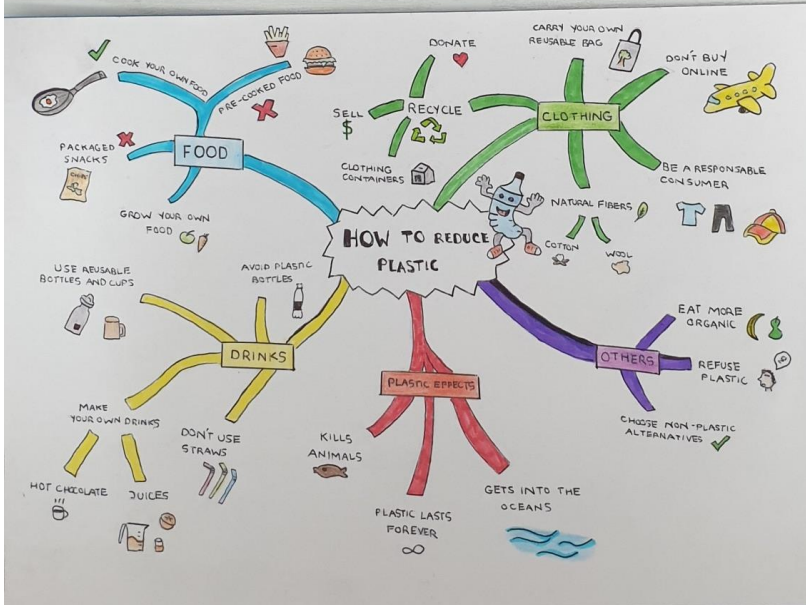
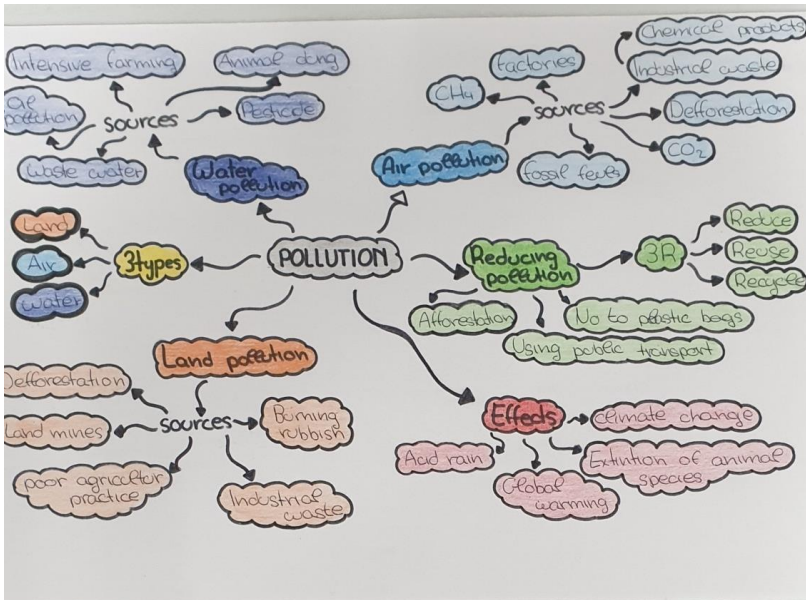
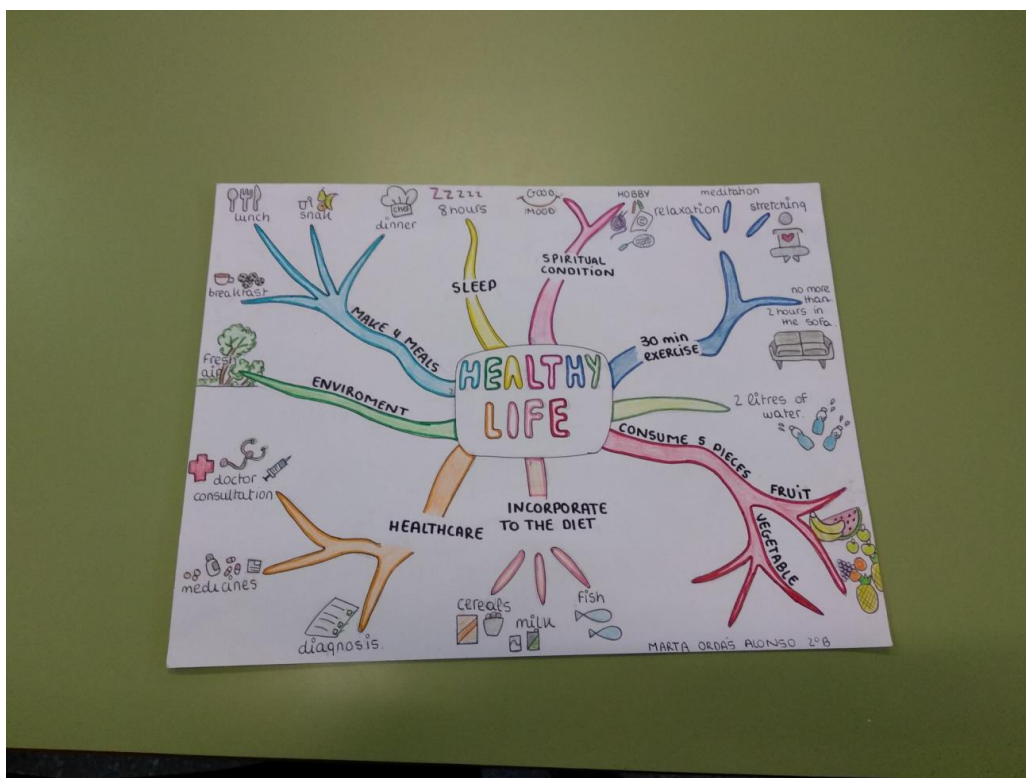




ODS 11: CIUDADES Y COMUNIDADES SOSTENIBLES



ODS 3: SALUD Y BIENESTAR



ODS 16: PAZ, JUSTICIA E INSTITUCIONES SÓLIDAS

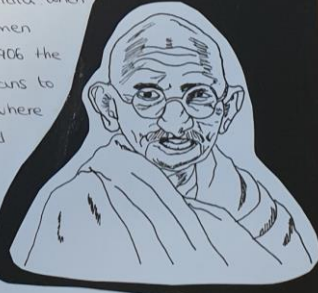
GANDHI

He was born on October 2, 1869 in India. He was a pacifist, politician, thinker, lawyer and was one of the most important participants in the India independence movement.

Since 1919 he belonged to the Indian nationalism movement, he created some new movements such as the hunger walkout. He always rejected armed struggles as he was not in favour of violence.

In 1893 he accepted a job in South Africa that consisted of fighting against laws that discriminated against Indians and civil disobedience. But two months later a political incident occurred, that day he was abruptly taken off of the train because he refused to change from first class to third class which was the one destined for black people. Later he was beaten by the driver since he didn't want to give up the seat to a white-skinned passenger. In addition to abuse, on that trip, he suffered a lot of humiliation because he was of another race. This circumstance led him to have more desire to continue fighting for equality between races.


Several days later he had to return to India when he was already located in India, two white men attacked him and tried to lynch him. In 1906 the government created a law that required Indians to register. This originated a great protest, where for the first time Gandhi participated and it consisted of a protest without violence. This protest lasted for about 7 years in which thousands of Indians were imprisoned and even Gandhi was imprisoned too. Other Indians were flogged and even shot for protesting without violence. But finally thanks to this, South Africa forced the South African general a solution with Gandhi.

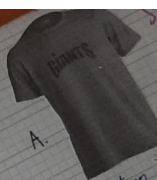


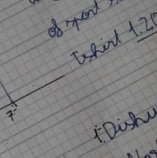
ODS12: PRODUCCIÓN Y CONSUMO RESPONSABLES

Hydrological point of making a pair of jeans, cotton t-shirt and a pair of sport shoes.

Globally, an average of almost 10,000 litres of water is necessary to produce 1 Kilogram of cotton fabric, with approximately 2,500 litres needed for a standard 250 gram cotton t-shirt.



A. 

B. 


The clothing production is one of the sectors most intensive to consume electricity. For example, a pair of jeans costs 30 kWh of electricity. A pair of sport shoes costs 40 kWh. A t-shirt costs 1,200 kWh.

ODS 14: VIDA SUBMARINA; ODS 15: VIDA DE ECOSISTEMAS TERRESTRES

History

The Aral Sea was once the world's fourth largest body of inland water with a surface of 52,000 km².

The Aral Sea is situated in Central Asia between the southern part of Kazakhstan and northern Uzbekistan. It was the largest quarter of the 20th century. It was a very large lake. It contains 10 billions of cubic meters of water. The main source of water through it are the Amu Darya and the Syr Darya reaching the sea through the south and the north. The Aral Sea depression was formed in the end of the Neogene period. In the process the bottom was gradually filled with water. In the Pleistocene epoch the region appears to have dried up and in the Holocene epoch the Amu Darya temporarily changed its course from the Caspian to the Aral Sea. After that, the two rivers combined flows generally receding at high level of water until the 1960s.



THE SHRINKING OF THE ARAL SEA

From 1960 to 2020

Very good, Anne!!

I like the comparative pictures they are amazing and they obviously see the changes

PROBLEMS

In 1960, particularly from the Soviet Union started to divert fresh water from the Syr Darya and the Amu Darya to irrigate. The Soviet decision makers took business considerations from the cause which dried the Aral Sea to a residual 40% lake.

The Soviet plan to manufacture one ecosystem service (fresh water) at the cost of many other processes, and in the process saw the construction of a system of irrigation canals. Crop production and irrigated areas in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan jumped from 614 million acres to 16.4 million acres over two decades. But with 145 major canals were diverted for irrigation, the Aral Sea began shrinking in the 1960s.

In 2006 it covered half of its capacity. In 2014 the eastern part of the sea at the Aral Sea is completely dried and in 2020 it is almost dried.

