



Social Inclusion



Inequalities



Women Crisis



Knowledge is Power



COMMUNITY VOICE



DAY 1

DATE

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A Better Place to Live

Sustainable development goals (SDGs), adopted by the United Nations in 2015, constitute a comprehensive program that aims to bring higher levels of equality, inclusion, and sustainability to various aspects of life on this planet by 2030. Among these goals, Goal number 10 specifically promotes the ambitious plan to “empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status”. Arguably, this goal involves a broad range of efforts to ensure inclusion on all levels of human existence which, if done right, promises some monumental changes in how the existing institutions function to provide a higher quality of life, as well as how people interact with one another in different areas of life.

To begin with some key numbers, it is important to establish that, despite the announcement of the UN SDGs in 2015, major levels of social, economic, and political inequality are still recorded in countries around the world, even the most developed ones. For example, as of 2018, only 45 percent of the world population is covered by a minimum of one social protection scheme, such as health insurance, housing allowances, education fee subsidies, and others. These rather discouraging numbers suggest that a major part of the global population does not receive any assistance from the state institutions, with the lowest numbers recorded in African countries and in Asia. To consider various types of inequalities in more detail, the recent devastating events, such as the Covid-19 pandemic and war in Ukraine have resulted in the rise of in-between country income inequality for the first time in years,



resulted in rising numbers of migrants, and higher levels of mortality among vulnerable groups, as the UN reports demonstrates. As of 2021, income inequality was such that the richest one percent of the global population owned nearly half (47.8 percent) of the world's wealth. Finally, many of the minority groups around the world, including ethnic and indigenous minority groups, people with disabilities, and others, have development of anti-discriminatory policies by the governments, aimed to enhance acceptance and tolerance of individuals of all

struggled with discrimination due to the lack of inclusive policies.

Indeed, universal inclusion needs to be promoted in order to achieve the goals set by the UN and, consequently, create a more accessible, diverse, and ultimately comfortable living space for all individuals, regardless of their needs. To do so, efforts need to be made in a range of areas, including social, economic, and political, to achieve an all-round impact. When it comes to social inclusion, the primary instrument to

ages, ethnicities, genders, and abilities.

A recently popular concept that can be used to enhance universal social inclusion is universal design, which outlines the principles of designing products that can be used by all people equally, relying on principles of simplicity, flexibility, and low physical effort. In turn, similar principles can, in fact, be applied to tackle economic inequality through increasing equal access to education and, hence, improving the level of learning inclusion.

The concept of universal design for learning that strives to develop a learning environment that is engaging and accessible for all students beyond their physical abilities. These efforts can raise education attainment among more vulnerable groups and, as a result, potentially reduce economic inequality by providing more individuals with professional and academic skills needed in the current workplace. Likewise, political inclusion can be achieved through the development of better voting systems, using the latest communication technologies that might open access to more individuals to fully participate in democratic processes.

Despite the relatively slow pace of achievement of the SDGs set by the UN in 2015, there are increasingly new ways to boost inclusion on all levels, including social, economic, and political, by employing universal design principles and adopting new policies with the focus on inclusion.

The Gap Gets Bigger

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Inequality is a problem that affects societies around the world. There are many areas in which disparities can be seen, including healthcare and education. Unfortunately, many countries still struggle with unequal access to these essential services, resulting in negative consequences for their populations. In unequal societies, access to healthcare is often unevenly distributed. This can be seen in the significant differences in health outcomes between rich and poor populations. For example, according to the World Health

Organization (WHO), people in low-income countries are 10 times more likely to die from communicable diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, and HIV/AIDS than those in high-income countries. This disparity is even greater for maternal and child health, with women and children in low-income countries being significantly more likely to die during childbirth or in the first five years of life. Additionally, access to healthcare services is often limited for those living in poverty. In the United States, for example, people living in poverty are more likely to be uninsured or underinsured, making it difficult for them to access needed medical care. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, in 2019, 24% of adults in poverty were uninsured, compared to only 7% of adults with incomes above 400% of the poverty level. Education is another area



in which inequalities are apparent in unequal societies. According to the UNESCO Institute for Statistics, in 2018, approximately 258 million children and youth were out of school worldwide. The majority of these children

were living in low-income countries, with sub-Saharan Africa having the highest out-of-school rates. This lack of education has significant consequences for individuals and ...ctd Pg 3



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South Africa's Population Suffering Inequality

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Does inequality actually exist in nations? And how can it be defined as inequality? South Africa is a country located in the southern tip of the African continent with a population of roughly 60 million individuals and an area of 2,948km. South Africa is a country with a history of inequality that dates back to the colonial era. The colonial system created a racial hierarchy that favored white settlers, leaving the black population with limited economic opportunities and political power. The apartheid system, which institutionalized segregation and discrimination, further entrenched these inequalities, leading to a deep divide between the haves and have-nots in South Africa. Although the apartheid system was abolished in 1994, its legacy persists, and inequality remains a significant challenge for the country.

Inequality in South Africa manifests in various forms, including economic, social, and political inequality. Economically,

South Africa has one of the highest levels of income inequality in the world, with a Gini coefficient of 0.63. This means that the country's wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few individuals, while the majority of the population lives in poverty. According to World Bank data, as of 2020, 17% of South Africa's population lived below the poverty line, with black South Africans disproportionately affected.

Social inequality is another significant challenge in South Africa. The country has one of the highest rates of income inequality, with black South Africans being particularly affected. Social inequality is particularly evident in access to basic services, such as healthcare, education, and housing. According to the United Nations Development Program, 80% of South Africa's wealth is concentrated in the hands of 20% of the population, leading to disparities in access to these services.

Political inequality is also a challenge in South Africa. Despite the end of apartheid, the country's political system is still dominated by a small group of elites, who control access to power and resources. This has led to a sense of disillusionment among many South Africans, who feel that their voices are not heard or represented in the country's political system.

In addressing inequality, South Africa has taken several steps. The government has implemented social welfare programs, such as the child support grant and old age pensions, to alleviate poverty. Additionally, the government has introduced affirmative action policies to address historical imbalances in access to education and employment opportunities. However, these policies have been criticized for not going far enough, and for not addressing the root causes of inequality.

One of the key challenges in addressing inequality in South Africa is the lack of economic growth. The country's economy has been stagnant for several years, and the COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the situation. A lack of economic growth has led to limited job opportunities and has made it difficult for the government to invest in infrastructure and social programs.

In conclusion, inequality remains a significant challenge for South Africa. The country has made progress in addressing inequality, but more needs to be done to ensure that all South Africans have access to basic services and economic opportunities. Addressing the root causes of inequality, such as lack of economic growth and political exclusion, will require a sustained effort from the government and civil society.



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The Effective Implementation of SDG 10 Within Developing and Developed Countries

SDG 10 is a critical component of the United Nations' sustainable development agenda, with the aim of reducing inequality within and among countries. While progress towards achieving this goal has been mixed, there are examples of how SDG 10 is being effective in various countries around the world. In this essay, we will discuss some examples of how SDG 10 is being effective in different countries.

In South Africa, SDG 10 is being effective in reducing income inequality through progressive taxation policies and social safety nets. The government has implemented a tax system that redistributes income from higher earners to those in need. Additionally, the government has implemented social safety nets, such as the child support grant, which provides financial

assistance to families with children. These policies have helped to reduce poverty and inequality in the country, with the Gini coefficient (a measure of income inequality) falling from 0.72 in 1993 to 0.63 in 2019.

In Norway, SDG 10 is being effective in promoting gender equality and reducing gender-based discrimination. The country has implemented policies aimed at promoting equal pay for equal work, improving access to education and training for women, and increasing the representation of women in leadership positions. As a result, Norway has one of the highest rates of gender equality in the world, with women holding around 40% of board seats in listed companies, and a gender pay gap of just 7%.

In Costa Rica, SDG 10 is being effective in promoting social inclusion and reducing discrimination against marginalized communities. The country has implemented policies aimed at improving access to education and healthcare for indigenous and Afro-descendant

communities, as well as promoting their cultural rights and recognition. As a result, the country has seen significant improvements in the well-being of these communities, with higher rates of school attendance, lower rates of infant mortality, and improved access to clean water and sanitation.

In Thailand, SDG 10 is being effective in promoting social and economic inclusion through policies aimed at reducing poverty and promoting social mobility. The government has implemented policies aimed at improving access to education and healthcare, as well as providing financial support to low-income households. Additionally, the government has implemented policies aimed at promoting social mobility, such as the 30-baht universal healthcare scheme, which provides low-cost healthcare to all Thai citizens. As a result, Thailand has seen significant reductions in poverty rates, with the proportion of the population living below the poverty line falling from 65% in 1986 to just 9% in 2018.

Conclusively, SDG 10 is being effective in various countries around the world through policies aimed at reducing income and gender inequality, promoting social inclusion and reducing discrimination against marginalized communities, and promoting social and economic mobility. While progress towards achieving SDG 10



“SDG 10 is a critical component of the United Nation’s sustainable development agenda...”



The Gap Gets Bigger (continued)

societies, including lower income levels and reduced economic growth. Even when children are able to attend school, the quality of education they receive can vary widely depending on their socioeconomic status. In many countries, wealthy families can afford to send their children to private schools with better resources and higher-quality teaching staff. Meanwhile, children from poor families attend underfunded public schools with limited resources, resulting in a lower quality of education.

To conclude, healthcare and education disparities are significant problems in unequal societies. These disparities have negative consequences for individuals and societies, including reduced

economic growth and lower health outcomes. It is crucial for governments and other organizations to address these issues and work towards providing more equitable access to healthcare and education for all people, regardless of their socioeconomic status. Only then can we begin to create a more just and equal society for everyone.

“A nation will not survive morally or economically when so few have so much and so many have so few”



Women’s Humanitarian Crisis

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75% of refugees and internally displaced persons. Women who are displaced often face discrimination and marginalization, making it more difficult for them to access essential services such as healthcare, education, and housing. For example, during the Rohingya refugee crisis in Myanmar, many women and girls were forced to flee to neighboring Bangladesh. In the refugee camps, they faced inadequate living conditions and limited access to healthcare.

Women’s economic opportunities are often disrupted during humanitarian crises. They are more likely than men to work in the informal sector, and their livelihoods are often more vulnerable to shocks such as natural disasters or conflict. During humanitarian crises, women’s economic opportunities are often further limited, as they may not have access to credit, training, or job opportunities. For example, during the Ebola outbreak in West Africa, women who worked as traders or market vendors were particularly hard hit, as restrictions on movement and trade disrupted their businesses. To address these challenges, there are several potential solutions. First, humanitarian organizations should prioritize the needs of women and girls in their response efforts. This includes providing safe spaces for women, increasing access to healthcare and education, and working to prevent gender-based violence. Second, governments and aid organizations should work to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in the long term, including through investment in education and economic opportunities for women. Finally, there should be greater efforts to involve women in decision-making processes related to humanitarian crises, both at the community level and in larger organizations.

In conclusion, women face significant challenges in humanitarian crises, including violence, displacement, and economic disruption. These challenges are often rooted in gender inequalities that exist even in times of stability. Addressing these issues requires a comprehensive and gender-sensitive approach to humanitarian response, as well as long-term investments in women’s empowerment and gender equality. By prioritizing the needs of women and girls in humanitarian crises, we can help to create more equitable and sustainable societies for all.

Humanitarian crises, whether caused by natural disasters, conflict, or other factors, have a disproportionate impact on women. In these situations, women are often more vulnerable to violence, displacement, and other forms of harm. This essay will explore the unique challenges that women face in humanitarian crises, provide statistics and examples to support this argument, and offer potential solutions to address these issues.

One of the most significant challenges that women face in humanitarian crises is violence. According to the United Nations, one in three women around the world experiences physical violence in their lifetime. In humanitarian crises, the risk of violence increases due to the breakdown of social structures and the presence of armed groups. Similarly, in the aftermath of the 2010 earthquake in Haiti, cases of gender-based violence increased, including domestic violence.

Another challenge that women face in humanitarian crises is displacement. Women and girls make up the majority of displaced populations, accounting for around



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Literature Writes Social Change

The power of literature to inspire social change has been evident throughout history. From Upton Sinclair’s novella “The Jungle” to Erich Maria Remarque’s novel “All Quiet on the Western Front,” literature has served as a catalyst for raising awareness and driving social reform. This essay will explore how these two literary works have brought about social change in their respective contexts. First published in 1906, “The Jungle” by Upton Sinclair exposed the horrific conditions of the meatpacking industry in the United States. The novel follows

the story of Jurgis Rudkus, a Lithuanian immigrant who works in a meatpacking plant in Chicago. Through Jurgis’ experiences, Sinclair reveals the unsanitary and dangerous working conditions, as well as the exploitation of workers by factory owners. The novel sparked public outrage and led to significant reforms in the meatpacking industry, including the passage of the Pure Food and Drug Act and the Meat Inspection Act of 1906. Sinclair’s vivid and disturbing descriptions of the meatpacking industry left a lasting impact on readers and lawmakers alike. The novel’s impact was so great that it is often credited with starting the Progressive Era in American politics, a period of social and political reform that lasted from the 1890s to the 1920s. “The Jungle” remains a powerful reminder of the importance of worker rights and the need for

government regulation to ensure public safety. Similarly, Erich Maria Remarque’s “All Quiet on the Western Front” has had a profound impact on the public’s perception of war. Published in 1929, the novel tells the story of Paul Baumer, a young German soldier fighting in World War I. Through Paul’s experiences, Remarque exposes the horrors of war, including the physical and psychological toll on soldiers. The novel was a stark departure from the romanticized portrayals of war that had previously dominated literature and popular culture. The novel’s unflinching portrayal of war resonated with readers, and it quickly became an international bestseller. The book was also adapted into a successful film, further cementing its impact on popular culture. The

novel’s influence was far-reaching, inspiring anti-war movements and influencing the way war was portrayed in literature and film for decades to come. In conclusion, literature has the power to inspire social change by shining a light on injustices and sparking public outrage. Upton Sinclair’s “The Jungle” and Erich Maria Remarque’s “All Quiet on the Western Front” are two examples of literary works that have brought about significant social change. Through their vivid and impactful storytelling, these works have challenged readers’ perceptions and inspired reforms in industries and policies. These works are a testament to the power of literature to shape our understanding of the world and inspire us to make it a better place.



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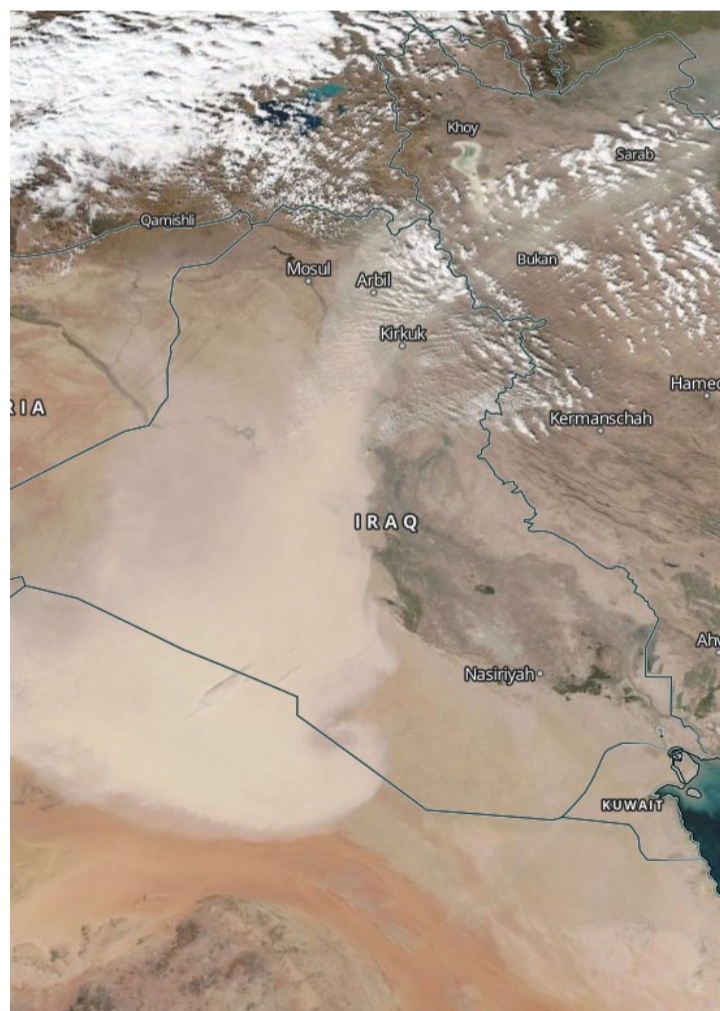
The Rising Problem of Sand and Dust Storms in the Middle East: Causes and Mitigation

In recent years, the frequency of sand and dust storms in the Middle East and, in particular, the Gulf region, have continued to increase noticeably. For example, in the 2022 summer season, sand and dust storms occurred significantly more often than before. Last year, a series of sand and dust storms across the Gulf region led to the closure of airports and disruption of flights for extended periods of time, closure of businesses and cultural attractions, as well as surge of patients in healthcare institutions, suffering from the consequences of these storms. Indeed, in Iraq, over 4000 people received treatment for breathing issues after one storm in the summer of 2022, and, in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, nearly 1300 people had to be hospitalized in just one day due to similar health issues after a sandstorm. In just two months, sandstorms killed 10 people across the region, once again demonstrating how these events can put a human life under threat.

To provide some context, sand and dust storms are known to be relatively common meteorological events in regions that are characterized as arid or semi-arid. Most countries in the Middle East and the Gulf, due to their dry and hot climate, as well as geographical location, remain vulnerable to constant sand and dust storms. In these countries, sand and dust storms tend to occur in the period between May and July, when the temperature is the hottest, and when strong winds begin to carry large amounts of dust from the deserted areas through the region. However, the exact causes



“In just two months, sandstorms killed 10 people across the region, once again demonstrating how these events can put a human life under threat...”



of sandstorms are not entirely clear. Researchers suggest that the factors that play a role in the prevalence of sand and dust storms are manifold, including both natural and anthropogenic. Specifically, experts suggest that sand and dust storms can be affected by poor land management, ineffective agricultural patterns, land degradation, deforestation, and low conservation efforts in the vulnerable regions. Moreover, it is said that climate change plays a key role in exacerbating the problem of sand and dust storms, especially in the hotter regions that are increasingly subject to droughts.

However, today, governments continuously struggle with mitigating sand and dust storms. Environmentalists warn that rising temperatures and changing climate will further worsen the situation, calling on the officials to develop more comprehensive measures to tackle the potentially dangerous impacts of sand and dust storms. For example, among the key measures mentioned by deputy executive secretary for sustainable development at the United Nations' Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Kaveh Zahedi, are the implementation of early warning and forecasting systems, improvement of water and land management policies, as well as social protection measures to provide aid to

the most vulnerable communities. Moreover, the United Nations initiative, known as the Coalition to Combat Sand and Dust Storms created in 2018, outlined four key areas of focus when it comes to mitigation of the issue. Therefore, these four areas of focus include facilitating information exchange, capacity building and training, mobilizing resources and fundraising, as well as advocacy and awareness raising.

Some countries in the Middle East have started to adopt some measures to mitigate the harmful effects of the growing issue of sand and dust storms; however, few of these countries seem to have made significant progress. Qatar, a country that is affected by sand and dust storms 7.1 percent of the year, currently only implements air quality control systems, which appears to be not enough to truly make a difference and improve the situation. Nevertheless, last year, Qatar took part in the workshop called “Dust and Sandstorms in the Arabian Peninsula”, organized by the National Center for Meteorology in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, where measures to tackle sand and dust storms in the context of accelerating climate change was discussed, demonstrating the country's preparedness to make more progress in coming years.



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Measuring living standards of nations by using the Human Development Index (HDI)

Human development is the process of enlarging the range of choices by creating increased opportunities for people, thus improving people's holistic well-being and enriching their living standards. Human development involves increased opportunities ranging from healthcare, job opportunities, involvement in social and cultural practices, and environmental security. As such, a human development index (HDI) is a statistical index that calculates life expectancy, level of education, and income per capita which has been used to determine the quality of living globally (UNDP, 2023). Life expectancy refers to the average number of years an individual is expected to live based on mortality statistics provided by organizations including, but not limited to, the National Center for Health Statistics.

In addition, education is crucial to improve economic growth within nations and social indicators, including healthcare, employment rates, and gender equality. The income per capita is another essential component of HDI, a metric unit used to measure the amount of money earned per individual in a geographical location. Thus, more economically developed countries such as Switzerland (0.96), Hong Kong (0.95), and Saudi Arabia (0.88), tend to have high HDI due to the three leading indicators; life expectancy, education, and income per capita (Wisevoter, 2023). On the other hand, less economically developed countries like South Sudan (0.39) and Niger (0.4) generally live in lower-standard environments, which might suffer due to a lack of social, cultural, environmental, and economic development.

For instance, the life expectancy in more economically developed countries such as Australia and Japan indicates an average of 84 years, whereas, in less economically developed nations like Cambodia and Angola, the life expectancy is relatively lower, with a roughly average of 65 years in 2020 (Worldometer, 2020). Life expectancy is shorter in less developed countries due to poor sanitation and poverty; the global poverty rate in 2021 was 11.6%, with about 37.9 million people suffering from poverty (Creamer, 2022). Thus, poverty and poor sanitation, a decline in productivity levels in forefields is evident due to insufficient amounts of food entering people's systems, which in turn limits their ability to think—resulting in a lack of development of growth and expansions within LEDCs. Healthcare systems also play a vital role in increasing life expectancy because, without the required medical care, individuals will not be able to combat diseases caused by the environment, such as Malaria. As such, life expectancy is somewhat reliable and valid in assessing human development within nations because it is not limited to a demographic assessment. It reflects multiple aspects, including; comparisons amongst nations (e.g., MEDCs and LEDCs), mortality rates, and healthcare.

The quality of education suggests that countries have sufficient resources and knowledge to educate their growing population. With sufficient education, individuals can participate



in more social and cultural activities, including sports, volunteering, and community service, and join political organizations that foster civic engagement and promote gender equality

Moreover, education results in increased job opportunities, generating economic growth in nations through promoting employment earnings and poverty reductions, which improve living standards. Globally, there is an increase of 9% per hourly earnings for an extra year of schooling (World Bank Group, 2023). Increased earnings allow individuals to escape poverty traps because they have sufficient disposable incomes to support themselves, resulting in more participation in recreational sports and visiting restaurants, which fulfills their needs. Not only, but education leads to greater life expectancy because of healthier lives that promote healthy behaviors such as exercise and nutrition, leading to greater access to healthcare and, thus, increased productivity. Nationally, 83% of children aged 6 to 17 participated in at least one extracurricular activity, including clubs, sports, and other lessons (Ehrle, 2021). Without sufficient education, students will be limited to future career opportunities, implying a lack of quality of life.

In 2021, the average U.S. consumer per unit would spend approximately \$8,289 on food, while most Americans spend a greater deal

on housing at \$22,624, reflecting an annual expenditure of 33.8% (Statista, 2022). As such, individuals with access to more goods like food, clothing, and services, including healthcare and education, directly improve their standards of living. In addition, higher income provides people with greater purchasing power, which means they have enough disposable income for transportation and leisure activities. Not only, but high-income results in high-quality infrastructure, public services, and environmental quality. For example, with higher income levels, countries can invest greater amounts in healthcare facilities, schools, and public transport, all of which enrich the quality of life, leading to greater human development. The income per capita is a partially valid and reliable indicator of human development because it reflects the standards of living. In addition, economic growth allows for international comparisons and is part of a multi-dimensional measure of human

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A Driver of Income Inequality

The labor share of GDP, which represents the percentage of economic output that is paid to workers as wages, has been declining in many countries over the past few decades. This trend has contributed to growing inequality and has resulted in a concentration of wealth among a small group of individuals. It is important that strong and effective measures are taken to improve the inequality in the labor share of GDP.

One of the most important measures to improve inequality in the labor share of GDP is to strengthen labor market institutions. Strong labor market institutions, such as unions and minimum wage laws, can help to ensure that workers receive a fair share of economic output. Collective bargaining can also help to ensure that workers have a say in their wages and working conditions, and can help to reduce wage inequality. Another important measure is to increase investment in education and training. Education and training can help workers to acquire the skills they need to compete in the labor market and can help to reduce skill-based wage inequality. Governments can also provide targeted training and education programs for disadvantaged groups, such as low-income workers, women, and minorities, to help them overcome barriers to employment and improve their labor market outcomes. Fostering entrepreneurship and promoting small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) can also



contribute to improving the labor share of GDP. SMEs are more labor-intensive than large firms and tend to distribute a larger share of their revenue to their employees. Governments can create policies and programs that support the growth of SMEs, such as access to finance and

““The declining labor share of GDP is a major driver of rising income inequality.””

business development services. Promoting job creation in high-value-added sectors can also improve labor share of GDP. High-value-added sectors, such as technology and innovation, tend to pay higher wages and employ more highly skilled workers. Governments can create policies and programs that encourage investment in these sectors, such as research and development tax credits and innovation grants. Finally, reducing barriers to labor market entry can play an important role in improving the labor share of GDP. Barriers to entry, such as occupational licensing requirements and non-compete clauses, can limit competition and reduce wages for workers. Governments can create policies and programs that reduce these barriers and promote competition in the labor market. In conclusion, improving the inequality in the labor share of GDP requires a range of measures. Strengthening labor market institutions, increasing investment in education and training, fostering entrepreneurship and promoting SMEs, promoting job creation in high-value-added sectors, and reducing barriers to labor market entry are some of the measures that can be taken to improve the labor share of GDP and reduce inequality. By implementing these measures, we can create a more equitable and sustainable future for all.

Breaking Barriers

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The film industry has been under scrutiny in recent years for its lack of diversity and representation, both on and off the screen. However, the 2023 Oscars are poised to be a turning point in the history of the Academy, with a focus on diversity and inclusivity.

One film that is generating buzz in this context is “Everything Everywhere All at Once,” a sci-fi action-comedy directed by the Asian-American filmmaking duo of Daniel Kwan and Daniel Scheinert. The film stars Michelle Yeoh,

Stephanie Hsu, and Jamie Lee Curtis, among others, and has been described as a “love letter to the Asian diaspora.”

“Everything Everywhere All at Once” is notable not only for its diverse cast and crew but also for its innovative approach to storytelling. The film blends genres and cultures in a way that is both entertaining and thought-provoking, showcasing the richness and complexity of the Asian experience.

By recognizing films like “Everything Everywhere All at Once” at the Oscars, the Academy can help to foster a more inclusive and diverse film industry. It can inspire and empower a new generation of filmmakers and artists to tell stories that reflect the full range of human experience, and it can help to create a more equitable and just society.



In conclusion, “Everything Everywhere All at Once” is a powerful example of the potential for diversity and inclusivity in the film industry. By celebrating films like this at the Oscars, the Academy can help to create

a more equitable and just society, one that recognizes and celebrates the richness and complexity of the human experience.

““For all the little boys and girls who look like me watching tonight this is a beacon of hope and possibility””



DAY 1

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Declining Marriage Rates: Is Feminism the Cause?

Some argue that feminism has played a significant role in shaping women's attitudes toward marriage. Feminism advocates for gender equality, which includes the idea that women should have the same opportunities and rights as men. This means that women are encouraged to pursue their own goals and ambitions, which may not always align with traditional ideas around marriage and family. Feminism has also contributed to a shift in cultural norms and expectations around marriage, with more emphasis on individual choice and autonomy in relationships.

Feminist critiques of patriarchal systems and power structures have highlighted the ways in which marriage and family can perpetuate gender inequality. Some argue that the traditional gender roles inherent in marriage - with women being responsible for domestic duties and childcare - can limit women's opportunities and perpetuate gender-based inequality. In this sense, feminism may be seen as a factor contributing to

declining marriage rates among women, as more women are choosing to prioritize their own goals and desires over traditional societal expectations around marriage and family.

On the other hand, it is important to recognize that the decision not to get married is not solely the result of feminism. Women's decisions about marriage are shaped by a wide range of factors, including personal goals and preferences, cultural and religious beliefs, economic factors, and social norms. It is not accurate to assume that all women who choose not to get married are doing so solely as a result of feminist ideology.

It is important to recognize that feminism has played an important role in expanding women's choices and opportunities, including within the realm of marriage and family. For example, feminist activism has led to legal and social changes that have made it easier for women to pursue careers and education. These changes have given women

more control over their own lives and have expanded their options when it comes to marriage and family. In conclusion, while feminism may have contributed to declining marriage rates among women, it is only one of many factors shaping women's attitudes and decisions around marriage. Women's choices are complex and multifaceted, and cannot be reduced to a single ideological factor.

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Digital Evidence in Criminal Justice

The use of digital evidence in criminal justice has become increasingly important in recent years, particularly with the rise of cybercrime and the use of the internet to commit illegal activities, including the abuse and exploitation of minors. Here are some measures that can be taken to strengthen the use of digital evidence in criminal justice:

Training and education: Law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, judges, and other stakeholders involved in the criminal justice system should receive appropriate training and education on the use of digital evidence. This will help them understand how to properly handle and analyze digital evidence and ensure its admissibility in court.

Standardisation of procedures: Standard operating procedures should be established to guide the collection, preservation, and analysis of digital evidence. This will ensure that digital evidence is collected and preserved in a consistent and reliable manner.

Collaboration between law enforcement agencies: Collaboration between different law enforcement agencies, both domestically and internationally, is crucial to effectively combat cybercrime and the abuse and exploitation of minors online.



This includes sharing information, tools, and resources to identify and investigate online criminal activity.

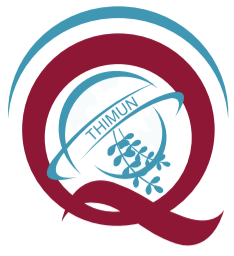
Use of specialised units: Specialised units within law enforcement agencies, such as cybercrime units, can help to focus on specific areas of digital evidence and investigate complex cases that require specialised knowledge and expertise.

Investment in technology: Investing in technology that can assist in the collection and analysis of digital evidence, such as forensic software and hardware, can help law enforcement agencies to more effectively gather evidence and build stronger cases.

Collaboration with private sector: Law enforcement agencies should collaborate with private sector companies to share information and resources to combat cybercrime and the abuse and exploitation of minors online. This includes social media and tech companies, which can help to identify and remove illegal content from their platforms.

Awareness-raising campaigns: Awareness-raising campaigns can help to educate the public about the risks and dangers of cybercrime and the abuse and exploitation of minors online. This can help to prevent individuals from becoming victims and also encourage reporting of illegal activities.

“Standard operating procedures should be established to guide the collection, preservation, and analysis of digital evidence...”



N	L	M	F	N	U	B	O	C	A	F	E	V	F	D
U	J	S	M	B	O	T	L	L	U	E	Y	C	K	Y
O	A	V	C	P	O	E	B	N	N	D	A	V	B	G
T	F	S	N	S	H	S	I	B	B	U	R	S	B	D
S	K	F	M	I	T	V	J	R	S	H	G	N	G	G
J	I	R	E	P	E	T	J	E	K	W	I	K	G	Y
U	L	A	S	R	W	H	E	E	L	P	K	B	E	F
N	L	M	S	U	E	G	B	N	M	C	B	O	T	Y
G	H	E	A	T	U	I	A	W	O	P	R	P	C	H
R	W	W	G	F	S	L	R	L	L	B	I	I	T	T
A	L	O	E	T	S	I	N	R	E	U	H	I	C	V
R	K	R	A	P	I	W	A	J	A	L	G	S	N	E
P	W	K	N	A	B	N	K	M	O	C	C	E	B	F
I	M	J	G	J	W	U	R	A	F	W	D	V	K	K
B	M	K	F	A	D	F	E	I	L	E	B	P	F	A

LIGHT
BELIEF
CIRCLE
MESSAGE
RUBBISH

PARK
CARRIER
FRAMEWORK
OFFER
UNIVERSE

BANK
CAUSE
ISSUE
REFUGEE
WHEEL