

Children's Planet Story

YOUTH CLUB-ACTIVELY AND CREATIVELY/ AN E-TWINNING PROJECT/2021



On April 23, 1920, an exciting day was happening in Ankara. Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his friends were preparing to open the National Assembly in order to save their country from the war and to ensure a democratic administration.

The people started to gather in the square for this long-awaited opening. They were joyful. Everyone was excited for a new start.

The doors were opened and the parliamentarians in front and the people in the back entered the Assembly building. Enthusiastic speeches were made. It was time for Mustafa Kemal.

Mustafa Kemal was very happy when he saw the joy of the people. This beautiful year is celebrated as a holiday offered. And he gifted the holiday to his beloved children. Because he thought they were the architects of the future. He believed that they would protect democracy, human rights and world peace.

(Özlem Bayer/Emek Secondary School/Bursa/Turkey)



The news of Mustafa Kemal reached other countries as well. The most important people in these distant lands have ruled that every child, regardless of skin color, religion or origin, has the same rights - the rights of the child. They wrote down these laws and thus the most important document for children was also created in distant Poland.

The most important document concerning the rights of the child is the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989 by the General Assembly of the United Nations and ratified by Poland in 1991.

Poland boasts a rich tradition related to the promotion of children's rights, ranging from the figure of Janusz Korczak, a world-renowned activist for the decent treatment of children, to Ludwik Rajchman, the originator of the international organization working for children - UNICEF. Poland was also the initiator of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, having submitted its first draft to the UN Human Rights Commission.

The importance of children's rights in our country is also evidenced by the fact that they have been included in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.

The child should know their rights, understand them and use them consciously. The state should treat children subjectively and strictly respect their rights.

ZS im. M. Kotańskiego/ Klub Młodzieżowy “ Małe Rzeczy” Inowrocław POLAND



Atatürk first told this child about April 23

Nuriye İdil was the daughter of Sıtkı Gür, who participated in the National Struggle and was one of the 11 founding deputies of the Turkish Grand National Assembly. She grew up with the spirit of the War of Independence.

She was 10 when the Grand National Assembly was established on April 23, 1920, and 13 when the Republic was proclaimed on October 29, 1923.

Turkey. The Great Leader Atatürk recognized a girl who has a hat, posing for pictures.

"I was at school the day the photo was taken. I was in second grade. Atatürk came to our school. It was the year 1922. My aunt and uncles had a hat made for me. I wore that hat when Atatürk came. My teachers gave me a bouquet of flowers to take to Atatürk, I went to him, I presented the flowers in fear. But how was I shaking... "Sit down" he said. He took it in his lap. I'm shaking... Immediately he put my shaking hand on his hand. It is also seen in the picture. "Don't shiever my little girl, don't shiver" he said.

He gave the good news that day

He asked me whose daughter I was. 'Well done, you were the first to wear a hat. Do you love your friends, children, school?' he asked. I said "I love it very much". Ataturk said, "So every year I will invite children from all over the world, play with them, mingle with them." I am happy and proud that my dialogue with Atatürk had a share in the formation of April 23 Children's Day. Atatürk was such a man that you couldn't look into his eyes. He was a great man. It never comes to the world again; Unfortunately we did not appreciate its value, unfortunately. "

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BUSRA BAKAR/TEDSAMSUN/TURKEY



We also have Children's Day in Poland. We celebrate it on June 1 as International Children's Day. It was established in 1954 by the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) to promote the ideals and goals of the rights of the child enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations. Its task is to promote the idea of brotherhood and understanding among children from all over the world and to promote activities for their successful development. Where did the idea of granting children rights and celebrating their holiday come from?

At the beginning of the 20th century, in the industrialized countries, despite the progress of civilization, there were no standards for the protection of children. They often worked together with adults in unsanitary and life-threatening conditions, were victims of violence by their carers, and had no access to education and health care. Growing public awareness of the injustices affecting children and a deeper understanding of their needs, the satisfaction of which is necessary for their proper development, has led to the emergence of movements for the protection of children's rights.

IN 1924, the General Assembly of the League of Nations adopts the Declaration on the Rights of the Child, known as the Geneva Declaration, by Eglantyne Jebb, founder of Save the Children. The declaration contains five principles and states that humanity should give children the best it has, and that it is burdened with the need to provide children with care, protection, assistance in difficult situations, development opportunities and defense against exploitation. Since then, many different regulations and movements have been created to develop and enforce children's rights, so that a little person could develop and educate in the best possible conditions.

(SOSW DĄBROWA GÓRNICZA POLAND)



Janusz Korczak was born on July 22, 1878 or 1879 in Warsaw, and died around August 6, 1942 in the gas chamber of the Treblinka extermination camp. He was a Polish educator, publicist, writer, doctor and social activist. He wrote books for children (eg Król Maciuś I). He wrote books about the upbringing and treatment of children.

Korczak fought for children's rights and equal rights for children. He worked in a hospital as a pediatrician. He treated poor children for free. He tried to give his children a carefree childhood. He did not impose any limits on them. He took children seriously and talked to them a lot.

He said: "The child wants to be good. If he can't - teach, if he doesn't know - explain, if he can't - help. "

Together with Stefania Wilczyńska, he founded and ran the Orphanage - for Jewish children in Warsaw. The house was located at 92 Krochmalna Street. On October 2, 1940, the Orphans' Home was moved to the ghetto at 33 Chłodna Street. Janusz Korczak was killed with his pupils - taken from the ghetto in a cattle car at the beginning of August 1942. He voluntarily accompanied them on their way to death in the gas chamber of the extermination camp in Treblinka. On the morning of August 5 or 6, 1942, the area of the Small Ghetto was surrounded by SS troops. Korczak led the procession of his children, walking without a hat, wearing high military boots and holding the hand of two children. 192 children and ten guardians participated in the march. The children marched in fours. Each child had a favorite toy or book with them. One of the boys at the head of the procession was playing the violin.

(SP 2 Siewierz)

Metni düzenlemek için tıklayın



And by 2021, everyone understood the importance of children. Festivals and entertainment were organized for children in different parts of the world. Children's Day celebrations began in Turkey had supported the idea of preparing a special day for children all over the world.

Today everyone's common idea; children are very valuable. This world belongs to your children. And we must do everything to keep our children happy like Mustafa Kemal ATATTÜRK, UNICEF and Janusz Korczak....

(Özlem Bayer/Emek Secondary School/Bursa/Turkey)

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