



What Is This Module About?

What do you remember about your childhood? Recall the days you spent as a child. You will probably remember that you wanted to play all day with your friends. You might even say that life was much more simple when you were a child.

As a child, were you aware that you have rights and responsibilities? Were you aware that many sectors of society have their corresponding responsibilities for guiding and giving you basic services? You were probably not aware of all of these things. In fact, if you think about it, you might even say that awareness of children's rights and responsibilities is very low in our society. Our government has created many policies to address this issue, but these have not been implemented to the fullest.

In this module, you will learn about the rights and responsibilities of every child. You will also learn about the responsibilities of the different sectors of society (government, the church, social organizations) in making sure that a child develops into a responsible adult.

This module has two lessons:

Lesson 1 – *The Rights and Responsibilities of a Child*

Lesson 2 – *The Role of Society in the Development of the Child*



What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

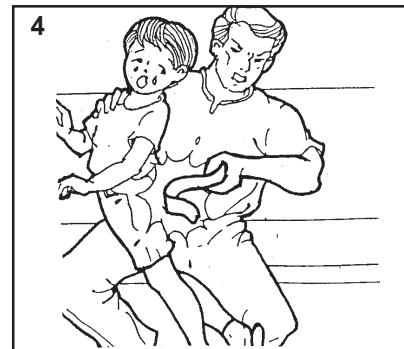
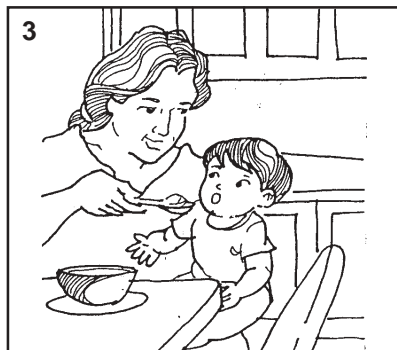
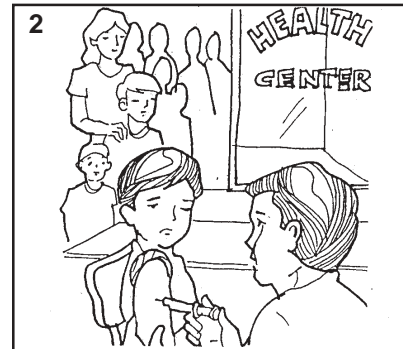
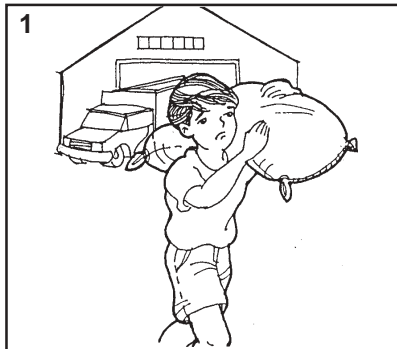
- ◆ cite and explain the different rights of children;
- ◆ discuss the responsibilities of children to their families, their communities and their country;
- ◆ give examples of the most common violations of the rights of Filipino children; and
- ◆ discuss the responsibilities of certain sectors of society in the development of the child.



Let's See What You Already Know

Perform the following exercises to determine how much you already know about the topic.

- A. Look at the pictures below. Put a check mark (✓) in the blank if the drawing shows an acceptable situation for a child, and an X-mark (X) if it does not.



- B. You are given some statements below. Put a check mark (✓) in the blank if the statement is an example of the rights of a child and put an X-mark (X) if it is not.

- _____ 1. To be born and raised properly.
- _____ 2. To be educated.
- _____ 3. To be able to play and engage in recreation.
- _____ 4. To be made to work at a young age.
- _____ 5. To be abused or taken advantage of.

C. Below are some situations that may or may not describe the responsibilities of children. Put a check mark (✓) in the blank before each situation if it is an example of a responsibility of a child and an X-mark (X) if it is not.

- _____ 1. To love, respect and obey his/her parents.
- _____ 2. To show love, thoughtfulness and helpfulness to his/her brothers and sisters.
- _____ 3. To play all day and avoid studying as much as possible.
- _____ 4. To be able to live a noble and honest life.
- _____ 5. To treat his/her elders with disrespect.

D. Identify two common violations of children’s rights in the Philippines. You can choose from the list given below. Write your answers in the spaces provided. Explain why you chose those answers.

Child Prostitution	Child Adoption
Child Labor	Child Care Systems

Two common violations of children’s rights are:

- 1. _____

- 2. _____

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 40.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topic. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don’t feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you will learn the answers to all the items in the test and a lot more! Are you ready?

You may now go to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

The Rights and Responsibilities of a Child

What do you remember about your childhood? What are the happy memories that you can recall? Do not forget that you were once a child who liked to play all day. Many times, we see children playing, and we remember what it was like when we were also at that age.

We should never forget that everyone in this world was once a child. Even before you grew up, you were also a child who liked to play and have fun.

In this lesson, you will know more about being a child. You will learn the following:

- ◆ the age group to which a child belongs;
- ◆ why he/she is considered important to the nation; and
- ◆ the rights and responsibilities of each child.

Are you ready?



Let's Think About This

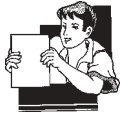
You are given four columns on the next page. The leftmost column contains statements about children. You may or may not agree with these statements. If you agree with them, put a check mark (✓) in the column that says **Agree**. If you do not agree with them, put the check mark in the column that says **Disagree**. If you are not sure of your feelings about these statements, put the check in the column that says **Not Sure**.

	Agree	Disagree	Not Sure
1. Children do not contribute anything to society.	-----	-----	-----
2. Children have no rights.	-----	-----	-----
3. The kind of environment where the child grows up has an effect on his/her development.	-----	-----	-----
4. The child is also considered a citizen of our country.	-----	-----	-----
5. The government should not be expected to give any support to parents in the development of children.	-----	-----	-----
6. A child has no worth to the nation until he/she becomes an adult.	-----	-----	-----
7. Besides the home, other institutions like schools, churches and social organizations should prepare the child for adult responsibilities.	-----	-----	-----

Show your answers to your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for further discussion. Also reflect on the thoughts given below.

How did you feel while reading the statements? Can you relate it to what you really feel about the children in your family and your community? Do you consider them as citizens of our country who have rights just like you?

How important are children to our nation? Many people feel that the child is a very valuable part of society. Do you feel this way, too? In the next activity, you will learn more about the importance of the child to our country. You will also learn about the roles and responsibilities of the family, school and other institutions and sectors in the development of the child.



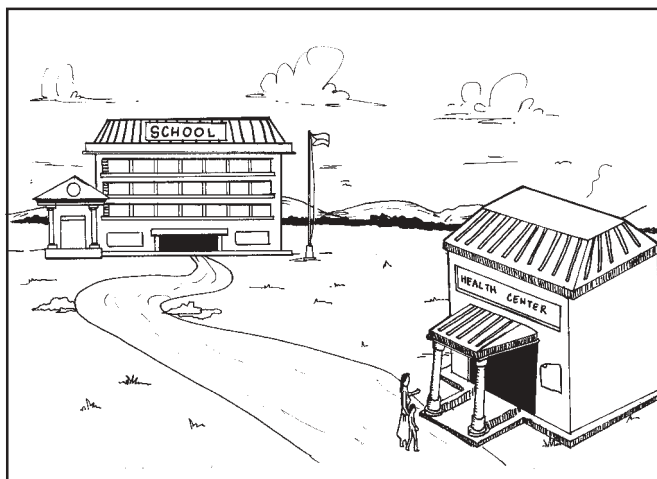
Let's Learn

The United Nations defines a child in this manner: “a **child** means every human being below 18 years unless, under the law applicable to the child, maturity is attained earlier.”

How do you understand the statement above? Write your ideas in the spaces below.

The statement above tells us that, according to the United Nations, anyone below 18 years of age is considered a child. However, some countries might have laws that consider an age lower than 18 years as the age in which the child becomes an adult. If that is the case, then the law of the country will be followed.

How do you feel about the children of your community? Do you see them contributing to the growth of the nation? Write your answers in the spaces provided below. You can discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, co-learners, family members or friends.



The child is one of the most important assets of the nation. Every effort should be exerted to promote a child's well-being and enhance his/her opportunities for a useful and happy life. The child is also a citizen of our country. His/her traits and capabilities should be developed for the betterment of society.

The child's character development starts at home. Each family member should try to make the home a wholesome and harmonious place to live in. This is because whatever happens at home greatly influences the child's development. Attachment to the home and strong family ties should be encouraged.



It is the right and duty of parents to raise their children. Parents should receive the aid and support of the government in rearing the child. Other institutions should assist the home and the nation in preparing the child for responsible adulthood. These institutions include the school, the church, social organizations and the community.



Let's Try This

What you just read in the previous activity should give you an idea of what this module is all about. Try answering the following questions, then write your answers in the spaces below.

1. List down persons, organizations and institutions that you feel can help in the development of the child.

2. You listed some persons, institutions and organizations above. How can each help to promote the welfare of a child?

You can discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, co-learners, family and friends.

Some of the persons, organizations and institutions that should help in the development of a child are the family, friends, government, school, church, organizations and the community. Each of these persons, institutions and organizations can do its part in preparing the child for a responsible adulthood.

Here are some ways on how these persons, organizations and institutions can help in the development of a child:

- ◆ The home should be a wholesome and harmonious place to live in. Family members should be closely knit.
- ◆ Government should provide aid and support for the development of the child.
- ◆ The school, church, community and other organizations can help the home and the nation in preparing the child for the responsibilities of adulthood.



Let's Listen to This

For you to be able to understand more about the rights of children, play the audio tape that goes with this module. You will be listening to a song entitled “Bawat Bata” (Every Child) by the Apo Hiking Society. Read and understand the lyrics of the song as you sing along. (If you do not have the tape or a cassette player, you can just read the lyrics on the next page.)

Bawat Bata

I

Ang bawat bata sa ating mundo
Ay may pangalan, may karapatan
Tumatanda ngunit bata pa rin
Ang bawat tao sa ating mundo

II

Hayaan mong maglaro ang bata sa araw
Kapag umulan nama'y magtatampisaw
Mahirap man o may kaya
Maputi, kayumanggi
At kahit ano mang uri ka pa
Sa 'yo ang mundo pag bata ka pa
(REPEAT I)

III

Bawat nilikha sa mundo'y
Minamahal ng Panginoon
Ang bawat bata'y may pangalan
May karapatan sa ating mundo

IV

Hayaan mo't bigyan na lang ng pagmamahal
Katulad ng sinadya ng Maykapal
Maputi, kayumanggi
At kahit ano mang uri ka pa
Sa 'yo ang mundo pag bata ka
Hoo – wa – hoo – wa, la la la...

(REPEAT II)

Sa iyo ang mundo pag bata ka (3x)

(REPEAT I)

(REPEAT III)

(REPEAT I to fade)

You can find the English translation of this song in the *Appendix* on page 49.

Did you like the song? Try answering the following questions.

1. What do you think of the song?

2. What do you think is the message of stanza 2?

3. What do you think is the message of stanzas 3 and 4?

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 40.



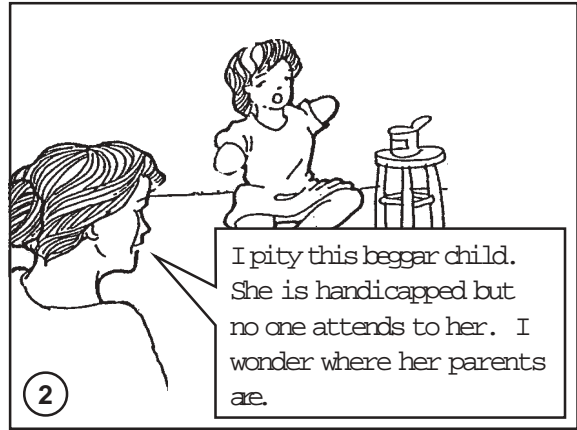
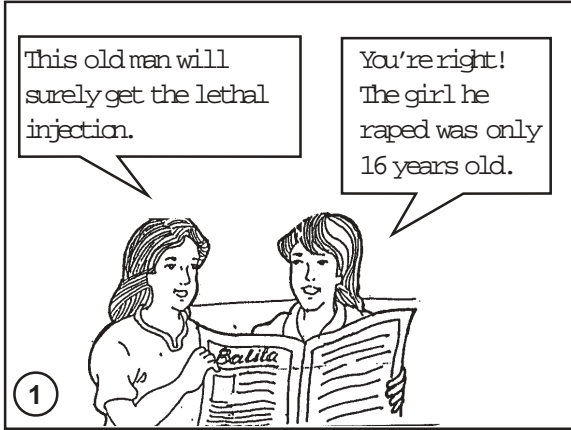
Let's Remember

- ◆ According to the United Nations, persons whom we consider as children are those below 18 years of age of either sex.
- ◆ The traits and capabilities of a child should be developed by his /her family, school, church, organizations and the community. They should also provide the child with opportunities to grow, learn and develop.
- ◆ A child is one of the most important assets of the nation.



Let's Try This

Read the different situations below. Take note of how you feel about each situation.



How did you feel about each situation? Write your answer in the spaces provided below.

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

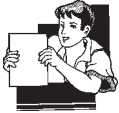
Compare your answers with the ones below. You may also want to discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, your co-learner, friends or family members.

In all the three situations, I really felt sad. The first situation mentions about a 16-year-old girl who was raped. What will happen to her now? How about her studies? And most of all, the trauma that this child suffers is definitely a great burden on her.

The second situation shows how a handicapped child was left alone to beg for alms by her parents. It is really sad that instead of being cared for, the child is “used” by her guardians to beg and earn money for the family.

Finally, the third situation shows a child being harrassed because he accidentally spilled his father’s liquor. The father appears to be an irresponsible and abusive parent who only cares about his own happiness, not the well-being of his child or family.

In each of the situations above, there was a violation of the rights of a child. You will now learn about the rights of every child in your home, your community and your country. The rights of a child are recognized throughout the world.



Let's Learn

Below are the rights of every child. How many are you already familiar with? Think about whether or not these rights are observed in your family and community.

A child has the right to:

Be given proper birth

Be educated

Be nurtured by a family

Engage in recreation

Be safe from any form of abuse

Be healthy

Be ruled by an effective and honest government

Live in a peaceful society

Be cared for by parents

Live in an environment that promotes human well being

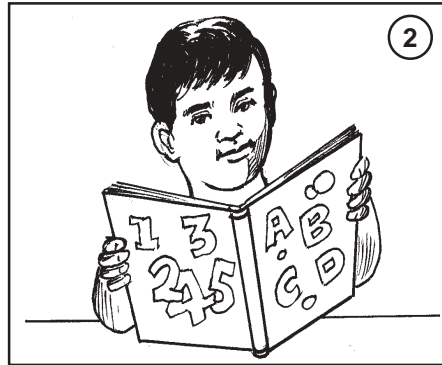
Receive care, protection and assistance from government

Live with freedom and responsibility

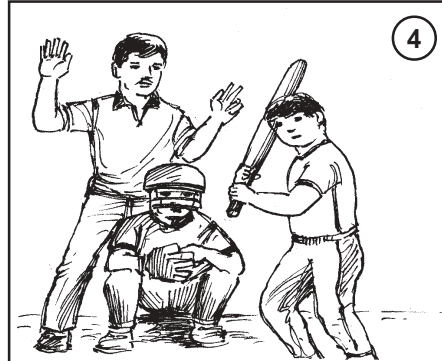
The pictures on the previous page show you the different rights of a child. How many of the rights mentioned were you aware of? How many of the rights mentioned were new to you?

Look at each picture below. Which of the rights of a child does each picture describe? You can take a look at the list of rights on the previous page if you cannot remember them all. Write your answers in the spaces provided below each picture.









You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 41.



Let's Try This

It is not enough to just know the rights of a child. Every right of a child goes together with a responsibility.

1. Observe the children in your home and community and answer the following questions by writing down **none**, **few** or **many** in the spaces provided:

_____ How many children do you see smoking around you?
(Remember that children are persons below 18 years old)

_____ How many children do you see drinking alcohol in *sari-sari* stores, bars and other places?

_____ How many young beggars do you see in the streets?

_____ How many children do you know of who ran away from their parents?

_____ How many children do you know of who are out-of-school because of personal problems, laziness or boredom?

_____ How many youth organizations do you have in your community?

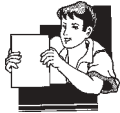
2. How many children do you know have been punished because of juvenile crimes such as rape, murder or drug addiction?

Why do you think they chose to commit those crimes?

3. List down some of your thoughts on why the children in Item No. 1 behave the way they do.

4. How do you think children should learn their responsibilities?

You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 41.



Let's Learn

We cannot expect children to do everything that adults do. However, children still have responsibilities to their families, to their communities and to their country.

You learned in Lesson 1 that the child is the nation's most valuable asset. This means that with proper guidance, the child can grow up to be a responsible citizen who loves his/her country. If a child learns his/her responsibilities early in life, he/she will be able to contribute to the development of the nation.

On the next page are the responsibilities of every child in our society. As you read through each of these responsibilities, check those which you think are practiced by the children in your community.

Every child has the following responsibilities:

Respect his/her elders and the customs and traditions and laws of our country



Love, respect and obey his/her parents



Participate actively in socio-civic affairs



Help in promoting cooperation among nations for world peace and prosperity



Observe and respect human rights and individual freedom

Extend to his/her brothers and sisters love, thoughtfulness, and helpfulness



Develop his/her potential for service to the nation by getting an education



You can discuss the items you checked with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, your co-learners, family members or friends.



Let's See What You Have Learned

See for yourself how well you understood this lesson. Answer the following questions.

A. Below are some statements about children. If the statement describes the right of a child, write **Agree** in the space before the statement. If the statement does not describe the right of a child, write **Disagree**.

- _____ 1. According to the United Nations, a child is anyone below 18 years old, unless there are laws that state that a child becomes an adult at an earlier age.
- _____ 2. The child is not really very important to the nation.
- _____ 3. The child's development begins in the home.
- _____ 4. Children have no rights because they are not really citizens of the country.
- _____ 5. The only one responsible for a child's development is the child herself or himself.

B. Identify at least 5 rights of a child. Write your answer in the spaces below.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

C. Do you agree with the statement below:

When you are still a child, you have no responsibilities yet.

If you agree with the statement, explain why. If you do not agree with the statement, explain why and cite some responsibilities of a child.

How did you do? You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 42–43.

If you were able to get all the answers, very good. That means you understood this lesson very well. You can now move on to the next lesson.

If you had some mistakes, don't worry, just review the parts of the lesson that you did not understand well.



Let's Remember

In this lesson, you have just learned the rights and responsibilities of a child. Remember the following:

- ◆ A child has the right to:
 - be given proper birth;
 - be nurtured by a family;
 - live in an environment that promotes well-being;
 - be healthy;
 - be cared for by parents;
 - be educated;
 - be safe from any form of abuse;
 - engage in recreation;

- receive care, protection and assistance from the government;
 - live in a peaceful society;
 - be ruled by an effective and honest government; and
 - live with freedom and responsibility.
- ◆ The responsibilities of the child are:
- love, respect and obey his or her parents;
 - extend to his/her brothers and sisters love, thoughtfulness, and helpfulness;
 - develop his/her potential for service to the nation by getting an education;
 - respect his/her elders and the customs and traditions of our people, heroes, leaders, laws and democracy;
 - participate actively in socio-civic affairs; and
 - help in the observance of individual human rights, the strengthening of freedom, the promotion of cooperation among nations for world peace and prosperity.

The Role of Society in the Development of the Child

In the previous lesson, you learned about the rights and responsibilities of a child. Did you think about whether or not people in your community were aware of these rights? Maybe if you asked the people in your community, very few would be able to identify all the rights of a child.

Children are very important to the nation. They need the proper guidance and care from their families and other sectors of society so they can develop into responsible adults. Because of this, the family, the school and the community have roles to play in the development of each child. In this lesson, you are going to learn the responsibilities of the family, school and community in the development of each child.

After studying this lesson, you should be able to:

- ◆ identify and explain some common violations of children's rights;
- ◆ identify institutions and organizations that are responsible for the protection of children; and
- ◆ identify the roles of the family, school and community in the development of the child.



Let's Think About This

Even if there were many countries around the world that have agreed to uphold the rights of children, there are still many cases where children's rights are violated. There are many reasons why this happens. One reason is that people are not aware of the rights of children. Another is that the government cannot properly enforce the laws that protect children's rights. If there is one thing that is certain, it is that many people do not understand, or simply do not believe in children's rights. And so they end up violating the rights of children.

Look at the pictures below. Can you figure out what situation each picture describes? Write your answer in the spaces beside each picture.

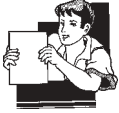






You may discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, your co-learners, your family members or friends. You can also compare your answers with those found in the *Answer Key* on page 43.

Do you want to know what are the most common children's rights violations? Read on to find out.



Let's Learn

Remember the pictures you were looking at in the previous activity? They are examples of common violations of children's rights. The first picture portrays child prostitution, the second picture portrays physical abuse and the third portrays child labor. These are three common violations of children's rights in the country. You have probably seen at least one of these violations in your community.

There are many organizations which collect information about the situation of many children in the country. According to these organizations, there are many violations of children's rights occurring in the Philippines today. The biggest problem is that not many people are aware of this.

Here are some figures to help you realize how serious this situation is:

- ◆ There are 32 million children in the country.
- ◆ About 18,000 children are abused.
- ◆ About 60,000 children are prostitutes.
- ◆ About 5,000,000 are child laborers.
- ◆ About 1,500,000 are homeless.

Recall what you have learned in the first lesson about the rights of children. Is the situation that many children are facing in our country today an acceptable one? Think about how you feel about the figures that you just learned about. Write your answer in the spaces below.

You can discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, your co-learners, your family members or friends.

Many children in the Philippines today face very unacceptable situations. Many children are the victims of violence or sexual abuse. This violates the right of every child to be safe from any form of abuse. Many children are also forced to work, or have no homes to live in. These are all violations of children's rights. You learned in the previous lesson that each child has the

right to live in an environment that promotes human well-being. Each child also has the right to be nurtured by a family, to engage in recreation, and to be educated. The figures on the previous page tell us that many children are living in very unacceptable conditions.

There are many organizations that are responsible for protecting children and making sure their rights are not violated. The Department of Social Welfare and Development, or DSWD, is one of these organizations. There are also private organizations like the Bantay Bata program of ABS-CBN. These organizations rescue children from situations in which their rights are being violated. Many times, these organizations provide shelter and care to these children. Usually, people call these organizations to report violations of children’s rights, and then representatives from these organizations will come to pick up the child.

Can you identify some organizations in your community that are responsible for protecting children’s rights? Write down the name of each organization as well as the contact number of each. If you can, try to ask a representative from each organization how they help protect children’s rights. Write your answer in the spaces below.

You can discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, your co-learners, your family members or friends.

It is important to know the organizations in your community that protect children’s rights. Everyone should also try to get involved in protecting the rights of children. Remember that the future of our country rests in the hands of our children.



Let's Read

Read the following story about a family and then answer the questions after it.

A Short Flight

The two boys ran to the house. They opened the door to Kiko's bedroom and sat on the floor.

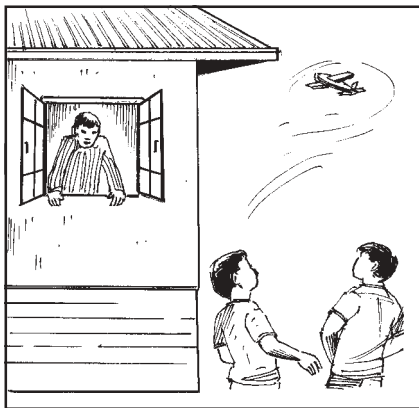
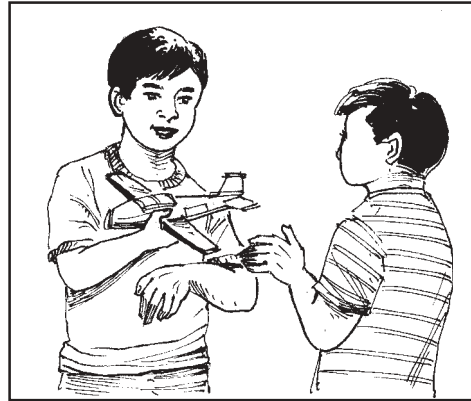
"Hurry, Kiko! I want to see it!" said Juan.

"Okay, Juan. Here it is!"

"Can I hold it?" Juan asked.

"Sure. You can even fly it when we get outside."

Juan moved his fingers all over the toy airplane. It was beautiful. Kiko liked airplanes. The walls of his room were covered with pictures of airplanes.



"Let's go to the backyard," Kiko said. The two boys ran through the house, knocking over a kitchen chair as they hurried to get outside.

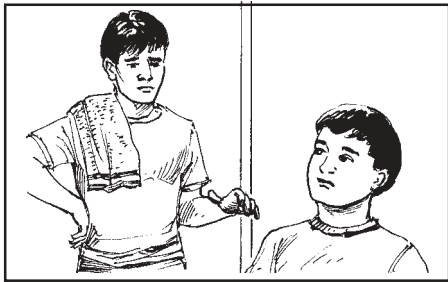
Juan started it, and the propeller spun very fast. The plane flew away. The engine which seemed so small sure didn't sound small. You could hear the "whirr-whirr" from two blocks away.

"Hey, what are you two kids doing out there? I never heard so much noise in all my life!"

It was Kiko's father yelling from his bedroom window. "Turn that off before I come down there and throw that away. Juan, you'd better go home now. Kiko, get in the house. And wipe your feet. You're always tracking mud all over the kitchen floor."

Kiko said goodbye to Juan. All of a sudden, the great day was turning bad. Kiko walked into the house with his head down and mumbled a weak hello to his older sister, Lynn.

Well, at least he wouldn't be the only one in trouble tonight. His mother would be home from work soon, and Lynn was supposed to get dinner started instead of talking on the telephone.



Kiko saw his father in the bathroom shaving. “Sorry, Dad,” he said as he watched his sleepy father pull the razor across his soapy face. “We didn’t mean to wake you up. It just seems funny to me that somebody would be sleeping in the middle of the day. I always forget.”

“Look son, some people are lucky enough to work in the daytime. Me, I work at night. That means I’ve got to get some sleep during the day. I don’t like it any better than you kids do.”

“I know you’ve got to get your rest, dad. I’ll try not to do it again.”

“Being sorry is not enough. You’ve been saying that all the time. This must be the fifth time in the last two weeks you woke me up when you came home from school. We’ve got to do something about this.”

Kiko was really sorry he’d bothered his father. But it hurt him that his father was displeased with him all the time. He really did forget he was sleeping.

Just then Kiko’s mother came home from work. He knew she was home because he could hear her yelling at Lynn.

“Hi, Mom!” he said as he entered the kitchen. His little sister Pamela was there too.



“Try to catch me!” Pamela shouted, and Kiko began chasing her around the room. She giggled and laughed out loud as she ran.

“Kiko, stop chasing Pamela around the house!” his mother yelled.

“Wow, what is this?” Kiko complained. “The day for everyone to shout at me?”

“Not only that, he and Juan woke me up again,” Kiko’s father added as he entered the kitchen.

“Kiko, what are we going to do with you?” his mother asked. “And Lynn, will you put down the phone and help me serve dinner. Pamela, what are you doing to that poor dog? Stop that!”

“Don’t shout at Pam. She’s just a baby,” his father shouted.

“Can you believe this family? Fight, fight, fight! Nag, nag, nag! I bet this would happen everyday of my life!”

Kiko loved his parents and sisters. In fact, he was sure they all loved each other.

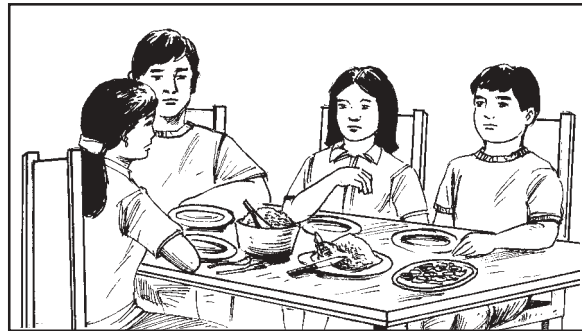
“I just don’t know why we fight so much,” he said as he took the stick from the dog’s mouth. “When things are like this at home, I wish I were somewhere else. I’d even rather be at school taking a rest.

At least he knew he wasn’t alone. Lots of his friends said everyone yelled at each other at their houses, too.

But then Kiko thought of all the good times his family had together. Why did they even have to fight at all?

Things didn’t get any better during dinner. Everyone complained about everyone else.

“All right!” his mother said. “That’s enough! No more fighting! We’re all part of this family and we have to work things out together. Let’s just be quiet for the rest of the meal. All of us! After dinner we’re going to clear the table and have a family meeting. It’s time we made some changes around here.”



Let’s Study and Analyze

Did you like the story? Answer the questions below.

1. What did you think of the story? Does this happen in your home, too?

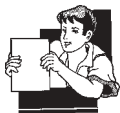
2. Whenever proper, parents should allow their children to participate in the discussion of family affairs, especially in matters that particularly concern them. In cases involving their discipline, children should be given a chance to present their side.

Which of the following do you think are part of the duties of Kiko's parents? Put a check mark (✓) before each sentence if it's Kiko's parents' duty.

- _____ To give the children affection, companionship and understanding
- _____ To give them moral guidance and self-discipline
- _____ To supervise their activities, including their recreation
- _____ To teach them the value of thrift and self-reliance
- _____ To encourage them to participate in civic affairs, teach them the duties of a citizen, and develop the commitment to one's country
- _____ To advise them properly on any matter affecting their development and well-being
- _____ To always set a good example
- _____ To provide them with enough support

3. What should be the final agreements of the family after the meeting? Write your answers in the spaces provided below.

You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 43–44.



Let's Learn

The family is a very important part of a child's development. A child learns most of his or her values in the home. In order to help a child develop into a responsible adult, parents must try to create a good environment for the child. This means that parents must:

- ◆ give their children affection, companionship and understanding;
- ◆ provide support and moral guidance to their children;

- ◆ supervise the activities and recreation of their children;
- ◆ teach their children the value of thrift and self-reliance;
- ◆ encourage their children to participate in socio-civic affairs, teach them the duties of a citizen, and develop in them the sense of commitment to one's country;
- ◆ advise their children properly on any matter affecting their development and well-being;
- ◆ always set a good example for their children; and
- ◆ provide their children with enough support.

Think about the children in your own family or even in your community. Do you think that they are being provided with a good family environment? Why? Why not?

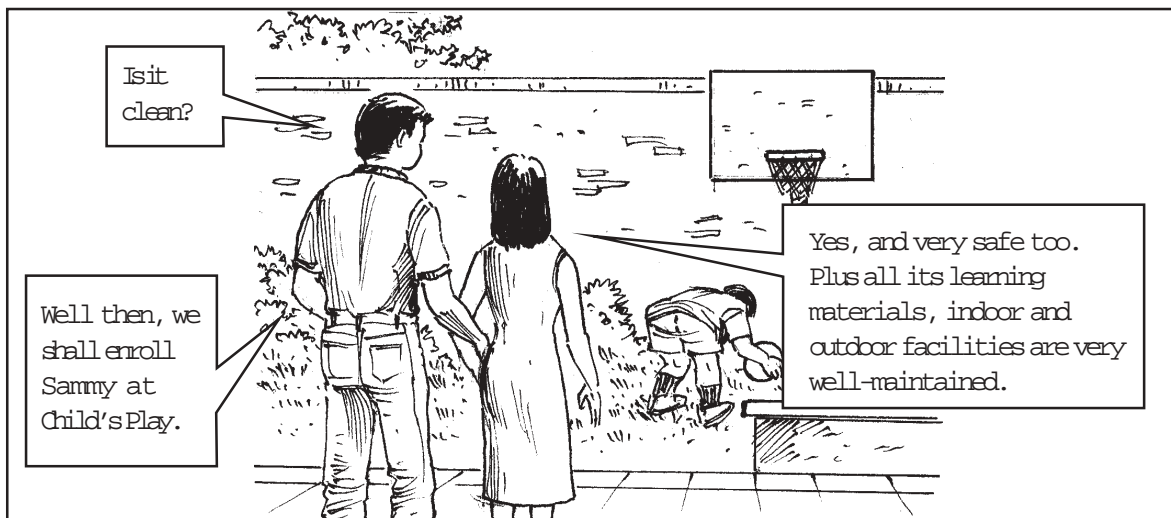
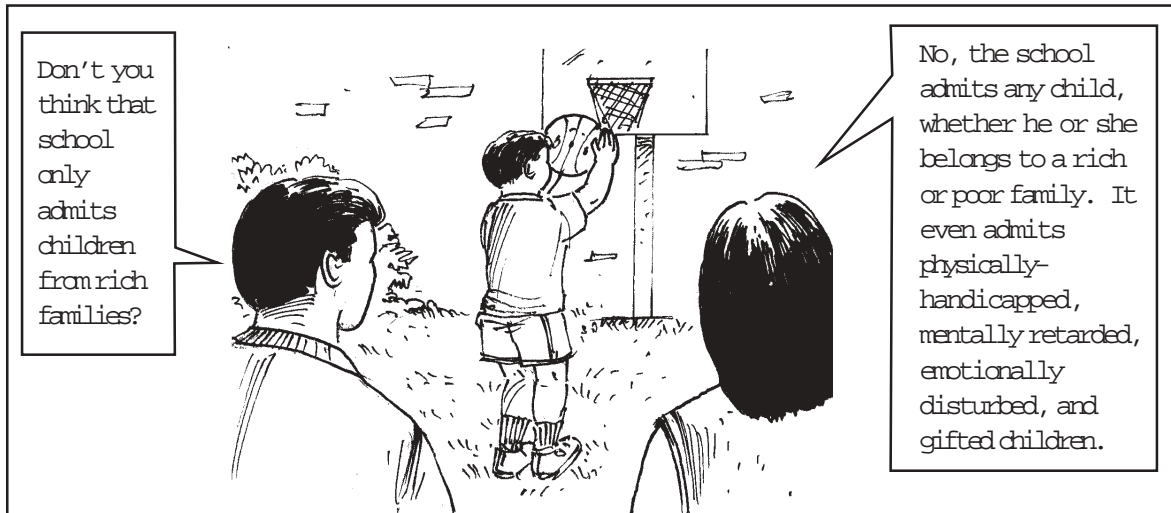
You can discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, your co-learners, family and friends.



Let's Try This

Other than the home, the school also has duties to the child. These duties are shown in the comic strip that follows.





Have you finished reading the comic strip? Answer the questions below.

1. Are there public and kindergarten schools in your community?

2. Are there special classes and special schools in your community for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and gifted children?

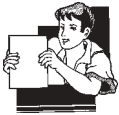
3. Observe one public school in your community.

What is the name of the public school? _____

Are students provided with adequate classrooms and facilities including those for recreation?

Is the school free from dangers to the health and safety of the children?

You can discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, your co-learners, family members or friends. You can also compare your answers with the sample answers on page 44.



Let's Learn

Aside from the family, the school is another place where children receive guidance and support. The duties of a school are:

- ◆ to admit any child in public schools;
- ◆ to provide school children and students with adequate classrooms and facilities, including a playground, and other space and facilities for recreation;
- ◆ to maintain the facilities and environment of the school by making it free from dangers to the health and safety of the children; and
- ◆ to have, or to support, special classes in every province and special schools for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and gifted children.

Do the schools in your community perform the duties that you just learned about? Write your answer in the spaces below.

You can discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, co-learners, family members or friends.

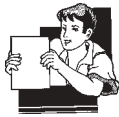


Let's Think About This

What role does your own community play in the development of a child?
What programs and activities for children do you see in your community?
Write your answers below.

You can discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, co-learners, family members or friends.

The community plays a very important role in the development of a child. Read on to find out how important the role of the community is in guiding a child to become a responsible adult.



Let's Learn

Aside from the family and the school, the community is also responsible for the development of the child.

A community means a group of people living in one place. It includes the local government leaders, civic leaders and other individuals with common interests and shared origins.

The duties of the community are the following:

- ◆ Bring about a healthy environment necessary to promote the normal growth of children and the development of their physical, mental and spiritual well-being.
- ◆ Help institutions of learning, whether public or private, achieve the fundamental objectives of education.
- ◆ Organize or encourage activities for the cultivation of the interests of children.

- ◆ Promote the establishment and maintenance of adequately equipped playgrounds, parks and other recreational facilities.
- ◆ Support parent education programs by encouraging its members to attend and actively participate in them.
- ◆ Assist the government in fighting juvenile crimes and rehabilitating young lawbreakers.
- ◆ Aid in carrying out special projects for the betterment of children who live in the remote areas, belong to cultural minorities, or are out-of-school. They should cooperate with private and public child welfare agencies in providing care, training and protection to poor, abandoned, neglected, abused and handicapped children.
- ◆ Organize barangay councils, socio-civic associations and youth associations which will be responsible for guiding, training and educating children to be socially responsible and environmentally literate individuals.

Does your community perform the duties that you just read about? Write your answers below.

You can discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, co-learners, family members or friends.



Let's See What You Have Learned

How well did you understand this lesson? Answer the questions below to check how much you learned.

1. Imagine the following situation:

You have just found out that your neighbor frequently hits her 4-year-old niece. Many times, you see your neighbor shouting at the child for no reason. Your neighbor also hits the child even for no reason at all. When you talk to her, she tells you that the child is good for nothing.

- a. Do you think that the rights of the 4-year-old child are being violated in this situation? Write your answer below.

- b. Suppose you decided to do something to help the little girl. What government organization would you contact?

2. Identify at least four duties of parents towards their children. Write your answers below.

3. Read the following situation:

The school in your community just received additional funds for any special project. The school lacks classrooms and facilities where the students can play. However, the school officials decided that they would use the money to renovate the teacher's offices and build a new teacher's lounge. They would also buy two new cars for the use of the school officials.

Do you think that the school officials are performing their duty for the benefit of the children who are studying in that school? Why or why not?

4. Your barangay captain wants to set up a community program for the children in your community. What can you tell your barangay captain about the duties of the community to children? Identify at least five of these duties. Write your answer below.

How did you do? You can compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 44–46.

If you got all the correct answers, very good! That means you understood this lesson very well. If you made some mistakes, don't worry. Just review the parts of the module that you did not understand.



Let's Remember

- ◆ Parents have the following duties toward their children:
 - To give them affection, companionship and understanding;
 - To provide them with moral guidance, instill in them self-discipline and religious instruction;
 - To supervise their activities, including their recreation;
 - To teach them the value of thrift and self-reliance;
 - To encourage them to participate in socio-civic affairs, teach them the duties of a good citizen, and develop the commitment to one's country;

- To advise them properly on any matter affecting their development and well-being;
- To always set a good example; and
- To provide them with enough support.
- ◆ The school also has duties to the child. These include the following:
 - No child is to be refused admission in public schools.
 - Public nursery and kindergarten schools should be maintained whenever possible.
 - There should be special classes in every province and special schools for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and gifted children.
 - School children and students should be provided with enough classrooms and facilities, including playground, space and facilities for recreation.
 - The school environment should be free from dangers to the health and safety of the children.
- ◆ It should be the duty of the community to:
 - Bring about a healthy environment necessary to the normal growth of children and the development of their physical, mental and spiritual well-being;
 - Help institutions of learning, whether public or private, achieve the fundamental objectives of education;
 - Organize or encourage activities for the cultivation of the interests of children;
 - Promote the establishment and maintenance of adequately equipped playgrounds, parks and other recreational facilities;
 - Support parent education programs by encouraging its members to attend and actively participate in them;
 - Assist the government in fighting juvenile crimes and rehabilitating young lawbreakers;

- Aid in carrying out special projects for the betterment of children who live in the remote areas, belong to cultural minorities, or are out-of-school. They should cooperate with private and public child welfare agencies in providing care, training and protection to poor, abandoned, neglected, abused and handicapped children; and
- Barangay councils, socio-civic associations and youth associations should be developed and maintained in the community to guide and train children in terms of education, social responsibility and care for the environment.



Let's Sum Up

In this module, you learned about the different rights and responsibilities of children. You learned that the child is one of the most important assets of every nation. Indeed, the future of the nation rests in the hands of its children. Every effort must then be made to guide and protect the children so they will grow up to be responsible adults.

Children do not grow up to be responsible adults by themselves. They need the support and guidance of the different sectors of society. The most important institution that guides children is the family. The family, especially parents, have duties to perform. Other institutions that have responsibilities to every child are schools and the community. Each of these institutions must work together to guide every child. Remember that the future of our country rests on our children.



What Have You Learned?

A. Answer the questions below.

1. Why is it important to guide and protect the children of our nation?

2. List down five rights of a child.

3. List down five responsibilities of a child.

B. Read the sentences below. Some of the sentences describe the violations of children's rights. Place a check mark (✓) before the sentence that shows a violation of children's rights.

- ____ 1. A 10-year-old boy will be paid to perform sexual acts for a man.
- ____ 2. A little girl has a home where she is cared for by her parents.
- ____ 3. A 22-year-old boy is made to work 8 hours a day carrying bags of cement.
- ____ 4. A father hits his 10-year-old son in the head several times after the boy dropped and broke a plate.
- ____ 5. A parent tries to convince a child that she must go to school.

C. Read each of the following sentences. Identify which of the following duties belong to parents, the school, or the community. Write **Parents** if the sentence describes the duty of a parent to a child. Write **School** if the sentence describes the duty of the school to the child. Write **Community** if the sentence describes a duty of the community to the child. Write your answers in the spaces provided before each sentence.

- _____ 1. To give children affection, companionship and understanding
- _____ 2. To provide children with enough classrooms and facilities, including a playground and other space and facilities for recreation
- _____ 3. To assist the government in fighting juvenile crimes and rehabilitating young lawbreakers
- _____ 4. To advise children properly on any matter affecting their development and well-being
- _____ 5. To organize or encourage activities for the cultivation of the interests of children
- _____ 6. To provide special classes in every province and special schools for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and gifted children.
- _____ 7. To always set a good example
- _____ 8. To bring about a healthy environment necessary for the normal growth of children and the development of their physical, mental and spiritual well-being

Finished? Now compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on pages 47–48.

How did you do? If you got all the correct answers, very good! That means you understood the lessons in this module. You can now move on to the next module.

If you made some mistakes, don't worry. Just review the parts of the module that you did not understand very well.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know (pages 2–3)

- A. 1. 8
- 2. 4
- 3. 4
- 4. 8

- B. 1. 4
- 2. 4
- 3. 4
- 4. 8
- 5. 8

- C. 1. 4
- 2. 4
- 3. 8
- 4. 4
- 5. 8

D. Two common violations of children's rights are:

1. Child prostitution. Child prostitution is when children are forced to perform sexual acts for money.
2. Child labor. Child labor when a child is forced to work like an adult.

B. Lesson 1

Let's Listen to This (page 10)

Answers to this part of the lesson may vary. Here are some possible answers that you can discuss with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator.

1. The song reminds us to protect the rights of the children.
2. The message of stanza 2 is that we should allow every child to enjoy playing.
3. Every child is created by God, has his/her name and has his/her own rights. We should love children as much as God loves them regardless of their culture, gender and skin color.

Let's Learn (page 14)

1. Right to be born and raised properly
2. Right to education
3. Right to a healthy life
4. Right to engage in recreation

Let's Try This (pages 15–16)

1. Your answers will depend on the children that you observed in your community. Discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, co-learners, family members or friends.

2. Here is a sample answer:

I know of a few children in my community who have been punished for drug addiction. I think they chose to commit those crimes because they had many problems. Many times, the children who engage in criminal activities have not been taught their responsibilities to their families, community and country.

Your answer may be quite different. Discuss your answer with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, co-learners, family members or friends.

3. Children may behave the way they do because they are neglected or not properly guided by their parents or guardians. They smoke, drink, run away from their families, or commit juvenile crimes because they have not learned the virtue of honesty, love and respect for their family. They may be out-of-school or are now begging on the streets because they have not given education any value in their lives. They may not be interested to join socio-civic organizations or to help in observing human rights and freedom for world peace and prosperity because they are not aware of the importance of these.
4. One can help these children by encouraging their parents to provide them with the proper guidance and support. In terms of providing them with proper education, if children are not interested to attend formal school, then they may be encouraged to take nonformal education where they can learn based on their own pace and ability. Children should also be encouraged to turn their attention away from bad vices or from committing juvenile crimes, and toward joining socio-civic associations that would train them to become better citizens of the country.

- ◆ helping to promote cooperation among nations for world peace and prosperity; and
- ◆ observing and respecting human rights and individual freedoms.

C. Lesson 2

Let's Think About This (page 22)

Picture 1 depicts child prostitution. Many children are forced to sell their bodies and perform sexual acts for people who pay them.

Picture 2 depicts physical abuse. Many times, parents think they are disciplining a child, but they do not realize that they are already committing physical abuse. This is especially true in the case of parents who are always drunk and those who are immature.

Picture 3 depicts child labor. Many children are forced to work the same hours as adults. Many times, they are given the same workloads as adults.

Let's Study and Analyze (pages 27–28)

1. Answers may vary. You may consult your Facilitator or Instructional Manager. Here is a sample feedback:

The story may have made you feel that Kiko's family is just like any other ordinary family that has common day-to-day problems. You may feel that what happens in Kiko's home happens in your home, too. Other learners may not relate to Kiko's family situation due to the absence of parents and other reasons.

2. All duties in the list should be performed by parents. But the following should never be overlooked during the meeting:
 - ◆ To teach them the value of thrift and self-reliance
 - ◆ To encourage them to participate in civic affairs, teach them the duties of a citizen, and develop their commitment to their country

3. Final agreements should include minimizing the nagging and fighting at home by letting the parents do their duties and responsibilities for the child. In turn, the children should also perform their duties and responsibilities. Agreeing on these points will help Kiko have a wholesome and harmonious family relationship.

Let's Try This (pages 30–31)

Here are sample answers.

1. Yes, there are public and kindergarten schools in my community.
2. No, there are no special classes for mentally retarded or emotionally disturbed children in my community. However, there are handicapped children who go to the school in my community.
3. The name of the public school in my community is Emilio Aguinaldo Elementary School.

The students in this school have enough classrooms and desks. They also have a playground and a basketball court.

The school is in the middle of the city. The school officials have made sure the school is safe for the students. They have monthly earthquake and fire drills, and they also have first aid classes. However, outside the school, there are many bad elements like drug pushers and rapists who victimize school children.

You might have answered these questions differently. You can discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator for additional feedback. You may also want to discuss your answers with your co-learners, family members and friends.

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 34–35)

1. a. You learned in Lesson 1 that one of the rights of a child is to live in an environment where she or he is safe from abuse. Since your neighbor is hurting her niece physically, this violates the rights of a child: physically—through the physical pains that the child is experiencing; emotionally/psychologically—through the trauma that the child might experience. Such action should not be tolerated.

- b. If you decided to help the little girl, you should contact the Department of Social Welfare and Development in your area. You might also want to contact other organizations in your community that are also responsible for protecting children's rights.
2. Here are the duties of parents to their children. Your answers should be among these:
- ◆ give their children affection, companionship and understanding;
 - ◆ provide them with moral guidance and instill self-discipline;
 - ◆ supervise the activities and recreation of their children;
 - ◆ teach their children the value of thrift and self-reliance;
 - ◆ encourage their children to participate in socio-civic affairs, teach them the duties of a good citizen, and develop the commitment to one's country;
 - ◆ advise their children properly on any matter affecting their development and well-being;
 - ◆ always set a good example for their children; and
 - ◆ provide their children with enough support.

You might have had other ideas that are not listed here. Discuss your answers with your Instructional Manager or Facilitator, your co-learners, family members or friends.

3. Part of the duties of the school (to be performed by its officials) are to make sure that school children are provided with adequate facilities. This means that the school should make sure that it has enough classrooms and facilities where the children can play. If the school officials are not willing to spend the money on classrooms and other facilities for the students, they will not be fulfilling their duty to the children who are studying in that school.

4. Here are the duties of the community to every child. You should have answered any five of the following:
- ◆ Bring about a healthy environment necessary to the normal growth of children and the development of their physical, mental and spiritual well-being.
 - ◆ Help institutions of learning, whether public or private, achieve the fundamental objectives of education.
 - ◆ Organize or encourage activities for the cultivation of the interests of children.
 - ◆ Promote the establishment and maintenance of adequately equipped playgrounds, parks and other recreational facilities.
 - ◆ Support parent education programs by encouraging its members to attend and actively participate in them.
 - ◆ Assist the government in fighting juvenile crimes and rehabilitating young lawbreakers.
 - ◆ Aid in carrying out special projects for the betterment of children who live in the remote areas, to cultural minorities, or are out-of-school. They should cooperate with private and public child welfare agencies in providing care, training and protection to poor, abandoned, neglected, abused, and handicapped children.
 - ◆ Barangay councils, socio-civic associations and youth associations should be developed and maintained in the community to guide and train children in terms of education, social responsibility and care for the environment.

D. What Have You Learned? *(pages 38–39)*

- A. 1. It is important to guide and protect the children of our nation because the future of our country rests on their hands. The children of our country will eventually grow up to be our citizens and leaders.
2. A child has the right to:
- ◆ be given proper birth;
 - ◆ be nurtured by a family;
 - ◆ live in an environment that promotes well-being;
 - ◆ be healthy;
 - ◆ be cared for by parents;
 - ◆ be educated;
 - ◆ be safe from any form of abuse;
 - ◆ engage in recreation;
 - ◆ receive care, protection and assistance from the government;
 - ◆ live in a peaceful society;
 - ◆ be ruled by an effective and honest government; and
 - ◆ live with freedom and responsibility.
3. The responsibilities of a child are:
- ◆ love, respect and obey his parents;
 - ◆ extend to his/her brothers and sisters love, thoughtfulness, and helpfulness;
 - ◆ develop his/her potential for service to the nation by getting an education;
 - ◆ respect his/her elders and the customs and traditions of our people, our heroes, leaders, laws and democracy;
 - ◆ participate actively in socio-civic affairs; and
 - ◆ help in the observance of individual human rights, the strengthening of freedom, and the promotion of cooperation among nations for world peace and prosperity.

- B. ⁴ 1. A 10-year-old boy will be paid to perform sexual acts for a man.
- _____ 2. A little girl has a home where she is cared for by her parents.
- ⁴ _____ 3. A 22-year-old boy is made to work 8 hours a day carrying bags of cement.
- ⁴ _____ 4. A father hits his 10-year-old son in the head several times after the boy dropped and broke a plate.
- _____ 5. A parent tries to convince a child that she must go to school.
5. 1. **Parents** – it is the duty of parents to give children affection, companionship and understanding.
2. **School** – it is the responsibility of the school to provide children with enough classrooms and facilities, including a playground and other space and facilities for recreation.
3. **Community** – it is the duty of the community to assist the government in fighting juvenile crimes and rehabilitating young lawbreakers.
4. **Parents** – it is the duty of parents to advise children properly on any matter affecting their development and well-being.
5. **Community** – it is the duty of the community to organize or encourage activities for the cultivation of the interests of children.
6. **School** – it is the duty of the school to provide special classes in every province and special schools for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, emotionally disturbed, and gifted children.
7. **Parents** – it is the duty of parents to always set a good example.
8. **Community** – it is the duty of the community to bring about a healthy environment necessary to the normal growth of children and the development of their physical, mental and spiritual well-being.



Appendix

Here is the English translation of the song on page 9

Every Child

I

Every little child in this world
Each has a name, each has a right
Everyone of us might get old
But each one of us will remain a child

II

Let the child play in the sun
And in the puddles when it rains
Whether rich or poor
White skinned or brown skinned
No matter who you are
The world is yours when you are a child

III

Everyone that comes into this world
Is loved by God
And each child has a name
Each has a right to live in this world

IV

Let the children be, and shower them with love
Just as God meant it to be
White skinned, brown skinned
No matter what you are
The world is yours when you are a child



Glossary

Bantay Bata A program of ABS-CBN Corporation which helps children whose rights have been violated either through physical abuse or child prostitution

Child abuse Physically hurting a child. This includes hitting children in anger, or calling them names or degrading them either physically or verbally.

Child labor A condition in which a child has to work to earn a living. This usually happens when the child becomes the breadwinner of the family.

Child prostitution Paying a child to perform sexual acts for a customer

Duty Something that one must do; a moral or legal obligation

DSWD (Department of Social Welfare and Development) A government agency tasked with protecting and ensuring the welfare of many sectors of society, including children, the elderly and women

Emotionally disturbed A state where a person is burdened by many concerns. This is usually a very serious condition that affects the person's outlook in life, behavior and thinking.

Mentally retarded To be backward or slow in the development of the mind. Mental retardation is a condition over which the child has no control. Most of the time, the child is born mentally retarded.

United nations An association of independent states formed in 1945 to promote peace and international cooperation



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