



What Is This Module About?

Have you experienced being discriminated against because of your religious association? Do you know someone who got arrested and detained without him knowing the crime he is accused of? Have you witnessed a peaceful protest rally dispersed rudely by the police force? Do you know any influential election candidate or supporter who buys votes to be able to get a position in government?

Those instances given above are examples of civil and political rights violations. In this module, we will study about civil and political rights and the responsibilities that go with them. We will also discuss the proper exercise of each of these rights.

This module is divided into two lessons:

Lesson 1 – *Know Your Civil and Political Rights*

Lesson 2 – *Be Responsible and Exercise Your Rights Properly*



What Will You Learn From This Module?

In this module you will recognize and understand your different civil and political rights, and the responsibilities that come with these rights. You will also be aware of the violations of these rights.

Specifically, at the end of this module, you will be able to:

- ◆ identify and discuss the civil and political rights of Filipinos;
- ◆ explain the responsibilities suggested by/inherent in each right; and
- ◆ demonstrate the proper exercise of civil and political rights.

Learning civil and political rights does not end after identifying each right and demonstrating its proper exercise. You are therefore expected to be an advocate of the civil and political rights by way of guarding your rights and respecting the rights of others. This way you help uphold the rights of every Filipino and you contribute to a more comfortable and peaceful community.



Let's See What You Already Know

Before you start studying this module, answer the following questions to determine what you know about this topic.

The following refers to the civil and political rights of Filipinos. Place (4) if the statement is correct and place an (8) if it is wrong.

- _____ 1. Everyone has the right to express his own self so it is your right to walk down the plaza nude.
- _____ 2. Everyone has the right to choose his religion.
- _____ 3. If a person will not tell the truth while under investigation, the authorities should torture him.
- _____ 4. You are not allowed to vote if you are not well educated.
- _____ 5. It is your neighbors right to read your mails before they give it to you.
- _____ 6. Women are not allowed by law to own properties.
- _____ 7. An employer has the right to prohibit his workers to join trade unions.
- _____ 8. If a violation of a civil right is committed, it is right to ask help from the Commission on Human Rights
- _____ 9. The Department of Social Work and Development is the government body that upholds the children's right.
- _____ 10. When an authority commits violations of civil and political rights he should be acquitted.

Well, how was it? Do you think you fared well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 23.

If all your answers are correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topics in this module. 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 to 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 go now to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

Know Your Civil and Political Rights

Can you attend protest rallies? Should you resist arrest without warrants?

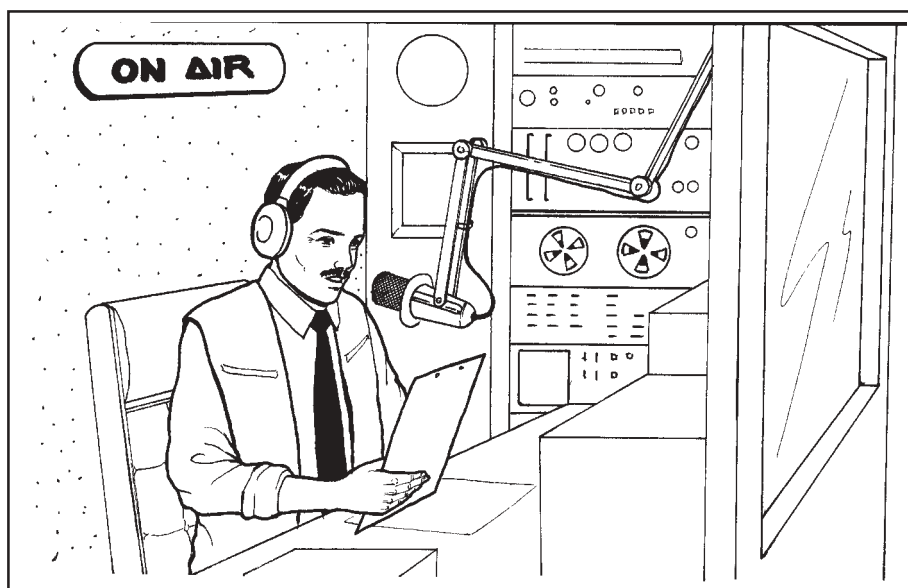
If your family is ordered to vacate your house immediately but would not be given any relocation, what should you do? When police assaults you while you are under arrest, do you think that is constitutional?

In this lesson, we will address these questions by learning the different civil and political rights guaranteed by the Constitution.



Let's Read

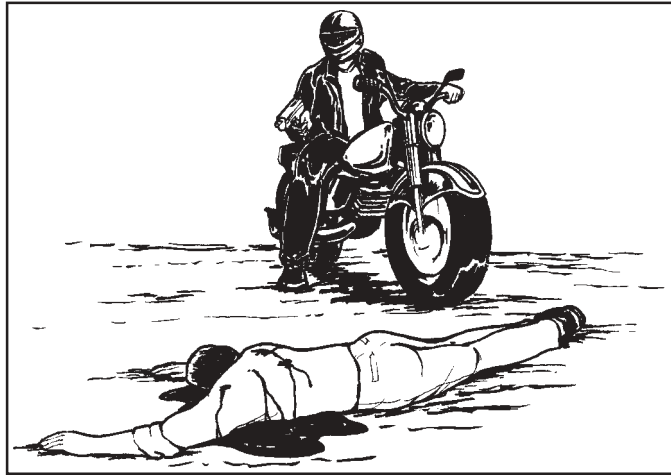
Mr. Reyes, a radio broadcaster, is known for being a determined human rights advocate who speaks against every violation of civil and political rights in his town.



Mr. Reyes: The civil and political rights violations are rampant nowadays. The arrest and detention of the two health workers that police suspect to be members of the NPA is a civil right's violation. These two women should be given the due process of law! They are innocent of the crime unless proven otherwise by the court.

The eviction of the people in the squatters' area in this town is also a serious violation of human rights! They should be given first a decent relocation before they are ordered to vacate their homes.

One of the corrupt officials in this town is buying votes for the coming elections. Guard your rights to a clean and honest election, beware of this politician.



After analyzing the situation, answer the questions below.

1. What are the different civil and political rights violations in the town that Mr. Reyes discussed on air?

2. Shortly after speaking on the radio against the violation of rights, Mr. Reyes was killed by an unidentified gunman. Why do you think he was killed?

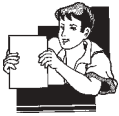
3. Was there a violation of Mr. Reyes' rights? If there was, what are those rights violated?

Finished? Now, compare your answers with the ones below.

1. The civil and political rights violations that Mr. Reyes discussed are the violation of the right to due process of law, the right to home, and the right to a clean election.
2. Mr. Reyes was killed because he exposed the truth about the civil and political rights violations in his town. Some influential people would like to stop Mr. Reyes from exposing the truth in their town, and killing him was their way of doing it.
3. I think Mr. Reyes' rights were also violated. Those were his rights to free speech and to life. In the first place, he should not be killed just for being an advocate of civil and political rights.

The above story of Mr. Reyes shows various types of civil and political rights violations. There are many other types of violations that are happening in everyday life, and the first step to fight such violations is to know and understand the civil and political rights guaranteed to every Filipino by the Constitution.

What are your civil and political rights?



Let's Learn

All persons have the basic right to life and liberty and are equal in dignity. As such, equal concern and respect of these basic rights are guaranteed, protected and upheld by the government.

Civil and political rights are fundamental rights affirmed by the Philippine Constitution to every Filipino. These rights can be enjoyed without distinction of origins, color, sex, dialect, religion, political and other opinion, property, birth or other status. This means, under the highest law of the land, every Filipino is equal. No one gets more rights than others.

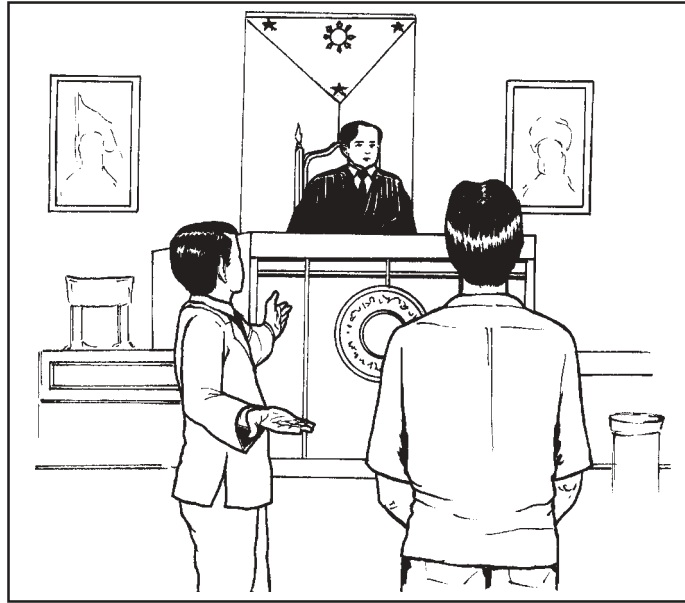
The following are the civil and political rights of every Filipino:



Right to life, liberty and security of person

Everyone has the right to live with adequate shelter, food, clothing, medical care and necessary social services. Everyone has the right to security in the event of unemployment, sickness, disability, widowhood, old age or lack of livelihood in circumstances beyond his control. Equal access to public service in his country is also everyone's right. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock shall enjoy the same social protection.

Everyone has the right to education and work. Everyone has the right to a free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work and to protection against unemployment and the right to just and favorable pay. Everyone has the right to form and to join trade unions for the protection of his interests.



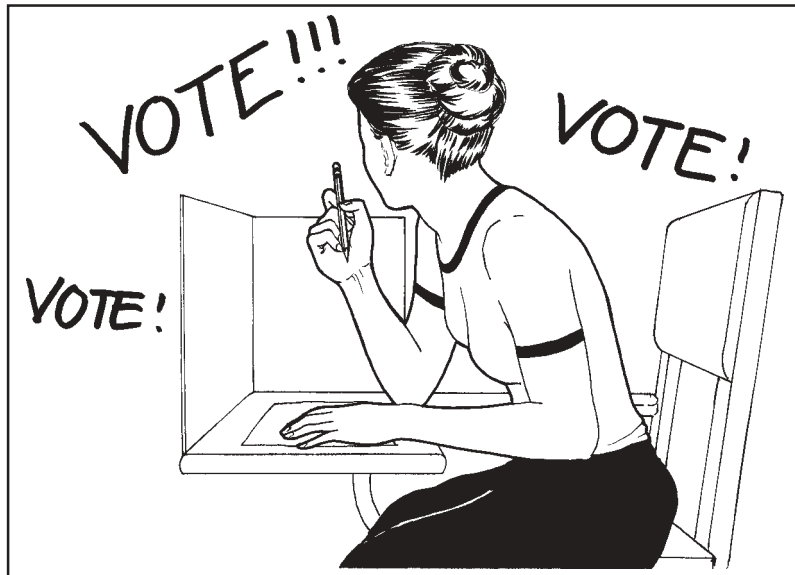
Right to a fair trial and hearing

The Constitution provides that those accused of crimes shall be informed of charges against them, and they have the right to seek counsel. They are also presumed to be innocent until proven guilty by a fair hearing by an independent and impartial court. No one should be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.



Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers. Likewise, everyone has the right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association. No one may be compelled to belong to an association.



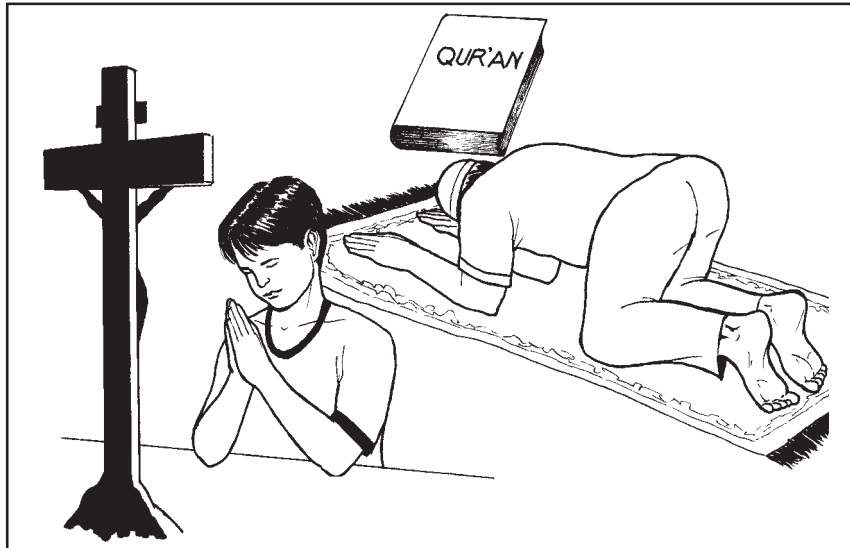
Right to vote

Everyone has the right to take part in the governance of his country, directly or through freely chosen representatives. The will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government. This shall be done through an unbiased election. Also, the right of suffrage (vote) secures the people the right to participate in the job of the government by electing those running for public office.



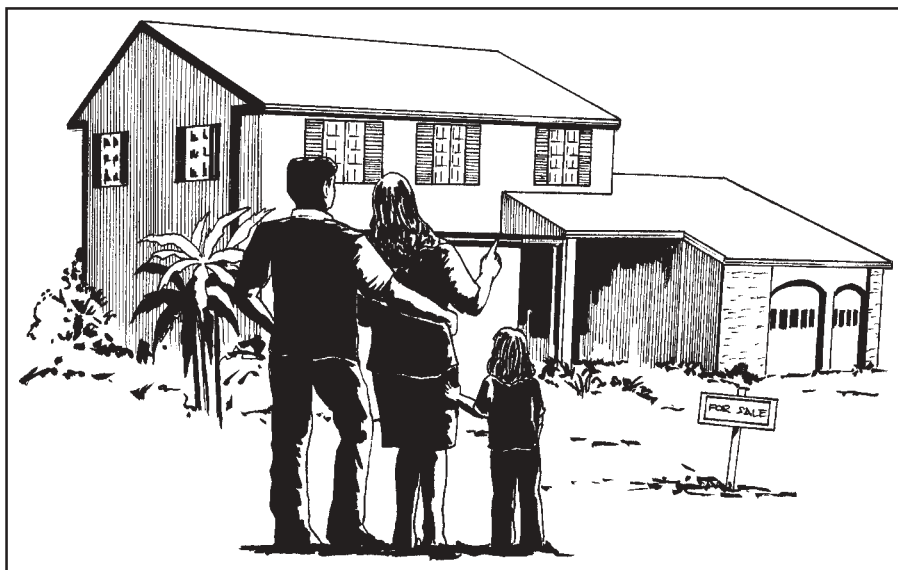
Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence

Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against interference with privacy, family, home or correspondence. The law also protects attacks upon honor or reputation of an individual. Any evidence in court that is obtained illegally is not admissible, like searches without warrant or personal letters. Forced eviction of squatters is illegal, unless adequate notice and resettlement sites are provided.



Right to choose a religion

Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom to express his religion or belief through teaching, practice, worship and observance.



Right to own property

Everyone has the right to own property alone as well as in association with others. No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his property. Men and women have equal rights to buy and sell properties.

When more and more people know and understand the civil and political rights guaranteed by the Constitution we would have a more vigilant society. Therefore, there would be less crimes and corruption.

Some government and non-government agencies that uphold civil and political rights will be discussed later (on page 17).



Let's Try This

Which of the civil and political rights discussed above do you exercise? Can you give examples based on your own experience?

Put a check mark (4) on each of the civil and political rights that you exercise or enjoy, and put an (8) if you do not exercise it. On the next column write down how you exercise such rights. For those civil and political rights you do not exercise, leave them blank. The first one is given as an example.

Civil and Political Rights	(4 or 8)	How You Exercise Your Right
Right to life, liberty and security of person	4	I am a regular member of the Social Security System (SSS)
Right to a fair trial and hearing		
Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly		
Right to vote or suffrage		
Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence		
Right to choose a religion		
Right to own property		

If you enjoy or exercise most of the civil and political rights, that is good. But why you do not exercise some of them? Are there people who prohibit you to do so? When a person bars you to exercise your rights, that is already a violation of your rights.

Review the civil and political rights violation cases mentioned in the activity *Let's Read* on page 3 (as spoken by Mr. Reyes). Have you experienced similar situations? Now, review the lesson and analyze which of your rights are possibly violated.

List down below your rights that are violated. Opposite these rights write down how it got violated.

Civil and Political Rights Violated	How Your Right Got Violated
1. Example: Freedom of speech	Our barangay captain told me to keep my mouth shut after I saw him sell the free medicines given to our barangay.
2.	
3.	

4.	
5.	



Let's See What You Have Learned

Let's find out if you understood well the different civil and political rights discussed on the preceding lessons.

Identify which civil and political right is exercised or respected in each of the following situation. You can choose your answers from the box.

Right to life, liberty and security of person
 Right to a fair trial and hearing
 Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly
 Right to vote
 Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence
 Right to choose a religion
 Right to own property

1. Rico got arrested and the police searched his home after showing him the warrants. _____
2. Marlon was a suspect to a kidnapping and he was given counsel before interrogation. _____
3. Merly's Christian friends respect her religious beliefs as a Muslim.

4. Cris is a reporter and he can expose the mishandling of government funds despite having friends in the government body. _____
5. A reelection candidate did not compel his constituents to vote for him.

6. The land where the family of Lino lives would be developed into a factory site, but they were given relocation before they were ordered to evacuate the place. _____
7. Miriam bought a piece of land in the province. After it was fully paid she demanded for its title. _____
8. Because Celina cannot afford a private doctor, she got operated in the government hospital with a minimal fee. _____

9. Despite having joined the picket line of protesting workers, Wilson is retained in his position at work. _____
10. Nilo has the right to question his neighbor who listened intensively to his conversation on the telephone. _____

Check your answers on the *Answer Key* on page 23.



Let's Remember

- ◆ The following are the fundamental rights called civil and political rights affirmed by the Philippine Constitution to every Filipino:
 - 4 Right to life, liberty and security of person
 - 4 Right to a fair trial and hearing
 - 4 Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly
 - 4 Right to vote
 - 4 Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence
 - 4 Right to choose a religion
 - 4 Right to own property
- ◆ Civil and political rights are fundamental rights that can be enjoyed without distinction of origins, color, sex, dialect, religion, political and other opinion, property, birth or other status.
- ◆ Every Filipino is equal in rights. No one gets more rights than others.

Be Responsible and Exercise Your Rights Properly

After you learn about the civil and political rights of every Filipino on Lesson 1, this second lesson will teach you the responsibilities attached to each of these rights. You will also learn the proper ways to exercise these civil and political rights.

What does it mean to have a freedom of speech? Can you say anything you want despite damaging others? In the exercise of one's right, it is very important to know the limitations and responsibilities attached to each right. As the formula goes "your right stops when the right of others begins." The right to free speech does not give a person the freedom to malign his neighbors by exposing personal things, because his neighbors also have the right to privacy.

When you fully understand these limitations and responsibilities, proper exercise of the civil and political rights will then follow.



Let's Study and Analyze

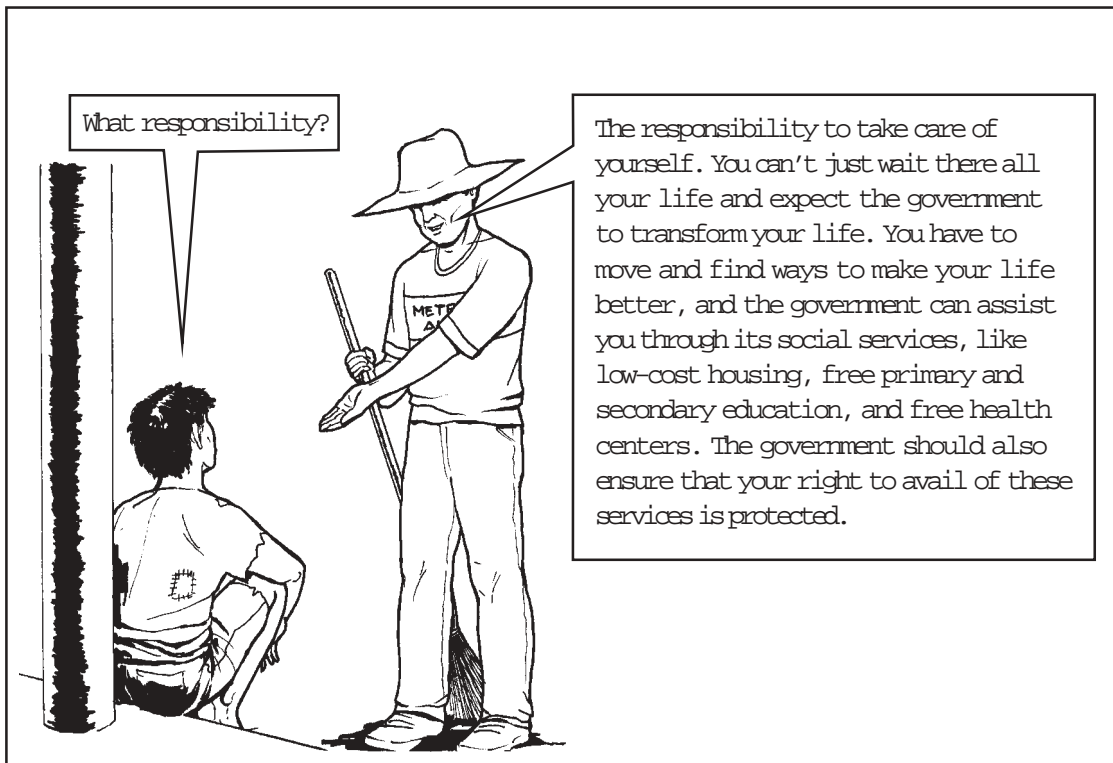
While sweeping the sidewalks, a Metro Aide talks with a beggar whom he befriended after some months of being assigned to the place.

I see you everyday here. Why aren't you working?

The government violates my right to life. I don't have a decent home. Isn't it their responsibility to provide shelter for us citizens?

You definitely have the right to life, and the government really has the responsibility to provide its every citizen a shelter. But don't you know that your right also has a corresponding responsibility?

METRO AIDE



Answer the following questions based on the dialogues you read.

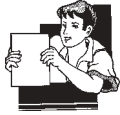
1. How does the beggar understand his right to life?

2. How does the Metro-Aide understand the same right?

3. Who do you think got the correct understanding? Why?

After answering the questions, compare your answers with the ones below.

1. The beggar thought that the right to life means to be given all the necessary things needed to be able to live. He does not know that every civil right has a corresponding responsibility.
2. The Metro Aide understands the right to life as the right to avail of social services given by the government. He also believes that the government has the responsibility to protect and uphold these rights of every citizen.
3. I believe the Metro Aide has the correct understanding of the right to life. It is because to be accorded with a right doesn't mean to be dependent on others or on the government for all the necessary things needed to live.



Let's Learn

What are the responsibilities inherent in each civil and political right?

Every rights and freedoms have limitations and responsibilities. Respect for the rights and freedoms of others and meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and the general welfare in a society should always be observed.

When you say you have the right to free speech it does not mean you have the right to say untrue things about your neighbor. Or when you have the right to own property, it does not mean the police will not arrest you if you buy illegal materials.

Below are some of the responsibilities inherent in each of the civil and political rights guaranteed by the Constitution:

- ◆ Right to life, liberty and security of person
 - Responsibility to work for yourself and your family and not to rely completely on the state for your source of living.
- ◆ Right to fair trial and hearing
 - Responsibility to face claims or allegations, and not to bring false witnesses.
- ◆ Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly
 - Responsibility to tell the truth, and not to malign or harm other person. In your freedom to inquire about the truth and to get involved in a peaceful assembly, it is your responsibility not to break into other person's privacy.
- ◆ Right to vote
 - Responsibility to protect your votes, not to sell it or cheat on the elections.
- ◆ Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence
 - Responsibility to guard yourself and family to unlawful or illegal activities.
- ◆ Right to chose a religion
 - Responsibility to respect other's beliefs and traditions.
- ◆ Right to own property
 - Don't buy or keep illegal properties, and acquire properties illegally.

After analyzing each responsibility attached to each right, can you give examples showing how responsible you are in exercising your rights?

Write on the opposite column the responsibilities that you keep in the exercise of your rights.

Civil and Political Rights	Responsibilities
Right to life, liberty and security of person	
Right to a fair trial and hearing	
Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly	
Right to vote	
Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence	
Right to choose a religion	
Right to own property	



Let's Review

Below are possible mistakes or abuses in the exercise of one's civil and political rights. Can you match which particular right is abused or misused? Write your answers in the blanks. Choose from the answers inside the box.

Right to life, liberty and security of person
 Right to a fair trial and hearing
 Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly
 Right to vote
 Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence
 Right to choose a religion
 Right to own property

- Rolando declines to work and he always blames the government why his family remains poor. _____
- Henry stole the chicken of their neighbor. When questioned by the barangay officials he brought with him a witness whom he paid to acquit him of the offense. _____
- Wendy is a student activist. She spearheaded a group to vandalize the house of the principal for not hearing their pleas. _____
- Candida is a barangay captain who campaigned and voted for a corrupt politician in exchange for the waiting shed that the politician constructed for their barangay. _____
- Lando's brother is a suspected drug trafficker and has long been wanted by the police. Believing that he has the right to privacy he keeps his brother to escape arrest of authorities. _____

6. Minda decided to attend the gathering of a religious group known as the 7th Day Adventist, but she declined to be baptized. When she returned home she criticized the beliefs and ponderings of the group she attended.

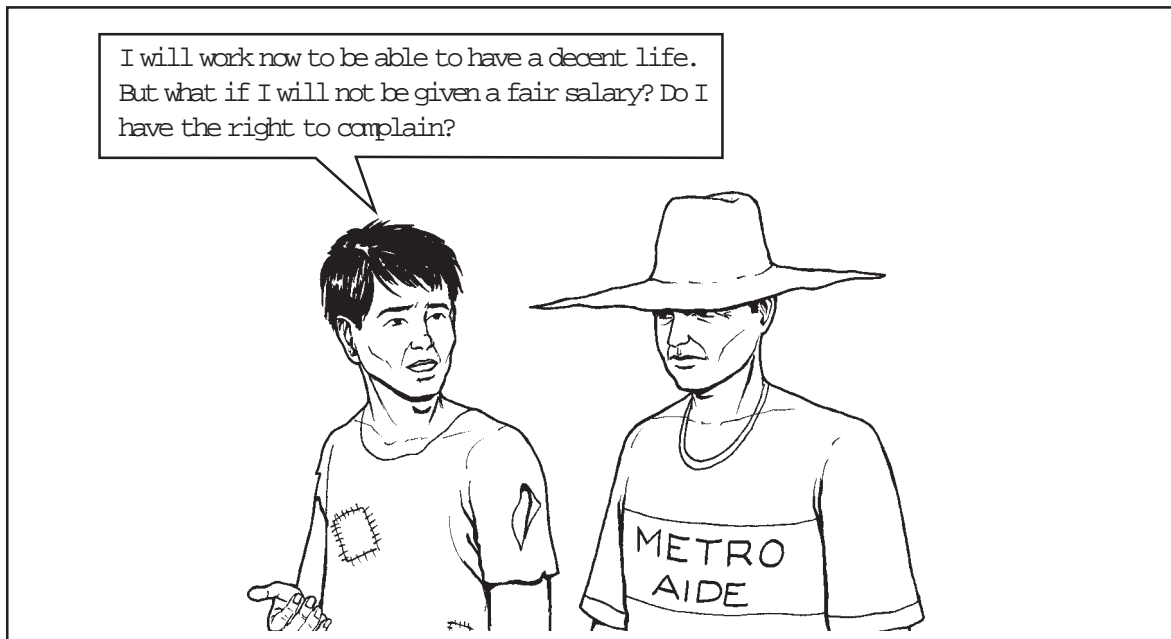
7. Eliza bought groceries from shoplifters because they sell those they stole at cheaper price. _____

Check your answer on the *Answer Key* on page 24.



Let's Try This

Go back to the dialogue of the Metro Aide and the beggar on pages 12–13. Presume that you are the Metro Aide and you convinced the beggar that his understanding of his right to life was incorrect. Now, the beggar expects that you give him good advice. Put your advice on the answer line for the Metro Aide.



Metro Aide: _____

To be able to live a better life, a person should work hard. But when during his work his rights are violated, he has the right to complain and ask assistance from many different sectors or agencies. Like in the workforce, a worker has the right to join in a trade union, which is a worker's organization that upholds their rights. Trade unions in turn can ask the help of the Department of Labor and Employment to hear their case.

Below are other agencies that uphold the civil and political rights of every Filipino:

DSWD – Department of Social Welfare and Development

This agency handles different cases of abuse, like child abuse, cruelty of parents to their kids, etc.

COMELEC – Commission on Elections

This agency protects our political rights to vote and be selected to a position in the government.

CHR – Commission on Human Rights

This agency helps people whose human rights are violated. If a person is arrested without warrants, or is sentenced to death without fair trial, this agency will help. It also provides free legal assistance.

PNP – Philippine National Police

This agency helps people in terms of danger. The police are the one who arrests suspects in crime and save victims from farther harm.

There are also non-government organizations that help uphold the civil and political rights of every person like the Task Force Detainees of the Philippines (TFD), Amnesty International (AI), Free Legal Assistance Group (FLAG), and many others.

Do you know other agencies or groups that uphold the civil and political rights of every Filipino? List them down.



Let’s Study and Analyze

Now that you understand the limitations and responsibilities inherent in every civil and political right, can you demonstrate proper exercise of each right?

Below are examples of proper performances of the civil and political rights.

Civil and Political Rights	Proper Exercise	Your Specific Examples
Right to life, liberty and security of person	You have the right to choose where you want to live, to study, to work and to go as long as you do not step in other’s rights.	

Civil and Political Rights	Proper Exercise	Your Specific Examples
Right to fair trial and hearing	When you are accused of any crime, you have the right to know the accusation and seek counsel. You are also presumed innocent until proven guilty by a fair trial.	
Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly	Air your grievances and join peaceful protest/rallies/ assemblies if you think that is the best way for the government to hear your side.	
Right to Vote and suffrage	Vote wisely during elections, don't sell your votes and don't let others cheat on the elections.	
Right to privacy, family, home and correspondence	Resist arrests and searches without warrants. Don't let others record your conversation or read your letters without your permission.	
Right to choose a religion	Choose the religion that best help you as a person, not the religion or belief that others dictate unto you.	
Right to own a property	Buy and keep only legitimate properties.	

Can you give specific examples on how you properly exercise civil and political rights? Put it on the last column.



Let's Try This

Go back to your "Let's Do This" activity on page 10 in Lesson 1. You listed down the civil rights violations that you experienced and explained how the violation happened. Now, let's add another column where you will put your solution to each violation. The solution should promote proper exercise of civil and political rights.

You can also review the discussion on page 17 about agencies that help uphold the civil and political rights. You can ask help from them as part of your solutions.

Civil and Political Rights Violated	How It's Violated	Solution
1. <i>Example: Freedom of speech</i>	<i>Our barangay captain told me to keep my mouth shut after I saw him sold the free medicines given to our barangay.</i>	<i>I will inform the barangay councilors about what I saw and ask him to report it to the city government.</i>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		



Let's See What You Have Learned

Pick out the boxes that contain responsible actions of people exercising the civil and political rights.

1. Choose where you want to live, to study or work as long as you do not step in other's rights.	6. Force your best friend to join your religion.
2. When you are accused of any crime, seek a counsel.	7. Buy clothes from shoplifters because those are cheap. You were not the one who shoplifted, anyway.
3. Join peaceful protest to oil price increase.	8. Listening to the conversation of your neighbors is the best way to get a proof against them.
4. Vote wisely during elections, choose the candidate who gives groceries to your community.	9. Work effortlessly and blame the company for not giving you the salary you think you deserve.
5. Resist arrests even when you are shown the warrants, if you believe you are not guilty.	10. When you are sick you can consult doctors at the community clinic, and avail of free medicines.

The boxes are (write their numbers only):

Check a sample discussion on the *Answer Key* on pages 24–25.



Let's Remember

- ◆ There is always a limitation and responsibility attached to each civil and political rights.
- ◆ These limitations and responsibilities are in the form of respect of the rights and freedoms of others and meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and general welfare in a society. When limitations and responsibilities are observed this leads to the proper exercise of rights.
- ◆ There are government and non-government institutions that help uphold the civil and political rights of every Filipino. Among the government bodies are Commission on Elections, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Commission on Human Rights, Philippine National Police. Among the non-government institutions are Free Legal Assistance Group, Amnesty International, Task Force Detainees and many others.



Let's Sum Up

Civil and political rights are fundamental rights of every individual upheld by the Constitution without distinction of origins, color, sex, dialect, religion, political and other opinion, property, birth or other status.

These civil and political rights are the following:

- Right to life, liberty and security of person
- Right to a fair trial and hearing
- Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly
- Right to vote
- Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence
- Right to choose a religion
- Right to own property

In the exercise of civil and political rights, everyone should be aware of the limitations and responsibilities attached to each of the rights. Respect of the rights and freedoms of others and meeting the just requirements of morality, public order and general welfare in a society should always be considered. Proper exercise of rights is also very important, and this can only happen if a person understands well the civil and political rights, its limitations and responsibilities attached to each right.

There are government and non-government institutions that help uphold the civil and political rights of every Filipino. Among the government bodies are Commission on Elections, Department of Social Welfare and Development, Commission on Human Rights, Philippine National Police. Among the non-government institutions are Free Legal Assistance Group, Amnesty International, Task Force Detainees and many others.



What Have You Learned?

Put a 4 if the statement is correct and put an 8 if the statement is wrong, and. Explain why it is correct or wrong.

- _____ 1. Anyone who committed a crime should be arrested and put to jail even without warrant.

- _____ 2. It is your employers right to know everything about your personal life because it is a self-operating standard in the business.

- _____ 3. When you are charged with an offense you are considered innocent until proven otherwise by a fair trial.

- _____ 4. The right to vote should be exercised wisely so it is right to vote for a politician who granted a costly party for your organization, rather than the other candidate who has never donated even a single peso.

- _____ 5. The Commission on Human Rights protects the voters' rights during elections.

- _____ 6. Freedom of speech is coupled with the responsibility to tell the truth.

- _____ 7. Every right and freedom is absolute, which means there are no boundaries when you exercise your rights.

_____ 8. A person found guilty in court and is sentenced to death should not be allowed to exercise his religious beliefs, and should be punished by way of backbreaking work.

_____ 9. Throwing out squatters from the land they are squatting is lawful because it is not their own.

_____ 10. Peaceful protests, rallies and lobbying are ways to express the freedom of speech and assembly. When the police disperse such assemblies in a violent way, it is already considered a violation of a civil right.

When finished, you may compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 25.

If your score is:

- 0 – 5 You need to review the entire module to better understand its important concepts.
- 6 – 8 Read again the parts of the module which you didn't understand very well.
- 9 – 10 Good! You have learned a lot in the module. You may now proceed to the next module.



Answer Key

A. Let's See What You Already Know (page 2)

1. (8) Though it is everyone's right to express themselves freely, everyone should also consider the limitations to this right. Walking down nude is not in accordance to morality as dictated by the society.
2. (4) Everyone has the right to chose a religion as it is upheld by the Constitution.
3. (8) Torture is a form of civil rights violation to fair trial.
4. (8) The right to vote is accorded to everyone in legal age.
5. (8) It is an invasion of privacy to read other person's personal mails.
6. (8) Women have equal rights as men, therefore they also have the right to own properties.
7. (8) Joining trade union is a right of every worker. It is upheld in the Constitution.
8. (4) It is right to ask the assistance of the Commission on Human Rights if there is a violation of civil rights. However, ways to solve civil and political rights violation should be tried even in a lower level like the barangay.
9. (4) It is the Department of Social Work that takes care of children's rights in the Philippines, among many other human rights bodies.
10. (8) Nobody should be exempted in trial regardless of status, sex, etc.

B. Lesson 1

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 10–11)

1. right to privacy
2. right to fair trial
3. right to religion
4. right to free speech
5. right to vote
6. right to life, liberty and security
7. right to property
8. right to life, liberty and security
9. right to peaceful assembly
10. right to privacy

C. Lesson 2

Let's Review (pages 15–16)

1. Right to life, liberty and security of person. Rolando declines to work and he always blames the government why his family remains poor.
2. Right to fair trial and hearing. Henry stole the chicken of their neighbor. When questioned by the barangay officials he brought with him a witness whom he paid to acquit him of the offense.
3. Freedom of speech and peaceful assembly. Wendy is a student activist, she spearheaded a group to vandalize the house of the principal for not hearing their pleas.
4. Right to vote. Candida campaigned and voted for a corrupt politician in exchange for the waiting shed that the politician constructed for their barangay.
5. Right to privacy, family, home or correspondence. Lando's brother is a suspected drug trafficker and has long been wanted by the police. Believing that he has the right to privacy he keeps his brother to escape arrest of authorities.
6. Right to choose a religion. Minda decided to attend the gathering of a religious group known as the 7th Day Adventist, but she declined to be baptized. When she returned home she criticized the beliefs and ponderings of the group she attended.
7. Right to own property. Eliza bought groceries from shoplifters because they sell those they stole at cheaper price.

Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 19–20)

The correct answers are: Boxes 1, 2, 3 and 10. They contain responsible actions of individuals exercising civil and political rights.

<p>1. Choose where you want to live, to study or work as long as you do not step in other's rights.</p>

<p>2. When you are accused of any crime, seek a counsel.</p>
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3. Join peaceful protest to oil price increase.

and

10. When you are sick you can consult doctors at the community clinic, and avail of free medicines.

What Have You Learned? (pages 21–22)

1. **(8)** Arresting a suspect without warrant and jailing him without due process are violations of his right to privacy, and his right to due process of law.
2. **(8)** Giving information about your personal life should be a voluntary act, but if it is given as a requirement it is a violation of your rights to privacy and home.
3. **(4)** The law upholds that right of the individual to fair trial, that's why you are assumed innocent until proven otherwise.
4. **(8)** The right to vote should be exercised wisely by picking the best candidate according to your conscience, not to the monetary value he has given during his campaigns.
5. **(8)** It is the Commission on Elections that protects the voters rights every elections.
6. **(4)** Telling the truth is the responsibility coupled with the freedom of speech .
7. **(8)** There are boundaries and responsibilities when you exercise your rights. You have to respect the rights of others and act according to the standards of morality.
8. **(8)** A person, though found guilty is still entitled to his rights as human. Therefore, he should not be tortured or disciplined inhumanly in prison.
9. **(8)** It is a violation of civil right to throw out squatters without relocation.
10. **(4)** Peaceful protests and other forms of peaceful assemblies are lawful because it is upheld in the Constitution, and therefore it should be protected and respected by the police.



Glossary

Civil rights Fundamental rights of an individual as a citizen of a state or nation

Constitution The basic principles and laws of a nation or state that determine the powers and duties of the government and guarantee certain rights to the people in it

Constitutional Regulated by or ruling according to the constitution

Political rights Fundamental rights of an individual related to his participation in the governance of the government

Trade union A worker's organization that upholds the rights of a worker

Vandalize To deface, damage or destroy a property belonging to another or to the public



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