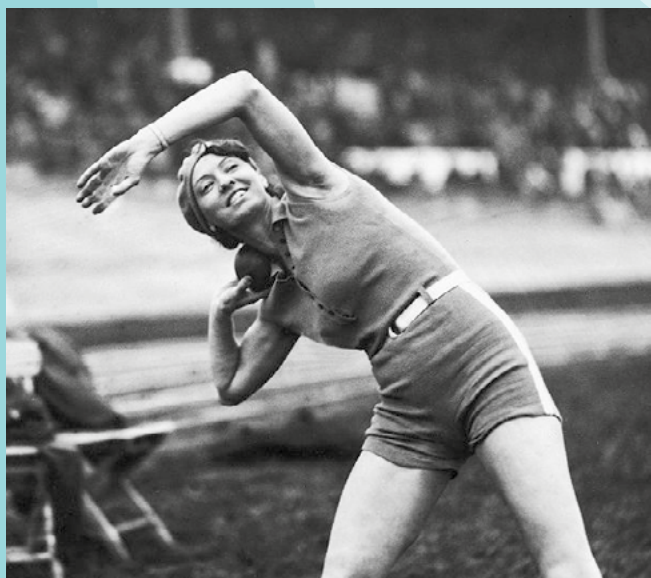


actress's mother is Polish. Moreover, Mia considers herself Polish, because she took the name of her mother.

Christine Jane Baranski born on May 2, 1952, is a well known American actress and singer. Most of you can recognize her from her role in „Mamma Mia” as Tanya but she has done a lot of acting jobs as „To Dance with the White Dog” „Eloise at the Plaza” „Eloise at Christmastime” „Hide and Seek” „Hurlyburly The House of Blue Leaves “ „Nick & Nora “ and „Boeing Boeing” „Into the Woods” and many more. Baranski was born to a Polish-American family. Her parents were newspaper editor Lucien Baranski and his wife Virginia Mazurowska. Her grandparents were reportedly Polish theatrical actors. She was raised in the town of Cheektowaga, a suburb of Buffalo. Polish Americans have long been the dominant ethnicity in Cheektowaga.

sport

Halina Konopacka was born on November 11, 1900, in Rawa Mazowiecka. The fans probably know her Olympic achievements , but only few people know that this beautiful, tall and strong woman was talented in many ways, not only in sports. She grew up in a wealthy home, where the proper upbringing



and education of children was taken care of. She came into contact with sport as a philology student at the University in Warsaw. From the beginning of her sports career, she was a member of the AZS in Warsaw. Her interest in sport started with skiing. In 1924, she enrolled in the course and spent every winter in Zakopane. She also played tennis with passion. She could also swim well, liked team games, especially basketball. Halina was passionate about motorization too. She also tried her abilities in car rallies. She came into contact with athletics in the spring of 1924. It was then, in the first year of her starts, that she won two titles of the Polish champion - in shot put and in discus throw. She encountered her main competition by accident. One time she came to the stadium and, encouraged by someone, took the disc in her hand. She threw it further than the national record at that time.

The selection of Polish athletes, French coach Maurice Baquet, decided before the Olympics in Paris in 1924 that Miss Halina had optimal conditions in discus throw. He was right. During eight years of her sports career, the Polish woman achieved results that she never dreamed of.

On July 31, 1928, Halina Konopacka won the first Olympic gold medal for Poland in Amsterdam. She won the discus throw competition and set a world record - 39.62 m.





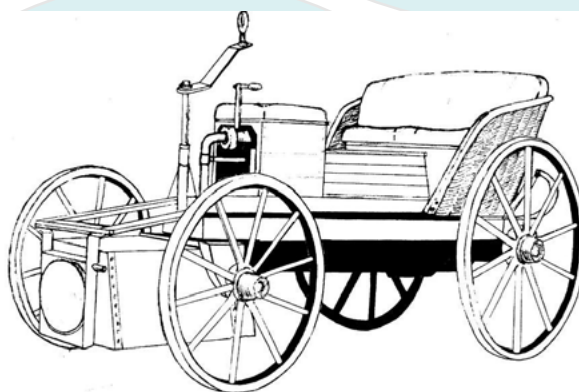
Michał Eryk Łasko (born 11 March 1981) is a former Italian volleyball player of Polish descent, member of the Italian men's national volleyball team, 2005 European Champion, silver medallist of the 2011 European Championship, bronze medallist of the Olympic Games London 2012, 2001 Italian Champion. Michał was born in Wrocław in Poland, but he has lived in Italy since his childhood and started playing for Sisley Treviso's youth team. His father Lech Łasko is a former Polish volleyball player - Olympic Champion 1976. Michał debuted in Serie A1 in 2001 with Treviso, after moving to Verona, where he remained for four years, playing in A1 and A2. Łasko is currently playing for Jastrzębski Węgiel in the Polish volleyball league, PlusLiga. On June 19, 2015 he announced that he moved to Chinese team Sichuan Chengdu, together with Zbigniew Bartman - one of his team mates from previous club.

Michele Baranowicz (in Polish Michał Baranowicz) born on 5 August 1989 is an Italian–Polish volleyball player, member of the Italy men's national volleyball team, bronze medalist of the 2014 World League. On club level he plays for the Italian club Gas Sales Piacenza.

Two famous tennis players **Karolina Wozniacki** and **Angelique Kerber** are also of Polish origin. The first was born in Denmark and she represented this country, however, her parents were born in Poland and she spe-

aks Polish fluently. Angelique on the other hand was born in Brema and for many years represented Germany during all most famous tennis tournaments. She spent most of her summer holidays in Poland, visiting her grandparents.

industry and business

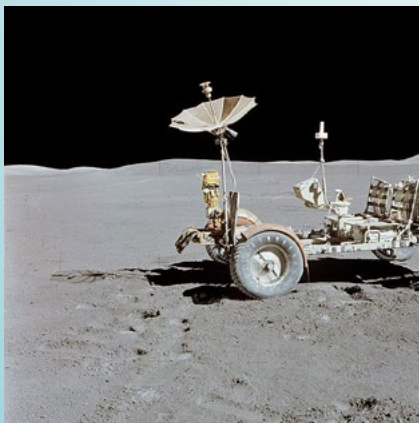


Józef Bożek was a constructor, mechanic and inventor, who was often referred to as “the Polish-Czech Stephenson”. He was born to the family of a miller in Biery near Skoczów, already then he was building his first water machines, which his father destroyed because he did not approve of his son's interests. His abilities were noticed by the school inspector - priest Leopold Szersznik, who helped him get to the gymnasium in Cieszyn. There he was free to invent mechanical devices: including a wooden clock with a quarter-hour and hour-clock mechanism, which also shows the passing minutes. After graduating from high school in Cieszyn, he emigrated from Poland. He studied mechanics and mathematics in Brno, from where he reached Prague on foot and began to study philosophy. He quickly abandoned the studies for his favorite mechanics, which he studied at the Polytechnic Institute in Prague, where from 1806 he was a mechanic and watchmaker.



Most of the Božek's constructions were built in Prague: a precise clock for the Astronomical Institute, built in 1812 - until the 1980s this clock measured the time for all Czechs - its indications were broadcast by the Czech radio. His watches worked on ruby bearings and were wound up by hand movement. He also constructed an automatic weaving workshop and a cloth trimmer, a lens grinding machine, and numerous successful arm and leg prostheses for war invalids - the famous prosthesis of the hand (or both - because sources say differently), which he made for Alexander Ypsilantis. The prosthesis was so serviceable that its fingers could lift lighter objects. Its holder could also write, and it is said that he had amused himself by smashing the glasses on the table with his strike. Another Russian officer, Danilewski, who lost both legs below the knees in the battle of Dresden, received artificial legs from Božek, thanks to which he could walk without crutches up the stairs, as well as mount a horse. Unfortunately he ended with sudden rages and mental illness and died in poverty and disremembered.

Mieczysław Grzegorz Bekker was an engineer of Polish origin, constructor and co-creator of lunar vehicles. After graduating



from the gymnasium in Konin in 1931 as a graduate of the mechanical department of the Warsaw University of Technology. Engineer

started working at the Institute of Engineering Research. He also indicated the need to develop theoretical foundations for the construction of off-road vehicles. He dealt with the construction of off-road vehicles for the army until the end of his life - he became the creator of a new field of engineering knowledge called terramechanics. The military operations of 1939-45 made him go overseas. In Canada, he worked at the Armored Weapons Research Bureau. In 1943, he was already a well-known and respected constructor there. In 1956, as a lieutenant colonel in the Canadian army, he decided to leave for the United States. There, he lectured at various universities, and continued work on the design and construction of vehicles intended to move on unpaved roads. He won the NASA competition to design and build the Lunar Roving Vehicle for the Apollo program. The LRV lunar vehicle, constructed on the basis of the theoretical assumptions of our compatriot, was made by General Motors in cooperation with Boeing plants. The three vehicles he was under construction were carried to the moon by the Apollo 15, 16 and 17 landers and all three completed their tasks. Bekker's life dream came true. After the vehicle he was working on was taken to the moon, the designer said: „My whole life's work has not been in vain.”

Stephanie Louise Kwolek was an American chemist of Polish origin who is known for inventing Kevlar. Her career at the DuPont company spanned more than 40 years. She



discovered the first of a family of synthetic fibers of exceptional strength and stiffness. In 1946, Stephanie earned a Bachelor of Science degree with a major in chemistry from Margaret Morrison Carnegie College of Carnegie Mellon University. She had planned to become a doctor and hoped she could earn enough money from a temporary job in a chemistry-related field to attend medical school. William Hale Charch, a future mentor, offered Kwolek a position at DuPont's Buffalo, New York, facility in 1946.

Kwolek only intended to work for DuPont temporarily, in order to raise money to study. When she found the polymer-chemistry work interesting, she decided to stay and moved to Wilmington, Delaware, in 1950 with DuPont. In 1959, she won a publication award from the American Chemical Society (ACS), the first of many awards. Kwolek is best known for her work during the 1950s and 1960s with aramids, or aromatic polyamides, a type of polymer that can be made into strong, stiff, and flame-resistant fibers. From two first time ever prepared and invented "liquid crystal polymers", fibers were spun that displayed unprecedented stiffness and tensile strength. The innovative polymer invented by Kwolek, was released commercially under the name Kevlar which is now used for production of bulletproof vests.

Marta Karczewicz was a Polish inventor, her work has made it possible to stream high-quality movies. She strove to create a technology that would allow video files to be compressed a thousand times without any noticeable deterioration in image quality. She contributed to the creation of the Advanced Video Coding (AVC) standard, which is commonly used today in image coding. Her name has appeared in over 400

patent applications, of which almost 130 have obtained European patents. After being among the winners of the Polish Mathematics Olympiad organized in the 1988/1989 school year, she accepted a grant from Nokia for research in signal and image processing at the University of Tampere in Finland. There she got interested in the issue of high-quality movies. She was nominated for the 2019 European Inventor Award for her work on video compression. In fact, thanks to it we can watch movies and series on streaming platforms such as Netflix, Hulu, HBO and many others.

And the last, but not least is **Helena Rubinstein**. Have you heard of her? The great muse of artists such as Picasso or Salvador Dali? In fact, she was a Polish-American



st of eight daughters born to Polish Jews, Augusta and Horace. After refusing an arranged marriage, Rubinstein emigrated from Poland to Australia in 1896, with no money and a little knowledge of English. She soon found enthusiastic buyers for the jars of beauty cream in her luggage. She spotted a market where she began to make her own. A key ingredient of the cream, lanolin, was readily at hand. After a stint as a bush governess began waitressing at the Winter Garden tearooms in Melbourne. There, she found an admirer willing to stump up the funds to launch her Crème Valaze. Known to her



customers only as Helena, Rubinstein could soon afford to open a salon in fashionable Collins Street. Rubinstein rapidly expanded her operation. In 1908, her sister Ceska assumed the Melbourne shop's operation, and with \$100,000, Rubinstein moved to London and began what was to become — an international enterprise. It is worth mentioning that women at this time could not obtain bank loans, so the money was her own. In 1908, she married a Polish-born American journalist Edward William Titus in London. They had two sons, Roy Valentine Titus and Horace Titus. They eventually moved to Paris where she opened a salon in 1912. Her husband helped with writing the publicity and set up a small publishing house, published Lady Chatterley's Lover and hired Samuel Putnam to translate a famous model Kiki's memoirs. At the outbreak of World War I, she and Titus moved to New York City, where she opened a cosmetics salon in 1915, the forerunner of a chain throughout the country. Helena opened up the boundless American market, and she skillfully used it, despite the serious competitors of Elizabeth Arden and Charles Revson. She has achieved such great success that in 1959, Rubinstein represented the US cosmetics industry at the American National Exhibition in Moscow. Called „Madame” by her employees, she eschewed idle chatter, continued to be active in the corporation throughout her life, even from her sick bed, she staffed the company with her relatives. Rubinstein died April 1, 1965, of natural causes and was buried in Mount Olivet Cemetery in Queens.

And there are many, many more. People of Polish origin or born in Poland who because of various reasons were forced to move abroad where they developed their careers.

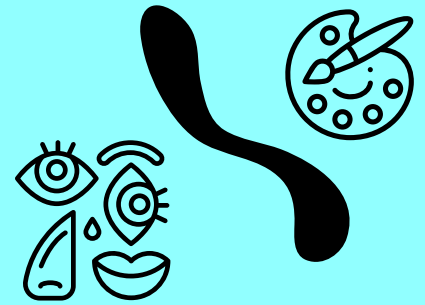
Who knows, maybe some of the things you use every day were invented or spread by a Pole?

Make Europe Better - FILM

If you want to learn more about other famous people from our countries watch the film.



Diego Velázquez and his work of art "Las Meninas"



Diego Velázquez was born in 1599 in Spain. He was the most important painter in the Baroque. He studied in Seville the art of painting and worked for the king in Madrid. The painting I am going to talk about is Las Meninas, Velázquez's masterpiece.



Author:
Elena Bazán

FRAME STORY/CHARACTERS

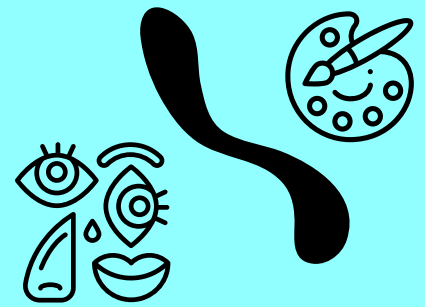
The Meninas is an oil painting, made on a very large canvas (3.2 m by 2.8m). It was finished in 1656 in the Alcazar of Madrid. And in 1819 it was moved to the Prado Museum where it is currently located. In the painting we can see how Infanta Margarita with her ladies-in-waiting and other servants enter in Velázquez's studio, while he was looking at the models of the painting he was doing. There are 3 levels according to characters and thanks to the studios of Antonio Palomino we can recognize almost everyone.



Credit: Lluís Ribes Mateu - Flickr

In the first level we have the infanta Margarita daughter of kings Philip IV and Mariana of Austria, who was engaged to her uncle Leopold, and had 4 children. We also can see the two ladies-in-waiting, Maria-Agustina Sarmiento who is holding a jug and Isabel de Belasco who is making a reverence. On the right, we can see two jesters that work for the royal family, Mari-Barbola and Nicolás de Pertusato, the last of them kicking a mastiff, a breed of Spanish dog.

Diego Velázquez and his work of art "Las Meninas"



In the second level, we find Marcela de Ulloa governess of the ladies and an unknown bodyguard. We also find Velázquez, more enlightened than the other two characters, because he was another character in the picture, more important than the other ones. Finally, on the third level we can see the Chamberlain of the Queen, Joseph Nieto at the door, and a mirror reflecting the kings Philip IV and Mariana of Austria, the models of the painting.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE TABLE

The painting has a technique to create an illusion of space and depth. To achieve this Velázquez painted different points of light, a complex architectural space, and made the figures in the background look more diffuse than those on the front. Velázquez also uses small brushstrokes that together create a very detailed composition and using so many colors he was able to give flexibility to the painting

THEORIES SUBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION

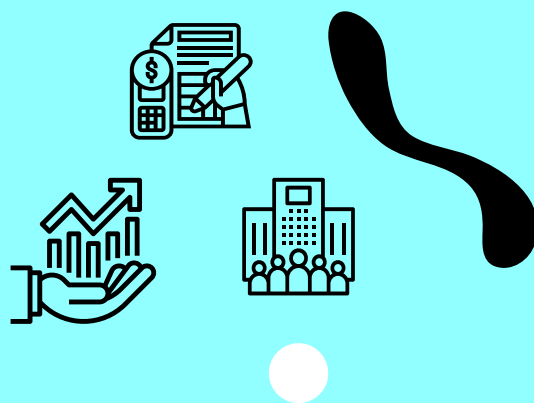
It is believed that Velazquez have done this painting as his self-portrait, to make it known that painting was a prestigious art that should not be underestimated.

In addition, The hearts of Velázquez, the ladies, the infanta, and the character in the back form the same shape as the corona borealis constellation. With this mention to astrology Velázquez wanted to send a message of prosperity to the kings.

This painting is one of the most important in art history that has been a source of inspiration for countless artists of all time. And not only painters, but also musicians, sculptors, graffiti artists and even filmmakers.

2

How is our job in a multinational enterprise?



Last May, 2nd year's students in our high school had an online meeting with Marta Bazaco, a manager of one of the most important areas in a large French multinational company: Schneider Electric. She works as a Global Customer Experience Program Manager, being in charge of the customers' satisfaction all over the world.

The 2nd year's students of Business Economics in our high school learn how a big enterprise works, and the relationship of the different departments, from Production to Finance, through Marketing, Human Resources and Management. In previous years, we used to visit some companies nearby, just to know the real business world, but this year, it has not been possible due to the pandemic. However, the business world has come to our high school thanks to Marta Bazaco.

The first step was to explain what they did in their company, who their customers were and in which markets they worked.



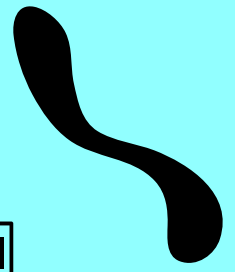
We found out that they mainly operate in the industrial market, providing process automation and sustainable energy solutions to first-rate companies throughout the globe.

She showed us the organization chart of their company, the importance of informal relationships and their proper management by management. She gave us the different organizational tools, social networks that are used to communicate among employees from different parts of the world.

This company is getting involved in the defense of the environment and providing Circular Economy solutions, increasingly present in the business world and in our lives. Finally, she told us her personal experience of more than 23 years in the Schneider Electric company.

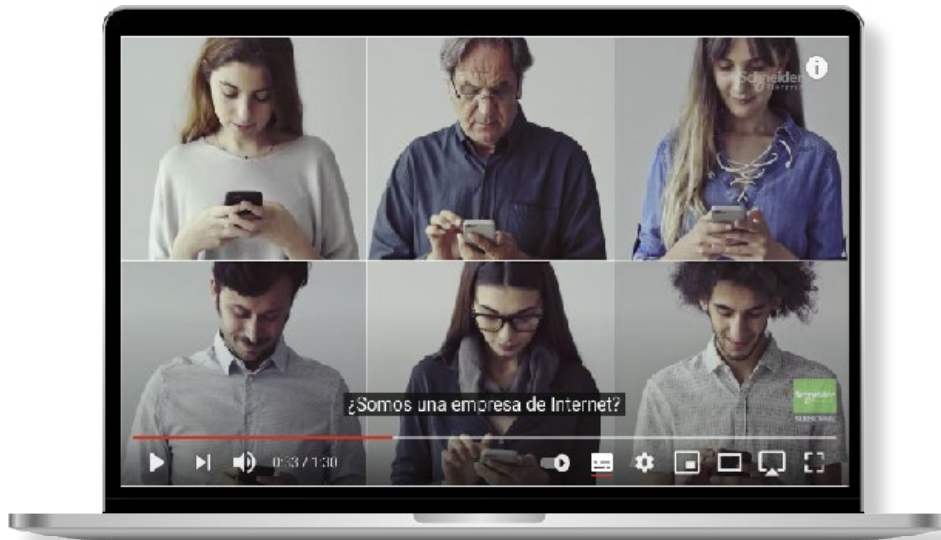
2

How is our job in a multinational enterprise?



A successful professional career, full of hard work and daily effort. At this point, some students were interested which was the main language used in the company. Marta insisted on this point, on the importance of speaking English to be able to work in a global world.

And the meeting ended with applause for our successful speaker, as it should be otherwise. We hope to see you in the future, Marta.

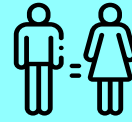
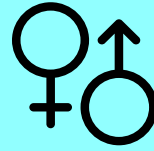


GO TO THE VIDEO



[Website Schneider Electric web](#)

3 Gender Equality in Spain



Author:

Marina De La Parte Santos

2º Bachillerato A

PROJECT EUROSTAT

I am going to study the subject of gender equality in Spain, I think this topic is really present in our lives, is something that should concern all of us. It's important that we all fight for the same rights and I think that looking and searching for information is really useful.

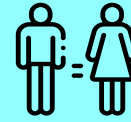
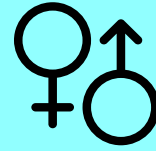
The aim of this gender statistics is: ending with the discrimination against women and girls of the entire world, put an end to the violence including sexual exploitation, ensure the participation of women in politics.... SDG 5 calls for equal rights, recognition and value of unpaid care and domestic work and access to economic and natural resources, technology, basic and financial services and property, as well as full participation and effective and equal leadership opportunities at all levels of economic policy and decision-making for women. The adoption of strong policies and laws to promote gender equality is considered essential to eliminate gender discrimination and promote the empowerment of women.

I have used the data collection offered in the Statistical Office of the European Union (EUROSTAT).

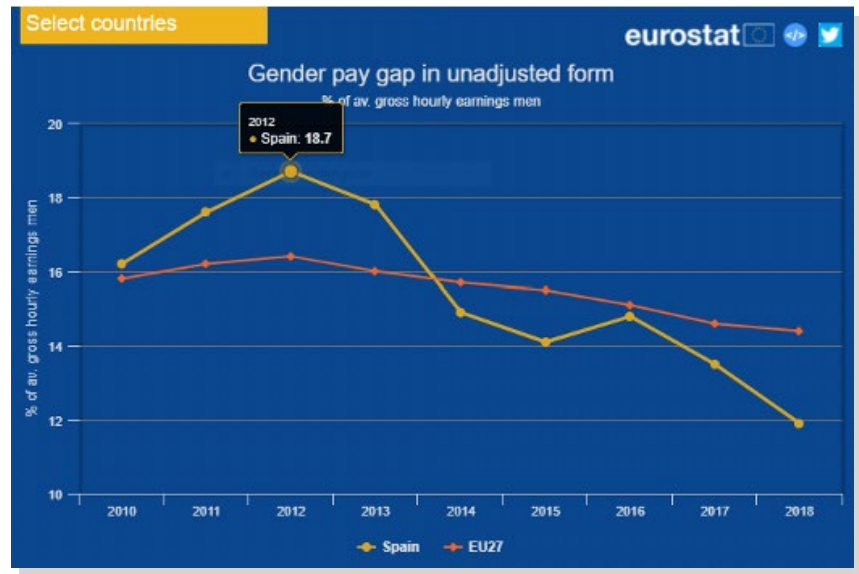
METHODOLOGY

I am going to use and analyse different graphics, because I think is more clear to observe the different changes.

3 Gender Equality in Spain

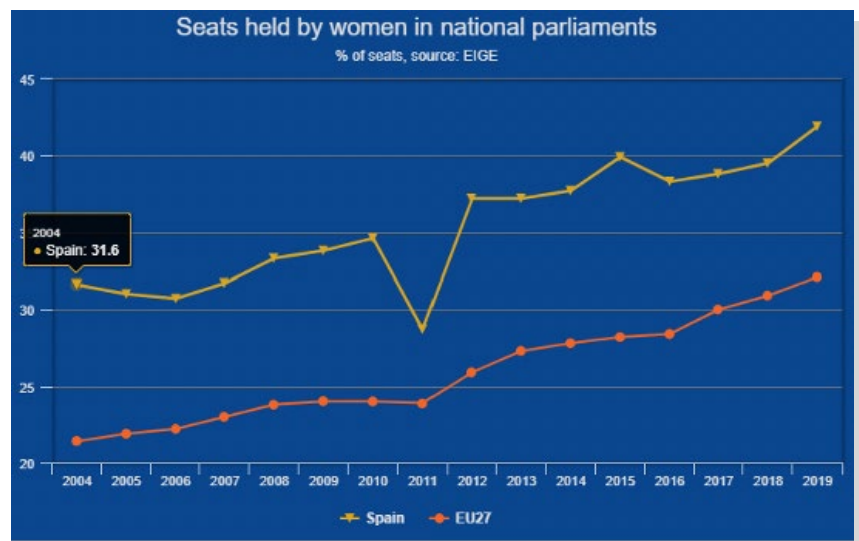


A) The indicator measures the difference between the average gross hourly earnings of male employees and female employees as a percentage of the average gross hourly earnings of male employees.. All employees working in companies with ten or more employees are included. The gender pay gap is based on the Income Structure Survey (SES) methodology, which is conducted every four years.



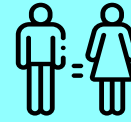
The unit of measure is % of the average gross hourly wage for men

B) This indicator measures the parliaments and of the seats governments. The national parliament is the national legislative assembly and the indicator refers to both houses. The count of members of a parliament includes the speaker of parliament. The data come from the gender statistics database of the European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE).

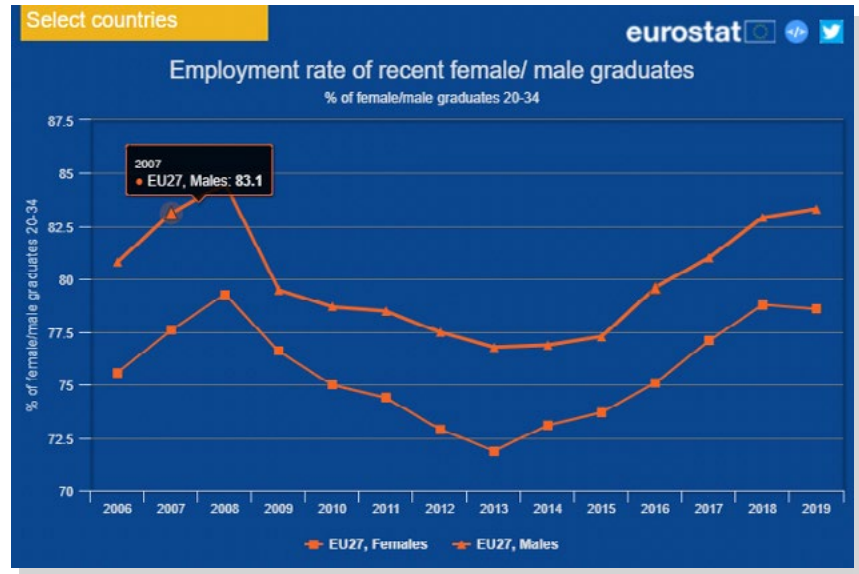


The unit of measure is % of the seats

3 Gender Equality in Spain



C) The following indicator measures the employment rates of people 20 and 34 years aged 20 to 34 who meet the following conditions: first, being employed according to the ILO definition, second, having reached at least upper secondary education, third, not having received education or training in the four weeks prior to the survey and four, having successfully completed your highest educational level. The indicator is calculated from data



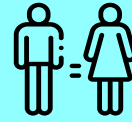
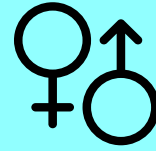
The unit of measure is % of the population between 20 and 34 years

D) The following graphic is a bar graphic that shows the gender pay gap in different countries in 2010 and 2019 (the latest data). This graph allows us to compare our situation compared to other countries and our evolution over the years.



The unit of measure is % and the frequency of time is every year

3 Gender Equality in Spain



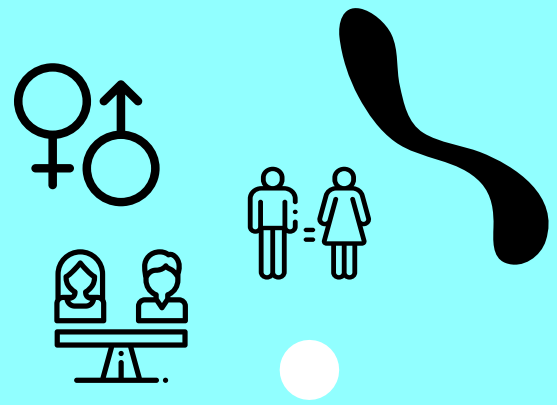
RESULTS

- We can appreciate from the first graphic that the indicator has been defined as unadjusted because it provides a general picture of gender inequalities in terms of pay. In 2012 was the maximum percentage with 18.7% and it has decreased until 2019 with the minimum percentage at the moment 11.9%.

- From the second graphic we can see that the number of seats held by women in the parliament has greatly increased from 21.4% in 2004 to 32.1% in 2019.

- In the third graphic, women are represented with a square and men with a triangle and we can see that there are differences between them. Women in 2019 reached 78.6% and men 86.6%.

3 Gender Equality in Spain



RESULTS

- Finally in the last graphic we can observe that the gender pay gap in Spain has been reduced from 2010 to 2019. In Spain it reaches 11.9% in 2019 and in 2010 it was 16%. But well, the European average is 14.1%. Only Sweden and Malta present similar levels with 11.8% and 11.6%.

CONCLUSIONS

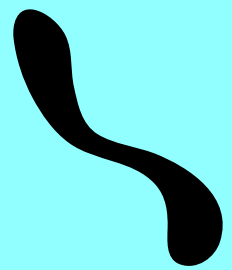
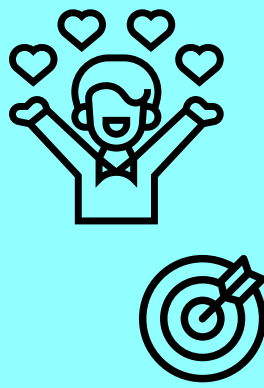
For SDG 5, “gender equality”, the overall development was negative, that is, the EU fell away from the target during the last five years.

In employment there has been significant progress towards the EU target specific in the wage gap and there has been also an increased in the leadership positions held by women (this is reflected in the increased of women ‘seats in the parliament and also in the positions held by women in senior management).

In education and part of employment the movement has been outside the EU target. In gender gap for early leavers from education and training, for tertiary educational attainment, for employment rate of recent graduates and for inactive population due to caring responsibilities the the movement has been far from the objectives.

We also should mentioned that the gender employment gap has had an insufficient progress towards the EU target In education and part of employment the movement has been outside the EU target.

4 Success and happiness



MY OWN REFLECTIONS ON SUCCESS AND HAPPINESS



Author:

Cayetana Calle
(1º Bachillerato)

Today I am going to talk to you about success and happiness, and what is success and happiness? we can define happiness in a general way as that state of mind in which we feel self-realized and satisfied with the life we are living. On the other hand, success is the representation of fulfilled dreams, the desires

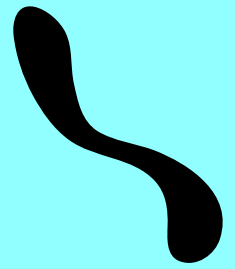
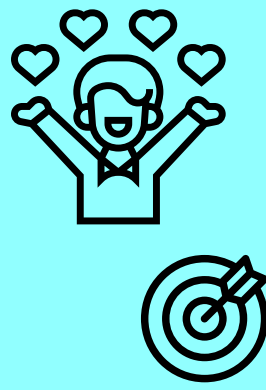
Actually, everyone has his own definition of happiness and success, every person throughout his life makes sense of these two words and builds his own meaning. Many people think that happiness only comes with success, but do we really need to be successful to be happy? If you think closely, you can see that there are people who are successful, but they are constantly upset or moody, so they are not happy at all as we think, and why is this happening?.

They may do well in what they do, but they do not really enjoy their success.

When you love what you do, you like it and you are happy doing it, success will knock on your door without much effort. However, people may also perceive us as happy, but not successful people.

And now the most important question for me is “are you happy right now?” And it is also important to rethink about our goals and our value scale. Children dreams are not the same as adult dreams and our value scale also changes along with our priorities. Although having dreams in life is very important to follow a path, happiness does not come when you achieve your dreams, and it does not come when you succeed. If you are not happy the moment you achieve a great accomplishment in your life, you will not be able to realize your success. and what is going to make you happy.

4 Success and Happiness



To finish with, success must be part of our daily lives, because, more than a result, it must be a process. It is not the end of the road; it is the journey itself. So, if you have never thought about it before, it may be time to think about whether your success makes you a happy person or if it does not at all.

There may also be a time to think about the things that make you happy, that make you feel accomplished and give you an immense desire to live, because, after all, the real success in life is to be happy.

